

# Statewide Report of Transitional Services Survey Responses

April 2019 Results



**Connected Youth Initiative**  
nebraskachildren



**Nebraska Children and Families Foundation (2019)**  
*Statewide Report of Transitional Services Survey Responses,  
April 2019 Results*



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AND FAMILIES FOUNDATION

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## Executive Summary – Key Findings

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The primary focus of this report is to further analyze a set of nine key indicators from the Transitional Services Survey in order to observe differences by age group as well as potential trends over time. These indicators were analyzed in two ways: (1) disaggregation by age group among all April 2019 survey respondents and (2) trend analysis using the April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019 datasets of the Transitional Services Survey among survey respondents who participated in all three surveys (see the “Methodology” section below for more on these analyses).

This section presents key findings from the two different types of analyses of the key indicators.

### Analysis 1: Key Indicators by Age Group (April 2019 administration only)

Key indicators among all April 2019 Transitional Services Survey respondents were disaggregated by age groups. The age groups (18 and under, 19-20, 21-23, and 24 and over) were selected based on key ages that impact eligibility for CYI programming.

Two of the nine indicators tend to improve with age:

- Among April 2019 Transitional Services Survey respondents, 91.1% of those age 21-23 reported **having a high school diploma or GED**. This was significantly higher than the 74.4% among the 19-20 year old age group.
- With each age grouping (19-20, 21-23, and 24 and over), there was an incremental increase in the percentage of respondents who have been **working full-time for six or more months at the same job**, increasing from 17.4% among 19-20 year-olds, to 29.1% among 21-23 year-olds, and to 33.0% among those age 24 and over. These differences were “nearly” statistically significant.

Three of the nine indicators show *statistically significant* decreases when comparing respondents at younger ages versus older ages:

- Just 57.5% of those age 24 and over reported **having enough money to cover expenses** in the past month. This was significantly lower than the rate of 76.3% for 19-20 year-olds.
- With each age grouping there is an incremental decrease in terms of the percentage of respondents who report **having enough people to turn to for advice about a crisis and advice about work/school**. Among those age 18 and under, 73.6% reporting having enough people to turn to for advice about a crisis and advice about work/school. Among those age 24 and over, just half (50.6%) report having such social support (a statistically significant difference).
- There is also an incremental decrease with age in the percentage of respondents who report being **able to get medical, dental, or mental health care when needed in the past month**. Four-in-five (78.9%) respondents under the age of 18 report being able to get the care they needed in the past six months, significantly higher than the three-in-five (60.7%) of those age 24 and over who reported the same.

The remaining four indicators (covering the areas of education, employment, housing, and transportation) reveal that the oldest survey respondents (i.e., those age 24 and over) generally face more challenges than their younger peers. However, these four indicators either lack statistical significance or notable trends across age groups.

### Analysis 2: Comparative Analysis of April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019 Surveys

Key indicators for the same set of individuals who responded to all three April administrations of the Transitional Services Survey in 2017, 2018, and 2019 were analyzed. It is important to note that a very small percentage of respondents participate in multiple surveys. There were 1,469 unique respondents to the April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019 surveys, yet only 117 individuals (8%) participated in all three surveys. Therefore, it is important to use a high level of caution when interpreting these results, as they represent a small minority of all respondents.

Although there were no statistically significant changes observed in the comparative analysis of the key indicators among the relatively small group of individuals who participated in the all three of the most recent April administrations of the Transitional Services Survey, nevertheless there were some noteworthy improvements seen within four of the nine key indicators:

- The percentage of respondents who **received education beyond high school** (for those who received a GED/diploma) increased from 43.9% in 2017 to 63.2% in 2019.
- The percentage of respondents age 19 and over who **have been working full-time at the same job** increased from 23.3% in 2017 to 38.3% in 2019.
- The percentage of respondents age 19 and over who report **having affordable, safe, and stable housing** (among those who pay for housing) increased from 69.4% in 2017 to 80.6% in 2019.
- The percentage of respondents who reported **having enough money to cover their expenses** in the last month increased from 70.5% in 2017 to 78.6% in 2019.

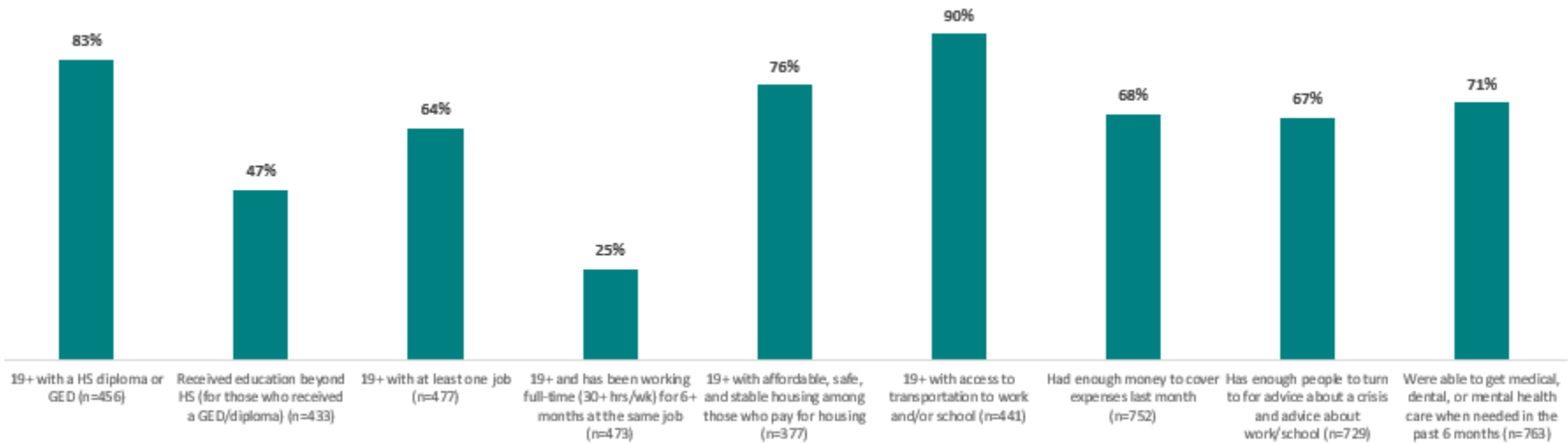
Refer to the Appendices for information on demographics (Appendix A), community-level results (Appendix B), additional trend analyses (Appendix C), and a summary of survey respondents over time (Appendix D).

## Introduction

The primary focus of this report is to further analyze a set of nine key indicators in order to observe differences by age group as well as potential trends over time. These indicators are presented in disaggregation by age group among all April 2019 survey respondents. Following this, trend analyses are conducted using the April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019 datasets of the Transitional Services Survey (see the “Methodology” section below for more on these analyses). Figure 1 below presents the key indicators among the April 2019 survey respondents without disaggregation by age group or comparison over time.

These analyses leverage the latest set of survey data collected via the April 2019 administration, which includes 763 young people participating in the Connected Youth Initiative across Nebraska. These 763 young people are a subset of all young people participating in CYI, which currently spans more than 50 counties across Nebraska.

### Key Indicators – April 2019 (Figure 1)



## What is the Connected Youth Initiative?

Through a collective impact approach, CYI promotes evidence-informed programming and core components (best practices), multi-level systematic change, and collaboration to develop strategic partnerships to enable Nebraska disconnected youth to thrive. In 2016-17, Nebraska Children advanced the CYI model to align services and supports while allowing for community-level implementation. The model includes strategies in four core components (youth leadership, central navigation, coaching, and Opportunity Passport™) that are believed to lead to improved outcomes.

Eligibility to participate in CYI varies by geographic location; broadly, however, young people who participate fall within the Nebraska Children and Families Foundation definition of disconnected youth, who are considered unconnected vulnerable youth. They are generally ages 14-24 and are without family supports. Young people who participate in CYI have at least one of the following characteristics:

- Are currently or have been in the Nebraska foster care system
- Have had contact with child protective services
- Have had contact with the juvenile justice system (including diversion or young adults transitioning out of Probation)
- Are homeless or near-homeless

It is important to note that some areas of the state only serve young people with previous or current experience in the Nebraska foster care system. In addition, there are slight variations in age eligibility for supports and services across communities and agency partners.

## Methodology

### About the Transitional Services Survey

Beginning in October of 2015, surveys assessing the wellbeing of older youth in Nebraska have been collected across the state twice annually (April and October). Originally based on the Opportunity Passport Participant Survey designed by the Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiative, the Transitional Services Survey was developed and finalized via a collaborative process involving key stakeholders from across the state.

At the beginning of April 2019, an e-mail with survey materials was sent to the leads of CYI community collaboratives across the state, who then forwarded materials to the appropriate direct service workers. The survey was made available in both online and paper format, and in both English and Spanish. Direct service workers were instructed to give the survey to young people who participate in CYI in their given area. Though direct service workers distribute the survey to each young person, the young person completes the survey on their own to the best of their ability. Survey responses were collected through late May 2019. Survey responses were included in the analysis as long as there was sufficient identifying information to ensure a unique response, even if specific response items were missing. Generally, analyses were calculated based on total responses available for a specific item.

To determine whether findings could be generalized to the entire CYI population within the two types of analyses conducted in this report (see below for more information), 95% confidence intervals (C.I.)<sup>1</sup> were calculated for the survey key indicators for the set of respondents across the different time periods. A statistically significant change across two time periods occurs when the confidence interval ranges do not overlap.

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<sup>1</sup> A confidence interval is a statistical measure that allows generalization or results to an entire population (in this case, all CYI-involved young people). A 95% confidence interval allows the ability to say that a result falls within a certain range for the entire population with 95% confidence.

### Methodology for Analysis 1: Key Indicators by Age Group (April 2019 only)

The first type of analysis included in this report is a disaggregation by age group of the April 2019 survey respondents on the nine key indicators. Only respondents from the April 2019 survey were used in this analysis. April 2019 respondents were compared to each other on the key indicators after being disaggregated into the following age groups: 18 and under, 19-20, 21-23, and 24 and over. The age groups were selected based on key ages that impact eligibility for various programming and services for older youth.

### Methodology for Analysis 2: Comparative Analysis of April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019 Surveys

This report also presents three types of trend or comparative analyses: April 2017 through April 2019 (12 *and* 24 months), April 2017 and April 2019 (24 months *only*), and April 2018 and April 2019 (latest 12 months *only*). Only respondents who participated in all three surveys in the case of the former or both surveys in the case of the latter two were included in the analyses. Note that only the “12 and 24 months” analyses are included in the main body of the report. See Appendix C for the “24 months only” and “latest 12 months only” analyses.

For Key Indicators pertaining only to those who are 19 and older, only those respondents who were 19 or older in both survey administrations were included. Additionally, participants had to respond to all items pertaining to a given indicator for all administrations in order to be included in each analysis. For example, if a respondent did not answer a question pertaining to a certain indicator in 2017, it was ensured that the 2018 and 2019 responses for this indicator was also counted as missing.

It is important to note two limitations inherent in these trend analyses. The first is that a very small percentage of respondents participated in multiple surveys<sup>2</sup>. There were 1,469 unique respondents across the April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019 survey administrations, yet only 117 individuals (8%) participated in all three surveys (see Table 1). Therefore, it is important to use a high level of caution when interpreting these results, as they represent a small minority of all respondents. The second limitation is that of response bias. The Transitional Services Survey is only administered to young people who are currently involved in Connected Youth Initiative programming. Youth who were formerly involved in CYI typically do not participate in the survey. A more comprehensive understanding of outcomes are therefore more difficult to capture as young adults who are no longer in programming due to either negative or positive circumstances do not typically provide survey responses.

<b>Table 1</b>	<b>Respondents to the April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019 Transitional Services Survey</b>
Unique respondents (all three administrations)	1,469
Respondents who participated in all three surveys	117
Respondents age 19 or over at first administration (among those participated in took all three surveys)	64

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<sup>2</sup> Survey participants provide key personally identifiable information as they respond to the survey which is kept confidential and used to match survey responses.

## Detailed Analyses of Key Indicators

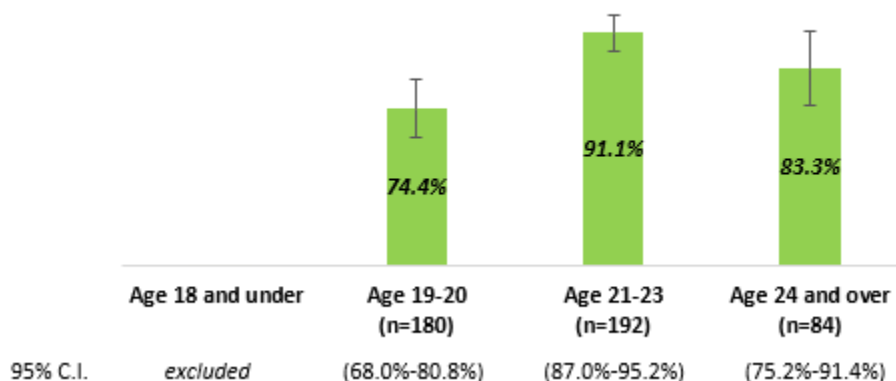
### Analysis 1: Key Indicators by Age Group (April 2019 respondents only)

Respondents to the April 2019 Transitional Services Survey were separated into four age groups and analyzed on the nine key indicators. The age groups (18 and under, 19-20, 21-23, and 24 and over) were selected based on key ages that impact eligibility for various programs and services. The key indicators are placed into one of three categories in the figures below based upon how they function in correlation with the age of participants: those that tend to get better with age, those that decrease significantly with age, and indicators in which the oldest participants generally face additional challenges than younger participants (but lack statistical significance or a notable trend across ages).

#### Indicators that tend to improve when comparing younger versus older respondents

Among April 2019 Transitional Services Survey respondents, 91.1% of those age 21-23 reported having a high school diploma or GED. This was significantly higher than the 74.4% among the 19-20 year old age group (Figure 2).

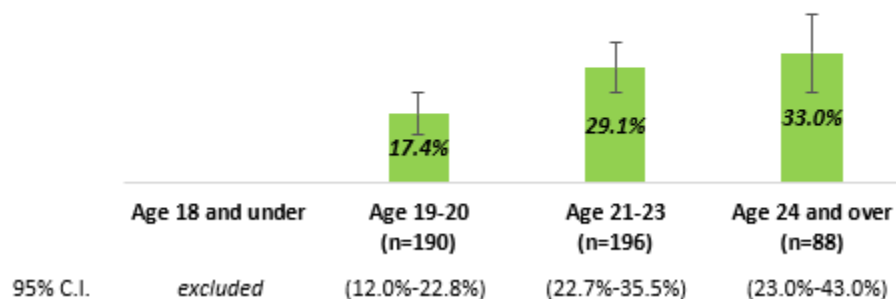
**Figure 2. Has a HS diploma or GED (April 2019 only)\***



\*Statistically significant difference between those age 19-20 and those age 21-23.

With each age grouping (19-20, 21-23, and 24 and over), there was an incremental increase in the percentage of respondents who have been working full-time for six or more months at the same job, increasing from 17.4% among 19-20 year-olds, to 29.1% among 21-23 year-olds, and to 33.0% among those age 24 and over. These differences were “nearly” statistically significant (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Has been working full-time (30+ hrs/wk) for 6+ months at the same job (April 2019 only)**





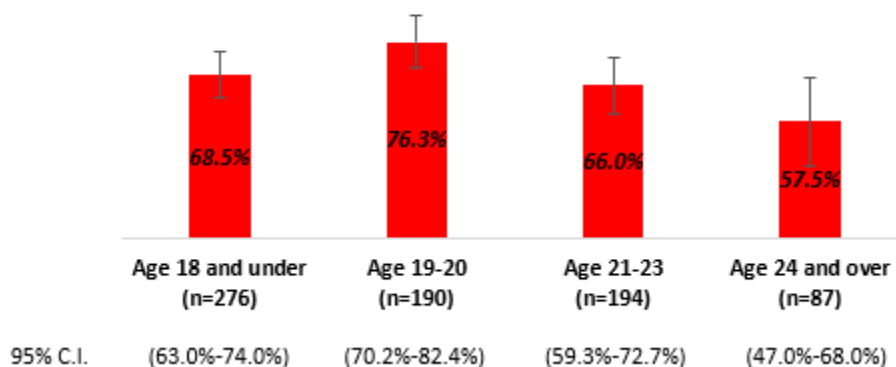
Indicators that decrease significantly with age when comparing younger versus older participants

Just 57.5% of those age 24 and over reported having enough money to cover expenses in the past month. This was significantly lower than the rate of 76.3% for 19-20 year-olds (Figure 4).

With each age grouping there is an incremental decrease in terms of the percentage of respondents who report having enough people to turn to for advice about a crisis and advice about work/school. Among those age 18 and under, 73.6% reporting having enough people to turn to for advice about a crisis and advice about work/school. Among those age 24 and over, just half (50.6%) report having such social support (a statistically significant difference) (Figure 5).

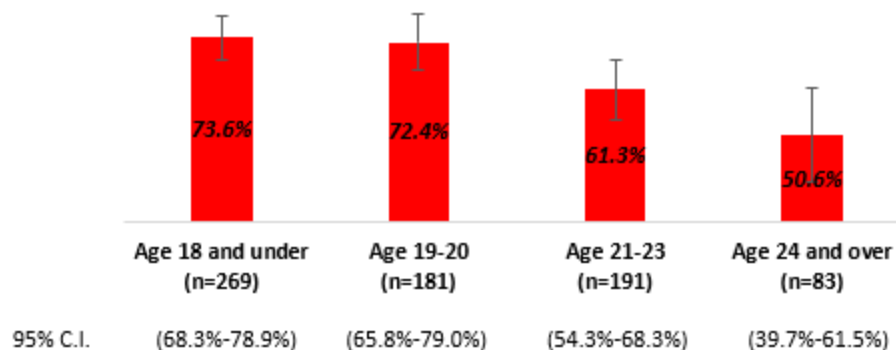
There is also an incremental decrease with age in the percentage of respondents who report being able to get medical, dental, or mental health care when needed in the past month. Four-in-five (78.9%) respondents under the age of 18 report being able to get the care they needed in the past six months, significantly higher than the three-in-five (60.7%) of those age 24 and over who reported the same (Figure 6).

**Figure 4. Had enough money to cover expenses last month (April 2019 only)\***



\*Statistically significant difference between those age 24 and over and those age 19-20.

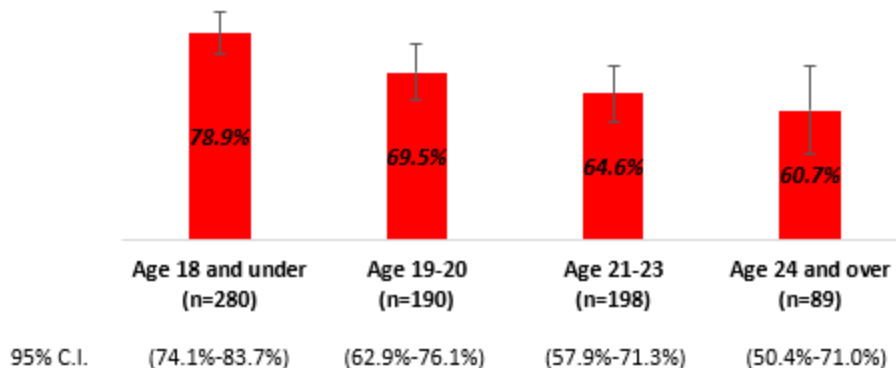
**Figure 5. Has enough people to turn to for advice about a crisis and advice about work/school (April 2019 only)\***



\*Statistically significant difference between those age 24 and over and those age 18 and under and 19-20.

\*Statistically significant difference between those age 21-23 and those age 18 and under.

**Figure 6. Were able to get medical, dental, or mental health care when needed in the past 6 months (April 2019 only)\***

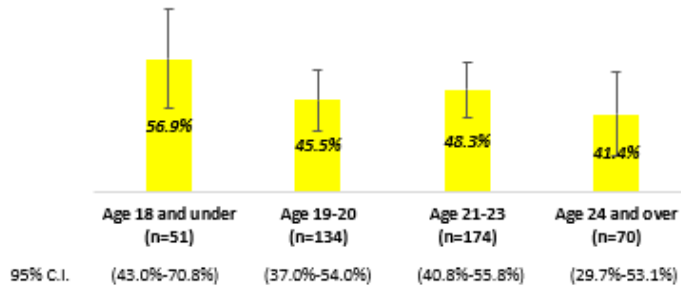


\*Statistically significant difference between those age 18 and under and those age 21-23 and 24 and over.

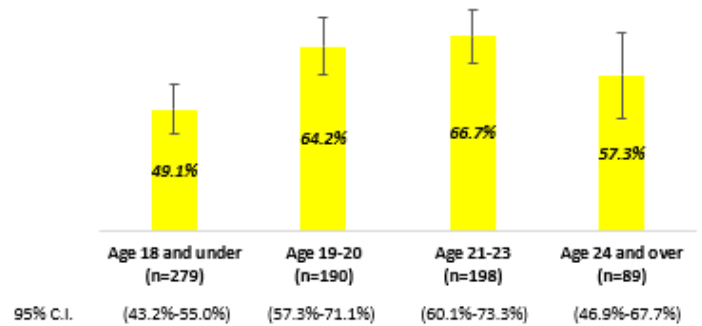
Indicators in which the oldest participants generally face additional challenges than younger participants (but lack statistical significance or a notable trend across ages)

The remaining four key indicators are presented below in Figures 7 through 10. There are still notable differences between these four indicators between age groups, with those age 24 and over generally facing additional challenges than their younger peers. However, these four indicators either lack statistical significance or a notable trend across ages.

**Figure 7. Received education beyond HS (for those who received a GED/diploma) (April 2019 only)**

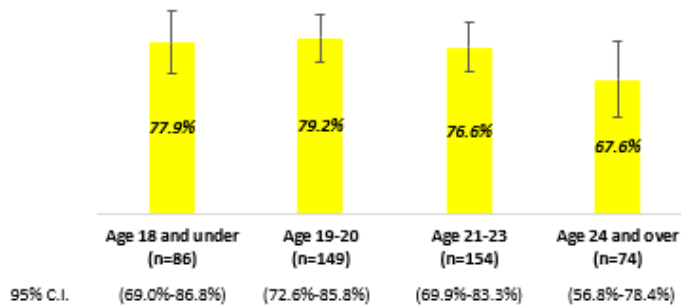


**Figure 8. Has at least one job (April 2019 only)\***

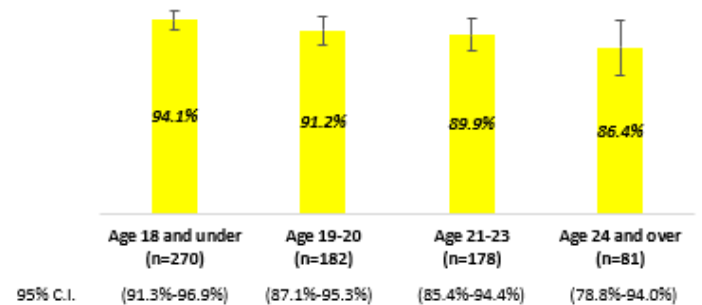


*\*Statistically significant difference between those age 18 and under and those age 19-20 and 21-23.*

**Figure 9. Housing is affordable, safe, and stable housing among those who pay for housing (April 2019 only)**



**Figure 10. Has access to transportation to work and/or school (April 2019 only)**



## **Analysis 2: Comparative Analysis of April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019 Transitional Services Surveys**

This section presents the April 2017 through April 2018 (12 and 24 months) comparative analysis. Only survey respondents who took all of the surveys in question were included in the analyses (see the “Methodology” section above). There were no statistically significant improvements on the key indicators within this comparative analysis. However, relatively small sample sizes yielded 95% confidence intervals that were quite large.

Despite the lack of statistically significant improvements, there were noteworthy improvements in the four areas of receiving education beyond high school, maintaining a full-time employment, having quality housing, and having enough money to cover expenses (described below).

### Noteworthy improvements: April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019 Comparative Analysis (see Figure 11)

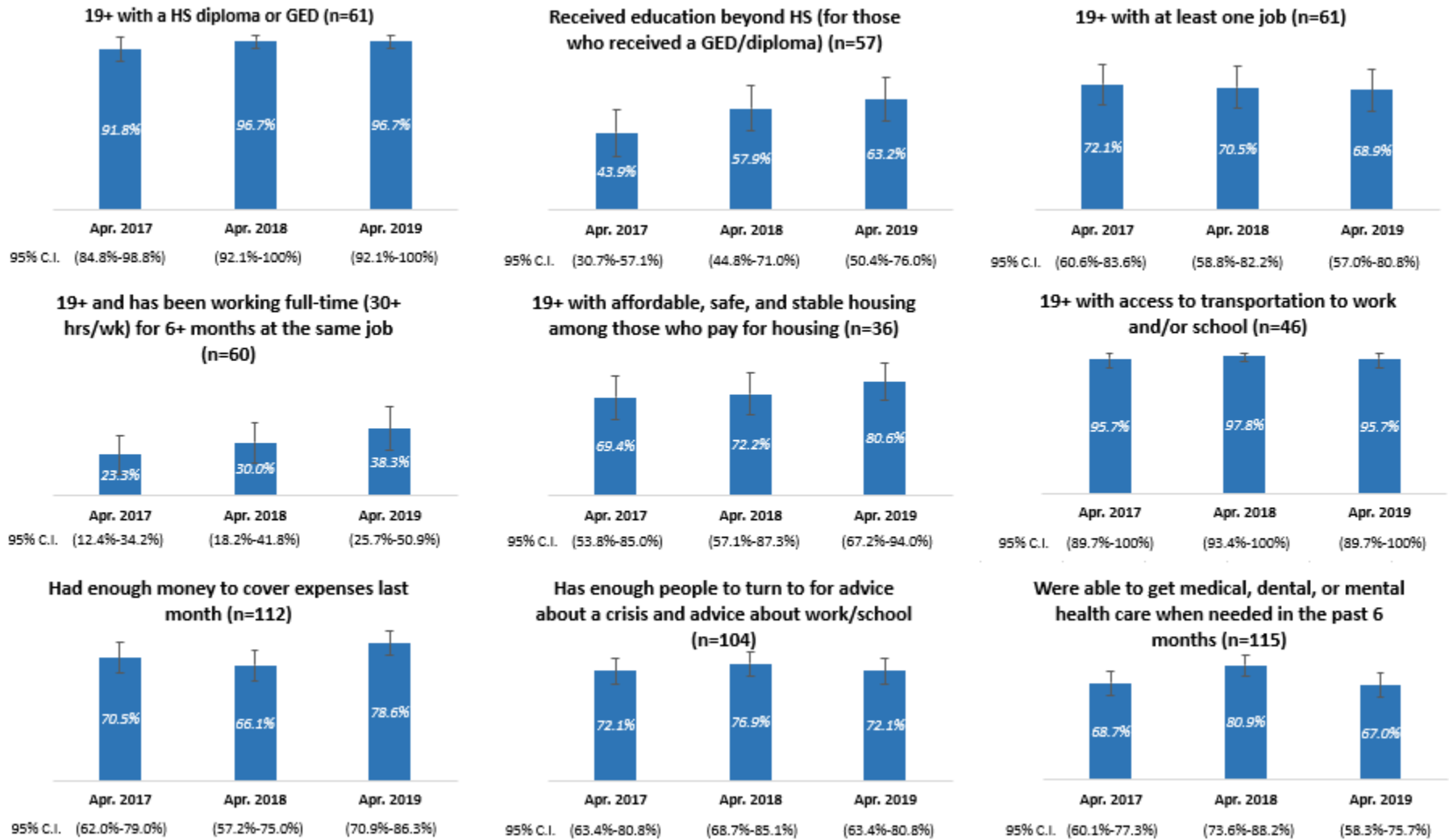
- The percentage of respondents who received education beyond high school (for those who received a GED/diploma) increased from 43.9% in 2017 to 63.2% in 2019.
- The percentage of respondents age 19 and over who have been working full-time at the same job increased from 23.3% in 2017 to 38.3% in 2019.
- The percentage of respondents age 19 and over who report having affordable, safe, and stable housing (among those who pay for housing) increased from 69.4% in 2017 to 80.6% in 2019.
- The percentage of respondents who reported having enough money to cover their expenses in the last month increased from 70.5% in 2017 to 78.6% in 2019.

A potential opportunity for improvement can be seen in the area of health care. In 2018, 81.3% of respondents reported that they were able to get medical, dental, or mental health care when needed in the past six months. In 2019, this rate decreased to 68.9% (see Figure 11).

See Appendix C for two additional comparative analyses: April 2017 and April 2019 (24 months only), and April 2018 and April 2019 (12 months only).

**Key Indicators: April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019 Comparison** (Figure 11)

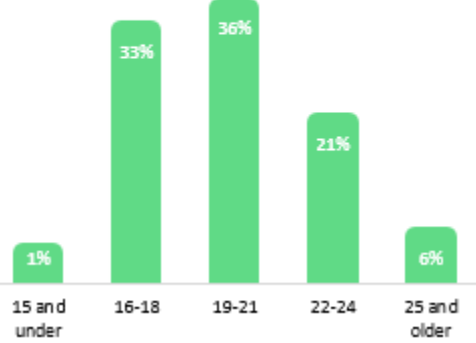
Results below only include respondents who took all three Transitional Services Surveys in April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019. See Methodology section (pages 4 and 5) for more details



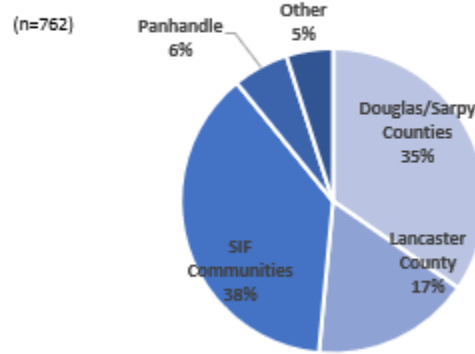
# Appendix A. General Demographics

Survey respondents were asked a series of demographic questions to determine basic characteristics of young people who took the survey. Name, address, date of birth, and other identifiable data were also collected.

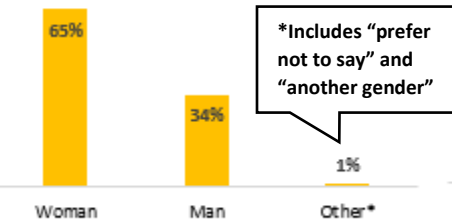
**Age of participants** (Figure A1)  
Over half of survey participants were **19 or older**  
(n=757)



**Area of the State** (Figure A2)  
Half of survey participants were from **Douglas, Sarpy, and Lancaster Counties**  
(n=762)

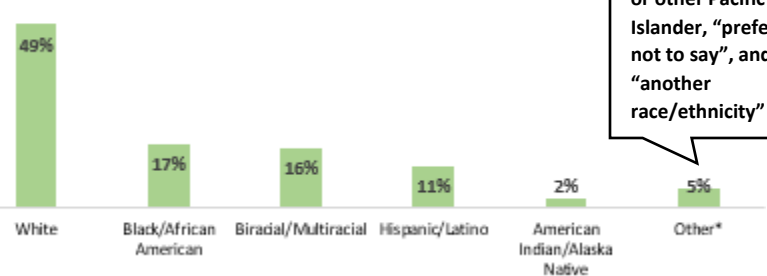


**Participant gender** (Figure A3)  
Two-thirds of survey respondents **identified as women**  
(n=747)



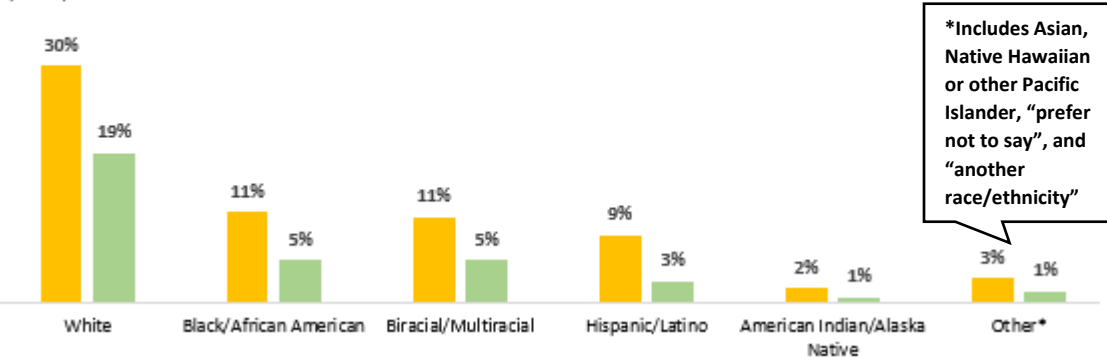
\*Includes "prefer not to say" and "another gender"

**Participant Race/Ethnicity** (Figure A4)  
Half of survey respondents **identified as white**  
(n=751)



\*Includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, "prefer not to say", and "another race/ethnicity"

**Gender and Race/Ethnicity of Participants** (Figure A5)  
More survey respondents were **women** than **men** in every race/ethnicity category  
(n=735)



\*Includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, "prefer not to say", and "another race/ethnicity"

## Appendix B: Select Results by Geographic Location

Tables B1 through B13 below provide a more detailed breakdown of select results by geographic location. Tables B1 through B3 provide demographic information, Table B4 describes the education/employment status (including the prevalence of Opportunity Youth), and tables B5 through B13 display the key indicators. These breakdowns are intended to provide community stakeholders additional levels of information which can be used to inform decisions. For this analysis, the state was into five regions as described below. *Italicized* counties indicate that at least one survey respondent self-identified as residing within the county.

- **Omaha Area:** Includes *Douglas, Sarpy, and Pottawattamie (IA) Counties*.
- **Lincoln:** *Lancaster County* only.
- **West Central:** Includes counties served by the Social Innovation Fund (SIF) communities of Broken Bow and North Platte, the Panhandle region of the state, and other neighboring counties.
  - April 2019 respondents' counties: *Lincoln, Custer, Scottsbluff, Holt, Cheyenne, Sherman, Box Butte, Chase, Dixon, Grant, Logan, Red Willow, and Valley*
- **East:** Includes counties served by the SIF communities of Fremont, Norfolk, Blue Valley, and other neighboring counties.
  - April 2019 respondents' counties: *Madison, Dodge, Jefferson, Gage, Platte, Saline, Seward, York, Saunders, Burt, Colfax, Wayne, Fillmore, Otoe, Washington, Antelope, Boone, Butler, Cass, Stanton, and Thayer*
- **Grand Island Area:** Includes counties served by the SIF Grand Island community and other neighboring counties.
  - April 2019 respondents' counties: *Hall, Adams, Buffalo, Dawson, Merrick, Phelps, Hamilton, Webster, Harlan, Clay, Franklin, Furnas, Gosper, and Nuckolls*

**Notes:** Total response categories (n) and responses within item categories were masked if there were 10 or fewer responses to protect the privacy of individual respondents. Additionally, the “overall” category includes a small number of respondents who reside outside of the state (excluding Pottawattamie County, IA, which is included in the Omaha area) and respondents who did not indicate their residence.

Table B1	Age				
	15 & under	16-18	19-21	22-24	25 and over
<b>Omaha Area (n=258)</b>	-	24.0%	32.6%	28.3%	12.8%
<b>Lincoln (n=131)</b>	-	32.8%	44.3%	18.3%	-
<b>West Central (n=110)</b>	-	30.9%	34.5%	26.4%	-
<b>East (n=141)</b>	-	42.6%	34.8%	16.3%	-
<b>Grand Island Area (n=110)</b>	-	46.4%	37.3%	10.0%	-
<b>Overall (n=757)</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>

<b>Table B2</b>	<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
	<b>White</b>	<b>Black/ African American</b>	<b>Biracial- Multiracial</b>	<b>Hispanic/ Latino</b>	<b>Native American/ Alaska Native</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Omaha Area (n=259)</b>	33.6%	32.8%	18.5%	7.7%	-	6.2%
<b>Lincoln (n=128)</b>	43.8%	15.6%	18.8%	11.7%	-	8.6%
<b>West Central (n=109)</b>	73.4%	-	-	11.9%	-	-
<b>East (n=140)</b>	57.1%	11.4%	15.0%	11.4%	-	-
<b>Grand Island Area (n=109)</b>	56.0%	-	15.6%	17.4%	-	-
<b>Overall (n=751)</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>

<b>Table B3</b>	<b>Gender</b>		
	<b>Woman</b>	<b>Man</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Omaha Area (n=256)</b>	66.4%	31.3%	-
<b>Lincoln (n=130)</b>	72.3%	26.9%	-
<b>West Central (n=109)</b>	56.0%	43.1%	-
<b>East (n=138)</b>	63.8%	35.5%	-
<b>Grand Island Area (n=108)</b>	62.0%	38.0%	-
<b>Overall (n=747)</b>	<b>64.8%</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	-

<b>Table B4</b>	<b>Combined Education and Employment Status among those 19 and over</b>					
	<b>Not in school or working (Opportunity Youth)</b>	<b>Only working full-time (30 hours or more)</b>	<b>Combination of work and school</b>	<b>Only in school full- time (including GED)</b>	<b>Only working part-time (less than 30 hours)</b>	<b>Only in school part- time</b>
<b>Omaha Area (n=178)</b>	28.7%	27.5%	21.9%	9.0%	10.7%	-
<b>Lincoln (n=81)</b>	19.8%	29.6%	24.7%	-	12.3%	-
<b>West Central (n=66)</b>	33.3%	42.4%	-	-	-	-
<b>East (n=73)</b>	21.9%	37.0%	20.5%	-	-	-
<b>Grand Island Area (n=48)</b>	-	33.3%	29.2%	-	-	-
<b>Overall (n=450)</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	-

Table B5	19+ with a HS diploma or GED
Omaha Area (n=182)	84.1%
Lincoln (n=81)	85.2%
West Central (n=66)	75.8%
East (n=74)	82.4%
Grand Island Area (n=49)	89.8%
<b>Overall (n=456)</b>	<b>83.1%</b>

Table B6	Received education beyond HS (for those who received a GED/diploma)
Omaha Area (n=169)	49.7%
Lincoln (n=83)	50.6%
West Central (n=58)	20.7%
East (n=71)	50.7%
Grand Island Area (n=50)	58.0%
<b>Overall (n=433)</b>	<b>47.3%</b>

Table B7	19+ with at least one job
Omaha Area (n=190)	60.0%
Lincoln (n=85)	67.1%
West Central (n=)	59.4%
East (n=)	68.4%
Grand Island Area (n=)	69.8%
<b>Overall (n=477)</b>	<b>63.9%</b>

Table B8	19+ and has been working full-time (30+ hrs/wk) for 6+ months at the same job
Omaha Area (n=189)	30.2%
Lincoln (n=84)	40.5%
West Central (n=69)	36.2%
East (n=75)	29.3%
Grand Island Area (n=53)	37.7%
<b>Overall (n=473)</b>	<b>33.8%</b>

Table B9	19+ with affordable, safe, and stable housing among those who pay for housing
Omaha Area (n=135)	65.2%
Lincoln (n=79)	77.2%
West Central (n=51)	84.3%
East (n=59)	83.1%
Grand Island Area (n=49)	83.7%
<b>Overall (n=377)</b>	<b>75.9%</b>



<b>Table B10</b>	<b>19+ with access to transportation to work and/or school</b>	
Omaha Area (n=170)		86.5%
Lincoln (n=82)		92.7%
West Central (n=64)		92.2%
East (n=71)		91.5%
Grand Island Area (n=52)		90.4%
Overall (n=441)		<b>89.8%</b>

<b>Table B11</b>	<b>Had enough money to cover expenses last month</b>	
Omaha Area (n=255)		61.2%
Lincoln (n=131)		74.8%
West Central (n=110)		72.7%
East (n=140)		67.1%
Grand Island Area (n=110)		72.7%
Overall (n=752)		<b>68.4%</b>

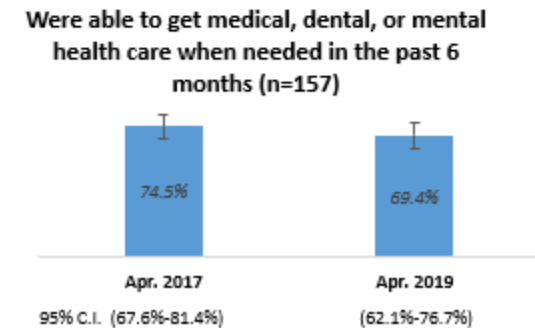
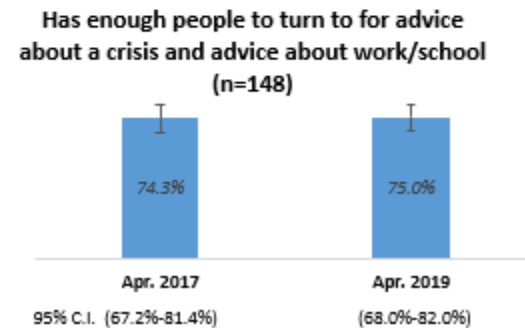
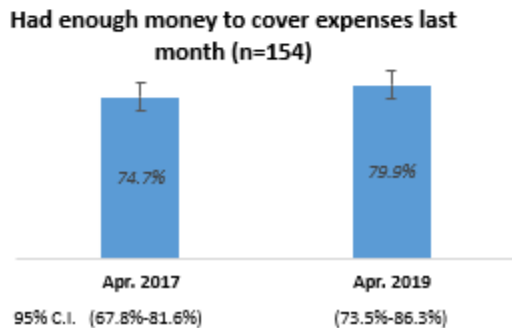
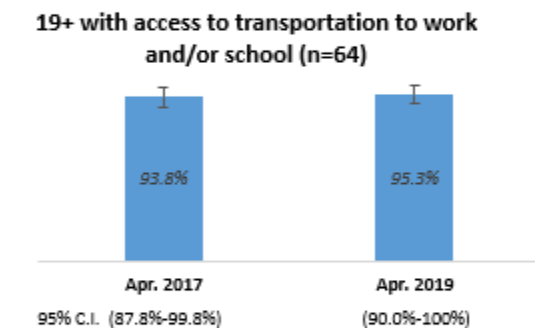
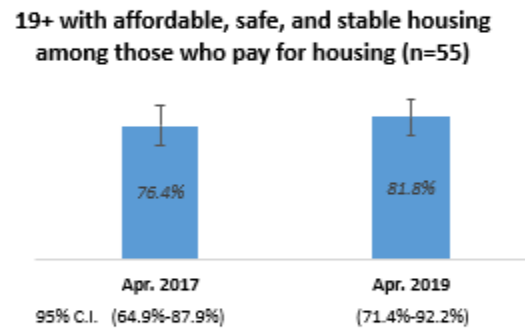
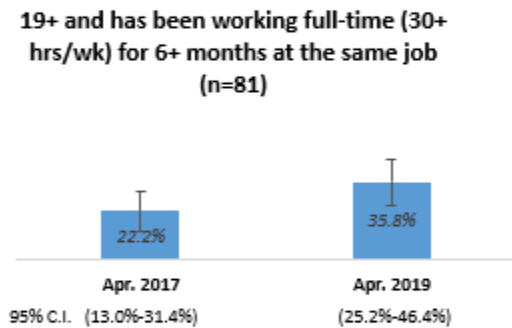
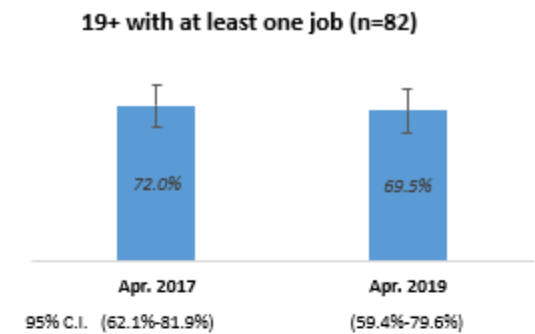
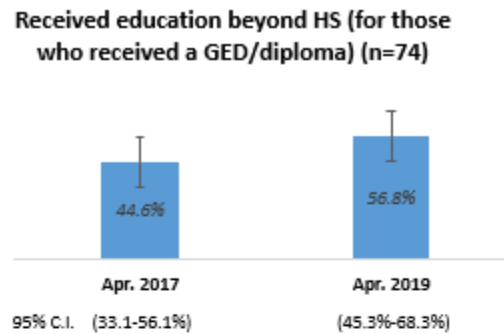
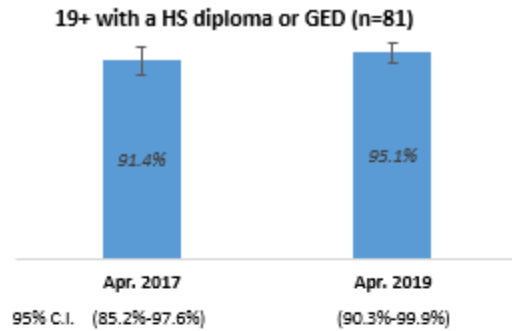
<b>Table B12</b>	<b>Has enough people to turn to for advice about a crisis and advice about work/school</b>	
Omaha Area (n=249)		55.4%
Lincoln (n=127)		71.7%
West Central (n=104)		74.0%
East (n=135)		68.1%
Grand Island Area (n=107)		81.3%
Overall (n=729)		<b>67.1%</b>

<b>Table B13</b>	<b>Were able to get medical, dental, or mental health care when needed in the past 6 months</b>	
Omaha Area (n=263)		65.8%
Lincoln (n=131)		66.4%
West Central (n=110)		72.7%
East (n=142)		76.8%
Grand Island Area (n=110)		77.3%
Overall (n=763)		<b>70.6%</b>

## Appendix C: Additional Comparative Analyses

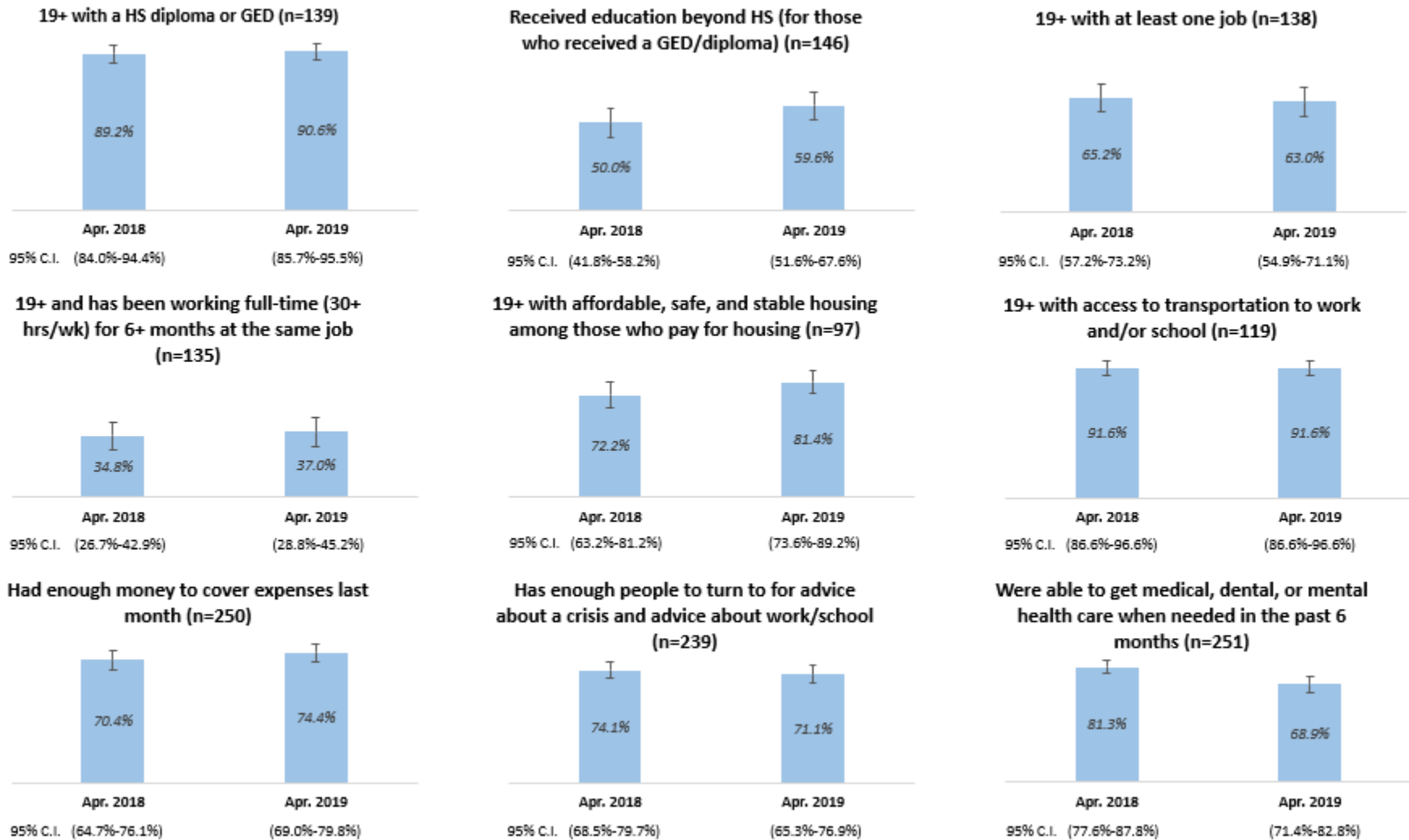
### Key Indicators: April 2017 and April 2019 Comparison (Figure C1)

Results below only include respondents who took both the April 2017 and April 2019 Transitional Services Survey. See Methodology section (pages 4 and 5) for more details



**Key Indicators: April 2018 and April 2019 Comparison (Figure C2)**

Results below only include respondents who took both the April 2018 and April 2019 Transitional Services Survey. See Methodology section (pages 4 and 5) for more details



## Appendix D: 2017-2019 April Transitional Services Survey Respondents

Tables D1 through D3 present respondent counts from the April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019 Transitional Services Survey. The considerable majority of respondents from these three survey administrations only participated in one survey. However, it is important to note that October Transitional Services Surveys are not being considered for the purposes of this report.

<b>Table D1</b>	<b>Respondents to the April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019 Transitional Services Survey</b>	
	Unique respondents (all three administrations)	1,469
	Respondents who participated in all three surveys	117
	Respondents age 19 or over at first administration (among those participated in took all three surveys)	64

<b>Table D2</b>	<b>Respondents to the April 2017 and April 2019 Transitional Services Survey</b>	
	Unique respondents (both administrations)	1,171
	Respondents who participated in both surveys	157
	Respondents age 19 or over at first administration (among those who participated in both surveys)	83

<b>Table D3</b>	<b>Respondents to the April 2018 and April 2019 Transitional Services Survey</b>	
	Unique respondents (both administrations)	1,152
	Respondents who participated in both surveys	256
	Respondents age 19 or over at first administration (among those who participated in both surveys)	141