



# Childhood Needs Assessment

June 2014

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## Executive Summary

### Nebraska Children and Families Foundation Child Well-Being Indicators

The Nebraska Children and Families Foundation (NCF) has been tracking state and county-level data on numerous indicators of child well-being since 2009. These measures are used to identify counties of high need, of which this county is one. Following is a complete listing of the NCF child well-being measures for this county and Nebraska that have been collected to date. This county's numbers that are colored **red** indicate areas where the county statistic is more indicative of need compared to the state. There are 10 indicators altogether. This county is more indicative of need compared to the state on 4 of the 10 indicators for the most recent year of available data (Figures 1 through 10).

**Figure 1. Number and rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births**

___ County	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
___ County	3, -*	4, -*	<b>6, 6.9</b>	<b>5, 5.8</b>
<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>769, 5.8</b>	<b>758, 5.7</b>	<b>753, 5.7</b>	<b>690, 5.2</b>

\*Crude rates are masked for time periods with less than five events due to the rates being unstable with such a small number of cases.

(Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services)

**Figure 2. Number and percent of births to teen mothers**

___ County	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012
___ County	<b>82, 9.2%</b>	<b>90, 10.1%</b>	<b>82, 9.5%</b>	<b>71, 8.2%</b>
<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>11,168, 8.4%</b>	<b>10,968, 8.2%</b>	<b>10,570, 8.0%</b>	<b>9,955, 7.6%</b>

(Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services)

**Figure 3. Number and rate of juvenile arrests per 1,000 under 18 population**

___ County	2009	2010	2011	2012
___ County	<b>167, 54.6</b>	<b>205, 67.0</b>	<b>169, 55.3</b>	<b>166, 54.3</b>
<b>Nebraska*</b>	<b>15,186, 33.6</b>	<b>14,032, 31.1</b>	<b>13,155, 28.6</b>	<b>12,206, 26.2</b>

\*Note that state-level data are under-reported due to some police departments opting not to submit arrest data to the Nebraska Crime Commission.

Note: \_\_\_ County rates based on 2010 U.S. Census population estimate.

(Nebraska Crime Commission)

**Figure 4. Number and rate of substantiated cases of child abuse/neglect per 1,000 under 18 population**

___ County	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
___ County	<b>42, 13.7</b>	<b>48, 15.7</b>	<b>30, 9.8</b>	<b>34, 11.1</b>	18, 5.9
<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>3,520, 7.8</b>	<b>5,169, 10.6</b>	<b>3,410, 7.4</b>	<b>2,723, 5.9</b>	<b>2,892, 6.2</b>

Note: \_\_\_ County rates based on 2010 U.S. Census population estimate.

(Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services)

**Figure 5. Number in foster care and rate per 1,000 under 18 population**

___ County	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Nebraska</i>	<b>33, 10.8</b> 4,447, 9.2	<b>29, 9.5</b> 4,300, 8.9	<b>29, 9.5</b> 4,265, 8.8	<b>33, 10.8</b> 3,892, 8.5

Note: \_\_\_ County rates based on 2010 U.S. Census population estimate.

(Nebraska Foster Care Review Board)

**Figure 6. Four-year high school graduation rate\***

___ County	2011	2012	2013
<i>Nebraska</i>	87.9% <b>86.1%</b>	89.7% <b>87.6%</b>	93.7% <b>88.5%</b>

\*The source data are reported by school districts. County-level rates are calculated by taking the weighted average of all public school districts within a county.

(Nebraska Department of Education)

**Figure 7. Percent of children ages 5 and over speaking a language other than English at home**

___ County	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Nebraska</i>	5.5% <b>9.2%</b>	5.6% <b>9.7%</b>	5.7% <b>9.9%</b>	5.6% <b>10.4%</b>

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates)

**Figure 8. Percent of population below poverty**

___ County	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Nebraska</i>	8.2% <b>12.2%</b>	7.0% <b>11.8%</b>	9.2% <b>12.0%</b>	10.0% <b>12.4%</b>

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates)

**Figure 9. Percent of children living in single parent households**

___ County	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Nebraska</i>	20.2% <b>25.7%</b>	20.3% <b>26.3%</b>	22.5% <b>27.3%</b>	22.6% <b>27.7%</b>

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates)

**Figure 10. Percent of third grade children proficient in reading at grade level \***

___ County	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<i>Nebraska</i>	<b>57.9%</b> <b>67%</b>	83.2% <b>71%</b>	81.1% <b>76%</b>	92.8% <b>77%</b>

\*The source data are reported by school districts. County-level rates are calculated by taking the weighted average of all public school districts within a county.

(Nebraska Department of Education)

# Early Childhood Needs Assessment Report

## Demographics

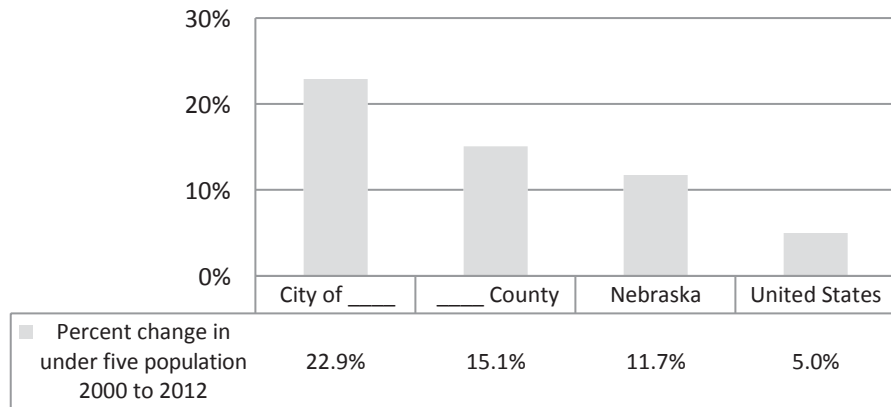
The City of \_\_\_\_ is located in \_\_\_\_ County, Nebraska and comprises over half of the entire population of the relatively small rural county. From 2000 to 2012 the total populations of the City of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ County declined slightly. However, the under 5 population has demonstrated considerable growth. In the City of \_\_\_\_ the under 5 population increased by 22.9% from 2000 to 2012, comprising the vast majority of the increase for the under 5 population in the entire county (Figure 11).

Figure 11	Population (2000 to 2012)		
	2000	2012	Percent Change
City of ____ total population	8,081	7,807	-3.4%
City of ____ under 5 population	472	580	22.9%
____ County total population	14,598	13,727	-6.0%
____ County under 5 population	814	937	15.1%

(U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census and 2012 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)

The under 5 population in the City of \_\_\_\_ grew by nearly double the rate for the state and more than quadruple the rate for the nation from 2000 to 2012 (Figure 12).

**Figure 12. Percent change in the under 5 population (2000 to 2012)**



(U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census and 2012 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)

Just under one-fourth of all children in \_\_\_\_\_ County are in single parent households. This rate increased slightly from 2009 to 2012, but remains lower than the state (Figure 13).

**Figure 13. Percent of children in single parent households (2009 and 2012)**



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)

The City of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ County are predominantly White with a small Hispanic/Latino minority population. There is considerably less racial and ethnic diversity in the City of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ County compared to rest of the state (Figure 14).

Figure 14		Population by race/ethnicity (2012)						
	White	Hispanic/Latino	Two or More Races	Black/African-American	Asian	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Other
City of _____	95.0%	3.2%	1.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
_____ County	93.1%	4.1%	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%
Nebraska	82.1%	9.1%	1.7%	4.4%	1.8%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%

Note: those identifying as Hispanic/Latino are not counted in any racial category.

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)

Just 5.6% of children ages 5 and over speak a language other than English at home. This rate is less than half the rate for the state as a whole (Figure 15).

Figure 15	Percent of children ages 5 and over speaking a language other than English at home (2012)	
_____ County	5.6%	Nebraska
		10.4%

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)



Geographic mobility (i.e., the percentage of residents who moved in the past year) is higher in the City of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ County compared to the state and the nation. The rate is considerably higher for the population ages 1 to 4 in the city and the county, with nearly 40% experiencing geographic mobility in the past year, a rate that is close to double the rate for the state and the nation (Figure 16).

<b>Figure 16</b>	<b>Geographic mobility* (2012)</b>			
	<b>City</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Total population</b>	21.9%	19.0%	16.8%	15.2%
<b>Ages 1 to 4 years</b>	39.3%	37.8%	22.5%	20.7%

\*The percentage of residents who, in the past year, moved within the same county, moved from a different county within the same state, moved from a different state, or moved from abroad.

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)

## Income and Poverty

The median household income is lower in both the City of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ County compared to the state and the nation. The median household income is more than \$8,000 lower in the City of \_\_\_\_ compared to the state (Figure 17).

<b>Figure 17</b>	<b>Median household income (2012)</b>			
	<b>City</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>United States</b>
	\$42,887	\$47,220	\$51,381	\$53,046

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)

Despite having a relatively low household income, unemployment in \_\_\_\_ County is very low at 3.9%. These rates are lower than the rates for the state and the nation (Figure 18).

<b>Figure 18</b>	<b>Unemployment (2013-2014)</b>		
	<b>County</b>	<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>July 2013</b>	3.5%	3.9%	6.2%
<b>July 2014</b>	3.9%	4.3%	7.3%

(Nebraska Department of Labor)

Overall, the poverty rate for the total population has increased in both the City of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ County from 2000 to 2012. The under 5 population experiences poverty at higher rates than the total population (Figures 19 and 20). See the appendix for a definition on how the U.S. Census defines poverty.

Figure 19	City of _____ poverty statistics overall and for children (2000 and 2012)	
	2000	2012
	<b>Total population at or below poverty</b>	9.2%      11.7%
	<b>Under 18 population at or below poverty</b>	9.4%      10.0%
	<b>Under 5 population at or below poverty</b>	14.2%    17.7%

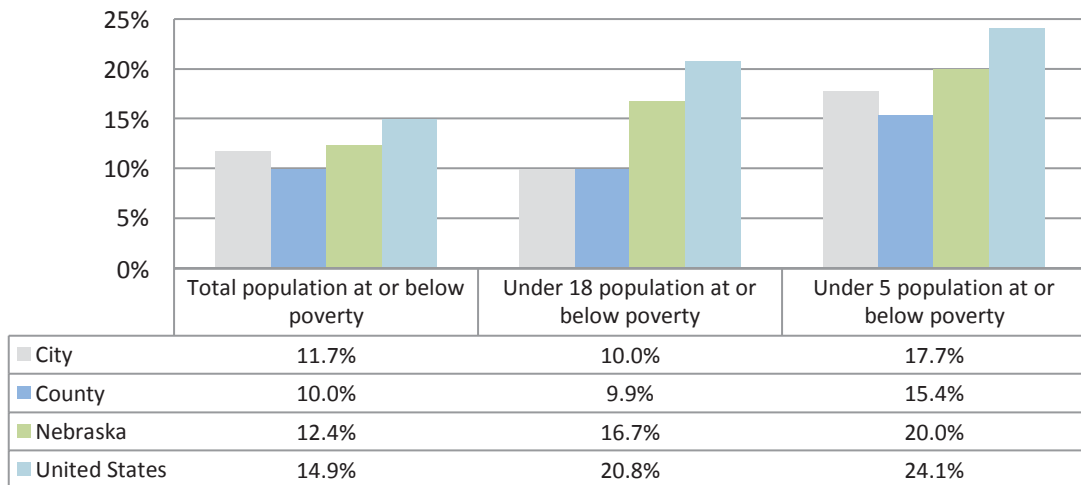
(U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census and 2012 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)

Figure 20	_____ County poverty statistics overall and for children (2000 and 2012)	
	2000	2012
	<b>Total population at or below poverty</b>	8.5%      10.0%
	<b>Under 18 population at or below poverty</b>	10.5%    9.9%
	<b>Under 5 Population at or below poverty</b>	13.4%    15.4%

(U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census and 2012 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)

The overall rate of poverty and the rate of poverty for children in the City of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ County is lower than the state and nation (Figure 21).

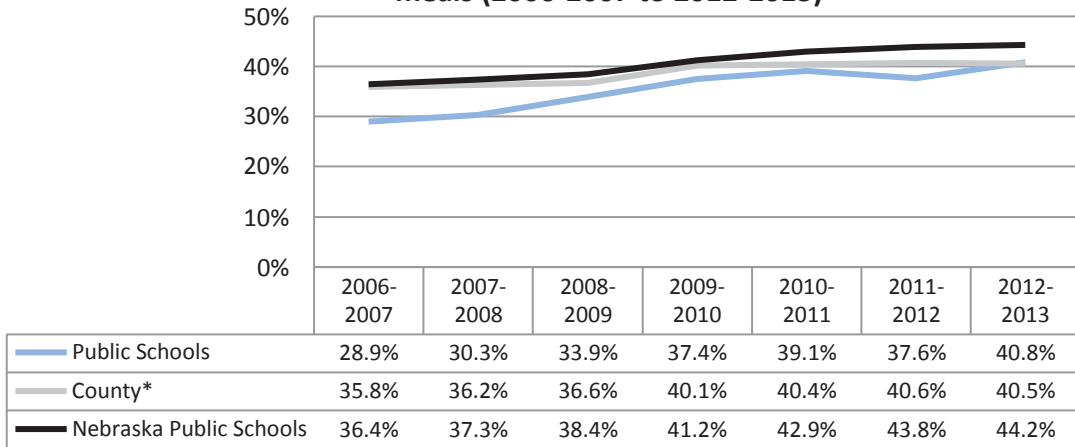
**Figure 21. Poverty overall and by age of children (2012)**



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)

Just over two-fifths (40.8%) of \_\_\_ Public Schools students received free and reduced lunch during the 2012-2013 school year. This rate has increased drastically from 2006-2007 when 28.9% of \_\_\_ Public Schools students received free and reduced lunch, though the rate has been slightly lower than the state every year (Figure 22). See the appendix for a definition on free and reduced prices meals. This reflects students kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade.

**Figure 22. Percentage of students receiving free and reduced price meals (2006-2007 to 2012-2013)**



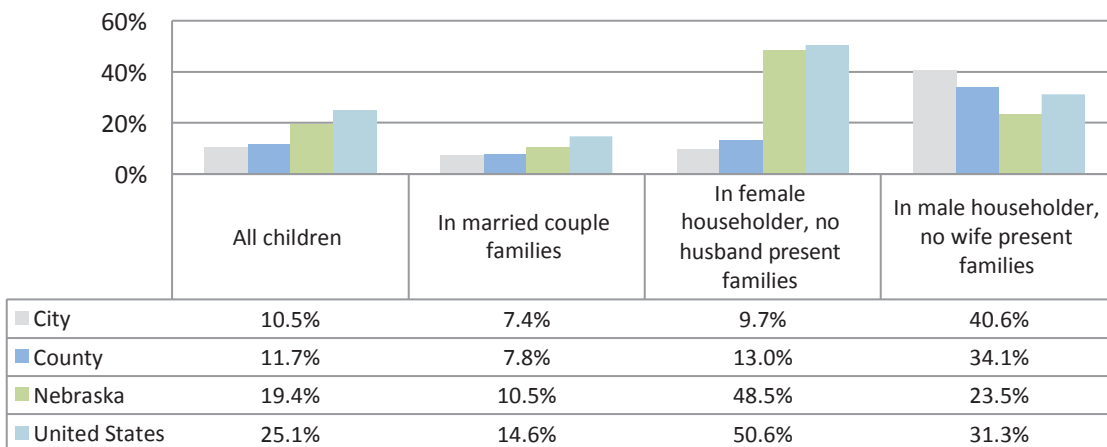
\*The source data are reported by school districts. County-level rates are calculated by taking the weighted average of all public school districts within a county.

(Nebraska Department of Education)

## Public Assistance

The rate of children receiving public assistance (Supplemental Social Security Income, Cash Public Assistance, or Food Stamps/SNAP Benefits) is lower in the City of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ County compared to the state and the nation. It is unclear why the rate of female householder, no husband present families who receive public assistance is so low compared to the state and nation. It is therefore necessary to use some caution when interpreting these data (Figure 23).

**Figure 23. Percentage of children receiving public assistance\* (2012)**



\*Public assistance programs include Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Cash Public Assistance, or Food Stamps/SNAP Benefits (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)

From 2008 to 2012 the number of children participants in various social programs has increased in \_\_\_\_ County. The largest increase in participation in a social program during this time period was for children enrolled in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) - formerly known as food stamps (Figure 24).

<b>Figure 24</b> ____ County participation in social programs (2008 and 2012)			
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
<b>Average monthly number of families on Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) (percent of all families with children)</b>	*	22 (1.6%)	-
<b>Children enrolled in Medicaid and Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP) (percent of all children)</b>	941 (25.4%)	977 (28.2%)	3.8%
<b>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participation among children (percent of all children)</b>	286 (7.7%)	420 (12.1%)	46.9%
<b>Children receiving free and reduced school meals (percent of all children)</b>	647 (30%)	668 (34%)	3.2%
<b>Children enrolling in Head Start and Early Head Start (percent of all children)</b>	51 (5.7%)	71 (7.7%)	39.2%

\*Data masked to protect privacy if fewer than 20 are participating.

(Kids Count in Nebraska)

The percentage of the under 18 population with a disability in \_\_\_\_ County is comparable to the state and the nation (Figure 25).

<b>Figure 25</b> Percent of the under 18 population with a disability (2012)			
<b>City</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>United States</b>
2.1%	3.8%	3.5%	4.0%

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)

## Access to Health Care

Figure 26 below outlines the federal and state designated health professional shortage areas in \_\_\_\_ County.

<b>Figure 26</b> Designated health professional shortage areas in ____ County	
<b>Federally Designated Professional Shortage Area (2008):</b>  Mental health	<b>State Designated Health Professional Shortage Areas (2010):</b> Family practice, internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics/gynecology, psychiatrics, and pharmacy (partial)

(Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services)

Nearly 8% of the under 18 population in \_\_\_\_ County is without health insurance (Figure

<b>Figure 27</b> Percent of the population under 18 without health insurance (2012)			
City	County	Nebraska	United States
6.0%	7.8%	6.2%	8.1%

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)

## Health and Early Childhood

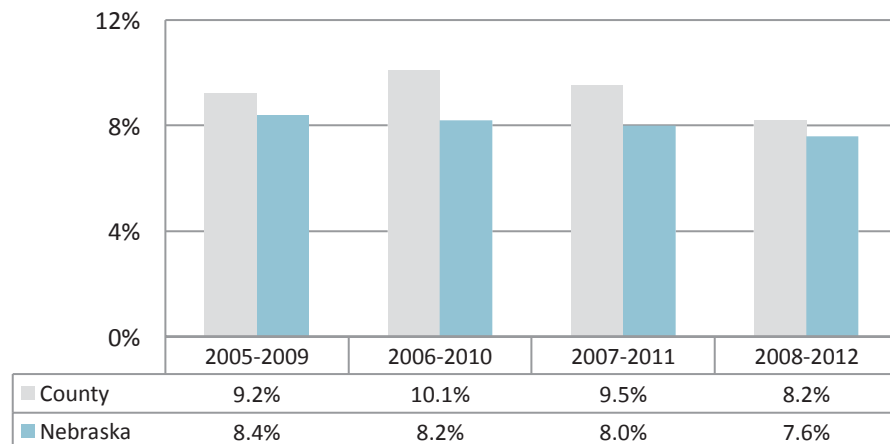
Across the two time periods of 1999-2008 and 2003-2012 (note that they overlap) the percentage of births to unmarried mothers has increased slightly in \_\_\_\_ County. The rate of births to unmarried mothers in York County is comparable to Nebraska (Figure 28).

<b>Figure 28</b> Number and percent of births to unmarried mothers (1998-2008 and 2003-2012)		
	1999-2008	2003-2012
<b>County</b>	29.3% (511 births)	31.0% (549 births)
<b>Nebraska</b>	30.1% (77,460 births)	32.5% (85,611 births)

(Kids Count in Nebraska)

The rate of births to teen mothers has been consistently higher in \_\_\_\_ County compared to Nebraska, although the difference has not always been drastic (Figure 29).

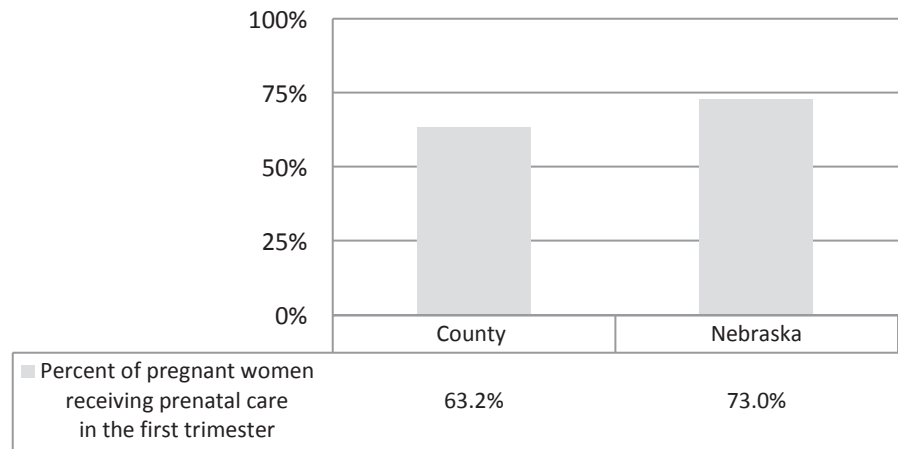
**Figure 29. Births to teen mothers as a percent of total births (2005-2009 to 2008-2012)**



(Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services)

During the five-year period of 2007-2011, the percentage of pregnant women receiving first trimester prenatal care was notably lower in \_\_\_\_ County than the state (Figure 30).

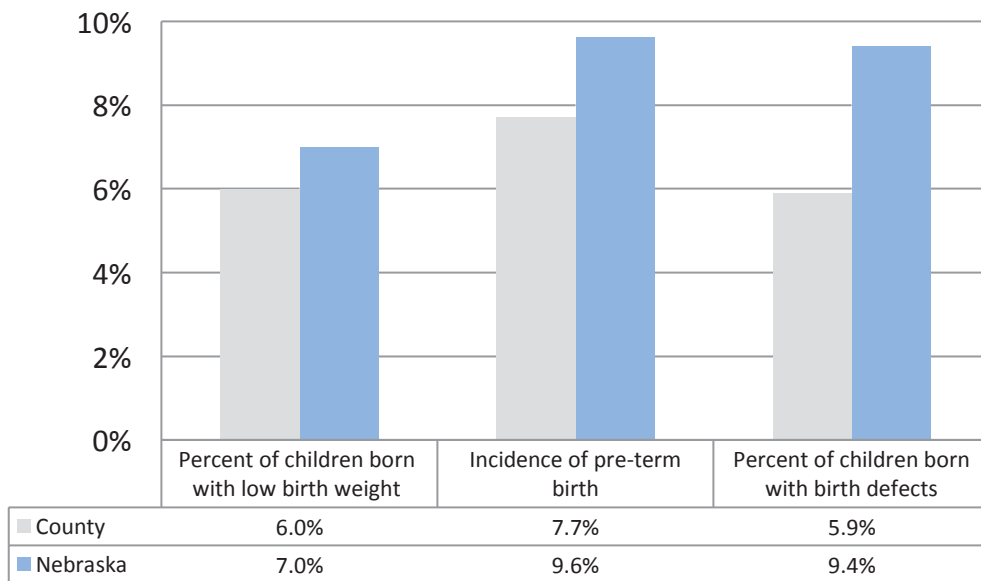
**Figure 30. Percent of pregnant women receiving first trimester prenatal care (2007-2011)**



(Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services)

The incidence of birth complications (low birth weight, pre-term birth, birth defects) was lower in \_\_\_\_ County than the state during the five-year period of 2007 to 2011 (Figure 31).

**Figure 31. Birth complication statistics (2007-2011)**

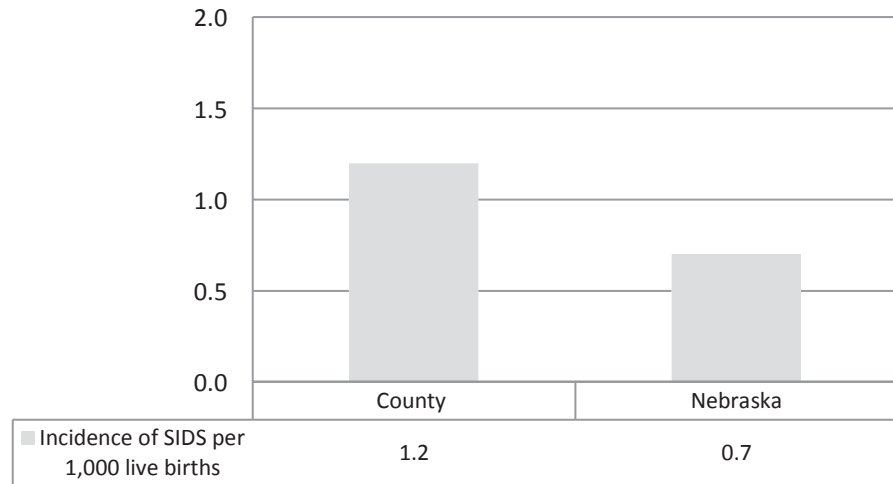


(Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services)

## Infant and Child Mortality

During the five-year period of 2007-2011, the rate of SIDS was slightly higher in \_\_\_\_ County compared to the state (Figure 32).

**Figure 32. Rate of SIDS per 1,000 (2007-2011)**



(Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services)

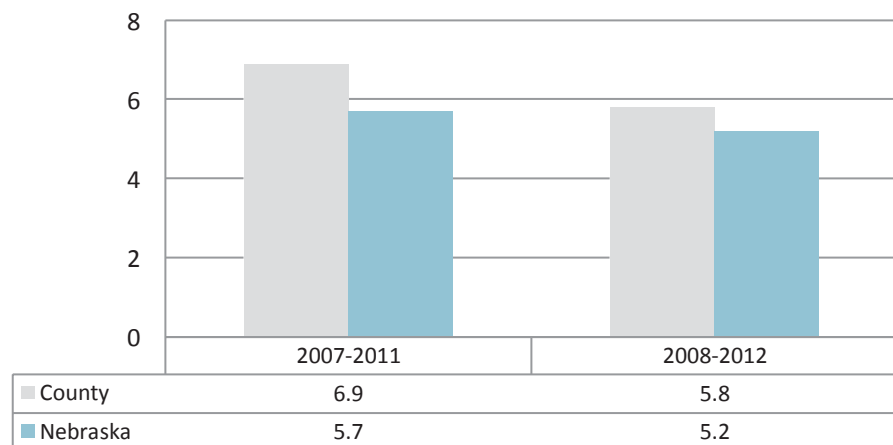
During the ten-year period of 2003-2012, there were 8 infant deaths and 9 deaths to children (ages 1 to 19) in \_\_\_\_ County (Figure 33).

Figure 33	____ County infant and child mortality (1999-2008 and 2003-2012)	
	1999-2008	2003-2012
Infant deaths	8	8
Deaths to children ages 1-19	5	9

(Kids Count in Nebraska)

The rate of infant mortality in \_\_\_\_ County was higher than the state across the two five-year periods of 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 (Figure 34).

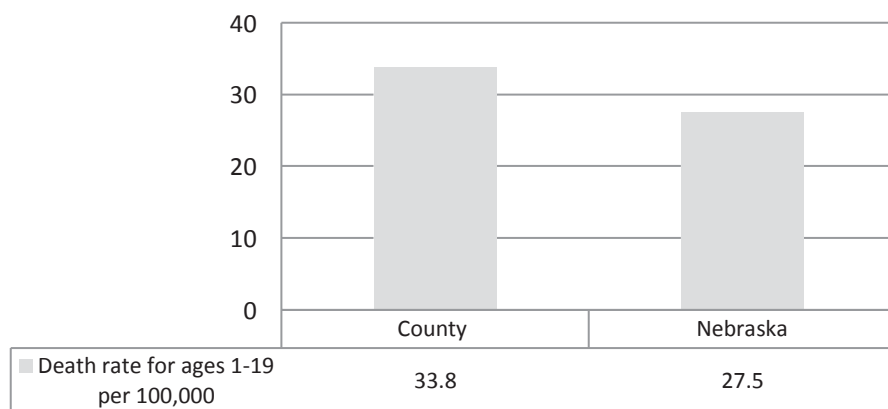
**Figure 34. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007-2011 and 2008-2012)**



(Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services)

The rate of child mortality (ages 1 to 19) in \_\_\_\_ County was higher than the state during the five-year period of 2007 to 2011 (Figure 35).

**Figure 35. Mortality rate of the 1 - 19 year old population per 100,000 (2007-2011)**



(Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services)

## Housing

Fair Market Rent (FMR) is a term used in real estate that indicates the amount of money a given property would command, if it were open for leasing at the moment. In \_\_\_\_ County, the average fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment is \$628. The National Low Income Housing Coalition calculates the income needed to afford a fair-market rent two bedroom apartment, based on paying no more than 30% of wages on housing and utilities. An individual would have to work 49 hours a week at the mean renter wage to afford such rent in \_\_\_\_ County. The income and work hours needed to afford rent on a two bedroom apartment in \_\_\_\_ County is lower than in the state due to lower housing costs (Figure 36).

<b>Figure 36 Fair market rent (FMR) housing costs (2013)</b>				
	<b>Estimated mean renter wage</b>	<b>Two bedroom FMR cost per month</b>	<b>Income needed to afford two bedroom FMR</b>	<b>Work hours per week at mean renter wage to afford 2 bedroom FMR</b>
<b>____ County</b>	\$9.85	\$628	\$25,120	49
<b>Nebraska</b>	\$10.61	\$728	\$29,109	53

(National Low Income Housing Coalition)

The percentage of "crowded households" is lower in the City of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ County compared to the state and the nation (Figure 37).

<b>Figure 37 Crowded households (more than one occupant per room) (2012)</b>			
<b>City</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>United States</b>
0.5%	0.8%	1.8%	3.2%

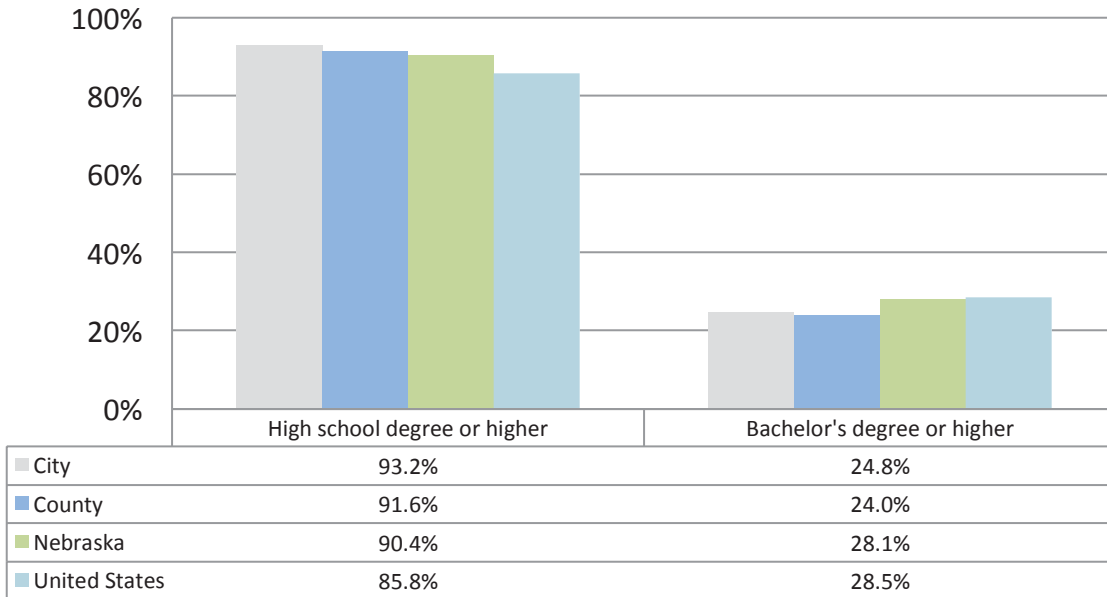
(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)



## Education

In the City of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ County the percentage of the 25 and older population with a high school degree or higher is greater than the state and nation, but the percentage with a bachelor's degree or higher is lower (Figure 38).

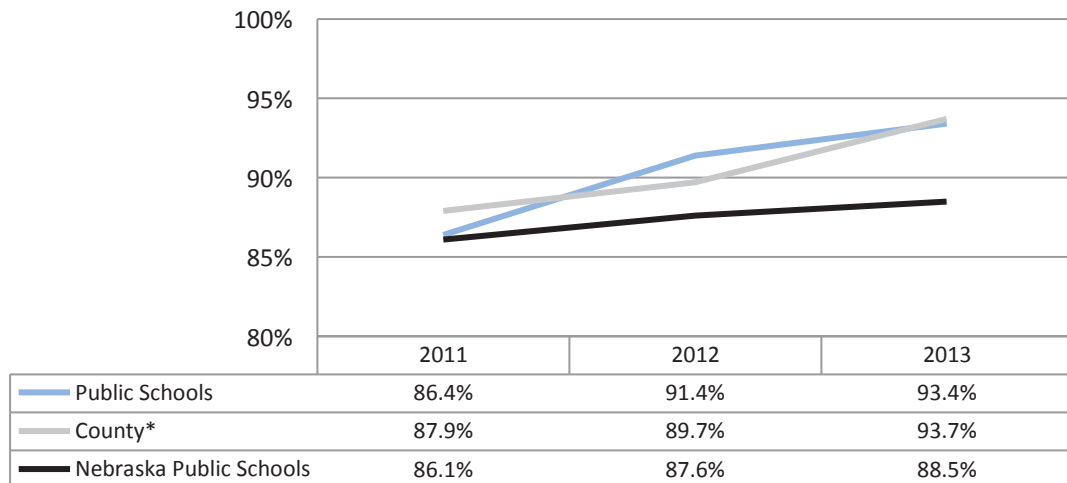
**Figure 38. Educational attainment of the 25 and older population**



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates)

The four-year high school graduation rates from 2011 to 2013 were higher in both \_\_\_\_\_ County and \_\_\_\_\_ Public Schools compared to the state (Figure 39).

**Figure 39. Four-year high school graduation rates (2011-2013)**

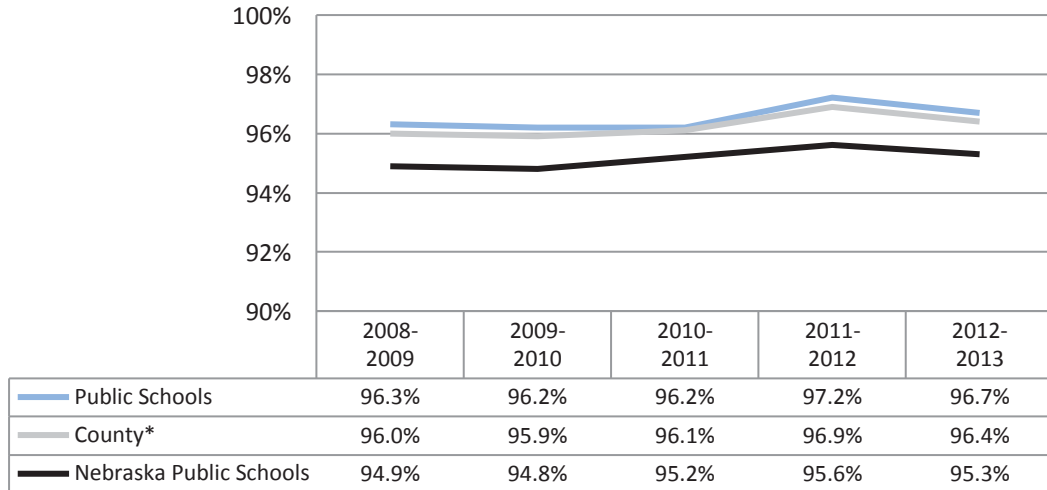


\*The source data are reported by school districts. County-level rates are calculated by taking the weighted average of all public school districts within a county.

(Nebraska Department of Education)

School attendance rates have been consistently higher in \_\_\_\_\_ Public Schools and \_\_\_\_\_ County compared to the state over the past five year, although the difference has been slight (Figure 40).

**Figure 40. School attendance rates (2008-2009 to 2012-2013)**

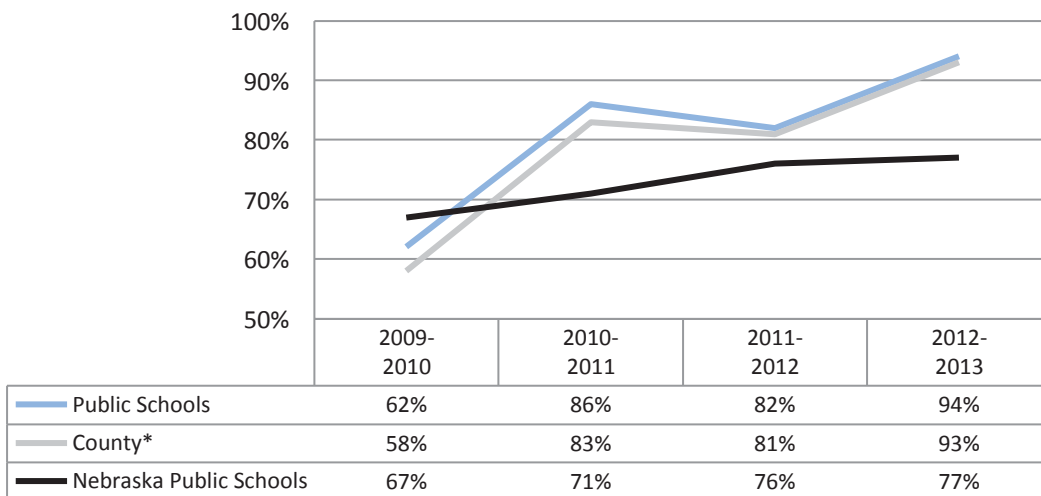


\*The source data are reported by school districts. County-level rates are calculated by taking the weighted average of all public school districts within a county.

(Nebraska Department of Education)

There has been a sharp increase since 2009-2010 in the percentage of \_\_\_\_\_ Public Schools and \_\_\_\_\_ County third graders who are proficient in reading at grade level. In 2012-2013, the rate for \_\_\_\_\_ Public Schools and \_\_\_\_\_ County third graders who were proficient in reading at grade level was considerably higher compared to their peers across the state (Figure 41).

**Figure 41. Percent of third grade children proficient in reading at grade level (2009-2010 to 2012-2013)**



\*The source data are reported by school districts. County-level rates are calculated by taking the weighted average of all public school districts within a county.

(Nebraska Department of Education)

Education statistics for the three public schools systems in \_\_\_\_\_ County are displayed below in Figure 42, with comparison to the state.

Figure 42		Education statistics (2012-2013)			
		_____ Community Schools	_____ Public Schools	_____ Public Schools	Nebraska
Nebraska Accountability	% Proficient in reading	87%	80%	86%	77%
	% Proficient in mathematics	84%	67%	76%	69%
	% Proficient in science	82%	60%	83%	68%
	% Proficient in writing	83%	90%	70%	70%
Student Characteristics	% Receiving free/reduced lunch	23.8%	42.8%	40.8%	44.2%
	% of ELL students	_*	_*	2.1%	6.0%
	% School mobility rate	13.8%	7.3%	11.8%	11.4%
	% of Students in special education	20.4%	14.4%	16.6%	14.7%

\*Data has been masked to protect the identity of students if fewer than 10 students were reported in a group.

(Nebraska Department of Education)

## Child Protection and Safety

The rate of youth in foster care in \_\_\_\_\_ County has been higher than the state in each year from 2009 to 2012 (Figure 43).

Figure 43		Number and rate of youth in foster care per 1,000 population under 18 population (2009 to 2012)			
_____ County	2009	2010	2011	2012	
_____ County	33 (10.8)	29 (9.5)	29 (9.5)	33 (10.8)	
Nebraska	4,447 (9.2)	4,300 (8.9)	4,265 (8.8)	3,892 (8.5)	

(Nebraska Foster Care Review Board)

The rate of substantiated cases of child abuse/neglect in \_\_\_\_\_ County was substantially higher than the state in each year from 2009 to 2012, but was lower than the state in 2013 (Figure 44).

Figure 44		Number and rate of substantiated cases of child abuse/neglect per 1,000 under 18 population (2009 to 2012)				
_____ County	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
_____ County	42 (13.7)	48 (15.7)	30 (9.8)	34 (11.1)	18 (5.9)	
Nebraska	3,520 (7.8)	5,169 (10.6)	3,410 (7.4)	2,723 (5.5)	2,892 (6.2)	

(Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services)

Offenses against families and children include arrests and citations for non-support, neglect, abuse, abandonment, and non-payment of alimony. The number of such offenses increased in 2011 and 2012 compared to previous years, rising above the rate for the state (Figure 45).

<b>Figure 45</b>		<b>Number and rate of arrests for offenses against families and children per 1,000 under 18 population (2009 to 2012)</b>			
____ County	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Nebraska*	8 (2.6)	9 (2.9)	18 (5.9)	17 (5.6)	
____ County	1,505 (3.4)	1,403 (3.1)	1,366 (3.0)	1,297 (2.8)	

\*Note that state-level data are under-reported due to some police departments opting not to submit arrest data to the Nebraska Crime Commission.

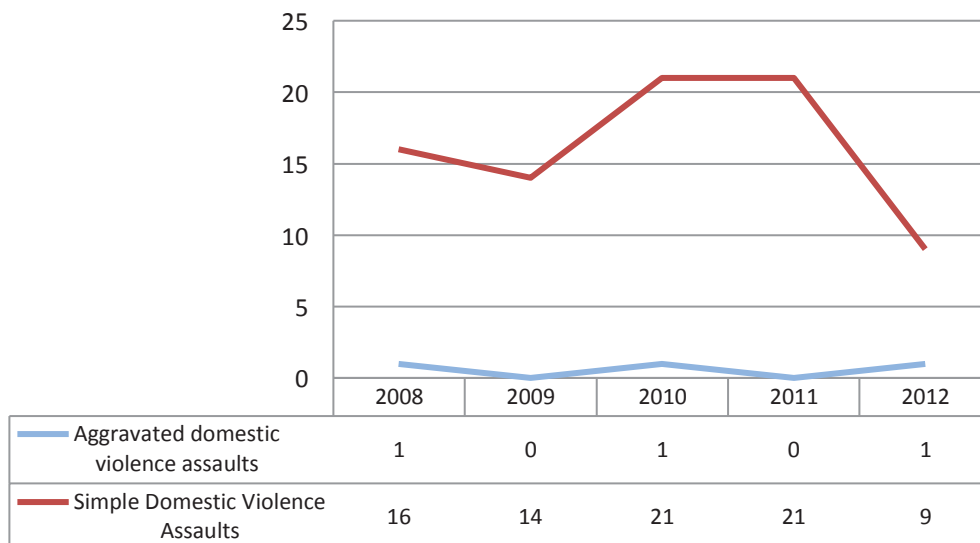
Note: \_\_\_\_ County rates based on 2010 U.S. Census population estimate.

(Nebraska Crime Commission)

## Domestic Violence

An aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assault includes all assaults that do not involve the use of a firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which the victim did not sustain serious or aggravated injuries. The term domestic applies to the family or household members and includes a broad array of familial and dating relationships (Nebraska Crime Commission). The number of such domestic assaults in \_\_\_\_ County from 2008 to 2012 is displayed below in Figure 46.

**Figure 46. Domestic violence assault arrests in \_\_\_\_ County (2008 to 2012)**



(Nebraska Crime Commission)

The rate domestic violence assaults was lower in \_\_\_\_ County compared to Nebraska across the five-year period of 2008 to 2012 (Figure 47).

<b>Figure 47</b>		
<b>Number and annual rate of domestic violence assaults per 1,000 population - five-year period (2008-2012)</b>		
	<b>Simple domestic violence assaults (2008-2012)</b>	<b>Aggravated domestic violence assaults (2008-2012)</b>
<b>____ County</b>	81 (1.2)	3 (0.04)
<b>Nebraska*</b>	23,841 (2.6)	2,460 (0.3)

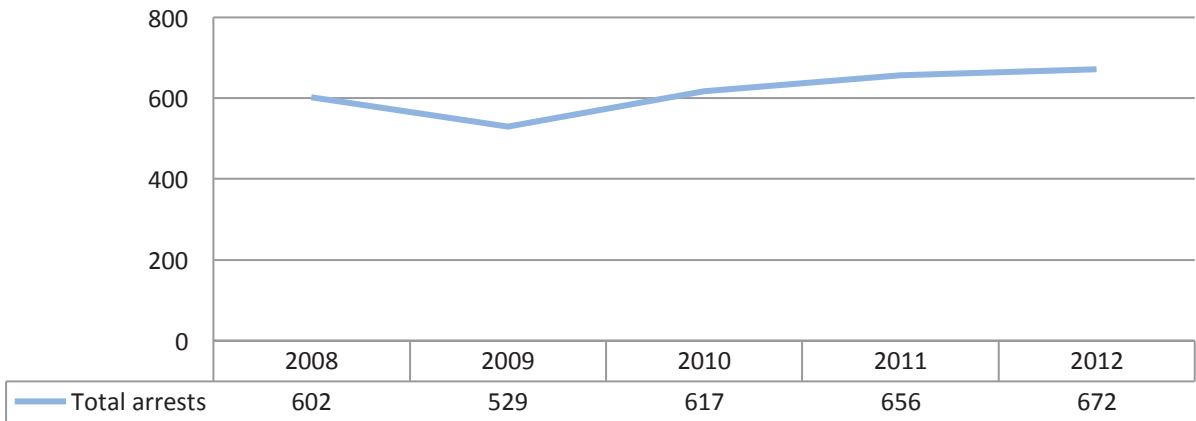
\*Note that state-level data are under-reported due to some police departments opting not to submit arrest data to the Nebraska Crime Commission.

(Nebraska Crime Commission)

## Arrests

The total number of arrests in \_\_\_\_ County from 2008 to 2012 is displayed below in Figure 48.

**Figure 48. Total number of arrests in \_\_\_\_ County (2008 to 2012)**



(Nebraska Crime Commission)

The rate of arrests across the five-year period of 2008 to 2012 is basically comparable between \_\_\_\_ County and Nebraska (Figure 49).

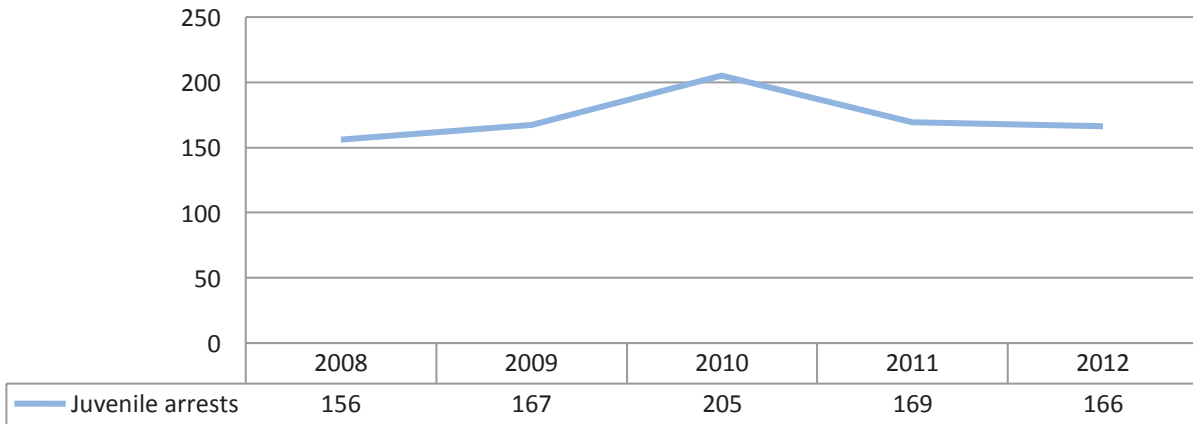
<b>Figure 49</b>	
<b>Number and annual rate of arrests per 1,000 population - five-year period (2008-2012)</b>	
<b>____ County</b>	<b>Nebraska*</b>
3,076 (44.2)	425,407 (46.7)

\*Note that state-level data are under-reported due to some police departments opting not to submit arrest data to the Nebraska Crime Commission.

(Nebraska Crime Commission)

The total number of juvenile arrests in \_\_\_\_ County from 2008 to 2012 is displayed below in Figure 50.

**Figure 50. Juvenile arrests in \_\_\_\_ county (2008 to 2012)**



(Nebraska Crime Commission)

The rate of juvenile arrests across the five-year period of 2008 to 2012 was notably higher in \_\_\_\_ County compared to the state (Figure 51).

Figure 51	Number and annual rate of juvenile arrests per 1,000 under 18 population - five-year period (2008-2012)	
	____ County	Nebraska*
	866 (55.5)	70,361 (30.9)

\*Note that state-level data are under-reported due to some police departments opting not to submit arrest data to the Nebraska Crime Commission.

(Nebraska Crime Commission)

The top three leading causes of juvenile arrests in \_\_\_\_ County in 2012 were runaway, simple assault, and vandalism (Figure 52).

Figure 52	Leading causes of juvenile arrests in ____ County (2012)	
		Number of Arrests
	Runaway	58
	Simple Assault	31
	Vandalism	24
	Liquor Laws	13
	Larceny	10
	Curfew	10
	Drug Abuse Violations	4
	Disorderly Conduct	4

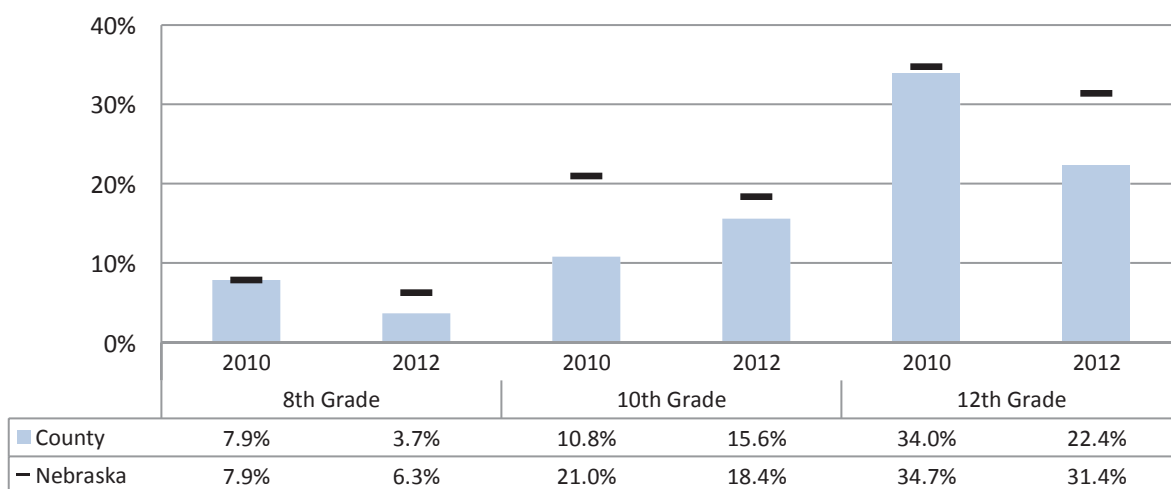
(Nebraska Crime Commission)

## Underage Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use

The Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFSS) provides estimates on a variety of youth behaviors, including alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. There were 411 youth respondents from \_\_\_\_\_ County to the NRPFSS in 2010 and 392 in 2012, representing over 60% of the population of 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders.

In 2012, the reported rate of past 30-day alcohol use was lower for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in \_\_\_\_\_ County compared to the state (Figure 53).

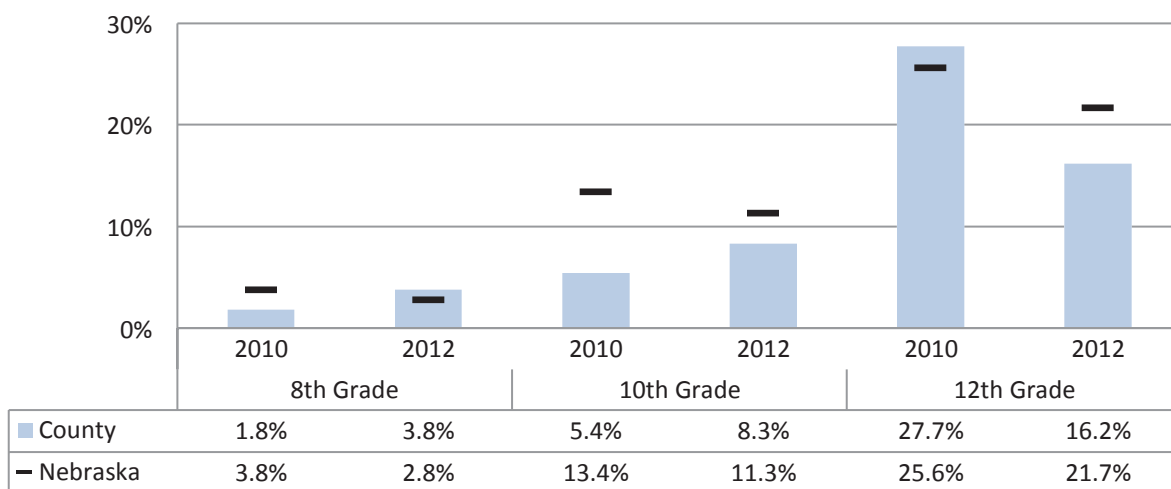
**Figure 53. Past 30-day alcohol use**



(Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

In 2012, 10th and 12th graders reported a lower rate of past 30-day binge drinking compared to the state, while 8th graders reported a slightly higher rate (Figure 54).

**Figure 54. Past 30-day binge drinking\***

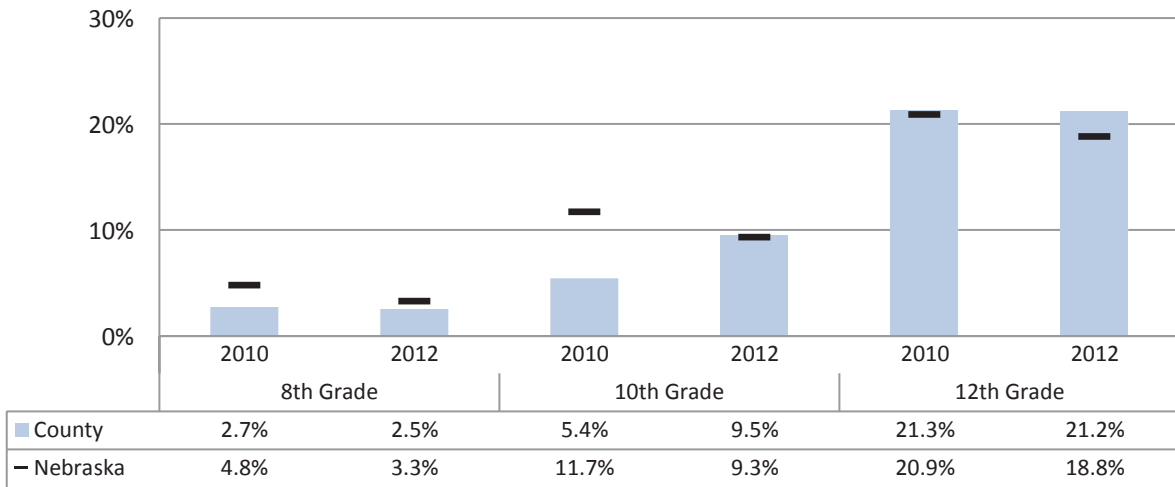


\*Binge drinking defined as five or more drinks in a row.

(Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

In 2012, the reported rates of past 30-day cigarette use were comparable to the state for \_\_\_\_\_ County 8th and 10th graders, but higher for 12th graders (Figure 55).

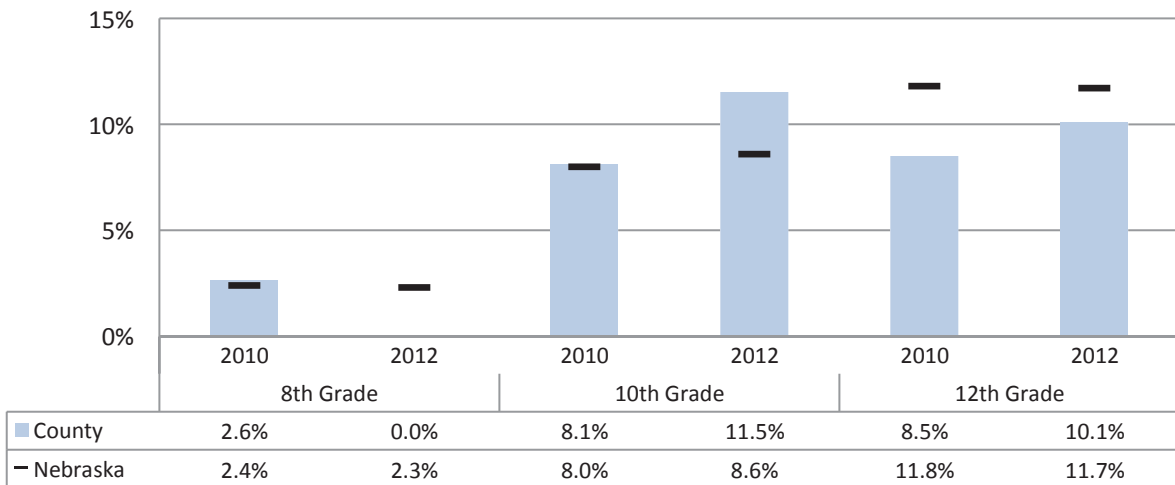
**Figure 55. Past 30-day cigarette use**



(Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

In 2012, the reported rates of past 30 day marijuana use was higher for \_\_\_\_\_ County 10th graders and lower for 8th and 12th graders as compared to the state. Marijuana use increased among \_\_\_\_\_ County 10th and 12th graders from 2010 to 2012 (Figure 56).

**Figure 56. Past 30-day marijuana use**

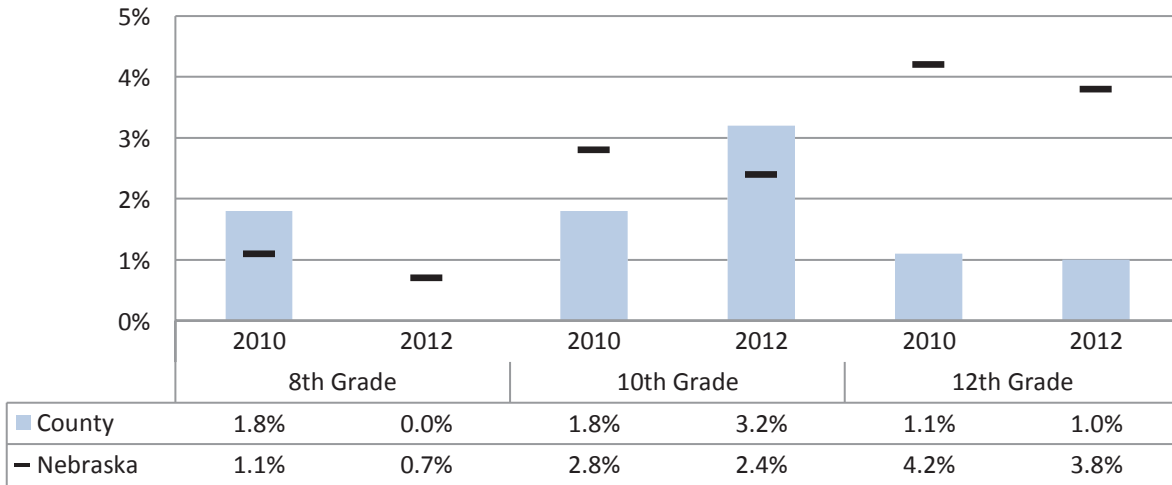


(Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)



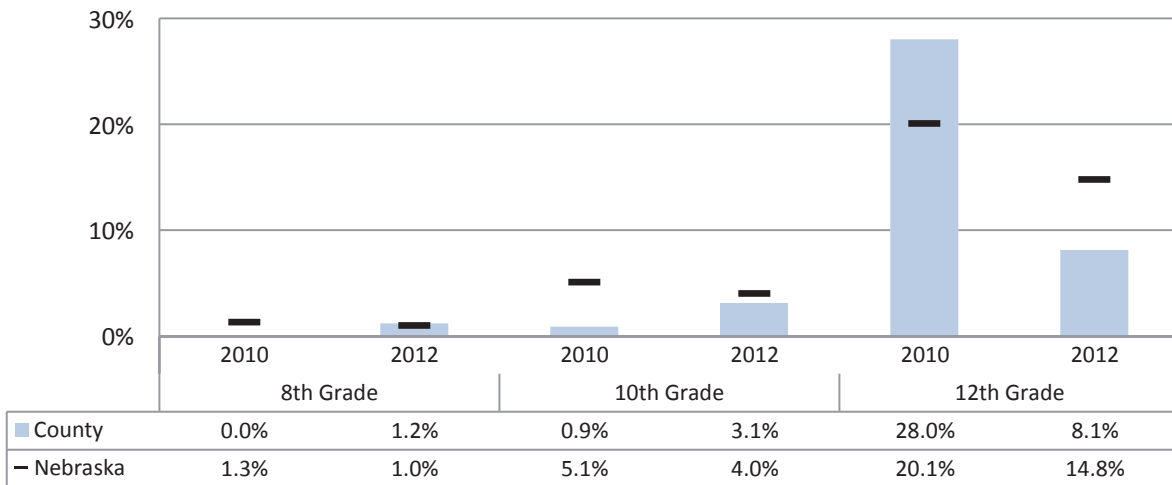
In 2012, the reported use of prescription drugs (not prescribed by a doctor) was higher for 10th graders and lower for 8th and 12th graders in \_\_\_\_ County compared to the state (Figure 57).

**Figure 57. Past 30-day prescription drug use (not prescribed by a doctor)**



(Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

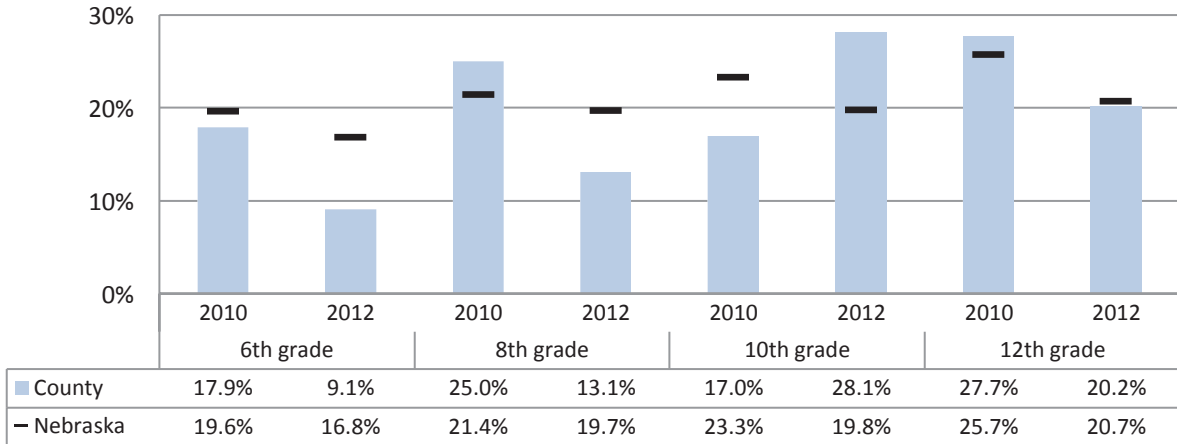
In 2012, past year alcohol impaired driving was lower than the state for 12th graders and comparable to the state for 8th and 10th graders in \_\_\_\_ County. There was a notable decrease in the rate of 12th graders reporting alcohol impaired driving from 2010 to 2012 (Figure 58).



(Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

In 2012, 9.1% of 6th graders, 13.1% of 8th graders, 28.1% of 10th graders, and 20.2% of 12th graders reported riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (Figure 59).

**Figure 59. Rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days**



(Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

## Appendix

### 2012 Poverty Thresholds

The table below displays the 2010 U.S. Census household income thresholds for poverty. If a family's before tax income is less than the threshold, then that family and every individual in it is in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated for inflation using Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).

#### Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family Unit

Size of family unit	Weighted Average Thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	\$11,720									
Under 65 years	\$11,945	\$11,945								
65 years and over	\$11,011	\$11,011								
Two people	\$14,937									
Householder under 65 years	\$15,450	\$15,374	\$15,825							
Householder 65 years and over	\$13,892	\$13,878	\$15,765							
Three people	\$18,284	\$17,959	\$18,480	\$18,498						
Four people	\$23,492	\$23,681	\$24,069	\$23,283	\$23,364					
Five people	\$27,827	\$28,558	\$28,974	\$28,087	\$27,400	\$26,981				
Six people	\$31,471	\$32,847	\$32,978	\$32,298	\$31,647	\$30,678	\$30,104			
Seven people	\$35,473	\$37,795	\$38,031	\$37,217	\$36,651	\$35,594	\$34,362	\$33,009		
Eight people	\$39,688	\$42,271	\$42,644	\$41,876	\$41,204	\$40,249	\$39,038	\$37,777	\$37,457	
Nine people or more	\$47,297	\$50,849	\$51,095	\$50,416	\$49,845	\$48,908	\$47,620	\$46,454	\$46,165	\$44,387

## **Eligibility for Free and Reduced Price Meals**

**Free Meal.** Children are categorically eligible for free meal benefits because they, or any household member, receive benefits under SNAP, FDPIR, TANF or Foster Child. Children from households with incomes at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty level are eligible for free meals.

Children who are homeless, runaway, or migrant; foster child; enrolled in a Federally-funded Head Start Program or a comparable State funded Head Start Program or pre-kindergarten programs or in an Even Start Program are categorically eligible for free school meals.

**Reduced Price Meal** means a lunch or breakfast available for a child that meets USDA nutrition and food safety standards. A child eligible for a reduced price meal is based on family size and income. Children from households with incomes greater than 130 percent but no greater than 185 percent of the Federal poverty level are eligible for reduced price meals.

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