

**Legislature’s Planning Committee
2011 Report
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**Appendix: Selected Characteristics for Nebraska Legislative Districts
from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey**

Legislature's Planning Committee
2011 Report

Approved by:

Date




Senator John N. Harms, Chair

1/3-12



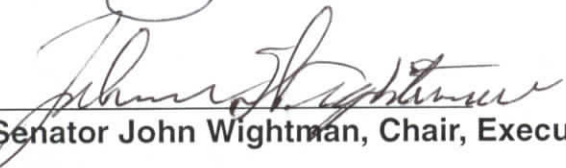
Senator Mike Gloor, Vice-Chair

1-3-12



Senator Mike Flood, Speaker of the Legislature

1-4-12



Senator John Wightman, Chair, Executive Board

1-3-12



Senator Lavon Heidemann, Chair, Appropriations Committee

1-3-12



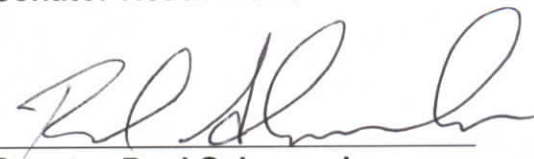
Senator Tanya Cook

1-4-12



Senator Heath Mello

1-3-12



Senator Paul Schumacher

1-3-12



Senator Kate Sullivan

1-3-12

The Legislature’s Planning Committee would like to extend a special thank you to the College of Public Affairs at the University of Nebraska – Omaha, specifically Acting Dean John Bartle, Jerry Deichert, David Drozd, Melanie Kiper, and graduate student Sikarn Issarachaiyos. Their hard work in collecting and analyzing data for our Committee is much appreciated.

Legislature's Planning Committee 2011 Report Introduction

The Legislature's Planning Committee was created in 2009, pursuant to LB 653, introduced by Senator John Harms, of Scottsbluff. The 2011-12 Committee is:

Senator John Harms, Chair
Senator Mike Gloor, Vice-Chair
Senator Mike Flood, Speaker of the Legislature
Senator John Wightman, Chair, Executive Board
Senator Lavon Heidemann, Chair, Appropriations Committee
Senator Tanya Cook
Senator Heath Mello
Senator Paul Schumacher
Senator Kate Sullivan

When the Committee was formed in 2009, it was decided that, in order to achieve their goals, they would be assisted by the Legislative Research Office and the College of Public Affairs at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. The Committee also formed three sub-committees: 1) Mission Statement and Goals; 2) Research Data Base; and 3) Special Funding. The Mission Statement was adopted and it was decided that there would be nine categories for data collection: Agriculture, Economy, Education, Health & Human Services, Natural Resources, Public Safety, State & Local Government, Telecommunications, and Transportation. The Goals for each category were adopted and it was decided that the Economy section would be completed first. The Research Data Base sub-committee chose benchmarks for the Economy category and Jerry Deichert and John Bartle, with the assistance of grad student Skiarn Issarachaiyos, began collecting data for each benchmark.

The Mission Statement and Goals committee, having completed their task, then became a second research benchmarking committee. The remaining eight categories were divided up between the two sub-committees and benchmarks were picked for each category. Jerry, John, and Skairn then collected data for each category. They also prepared summaries of data and made note of policy considerations for each category. This report consists of the data, summaries,

and policy considerations for each of the nine categories.

During this time, the Legislative Research Office prepared for the committee binders, for each of the nine categories, which contain a history of legislation passed in Nebraska for each category during the last thirty years, as well as what is currently being done in other states – compiled from organizations such as the National Conference of State Legislatures. These binders are available to be checked out in the Legislative Research Office.

The Planning Committee will also be in charge of updating the data and policy considerations each year for all benchmarks in each category. We are hopeful that this will be of great assistance to Legislators and staff as they craft and debate legislation each Session.

This Report is the 2011 Update to the original Report. Added this year is a section titled “Selected Characteristics for Nebraska Legislative Districts from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey”, and also an “At A Glance” summary of the trends of how Nebraska is doing in each area.

This Report and the Executive Summary are available on the Legislature’s Website at <http://www.nebraskalegislature.gov/reports/lpc.php>.

State Planning Committee

Mission Statement

The planning committee of the Legislature is charged with establishing and maintaining a future focus on the priorities of the State. Its responsibility is to assure continuity of policy to achieve long term goals. The committee will do so by collecting and analyzing data, identifying priorities, setting long term goals and establishing benchmarks.

State Planning Committee

Goals

Economy

Goal: Lead the nation in the preservation and enhancement of our economy.

Agriculture

Goal: Insure the growth and long-term vitality of agriculture in Nebraska.

Education

Goal: To ensure a well-educated citizenry qualified for successful employment, lifelong learning and effective participation in a democratic society.

Health and Human Services

Goal: Design individual health and human service programs that allow Nebraskans to thrive.

Natural Resources

Goal: Preserve and manage the natural resources in our state for future generations.

Public Safety

Goal: Foster an environment of safety and security throughout Nebraska.

State and local Government

Goal: Promote efficient and effective governmental operations, develop shared priorities and focus on the future of Nebraskans through a disciplined planning process.

Transportation and Telecommunications

Goal: Ensure Nebraska's effective connectivity via transportation and telecommunications locally, statewide, nationally and internationally.

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database – Overview of Key Indicators

Introduction

The Nebraska Legislature's Planning Committee was created in 2009 with the passage of LB 653, in order to help establish a process of long-term state planning with the Nebraska Legislature. The committee was created to assist state government in identifying emerging trends, assets, and challenges of the state and the long-term implications of the decisions made by the Nebraska Legislature.

The goals and benchmarks in the database were developed and approved by the Legislature's Planning Committee to present a common-sense and data-driven assessment of key areas important to Nebraskans' quality of life. This database is a joint initiative with the Nebraska Legislature's Planning Committee and the University of Nebraska at Omaha College of Public Affairs and Community Service.

Following is an overview highlighting some of the key indicators from the nine primary benchmarks contained in the Nebraska Legislative Planning Database.

Agriculture

Depending upon the measure, rural Nebraskans generally fared better economically than the typical rural resident nationally. Per capita incomes were comparable, but poverty and unemployment rates were considerably lower. Nebraska's rural per capita income for 2009 was \$24,803, which was 98% of the national average and has been growing faster than the nation's. The number of persons working on farms (including farm proprietors) totaled more than 51,000 in 2010. However, since 1990, the number of people working on farms fell 28.6%. Nebraska farms are getting larger and fewer in numbers.

In 2010, farm marketings brought 18.5 billion dollars into the state. With the exception of 2009, over the past 30 years, cash receipts from livestock and products have exceeded those from crops. Net farm income resulting from these marketings rose substantially to \$4.4 billion in 2010. Even though their impact was smaller, government farm payments continued to be an important source of income for Nebraska farmers, as the estimated farm payments to Nebraska farmers amounted to \$510 million, representing about one-eighth of the total net farm income.

Economy

An analysis of Nebraska's economy shows that the state historically has lagged the nation in per capita and average income, average wages and salaries, and in employment growth (with the exception of the past few years). On the other hand, comparative costs generally have been lower in Nebraska than the nation. The business climate in Nebraska is good, but entrepreneurship and technology and innovation rank below most states.

Even though measures of Nebraska's income were slightly below the national average, the state fared better than the nation in terms of poverty. In 2010, Nebraska had the 6th lowest poverty rate in the nation (10.2%). In addition, Nebraska had less income inequality than the nation. In 2010, the median household income was \$48,408 in Nebraska compared to \$50,046 for the nation.

Nebraska's per capita personal income in 2010 was a little over 97% of the national average. Beginning in 1989, Nebraska's per capita personal income began to increase in relation to the national value. Despite this growth, since 1980, Nebraska's per capita personal income has been below that of the US, only approaching the US value in 2003.

Nebraska's employment declined slightly in 2010 but dropped less than the national average. Historically, Nebraska has had one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation, and 2010 was no exception. In 2010, Nebraska's unemployment rate was 4.7% and ranked as the second lowest nationally. Even accounting for underemployment and workers who left the labor force, Nebraska's adjusted unemployment rate in 2010 rose to 8.6%.

A quality workforce is one that can adapt and thrive in a rapidly changing economy. Nebraska needs skilled workers to enhance its economic vitality and to compete in the global marketplace. Using the workforce quality measures in the database, Nebraska generally ranked in the middle third of the states. Nebraska ranked high on high school graduates but low on persons with advanced degrees and science and engineering occupations.

Education

Higher education is important to be successful in today's economy not only for the individual but also for the state. Nebraska has a comparatively high percentage of its high school graduates attending a degree granting institution, most of whom attended a college in Nebraska, and over half of the bachelor's students graduated within six years. Nebraska also ranked favorably for public high school graduation and dropout rates.

Early childhood education can have an important role in the long-term development of a child. Just under half (47.8%) of Nebraska children aged 3 and 4 were enrolled in an education program. This was slightly below the national percentage. However, nearly all (97.4%) of the Nebraska's children aged 5 to 17 were enrolled in an education program. Private schools were more important in Nebraska than in the nation, as Nebraska recorded a smaller percentage of children aged 5 to 17 who attended public schools.

Nebraska compared favorably in the cost of higher education. In 2009-10 the average cost for a full-time equivalent student in a public 4-year institution in Nebraska was \$13,265 ranking 31st nationally. This was below the national average of \$15,014. For 2-year public institutions, Nebraska's costs of \$2,248 were slightly lower than the nation's of \$2,285. One of the reasons that tuition is relatively low in Nebraska is that state and local appropriations for higher education per FTE student in Nebraska were above the national average. Even though tuition may be relatively low in Nebraska, tuition costs are not the only indicator of college affordability.

Looking at reading and mathematics scores for Nebraska's fourth and eighth graders, it appears that Nebraska generally ranked in the middle third of the states but ranked toward the bottom of its peer states in 2009. In reading, Nebraska ranked at or above the national median, and the relative rank increased from fourth to eighth grade. For mathematics, Nebraska ranked below the national median in most categories, although the relative ranking increased from fourth to eighth grade.

Health and Human Services

Health access is an issue facing many Nebraskans. Even though the state's rate of uninsurance is lower than the nation's; still, 11.5% of the total population, 5.6% of children under 18, and 16.4% of those 18 to 64 were uninsured in 2010. In addition, there are many areas of the state (particularly more rural areas) that have shortages of health care professionals. The Nebraska office of Rural Health looks at professional shortage areas. In 2010, it showed that many of the counties in the western one-third of the state experienced shortages in primary care.

There are several measures of health status reviewed in the database. Compared to the nation, Nebraska had a lower percent of adult tobacco users, and this percentage has been decreasing since 2000. On the other hand, heavy drinking, adult obesity, and child obesity have been increasing recently. The health of mothers and children is a key component in an overall healthy population. In 2009, 72% of Nebraska mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester. The infant mortality rate of 5.2 per 1,000 live births in 2010 was the lowest in the past six years

Poverty imposes far-reaching hardships on poor children. In contrast to the overall poverty rate discussed in the Economy section, the poverty rate for Nebraska's children increased for the second consecutive year in 2010, reaching 18.2%. However, this was among the lowest in the nation, ranking 32nd. Similar to the poverty rate, 2010 represented the second consecutive yearly increase in TANF enrollees since 2004.

On a per capita basis, Nebraska's expenditures on public welfare ranked low nationally and were toward the middle of the states in the region. Looking at Medicaid and CHIP expenditures per eligible person in FY 2011, the highest expenditures were for the blind and disabled at \$1,595 per eligible person but were nearly equaled by the expenditures for the aged at \$1,583 per eligible person. Expenditures for children were the lowest on an eligible person basis (\$220). With the exception of ADC Adult, the other categories of expenditures per eligible person were lower in FY 2011 than nearly all of the previous six years. Expenditures for the aged population should be viewed with caution because the impact of the aging baby boom will not be felt for a few more years.

Natural Resources

Nebraska's air quality was high, as indicated by relatively low total air pollution emissions (41st in the nation), toxic air emissions (31st) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuel combustion (35th).

Nebraska had 13 hazardous waste sites on the national priority list in 2008, the 20th fewest sites in the United States. For toxic chemical releases Nebraska ranked 30th, but for toxic surface water discharges Nebraska ranked second in the nation. Nebraska's community water systems were smaller and more likely to have reported health-based violations than its neighboring states.

The density of irrigation wells is highest in the Platte River Valley, and low in the Panhandle, southwestern Nebraska and parts of eastern Nebraska. Groundwater level changes show the largest decreases in Box Butte, Perkins, Chase and Dundy counties.

Electricity in Nebraska costs less than the national average, although the price is rising faster. Nebraska is a relatively high consumer of energy. Combined with the higher increase in price, total spending on

energy rose more than 10%. Nebraska ranked low in the percentage of electricity generated through renewable resources. Nationally, 10.6% of the electricity generated in 2009 came from renewable resources, compared to 2.6% for Nebraska.

Public Safety

In public safety, Nebraska has lower crime rates and spends less than the national average; however there are concerns in certain areas for juveniles. Crime of all types dropped in Nebraska and the United States in 2009. Nebraska's murder rate dropped by 42%, violent crime fell by 7% and property crime rate dropped by 4%. In all these areas, Nebraska was below the national average. Also, Nebraska reported a 7% drop in arrests for drug abuse violations in 2009. However, Nebraska's trends were not as favorable for juveniles, as the juvenile arrest rate was 45% above the national average. In 2008, Nebraska ranked relatively high for juvenile arrests for property crime (7th) and drug abuse (10th), about average for weapons arrests (21st), and low for juvenile arrests for violent crime (39th). In all these categories, Nebraska's rate increased.

Nebraska's state and local expenditures for public safety are 27% below national levels. In FY 2010, the most expensive facility maintained by the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services was the Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility at \$67,247 per inmate per year.

Recent trends in recidivism at both the Kearney and Geneva youth rehabilitation and treatment centers are down. Similarly, the recidivism rate in Nebraska adult correctional facilities has been dropping for both parolees and those with mandatory discharges.

Since 1960, the state has experienced 49 federally declared disasters, 19 of which were between 2005 and 2010. Flooding in the summer of 2010 affected 53 counties and cost an estimated \$16.4 million in public damages. Most of the state's population has phase II wireless 911 status which provides the geographic location of the call to the answering point; however significant land areas have only basic 911 which transmits the call to the answering point without an identifying location.

State and Local Government

Nebraska's low population density, strong support for public education, and the presence of public power are three important factors that affect government. The low density is part of the reason why Nebraska is high in the number of local governments and in local government employees per capita. Nebraska employs 31% more elementary and secondary school teachers than the national average and spends more on this function. Public electric utilities are another distinctive feature of Nebraska that causes local government employment to be high. However, state and local government employee pay is lower than the national average in all categories except for local utilities.

State and local government general spending in Nebraska is below the national average. Two functions that are consistently above average in Nebraska are education and transportation, reflecting the high number of teachers and the low population density, respectively. Nebraska was lower than the national average in local spending for all functions with the exception of education, transportation, and utilities. The support for these three functions of government reflects the state's preferences, demographics and history.

State and local general revenue per capita in Nebraska was slightly below the national average. State general revenue per capita is below the national average, a drop in the state's relative position over the past two years, while local general revenue is 3% above the national average. The corporate income tax and selective sales taxes are below the national average. State individual income tax is above average, but the absence of a local income tax makes total collections from this source close to the average. The general sales tax and local property taxes are above the national average. Nebraska is particularly low in state debt outstanding per capita, and high in local debt outstanding.

Telecommunications

Almost all Nebraska households have telephone service (land line or cell phone), and the vast majority of Nebraskans have a cell phone. As of June 2010, there were 1.57 million cell phone subscribers in Nebraska.

The ability to receive and transmit digital content or services at high speeds is a fundamental component of the telecommunications industry. However, the issue in Nebraska is not access to internet service but rather the average download speed. In 2008, 86.0% of Nebraska households had access to high speed internet service. The average download speed ranked 16th nationally in 2010.

One way to make sure advanced telecommunication services such as broadband are available to all Nebraskans is through the Universal Service Fund. There was a total of \$39.9 million spent from the Nebraska Universal Service Fund in 2009.

Transportation

Nebraska's transportation is generally good, in part because of strong financial support. Nebraska is 40% above the national average in highway spending. As a result, interstate highways were rated 99% smooth, and other state roads were 90% smooth. The cost-effectiveness of the state highway system was ranked fifth in the nation. However, almost a quarter of the state's bridges were rated as deficient.

Transportation safety shows a mixed profile. Traffic fatalities are 13% below the national average, but the number of railroad accidents in Nebraska is high (12th nationally) but decreased by 20% in 2009.

The most notable difference in commuting patterns is that only 0.6% of Nebraskans used public transit, compared to 5% nationally. Nebraska was higher in the percentage that drove to work alone and those that walked. Average commuting time in Nebraska is 18 minutes, the 5th lowest in the nation.

Airline passenger boardings decreased by 2.9% in 2009. The vast majority (91.4%) was from Eppley Airfield, and 6.3 percent was from Lincoln Airport.

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database at a Glance—Agriculture

	United States	Nebraska	National Rank	Trend
FARM INCOME				
Rural Per Capita Income, 2009	\$25,202	\$24,803	28	↓
Rural Poverty Rate, 2009	11.7	9.1	32	↑
Farm Employment, 2010	2,659,000	51,446	23	↑
FARM RECEIPTS				
Cash Receipts from Livestock and Products, 2010 (Millions)	\$162,207.5	\$9,638.5	4	↑
Cash Receipts from Crops, 2010 (Millions)	\$172,995.6	\$8,823.6	5	↓
Government Farm Payments, 2010 (Millions)	\$12,397.7	\$509.7	7	↑
Realized Net Farm Income, 2010 (Millions)	\$66,991.6	\$4,366.6	3	↑
			Regional Rank	
FARM OPERATIONS				
Total Farmland, 2007 (Millions of Acres)	922.1	45.5	2	↓
Number of Farms, 2009	2,200,210	47,200	5	↓
Average Farm Size, 2007 (Acres)	418	953	4	↑
Percentage of Farms with Full Owners, 2007	69.0%	50.3%	8	↑
Percentage of Farms with One Operator	57.7%	58.7%	6	↓

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database at a Glance—Economy

	United States	Nebraska	National Rank	Trend
POVERTY				
Poverty rate for persons, 2010	15.1%	10.2%	6	↑
Gini Index of Income Inequality, 2010	0.469	0.432	7	↓
PERSONAL INCOME				
Per Capita Personal Income, 2010	\$40,584	\$39,557	23	↑
Percentage Change in Total Person Income, 2009-2010	3.0%	2.2%	45	↓
Net Farm Income as a Percentage of Total Personal Income, 2010	0.6%	4.6%	4	↓
Transfer Receipts as a Percentage of Total Personal Income, 2010	18.5%	15.9%	40	↑
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Median Household Income, 2010	\$50,046	\$48,408	26	↑
EMPLOYMENT				
Change in Employment, 2009-2010	-0.3%	-0.1%	20	↓
Proprietors as a Percentage of Total Employment, 2010	21.7%	20.7%	34	↑
UNEMPLOYMENT				
Annual Unemployment Rate, 2010	9.6%	4.7%	2	↑
Annual Alternative Unemployment Rate, 2010	16.7%	8.6%	2	↓
MEDIAN HOUSING VALUE				
Median Housing Value, 2010	\$179,900	\$127,600	40	↑
COMPARATIVE COSTS				
Average Annual Wage and Salary Disbursements per Job, 2010	\$45,831	\$38,225	38	↑
Ratio of Median Housing Value to Median Household Income, 2010	3.59	2.64	47	↑
BUSINESS CLIMATE				
Forbes Magazine Best States for Business, 2010	n.a.	n.a.	9	↔
America's Top States for Business, 2010	n.a.	n.a.	13	↓

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database at a Glance—Economy (continued)

	United States	Nebraska	National Rank	Trend
WORKFORCE QUALITY				
Individuals in Science and Engineering Occupations as a Share of the Workforce, 2008	3.75%	3.20%	28	↓
Worker's Productivity (Gross State Product per Worker), 2008	\$85,306	\$72,135	35	n.a.
Percentage of Persons 25 Years of Over Who Have Completed High School, 2010	85.6%	90.4%	9	↑
Percentage of Persons 25 Years of Over Who Have Completed an Associate Degree, 2010	7.6%	9.0%	12	↓
Percentage of Persons 25 Years of Over Who Have Completed a Bachelor's Degree, 2010	28.2%	28.6%	21	↑
Percentage of Persons 25 Years of Over Who Have Completed an Advanced Degree, 2010	10.4%	9.0%	30	↑
TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION				
America's Top States for Business, Technology and Innovation, 2010	n.a.	n.a.	37	↓
State New Economy Index, 2010	n.a.	n.a.	34	↓
Academic Research and Development per \$1,000 of State GDP, 2007	\$3.55	\$4.54	13	n.a.
Industry Research and Development per \$1,000 of State GDP, 2010	\$19.50	\$6.09	36	n.a.

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database at a Glance—Education

	United States	Nebraska	National Rank	Trend
P-16 INITIATIVE GOALS				
Estimated Rate High School Graduates Attending Degree-Granting Institutions, 2007-2008	63.8%	65.5%	18	↑
Estimated Rate of High School Graduates Going to College in Home State, 2007-2008	51.8%	53.5%	18	↑
Six-Year Graduation Rates of Bachelor's Degree Students, 2009	55.5%	55.1%	25	n.a.
Public High School Graduation Rates, 2007-2008	74.7%	83.8%	8	↓
Public High School Dropout Rate, 2007-2008	4.1%	2.5%	43	n.a.
ACCESS				
Early Childhood Education Programs, Total Children Served, 2009-2010	n.a.	17,473	n.a.	↑
Public and Private School Fall Enrollment for Children 3 to 4 Years of Age as a Percentage of Total, 2008-2010	48.3%	47.8%	24	↑
Public and Private School Fall Enrollment for Children 5 to 17 Years of Age, 2008-2010 (Thousands)	52,206.7	316.3	n.a.	↑
Public and Private School Fall Enrollment for Children 5 to 17 Years of Age as a Percent of Total, 2008-2010	96.8%	97.4%	3	↑
Average Costs Per Full-time-equivalent Student in Public 4-year Institutions, 2009-2010	\$15,014	\$13,265	31	↑
Average Costs Per Full-time-equivalent Student in Public 2-year Institutions, 2009-2010	\$2,285	\$2,248	38	↑
Appropriations from State and Local Governments Per FTE, 2008-2009	\$7,481	\$9,926	8	↑
			Regional Rank	
Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education, 2008 (Thousands)	19,103	130	6	↑
Total Degrees Conferred by Degree-granting Institutions, 2008-2009	3,205,197	23,169	6	↑
Bachelor Degrees Conferred by Degree-granting Institutions, 2008-2009	1,601,368	12,575	6	↑

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database at a Glance—Education (continued)

	United States	Nebraska	National Rank	Trend
ASSESSMENT				
Average Reading Scale Score of 4th Graders in Public Schools Attaining Reading Achievement Levels, 2009	188	223	24	↔
Average Reading Scale Score of 8th Graders in Public Schools Attaining Reading Achievement Levels, 2009	262	267	18	↔
Average Mathematics Scale Score of 4th Graders in Public Schools Attaining Mathematics Achievement Levels, 2009	239	239	32	n.a.
Average Mathematics Scale Score of 8th Graders in Public Schools Attaining Mathematics Achievement Levels, 2009	282	284	26	n.a.
FUNDING SUSTAINABILITY				
Total Expenditures Per Pupil in Fall Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 2007-2008	\$11,950	\$12,287	17	↑
Estimated Net Migration of 22 to 64 Year-olds, 2009	n.a.	11,305	n.a.	↑

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database at a Glance—Health and Human Services

	United States	Nebraska	National Rank	Trend
HEALTH ACCESS				
Overall State Ranking on Health System Performance	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.
Percentage of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population That Is Uninsured, 2010	15.5%	11.5%	37	↓
Percentage of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population Under 18 Years That Is Uninsured, 2010	8.0%	5.6%	32	↓
Percentage of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 18 to 64 Years That Is Uninsured, 2010	21.4%	16.4%	37	↓
HEALTH STATUS				
Percentage of Adult Tobacco Use, 2009	20.6%	16.7%	n.a.	↓
Percentage of Substance Abuse-Alcohol (Heavy Drinking), 2010	n.a.	5.5%	n.a.	↑
Adult Obesity, 2009	27.5%	27.5%	n.a.	↓
Child Obesity, 2010	12.0%	11.6%	n.a.	↓
Resident Births , 2009	n.a.	26,931	n.a.	↓
Percentage of Women Receiving Prenatal Care in First Trimester, 2009	n.a.	72.0%	n.a.	↑
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Births, 2010	n.a.	5.2%	n.a.	↓
FAMILY WELFARE				
Percentage of Children Living in Poverty, 2010	21.6%	18.2%	33	↑
Percentage of Female Head of Families Living in Poverty, 2010	39.6%	36.6%	37	↑
Number of State Wards, 2011	n.a.	6,237	n.a.	↓
Average Monthly Number of TANF Enrollees, 2010	n.a.	9,010	n.a.	↑
Number of TANF Enrollees Sanctioned or Dropped, 2010	n.a.	4,792	n.a.	↑
Percentage of IV-D Cases With a Collection in Arrears, 2010	68.0%	68.1%	11	↑
HEALTH COSTS				
Per Capita State Public Welfare Expenditures, 2008-2009	\$1,236.60	\$1,191.50	32	↑
Per Capita Local Public Welfare Expenditures, 2008-2009	\$169.20	\$41.00	26	↓
Per Capita Developmental Disabilities Expenditures, 2009	n.a.	\$103.00	n.a.	↑
Per Capita Behavioral Health Related Expenditures, 2009	n.a.	\$111.00	n.a.	↑
Percent Change from Previous Year of Community-Based Behavioral Health Services, 2010	n.a.	12%	n.a.	↑

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database at a Glance—Natural Resources

	United States	Nebraska	National Rank	Trend
AIR QUALITY				
Air Pollution Emissions, 2010 (Micrograms of Fine Particles Per Cubic Meter)	11.4	8.1	41	↑
Toxic Releases: Total Air Emissions, 2009 (Thousand Pounds)	908,216	5,489	31	n.a.
CO ₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion, 2009 (Million Metric Tons CO ₂)	n.a.	46.48	15	↑
LAND QUALITY AND WASTE				
Number of Hazardous Waste Sites on the National Priority List, 2008	1,301	13	20	↑
Toxic Chemical Releases: Total on- and Off-site Releases, 2008 (Pounds)	3,855.0	33.7	30	↑
Toxic Releases: Total Surface Water Discharges, 2009 (Thousand Pounds)	204,479	15,175	2	↓
ENERGY				
Average Price Per Kilowatt Hour, 2009 (Cents Per Kilowatt Hour)	9.82	7.21	42	↑
Energy Consumption Per Person, 2007 (Million BTUs)	n.a.	391.6	16	↑
Energy Expenditures, 2007 (Millions Nominal)	n.a.	\$7,877	38	↑
Percentage of Electricity Generated Through Renewable Sources	10.6%	2.6%	43	↑

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database at a Glance—Public Safety

	United States	Nebraska	National Rank	Trend
CRIME				
Murder Rate Per 100,000 Population, 2009	5.0	2.2	41	↓
Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000 Population, 2009	429.4	281.6	33	↓
Property Crime Rate Per 100,000 Population, 2009	3,036.1	2,761.5	28	↓
Arrests for Drug Abuse Violation, 2009	1,663,582	9,731	n.a.	↓
RECIDIVISM				
Recidivism Rates, Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Center, Kearney, Nebraska, 2010-2011	n.a.	27.4%	n.a.	↓
Recidivism Rates, Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Center, Geneva, Nebraska, 2010-2011	n.a.	15.4%	n.a.	↓
JUVENILE INTAKES				
Juvenile Arrest Rate Per 100,000 Juvenile Population, 2009	5,920.6	8,569.2	6	n.a.
PUBLIC SECTOR FUNDING				
Per Capita State Public Safety Expenditures, 2008-2009	\$225.80	\$201.20	30	↑
Per Capita Local Public Safety Expenditures, 2008-2009	\$500.20	\$329.70	39	↓

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database at a Glance—State and Local Government

UNITS OF GOVERNMENT	United States	Nebraska	National Rank	Trend
Local Governments Units Per 100,000 Population, 2007	29.7	150.3	3	n.a.
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL				
State Government Employment Per 10,000 Population, 2010	141.84	179.78	18	↓
State Government Payroll Per FTE, 2010	\$4,471.26	\$3,703.29	46	↑
Local Government Employment Per 10,000 Population, 2010	394.88	490.51	5	↑
Local Government Payroll Per FTE, 2010	\$4,164.70	\$3,663.75	26	↑
EXPENDITURES, REVENUE AND DEBT				
State Direct Government Expenditure Per Capita, 2008-2009	\$3,471.63	\$3,612.73	27	↑
Local Direct Government Expenditure Per Capita, 2008-2009	\$4,599.55	\$4,107.57	24	↓
State General Revenue Per Capita, 2008-2009	\$3,261.33	\$3,138.43	32	↓
Local General Revenue Per Capita, 2008-2009	\$2,858.31	\$2,945.41	11	↓
State Debt Outstanding Per Capita, 2008-2009	\$3,408.83	\$1,402.22	47	↓
Local Debt Outstanding Per Capita, 2008-2009	\$5,342.56	\$6,048.68	11	↓
Regional Rank				
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES				
Federal Government Expenditure Per Capita, 2010	\$10,601.56	\$9,128.30	8	↓

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database at a Glance—Telecommunications

	United States	Nebraska	National Rank	Trend
TELEPHONE/CELL PHONE PENETRATION				
Telephone Penetration, Percent of Households with Telephone Service, 2009	95.7%	95.3%	34	↓
Cell Phone Penetration, Percentage Change in Subscribers, 2009-2010	1.7%	3.3%	5	↓
INTERNET ACCESS				
Percentage of Residential End User Premises with Access to High-Speed Services, 2008	n.a.	86%	n.a.	n.a.
Speed of High-Speed Download Services for Internet Access (kbps), 2010	3,002	4,734	16	n.a.
SUSTAINABILITY				
Nebraska Universal Service Fund Expenditures, 2009 (thousands)	n.a.	\$39,933	n.a.	↓

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database at a Glance—Transportation

	United States	Nebraska	National Rank	Trend
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE				
Road Smoothness, Percent of Miles Meeting or Exceeding Acceptable Ride Quality, 2010	n.a.	91%	n.a.	↔
Percent of Roadways in Mediocre or Poor Condition, 2008	17.9%	10.2%	35	n.a.
Cost-Effectiveness Ranking of State Highway System, 2008	n.a.	n.a.	5	↑
Percent of Deficient Bridges, 2010	24.30%	24.7%	26	n.a.
ACCIDENTS				
Railroad Accidents and Incidents, 2009	11,129	248	12	↓
Traffic Fatality Rate Per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled, 2009	1.25	1.09	20	↔
TRANSPORTATION ACCESS				
Percentage of Commuters Traveled to Work by Public Transportation, 2009	5.0%	0.6%	43	↓
Travel Time to Work, 2009 (Minutes)	25.1	17.9	46	n.a.
TRANSPORTATION FUNDING				
Local Highway Spending Per Capita, 2008-2009	\$200.40	\$303.10	10	↑
State Highway Spending Per Capita, 2008-2009	\$295.50	\$388.70	16	↑

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database - Agriculture

Introduction

This benchmark examines Nebraska's economy by reviewing four broad areas: farm income; farm receipts; agricultural diversity; and farm operations. When available, data are presented for the period 1980 to 2010. At other times, the period is 2002 to 2007. The most current available data at the time the data files were put together are used. For most indicators this is 2010, but the Census of Agriculture is conducted every five years, with 2007 being the most recent year.

Farm Income

Generally, measures of Nebraska's rural income are slightly below the national average. The U.S. Census Bureau reports that Nebraska's rural per capita income for 2009 was \$24,803, which was 98% of the national average of \$25,202. Rural Nebraska's income ranked 28th nationally and was in the bottom half of the region. Although there have been year-to-year fluctuations, since 2005, Nebraska's per capita income has been growing faster than the nation's. Between 2005 and 2008, Nebraska's growth was 11.4% compared to 8.6% for the United States. However, rural per capita income declined for both the United States and Nebraska between 2008 and 2009.

The U.S. Census Bureau also measured the poverty rate for persons living in rural Nebraska in 2009. Using this measure, rural Nebraskans fared better than the nation with a poverty rate of 9.1% compared to 11.7% for the nation. Regionally, Nebraska had the 6th lowest rural poverty rate. Since 2005, rural Nebraska's poverty rate has fluctuated from year-to-year but is only 1 percentage point higher than the 2005 rate of 8.1%.

Nebraska ranked 23rd nationally and 5th regionally in the number of persons working on farms (this includes farm proprietors). Since 1990, the number of people working on farms fell 28.6%. However, farm employment increased by about one thousand persons between 2009 and 2010 and was the highest since 2005. Nationally, the decline since 1990 was 15.7%. Even though rural employment has been declining, Nebraska's rural unemployment rate was 4.2% in 2010 and was the 2nd lowest in the region, behind North Dakota.

Farm Receipts

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis reported cash receipts from livestock and products in 2010 at 9.6 billion dollars. This ranked 4th nationally and only behind Iowa in the region. Cash receipts from crops totaled \$8.8 billion in 2010. Nebraska ranked 5th nationally but was lower than Iowa and Minnesota in the region. Historically, cash receipts from livestock and products have consistently exceeded those from crops, but in 2009 crop receipts actually exceeded those from livestock and product for the first time in 30 years.

Net farm income for Nebraska rose substantially to \$4.4 billion in 2010. This was 3rd nationally and was less than Iowa in the region. Since 2006 Nebraska's net farm income has nearly doubled.

Government farm payments continue to be an important source of income for Nebraska farmers. In 2010, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis estimated farm payments to Nebraska farmers were \$510 million, representing about one-eighth of the total net farm income. This was the 7th highest nationally and 5th in the region.

Agricultural Diversity

Agricultural diversity looks at the commodities produced in Nebraska and exported from Nebraska. In 2009, the top five agricultural commodities produced in Nebraska were cattle and calves; corn; soybeans; hogs; and wheat. The five most important agricultural exports were soybeans and products; feed grains and products; live animals and meat; hides and skins; and wheat and products.

Farm Operations

Every five years, in years ending in 2 and 7, the U.S. Department of Agriculture conducts a Census of Agriculture. Since the next Census will not be conducted until 2012, most of the information for farm operations is unchanged. However, there are more recent estimates for the number of farms. In 2009, Nebraska had 47,200 farms and ranches. This number ranked 5th in the region. Since 2007, the number of Nebraska farms fell about 1%

According to the 2007 Census, Nebraska had 45.5 million acres in farmland (including ranches). This was a decrease of 0.9% since 2002. Between 2002 and 2007, the average Nebraska farm size increased from 930 acres to 953 acres (2.5%). Regionally, Nebraska and South Dakota were the only states experiencing an increase in the average farm size. Nationally, the average farm size dropped 5.2% from 441 acres to 418 acres. Approximately 41% of Nebraska farms and ranches had sales of \$100 thousand or more, and only 5% had sales of \$1 million or more.

Nebraska farm operators were less likely to be full owners than farm operators nationally and in the region. Overall, in 2007, 50.3% of Nebraska farm operators were full owners (compared to part owners and renters). For the nation the comparable figure was 69.0%.

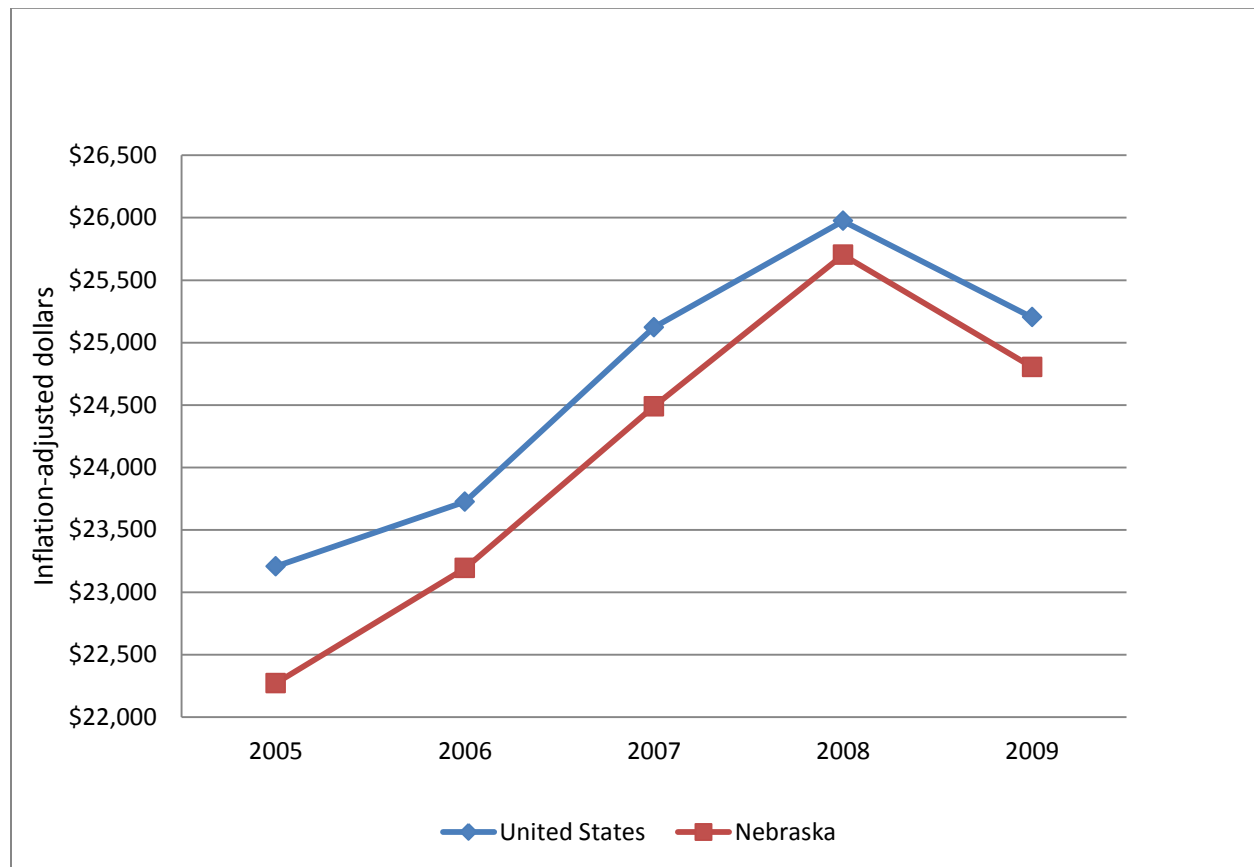
Farm Income

Rural Per Capita Income, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Per Capita Income	National Rank
United States	\$25,202	
Colorado	\$32,414	6
Wyoming	\$29,422	10
Minnesota	\$27,177	16
North Dakota	\$27,014	18
Iowa	\$26,763	20
Kansas	\$26,430	23
Nebraska	\$24,803	28
South Dakota	\$23,775	33
Missouri	\$21,695	44

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, July 2011

Per Capita Income, Nebraska and the United States: 2005-2009



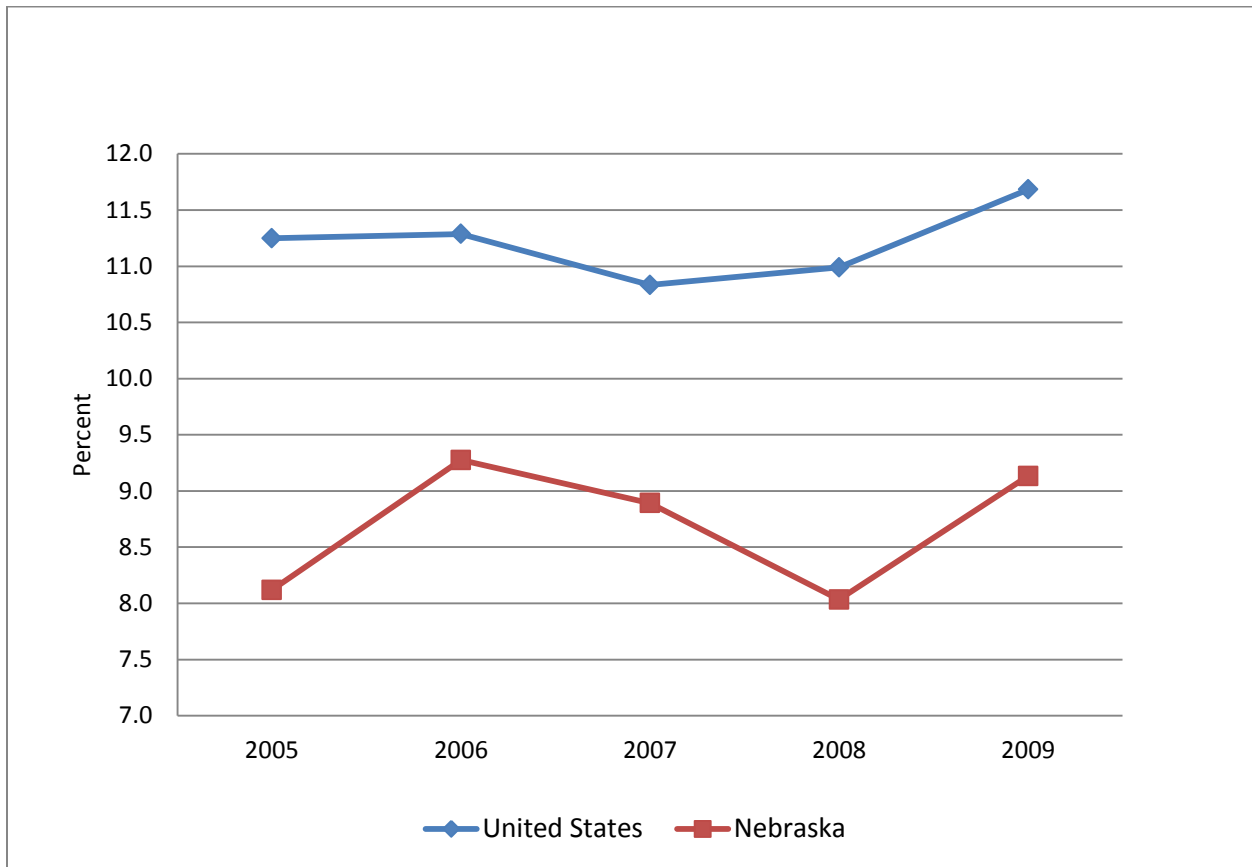
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005-2009; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, July 2011

Rural Poverty Rate, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Poverty Rate	National Rank
South Dakota	13.6	12
Missouri	13.5	13
North Dakota	10.6	24
Nebraska	9.1	32
Kansas	8.5	37
Minnesota	8.3	39
Iowa	7.5	41
Colorado	7.4	42
Wyoming	6.6	43

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, July 2011

Rural Poverty Rate, Nebraska and the United States: 2005-2009



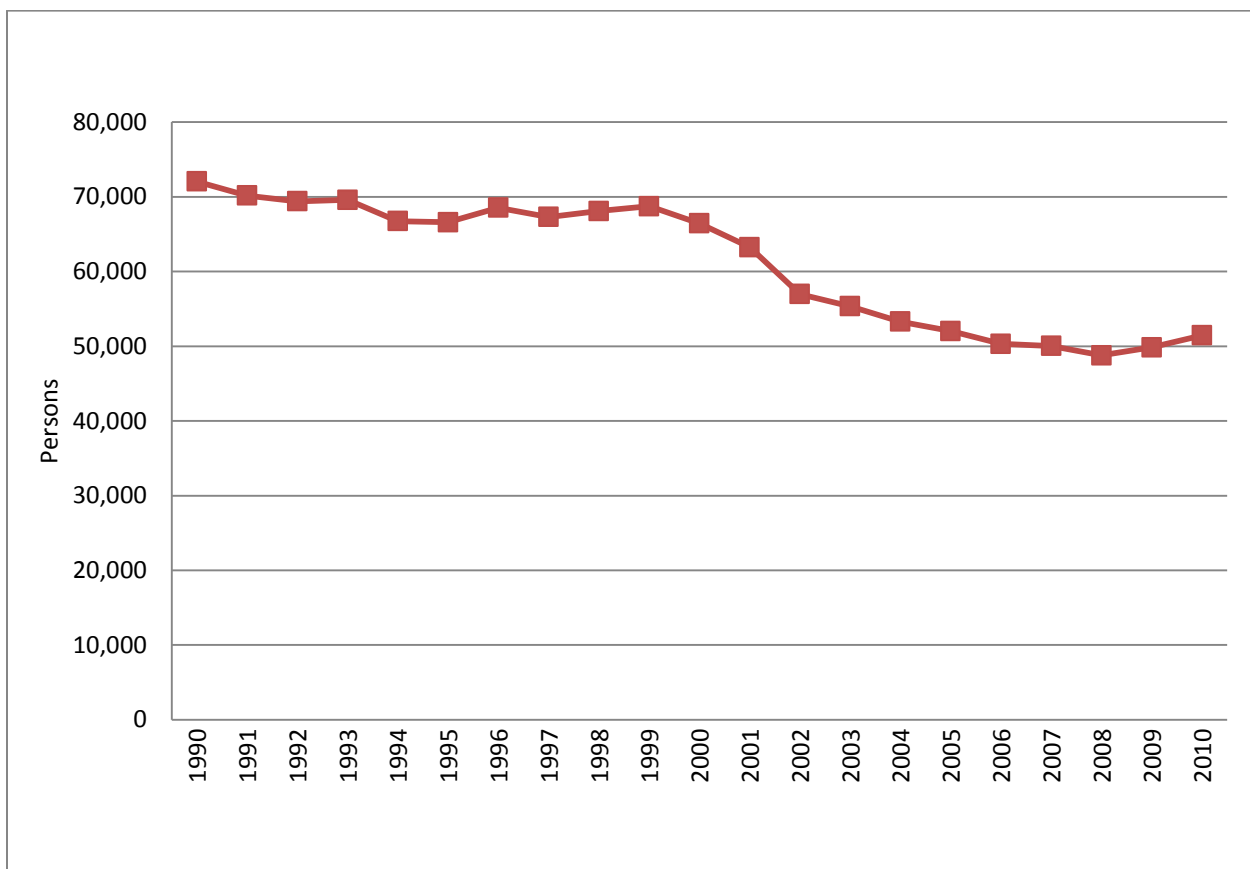
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005-2009; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, July 2011

Farm Employment, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Persons Employed	National Rank
United States	2,659,000	
Missouri	104,803	3
Iowa	92,155	5
Minnesota	88,575	6
Kansas	64,865	17
Nebraska	51,446	23
Colorado	44,929	27
South Dakota	31,698	30
North Dakota	31,396	31
Wyoming	12,520	40

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, July 2011

Farm Employment, Nebraska: 1990-2010



Source: Regional Economic Accounts, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, July 2011

Farm Receipts

Cash Receipts from Livestock and Products, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Cash Receipts (\$000)	National Rank
United States	\$162,207,517	
Iowa	\$11,654,107	2
Nebraska	\$9,638,503	4
Kansas	\$9,574,885	5
Minnesota	\$7,085,739	7
Colorado	\$4,105,555	13
Missouri	\$4,092,762	14
South Dakota	\$3,498,181	17
North Dakota	\$1,061,743	35
Wyoming	\$899,883	38

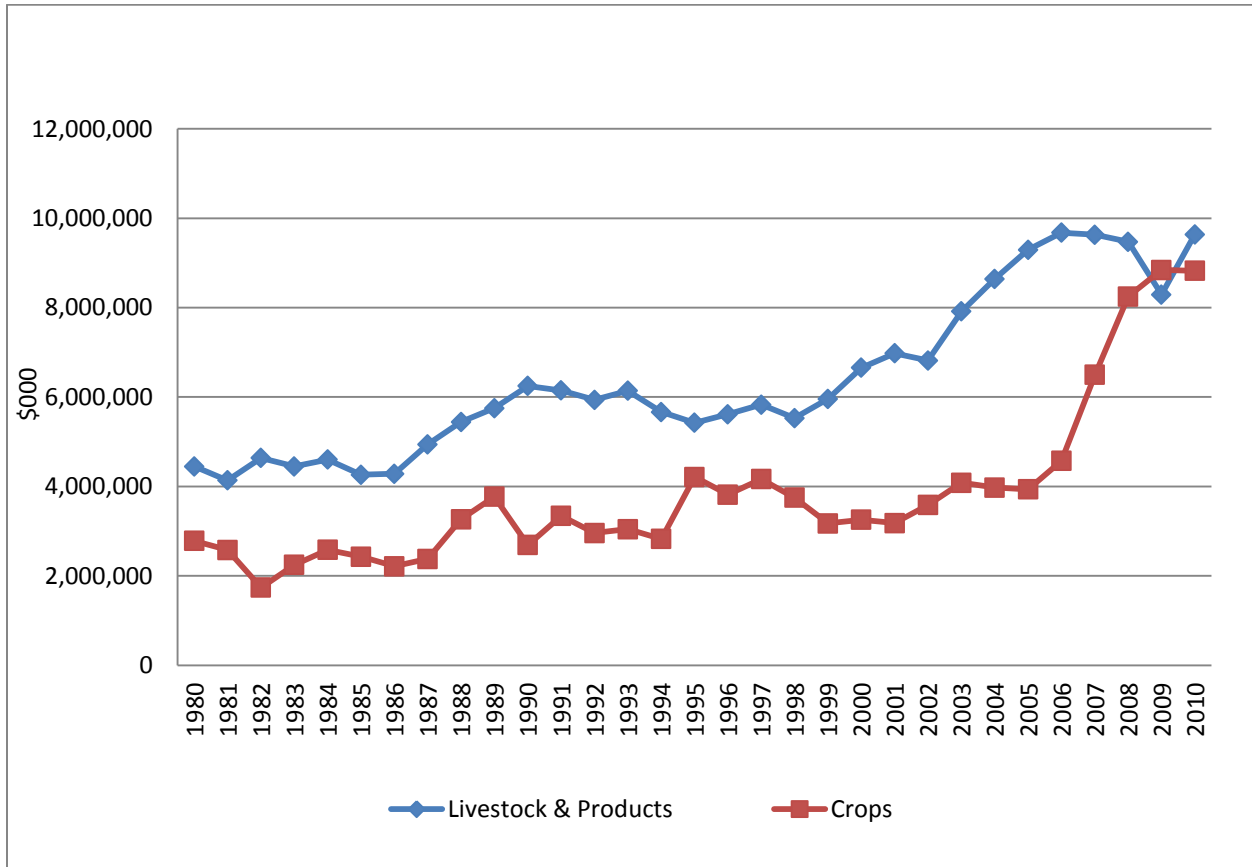
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System: 1969-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Cash Receipts from Crops, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Cash Receipts (\$000)	National Rank
United States	\$172,995,648	
Iowa	\$13,116,219	2
Minnesota	\$8,947,053	4
Nebraska	\$8,823,614	5
Kansas	\$6,411,597	9
North Dakota	\$5,627,131	10
South Dakota	\$4,775,810	13
Missouri	\$4,680,710	14
Colorado	\$2,266,020	22
Wyoming	\$282,087	43

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System: 1969-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Cash Receipts from Livestock and Products and Crops, Nebraska: 1980-2010



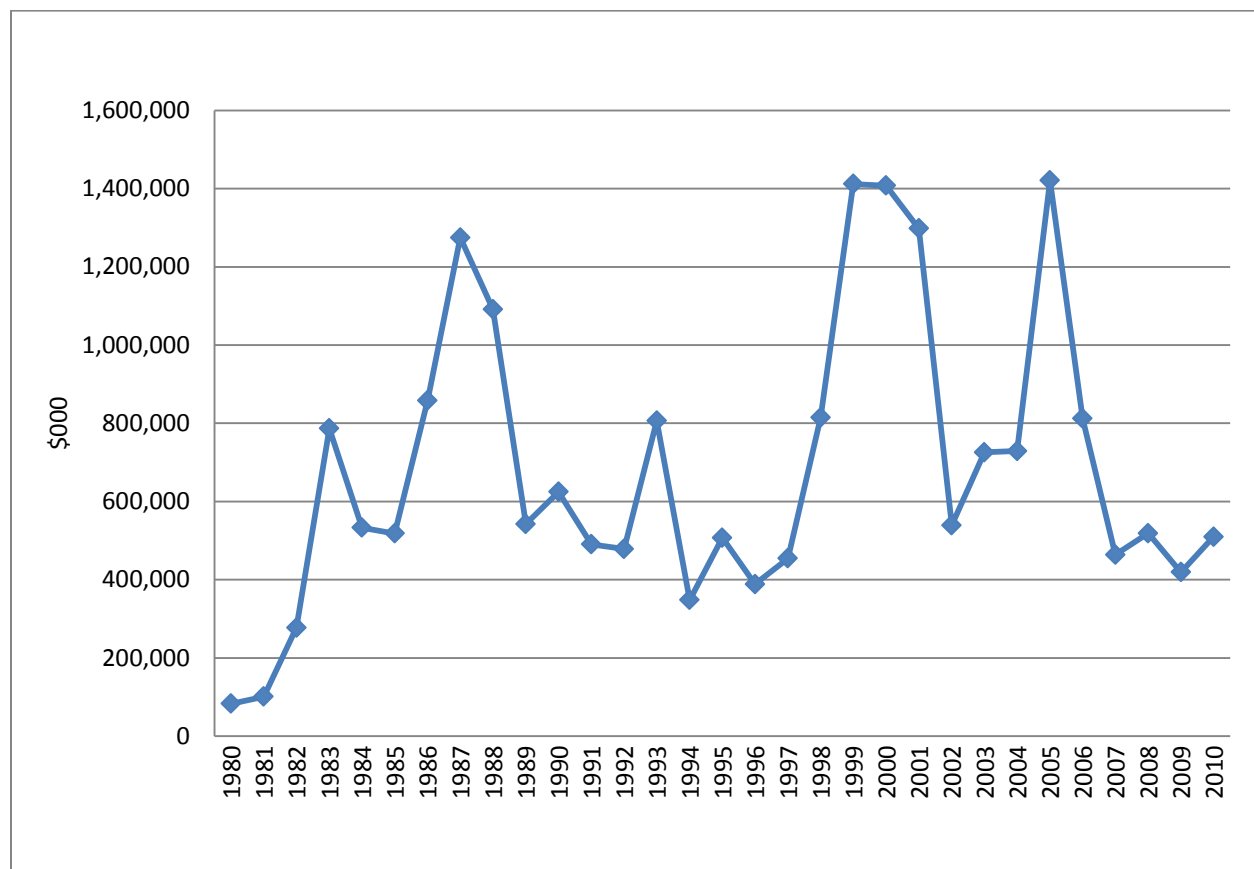
Source: Regional Economic Accounts, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Government Farm Payments, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Payments (\$000)	National Rank
United States	\$12,397,673	
Iowa	\$1,025,092	1
North Dakota	\$844,906	3
Kansas	\$631,913	5
Minnesota	\$566,331	6
Nebraska	\$509,655	7
Missouri	\$435,871	9
South Dakota	\$401,082	10
Colorado	\$271,627	19
Wyoming	\$42,667	38

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System: 1969-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Government Farm Payments, Nebraska: 1980-2010



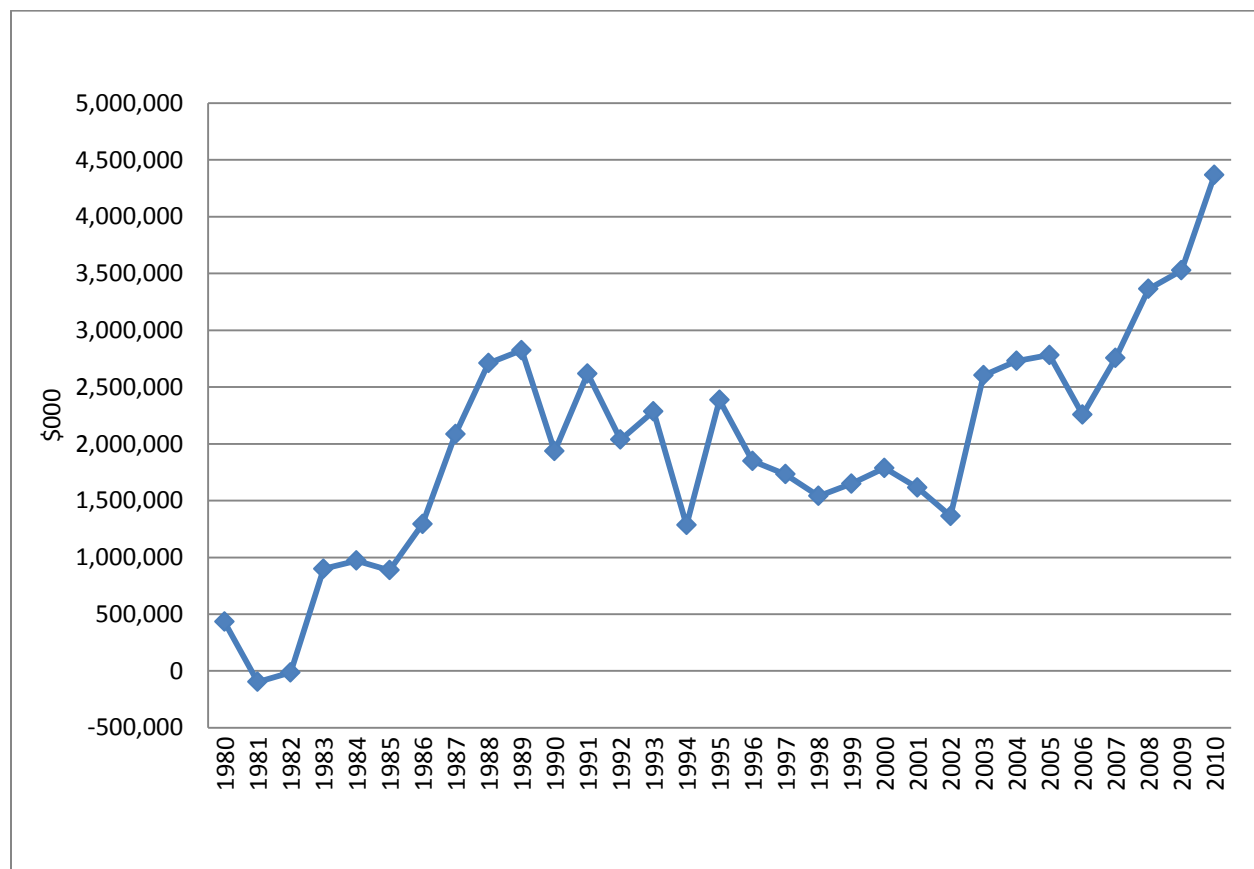
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System: 1969-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Realized Net Farm Income, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Income (\$000)	National Rank
United States	\$66,991,550	
Iowa	\$5,924,835	2
Nebraska	\$4,366,633	3
Minnesota	\$3,855,739	4
South Dakota	\$3,116,987	6
Kansas	\$2,830,630	8
North Dakota	\$2,351,562	10
Missouri	\$2,084,198	12
Colorado	\$584,739	29
Wyoming	\$1,784	47

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System: 1969-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Realized Net Farm Income, Nebraska: 1980-2010



Source: Regional Economic Accounts, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Agricultural Diversity

Top 5 Agriculture Commodities, Nebraska: 2009

Commodities	Value of receipts (\$000)	Percent of Nebraska's total farm receipts	Percent of United States' total farm receipts	Regional Rank
1. Cattle and calves	\$6,239,570	40.8	14.3	1
2. Corn	\$4,855,081	31.7	11.6	2
3. Soybeans	\$2,256,326	14.7	7.5	3
4. Hogs	\$656,779	4.3	4.6	4
5. Wheat	\$373,133	2.4	3.3	5
All commodities	\$15,309,098		5.4	

Source: State Fact Sheets, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Top 5 Agriculture Exports, Estimates, Nebraska: FY 2009

	Rank among states	Value (\$000)	Regional Rank
1. Soybeans and products	5	\$1,367,700	3
2. Feed grains and products	3	\$1,359,900	2
3. Live animals and meat	2	\$1,060,500	2
4. Hides and skins	1	\$276,900	1
5. Feeds and fodders	4	\$250,400	3
All commodities	4	\$4,826,500	

Source: State Fact Sheets, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Farm Operations

Total Farmland and Percentage Change in Total Farmland, Regional Comparison: 2002-2007

	Millions of Acres		2007 Regional Rank	Percentage Change
	2002	2007		2002 - 2007
United States	938.3	922.1	--	-1.70%
Colorado	31.1	31.6	5	1.60%
Iowa	31.7	30.7	6	-3.10%
Kansas	47.2	46.3	1	-1.90%
Minnesota	27.5	26.9	9	-2.20%
Missouri	29.9	29	8	-3.10%
Nebraska	45.9	45.5	2	-0.90%
North Dakota	39.3	39.7	4	1.00%
South Dakota	43.8	43.7	3	-0.30%
Wyoming	34.4	30.2	7	-12.30%

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, United States Department of Agriculture; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Number of Farms, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009

	Number of Farms		Regional Rank
	2008	2009	
Colorado	36,500	36,200	6
Iowa	92,600	92,600	2
Kansas	65,500	65,500	4
Minnesota	81,000	81,000	3
Missouri	108,000	108,000	1
Nebraska	47,400	47,200	5
North Dakota	32,000	32,000	7
South Dakota	31,300	31,500	8
Wyoming	11,000	11,000	9

Note: Census of Agriculture has not been updated since 2007. This data is from State Fact Sheets, Farm financial indicators section.

Source: State Fact Sheets, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage Change in Number of Farms, Regional Comparison: 2002-2009

	Percentage Change	Regional Rank
Wyoming	16.75%	1
Colorado	15.40%	2
North Dakota	4.51%	3
Iowa	2.15%	4
Kansas	1.69%	5
Missouri	1.13%	6
Minnesota	0.20%	7
South Dakota	-0.74%	8
Nebraska	-4.37%	9

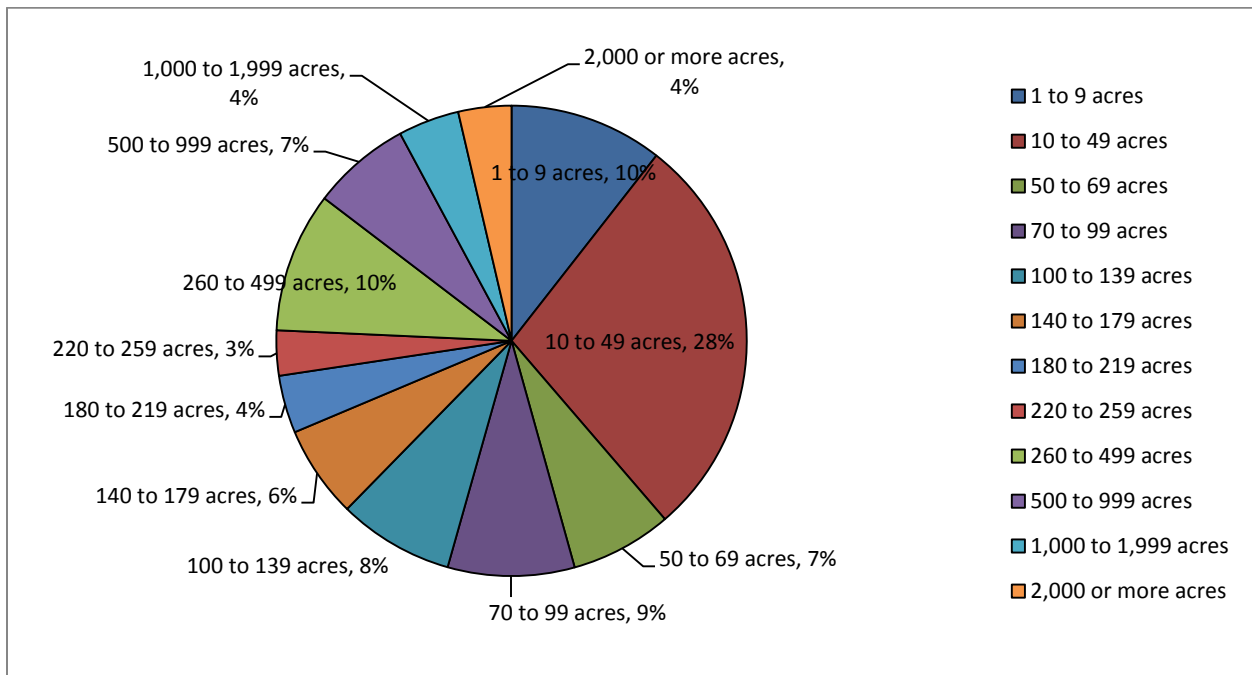
Sources: 2002 Census of Agriculture and State Fact Sheets, National Agricultural Statistics, U.S. Department of Agriculture; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Average Farm Size and Percentage Change in Average Farm Size, Regional Comparison: 2002-2007

	Average Size of Farm (Acres)		2007 Regional Rank	Percentage Change
	2002	2007		2002-2007
United States	441	418		-5.20%
Wyoming	3,651	2,726	1	-25.30%
South Dakota	1,380	1,410	2	1.5%
North Dakota	1,283	1,241	3	-3.30%
Nebraska	930	953	4	2.50%
Colorado	991	853	5	-13.90%
Kansas	733	707	6	-3.50%
Minnesota	340	332	7	-2.40%
Iowa	350	331	8	-5.40%
Missouri	280	269	9	-3.90%

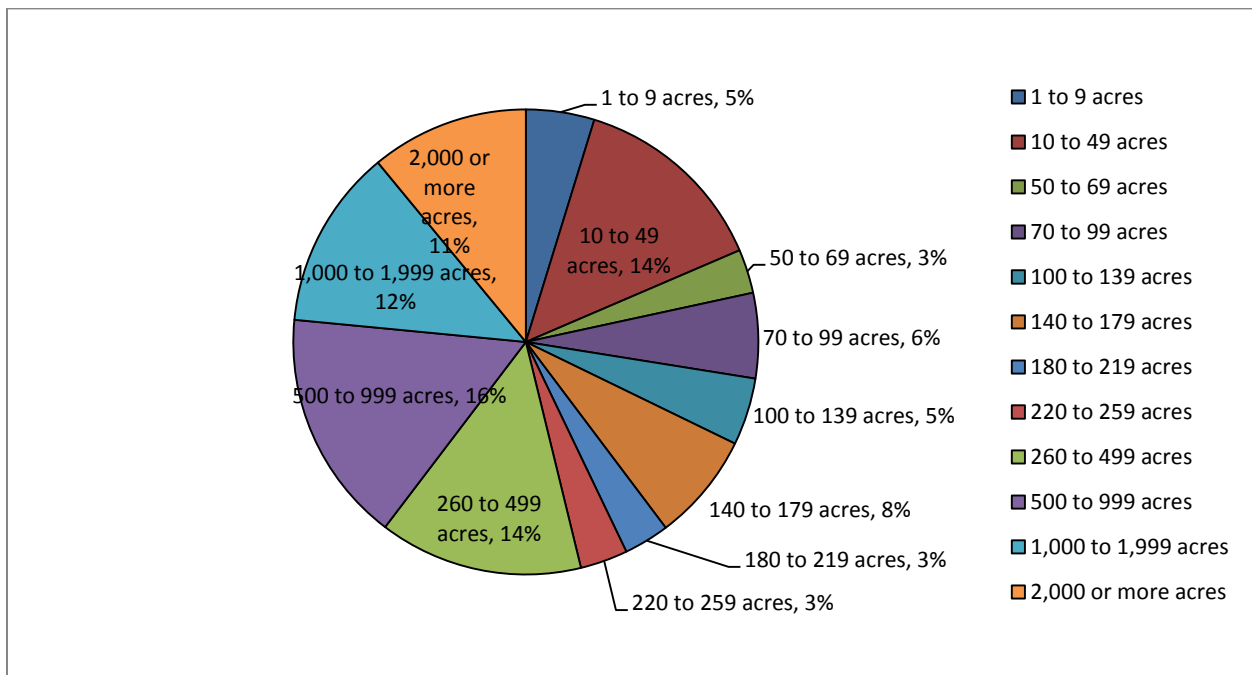
Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, United States Department of Agriculture; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Farms by Size, United States: 2007



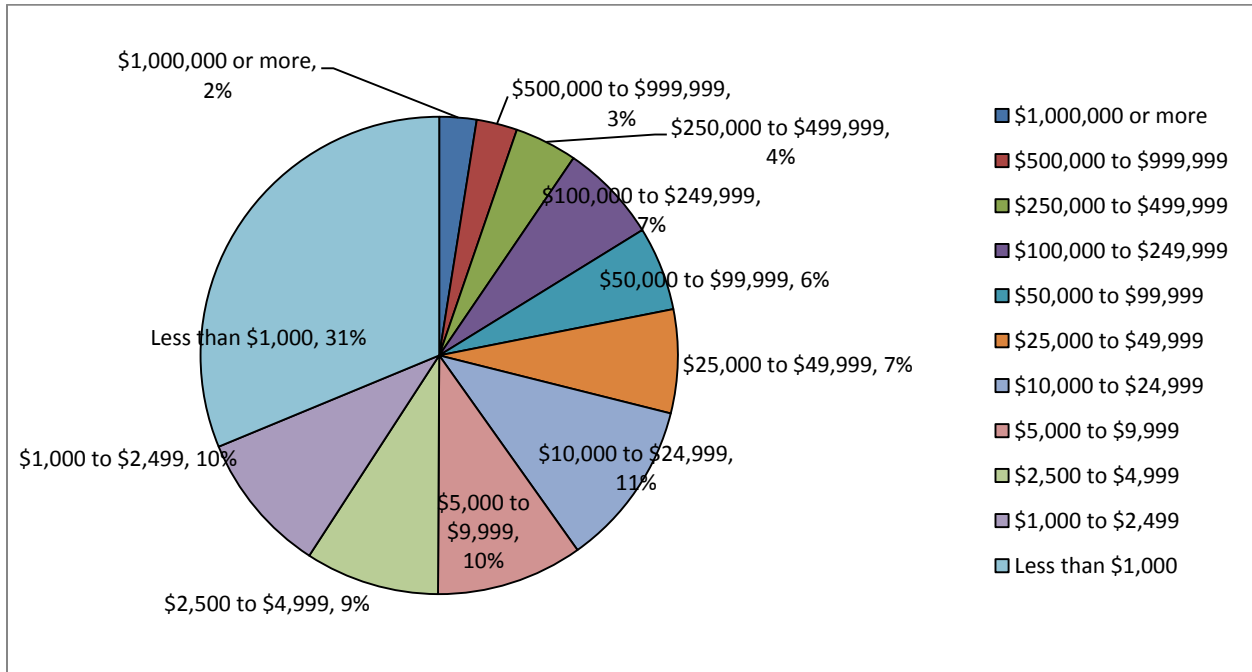
Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2007; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, July 2010

Farms by Size, Nebraska: 2007



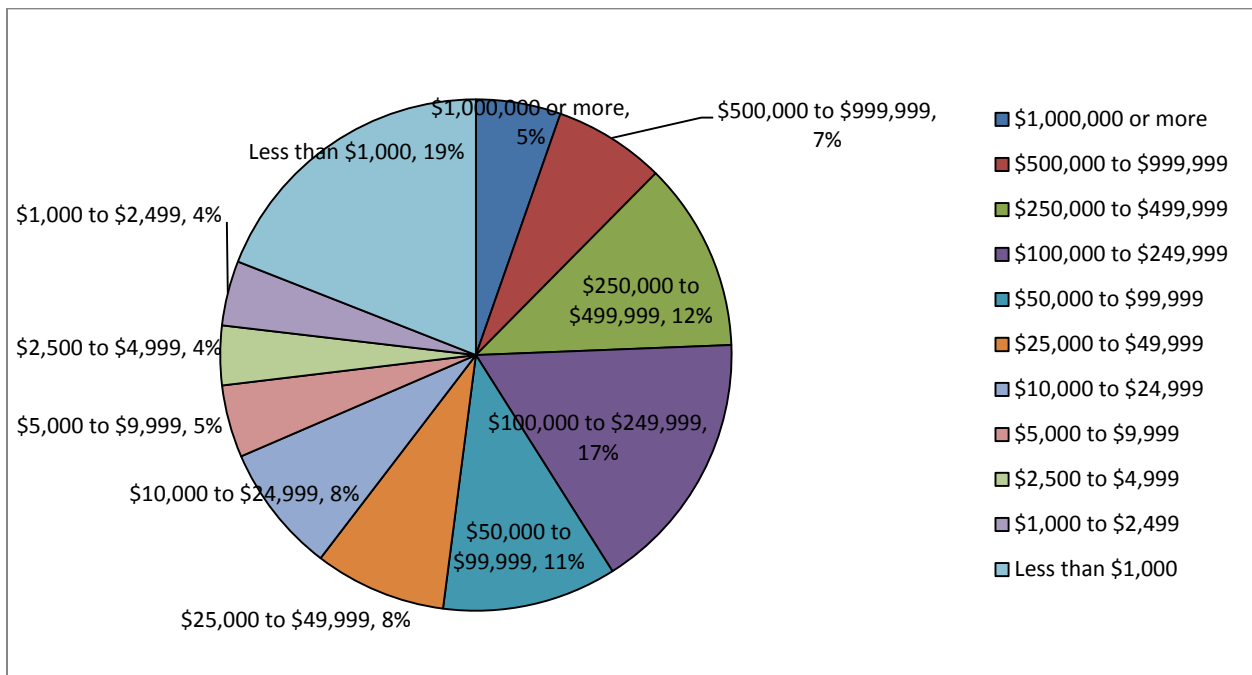
Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2007; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, July 2011

Farms by Value of Sales, United States: 2007



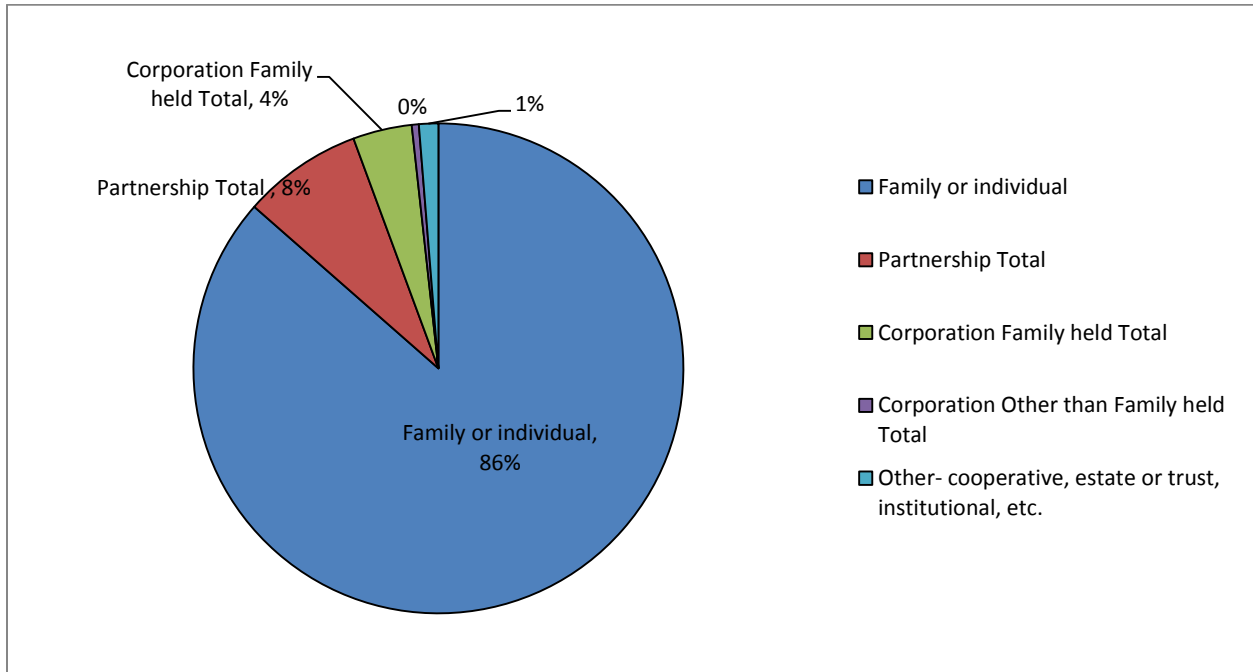
Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2007; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, July 2010

Farms by Value of Sales, Nebraska: 2007



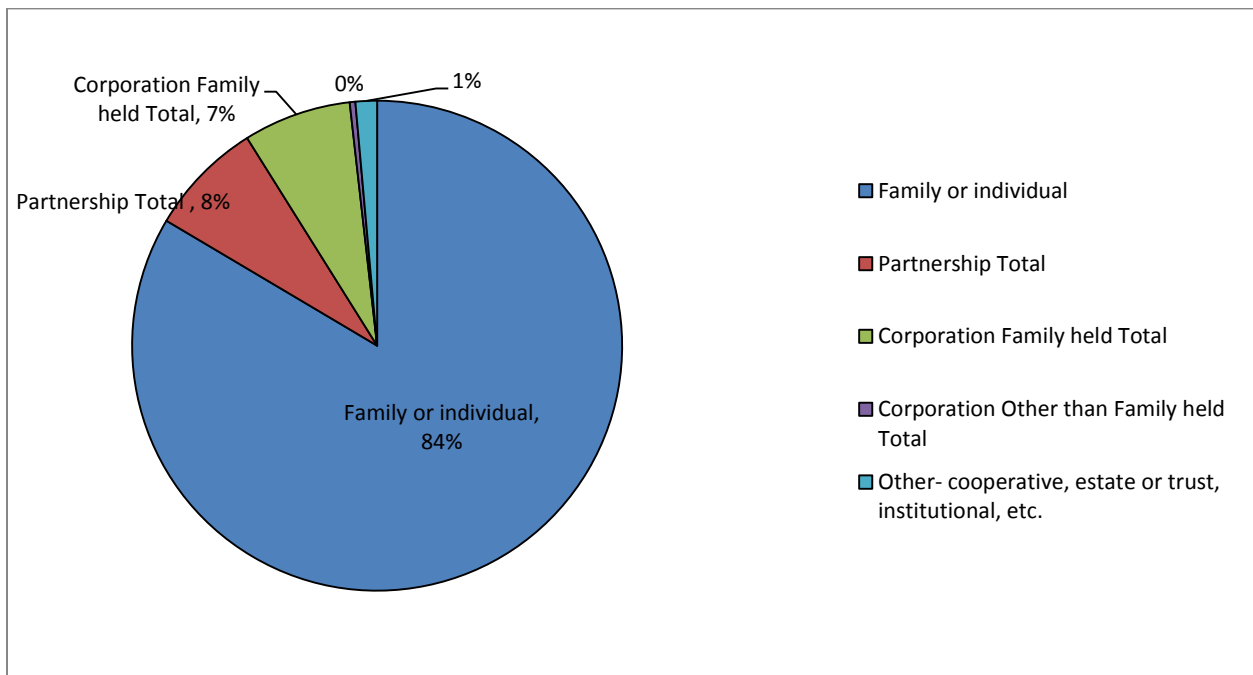
Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, July 2011

Farm Organization (Percentage of Total), United States: 2007



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2007; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, July 2010

Farm Organization (Percentage of Total), Nebraska: 2007



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2007; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, July 2011

Tenure of Farmers and Number of Farm Operators, Regional Comparison: 2007

	Percentage of Farms with Full Owners	Percentage of Farms with One Operator
United States	69.0%	57.7%
Colorado	71.5%	47.1%
Iowa	57.6%	62.0%
Kansas	58.7%	59.9%
Minnesota	63.5%	61.0%
Missouri	71.8%	56.6%
Nebraska	50.3%	58.7%
North Dakota	51.0%	65.9%
South Dakota	50.1%	60.1%
Wyoming	64.4%	46.1%

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, United States Department of Agriculture, 2007; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database – Economy

Introduction

This benchmark examines Nebraska's economy by reviewing four broad areas: income, poverty, and comparative costs; employment; business climate and business start-ups; and workforce quality, technology, and innovation. When available, data are presented for the period 1980 to 2010. At other times, the period is 2000 to 2010. The most currently available data at the time the data files were put together are used. For most indicators this is 2010.

Income, Poverty and Comparative Costs

Generally, measures of Nebraska's income are slightly below the national average, while the state fares better than the nation in terms of poverty. In 2010, Nebraska had the 6th lowest poverty rate in the nation. During 2010, 10.2% of Nebraskans fell below the federal poverty level. Among Nebraska's peers in 2010, Wyoming had the lowest rate of 9.6%, The national average was 15.1% in 2010.

Since 1980, Nebraska consistently has had a poverty rate significantly below the national rate. During the 1990s the United States' rate increased, while Nebraska's rate declined. Since 2000 Nebraska has experienced a slight increase in the poverty rate compared to a much larger increase nationally, and the gap between the United States and Nebraska has been increasing.

The Gini Index is a summary measure of income inequality. The Gini Index varies from 0 to 1, 0 indicating perfect equality where there is a proportional distribution of income. A 1 indicates perfect inequality where one household has all the income and others do not have any. In 2010, using this measure, Nebraska had less income inequality than the nation and ranked 7th. Iowa and Minnesota were the only states in the area with less income inequality than Nebraska.

Personal income and its components are used to measure and track economic well-being over time and to make comparisons across states. Personal income is prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and is defined as the income received by, or on behalf of, all the residents of an area (nation, state, or county) from all sources.

In 2010, Nebraska had the 23th highest per capita personal income in the nation. During 2010, Nebraska's per capita personal income was \$39,557 and was 97.4% of the national value. Among Nebraska's peers in 2010, Wyoming had the highest value at \$47,851, followed by Minnesota at \$42,843 and Colorado at \$42,802. South Dakota, Iowa, and Missouri all had per capita incomes below that of Nebraska. The national average was \$40,584 in 2010.

Nebraska's per capita income in 2010 was a little over 97% of the national average. Beginning in 1989, Nebraska's per capita personal income began to increase in relation to the national value. Despite this growth, since 1980, Nebraska's per capita income has been below that of the United States, only approaching the United States value in 2003.

The percentage change in Nebraska's total personal income (2.2%) between 2009 and 2010 ranked 45th nationally. Among Nebraska's peers during this period, North Dakota was 13th in the nation with a growth rate of 3.5%. Minnesota ranked 23rd, and Iowa ranked 24th nationally, with growth rates of 3.1% and 3.0% respectively. These were the only regional states at or above the national average growth rate.

In 2010, Nebraska's net farm income was 4.6% of Nebraska's total personal income and ranked as the 4th highest percentage nationally. South Dakota (6.2%) and North Dakota and Iowa (both 5.2%) recorded the highest percentages of farm income. Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri recorded percentages higher than the national average, while Colorado and Wyoming were below the national average. Nationally, 0.6% of total personal income came from net farm income.

Generally, states in the region are among the lowest in the proportion of personal income received from transfer payments. Only Missouri (20.4%) exceeded the national value of 18.5% of personal income received from transfers. In 2010, Nebraska received 15.9% of its personal income from transfers. This ranked 40th among the 50 states and District of Columbia. Colorado recorded the smallest percentage (13.4%) of income from transfer receipts.

In 2010, the median household income was \$48,408 in Nebraska. This value ranked 26th nationally. Among Nebraska's peers, Minnesota (\$55,459), Colorado (\$54,046), and Wyoming (\$53,512) exceeded the national average. North Dakota also reported household income greater than Nebraska's.

Since 2000, Nebraska's median household income has exhibited a growth rate about the same rate as the national value, although there have been year-to-year fluctuations. In 2000, Nebraska's median household income of \$39,250 was 93.5% of the national value of \$41,994. By 2010, the comparable percentage rose to 96.7% of the national average.

Comparative costs generally are lower in Nebraska than the nation. Following are two measures of costs: annual wage and salary disbursements per job and ratio of median housing value to median household income. In 2010, the average wage and salary disbursements per job were \$38,225 in Nebraska and \$45,831 for the United States. Nationally, Nebraska ranked 38th and above Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota in the region. Lower wages and salaries may mean lower costs of business, but they also may explain relatively lower incomes for Nebraskans.

The relative cost of housing is the other indicator in this section. The states in Nebraska's region are among the most affordable when looking at the value of housing compared to income. In 2010, Nebraska recorded 47th lowest ratio (2.64). With the exception of Colorado, Nebraska's peers had a ratio below the national average of 3.59.

Since 2000, Nebraska's ratio of median housing value to median household income has increased slightly, but has remained relatively stable since 2004. The gap between the nation and Nebraska has narrowed since 2008.

Employment

Employment is used to measure and track economic well-being over time and to make comparisons across states. Employment in this section is prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and measures the number of jobs, both full and part-time, in an area.

The percentage change in Nebraska's employment (-0.1%) between 2009 and 2010 ranked 20th nationally. Among Nebraska's peers during this period, North Dakota led the nation with a growth rate of 2.0%. South Dakota ranked 7th, with a growth rate of 0.2%. These were the only states among Nebraska's peers with positive growth rates. The national rate of change in employment was -0.3% in 2008.

With the exception of five years (including 2009), employment in Nebraska has increased every year since 1980. Between 2008 and 2009 employment in Nebraska fell 1.6% compared to a 3.2% drop

nationally. Despite the decline in employment, Nebraska's loss was the 9th lowest nationally and the 3rd lowest in the region.

In 2010, Nebraska had a total of 20.7% of its employment as nonfarm and farm proprietors, which ranked 34th nationally and next to last among the peer states. Colorado (25.4%), Wyoming (24.4%), and South Dakota (23.7%) were among the top ten states in the US. Nationally, proprietors accounted for 21.7% of all jobs.

Unemployment is an important indicator of an area's economic well-being. In 2010, Nebraska's unemployment rate was 4.7% and ranked as the 2nd lowest nationally.

Nebraska and its peer states recorded the lowest unemployment rates in the nation. North Dakota, Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa had the four lowest unemployment rates, with rates of 3.9%, 4.7%, 4.8% and 6.1%, respectively. Only Missouri, at 9.6%, was at the national value of 9.6%.

Since 1980, Nebraska's unemployment rate has shown a pattern similar to the national rate, but consistently has fallen below it. The exception to this trend occurred in the 1990s when the national rate rose between 1989 and 1992 and then fell steadily until 2000. In contrast, Nebraska's rate was relatively steady until 2000 and then began to increase. Notice that between 2009 and 2010 Nebraska's unemployment rate fell while the unemployment rate for the United States increased.

Historically, Nebraska has had one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation. Even accounting for underemployment and workers who left the labor force, Nebraska's adjusted unemployment rate in 2010 rose to 8.6%. The comparable national rate was 16.7%.

Business Climate and Business Start-ups

The term business climate means different things to different people, and the results of business climate studies may vary widely. It is important to remember measures of business climate are subjective and reflect the bias of the organization preparing the measure.

In 2009 and 2010, Nebraska ranked 10th in overall business climate as measured by Forbes. Only one of Nebraska's peer states ranked higher: Colorado (4th). Nebraska ranked below North Dakota in 2009. Generally, the business climate (as measured by Forbes) of Nebraska's peer states ranks in the upper one-half of all states.

According to CNBC's rankings, Nebraska ranked as the 13th top state for business in 2010. Nebraska ranked toward the bottom of its peer states. Wyoming and Missouri ranked lower. According to CNBC, Nebraska and its peer states comprise one-half of the top 17 states for business climate.

On the other hand, Nebraska ranked relatively low in business start-ups. New businesses are one indicator of economic growth and reflect the overall strength of an area's economy. In 2009, Nebraska ranked 34th in the percent change in new establishments (business startups) as 8.9% of the change in Nebraska establishments was due to business births. For the most part, Nebraska and its peers ranked relatively low regarding business startups. The weakest states were Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Iowa. The strongest states were Colorado and Wyoming with respective rankings of 4th and 9th. For the United States, 9.8% of the change in establishments was due to business births.

Workforce Quality, Technology, and Innovation

A quality workforce is one that can adapt and thrive in a rapidly changing economy. Nebraska needs skilled workers to enhance its economic vitality and to compete in the global marketplace. Using the workforce quality measures in this section Nebraska generally ranks in the middle one-third of the states.

In 2008, Nebraska's share of the workforce in science and engineering occupations was 3.20%. This was slightly below the national average of 3.75%. Colorado lead the region with a percentage of 5.38 and ranked 5th nationally. Minnesota, Kansas, and Missouri also ranked higher than Nebraska, while Wyoming, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota ranked below Nebraska.

Most of Nebraska's peer states had productivity levels below the nation's output per worker of \$85,306. Nebraska ranked 35th nationally, with an output per worker of \$72,135. Colorado was the highest state in the area with output per worker of \$87,852 and a ranking of 13th. Other neighboring states ranking ahead of Nebraska were Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa. Kansas, Missouri, and North Dakota had lower output per worker than Nebraska.

In 2010, Nebraska and all of its peers exceeded the national high school graduation rate of 85.6%. Wyoming was 1st in the nation with a rate of 92.3%. It was followed by Minnesota (91.8%) and Iowa (90.6%). Nebraska ranked 9th nationally, as 90.4% of its population 25 years or over completed high school. Since 2000, Nebraska's percentage of high school graduates has been relatively stable.

With the exception of Kansas and Missouri, Nebraska and its peers exceeded the national percentage of persons whose highest level of education was an associate degree in 2010. Some of the people with a bachelor's degree or advanced degrees also may have had an associate degree, but they are not included in this table. Nationally, 7.6% of the persons 25 or over reported having an associate degree as their highest level of education. North Dakota lead the nation with a rate of 11.7% and was followed by Wyoming with a rate of 10.7%. Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota completed the top 5. Nebraska's rate of 9.0% ranked 12th in 2010. Since 2000, Nebraska's rate of persons with an associate degree has been consistently larger than the national rate.

In 2010, 28.6% of the persons 25 years or over in Nebraska had completed a bachelor's degree. This ranked 21st nationally and was above the national average of 28.2%. Of Nebraska's peer states, Colorado had the highest rate of bachelor's degrees (36.4%). Minnesota and Kansas also exceeded Nebraska's rate. North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Iowa, and Wyoming ranked below Nebraska.

Since 2000, the percentage of persons with a bachelor's degree has increased steadily for both Nebraska and the United States. Although not statistically significant, 2010 was the second year where Nebraska's rate exceeded that of the nation.

Nebraska's ranking slipped even further when looking at advanced degrees. In 2010, 9.0% of Nebraskans 25 years and over had an advanced degree. This compares to 10.4% for the nation and ranks 30th. Missouri moved ahead of Nebraska in rankings, but Nebraska was still ahead of Wyoming, Iowa, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

Since 2000, however, Nebraska has steadily increased the percentage of Nebraskans 25 years and over who have an advanced degree, increasing from 7.3% to 9.0%.

Succeeding in the new economy—or any economy—takes innovation. Top states for business prize innovation, nurture new ideas, and have the infrastructure to support them. It is important to

remember measures of innovation are subjective and reflect the bias of the organization preparing the measure.

According to CNBC's rankings, Nebraska ranked as the 37th state for technology and innovation in 2010. Nebraska ranked below most of its peer states. Minnesota, Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas ranked higher, while North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming ranked lower. Nebraska and its peer states generally fall in the bottom portion of the states for technology and innovation. California had the highest ranking, and Wyoming had the lowest ranking.

In 2010, Nebraska ranked 34th on the State New Economy Index. Even with its relatively low ranking, Nebraska still ranked higher than North Dakota, Iowa, and South Dakota. Most of Nebraska's peer states ranked in the bottom one-third of all states.

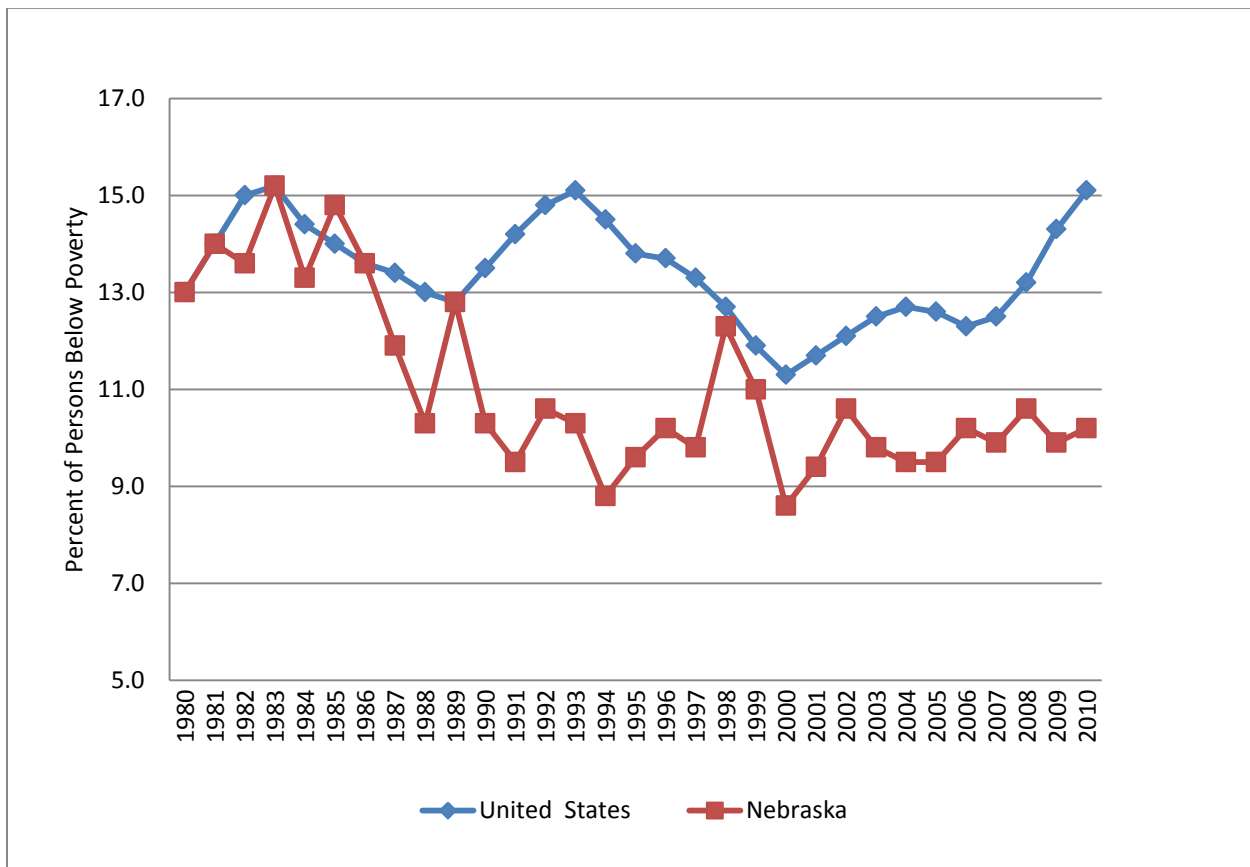
Poverty

Poverty Rate for Persons, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Poverty Rate	National Rank
United States	15.1%	
Wyoming	9.6%	3
Nebraska	10.2%	6
Iowa	10.3%	7
Minnesota	10.5%	8
Colorado	12.2%	17
North Dakota	12.2%	18
South Dakota	13.2%	22
Kansas	14.3%	28
Missouri	14.8%	29

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements; prepared by the UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Poverty Rate for Persons, Nebraska and the United States: 1980-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements; prepared by the UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Gini Index*, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Index Value	Rank
United States	0.469	
Wyoming	0.423	3
Iowa	0.427	5
Nebraska	0.432	7
North Dakota	0.433	8
Minnesota	0.440	13
South Dakota	0.442	17
Kansas	0.445	20
Missouri	0.455	27
Colorado	0.457	29

*Note: The Gini Index is a summary measure of income inequality. The Gini Index varies from 0 to 1, 0 indicating perfect equality where there is a proportional distribution of income. A 1 indicates perfect inequality where one household has all the income and others do not have any.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates; prepared by the UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

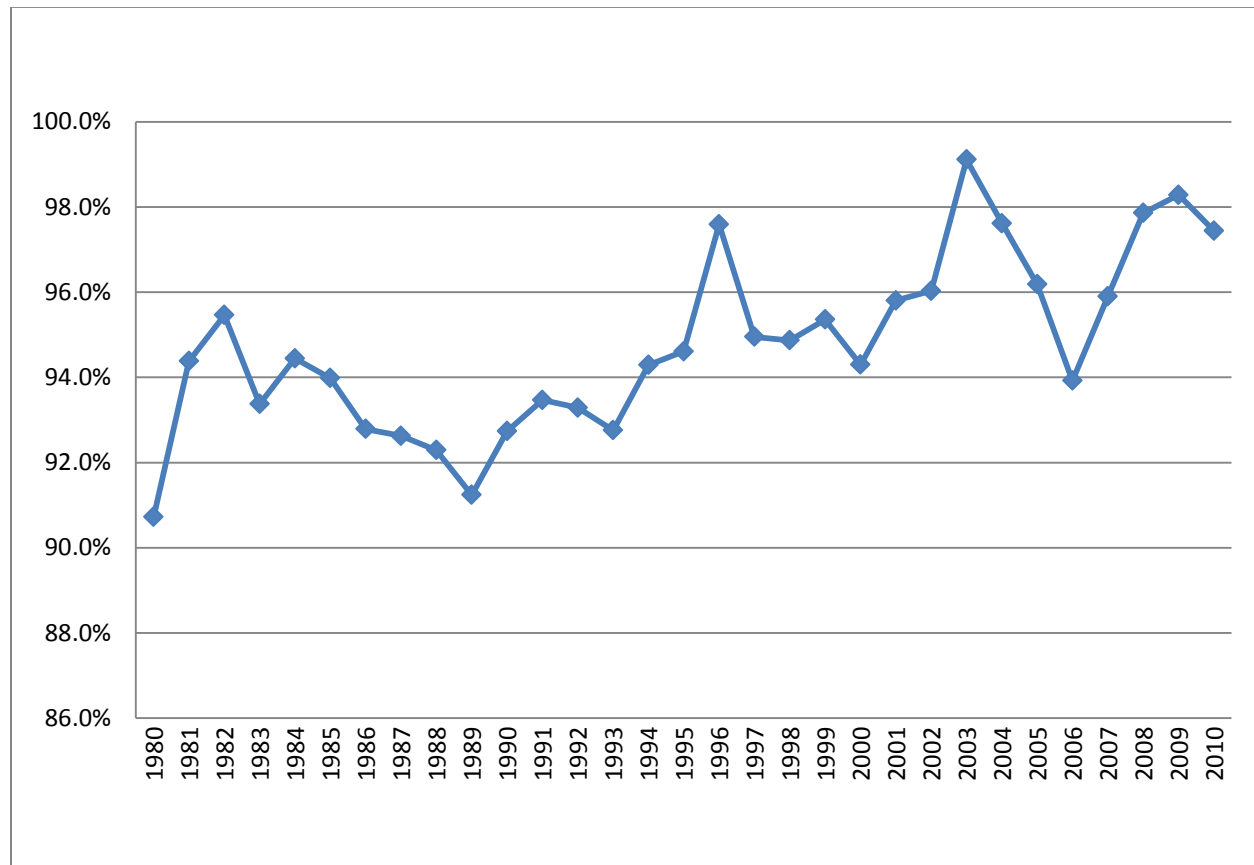
Personal Income

Per Capita Personal Income, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Per Capital Personal Income	National Rank
United States	\$40,584	
Wyoming	\$47,851	7
Minnesota	\$42,843	14
Colorado	\$42,802	15
North Dakota	\$40,596	19
Kansas	\$39,737	22
Nebraska	\$39,557	23
South Dakota	\$38,865	26
Iowa	\$38,281	29
Missouri	\$36,979	33

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division, State Personal Income: 1929-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Nebraska Per Capita Personal Income as a Percentage of United States Per Capita Personal Income: 1980-2010



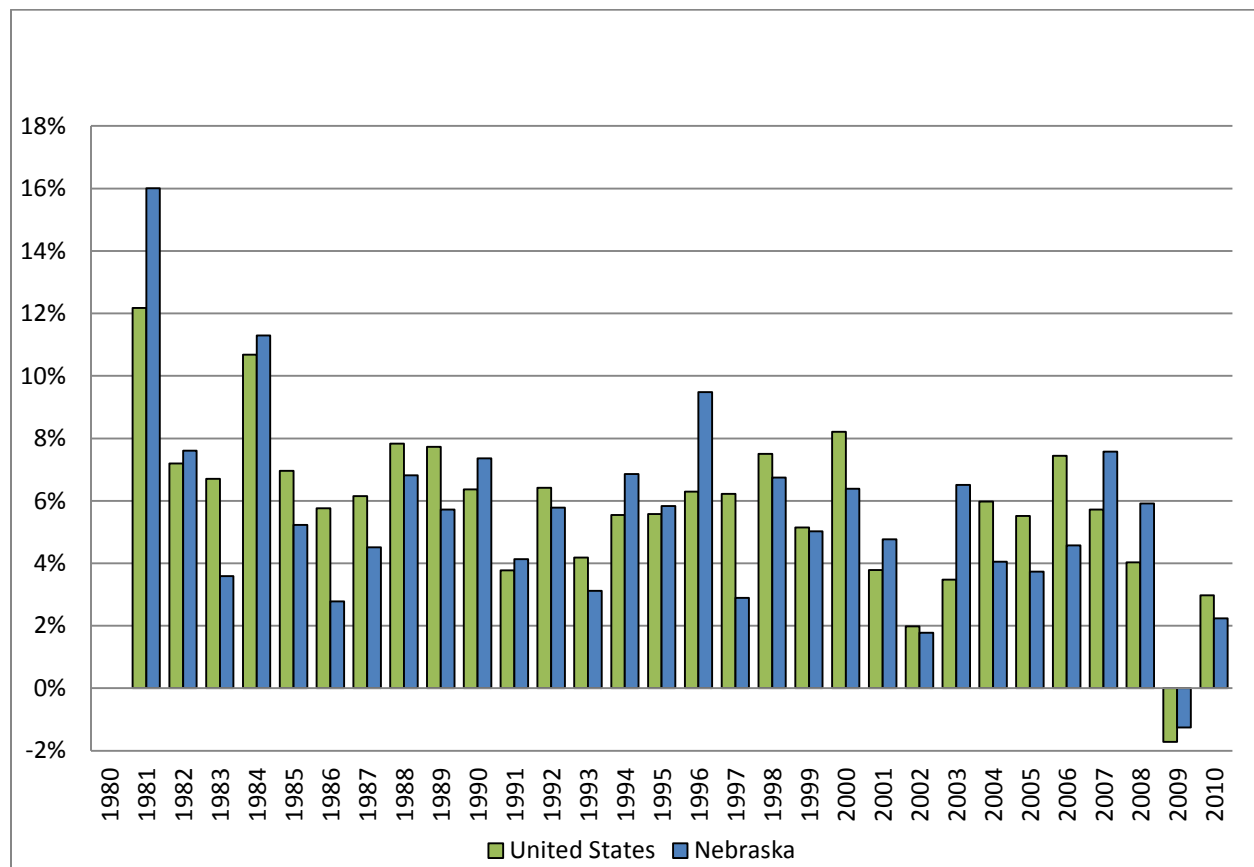
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division, State Personal Income: 1929-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage Change in Total Personal Income, Regional Comparison: 2009-2010

	Change	National Rank
United States	3.0%	
North Dakota	3.5%	13
Minnesota	3.1%	23
Iowa	3.0%	24
Kansas	2.7%	34
Wyoming	2.6%	36
Colorado	2.3%	44
Nebraska	2.2%	45
Missouri	2.2%	46
South Dakota	1.5%	50

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division, State Personal Income: 1929-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Annual Percentage Change in Total Personal Income, Nebraska and the United States: 1980-2010



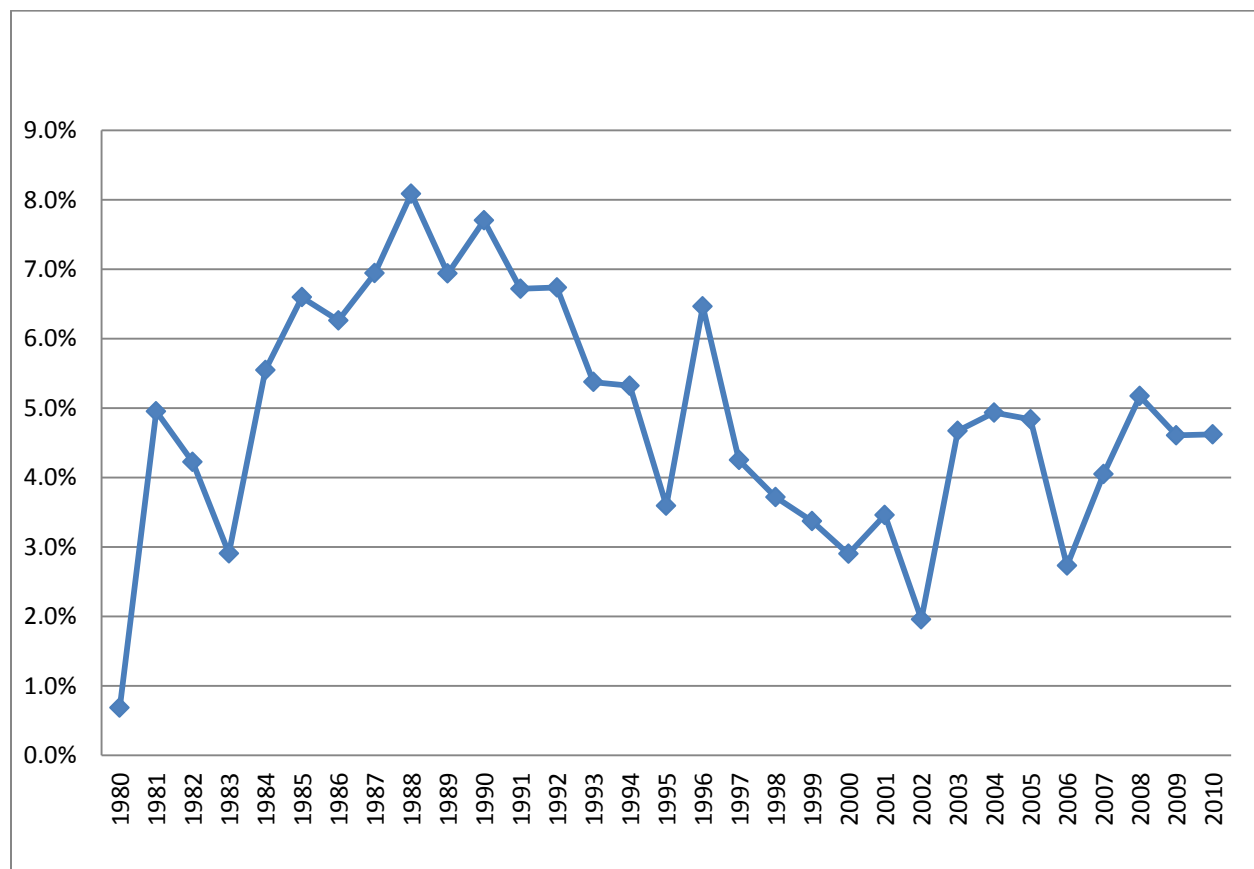
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division, State Personal Income: 1929-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Net Farm Income as a Percentage of Total Personal Income, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Net Farm Income	National Rank
United States	0.6%	
South Dakota	6.2%	1
North Dakota	5.2%	2
Iowa	5.2%	3
Nebraska	4.6%	4
Kansas	2.1%	6
Minnesota	1.6%	7
Missouri	1.0%	12
Colorado	0.5%	27
Wyoming	0.4%	28

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division, State Personal Income: 1929-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Net Farm Income as a Percentage of Total Personal Income, Nebraska: 1980-2010



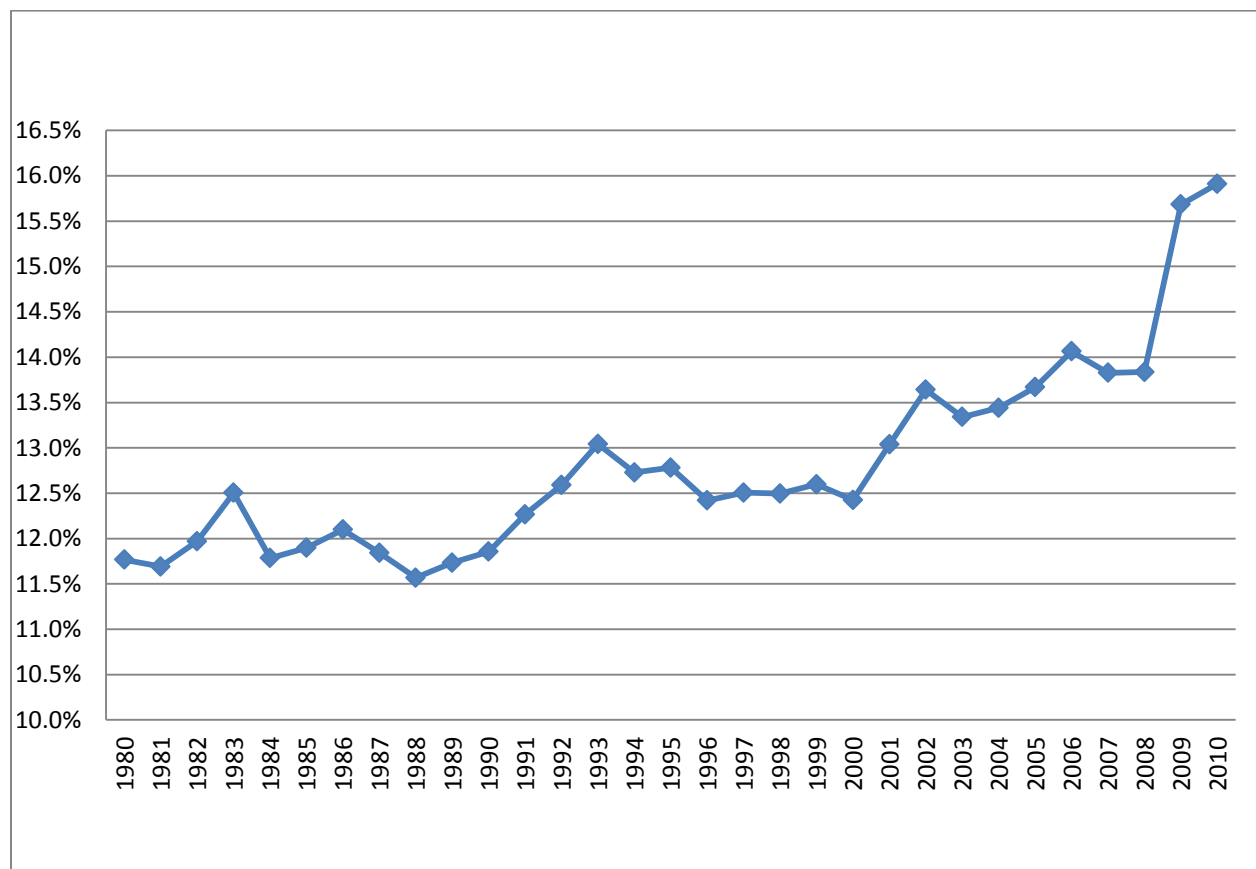
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division, State Personal Income: 1929-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Transfer Receipts as a Percentage of Total Personal Income, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Transfer Receipts	National Rank
United States	18.5%	
Missouri	20.4%	22
Iowa	18.4%	28
Kansas	16.9%	32
Minnesota	16.7%	33
South Dakota	16.1%	38
Nebraska	15.9%	40
North Dakota	15.5%	42
Wyoming	14.0%	47
Colorado	13.4%	50

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division, State Personal Income: 1929-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Transfer Receipts as a Percentage of Total Personal Income, Nebraska: 1980-2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division, State Personal Income: 1929-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

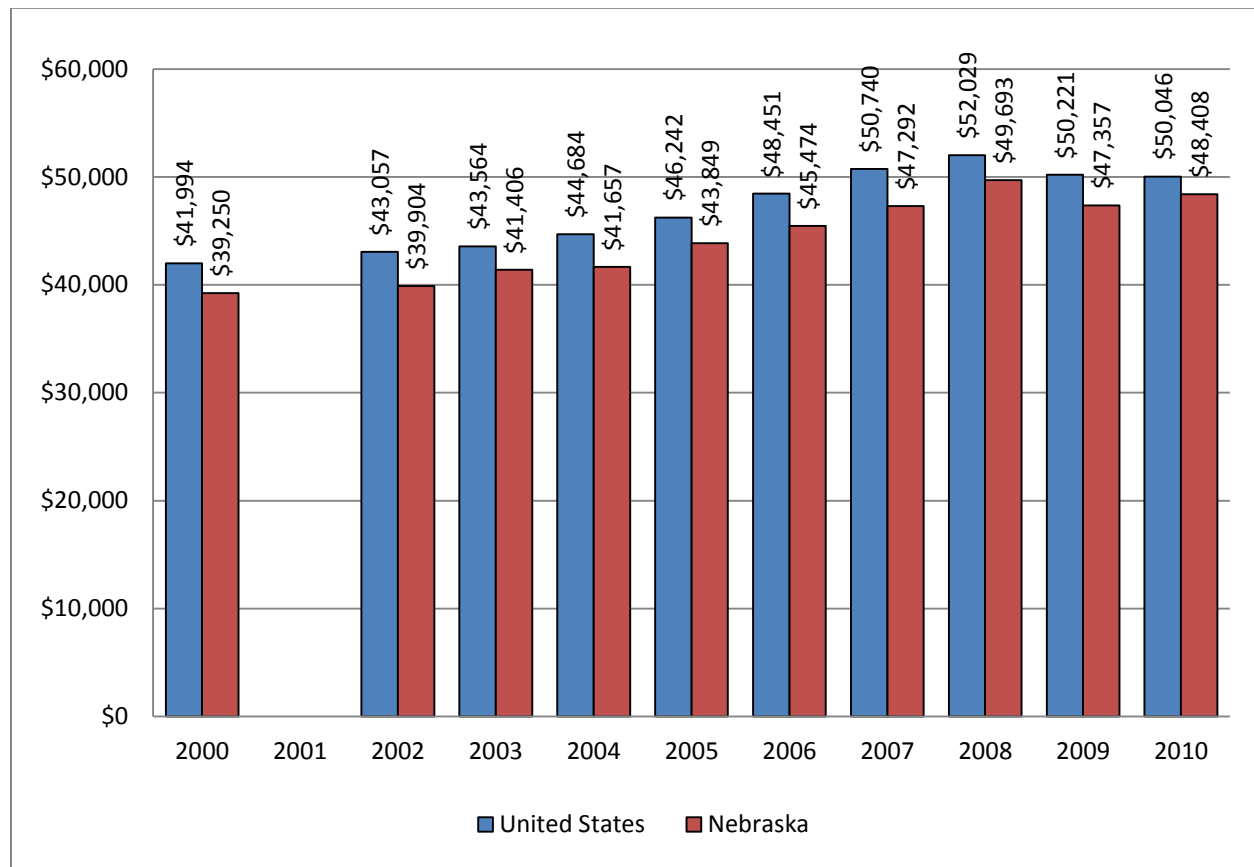
Median Household Income

Median Household Income, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Median Household Income	National Rank
United States	\$50,046	
Minnesota	\$55,459	13
Colorado	\$54,046	16
Wyoming	\$53,512	17
North Dakota	\$48,670	24
Nebraska	\$48,408	26
Kansas	\$48,257	27
Iowa	\$47,961	28
South Dakota	\$45,904	32
Missouri	\$44,301	38

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Median Household Income, Nebraska and the United States: 2000-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 to 2010 American Community Survey, and 2000 Census of Population and Housing; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

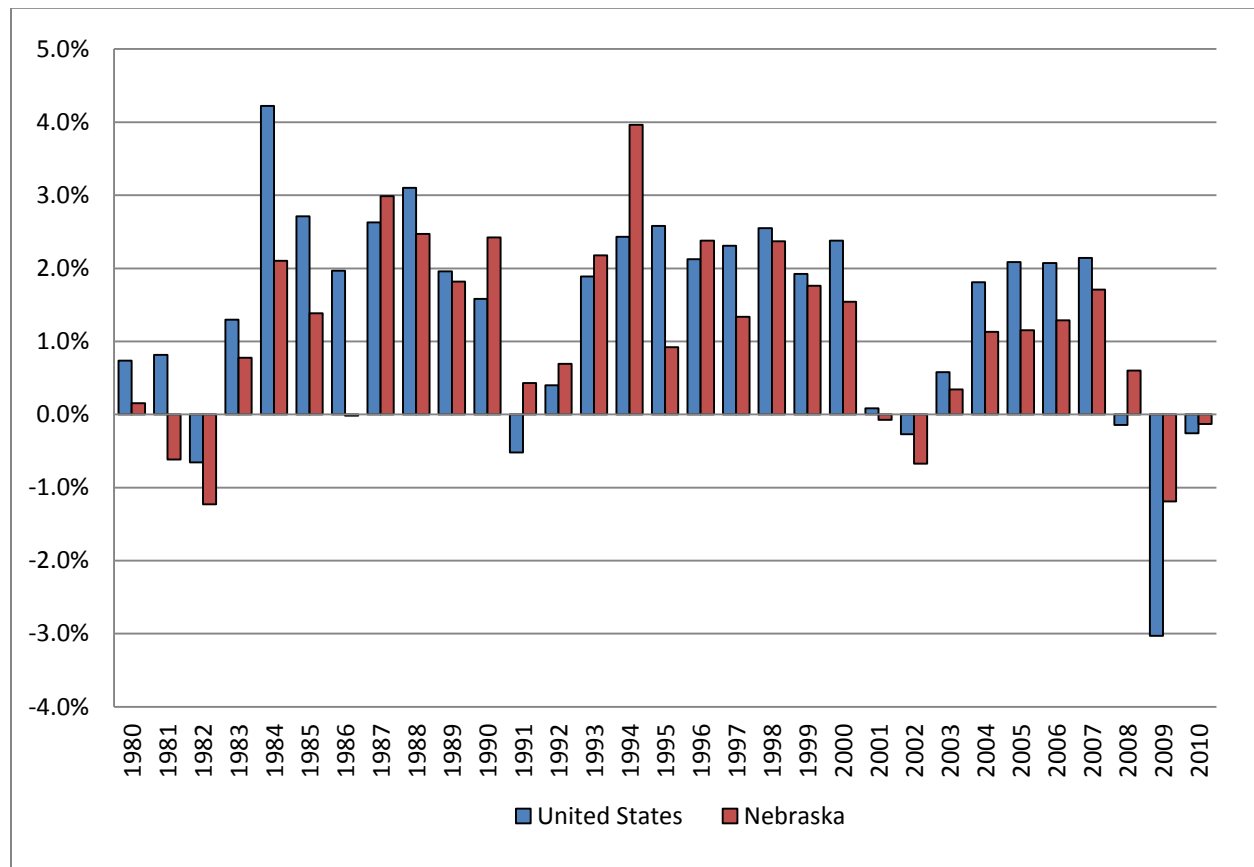
Employment

Percentage Change in Employment, Regional Comparison: 2009-2010

	Change in Employment	National Rank
United States	-0.3%	
North Dakota	2.0%	1
South Dakota	0.2%	7
Nebraska	-0.1%	20
Minnesota	-0.2%	21
Iowa	-0.3%	27
Colorado	-0.3%	31
Kansas	-0.6%	42
Wyoming	-0.7%	46
Missouri	-1.0%	49

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division, State Personal Income: 1929-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage Change in Employment, Nebraska and the United States: 1980-2010



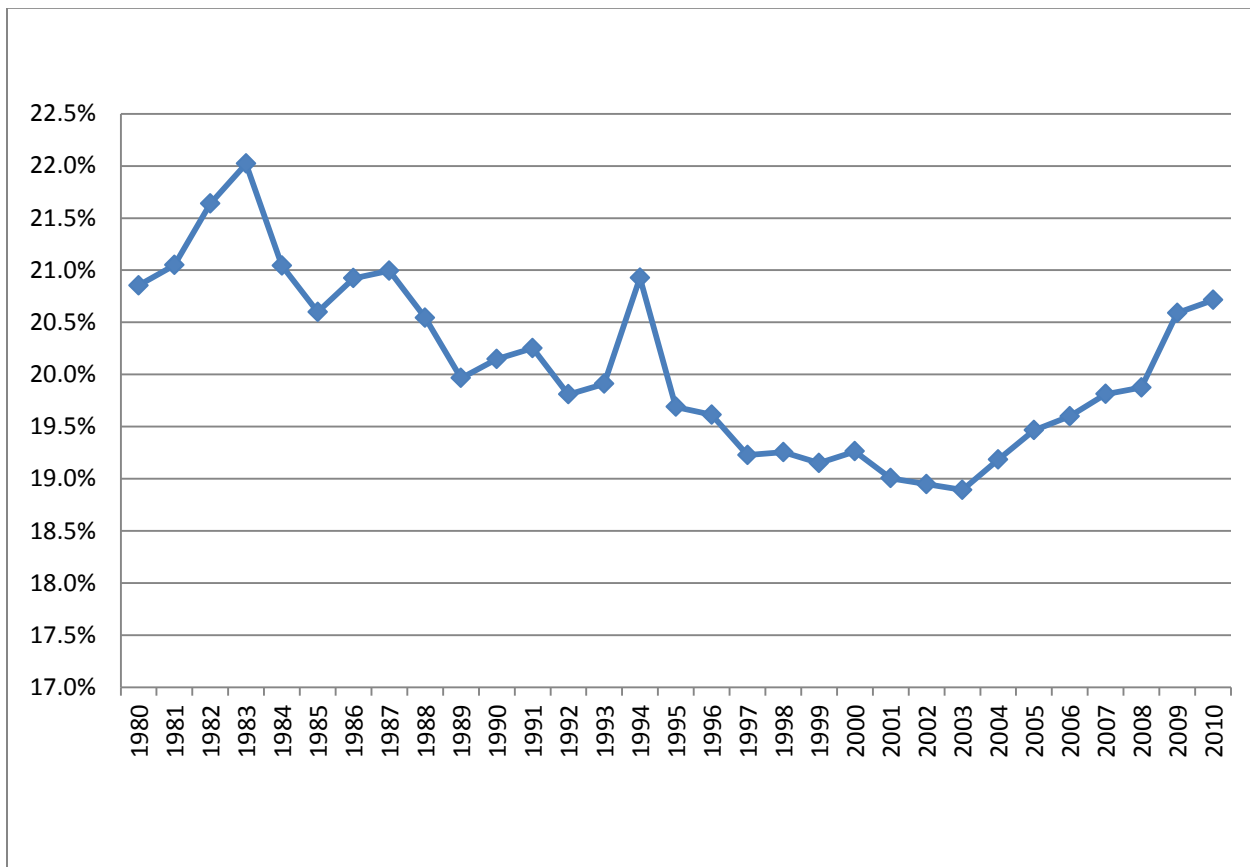
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division, State Personal Income: 1929-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Proprietors as a Percentage of Total Employment, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Percent of Total	National Rank
United States	21.7%	
Colorado	25.4%	4
Wyoming	24.4%	6
South Dakota	23.7%	10
North Dakota	21.8%	22
Kansas	21.7%	23
Iowa	21.2%	28
Missouri	21.2%	29
Nebraska	20.7%	34
Minnesota	20.6%	35

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division, State Personal Income: 1929-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Proprietors as a Percentage of Total Employment, Nebraska: 1980-2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division, State Personal Income: 1929-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

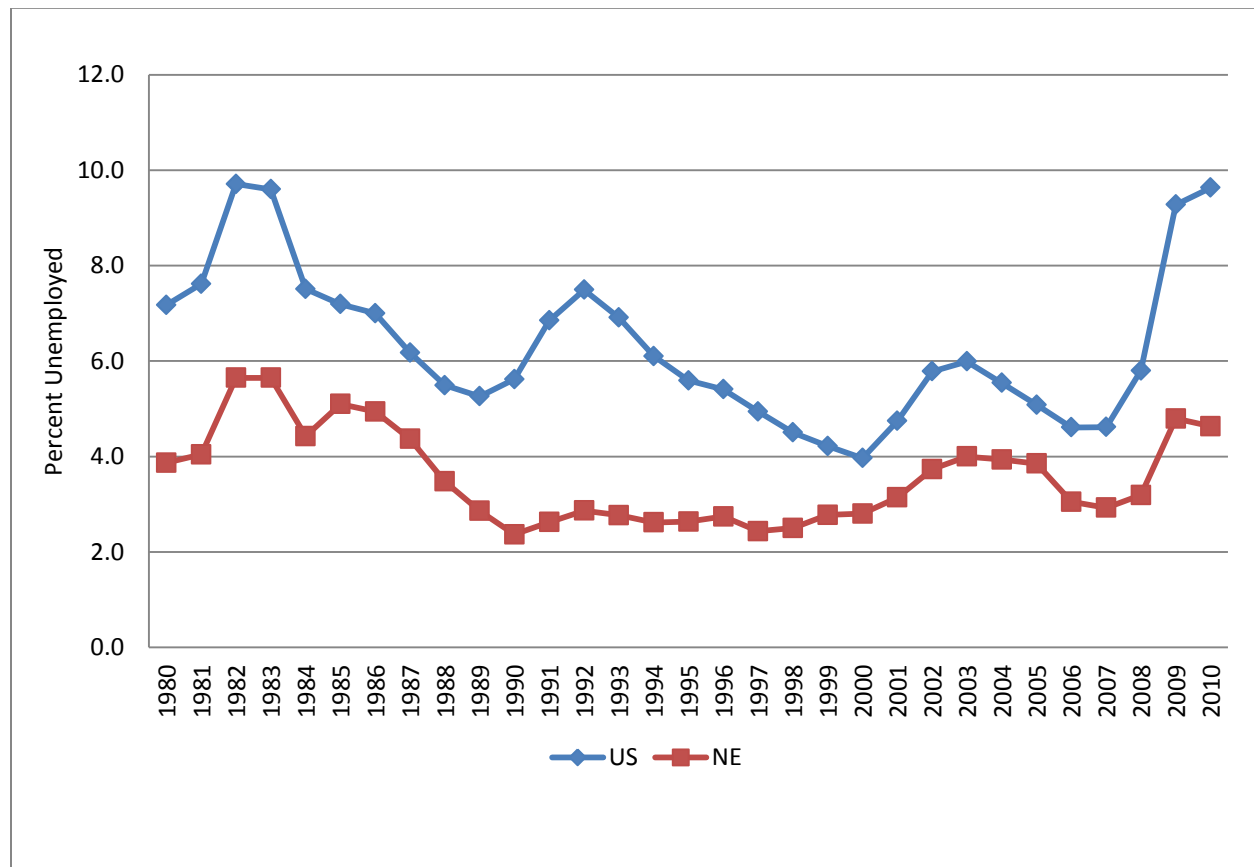
Unemployment

Annual Unemployment Rate, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Unemployment Rate	National Rank
United States	9.6%	
North Dakota	3.9%	1
Nebraska	4.7%	2
South Dakota	4.8%	3
Iowa	6.1%	4
Kansas	7.0%	9
Wyoming	7.0%	9
Minnesota	7.3%	13
Colorado	8.9%	27
Missouri	9.6%	33

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Annual Unemployment Rate, Nebraska and the United States: 1980-2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Alternative Annual Unemployment Rate, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Unemployment Rate	National Rank
United States	16.7%	
North Dakota	7.4%	1
Nebraska	8.6%	2
South Dakota	9.7%	3
Wyoming	11.5%	5
Iowa	11.6%	6
Kansas	12.4%	8
Minnesota	13.8%	13
Colorado	15.4%	27
Missouri	15.8%	31

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

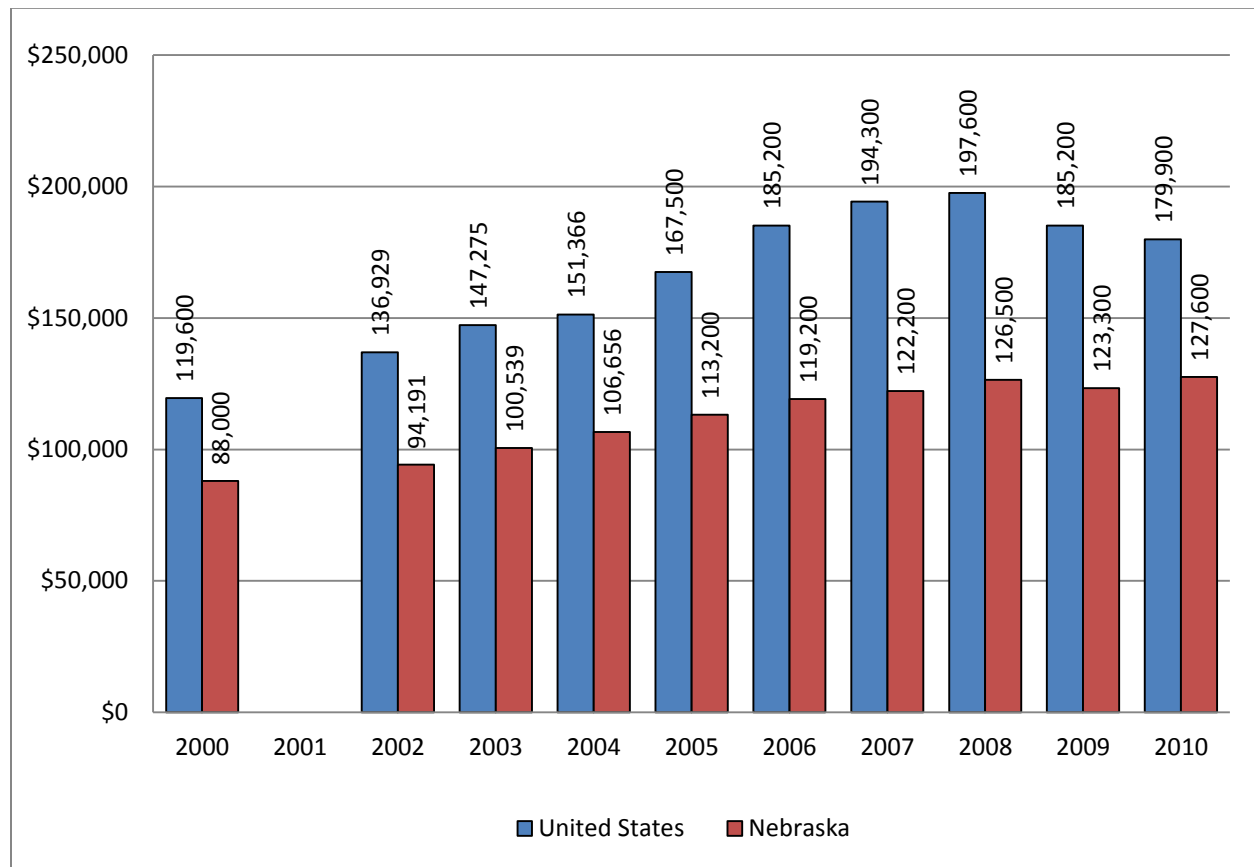
Median Housing Value

Median Housing Value, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Median Housing Value	National Rank
United States	\$179,900	
Colorado	\$236,600	16
Minnesota	\$194,300	19
Wyoming	\$180,100	22
Missouri	\$139,000	33
South Dakota	\$129,700	38
Nebraska	\$127,600	40
Kansas	\$127,300	41
Iowa	\$123,400	43
North Dakota	\$123,000	46

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Median Housing Value, Nebraska and the United States: 2000-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 to 2010 American Community Survey, 2000 Census; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

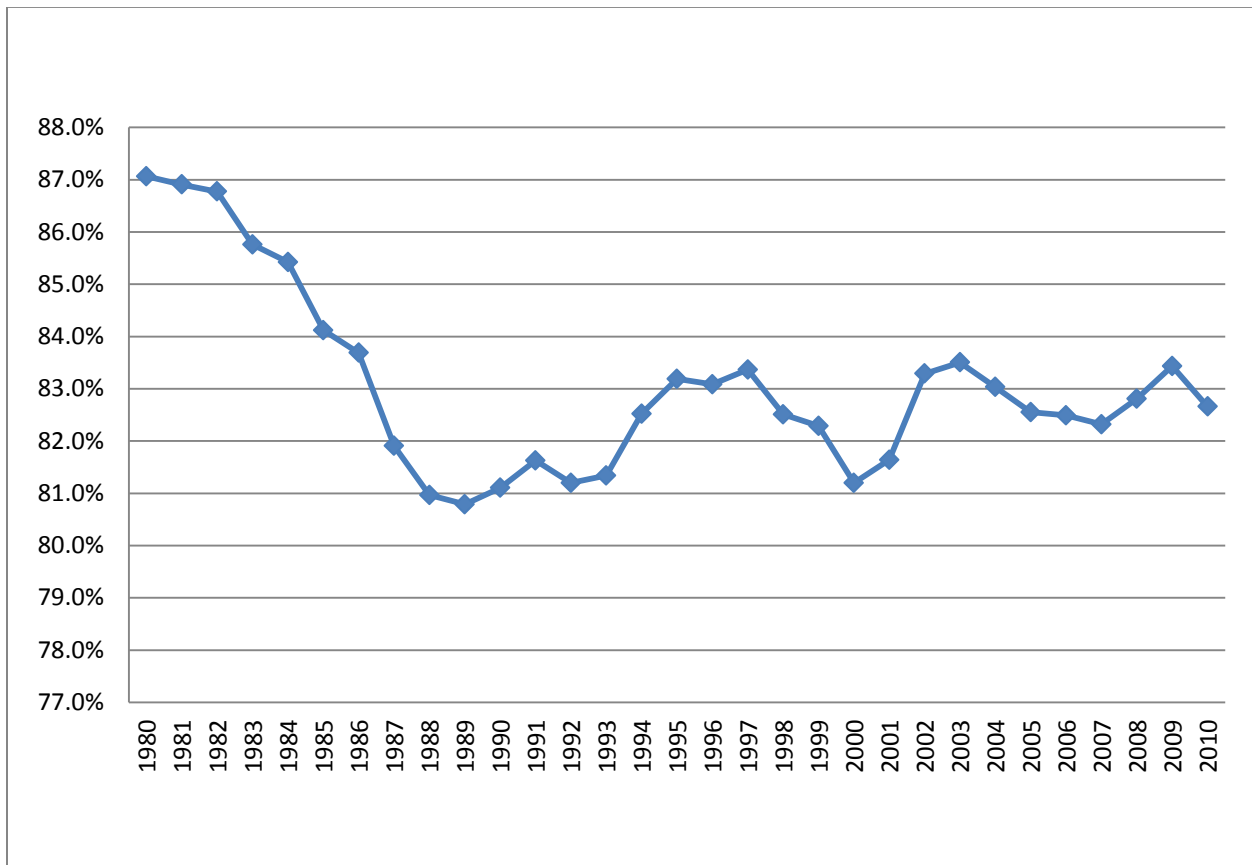
Comparative Costs

Average Annual Wage and Salary Disbursements per Job, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Average Annual Wage	National Rank
United States	\$45,831	
Colorado	\$47,622	12
Minnesota	\$44,621	15
Wyoming	\$41,542	25
Missouri	\$41,040	29
Kansas	\$39,108	35
Nebraska	\$38,225	38
Iowa	\$36,528	44
North Dakota	\$35,788	47
South Dakota	\$33,136	51

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division, State Personal Income: 1929-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Nebraska Wages and Salaries per Job as a Percentage of United States Wages and Salaries per Job: 1980-2010



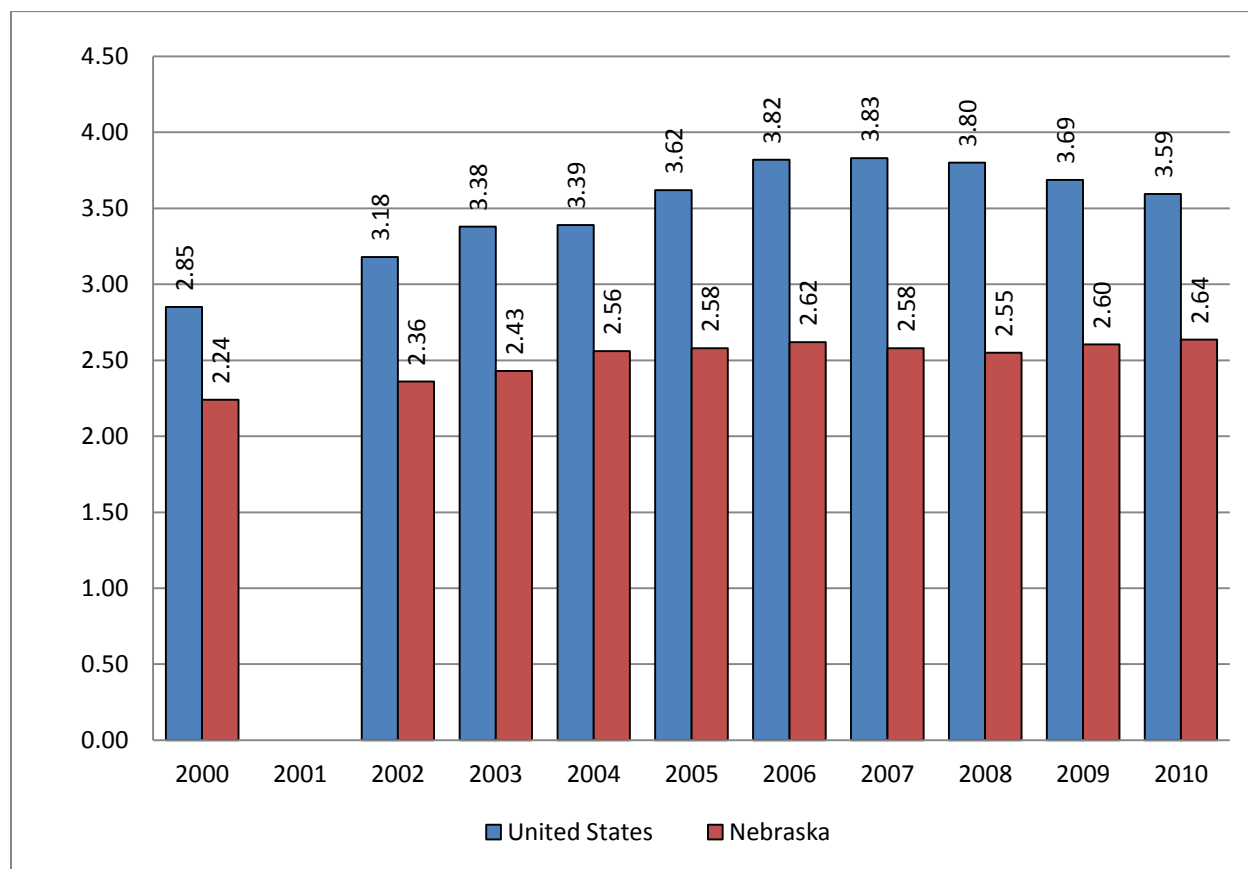
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division, State Personal Income: 1929-2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Ratio of Median Housing Value to Median Household Income, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Median Housing Value	Median Household Income	Ratio	National Rank
United States	\$179,900	\$50,046	3.59	
Colorado	\$236,600	\$54,046	4.38	12
Minnesota	\$194,300	\$55,459	3.50	27
Wyoming	\$180,100	\$53,512	3.37	30
Missouri	\$139,000	\$44,301	3.14	36
South Dakota	\$129,700	\$45,904	2.83	40
Kansas	\$127,300	\$48,257	2.64	46
Nebraska	\$127,600	\$48,408	2.64	47
Iowa	\$123,400	\$47,961	2.57	49

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Ratio of Median Housing Value to Median Household Income, Nebraska and the United States: 2000-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 to 2010 American Community Survey, 2000 Census; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Business Climate

Forbes Magazine Best States for Business, Regional Comparison: 2010

	2010 Rank	2009 Rank
Colorado	4	4
Nebraska	9	9
Kansas	10	15
North Dakota	11	7
Iowa	13	14
Minnesota	15	17
South Dakota	17	16
Missouri	18	29
Wyoming	27	22

Source: Forbes.com ; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

America's Top States for Business, Regional Comparison: 2010 Overall Rankings

	2010 Rank
Colorado	3
Iowa	6
South Dakota	7
Minnesota	8 (tie)
Kansas	11
North Dakota	12
Nebraska	13
Wyoming	14
Missouri	17

Source: CNBC.com; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Business Startups

Business Startups, Regional Comparison: 2009

	2009 Establishment Rate	Rank
United States	9.8	
Colorado	11.3	4
Wyoming	10.7	9
South Dakota	9.9	14
Missouri	9.6	20
North Dakota	9.6	22
Minnesota	9.2	31
Nebraska	8.9	34
Kansas	8.6	37
Iowa	8.1	48

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies; Business Dynamics Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Workforce Quality

Individuals in Science and Engineering Occupations as a Share of the Workforce, Regional Comparison: 2008

	Share of Workforce	National Rank
United States	3.75	
Colorado	5.38	5
Minnesota	4.58	7
Kansas	3.62	16
Missouri	3.50	20
Nebraska	3.20	28
Wyoming	3.02	33
Iowa	2.76	37
South Dakota	2.67	40
North Dakota	2.56	41

Source: Science and Engineering Indicators, published by the National Science Board; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Worker Productivity (Gross State Product per Worker), Regional Comparison: 2008

	Output per Worker	National Rank
United States	\$85,306	
Colorado	\$87,852	13
Minnesota	\$81,011	21
South Dakota	\$76,328	29
Iowa	\$74,089	32
Nebraska	\$72,135	35
Kansas	\$71,770	37
Missouri	\$71,363	40
North Dakota	\$69,253	44

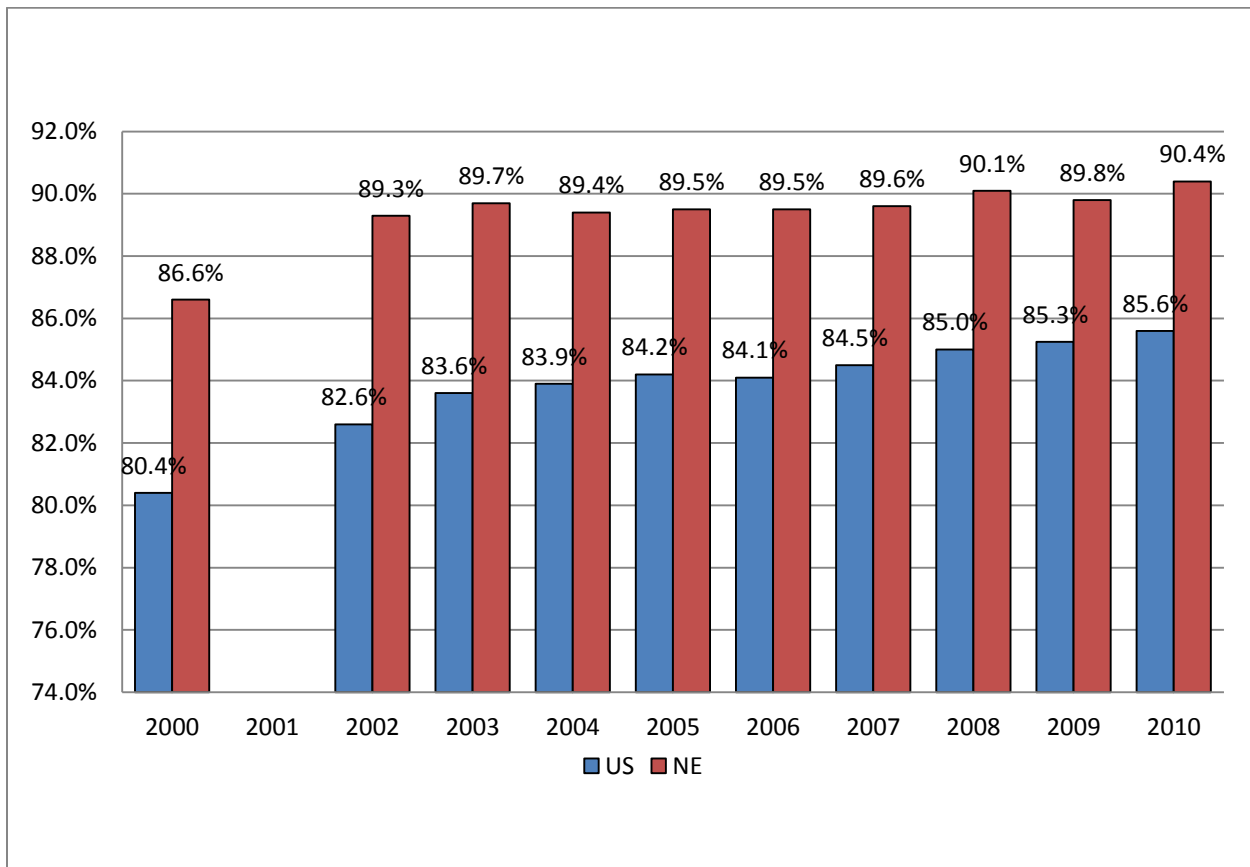
Source: The Center for the Study of Innovation and Productivity, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage of Persons 25 Years and Over Who Have Completed High School (Includes Equivalency), Regional Comparison: 2010

	Persons Completed High School	National Rank
United States	85.6%	
Wyoming	92.3%	1
Minnesota	91.8%	2
Iowa	90.6%	7
Nebraska	90.4%	9
North Dakota	90.3%	10
Colorado	89.7%	15
South Dakota	89.6%	16
Kansas	89.2%	17
Missouri	86.9%	30

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage of Persons 25 Years and Over Who Have Completed High School, Nebraska and the United States: 2000-2010



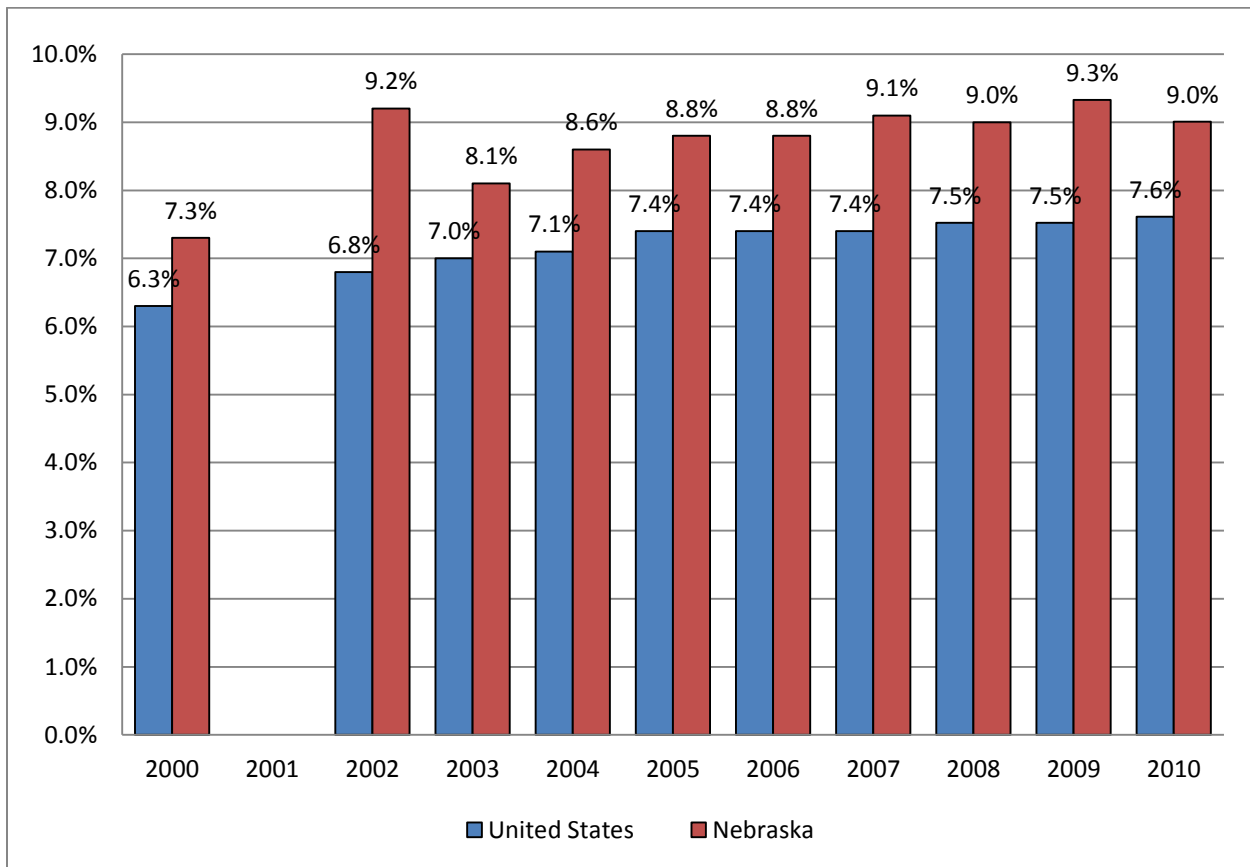
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2002-2010 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage of Persons 25 Years and Over Whose Highest Level of Education is an Associate Degree, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Persons with Associate Degree	National Rank
United States	7.6%	
North Dakota	11.7%	1
Wyoming	10.7%	2
Iowa	10.0%	3
South Dakota	10.0%	4
Minnesota	10.0%	5
Nebraska	9.0%	12
Colorado	7.8%	24
Kansas	7.4%	31
Missouri	6.8%	40

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage of Persons 25 Years and Over Whose Highest Level of Education is an Associate Degree, Nebraska and the United States: 2000-2010



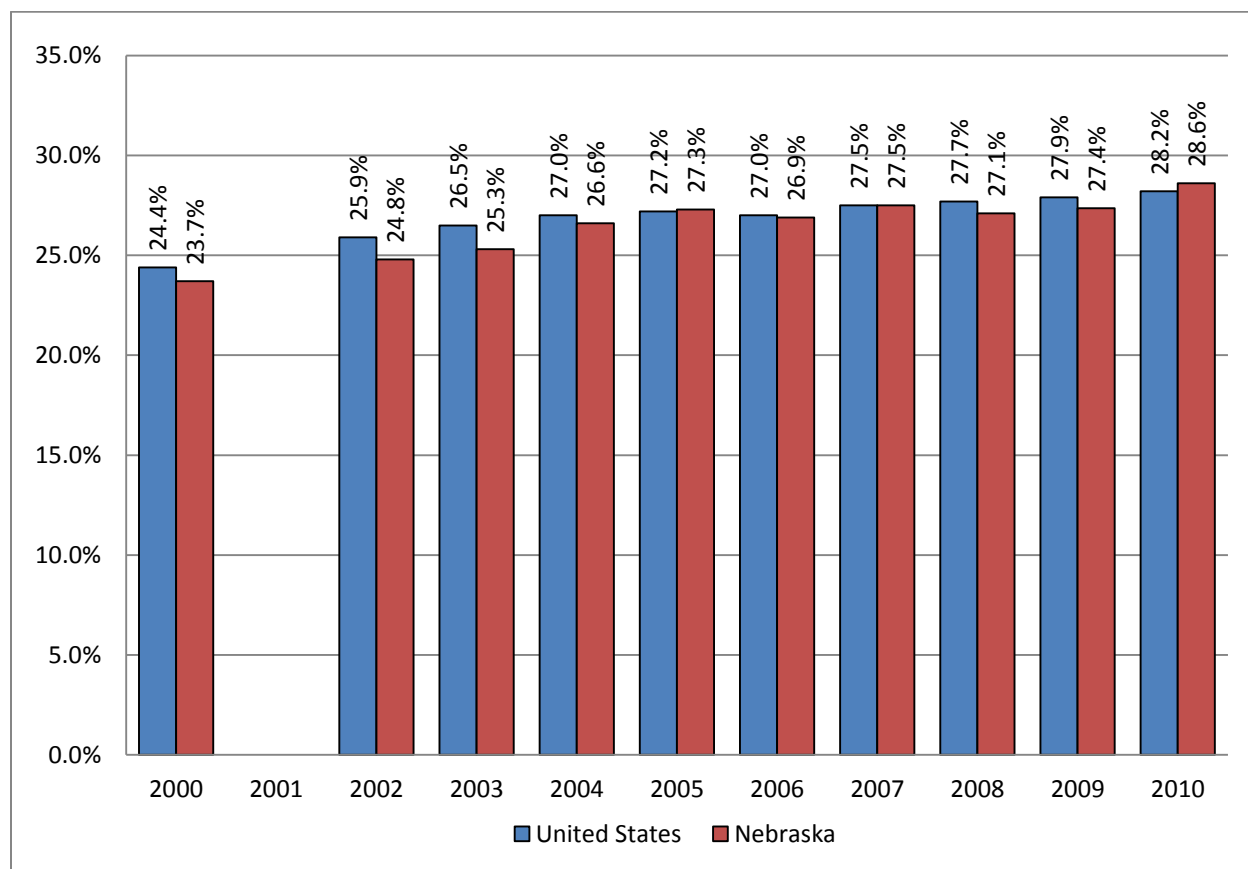
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2002-2010 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage of Persons 25 Years and Over Who Have Completed a Bachelor's Degree, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Persons with Bachelor's Degree	National Rank
United States	28.2%	
Colorado	36.4%	3
Minnesota	31.8%	11
Kansas	29.8%	16
Nebraska	28.6%	21
North Dakota	27.6%	24
South Dakota	26.3%	29
Missouri	25.6%	34
Iowa	24.9%	37
Wyoming	24.1%	41

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage of Persons 25 Years and Over Who Have Completed a Bachelor's Degree, Nebraska and the United States: 2000-2010



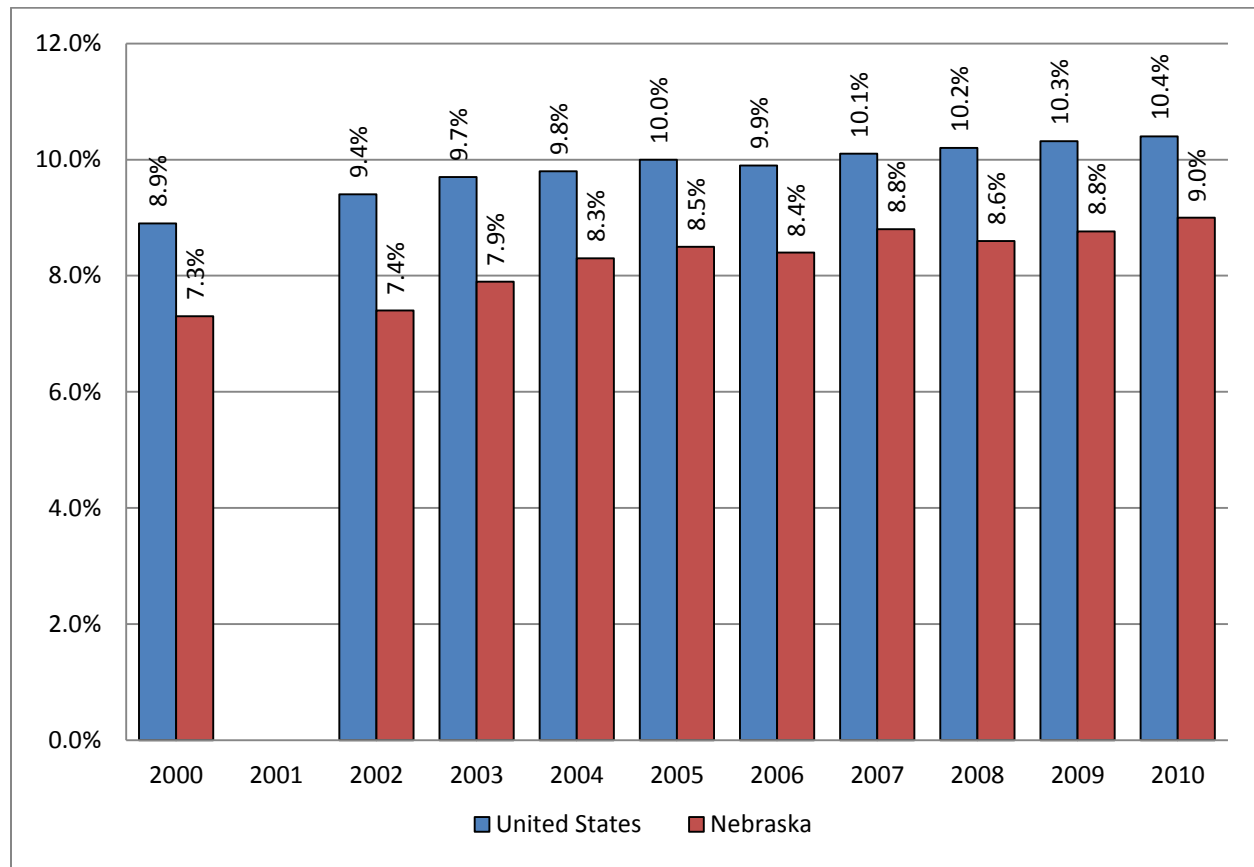
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2002-2010 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

**Percentage of Persons 25 Years and Over Who Have Completed an Advanced Degree,
Regional Comparison: 2010**

	Persons with Advanced Degree	National Rank
United States	10.4%	
Colorado	13.0%	9
Kansas	10.5%	17
Minnesota	10.3%	20
Missouri	9.5%	24
Nebraska	9.0%	30
Wyoming	8.4%	38
Iowa	7.9%	42
North Dakota	7.9%	42
South Dakota	7.7%	44

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey ; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

**Percentage of Persons 25 Years and Over Who Have Completed an Advanced Degree,
Nebraska and the United States: 2000-2010**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2002-2010 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Technology and Innovation

America’s Top States for Business, Technology and Innovation, Regional Comparison: 2010

	2010 Rank
Colorado	12
Minnesota	16
Missouri	24
Iowa	29
Kansas	31
Nebraska	37
North Dakota	47
South Dakota	49
Wyoming	50

Source: CNBC.com; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

State New Economy Index, Regional Comparison: 2010

State	2010 Rank
Colorado	9
Minnesota	13
Kansas	26
Missouri	33
Nebraska	34
North Dakota	36
Iowa	38
South Dakota	45

Source: The Information Technology and Innovation Foundation; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Academic Research and Development per \$1,000 of State GDP, Regional Comparison: 2007

	Academic Research and Development	National Rank
United States	\$3.55	
North Dakota	\$5.93	3
Nebraska	\$4.54	13
Iowa	\$4.52	14
Missouri	\$4.11	16
Colorado	\$3.70	23
Kansas	\$3.21	32
Wyoming	\$2.54	41
Minnesota	2.52	44

Source: National Science Foundation, National Patterns of R&D Resources, NSF-10-314, 2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Industry Research and Development per \$1,000 of State GDP, Regional Comparison: 2010

State	Industry Research and Development	National Rank
United States	\$19.50	
Minnesota	\$26.28	8
Colorado	\$22.15	11
Missouri	\$11.95	25
Kansas	\$11.15	26
Iowa	\$9.25	30
Nebraska	\$6.09	36
North Dakota	\$4.42	39
South Dakota	\$3.75	45

Source: National Science Foundation, National Patterns of Research and Development Resources, NSF-10-314, 2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Nebraska's Legislative Planning Database - Education

Introduction

This benchmark examines Nebraska's education by reviewing four broad areas: P-16 initiative goals; access; assessment; and funding stability. The most currently available data at the time the data files were put together are used.

P-16 Initiative Goals

Nebraska has a comparatively large percentage of its high school graduates attending a degree granting institution and most of them attend a college in Nebraska. In the 2007-2008 school year, 65.5% of Nebraska's high school graduates attended college, and 53.5% attended a college in Nebraska. The comparable numbers for the nation were below Nebraska's at 63.8% and 51.8%. Regionally, Nebraska ranked toward the middle in both categories but was 18th nationally in the percentage of college attendees and 18th nationally in the percentage attending college in their home state.

In 2009, 55.1% of Nebraska's bachelor's students graduated within six years. This was similar to the national rate of 55.5% and ranked 25th. Nebraska also ranked in the middle of its peer states. Iowa had the highest six-year graduation rate at 62.9% (10th nationally) and was followed closely by Minnesota at 60.2%. South Dakota reported the lowest six-year rate (44.8%).

Nebraska ranks favorably for public high school graduation and dropout rates. In 2007-2008, Nebraska recorded a high school graduation rate of 83.8%, ranking 8th nationally and in the middle of the region. All of the states in Nebraska's region reported high school graduation rates exceeding the national average of 74.7%. Nebraska's dropout rate of 2.5% was the 43rd lowest in the nation and, in the region, only North Dakota and South Dakota had lower dropout rates.

Access

In 2010-2011, 10,250 children attended an early childhood education program conducted by a school district or ESU. This is a slight decrease from 2009-2010 (10,259) but an increase from 2009-2008 (9,641) and 2007-2008 (8,692). In addition, over 3,000 children were served by non-school district Head Start programs in 2008-2009.

Compared to the nation, Nebraska lags in the percentage of children aged 3 and 4 who are enrolled in an education program. According to the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, 47.8% of Nebraska's children aged 3 and 4 were enrolled. This was slightly below the national level of 48.3% and ranks 24th. Regionally, only Colorado and Iowa had a higher percentage of children enrolled. Of those children enrolled, 53.7% were enrolled in a public school. This ranked 29th nationally.

Nearly all (97.4%) of the Nebraska's children aged 5 to 17 were enrolled in an education program. This was a somewhat higher percentage than the United States level (96.8%) but was the 3rd highest in the nation and highest in the region. Nebraska recorded a smaller percentage of children aged 5 to 17 who attended public schools (85.8%). This was a smaller percentage than what occurred in the United States

(88.9%). Nebraska ranked 44th in the percentage of children aged 5 to 17 attending public school, and only Missouri in the region had a lower percentage.

More than three-fourths (76.3%) of Nebraska's students in higher education attended public institution in 2008. This was slightly higher than the national percentage of 73.1. Nebraska ranked 28th. Interestingly the highest percentage was in Wyoming where 95.8% of the students attend a public institution; Colorado, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri have lower percentages than Nebraska.

In 2008, state and local appropriations for higher education in Nebraska totaled \$1.7 billion.

Assessment

Looking at reading and mathematics scores for Nebraska's fourth and eighth graders, it appears that Nebraska generally ranks in the middle third of the states but ranks toward the bottom of its peer states in 2009.

In reading, Nebraska ranked at or above the national median, and the relative rank increased from fourth to eighth grade. For mathematics, Nebraska ranked below the national median in most categories, although the relative ranking increased from fourth to eighth grade.

Funding Stability

Nebraska's per pupil spending for public elementary and secondary education, in 2007-2008, totaled \$12,287 and ranked 17th nationally. This was the 2nd highest in the region, below Wyoming.

Based on information from the 2007-2009 American Community Surveys, it appears that Nebraska has been attracting 22 to 64 year olds. In 2009, Nebraska gained high school graduates and those with some college, but lost people with an associate, bachelor's, or advanced degree. This was in contrast to 2008 when Nebraska only lost people with an associate degree.

P-16 Initiative Goals

Estimated Rate High School Graduates Attending Degree-granting Institutions, Regional Comparison: 2007-2008

	Percent of Graduates	National Rank
United States	63.8%	
South Dakota	72.1%	4
Minnesota	69.2%	8
North Dakota	67.6%	12
Nebraska	65.5%	18
Kansas	65.4%	19
Iowa	64.3%	22
Colorado	62.6%	27
Missouri	60.0%	32
Wyoming	59.4%	34

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Estimated Rate of High School Graduates Going to College in Home State, Regional Comparison: 2007-2008

	Percent of Graduates	National Rank
United States	51.8%	
Kansas	55.7%	12
Iowa	55.0%	14
South Dakota	54.9%	15
Nebraska	53.5%	18
Minnesota	50.0%	26
Missouri	49.9%	27
North Dakota	48.5%	30
Colorado	47.7%	32
Wyoming	45.1%	34

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Six-Year Graduation Rates of Bachelor’s Degree Students, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Graduation Rate	National Rank
United States	55.5%	
Iowa	62.9%	10
Minnesota	60.2%	13
Missouri	55.8%	23
Wyoming	55.4%	24
Nebraska	55.1%	25
Colorado	53.3%	29
Kansas	53.2%	30
North Dakota	46.9%	39
South Dakota	44.8%	41

Source: The National Center for Higher Education Management Systems Information Center for Higher Education Policymaking and Analysis; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Public High School Graduation Rates, Nebraska and the United States: 1994-2008

	Public High School Graduation Rate	
	United States	Nebraska
1994-1995	71.8%	86.9%
1995-1996	71.0%	85.6%
1996-1997	71.3%	84.8%
1997-1998	71.3%	85.6%
1998-1999	71.1%	87.3%
1999-2000	71.7%	85.7%
2000-2001	71.7%	83.8%
2001-2002	72.6%	83.9%
2002-2003	73.9	85.2%
2003-2004	74.3%	87.6%
2004-2005	74.7%	87.8%
2005-2006	73.4%	87.0%
2006-2007	73.9%	86.3%
2007-2008	74.7%	83.8%

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Public High School Graduate Rates, Regional Comparison: 2007-08

	Graduation Rate	National Rank
United States	74.7%	
Minnesota	86.4%	3
Iowa	86.4%	4
South Dakota	84.4%	6
North Dakota	83.8%	7
Nebraska	83.8%	8
Missouri	82.4%	11
Kansas	79.0%	19
Wyoming	76.0%	28
Colorado	75.4%	30

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Public High School Dropout Rates, Regional Comparison: 2007-2008

	Dropout Rate	National Rank
United States	4.1%	
Colorado	6.4%	4
Wyoming	5.0%	17
Missouri	4.9%	18
Iowa	2.9%	36
Minnesota	2.8%	39
Kansas	2.5%	42
Nebraska	2.5%	43
North Dakota	2.4%	44
South Dakota	2.3%	45

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Access

Early Childhood Education Programs, Nebraska: 2007-2011

Age	Children served by school districts/ESUs		Children served by non-school district operated Head Start programs	Total children served	Total number of "At-Risk" served
	Total Number of Children	Number of Children "At-risk"			
2007-2008					
Age 3	2,328	920	1,242	3,570	2,162
Age 4	6,084	3,256	1,735	7,819	4,991
Age 5	280	89	75	355	164
Total	8,692	4,265	3,052	11,744	7,317
2008-2009					
Age 3	2,669	1,283	1,321	3,990	2,604
Age 4	6,670	3,708	1,742	8,412	5,450
Age 5	302	84	84	386	168
Total	9,641	5,075	3,147	12,788	8,222
2009-2010					
Age 3	2,814	1,341	1,247	4,061	2,588
Age 4	7,147	3,944	1,907	9,054	5,851
Age 5	298	108	54	352	162
Total	10,259	5,393	3,071	17,473	7,214
2010-2011					
Age 3	2,518	199	Data not yet available.		
Age 4	6,980	642			
Age 5	0				
Total	10,250				

Notes:

The definition of "high quality program" that is being used is as follows: Children who are enrolled in programs provided by Nebraska public schools or Educational Service Units, and programs provided by Nebraska Head Start grantees. Anecdotally, we know that there are private preschools, child care centers and family child care homes that are high quality and prepare children well for school. However, we have no way to document their quality, and we have no way to access information about their enrollment.

Children "At-Risk" and served by schools/ESUs are children whose families are eligible for free or reduced lunch and/or children for whom spoken English is not the primary language spoken in the home. Nebraska Department of Education also includes prematurity/low birth weight, and children of teen parents/parents who have not completed high school as risk factors. Currently, we do not have a way to collect data on those two risk factors.

Legislation allowed some school districts to serve 5-year-olds during the first few years of this report. Head Start is a program for children who are "At-risk", therefore all children attending Head Start are considered in that category.

In order to arrive at an unduplicated count of children enrolled in high quality programs we began by obtaining data from the NDE data center regarding the children served in preschool classrooms. We then obtained the Head Start Program Information Report data about statewide actual enrollment by age. To get the final Head Start numbers, we subtracted the number of children served by Head Start grantees or Head Start Delegates that are school districts (those children are already counted in the school data). There are many Head Start programs that partner with individual schools across the state and serve children in blended classrooms. However, we have no reliable way of determining exactly how many children that includes. Therefore, some children in many of the Head Start programs have been counted twice.

The 2010-2011 school year is the third year of grants to serve children who are birth to age three through the Early Childhood Education Endowment (Sixpence) fund. Due to the rocky investment climate, no new grants have been awarded. During the 2009-2010 school year, 360 children from birth-3 were served in Endowment programs.

Source: Nebraska Department of Education; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Public and Private School Fall Enrollment for Children 3 to 4 Years of Age and 5 to 17 Years of Age, Regional Comparison: 2008-2010

Children 3 to 4 years of age

	Total Enrollment (000)	Percent Enrolled*	National Rank of Total Enrollment	Percent Enrolled in Public School**	National Rank of Public School Enrollment
United States	3,954.3	48.3%		54.9%	
Colorado	68.7	49.1%	21	53.6%	30
Iowa	39.2	48.4%	23	64.7%	11
Nebraska	24.7	47.8%	24	53.7%	29
Kansas	38.4	47.7%	25	59.5%	17
Minnesota	66.3	45.7%	28	58.0%	20
Missouri	69.8	43.6%	33	58.8%	19
Wyoming	6.5	40.2%	42	55.2%	28
South Dakota	9.2	39.9%	44	63.5%	12
North Dakota	5.7	33.9%	49	66.2%	8

Children 5 to 17 years of age

	Total Enrollment (000)	Percent Enrolled*	National Rank of Total Enrollment	Percent Enrolled in Public School**	National Rank of Public School Enrollment
United States	52,206.7	96.8%		88.9%	
Nebraska	316.3	97.4%	3	85.8%	44
Iowa	510.9	97.3%	4	89.5%	24
Kansas	501.0	97.0%	14	88.6%	28
Minnesota	896.3	96.6%	24	88.0%	34
Missouri	999.8	96.4%	34	85.8%	43
Colorado	840.3	96.2%	38	90.7%	14
South Dakota	136.6	95.7%	46	90.7%	15
Wyoming	91.3	95.5%	48	93.5%	2
North Dakota	99.6	94.5%	51	91.2%	9

* As a percentage of all 3 to 4 year olds, includes those not enrolled

** As a percentage of those enrolled

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey (Table C14003); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Average Costs per Full-time-equivalent Student in Public Colleges and Universities, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009 and 2009-2010

Public 4-year Institutions

	2008-2009	2009-2010	National Rank 2009-2010
United States	\$14,262	\$15,014	
Minnesota	\$15,097	\$15,730	17
Colorado	\$14,250	\$15,056	23
Missouri	\$14,056	\$14,368	24
Iowa	\$13,828	\$14,174	27
Nebraska	\$12,652	\$13,265	31
Kansas	\$11,999	\$12,578	35
South Dakota	\$11,357	\$12,022	39
North Dakota	\$11,426	\$11,891	40
Wyoming	\$10,556	\$10,952	47

Public 2-year Institutions

	2008-2009	2009-2010	National Rank 2009-2010
United States	\$2,136	\$2,285	
Minnesota	\$4,611	\$4,791	4
South Dakota	\$3,945	\$4,357	5
North Dakota	\$4,116	\$3,873	7
Iowa	\$3,418	\$3,549	9
Colorado	\$2,198	\$2,446	32
Missouri	\$2,458	\$2,406	35
Nebraska	\$2,212	\$2,248	38
Kansas	\$2,090	\$2,212	39
Wyoming	\$2,009	\$2,120	41

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education, Regional Comparison: 2003, 2007, 2008

	Fall Enrollment					
	Total Fall Enrollment (000)			Percent in Public Institutions		
	2003	2007	2008	2003	2008	2008 National Rank
United States	16,911	18,248	19,103	76.0%	73.1%	
Wyoming	34	35	36	94.0%	95.8%	1
Kansas	190	194	199	89.0%	86.8%	9
North Dakota	48	50	51	89.6%	86.2%	10
South Dakota	56	50	50	68.4%	78.8%	25
Nebraska	120	127	130	78.2%	76.3%	28
Colorado	289	311	325	81.8%	72.3%	35
Minnesota	340	392	411	71.4%	62.4%	41
Missouri	360	384	396	60.3%	57.7%	44
Iowa	214	256	287	69.7%	54.7%	46

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Appropriations from State and Local Governments for Public Degree-granting Institutions: 2008-2009

	Total Appropriations (\$ millions)	Per FTE*	National Rank
United States	\$75,273	\$7,481	
Wyoming	\$356	\$15,135	4
Nebraska	\$734	\$9,926	8
Iowa	\$984	\$8,198	18
Kansas	\$1,004	\$7,896	19
Minnesota	\$1,367	\$7,192	26
North Dakota	\$245	\$6,654	35
Missouri	\$1,133	\$6,569	37
South Dakota	\$167	\$5,299	45
Colorado	\$111	\$649	51

* Full-time equivalent fall enrollment

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Degrees Conferred by Degree-granting Institutions, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009

	Degrees Conferred	Bachelor's Degrees Conferred
United States	3,205,197	1,601,368
Colorado	58,402	28,833
Iowa	48,918	26,239
Kansas	32,993	17,521
Minnesota	71,420	31,275
Missouri	76,972	38,370
Nebraska	23,169	12,575
North Dakota	9,706	5,604
South Dakota	8,521	5,031
Wyoming	5,178	1,765

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Assessment

Average Reading Scale Score and Percentage of 4th and 8th Graders in Public Schools Attaining Reading Achievement Levels, Regional Comparison: 2009

4th Graders

	Average Scale Score*		Percentage Attaining Reading Achievement Levels**					
	Score	National Rank	At or above Basic	National Rank	At or above Proficient	National Rank	At Advanced	National Rank
United States	188		65.6%		31.5%		7.2%	
Colorado	226	9	72.0%	12	40.2%	6	10.5%	5
Iowa	221	26	68.7%	26	34.2%	23	7.1%	24
Kansas	224	16	72.1%	11	35.1%	19	6.9%	25
Minnesota	223	20	70.0%	21	37.2%	8	9.3%	8
Missouri	224	17	70.3%	18	35.7%	15	8.5%	15
Nebraska	223	24	70.1%	20	34.8%	21	7.6%	18
North Dakota	226	8	75.6%	5	34.8%	20	5.6%	39
South Dakota	222	25	69.5%	24	32.9%	26	6.7%	28
Wyoming	223	23	71.8%	14	32.6%	28	4.7%	44

8th Graders

	Average Scale Score*		Percentage Attaining Reading Achievement Levels**					
	Score	National Rank	At or above Basic	National Rank	At or above Proficient	National Rank	At Advanced	National Rank
United States	262		74.0%		30.0%		2.0%	
Colorado	266	20	78.0%	19	32.0%	26	2.0%	22
Iowa	265	28	77.0%	27	32.0%	29	2.0%	29
Kansas	267	14	80.0%	12	33.0%	21	2.0%	30
Minnesota	270	7	82.0%	7	38.0%	7	3.0%	11
Missouri	267	17	79.0%	18	34.0%	15	3.0%	12
Nebraska	267	18	80.0%	14	35.0%	14	2.0%	32
North Dakota	269	10	86.0%	1	34.0%	16	1.0%	49
South Dakota	270	9	84.0%	3	37.0%	10	2.0%	35
Wyoming	268	13	82.0%	8	34.0%	18	2.0%	41

Notes: *Scale ranges from 0 to 500.

**Basic Level denotes partial mastery of the knowledge and skills that are fundamental for proficient work at the grade level. Proficient Level represents solid academic performance for grader level. Students reaching this level have demonstrated competency over challenging subject matter. Advanced Level signifies superior performance.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (Table 129); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Average Mathematics Scale Score and Percentage of 4th and 8th Graders in Public Schools Attaining Mathematics Achievement Levels, Regional Comparison: 2009

4th Graders

	Average Scale Score*		Percent Attaining Mathematics Achievement Levels**					
	Score	National Rank	At or above Basic	National Rank	At or above Proficient	National Rank	At Advanced	National Rank
United States	239		81.2%		38.4%		5.8%	
Colorado	243	16	83.8%	25	45.2%	11	8.1%	9
Iowa	243	19	86.9%	12	41.4%	21	5.2%	27
Kansas	245	6	88.9%	4	46.3%	6	6.3%	17
Minnesota	249	3	88.6%	6	53.8%	3	11.5%	2
Missouri	241	25	82.6%	28	41.1%	23	5.9%	19
Nebraska	239	32	82.1%	29	37.9%	30	4.1%	40
North Dakota	245	7	91.2%	3	44.5%	14	5.0%	31
South Dakota	242	21	86.1%	15	41.8%	19	4.8%	35
Wyoming	242	22	87.4%	9	40.5%	25	4.1%	41

8th Graders

	Average Scale Score*		Percent Attaining Mathematics Achievement Levels**					
	Score	National Rank	At or above Basic	National Rank	At or above Proficient	National Rank	At Advanced	National Rank
United States	282		71.4%		32.6%		7.5%	
Colorado	287	15	75.5%	23	39.7%	12	10.0%	10
Iowa	284	27	76.2%	21	33.9%	28	6.5%	31
Kansas	289	11	79.0%	10	39.5%	13	8.4%	14
Minnesota	294	2	82.6%	4	46.9%	2	13.3%	3
Missouri	286	22	76.9%	19	35.5%	23	6.7%	28
Nebraska	284	26	74.9%	27	34.6%	27	7.6%	22
North Dakota	293	4	86.4%	1	43.1%	7	7.4%	23
South Dakota	291	8	82.8%	3	41.5%	8	7.1%	26
Wyoming	286	20	78.1%	15	34.7%	26	6.8%	27

Notes: *Scale ranges from 0 to 500.

**Basic Level denotes partial mastery of the knowledge and skills that are fundamental for proficient work at the grade level. Proficient Level represents solid academic performance for grader level. Students reaching this level have demonstrated competency over challenging subject matter. Advanced Level signifies superior performance.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (Tables 143 and 144); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Funding Sustainability

Total expenditures per Pupil in Fall Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Education, Regional Comparison: 2006-2007 and 2007-2008

	2006-2007	2007-2008	National Rank 2007-2008
United States	\$11,252	\$11,950	
Wyoming	\$16,183	\$17,478	4
Nebraska	\$11,544	\$12,287	17
Minnesota	\$11,379	\$11,943	20
Iowa	\$10,311	\$11,126	30
Missouri	\$10,195	\$11,070	31
Colorado	\$10,092	\$11,061	32
Kansas	\$10,358	\$11,009	33
North Dakota	\$9,721	\$10,378	38
South Dakota	\$9,104	\$9,684	44

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (Tables 191 and 192); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Estimated Net Migration of 22- to 64-Year-Olds, Nebraska: 2007-2009

Level of Education	Estimated Net-Migration		
	2007	2008	2009
Less than high school diploma	1,524	2,797	6,210
High school graduate	-3,990	1,376	3,473
Subtotal	-2,466	4,173	9,683
Some college but no degree	3,897	1,537	2,729
Associate degree	2,417	-346	-67
Bachelor's degree	2,664	2,266	-258
Graduate or Professional Degree	-1,329	876	-782
Subtotal	3,752	2,796	1,622
Total	5,183	8,506	11,305

Source: Estimates based on the 2007-2009 American Community Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, obtained from 2011 Nebraska Higher Education Progress Report; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Nebraska's Legislative Planning Database – Health and Human Services

Introduction

This benchmark examines health and human services in Nebraska by reviewing five broad areas: health access; health status; family welfare; and health costs. The most currently available data at the time the data files were put together are used

Health Access

The Commonwealth Fund's Commission on a High Performance Health System ranked the overall performance of the states' health systems. The latest year for this ranking was 2009. Nebraska ranked 13th nationally. Iowa and Minnesota both ranked among the best states, while Missouri and North Dakota were in the bottom one-third nationally.

The Nebraska office of Rural Health looks at professional shortage areas. In 2010, many of the counties in the western one-third of the state experienced shortages in primary care.

In 2010, Nebraska ranked better than the United States in the rate of uninsurance, as 11.5% of the total population, 5.6% of children under 18, and 16.4% of those 18 to 64 were uninsured. (A lower ranking indicates a lower uninsurance rate.) In general, Nebraska ranked better than its peer states. Overall, North Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota had lower rates. For children under 18, only Iowa had lower rates than Nebraska. For the 18 to 64 year old population, Iowa, North Dakota, and Minnesota had lower rates.

Health Status

In 2009, 16.7% of adult Nebraskans were tobacco users. This compares to 20.6% for the United States. Although there have been year-to-year fluctuations, there has been a general decreasing trend in tobacco use since 2000. Although the United States average had been decreasing faster than the Nebraska average, it reversed in 2009. Heavy drinking (defined as two drinks per day for men and 1 drink per day for women) has increased since 2006. The value for 2010 was 5.5%.

Nebraska's adult obesity rate has been increasing, and is consistently higher than the national rate between 2005 and 2010. 2010's value was 27.5%, the same as the national value. Child obesity, on the other hand, has been lower in Nebraska than in the nation (11.6% compared to 12.0% in 2009), although Nebraska's trend is up while the United States average is down.

In 2009, 72.0% of Nebraska mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester. The infant mortality rate in 2010 was 5.2 per 1,000 live births. This was the lowest in the past six years. In 2009, there were 2,249 teen pregnancies, which was about average for the 2005-2009 period.

Family Welfare

The poverty rate for Nebraska's children in 2010 was 18.2% and was among the lowest in the nation, ranking 32nd. However, in the region, only Missouri and Kansas recorded higher child poverty rates.

In 2010, the number of TANF enrollees averaged 9,010 monthly, a decline from 2004 which had a monthly average of 12,302 enrollees. However 2010 represents the second yearly increase in TANF enrollees since 2004. During 2010, an average of 436 TANF enrollees were sanctioned or dropped. Also in 2009, 68.05% of the IV-D Child Support Enforcement cases had a collection in arrears, ranking 11th lowest in the nation.

Health Costs

In 2008-2009, Nebraska spent \$1,191 per capita at the state level and \$41 per capita at the local level on public welfare. Both of these expenditures were toward the middle of the states in the region. Per capita state expenditures ranked 32nd and per capita local expenditures ranked 26th.

Nebraska recorded \$175.8 million in developmental disability expenditures in FY 2009. This amounted to \$103 in per capita expenditures. Per capita expenditures for developmental disabilities have been increasing steadily over the past five years and are about 30% higher than those in FY 2005. Behavioral health expenditures on the other hand, were somewhat lower than they were in FY 2005. In FY 2009, total expenditures were \$189.6 million and amounted to \$111 per capita.

In FY 2009, Medicaid and CHIP expenditures totaled more than \$1.5 billion, the majority of which (42%) was for the blind and disabled. The next highest category was for children (29%); followed by aged (22%) and ADC adult (7%). Since FY 2005, the largest increases by category were for the blind and disabled and for children. Expenditures for the aged were down slightly, while they were up slightly for ADC adults. The decline in expenditures for the aged population should be viewed with caution because the impact of the aging baby boom will not be felt for a few more years.

Looking at expenditures per eligible person in FY 2011, a different pattern emerges. The highest expenditures were still for the blind and disabled at \$1,595 per eligible person, but now this was nearly equaled by the expenditures for the aged at \$1,583 per eligible person. Although total expenditures for children were relatively high, they were the lowest on an eligible person basis (\$220). With the exception of ADC Adult, the other categories of expenditures per eligible person were lower in FY 2011 than nearly all of the previous six years.

In FY 2010 \$84.3 million was spent on community-based behavioral health services. This was a 12% increase from FY 2009.

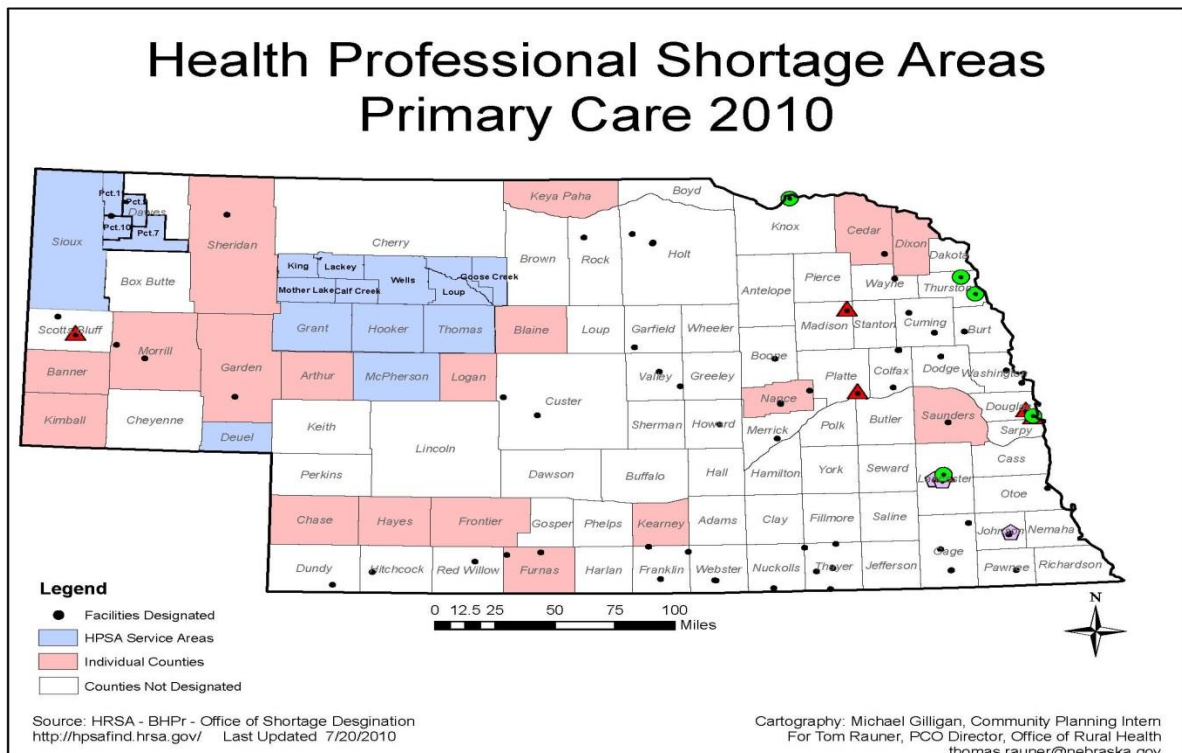
Health Access

Overall State Ranking on Health System Performance, Regional Comparison: 2009

	National Rank
Iowa	2
Minnesota	4
South Dakota	12
Nebraska	13
Kansas	23
Colorado	24
Wyoming	25
Missouri	36
North Dakota	41

Source: The Commonwealth Fund, Commission on a High Performance Health System, Aiming Higher: Results from a State Scorecard on Health System Performance, 2009; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Health Professional Shortage Areas Primary Care, Nebraska: 2010



Note: the Nebraska Office of Rural Health has several maps illustrating several health professional shortage areas. See <http://www.raconline.org/states/nebraska.php#maps>.

Percentage of the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population That is Uninsured, Regional Comparison: 2010

Total Population

	Percent Uninsured	National Rank
United States	15.5%	
Colorado	15.9%	18
Wyoming	14.9%	21
Kansas	13.9%	27
Missouri	13.2%	29
South Dakota	12.4%	33
Nebraska	11.5%	37
North Dakota	9.8%	42
Iowa	9.3%	45
Minnesota	9.1%	47

Under 18 years

	Percent Uninsured	National Rank
United States	8.0%	
Colorado	10.1%	10
South Dakota	8.3%	18
Kansas	8.2%	19
Wyoming	7.9%	20
Minnesota	6.6%	23
North Dakota	6.5%	25
Missouri	6.2%	27
Nebraska	5.6%	32
Iowa	4.0%	45

18 to 64 years

	Percent Uninsured	National Rank
United States	21.4%	
Colorado	20.7%	21
Wyoming	20.4%	23
Kansas	19.1%	28
Missouri	18.6%	29
South Dakota	16.9%	34
Nebraska	16.4%	37
Iowa	13.5%	43
North Dakota	13.15	45
Minnesota	11.8%	47

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Rural Response Hotline Summary, Nebraska: 1999-2009

Year	Calls	Vouchers
1999	2,983	737
2000	3,319	1,053
2001	3,567	2,014
2002	4,366	3,878
2003	4,052	1,573
2004	5,522	1,743
2005	4,405	1,542
2006	6,102	3,524
2007	4,943	2,394
2008	4,245	2,719
2009	4,703	3,089

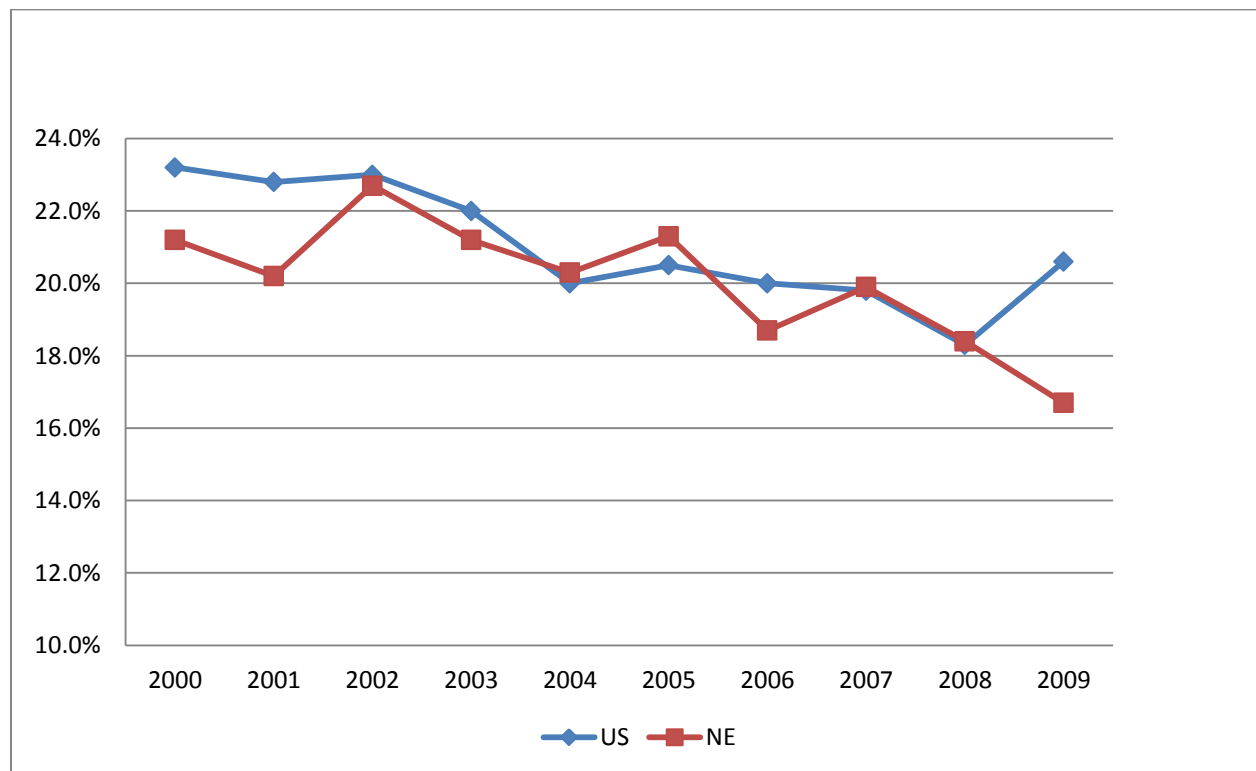
Health Status

Percentage of Adult Tobacco Use, Nebraska and the United States: 2000-2009

	United States	Nebraska
2000	23.2%	21.2%
2001	22.8%	20.2%
2002	23.0%	22.7%
2003	22.0%	21.2%
2004	20.0%	20.3%
2005	20.5%	21.3%
2006	20.0%	18.7%
2007	19.8%	19.9%
2008	18.3%	18.4%
2009	20.6%	16.7%

Source: Report of Data and Trends on Tobacco Use in Nebraska, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (<http://www.dhhs.ne.gov/tfn/10TFNData&Trends.pdf>); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage of Adult Tobacco Use, Nebraska and the United States: 2000-2009



Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services and National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, September 2011

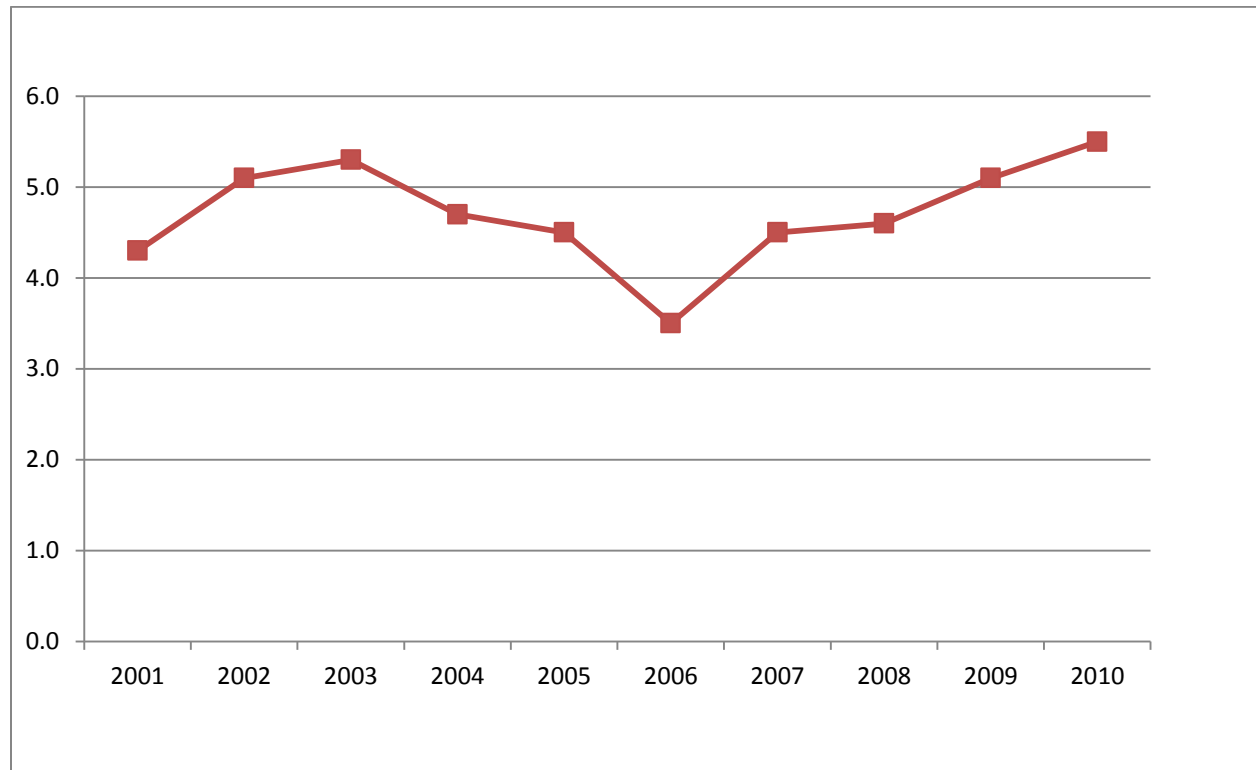
Percentage of Substance Abuse-Alcohol (Heavy Drinking), Nebraska: 2001-2010

	Weighted Percent
2001	4.3%
2002	5.1%
2003	5.3%
2004	4.7%
2005	4.5%
2006	3.5%
2007	4.5%
2008	4.6%
2009	5.1%
2010	5.5%

Note: Heavy drinking is defined as 2 drinks per day for men and 1 drink per day for women.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/display.asp>); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage of Substance Abuse-Alcohol (Heavy Drinking), Nebraska: 2001-2010



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, September 2011

Adult Obesity, Nebraska and the United States : 2005-2010

	Nebraska	United States
2005	26.0%	24.4%
2006	26.9%	25.1%
2007	26.5%	26.3%
2008	27.2%	26.7%
2009	28.0%	26.9%
2010	27.5%	27.5%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/index.asp>); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Child Obesity, Nebraska and the United States: 2005, 2007, 2009

	Nebraska	United States
2005	11.0%	13.1%
2007	11.8%	13.0%
2009	11.6%	12.0%

Source: Youth Risk Factor Survey; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Resident Births and Percentage of Women Receiving Prenatal Care in First Trimester, Nebraska: 2005-2009

	Total Births	1st Trimester	Receiving Prenatal Care
2005	26,142	18,627	71.3%
2006	26,723	19,096	71.5%
2007	26,935	19,721	73.2%
2008	26,992	19,464	72.1%
2009	26,931	19,382	72.0%

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Number of Resident Teen Pregnancies* by Race and Hispanic Origin, Nebraska: 2005-2009

Race	2005			
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown	Total
White	164	1,218	0	1,382
Black	4	284	0	288
Native American	14	76	0	90
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	21	0	28
Other	381	12	0	393
Unknown	4	0	1	5
Total	574	1,611	1	2,186
	2006			
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown	Total
White	206	1,143	0	1,349
Black	8	316	0	324
Native American	10	87	1	98
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	14	0	22
Other	357	4	0	361
Unknown	7	0	1	8
Total	596	1,564	2	2,162
	2007			
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown	Total
White	136	1,243	0	1,379
Black	15	353	0	368
Native American	12	106	0	118
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	17	0	24
Other	427	6	1	434
Unknown	1	0	1	2
Total	598	1,725	2	2,325
	2008			
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown	Total
White	153	1242	0	1,395
Black	7	292	1	300
Native American	9	84	0	93
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	16	0	21
Other	498	10	0	508
Unknown	4	0	0	4
Total	676	1,644	1	2,321

	2009			
Race	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown	Total
White	105	1,237	0	1,342
Black	13	289	0	302
Native American	8	73	0	81
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	23	0	28
Other	486	4	0	490
Unknown	5	0	1	6
Total	622	1,626	1	2,249

*Includes Live Births and Fetal Deaths

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Infant Mortality Rate, Nebraska: 2005-2010

	Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)
2005	5.6%
2006	5.5%
2007	6.8%
2008	5.4%
2009	5.4%
2010	5.2%

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; American’s Health Rankings (2010), United Health Foundation; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

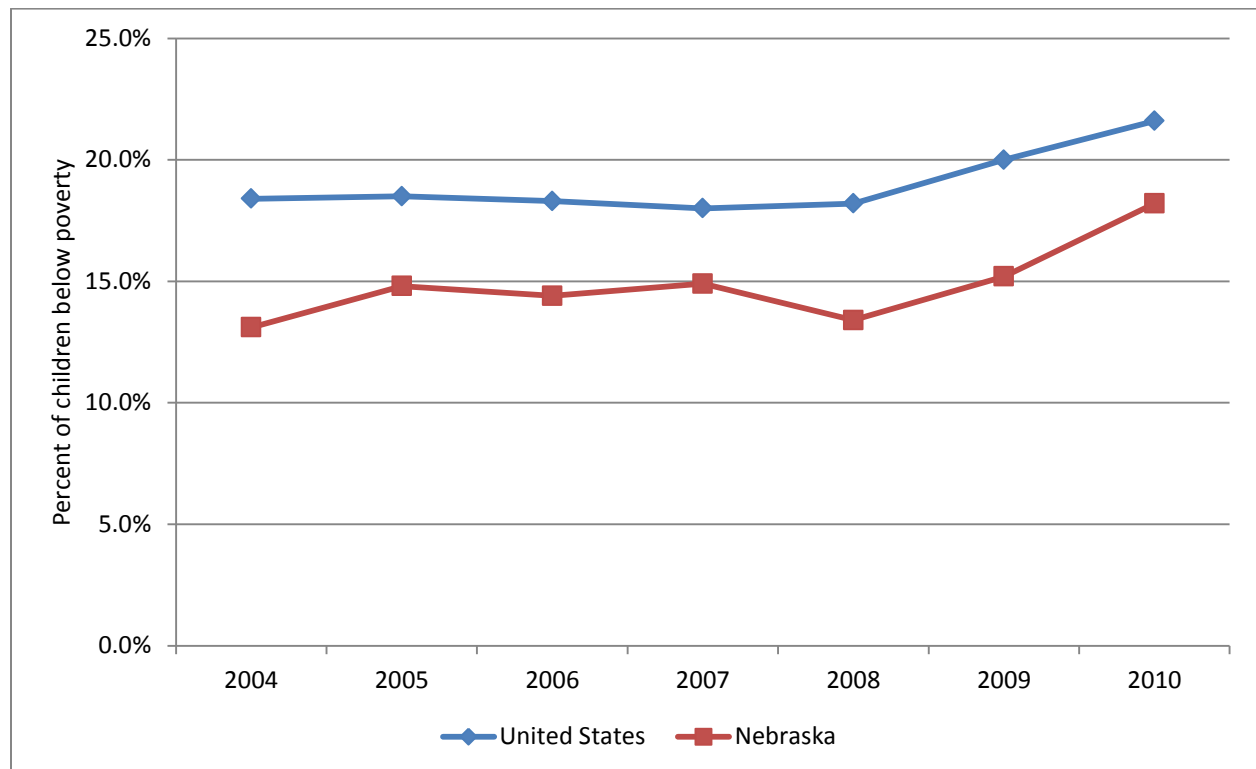
Family Welfare

Percentage of Children Living in Poverty, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Below Poverty Level	National Rank
United States	21.6%	
Missouri	20.9%	24
Kansas	18.4%	31
Nebraska	18.2%	33
South Dakota	18.2%	34
Colorado	17.4%	37
Iowa	16.3%	39
North Dakota	16.2%	40
Minnesota	15.2%	42
Wyoming	14.3%	46

Source: 2010 American Community Survey; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage of Children Living in Poverty, Nebraska and the United States: 2004-2010



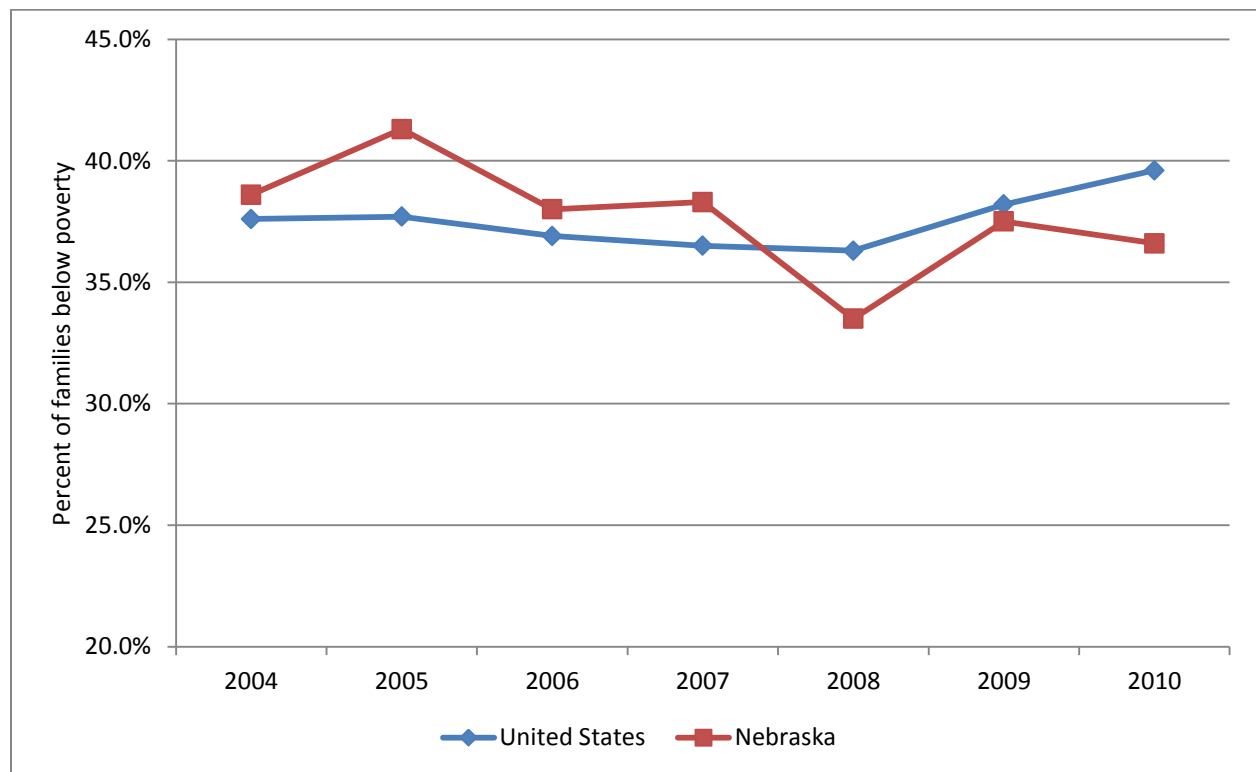
Source: 2010 American Community Survey; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage of Female Head of Families Living in Poverty, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Below Poverty Level	National Rank
United States	39.6%	
North Dakota	43.8%	13
Kansas	41.3%	19
South Dakota	40.7%	21
Missouri	40.4%	23
Iowa	39.4%	27
Colorado	37.1%	35
Nebraska	36.6%	37
Wyoming	35.8%	38
Minnesota	35.6%	39

Source: 2010 American Community Survey; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage of Female Head of Families Living in Poverty, Nebraska and the United States, 2004-2010



Source: 2010 American Community Survey; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Number of State Wards, Nebraska: 2001-2011

	Total Wards
July 2001	7,078
July 2002	6,980
July 2003	6,660
July 2004	6,936
July 2005	7,502
July 2006	7,603
July 2007	7,084
July 2008	6,704
July 2009	6,419
July 2010	6,361
July 2011	6,237

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Number of TANF Enrollees, Nebraska: 2004-2010

	TANF Enrollees	Monthly Average
2004	147,625	12,302
2005	139,033	11,586
2006	136,072	11,339
2007	111,533	9,294
2008	105,748	8,812
2009	106,422	8,869
2010	108,123	9,010

Note: In regards to requests for historical data, the sanction totals are only available for the most recent 15 months because it is a special report that is only ran when requested.

Number of TANF Enrollees Sanctioned or Dropped, Nebraska: July 2008 – October 2009

Dates	Enrollees Sanctioned or Dropped	Monthly Average
July-December 2008	1,894	315
January-October 2009	4,048	404
January – November 2010	4,792	436

Note: In regards to requests for historical data, the sanction totals are only available for the most recent 15 months because it is a special report that is only ran when requested.

Percentage of Cases with a Collection in Arrears, Nebraska and the United States: 2010

	Cases in Arrears	National Rank
United States	61.98%	
Nebraska	68.05%	11

Note: IV-D cases refer to cases being work by the Child Support Enforcement Program in a state/territory only, not all the court orders in a state/territory.

Health Costs

Per Capita State Public Welfare Expenditures, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009

	State Expenditures	National Rank
United States	\$1,236.60	
Minnesota	\$1,768.90	7
Iowa	\$1,368.00	18
Wyoming	\$1,293.90	25
North Dakota	\$1,248.60	29
Nebraska	\$1,191.50	32
Missouri	\$1,165.60	34
Kansas	\$1,164.60	35
South Dakota	\$1,094.00	41
Colorado	\$679.50	49

Source: The figures are calculated based on the data from 2009 Census of Government Finance and 2000 Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Per Capita Local Public Welfare Expenditures, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009

	Local Expenditures	National Rank
United States	\$169.20	
Minnesota	\$315.10	4
Colorado	\$151.90	11
North Dakota	\$77.30	16
Wyoming	\$46.40	24
Nebraska	\$41.00	26
Iowa	\$37.40	27
Missouri	\$25.90	30
South Dakota	\$17.20	36
Kansas	\$14.60	38

Source: The figures are calculated based on the data from 2009 Census of Government Finance and 2000 Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Developmental Disabilities Expenditures, Nebraska: FYs 2005-2009

	DD Waiver - Medicaid	DD Aid (state only)	Total DD-related	Per Capita Expenditures
FY 2005	\$115,289,852	\$19,432,406	\$134,722,258	\$79
FY 2006	\$126,300,187	\$18,455,546	\$144,755,733	\$85
FY 2007	\$136,171,380	\$20,905,267	\$157,076,647	\$92
FY 2008	\$145,703,363	\$13,543,761	\$159,247,124	\$93
FY 2009	\$163,897,051	\$11,902,829	\$175,799,880	\$103

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Behavioral Health Related Expenditures - Medicaid*, Nebraska: FYs 2005-2009

	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Expenditures
FY 2005	\$208,418,779	\$122
FY 2006	\$204,319,802	\$119
FY 2007	\$183,540,675	\$107
FY 2008	\$188,127,541	\$110
FY 2009	\$189,645,601	\$111

*Includes prescribed drugs and services such as Inpatient Acute Psych, Adult Substance Abuse, 24 Hour Residential, Medicaid Rehab Option, Injectable Drugs, Outpatient, Wraparound, and Transportation.

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Medicaid and CHIP Vendor Expenditures*, Nebraska: FYs 2005-2009

	Aged	Blind and Disabled	ADC Adult	Children (includes CHIP)	Total
FY 2005	\$364,993,807	\$566,581,397	\$104,133,140	\$360,859,893	\$1,396,568,237
FY 2006	\$356,223,258	\$580,589,583	\$102,043,747	\$392,051,029	\$1,430,907,617
FY 2007	\$333,402,607	\$586,017,234	\$105,182,619	\$414,180,616	\$1,438,783,076
FY 2008	\$341,121,451	\$610,630,371	\$105,546,463	\$439,466,463	\$1,496,764,748
FY 2009	\$345,556,480	\$639,773,363	\$108,670,527	\$444,376,668	\$1,538,377,038

*Medicaid & CHIP expenditures include expenditures for DD waiver services and behavioral health services.

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Medicaid and CHIP Average Monthly Cost per Eligible*, Nebraska: SFYs 2005-2011

	Aged	Blind and Disabled	ADC Adult	Children (includes CHIP)
FY 2005	\$1,663	\$1,644	\$367	\$235
FY 2006	\$1,616	\$1,630	\$361	\$253
FY 2007	\$1,526	\$1,621	\$387	\$265
FY 2008	\$1,588	\$1,664	\$423	\$276
FY 2009	\$1,628	\$1,695	\$419	\$272
FY 2010	\$1,633	\$1,655	\$413	\$248
FY 2011	\$1,583	\$1,595	\$460	\$220

*Medicaid & CHIP expenditures include expenditures for DD waiver services and behavioral health services.

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Nebraska Medicaid Annual Report; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Community-based Behavioral Health Services, Nebraska: FY 2005 – FY 2010

	Mental Health	Substance Abuse	Combined Mental Health and Substance Abuse	Percent Change from Previous Year
FY 2005	\$36,970,889	\$9,182,386	\$46,153,275	na
FY 2006	\$45,342,329	\$13,089,224	\$58,431,553	27%
FY 2007	\$48,888,467	\$16,953,287	\$65,841,754	13%
FY2008	\$47,482,195	\$24,023,859	\$71,506,054	9%
FY2009	\$54,560,767	\$20,959,179	\$75,519,946	6%
FY2010	\$60,728,294	\$23,539,822	\$84,268,116	12%

Notes:

Does not include funds for Gambling Assistance Program

LB959 One time payments to the Regions are not reflected in FY08 amounts.

Source: Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Report as reported to SAMHSA; Nebraska Information System, Fiscal Year XX Summary of Expenditures, Behavioral Health Aid Program; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Nebraska's Legislative Planning Database – Natural Resources

Introduction

This benchmark examines Nebraska's natural resources by reviewing four broad areas: air quality; land quality and waste; water quality and energy. The most currently available data at the time the data files were put together are used. Additional information can be found from the Department of Natural Resources <http://www.dnr.state.ne.us/>, the Department of Environmental Quality <http://www.deq.state.ne.us/> and the Nebraska Energy Office <http://www.neo.ne.gov/>.

Air Quality

As measured by total air pollution emissions, Nebraska's air quality was high. In 2010, Nebraska recorded 8.1 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter, up from 8.0 in 2009. This was the 41st in the nation and in the middle of the region. Toxic air emissions in Nebraska in 2009 were also at the median of the region, 31st in the nation. Colorado, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Wyoming had lower levels of both air pollution emissions and toxic air emissions.

Another form of air pollution and greenhouse gases is the emission of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from fossil fuel combustion. In 2009, Nebraska was second lowest in the region behind South Dakota. Total emissions in Nebraska have increased by 12.7% since 2000. Almost one-half of these emissions are produced through the generation of electricity; about one-fourth are produced by transportation.

Land Quality and Waste

Nebraska recorded 13 hazardous waste sites on the national priority list in 2008. This was the 20th fewest sites in the United States. For toxic chemical releases in 2008, Nebraska was 3rd in the region and ranked 30th nationally. The number of on- and off-site releases increased by 2.5% in Nebraska, but dropped by 5.5% nationally.

For toxic surface water discharges Nebraska ranked 1st regionally and 2nd in the nation in 2009. Compared to 2007, the amount of toxic releases is down from 17.4 to 15.2 million pounds, a drop of 12.8% while the United States total dropped by 11.4%. Nebraska is substantially higher than other states in the region; toxic releases are almost three times that of Iowa, the 2nd placed state in the region.

Nebraska's community water systems were more likely to have reported health-based violations than its neighboring states in 2009. In fact, at 23.0% its community water systems with reported health-based violations, Nebraska was more than 10 percentage points higher than any of its neighboring states. These community water systems were mostly likely to be smaller, as the 23.0% of the systems represented 11.1% of the population served. Of the total number of people served by water systems in Nebraska, only 6.7% are not served by community water systems. The majority (53%) are served by surface water sources, while 47% are served by ground water sources.

Water Quality

Two maps are included. The first shows the density of irrigation wells as of January 2009. Generally, it indicates that this density is highest in the Platte River Valley, and low in the Panhandle, southwestern Nebraska and parts of eastern Nebraska. The second map shows changes in groundwater levels since

irrigation development. The largest decreases are in Box Butte, Perkins, Chase and Dundy counties. The largest increases are in Phelps and Gosper counties.

Energy

Electricity in Nebraska costs less than the United States, although the price is rising faster in Nebraska than in the United States. In 2009, the average price per kilowatt hour was 7.21 cents in Nebraska, a 9.6% increase from 2008 compared to 9.82 cents nationally, and a 0.8% increase. Nebraska's cost was 73.4% of the national cost, up from 67.6 percent of the national cost in 2008. Nebraska's electricity cost ranked 42nd nationally. In the region, only Wyoming and North Dakota had lower electricity costs.

Nebraska is a relatively high user of energy. Combined with the high increase in price, total spending on energy rose more than 10%. In 2007, Nebraska's energy consumption was 392 million BTUs per person, a 4.8% increase over 2006. This ranked 16th compared to the nation. The coal and oil producing states of Alaska, Wyoming, Louisiana, North Dakota and Texas were the largest energy consumers in the nation. In 2007, Nebraska spent more than \$7.8 billion on energy, a 10.4% increase. This ranked 38th nationally and 6th in the region.

Nebraska ranked low in the percentage of electricity generated through renewable resources. Nationally, 10.6% of the electricity generated in 2009 came from renewable resources, up from 8.5% in 2007. For Nebraska, the portion of electric power generated from renewable sources rose from 1.9% to 2.6%. The largest category of Nebraska's renewable energy was hydro conventional, followed by wind, biogenic (from paper and paper board, wood, food, leather, textiles and yard trimmings) and biomass (from agricultural byproducts/crops, sludge waste and other biomass solids, liquids and gases). None came from solar power or geothermal. Nebraska ranked 43rd in the generation of electricity using renewable resources and last in the region. South Dakota ranked highest in the region, generating 59.3% of its electricity from renewable sources, while Idaho topped the nation at 86.3%.

Air Quality

Air Pollution Emissions, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Micrograms of Fine Particles per Cubic Meter	National Rank
Missouri	11.8	14
Iowa	10.5	26
Kansas	9.7	31
Minnesota	8.9	36
Nebraska	8.1	41
Colorado	7.4	45
South Dakota	7.2	47
North Dakota	5.6	50
Wyoming	5.2	51

Note: The average exposure of the general public to particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less in size (PM2.5). Health studies have shown a significant association from heart or lung disease. Fine particles can aggravate heart and lung diseases and have been linked to effects such as: cardiovascular symptoms; cardiac arrhythmias; heart attacks; respiratory symptoms; asthma attacks; and bronchitis.

Source: America’s Health Rankings (2009), United Health Foundation; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Toxic Releases: Total Air Emissions, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Toxic Releases (Pounds)	Percent of National Total	National Rank
United States	908,216,183		
Iowa	18,121,768	2.0%	18
Missouri	15,101,172	1.7%	20
Minnesota	8,466,169	0.9%	26
Kansas	8,011,645	0.9%	27
Nebraska	5,489,038	0.6%	31
North Dakota	3,594,546	0.4%	34
Colorado	2,230,182	0.2%	41
Wyoming	2,072,352	0.2%	43
South Dakota	1,403,506	0.2%	46

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics Information Management, 2009 Toxics Release Inventory; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion, Regional Comparison: 2009

	CO₂ Emissions (Million Metric Tons CO₂)	National Rank
South Dakota	14.73	5
Nebraska	46.48	15
North Dakota	47.76	16
Wyoming	63.45	20
Kansas	73.10	24
Iowa	85.12	27
Minnesota	92.24	29
Colorado	92.67	30
Missouri	131.05	38

Source: State and Local Climate and Energy Program, United States Environmental Protection Agency (http://www.epga.gov/statelocalclimate/resources/states_energyco2inv.html); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion by Type, Nebraska: 2000-2009

Type	CO₂ Emissions (Million Metric Tons CO₂)									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Commercial	1.76	1.73	1.64	1.71	1.81	1.62	1.68	1.79	2.08	1.87
Industrial	5.65	5.95	5.85	5.73	6.02	5.91	6.58	7.35	7.38	7.27
Residential	2.74	2.95	2.86	2.73	2.49	2.49	2.32	2.51	2.84	2.65
Transportation	12.17	11.47	11.78	11.98	12.27	12.29	12.47	12.62	12.49	11.87
Electric Power	18.90	20.48	19.88	20.78	20.39	21.08	20.91	20.12	21.61	22.84
Total	41.23	42.58	42.00	42.94	42.98	43.38	43.96	44.39	46.39	46.48

Source: State and Local Climate and Energy Program, United States Environmental Protection Agency (http://www.epga.gov/statelocalclimate/resources/states_energyco2inv.html); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Land Quality and Waste

Number of Hazardous Waste Sites on the National Priority List, Regional Comparison: 2004 and 2008

	Total Sites		2008 National Rank
	2004	2008	
United States	1,286	1,301	
North Dakota	0	0	1
South Dakota	2	2	4
Wyoming	2	2	4
Iowa	13	12	15
Kansas	12	12	15
Nebraska	12	13	20
Colorado	18	20	32
Minnesota	24	25	34
Missouri	26	29	36

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Supplementary Materials (2004 and 2008); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Toxic Chemical Releases, Regional Comparison: 2008

	Total On- and Off-site Releases (Pounds)	National Rank
United States	3,855.0	
Missouri	87.5	17
Iowa	43.0	26
Nebraska	33.7	30
Minnesota	26.1	34
Kansas	24.6	35
North Dakota	22.5	36
Colorado	21.6	37
Wyoming	20.0	38
South Dakota	7.6	44

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Program, 2008 TRI Public Data Release; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Toxic Releases: Total Surface Water Discharges, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Toxic Releases (Pounds)	Percent of National Total	National Rank
United States	204,478,624		
Nebraska	15,174,936	7.4%	2
Iowa	5,178,235	2.5%	15
Missouri	1,939,698	0.9%	25
Colorado	1,568,743	0.8%	30
Minnesota	1,204,104	0.6%	33
Kansas	620,384	0.3%	35
North Dakota	238,518	0.1%	38
South Dakota	90,320	0.0%	43
Wyoming	10,577	0.0%	45

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics Information Management, 2009 Toxics Release Inventory; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Water Quality

Water System Data, Regional Comparison: 2009

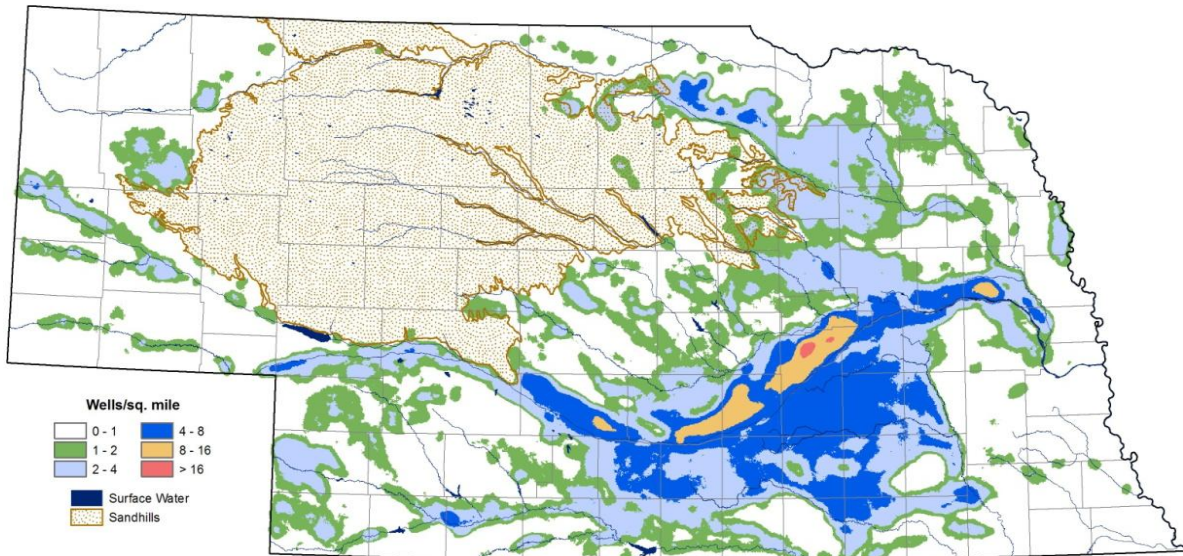
	CWS	NTNCWS	TNCSW	Total	Ground	Surface	CWSs with reported health-based violations	
							Number	Percent
Colorado								
Number of Systems	860	169	993	2,022	1,504	518	92	11
Population Served	5,264,265	74,354	250,546	5,589,165	716,451	4,872,714	165,381	3
Iowa								
Number of Systems	1,134	133	683	1,950	1,799	151	71	6
Population Served	2,685,264	47,390	80,908	2,813,562	1,510,584	1,302,978	92,106	3
Kansas								
Number of Systems	895	48	90	1,033	654	379	110	12
Population Served	2,572,953	20,645	4,195	2,597,793	708,785	1,889,008	170,152	7

	CWS	NTNCWS	TNCWS	Total	Ground	Surface	CWSs with reported health-based violations	
							Number	Percent
Minnesota								
Number of Systems	958	523	5,781	7,262	7,149	113	59	6
Population Served	4,191,398	78,401	536,240	4,806,039	3,467,539	1,338,500	205,420	5
Missouri								
Number of Systems	1,478	250	1,057	2,785	2,538	247	195	13
Population Served	5,175,712	76,761	116,403	5,368,876	1,851,384	3,517,492	276,645	5
North Dakota								
Number of Systems	332	24	152	508	399	109	19	6
Population Served	568,478	3,658	13,893	586,029	265,824	320,205	13,265	2
Nebraska								
Number of Systems	596	162	566	1,324	1,264	60	137	23
Population Served	1,478,839	52,263	53,618	1,584,720	745,620	839,100	164,688	11
South Dakota								
Number of Systems	457	26	173	656	515	141	57	12
Population Served	686,897	8,180	22,977	718,054	312,723	405,331	35,296	5
Wyoming								
Number of Systems	308	89	378	775	637	138	20	6
Population Served	444,979	23,369	74,672	543,020	196,626	346,394	7,576	2

Notes: CWS = Community Water System: A public water system that supplies water to the same population year-round. NTNCWS = Non-Transient Non-Community Water System: A public water system that regularly supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least six months per year, but not year-round. Some examples are schools, factories, office buildings, and hospitals which have their own water systems. TNCWS = Transient Non-Community Water System: A public water system that provides water in a place such as a gas station or campground where people do not remain for long periods of time and is open at least 60 days/year.

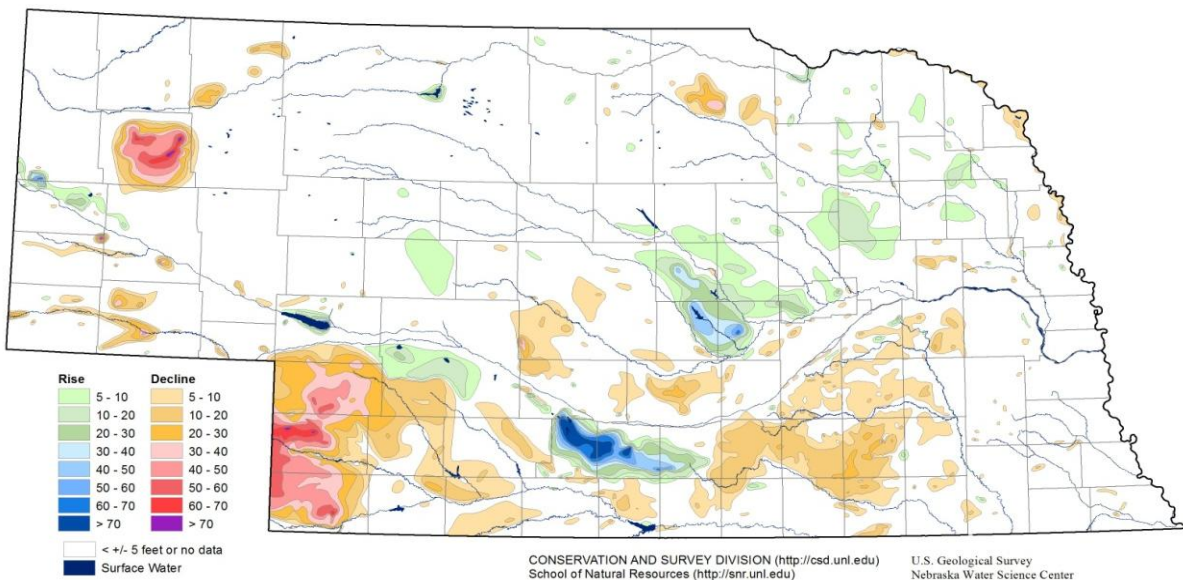
Source: FACTOIDS: Drinking Water and Ground Water Statistics for 2009, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Density of Irrigation Wells, Nebraska: January 2009



Sources: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources; J.T. Korus and M.E. Burbach, 2009, Nebraska statewide groundwater-level monitoring report: Nebraska Water Survey Paper Number 76, Conservation and Survey Division, School of Natural Resources, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 38 pp.

Ground Water Level Changes, Nebraska: Pre-development* to Spring 2009



*Predevelopment levels represent the approximate average water levels prior to irrigation development. This date varies from the early 1940s to early 1950s depending on location.

Sources: U.S. Geological Survey Nebraska Water Science Center; U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Kansas-Nebraska Area Office; Nebraska Natural Resources Districts; Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District; J.T. Korus and M.E. Burbach, 2009, *Nebraska statewide groundwater-level monitoring report: Nebraska Water Survey Paper Number 76*, Conservation and Survey Division, School of Natural Resources, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 38 p.

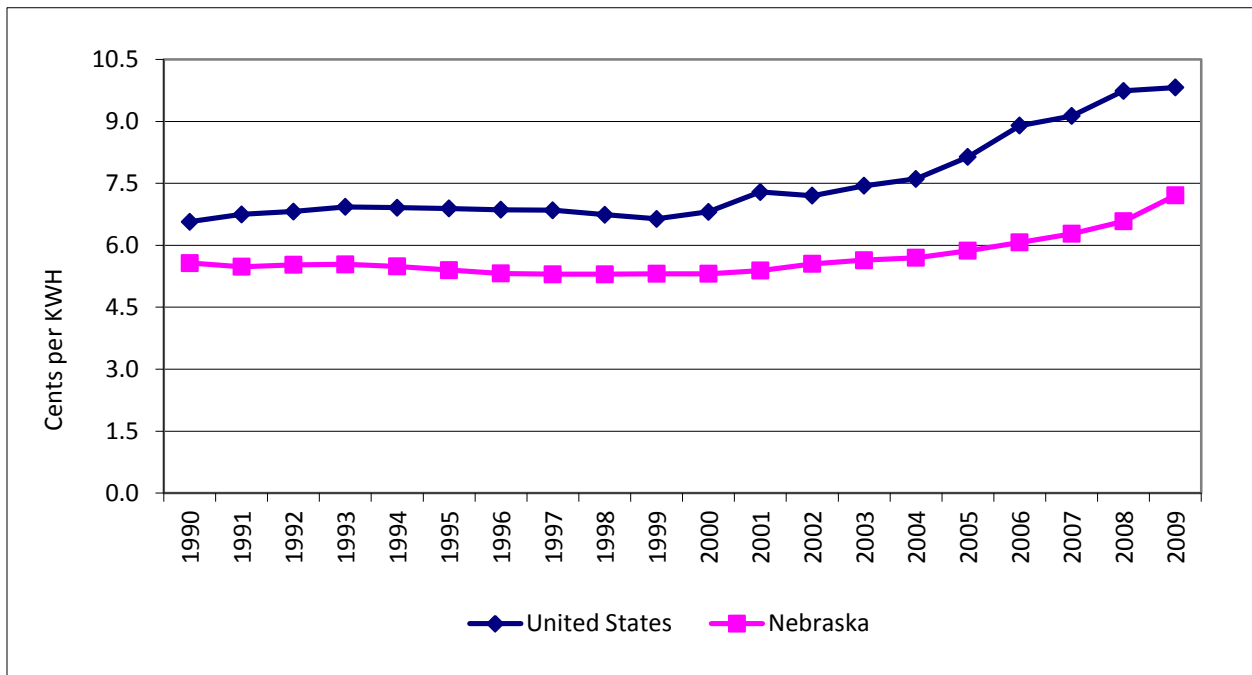
Energy

Average Price per Kilowatt Hour (all classes combined), Nebraska and the United States: 1990-2009

Year	Average Price by Provider (Cents per kilowatt hour)		Nebraska as a percentage of the United States
	United States	Nebraska	
1990	6.57	5.57	84.8%
1991	6.75	5.48	81.2%
1992	6.82	5.53	81.1%
1993	6.93	5.54	79.9%
1994	6.91	5.49	79.5%
1995	6.89	5.4	78.4%
1996	6.86	5.32	77.6%
1997	6.85	5.3	77.4%
1998	6.74	5.3	78.65
1999	6.64	5.31	80.0%
2000	6.81	5.31	78.0%
2001	7.29	5.39	73.9%
2002	7.2	5.55	77.1%
2003	7.44	5.64	75.8%
2004	7.61	5.7	74.9%
2005	8.14	5.87	72.15
2006	8.9	6.07	68.2%
2007	9.13	6.28	68.8%
2008	9.74	6.58	67.6%
2009	9.82	7.21	73.4%

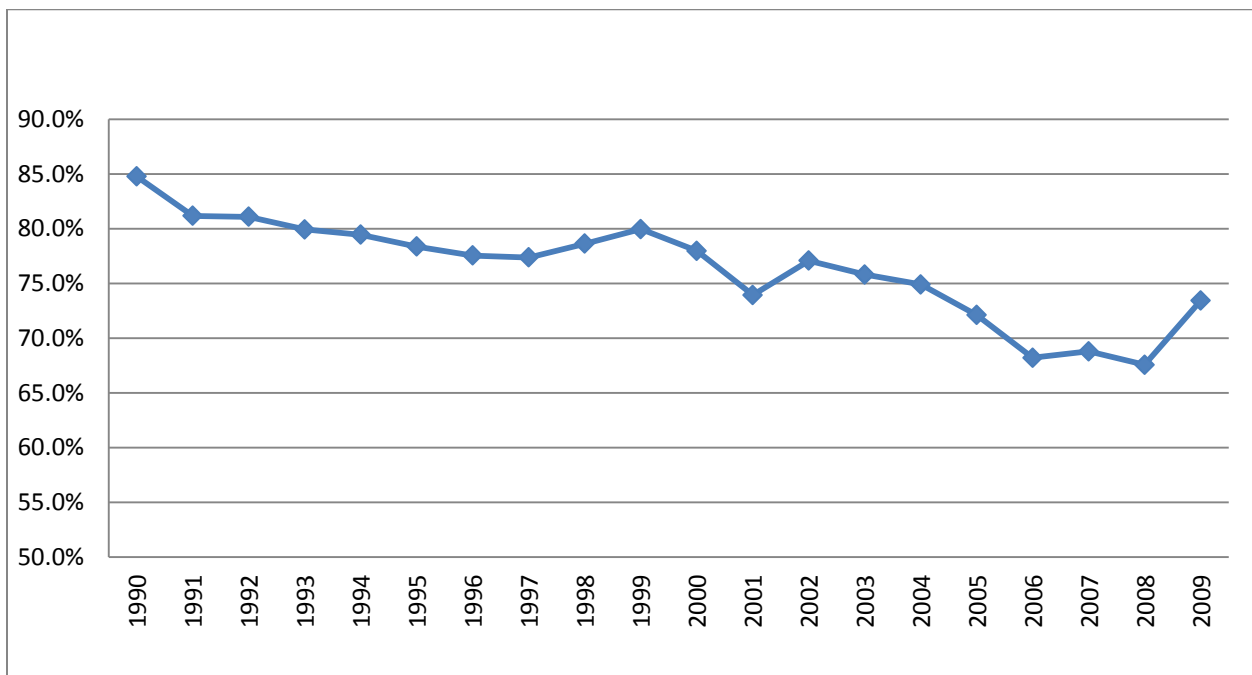
Source: Electric Power Annual (2009), Independent Statistics and Analysis, U.S. Energy Information Administration; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Average Price per Kilowatt Hour, Nebraska and the United States: 1990-2009



Source: Electric Power Annual (2009), Independent Statistics and Analysis, U.S. Energy Information Administration; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, June 2011

Average Price per Kilowatt Hour, Nebraska as a Percentage of the United States: 1990-2009



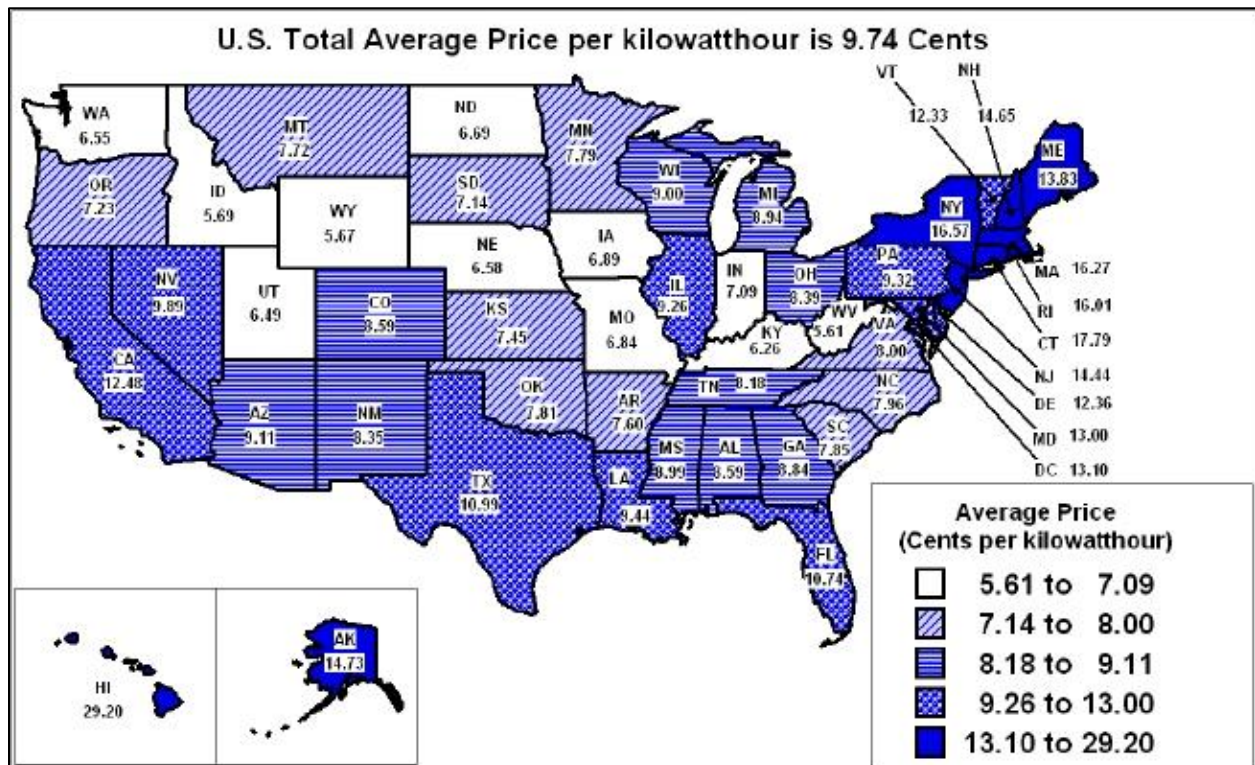
Source: Electric Power Annual (2009), Independent Statistics and Analysis, U.S. Energy Information Administration; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, June 2011

Average Price per Kilowatt Hour, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Average Price (Cents per kilowatt hour)	National Rank
Colorado	8.31	31
Minnesota	8.14	32
Kansas	7.98	34
South Dakota	7.39	39
Iowa	7.37	40
Missouri	7.35	41
Nebraska	7.21	42
North Dakota	6.63	47
Wyoming	6.08	51

Source: Electric Power Annual (2009), Independent Statistics and Analysis, U.S. Energy Information Administration; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Average Retail Price of Electricity, All States: 2009



Note: Data are displayed in 5 groups of 10 states and the District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, Annual Electric Power Industry Report

Energy Consumption per Person, Regional Comparison: 2007

	Consumption per Person (Million BTU)	National Rank
Wyoming	948.6	2
North Dakota	671.1	4
Iowa	414.0	13
Kansas	409.1	14
Nebraska	391.6	16
South Dakota	367.2	19
Minnesota	361.7	21
Missouri	334.1	27
Colorado	305.5	35

Source: State Energy Data 2007, Independent Statistics and Analysis, U.S. Energy Information Administration; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Energy Expenditures, Regional Comparison: 2007

	Expenditures (\$ Million Nominal)	National Rank
Missouri	\$23,342	17
Minnesota	\$21,708	20
Colorado	\$17,033	26
Iowa	\$14,334	29
Kansas	\$12,803	32
Nebraska	\$7,877	38
Wyoming	\$4,546	45
North Dakota	\$4,110	46
South Dakota	\$3,585	48

Source: State Energy Data 2007, Independent Statistics and Analysis, U.S. Energy Information Administration; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Retail Price by Utility, Nebraska Subdivisions: 2008

Utility Name	Ownership	Total Revenue (\$000)	Total Sales (MWh)	Total Number of Consumers	Average Price (cents per kWh)
Alliance	Municipal	\$7,650	\$113,324	5,324	6.75
Ansley	Municipal	\$350	\$4,203	331	8.33
Arapahoe	Municipal	\$1,032	\$10,053	685	10.27
Arnold	Municipal	585	7,873	515	7.43
Auburn Brd of Public Works	Municipal	\$3,898	\$61,564	2,922	6.33
Bartley	Municipal	309	3,661	186	8.44
Battle Creek	Municipal	\$903	\$11,282	574	8.00
Bayard	Municipal	\$835	\$8,367	625	9.98
Beatrice	Municipal	\$12,335	\$177,843	7,341	6.94
Beaver City	Municipal	\$448	\$5,597	385	8.00
Benkelman	Municipal	\$839	\$10,014	668	8.38
Blue Hill	Municipal	\$509	\$7,975	450	6.38
Bradshaw	Municipal	258	2,731	182	9.45
Brainard	Municipal	306	4,401	220	6.96
Bridgeport Utilities	Municipal	\$1,125	\$15,644	895	7.19
Broken Bow	Municipal	\$3,949	\$79,526	2,321	4.97
Burt County PPD	Subdivision	\$8,288	\$84,447	4,138	9.81
Burwell	Municipal	\$940	\$12,920	714	7.28
Butler County Rural PPD	Subdivision		\$104,885	6,403	9.36
Callaway	Municipal	503	7,335	385	6.86
Cambridge	Municipal	\$2,452	\$37,456	628	6.55
Campbell	Municipal	262	2,488	243	10.53
Cedar-Knox PPD	Subdivision	\$11,324	\$154,059	6,953	7.35
Central City	Municipal	\$2,495	\$31,201	1,637	8.00
Chappell	Municipal	\$637	\$9,408	834	6.77
Cherry-Todd Electric Coop	Cooperative	\$1,373	\$21,138	974	6.5
Chester	Municipal	203	2,150	207	9.44
Chimney Rock PPD	Subdivision	\$5,899	\$51,574	2,946	11.44
Cornhusker PPD	Subdivision	23,975	357,471	9,162	6.71
Cozad Pub Works	Municipal	4,633	78,893	2,061	5.87
Crete	Municipal	\$6,091	\$122,242	3,066	4.98
Cuming Cnty PPD	Subdivision	7,274	91,931	3,907	7.91
Curtis	Municipal	\$1,066	\$13,999	701	7.61
Custer PPD	Subdivision	16,083	168,218	9,862	9.56
Davenport	Municipal	237	2,912	206	8.14
David City	Municipal	\$2,872	\$38,608	1,419	7.44

Utility Name	Ownership	Total Revenue (\$000)	Total Sales (MWh)	Total Number of Consumers	Average Price (cents per kWh)
Dawson PPD	Subdivision	36,583	483,115	22,228	7.57
De Witt	Municipal	1,325	18,315	301	7.23
Decatur	Municipal	425	3,831	365	11.09
Deshler	Municipal	\$714	\$7,853	460	9.09
Dorchester	Municipal	433	6,184	340	7
Edgar	Municipal	\$441	\$6,143	337	7.18
Elk Creek	Municipal	63	941	61	6.7
Elkhorn Rural PPD	Subdivision	16,777	216,626	8,955	7.74
Emerson	Municipal	\$532	\$6,053	408	8.79
Endicott	Municipal	72	808	90	8.91
Fairbury	Municipal	\$5,742	\$83,841	3,242	6.85
Fairmont	Municipal	406	4,880	364	8.32
Falls City	Municipal	3,516	50,233	2,718	7
Franklin	Municipal	951	9,791	696	9.71
Fremont	Municipal	21,354	414,475	14,117	5.15
Friend	Municipal	818	10,419	644	7.85
Gering	Municipal	6,134	60,945	3,938	10.06
Giltner	Municipal	298	3,333	218	8.94
Gothenburg	Municipal	3,586	57,378	1,824	6.25
Grand Island	Municipal	48,463	688,887	24,172	7.03
Grant	Municipal	1,198	16,367	794	7.32
Greenwood	Municipal	379	4,600	290	8.24
Hampton	Municipal	319	4,179	264	7.63
Hastings	Municipal	30,132	477,656	12,953	6.31
Hebron	Municipal	1,704	24,177	978	7.05
Hemingford	Municipal	812	8,097	570	10.03
Hickman	Municipal	807	10,000	569	8.07
High West Energy	Cooperative	9,368	99,082	3,037	9.45
Highline Elec Assn	Cooperative	7,842	70,434	1,959	11.13
Hildreth	Municipal	153	4,150	245	3.69
Holbrook	Municipal	215	1,908	156	11.27
Holdrege	Municipal	6,577	126,311	3,086	5.21
Howard Greeley Rural PPD	Subdivision	7,212	84,913	4,975	8.49
Hubbell	Municipal	99	951	55	10.41
Imperial	Municipal	2,235	30,254	1,409	7.39
Indianola	Municipal	419	4,382	421	9.56
KBR Rural PPD	Subdivision	7,209	69,821	4,357	10.32
Kimball	Municipal	1,656	21,244	1,628	7.8

Utility Name	Ownership	Total Revenue (\$000)	Total Sales (MWh)	Total Number of Consumers	Average Price (cents per kWh)
LaCreek Electric Assn	Cooperative	409	5,809	216	7.04
Laurel	Municipal	781	11,313	702	6.9
Leigh	Municipal	481	6,598	302	7.29
Lexington	Municipal	11,149	198,276	4,096	5.62
Lincoln Elec System	Municipal	209,765	3,236,287	127,621	6.48
Lodgepole	Municipal	261	2,679	245	9.74
Loup RiverPPD	Subdivision	56,975	1,124,447	18,436	5.07
Loup Valleys Rural PPD	Subdivision	7,725	107,565	5,268	7.18
Lyman	Municipal	607	6,287	281	9.65
Lyons	Municipal	655	7,796	562	8.4
Madison	Municipal	2,990	64,286	988	4.65
McCook PPD	Subdivision	13,035	226,346	4,709	5.76
Midwest Elec Member Corp	Cooperative	21,505	201,477	6,075	10.67
Minden	Municipal	2,488	26,826	1,567	9.27
Mitchell	Municipal	1,202	14,447	958	8.32
Morrill	Municipal	1,226	14,890	1,127	8.23
Mullen	Municipal	442	5,597	387	7.9
Nebraska PPD	Subdivision	202,334	3,145,042	87,585	6.43
Nebraska City	Municipal	11,624	155,715	5,619	7.46
Neligh	Municipal	1,486	19,734	1,186	7.53
Nelson	Municipal	425	5,373	352	7.91
Niobrara Electric Assn	Cooperative	1,061	8,459	884	12.54
Niobrara Valley Elec Member Corp	Cooperative	9,049	108,775	5,732	8.32
Norris PPD	Subdivision	40,591	636,208	18,417	6.38
North Central PPD	Subdivision	8,195	95,582	5,191	8.57
North Platte	Municipal	19,821	296,251	12,529	6.69
Northeast PPD	Subdivision	16,553	254,475	8,238	6.5
Northwest Rural PPD	Subdivision	9,247	73,382	3,202	12.6
Omaha PPD	Subdivision	623,649	10,173,367	339,657	6.13
Ord	Municipal	1,853	30,836	1,434	6.01
Oxford	Municipal	709	8,473	506	8.37
Panhandle Rural Elec Member Assn	Cooperative	11,122	93,332	3,720	11.92
Pender	Municipal	923	13,000	684	7.1
Perennial PPD	Subdivision	18,237	273,565	7,312	6.67
Pierce	Municipal	1,412	20,019	1,197	7.05
Plainview	Municipal	1,071	12,384	1,041	8.65

Utility Name	Ownership	Total Revenue (\$000)	Total Sales (MWh)	Total Number of Consumers	Average Price (cents per kWh)
Polk	Municipal	309	3,048	253	10.14
Polk County Rural PPD	Subdivision	8,109	86,955	4,506	9.33
Prague	Municipal	240	3,160	180	7.59
Randolph	Municipal	627	8,033	588	7.81
Red Cloud	Municipal	744	9,853	820	7.55
Reynolds	Municipal	47	669	62	7.03
Roosevelt PPD	Subdivision	5,581	57,294	3,013	9.74
Sargent	Municipal	522	6,197	498	8.42
Schuyler	Municipal	7,780	138,428	2,581	5.62
Scribner	Municipal	976	11,883	529	8.22
Seward	Municipal	6,832	90,483	3,151	7.55
Seward County Rural PPD	Subdivision	6,916	82,589	4,691	8.37
Shickley	Municipal	267	3,244	248	8.23
Sidney	Municipal	6,001	72,649	4,665	8.26
Snyder	Municipal	521	7,537	203	6.91
South Central PPD	Subdivision	12,109	154,246	7,431	7.85
South Sioux City	Municipal	14,626	203,754	5,401	7.18
Southern PPD	Subdivision	60,932	925,497	26,298	6.58
Southwest PPD	Subdivision	13,093	167,387	5,718	7.82
Spalding	Municipal	556	7,855	371	7.08
Spencer	Municipal	425	6,716	328	6.33
St Paul	Municipal	1,793	23,160	1,224	7.74
Stanton County PPD	Subdivision	5,036	55,861	2,764	9.01
Stratton	Municipal	347	4,248	308	8.17
Stromsburg	Municipal	873	10,000	669	8.73
Stuart	Municipal	593	6,156	416	9.63
Superior	Municipal	2,027	21,696	1,344	9.34
Sutton	Municipal	1,290	14,853	872	8.69
Syracuse	Municipal	1,506	19,590	1,217	7.69
Talmage	Municipal	160	2,430	138	6.58
Tecumseh	Municipal	1,768	23,108	1,051	7.65
Trenton	Municipal	516	6,263	427	8.24
Twin Valleys PPD	Subdivision	7,651	80,468	6,032	9.51
Valentine	Municipal	2,986	47,402	1,825	6.3
Wahoo	Municipal	3,219	60,518	2,296	5.32
Wakefield	Municipal	2,653	47,359	609	5.6
Walthill	Municipal	428	5,152	312	8.31
Wauneta	Municipal	590	7,258	437	8.13

Utility Name	Ownership	Total Revenue (\$000)	Total Sales (MWh)	Total Number of Consumers	Average Price (cents per kWh)
Wayne	Municipal	3,543	59,116	2,395	5.99
West Point	Municipal	3,167	54,926	1,860	5.77
Western Area Power Admin	Federal	3,601	164,827	16	2.18
Wheat Belt PPD	Subdivision	16,257	160,407	4,867	10.13
Wilber	Municipal	1,078	16,423	968	6.56
Wilcox	Municipal	203	2,751	219	7.38
Winside	Municipal	250	3,400	270	7.35
Wisner	Municipal	1,110	14,716	718	7.54
Wood River	Municipal	857	11,300	699	7.58
Wymore	Municipal	864	12,188	884	7.09
Wyrulec Co	Cooperative	2,398	27,081	468	8.85
Y-W Electric Assn	Cooperative	692	5,987	72	11.56
TOTAL		1,894,447	28,210,989	988,232	6.58

Note: Subdivision = Political Subdivision

Source: U.S. Department of Energy; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percentage of Electricity Generated through Renewable Sources, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Percent of Electricity Generated	National Rank
United States	10.6%	
South Dakota	59.3%	4
Iowa	16.5%	11
Minnesota	14.4%	12
North Dakota	13.1%	15
Colorado	10.1%	18
Wyoming	6.9%	22
Kansas	6.2%	23
Missouri	2.7%	42
Nebraska	2.6%	43

Source: U.S. Department of Energy Information Administration; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Nebraska's Legislative Planning Database - Public Safety

Introduction

This benchmark examines Nebraska's public safety by reviewing five broad areas: crime; recidivism; juvenile intakes; public safety funding; and emergency preparedness. The most currently available data at the time the data files were put together are used. Additional information can be found from the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services' website <http://www.corrections.nebraska.gov/>.

Crime

Crime of all types dropped in Nebraska and the United States in 2009. The murder rate for Nebraska dropped substantially, by 42% compared to a 7.4% national decrease. Nebraska's rank fell from 31st to 41st, with 2.2 murders per 100,000 compared to 5.0 for the United States. The violent crime rate in Nebraska fell from 303.7 crimes per 100,000 persons to 281.6, a decrease of 7.3% compared to a drop of 5.5% nationally. Nebraska ranked 33rd in the nation for violent crimes rates. Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado recorded higher violent crime rates than Nebraska. Nebraska's property crime rate dropped by 4.1% compared to a 5.5% drop nationally. Nebraska ranked 28th in the nation and 3rd in the region. North Dakota and South Dakota had the lowest property crime rates in the nation.

Nebraska reported 9,731 arrests for drug abuse violations in 2009. This is a 6.7% drop from 2008 compared to a 2.3% drop nationally.

Recidivism

In FY 2010-2011, the recidivism rate at both the Kearney and Geneva youth rehabilitation and treatment centers decreased. Until this year, the rate had increased at the Kearney facility; the rate is still high. At the Geneva facility, the recidivism rate has fluctuated substantially, but the 2010-2011 rate is below the average of the previous four years.

From FY 2005 to FY 2007, the recidivism rate in Nebraska Correctional facilities has been dropping for both parolees (to 33.5%) and those with mandatory discharges (to 19.1%). This is true of both men and women.

Juvenile Intakes

In 2008, Nebraska ranked relatively high for juvenile arrests for property crime (7th), and drug abuse (10th), about average for weapons arrests (21st), and low for juvenile arrests for violent crime (39th). In all these categories, Nebraska's rate increased in 2008. This was also true of the United States trend for juvenile violent crime and property crime, but not for drug abuse or weapons.

In 2009, Nebraska ranked high for the total juvenile arrest rate, 3rd in the region and 6th in the nation, 45% above the national average.

Public Safety Funding

Nebraska's expenditures for public safety are below national levels at both the state and local level. More is spent at the local level on this function than at the state level. Nebraska's per capita local expenditures ranked 39th and 6th in the region. Local spending on public safety in Nebraska decreased by 22.3% in 2008-2009, following a 24.5% increase the previous year. The national increase in 2008-

2009 was 2.4%. State spending ranked 30th nationally and 3rd in the region. State spending increased by 4.4% compared to 0.2% nationally.

In FY 2010, Nebraska Department of Correctional Services spent \$178 million providing services. The most expensive facility was the Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility at \$184.24 per day or \$67,247 per year. Total programs without parole cost an average of \$93.47 per day or \$34,115 per year.

Emergency Preparedness

Since 1960, the state has experienced 49 federally declared disasters. From 2005 to 2010, Nebraska has experienced 19 federally declared disasters and emergencies. The flooding in the summer of 2010 affected 53 counties and cost an estimated \$16.4 million in public damages, the largest disaster since storms and tornados in June 2008. Flooding in April 2010 also affected 35 counties and caused \$10.8 million in public damages.

A map shows wireless 911 status in Nebraska with public safety answering points (PSAP) as of January 15, 2010. Basic 911 service simply transmits the call from a cell phone to the PSAP. Enhanced 911 service (E911) automatically associates a physical address with the calling party's telephone number. E911 Phase I provides the cell phone call-back number and cell phone tower of origination, while Phase II provides the geographic location of the call.

Crime

Murder Rate per 100,000 Population, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter Rate (per 100,000 Persons)	National Rank
United States	5.0	
Missouri	6.4	8
Kansas	4.2	27
Colorado	3.5	31
South Dakota	2.6	38
Wyoming	2.4	40
Nebraska	2.2	41
North Dakota	1.5	45
Minnesota	1.4	47
Iowa	1.1	49

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000 Persons)	National Rank
United States	429.4	
Missouri	491.8	15
Kansas	400.1	23
Colorado	337.8	26
Nebraska	281.6	33
Iowa	279.2	35
Minnesota	243.9	42
Wyoming	228.2	44
North Dakota	200.7	47
South Dakota	185.6	48

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Property Crime Rate (per 100,000 Persons)	National Rank
United States	3,036.1	
Missouri	3,385.3	16
Kansas	3,207.8	20
Nebraska	2,761.5	28
Colorado	2,666.2	31
Minnesota	2,641.0	32
Wyoming	2,637.3	33
Iowa	2,308.7	43
North Dakota	1,932.8	50
South Dakota	1,719.4	51

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Arrests for Drug Abuse Violation, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Arrest Rate
United States	1,663,582
Colorado	16,658
Iowa	8,376
Kansas	6,316
Minnesota	17,040
Missouri	35,321
Nebraska	9,731
North Dakota	1,851
South Dakota	2,868
Wyoming	2,807

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Recidivism

Recidivism Rates, Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Center, Kearney, Nebraska: FYs 2007-2011

Fiscal Year	Parole Revocations	Recommitments	Releases	Recidivism
2006-2007	29	45	393	18.8%
2007-2008	57	47	528	19.7%
2008-2009	76	48	493	25.2%
2009-2010	65	62	434	29.3%
2010-2011	66	51	427	27.4%

Note: Recidivism = Parole Violations + Recommitments

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Recidivism Rates, Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Center, Geneva, Nebraska: FYs 2007-2011

Fiscal Year	Parole Revocations	Recommitments	Releases	Recidivism
2006-2007	8	5	130	10.0%
2007-2008	20	10	121	24.8%
2008-2009	5	6	104	10.6%
2009-2010	9	16	134	18.7%
2010-2011	10	12	143	15.4%

Note: Recidivism = Parole Violations + Recommitments

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Resources; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Recidivism* Data Report, Nebraska, FYs 2004 – 2007

Females

	Releases				Recidivists			
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Paroles	117	103	136	155	9	13	16	13
Mandatory Discharges	119	128	205	165	20	22	31	18
Total	236	231	341	320	29	35	47	31
	Technical Violators				Percent Recidivism			
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Paroles	26	21	19	26	29.9%	33.0%	25.7%	25.2%
Mandatory Discharges	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.8%	17.2%	15.1%	10.1%
Total	26	21	19	26	23.3%	24.2%	20.6%	17.8%

Males

	Releases				Recidivists			
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Paroles	737	697	702	829	161	146	135	142
Mandatory Discharges	898	881	1,072	1,038	183	216	216	212
Total	1,635	1,578	1,774	1,867	344	362	351	354
	Technical Violators				Percent Recidivism			
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Paroles	173	159	125	149	45.3%	43.8%	37.0%	35.1%
Mandatory Discharges	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.4%	24.5%	20.1%	20.4%
Total	173	150	125	149	31.6%	32.4%	26.8%	26.9%

Males and Females

	Releases				Recidivists			
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Paroles	854	800	838	984	170	159	151	155
Mandatory Discharges	1,017	1,009	1,277	1,203	203	238	247	230
Total	1,871	1,809	2,115	2,187	373	397	398	385
	Technical Violators				Percent Recidivism			
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Paroles	205	180	144	175	43.9%	42.4%	35.2%	33.5%
Mandatory Discharges	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.2%	23.6%	19.3%	19.1%
Total	205	180	144	175	30.9%	31.9%	25.6%	25.6%

Note: Started in FY 2003, the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services began using ASCA-defined measures to configure recidivism rate.

*All recidivists were committed for new crimes or for technical violations within 3 years of their release date.

Source: Nebraska Department of Correctional Services, 36th Annual Report and Statistical Summary; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, December 2011

Juvenile Intakes

Juvenile Arrests, Regional Comparison: 2008

	Juvenile arrest rate*				
	Reporting Coverage	Violent crime index**	National Rank	Property crime index***	National Rank
United States	82%	306		1,398	
Colorado	88%	199	28	1,853	12
Iowa	92%	252	22	1,792	15
Kansas	68%	163	35	1109	38
Minnesota	97%	208	26	1,884	11
Missouri	94%	274	18	1,928	9
Nebraska	92%	139	39	2,013	7
North Dakota	91%	117	43	2,107	4
South Dakota	78%	79	47	1,640	22
Wyoming	99%	132	41	1,977	8

	Juvenile arrest rate*				
	Drug abuse	National Rank	Weapons	National Rank	
United States	560		121		
Colorado	763	7	123	15	
Iowa	396	38	52	41	
Kansas	472	29	59	39	
Minnesota	511	24	145	10	
Missouri	566	19	121	16	
Nebraska	657	10	112	21	
North Dakota	477	28	70	35	
South Dakota	590	14	83	29	
Wyoming	910	4	83	29	

Notes: *Arrest rate is defined as the number of arrests of persons under age 18 for every 100,000 persons ages 10-17.

**Violent crime includes murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

***Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Juvenile Arrests 2008, released April 2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Juvenile Arrests, Nebraska and the United States: 2000, 2005-2008

United States	Juvenile arrest rate*				
	Reporting Coverage	Violent crime index**	Property crime index ***	Drug abuse	Weapons
2008	82%	306	1,398	560	121
2007	81%	301	1,293	590	128
2006	78%	315	1,256	600	141
2005	79%	296	1,289	581	134
2000	72%	330	1,686	649	116

Nebraska	Juvenile arrest rate*				
	Reporting Coverage	Violent crime index**	Property crime index***	Drug abuse	Weapons
2008	92%	139	2,013	657	112
2007	85%	138	1,823	644	109
2006	87%	106	1,892	638	91
2005	90%	105	1,935	656	95
2000	91%	118	2,483	719	106

Notes: *Arrest rate is defined as the number of arrests of persons under age 18 for every 100,000 persons ages 10-17.

**Violent crime includes murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

***Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Juvenile Arrests 2008, released April 2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Juvenile Arrest Rate, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Arrest Rate (per 100,000 Juvenile Population)	National Rank
United States	5,920.6	
Wyoming	10,925.2	2
North Dakota	10,291.9	4
Nebraska	8,569.2	6
South Dakota	8,516.0	7
Colorado	8,210.4	8
Minnesota	7,912.1	9
Missouri	7,250.8	15
Iowa	6,335.9	23
Kansas	4,894.1	37

Source: The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States 2009; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Public Safety Funding

Per Capita Local Public Safety Expenditures, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009

	Per Capita Expenditure	National Rank
United States	\$500.20	
Wyoming	\$606.90	6
Colorado	\$485.70	16
Minnesota	\$429.30	22
Kansas	\$379.90	28
Missouri	\$359.80	31
Nebraska	\$329.70	39
Iowa	\$301.10	43
South Dakota	\$273.00	47
North Dakota	\$268.90	49

Source: The figures are calculated based on the data from 2009 Census of Government Finance and 2000 Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Per Capita State Public Safety Expenditures, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009

	Per Capita Public Safety Expenditures	National Rank
United States	\$225.80	
Wyoming	\$437.70	3
Colorado	\$230.10	19
Nebraska	\$201.20	30
South Dakota	\$197.60	31
North Dakota	\$173.40	40
Minnesota	\$171.70	41
Missouri	\$166.30	42
Kansas	\$160.20	44
Iowa	\$148.10	49

Source: The figures are calculated based on the data from 2009 Census of Government Finance and 2000 Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Nebraska Department of Correctional Services Annual Cost Report: FY 2010

	Total	Cost per Day per Inmate	Cost per Year per Inmate
Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility	\$6,111,434	\$184.24	\$67,247
Tecumseh Correctional Center	\$34,841,615	\$103.18	\$37,660
Community Correctional Center - Lincoln	\$6,643,941	\$48.98	\$17,876
Community Correctional Center – Omaha	\$3,353,841	\$58.88	\$21,491
Nebraska State Penitentiary	\$38,985,914	\$96.39	\$35,182
Nebraska Correctional Center for Women	\$10,467,919	\$108.14	\$39,472
Diagnosis & Evaluation Center	\$11,952,084	\$91.50	\$33,397
Lincoln Correctional Center	\$19,494,667	\$109.94	\$40,129
Omaha Correctional Center	\$17,469,419	\$72.94	\$26,625
Work Ethic Camp*	\$5,637,193	\$51.35	\$18,741
Adult Parole**	\$3,426,519	\$9.75	\$3,560
Total Programs	\$158,384,546	\$78.83	\$28,773
Total without parole	\$154,958,027	\$93.47	\$34,115
Federal Surplus Property	\$779,920		
Central Warehouse	\$1,933,022		
Correctional Industries	\$12,060,057		
Subtotal	\$14,772,999		
Community Based Services	\$111,847		
Building Depreciation	\$45,085		
County Jail Reimburse	\$3,812,250		
Construction Programs	\$1,254,002		
Subtotal	\$5,223,184		
Total	178,380,729		

Notes:

The cost per inmate represents an average cost per inmate of all general, cash and federal expenditures excluding General Fund Aid & Depreciation and Capital Construction expenditures.

* Cost per inmate at WEC calculated based on average number of probationers and inmates times the average length of program, which is five months. Before 2009, counts were based only on admissions, due to the varied lengths of stay.

**LSO numbers are not included in the total parolee numbers. These averages cannot be used to calculate reductions in inmate populations and corresponding reductions in expenditures. E.g. if you reduced a facility's population by 100, you could not use that facility's average cost per inmate per year times 100 to calculate the estimated reduction in expenditures.

Source: Nebraska Department of Corrections; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Emergency Preparedness

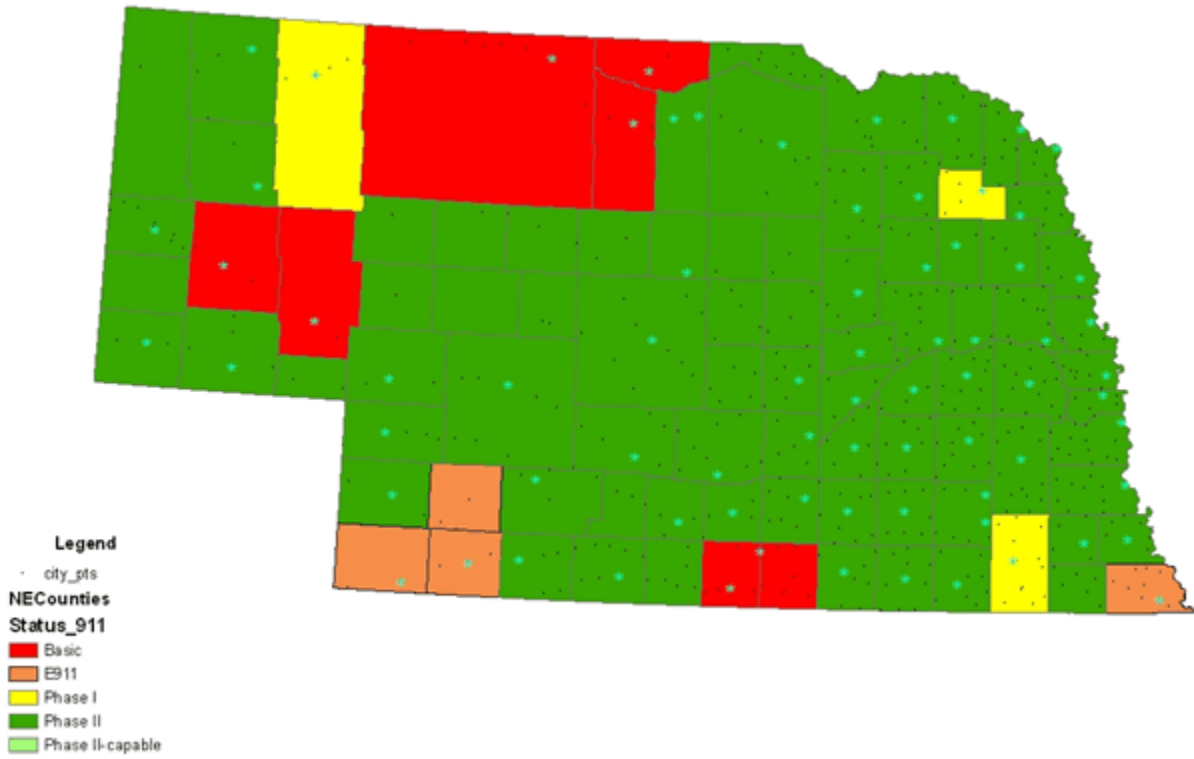
Disasters Declared by the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency: June 2005 – June 2010

Date Declared	Type of Disaster	Number of Counties Declared	Est. Public Damages
6/1/2010	Flooding	53	\$16,366,211
4/21/2010	Flooding	35	\$10,785,830
2/25/2010	Winter Storm	48	\$6,010,888
12/16/2009	Winter Storm	7	\$3,638,100
7/31/2009	Tornado/flood	13	\$4,388,370
7/18/2008	Spring Storms	4	\$12,746,400
6/20/2008	Storm/Tornado	61	\$35,559,665
5/30/2008	Storm/tornado	5	\$2,296,100
1/11/2008	Winter Storm	8	\$8,040,984
8/29/2007	Storm/flood	6	\$1,297,060
7/24/2007	Storms/flood	15	\$2,937,801
6/6/2007	Storms/flood	19	\$7,303,416
1/7/2007	Winter Storm	69	\$160,749,169
7/29/2006	Sioux Co. Fire	1	\$2,385,620
7/28/2006	Dawes Co. Fire	3	\$1,964,127
7/17/2006	Valentine Fire	1	\$464,323
1/26/2006	Winter Storm	29	\$7,131,762
6/13/2005	Katrina Assist	Statewide	\$485,249
6/23/2005	Storm/flood	11	\$3,195,092

Note: The Federal Government has been keeping disaster records since 1960. Between 1960 to today the state has experienced 49 federally declared disasters-emergencies. All of which would have been a local and state declared disaster prior to seeking assistance at the Federal level. In the past 5 years Nebraska has experienced 19 federally declared disasters and emergencies.

Source: Nebraska Emergency Management Agency; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Nebraska Wireless 911 Status with PSAP Locations: January 15, 2010



Source: Nebraska Public Service Commission

http://www.psc.state.ne.us/home/NPSC/e911/e911_status_map.jpg

Nebraska Legislative Planning Database - State and Local Government

Introduction

Nebraska ranks 14th in the number of local governments. For all types of local governments, Nebraska is above the median. It ranks 8th in the number of special districts, and 10th in the number of counties.

Nebraska is 3rd in the number of governments per 100,000 population, behind North Dakota and South Dakota. All of the states in this region are above the median in this measure, in part due to their low population density. Nebraska is substantially above the United States average for all types of local governments. For total local governments per 100,000 population, Nebraska has about five times more governments than the United States average (150.27 compared to 29.70). This ratio is lowest for counties and highest for special districts.

In 2010, state government employment in Nebraska was above the median and the national average. Nebraska ranks 3rd out of nine in the region, and 18th nationally. Nebraska is higher than the United States average in all functional categories except government administration and utilities, and more than twice the national average in public works, planning and recreation. At the same time, Nebraska pays its state employees substantially less than the average, and less than all states in the region except for Missouri. This difference applies to all functions of state government.

At the local level, government employment in Nebraska is 5th highest in the nation, substantially above the national average and higher than all states in the region with the exception of Kansas and Wyoming. Nebraska local government employment is above the national average in government administration, transportation, leisure and planning, education and utilities. Most of the difference from the United States average for education is explained by a higher level of instructional employees. For the utilities category, this is largely due to the presence of public electric power in Nebraska. Nebraska is below the average for public safety (including police officers and firefighters), public welfare and health, and public works. Pay for Nebraska local government employees is less than average, and 4th among the nine states in the region. This pattern holds for all functions of government with the exception of utilities.

In FY 2010, per capita total federal government spending in Nebraska was below the national average, and 8th out of the nine states in the region. Nebraska is just above the United States average in retirement and disability payments. Nebraska is lower than the national average in *other direct payments*, grants, salaries and wages, and procurement spending. In FY 2009, the Nebraska counties that are particularly high in federal expenditures include Deuel, Garden and Valley counties. Those that are particularly low include Dakota, Thayer and Webster counties.

Note: *Other direct payments* include federal programs such as Medicare, the earned income tax credit, unemployment compensation, Food Stamps, agricultural assistance and federal employee life and health insurance.

State government direct general spending per capita in Nebraska in 2008-2009 was slightly above the United States average. Nebraska ranked 27th in the nation, and 6th out of the nine states in the region. For the functions of education, environment and housing, and transportation, state spending was higher than the national average. Nebraska spending was lower than the average for public safety, social services and income maintenance, and government administration.

Local government direct general spending per capita in Nebraska is below the national average. Nebraska ranks 6th out of the nine states in the region. Nebraska was lower than the national average for all functions with the exception of education, transportation, and utilities.

State general revenue per capita is below the national average and ranks 32nd in the nation and 6th out of nine in the region. This is a drop in the state's relative position since 2006-2007. Local general revenue ranks 11th, and is 3.05% above the national average. Total state tax revenue is below the national average, as are state taxes on corporate income and selective sales. State individual income and general sales tax revenues are above the national average. The local property tax is 7.69% above average, and local motor vehicle license taxes are seven times the national average. Local tax collections are low for selective sales taxes, and zero for local income taxes. Local general sales tax collections are 20% below the national average. Local charges are 5.5% higher than average. Local utility revenues are more than four times the national average.

Nebraska is particularly low in state debt outstanding per capita (47th in the nation and the lowest in the region), and high in local debt outstanding (11th in the nation and 4th in the region).

Units of Government

Number of Local Governments by Type, Nebraska: 2007

Type of Government	Number of Governments	National Rank
Total	2,659	14
Counties	93	10
Municipal	530	16
Township	454	13
Special districts	1,294	8
School districts	288	19

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Census of Governments, Lists and Structure of Government; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Number of Local Government Units, Regional Comparison: 2007

	Number of Units per 100,000 Population	National Rank
North Dakota	423.1	1
South Dakota	249.22	2
Nebraska	150.27	3
Kansas	141.54	4
Wyoming	138.75	5
Minnesota	68.04	9
Iowa	65.5	10
Missouri	63.33	12
Colorado	49.89	18

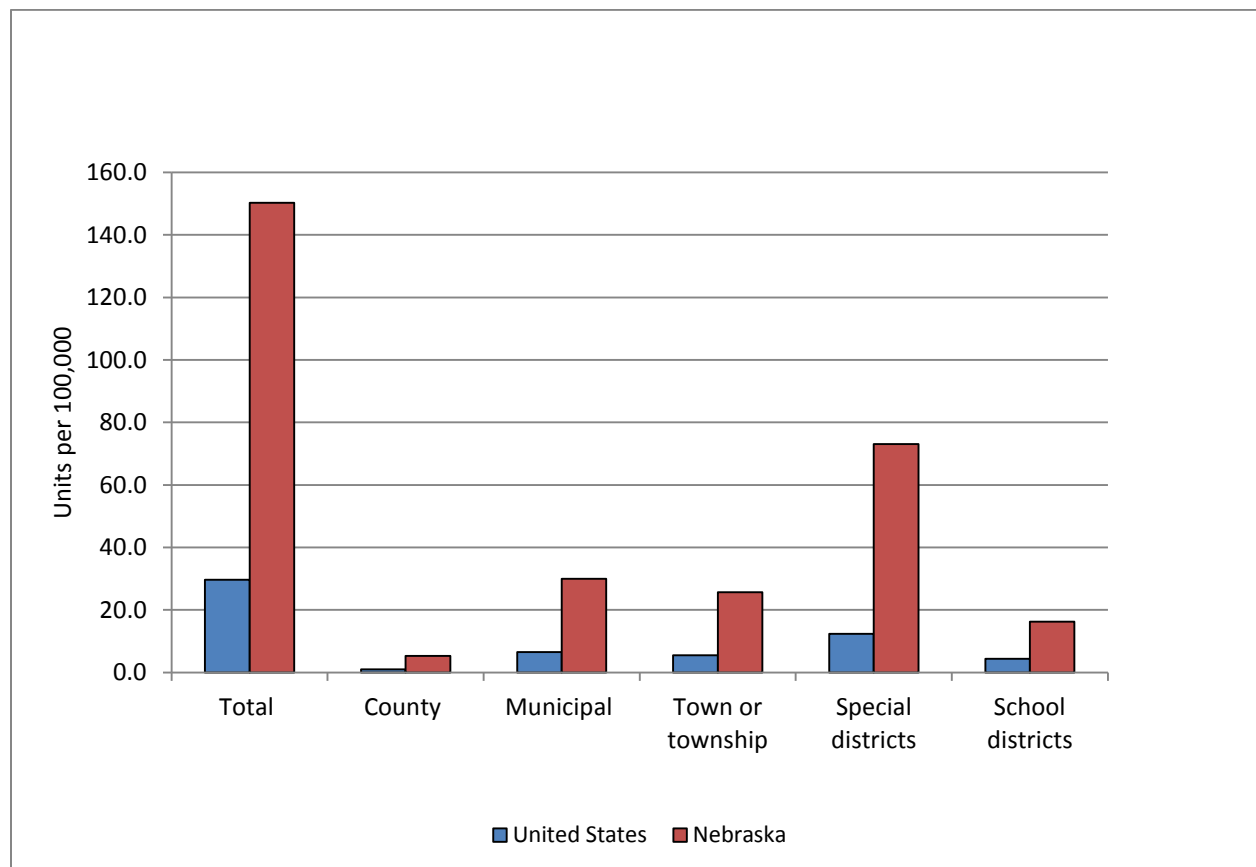
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Census of Governments, Lists and Structure of Government; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Number of Local Government Units by Type, Nebraska and the United States: 2007

Type of Government Unit	Number of Units per 100,000 Population	
	United States	Nebraska
Total	29.7	150.27
County	1.01	5.26
Municipal	6.47	29.95
Town or township	5.48	25.66
Special districts	12.41	73.13
School districts	4.33	16.28

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Census of Governments, Lists and Structure of Government; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Number of Local Government Units by Type, Nebraska and the United States: 2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, June 2010

Employment and Payroll

State Government Employment, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Employment FTE Per 10,000 Population	National Rank
North Dakota	277.45	4
Wyoming	247.92	5
Nebraska	179.78	18
South Dakota	174.50	21
Iowa	169.79	23
Kansas	154.25	29
Minnesota	151.10	31
Missouri*	147.74	32
Colorado	139.47	37

Note: Note that the data released in this table do not meet all of the criteria outlined in the Census Bureau Standard: Quality Requirements for Releasing Data Products. Some of the key Total Quantity Response Rates fall below the Census Bureau's 70 percent standard. See http://www2.census.gov/govs/apes/10_methodology.pdf for a detailed description of the specific quality issues and information about the impact on the data.

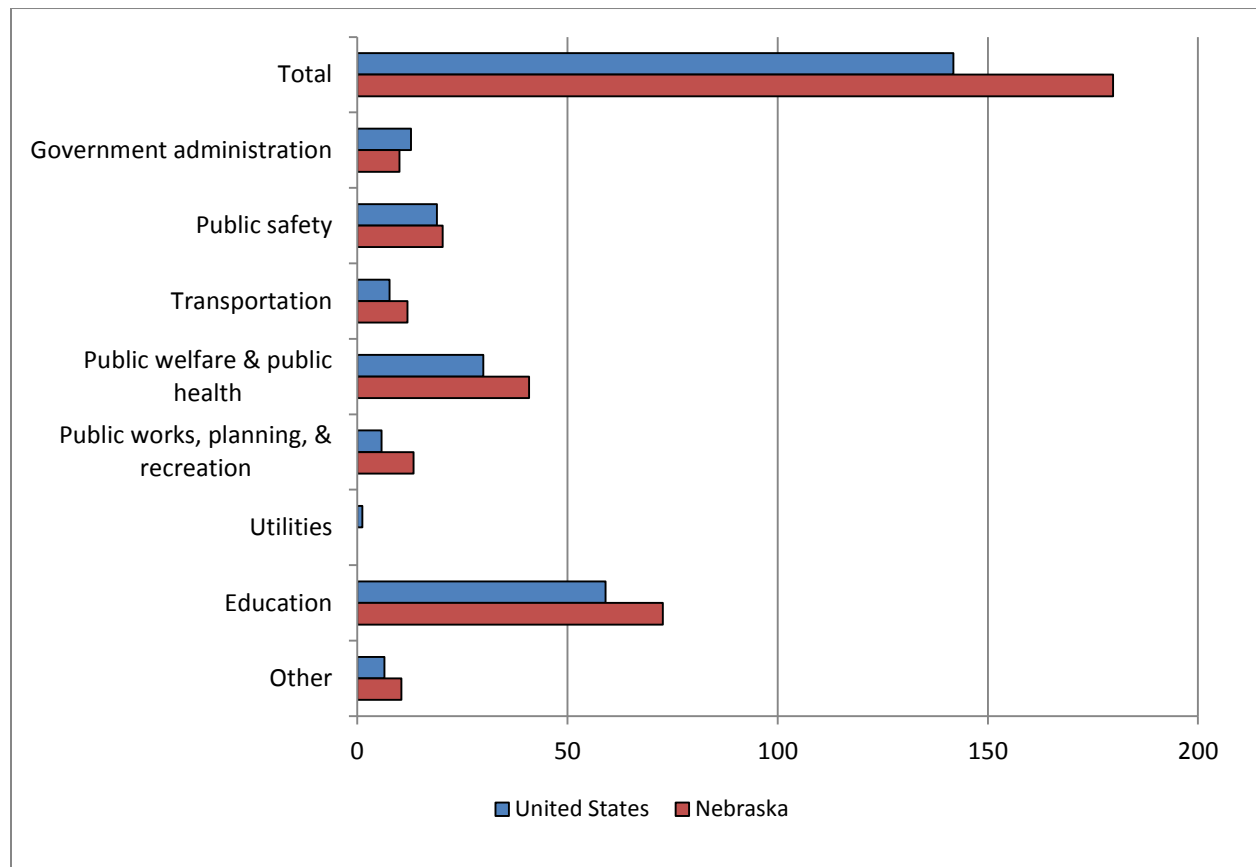
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Employment and Payroll; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

State Government Employment by Function, Nebraska and the United States: 2010

Government Function	Employment FTE per 10,000 Population	
	United States	Nebraska
Total	141.84	179.78
Government administration	12.77	10.01
Public safety	18.93	20.34
Transportation	7.71	11.97
Public welfare & public health	30.00	40.86
Public works, planning, & recreation	5.77	13.41
Utilities	1.20	0.00
Education	59.04	72.72
Other	6.43	10.48

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Employment and Payroll; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

State Government Employment by Function, Nebraska and the United States: 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, June 2011

State Government Payroll, Regional Comparison: March 2010

	Monthly Payroll per FTE	National Rank
Minnesota	\$5,055.70	6
Iowa	\$4,971.56	8
Colorado	\$4,892.19	11
Wyoming	\$4,091.41	27
Kansas	\$4,056.81	28
North Dakota	\$3,913.39	34
South Dakota	\$3,800.10	39
Nebraska	\$3,703.29	46
Missouri	\$3,405.38	50

Note: Note that the data released in this table do not meet all of the criteria outlined in the Census Bureau Standard: Quality Requirements for Releasing Data Products. Some of the key Total Quantity Response Rates fall below the Census Bureau's 70 percent standard. See http://www2.census.gov/govs/apes/10_methodology.pdf for a detailed description of the specific quality issues and information about the impact on the data.

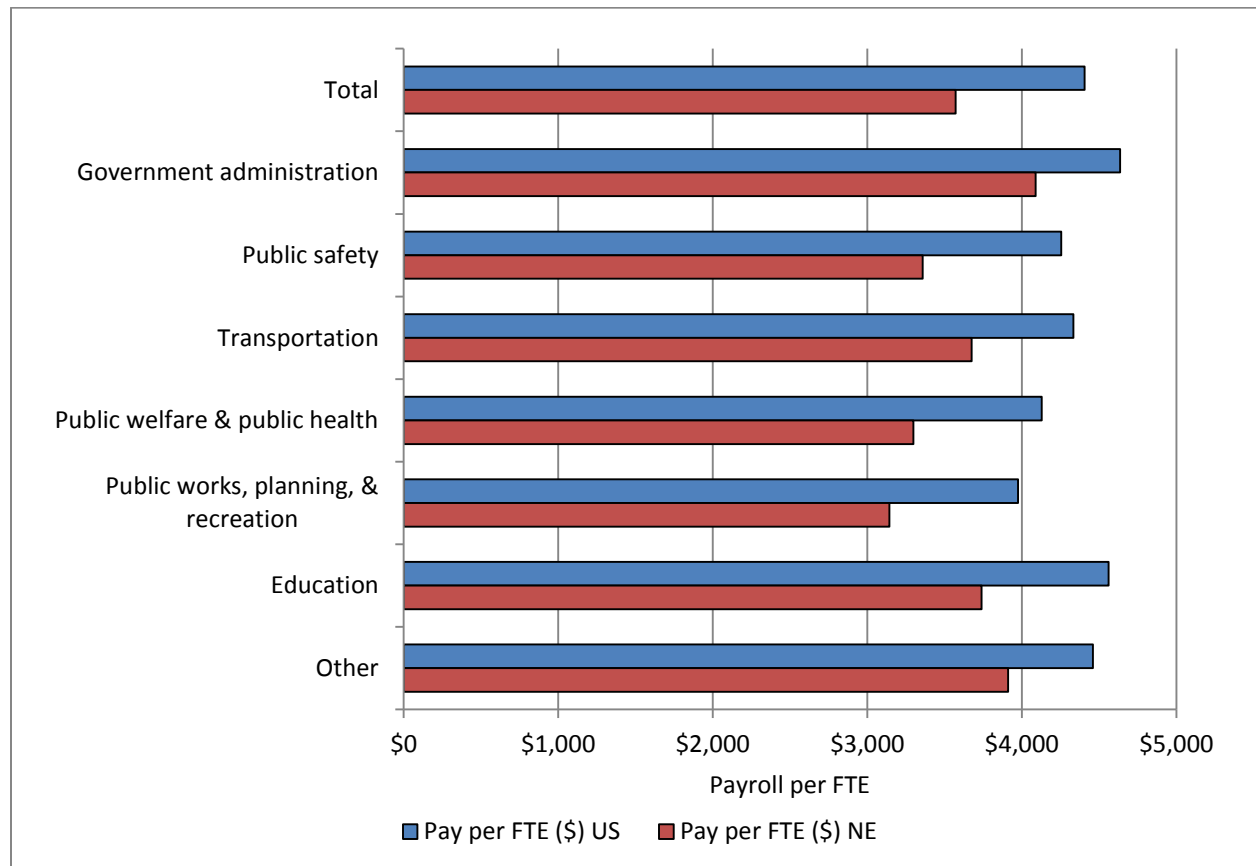
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Employment and Payroll; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

State Government Payroll by Function, Nebraska and the United States: March 2010

Government Function	Monthly Payroll Per FTE	
	United States	Nebraska
Total	\$4,471.26	\$3,703.29
Government administration	\$4,696.75	\$4,202.37
Public safety	\$4,267.98	\$3,474.45
Transportation	\$4,297.97	\$3,712.06
Public welfare & public health	\$4,180.22	\$3,444.47
Public works, planning, & recreation	\$3,994.34	\$3,313.85
Utilities	\$6,144.96	\$0.00
Education	\$4,668.47	\$3,896.31
Other	\$4,492.75	\$3,828.74

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Employment and Payroll; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

State Government Payroll by Function, Nebraska and the United States: March 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, June 2011

Local Government Employment, Regional Comparison: 2010

State	Employment FTE per 10,000 Population	National Rank
Wyoming	679.94	2
Kansas	558.44	3
Nebraska	490.51	5
Iowa	421.21	9
North Dakota	404.56	15
Colorado	396.86	19
Missouri	392.09	24
South Dakota	389.26	27
Minnesota	376.82	34

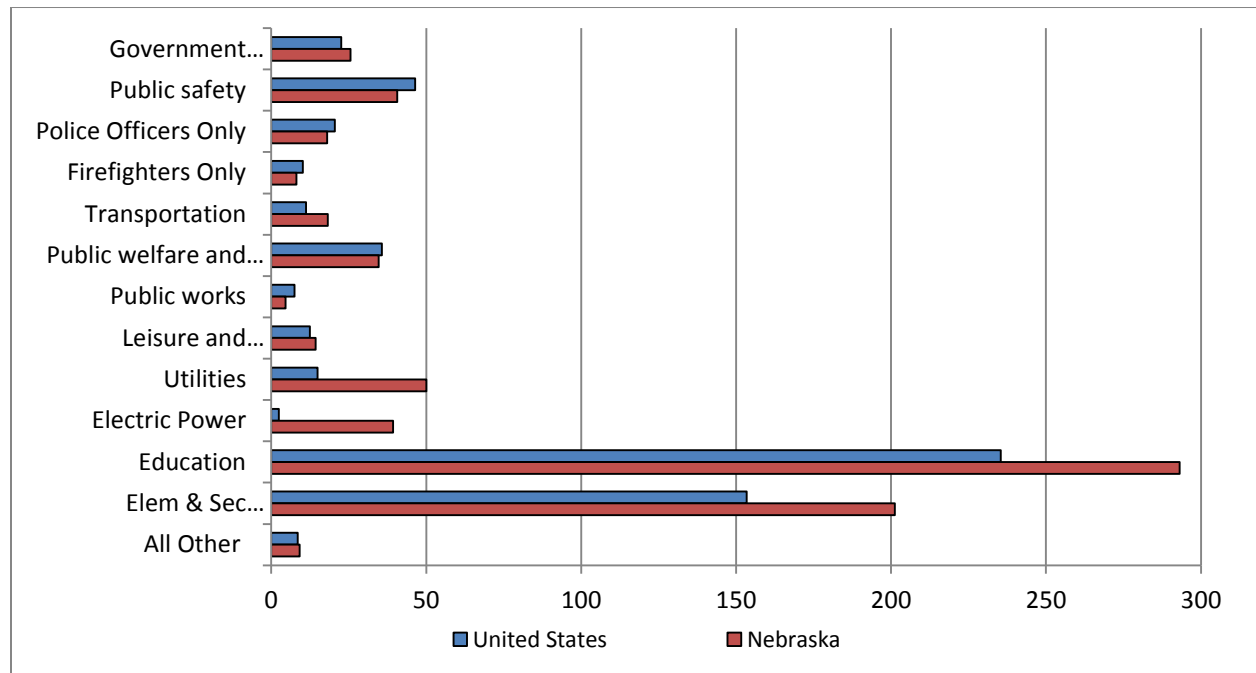
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Employment and Payroll; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Local Government Employment by Function, Nebraska and United States: March 2010

Government Function	Employment FTE per 10,000 Population	
	United States	Nebraska
Government administration	22.60	25.56
Public safety	46.45	40.67
Police Officers Only	20.48	18.04
Firefighters Only	10.22	8.12
Transportation	11.26	18.28
Public welfare and health services	35.68	34.69
Public works	7.52	4.60
Leisure and planning services	12.49	14.37
Utilities	14.92	50.08
Electric Power	2.41	39.33
Education	235.40	293.09
Elem & Sec instructional employees	153.45	201.23
All Other	8.55	9.18
Total	394.88	490.51

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Employment and Payroll; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Local Government Employment by Function, Nebraska and the United States: 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, June 2011

Local Government Payroll, Regional Comparison: March 2010

State	Monthly Payroll per FTE	National Rank
Minnesota	\$4,182.35	17
Colorado	\$4,065.29	19
Wyoming	\$3,944.93	22
Nebraska	\$3,663.75	26
Iowa	\$3,643.64	28
North Dakota	\$3,510.94	31
Missouri	\$3,441.87	34
Kansas	\$3,260.49	43
South Dakota	\$3,002.47	49

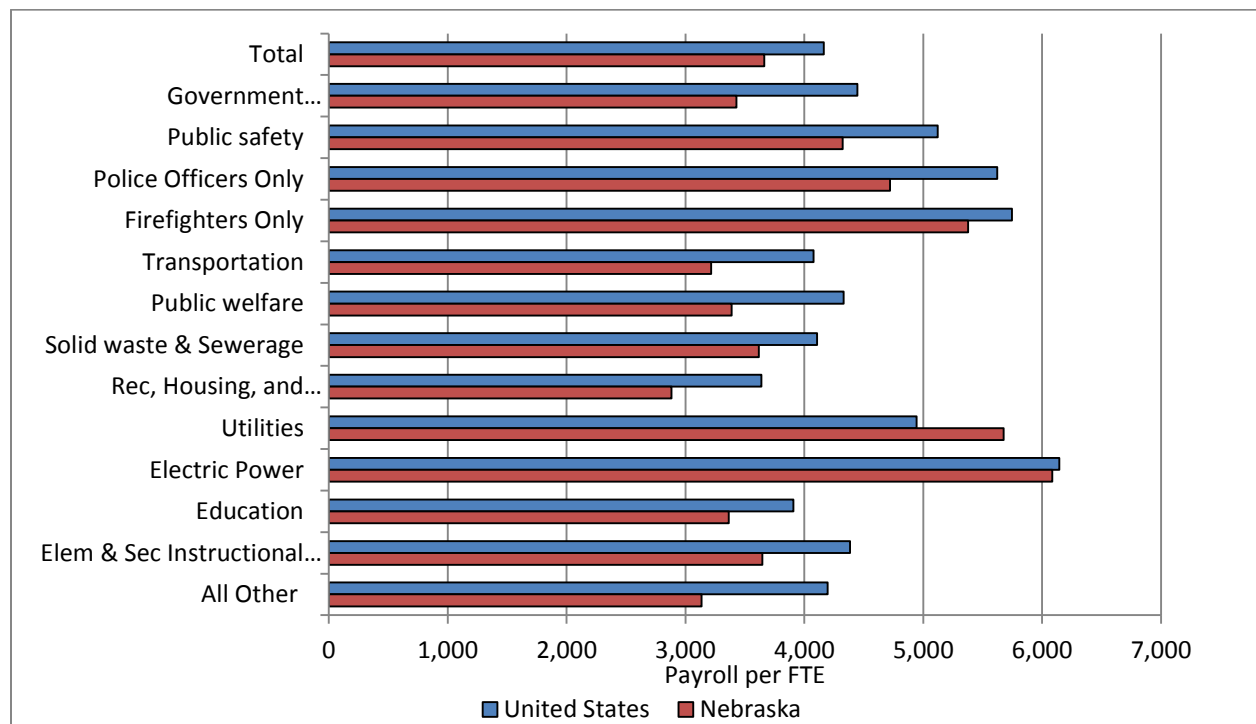
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Employment and Payroll; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Local Government Payroll by Function, Nebraska and the United States: March 2010

Government Function	Monthly Payroll Per FTE	
	United States	Nebraska
Total	\$4,164.70	\$3,663.75
Government administration	\$4,446.26	\$3,428.77
Public safety	\$5,122.61	\$4,323.01
Police Officers only	\$5,623.73	\$4,720.78
Firefighters only	\$5,747.29	\$5,378.63
Transportation	\$4,077.01	\$3,215.41
Public welfare	\$4,330.16	\$3,388.68
Solid waste & sewerage	\$4,107.16	\$3,617.32
Recreation, housing, and natural resources	\$3,638.55	\$2,881.82
Utilities	\$4,945.43	\$5,676.78
Electric power	\$6,145.53	\$6,086.71
Education	\$3,906.81	\$3,364.95
Elem & secondary instructional employees	\$4,383.22	\$3,646.88
All other	\$4,195.99	\$3,135.80

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Employment and Payroll; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Local Government Payroll by Function, Nebraska and the United States: March 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, June 2011

Federal Government Expenditures

Federal Government Expenditure Per Capita, Regional Comparison: FY 2010

	Federal Expenditure per Capita	Regional Rank
United States	\$10,601.56	
North Dakota	\$13,301.15	1
Missouri	\$11,701.77	2
South Dakota	\$11,592.81	3
Wyoming	\$11,341.45	4
Kansas	\$10,223.43	5
Colorado	\$9,751.52	6
Iowa	\$9,387.44	7
Nebraska	\$9,128.30	8
Minnesota	\$8,387.95	9

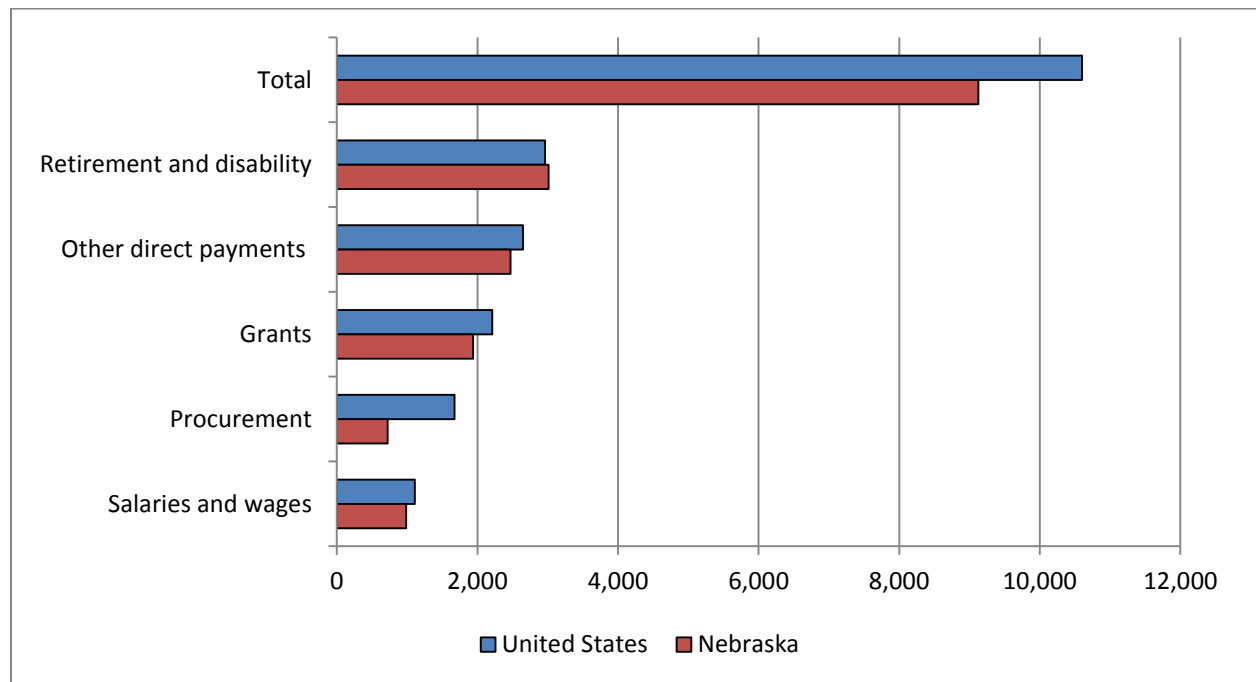
Sources: Consolidated Federal Funds Report (FY 2010) and U.S. Bureau, 2000 Population Estimates; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Federal Government Expenditure Per Capita, Nebraska and the United States: FY 2010

Type of Expenditure	Federal Expenditure per Capita		
	United States	Nebraska	Nebraska as a Percent of the United States
Total	\$10,601.56	\$9,128.30	86.1%
Retirement and disability	\$2,960.17	\$3,013.13	101.8%
Other direct payments	\$2,648.66	\$2,472.57	93.4%
Grants	\$2,211.16	\$1,936.42	87.6%
Procurement	\$1,671.94	\$721.67	43.2%
Salaries and wages	\$1,109.63	\$984.50	88.7%

Sources: Consolidated Federal Funds Report (FY 2010) and U.S. Bureau, 2000 Population Estimates; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Federal Government Expenditure per Capita, Nebraska and the United States: FY 2010



Sources: Consolidated Federal Funds Report (FY 2009) and U.S. Bureau, 2000 Population Estimates; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Federal Government Expenditure Per Capita, Nebraska and County Areas: FY 2009

State and County area	Total	Retirement/ Disability	Other Direct Payment	Grants	Procurement	Salaries/ Wages
Nebraska	\$9,199	\$2,890	\$2,737	\$2,035	\$648	\$889
Adams	\$6,689	\$2,896	\$1,870	\$1,383	\$70	\$470
Antelope	\$14,590	\$3,192	\$5,228	\$5,133	\$649	\$389
Arthur	\$7,410	\$4,012	\$2,316	\$425	\$130	\$528
Banner	\$12,566	\$2,260	\$9,668	\$318	\$68	\$252
Blaine	\$8,483	\$3,153	\$2,738	\$1,548	\$332	\$712
Boone	\$9,989	\$3,436	\$4,917	\$1,128	\$99	\$409
Box Butte	\$8,693	\$3,671	\$3,130	\$1,493	\$89	\$310
Boyd	\$11,810	\$3,950	\$5,575	\$1,529	\$139	\$617
Brown	\$11,020	\$4,196	\$3,577	\$2,738	\$87	\$422
Buffalo	\$5,789	\$2,355	\$1,701	\$1,197	\$87	\$450
Burt	\$17,257	\$3,819	\$5,373	\$1,682	\$6,063	\$320
Butler	\$8,118	\$3,177	\$3,368	\$1,031	\$100	\$441
Cass	\$7,831	\$3,488	\$1,821	\$2,247	\$58	\$216
Cedar	\$9,446	\$2,835	\$4,018	\$1,883	\$123	\$587
Chase	\$12,340	\$3,658	\$7,043	\$1,072	\$97	\$470
Cherry	\$8,034	\$3,114	\$2,183	\$2,047	\$89	\$601
Cheyenne	\$8,330	\$3,005	\$3,629	\$1,251	\$70	\$375
Clay	\$10,713	\$3,656	\$3,955	\$1,061	\$146	\$1,895
Colfax	\$7,339	\$2,302	\$3,459	\$1,069	\$57	\$452
Cuming	\$8,253	\$2,926	\$3,892	\$1,066	\$75	\$293
Custer	\$9,979	\$3,534	\$4,037	\$1,875	\$103	\$429
Dakota	\$4,946	\$1,778	\$1,465	\$1,390	\$53	\$260
Dawes	\$7,988	\$3,382	\$2,198	\$1,301	\$99	\$1,008
Dawson	\$7,858	\$2,284	\$2,355	\$1,348	\$1,568	\$302
Deuel	\$18,053	\$4,377	\$5,387	\$7,952	\$72	\$265
Dixon	\$9,052	\$4,077	\$3,377	\$933	\$321	\$345
Dodge	\$7,263	\$3,417	\$2,335	\$1,048	\$113	\$349
Douglas	\$8,172	\$2,851	\$1,532	\$1,785	\$1,128	\$876
Dundy	\$17,552	\$3,606	\$10,521	\$2,844	\$124	\$457
Fillmore	\$9,888	\$3,690	\$4,600	\$1,056	\$124	\$418
Franklin	\$11,971	\$4,126	\$6,052	\$1,084	\$142	\$567
Frontier	\$12,848	\$3,347	\$7,654	\$1,156	\$246	\$444
Furnas	\$14,078	\$4,428	\$6,103	\$2,839	\$148	\$560
Gage	\$8,480	\$3,852	\$2,549	\$1,478	\$102	\$500
Garden	\$19,254	\$5,846	\$5,984	\$1,710	\$4,965	\$748
Gosper	\$9,920	\$4,397	\$3,669	\$1,432	\$97	\$325
Grant	\$12,643	\$4,713	\$7,319	\$180	\$72	\$361
Greeley	\$7,520	\$4,421	\$1,907	\$239	\$225	\$727
Hall	\$11,158	\$3,896	\$5,299	\$1,195	\$147	\$621

State and County area	Total	Retirement/ Disability	Other Direct Payment	Grants	Procurement	Salaries/ Wages
Hamilton	\$7,198	\$2,983	\$1,837	\$1,354	\$103	\$922
Harlan	\$7,712	\$3,063	\$3,375	\$923	\$69	\$282
Hayes	\$11,642	\$4,286	\$5,601	\$1,196	\$97	\$461
Hitchcock	\$16,693	\$1,809	\$13,584	\$898	\$46	\$356
Holt	\$12,398	\$4,116	\$4,837	\$2,381	\$651	\$413
Hooker	\$12,170	\$3,269	\$4,400	\$2,948	\$106	\$1,446
Howard	\$7,963	\$4,172	\$2,351	\$1,040	\$61	\$339
Jefferson	\$7,889	\$3,358	\$3,275	\$914	\$65	\$277
Johnson	\$11,090	\$4,092	\$3,726	\$2,853	\$85	\$334
Kearney	\$8,215	\$2,691	\$3,455	\$1,561	\$69	\$439
Keith	\$9,176	\$2,922	\$4,923	\$612	\$452	\$266
Keya Paha	\$8,902	\$3,818	\$2,981	\$1,648	\$104	\$352
Kimball	\$9,267	\$3,188	\$4,103	\$1,718	\$55	\$203
Knox	\$11,986	\$4,035	\$4,662	\$2,943	\$72	\$274
Lancaster	\$11,657	\$3,635	\$4,797	\$2,698	\$98	\$430
Lincoln	\$9,625	\$2,531	\$1,084	\$4,767	\$289	\$954
Logan	\$8,280	\$3,898	\$2,197	\$1,524	\$72	\$590
Loup	\$11,724	\$4,064	\$5,477	\$1,878	\$82	\$223
McPherson	\$9,029	\$2,313	\$2,939	\$3,463	\$67	\$247
Madison	\$9,590	\$3,240	\$3,238	\$2,689	\$90	\$334
Merrick	\$7,873	\$3,060	\$1,953	\$1,357	\$882	\$621
Morrill	\$8,540	\$3,206	\$3,933	\$975	\$130	\$296
Nance	\$8,339	\$3,439	\$3,782	\$828	\$56	\$234
Nemaha	\$11,213	\$3,450	\$5,334	\$2,064	\$107	\$258
Nuckolls	\$10,299	\$3,327	\$4,563	\$2,067	\$54	\$288
Otoe	\$11,584	\$4,253	\$5,125	\$1,599	\$111	\$497
Pawnee	\$7,921	\$3,241	\$2,895	\$1,161	\$324	\$299
Perkins	\$13,235	\$4,080	\$6,573	\$1,834	\$143	\$604
Phelps	\$14,996	\$3,597	\$10,687	\$265	\$87	\$360
Pierce	\$8,909	\$3,391	\$3,894	\$1,214	\$103	\$307
Platte	\$7,887	\$2,671	\$4,160	\$693	\$78	\$284
Red Willow	\$9,017	\$3,147	\$4,825	\$638	\$95	\$313
Rock	\$8,712	\$3,778	\$3,379	\$993	\$77	\$485
Saline	\$11,347	\$4,181	\$4,376	\$2,354	\$99	\$337
Sarpy	\$9,477	\$3,223	\$4,767	\$1,134	\$58	\$294
Saunders	\$6,700	\$2,963	\$2,389	\$938	\$65	\$345
Scotts Bluff	\$7,464	\$2,125	\$449	\$267	\$1,697	\$2,927
Seward	\$7,591	\$2,877	\$2,641	\$669	\$65	\$1,340
Sheridan	\$8,525	\$3,534	\$2,060	\$1,939	\$569	\$423
Sherman	\$5,745	\$2,760	\$2,017	\$552	\$109	\$307
Sioux	\$9,359	\$3,867	\$3,971	\$1,129	\$85	\$308
Stanton	\$13,084	\$4,074	\$4,529	\$3,964	\$135	\$382

State and County area	Total	Retirement/ Disability	Other Direct Payment	Grants	Procurement	Salaries/ Wages
Thayer	\$5,247	\$1,675	\$2,342	\$669	\$42	\$519
Thomas	\$5,727	\$1,528	\$3,385	\$507	\$41	\$266
Thurston	\$11,425	\$4,391	\$4,678	\$1,749	\$130	\$477
Valley	\$30,451	\$3,653	\$3,418	\$19,779	\$396	\$3,205
Washington	\$13,638	\$2,074	\$3,956	\$6,032	\$94	\$1,482
Wayne	\$12,183	\$3,824	\$4,598	\$3,123	\$164	\$474
Webster	\$5,640	\$2,682	\$1,741	\$689	\$348	\$180
Wheeler	\$6,108	\$2,107	\$2,849	\$608	\$68	\$475
York	\$13,202	\$4,611	\$6,054	\$1,894	\$131	\$512

Expenditures, Revenue and Debt

State Government Expenditure Per Capita, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009

	State Expenditure Per Capita	National Rank
Wyoming	\$5,591.49	5
North Dakota	\$4,854.21	10
Minnesota	\$3,866.97	22
Iowa	\$3,826.58	23
South Dakota	\$3,730.15	25
Nebraska	\$3,612.73	27
Kansas	\$3,492.87	32
Missouri	\$3,164.53	40
Colorado	\$2,785.93	46

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

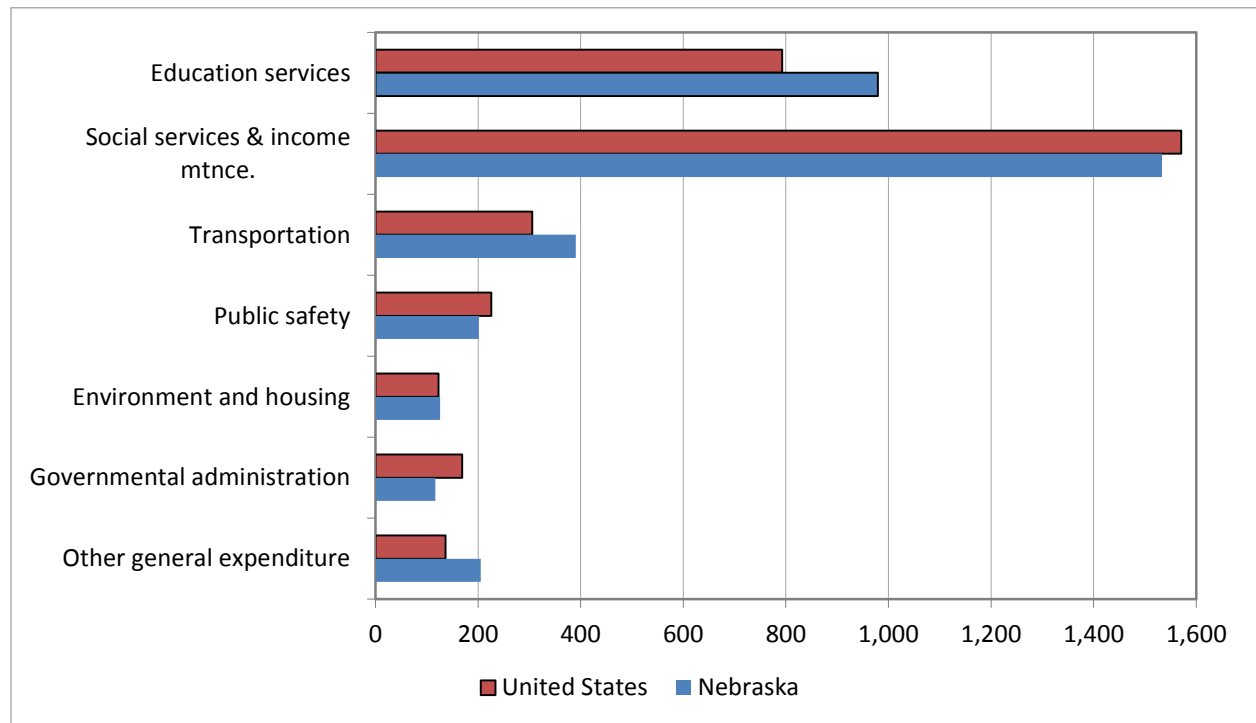
State Government Expenditure Per Capita by Function, Nebraska and the United States: 2008-2009

Government Function	State Expenditure Per Capita		
	United States	Nebraska	Nebraska as a Percent of United States
Direct general expenditure	\$3,471.63	\$3,612.73	104.06%
Education services:	\$792.71	\$979.37	123.55%
Social services and income maintenance:	\$1,571.07	\$1,533.63	97.62%
Transportation:	\$305.78	\$390.31	127.65%
Public safety:	\$225.85	\$201.18	89.08%
Environment and housing:	\$123.14	\$126.25	102.53%
Governmental administration:	\$169.34	\$116.80	68.97%
General expenditure, n.e.c.:	\$136.34	\$204.99	150.35%
Utility expenditure	\$86.54	\$0.00	0.00%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

State Government Expenditures Per Capita by Function, Nebraska and the United States:

2008-2009 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011



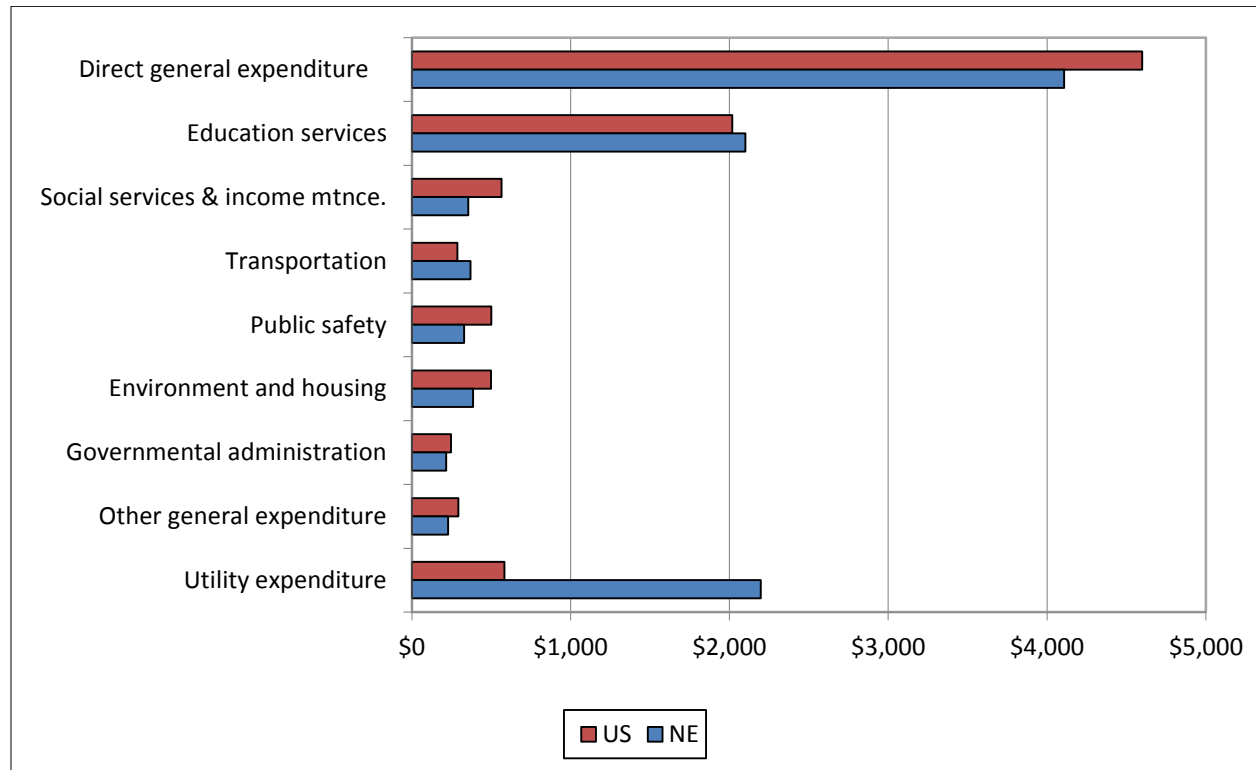
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Local Government Expenditure Per Capita by Function, Nebraska and the United States: 2008-2009

Government Function	United States	Nebraska	Nebraska as a Percent of United States
Direct general expenditure	\$4,599.55	\$4,107.57	89.30%
Education services	\$2,018.42	\$2,100.70	104.08%
Social services and income maintenance	\$564.92	\$355.75	62.97%
Transportation	\$287.32	\$369.21	128.50%
Public safety	\$500.25	\$329.69	65.91%
Environment and housing	\$498.53	\$385.42	77.31%
Governmental administration	\$246.18	\$216.59	87.98%
Other general expenditure, n.e.c.	\$293.89	\$227.62	77.45%
Utility expenditure	\$582.34	\$2,197.53	377.36%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Local Government Expenditure Per Capita by Function, Nebraska and the United States: 2008-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, June 2011

Local Government Expenditure Per Capita, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009

	Local Expenditure Per Capita	National Rank
Wyoming	\$8,114.02	2
Minnesota	\$4,949.72	7
Colorado	\$4,492.31	12
Kansas	\$4,445.12	13
Iowa	\$4,429.01	15
Nebraska	\$4,107.57	24
Missouri	\$3,637.03	36
North Dakota	\$3,517.11	38
South Dakota	\$3,312.45	42

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

State and Local Revenue Per Capita by Function, Nebraska and the United States: 2008-2009

Revenue Source	State Government Revenue per Capita			Local Government Revenue per Capita		
	United States	Nebraska	Nebraska as a Percent of United States	United States	Nebraska	Nebraska as a Percent of United States
General revenue from own sources	\$3,261.33	\$3,138.43	96.23%	\$2,858.31	\$2,945.41	103.05%
Taxes	\$2,333.22	\$2,229.12	95.54%	\$1,812.65	\$1,867.04	103.00%
Property	\$42.28	\$1.09	2.59%	\$1,340.43	\$1,443.54	107.69%
Sales/gross receipts	\$1,123.63	\$1,122.81	99.93%	\$290.19	\$229.39	79.05%
General sales	\$745.88	\$838.05	112.36%	\$203.21	\$162.49	79.96%
Selective sales	\$377.75	\$284.76	75.38%	\$86.98	\$66.90	76.92%
Individual income	\$801.81	\$892.60	111.32%	\$80.34	\$0.00	0.00%
Corporate income	\$128.08	\$110.56	86.32%	\$21.86	\$0.00	0.00%
Motor vehicle lic	\$64.00	\$41.63	65.05%	\$5.44	\$38.02	698.29%
Other taxes	\$173.42	\$60.42	34.84%	\$74.39	\$156.09	209.83%
Current charges	\$525.80	\$541.39	102.97%	\$741.96	\$782.60	105.48%
Misc . general rev	\$402.31	\$367.91	91.45%	\$303.70	\$295.77	97.39%
Utility revenue	\$53.71	\$0.00	0.00%	\$415.23	\$1,871.91	450.82%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

State General Revenue Per Capita, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009

	State General Revenue Per Capita	National Rank
Wyoming	\$6,812.55	2
North Dakota	\$5,517.51	4
Minnesota	\$3,997.13	13
Iowa	\$3,515.66	20
Kansas	\$3,464.15	21
Nebraska	\$3,138.43	32
Colorado	\$2,736.83	42
South Dakota	\$2,717.38	43
Missouri	\$2,478.82	45

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Local General Revenue Per Capita, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009

	Local General Revenue per Capita	National Rank
Wyoming	\$4,741.97	3
Colorado	\$3,315.46	7
Nebraska	\$2,945.41	11
Kansas	\$2,784.49	14
Iowa	\$2,724.00	16
Minnesota	\$2,604.43	21
Missouri	\$2,343.10	31
South Dakota	\$2,224.94	35
North Dakota	\$2,221.40	36

Note: This table does not include the revenue of public utilities.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

State Debt Outstanding per Capita, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009

	State Debt Outstanding Per Capita	National Rank
South Dakota	\$4,472.08	12
Colorado	\$3,430.08	23
Missouri	\$3,212.38	27
North Dakota	\$2,923.27	31
Wyoming	\$2,426.29	33
Iowa	\$2,111.90	38
Kansas	\$2,078.95	41
Minnesota	\$1,999.77	42
Nebraska	\$1,402.22	47

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Local Debt Outstanding per Capita, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009

	Local Debt Outstanding Per Capita	National Rank
Colorado	\$6,622.54	5
Kansas	\$6,501.86	6
Minnesota	\$6,251.75	10
Nebraska	\$6,048.68	11
Missouri	\$3,866.31	27
North Dakota	\$3,378.92	33
Iowa	\$3,028.92	36
South Dakota	\$2,303.58	44
Wyoming	\$1,788.63	48

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Statistics; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Nebraska's Legislative Planning Database - Telecommunications

Introduction

This benchmark examines Nebraska's telecommunications by reviewing three broad areas: telephone/cell phone penetration; internet access; and sustainability of statewide services. The most currently available data at the time the data files were put together are used.

Telephone/Cell Phone Penetration

Although almost all Nebraska households have telephone service (land line or cell phone), Nebraska still ranks low nationally and last among its neighbors in telephone service. In 2009, 95.3% of Nebraska households had telephone service. This was slightly below the national rate of 95.7% and ranked 34th, and lowest in the region.

The majority of Nebraskans have a cell phone. As of June 2010, there were 1.57 million cell phone subscribers in Nebraska. This was a 3.3% increase since December of 2009 and the 5th largest increase in the United States.

Internet Access

In 2008, 86.0% of Nebraska households had access to high speed internet service, 3rd highest in the region. However, the average download speed ranked 16th in 2010. This was a considerable improvement from 2008.

Sustainability of Statewide Services

There was a total of \$39.9 million spent from the Nebraska Universal Service Fund in 2009.

Telephone/Cell Phone Penetration

Telephone Penetration, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Percent of Households with Telephone Service	National Rank
United States	95.7%	
Iowa	97.7%	10
North Dakota	97.6%	11
Wyoming	97.1%	15
Minnesota	97.0%	19
Kansas	96.9%	20
Colorado	96.8%	21
South Dakota	96.8%	22
Missouri	96.7%	24
Nebraska	95.3%	34

Source: Federal Communications Commission, Wireline Competition Bureau, (<http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/lec.htm>); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Cell Phone Penetration, Regional Comparison: December 2009 - June 2010

	Subscribers		Percentage Change	National Rank
	December 2009	June 2010		
United States	274,282,942	278,918,218	1.7%	
Minnesota	4,438,587	4,611,112	3.9%	3
Nebraska	1,515,105	1,565,531	3.3%	5
Colorado	4,502,696	4,647,455	3.2%	9
Iowa	2,432,359	2,466,423	1.4%	28
Kansas	2,465,837	2,490,962	1.0%	32
Missouri	5,129,309	5,141,269	0.2%	39
South Dakota	680,697	681,141	0.1%	41
Wyoming	517,399	501,456	-3.1%	49
North Dakota	617,834	590,153	-4.5	50

Source: Federal Communications Commission, Wireline Competition Bureau, (<http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/lec.htm>); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Internet Access

Percentage of Residential End User Premises with Access to High-Speed Services*, Regional Comparison: 2008

	Percent of Households
Colorado	83.4%
Iowa	87.2%
Kansas	85.5%
Minnesota	84.6%
Missouri	84.3%
Nebraska	86.0%
North Dakota	84.8%
South Dakota	87.0%
Wyoming	85.7%

*Connections over 200 kbps in at least one direction.

Source: Federal Communications Commission, Wireline Competition Bureau, (http://www.fcc.gov/Daily_Releases/Daily_Business/2010/db0212/DOC-296239A1.pdf); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Speed of High-Speed Services for Internet Access, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Number of Tests	Median Download Speed (kbps)	Median Upload Speed (kbps)	Download Speed National Rank
United States	375,627	3,002	595	NA
Colorado	4,557	4,413	750	21
Iowa	2,849	3,800	734	28
Kansas	2,936	5,283	969	9
Minnesota	4,311	3,244	735	32
Missouri	6,301	3,028	605	36
Nebraska	1,245	4,734	680	16
North Dakota	421	3,088	698	34
South Dakota	654	4,010	814	24
Wyoming	588	1,463	477	49

Source: Speed Matters Survey, Communications Workers of America, (http://cwa.3cdn.net/25239e0340bb2a2021_v9m6bzg1t.pdf); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Sustainability of Statewide Services

Nebraska Universal Service Fund Expenditures: 2009

	Total Expenditures
Arapahoe	\$638,252
Benkelman	\$494,423
Cambridge	\$361,006
CenturyLink	\$478,481
Citizens	\$0
Clarks	\$316,394
Cons Telco	\$0
Cons Tele	\$900,817
Cons Telecom	\$4296,289
Cozad	\$160,921
Curtis	\$383,510
Dalton	\$0
Diller	\$376,902
Elsie	\$0
Glenwood	\$151,756
Great Plains	\$10,920,258
Hamilton	\$0
Hartington	\$170,506
Hartman	\$152,060
Hemingford	\$580,542
Hershey	\$148,638
Hooper	\$0
Huntel	\$0
K&M	\$314,739
Keystone	\$99,995
Mainstay	\$228,967
Neb Central	\$2,540,110
Northeast	\$2,289,817
Pierce	\$134,696
Plainview	\$249,724
Qwest	\$15,621,973
Sodtown	\$0
Southeast	\$532,848
Stanton	\$217,810
Three River	\$882,182
Wauneta	\$289,604
Windstream	\$0
Total	\$39,933,223

Source: Nebraska Public Service Commission, NUSF-50 Model; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Nebraska's Legislative Planning Database - Transportation

Introduction

This benchmark examines Nebraska's transportation by reviewing four broad areas: transportation infrastructure, accidents, transportation access, and transportation funding. The most currently available data at the time the data files were put together are used. Additional information can be found from the Nebraska Department of Roads' website <http://www.dor.state.ne.us> and the Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles' web site <http://www.dms.state.ne.us>.

Transportation Infrastructure

One aspect of the transportation infrastructure is the smoothness of its highways. Using a national standard, 99% of Nebraska's Interstate highways were rated smooth, as were 90% of its non-interstate system state roads in 2010. The smoothness of interstate highways has held steady at 99% since 2008. Non-interstate roads rated as smooth fluctuated between 90% and 91% of the total since 2006.

Nebraska has a relatively low percentage of its roads that rank in mediocre or poor condition. Only 10.2% of Nebraska's roads were in this condition in 2008, compared to the national average of 17.9%. Nebraska ranked 35th in the nation, and 6th in the region in the number of mediocre or poor condition roads.

For all state roads, District 2 (Dodge, Washington, Douglas, Cass [partial] and Sarpy counties) had the most roads rated as poor or very poor (11%) while District 1 (Butler, Seward, Saline, Jefferson, Saunders, Lancaster, Gage, Cass [partial], Otoe, Pawnee, Johnson, Nemaha and Richardson counties) had the highest percentage ranked good or very good (86%).

Using a measure developed by the Reason Foundation, the cost-effectiveness of Nebraska's state highway system ranked 5th in the nation in 2008, a steady improvement in its ranking since 2005. North Dakota, Kansas, Wyoming, and Missouri also ranked among the top ten state highway systems.

The Federal Highway Administration reported that of the 15,376 bridges in Nebraska, 24.7% were rated as deficient in 2010, only slightly higher than the national average. The state ranked 3rd highest out of nine in the region. Compared to the nation, a much higher portion of Nebraska's deficient bridges were structurally deficient rather than those that were functionally obsolete.

Accidents

The number of railroad accidents in Nebraska in 2009 is high but decreasing. Nebraska's 248 railroad accidents in 2009 ranked 12th nationally, and 1st in the region. However, this was down from 311 in 2008, a 20.3% drop, compared to the national figure of -12.0%.

In 2009, Nebraska recorded 1.09 traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, unchanged from 2008. This was below the national average of 1.25 traffic fatalities and was 2nd lowest in the region, behind Minnesota.

Transportation Access

Very few residents of Nebraska or its neighboring states took public transportation to work. In 2009, this amounted to 0.63% of all commuters and ranked 43rd nationally. North Dakota, South Dakota, and Kansas recorded lower rates than Nebraska.

In Nebraska, 80.4% drove to work alone, 10.2% carpooled, 3.3% walked, 1.1% travelled by other means (such as taxi, motorcycle or bicycle) and 4.4% worked at home.

Average commuting time in Nebraska is 17.9 minutes, the 5th lowest in the nation behind Alaska, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Another measure of transportation access is airline passenger boarding. In 2009, there were 2.28 million passenger boardings in Nebraska, a decrease of 2.9%. The vast majority (91.4%) was from Eppley Airfield (the 63rd busiest airport in the United States), and 6.3 percent was from Lincoln Airport (193rd busiest in the United States). Traffic at Omaha was down 2.5%; in Lincoln it dropped 12.7%. Traffic in Grand Island increased 153% and it is now the third busiest airport in Nebraska, followed by Kearney, Scottsbluff and North Platte.

Transportation Funding

Nebraska spent relatively more for highways than the rest of the nation. In 2008-2009 local highway spending was \$303 per capita, a 7% decrease to put the state ranking at 10th in the nation. However, this followed a 26% increase from the prior year, so Nebraska is more than 50% above the national average in local highway spending. At the state level, Nebraska spent \$389 per capita, a 19.2% increase to put the state 31.5% above the national average and 16th in the nation. In the region, state and local spending on highways is more than the national average for every state except for Colorado.

Transportation Infrastructure

Road Smoothness, Nebraska: 2001-2010

	Percent of Miles Meeting or Exceeding Acceptable Ride Quality IRIs		
	Interstate System (482 miles)	Non-interstate System (9,431 miles)	Total Highway System* (9,913 miles)
2001	94%	84%	84%
2002	94%	84%	84%
2003	92%	84%	84%
2004	92%	85%	85%
2005	95%	86%	87%
2006	96%	90%	91%
2007	97%	90%	91%
2008**	99%	91%	92%
2009	99%	91%	91%
2010	99%	90%	91%

Note: International Roughness Index (RIR) is a measure of the smoothness of roads. It measures pavement roughness in terms of the number of inches per mile, of millimeters per meter.

*Excludes 37 miles of gravel roads which were not measured for smoothness as of September 21, 2010.

**Formulas used to track condition were refined in 2008

Source: Material & Research Division's Integrated Highway Inventory (IHI) database. Retrieved from Performance Measures: A performance based transportation agency, Nebraska Department of Roads (October 2011); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Percent of Roadways in Mediocre or Poor Condition, Regional Comparison: 2008

	Roadways in Mediocre or Poor Condition	National Rank
United States	17.9%	
Kansas	32.6%	7
Missouri	26.6%	15
South Dakota	17.9%	22
Iowa	16.2%	25
Colorado	11.9%	32
Nebraska	10.2%	35
North Dakota	9.1%	38
Wyoming	8.5%	40
Minnesota	7.8%	46

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, State Transportation Statistics 2009; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Pavement Condition of Entire Highway System, Nebraska: 2010

District	Percent of miles				
	Very Good Condition	Good Condition	Fair Condition	Poor Condition	Very Poor Condition
1	37%	49%	12%	2%	0%
2	38%	25%	26%	10%	1%
3	26%	43%	26%	4%	1%
4	35%	46%	17%	2%	0%
5	40%	41%	17%	2%	0%
6	25%	35%	35%	5%	0%
7	26%	41%	31%	2%	0%
8	23%	56%	21%	0%	0%

Source: Performance Measures: A performance based transportation agency, NE Department of Roads (October 2011); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Cost-Effectiveness Ranking of State Highway System, Regional Comparison: 2008

	National Rank
North Dakota	1
Kansas	3
Nebraska	5
Wyoming	7
Missouri	8
South Dakota	12
Minnesota	25
Iowa	31
Colorado	34

Source: 19th Annual Report on the Performance of State Highway Systems (1984-2008), Reason Foundation (<http://reason.org/news/show/19th-annual-highway-report.html>); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Deficient Bridges, Regional Comparison: 2010

	Total Bridges	Deficient Bridges (Percent of Total)
United States		
Missouri	24,245	29.0%
Iowa	24,731	26.7%
Nebraska	15,376	24.7%
South Dakota	5,891	24.2%
Wyoming	3,060	21.6%
North Dakota	4,418	21.3%
Kansas	25,329	19.3%
Colorado	8,506	16.4%
Minnesota	13,108	11.7%

Source: Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, (<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/deficient.cfm>); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Accidents

Railroad Accidents and Incidents, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Number of Accidents	Percent of United States	National Rank
United States	11,129		
Nebraska	248	2.2%	12
Missouri	236	2.1%	13
Kansas	204	1.8%	17
Minnesota	202	1.8%	18
Iowa	187	1.7%	21
Colorado	176	1.6%	23
Wyoming	94	0.8%	38
North Dakota	87	0.8%	39
South Dakota	40	0.4%	45

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, State Transportation Statistics 2010; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Traffic Fatality Rate per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Fatality Rate per 100 Million VMT	National Rank
United States	1.25	
Minnesota	0.79	2
Nebraska	1.09	20
Colorado	1.15	22
Kansas	1.3	26
South Dakota	1.32	27
North Dakota	1.33	28
Iowa	1.34	29
Missouri	1.41	34
Wyoming	1.68	44

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, (<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008/fi30.cfm>); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Transportation Access

Percentage of Commuters Traveled to Work by Public Transportation, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Traveled by Public Transportation	National Rank
Minnesota	3.43%	15
Colorado	3.31%	16
Missouri	1.48%	26
Wyoming	1.41%	27
Iowa	1.15%	32
Nebraska	0.63%	43
South Dakota	0.46%	45
Kansas	0.45%	46
North Dakota	0.32%	51

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Commuting to Work, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Car, truck, or van-drove alone	Car, truck, or van-carpooled	Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	Walked	Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle or other means	Worked at home
United States	76.1%	10.0%	5.0%	2.9%	1.7%	4.3%
Colorado	74.3%	10.1%	3.3%	3.0%	2.6%	6.7%
Iowa	78.9%	9.8%	1.2%	4.0%	1.2%	4.9%
Kansas	81.2%	9.5%	0.4%	2.8%	1.8%	4.3%
Minnesota	83.5%	10.7%	0.4%	1.7%	1.1%	2.6%
Missouri	81.0%	10.0%	1.5%	2.0%	1.3%	4.3%
Nebraska	80.4%	10.2%	0.6%	3.3%	1.1%	4.4%
North Dakota	78.5%	10.6%	0.3%	3.6%	1.3%	5.7%
South Dakota	77.3%	10.2%	0.5%	4.3%	1.7%	6.0%
Wyoming	77.2%	10.9%	1.4%	3.4%	1.9%	5.2%

Source: State Transportation Statistics 2010, Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA), U.S. Department of Transportation (Table 4-1); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Travel Time to Work, Regional Comparison: 2009

	Mean travel time to work (minutes)
United States	25.1
Colorado	24.5
Iowa	18.5
Kansas	18.5
Minnesota	23.6
Missouri	23.2
Nebraska	17.9
North Dakota	16.6
South Dakota	16.7
Wyoming	18.0

Source: State Transportation Statistics 2010, Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA), U.S. Department of Transportation (Table 4-1); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Passenger Boardings (Enplanement), Nebraska: 2008-2009

Rank	City	Airport Name	CY 09 Boardings	CY 08 Boardings	Percentage Change
63	Omaha	Eppley Airfield	2,083,973	2,136,880	-2.48%
193	Lincoln	Lincoln	142,507	163,177	-12.67%
336	Grand Island	Central Nebraska Regional	20,136	7,961	152.93%
392	Kearney	Kearney Regional	10,113	11,956	-15.41%
397	Scottsbluff	Western Neb Reg/Wm. B. Heilig Field	9,221	10,608	-13.08%
408	North Platte	NP Reg Airport Lee Bird Field	7,924	10,288	-22.98%
583	Chadron	Chadron Municipal	1,875	2,152	-12.87%
595	McCook	McCook Ben Nelson Regional	1,677	1,848	-9.25%
618	Alliance	Alliance Municipal	1,395	1,786	-21.89%
658	Omaha	Offutt AFB	1,048	1,293	-18.95%
1058	Norfolk	Norfolk Reg/Karl Stefan Mem Field	26	23	13.04%
1059	O'Neill	O'Neill Municipal-John L Baker Field	26	4	550.00%
1206	Aurora	Aurora Municipal – Al Potter Field	12	0	0.00%
1298	Cambridge	Cambridge Municipal	8	0	0.00%
1387	York	York Municipal	6	0	0.00%
1424	Hastings	Hastings Municipal	5	8	-37.50%
1497	Imperial	Imperial Municipal	4	0	0.00%
1521	Sidney	Sidney Municipal/Lloyd W. Carr Field	4	22	-81.82%
1646	Fremont	Fremont Municipal	2	7	-71.43%
1650	Gordon	Gordon Municipal	2	0	0.00%
1715	Red Cloud	Red Cloud Municipal	1	0	0.00%
1722	Ainsworth	Ainsworth Regional	1	24	-95.83%
	Total		2,279,966	2,348,037	-2.90%

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, (http://www.faa.gov/airports/planning_capacity/passenger_allcargo_stats/passenger/index.cfm?year=2010); prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Transportation Funding

Local Highway Spending Per Capita, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009

	Per Capita Highway Spending	National Rank
United States	\$200.40	
Wyoming	\$444.70	2
North Dakota	\$415.10	4
Minnesota	\$403.40	5
South Dakota	\$331.30	8
Iowa	\$315.60	9
Nebraska	\$303.10	10
Kansas	\$274.60	13
Colorado	\$271.10	14
Missouri	\$191.30	30

Source: The per capita figures are calculated based on the data from 2009 Census of Government Finance and 2000 Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

State Highway Spending Per Capita, Regional Comparison: 2008-2009

	Per Capita Highway Spending	National Rank
United States	\$295.50	
Wyoming	\$886.40	2
North Dakota	\$632.20	5
South Dakota	\$545.30	8
Iowa	\$392.30	15
Nebraska	\$388.70	16
Kansas	\$383.60	17
Missouri	\$321.80	27
Minnesota	\$252.50	41
Colorado	\$183.90	48

Source: The Per Capita figures are calculated based on the data from 2009 Census of Government Finance and 2000 Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; prepared by UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, November 2011

Selected Characteristics for Nebraska Legislative Districts from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared By

Center for Public Affairs Research
University of Nebraska at Omaha

December 2011

Contacts

Jerry Deichert
(402) 554-2134
jdeicher@unomaha.edu

David Drozd
(402) 554-2132
ddrozd@unomaha.edu

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Introduction

On December 8, 2011, the U.S. Census Bureau released five-year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates for the combined years of 2006 through 2010, making available social, economic, housing and demographic statistics for every community in Nebraska and the nation. Also available are estimates for Nebraska's Legislative Districts.

The data are based on a rolling national sample survey mailed to about 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews each year from 2006 through 2010. By pooling several years of survey responses, the ACS can generate detailed statistical portraits of smaller geographies such as legislative districts. The Census Bureau issues new sets of these five-year estimates every year, permitting users to track trends in even the smallest of areas over time. This is the second set of five-year estimates. Data for the 2005-2009 period were released in December 2010.

The new 2006-2010 ACS estimates are not related to the 2010 Census population counts that have been released. The ACS complements the decennial count and provides estimates of population characteristics that are far more detailed than the basic demographic information that has been released from the 2010 Census.

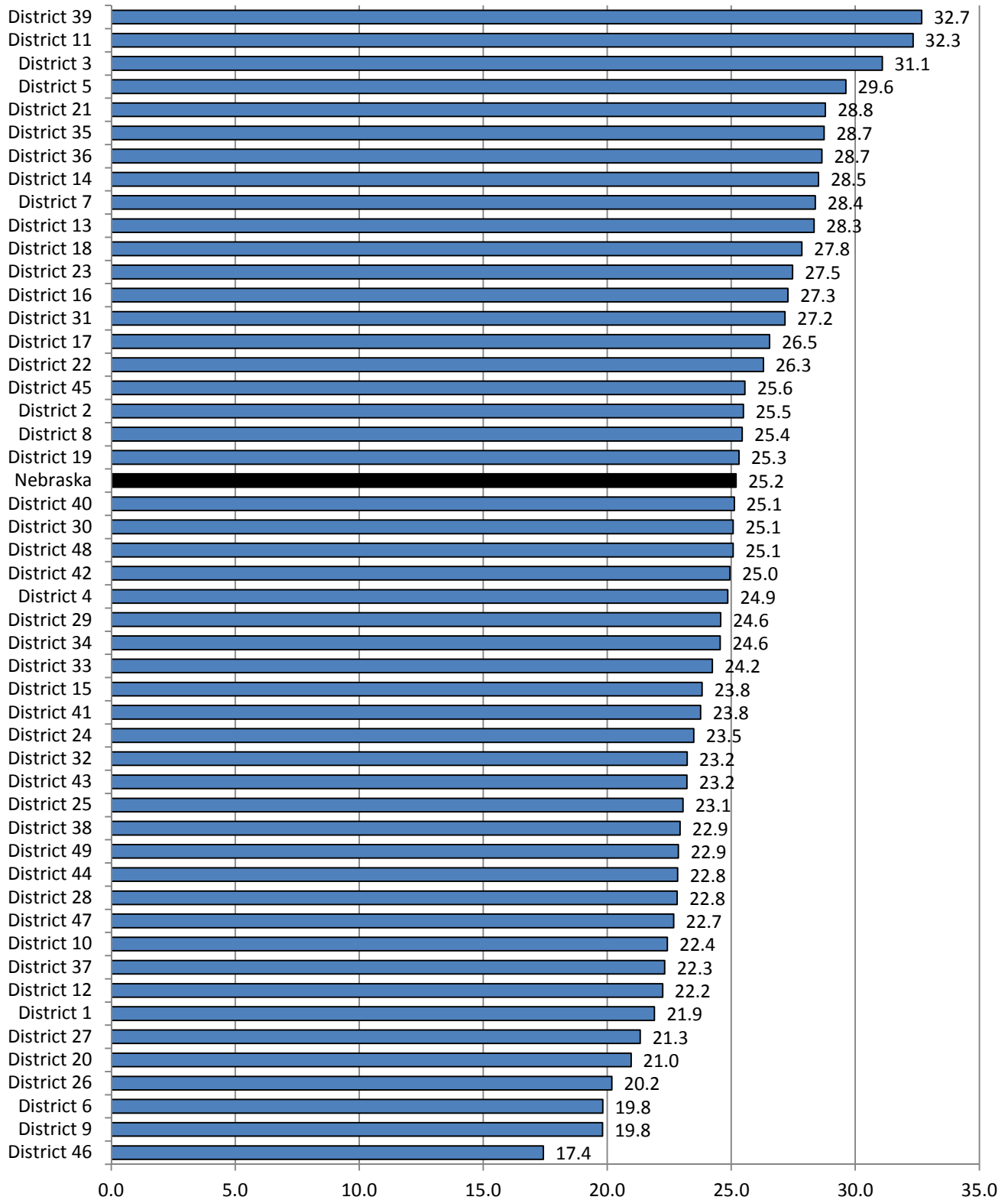
The main function of the decennial census is to provide *counts* of people for the purpose of congressional apportionment and legislative redistricting. As a complete count of the population, the 2010 Census data are critical for knowing how many people live in the United States, where they live and their basic demographic information such as race, sex and Hispanic origin. The ACS estimates, on the other hand, are based on a sample survey of the nation and are intended to describe the social and economic characteristics of the U.S. population, not to provide population counts.

As a result, the ACS does not provide official counts of the population in between censuses. Instead, the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program will continue to be the official source for annual population totals, by age, race, Hispanic origin, and sex.

For areas with populations of 65,000 or more (including the state of Nebraska; Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy Counties; and the cities of Lincoln and Omaha) the Census Bureau has produced 1-year ACS estimates every year since 2005. These areas require only one year of survey responses to produce reliable estimates.

Because it is a survey based on a sample of the population rather than the entire population, the ACS produces estimates, not actual counts. Since it is based on a sample, the ACS also is subject to sampling error. To aid data users, the Census Bureau calculates and publishes a margin of error for every ACS estimate it produces. These margins of error are not included in the following tables.

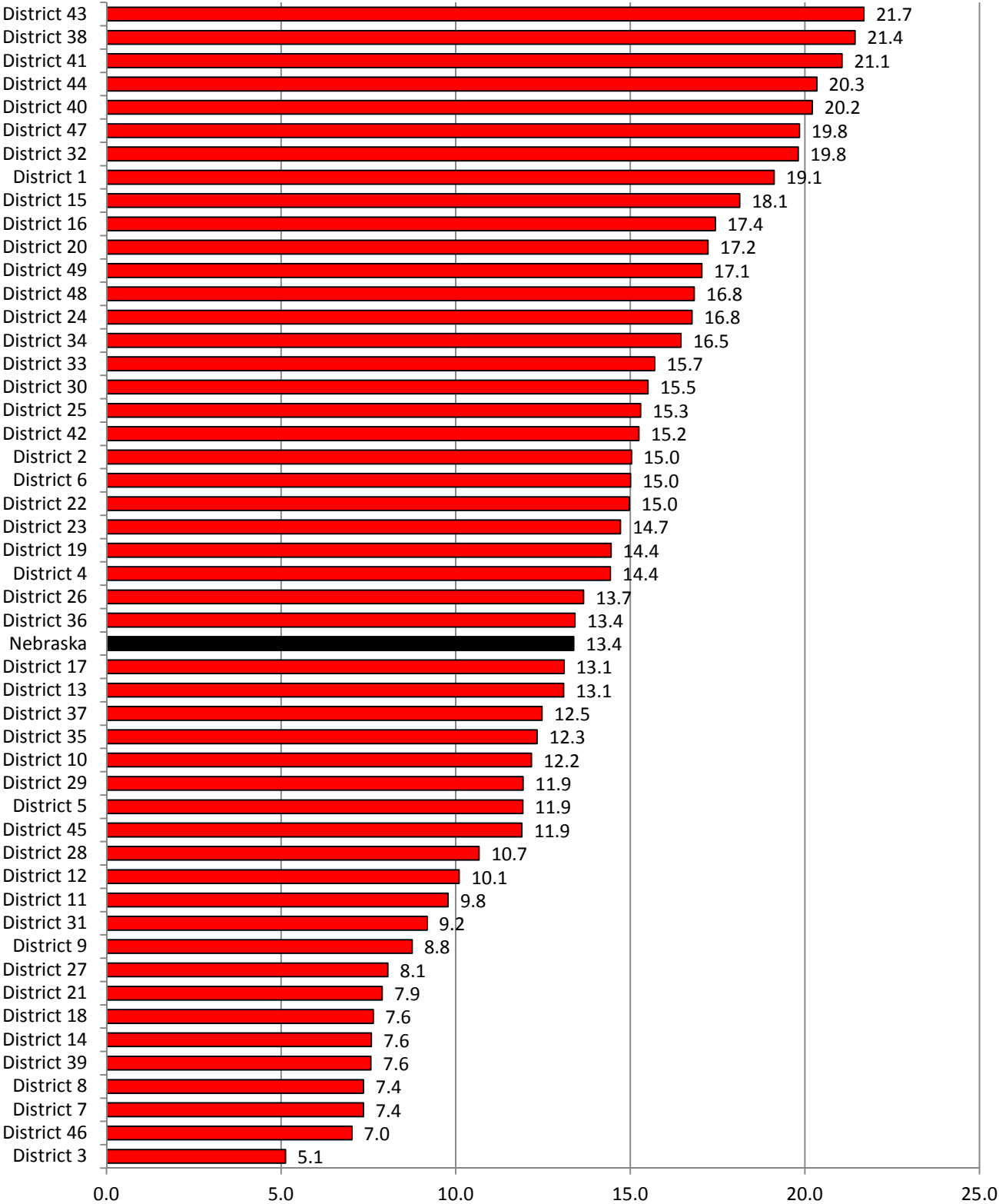
Figure 1. Population Aged Under 18 Years as a Percentage of the Total Population for Nebraska State Legislative Districts: 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

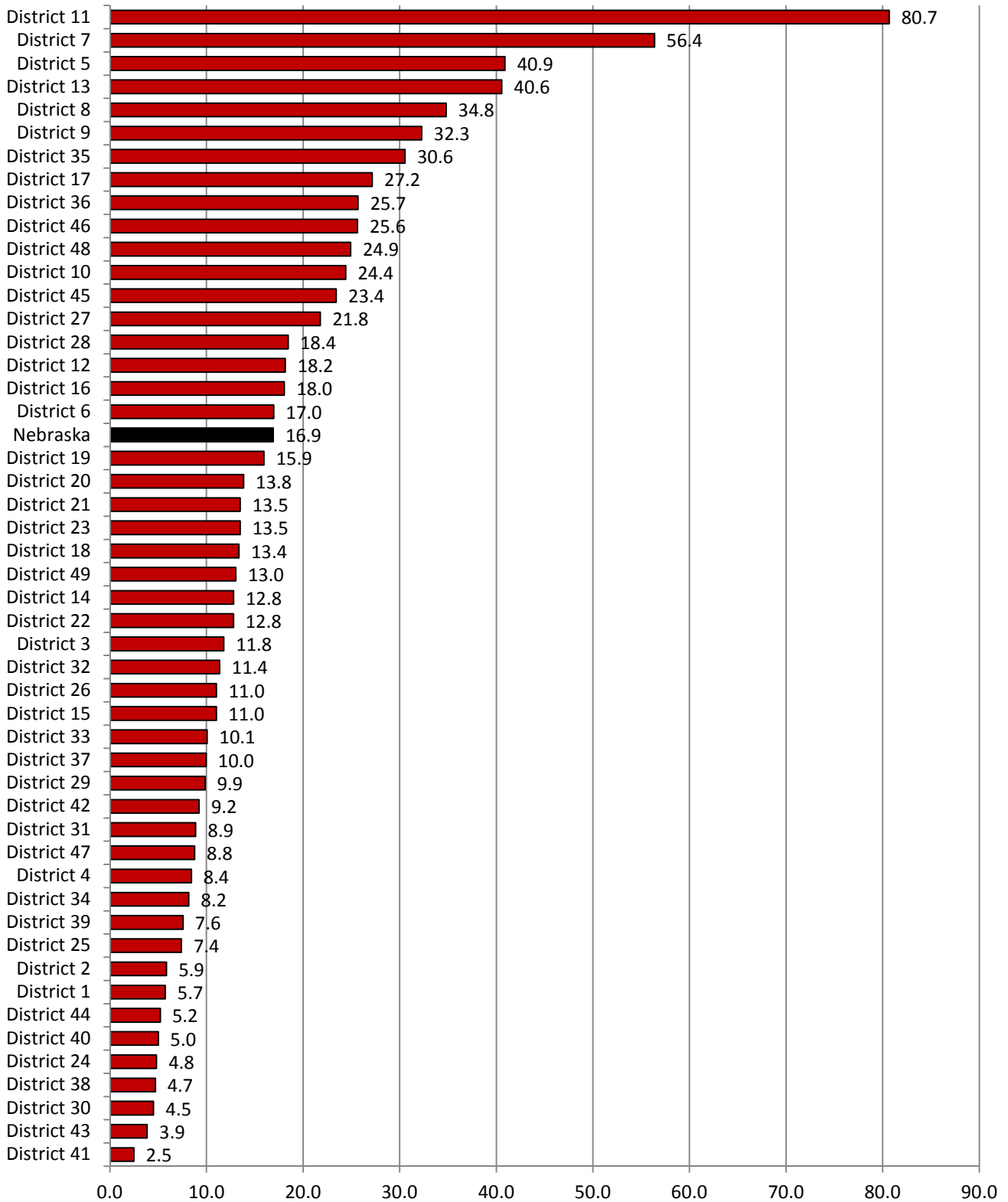
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Figure 2. Population Aged 65 Years or Older as a Percentage of the Total Population for Nebraska State Legislative Districts: 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey
 Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

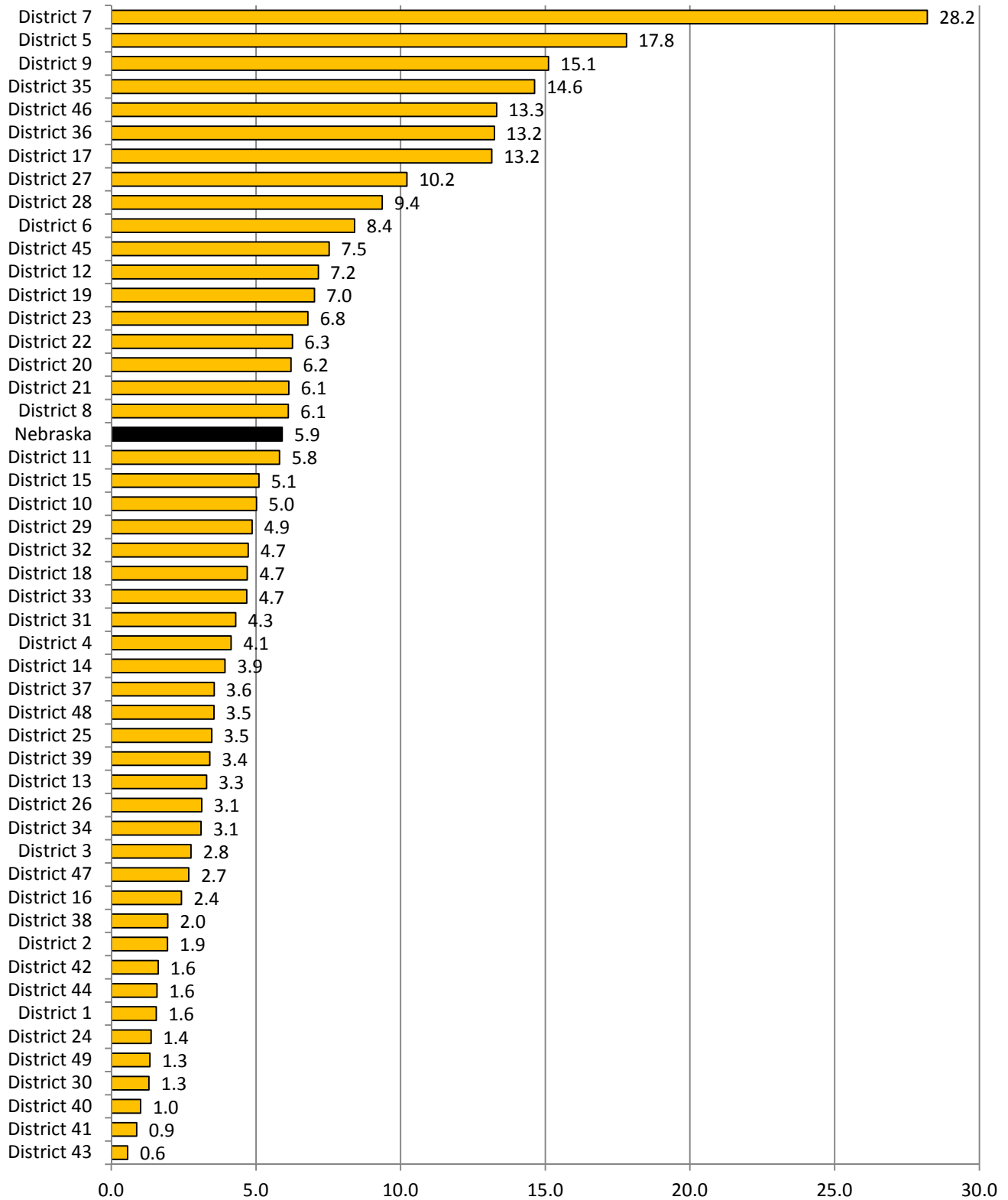
Figure 3. Minority Population as a Percentage of the Total Population for Nebraska State Legislative Districts: 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

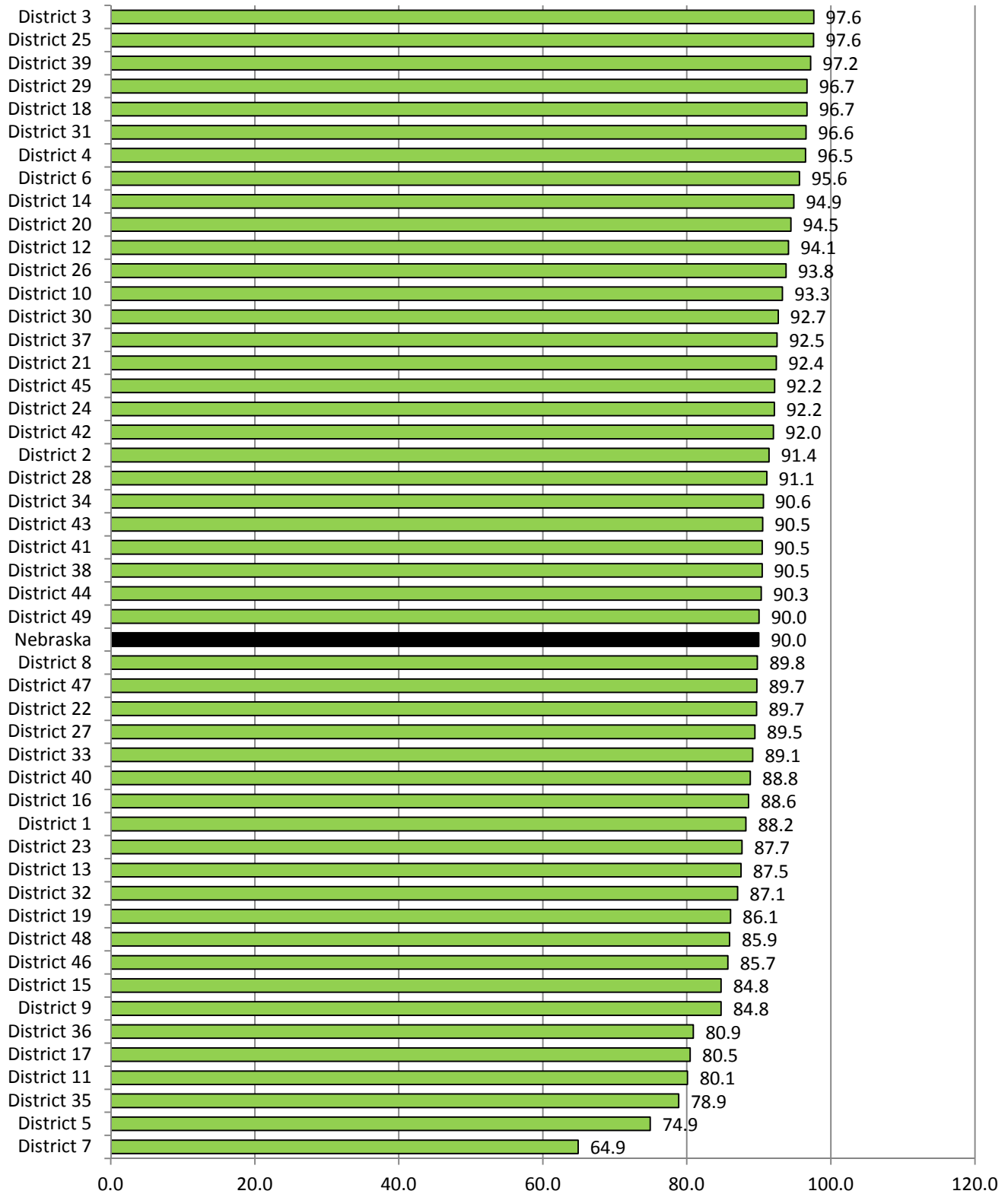
Figure 4. Foreign Born Population as a Percentage of the Total Population for Nebraska State Legislative Districts: 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

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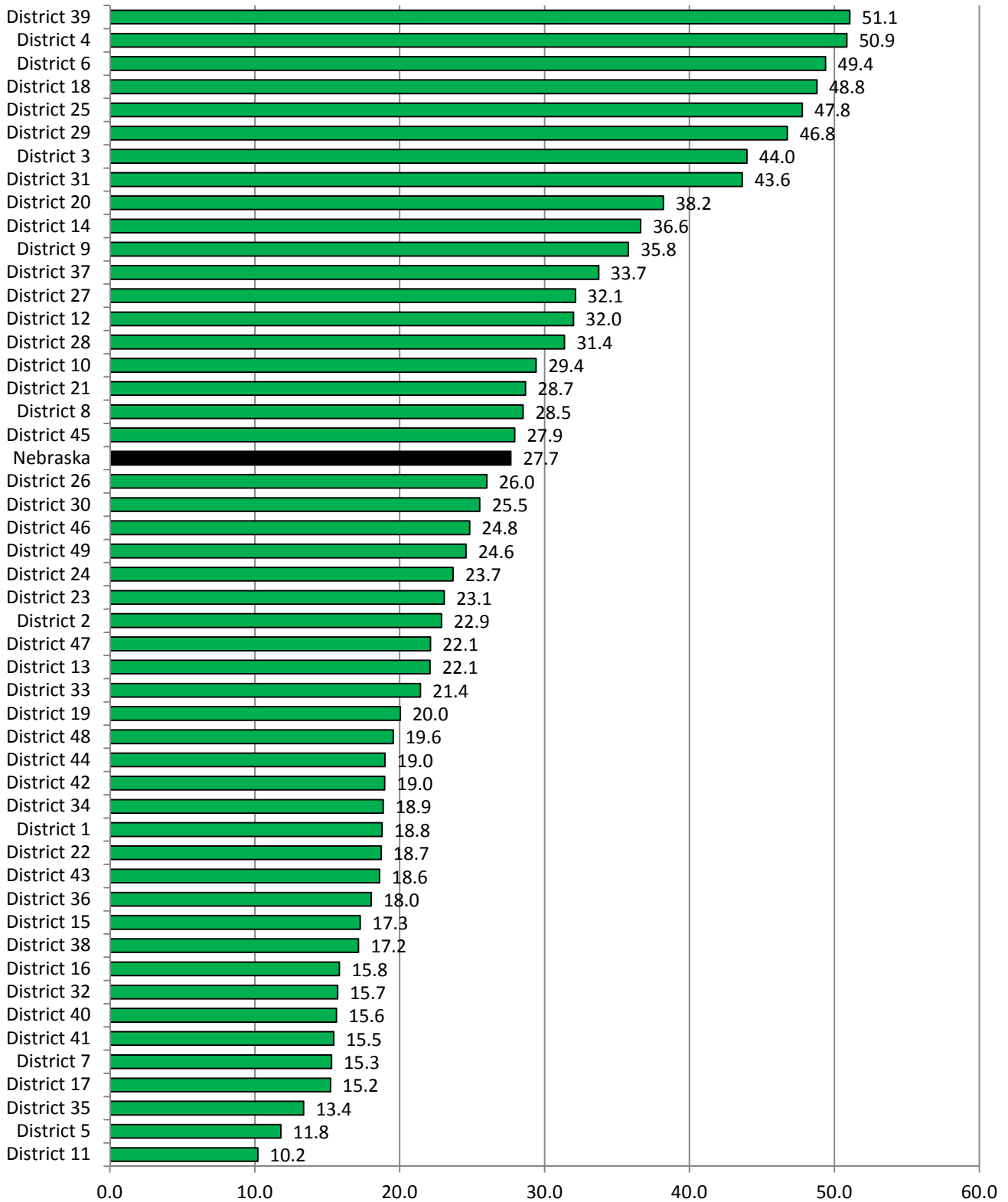
Figure 5. High School Graduates/GED as a Percentage of the Population Aged 25 Years or Over for Nebraska State Legislative Districts: 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

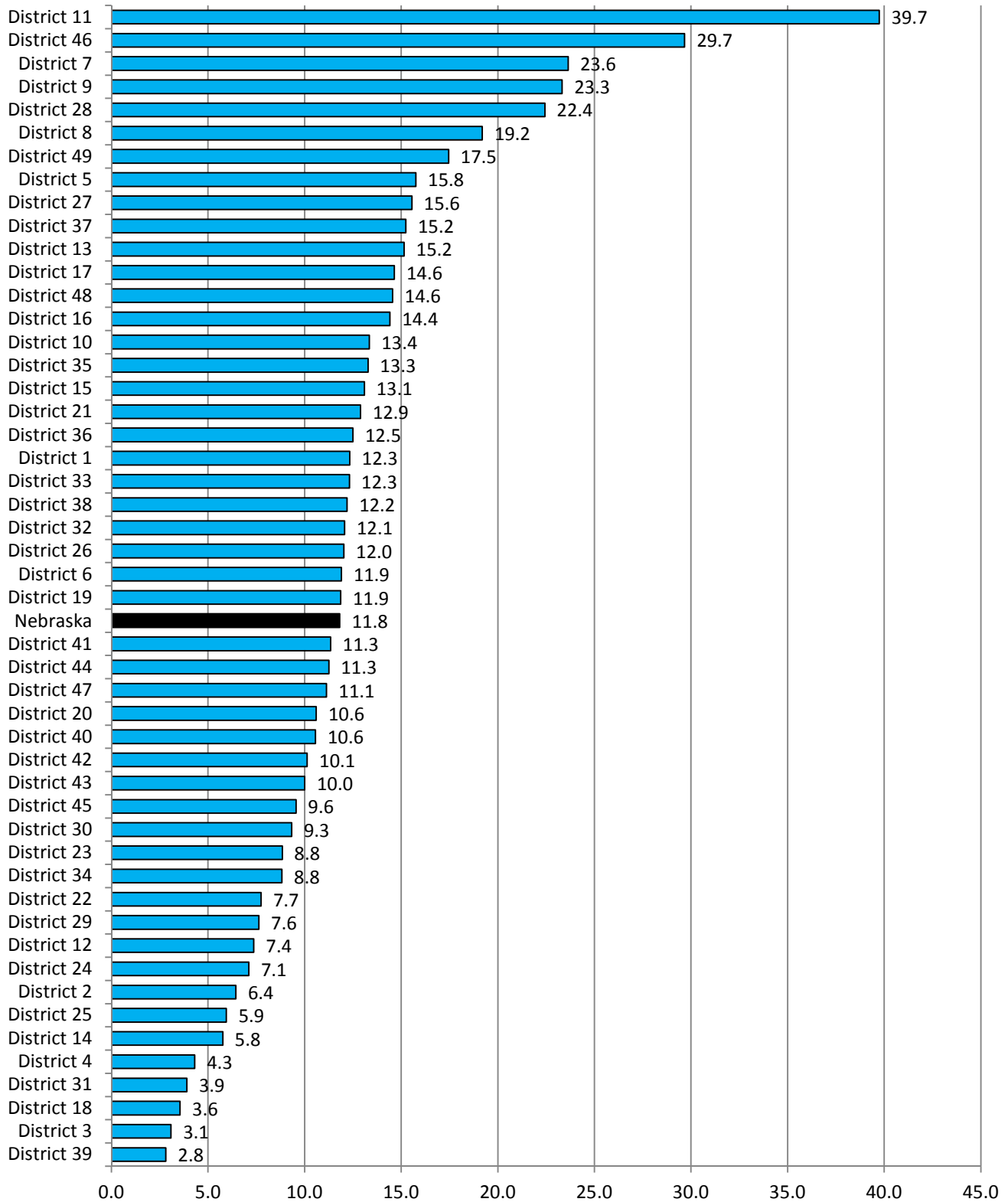
Figure 6. Persons with Bachelor Degrees as a Percentage of the Population Aged 25 Years or Older for Nebraska State Legislative Districts: 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

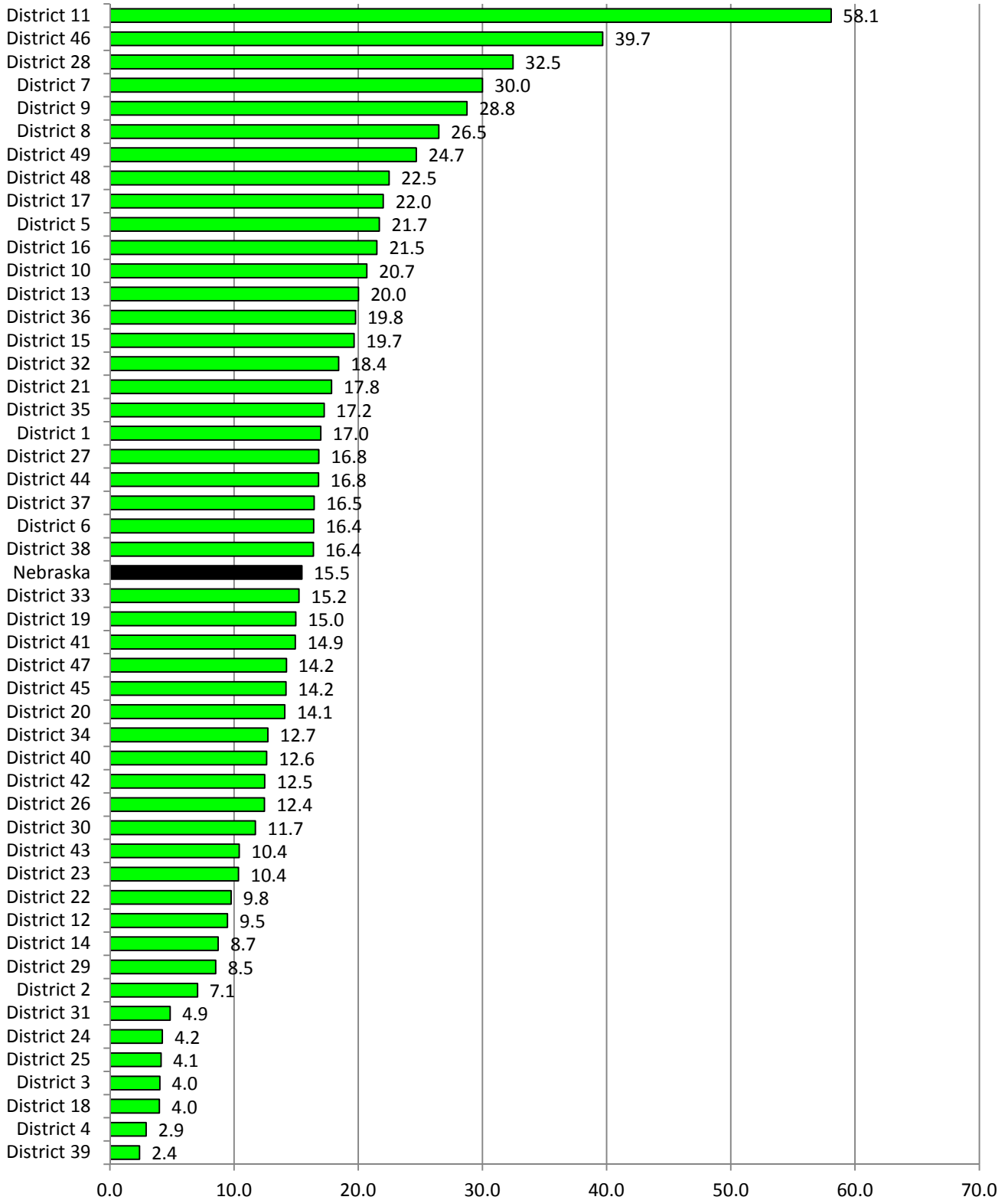
Figure 7. Persons below Poverty as a Percentage of the Population for Whom Poverty is Determined for Nebraska State Legislative Districts: 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

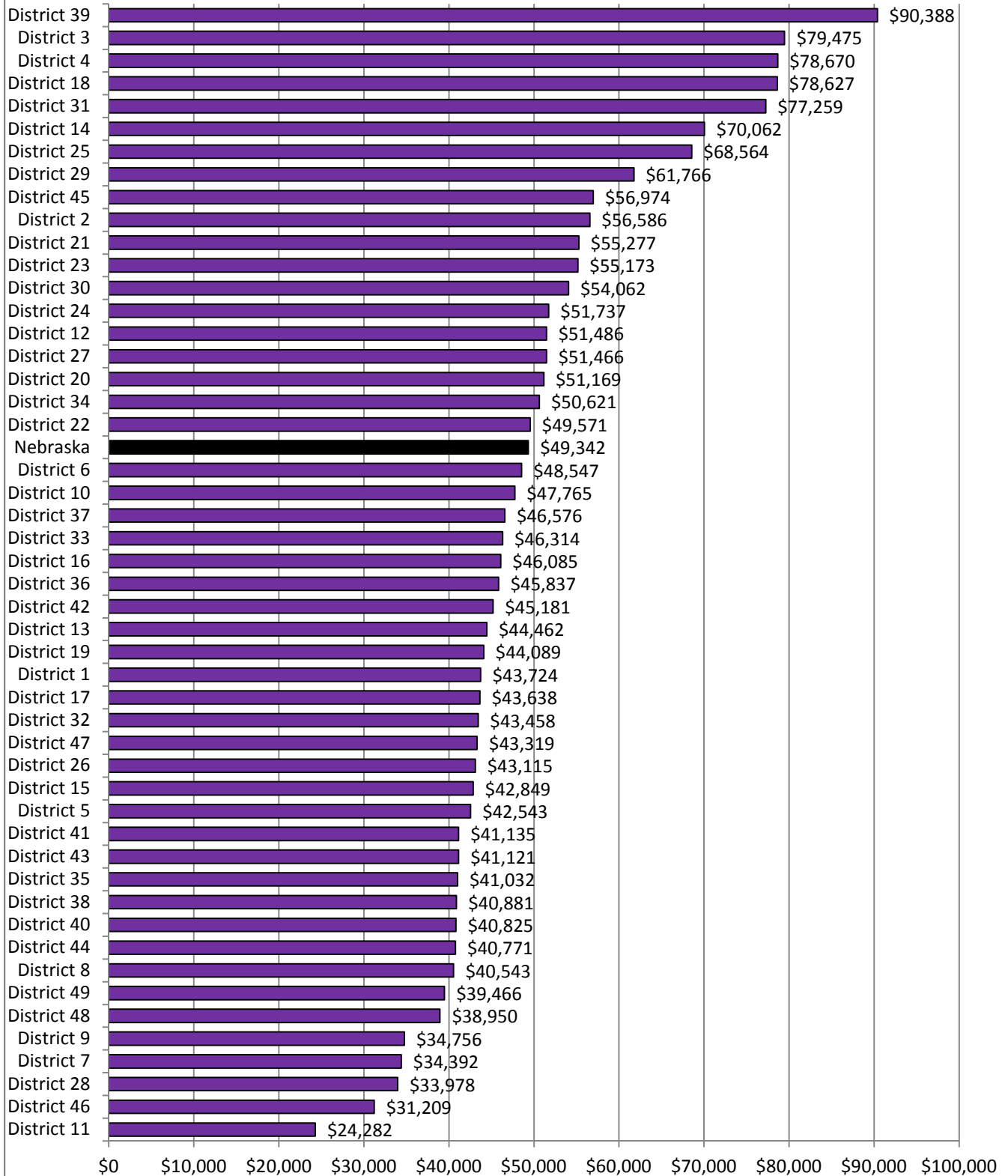
Figure 8. Children under 18 Years below Poverty as a Percentage of the Population for Whom Poverty is Determined for Nebraska State Legislative Districts: 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

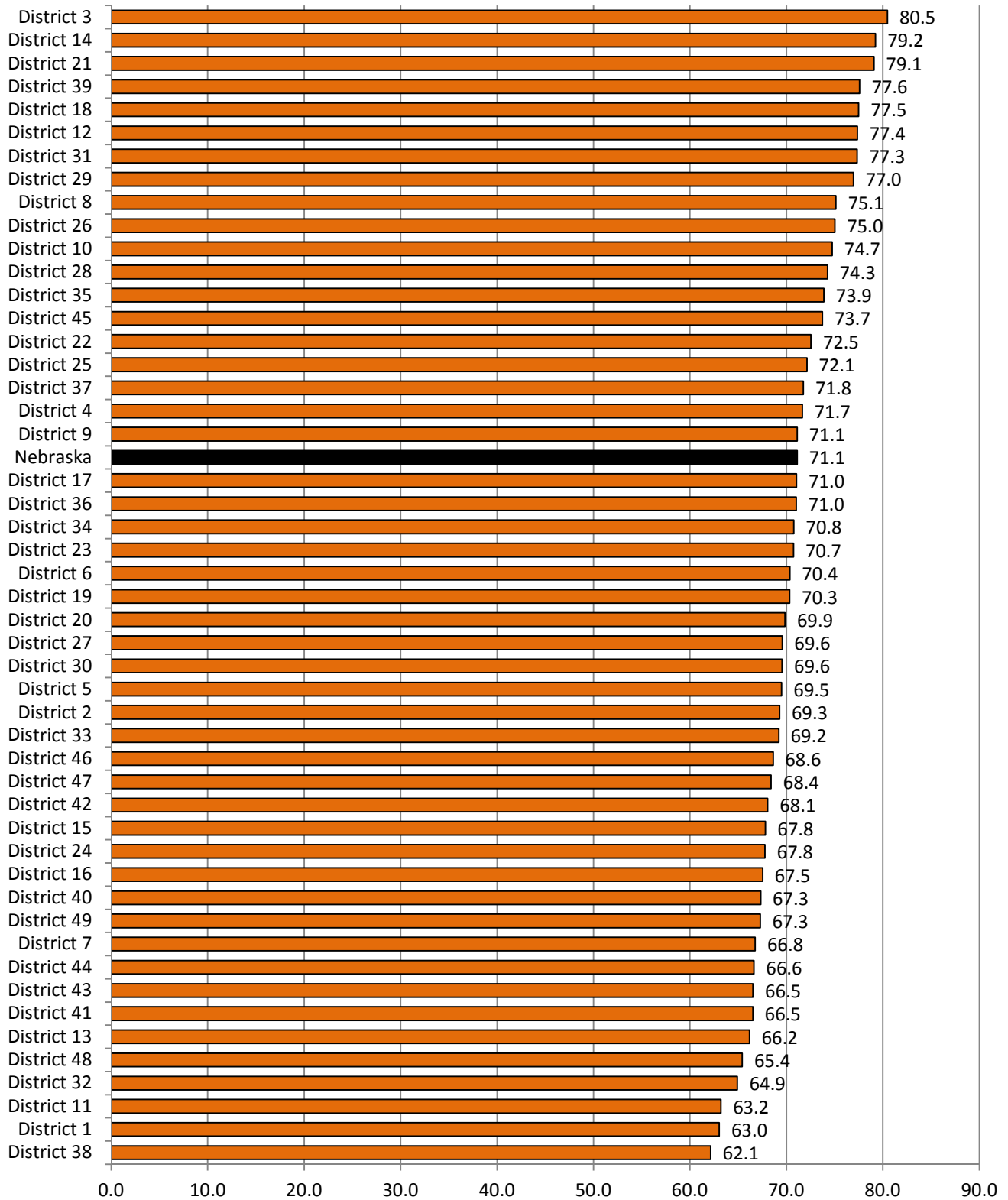
Figure 9. Median Household Income for Nebraska State Legislative Districts: 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

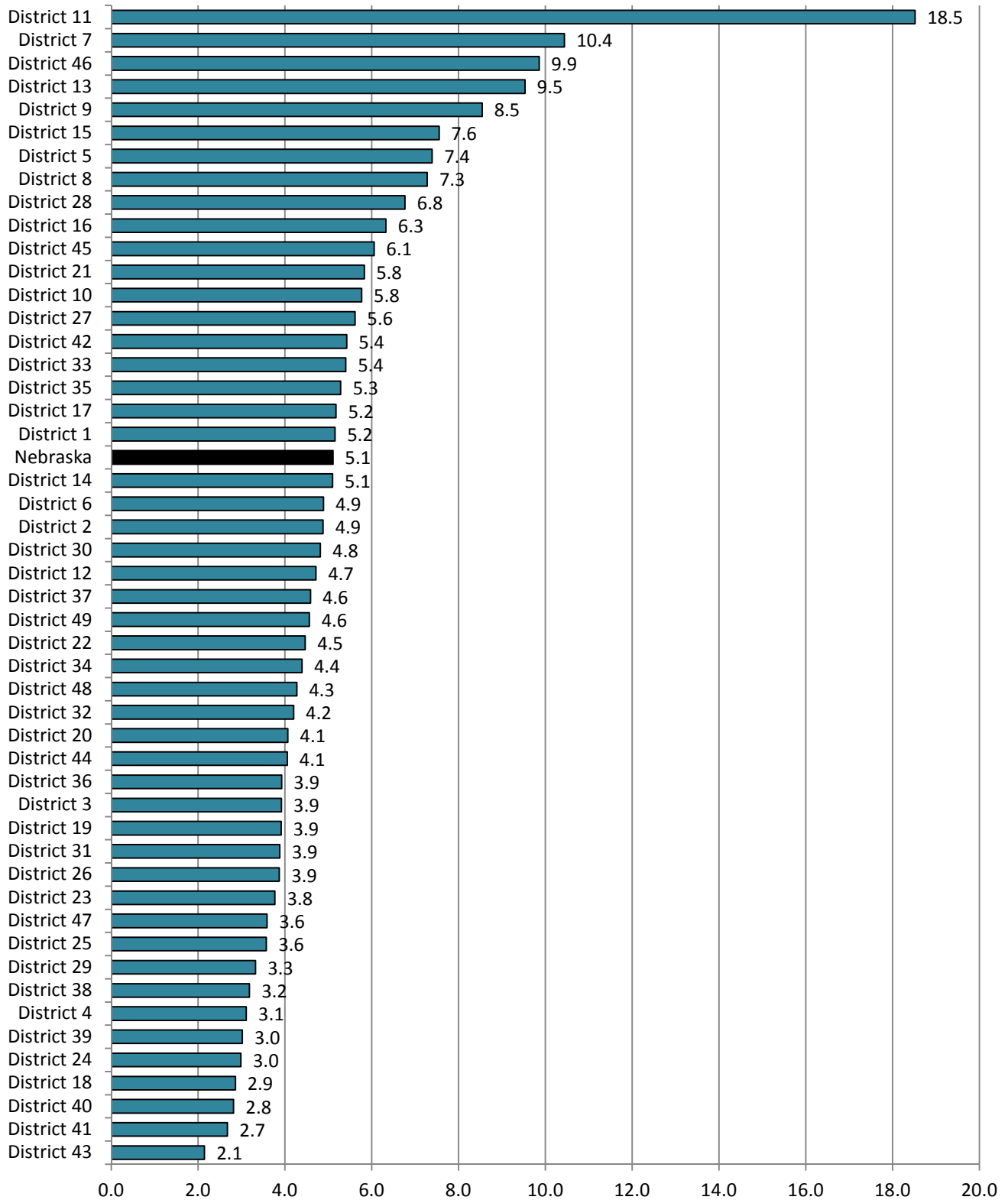
Figure 10. Labor Force Participation Rate for the Population Aged 16 or Older for Nebraska State Legislative Districts: 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

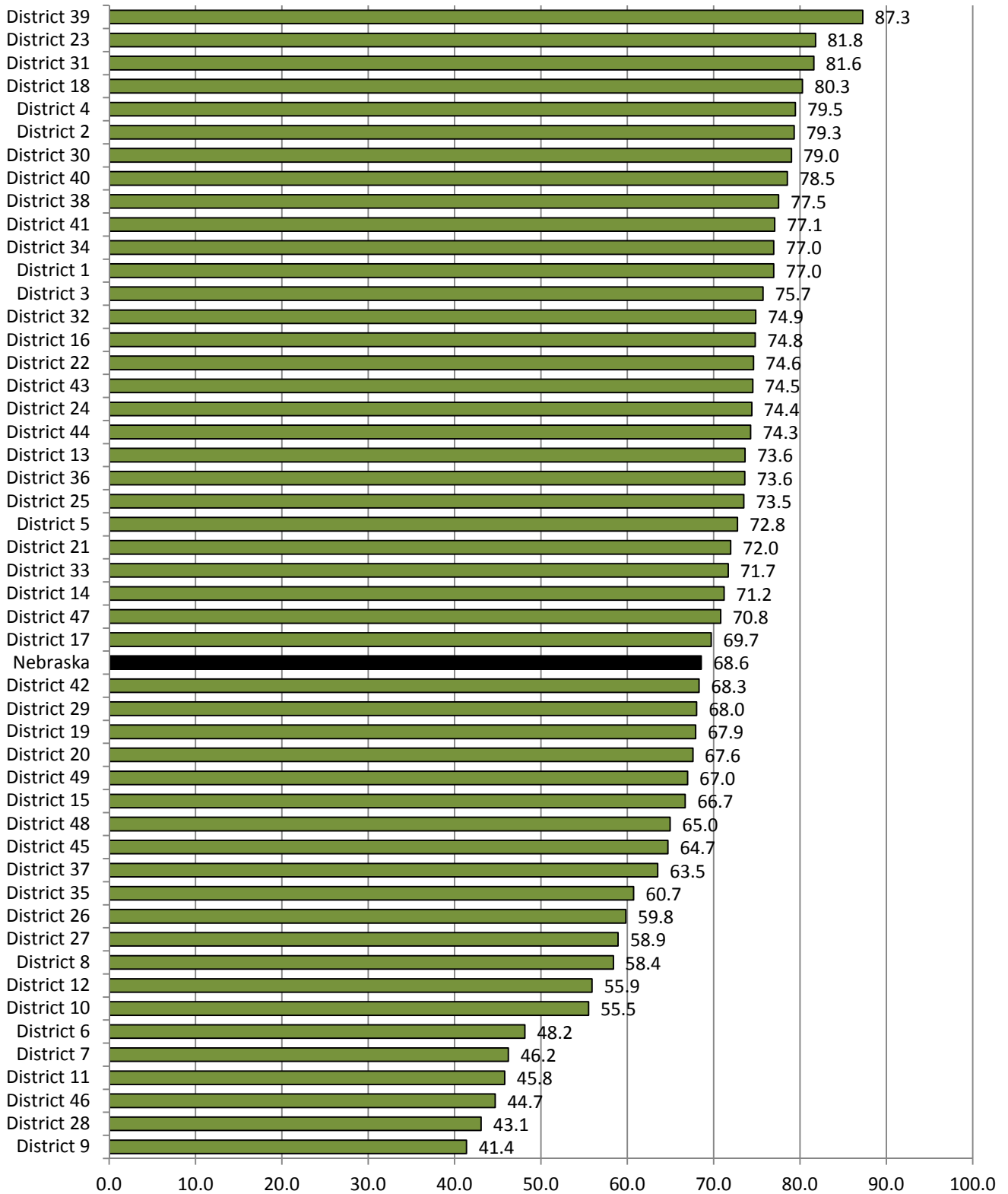
Figure 11. Unemployment Rate for the Population Aged 16 or Older for Nebraska State Legislative Districts: 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

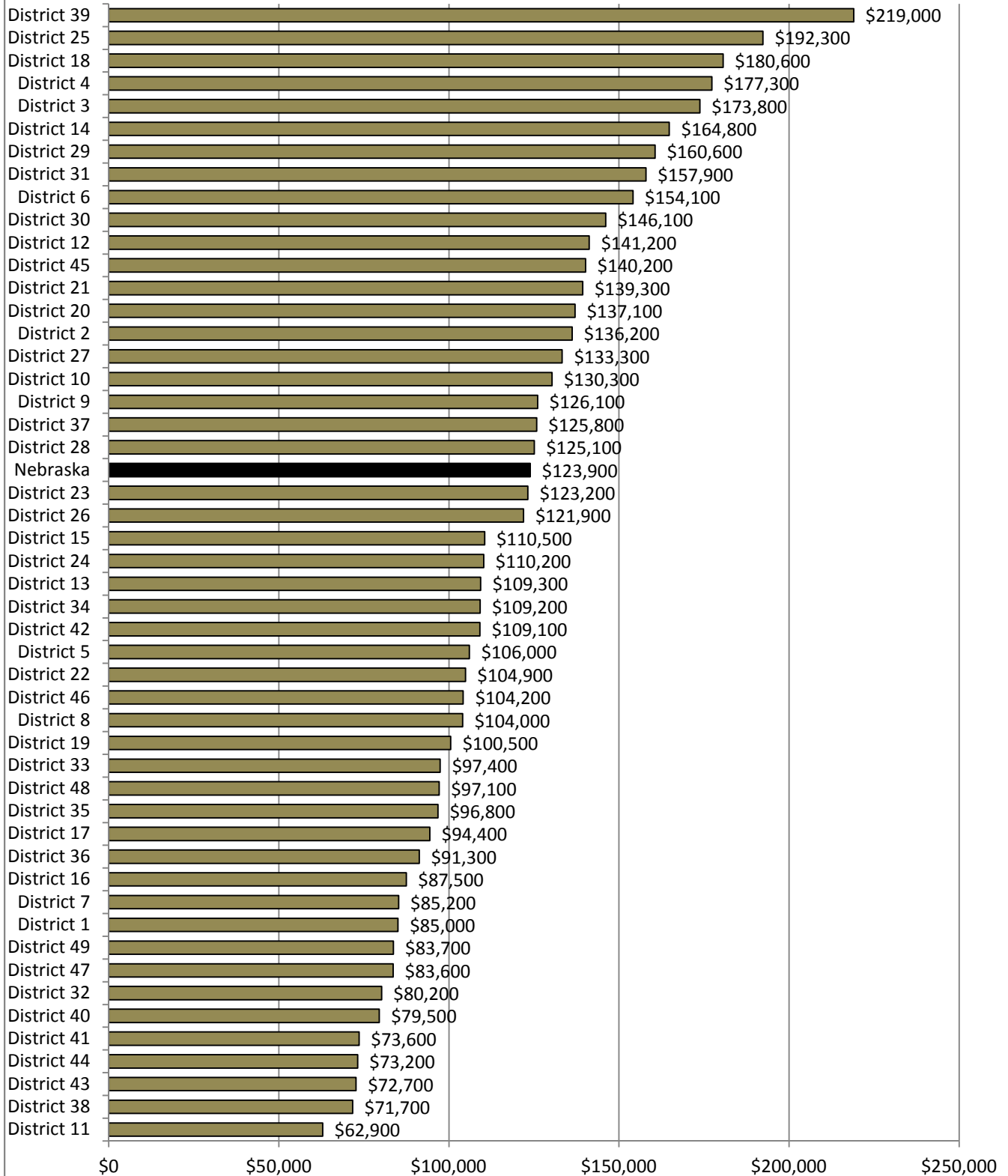
Figure 12. Owner Occupied Housing as a Percentage of Total Occupied Housing Units for Nebraska State Legislative Districts: 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

**Figure 13. Median Value of Owner Occupied Units for Nebraska
State Legislative Districts: 2006-2010**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

Table 1. Population by Age for Nebraska Legislative Districts: 2006-2010

	Total population	Under 5 years	Under 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	85 years and over	Under 5 years	Under 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	85 years and over
		(Persons)					(Percent of total population)				
Nebraska	1,799,125	129,410	453,331	1,105,008	240,786	37,154	7.2	25.2	61.4	13.4	2.1
District 1	33,786	1,847	7,399	19,926	6,461	1,157	5.5	21.9	59.0	19.1	3.4
District 2	34,701	2,232	8,845	20,639	5,217	816	6.4	25.5	59.5	15.0	2.4
District 3	52,591	5,394	16,350	33,546	2,695	240	10.3	31.1	63.8	5.1	0.5
District 4	34,093	1,774	8,475	20,698	4,920	931	5.2	24.9	60.7	14.4	2.7
District 5	36,127	3,515	10,700	21,119	4,308	558	9.7	29.6	58.5	11.9	1.5
District 6	34,648	2,354	6,867	22,580	5,201	1,027	6.8	19.8	65.2	15.0	3.0
District 7	35,050	3,465	9,951	22,520	2,579	390	9.9	28.4	64.3	7.4	1.1
District 8	35,544	2,597	9,043	23,885	2,616	423	7.3	25.4	67.2	7.4	1.2
District 9	34,004	2,302	6,736	24,292	2,976	373	6.8	19.8	71.4	8.8	1.1
District 10	36,468	2,954	8,177	23,853	4,438	642	8.1	22.4	65.4	12.2	1.8
District 11	30,552	2,554	9,877	17,686	2,989	313	8.4	32.3	57.9	9.8	1.0
District 12	34,216	2,629	7,607	23,153	3,456	360	7.7	22.2	67.7	10.1	1.1
District 13	35,949	2,699	10,188	21,054	4,707	824	7.5	28.3	58.6	13.1	2.3
District 14	42,260	3,200	12,052	27,002	3,206	327	7.6	28.5	63.9	7.6	0.8
District 15	36,621	2,422	8,726	21,254	6,641	1,119	6.6	23.8	58.0	18.1	3.1
District 16	31,768	2,163	8,667	17,562	5,539	900	6.8	27.3	55.3	17.4	2.8
District 17	36,247	2,709	9,623	21,874	4,750	589	7.5	26.5	60.3	13.1	1.6
District 18	53,623	4,463	14,932	34,594	4,097	374	8.3	27.8	64.5	7.6	0.7
District 19	34,720	2,606	8,787	20,916	5,017	873	7.5	25.3	60.2	14.4	2.5
District 20	34,701	2,224	7,273	21,449	5,979	994	6.4	21.0	61.8	17.2	2.9
District 21	42,565	3,899	12,256	26,947	3,362	322	9.2	28.8	63.3	7.9	0.8
District 22	34,886	2,490	9,173	20,489	5,224	729	7.1	26.3	58.7	15.0	2.1
District 23	38,279	3,051	10,515	22,129	5,635	900	8.0	27.5	57.8	14.7	2.4
District 24	34,458	2,065	8,093	20,586	5,779	884	6.0	23.5	59.7	16.8	2.6
District 25	46,937	2,881	10,820	28,936	7,181	1,002	6.1	23.1	61.6	15.3	2.1
District 26	34,808	2,050	7,026	23,026	4,756	639	5.9	20.2	66.2	13.7	1.8
District 27	40,951	2,978	8,736	28,914	3,301	386	7.3	21.3	70.6	8.1	0.9
District 28	33,017	2,683	7,534	21,959	3,524	708	8.1	22.8	66.5	10.7	2.1
District 29	36,095	2,389	8,871	22,918	4,306	717	6.6	24.6	63.5	11.9	2.0
District 30	39,188	2,631	9,827	23,284	6,077	1,042	6.7	25.1	59.4	15.5	2.7
District 31	35,725	2,239	9,704	22,741	3,280	242	6.3	27.2	63.7	9.2	0.7
District 32	33,021	1,970	7,667	18,812	6,542	1,252	6.0	23.2	57.0	19.8	3.8
District 33	35,659	2,450	8,642	21,419	5,598	978	6.9	24.2	60.1	15.7	2.7
District 34	33,853	2,121	8,313	19,970	5,570	661	6.3	24.6	59.0	16.5	2.0
District 35	38,829	3,525	11,160	22,881	4,788	804	9.1	28.7	58.9	12.3	2.1
District 36	36,744	2,821	10,530	21,284	4,930	726	7.7	28.7	57.9	13.4	2.0
District 37	38,057	2,751	8,492	24,818	4,747	976	7.2	22.3	65.2	12.5	2.6
District 38	32,933	1,796	7,553	18,319	7,061	1,311	5.5	22.9	55.6	21.4	4.0
District 39	62,079	5,589	20,285	37,092	4,702	636	9.0	32.7	59.7	7.6	1.0
District 40	31,874	1,948	8,007	17,424	6,443	1,096	6.1	25.1	54.7	20.2	3.4
District 41	33,250	1,957	7,902	18,343	7,005	1,127	5.9	23.8	55.2	21.1	3.4
District 42	36,167	2,448	9,024	21,629	5,514	889	6.8	25.0	59.8	15.2	2.5
District 43	31,392	1,792	7,287	17,294	6,811	1,200	5.7	23.2	55.1	21.7	3.8
District 44	33,075	1,894	7,554	18,792	6,729	1,082	5.7	22.8	56.8	20.3	3.3
District 45	35,641	2,415	9,107	22,293	4,241	407	6.8	25.6	62.5	11.9	1.1
District 46	34,431	2,244	5,999	26,013	2,419	528	6.5	17.4	75.6	7.0	1.5
District 47	32,459	1,955	7,362	18,655	6,442	942	6.0	22.7	57.5	19.8	2.9
District 48	33,267	2,402	8,341	19,325	5,601	801	7.2	25.1	58.1	16.8	2.4
District 49	31,816	1,873	7,276	19,114	5,426	937	5.9	22.9	60.1	17.1	2.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

Table 2. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin for Nebraska Legislative Districts: 2006-2010

	Total population	Not Hispanic/Latino							Hispanic/Latino	Minority
		White	Black Afr. Am.	Am. Ind., Esk., Aleut	Nat. Haw. Asian	Pac. Isl.	Other race	2 or more races		
Nebraska	1,799,125	1,494,958	76,860	12,736	29,401	1,041	1,561	30,597	151,971	304,167
District 1	33,786	31,851	399	168	29	0	8	490	841	1,935
District 2	34,701	32,666	63	48	116	0	3	525	1,280	2,035
District 3	52,591	46,385	1,595	154	715	47	34	1,270	2,391	6,206
District 4	34,093	31,218	665	57	931	46	28	285	863	2,875
District 5	36,127	21,351	2,103	113	238	0	0	341	11,981	14,776
District 6	34,648	28,768	1,616	50	1,640	11	106	975	1,482	5,880
District 7	35,050	15,289	1,599	327	197	12	63	539	17,024	19,761
District 8	35,544	23,166	7,022	299	749	118	53	1,864	2,273	12,378
District 9	34,004	23,030	3,021	260	1,287	14	222	601	5,569	10,974
District 10	36,468	27,567	5,287	140	467	144	0	1,132	1,731	8,901
District 11	30,552	5,904	20,099	286	248	0	0	1,577	2,438	24,648
District 12	34,216	28,001	1,065	59	1,148	26	0	516	3,401	6,215
District 13	35,949	21,362	10,174	95	372	0	0	2,058	1,888	14,587
District 14	42,260	36,846	866	8	1,029	0	162	1,027	2,322	5,414
District 15	36,621	32,585	181	108	188	0	9	364	3,186	4,036
District 16	31,768	26,035	96	3,750	163	9	2	455	1,258	5,733
District 17	36,247	26,403	536	586	755	0	14	239	7,714	9,844
District 18	53,623	46,458	2,390	38	1,799	0	82	1,058	1,798	7,165
District 19	34,720	29,184	370	252	189	36	13	450	4,226	5,536
District 20	34,701	29,899	1,065	19	669	12	88	741	2,208	4,802
District 21	42,565	36,825	994	229	1,346	0	0	679	2,492	5,740
District 22	34,886	30,423	0	40	122	0	0	488	3,813	4,463
District 23	38,279	33,117	226	66	73	0	0	356	4,441	5,162
District 24	34,458	32,795	253	71	136	24	20	276	883	1,663
District 25	46,937	43,460	522	128	1,100	0	115	550	1,062	3,477
District 26	34,808	30,968	622	127	730	0	12	923	1,426	3,840
District 27	40,951	32,032	2,715	225	1,786	192	13	809	3,179	8,919
District 28	33,017	26,926	1,290	269	828	28	21	753	2,902	6,091
District 29	36,095	32,538	701	207	915	0	0	575	1,159	3,557
District 30	39,188	37,419	198	59	223	7	35	517	730	1,769
District 31	35,725	32,551	458	51	846	9	0	635	1,175	3,174
District 32	33,021	29,271	171	297	97	0	5	294	2,886	3,750
District 33	35,659	32,071	177	116	496	4	0	366	2,429	3,588
District 34	33,853	31,085	224	70	261	0	1	202	2,010	2,768
District 35	38,829	26,965	803	157	327	0	70	227	10,280	11,864
District 36	36,744	27,306	642	86	150	0	37	268	8,255	9,438
District 37	38,057	34,268	301	31	520	0	14	486	2,437	3,789
District 38	32,933	31,383	109	163	55	26	0	203	994	1,550
District 39	62,079	57,380	289	30	1,472	15	41	1,021	1,831	4,699
District 40	31,874	30,276	89	687	56	0	9	206	551	1,598
District 41	33,250	32,422	55	23	25	0	0	180	545	828
District 42	36,167	32,826	274	47	193	4	1	371	2,451	3,341
District 43	31,392	30,182	16	352	67	24	0	345	406	1,210
District 44	33,075	31,349	56	113	52	1	0	278	1,226	1,726
District 45	35,641	27,291	2,929	110	983	180	170	1,084	2,894	8,350
District 46	34,431	25,603	2,151	354	2,887	0	56	651	2,729	8,828
District 47	32,459	29,611	10	157	324	34	21	300	2,002	2,848
District 48	33,267	24,977	154	445	199	15	20	463	6,994	8,290
District 49	31,816	27,670	219	1,209	203	3	13	584	1,915	4,146

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

Table 3. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin as a Percentage of Total Population for Nebraska Legislative Districts: 2006-2010

	Total population	Not Hispanic/Latino							Hispanic/Latino	Minority
		White	Black Afr. Am.	Am. Ind., Esk., Aleut	Asian	Nat. Haw. Pac. Isl.	Other race	2 or more races		
(Percent of total population)										
Nebraska	1,799,125	83.1	4.3	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.7	8.4	16.9
District 1	33,786	94.3	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.5	5.7
District 2	34,701	94.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.7	5.9
District 3	52,591	88.2	3.0	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	2.4	4.5	11.8
District 4	34,093	91.6	2.0	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.5	8.4
District 5	36,127	59.1	5.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	33.2	40.9
District 6	34,648	83.0	4.7	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.3	2.8	4.3	17.0
District 7	35,050	43.6	4.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.5	48.6	56.4
District 8	35,544	65.2	19.8	0.8	2.1	0.3	0.1	5.2	6.4	34.8
District 9	34,004	67.7	8.9	0.8	3.8	0.0	0.7	1.8	16.4	32.3
District 10	36,468	75.6	14.5	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	3.1	4.7	24.4
District 11	30,552	19.3	65.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.2	8.0	80.7
District 12	34,216	81.8	3.1	0.2	3.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	9.9	18.2
District 13	35,949	59.4	28.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	5.3	40.6
District 14	42,260	87.2	2.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.4	2.4	5.5	12.8
District 15	36,621	89.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.7	11.0
District 16	31,768	82.0	0.3	11.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.0	18.0
District 17	36,247	72.8	1.5	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	21.3	27.2
District 18	53,623	86.6	4.5	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.2	2.0	3.4	13.4
District 19	34,720	84.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.3	12.2	15.9
District 20	34,701	86.2	3.1	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.3	2.1	6.4	13.8
District 21	42,565	86.5	2.3	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.9	13.5
District 22	34,886	87.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	10.9	12.8
District 23	38,279	86.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	11.6	13.5
District 24	34,458	95.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.6	4.8
District 25	46,937	92.6	1.1	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.2	1.2	2.3	7.4
District 26	34,808	89.0	1.8	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	4.1	11.0
District 27	40,951	78.2	6.6	0.5	4.4	0.5	0.0	2.0	7.8	21.8
District 28	33,017	81.6	3.9	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.1	2.3	8.8	18.4
District 29	36,095	90.1	1.9	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.2	9.9
District 30	39,188	95.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.9	4.5
District 31	35,725	91.1	1.3	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.3	8.9
District 32	33,021	88.6	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	8.7	11.4
District 33	35,659	89.9	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.8	10.1
District 34	33,853	91.8	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.9	8.2
District 35	38,829	69.4	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.6	26.5	30.6
District 36	36,744	74.3	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	22.5	25.7
District 37	38,057	90.0	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.4	10.0
District 38	32,933	95.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	3.0	4.7
District 39	62,079	92.4	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.1	1.6	2.9	7.6
District 40	31,874	95.0	0.3	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	5.0
District 41	33,250	97.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	2.5
District 42	36,167	90.8	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.8	9.2
District 43	31,392	96.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.3	3.9
District 44	33,075	94.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.7	5.2
District 45	35,641	76.6	8.2	0.3	2.8	0.5	0.5	3.0	8.1	23.4
District 46	34,431	74.4	6.2	1.0	8.4	0.0	0.2	1.9	7.9	25.6
District 47	32,459	91.2	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	6.2	8.8
District 48	33,267	75.1	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	21.0	24.9
District 49	31,816	87.0	0.7	3.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.0	13.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

Table 4. Place of Birth and Citizenship Status for Nebraska Legislative Districts: 2006-2010

	Total population	Native Born	Foreign born	Naturalized U.S. citizen	Not a U.S. citizen	Native Born	Foreign born	Naturalized U.S. citizen	Not a U.S. citizen
		(Persons)				(Percent of total population)			
Nebraska	1,799,125	1,692,827	106,298	35,603	70,695	94.1	5.9	2.0	3.9
District 1	33,786	33,260	526	190	336	98.4	1.6	0.6	1.0
District 2	34,701	34,026	675	227	448	98.1	1.9	0.7	1.3
District 3	52,591	51,142	1,449	907	542	97.2	2.8	1.7	1.0
District 4	34,093	32,681	1,412	731	681	95.9	4.1	2.1	2.0
District 5	36,127	29,695	6,432	2,017	4,415	82.2	17.8	5.6	12.2
District 6	34,648	31,734	2,914	759	2,155	91.6	8.4	2.2	6.2
District 7	35,050	25,165	9,885	1,929	7,956	71.8	28.2	5.5	22.7
District 8	35,544	33,368	2,176	816	1,360	93.9	6.1	2.3	3.8
District 9	34,004	28,864	5,140	1,251	3,889	84.9	15.1	3.7	11.4
District 10	36,468	34,636	1,832	867	965	95.0	5.0	2.4	2.6
District 11	30,552	28,775	1,777	320	1,457	94.2	5.8	1.0	4.8
District 12	34,216	31,768	2,448	573	1,875	92.8	7.2	1.7	5.5
District 13	35,949	34,765	1,184	559	625	96.7	3.3	1.6	1.7
District 14	42,260	40,599	1,661	814	847	96.1	3.9	1.9	2.0
District 15	36,621	34,751	1,870	585	1,285	94.9	5.1	1.6	3.5
District 16	31,768	30,997	771	244	527	97.6	2.4	0.8	1.7
District 17	36,247	31,479	4,768	1,322	3,446	86.8	13.2	3.6	9.5
District 18	53,623	51,102	2,521	1,232	1,289	95.3	4.7	2.3	2.4
District 19	34,720	32,282	2,438	748	1,690	93.0	7.0	2.2	4.9
District 20	34,701	32,546	2,155	822	1,333	93.8	6.2	2.4	3.8
District 21	42,565	39,953	2,612	1,420	1,192	93.9	6.1	3.3	2.8
District 22	34,886	32,701	2,185	540	1,645	93.7	6.3	1.5	4.7
District 23	38,279	35,678	2,601	707	1,894	93.2	6.8	1.8	4.9
District 24	34,458	33,984	474	190	284	98.6	1.4	0.6	0.8
District 25	46,937	45,308	1,629	853	776	96.5	3.5	1.8	1.7
District 26	34,808	33,719	1,089	653	436	96.9	3.1	1.9	1.3
District 27	40,951	36,766	4,185	1,840	2,345	89.8	10.2	4.5	5.7
District 28	33,017	29,924	3,093	816	2,277	90.6	9.4	2.5	6.9
District 29	36,095	34,339	1,756	995	761	95.1	4.9	2.8	2.1
District 30	39,188	38,678	510	227	283	98.7	1.3	0.6	0.7
District 31	35,725	34,187	1,538	739	799	95.7	4.3	2.1	2.2
District 32	33,021	31,458	1,563	389	1,174	95.3	4.7	1.2	3.6
District 33	35,659	33,988	1,671	424	1,247	95.3	4.7	1.2	3.5
District 34	33,853	32,803	1,050	410	640	96.9	3.1	1.2	1.9
District 35	38,829	33,149	5,680	1,203	4,477	85.4	14.6	3.1	11.5
District 36	36,744	31,879	4,865	1,480	3,385	86.8	13.2	4.0	9.2
District 37	38,057	36,704	1,353	269	1,084	96.4	3.6	0.7	2.8
District 38	32,933	32,289	644	111	533	98.0	2.0	0.3	1.6
District 39	62,079	59,963	2,116	1,228	888	96.6	3.4	2.0	1.4
District 40	31,874	31,550	324	161	163	99.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
District 41	33,250	32,957	293	79	214	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.6
District 42	36,167	35,581	586	254	332	98.4	1.6	0.7	0.9
District 43	31,392	31,214	178	123	55	99.4	0.6	0.4	0.2
District 44	33,075	32,551	524	227	297	98.4	1.6	0.7	0.9
District 45	35,641	32,957	2,684	1,061	1,623	92.5	7.5	3.0	4.6
District 46	34,431	29,846	4,585	1,204	3,381	86.7	13.3	3.5	9.8
District 47	32,459	31,588	871	340	531	97.3	2.7	1.0	1.6
District 48	33,267	32,087	1,180	499	681	96.5	3.5	1.5	2.0
District 49	31,816	31,391	425	248	177	98.7	1.3	0.8	0.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

Table 5. Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over for Nebraska Legislative Districts: 2006-2010

	Total 25 years & over	High school graduate/GED	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree	Associate's degree only	High school graduate/GED	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree	Associate's degree only
	(Persons 25 years and over)					(Percent of population 25 years and over)			
Nebraska	1,160,884	1,044,835	321,224	101,878	104,201	90.0	27.7	8.8	9.0
District 1	23,918	21,099	4,493	1,341	1,932	88.2	18.8	5.6	8.1
District 2	23,500	21,483	5,380	1,548	2,120	91.4	22.9	6.6	9.0
District 3	31,833	31,080	13,997	4,761	3,066	97.6	44.0	15.0	9.6
District 4	22,870	22,068	11,633	4,206	1,419	96.5	50.9	18.4	6.2
District 5	21,778	16,314	2,569	520	1,158	74.9	11.8	2.4	5.3
District 6	23,266	22,251	11,492	4,361	1,395	95.6	49.4	18.7	6.0
District 7	20,561	13,343	3,145	952	818	64.9	15.3	4.6	4.0
District 8	22,272	20,000	6,351	2,160	1,379	89.8	28.5	9.7	6.2
District 9	20,365	17,262	7,288	2,621	957	84.8	35.8	12.9	4.7
District 10	23,648	22,060	6,956	2,174	2,048	93.3	29.4	9.2	8.7
District 11	17,486	14,007	1,784	505	1,022	80.1	10.2	2.9	5.8
District 12	22,500	21,178	7,200	2,146	1,916	94.1	32.0	9.5	8.5
District 13	23,028	20,152	5,089	1,582	1,419	87.5	22.1	6.9	6.2
District 14	26,203	24,861	9,597	3,234	2,516	94.9	36.6	12.3	9.6
District 15	24,686	20,925	4,266	1,307	1,887	84.8	17.3	5.3	7.6
District 16	20,829	18,448	3,299	844	2,662	88.6	15.8	4.1	12.8
District 17	21,806	17,548	3,320	1,033	1,947	80.5	15.2	4.7	8.9
District 18	34,600	33,453	16,883	5,713	2,870	96.7	48.8	16.5	8.3
District 19	22,175	19,085	4,444	1,225	2,830	86.1	20.0	5.5	12.8
District 20	23,863	22,542	9,118	3,550	1,597	94.5	38.2	14.9	6.7
District 21	25,784	23,830	7,396	1,861	3,249	92.4	28.7	7.2	12.6
District 22	22,774	20,430	4,264	1,240	2,550	89.7	18.7	5.4	11.2
District 23	24,954	21,874	5,756	1,668	2,329	87.7	23.1	6.7	9.3
District 24	22,575	20,804	5,347	1,679	2,637	92.2	23.7	7.4	11.7
District 25	31,464	30,711	15,037	5,422	2,994	97.6	47.8	17.2	9.5
District 26	21,473	20,137	5,585	1,427	2,350	93.8	26.0	6.6	10.9
District 27	26,218	23,454	8,423	3,077	2,481	89.5	32.1	11.7	9.5
District 28	20,890	19,036	6,553	2,279	2,026	91.1	31.4	10.9	9.7
District 29	23,719	22,934	11,089	3,159	2,580	96.7	46.8	13.3	10.9
District 30	26,641	24,694	6,799	2,182	2,829	92.7	25.5	8.2	10.6
District 31	23,463	22,657	10,241	3,212	2,055	96.6	43.6	13.7	8.8
District 32	22,285	19,403	3,504	1,129	2,466	87.1	15.7	5.1	11.1
District 33	23,083	20,578	4,947	1,775	2,550	89.1	21.4	7.7	11.0
District 34	23,436	21,238	4,423	1,306	2,362	90.6	18.9	5.6	10.1
District 35	23,864	18,822	3,192	1,039	1,790	78.9	13.4	4.4	7.5
District 36	23,603	19,099	4,259	1,131	1,625	80.9	18.0	4.8	6.9
District 37	22,258	20,595	7,508	2,287	1,601	92.5	33.7	10.3	7.2
District 38	23,373	21,142	4,011	1,070	2,412	90.5	17.2	4.6	10.3
District 39	38,376	37,303	19,596	5,962	3,138	97.2	51.1	15.5	8.2
District 40	21,972	19,513	3,436	998	2,291	88.8	15.6	4.5	10.4
District 41	23,344	21,118	3,608	1,034	2,106	90.5	15.5	4.4	9.0
District 42	24,391	22,445	4,626	1,395	2,714	92.0	19.0	5.7	11.1
District 43	22,327	20,213	4,157	916	2,262	90.5	18.6	4.1	10.1
District 44	23,074	20,846	4,380	1,136	2,626	90.3	19.0	4.9	11.4
District 45	22,809	21,026	6,375	2,062	1,951	92.2	27.9	9.0	8.6
District 46	15,523	13,304	3,854	1,534	1,539	85.7	24.8	9.9	9.9
District 47	23,075	20,703	5,104	1,401	1,964	89.7	22.1	6.1	8.5
District 48	22,021	18,926	4,306	1,191	2,058	85.9	19.6	5.4	9.3
District 49	20,928	18,841	5,144	1,523	1,708	90.0	24.6	7.3	8.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

Table 6. Ratio of Income to Poverty for the Population for Whom Poverty is Determined and Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months for Nebraska Legislative Districts: 2006-2010

	Total population	Ratio to Poverty						Median household income*
		Under .50	Under 1.00	Under 2.00	Under .50	Under 1.00	Under 2.00	
		(Persons)			(Percent of total population)			
Nebraska	1,744,704	86,167	206,227	529,188	4.9	11.8	30.3	\$49,342
District 1	32,043	1,578	3,953	10,199	4.9	12.3	31.8	\$43,724
District 2	34,036	907	2,193	7,554	2.7	6.4	22.2	\$56,586
District 3	51,950	646	1,603	6,641	1.2	3.1	12.8	\$79,475
District 4	32,776	429	1,414	4,196	1.3	4.3	12.8	\$78,670
District 5	35,555	2,554	5,602	15,521	7.2	15.8	43.7	\$42,543
District 6	34,298	1,653	4,085	9,188	4.8	11.9	26.8	\$48,547
District 7	33,092	3,288	7,823	19,406	9.9	23.6	58.6	\$34,392
District 8	35,460	3,304	6,807	14,091	9.3	19.2	39.7	\$40,543
District 9	30,870	3,929	7,201	14,598	12.7	23.3	47.3	\$34,756
District 10	36,317	2,351	4,849	10,942	6.5	13.4	30.1	\$47,765
District 11	30,167	5,310	11,990	20,306	17.6	39.7	67.3	\$24,282
District 12	34,088	1,085	2,512	7,493	3.2	7.4	22.0	\$51,486
District 13	34,180	2,059	5,179	12,619	6.0	15.2	36.9	\$44,462
District 14	42,112	1,187	2,428	7,156	2.8	5.8	17.0	\$70,062
District 15	35,647	1,943	4,667	12,294	5.5	13.1	34.5	\$42,849
District 16	31,314	1,744	4,514	11,258	5.6	14.4	36.0	\$46,085
District 17	34,341	1,763	5,029	12,648	5.1	14.6	36.8	\$43,638
District 18	52,821	627	1,876	6,413	1.2	3.6	12.1	\$78,627
District 19	33,086	1,308	3,925	11,205	4.0	11.9	33.9	\$44,089
District 20	34,259	1,493	3,631	8,287	4.4	10.6	24.2	\$51,169
District 21	42,298	2,174	5,455	12,902	5.1	12.9	30.5	\$55,277
District 22	34,531	1,195	2,676	9,298	3.5	7.7	26.9	\$49,571
District 23	37,581	966	3,324	9,417	2.6	8.8	25.1	\$55,173
District 24	32,441	946	2,307	7,821	2.9	7.1	24.1	\$51,737
District 25	46,526	1,570	2,768	6,936	3.4	5.9	14.9	\$68,564
District 26	33,608	1,621	4,044	10,464	4.8	12.0	31.1	\$43,115
District 27	37,599	2,689	5,847	11,477	7.2	15.6	30.5	\$51,466
District 28	32,615	3,111	7,317	13,643	9.5	22.4	41.8	\$33,978
District 29	34,984	1,105	2,671	6,203	3.2	7.6	17.7	\$61,766
District 30	38,594	1,508	3,603	9,211	3.9	9.3	23.9	\$54,062
District 31	35,538	504	1,389	5,121	1.4	3.9	14.4	\$77,259
District 32	31,292	1,041	3,777	10,896	3.3	12.1	34.8	\$43,458
District 33	34,245	1,360	4,218	11,533	4.0	12.3	33.7	\$46,314
District 34	33,574	1,215	2,963	9,480	3.6	8.8	28.2	\$50,621
District 35	37,953	2,185	5,041	16,457	5.8	13.3	43.4	\$41,032
District 36	36,016	1,812	4,503	13,459	5.0	12.5	37.4	\$45,837
District 37	35,238	2,257	5,372	12,288	6.4	15.2	34.9	\$46,576
District 38	31,809	1,338	3,879	10,714	4.2	12.2	33.7	\$40,881
District 39	61,919	711	1,745	5,528	1.1	2.8	8.9	\$90,388
District 40	30,982	995	3,271	10,971	3.2	10.6	35.4	\$40,825
District 41	32,634	1,364	3,703	11,608	4.2	11.3	35.6	\$41,135
District 42	35,375	1,603	3,583	10,727	4.5	10.1	30.3	\$45,181
District 43	30,623	1,091	3,065	10,805	3.6	10.0	35.3	\$41,121
District 44	32,372	1,297	3,643	11,055	4.0	11.3	34.1	\$40,771
District 45	34,903	1,418	3,335	8,814	4.1	9.6	25.3	\$56,974
District 46	26,805	4,064	7,951	14,611	15.2	29.7	54.5	\$31,209
District 47	31,976	1,206	3,560	10,579	3.8	11.1	33.1	\$43,319
District 48	32,053	2,168	4,664	12,615	6.8	14.6	39.4	\$38,950
District 49	30,208	2,495	5,272	12,540	8.3	17.5	41.5	\$39,466

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

*Income for the past 12 months (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars)

Table 7. Population Below Poverty as a Percentage of the Population for Whom Poverty is Determined (Poverty Rate) for Nebraska Legislative Districts: 2006-2010

	Total population	Under 5 years	Under 18 years	65 years and over	All families	Female householder, no husband, w/ children under 18
		(Percent of age group)			(Percent of family type)	
Nebraska	11.8	19.5	15.5	8.6	7.9	36.9
District 1	12.3	29.3	17.0	10.6	8.2	41.0
District 2	6.4	9.6	7.1	7.2	3.9	26.0
District 3	3.1	3.7	4.0	5.8	2.1	15.1
District 4	4.3	4.8	2.9	3.2	2.1	11.1
District 5	15.8	25.7	21.7	12.5	12.6	39.7
District 6	11.9	25.9	16.4	4.4	9.0	37.8
District 7	23.6	33.4	30.0	12.5	19.6	52.2
District 8	19.2	26.0	26.5	6.7	13.6	37.5
District 9	23.3	27.9	28.8	7.5	14.1	47.0
District 10	13.4	28.0	20.7	11.5	9.7	43.6
District 11	39.7	64.2	58.1	18.6	35.9	59.1
District 12	7.4	17.8	9.5	5.3	5.2	15.8
District 13	15.2	23.8	20.0	6.1	12.6	35.7
District 14	5.8	10.8	8.7	2.7	4.5	27.0
District 15	13.1	28.4	19.7	7.8	9.9	43.3
District 16	14.4	24.2	21.5	10.2	9.4	48.3
District 17	14.6	35.9	22.0	10.0	11.5	50.0
District 18	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.1	2.0	12.6
District 19	11.9	22.7	15.0	9.9	7.0	46.3
District 20	10.6	14.6	14.1	12.5	6.0	32.3
District 21	12.9	19.8	17.8	4.3	8.8	35.7
District 22	7.7	9.8	9.8	10.5	5.7	36.5
District 23	8.8	15.6	10.4	9.2	6.2	26.7
District 24	7.1	6.4	4.2	6.9	3.6	24.6
District 25	5.9	7.2	4.1	4.4	3.2	21.9
District 26	12.0	15.5	12.4	5.4	4.8	20.8
District 27	15.6	16.0	16.8	4.8	7.8	27.8
District 28	22.4	42.5	32.5	10.4	14.9	49.7
District 29	7.6	8.0	8.5	7.8	4.9	25.6
District 30	9.3	12.6	11.7	8.4	6.1	50.4
District 31	3.9	4.6	4.9	1.4	2.6	14.9
District 32	12.1	15.0	18.4	11.1	6.7	35.9
District 33	12.3	17.9	15.2	9.7	8.6	33.8
District 34	8.8	21.9	12.7	8.4	7.2	32.0
District 35	13.3	29.9	17.2	9.0	9.7	31.8
District 36	12.5	19.8	19.8	9.0	9.7	55.3
District 37	15.2	22.6	16.5	7.5	9.9	43.4
District 38	12.2	23.0	16.4	9.3	7.8	33.5
District 39	2.8	2.0	2.4	4.5	1.9	16.9
District 40	10.6	10.8	12.6	12.1	6.6	41.9
District 41	11.3	15.1	14.9	11.5	8.4	45.4
District 42	10.1	18.1	12.5	8.0	7.0	31.3
District 43	10.0	9.2	10.4	14.0	6.7	35.8
District 44	11.3	25.1	16.8	7.3	7.5	34.7
District 45	9.6	15.3	14.2	6.9	7.1	28.6
District 46	29.7	42.1	39.7	15.7	18.7	60.2
District 47	11.1	20.2	14.2	8.3	7.6	33.1
District 48	14.6	29.0	22.5	7.6	11.5	46.5
District 49	17.5	34.8	24.7	12.3	11.6	44.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

Table 8. Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Over for Nebraska Legislative Districts: 2006-2010

	Total 16 years & over	In labor force (LF)	In Armed Forces	Civilian labor force (CLF)			Not in labor force	Labor force participation rate	Unemployment rate
				Employed	Unemployed				
		(Persons)		(Persons)			(Persons)	(Pct of 16+)	(Pct of CLF)
Nebraska	1,397,699	993,941	5,882	988,059	937,574	50,485	403,758	71.1	5.1
District 1	27,303	17,213	37	17,176	16,290	886	10,090	63.0	5.2
District 2	26,947	18,673	130	18,543	17,638	905	8,274	69.3	4.9
District 3	37,865	30,473	2,061	28,412	27,297	1,115	7,392	80.5	3.9
District 4	27,126	19,440	51	19,389	18,786	603	7,686	71.7	3.1
District 5	26,429	18,371	87	18,284	16,932	1,352	8,058	69.5	7.4
District 6	28,389	19,977	154	19,823	18,854	969	8,412	70.4	4.9
District 7	26,000	17,357	61	17,296	15,490	1,806	8,643	66.8	10.4
District 8	27,321	20,525	14	20,511	19,018	1,493	6,796	75.1	7.3
District 9	28,066	19,959	31	19,928	18,225	1,703	8,107	71.1	8.5
District 10	28,992	21,669	11	21,658	20,408	1,250	7,323	74.7	5.8
District 11	21,834	13,804	40	13,764	11,215	2,549	8,030	63.2	18.5
District 12	27,562	21,322	67	21,255	20,252	1,003	6,240	77.4	4.7
District 13	27,238	18,024	8	18,016	16,298	1,718	9,214	66.2	9.5
District 14	31,560	25,007	765	24,242	23,006	1,236	6,553	79.2	5.1
District 15	28,887	19,591	24	19,567	18,089	1,478	9,296	67.8	7.6
District 16	24,247	16,376	4	16,372	15,336	1,036	7,871	67.5	6.3
District 17	27,924	19,840	7	19,833	18,806	1,027	8,084	71.0	5.2
District 18	40,068	31,047	41	31,006	30,119	887	9,021	77.5	2.9
District 19	26,882	18,908	31	18,877	18,138	739	7,974	70.3	3.9
District 20	28,092	19,623	61	19,562	18,766	796	8,469	69.9	4.1
District 21	31,658	25,040	189	24,851	23,402	1,449	6,618	79.1	5.8
District 22	26,780	19,426	24	19,402	18,535	867	7,354	72.5	4.5
District 23	28,872	20,422	22	20,400	19,631	769	8,450	70.7	3.8
District 24	27,461	18,613	24	18,589	18,034	555	8,848	67.8	3.0
District 25	37,336	26,930	45	26,885	25,924	961	10,406	72.1	3.6
District 26	28,484	21,370	31	21,339	20,513	826	7,114	75.0	3.9
District 27	33,032	22,986	44	22,942	21,653	1,289	10,046	69.6	5.6
District 28	26,443	19,637	0	19,637	18,308	1,329	6,806	74.3	6.8
District 29	28,198	21,702	42	21,660	20,940	720	6,496	77.0	3.3
District 30	30,390	21,137	32	21,105	20,088	1,017	9,253	69.6	4.8
District 31	27,294	21,108	45	21,063	20,245	818	6,186	77.3	3.9
District 32	26,518	17,211	12	17,199	16,476	723	9,307	64.9	4.2
District 33	28,048	19,412	4	19,408	18,359	1,049	8,636	69.2	5.4
District 34	26,525	18,774	26	18,748	17,924	824	7,751	70.8	4.4
District 35	28,681	21,193	0	21,193	20,073	1,120	7,488	73.9	5.3
District 36	27,609	19,611	3	19,608	18,838	770	7,998	71.0	3.9
District 37	30,518	21,898	27	21,871	20,867	1,004	8,620	71.8	4.6
District 38	26,391	16,401	8	16,393	15,871	522	9,990	62.1	3.2
District 39	43,687	33,893	111	33,782	32,761	1,021	9,794	77.6	3.0
District 40	24,933	16,788	7	16,781	16,308	473	8,145	67.3	2.8
District 41	26,456	17,599	0	17,599	17,128	471	8,857	66.5	2.7
District 42	28,077	19,107	24	19,083	18,048	1,035	8,970	68.1	5.4
District 43	25,059	16,671	6	16,665	16,307	358	8,388	66.5	2.1
District 44	26,592	17,722	22	17,700	16,982	718	8,870	66.6	4.1
District 45	27,497	20,277	1,343	18,934	17,787	1,147	7,220	73.7	6.1
District 46	28,876	19,817	53	19,764	17,815	1,949	9,059	68.6	9.9
District 47	25,994	17,782	20	17,762	17,124	638	8,212	68.4	3.6
District 48	25,904	16,949	30	16,919	16,195	724	8,955	65.4	4.3
District 49	25,654	17,266	3	17,263	16,475	788	8,388	67.3	4.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

Table 9. Occupancy Status, Housing Tenure, and Median Value for Owner Occupied Housing Units for Nebraska Legislative Districts:
2006-2010

	Total housing units	Occupancy Status		Vacant (Pct of total)	Total occupied housing units (OHU)	Housing Tenure		Percent owner (Pct of OHU)	Median value*
		Occupied (Housing units)	Vacant			Owner occupied (Housing units)	Renter occupied		
Nebraska	788,218	711,771	76,447	9.7	711,771	488,034	223,737	68.6	\$123,900
District 1	16,016	14,162	1,854	11.6	14,162	10,901	3,261	77.0	\$85,000
District 2	15,268	13,398	1,870	12.2	13,398	10,629	2,769	79.3	\$136,200
District 3	20,065	18,864	1,201	6.0	18,864	14,285	4,579	75.7	\$173,800
District 4	13,260	12,983	277	2.1	12,983	10,320	2,663	79.5	\$177,300
District 5	14,362	13,340	1,022	7.1	13,340	9,707	3,633	72.8	\$106,000
District 6	17,857	16,313	1,544	8.6	16,313	7,856	8,457	48.2	\$154,100
District 7	14,547	12,012	2,535	17.4	12,012	5,553	6,459	46.2	\$85,200
District 8	15,918	14,755	1,163	7.3	14,755	8,616	6,139	58.4	\$104,000
District 9	15,929	14,208	1,721	10.8	14,208	5,881	8,327	41.4	\$126,100
District 10	17,112	15,759	1,353	7.9	15,759	8,749	7,010	55.5	\$130,300
District 11	14,064	11,582	2,482	17.6	11,582	5,305	6,277	45.8	\$62,900
District 12	15,839	14,975	864	5.5	14,975	8,375	6,600	55.9	\$141,200
District 13	14,304	13,129	1,175	8.2	13,129	9,669	3,460	73.6	\$109,300
District 14	16,500	15,831	669	4.1	15,831	11,276	4,555	71.2	\$164,800
District 15	16,479	14,994	1,485	9.0	14,994	10,005	4,989	66.7	\$110,500
District 16	13,839	12,163	1,676	12.1	12,163	9,101	3,062	74.8	\$87,500
District 17	14,106	12,986	1,120	7.9	12,986	9,055	3,931	69.7	\$94,400
District 18	20,876	19,845	1,031	4.9	19,845	15,935	3,910	80.3	\$180,600
District 19	14,987	13,663	1,324	8.8	13,663	9,282	4,381	67.9	\$100,500
District 20	15,876	15,094	782	4.9	15,094	10,204	4,890	67.6	\$137,100
District 21	17,253	16,158	1,095	6.3	16,158	11,631	4,527	72.0	\$139,300
District 22	14,776	13,727	1,049	7.1	13,727	10,246	3,481	74.6	\$104,900
District 23	16,713	14,343	2,370	14.2	14,343	11,733	2,610	81.8	\$123,200
District 24	14,869	13,772	1,097	7.4	13,772	10,249	3,523	74.4	\$110,200
District 25	20,166	19,372	794	3.9	19,372	14,240	5,132	73.5	\$192,300
District 26	16,151	15,399	752	4.7	15,399	9,216	6,183	59.8	\$121,900
District 27	16,624	15,586	1,038	6.2	15,586	9,186	6,400	58.9	\$133,300
District 28	17,698	15,876	1,822	10.3	15,876	6,841	9,035	43.1	\$125,100
District 29	15,436	14,681	755	4.9	14,681	9,990	4,691	68.0	\$160,600
District 30	16,590	15,116	1,474	8.9	15,116	11,944	3,172	79.0	\$146,100
District 31	13,716	13,225	491	3.6	13,225	10,795	2,430	81.6	\$157,900
District 32	15,368	13,118	2,250	14.6	13,118	9,824	3,294	74.9	\$80,200
District 33	15,161	14,044	1,117	7.4	14,044	10,068	3,976	71.7	\$97,400
District 34	15,376	13,473	1,903	12.4	13,473	10,371	3,102	77.0	\$109,200
District 35	15,640	14,814	826	5.3	14,814	8,997	5,817	60.7	\$96,800
District 36	14,937	13,554	1,383	9.3	13,554	9,979	3,575	73.6	\$91,300
District 37	15,823	14,596	1,227	7.8	14,596	9,274	5,322	63.5	\$125,800
District 38	16,871	13,724	3,147	18.7	13,724	10,642	3,082	77.5	\$71,700
District 39	22,173	21,080	1,093	4.9	21,080	18,401	2,679	87.3	\$219,000
District 40	15,667	12,966	2,701	17.2	12,966	10,184	2,782	78.5	\$79,500
District 41	16,978	14,016	2,962	17.4	14,016	10,804	3,212	77.1	\$73,600
District 42	16,510	15,038	1,472	8.9	15,038	10,273	4,765	68.3	\$109,100
District 43	17,187	13,337	3,850	22.4	13,337	9,941	3,396	74.5	\$72,700
District 44	17,462	14,168	3,294	18.9	14,168	10,525	3,643	74.3	\$73,200
District 45	14,870	14,010	860	5.8	14,010	9,065	4,945	64.7	\$140,200
District 46	12,555	11,424	1,131	9.0	11,424	5,109	6,315	44.7	\$104,200
District 47	17,764	14,279	3,485	19.6	14,279	10,112	4,167	70.8	\$83,600
District 48	14,805	13,583	1,222	8.3	13,583	8,824	4,759	65.0	\$97,100
District 49	15,875	13,236	2,639	16.6	13,236	8,866	4,370	67.0	\$83,700

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2011

*In 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars

Definitions

Table 1. Population by Age

Age – The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years at the time of interview. Both age and date of birth are used in combination to calculate the most accurate age at the time of the interview. Respondents are asked to give an age in whole, completed years as of interview date as well as the month, day and year of birth. People are not to round an age up if the person is close to having a birthday and to estimate an age if the exact age is not known. An additional instruction on babies also asks respondents to print “0” for babies less than one year old.

Table 2. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin

Race – There are several concepts used to display and tabulate race information for the six major race categories (White; Black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and Some Other Race).

Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. People may choose to report more than one race to indicate their racial mixture, such as “American Indian” and “White.”

The concept “race alone” includes people who reported a single entry (i.e., Korean) and no other race, as well as people who reported two or more entries within the same major race group (i.e., Asian). The race alone categories includes the minimum 5 race categories required by OMB, plus the 'some other race alone' included by the Census Bureau with the approval of OMB. The race alone categories in tables 2 and 3 are:

- White alone
- Black or African-American alone
- American Indian or Alaska Native alone
- Asian alone
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone
- Some other race alone

Hispanic Origin – Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Table 3. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin as a Percentage of Total Population

See Table 2.

Table 4. Place of Birth and Citizenship Status

U.S. Citizen – Persons who indicated that they were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (such as Guam), or abroad of American (U.S. citizen) parent or parents are considered U.S. citizens at birth. Foreign-born people who indicated that they were U.S. citizens through naturalization also are considered U.S. citizens.

Not a U.S. Citizen – Persons who indicated that they were not U.S. citizens at the time of the survey.

Native – The native population includes anyone who was a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national at birth. This includes respondents who indicated they were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (such as Guam), or abroad of American (U.S. citizen) parent or parents.

Foreign Born – The foreign-born population includes anyone who was not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national at birth. This includes respondents who indicated they were a U.S. citizen by naturalization or not a U.S. citizen.

Naturalized Citizens – Foreign-born people who identify themselves as naturalized. Naturalization is the conferring, by any means, of citizenship upon a person after birth.

Immigration Status – The American Community Survey questionnaires do not ask about immigration status. The population surveyed includes all people who indicated that the United States was their usual place of residence on the survey date. The foreign-born population includes naturalized U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents (i.e. immigrants), temporary migrants (e.g., foreign students), humanitarian migrants (e.g., refugees), and unauthorized migrants (i.e. people illegally present in the United States).

Table 5. Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over

Educational Attainment – Educational attainment data are tabulated for people 25 years old and over. Respondents are classified according to the highest degree or the highest level of school completed. The question included instructions for persons currently enrolled in school to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received.

The educational attainment question included a response category that allowed people to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma. Respondents who received a regular high school diploma and did not attend college were instructed to report “Regular high school diploma.” Respondents who received the equivalent of a high school diploma (for example, passed the test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.)), and did not attend college, were instructed to report “GED or alternative credential.” “Some college” is in two categories: “Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit” and “1 or more years of college credit, no degree.” The category “Associate’s degree” included people whose

highest degree is an associate's degree, which generally requires 2 years of college level work and is either in an occupational program that prepares them for a specific occupation, or an academic program primarily in the arts and sciences. The course work may or may not be transferable to a bachelor's degree.

High School Graduate or Higher – This category includes people whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, people who attended college but did not receive a degree, and people who received an associate's, bachelor's, master's, or professional or doctorate degree. People who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Bachelor's Degree or Higher – This category includes people whose highest degree was a bachelor's, master's, or professional or doctorate degree.

Advanced Degree – This category includes people whose highest degree was a master's or professional or doctorate degree.

Associate's Degree Only -- This category includes people whose highest degree was an associate's degree. People who reported also receiving a bachelor's, master's, or professional or doctorate degree are not included.

Table 6. Ratio of Income to Poverty for the Population for Whom Poverty is Determined and Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months

Individuals for Whom Poverty Status is Determined – Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups were excluded from the numerator and denominator when calculating poverty rates. Thus, the total population in poverty tables--the poverty universe--is slightly smaller than the overall population.

Specified Poverty Levels – To determine a person's poverty status, one compares the person's total family income in the last 12 months with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition (see example below). If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person is considered "below the poverty level," together with every member of his or her family. If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared with his or her poverty threshold. The total number of people below the poverty level is the sum of people in families and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes in the last 12 months below the poverty threshold.

Ratio of Income to Poverty – People and families are classified as being in poverty if their income is less than their poverty threshold. If their income is less than half their poverty threshold, they are below 50% of poverty; less than the threshold

itself, they are in poverty (below 100% of poverty); less than 1.25 times the threshold, below 125% of poverty, and so on. The greater the ratio of income to

Household – A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. Income

Total Income – Total income is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips; self-employment income from own nonfarm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony.

Table 7. Population Below Poverty as a Percentage of the Population for Whom Poverty is Determined (Poverty Rate)

See table 6.

Family Households – A family consists of a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in tabulations.

Family households and married-couple families do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption.

Female Householder, No Husband Present – A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Table 8. Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Over

Labor Force – The labor force includes all people classified in the civilian labor force, plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The Civilian Labor Force consists of people classified as employed or unemployed.

Labor Force Participation Rate – The labor force participation rate is the percent of the population aged 16 years and over that is in the labor force.

Employed – This measure includes all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work" -- those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work" -- those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces. The reference week is the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed. This week may not be the same for all respondents.

Unemployed – All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness.

Unemployment Rate – The unemployment rate is the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed.

Table 9. Occupancy Status, Housing Tenure, and Median Value for Owner Occupied Housing Units

Housing Unit – A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms or a single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory. Boats, recreational vehicles (RVs), vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's current place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Also excluded from the housing inventory are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Occupied Housing Unit – A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the current place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of interview, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent from the residence for two months or less, that is, away on vacation or a business trip. If all the people staying in the unit at the time of the interview are staying there for two months or less, the unit is considered to be temporarily occupied and classified as “vacant.” The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters. The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents, that is, people who consider the hotel as their current place of residence or have no current place of residence elsewhere. If any of the occupants in rooming or boarding houses, congregate housing, or continuing care facilities live separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Vacant Housing Unit – A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of interview. Units occupied at the time of interview entirely by persons who are staying two months or less and who have a more permanent residence elsewhere are considered to be temporarily occupied, and are classified as “vacant.”

Value – Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale.

Owner Occupied – A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is Person 1 on the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit also is considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit. Mobile homes occupied by owners with installment loan balances also are included in this category.

Renter Occupied – All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented or occupied without payment of rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No rent paid” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No rent paid” category. “Rented” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house.