



PLACE matters

5.0

2 0 2 3

Community Health Endowment of Lincoln

in partnership with the
Lincoln-Lancaster County
Health Department



Table of Contents

- Social Vulnerability Index 2020 3
- Poverty 1980 4
- Poverty 2021 5
- Prenatal Care 2019-2021 6
- Primary Medical Care 2023 7
- Poverty 2021 8
- Minority Population 2021 9
- Poverty and Minority Population 2021 10
- Rental Housing Burden 2021 11
- Healthy Food Access 2023 12
- Youth Fitness 2018-19 13
- Youth Fitness 2022-23 14
- Older Adults (75+ years) 1980 and 2021 15
- Life Expectancy 2017-2021 16

Since Place Matters 4.0 was released, the U.S. Census has divided and reshaped some Lincoln census tracts. As a result, not all maps in Place Matters 4.0 and 5.0 are comparable.

Place Matters 5.0 | 2023

Welcome to the fifth edition of Place Matters. Every two years, CHE, in partnership with the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department and other community partners, embarks on a data journey to create place-based maps. We meet, plan, discuss, research, and create. Why do we do it? It's simple: **DATA=UNDERSTANDING**. With new understanding, our community can dive deeper, spend wisely, develop better projects, and create stronger policy. Time and time again, these maps lead to "aha!" moments of discovery about how to make Lincoln even better.

New to Place Matters 5.0:

- On the heels of the COVID pandemic, the Social Vulnerability Index map (page 3) identifies the neighborhoods that would benefit the most from early intervention in the case of a hazardous event like a tornado or disease outbreak.
- We have deepened our understanding of maternal health by expanding the definition to include **early and adequate prenatal care** (page 6). This map highlights where timely and

intensive community investments can be made to ensure healthier moms and babies.

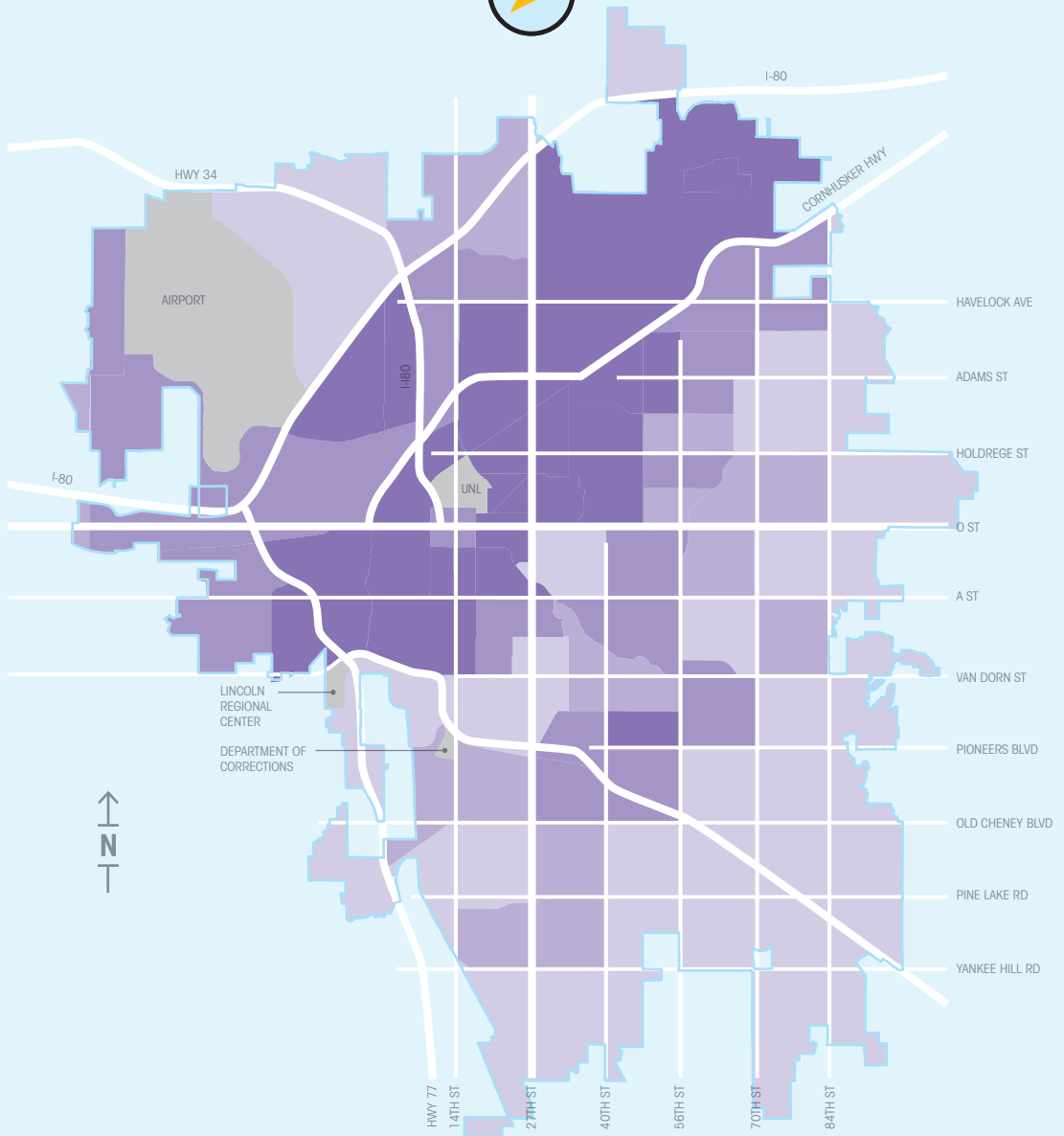
- A map on Rental Housing Burden (page 10) makes clear that rental costs disproportionately impact low-income individuals and families.
- Take time to review the dramatic decline (pre- vs. post-COVID) in youth fitness rates (pages 12 and 13). This is a troubling trend that, without intentional community intervention and investment, will have implications on the social, emotional, educational, and health status of our youngest residents for years to come.

So why a 5.0 edition?

Not only does **DATA=UNDERSTANDING**, but **UNDERSTANDING=OPPORTUNITY**. CHE's calling is to make the most of what we learn with each new set of maps, and we encourage the community join us in this work.

For more information about Place Matters, please visit www.chelincoln.org or watch the video linked to the QR code.



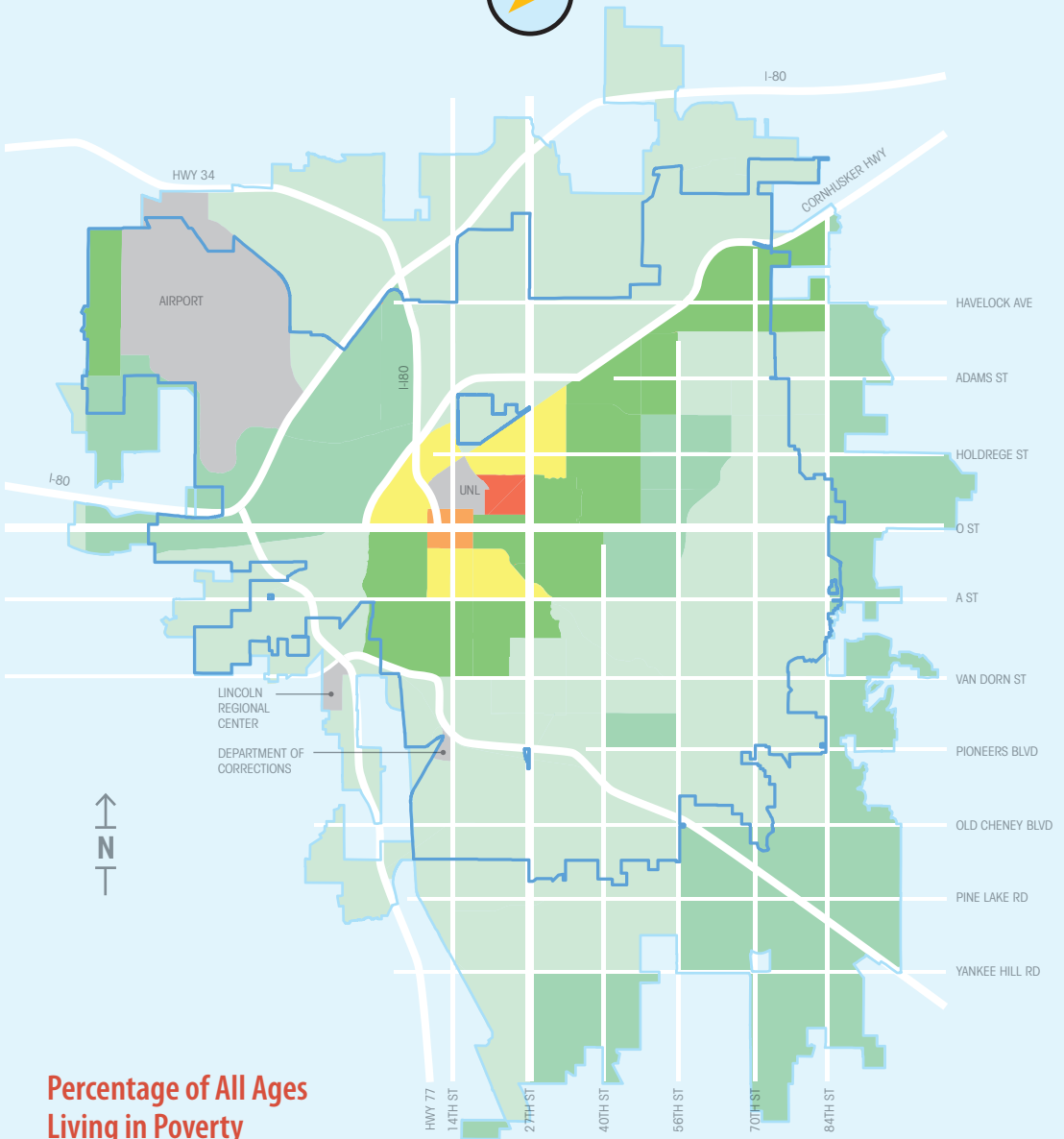


- Less vulnerable
- Moderate vulnerability
- More vulnerable
- Excluded
- 2023 City Limits

Social Vulnerability Index 2020

The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) uses U.S. census data to rank census tracts on 14 social factors and group them into four related themes (socioeconomic status, household composition and disability, minority status and language, and housing and transportation).^{*} SVI assists public health and other local officials in identifying neighborhoods that could benefit the most from health promotion initiatives or may need support before, during, and after a hazardous event (e.g. tornado, disease outbreak).

^{*} This index shows how Lincoln's census tracts rank compared to Nebraska census tracts.
<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/index.html>



Percentage of All Ages Living in Poverty

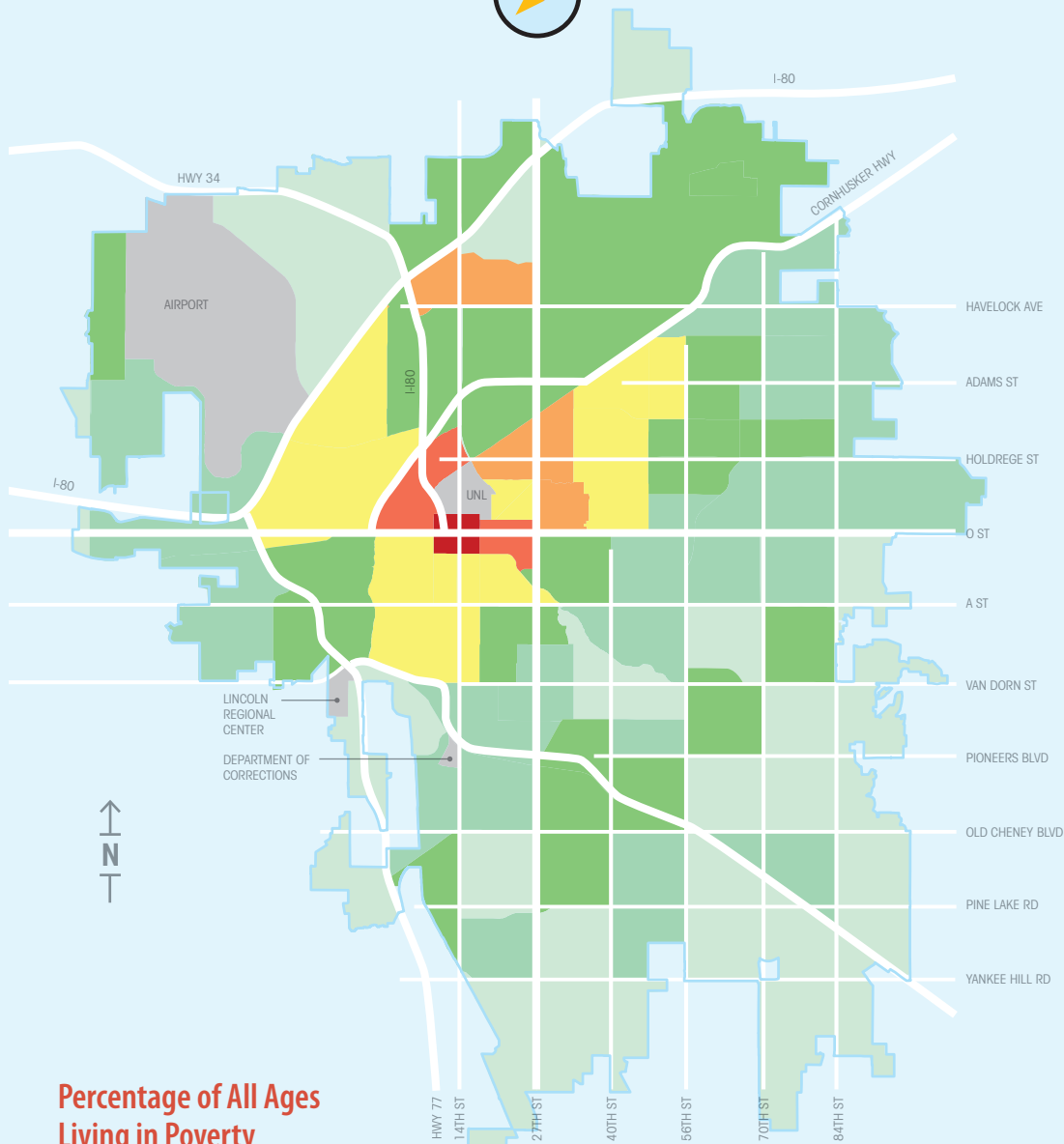
- 0-5%
- 5.1-10%
- 10.1-20%
- 20.1-30%
- 30.1-40%
- 40.1-50%
- Excluded
- 2023 City Limits
- 1980 City Limits

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Map: LLCHD

Poverty 1980

In 1980, 8.6% of Lancaster County residents were considered to be living in poverty. Across the city, 18 census tracts had at least 8.6% of residents living in poverty.* Over the past four decades, poverty has expanded in every direction from Lincoln's core. Poverty should be viewed as the 'cause of causes' and the most powerful predictor of disease and mortality.

* Poverty is defined as 100% of the federal poverty threshold as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.



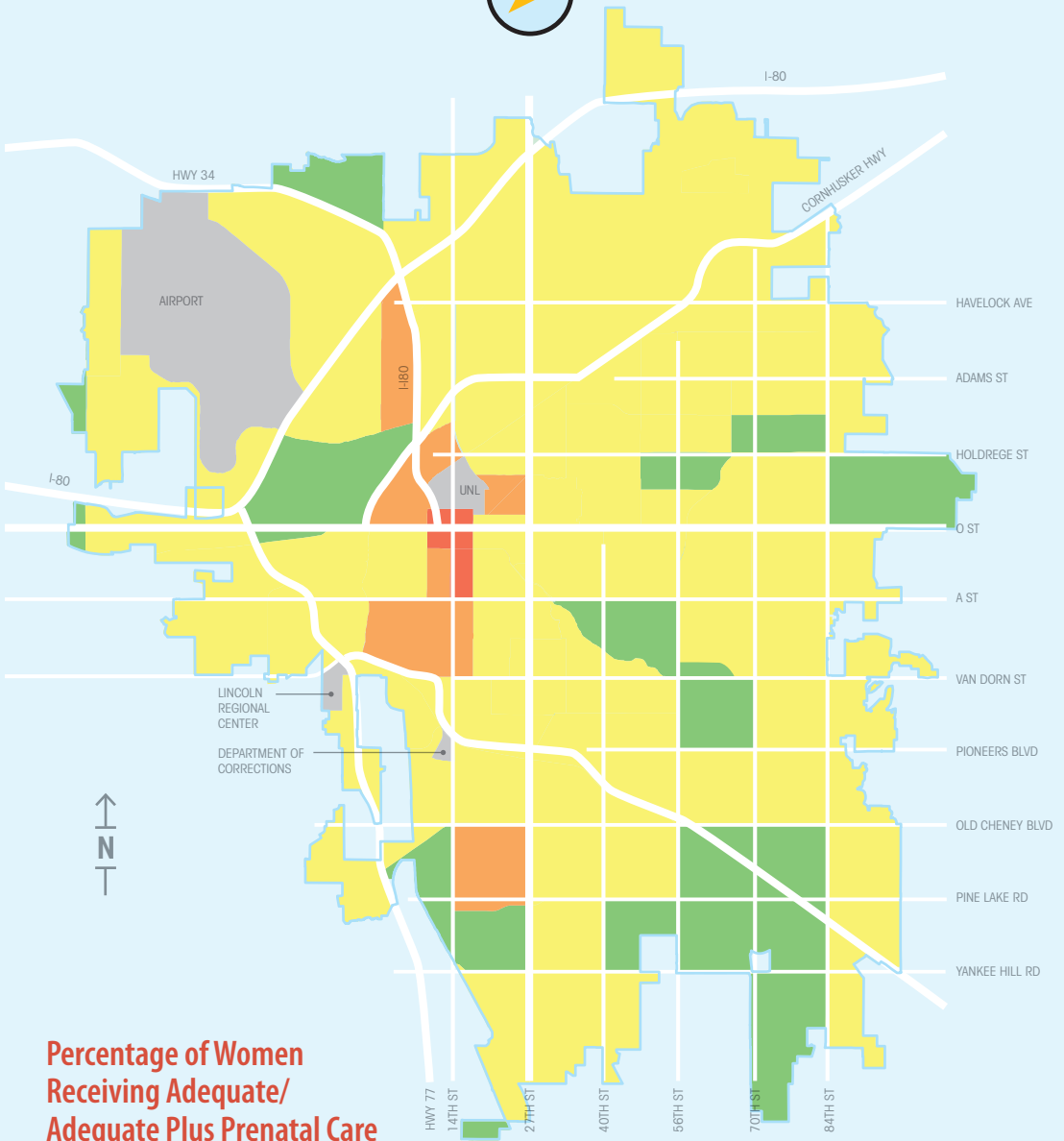
Percentage of All Ages Living in Poverty

- 0-5%
- 5.1-10%
- 10.1-20%
- 20.1-30%
- 30.1-40%
- 40.1-50%
- 50.1-60%
- Excluded
- 2023 City Limits

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
5-year estimate
Map: LLCHD

Poverty 2021

The most current data shows that 12% of Lancaster County residents live in poverty. Of the 77 census tracts mapped, 27 (35.1%) exceed a 12% poverty rate. Among the seven census tracts with the highest poverty levels ($\geq 30\%$), the average life expectancy is 70.7 years. Among the 20 census tracts with the lowest poverty ($< 5\%$), the average life expectancy is 81.3 years.



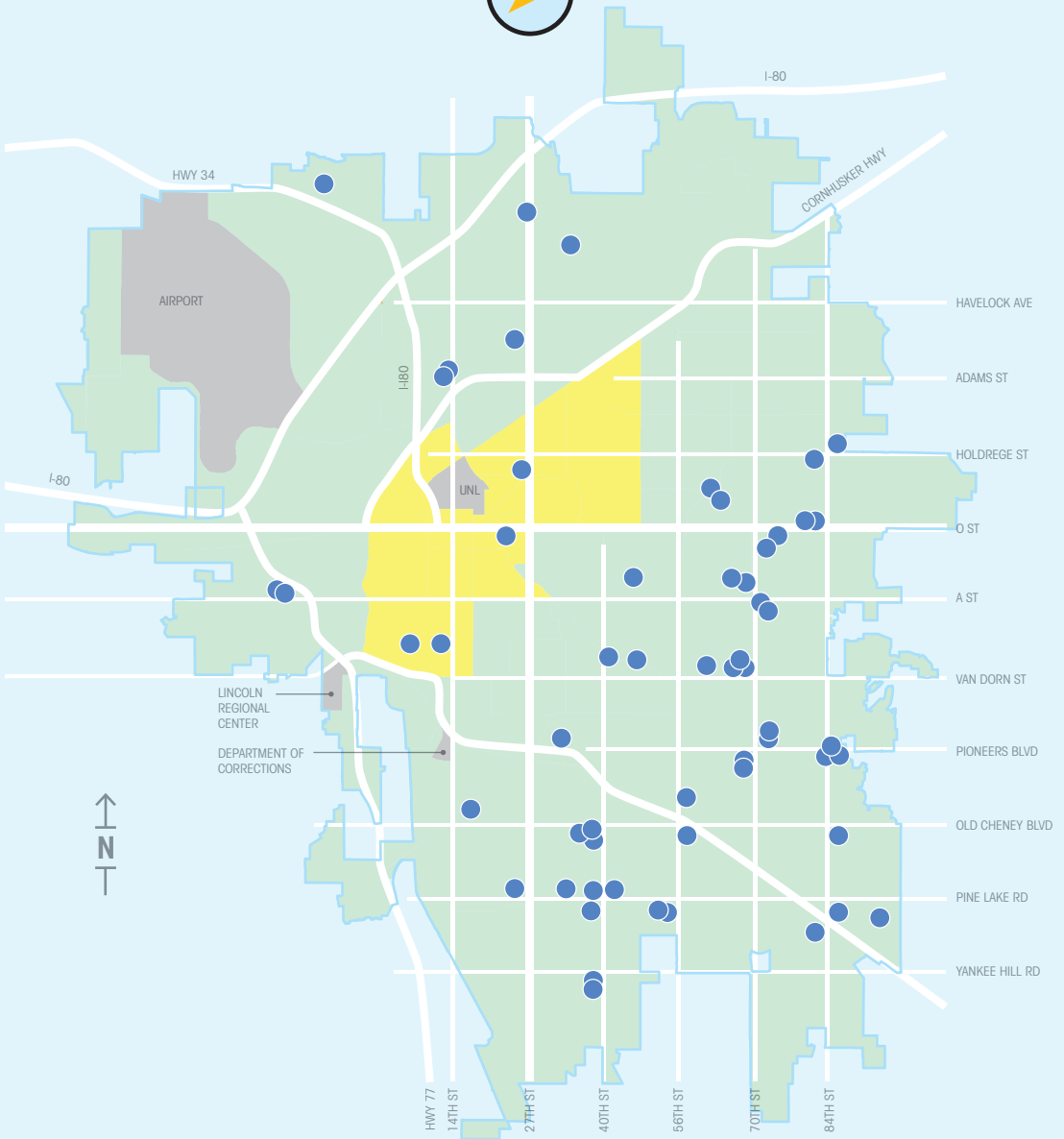
Percentage of Women Receiving Adequate/ Adequate Plus Prenatal Care

- 80.1-90 %
- 70.1-80%
- 60.1-70%
- 50.1-60%
- Excluded
- 2023 City Limits

Data Source: Lancaster County Vital Records
Map: LLCHD

Prenatal Care 2019-2021

Lincoln-Lancaster County’s goal is that 80.5% of pregnant women receive “adequate/adequate plus” prenatal care which is defined as the percentage of women who received care prior to the fifth month and more than 80% of the appropriate number of visits for gestational age. The current percentage is 75.6%, with only 19.5% of all census tracts meeting that goal. The census tracts in red and orange represent the lowest percentages of prenatal care. Of these, the majority have a higher than average percentage of births covered by Medicaid.



- Primary Care
- Medically Underserved Areas
- Excluded
- 2023 City Limits

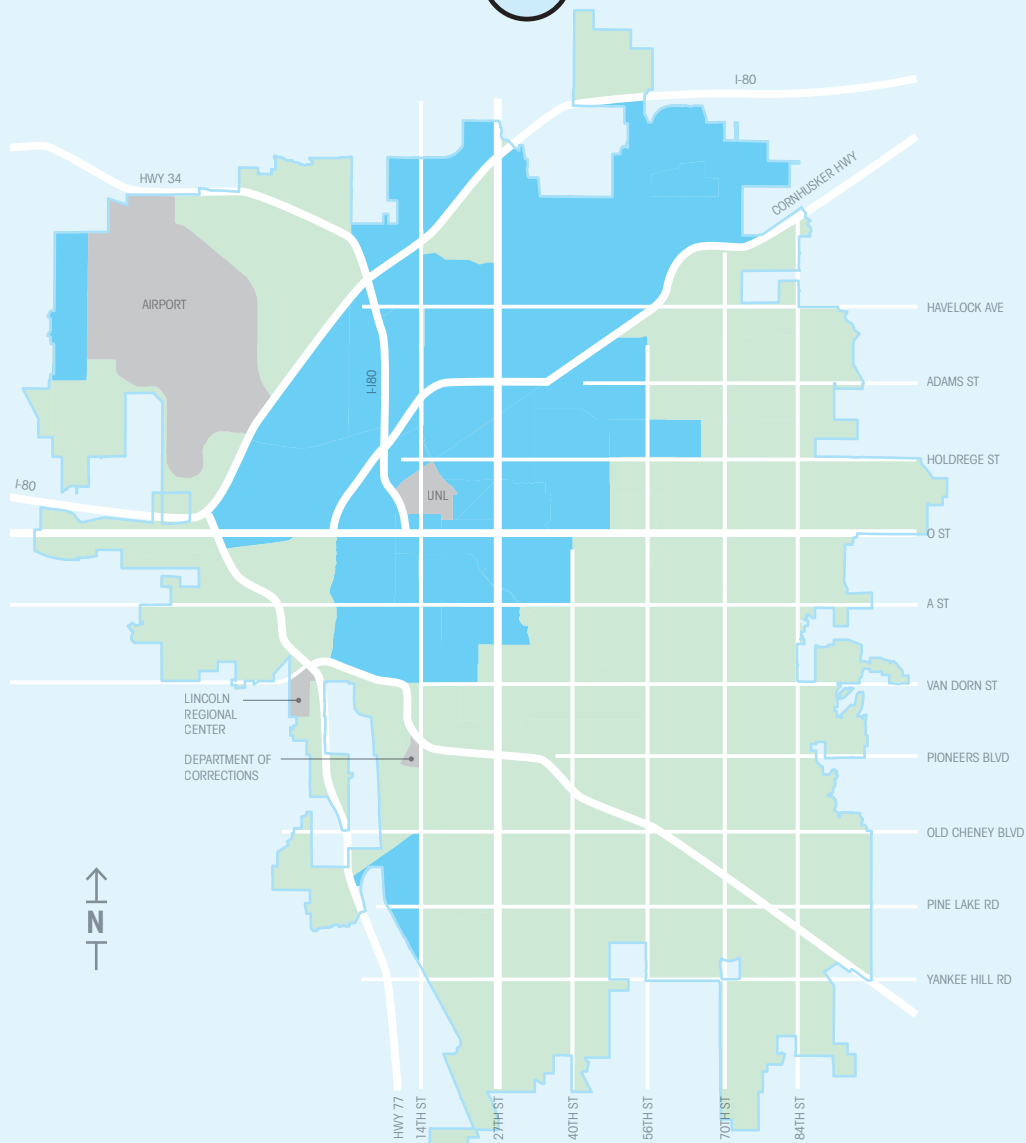
Primary Medical Care

This map identifies the 57 locations of primary medical care (family medicine, internal medicine and pediatrics) in Lincoln. Market forces remain a key factor in determining practice location; however, Lincoln has planted three primary care sites in medically underserved areas (MUA)* in recent years. This map does not distinguish between clinics that accept Medicaid, Medicare, and/or uninsured patients and those that do not. Rather, this map illustrates the geographic placement of medical services and the lack of a physical health presence in some neighborhoods.

* bhw.hrsa.gov/workforce-shortage-areas/shortage-designation#maps

Data Source: Lancaster County Medical Society

Map: LLCHD



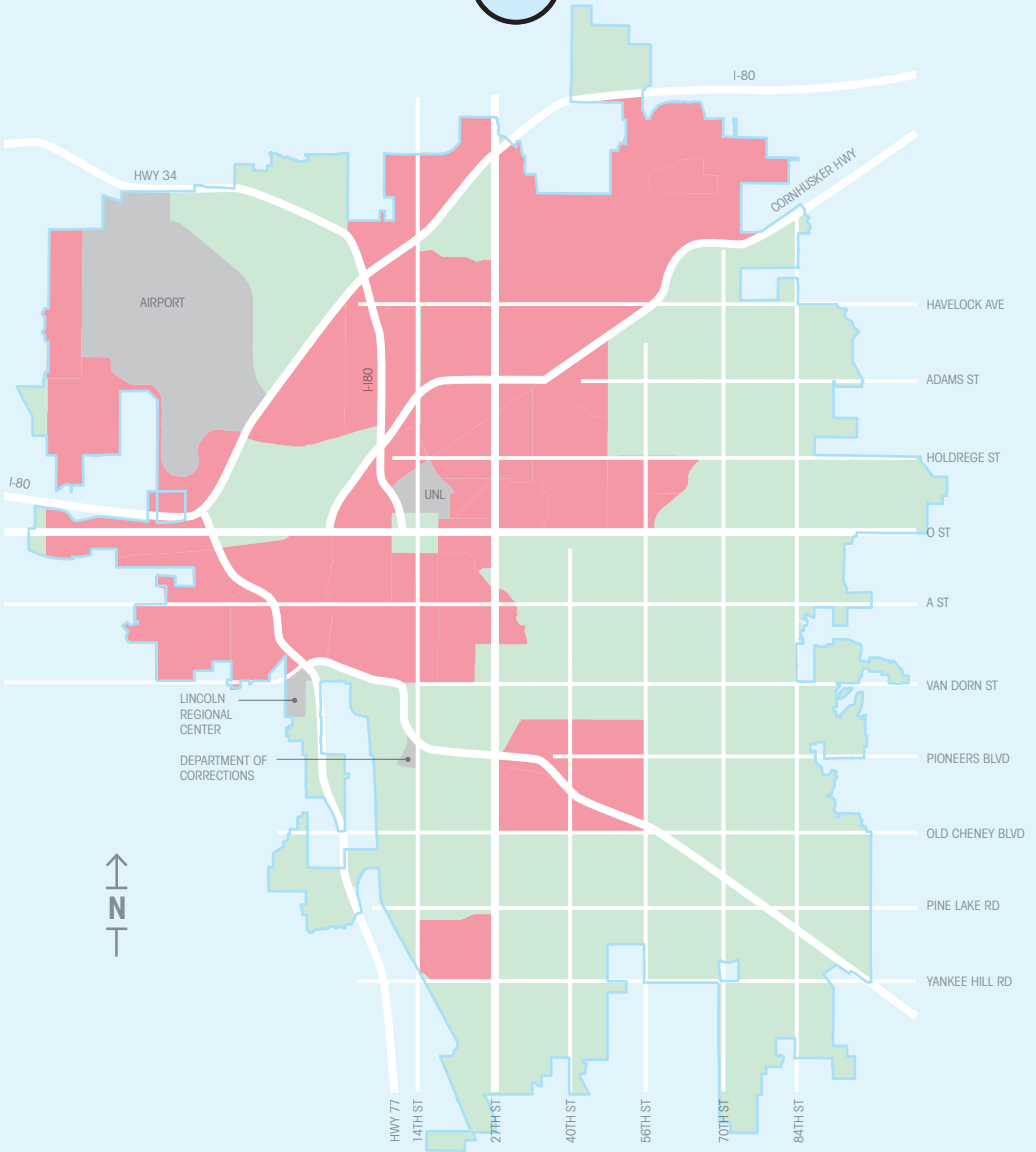
- Poverty > 12%
- Excluded
- 2023 City Limits

Poverty 2021

Poverty* is often considered the 'cause of causes' and the most powerful predictor of disease and premature death. In 2021, the average poverty rate for Lancaster County was 12%. This map highlights the census tracts where the percentage of people living in poverty exceeded the community average of 12%.

*Poverty is defined as 100% of the federal poverty threshold as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2021, the poverty threshold for a family with two adults and two children was \$26,500. (<https://aspe.hhs.gov/2021-poverty-guidelines>)

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Map: LLCHD

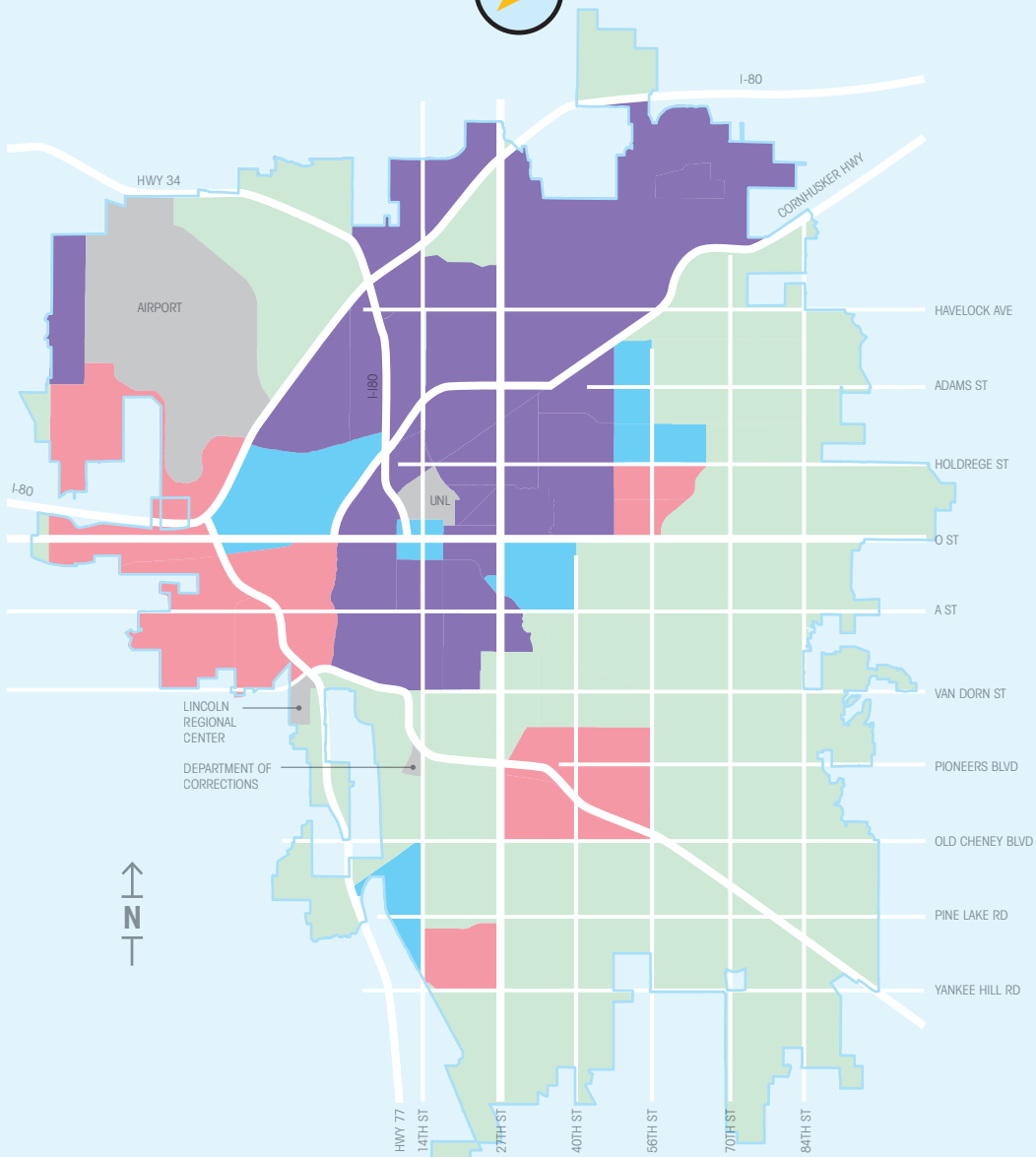


- Minority Population > 20%
- Excluded
- 2023 City Limits

Minority Population 2021

While the majority of the population identifies as White and non-Hispanic (80%), Lincoln is becoming an increasingly diverse community. In 2000, the percentage of people who identified as minority (anyone who is not single-race White and not Hispanic) was 11.3% of the total population, compared to 20% in 2021. This map highlights the census tracts where the percentage of people identifying as a racial minority exceeds the community average of 20%.

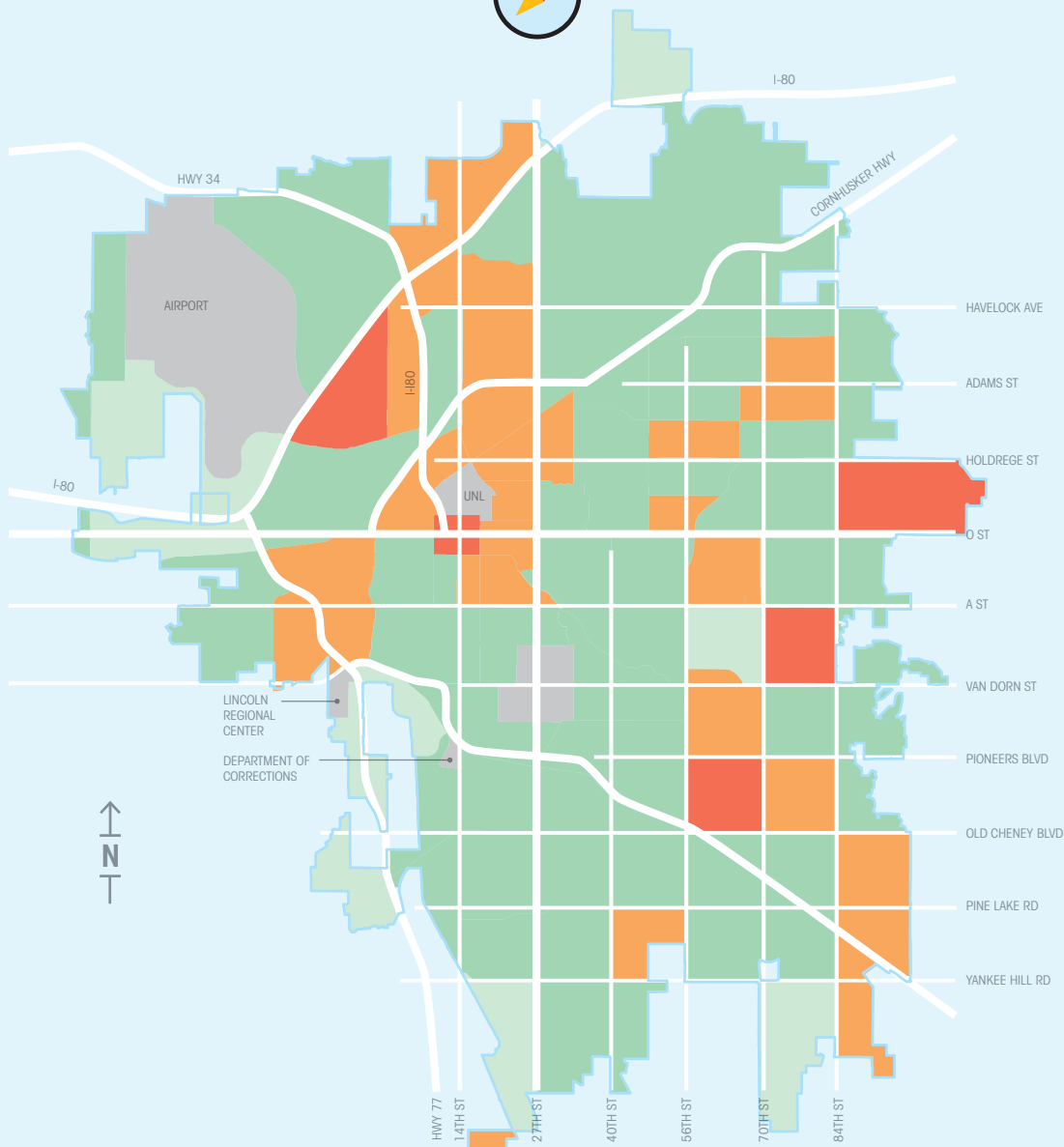
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Map: LLCHD



- Poverty > Average
- Minority Population > Average
- Both Poverty and Minority Population > Average
- Excluded
- 2023 City Limits

Poverty and Minority Population 2021

There is a correlation between census tracts with higher poverty and a higher percentage of people who identify as a minority. Of the 30 census tracts with above average minority population, 21 (70%) also have a higher than average poverty rate. Of the 47 census tracts with below average minority population, only 6 (13%) have a higher than average poverty rate. The purple census tracts reveal where both poverty and minority population exceed the community average.

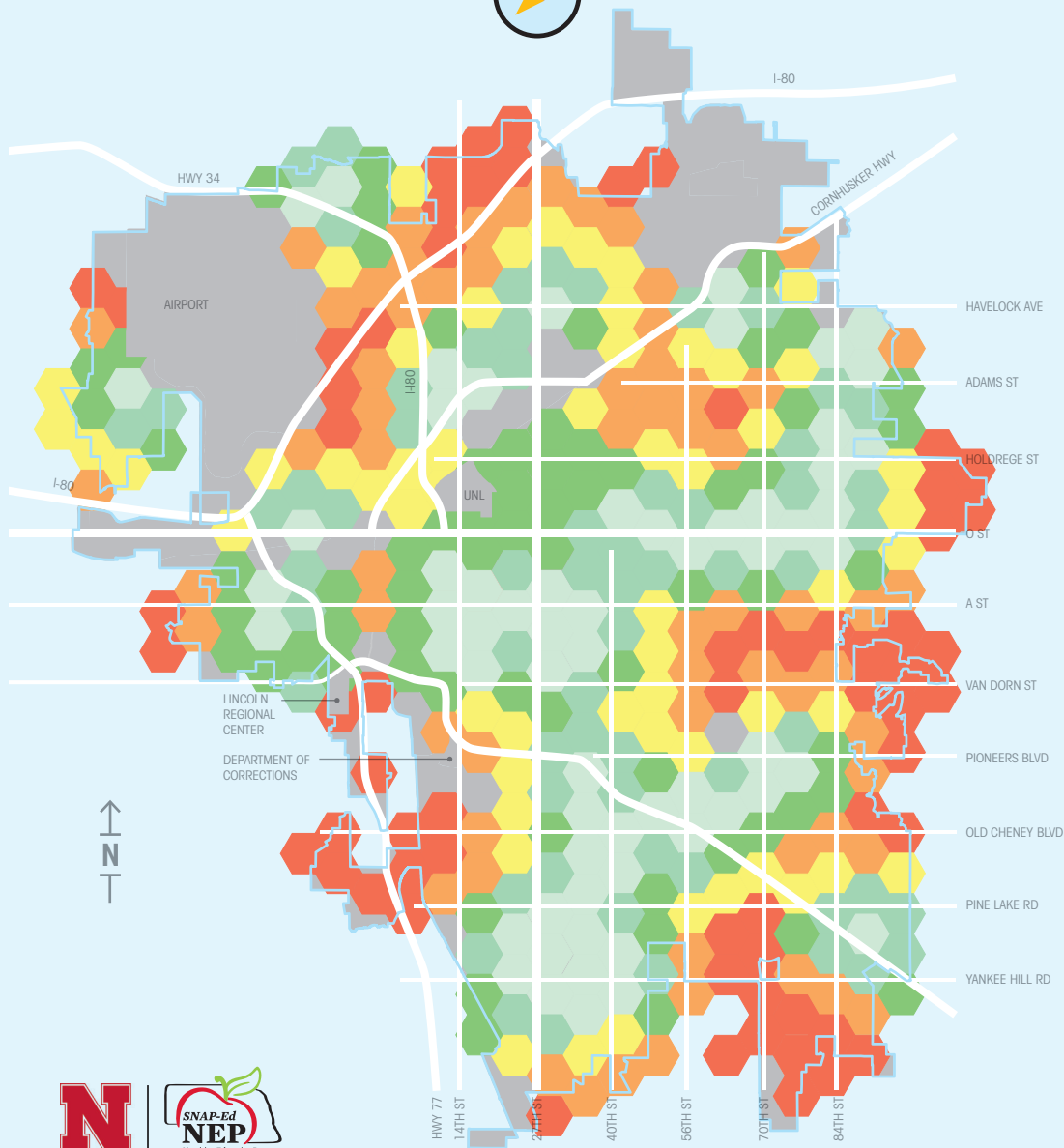


- 10.1-20%
- 20.1-30%
- 30.1-40%
- 40.1-50% +
- Excluded
- 2023 City Limits

Rental Housing Burden 2021

The current industry standard is that no more than 30% of a renter's income should be used for housing costs, including utilities. The current median rental housing burden in Lancaster County is 27.5%. This map illustrates (in red and orange) where rental households exceed the 30% standard, and are referred to as 'cost-burdened.' Rental burdens disproportionately impact low-income individuals and families, especially when accompanied by the increasing cost of basic necessities.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2021,
Five Year Estimate
Map: LLCHD



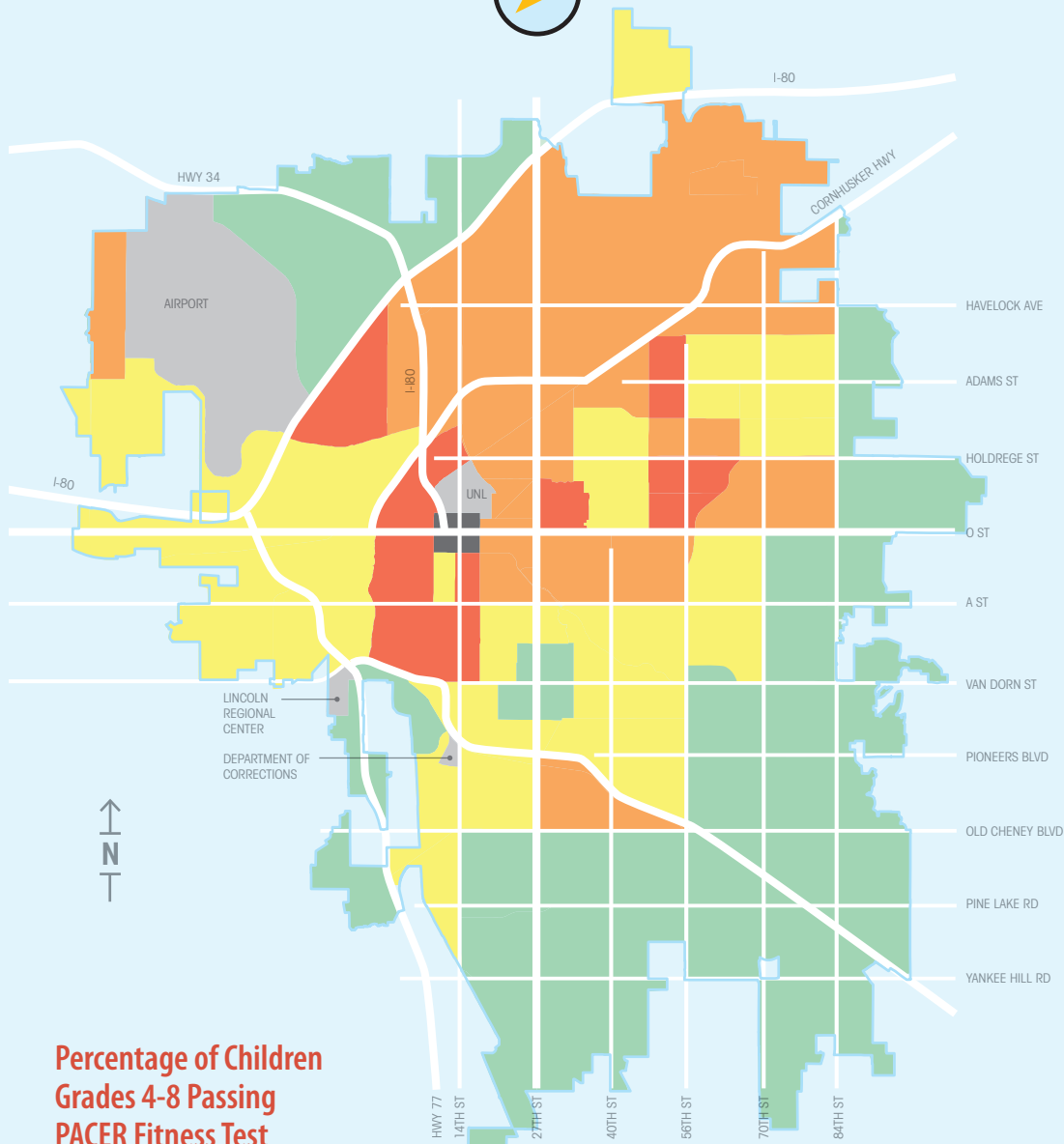
- Highest
-
-
-
- Lowest
- Excluded (including parks, floodways, and select zoning districts)
- 2023 City Limits

Data Source: Nebraska Extension
 Map: Urban Development Department,
 City of Lincoln

Healthy Food Access 2023

In 2023, Nebraska Extension (NE) completed a follow-up to their 2017, 2019, and 2021 NEBNEMS* survey of Lincoln food stores. This point-in-time survey recorded the availability of healthy food options (fruits with no added sugar, vegetables with no added sauce, lean protein, low-fat dairy, and whole grains) in 221 stores. This map shows (in red and orange) the neighborhoods where fewer options exist to access healthy food. In recent years, this information has been used for targeted geographic interventions, such as Lincoln Fresh mobile distributions, school markets, and NE programming to address healthy food disparities.

*Nebraska Nutrition Environment Measures Survey

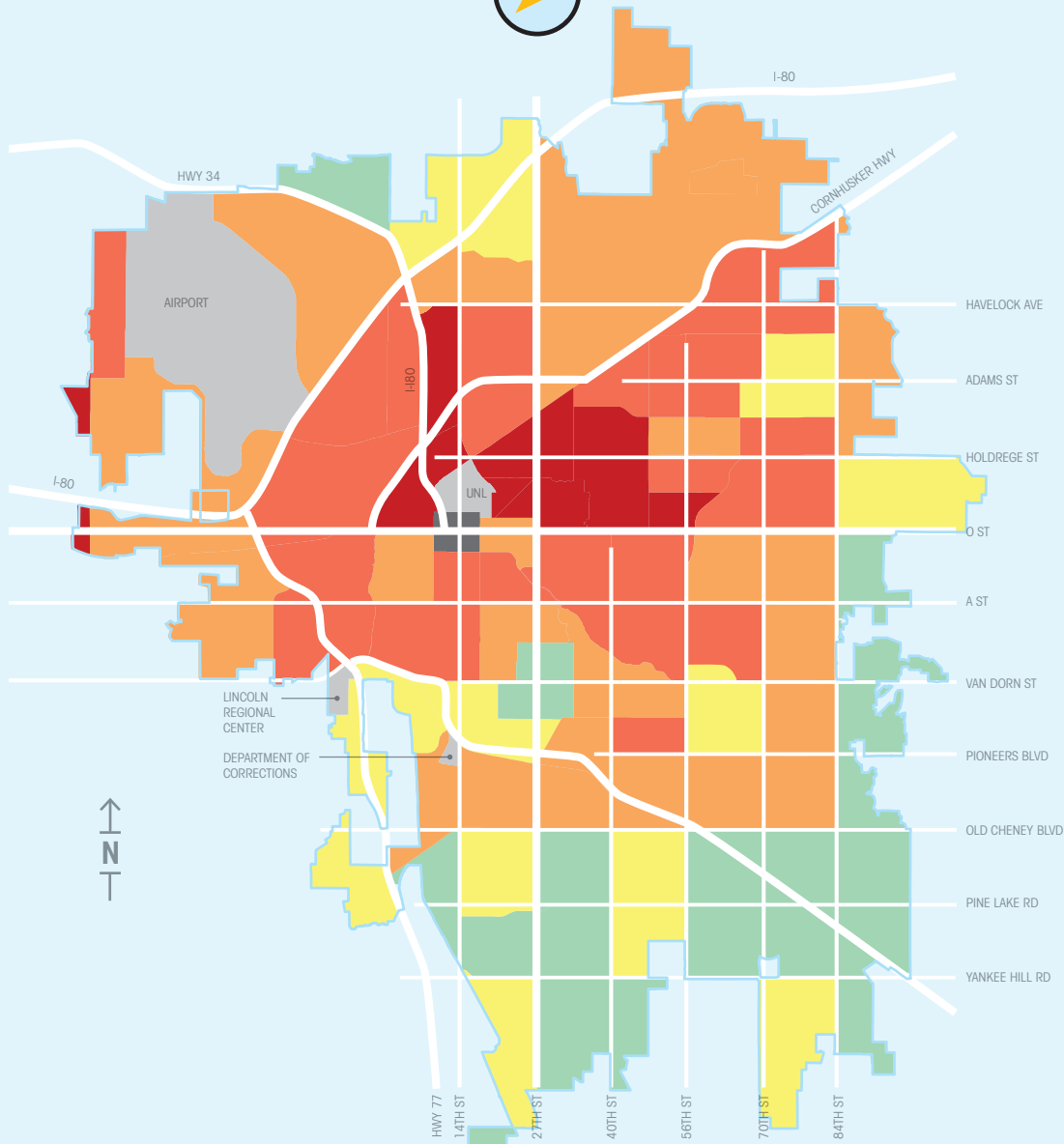


Youth Fitness 2018-19

Cardiorespiratory fitness is a powerful predictor of illness/mortality, and influences academic performance, i.e. the better a student's aerobic fitness, the better their academic performance. In Lincoln Public Schools (LPS), aerobic fitness is measured using the Fitnessgram PACER, a multistage aerobic capacity test. Lincoln's goal is that 80% of LPS students pass* the PACER. In 2018-19, only 19 (27.1%) census tracts achieved that goal.

* Achieving the standardized, grade level aerobic capacity score.

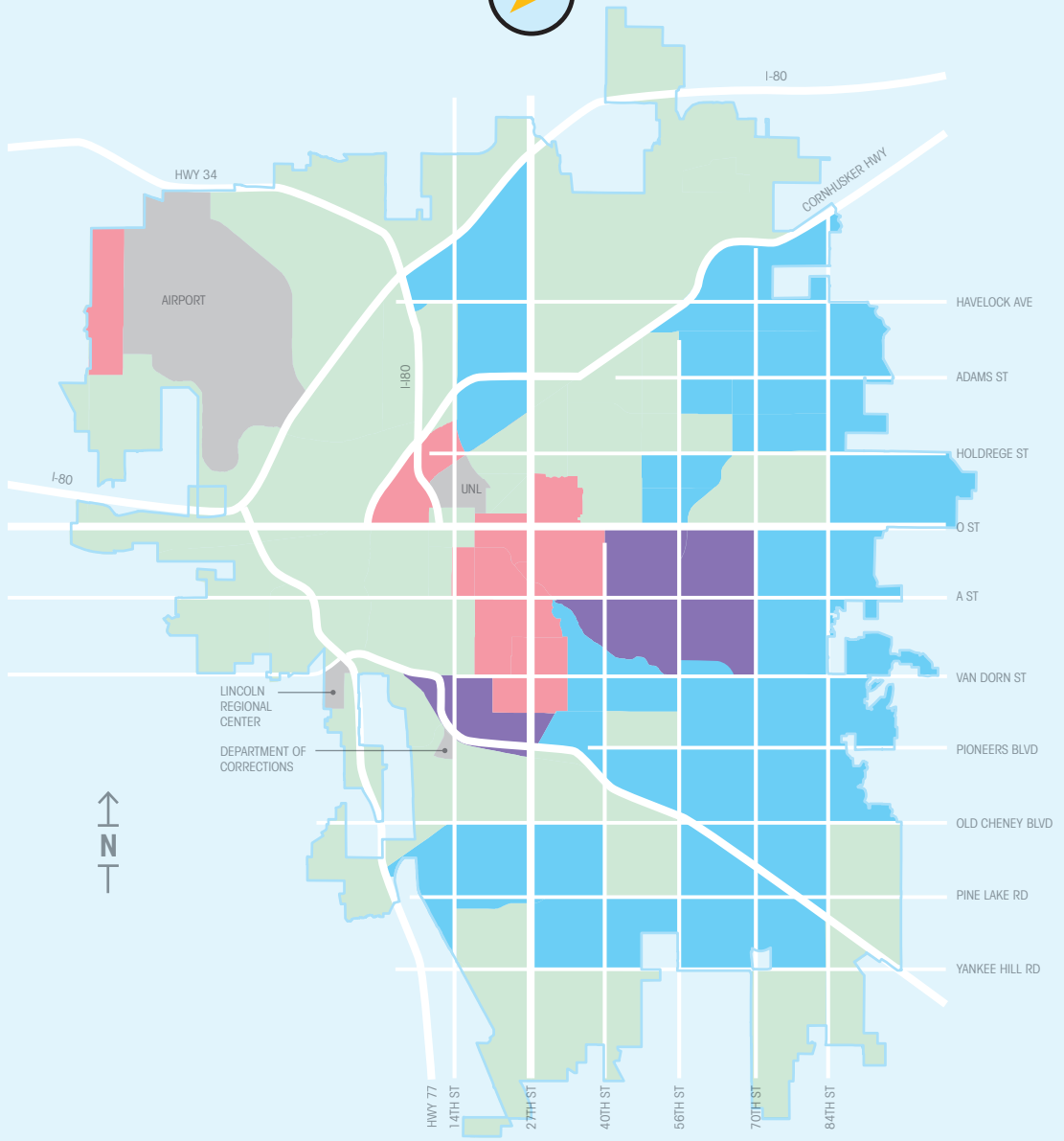
Data Source: Lincoln Public Schools
Map: LLCHD



Youth Fitness 2022-23

As a likely result of the COVID pandemic, only 13 (16.9%) census tracts achieved the 80% goal in 2022-23. The overall pass rate fell from 74.9% in 2018-19 to 65.3% in 2022-23, with a range of 37.2% to 95.7%. In addition to physical health benefits, aerobically fit youth also show improved cognition (memory, academic performance) reduced symptoms of depression, and better lifelong health.

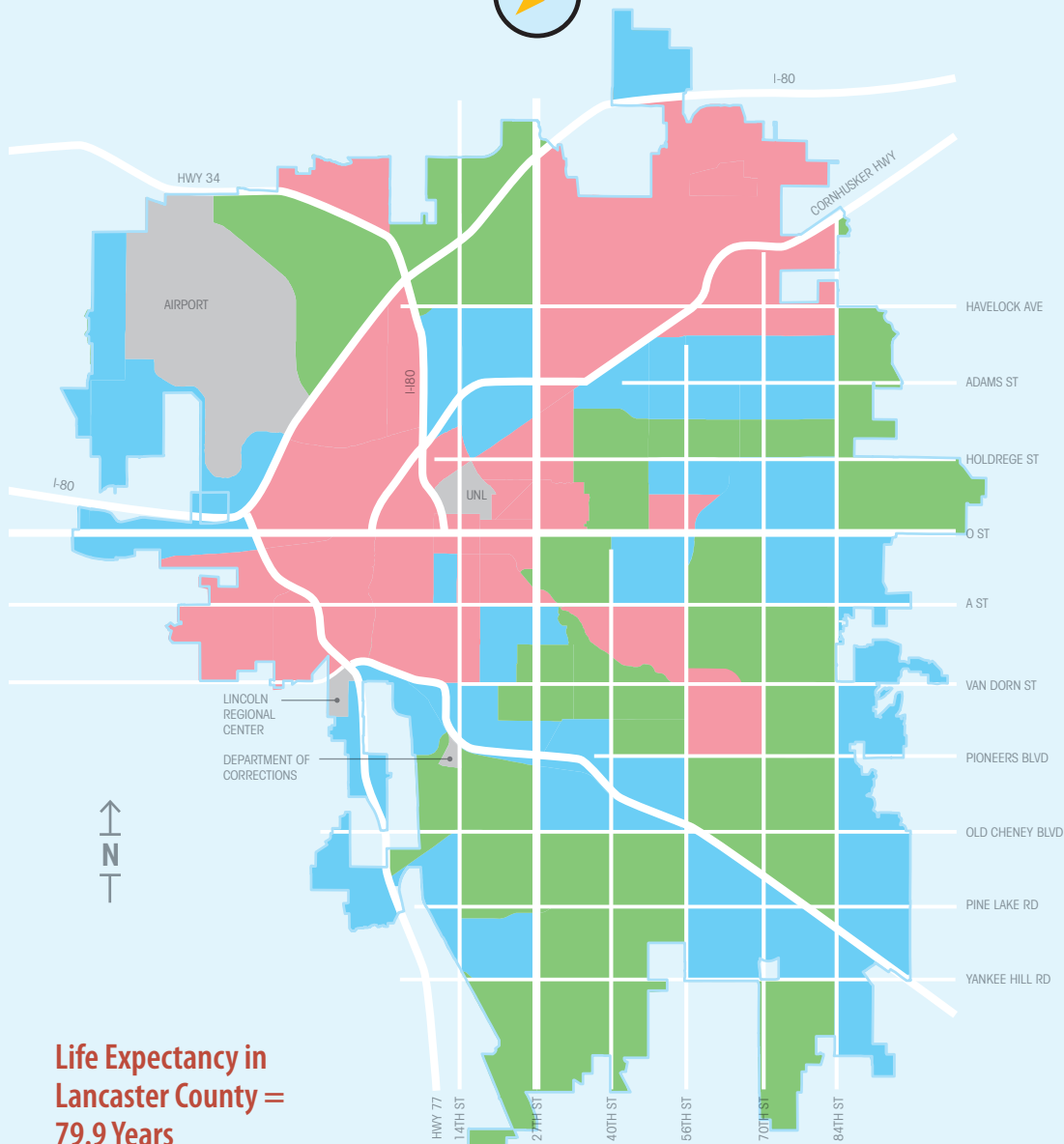
* cdc.gov/healthyschools/physicalactivity/guidelines.htm



- At least 5% of population is 75+ years in 1980.
- At least 5% of population is 75+ years in 2021.
- At least 5% in 1980 and 2021.
- Excluded
- 2023 City Limits

Older Adults (75+ years) 1980 and 2021

'Baby Boomers,' or those born between 1946 and 1964, began turning 75 in 2021 and this aging trend will certainly impact Lincoln's future. It is projected that those age 75 and older will exceed those age 0-5 by 2025 for the first time in history, and comprise 1 in every 10 residents by 2050. This map offers a picture of how an aging population will undoubtedly influence Lincoln's housing, workforce, health, transportation, and senior service infrastructure and systems.



Life Expectancy in Lancaster County = 79.9 Years

- ≥ 79.9 Years
- Up to 5 Years Lower Than Average
- 5+ Years Lower Than Average
- Excluded
- 2023 City Limits

Life Expectancy 2017-2021

Life expectancy is the statistically probable length of time an individual born today can be expected to live. In this map, life expectancy is based on mortality patterns of the population in a specific census tract given the risk factors in that location. The average life expectancy in Lancaster County has remained relatively static in recent years. This map shows where life expectancy values are at or above average (green), up to 5 years lower than average (blue), and 5+ years lower than the average life expectancy (pink).

** Calculated using Reed-Merrill and Greville methods.*

Data Source: Lancaster County
Vital Records
Map: LLCHD

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department
Lancaster County Medical Society
Lincoln Public Schools
Partnership for a Healthy Lincoln
City of Lincoln - Urban Development Department
Nebraska Extension



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*For more information about the Place Matters Community Mapping Project
and access to our interactive maps, visit chelincoln.org/placematters*

*If your organization would like a presentation about Place Matters,
contact CHE at (402)436-5516.*