

Percentage of People Living in Poverty

- 0-5%
- 5.1-10%
- 10.1-20%
- 20.1-30%
- 30.1-40%
- 40.1-50%
- 50.1-60%
- Excluded
- 2021 City Limits

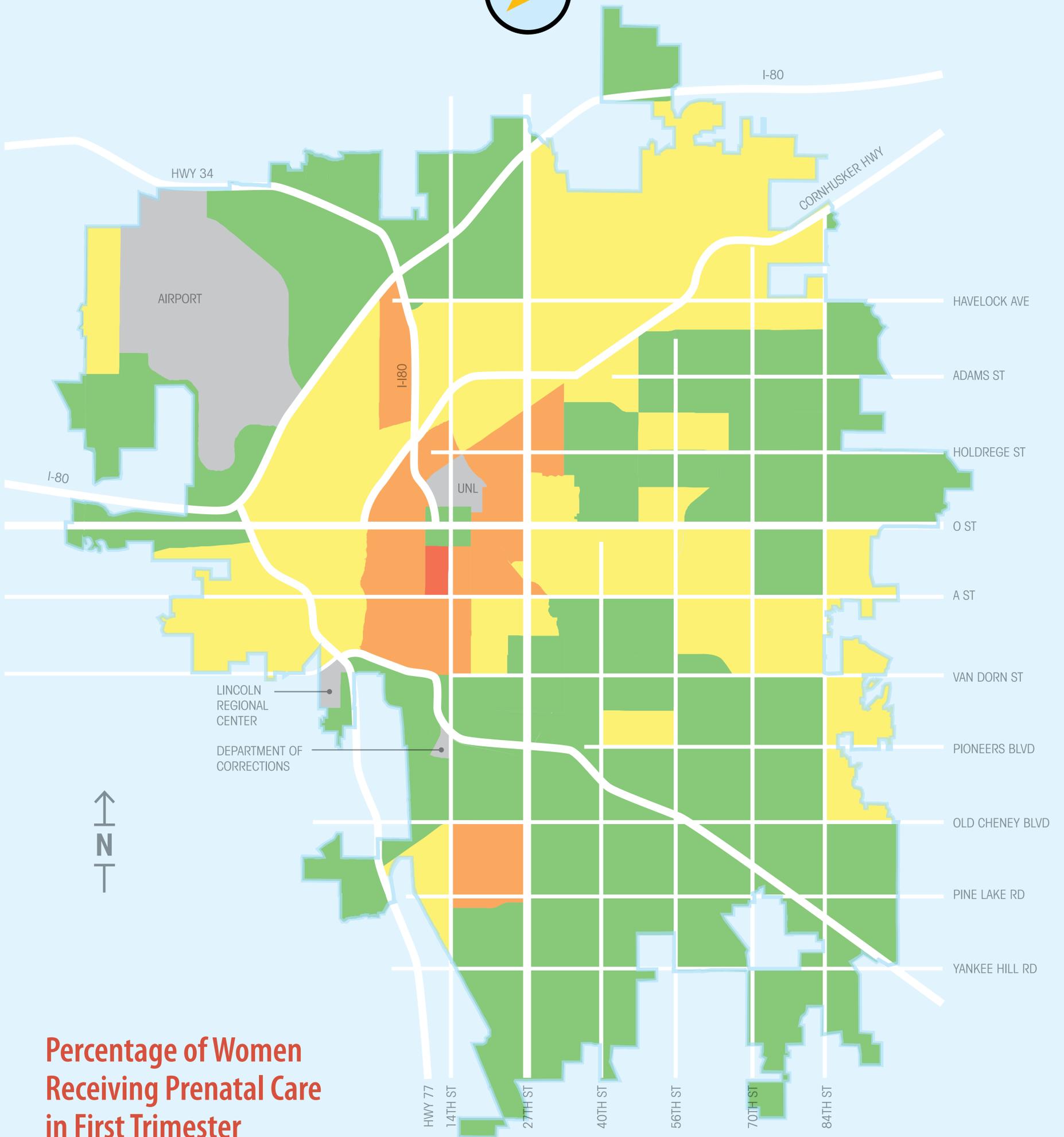
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
5-year estimate

Map: LLCHD

Poverty 2019

The most current data shows 12.5% of Lincoln residents live in poverty. Of the 70 census tracts mapped in Lincoln, 35 (50%) have at least 10% of residents living in poverty. This compares to 18 census tracts of 50 (36%) in 1980. Of the census tracts with poverty above 30%, the average life expectancy is 72.3 years. Of the census tracts with poverty below 5%, the average life expectancy is 81.8 years.





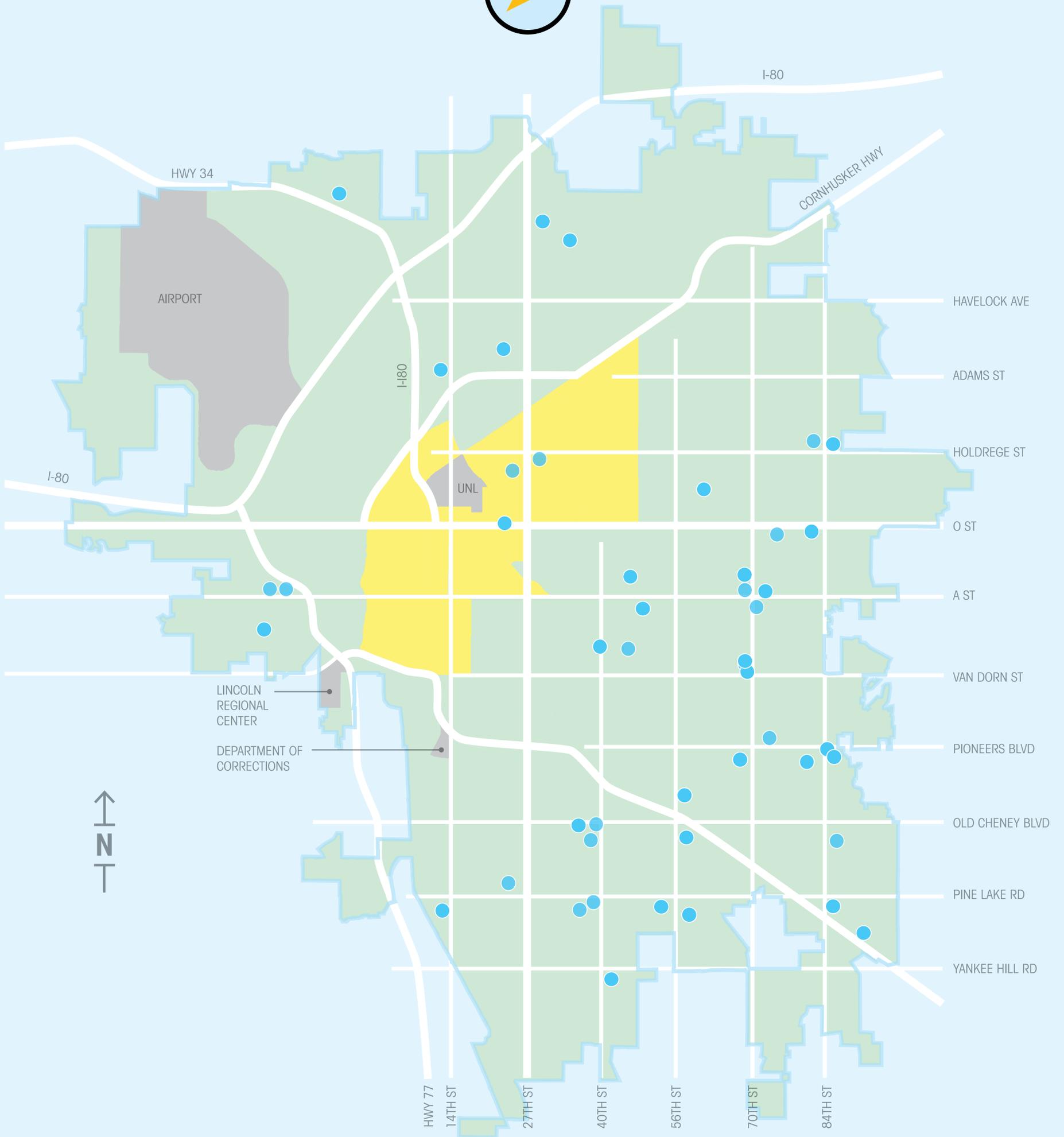
- 80-89.9%
- 70-79.9%
- 60-69.9%
- 50.1-59.9%
- Excluded
- 2021 City Limits

Data Source: Lancaster County Vital Records
Map: LLCHD

First Trimester Prenatal Care

A healthy first three months of pregnancy is crucial to a healthy birth. Although Lincoln's goal is for 90% of pregnant women to receive first trimester care, the actual percentage is 79.3%. Women of color consistently have lower rates of prenatal care. The census tracts shown in red and orange represent the lowest percentages of first trimester care, with the lowest percentage in census tract 20.02 (56.2%).





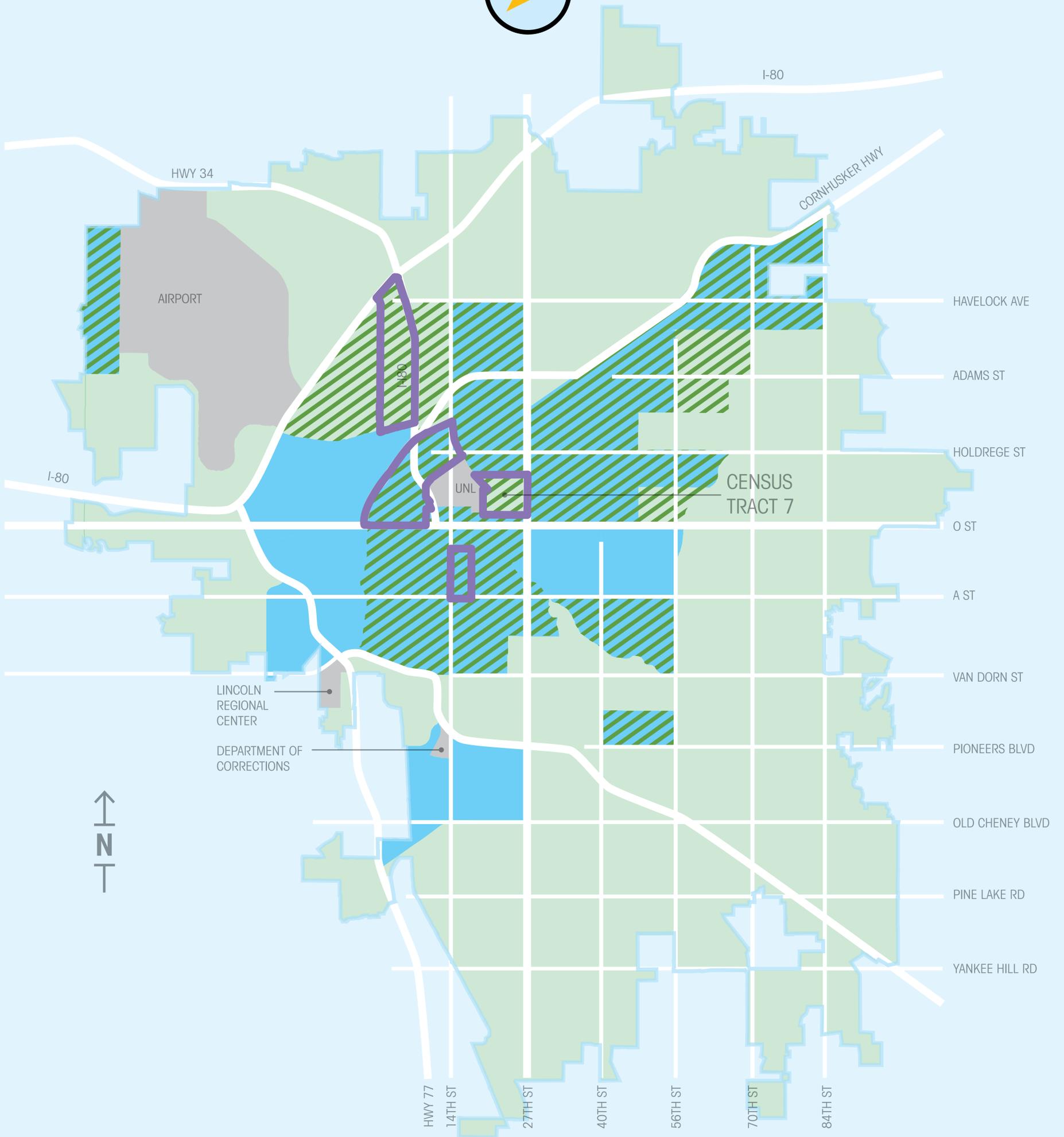
- Primary Care
- Medically Underserved Areas
- Excluded
- 2021 City Limits

Data Source: Lancaster County Medical Society
Map: LLCHD

Primary Medical Care

This map identifies the locations of primary medical care (family medicine, internal medicine and pediatric) in Lincoln. Market forces remain a key factor in determining practice location, and Lincoln continues to seek opportunities to plant primary care in medically underserved areas. 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.





- > 19.3% in 2010
- ▨ > 22.4% in 2019
- > 20% increase between 2010 and 2019
- Excluded
- 2021 City Limits

Data Source: US Census Five Year Average, 2010 and 2019 (Table B25032: Tenure by Units in Structure)

Map: Urban Development Department, City of Lincoln

Rental Rate for Single Family Homes (SFH)*: 2010 and 2019

Home ownership can lead to housing stability and generational wealth, but can be difficult to achieve for many low-income individuals and families. The average percentage of all single family homes (SFH) in Lincoln that were considered “rental properties” was 19.3% in 2010, increasing to 22.4% in 2019. This map shows where the percentage of SFH rentals exceeded 19.3% in 2010 (in blue) and 22.4% in 2019 (hatchmarks). Four census tracts (bordered in purple) represent those census tracts that have had at least a 20% increase in the percentage of SFH rentals between 2010 and 2019. The largest increase (11% to 38%) was in census tract 7.

**Single unit (detached, attached) and mobile homes*





- > 50% of homes changed from rental to owner
- > 50% of homes changed from owner to rental

- 41-80 homes changed from owner to rental
- 81+ homes changed from owner to rental
- No Data
- Excluded
- 2021 City Limits

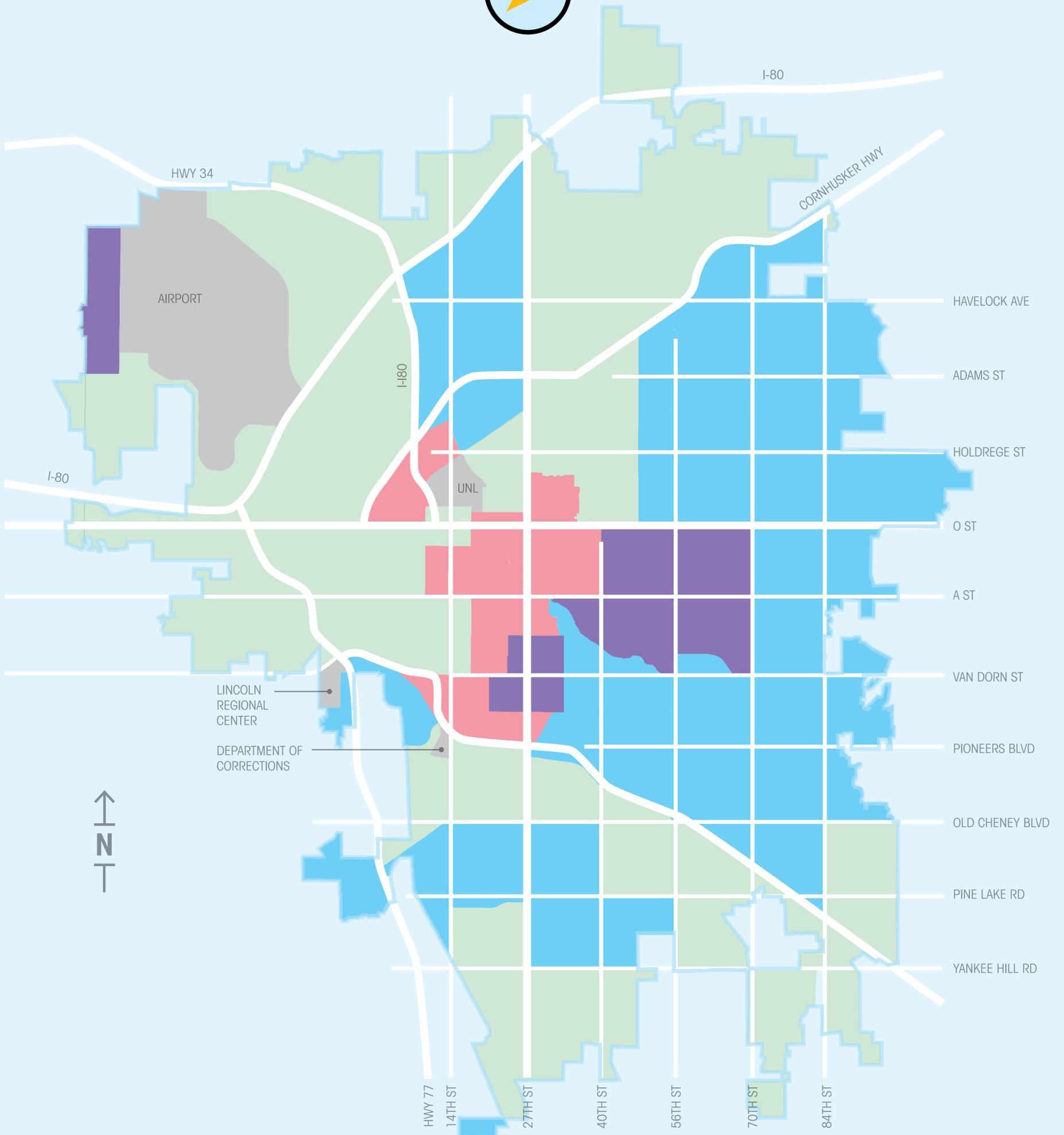
Data Source: US Census Five Year Average, 2019 (Table B25032: Tenure by Units in Structure)

Map: Urban Development Department, City of Lincoln

Rental Trend for Single Family Homes (SFH): 2015 and 2020

In addition to the geographic distribution of SFH rental properties in Lincoln (page 10), it is important to note the trend toward existing owner-occupied SFH becoming SFH rentals. Of SFH that changed status from owner-occupied to rental, or from rental to owner-occupied, between 2015 to 2020, the purple census tracts show where a majority of the changes were owner-occupied to rental. The dots represent the actual number of homes that made this change in status. There is a growing movement in areas surrounding the core of Lincoln, and especially those in neighborhoods established in the mid-20th century, toward SFH rentals.

**Only SFHs defined by County Assessor*



- At least 5% of population is 75+ years in 1980.
- At least 5% of population is 75+ years in 2019.
- At least 5% in 1980 and 2019.
- Excluded
- 2021 City Limits

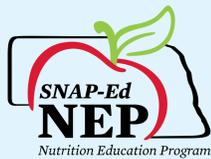
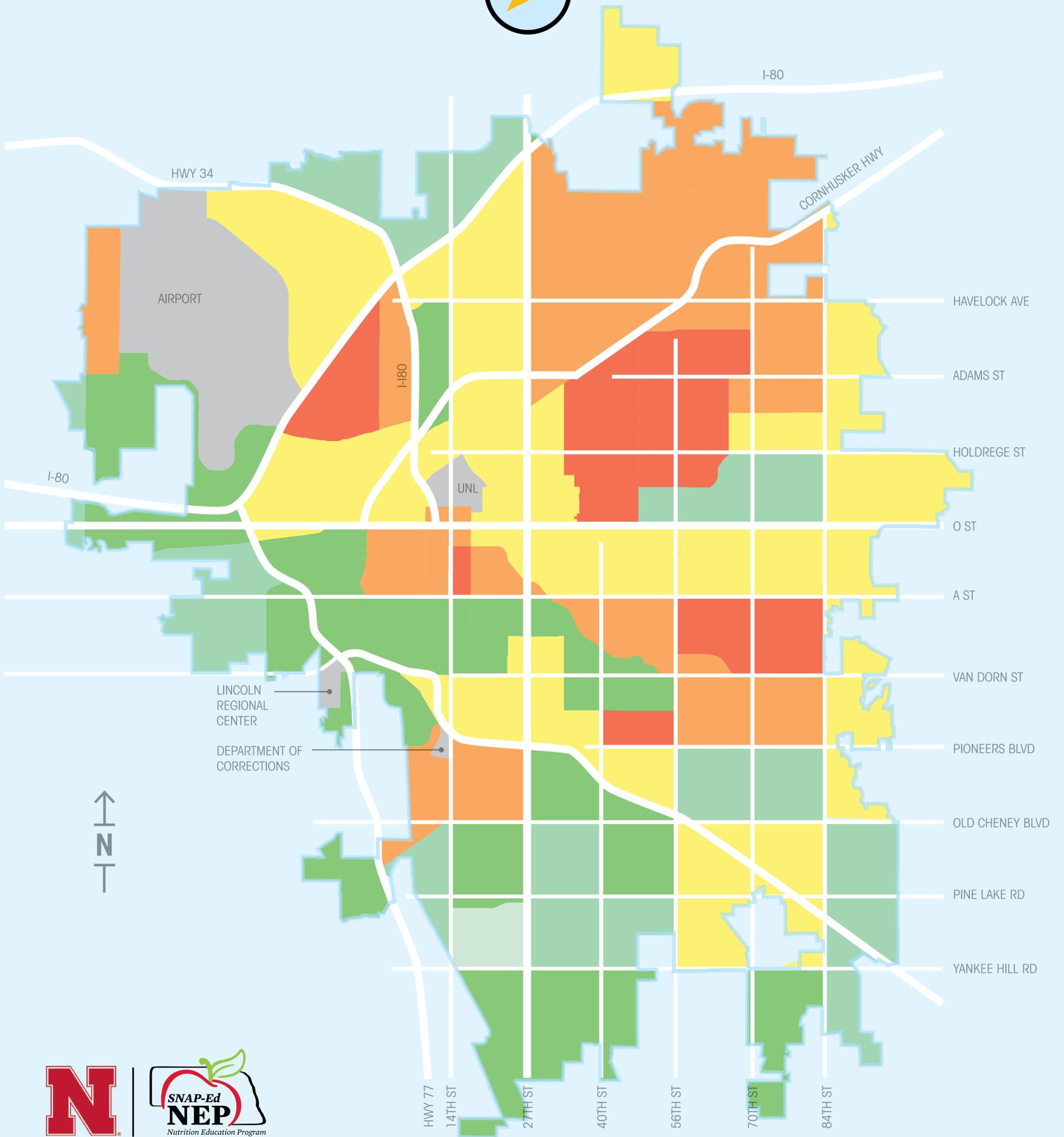
Data Source: LLCHD and Urban Development Department

Map: LLCHD

Older Adults (75+ years) 1980 and 2019

“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 local 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.





- Highest
-
-
-
- Lowest
- Excluded
- 2021 City Limits

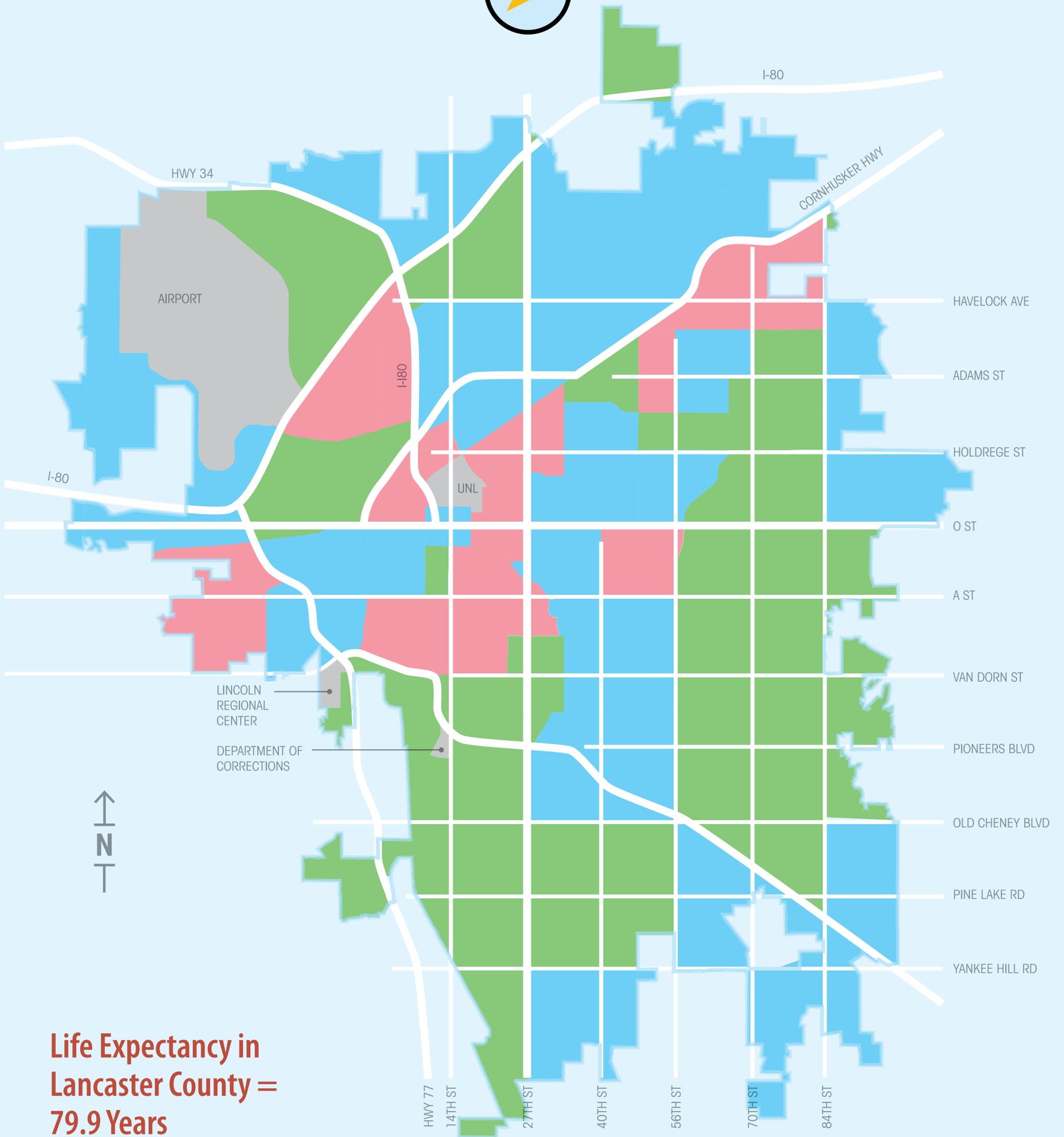
Data Source: Nebraska Extension
 Map: Urban Development Department,
 City of Lincoln

Healthy Food Access

In 2021, Nebraska Extension (NE) completed a follow-up to their 2017 and 2019 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 214 stores. This map shows (in red) 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 access disparities.

* Nebraska Nutrition Environment Measures Survey





Life Expectancy in Lancaster County = 79.9 Years

- > 79.9 Years
- 1-5 Years Lower Than Average
- 5+ Years Lower Than Average
- Excluded
- 2021 City Limits

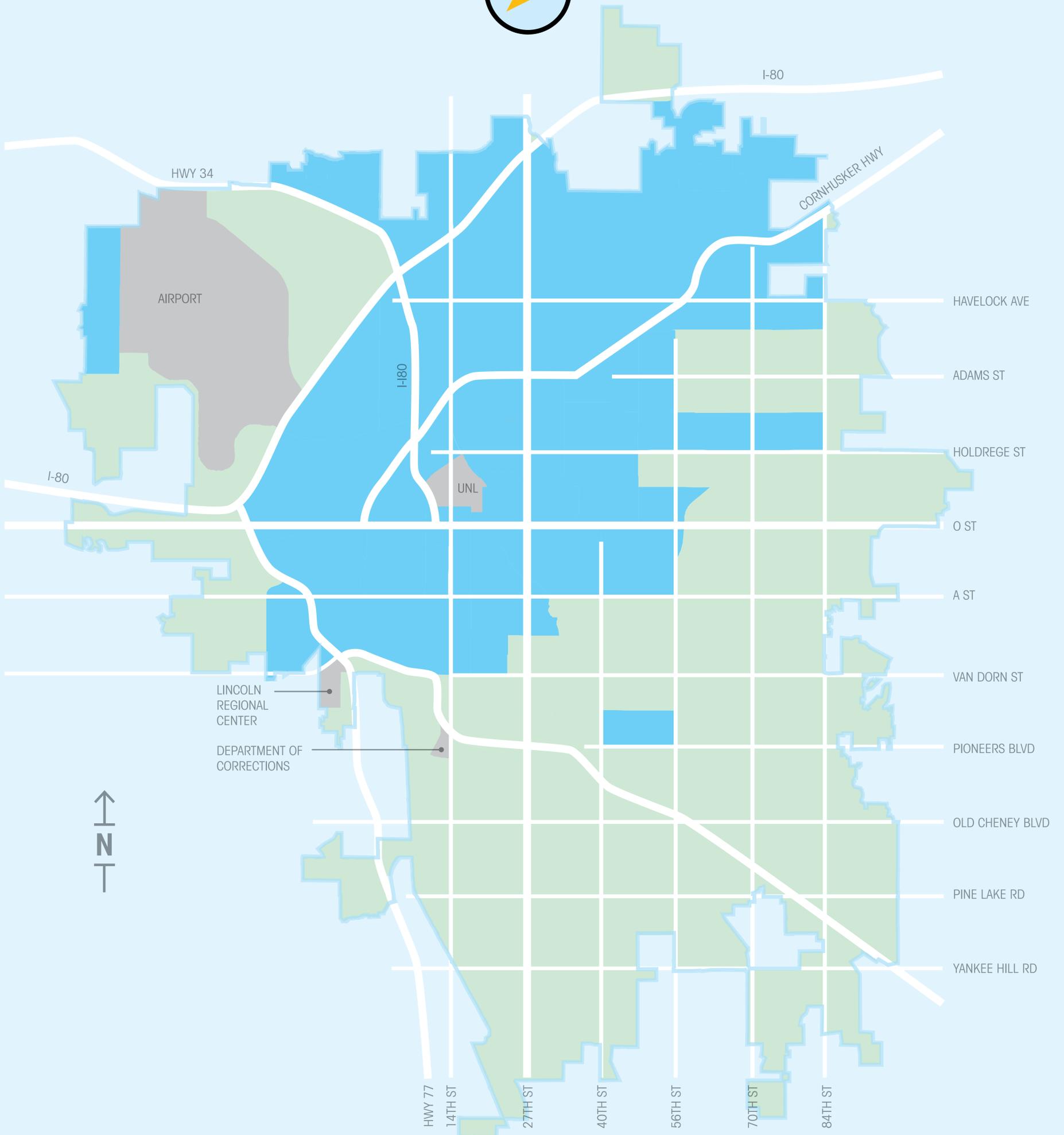
Data Source: Lancaster County Vital Records
Map: LLCHD

Life Expectancy 2015-2019

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 decreased from 80.4 years (2013-17) to 79.9 years (2015-19), following a U.S. trend toward lower life expectancy. This map shows where life expectancy values are above average (green), 1-5 years lower than average (blue), and 5+ years lower than the average life expectancy (pink).

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





- Poverty > 12.7%
- Excluded
- 2021 City Limits

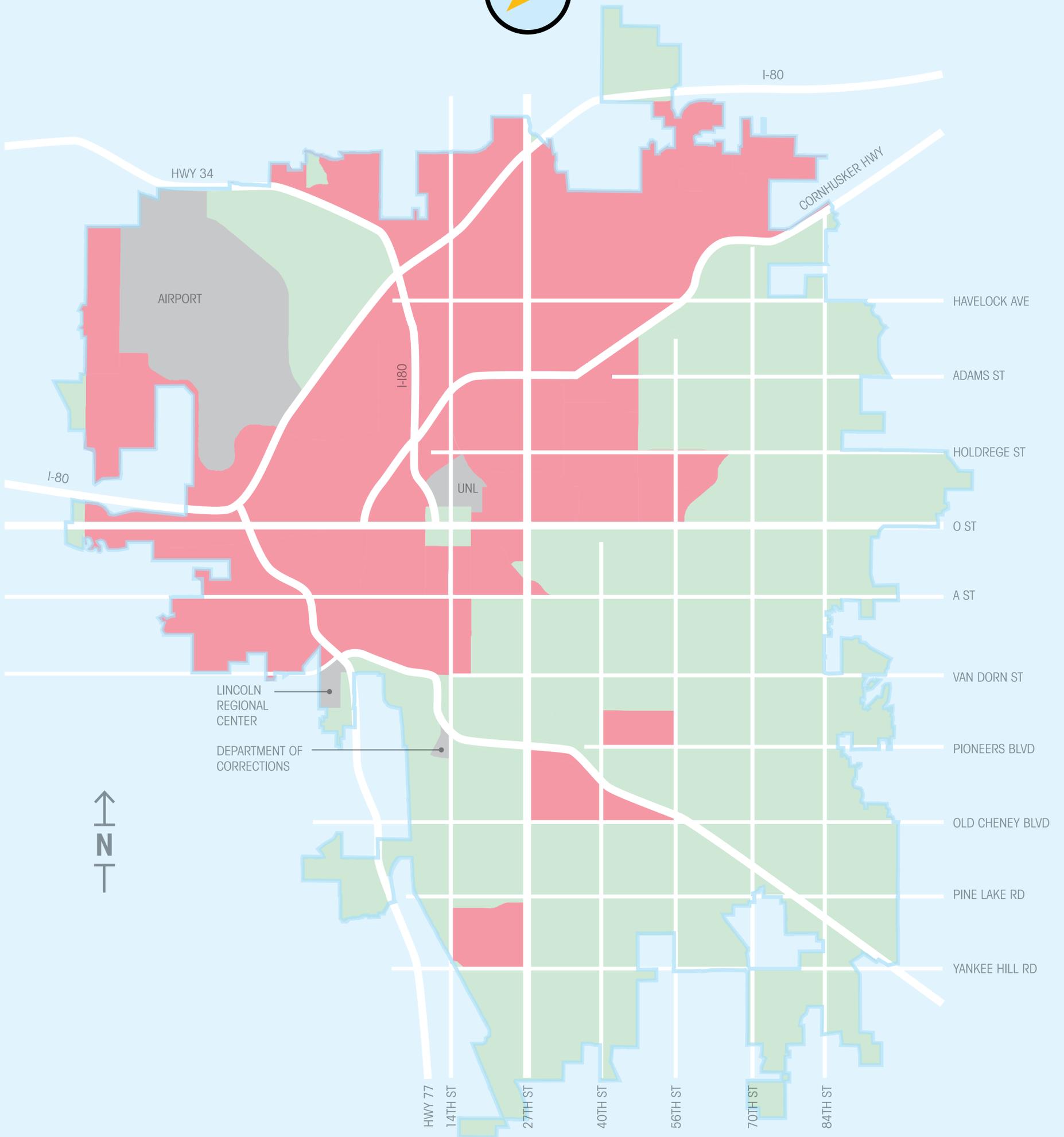
Poverty* 2019

Poverty is often considered the 'cause of causes' and the most powerful predictor of disease and premature death. In 2019, the average poverty rate for Lincoln was 12.5%. This map highlights the census tracts where the percentage of people living in poverty exceeds the community average of 12.5% (2019).

** Poverty is defined as 100% of the federal poverty threshold as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2019, the poverty threshold for a family with two adults and two children was \$25,750.*

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





- Minority Population > 19.4%
- Excluded
- 2021 City Limits

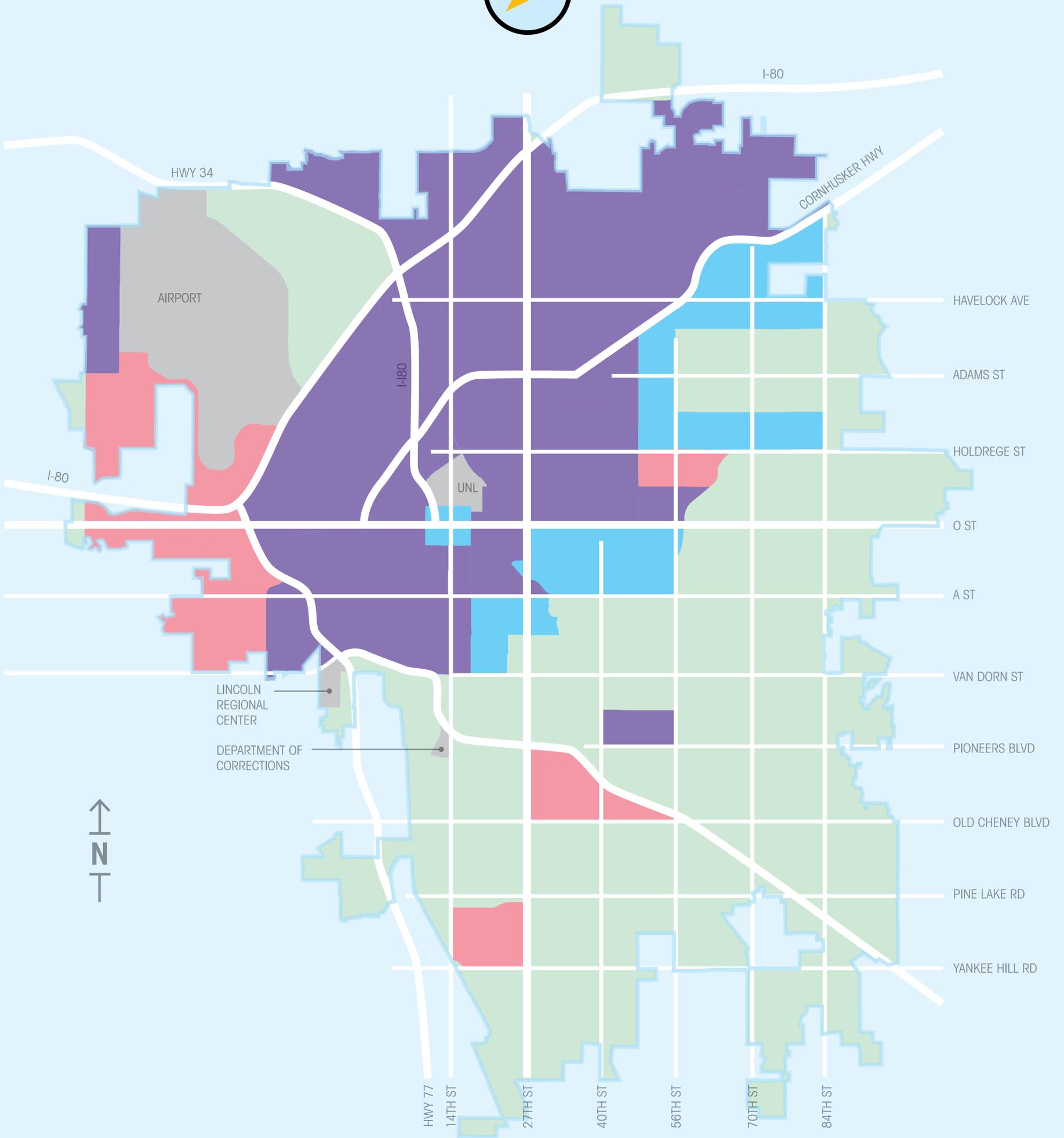
Minority Population** 2019

While the majority of the population identifies as White, Lincoln is becoming an increasingly diverse community. In 2000, the percentage of people who identified as Black, Asian, Native American, Hispanic, or Other was 13.3% of the total population, compared to 19.4% in 2019. This map highlights the census tracts where the percentage of people identifying as a racial minority or Hispanic ethnicity exceeds the community average of 19.4% (2019).

** Includes all racial minorities and Hispanic ethnicity

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





- Poverty > Average
- Minority Population > Average
- Both Poverty and Minority Population > Average
- Excluded
- 2021 City Limits

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

Poverty* and Minority Population** 2019

There is a correlation between census tracts with higher poverty and a higher percentage of people who identify as a minority. Of the 29 census tracts with above average minority population, 24 (83%) also have a higher than average poverty rate. Of the 41 census tracts with below average minority population, only 8 (20%) have a higher than average poverty rate. The purple census tracts reveal where both poverty and minority population exceed the average for the city of Lincoln.

* Poverty is defined as 100% of the federal poverty threshold as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2019, the poverty threshold for a family with two adults and two children was \$25,750.

** Includes all racial minorities and Hispanic ethnicity

