

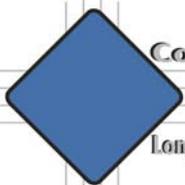
COMMUNITY INDICATORS REPORT

LINCOLN/ LANCASTER COUNTY

COMMUNITY



INDICATORS



Comprehensive Plan/
2030
Long Range Transportation Plan

MAY 2007

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COMMUNITY INDICATORS REPORT

Introduction

This Report marks a continuing effort in data collection for key community indicators outlined in the Lincoln-Lancaster County 2030 Comprehensive Plan. This Report is designed to evaluate and monitor changes in the community, and assess whether the assumptions in the Comprehensive Plan are valid and its goals are being achieved.

The Comprehensive Plan is based upon an understanding of current conditions as well as assumptions about the future. The fact that change is inevitable underscores the importance of developing a comprehensive monitoring approach that will allow the Comprehensive Plan to remain relevant in an environment of community change.

What are Community Indicators?

Community indicators are bits of information that, when combined, generate a picture of what is happening in a local system. They provide insight into the overall direction of a community: whether it is improving, declining, or staying the same, or is some mix of all three.

A combination of indicators can therefore provide a measuring system to provide information about past trends, current realities, and insight into future directions in order to aid decision making. In this sense, community indicators can also be thought of as grades on a report card that rates community well-being and progress.

Indicators themselves do not provide a model of how a community works or how to determine planning choices; rather, they provide information that can be used by citizens, policy makers, government agencies, the media, businesses, community activists and others when faced with decisions about the community. Indicators are a tool for helping us understand ourselves as a community.

As stated in the Plan, no conclusion can be made or trends determined through the analysis of a single year's information. For some indicators, there continues to be limited information currently available to monitor progress. The Planning Department strives to provide the best data available for the indicators to track the Comprehensive Plan's policies adopted in 2006. On an annual basis, the Planning Department will revise and, if necessary, correct and adjust data when new and better sources or updates become available. It is hoped that these indicators can be supplemented with additional information and evaluation.

Using this Report

The Community Indicators Report includes measures of many Benchmark areas and includes data on thirty-three (33) different Indicators. A Benchmark is identified along with the Indicator and is shown in the banner-heading of each page. The Benchmark is a measurable goal or target identified in the Comprehensive Plan, or a general principle or policy that is intended to be implemented over the planning period for the community.

The 2007 Report is divided into six major areas of interest: Growth, Economy, Environment, Housing, Transportation and Recreation. Every year new areas of interest will be evaluated for inclusion in future editions of the Report.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS REPORT

Each indicator is formatted to provide the following standard information:

Importance of Indicator

- ⇒ This section describes the Indicators relationship with the Benchmark, as well the reasons why it is important to monitor over a period of time.

Definitions/ About this Indicator

- ⇒ This section explains where the data comes from, the caveats, limitations, time period, and definitions for uncommon terms or phrases.

Trends/ Observations

- ⇒ This section highlights the key trends or observations that are identified in the data. Data collected since 2000 are emphasized, marking the beginning point for monitoring the assumptions identified in the 2030 Comprehensive Plan. Change is described in terms of percentage or nominal differences in the data between each year or a specific time period. Trends are not interpreted for additional meaning.

Evaluating the Data

The process of updating community indicators promotes regional cooperation and encourages public, non-profit, and public sector action through an understanding of specific trends and outcomes. Indicators are selected using the following general criteria:

- ⇒ Validity - Does the indicator provide meaningful information about what is being measured?
- ⇒ Understandability - Can the indicator be easily understood by the general public?
- ⇒ Reliability - Can the indicator be consistently measured over time?
- ⇒ Availability - Are the data available in a timely manner?

Two other issues create a further challenge in evaluating the findings of Indicators included in this Report. The diversity of the type of measured data included in the Report is accompanied by a similar diversity in publication times or "availability" for the information. The time lag associated with many of the Indicators presents a major obstacle in monitoring the current conditions occurring throughout the community. This Report comprises data that has publication release dates spanning from one month to five years. While data availability or timeliness is important, it has a slightly lower level of importance than the other data criteria, which are critical elements in selecting information. As noted earlier, trends take years to manifest in data, and conclusions garnered from year to year findings should be avoided.



Another important issue impacting the effectiveness of monitoring current conditions throughout the community is isolating the influence of local, state and national policy, conditions and/or mandates. Each Indicator may be influenced more or less from a particular level of government involvement than another. Determining a cause and effect relationship over time becomes a challenging enterprise in light of the competing policies that exist between the different levels of government. This does not lessen the importance of monitoring such Indicators, but does add caution for decision makers and readers of this Report when interpreting trends depicted in the data.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS REPORT

The "Snapshot" graphic provides a point-in-time status of selected measurements included in the Indicator findings. The Snapshot quickly grades the relationship between the Benchmark and Indicator, by signaling the current condition of the measure and against the long range target or goal using the following criteria:



Snapshot



- ⇒ Above Target - Indicator clearly measuring higher than the Benchmark
- ⇒ On Target - Indicator is measuring within the parameters of the Benchmark
- ⇒ Below Target - Indicator clearly measuring lower than the Benchmark

A complete analysis of data which comprises income measurements requires adjustment using an index, so that values from different years are expressed in terms of a single year's income. Inflation adjustments are made by applying price indexes to the current value data, the resulting data is expressed in terms of real dollars. Converting current dollars to real dollars provides comparisons in the change of purchasing power over time. This adjustment provides a more complete understanding of the Indicator and determines the amount of real growth in these measures. This Report utilizes the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for "All Urban Consumers for the U.S. City Average" and the base year selected for adjusting the measures is 2006, that is, the adjusted or real dollars are shown in 2006 values. The CPI is the most widely used measure of inflation and is sometimes viewed as an indicator of the effectiveness of government economic policy.



Next Steps - From Indicators to Action

The value of community indicators is not as a static, one-time exercise in identifying important community trends, but, rather its importance is realized over a period of time. If updated on an annual basis, community indicators can show progress, or the lack of progress, in accomplishing community priorities. With broad participation in their targeting and update, community indicators can influence local policy and decision making. A more direct benefit of the Report is to provide information that counteracts bad data that do not accurately reflect community issues or trends.

The interconnections among the Indicators presented in this Report are substance for a wealth of discussions on our changing community. Report readers are encouraged to discover ways that these Indicators inter-relate, and how they can use the information to improve conditions throughout the community.

Another benefit of the Community Indicators Report is raising awareness of the people who live in the community, and the quality of life experienced by all residents. A changing community does not always result in positive outcomes for all residents. It is hoped that the information presented in this Report will make people think about their community, and the quality of life of their neighbors and the entire community.

The Report should prompt readers to ask questions, such as, "How does this information relate to my friends, family, colleagues, employees and neighbors?" The information should tell a story about the community, like, "Where have we come from and where are we going?" In order to get where we are going, we need to measure what we want to be.

We hope you find this Report useful and welcome comments and suggestions for later editions.

For more information contact the Lincoln-Lancaster County Planning Department or visit our website at lincoln.ne.gov.

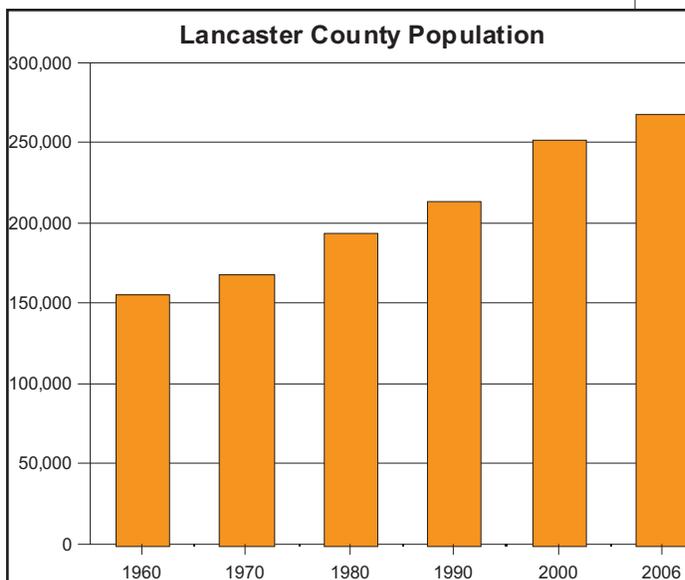
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Indicator 1: Lancaster County Population, 1960-2006

Benchmark: Lancaster County Population Increases 1.5% Annually through 2030

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ Assumptions on the rate of population growth are relied upon for numerous land use and development projections to formulate the Comprehensive Plan.
- ⇒ The population growth rate of 1.5 percent is projected as an average over the 25-year planning horizon of the Plan years.



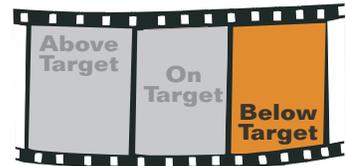
Definition/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ This indicator reflects US Census population and estimates for Lancaster County.
- ⇒ The population census is taken once each decade on April 1st of years ending in "00".
- ⇒ Estimates are based on July 1 of each year.

“Throughout its history, Lancaster County has demonstrated a remarkable capacity to grow and flourish.”

--2030 Lincoln-Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan

Snapshot

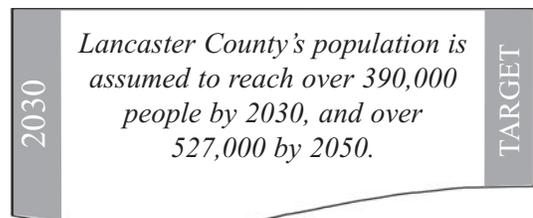


Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ Between 1990 and 2000, the County's population gained nearly 37,000 new residents - from 213,641 to 250,291 persons.
- ⇒ This annualized growth rate of 1.6 percent during the 1990's was the fastest pace of expansion since World War II.
- ⇒ In 1960 the County population was 155,272 - - increasing to 167,972 in 1970.
- ⇒ The population for Lancaster County grew from 192,884 persons in 1980 to 213,641 persons in 1990, an annualized growth rate of 1.03 percent.

Since 2000

- ⇒ *The estimated average annual growth rate of Lancaster County was 1.03 percent between July 1, 2000 and July 1, 2006. The annual population growth rate for the U.S. based on 2007 census estimates is 0.89 percent.*
- ⇒ The population of Lancaster County in 2006 was estimated to be 267,135 persons.
- ⇒ Between 2000 and 2006, the County added 15,988 people reflecting an overall increase of 5.44 percent.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

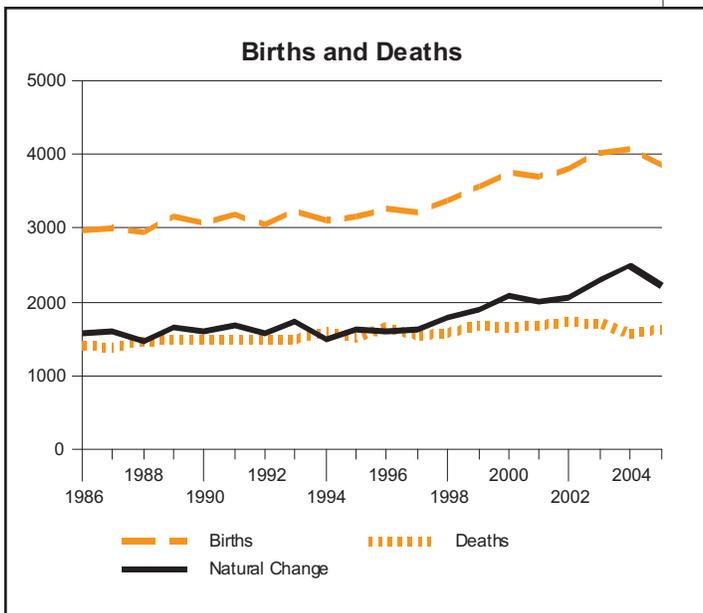
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Indicator 2: Lancaster County, Birth and Death Statistics, 1984-2005

Benchmark: Lancaster County Population Increases 1.5% Annually by 2030

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ Numbers of live births and deaths in Lancaster County may indicate what population factors are generating change to the overall population.
- ⇒ Changes in births and deaths effect the age structure of a community's population and has implications on public services.



Trends/ Observations:

Births

- ⇒ There has been a gradual increase in total births in Lancaster County since 1986, from 2,993 increasing to 3,864 in 2005.
- ⇒ The birth rate (births per 1,000 population) increased between 2000-2004 but decreased slightly in 2005.

Deaths

- ⇒ There has been a slight increase in total deaths since 1986, increasing from 1,418 to 1,642 in 2005.
- ⇒ The death rate (deaths per 1,000 population) has slowed for Lancaster County Residents, from 6.8 in 1986 to 6.2 in 2005.

Natural Change

- ⇒ The number of births has been steadily increasing faster than the number of deaths in Lancaster County since the mid-1990s.
- ⇒ In 2005, the population change due to natural factors in Lancaster County amounted to an increase of 2,222 in population.
- ⇒ Natural Change accounts for about 13,263, or 83%, of the overall estimated population increase of 15,988 people since 2000.

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ These figures represent total live births and deaths for Lancaster County residents.
- ⇒ Natural Change is the difference between the number of births and deaths.
- ⇒ Migration information is not reflected in this data.
- ⇒ Information for 2006 was not available at press time.

	Lancaster Co. 2005	U.S. Average 2005
	(per 1,000 population)	
Crude Death Rate	6.2	8.3
Crude Birth Rate	14.6	14.2

Source: Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department, Division of Health Data and Evaluation

GROWTH

Indicator 3: County Migration Trends, 1980-2006

Benchmark: Embrace a Growing, Changing Community

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ This Indicator measures how attractive the community is to non-residents.
- ⇒ The measures include the two largest components of population change: Natural Change and Migratory Change.

Time Period July 1st - June 30th	Components of Population Change for Lancaster County (Persons)				
	Natural Change	% of Total Pop. Change	Migratory Change	% of Total Pop. Change	Total Population Change ³
1980-1990 ¹	16,950	81.7%	3,807	18.3%	20,757
1990-2000 ¹	16,752	45.7%	19,898	54.3%	36,650
Estimated Annual Components of Change Since 2000					
2000-01 ²	2,609		929		3,538
2001-02	2,158		1,681		3,839
2002-03	1,934		1,880		3,775
2003-04	2,240		-705		1,538
2004-05	2,332		679		3,072
2005-06	2,477		-87		2,431
2000-06	13,750	75.6%	4,377	24.1%	18,193
Totals	46,912		28,082		75,600
¹ Census Data, April 1st					
² Includes April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2000					
³ Includes residual, may not equal sum of Natural Change & Migratory Change					

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ "Natural Change" is the difference between resident births and deaths.
- ⇒ "Migratory Change" or Net Migration is the difference between people moving into and out of an area.
- ⇒ "Total Population Change" is the sum of Natural Change and Migratory Change.

Where have people come from -- Migration Trends 2000-05

Year	Net Domestic Migration (US)	Net International Immigration
00-01	-548	1,477
01-02	505	1,176
02-03	818	1,062
03-04	-1,730	1,025
04-05	-204	883
05-06	-1,084	997
Total	-2,243	6,620

Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ The County's pace of natural increase was relatively constant during the 1980's and 1990's, in the range of about 1,600 persons per year.
- ⇒ The County experienced positive net migration (more people moved into the area than moved out) during the 1980's and 1990's.
- ⇒ During the 1990's the County experienced a large increase in net migration, with almost 20,000 more people moving into the County than moving out -- that was nearly 6 times higher than the 1980's.

Since 2000

- ⇒ Since 2000 the County's natural increase has remained constant, averaging about 2,200 persons per year.
- ⇒ The most recent year -- mid-2005 to mid-2006 -- posted negative net migration for the County, as opposed to the previous year, with a loss of 87 persons.
- ⇒ The County's migration component has been strongly impacted by the rise in net international immigration since the early 1990's.
- ⇒ Between 2000 and 2006, relative to the overall migration picture, net international immigration accounted for the full increase of 4,377 persons -- net domestic migration contributed positive figures in 2001-02 and 2002-03, but for this entire period **more domestic migrants moved out than moved into the County.**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Annual Estimates of Population Change for Counties in Nebraska, 1980 to 2000 Nebraska State Data Center, UNO

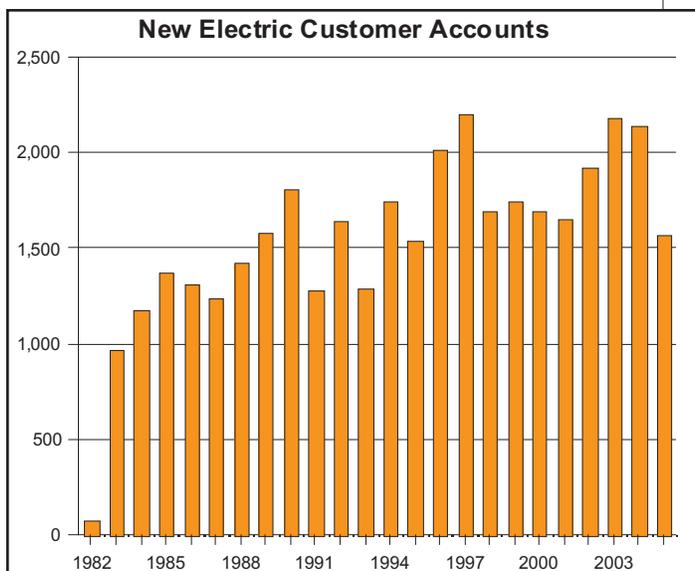
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Indicator 4: Lincoln Electric System (LES) Residential Customer Accounts, 1982-2006

Benchmark: Lancaster County Population Increases 1.5% Annually by 2030

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ These figures may reflect the level of activity in the housing industry.
- ⇒ The growth rate for utility service connections may be utilized to monitor annual fluctuations in the local development economy.



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ LES serves all of Lincoln and portions of Lancaster County (outside the City of Lincoln's corporate limits).
- ⇒ Figures represent accounts for all types of dwelling units.
- ⇒ Accounts do not correspond to dwelling units directly. A duplex or multifamily building may have a single account, or a multifamily building may have additional accounts for common areas and laundry rooms.
- ⇒ LES growth rates have historically been higher than population growth in Lincoln.



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ Between 1990 and 2000, the average annual growth rate for new electric residential accounts was 1.91 percent per year, compared to 1.6 percent per year population growth.
- ⇒ Between 1980 and 1990, the average annual growth rate for new electrical accounts was 1.58 percent per year, compared to 1.03 percent per year population growth.
- ⇒ In 1997 new accounts peaked with 2,203 residential homes added in a single year.
- ⇒ In 2000, 97,449 accounts were served. In 1990 80,624 were served, and in 1980 68,926 were served.
- ⇒ Residential accounts added to LES service totaled only 69 new customers in 1982.

Since 2000

- ⇒ Between 2000 and 2006 the annual growth rate for new residential electric accounts was 1.80 percent, and 11,012 additional residences were served by LES. The estimated average annual growth rate for population during this period was 1.03 percent.
- ⇒ In 2006 a net total of 1,552 new residential accounts were added to LES.
- ⇒ In 2006, permits for construction of 1,876 dwelling units were issued - however, the year a building permit is issued may not be the year the LES connection is made.

Source: Lincoln Electric System, Table II, Rates, Forecasting, Load Research Report, April 2007

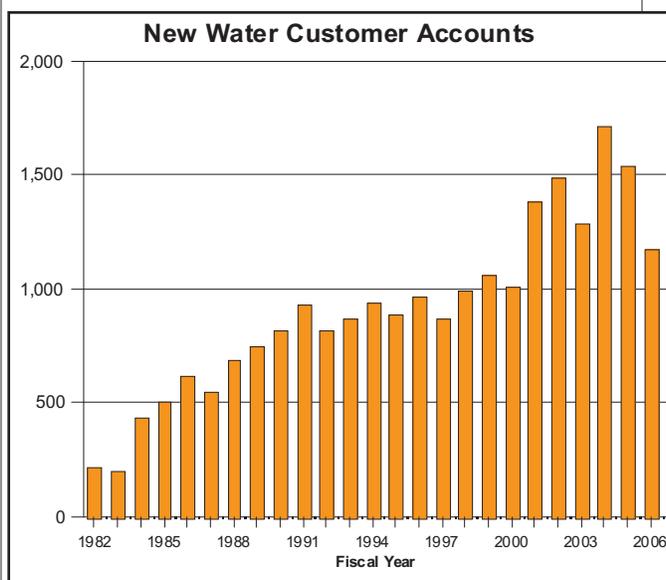
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Indicator 5: Lincoln Water System, Residential Customer Accounts, 1982-2006

Benchmark: Lancaster County Population Increases 1.5% Annually by 2030

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ These figures may reflect the level of activity in the housing industry.
- ⇒ The growth in water customers may be utilized to examine fluctuations in the local economy.



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Lincoln Water System service area includes development within City of Lincoln corporate limits.
- ⇒ Reporting period reflects Fiscal Year (FY) of September to August each year.
- ⇒ Multiple-family dwellings (apartments and duplexes) are "master-metered" where only one service connection is provided to the development.



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ Between 1990 and 2000, the average annual growth rate for water service connections was 1.62 percent, which mirrors the average annual population growth of 1.6 percent.
- ⇒ Between 1980 and 1990, the average annual growth rate for water service connections was 1.04 percent, which mirrors the average annual population growth rate of 1.03 percent.
- ⇒ In 1990 a total of 811 new residential customers were added to the system and 53,574 residential connections existed
- ⇒ In FY 1982 a total of 214 new residential service connections were reported and 49,035 residential connections were part of the Lincoln Water System, this figure reflects the national recession occurring during this time.

Since 2000

- ⇒ In FY 2000 a total of 1,010 new residential customers were added to the system, serving a total of 62,887 residential customers.
- ⇒ In 2006 a total of 1,170 new residential customers were added to the system, and a total of 71,454 residential connections were served by the Lincoln Water System.
- ⇒ Between 2000 and 2006, the average annual growth rate for new water customer accounts was 2.15 percent per year, which is more than twice the estimated annual average population growth rate of 1.03 percent during that same period.
- ⇒ Since 2000, 75.7% of dwelling units permitted were single family attached or detached, as opposed to 58.5% in the 1990s. These homes would have separate water service for each unit. The remainder of all dwelling units (24.3% since 2000 and 41.5% in the 1990s) are "master-metered" where only one service connection is provided to the development.

Source: City of Lincoln, Lincoln Water System

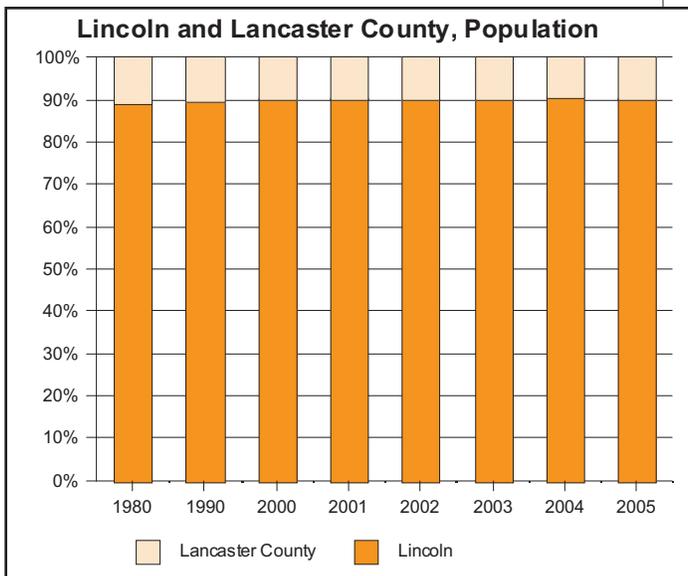
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Indicator 6: Ratio of Lincoln to Lancaster County Population, 1980-2005

Benchmark: Lincoln will continue to be 90% of the County Population by 2030

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ Since 1980 the City of Lincoln's population has historically amounted to about 90 percent of the County's population.
- ⇒ Lincoln's population growth is assumed to accommodate 90 percent of the County population over the planning time horizon (i.e., 25 years).

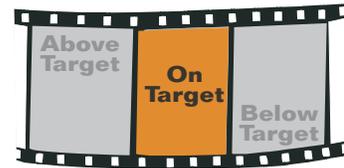


Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ US Census data for Lincoln and Lancaster County is used to determine population ratios.
- ⇒ US Census population estimates are provided July 1 of each non-decennial year.
- ⇒ Population includes persons in all incorporated and unincorporated communities in Lancaster County.

Lincoln's population is estimated to have reached 239,213 in 2005.

Snapshot

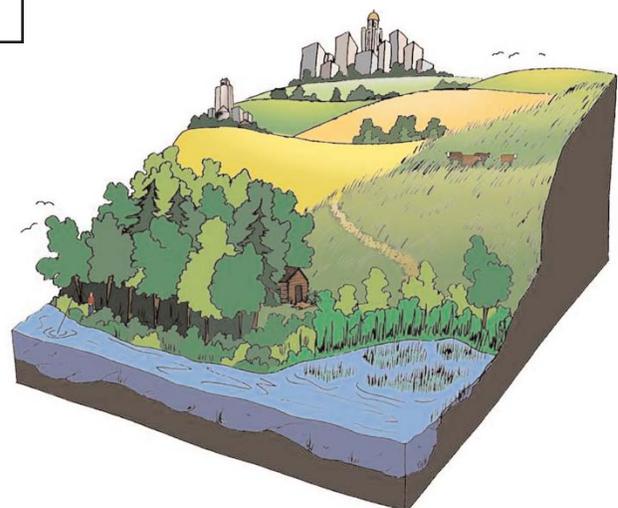


Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ Since 1980 Lincoln has approximated 90 percent of the County's population.

Since 2000

- ⇒ In 2000, Lincoln's population was 90.1 percent of the County population.
- ⇒ For 2005, Lincoln's population remained at 90.3 percent of the total Lancaster County population.
- ⇒ **Lincoln continues to reflect the ratio of 90 percent of Lancaster County's population.**
- ⇒ The latest data shows Lincoln comprising 90.3 percent of the County's population, with the remainder population residing in rural Lancaster County and the incorporated towns.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, March, 2007

GROWTH

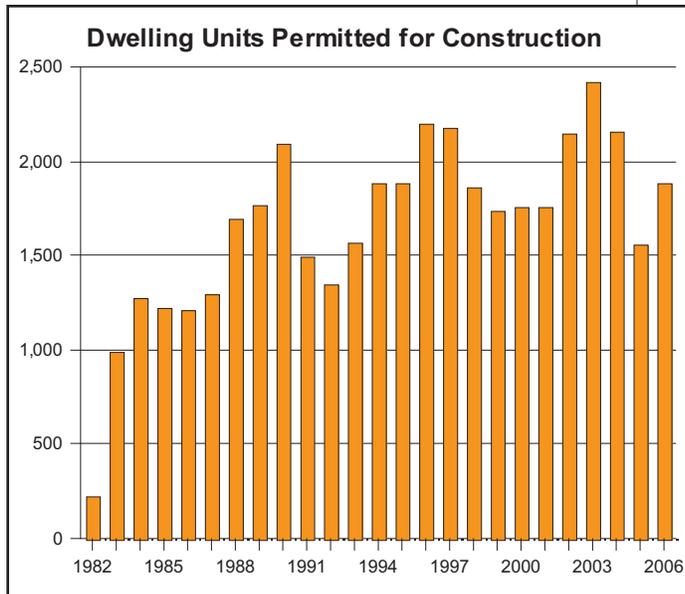
Indicator 7: Lincoln, Residential Building Permits, 1981-2006



Benchmark: Add Approximately 53,000 Dwelling Units in Lincoln by 2030

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ The number of issued building permits for new residences in Lincoln reflect the level of activity in the housing industry.
- ⇒ The provision of new housing to accommodate the projected population growth over the 25-year planning period is a fundamental assumption in the Comprehensive Plan.



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Dwellings include single family detached, attached, townhouse, duplex and apartments.
- ⇒ Figures represent the number of dwelling units permitted within the City of Lincoln's corporate limits.
- ⇒ Issued building permits allow a two-year period for construction to be completed.
- ⇒ Based on date building permit issued, not actual construction and occupancy -- some permits are issued where the homes are never built.

Snapshot



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ In 1982 only 219 building permits were issued in Lincoln, the lowest number of permits between 1982 and present.
- ⇒ In 1990, a total of 2,087 building permits were issued for the construction of new homes.
- ⇒ Between 1990 and 2000, 18,203 building permits were issued for new residences, the average annual number of units for this period was approximately 1,820 per year.

Since 2000

- ⇒ In 2003, a total of 2,410 residential units were permitted for construction in Lincoln, this was the highest number of permits issued for any single year during this period.
- ⇒ In 2006, permits for a total of 1,876 dwelling units were issued for construction of new residential units.
- ⇒ Between 2000 and 2006, permits were issued for construction of 13,600 dwelling units, for an average of 1,947 residential dwelling units permitted each year.

Source: City of Lincoln, Building and Safety Department, Construction Report

GROWTH

Indicator 8: Rural Residential Home Activity, 1980-2006

Benchmark: Accommodate 6% of non-farm & 1% farm population in the unincorporated parts of Lancaster County

Importance of Indicator:

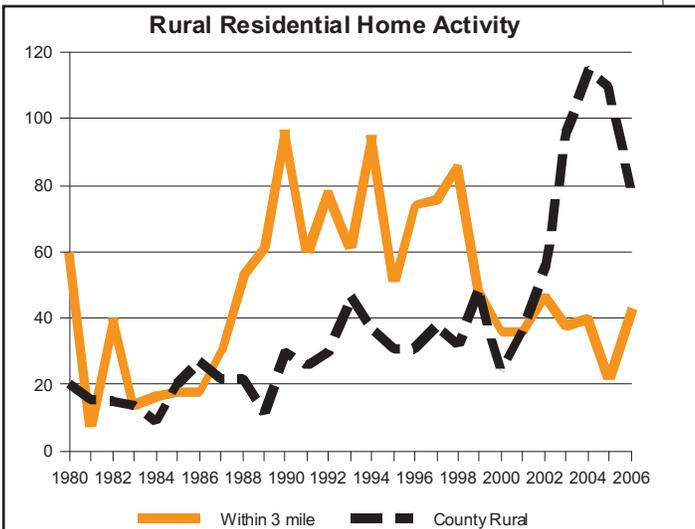
- ⇒ This indicator serves as a proxy to monitor annual population and development change in the unincorporated parts of the County.
- ⇒ Assumed about 1% of the County's population will live in farm-related households.
- ⇒ For the purpose of long term planning the rural population is anticipated to comprise about 7% of the County's population (6% acreages and 1% farm related).

Snapshot



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ In 1980, 20 building permits were issued for new homes located in the rural parts of Lancaster County, while 60 building permits were issued for new homes "Within 3 mile".
- ⇒ The trend between 1987 and 1999 which exhibited more homes built "Within 3 mile" area of Lincoln appears to have ended.



Since 2000

- ⇒ New home activity "Within 3 mile" area of Lincoln has leveled off since 1999 generally adding the 2000 to 2006 average of about 40 issued building permits per year.
- ⇒ New "County Rural" home activity in Lancaster County shows a marked increase between 2000 and 2005, with a drop in 2006 – the 7 year average of about 74 issued building permits per year was exceeded in 2003 (96), 2004 (115), and 2005 (110). The 2006 permits were near the average at 79 issued.

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Based on building permits issued, not actual construction and occupancy – some permits are issued where the homes are never built.
- ⇒ "County Rural" comprises homes located outside Lincoln's 3 mile extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ) at time of permit approval.
- ⇒ "Within 3 mile" comprises homes within Lincoln's 3 mile ETJ at time of permit approval.
- ⇒ The ETJ is the area under the planning and zoning control of an incorporated area.

- The cities of Hickman and Waverly have shown strong growth over the past five years, accounting for 68% of all small town permits.
- The assumptions in the Comprehensive Plan are currently meeting the anticipated targets for the 25 year planning period.

An estimate of the number of building permits issued in 2004 due to the replacement of houses destroyed by the tornado in May 2004 is included in the data.

2006 New Home Activity by Location (All Types)	
Lincoln	.90% .1876
*Small Towns	.4% .81
*All Rural County	.6% .131
*Small towns and parts of the rural county are not under the jurisdiction of Lincoln and Lancaster County	

Source: City of Lincoln, Building and Safety Department, Construction Reports, 2006; Incorporated Villages & Cities, Building Permit (Self Reported); Lancaster County Assessor's Office, Field Data on Tornado Damage

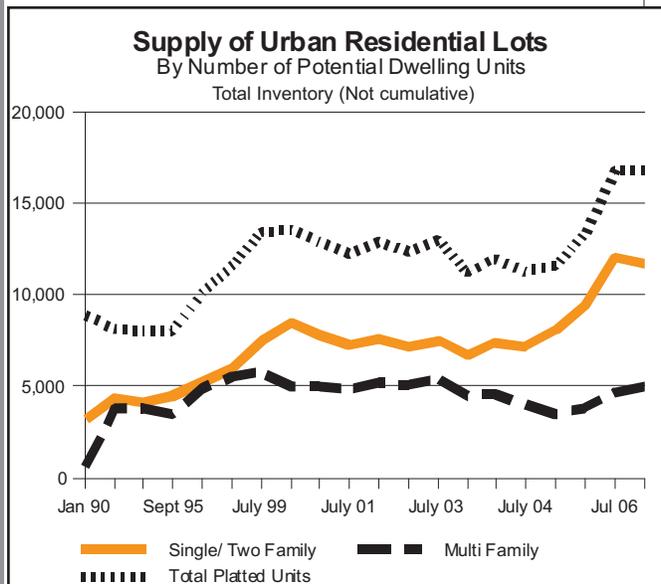
GROWTH

Indicator 9: Lincoln's Supply of Urban Residential Lots, 1990-2007

Benchmark: Provide Sufficient Land for Development of Lincoln

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ The amount of land planned for residential purposes in Lincoln may reflect the general level of development activity throughout the community.



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ As of July 2000, the number of lots available for Single/ Two-Family units totaled 8,504, and Multi-Family units totaled 5,083 in Final, Preliminary and “in-process” submitted Plats.
- ⇒ Overall, in July 2000 these Plats combined to provide a supply of 13,587 units to accommodate future residential development.
- ⇒ In January 1990, there were 3,256 Single/ Two-Family units and 623 Multi-Family units in Final, Preliminary and “in-process” submitted Plats.

Since 2000

- ⇒ As of January 1, 2007, there were 8,386 Single Family lots either Final Platted, Preliminary Platted or formally submitted and in process of review – the latest figures reflect a significant increase in lot supply from July 2004.
- ⇒ The supply of potential Multi-Family units has seen an increase – up about 460 units since January 2006 and 40 percent since a low in 2005 – the current inventory of Multiple Family lots is at 5,072 potential dwelling units.

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Latest figures are January 2007.
- ⇒ The data reflects a periodic point-in-time inventory of housing lots that could be developed with housing units in the future.
- ⇒ Platted Residential lots are single, two-family and multiple family units that are Final Platted, Preliminary Platted or are “in-process”.
- ⇒ Prior to 1997, the number of lots in pending submitted plats were not included in the residential lot inventory.

As of January 1, 2007

Lincoln has a potential for over 53,000 new dwelling units within the 2030 Future Service Limit for Lincoln.

About 16,837 are approved or in process of development. The remainder of the potential units are currently without infrastructure.

Demand for Single Family Housing Lots

As of January 1, 2007, the overall supply of lots available is about 6 ½ to 7½ years, while the supply of Final Platted lots in Lincoln is enough to last almost 3 years

Source: Lincoln-Lancaster County Planning Department, Residential Land Inventory and Single Family Lots, February 2007

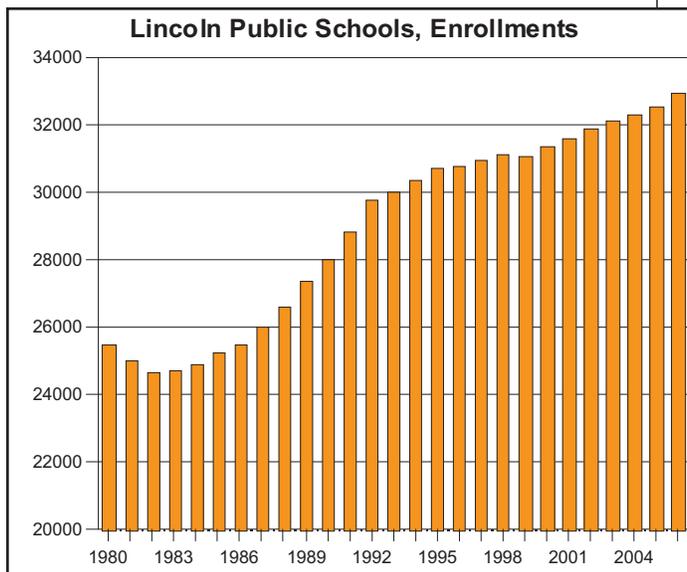
GROWTH

Indicator 10: Lincoln Public Schools, Student Enrollment, 1980-2006

Benchmark: Lincoln will Continue to Grow with a Single Public School District

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ Student enrollment trends are important to monitor because it shows potential need for new schools.



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Enrollment census is taken in the Fall of each year.
- ⇒ Enrollment census includes Pre-Kindergarten to 12th Grade students.
- ⇒ Figures DO NOT include enrollments in private or parochial schools, this information will be included in future reports.
- ⇒ Students may live outside City of Lincoln corporate limits.

Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ Between 1990 and 2000, the average annual growth rate for net student enrollment was 1.14 percent, absolute change in enrollment was 3,368 students.
- ⇒ The largest year-to-year increase in enrollments occurred in 1992, with 932 new students entering the district.
- ⇒ In 1990, total student enrollment was 27,986, with 629 new students entering the district from the prior year.
- ⇒ In 1980 a total of 25,489 students were enrolled with LPS.
- ⇒ Total enrollments in 1981 decreased by 472 students from 1980.
- ⇒ Since 1987 there was a general increase in student enrollments.

Since 2000

- ⇒ Total student enrollment reached 32,936 in 2006, reflecting 431 more students than the previous year.
- ⇒ Between 2000 and 2006, there were 1,582 additional students enrolled in the LPS district.
- ⇒ Between 2000 and 2006, the annualized growth rate for net student enrollment was 0.82 percent.



Source: Lincoln Public Schools

ECONOMY

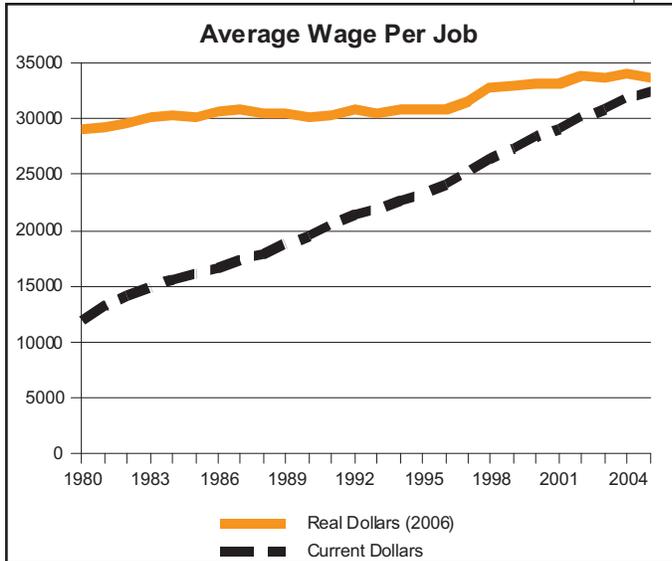
Indicator 11: Lancaster County, Average Wage per Job, 1980-2005

Benchmark: Provide a Healthy Climate for Economic Development



Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ Wage levels reflect conditions of the local economy and indicate the health of local companies and the economic well-being of workers.
- ⇒ Adjusting for inflation determines the real growth in wages over time and the relative buyer power over a time period.



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ Adjusting for inflation to reflect 2006 dollars, the wage per job in real dollars increased about \$5,270 between 1980 and 2000.
- ⇒ Between 1990 and 2000, the average wage per job increased to \$28,397 in current dollars.
- ⇒ Lancaster County's average annual wage per job in current dollars increased from \$11,914 in 1980 to \$19,624 in 1990.
- ⇒ The trend for wages per job (after inflation) is generally flat between 1980 and 1996, at which point it begins to show an upward increase each year.

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Estimates used to compute figures represent wages and salaries paid to all workers divided by the total number of jobs.
- ⇒ People holding more than one job are counted in the wage estimates for each job they hold.
- ⇒ Current dollars are the original "year as" figures.
- ⇒ Real dollars are adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index, so that dollars from different years are expressed in terms of a single year's currency.
- ⇒ Real dollars are adjusted to reflect a base year of 2006.

Since 2000

- ⇒ In 2005 the current dollar value of the average annual wage was \$32,635.
- ⇒ County-wide real wages per job (adjusted to 2006 dollars) have remained relatively flat over the past five years.

Average Wage Per Job in 2005	
US	\$40,146
Nebraska	\$32,583
Lancaster County	\$32,635

Source: REIS, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA34, December 2006; Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers (1982-84=100), U.S. City Average, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

ECONOMY

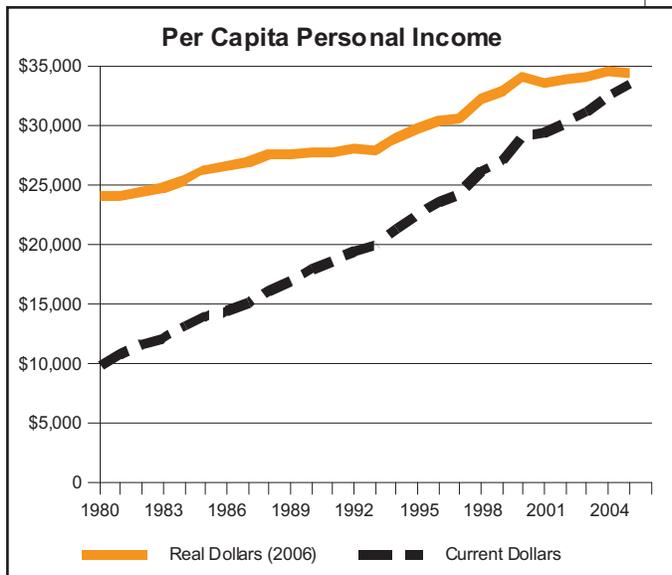
Indicator 12: Lancaster County, Per Capita Personal Income, 1980-2005



Benchmark: Provide a Healthy Climate for Economic Development

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) is an indicator of financial well-being and shows how well the economy is performing over time.
- ⇒ PCPI is viewed as a key proxy for the overall economic health of a community.



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ In 2000, the current dollar PCPI amounted to \$29,200 for each Lancaster County resident.
- ⇒ Since 1990 the average annual increase (current dollars) in PCPI was 4.9 percent per year for the decade – when inflation is factored into to the PCPI, the average annual increase was 2.1 percent per year for the decade.
- ⇒ Between 1980 and 1990, when inflation is factored into to the PCPI, the average annual increase was 1.4 percent per year for the decade.
- ⇒ The PCPI in current dollars for Lancaster County residents in 1980 amounted to about \$9,900 and \$18,100 in 1990 – reflecting an average annual increase of 6.2 percent per year for the decade.

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ PCPI does not reflect income distribution as it reflects an average for the population.
- ⇒ PCPI gauges how income grows over time per person, by adjusting for the growth in population.
- ⇒ PCPI is computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates.
- ⇒ PCPI is calculated as the sum of all wage, salary and other disbursements, divided by the number of people residing in Lancaster County.
- ⇒ Real dollars are adjusted to reflect a base year of 2006.

Since 2000

- ⇒ In 2005, the current dollar PCPI amounted to \$33,506 for each Lancaster County resident. The average annual increase (current dollars) in PCPI since 2000 was 2.8 percent per year – when inflation is factored into to the PCPI, the average annual increase was 0.12 percent per year for that period.
- ⇒ The growth in PCPI between 1980 and 2005 for the residents of Lancaster County amounted to an overall increase of 239 percent – when inflation is factored into to the PCPI, the overall increase was 42 percent.

Per Capita Personal Income in 2005	
United States	\$34,471
Nebraska	\$32,923
Lancaster County	\$33,506

Source: REIS, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA1-3, May 2007; Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers (1982-84=100), U.S. City Average, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

ECONOMY

Indicator 13: Lancaster County, Business and Commerce Employment and Establishments, 2001-2005

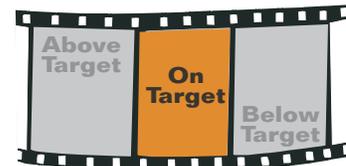
Benchmark: Business and Commerce Sector - Employment Growth of 2.0% Annually



Importance of Indicator:

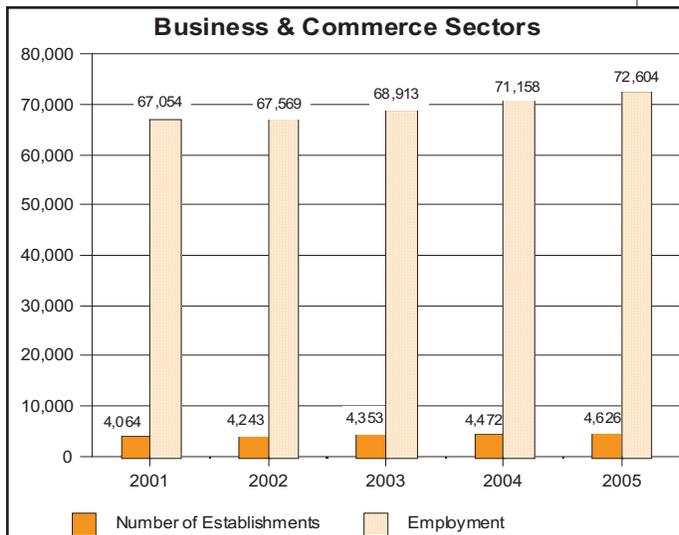
- ⇒ Employment levels for "Business and Commerce" sectors may reflect the level of economic activity within the community.
- ⇒ An annual growth rate of 2.0 percent is anticipated in the Comprehensive Plan.
- ⇒ These employment sectors are generally tied to the use and expansions of retailing complexes office buildings, business parks, and service centers throughout the community.

Snapshot



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ In 2005, the total annual employment for "Business and Commerce" sectors in Lancaster County comprised 72,604 jobs distributed amongst 4,626 establishments.
- ⇒ In 2001, the annual employment for "Business and Commerce" sectors in Lancaster County comprised 67,054 jobs distributed amongst 4,064 establishments.
- ⇒ Between 2001 and 2005, the **average annual change in employment for "Business and Commerce" sectors was 2.0 percent per year.**
- ⇒ The number of **new establishments during this period increased by 562 start-ups, and reflects an average annual change of 3.3 percent per year since 2001.**
- ⇒ Between 2001 and 2005 the number of employees per establishment decreased slightly from 16.5 to 15.7.



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ "Business and Commerce" employment sectors are used to monitor commercial land needs.
- ⇒ Figures reflect average annual employment by sector and number of establishments.
- ⇒ These employment categories are based upon the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and reflect data for workers covered by Nebraska Employment Security Laws.
- ⇒ The Quarterly Employment Census reflects an actual body count of persons employed.
- ⇒ Figures for 2006 were not available at press time.

Business and Commerce sector comprises the following industries categories:

- ▶ Information
- ▶ Financial Activities
- ▶ Professional and Business Services
- ▶ Education and Health Services
- ▶ Leisure and Hospitality
- ▶ Other Services

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, April 2007

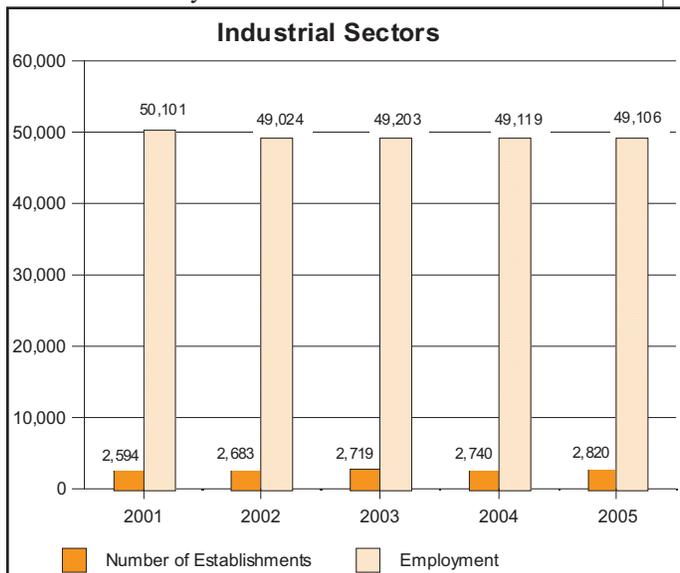
ECONOMY

Indicator 14: Lancaster County Industrial Employment and Establishments, 2001-2005

Benchmark: Industrial Sector Employment Growth of 2.5% Annually

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ Employment levels for "Industrial" sectors may reflect the level of economic activity within the community.
- ⇒ An annual growth rate of 2.5 percent is anticipated in the Comprehensive Plan.
- ⇒ The Industrial employment sectors tend to drive the need for siting and supporting additional industrial land throughout the community.



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ "Industrial" sectors are used to monitor industrial land needs.
- ⇒ Figures reflect average annual employment by sector and number of establishments.
- ⇒ These employment categories are based upon the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and reflect data for workers covered by Nebraska Employment Security Laws.
- ⇒ The Quarterly Employment Census reflects an actual body count of persons employed.
- ⇒ Figures for 2006 were not available at press time.

Snapshot



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ In 2005, the annual "Industrial" sector employment in Lancaster County comprised 49,106 jobs distributed amongst 2,820 establishments.
- ⇒ In 2001, the annual "Industrial" sector employment in Lancaster County comprised 50,101 jobs distributed amongst 2,594 establishments.
- ⇒ Between 2001 and 2005, the **average annual change in County-wide employment in the "Industrial" sectors was about negative 0.5 percent per year.**
- ⇒ While employment slowly fell since 2001, the number of **new establishments during this period increased by 233 start-ups, and reflects an average annual change of 2.1 percent per year since 2001.**
- ⇒ Between 2001 and 2005 the number of employees per establishment decreased from 19.3 to 17.4.

The Industrial employment sectors comprise the following categories:

- ▶ Construction
- ▶ Manufacturing
- ▶ Trade, Transportation and Utilities

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, April 2007

ECONOMY

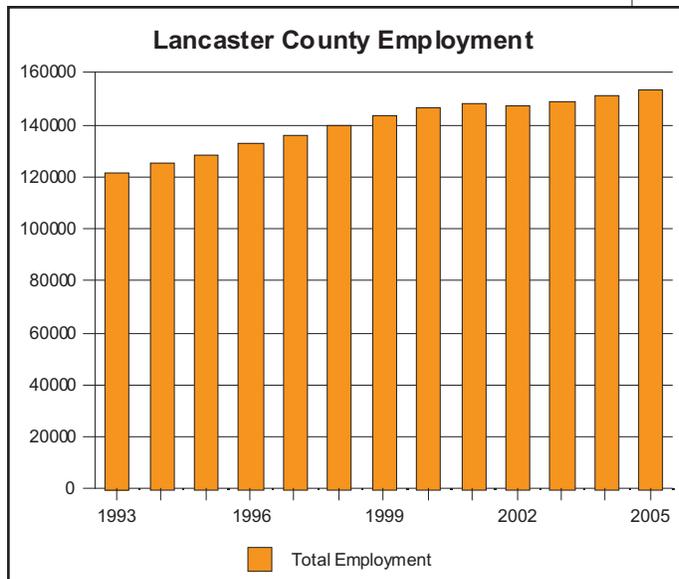
Indicator 15: Lancaster County Employment, 1993-2005



Benchmark: Employment is Anticipated to Grow at Over 2% Annually in the County

Importance of Indicator:

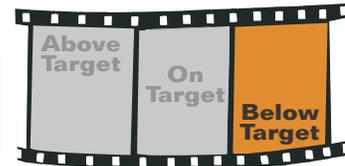
- ⇒ Overall County-wide employment is anticipated to grow at a rate of over 2 percent per year during the planning period.
- ⇒ Monitoring changes in local employment trends is critical in projecting the community's need for new urban infrastructure.



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Figures reflect average annual employment for all industries.
- ⇒ These figures reflect data for workers covered by Nebraska Employment Security Laws.
- ⇒ The Quarterly Employment Census reflects an actual body count of persons employed.
- ⇒ Figures for 2006 were not available at press time.

Snapshot



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ In 1993, the total employment for Lancaster County amounted to 121,084 jobs.
- ⇒ In 2000, the number of jobs rose to 146,368 in Lancaster County.
- ⇒ Between 1993 and 2000, the average annual change in employment within Lancaster County was about 2.4 percent per year.

Since 2000

- ⇒ In 2005, employment levels rose to 153,082 persons actively working County-wide.
- ⇒ Employment levels since 2000 have not kept pace with the growth exhibited in the 1990s. **The average annual growth rate up to 2005 is less than 1 percent per year**, with the slowest year being 2002 (-.47 percent) and the fastest being 2004 (1.61 percent).
- ⇒ Between 2000 and 2005, the nominal change in employment amounted to 6,714 new jobs added to Lancaster County.

In 2005, 7,726 establishments were located in Lancaster County, divided into the following sectors:

- ▶ Information, Financial Activities and Other Services
- ▶ Professional and Business Services
- ▶ Educational and Health Services
- ▶ Leisure and Hospitality
- ▶ Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities,
- ▶ Manufacturing, Natural Resources and Construction
- ▶ Government

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, April 2007

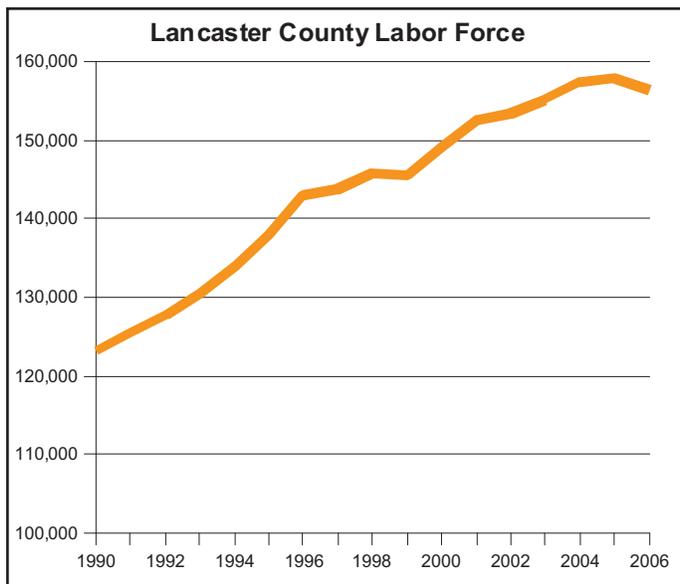
ECONOMY

Indicator 16: Lancaster County, Civilian Labor Force, 1990-2006

Benchmark: Expand Workforce to Support Business Growth

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ Labor Force conditions during the planning period may reflect the general level of economic activity in the community.
- ⇒ A growing Workforce is an asset to economic development activities such as supporting business retention and expansion efforts, and recruiting new businesses to the community and providing employment opportunities for County-wide residents.



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Civilian Labor Force is defined as persons 16 years of age and older, who are not inmates of institutions and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.
- ⇒ Civilian Labor Force equals the number of persons employed and unemployed.
- ⇒ These figures exhibit lower numbers than employment figures, as the Civilian Labor Force counts individuals only once, regardless of how many jobs they work.
- ⇒ Figures reflect the annual average for the Civilian Labor Force, living in Lancaster County.

Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ The highest year to year growth came between 1995 and 1996 when the Labor Force increased by 3.6 percent.
- ⇒ The only decrease in Lancaster County between 1990 and 2000 came between 1998 and 1999 when the Labor Force shrank by 180 or 0.12 percent.
- ⇒ Between 1990 and 2000, the average annual change in the number of persons considered part of the "Civilian Labor Force" was 1.8 percent per year.
- ⇒ In 1990, the Civilian Labor Force totaled 122,905 persons for Lancaster County.

Since 2000

- ⇒ In 2006, the Civilian Labor Force reflected continued growth and comprised 157,632 persons either employed or unemployed in Lancaster County.
- ⇒ In 2000, the Civilian Labor Force included 147,022 persons for Lancaster County.
- ⇒ Between 2000 and 2006, the average annual change in the number of persons in the Civilian Labor Force for the Lancaster County was 0.93 percent per year.
- ⇒ 2006 is the first year since 1999 to show a slight drop, amounting to 248 people, possibly due to large deployments of National Guard and Reserve troops.

“The City and County will actively pursue economic development with an emphasis on household sustaining jobs.”

--2025 Lincoln-Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Nebraska Labor Market Information, March 2007

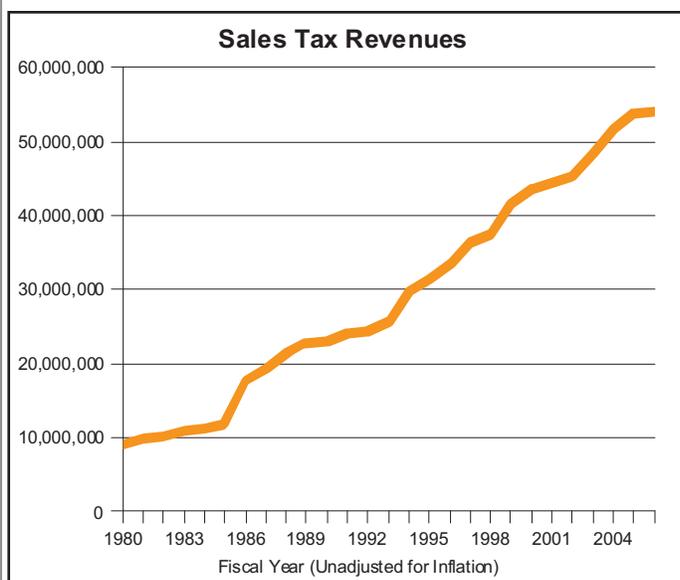
ECONOMY

Indicator 17: Lincoln's Sales Tax Revenues, 1980-2006

Benchmark: Economic Health

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ Sales tax revenues are a good indicator of a community's economic well being.
- ⇒ Sales tax revenues reflect the amount of revenue that a municipality is able to generate on an annual basis, and the levels of service that can be provided to the community.



Trends/ Observations:

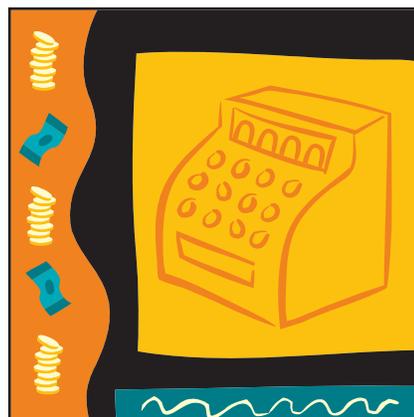
- ⇒ In 1990 a total of \$23.18 million in sales tax revenues were collected by the City of Lincoln, an average annual increase of 9.7% since 1980.
- ⇒ Since 1986 sales tax revenues collected by the City of Lincoln have steadily increased.
- ⇒ In 1980 a total of \$9.22 million in sales tax revenues were collected by the City of Lincoln.

Since 2000

- ⇒ In 2006, a total of \$54.27 million in sales tax revenues were collected by the City of Lincoln.
- ⇒ In 2000, a total of \$43.80 million in sales tax revenues were collected by the City of Lincoln, an average annual increase of 6.6% since 1990.
- ⇒ Between 2000 and 2006, the average annual growth rate (unadjusted for inflation) for sales tax revenues for the City of Lincoln was 3.64 percent, with 2003 having the highest increase of 7.2% and 2006 having the lowest increase of 0.9%.

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Figures represent the City's Fiscal Year (FY) from September to August.
- ⇒ Figures reflect actual sales tax revenues generated within the City of Lincoln.
- ⇒ These figures are not adjusted for inflation.
- ⇒ The City sales tax rate is 1.5% and has been in effect since the early 80s.
- ⇒ Since 1980 various goods and services have been removed or added to the list of taxable goods: food, remodeling labor and construction labor for example.



Source: City of Lincoln, Finance Department, Budget Office

ECONOMY

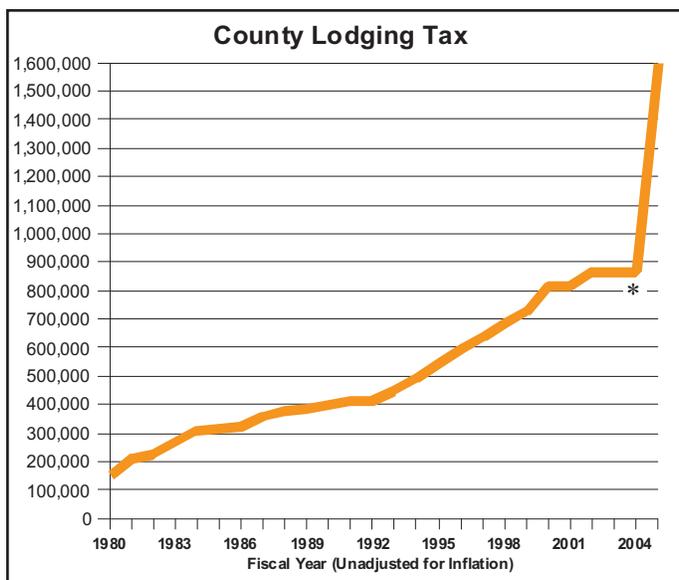
Indicator 18: Lancaster County, Lodging Tax, 1980-2006



Benchmark: Provide a Healthy Climate for Economic Development

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ Tourism, sporting events and conventions are an important component of Lancaster County's economy, and the lodging tax gives an indication of outside visitation into the local economy.



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ After 1992 the growth in lodging tax revenues was much faster – adding between \$40,000 to \$60,000 in additional revenue each year until 2001 when it amounted to about \$817,000.
- ⇒ Revenues from the lodging tax grew steadily between 1981 and 1992, growing from \$152,000 to \$415,000.

Since 2000

- ⇒ In the year 2006 revenues from the lodging tax increased dramatically to reach \$1,595,700. This was due to an additional 2% Tax that was collected for the Visitor Improvement Fund.
- ⇒ As a result of decreased travel due to the September 11, 2001 tragedy and the economic downturn, lodging tax revenues leveled slightly, but it appears growth is slowly returning.

*Lodging Tax began in 1980 at 2% and was increased to 4% in 2005

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Lodging tax revenues represent dollars spent on lodging in Lancaster County.
- ⇒ **Up until 2005, the tax was 2% of the cost of lodging. In 2005, collection of an additional 2% to be deposited in the Visitors Improvement Fund began.**
- ⇒ The Lodging Tax revenue is affected by the number of rooms, occupancy rate, and the cost of a night's lodging.
- ⇒ Dollars are current and unadjusted for inflation
- ⇒ Includes lodging tax revenues only – visitors also spend money on goods and services in the community, adding further to the local economy and tax base.



Source: Lancaster County Budget Office, January 2007

ENVIRONMENT

Indicator 19: Lincoln, Permits Issued in the 100 Year Floodplain, 1995-2006

Benchmark: Preserve Riparian, Floodplain and Stream Corridors

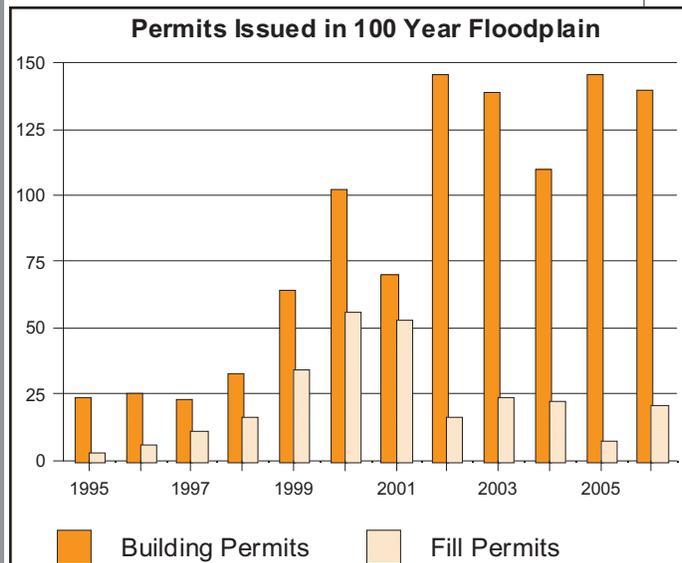


Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ Building and Fill Permits issued for property within the 100 Year Floodplain are regulated by the City of Lincoln and over time may exhibit trends concerning the level of development in these areas.
- ⇒ Core Resource Imperatives were selected to receive the greatest consideration in the long range planning process.

Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ In 1995 the number of building and fill permits issued by the City of Lincoln for development in the floodplain totaled 27 permits.
- ⇒ Since 1995 permit activity in the 100 Year Floodplain has steadily increased.
- ⇒ Building permits for new or existing structures in the floodplain (including interior improvements to existing buildings) are the most common type of permits issued in the floodplain.



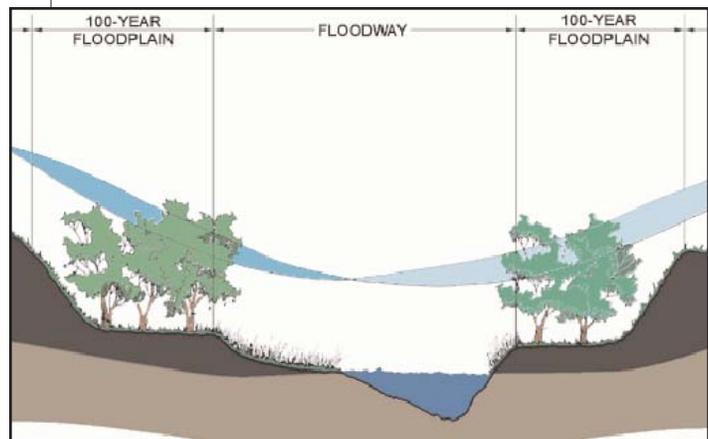
Since 2000

- ⇒ The number of building and fill permits issued by the City of Lincoln totaled 158 permits in 2000, and 161 in 2006.

“Riparian, Floodplain and Stream Corridors” is one of the three Core Resource Imperatives identified in the Comprehensive Plan.

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Building Permits also include filling the floodplain; however, “non-substantial” improvements, which include interior improvements, are included and may not impact the floodplain.
- ⇒ Included in this information are permits for bridge and culvert construction and replacement, and wetland restoration.
- ⇒ Fill permits reflect dirt and other material placed in the floodplain.



Source: City of Lincoln, Building and Safety Department

ENVIRONMENT

Indicator 20: Air Quality, 1999-2004

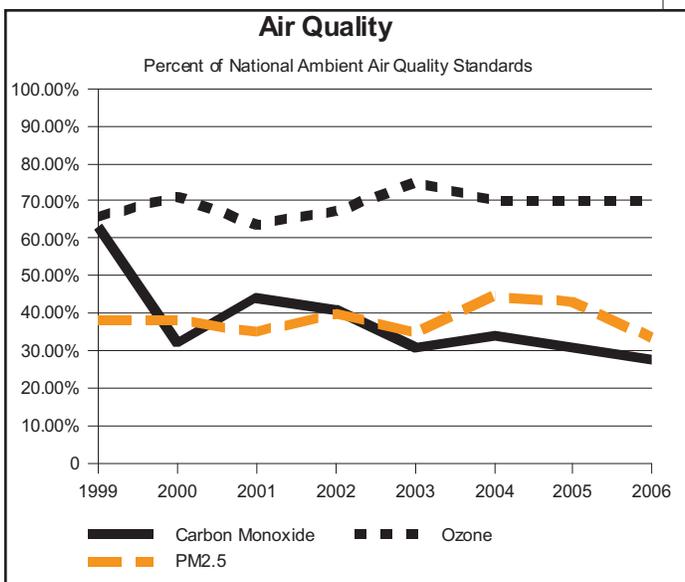


Benchmark: Clean Air is a Valuable Community Asset

Importance of Indicator:

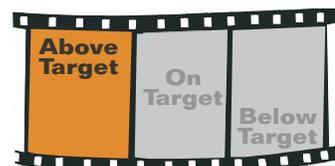
- ⇒ High levels of air pollution contribute to health problems, ecosystem degradation, and deterioration of the quality of life.
- ⇒ Failure to comply with the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) could jeopardize federal highway funding, limit the expansion of industrial operations and hinder economic activity for the community.

Definitions/ About this Indicator:



- ⇒ NAAQS are designed to achieve air quality that protects human health, animal and plant life.
- ⇒ Measurements are stated as a percent of the permitted NAAQS -- anything below 100 percent indicates attainment status.
- ⇒ Some exceedence of the standard is permitted before the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) would find the City to be in violation.

Snapshot



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ **Lincoln/Lancaster County currently meets National Ambient Air Quality Standards and is an air quality attainment community.**
- ⇒ Between 1999 and 2006, levels of carbon monoxide (CO) measured from 28 to 63 percent of the NAAQS, remaining under the ambient air quality standard and maintaining the attainment designation for the community. CO levels have been generally decreasing for the last 5 to 6 years.
- ⇒ Ozone (O₃) air pollution levels are currently measuring the closest to the permitted NAAQS attainment threshold – peaking in 2003 at 75 percent of the standard.
- ⇒ PM_{2.5} “Particulate Matter less than 2.5 Microns in diameter” during the same period measured from 34 to 45 percent of permitted ambient air quality standard – and remained under the permitted threshold to maintain the designation of attainment.

Air Pollutant Measurements	NAAQS
CO - Second Highest 8 Hour Average	9.0 Parts per Million
O ₃ -3 Year Average of 4 th Highest 8 Hour Average	0.080 Parts per Million
PM _{2.5} Maximum Avg. Conc. in 24 hr. Period	65 Micrograms per Cubic Meter

“The quality of life for future generations will be reflected in the quality of the natural environment left to them by present generations.”

--2030 Lincoln-Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan

Source: Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

ENVIRONMENT

Indicator 21: Lancaster County, Agriculture and Farming, 1987-2002



Benchmark: Maintain the Quality of the County's Urban and Rural Environments

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ About 77 percent of the County is utilized for growing crops, raising livestock, or producing other agricultural produce. These lands are an integral element in the natural landscape providing habitat as well as being a basic piece of the County's historic signature landscape.
- ⇒ Farming trends will be monitored to measure changes in the agricultural economy in Lancaster County.

Lancaster County	1987	1992	1997	2002
Farms (number)	1,508	1,359	1,615	1,607
Land in Farms (acres)	448,286	414,763	438,416	448,600
Land in Farms (average size of farm in acres)	297	305	271	279

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ The U.S. Census of Agriculture is undertaken every five years.
- ⇒ The next Census of Agriculture will be undertaken in 2007, results expected in 2009.
- ⇒ The Census of Agriculture is the only source of uniform agricultural data for every county in the United States.



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ The total number of farms in Lancaster County has declined from its highest point of 2,361 farms in 1950 to 1,615 in 1997.
- ⇒ Since 1987 the overall number of farms has fluctuated, and the trend has generally been toward an increase in the number of farms in Lancaster County.

Number of Farms

- ⇒ The number of farms increased slightly between 1992 and 1997 – rising from 1,359 farms in 1992 to 1,615 in 1997 and 1,607 in 2002.

Number of Acres

- ⇒ The total number of acres classified as farm land has been constant over time, ranging from 448,286 acres in 1987 to 438,416 in 1997 and 448,600 in 2002.

Average Size of Farms

- ⇒ Between 1987 and 1997, the average farm size in Lancaster County fluctuated, the average farm size peaked in 1992 with 305 acres per farm.
- ⇒ With a difference of only 34 acres, the variability in farm size has been small between 1997 and 2002.

Farm Definition:

“A farm or ranch is defined as any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the reference year.”

Source: 2000 U.S. Census of Agriculture, National Agriculture Statistic Service (USDA)

ENVIRONMENT

Indicator 22: Lancaster County Annual Voluntary Recycling Per Capita (Lbs.), 1991-2006

Benchmark: Efficient and Environmentally Safe Recycling

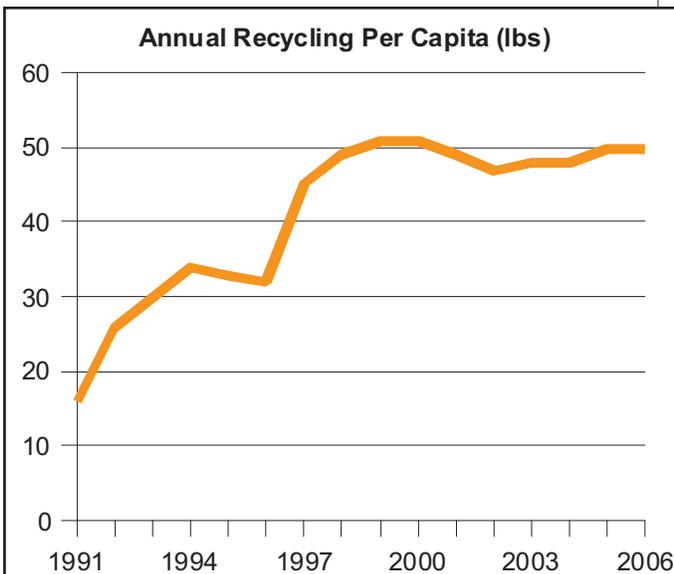


Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ Recycling efforts help conserve resources and lessen demands placed on the environment by reducing landfill waste, which contaminate air and water resources.
- ⇒ This indicator may be used to measure the efforts relating to public education and awareness programs that promote recycling.

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Recycled materials are deposited at "Voluntary" Recycling Centers located throughout the community.



- ⇒ Recycling from private curbside waste haulers, metal recyclers, shredders, and direct private drop-off sites are not included in these figures.
- ⇒ Per Capita Recycled is the total amount of materials collected, divided by the Census Bureau midyear population estimates for Lancaster County.

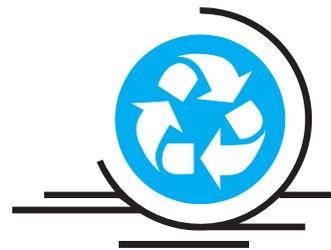
Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ Overall, the amount of recycled materials collected throughout the community generally increased since 1991, however between 1994 and 1996 the amount of recyclables declined slightly.
- ⇒ In 1991 the amount of material deposited at recycling collection centers was approximately 3.4 million pounds, reflecting a per capita recycling amount of 16 pounds per person per year county-wide.

Since 2000

- ⇒ In 2000 the amount of recycling material deposited at recycling collection centers reached approximately 12.7 million pounds, reflecting a per capita recycling amount of 51 pounds per person per year county-wide.
- ⇒ Between 2000 and 2006, recycling materials deposited at recycling sites county-wide has generally sustained the 2000 amounts for recycling efforts.

In 2006 there were more than 30 Voluntary Recycling Drop-Off Centers in Lancaster County, most are located in Lincoln – about 13.4 million pounds of recycled materials were collected in 2006.



Source: City of Lincoln, Public Works & Utilities, Recycling Office, February 2007

Housing

Indicator 23: Lincoln's Single Family Detached Home Median Price, 1998-2006



Benchmark: Maintain Affordable Housing in Both New and Existing Neighborhoods

Importance of Indicator:

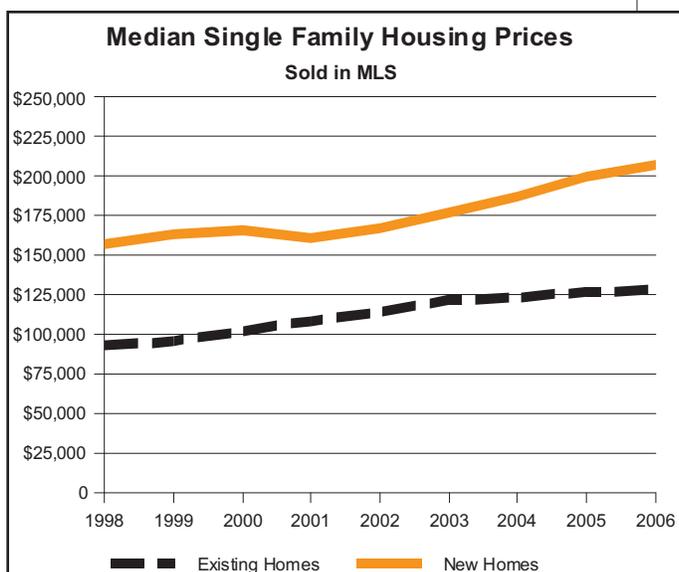
- ⇒ The Comprehensive Plan goal is to preserve existing affordable housing and promote the creation of new affordable housing throughout the community.
- ⇒ The trends exhibited by single family home prices may reflect the influence of local, state and national economic policy and conditions.

Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ In 1998 the median price reported for newly constructed single family detached homes was \$157,948.
- ⇒ In 1998 the median price reported for existing single family detached homes was \$94,000.

Since 2000

- ⇒ In 2000, the median price for existing single family detached homes was \$103,000.
- ⇒ In 2000, the median price for new single family detached homes was \$166,384.
- ⇒ In 2006, the median price for existing single-family detached homes in the Lincoln MLS Area, reported by the RAL was \$129,000, an average annual increase of 3.82 percent per year since 2000. 2006 prices averaged \$221,900 for the Nation, and \$164,800 for the Midwest.
- ⇒ In 2006, the median price for new single-family detached homes in the Lincoln MLS Area, reported by the RAL was \$208,134, an average annual increase of 3.80 percent per year since 2000.



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ The REALTORS® Association of Lincoln (RAL) reports annual median sale prices of single family detached homes sold through the Midlands Multiple Listing Service (MLS).
- ⇒ Median housing price refers to the median cost of housing actually purchased.
- ⇒ Median housing price indicates the point where half of the houses are below and above the median price.
- ⇒ Condominiums, mobile homes, duplexes, and townhomes are not included in data.

Median Single Family Home Price as % of Median Family Income*

Lincoln MLS Area	2001	2004	2006
Existing	176%	194%	195%
New	262%	296%	315%
Nation			
Existing	N/A	339%	372%
New	N/A	N/A	N/A

*As reported by HUD in HUD USER report.

“New neighborhoods bring new residential opportunities and additional support for obtaining the community's goals. Existing neighborhoods remain vital and interesting places that provide the majority of the community's affordable housing.”

--2030 Lincoln-Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan

Source: REALTORS® Association of Lincoln, Multiple Listing Service Statistics, 2007, National Association of REALTORS, 2007. U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Dev. (MLS includes reporting areas 11 through 47)

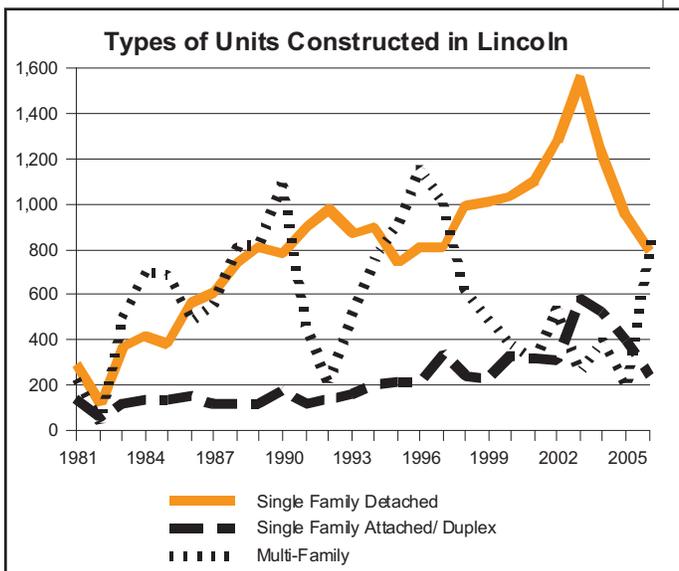
Housing

Indicator 24: Housing Choices in Lincoln, 1981-2006

Benchmark: Greater Choice and Efficiency of Home Types in New and Existing Developments

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ The Comprehensive Plan aims to provide the broadest range of housing choices throughout the community.
- ⇒ A mix of housing types improves the quality of life for the whole community by providing greater lifestyle choices, opportunities for home-ownership and creates possibilities for unique and efficient residential developments.



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Based on date building permit issued, not actual construction and occupancy -- some permits are issued where the homes are never built.
- ⇒ Single family detached is a home on a single lot.
- ⇒ Single family attached includes townhomes and duplexes.
- ⇒ Multi family is three or more units on a single lot, typical of apartments or condominiums.

Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ Since 1998, single family detached homes are the most prevalent homes issued building permits for new construction.
- ⇒ Between 1981 and 1998, multi family and single family homes have traded top spots as the most prevalent type of home issued permits in Lincoln.

Since 2000

- ⇒ Prior to 2002, townhomes and duplexes historically comprised the lowest number of new homes permitted; from 2002 to 2005, these homes have exceeded the number multi-family permits.
- ⇒ The number of new multi family permits fluctuated between 2000 and 2006, registering the lowest number of issued permits in 2005 with 192 units and increasing to 841 permits issued in 2006.
- ⇒ The number of building permits issued for townhomes and duplexes has exhibited a growth trend from 1982 to 2003, ranging from 57 in 1982 to 585 in 2003, then declined to 241 permits issued in 2006.
- ⇒ Permits for single family detached homes have declined over the past couple of years from a peak of 1,565 issued permits for construction in 2003 to 794 issued permits in 2006.
- ⇒ Townhomes and duplexes (attached single family homes) have become one of the more popular housing choices in Lincoln with many new developments catering to residents seeking home-ownership opportunities for this type of home.

Source: City of Lincoln, Building and Safety Department, Construction Report, April 2007

Housing

Indicator 25: Lancaster County, Median Family Income, 1996-2006



Benchmark: Provide a Healthy Climate for Economic Development

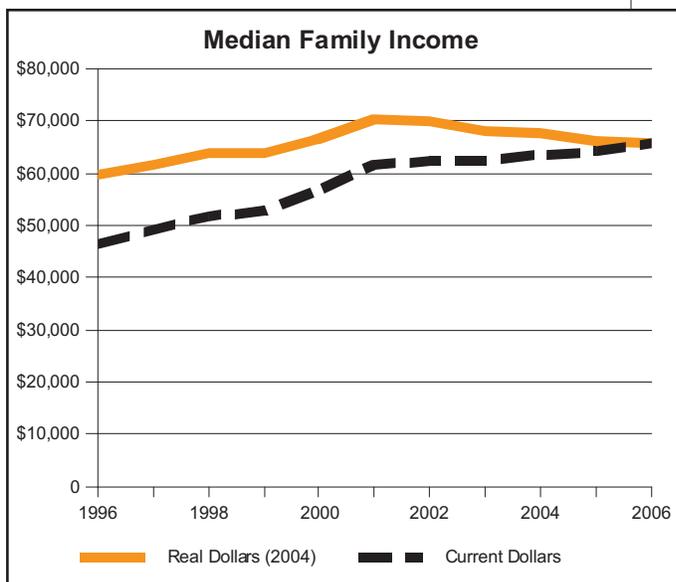
Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ Median Family Income (MFI) is a barometer of the standard of living for families as it controls for changes in family size.
- ⇒ Median Family Income is also used to determine eligibility for numerous housing assistance programs, and allows comparisons with other communities and the U.S.



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ Between 1996 and 2000, the MFI increased an average of 5.2 percent per year in Lancaster County -- when inflation is factored into the MFI, the average annual increase was 2.8 percent per year.
- ⇒ In 1996 the MFI for a 4 person household was about \$46,600 -- when adjusted for inflation to reflect 2006 dollars the MFI in real dollars for 1996 was \$59,876 in Lancaster County.



Since 2000

- ⇒ In the last 6 years, the MFI has increased an average of 2.5 percent per year from \$57,000 in 2000 to \$66,100 in 2006 – **when inflation is factored into to MFI, the average annual increase is negative 0.16 percent per year**, showing a decline in the MFI over the last five years.
- ⇒ The growth in MFI between 1996 and 2006 in Lancaster County amounted to an overall increase of 42 percent – when inflation is factored into the MFI, the overall increase in real dollars was 10.4 percent.

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ A "family" is defined as two or more related individuals living in the same household.
- ⇒ MFI reflects a 4 Person Household, typically two adults and two children.
- ⇒ MFI is usually higher than "Median Household Income" because a family includes all wage earners in a household older than 15 years of age.
- ⇒ MFI measures the point where half of the family households have lower incomes and half have higher incomes.
- ⇒ Real dollars are adjusted via the CPI to reflect a base year of 2006.

Median Family Income, 2006

US	\$59,600
Nebraska	\$59,400
Lancaster County	...	\$66,100

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), HUD USER; Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers (1982-84=100), U.S. City Average, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRANSPORTATION

Indicator 26: Lincoln's Public Transit Ridership, 1987-2006

Benchmark: Increase Use of Non-Auto Transportation

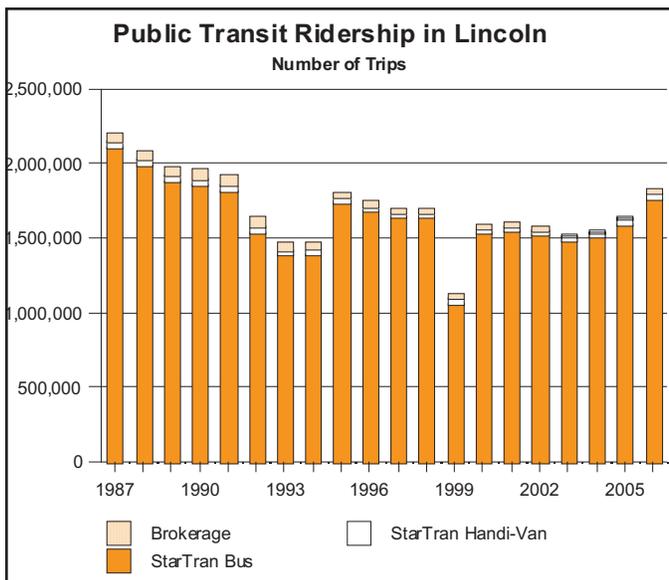


Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ The Comprehensive Plan aims to increase the use of public transit ridership by improving and expanding facilities and services.
- ⇒ Public transportation is necessary for those residents who lack other transportation means. Growing ridership can indicate that this transportation option is a viable alternative to the single occupant vehicle.
- ⇒ StarTran provides fixed-route service, paratransit (Handi-Van), and brokerage door-to-door demand responsive disability service to comply with the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act.

Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ The majority of trips taken on Lincoln's public transit system are the fixed-route StarTran bus system that provides scheduled service throughout Lincoln.
- ⇒ In 1987, StarTran bus service ridership exhibited the highest number in the period with over 2.11 million trips taken by residents.
- ⇒ Brokerage and Handi-Van ridership combined for less than 4.0 percent (82,997 trips) of total trips in 1987.
- ⇒ Between 1990 and 2000 transit ridership generally declined, however there have been periods of increased ridership.



Since 2000

- ⇒ In 2000, StarTran provided 1.59 million transit trips for Lincoln residents.
- ⇒ In 2006, StarTran's total ridership totaled 1.82 million transit trips, while the Brokerage and Handi-Van service combined for 53,577 of these trips.
- ⇒ StarTran ridership has generally stabilized since 2000. In 2005 and 2006, StarTran has experienced increases in ridership likely due to new fare programs such as "Ride for 5" and increases in driving costs.

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Brokerage program provides eligible disabled persons with door-to-door transit services.
- ⇒ Ridership numbers for StarTran Bus and Handi-Van are collected via automated farebox collections collected for the Fiscal Year September to August.



Source: City of Lincoln, Public Works - StarTran, April 2007

TRANSPORTATION

Indicator 27: Lincoln's StarTran Coverage, 2006



Benchmark: Fixed-Route Public Transit Service Within 1/4 Mile of as many Lincoln Residents as Efficiently Possible

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ This indicator examines the spatial relationship of the public fixed-route bus system with proximity to Lincoln homes.
- ⇒ The Comprehensive Plan goal is to increase the use of public transit ridership by improving and expanding facilities and service.
- ⇒ Coverage analysis identifies areas that currently lack bus service and where improvements may be targeted.
- ⇒ Public transportation is an essential component of the transportation system and should be integrated with all other transportation modes.
- ⇒ The majority of transit ridership in Lincoln is provided by fixed-route bus service.

Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ Since 2004, the service area StarTran endeavors to cover has expanded through annexation of over 4 square miles.
- ⇒ In 2006, 86.2% of homes (90,433 of 104,911) were located within a 1/4 mile of a StarTran fixed-route.
- ⇒ There are about 14,478 (13.8%) homes located outside the 1/4 mile service area standard – these homes are generally located in newer developments along Lincoln's fringe areas.
- ⇒ NOTE: A transit study is currently considering new transit service standards and possible new fixed-route bus service for Lincoln. Findings of that study may impact StarTran services if implemented.

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Fixed-route public transit provides scheduled pick-up and drop-off service throughout Lincoln.
- ⇒ The industry standard for providing fixed-route public transit service is a 1/4 mile radius from a home to the nearest route.
- ⇒ The 1/4 mile standard reflects the walking distance most people are willing to travel to get to bus service.

Map Explanation

StarTran operates 21 scheduled fixed route bus routes weekly throughout Lincoln. The dark areas on the map on the following page reflect the 1/4 mile radius from the StarTran bus routes.

Quick Facts

Percent of Workers* Using Public Transportation (includes taxicab) to commute to work in 2005

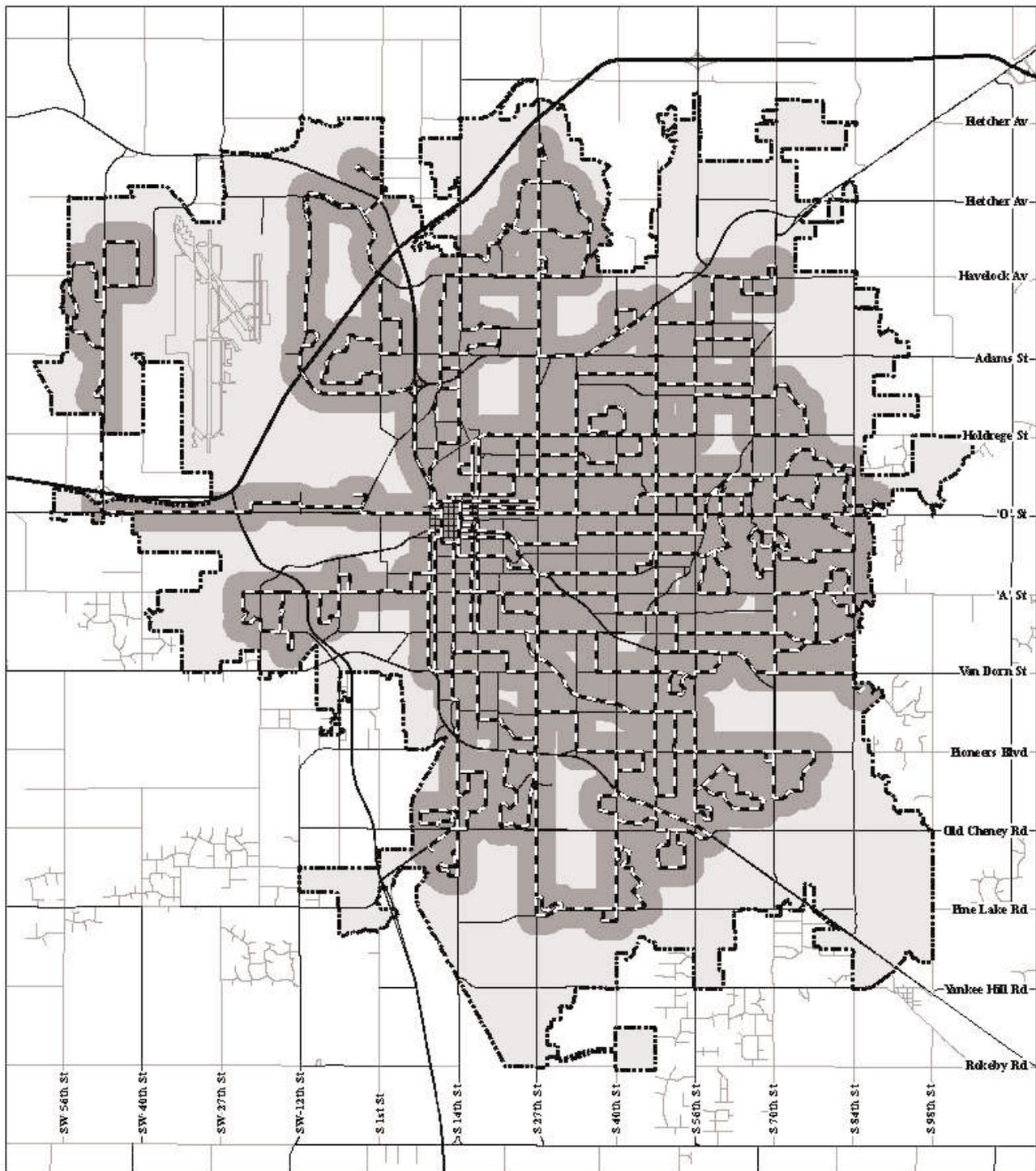
US	4.7%
Nebraska	0.6%
Lancaster County	1.4%

*Workers 16 years and over

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey, August 2006



Source: StarTran, analysis provided by Lincoln-Lancaster County Planning Department, 2007



STARTRAN BUS ROUTES

86.2% Of Lincoln Residences Are Within 1/4 Mile

City Limits and Residences as of December 31, 2006

TRANSPORTATION

Indicator 28: Lincoln's Off-Street Trails Coverage, 2006



Benchmark: A Trail within 1 Mile of all Residences in Lincoln

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ This indicator examines the spatial relationship for off-street trails with proximity to Lincoln homes.
- ⇒ Coverage analysis identifies areas for new or improved trail service.
- ⇒ Existing trail system serves both commuter and recreation bicyclists, walkers, runners and students
- ⇒ Trails play an important role in the community by providing an alternative to the automobile, reducing traffic congestion, improving air quality, providing health and quality of life benefits, and creating a more balanced transportation system.

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Lincoln's has approximately 113.3 miles of off-street multi-use trails.
- ⇒ The 1 mile standard reflects the walking or biking distance most people are willing to travel to get to the nearest trail.
- ⇒ On-Street Bike Routes totaling 83.3 miles provide additional service for bikers throughout the community.
- ⇒ The Comprehensive Plan's Trails Master Plan identifies about 145.5 miles of additional off-street trails throughout the community over the planning period.
- ⇒ Bike lanes have also now been installed in Downtown Lincoln.



Trends/ Observations:

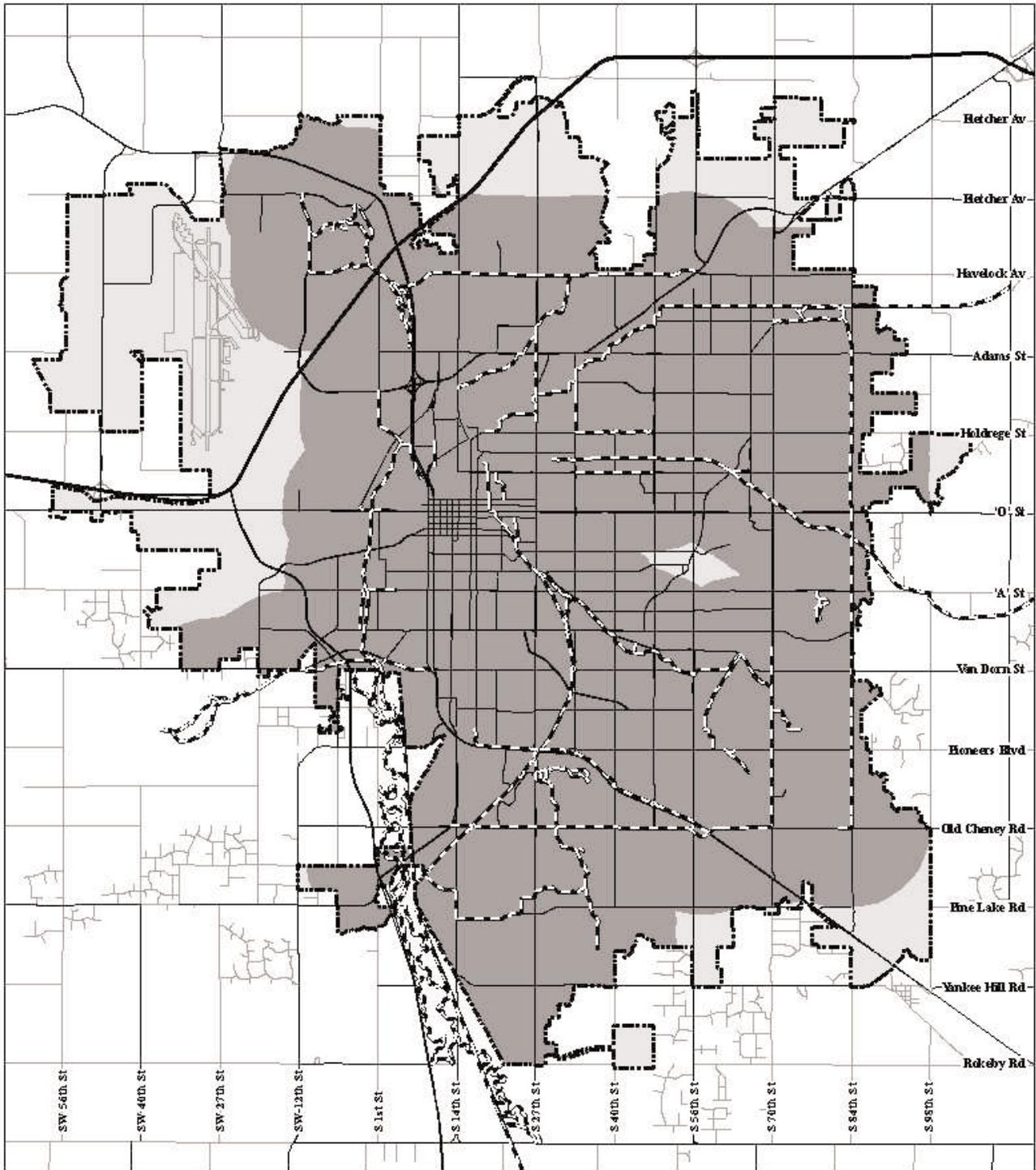
- ⇒ In 2006, 93.3 percent of homes (97,882 of 104,911) were located within 1 mile of a public off-street trail.
- ⇒ There are about 7,029 (6.7%) homes located outside the 1 mile service area standard – these homes are generally located in the newer developments along Lincoln's fringe, with one part of a neighborhood in the vicinity of 56th and Randolph Streets also outside of the service area.
- ⇒ In many newer developments along Lincoln's edges, trails are planned but are not yet constructed.
- ⇒ Since 2004, the area trails attempt to serve has expanded through annexation of over 4 square miles.



Map Explanation

The dark areas on the map on the following page reflect the 1 mile radius from the existing off-street trails.

Source: Lincoln Parks and Recreation Department, analysis by Lincoln-Lancaster County Planning Department, 2007



OFF-STREET TRAILS

93.3% Of Lincoln Residences Are Within 1 Mile

City Limits and Residences as of December 31, 2006

TRANSPORTATION

Indicator 29: Lincoln, Lane Miles of Roadway, 1990-2006



Benchmark: Provide for an Efficient, Convenient & Safe Road Network to Serve the Community

Importance of Indicator:

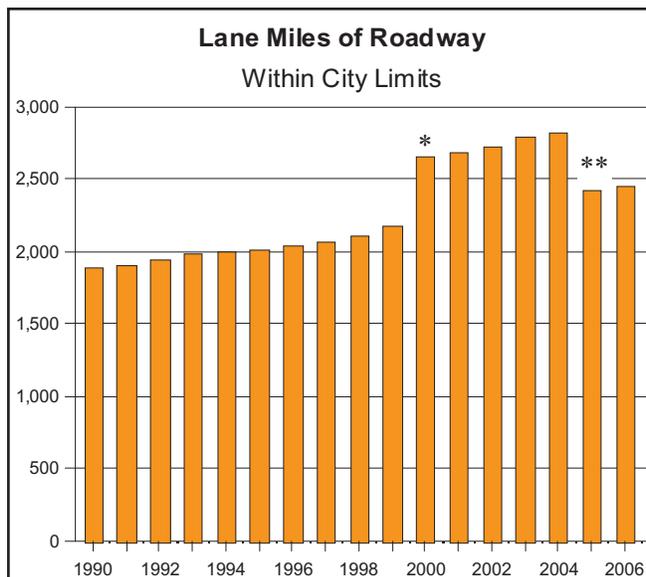
- ⇒ The Comprehensive Plan encourages the development of a transportation system that meets the mobility needs of the community and supports the land use projections in the Plan by continuing the street network into newly developing areas and linking all neighborhoods together.
- ⇒ Roads will continue to form the backbone of the entire region's transportation system.
- ⇒ The Community's ability to fund new road construction to serve future urban areas and maintain existing roadways is critical to Lincoln's continued growth and development.

Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ In 1990, 1,883 lane miles of roadways were maintained throughout the City of Lincoln.
- ⇒ In 1999, lane miles had increased to 2,170 miles of roadway.

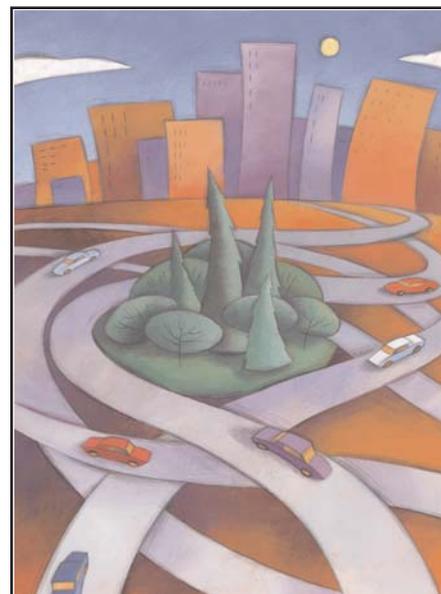
Since 2000

- ⇒ * In 2000, GIS technology and a new State of Nebraska computation formula changed the calculation of lane miles, which resulted in 2,658 lane miles of roadway being identified throughout Lincoln.
- ⇒ ** In 2005, a correction in the number of lane miles was made using GIS technology and the State of Nebraska computation formula resulting in a noticeable decrease in the number of lane miles.
- ⇒ In 2006, the total number of lane miles was 2,450 miles throughout Lincoln.



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Lane Miles include all traffic lanes (i.e. one mile of a four lane road is 4 lane miles) that include arterial, residential and unpaved streets within the City of Lincoln corporate limits.
- ⇒ Figures are a point-in-time snapshot and include newly constructed paved streets and existing paved streets that were annexed into the City of Lincoln.



Source: City of Lincoln, Public Works, Engineering Services

TRANSPORTATION

Indicator 30: Lincoln's Peak Hour Vehicle Occupancy, 1977-2006



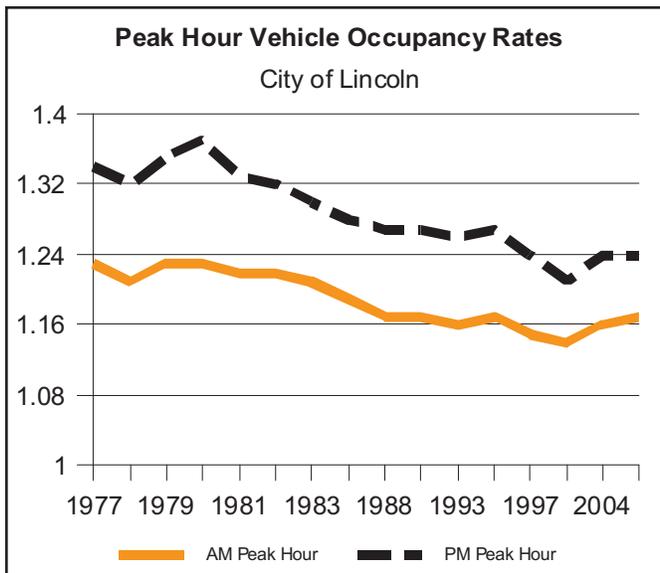
Benchmark: Provide for an Efficient, Convenient & Safe Road Network to Serve the Community

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ The Comprehensive Plan acknowledges cars and trucks will continue to be the primary mode of travel for Lincoln and Lancaster County.
- ⇒ Roads will continue to form the backbone of the entire region's transportation system.
- ⇒ Passenger vehicle occupancy data is an increasingly recognized key element of an effective urban travel monitoring program.

Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ The graph shows the trend of average occupancies during the a.m. and p.m. peak hours over the last 30 years.
- ⇒ Between 1977 and 2006, the average automobile occupancy during the a.m. peak hour dropped from 1.23 persons per vehicle to 1.17 persons per vehicle.
- ⇒ Between 1977 and 2006, the average automobile occupancy during the p.m. peak hour dropped from 1.34 persons per vehicle to 1.24 persons per vehicle.
- ⇒ The 2006 a.m. peak hour occupancy rate was slightly higher than 2004.
- ⇒ People are more likely to carpool for social and recreational trips than for work trips.



Quick Facts

Mean Vehicle Occupancy for Work Trips

United States: 1.14 persons per vehicle

*2001 National Household Travel Survey, U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Average automobile occupancy rates in the a.m. and p.m. hours reflect observations throughout the community.
- ⇒ The higher the occupancy rate the more persons per vehicle on average.
- ⇒ Occupancy Rate cannot be below "1.0".
- ⇒ The Automobile Occupancy Study is completed approximately every two-years.
- ⇒ Baseline information on the travel characteristics and trends can be used to plan and evaluate the need for additional or improved street segments.



Source: City of Lincoln, Public Works & Utilities, 2006 Vehicle Occupancy Study

TRANSPORTATION

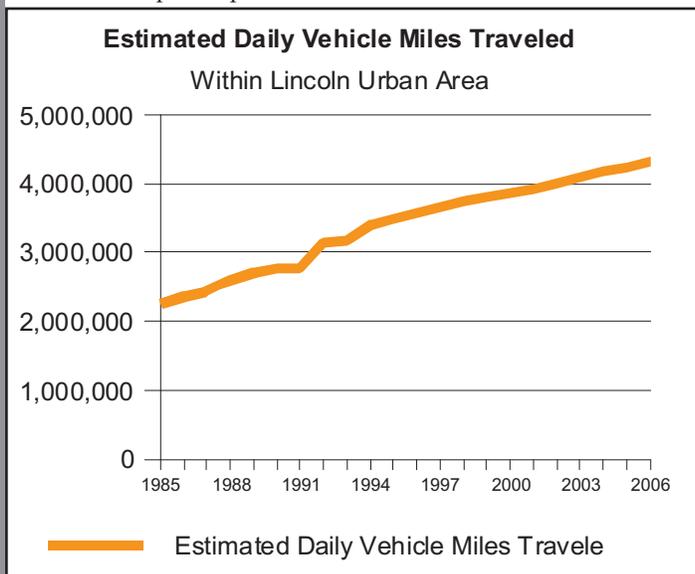
Indicator 31: Lincoln, Estimated Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled, 1985-2006



Benchmark: Provide for an Efficient, Convenient & Safe Road Network to Serve the Community

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ This indicator is used to evaluate transportation system utilization and performance.
- ⇒ Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) serve as a proxy for how well localities are incorporating the principles of accessible and walkable communities, increased public transportation and a shift away from development practices centered on the automobile.
- ⇒ VMT correlate with various economic and lifestyle factors such as increased car ownership, more women in the workforce, more teen driving and more dispersed development patterns.



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Figures represent an estimate of the Daily VMT during each day in Lincoln.
- ⇒ VMT is a measure of the vehicle miles people travel.
- ⇒ VMT data is a derived measure using output from the Urban Area Traffic Model.
- ⇒ The Lincoln Urban Area Boundary is an area larger than the City of Lincoln used for transportation modeling.

Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ In 1985, 2.25 million vehicle miles were traveled on Lincoln roads each day.
- ⇒ In 1990, 2.78 million vehicles miles were traveled throughout Lincoln each day.
- ⇒ In 2000, the estimate for daily VMT reached 3.86 million throughout Lincoln.
- ⇒ Between 1985 and 2000 VMT steadily increased at an average annual rate of 3.6 percent per year, or with a total increase of 71 percent in miles traveled.
- ⇒ The year with the smallest increase occurred from 1990 to 1991 when the daily VMT increased by only 5,000 miles, or less than 1 percent for the year.

Since 2000

- ⇒ The VMT estimate passed 4.0 million daily VMT in Lincoln in 2002.
- ⇒ The average annual change in daily VMT since 2000 has been an increase of 1.9 percent per year and amounted to 4,340,000 miles traveled daily throughout Lincoln in 2006.



Source: City of Lincoln, Planning Department, April 2007

TRANSPORTATION

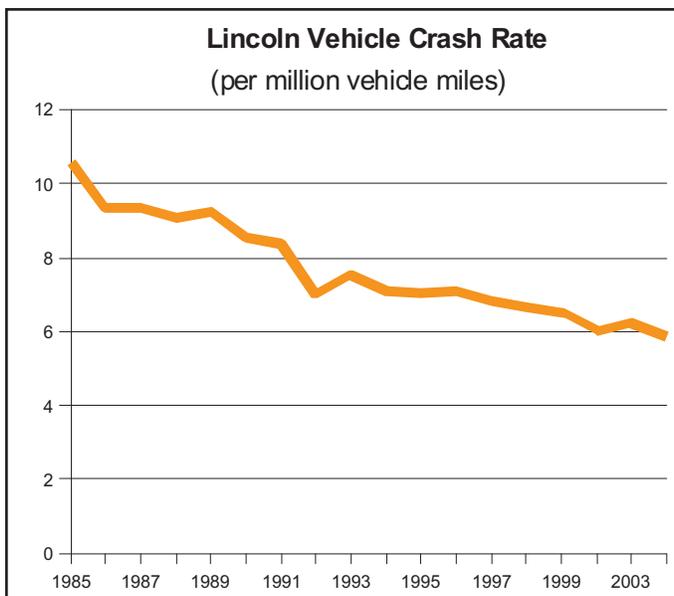
Indicator 32: Lincoln's Vehicle Crash Rate, 1985-2004



Benchmark: Provide for an Efficient, Convenient & Safe Road Network to Serve the Community

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ Monitoring Vehicle Crash Rates throughout Lincoln is a measure of implementation activities such as roadway safety improvements, design factors and driver education.



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ The Vehicle Crash Rate is a derived measure based upon the number of Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) and actual vehicle crashes within the City of Lincoln.

In 2004, the average number of vehicle crashes per day was 25 in the City of Lincoln



Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ In 1985, the City-wide crash rate was 10.59 per million vehicle miles within Lincoln.
- ⇒ In 1990, the crash rate declined to 8.59 per million vehicle miles traveled.
- ⇒ In 1995, the crash rate continued a trend of decline and reached 7.1 per million vehicle miles traveled.
- ⇒ In 2004, the most recent year for which data is available, the vehicle crash rate fell to 5.9 crashes per million vehicle miles traveled. This is an **average annual decline of 3.03% per year since 1985.**
- ⇒ The City's Engineering Services Department continues to make significant strides toward improving traffic safety. These improvements include intersection advancements, signage, striping, signal timing, site distance enhancements, safety programs, driver education, school safety programs, and so on. Heightened vehicle safety standards at the national level - such as anti-lock brakes and running lights - have also contributed.

Historic Crash Trends*

Year	Total Crashes
1996	9,268
1997	9,172
1998	9,185
1999	9,112
2000	9,251
2001	9,283
2002	8,860
2003	9,400
2004	9,044

*The 2003-2004 Crash Study was published in 2006 and is the most recent comprehensive crash data available.

Source: City of Lincoln, Public Works, Engineering Services

RECREATION

Indicator 33: Lincoln's Neighborhood Park Coverage, 2006



Benchmark: A Neighborhood Park within 1/2 Mile of all homes in Lincoln

Importance of Indicator:

- ⇒ This indicator examines the spatial relationship of public neighborhood parks with proximity to Lincoln homes.
- ⇒ Coverage analysis identifies new and built-out neighborhoods that lack adequate parks and open areas.
- ⇒ Parks and open areas located within walking distance of homes provides multiple health and quality of life benefits for residents.

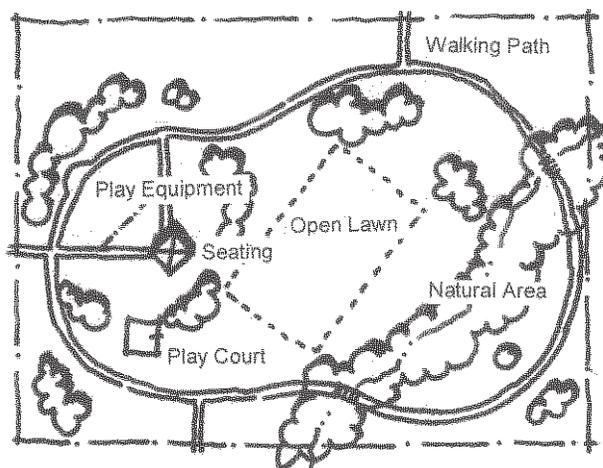
Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- ⇒ Typical activity areas include playground equipment, open lawn area for informal games and activities, play court, seating and walking paths.
- ⇒ The neighborhood park service area goal is approximately a 1/2 mile radius in the urban area, generally located within the center of each mile section.
- ⇒ The 1 mile standard reflects the walking distance most people are willing to travel to get the nearest park.
- ⇒ Each City-owned park is classified into a "park" category for planning and service purposes.
- ⇒ Neighborhood parks may differ in size and amenities throughout community.
- ⇒ **Private, Homeowners Association, or School playgrounds not included with this data.**
- ⇒ **Lincoln's Community and Regional Parks not included with this data.**

In 2006 there were over 60 neighborhood parks throughout Lincoln.

Trends/ Observations:

- ⇒ In 2006, 73.2 percent (76,794) of homes were located within a 1/2 mile of a City Neighborhood Park.
- ⇒ About 26.8% of homes (28,116) are located outside the 1/2 mile service area standard – these homes are located throughout Lincoln's new and established neighborhoods.
- ⇒ Some neighborhoods may have parks or open facilities other than neighborhood parks within a 1/2 mile.
- ⇒ Since 2004, over 4 square miles of land have been annexed into the City of Lincoln. While parks are planned in these and other new areas, many have yet to be developed.

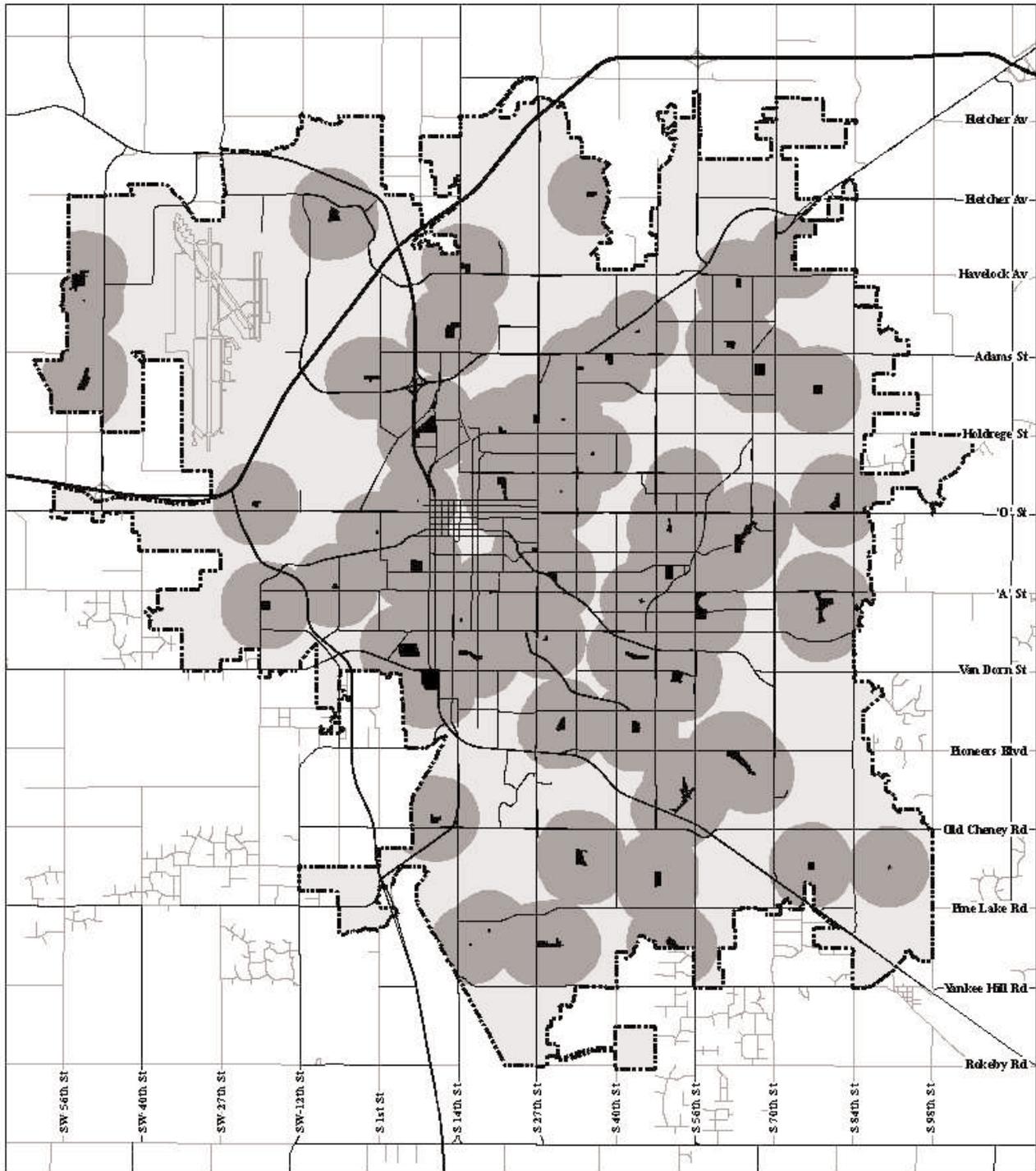


Neighborhood Park

Map Explanation

The dark areas reflect the 1/2 mile radius around each City neighborhood park.

Source: Lincoln Parks and Recreation Department, analysis by Lincoln-Lancaster County Planning Department, March 2007



NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

73.2% Of Lincoln Residences Are Within 1/2 Mile

City Limits and Residences as of December 31, 2006

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