

2012

LINCOLN/LANCASTER COUNTY COMMUNITY INDICATORS REPORT



April 2012

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Introduction

This Report marks a continuing effort in data collection for key community indicators outlined in the Lincoln-Lancaster County 2040 Comprehensive Plan, LPlan2040. 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 2011. 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-five (35) different Indicators. A Benchmark is identified along with the Indicator and is shown in the left corner of the top bar. 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 2012 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.

Each indicator is formatted to provide the following standard information:

Why Is It Important?

This section appears immediately below the Indicator title and describes the Indicator's relationship with the Benchmark, as well the reasons why it is important to monitor over a period of time.

Key Observation

This section highlights the key trend or observation about the Indicator as reflected by the data.

How Are We Doing?

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 LPlan 2040. 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.

Definitions/Notes

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

Sources

This section identifies the resources from which data were obtained, and if relevant, provides a website address where further information can be found.

Evaluating the Data

The process of updating community indicators promotes regional cooperation and encourages public, non-profit, and private 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 - Is 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.

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 2010, that is, the adjusted or real dollars are shown in 2010 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 where 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.

HIGHLIGHTS

Growth

- » As of April 1, 2010, the County Population is 285,407 persons as reported by the Decennial Census conducted by the Census Bureau. This reflects an average rate of growth of 1.28 percent per year since 2000.
- » The county experienced increased migration, especially international migration since 2001. Natural change still accounts for about 2/3 of the increase in population.
- » Based on the last 10 years of building permits issued, the city has enough detached single-family lots for the next 10 years

Economy

- » With a reviving economy in the past two years, the “average wage” in Lancaster County increased over the last year by 2.04 percent.
- » Total County employment had an average annual growth rate of 0.43 percent between 2000 and 2010, much lower than the population growth rate of 1.28 percent. The economic downturn in the country led to decreased total employment in Lancaster County.
- » Unemployment in Lancaster County (3.81) in 2011 is lower than Nebraska (4.21) and the U.S. (8.95). A reviving economy decreased the unemployment to 3.81 in 2011 from a high of 4.45 in 2009.
- » Electrical consumption by non-residential accounts in Lancaster County has also increased since 2009, which is another indicator of a reviving economy.

Housing

- » As with other indicators, building activity in Lancaster County increased with a reviving economy. Since a low of 604 permits in 2009 (the lowest since 1983), building permits issued in 2011 were 900.
- » Multi-family units have emerged as the most popular choice of dwelling units in the past five years. Greater downtown has been attracting a fair share of these multi-family units. Residential permits jumped from 2 in 2010 to 69 in 2011, and commercial square feet increased from 0 in 2010 to more than 355,000 in 2011.

Environment

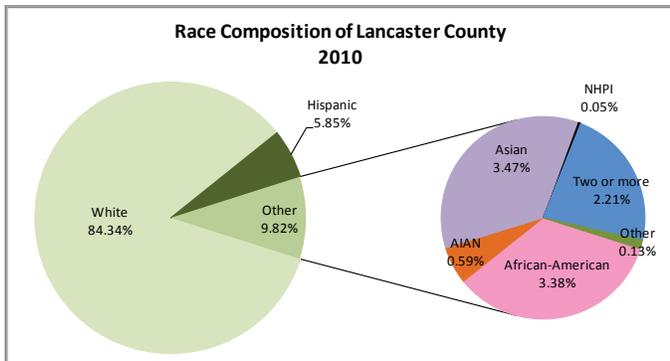
- » Air quality in Lincoln has improved since 1998. Lincoln continues to meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- » While recyclables collected at voluntary drop-off centers decreased to 42 lbs per capita, the total recycling, including curb-side recycling, appliance and scrap metal recycling, and commercial recycling, was an impressive 097.7 lbs per capita. This has increased from 85 lbs in 2009.
- » In 2011, the City of Lincoln had about 85,000 street trees on public land.

Recreation

- » In 2011, over 82 percent of the homes in Lincoln were located within ½ mile of a Neighborhood Park. In 2004, this number was nearly 73 percent.
- » The City has over 66 community parks and neighborhood parks.
- » The City has a total of 5,328 acres of parkland and open space including 5 golf courses.

Transportation

- » StarTran ridership has increased by 22.3 percent since 2000. Ridership decreased in 2009 from 2008, due to lower gas prices, fewer trips and changes in fare programs, but has been on the rise since 2009.
- » The fixed bus routes are conveniently located within 1/4 mile for nearly 82 percent of the homes in Lincoln. In 2004, this number was nearly 88 percent.
- » Approximately 94 percent of homes in Lincoln are located within 1 mile of a public multi-use trail.
- » The crash rate in Lincoln has declined by an average 3.59 percent per year since 1985.



“LPlan 2040 embraces a growing, changing community.”



-- 2040 Lincoln- Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan

Average Annual Growth Rate by Decade

Area	1960-1970	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010
Lancaster	0.79%	1.39%	1.08%	1.59%	1.28%
Nebraska	0.47%	0.55%	0.05%	0.82%	0.64%
U.S.	1.27%	1.03%	0.94%	1.24%	0.90%

Average Change in Population since 2000

Lancaster County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Avg Annual Growth Rate
Population	251,425	254,357	257,949	261,884	264,079	267,564	270,741	274,333	277,991	281,531	285,407	
Change		1.17%	1.41%	1.53%	0.84%	1.32%	1.19%	1.33%	1.33%	1.27%	1.38%	1.28%

Note: 2010 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- The data reflects US Census population and estimates for Lancaster County.
- Estimates are made annually on non-census years using data supplied by the states and reflect the estimated population on July 1st of that year.

Source:

- U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2008
- U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Why Is It Important?

The Plan energetically recognizes the long-term growth potential of the City of Lincoln and Lancaster County, and opportunities presented by the fundamental demographic changes in the community. This growth is based on an assumed rate of 1.2 percent per year over the thirty year period, an assumption that is supported by three independent researchers.

Key Observation

Annual average rate of growth for Lancaster County was 1.28 percent in the last decade. It is higher than the projected 1.2 percent per year growth in LPlan 2040.

How Are We Doing?

- » The population of Lancaster County on April 1, 2010 was 285,407, as per the Decennial Census conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. This was an increase of 1.38 percent over 2009's estimated population.
- » The County population grew by 83.8 percent since 1960 -- a higher growth rate than both Nebraska and the United States. Lancaster County's rate of growth between 2000 and 2010 has been 13.5 percent or approximately 1.28 percent per year.
- » The rate of growth between 2000 and 2010 for Nebraska has been 6.60 percent and 9.42 percent for the United States.
- » The County population in 2010 was 84.3 percent white followed by 5.85 percent Hispanic, 3.4 percent African-American and 3.5 percent Asian. People of two or more races increased from 1.49 percent in 2007 to 2.13 percent in 2008 to 2.2 percent in 2010.

GROWTH

Benchmark: Lincoln will Continue to be 90 Percent of the County Population by 2040

Indicator 2: Ratio of Lincoln to Lancaster County Population, 2000-2010



Why Is It Important?

Since the 1960s, the City of Lincoln has made up about 90% of the County population, with the remaining population being divided between other towns in the County and the rural and unincorporated areas. It is important to know if this ratio is changing such that planning for urban and rural infrastructure and services can be done accordingly.

Key Observation

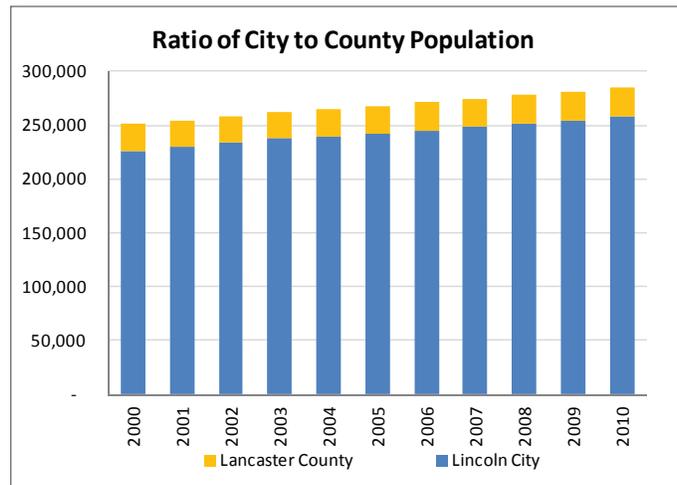
Lincoln continues to reflect the ratio of 90 percent of Lancaster County's population.

How Are We Doing?

- » Lincoln continues to reflect the ratio of 90 percent of Lancaster County's population.
- » In 2000, Lincoln's population was 90.46 percent of the County population.
- » In 2010, the ratio of City to County population reached 90.53 percent.
- » In the past decade, only in 2010 did the county population decrease from the previous year by 1.8 percent.

Rate of growth of City and County

Year	Lancaster County	Lincoln City	County Excluding Lincoln
2001	1.18%	1.18%	-7.2%
2002	1.43%	1.43%	1.1%
2003	1.57%	1.57%	1.3%
2004	0.89%	0.89%	0.6%
2005	1.38%	1.14%	3.7%
2006	1.16%	1.06%	2.1%
2007	1.34%	1.29%	1.8%
2008	1.46%	1.39%	2.1%
2009	1.01%	0.95%	1.5%
2010	1.38%	1.72%	-1.8%



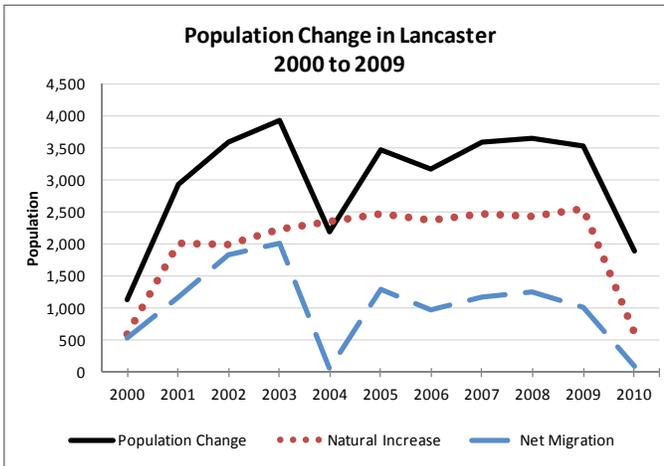
Note: 2010 is the latest available estimate for City population.

Definitions/Notes:

- 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.

Sources:

- US Census Bureau, ACS 2010
- Lincoln/Lancaster County Planning Dept., Information and Technology Services, Data Bank



Components of Population Change since 2000

Lancaster County	Years											Change		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010
Population Change*	1,134	2,932	3,592	3,935	2,195	3,485	3,177	3,592	3,658	3,540	1,897	20,757	36,650	33,137
Migration	531	1,169	1,841	2,014	63	1,294	983	1,184	1,258	1,014	94	18.30%	54.30%	34.07%
Natural Change	592	2,027	1,991	2,246	2,352	2,478	2,379	2,470	2,443	2,558	609	81.47%	45.70%	65.93%

* Includes residual population, may not equal sum of Natural Change and Migratory Change

Note: 2010 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- Natural Change is the difference between resident births and deaths.
- Migratory Change is the difference between people moving into and out of an area.
- "Total Population Change" is the sum of Natural Change and Migratory Change.
- In the 2009-2010 estimate year, corrections and adjustments were made to census estimates going back to 2000. This caused a change in migration data reported in previous Community Indicator Reports.

Sources:

- U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of Components of Population Change for Counties in Nebraska.
- County population, population change and estimated components of population change: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010 (CO-EST 2010-alldata)

Why Is It Important?

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.

Key Observation

Since 2000, international migration has accounted for a majority of the total migration change.

How Are We Doing?

- Lancaster County has been attracting a significant immigrant population, both international and domestic, since the 1990's.
- Between 1990 and 2000, immigrants accounted for 54.30 percent of the Lancaster County population increase.
- Between 2000 and 2010, migration in Lancaster County accounts for an increase of 11,445 persons, of which 60.27 percent was international migration.

International migration in the County was highest in 2001 at 984 people. 2010 saw a decrease in both international and domestic migration. Domestic migration decreased by a remarkable 105 percent.

- The State of Nebraska has experienced a net migration of negative 8.19 percent since 2000. The State has been consistently losing population to domestic migration except in 2010.

Year	Inter'l Migration	Domestic Migration
2000	313	218
2001	984	185
2002	880	961
2003	700	1,314
2004	699	-636
2005	669	625
2006	691	292
2007	621	563
2008	612	646
2009	615	399
2010	114	-20
Total	6,898	4,547

Why Is It Important?

The number of lots available for residential purposes in Lincoln may reflect the general level of development activity throughout the community.

Key Observation

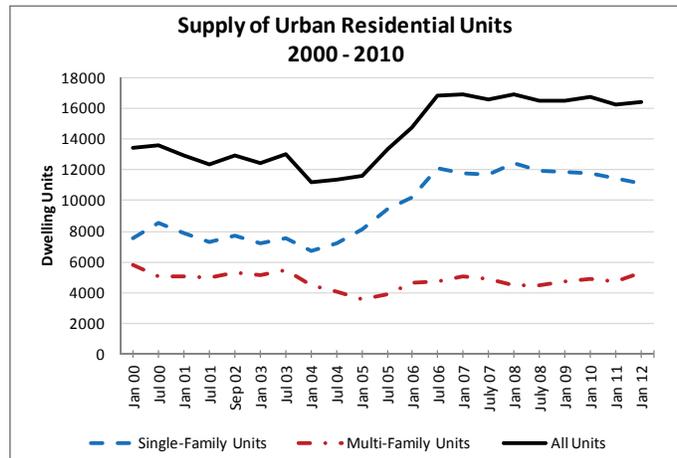
The lot supply in Lincoln has increased with the recent decline in the building industry.

How Are We Doing?

- » 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.
- » As of January 1, 2010, there were 11,796 single/ two-family lots final platted, preliminary platted or formally submitted and in process of review – this latest figure reflects a significant increase of 67.31 percent in lot supply from January 2004 (6,711).
- » As of January 1, 2012, of the 11,125 platted lots, 26.55 percent were final platted, 67.67 percent were preliminary platted and 5.78 percent were submitted for preliminary plat.
- » As of January 1, 2012, the supply of detached single-family lots available or in process (7,883) should last about 10 years at the 10-year average of 794 building permits per year.



As of January 1, 2012 Lincoln has a potential for 41,689 new dwelling units within the 2040 Future Service Limit for Lincoln. About 16,408 are approved or in the process of platting. The remainder of the potential units are currently without infrastructure and on raw land.



Note: January 2012 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

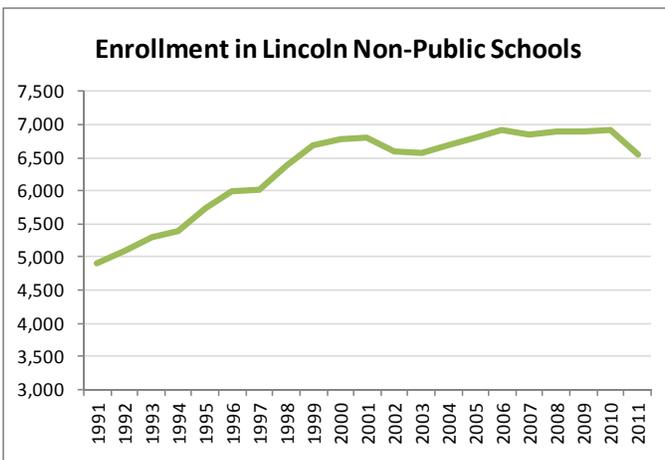
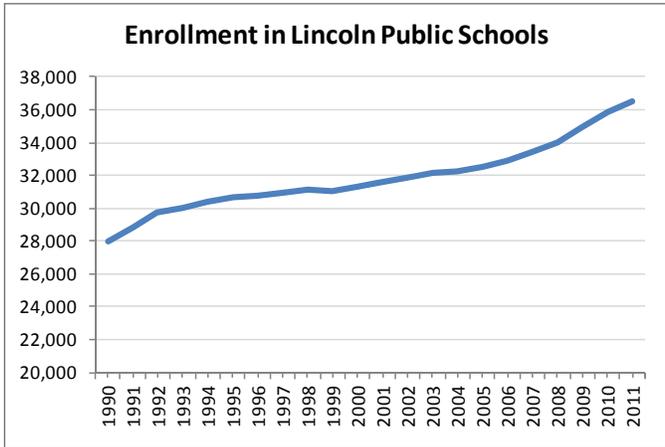
- The data reflects a periodic point-in-time inventory of housing lots that could be developed with housing units in the future.
- Platted Residential lots are single, two-family and multiple family units that are final platted, preliminary platted or are pending submitted plats.

Source:

- Lincoln-Lancaster County Planning Dept, Residential Land Inventory and Single Family Lots, January, 2012.

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

Indicator 5: Lincoln Public Schools, and other Non-public Schools in Lincoln Student Enrollment, 1990-2011



Note: 2011 is the latest available data.

Why Is It Important?

Student enrollment diversity and poverty level trends are important to monitor because they help determine what needs must be met in planning for future schools.

Key Observation

Enrollment in Lincoln Public Schools continues to rise by more than 1 percent per year.

How Are We Doing?

- » Between 1990 and 2000, the growth rate for net student enrollment in Lincoln Public Schools (LPS) was 12.03 percent; absolute change in enrollment was 3,368 students. The annual average growth rate was 1.14 percent.
- » Total LPS student enrollment reached 36,485 in 2011, an addition of 638 students since 2010.
- » Between 2000 and 2011, there were 5,131 additional students enrolled in the LPS district showing an increase of 16.36 percent. The annual average growth rate was 1.39 percent.
- » From 2000 to 2010, an additional 158 students were enrolled in non-public schools in Lincoln showing an increase of 2.33 percent, an average annual rate of 0.23 percent. In 2011 however, 373 students left non-public schools.
- » In the past decade, the number of students below poverty has increased from 25.6 percent to 43.1 percent.
- » The public school system has also become increasingly diverse in the past decade, as number of non-white students has more than doubled, from 13.7 percent in 2000 to 29.7 percent in 2011.

Definitions/Notes:

- Enrollment census is taken in the Fall of each year and includes Pre-Kindergarten to 12th Grade students.
- Lincoln Public Schools students, as well as non-public schools students, may live outside City of Lincoln corporate limits.
- Poverty is defined as students who qualify for the 'Free/Reduced Lunch Program.'

Sources:

- Lincoln Public Schools Annual Statistical Handbook
- Nebraska Department of Education

GROWTH

Benchmark: Diversity, Richness and a Variety of Population will Enrich the Quality of Life

Indicator 6: Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Lancaster County and in Lincoln Public Schools, 2000-2010

Why Is It Important?

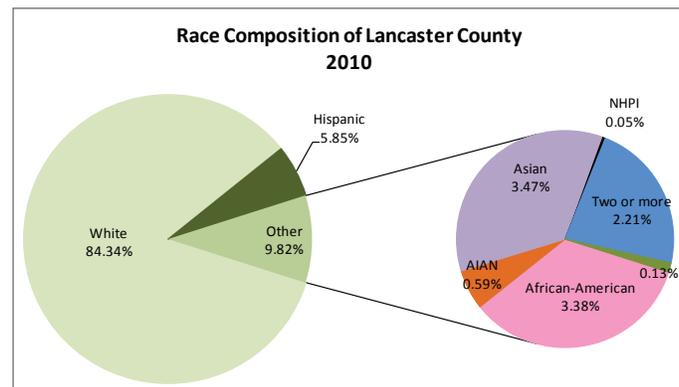
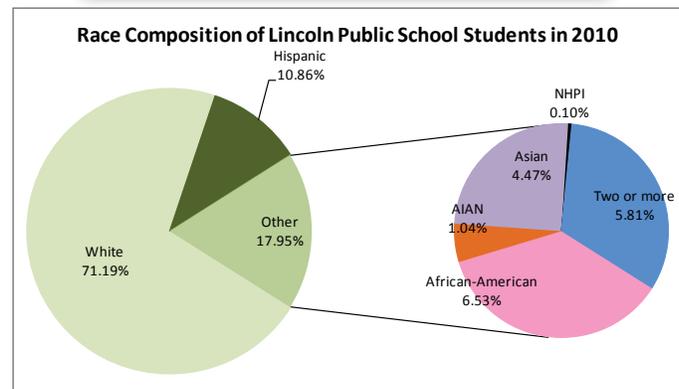
Increases within the minority community — both in absolute numbers and as a percentage of the area’s overall population – are anticipated to continue into the future. This trend is embraced by the LPlan 2040 Vision and is to be considered as the Plan’s policies and programs are implemented.

Key Observation

Students in the Lincoln Public School system are more diverse than Lancaster County.

How Are We Doing?

- » The Lincoln Public School system has historically shown more diversity in the student population as compared to Lancaster County.
- » In 2000, while LPS had 13.7 percent minority students, Lancaster County had only about 11.6 percent people who were non-white.
- » In 2010, LPS had a remarkable 28.8 percent minority students, while Lancaster County had only about 15.7 percent people who were non-white.
- » As these students grow up and have families of their own, Lancaster County can expect an increased diversity in its racial and ethnic mix.

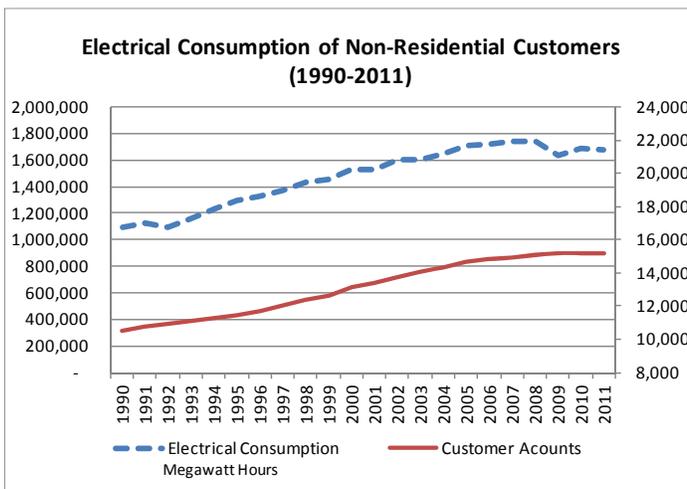


Definitions/Notes:

- NHPI: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
- AIAN: American Indian or Alaska Native

Source:

- U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2000 and 2010
- Lincoln Public School, Statistical Handbook 2000 and 2010



Note: 2011 is the latest available data.

Why Is It Important?

The growth rate for non-residential utility service connections and electrical consumption may be utilized to monitor annual fluctuations in the local economy. These figures may reflect the level of economic activity in the commercial and industrial sector.

Key Observation

Consumption of electricity by non-residential accounts suggests a reviving economy, even as increased use of energy efficient electrical and electronics conserves energy.

How Are We Doing?

- » In 2011, commercial and industrial electrical consumption was 1.67 million megawatt-hours by 15,182 customer accounts.
- » In 2010, the consumption was 1.52 million megawatt-hours by 231 customer accounts. In 1990, these numbers were 1.09 million megawatt-hours by 10,512 customer accounts.
- » Between 1990 and 2011, the electrical consumption by commercial and industrial customers has increased by about 2 percent annually. Employment in both these sectors had also grown by about 1 percent and 0.63 percent respectively.
- » Electrical consumption was the highest in the years 2005-2008 followed by a 6 percent decrease in the last three years, 2009-2012.

Definitions/Notes:

- LES serves all of Lincoln and portions of Lancaster County (outside the City of Lincoln's corporate limits).

Sources:

- Lincoln Electric System



Why Is It Important?

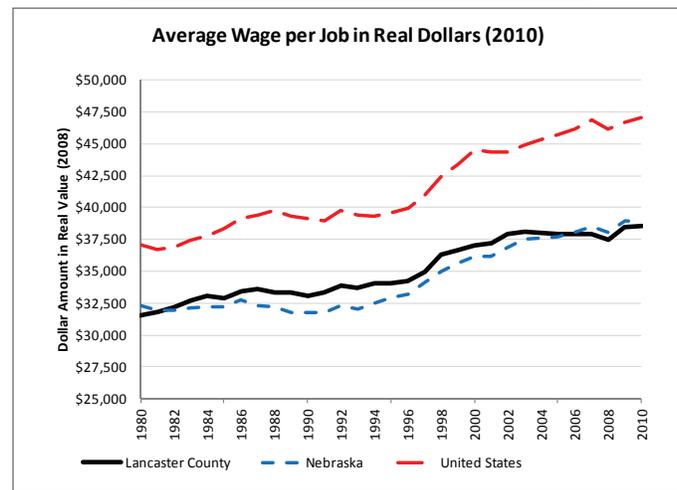
Wage levels reflect conditions of the local economy and indicate the health of local companies and the economic well-being of workers. Adjusting for inflation determines the real growth in wages and the relative buying power over a time period.

Key Observation

Economic downturn has impacted average wage for the U.S., Nebraska and Lancaster County.

How Are We Doing?

- » In 2010, the current and real dollar value of the average annual wage for Lancaster County was \$38,509. The average wage was \$38,882 for Nebraska and \$47,046 for the U.S.
- » Countywide, real wages per job (adjusted to 2010 dollars) increased throughout the decade of 2000 to 2010. Only in the year 2008 did wages decrease by 1.26% from the previous year.
- » Adjusting for inflation to reflect 2010 dollars, the wage per job increased by 21.96 percent between 1980 and 2010. The State of Nebraska had a similar increase of 20.37 percent, but the U.S. had a much higher increase of about 27 percent in the same period.
- » Lancaster County had a significant increase in average wage (in real dollars) of 12 percent between 1990 and 2000, but only increased by 3.95 percent between 2000 and 2010.
- » From 2000 to 2010, both Nebraska and the U.S. have shown a higher percentage increase than Lancaster County.



Change in Average Wage per Job in Real Dollars (2008) by Decade

Area	1980	1990	2000	2008	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010
Lancaster County	31,575	33,059	37,046	38,509	4.70%	12.06%	3.95%
Nebraska	32,301	31,725	36,147	38,882	-1.78%	13.94%	7.57%
United States	37,100	39,116	44,519	47,046	5.44%	13.81%	5.68%

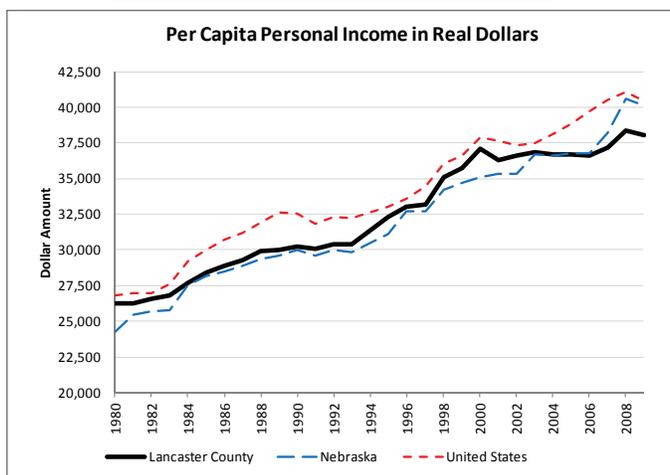
Note: 2010 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- 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.
- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to express "Real Dollars" in terms of their value in 2008. Since inflation varies over years, the 'Real Dollar' values are dependant on the choice of year and may not be the same as reported in the last report.

Source:

- Bureau of Economic Analysis, CA34 - Average wage per job, Table 30



Change in Personal Income (Adjusted for Inflation)

Year	Lancaster	Nebraska	U.S.
1980-2007	41.6%	57.3%	51.3%
1980-1990	15.4%	23.7%	21.4%
1990-2000	22.6%	16.8%	16.5%
2000-2009	2.7%	14.3%	6.7%

Note: 2009 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- 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 2007.

Source:

- Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, CA1-3 Per capita personal income, Table 3.0

Why Is It Important?

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.

Key Observation

Since 2000, Lancaster County's PCPI has shown little change, when adjusted for inflation.

How Are We Doing?

- » In 2009, the PCPI value was \$37,330 for each Lancaster County resident, a decrease of about 1 percent over 2008, adjusted for inflation.
- » The increase in PCPI since 2000 was 27.82 percent. However, when adjusted for inflation, PCPI increased by only about 2.66 percent. The 2008 income was comparable to the 2000 income after a decade of slightly lower incomes.
- » From 1980 to 2009, increase in PCPI was 42 percent for the residents of Lancaster County.
- » Lancaster County had a significant increase of 22.6 percent between 1990 and 2000 (adjusted for inflation) but significantly decreased to less than 3 percent from 2000 to 2009.
- » After the high of 1990-2000, during which the percentage increase in PCPI (adjusted for inflation) for Lancaster County residents was more than Nebraska and the U.S., incomes have decreased since 2000, whereas Nebraska and the U.S. show a significantly higher increase than Lancaster County since 2000.

ECONOMY

Benchmark: Business and Commerce Sector: Employment is Projected to Grow at 1.75% Annually

Indicator 10: Lancaster County, Business and Commerce Employment and Establishments, 2001-2010

Why Is It Important?

The City and County have experienced significant increases in commercial development over the last several decades. Numerous new shopping centers and office complexes have been built, which are valuable economic resources for the community. Employment in this sector is used to monitor the future land requirements.

Key Observation

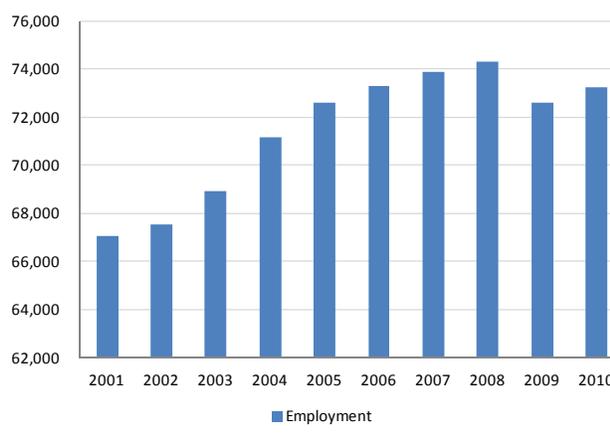
Education and Health is the highest employment provider in the "Business and Commerce" sector.

How Are We Doing?

- » In 2010, the total annual employment for "Business and Commerce" sectors in Lancaster County comprised 73,226 jobs distributed among 4,980 establishments with a 48 percent share of total county employment.
- » In 2001, the annual employment for "Business and Commerce" sectors in Lancaster County comprised 67,054 jobs distributed among 4,064 establishments.
- » Between 2001 and 2010, the average annual change in employment for "Business and Commerce" sectors was about one percent per year in the County.
- » From 2001 to 2010, the employment share for "Business and Commerce" sectors increased from 45 percent to 48 percent of the total county employment.
- » Education, Health, and Professional Services are the highest employment providers in this sector contributing more than 50 percent of jobs in this sector.



Growth in Business and Commerce Employment



Number of Establishments in Business and Commerce Sector

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Establishments	4,064	4,243	4,353	4,472	4,626	4,774	4,884	4,957	4,977	4,980

Note: 2010 is the latest available data.

Distribution of Industry in Business and Commerce Sector

Industry	2001	2010
Information	5.1%	3.4%
Financial Activities	14.5%	15.9%
Professional Services	25.4%	25.3%
Education and Health	26.2%	28.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	21.5%	20.8%
Others	7.3%	6.7%

Definitions/Notes:

- "Business and Commerce" employment sectors are used to monitor commercial land needs.
- Figures reflect average annual employment by sector and number of establishments.
- Employment categories are based upon the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and reflect data for workers covered by Nebraska Employment Security Laws

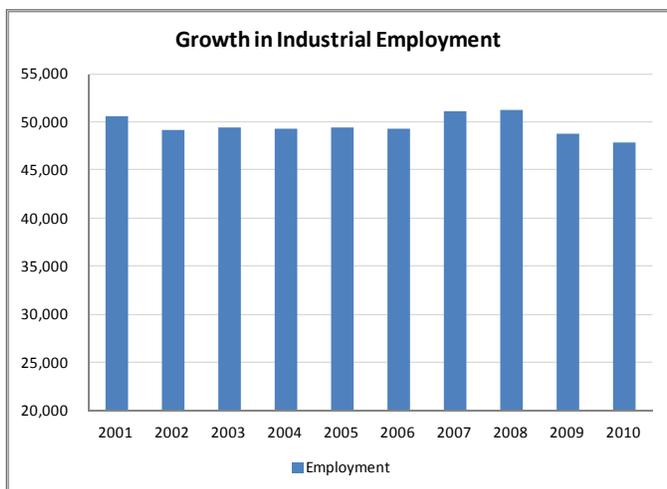
Source:

- Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

ECONOMY

Benchmark: Industrial Sector: Employment is Projected to Grow at about 1% Annually

Indicator 11: Lancaster County Industrial Employment and Establishments, 2001-2010



Number of Establishments in Industrial Sector

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Establishments	2,626	2,714	2,751	2,777	2,860	2,89	2,869	2,857	2,848	2,817

Note: 2010 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- "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.

Sources:

- Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Why Is It Important?

The City and County have experienced some increases in industrial development over the last several decades. Some industrial facilities have been built, which are valuable economic resources for the community. Employment in this sector is used to monitor the future land requirements for the industrial sector.

Key Observation

2009 and 2010 showed a marked decrease in the industrial sector jobs. With a reviving economy, these numbers are expected to grow at about 1 percent annually.

How Are We Doing?

- » In 2010, the total annual Industrial sector employment in Lancaster County comprised 47,807 jobs distributed among 2,817 establishments, having a 31.3 percent share of total county employment.
- » In 2001, the annual "Industrial" sector employment in Lancaster County comprised 50,620 jobs distributed among 2,626 establishments.
- » Between 2001 and 2010, the average annual change in countywide employment in the "Industrial" sectors had decreased by about 0.63 percent per year.
- » From 2001 to 2010, employment share for "Industrial" sectors decreased from 34 percent to 31.3 percent of the total county employment.
- » The number of establishments in this sector grew from 2,626 in 2001 to 2,817 in 2010, an increase of 7.3 percent.
- » Trade, Transportation and Utilities is the highest employment provider in this sector contributing about 61 percent jobs in 2010.

Distribution of Industries

Industry	2001	2010
Mining	1.0%	0.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	50.4%	61.3%
Construction	14.8%	13.5%
Manufacturing	33.7%	24.5%

Benchmark: Government Sector: Employment is Projected to Grow at about 1.02% Annually

Indicator 12: Lancaster County Government Employment and Establishments, 2001-2010

Why Is It Important?

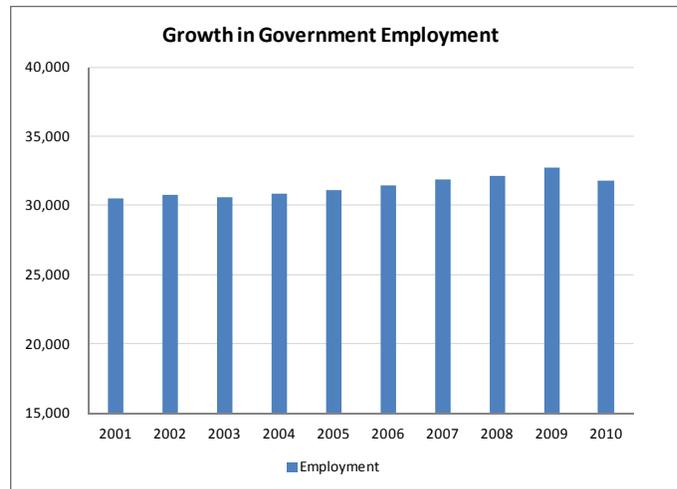
As the State capital, a large number of jobs in the city and county are in the government sector. With a strong Federal, State and Local government presence, employment in this sector is generally tied to the use and expansion of office buildings and service centers in the community.

Key Observation

As the State capital, State government in Lincoln is the highest employment provider in this sector.

How Are We Doing?

- » In 2010, the total annual Government sector employment in Lancaster County comprised 31,774 jobs distributed among 283 establishments having a 21 percent share of total county employment.
- » In 2001, the annual Government sector employment in Lancaster County comprised 30,536 jobs distributed among 176 establishments.
- » Between 2001 and 2010, the average annual change in countywide employment in the Government sectors was 0.44 percent per year.
- » From 2001 to 2010, the employment share for Government has been steady at about 20 percent of the total county employment. This is higher than Nebraska (17 percent) and the U.S. (18 percent), reflecting the usual pattern as a State Capital.
- » The State government is the highest employment provider in this sector contributing about 49 percent, followed by local government (42 percent) and then Federal government (9 percent).



Distribution by Level of Government

Level of Government	2001	2010
Local	40.2%	41.4%
State	50.2%	49.2%
Federal	9.6%	9.4%

Number of Establishments in Government Sector

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Establishments	176	182	252	231	240	238	257	248	281	283

Note: 2010 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- 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.

Source:

- Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

ECONOMY

Benchmark: Total Employment is Expected to Grow at 1.4 Percent Annually.

Indicator 13: Lancaster County Employment, 1993-2010

13



Why Is It Important?

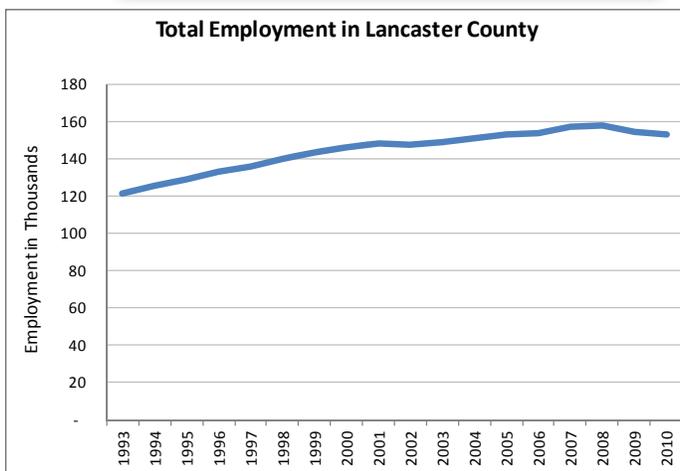
The projected rate of growth of employment is higher than the projected rate of growth of population due to individuals holding more than one job and the Lincoln metropolitan area attracting workers who live in other counties. Monitoring changes in the local employment numbers is critical to projecting the need for new urban infrastructure in the community.

Key Observation

Lancaster County has experienced faster employment growth than Nebraska and the U.S. since 1993.

How Are We Doing?

- » From 2000 to 2010, 6,438 new jobs were added in Lancaster County for a total of 152,806 in 2010. This is an increase of about 4.4 percent or an average of 0.43 percent per year.
- » Total Lancaster County employment in 1993 was 121,084, rising to 146,368 in 2000, a change in employment of about 20.88 percent or about 2.75 percent per year. The growth was higher than Nebraska (8.53 percent) and the U.S. (18.89 percent) in the same period.
- » Employment growth since 2000 has not kept pace with the growth exhibited in the 1990's. The average annual growth rate from 2000 to 2010 is less than 1 percent per year, with the slowest year being 2009 (-2.37 percent) and the fastest being 2007 (1.82 percent).



Growth in Employment from 1993-2010

Total Employment	Years			Change			Average Annual Change			
	1993	2000	2010	1993-2000	2000-2010	2009-2010	1993-2010	1993-2000	2000-2010	1993-2010
Lancaster County	121,084	146,368	152,806	20.88%	4.40%	-0.82%	26.20%	2.75%	0.43%	1.38%
Nebraska State	837,361	908,800	896,936	8.53%	-1.31%	-0.50%	7.11%	1.18%	-0.13%	0.41%
U.S. (000's)	110,844	131,785	127,820	18.89%	-3.01%	-0.61%	15.32%	2.50%	-0.30%	0.84%

Note: 2010 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- Figures reflect average annual employment for all industries according to location of job, not residence (persons working in Lancaster County, but living outside the county, are counted)
- These figures reflect data for workers covered by Nebraska Employment Security Laws.

Sources:

- Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

- » The growth rate in employment in Lancaster County from 1993 to 2010 is 1.38 percent per year, lower than the 2 percent projected growth rate. The economic recession since 2008 and decreased employment was a contributing factor.
- » Between 2001 and 2010, general employment in the Industrial sector declined, increased in Business and commerce, and remained steady in the Government sector.

INDUSTRY

In 2010, 152,806 people were employed by establishments divided into the following sectors:

- Industrial - Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Trade and Utilities
- Business and Commerce - Information, Financial Activities, Professional and Business Services, Education and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality, Other Services
- Government - Local, State, Federal

Why Is It Important?

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, recruiting new businesses to the community, and providing employment opportunities for County-wide residents.

Key Observation

Unemployment in Lancaster County has been lower than Nebraska and the U.S. during the global recession.

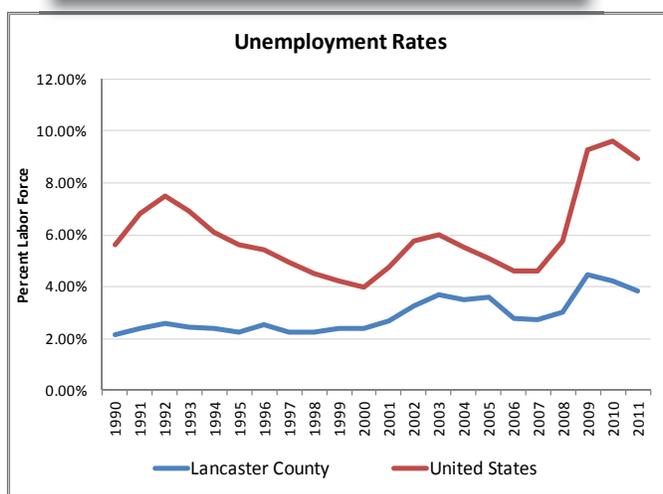
How Are We Doing?

Labor Force

- » In 2011, the Civilian Labor Force was 160,683 persons either employed or unemployed in Lancaster County, an increase of about 1.93 percent since 2010.
- » Between 1990 and 2000, the labor force grew by 21 percent or an average annual rate of growth of 1.93 percent. From 2000 to 2011 the Labor Force increased by 7.77 percent with an annual growth rate of 0.68 percent.
- » Between 2000 and 2011, the growth of Civilian Labor Force in Nebraska has been lower than that of Lancaster County.

Unemployment

- » With the increase in labor force, there has also been an increase in unemployment in Lancaster County. In 2011, the unemployment rate was 3.81 (6,130 persons unemployed), an increase over unemployment rate of 2.72 in 2007 (4,294 persons unemployed).
- » In 2011, unemployment rate decreased in Lancaster after a high of 4.45 percent in 2009. This rate is less than Nebraska, which is at 4.21 and less than half of the U.S. rate, which is at 8.95.
- » In 2000, the unemployment rate for Nebraska was 2.80 and for the U.S. was 3.99, both higher than Lancaster County, which was 2.38.
- » Between 2000 and 2011, the lowest unemployment rate in the County was 2.38 in 2000 and the highest was 4.45 in 2009.



Average Annual Increase in Total Civilian Labor Force

Year	Lancaster	Nebraska	U.S. (in '000)
1990-2000	1.93%	1.52%	1.26%
2000-2009	0.56%	0.28%	0.77%
1990-2011	1.28%	0.93%	0.95%

Average Annual Increase in Unemployed

Year	Lancaster	Nebraska	U.S. (in '000)
1990-2000	2.99%	3.46%	-2.11%
2000-2009	6.53%	5.52%	10.05%
1990-2011	4.09%	3.85%	3.23%

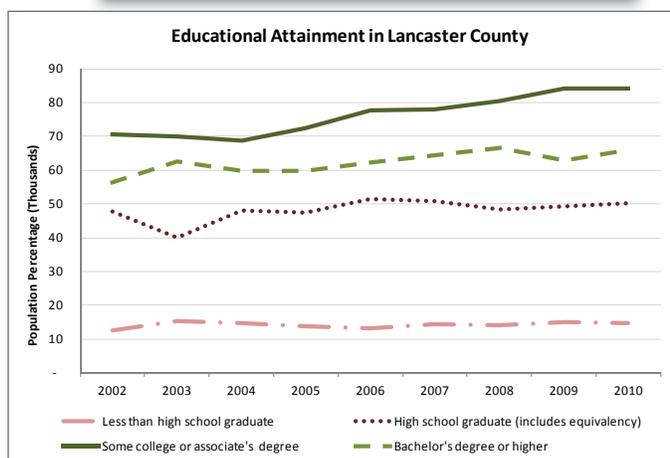
Note: 2011 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- Civilian Labor Force is defined as persons 16 years of age and older, employed and unemployed, who are not inmates of institutions and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.
- 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.

Source:

- Nebraska State Department of Labor, WEBNSTARS, Labor Force



Comparison of Educational Attainment in 2010

Area	Less than High School Graduate	High School Graduate	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
U.S.	15.2%	29.3%	30.0%	25.4%
Nebraska	10.5%	29.4%	34.9%	25.2%
Lancaster County	6.8%	23.3%	39.2%	30.6%

Note: 2010 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- Educational Attainment data is taken from the Decennial Census and from the American Community Survey (ACS).

Sources:

- Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2010
- Census Bureau, ACS

Why Is It Important?

The provision of a well-educated workforce is a key factor in attracting new businesses and industry to the area. The Comprehensive Plan identifies seven primary target businesses, the majority of which require a workforce with a solid general and post-secondary education.

Key Observation

Lancaster County continues to have higher educational attainment than Nebraska and the U.S.

How Are We Doing?

- » In 2010, an estimated 150,202 of the 215,055 people 18 years of age and above (about 70 percent) had at least some college or an Associate's degree or higher. In 2010, 23.3 percent were high school graduates and 6.8 percent did not finish high school.
- » Since 2000, the number of people with a high school degree or higher has increased and people with less than a high school degree have decreased by 22.4 percent. The number of people with a Bachelor's degree or higher grew the most with an increase of about 23 percent.
- » Between 1990 and 2000, the number of people with at least some college or an Associate's degree increased by about 25 percent and number of people with a Bachelor's degree or higher increased by about 38 percent.
- » In 2010, Lancaster County population 18 years of age and above who had at least some college or an Associate's degree or higher (70 percent) is higher than both Nebraska and the U.S.

Why Is It Important?

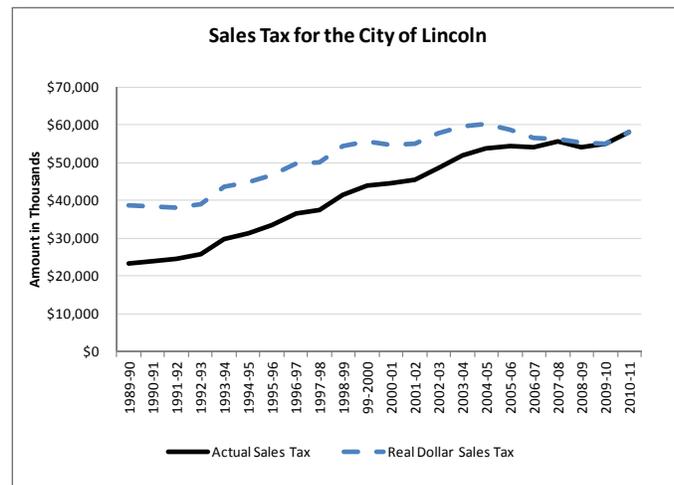
Sales tax revenues are a good indicator of a community's economic well being. Sales tax revenues represent a key revenue source that contributes to the levels of service that can be provided to the community.

Key Observation

Sales Tax revenue has increased in the past two years, since the economic downturn in FY 2007-08 and 2008-09.

How Are We Doing?

- » In FY 2010-2011, a total of \$57.95 million in sales tax revenues were collected by the City of Lincoln, an increase of about 5.52 percent over last year's collection. In the past two years, sales tax revenues have increased since a low in FY 2008-09.
- » In FY 1999-2000, a total of \$43.80 million in sales tax revenues were collected by the City of Lincoln, for an average annual increase of 6.6% since FY 1989-1990. This compares to an average annual increase of 9.7% in the 1980s.
- » Between FY 1999-2000 and FY 2010-2011, the average annual growth rate for sales tax revenues for the City of Lincoln was 2.58 percent, with FY 2002-2003 having the highest increase of 7.2% and FY 2008-2009 having the lowest increase of negative 2.65%. The past two years have shown a marked increase in the sales tax revenue collected.



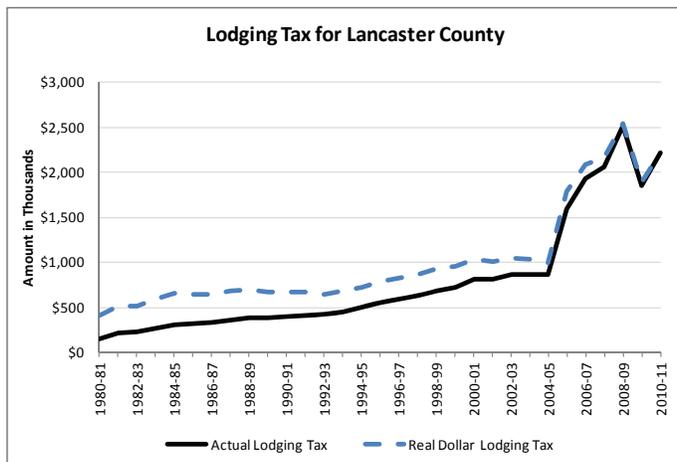
Note: 2011 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- Figures represent the City's Fiscal Year (FY) from September 1 to August 31.
- 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



Note: 2011 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- Lodging tax revenues represent dollars spent on lodging in Lancaster County.
- Up until 2004, 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

Why Is It Important?

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.

Key Observation

Lodging Tax revenue has increased in the past two years, since the economic downturn in FY 2007-08 and 2008-09.

How Are We Doing?

- » In FY 2010-2011, the lodging tax collected was \$2.22 million in Lancaster County showing an increase of 19.5 percent since FY 2009-2010.
- » FY 2009-2010 had uncharacteristically low collections. The tax collected decreased by 26.5 percent from 2008-09 but increased by 19.5 in the last year.
- » Despite the dramatic increase and decreases, Lodging Tax has shown steady growth over the past 27 years. In the 1980's, the average annual growth was 14.82 percent per year. In the 1990's, this slowed to 9.41 percent per year.
- » Between 2000 and 2004, the average annual growth rate in lodging taxes was only 1.43% per year, probably due to the September 11th tragedy and the following economic downturn.
- » In 2005, revenues from the lodging tax increased dramatically to reach \$1,595,700 from \$865,170 in 2004. This was due to an additional 2% tax that was collected for the Visitor Improvement Fund. Since then, the collections have increased by an average 5.6 percent per year.

Why Is It Important?

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. Together, these resources represent one of three Core Resource Imperatives were selected to receive the greatest consideration in the long range planning process.

Key Observation

In 2011, the total protected floodplain area in Lancaster County was 1,306.14 acres.

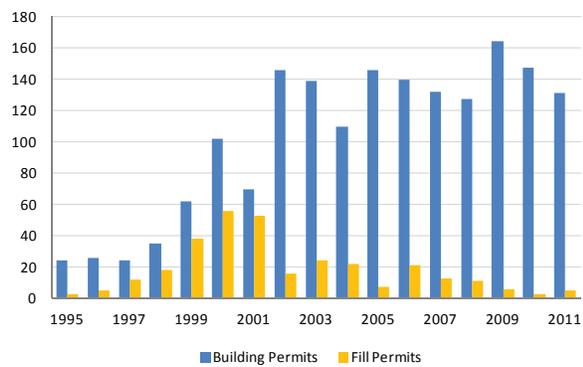
How Are We Doing?

- » 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.
- » The number of building and fill permits issued by the City of Lincoln totaled 158 permits in 2000 and 136 in 2011.
- » In 1995, the number of building and fill permits issued by the City of Lincoln for development in the floodplain totaled 27 permits.
- » The City of Lincoln and the Lower Platte South Natural Resource District (LPS-NRD) also protect floodplains through the purchase of conservation easements that preserve the flood storage volume. In 2011, the total protected area was 1,306.14 acres.

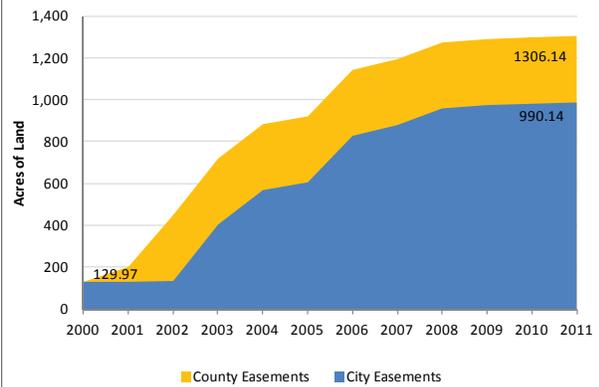
Note: 2011 is the latest available data.



Number of Permits Issued in Floodplain



Cumulative Acres of Conservation Easements



Definitions/Notes:

- 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.
- Conservation easement data includes only easements that were established specifically for the preservation of flood storage.

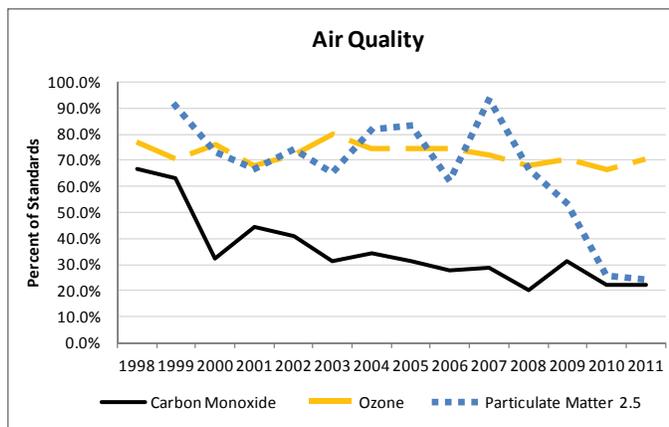
Source:

- City of Lincoln, Building and Safety Department, Public Works & Utilities Watershed Management
- Lower Platte South Natural Resource District



Air quality in Lancaster County has historically been high. Lancaster County benefits from prevailing westerly winds and an extensive rural landscape between Lincoln and Denver, CO.

--2040 Lincoln-Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan



Note: 2011 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes::

- 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 excess of the standard is permitted before the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) would find the City to be in violation.

Sources:

- Lincoln/Lancaster County Health Department, Environmental Public Health, Air Quality
- US Environmental Protection Agency, Monitor Values Report - Critical Air Pollutants

Why Is It Important?

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.

Key Observation

Lincoln continues to meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

How Are We Doing?

- » Lincoln/Lancaster County currently meets National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and is an air quality attainment community. As long as percentages remain below 100 percent, a community is considered to meet the standard.
- » Between 1998 and 2011, levels of carbon monoxide (CO) measured from 25.7 to 8.6 percent of the NAAQS ambient air quality standard. CO levels have been generally decreasing for the last 6 to 7 years with the lowest to date in 2011.
- » Ozone (O3) air pollution levels measure the closest to the permitted NAAQS attainment threshold in the last decade – showing a marked increase in both 2009 and 2011. It was the highest in 2011 at 75.0 percent.
- » Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) is made up of very fine particles of smoke, fumes, dust, ash, pollen and other solids. These particles are small enough to get deep into, and sometimes pass through, lung tissue, posing a danger to human health. Lancaster County data collected over the past decade shows 98th percentile readings of 18.7 to 32.8 micrograms per cubic meter of air. These readings represent 53% to 93% of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM2.5.

Air Pollutant	Highest Value
2nd Max 1-hr value for CO	35 ppm
2nd Max 8-hr value for CO	9 ppm
2nd Max 1-hr value for O3	0.12 ppm
4th Max 8-hr value for O3	0.075 ppm
98th Percentile value for PM2.5	35 microgms per cu mt of air
98th Percentile value for PM2.5	35 microgms per cu mt of air

Why Is It Important?

About 78 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.

Key Observation

The number of farms has increased in 2002 as the average size of a farm has decreased.

How Are We Doing?

The following information is updated every five years by the U.S. Census of Agriculture. Therefore, there is no revised data for this category this year

Number of Farms

- » The total number of farms in Lancaster County has declined from its highest point of 2,361 farms in 1950 to 1,698 in 2007.
- » 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.
- » In 2002, the definition of farm changed to a "place with annual sales of agricultural products of at least \$1,000." Prior to 2002, the definition included a minimum farm size of 20 acres.

Number of Acres

- » The total number of acres classified as farmland has been consistent over time, ranging from 448,286 acres in 1987 to 421,089 in 1997 and 421,409 in 2007 covering about 77 percent to 84 percent of the County.

Average Size of Farms

- » Between 1987 and 2002, the average farm size in Lancaster County fluctuated between 279 and 305 acres. The average farm size decreased in 2007 to 248 acres.
- » Lancaster County is an 'Urban County' and the farming practices are slightly different from other counties. Lancaster County has seen a trend towards niche farming of horticulture products, organic products, trees, etc., which generate high income for lesser area coverage.



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.



Structure of Agriculture in Lancaster County	Years				
	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
Number of farms	1,508	1,359	1,457	1,607	1,698
Land in Farms (acres)	448,286	414,763	421,089	448,600	421,409
Percent of Total land	83.50%	77.30%	78.40%	83.60%	78.50%
Average Farm Size (acres)	297	305	289	279	248
Average Market Value	219,605	305,459	399,604	568,129	629,050
Harvested Cropland (acres)	265,802	278,854	287,382	314,148	288,523
Operators whose Principal occupation is farming	53.60%	52.50%	46.00%	52.70%	41.20%

Note: 2007 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- The U.S. Census of Agriculture is undertaken every five years.
- The next Census of Agriculture will be undertaken in 2012, results expected in 2014.
- The Census of Agriculture is the only source of uniform agricultural data for every county in the United States.

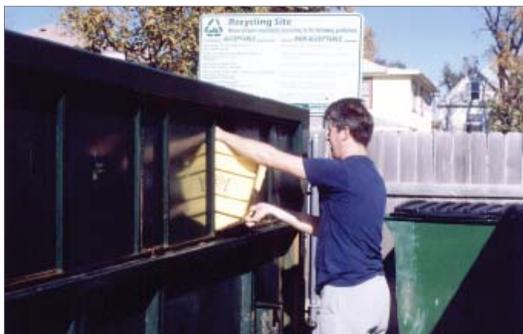
Sources

- 2007 US Census of Agriculture, National Agriculture Statistics Service (USDA)

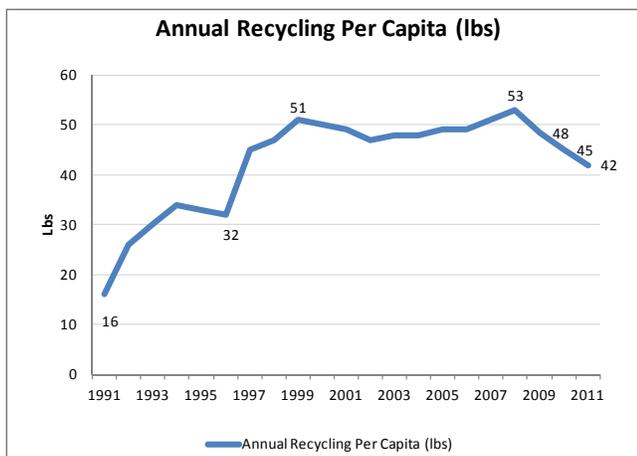
ENVIRONMENT

Benchmark: Efficient and Environmentally Safe Recycling

Indicator 21: Lancaster County Annual Voluntary Recycling Per Capita (Pounds), 1991-2011



In 2011, there were more than 30 Voluntary Recycling Drop-Off Centers in Lancaster County, most located in Lincoln. About 21.9 million pounds of recycled materials were collected in 2009.



Definitions/Notes:

- Street trees are trees that are planted in the public right-of-way along public streets and on private streets.
- Street trees are most often planted by the developer of a subdivision and public street trees are maintained by the City Parks & Recreation Department, Community Forestry Division.
- Per capita cost is figured by dividing the actual annual expended Community Forestry Division budget by the July 1 US Census population estimate for Lincoln for that year.

Sources:

- Parks and Recreation Department, Community Forestry Division, Quarterly Reports and 30 year synopsis

Why Is It Important?

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.

Key Observation

Lancaster County has both voluntary drop-off centers and private curbside recycling programs.

How Are We Doing?

- » Overall, the amount of recycled materials collected throughout the community generally increased since 1991, to reach a high in 1999 at 51 pounds per capita.
- » However, between 1999 and 2006, the amount of recyclables declined only to come back to 53 pounds per capita in 2008, but decline to 42 pounds per capita in 2011.
- » In 2011, an estimated 8,500 tons of recycled material was collected by residential subscription curbside recycling programs, which increased the per capita annual recycling to 97.7 pounds.
- » In 2011, additional recycling through Public Composting, Public Appliance & Scrap Metal Recycling and Private Commercial or Institutional Recycling, generated more than 95,000 tons of recycled material.
- » Community wide efforts to recycle more and reduce landfill waste are apparent in the increasing amount of recyclables collected. Most neighborhoods have private curbside recycling and electronic and electrical chains like Best Buy offer appliance recycling, which encourages people to recycle.

Benchmark: Trees on City Property will be Systematically and Pro-Actively Maintained

Indicator 22: Care and Maintenance of the City's Urban Forest, 1998-2011

22

Why Is It Important?

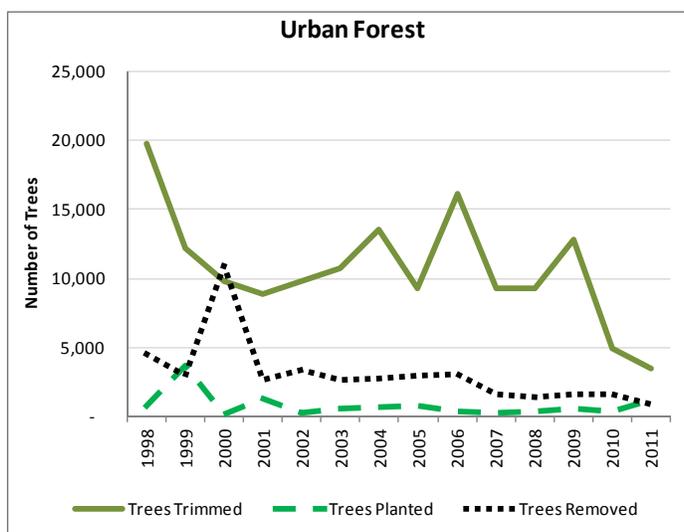
Trees on City property, including street right-of-way, are maintained by the City Parks & Recreation Department, Community Forestry Division. Public trees, as well as private trees, have been shown to have environmental and economic benefits.

Key Observation

As of 2011, there are more than 85,000 street trees.

How Are We Doing?

- » In general, more trees are currently removed from public property than are planted. Trees are removed if dead, damaged or diseased beyond treatment, or if they become a hazard to life or property.
- » A large number of trees were either removed or trimmed in fiscal year 1997-1998 due to an early and heavy snowfall in October 1997 that caused much tree damage.
- » In 1999-2000, over 8,000 volunteer cedar and locust trees were removed from the Wilderness Park Tree Management Area.
- » In 2011, per capita expenditures for public tree care were \$4.08. In 1998, per capita expenditures were \$4.49, or \$5.55 when adjusted for inflation.
- » Since 1998, the Community Forestry Division has performed or overseen 149,658 tree trimmings, 11,700 tree plantings, and the removal of 42,800 volunteer, dead, diseased or hazardous trees.
- » As of 2011, there are an estimated 85,675 street trees on public land in the City of Lincoln.
- » Lincoln has been designated as a Tree City USA for 32 years, received the Tree City Growth Award for 18 consecutive years, and was one of the first 27 communities to become a Sterling Tree City USA in 2000. In 2008, the UNL campus became a Tree Campus USA.
- » In the existing city, street trees are replanted at a ratio of 1 per every 4 trees removed. During FY 2010-11, there were 735 street trees removed due to damage, death or decline; 181 replacement trees were planted.



As of 2011, Lincoln's 85,675 street trees had a functional value of approximately \$1.83 million.

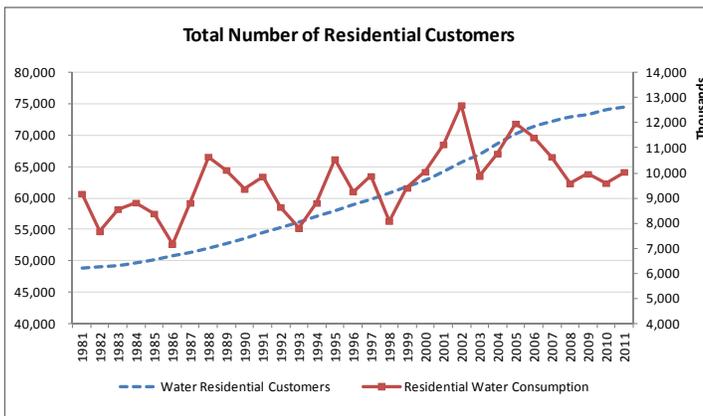


Definitions/Notes:

- Street trees are trees that are planted in the public right-of-way along public streets and on private streets.
- Street trees are most often planted by the developer of a subdivision and public street trees are maintained by the City Parks & Recreation Department, Community Forestry Division.
- Data regarding trees planted in the Urban Forest graph above includes those replanted on right-of-way and in parks as well as new trees planted in new subdivisions.
- Per capita cost is figured by dividing the actual annual expended Community Forestry Division budget by the July 1 US Census population estimate for Lincoln for that year.

Source:

- Parks and Recreation Department, Community Forestry Division, Quarterly Reports and 30 year synopsis



Note: 2011 is the latest available data.

Why Is It Important?

Lincoln's only source of water is groundwater recharged from the Platte River northeast of Lincoln. The well fields currently owned by the Lincoln Water System have a projected maximum capacity approximately equal to the projected need for the year 2050. Additional well field property and water rights will need to be acquired in the planning period to meet future demand.

Key Observation

Residential water consumption suggests a correlation to annual rainfall data, perhaps due to increased irrigation of lawns in drier years.

How Are We Doing?

- » In FY 2000, the number of residential customers was 62,887 with an annual consumption of 10.05 million hundred cubic feet of water.
- » In FY 2011, the number of residential customers was 74,547 with an annual consumption of 10.04 million hundred cubic feet of water.
- » The number of customers increased by 18.54 percent in the last 11 years, but water consumption has not increased proportionally.
- » The last 5 years have shown a marked decrease in the consumption of water by residential accounts. One reason is the improved efficiency of various household appliances and the other is a conscious effort on part of the community to conserve water. An increasing block rate structure also contributes to decreasing usage of water.

Definition:

- Hundred cubic feet = 748 gallons

Source:

- City of Lincoln, Lincoln Water System Annual Report

Why Is It Important?

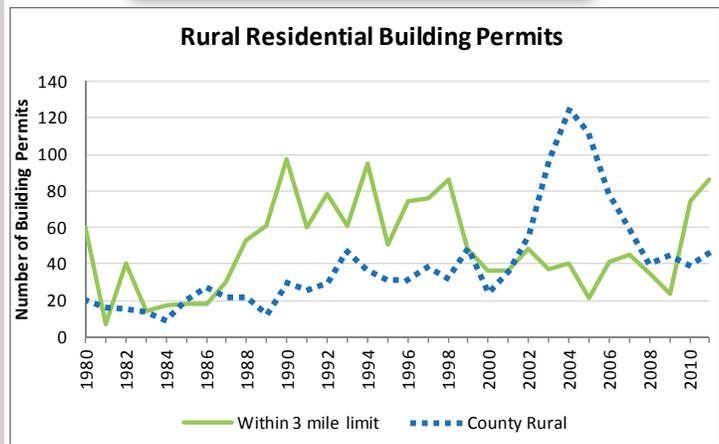
This indicator serves as a proxy to monitor annual population and development change in the unincorporated parts of the County. This 10% of the County population has seen a shift over the years from about 2% in the incorporated towns and 8% on acreages and farms, to a current split of about 3% in towns and 7% in the unincorporated area. This plan assumes the shift will continue and that 4% of people will live in incorporate villages and cities by 2040, with the remaining 6% on acreages, farms and in the unincorporated villages in the County.

Key Observation

The last two years have seen a revival in the building permit activity in the county.

How Are We Doing?

- » New residential activity within the three-mile extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ) area of Lincoln, which had leveled off since 1999, increased in 2010 and 2011. Between 2000 and 2011, an average of about 44 building permits per year was issued. In 2011, there were 86 permits for new residential dwelling units issued in the three mile ETJ.
- » New "County Rural" residential dwelling units activity in Lancaster County shows a marked increase between 2000 and 2005, with a drop in years since 2006 – the 10 year average of about 67 issued building permits per year was exceeded in 2003 (96), 2004 (115), and 2005 (110). In 2011, number of permits issued was 46.
- » The 1990 Census reports 1,892 homes in the county's small towns. In 2000, this number rose to 2,427, an increase of 28.3 percent for the decade. Since 2000, permits indicate 1,071 dwelling units (corrected for 87 units replaced due to Hallam tornado) have been added for a total of 3,444, an increase of 41.9 percent overall.
- » The cities of Hickman and Waverly have shown strong growth over the past five years, accounting for more than 50 percent of all small town permits in 2011.



Building Permits Issued for New Construction	Years											Total
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Lincoln	92.4%	92.2%	91.3%	86.1%	86.7%	89.9%	82.8%	84.0%	83.7%	79.3%	83.4%	87.8%
Within 3 mile limit	1.9%	2.1%	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%	2.0%	3.2%	4.4%	3.3%	7.0%	8.0%	2.7%
County Rural	1.9%	2.4%	3.7%	5.0%	6.1%	3.8%	4.3%	5.0%	6.2%	3.7%	4.3%	4.0%
Small Towns	3.8%	3.3%	3.6%	7.4%	6.0%	4.3%	9.7%	6.5%	6.8%	10.0%	4.4%	5.6%
Total Building Permits	1,895	2,318	2,640	2,502	1,791	2,086	1,404	794	722	1,060	1,079	18,291

Note: Small towns and part of the rural county are not under the jurisdiction of Lincoln and Lancaster County. Some small towns did not respond to requests for information, others do not issue building permits.

Definitions/Notes:

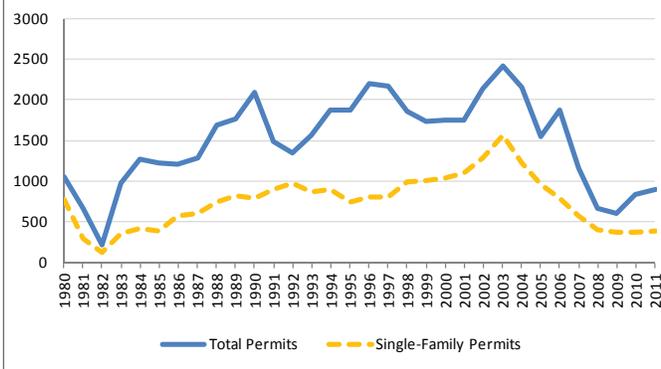
- Data are based on building permits issued, not actual construction and occupancy – some permits are issued where the homes are never built.
- The extra-territorial jurisdiction, or ETJ, is the area under the planning and zoning control of an incorporated area.
- "County Rural" is the remainder of the County not part of the small town ETJ's or three mile ETJ of Lincoln.
- Small towns are other incorporated towns in Lancaster County.
- "Within three mile" comprises homes within Lincoln's three mile ETJ at time of permit approval.

Sources:

- City of Lincoln, Building and Safety Department, Construction Reports, 2007
- Incorporated Villages and Cities, Building Permit (Self-Reported)
- Lancaster County Assessor's Office, Field Data on Tornado Damage



Residential Building Permits by Year (1980 - 2011)



Note: 2011 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- Dwellings include single-family detached, attached single-family, townhome, duplex and apartment units permitted within the City of Lincoln's corporate limits.
- Building permit data are based on the date the building permit was issued, not actual construction and occupancy -- some permits are issued where the homes are never built.
- Issued building permits allow a two-year period for construction to be completed.

Source:

- City of Lincoln, Building and Safety Department, Construction Report

Why Is It Important?

The number of issued building permits for new residences in Lincoln reflects 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.

Key Observation

In 2009, residential building permits were the lowest since 1983.

How Are We Doing?

- » 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 in this reporting period.
- » In 2009, 604 building permits were issued for construction of new residential units, the lowest since 1983. This increased to 900 permits in 2011.
- » Between 2001 and 2011, residential permits were issued for construction of 17,806 dwelling units, for an average of 1,484 residential dwelling units permits each year.
- » Between 1990 and 2000, 17,867 building permits were issued for new residences. The average annual number of units for this period was 1,787 per year.
- » The most recent 3-year averages of residential building permits issued was 704 in 2010 and 782 in 2011. These are the lowest 3-year averages since 1982-1984.
- » In 2011, 388 detached single-family permits were issued, an increase over the low of 370 in 2010. In the past decade, these are amongst the lowest number of permits issued for such residential units.

HOUSING

Benchmark: Provide a Wide Variety of Housing Types and Choices for an Increasingly Diverse and Aging Population.

Indicator 26: Housing Choices in Lincoln, 1995-2011

26

Why Is It Important?

Due to socio-economic and other trends in the country, LPlan2040 assumes an increase in the proportion of dwelling units that will be multi-family such as apartments, townhouses, condominiums etc. As the demographics shift towards an increasingly diverse and aging population, providing a wide variety of housing types and choices is an important goal.

Key Observation

Multi-family units have emerged as the most popular choice of dwelling units since 2006. Single-family units and townhouses show no significant change.

How Are We Doing?

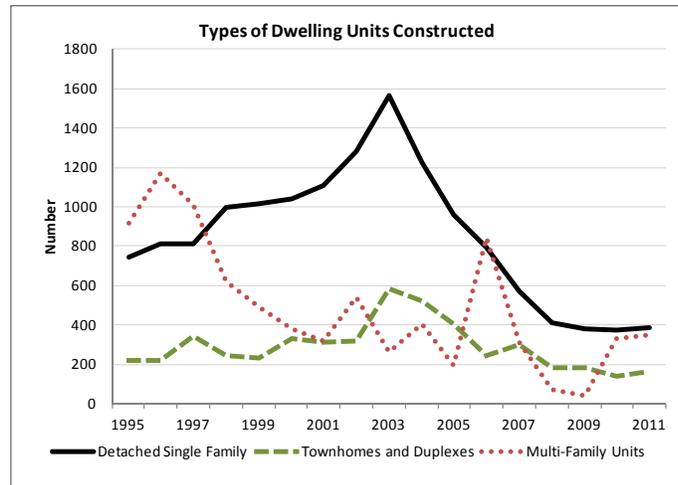
- » Since the late 1990's, detached single-family homes have been the most prevalent choice of housing.
- » Prior to 2003, townhomes and duplexes historically comprised the lowest number of new units permitted. From 2003 to 2005, these types of units exceeded the number of multi-family units permitted.
- » The number of new multi-family permits fluctuated between 2000 and 2011, registering a low of issued permits in 2005 with 192 units, increasing to 841 permits issued in 2006, and then falling to 42 units in 2009. In the past two years they have increased again with 350 permits issued in 2011.
- » The number of building permits issued for townhomes and duplexes has exhibited a general growth trend from the early 1980's to 2003, ranging from 57 in 1982 to 585 in 2003, but has shown a decline since then, to reach the lowest at 139 in 2010. In 2011, 162 permits were issued.
- » Permits for detached single-family homes have declined over the past several years from a peak of 1,565 in 2003 to 388 in 2011.
- » 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. In the last 2 years, multi-family units are also gaining popularity.



"Provide different housing types and choices, including affordable housing, throughout each neighborhood for an increasingly diverse population."



--2040 Lincoln-Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan



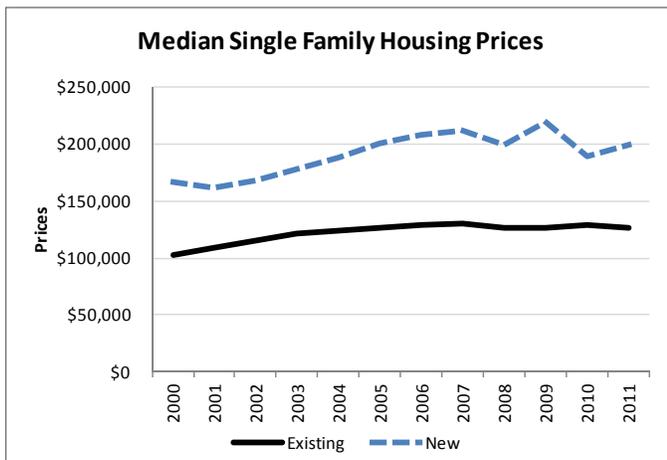
Note: 2011 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

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

Sources:

- City of Lincoln, Building and Safety Department, Construction Report



Note: 2011 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- 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.
- Homes that are sold by an owner or agent who does not participate in the Midlands MLS are not included in data.

Source:

- US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
- National Association of REALTORS®
- REALTORS Association of Lincoln

Why Is It Important?

Ensuring safe, adequate, and affordable housing is an important function in maintaining the vitality of neighborhoods and the city as a whole. One of the goals of the LPlan2040 is to provide safe and decent affordable and special needs housing for low- and moderate-income households.

Key Observation

As with other indicators, housing prices for new construction also shows an increase since 2010, as the economy is reviving. However, prices for existing houses have remained level.

How Are We Doing?

- » In 2000, the median price for existing detached single-family homes was \$103,000, and for a new detached single-family home, it was \$166,384.
- » In 2011, the median price for existing detached single-family homes in the Lincoln MLS Area, reported by the REALTORS Association of Lincoln (RAL) was \$127,000, a decrease of about 1.5 percent from 2010.
- » In 2011, the median price for new detached single-family homes in the Lincoln MLS Area, reported by the RAL was \$199,975, an increase of about 5.81 percent from 2010.
- » In 2011, the national average was \$166,100 for existing detached single-family homes, a decrease of 3.9 percent from 2010, and \$135,400 for the Midwest showing a decrease of 4.4 percent since 2010.
- » The median price for existing homes in Lancaster County in 2011 was slightly higher than Lincoln at \$128,000 but lower for new houses at \$191,486.

Quote

“The key to both developing and existing urban neighborhoods is land use diversity. The diversity of architecture, housing types and sizes are central to what makes existing neighborhoods great places to live.”

—2040 Lincoln-Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan

HOUSING

Benchmark: 8,000 New Dwelling Units to be Located Within the Existing Built-Out Portion of the City by 2040

Indicator 28: City of Lincoln, Building Permits Issued for New Construction in Lincoln by Area, 2007-2011

Why Is It Important?

LPlan 2040 projects a significant shift in demographics during the planning period, which is expected to create a demand for some smaller dwellings, smaller lots and more walkable neighborhoods that have retail and services integrated to serve residents. The mixed-use redevelopment concept for LPlan 2040 focuses on the existing and expected large supplies of undeveloped or under-utilized commercial land with city services already in place.

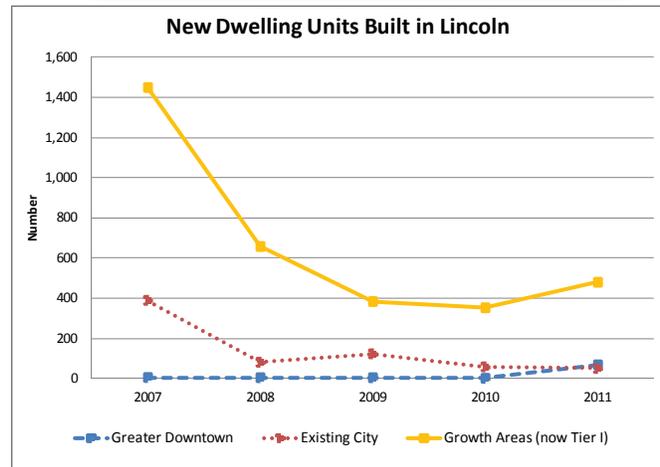
Key Observation

Since 2010, Downtown and Greater Downtown show increased economic activity as the Antelope Valley Project finished Phase 1 and 2 and commenced Phase 3.

How Are We Doing?

- » While total number of permits issued has decreased significantly from 2007, new growth areas continue to have the majority share of new construction.
- » In the past five years, approximately 78 to 80 percent of the building permits issued for new dwelling units were for new growth areas. In 2007, it was 1,449 or 78.5 percent and in 2011, it was 3,324 or 80 percent.
- » The remaining 20 percent of the building permits were issued in the existing city including Greater Downtown. This percentage is higher than the 16.5 percent proposed in the Comprehensive Plan, but overall dwelling unit construction has decreased in the entire city. In the past five years, Greater Downtown has increased its share of permits from 0.3 percent in 2007 to 11.5 percent in 2011.
- » In the past year, Greater Downtown has experienced increased housing and commercial development. While residential permits jumped from 2 in 2010 to 69 in 2011, new commercial square feet increased from 0 in 2010 to more than 355,000 square feet in 2011.

Note: 2011 is the latest available data.



Total New Dwelling Units Built by Area by Year

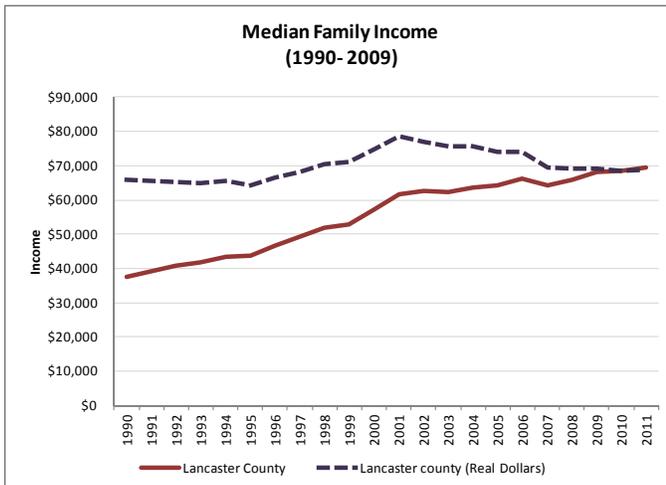
Area	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Greater Downtown	6	5	5	2	69	87
Existing City	390	82	124	59	51	706
Growth Areas (now Tier I)	1,449	658	384	353	480	3,324
Total	1,845	745	513	414	600	4,117

Definitions/Notes:

- "Greater Downtown" includes Downtown proper, Antelope Valley, the Haymarket, and Innovation Campus.
- "Existing City" is the area in the city that is outside of Greater Downtown but excludes Tier I growth areas.
- "Tier I" reflects approximately 34 square miles beyond the 2011 city limits where urban services and inclusion in the city limits are anticipated within the 30-year planning period. This area should remain in its current use in order to permit future urbanization by the City.

Sources:

- City of Lincoln, Building and Safety Department, Construction Report
- City of Lincoln, Planning Department, GIS Database



Note: 2011 is the latest available data.

Definitions/Notes:

- 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 2011.

• Source:

- US Department of Housing and Urban Development
- HUD USER Policy Development and Research
- US Census Bureau, Income Estimates

Why Is It Important?

Median Family Income (MFI) is a barometer of the standard of living for families because it accounts for differences 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.

Key Observation

Median Family Income has remained more or less steady since 2009.

How Are We Doing?

- » In 2011, the MFI for a 4 person household was approximately \$69,500 for Lancaster County and \$63,500 for Nebraska, an increase of about 1.45 percent for each since 2010.
- » The County has a historically consistent higher MFI than the State.
- » Since 2000, the MFI for Lancaster County has increased by about 20 percent. However, when inflation is factored in, it has decreased by about 7.85 percent. The decrease has been consistent since 2001.
- » In 2011, the median value of a new detached single-family unit was \$199,975, which is about three times or 276 percent of the median family income in Lancaster County. For an existing detached single-family unit, the median value is \$127,000 which is about two times or 184 percent of the median family income in Lancaster County. These ratios are lower than the U.S. average.

Median Sale Price as % of Median Family Income

	2001	2004	2009	2011
US (Existing)		339%	270%	259%
Lancaster County (Existing)	176%	194%	187%	184%
Lancaster County (New)	262%	296%	316%	276%

Median Family Income, 2011

US \$64,200
 Nebraska \$63,500
 Lancaster Co. \$69,500

TRANSPORTATION

Benchmark: Increase Use of Non-Auto Transportation

Indicator 30: Lincoln's Public Transit Ridership, 1987-2011

30

Why Is It Important?

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.

Key Observation

StarTran 2011 ridership was 21.7% higher than in 2000.

How Are We Doing?

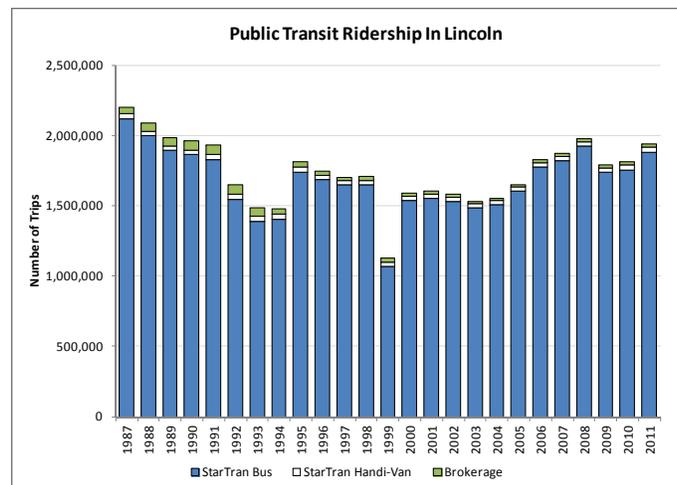
- » The majority of trips taken on Lincoln's public transit system are on the fixed-route StarTran bus system that provides scheduled service throughout Lincoln.
- » In 1987, StarTran fixed-route bus service ridership exhibited the highest number in the reporting period with over 2.11 million trips taken by residents. Brokerage and Handi-Van ridership combined for less than 4 percent (82,997 trips) of total trips in 1987.
- » Between 1990 and 2000, transit ridership generally declined. However, StarTran ridership has generally stabilized and increased since 2000.
- » In 2000, StarTran provided 1.589 million transit trips for Lincoln residents. In 2011, StarTran's total ridership was 1.935 million transit trips, while the Brokerage and Handi-Van service combined for 57,171 of these trips.
- » Since 2005, StarTran experienced increases in ridership likely due to new fare programs such as "Ride for 5," increases in driving costs such as gas prices, and a new route system.
- » Since 2000, StarTran ridership has increased by 21.7 percent, or an average annual increase of 1.8 percent. Population during this time has increased approximately 1.28 percent per year.



In Sept. 2011, the new bike racks on StarTran buses were used an average of 85 times each operating day for a monthly total of 2,210 rack users.



Each of the past six years has seen StarTran ridership at or above 1.79 million.



Definitions/Notes:

- 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 & Utilities - StarTran

TRANSPORTATION

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

Indicator 31: Lincoln's Multi-Use Trails Coverage, 2011

31



The percentage of workers who biked to work increased between 2000 and 2010 from 1% to 1.4%.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Census 2000 and 2010 American Community Survey.

Definitions/Notes:

- Lincoln has approximately 133 miles of existing and funded 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 about 83 miles provide additional service for bikers throughout the community.
- The Comprehensive Plan's Trails Master Plan identifies about 84 miles of additional multi-use trails to be constructed throughout the community.
- Bike lanes and shared lanes also are in use in Lincoln.

Sources:

- 2040 Lincoln/Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan

Why Is It Important?

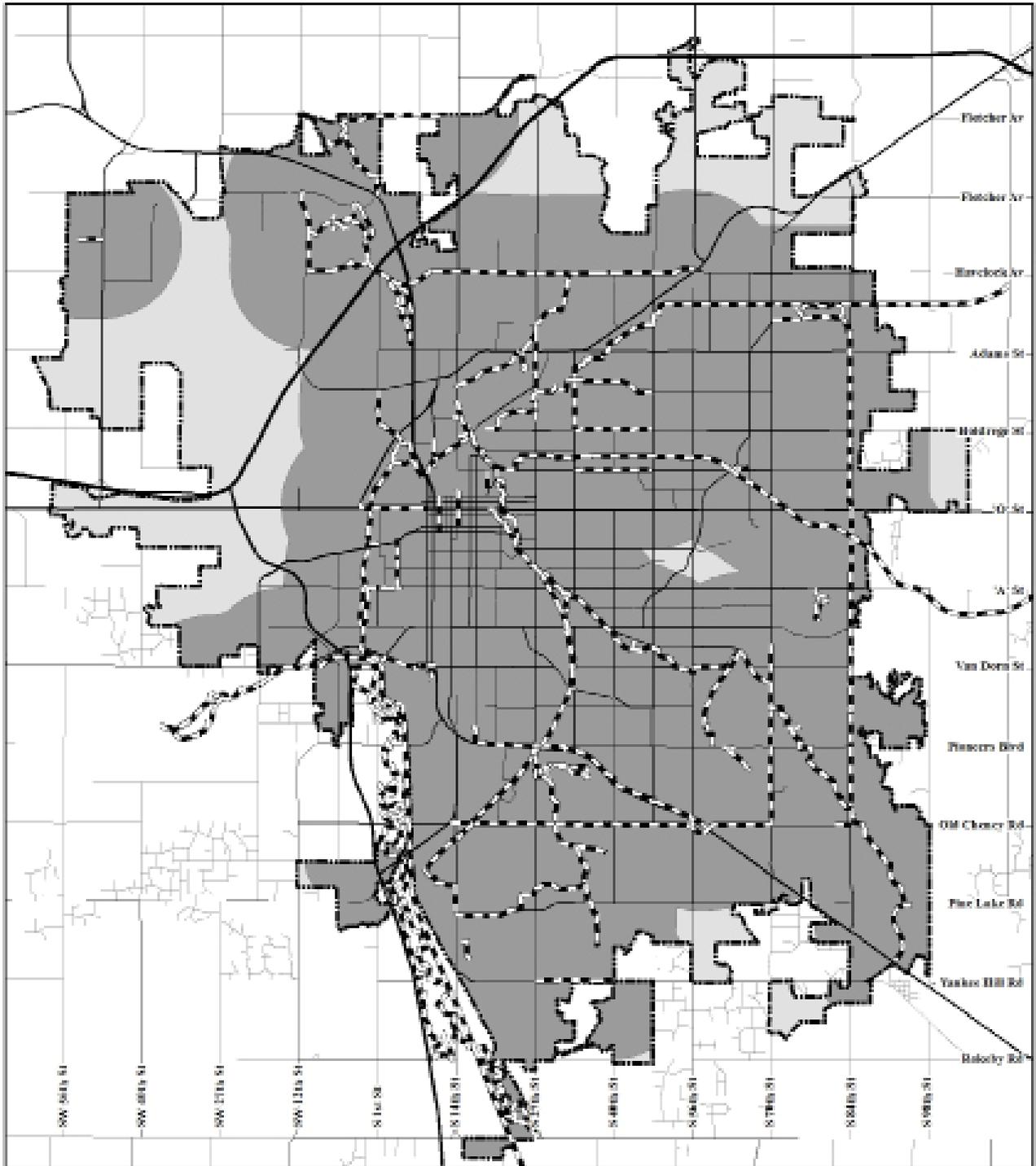
This indicator examines the spatial relationship for multi-use trails with proximity to Lincoln homes. Such a coverage analysis identifies potential areas for new or improved trail service. The existing trail system serves both commuter and recreational bicyclists, walkers, runners and students. Trails 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.

Key Observation

Ninety-four percent of homes in Lincoln are located within 1 mile of a public multi-use trail.

How Are We Doing?

- » In 2011, 94 percent of homes (104,598 of 111,264) were located within 1 mile of a public multi-use trail.
- » There are approximately 6,666 homes (6 percent) located outside the 1 mile service area standard – these homes are generally located in newer developments along Lincoln's fringe. One part of an existing neighborhood in the vicinity of 56th and Randolph Streets is outside of the service area, and the Arnold Heights neighborhood in northwest Lincoln is also outside the service area.
- » In many newer developments along Lincoln's edges, trails are planned but are not yet constructed.
- » Since 2000, 36 miles of trails have been constructed.
- » Since 2000, the area that needs to be served by the multi-use trail system has expanded through the annexation of over 14 square miles.
- » 9.7 miles of new trails are funded for construction and will be built in the next few years.



MULTI-USE TRAILS

94.0% Of Lincoln Residences Are Within 1 Mile

City Limits and Residences as of December 31, 2011

Map Explanation: The shaded areas on the map reflect the 1 mile radius from the existing multi-use trails.

TRANSPORTATION

Benchmark: Increase Use of Alternative Modes of Travel

Indicator 32: Lincoln's Means of Transportation to Work Other than the Single Occupant Vehicle



Why Is It Important?

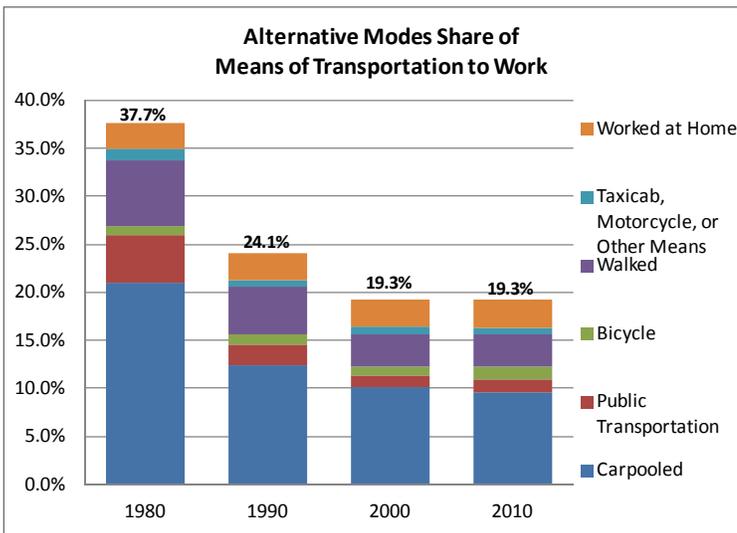
The Comprehensive Plan aims to study and implement ways to increase the use of alternative transportation modes such as carpooling, transit use, walking, biking, telecommuting, and use of flexible work schedules. Increased trips using alternative transportation modes reduce the number of single occupant vehicles on the street network and therefore help reduce congested travel periods and traveler delay, improve air quality, and improve access to schools, jobs, and other needs for all users of the transportation system. This is especially important during peak commuting times.

Key Observation

Between 1980 and 2000, the use of alternative modes for the work trip in Lincoln decreased by 49%. This decreasing trend ended between 2000 and 2010.

How Are We Doing?

- » The use of alternative modes of travel as a means of transportation to work was at 37.7% of the total work trips in 1980.
- » This decreased to 24.1% in 1990, and further decreased to 19.3% in 2000.
- » Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage of work trips using alternative modes stabilized at 19.3%.
- » The 1980 data was reported during the energy crisis, a time when demand for options to the single occupant vehicle increased significantly.
- » The mean travel time to work increased from 15.8 minutes in 1980 to 17.3 minutes in 2010, an increase of 9.5%. During this time period the size of the City of Lincoln increased by 51%.
- » A study of Travel Demand Management (TDM) strategies to reduce demand for single occupancy vehicles on the transportation network is called for in the Comprehensive Plan and will occur in 2012. The results of this study will help identify the best opportunities to increase use of alternative modes of travel in Lincoln.
- » Use of alternative travel modes and implementation of TDM strategies are part of the range of strategies in the Congestion Management Process that aims to reduce congestion.
- » The Comprehensive Plan identifies an increase in infill and redevelopment projects as a vital part of the growth strategy for the community. Such development will provide opportunities for increasing use of alternate modes of travel due to the potential for shorter trip lengths and shared trip purpose.



Year	Mean Travel Time to Work (Minutes)
1980	15.8
1990	15.6
2000	17.1
2010	17.3

Source:

- 1980, 1990, 2000 United States Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey

TRANSPORTATION

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

Indicator 33: Lincoln, Estimated Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled, 1985-2011

33

Why Is It Important?

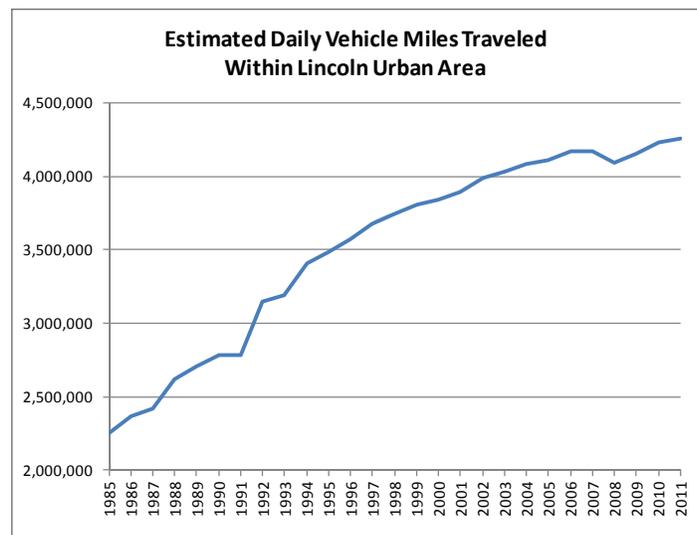
This indicator is used to evaluate transportation system utilization and performance. Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) serve as a proxy for how well localities are incorporating the principles of accessible and walkable communities, increased public transportation and a shift away from development practices 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.

Key Observation

The rate of increase in Vehicle Miles Traveled in Lincoln has slowed considerably since 2006 due in part to increased fuel prices and the recent economic downturn.

How Are We Doing?

- » 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 3.84 million throughout Lincoln.
- » Between 1985 and 2000 VMT steadily increased at an average annual rate of 3.63 percent per year, with a total increase of 71 percent in miles traveled.
- » The VMT estimate passed 4.0 million daily VMT in Lincoln in 2003.
- » In 2008, the VMT estimate decreased to 4.09 million miles traveled daily in Lincoln from 4.17 million in 2007. This is the only year over year decrease reported since 1985.
- » The average annual change in daily VMT since 2000 has been an increase of approximately 0.95 percent per year. Population during this time has increased approximately 1.28 percent per year.
- » Since 2006, the average annual change in VMT has slowed further to 0.43 percent per year. The VMT rate of increase has slowed since 2006 due in part to increased fuel prices and the recent economic downturn.



Definitions/Notes:

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

Source:

- Lincoln/Lancaster County Metropolitan Planning Organization

TRANSPORTATION

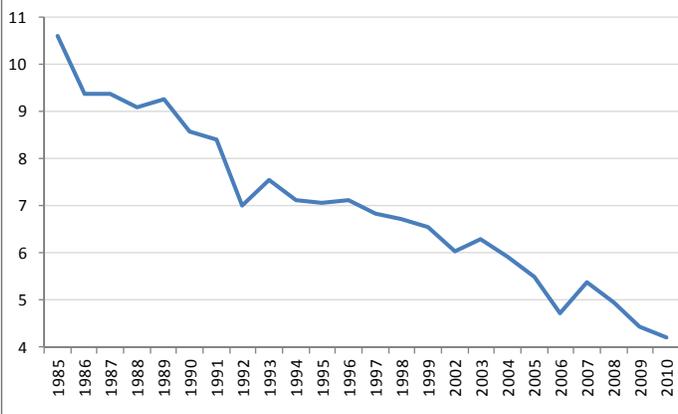
Benchmark: Provide for an Efficient, Convenient & Safe Road Network to Serve the Community

Indicator 34: Lincoln's Vehicle Crash Rate, 1985-2010

34



**Lincoln Vehicle Crash Rate
(per million vehicle miles)**



Why Is It Important?

Monitoring Vehicle Crash Rates throughout Lincoln is a measure of implementation activities such as roadway safety improvements, design factors and driver education. Reductions in the crash rate indicate a safer road network is available to the community for travel.

Key Observation

There has been an annual decline in Lincoln's crash rate of 3.63 percent per year since 1985.

How Are We Doing?

- » In 1985, the City-wide crash rate was 10.59 per million vehicle miles traveled within Lincoln.
- » In 1990, the crash rate declined to 8.59 per million vehicle miles traveled.
- » In 1995, the crash rate continued to decline reaching 7.1 per million vehicle miles traveled.
- » Total crashes in 2006 decreased to a historical low of 7,584.
- » In 2010, the most recent year for which data is available, total crashes amounted to 7,710 and the vehicle crash rate was 4.2 crashes per million vehicle miles traveled. This is an average annual decline of 3.63 percent 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, and school safety programs. Heightened vehicle safety standards at the national level - such as anti-lock brakes and day running lights - have also contributed.



In 2010, the average number of vehicle crashes per day was approximately 21 in the City of Lincoln.



Year	Total Crashes
2000	9,251
2001	9,283
2002	8,860
2003	9,400
2004	9,044
2005	8,539
2006	7,584
2007	8,642
2008	7,890
2009	7,748
2010	7,710

Definitions/Notes:

- 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.

Source:

- 2010 City of Lincoln Crash Study

RECREATION

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

Indicator 35: Lincoln's Neighborhood Park Coverage, 2011

35

Why Is It Important?

This indicator examines the spatial relationship of public neighborhoods 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 provide multiple health and quality of life benefits for residents.

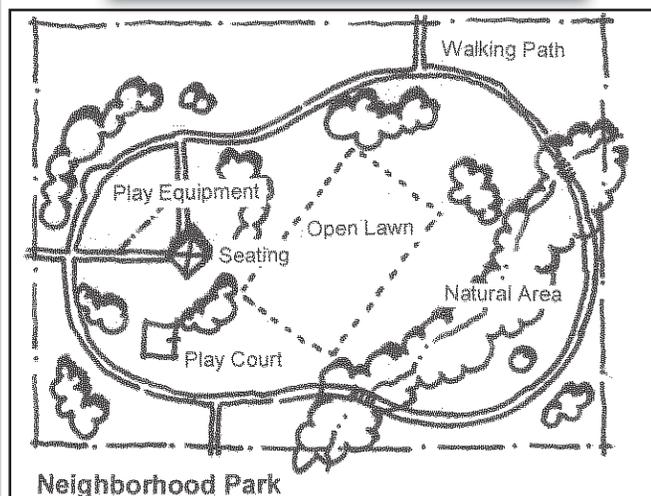
Key Observation

Over 80 percent of Lincoln residences are located within 1/2 mile of a neighborhood park.

How Are We Doing?

- » In 2011, 82.5 percent of homes were located within a 1/2 mile of a City neighborhood park. In 2008, this number was 72.8 percent.
- » The 11 percent increase can be explained by the change in the 2009 classification of some parks to better align with the uses and maintenance practices associated with each "park" site. Community Parks which have Neighborhood Park elements are now included.
- » In 2004, 73.9 percent of homes were located within 1/2 mile of a City neighborhood park. About 16.7 percent of homes are located outside the 1/2 mile service area standard - these homes are located throughout Lincoln's new and established neighborhoods.
- » In 2011, there were over 66 community parks and neighborhood parks throughout Lincoln.
- » In 2011, the City of Lincoln had 141 parks and recreation facilities on 5,328 acres of parkland and open spaces. There were 5 golf courses on 905 acres of land.
- » In 2006, the City of Lincoln had 122 parks and recreation facilities on 5,208 acres of parkland and open spaces. There were 5 golf courses on 906 acres of land.

Note: 2011 is the latest available data.



Neighborhood Park
Park Land (includes Region Parks, Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Public Gardens, and Public Golf Courses) and Natural Land (includes City owned/operated Conservancy Areas, Wetlands, and Dog Runs)

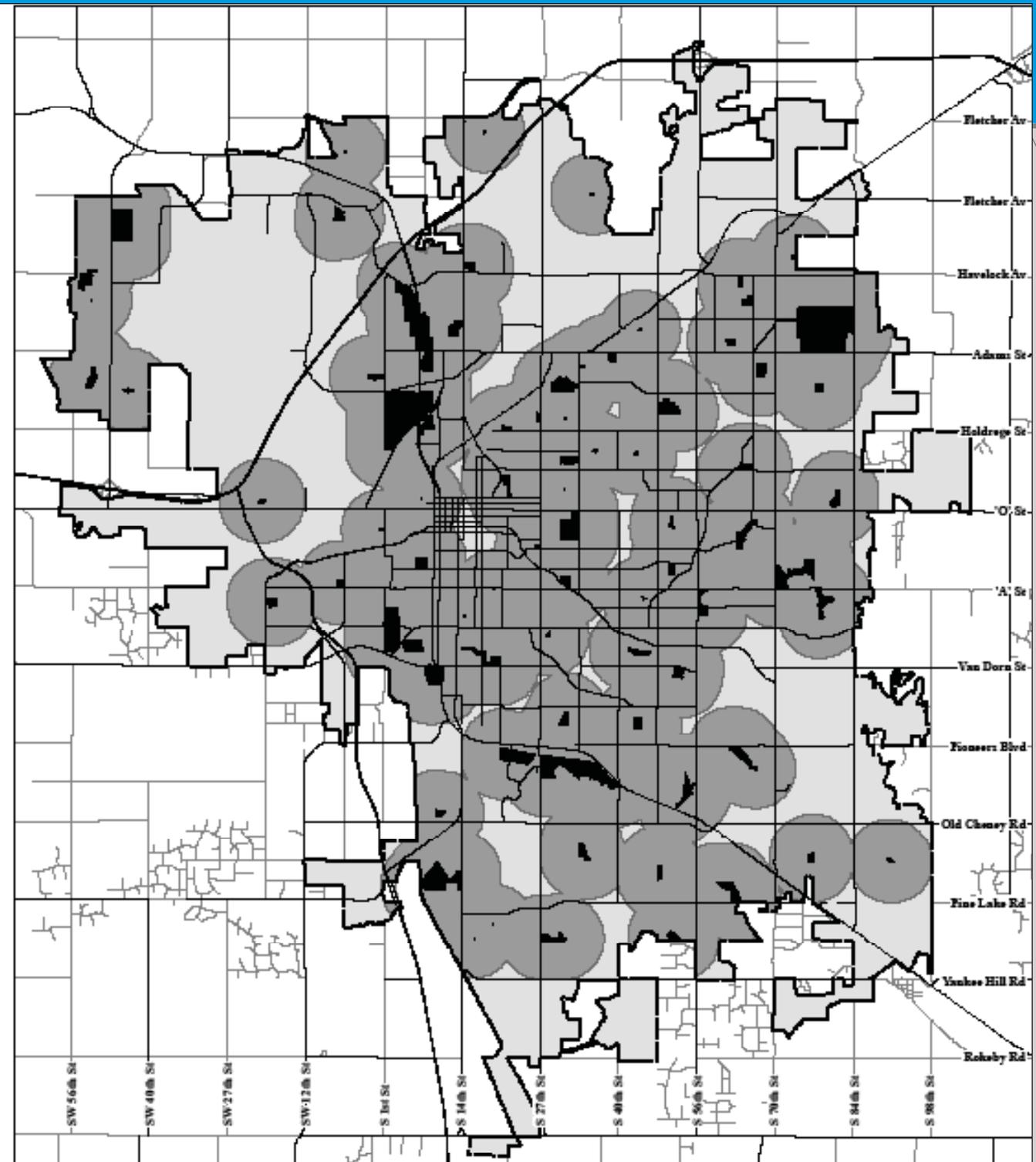
Note: Only improved parks are included in this Indicator.

Definitions/Notes:

- 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 1/2 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 Regional Parks not included with this data.

Sources

- Lincoln Parks and Recreation Dept.
- Analysis by Lincoln/Lancaster County Planning Dept., Information Technology Services



NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

**82.5% Of Lincoln Residences Are Within 1/2 Mile
City Limits and Residences as of December 31, 2011**

Map Explanation: The shaded areas reflect the 1/2 mile radius around each City neighborhood park.

Note: Only improved parks are included in this Indicator.