

2009



Lincoln/ Lancaster County **Community Indicators Report**



April, 2009

Growth Indicators

Benchmark: Lancaster County Population Increases 1.5 percent Annually by 2030

Indicator 1: Lancaster County Population, 1960-2008 1

Indicator 2: Lancaster County, Birth and Death Statistics, 1986-2008..... 2

Benchmark: Embrace a Growing, Changing Community

Indicator 3: County Migration Trends, 1980-2008 3

Benchmark: Lancaster County Population Increases 1.5 percent Annually by 2030

Indicator 4: Lincoln Electric System (LES) Residential Customer Accounts, 1980-2008..... 4

Indicator 5: Lincoln Water System, Residential Customer Accounts, 1981-2008..... 5

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

Indicator 6: Ratio of Lincoln to Lancaster County Population, 2000-2007 6

Benchmark: Provide Sufficient Land for Development of Lincoln

Indicator 7: Lincoln's Supply of Urban Residential Lots, 1990-2009 7

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

Indicator 8: Lincoln Public Schools, and other Non-public Schools in Lincoln,
Student Enrollment, 1990-2008 8

Economy Indicators

Benchmark: Provide a Healthy Climate for Economic Development

Indicator 9: Lancaster County, Average Wage per Job, 1980-2007 9

Indicator 10: Lancaster County, Per Capita Personal Income, 1980-2006..... 10

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

Indicator 11: Lancaster County, Business and Commerce Employment and
Establishments, 2001-2007 11

Benchmark: Industrial Sector Employment Growth of 2.5% Annually

Indicator 12: Lancaster County Industrial Employment and Establishments, 2001-2007 12

Benchmark: Government Sector Employment Growth of 1.5% Annually

Indicator 13: Lancaster County Government Employment and Establishments, 2001-2007 13

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

Indicator 14: Lancaster County Employment, 1993-2007 14

Benchmark: Expand Workforce to Support Business Growth

Indicator 15: Lancaster County, Civilian Labor Force, 1990-2008 15

Benchmark: Emphasize Education to Encourage Economic Development

Indicator 16: Educational Attainment Level, Lancaster County 16

Benchmark: Economic Health

Indicator 17: Lincoln's Sales Tax Revenues, 1989-2008 17

Benchmark: Provide a Healthy Climate for Economic Development

Indicator 18: Lancaster County, Lodging Tax, 1980-2007 18

Environment Indicators

Benchmark: Preserve Riparian, Floodplain and Stream Corridors

Indicator 19: Lincoln, Permits Issued in the 100 Year Floodplain, 1995-2008 19

Benchmark: Clean Air is a Valuable Community Asset

Indicator 20: Air Quality, 1998-2008 20

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

Indicator 21: Lancaster County, Agriculture and Farming, 1987-2007 21

Benchmark: Efficient and Environmentally Safe Recycling

Indicator 22: Lancaster County Annual Voluntary Recycling Per Capita (Pounds), 1991-2008 22

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

Indicator 23: Care and Maintenance of the City's Urban Forest, 1998-2008 23

Housing Indicators

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

Indicator 24: Lincoln, Residential Building Permits, 1980-2008..... 24

Benchmark: Accommodate 6% of Non-Farm & 1% Farm Population in the Unincorporated Parts of Lancaster County

Indicator 25: Rural Residential Home Activity, 1980-2008..... 25

Benchmark: Maintain Affordable Housing in Both New and Existing Neighborhoods

Indicator 26: Lincoln's Single-Family Detached Home Median Price, 2000-2008..... 26

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

Indicator 27: Housing Choices in Lincoln, 1995-2008 27

Benchmark: Provide a Healthy Climate for Economic Development

Indicator 28: Lancaster County, Median Family Income, 1990-2008..... 28

Transportation Indicators

Benchmark: Increase Use of Non-Auto Transportation

Indicator 29: Lincoln's Public Transit Ridership, 1987-2008..... 29

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

Indicator 30: Lincoln's StarTran Coverage, 2008..... 30

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

Indicator 31: Lincoln's Multi-Use Trails Coverage, 2008..... 32

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

Indicator 32: Lincoln, Lane Miles of Roadway, 1990-2008..... 34

Indicator 33: Lincoln's Peak Hour Vehicle Occupancy, 1977-2006..... 35

Indicator 34: Lincoln, Estimated Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled, 1985-2007..... 36

Indicator 35: Lincoln's Vehicle Crash Rate, 1985-2007 37

Recreation Indicator

A Neighborhood Park within 1/2 mile of all homes in Lincoln

Indicator 36: Lincoln's Neighborhood Park Coverage, 2008..... 38

Introduction

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

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

What are Community Indicators?

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

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

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

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

Using this Report

The Community Indicators Report includes measures of many Benchmark areas and includes data on thirty-six (36) 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 2009 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:

Subheading information

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.

Synopsis

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

Trends/ Observations

This section highlights the key trends or observations that are identified in the data. Data collected since

2000 are emphasized, marking the beginning point for monitoring the assumptions identified in the 2030 Comprehensive Plan. Change is described in terms of percentage or nominal differences in the data between each year or a specific time period. Trends are not interpreted for additional meaning.

Definitions

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

Data Resources

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 2007, that is, the adjusted or real dollars are shown in 2007 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.

Growth



Benchmark:

Lancaster County Population Increases 1.5 Percent Annually by 2030



Indicator 1:

Lancaster County Population, 1960-2008

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

Population increase of 1.46 percent between July 2007 to July 2008 approaches the Comprehensive Plan benchmark.

- ♦ The population of Lancaster County through July 2008 was estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau to be 278,728 persons, an increase of 1.46 percent since 2007.
- ♦ The County population grew by 79.51 percent since 1960 -- a higher growth rate than both Nebraska and the United States. Lancaster County rate of growth between 2000 and 2008 has been 10.88 percent or approximately 1.3 percent per year.
- ♦ The rate of growth between 2000 and 2008 for Nebraska has been 4.10 percent and 7.76 percent for the United States.
- ♦ The County population in 2007 was 87 percent white followed by 4.56 percent Hispanic, 3.37 percent African-American and 3.16 percent Asian.

Average Annual Growth Rate by Decade

Area	1960-1970	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2008
Lancaster	0.79%	1.39%	1.03%	1.59%	1.30%
Nebraska	0.47%	0.55%	0.05%	0.82%	0.50%
U.S.	1.27%	1.03%	0.94%	1.24%	0.94%

Average Change in Population Since 2000

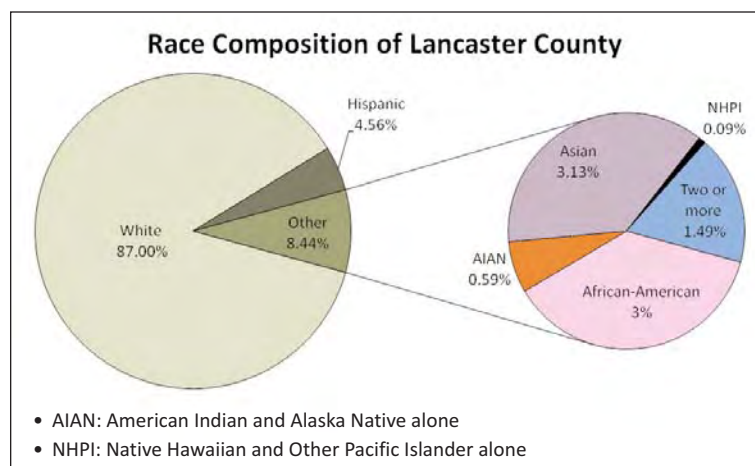
Lancaster County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Avg Annual Growth Rate
Population	251,378	254,343	257,984	262,032	264,351	267,987	271,091	274,725	278,728	3,418.75
Change		1.18%	1.43%	1.57%	0.89%	1.38%	1.16%	1.34%	1.46%	1.3%

Definitions:

- 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.

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau:
American Community Survey 2007
2008 Population Estimates County Data (CO-EST2008-all data)



Growth



Benchmark:

Lancaster County Population Increases 1.5 Percent Annually by 2030



Indicator 2:

Lancaster County, Birth and Death Statistics, 1986-2008

Crude Birth and Death Rates for Lancaster County and the U.S. (per 1,000 population)

	Lancaster County 2008	U.S. Average 2008
Crude Death Rate	8.9	8.1
Crude Birth Rate	14.9	14.2

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

Natural change accounts for about 75 percent of the overall increase in estimated population since 2000.

Births

- ♦ The total number of births in a given year has increased by nearly 39 percent since 1986 from 2,993 to 4,151 in 2008 (preliminary data).
- ♦ Since 2000, the birth rate (births per 1,000 population) has fluctuated between a low of 14.6 in 2001 to a high of 15.6 in 2004.
- ♦ 2008 preliminary data indicates a birth rate of 14.9 per 1,000 Lancaster County residents.

Deaths

- ♦ The total number of deaths in a given year has increased by about 17 percent since 1986 from 1,418 to 1,664 in 2008 (preliminary data).
- ♦ Since 2000 the death rate (deaths per 1,000 population) has fluctuated from a high of 6.8 in 2002 to a low of 6.1 in 2006.
- ♦ 2008 preliminary data indicates a death rate of 8.9 per 1,000 Lancaster County residents.

Natural Change

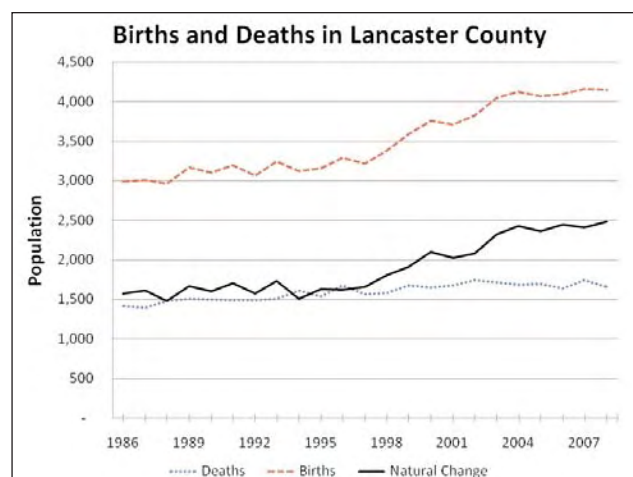
- ♦ In 2008, preliminary statistics indicate the population change due to natural factors in Lancaster County amounted to an increase of 2,487 in population.
- ♦ 2008 preliminary data Natural Change accounts for about 20,684, or 75.63 percent, of the overall estimated population increase of 27,350 people since 2000.

Definitions:

- These figures represent total live births and deaths for Lancaster County residents.
- Natural Change is the difference between the number of births and deaths.
- Numbers for 2008 are preliminary.

Sources:

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department, Division of Health Data and Evaluation
U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of Population Change



Growth



Benchmark:

Embrace a Growing, Changing Community



Indicator 3:

County Migration Trends, 1980-2008

Net Migration in the County

Year	Int'l Migration	Domestic Migration
2000	263	219
2001	1,001	189
2002	914	960
2003	786	1,319
2004	791	-634
2005	795	621
2006	809	68
2007	726	371
2008	732	470
Total	6,817	3,583

Definitions:

- 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 2007-2008 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.

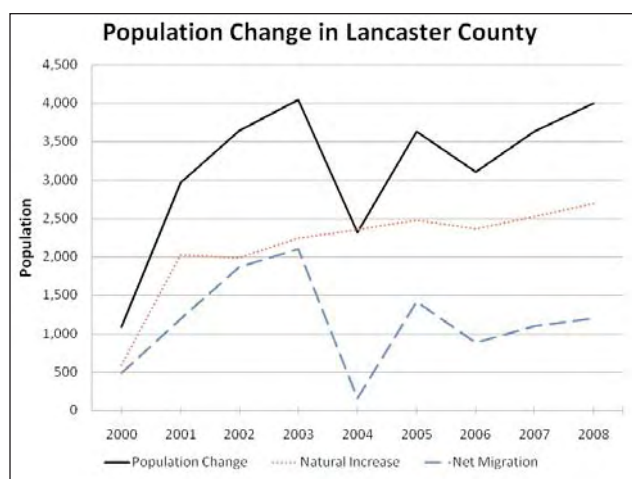
Sources:

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, 2008 (CO-EST 2008-alldata)

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.

Migration accounts for an increase of 10,400 persons since 2000 in Lancaster County even as the State of Nebraska lost population to domestic migration.

- ♦ 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 2008, migration in Lancaster County accounts for an increase of 10,400 persons of which 65.55 percent was international migration.
- ♦ In 2001, International migration was highest in the County at 1,001 persons, but 2001 was one of the lowest in domestic migration at 189 persons.
- ♦ The State of Nebraska has experienced a net migration of negative 15.85 percent since 2000. The State has been consistently losing population to domestic migration.



Components of Population Change since 2000

Lancaster County	Years									Change		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2008
Population Change*	1,087	2,965	3,641	4,048	2,319	3,636	3,104	3,634	4,003	20,757	36,650	28,437
Migration	482	1,190	1,874	2,105	157	1,416	877	1,097	1,202	18.30%	54.30%	35.06%
Natural Change	592	2,027	1,991	2,246	2,353	2,478	2,362	2,521	2,692	81.47%	45.70%	64.94%

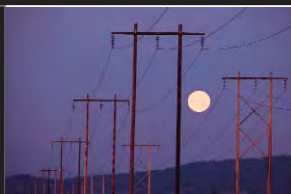
Note: *Includes residual population, may not equal sum of Natural Change and Migratory Change

Growth



Benchmark:

Lancaster County Population
Increases 1.5 Percent Annually by
2030



Indicator 4:

Lincoln Electric System (LES)
Residential Customer Accounts,
1980-2008

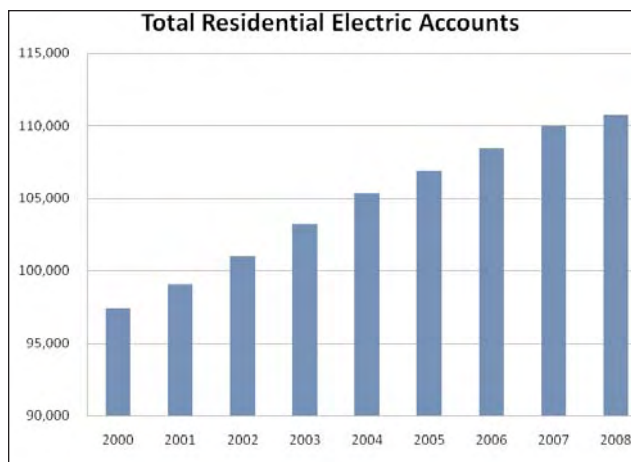
Comparison of Annual Growth Rates by Decade

	Avg. Annual Population Growth Rate	Avg. Annual New Account Growth Rate
1980- 1990	1.03%	1.58%
1990- 2000	1.59%	1.91%
2000- 2008	1.3%	1.61%

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

Residential Electric Customer Accounts have experienced a slower annual growth rate since 2004.

- LES residential electric account growth rates have historically been higher than population growth in Lincoln.
- In 2000, the number of accounts was 97,449 showing an increase of about 21 percent since 1990. There was an increase of about 17 percent between 1980 and 1990.
- Between 2000 and 2008, new residential electric accounts increased by 12 percent serving a total of 110,720 customers in 2008, an average annual growth rate of 1.61 percent.
- In 2008, a net total of 716 new residential accounts were added to LES showing an increase of 0.65 percent since 2007.
- Single family houses accounted for 66.29 percent of new accounts in 2008.
- In 2008, building permits for construction of 667 dwellings units were issued - however, the year a building permit is issued may not be the year the dwelling is constructed or the year the LES connection is made.



Definitions:

- LES serves all of Lincoln and portions of Lancaster County (outside the City of Lincoln's corporate limits).
- Figures represent accounts for all types of dwelling units and do not correspond to dwelling units directly.
- For instance, a duplex or multifamily building may have a single account, or a multifamily building may have additional accounts for common areas and laundry rooms.

Electric Residential Customer Account Growth Rate by Decade

	Years				Change		
	1980	1990	2000	2008	1980- 1990	1990- 2000	2001- 2008
Lancaster County							
LES Accounts	68,926	80,624	97,449	110,720	11,698	16,825	13,271
Growth Rate					16.97%	20.87%	11.99%
Avg. Annual Growth Rate					1.58%	1.91%	1.61%

Sources:

Lincoln Electric System

Growth



Benchmark:

Lancaster County Population Increases 1.5 Percent Annually by 2030



Indicator 5:

Lincoln Water System, Residential Customer Accounts, 1981-2008

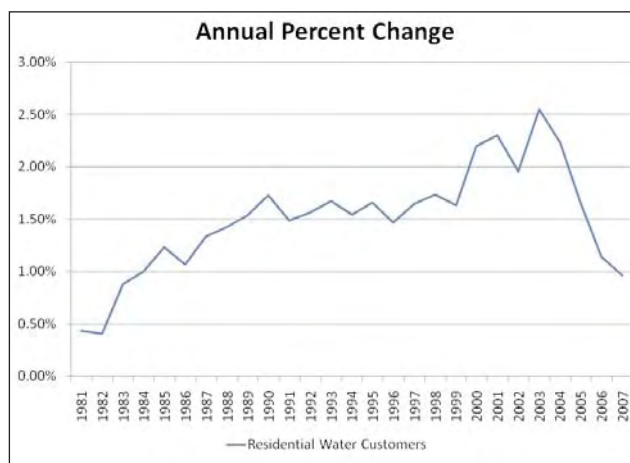
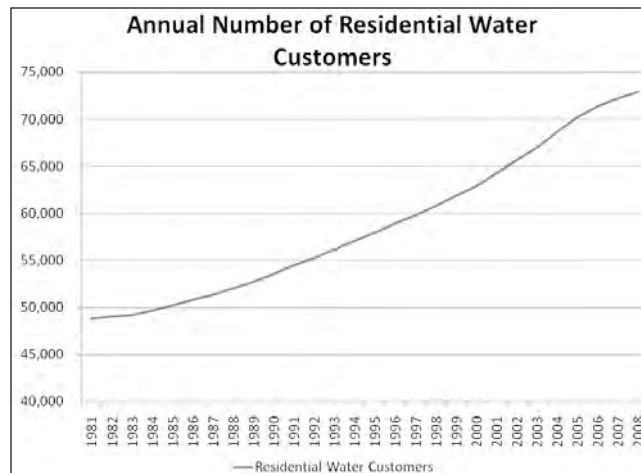
Comparison of Annual Growth Rates by Decade

	Avg. Annual Population Growth Rate	Avg. Annual New Account Growth Rate
1980-1990	1.03%	1.04%
1990-2000	1.59%	1.62%
2000-2008	1.3%	1.88%

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

Residential Water Customer Accounts have had a slower annual growth rate since 2003.

- ♦ In FY 2000, a total of 1,010 new residential customers were added to the system, serving a total of 62,887 residential customers.
- ♦ In 2008, a total of 697 new residential customers were added to the system, and a total of 72,971 residential connections were served by the Lincoln Water System. This was a 0.96 percent increase over 2007 residential customers.
- ♦ Between 2000 and 2008, the growth rate for new water customer accounts was 16.04 percent, with an annual average increase of 1.88 percent.
- ♦ The highest increases have been reported in 2002, 2004 and 2005 followed by a sharp decline in the annual growth rate through 2008.



Definitions:

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

Sources:

City of Lincoln, Lincoln Water System Annual Report

Growth



Benchmark:

Lincoln will Continue to be 90 Percent of the County Population by 2030



Indicator 6:

Ratio of Lincoln to Lancaster County Population, 2000-2007

Since 1980 the City of Lincoln's population has amounted to about 90 percent of the County's population.

The City/County population ratio reached the Comprehensive Plan benchmark of 90 percent in 2007.

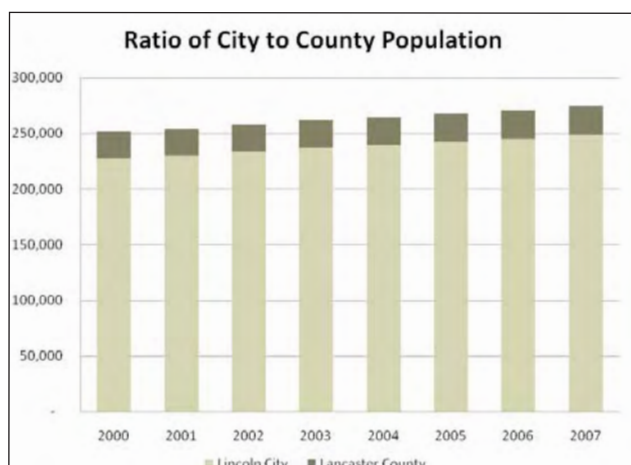
- ♦ Lincoln continues to reflect the ratio of 90 percent of Lancaster County's population.
- ♦ In 2000, Lincoln's population was 90.46 percent of the County population.
- ♦ In 2007, the ratio of City to County population reached 90.54 percent.

Definitions:

- 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.
- Data used in this indicator was released in July 2007. Revised data for the County released in March 2008 will be used in future reports when revisions have also been made to City figures.

Sources:

US Census Bureau,
Population Division,
March 2008
Lincoln/Lancaster
County Planning Dept.,
Information and
Technology Services,
Data Bank



Rate of growth of City and County

Year	Lancaster County	Lincoln City	County Excluding Lincoln
2001	1.18%	1.24%	0.6%
2002	1.43%	1.53%	0.5%
2003	1.57%	1.63%	1.0%
2004	0.89%	0.97%	0.1%
2005	1.38%	1.18%	3.3%
2006	1.16%	1.11%	1.7%
2007	1.34%	1.38%	1.0%

Growth



Benchmark:

Provide Sufficient Land for Development of Lincoln



Indicator 7:

Lincoln's Supply of Urban Residential Lots, 1990-2009

As of January 1, 2009

Lincoln has a potential for 50,840 new dwelling units within the 2030 Future Service Limit for Lincoln. About 16,532 are approved or in the process of platting. The remainder of the potential units are currently without infrastructure and on raw land.

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

The City has a 14-year supply of detached single family lots.

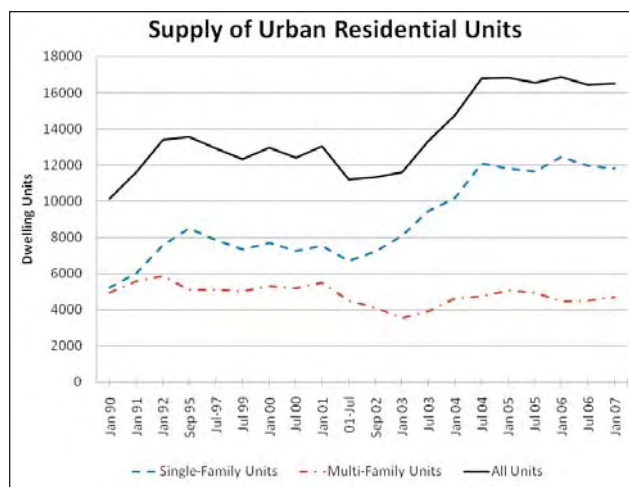
- ♦ As of July 2000, the number of lots available for single/ two-family units totaled 8,504, and multi-family units totaled 5,083 in final, preliminary and "in-process" submitted plats.
- ♦ As of January 1, 2009, there were 11,826 single/ two-family lots final platted, preliminary platted or formally submitted and in process of review – this latest figure reflects a significant increase of 76.22 percent in lot supply from January 2004 (6,711).
- ♦ As of January 1, 2009, of the 11,826 platted lots, 33.54 percent were final platted, 60.26 percent were preliminary platted and 6.20 percent were submitted for preliminary plat.
- ♦ Since 1998, the City has increased its final and preliminary platted supply of housing units by 42.2 percent.
- ♦ As of January 1, 2009, the supply of detached single-family lots available or in process (8,200) should last about 14 years at the 3-year average rate of 591 detached single-family building permits per year, or 8 years at the 10-year average of 997 building permits per year.

Definitions:

- Latest figures are January 2009.
- 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.
- Prior to 1997, the number of lots in pending submitted plats were not included in the residential lot inventory.

Sources:

Lincoln-Lancaster County Planning Dept, Residential Land Inventory and Single Family Lots, January, 2009.



Growth



Benchmark:

Lincoln will Continue to Grow with a Single Public School District



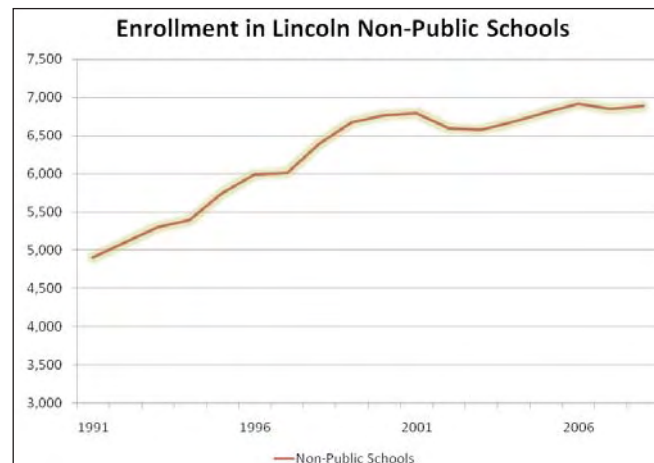
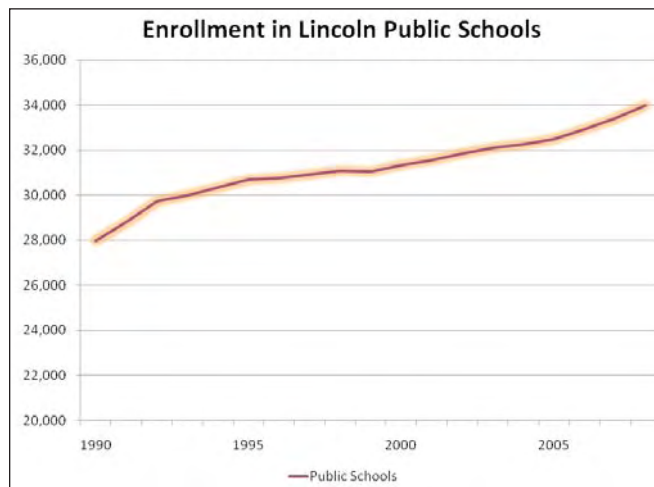
Indicator 8:

Lincoln Public Schools, and other Non-public Schools in Lincoln, Student Enrollment, 1990-2008

Student enrollment trends are important to monitor because they show potential need for new schools.

Enrollment in Lincoln Public Schools continues to rise by 1.02 percent per year.

- ♦ 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 34,001 in 2008, an addition of 591 students since 2007.
- ♦ Between 2000 and 2008, there were 2,647 additional students enrolled in the LPS district showing an increase of 8.44 percent. The annual average growth rate was 1.02 percent.
- ♦ From 2000 to 2008, an additional 115 students were enrolled in non-public schools in Lincoln showing an increase of 1.70 percent, an average annual rate of 0.21 percent.



Definitions:

- 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.

Sources:

Lincoln Public Schools
Annual Statistical
Handbook
Nebraska Department of
Education

Economy



Benchmark:

Provide a Healthy Climate for Economic Development



Indicator 9:

Lancaster County, Average Wage per Job, 1980-2007

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.

The average wage per job in Lancaster County increased by 1.45 percent since 2000, significantly lower than both Nebraska and the U.S.

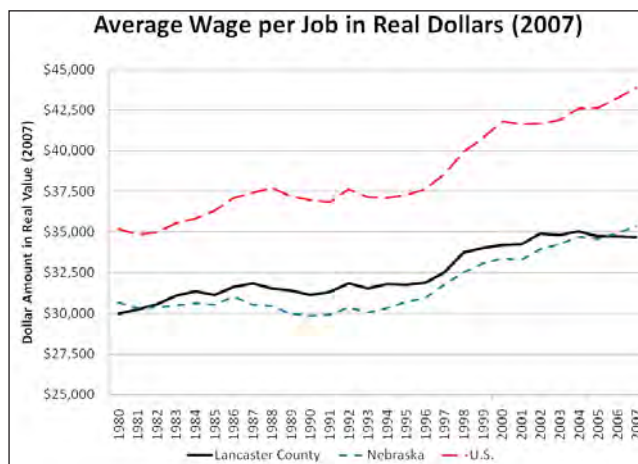
- ♦ In 2007, the current and real dollar value of the average annual wage for Lancaster County was \$34,689.
- ♦ County-wide, real wages per job (adjusted to 2007 dollars) increased through 2001 and has been level since.
- ♦ Adjusting for inflation to reflect 2007 dollars, the wage per job increased by 15.71 percent between 1980 and 2007. The State of Nebraska had a similar increase of 15.40 percent, but the U.S. had a much higher increase of about 25 percent in the same time period.
- ♦ Lancaster County had a significant increase in average wage (in real dollars) of 9.83 percent between 1990 and 2000, but only increased by 1.45 percent between 2000 and 2007. The average wage per job decreased by about 1 percent from 2006 to 2007.
- ♦ From 2000 to 2007, both Nebraska and the U.S. have shown a higher percentage increase than Lancaster County.

Definitions:

- 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 2007. 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.

Sources:

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



Change in Average Wage per Job in Real Dollars (2007) by Decade

Area	1980	1990	2000	2007	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2007
Lancaster County	\$29,979	\$31,131	\$34,192	\$34,689	3.8%	9.8%	1.5%
Nebraska	\$30,665	\$29,882	\$33,381	\$35,390	-2.6%	11.7%	6.0%
United States	\$35,225	\$37,004	\$41,803	\$43,889	5.0%	13.0%	5.0%

Economy



Benchmark:

Provide a Healthy Climate for Economic Development



Indicator 10:

Lancaster County, Per Capita Personal Income, 1980-2006

Change in Personal Income (Adjusted for Inflation)

Year	Lancaster	Nebraska	U.S.
Since 1980	40.8%	53.7%	48.4%
1980-1990	15.4%	23.8%	21.4%
1990-2000	22.3%	16.6%	16.3%
2000-2006	-0.3%	6.5%	5.1%

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.

Per capita personal income in real dollar values has shown little increase since 2000 in Lancaster County while it has increased in Nebraska and the U.S.

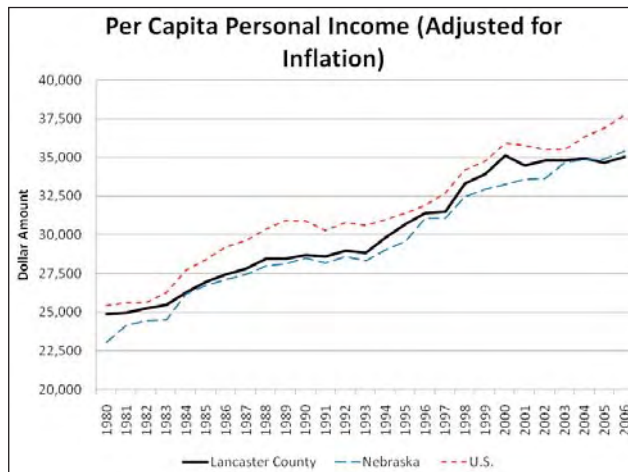
- ♦ In 2006, the current dollar PCPI amounted to \$34,079 for each Lancaster County resident, an increase 1 percent over 2005, adjusted for inflation
- ♦ The increase in PCPI since 2000 was 16.70 percent – When adjusted for inflation, PCPI decreased by 0.32 percent, remaining level over the last six years.
- ♦ The growth in PCPI between 1980 and 2006 for the residents of Lancaster County amounted to an overall increase of 244 percent – When adjusted for inflation, increase in PCPI was 40.76 percent.
- ♦ Lancaster County had a significant increase of 22.35 percent between 1990 and 2000 (adjusted for inflation) but significantly decreased to a negative 0.32 percent between 2000 to 2006.
- ♦ After the high of 1990-2000, where the percentage increase in PCPI (adjusted for inflation) for Lancaster County residents was more than Nebraska and the U.S., there has been little change since 2000, whereas Nebraska and the U.S. show an increase of about 5 to 6 percent since 2000.

Definitions:

- 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.

Sources:

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





Benchmark:

Business and Commerce Sector -
Employment Growth of 2.0%
Annually



Indicator 11:

Lancaster County, Business and
Commerce Employment and
Establishments, 2001-2007

Distribution of Industry in Business and Commerce Sector

Industry	2001	2007
Information	5.1%	3.8%
Financial Activities	14.5%	16.0%
Professional Services	25.4%	25.2%
Education and Health	26.2%	27.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	21.5%	20.5%
Others	7.3%	6.6%

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

Employment in this sector is growing by 1.61 percent annually with Education and Health and Professional Services being the highest employment providers.

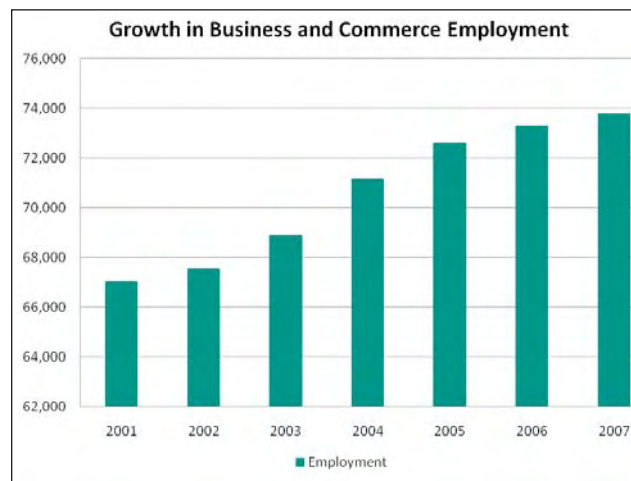
- ♦ In 2007, the total annual employment for "Business and Commerce" sectors in Lancaster County comprised 73,803 jobs distributed amongst 4,884 establishments with a 47 percent share of total county employment.
- ♦ In 2001, the annual employment for "Business and Commerce" sectors in Lancaster County comprised 67,054 jobs distributed amongst 4,064 establishments.
- ♦ Between 2001 and 2007, the average annual change in employment for "Business and Commerce" sectors was 1.61 percent per year in the County, which is higher than Nebraska (1.01 percent per year).
- ♦ From 2001 to 2007, the employment share for "Business and Commerce" sectors increased from 45 percent to 47 percent of the total county employment.
- ♦ Education and Health and Professional Services are the highest employment providers in this sector contributing more than 50 percent of jobs in this sector.

Definitions:

- "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

Sources:

Nebraska Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



Number of Establishments in Business and Commerce Sector

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Establishments	4,064	4,243	4,353	4,472	4,626	4,774	4,884

Economy



Benchmark:

Industrial Sector Employment
Growth of 2.5% Annually



Indicator 12:

Lancaster County Industrial
Employment and Establishments,
2001-2007

Distribution of Industries

Industry	2001	2007
Mining	1.0%	0.5%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	50.4%	56.7%
Construction	14.8%	14.8%
Manufacturing	33.7%	28.0%

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

Employment in this sector is growing by 0.15 percent annually with Trade, Transportation and Utilities being the highest employment providers.

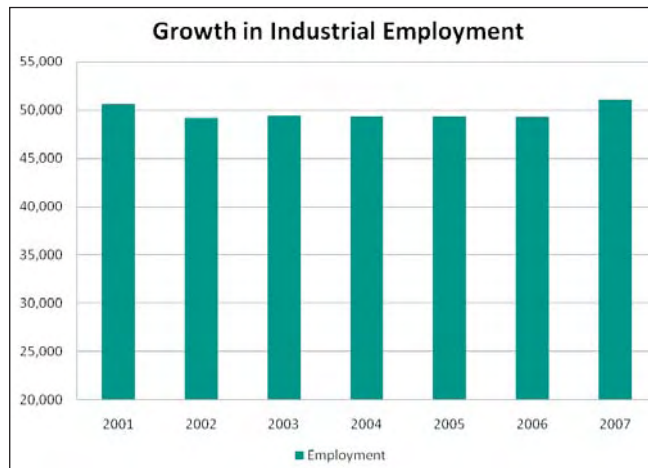
- ♦ In 2007, the total annual "Industrial" sector employment in Lancaster County comprised 51,082 jobs distributed amongst 2,869 establishments, having a 33 percent share of total county employment.
- ♦ In 2001, the annual "Industrial" sector employment in Lancaster County comprised 50,620 jobs distributed amongst 2,626 establishments.
- ♦ Between 2001 and 2007, the average annual change in County-wide employment in the "Industrial" sectors was about 0.15 percent per year, higher than Nebraska (0.10 percent per year).
- ♦ From 2001 to 2007, employment share for "Industrial" sectors decreased slightly from 34 percent to 33 percent of the total county employment.
- ♦ The number of establishments in this sector grew from 2,626 in 2001 to 2,869 in 2007, an increase of 9.3 percent.
- ♦ Trade, Transportation and Utilities is the highest employment provider in this sector contributing about 57 percent in 2007.

Definitions:

- "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:

Nebraska Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



Number of Establishments in Industrial Sector

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Establishments	2,626	2,714	2,751	2,777	2,860	2,859	2,869



Benchmark:

Government Sector Employment
Growth of 1.5% Annually



Indicator 13:

Lancaster County Government
Employment and Establishments,
2001-2007

Distribution by Level of Government

Level of Gov't	2001	2007
Local	40.2%	41.9%
State	50.2%	49.8%
Federal	9.6%	8.3%

An annual growth rate of 1.5 percent is anticipated in the Comprehensive Plan. Employment levels for "Government" sectors may reflect the level of economic activity within the community. Employment in this sector is generally tied to the use and expansion of office buildings and service centers throughout the community.

Employment in this sector is growing by 0.73 percent annually with State government being the highest employment providers.

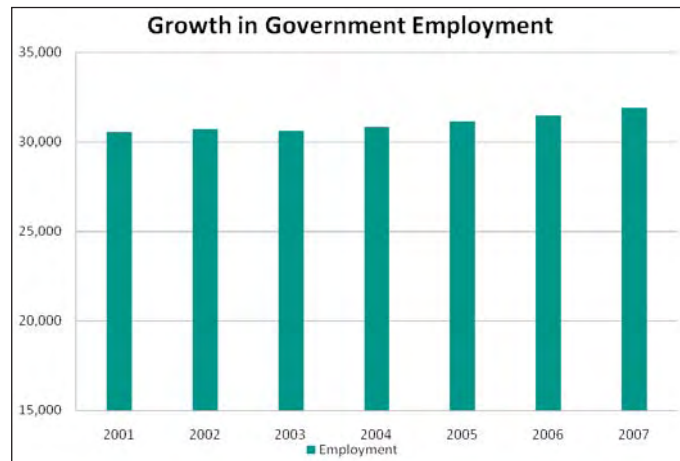
- ♦ In 2007, the total annual "Government" sector employment in Lancaster County comprised 31,895 jobs distributed amongst 257 establishments having a 20 percent share of total county employment.
- ♦ In 2001, the annual "Government" sector employment in Lancaster County comprised 30,536 jobs distributed amongst 176 establishments.
- ♦ Between 2001 and 2007, the average annual change in County-wide employment in the "Government" sectors was 0.73 percent per year, slightly higher than Nebraska (0.69 percent per year).
- ♦ From 2001 to 2007, 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 in a state capitol city.
- ♦ The State government is the highest employment provider in this sector contributing about 50 percent, followed by Local government (42 percent) and then Federal government (8 percent).

Definitions:

- 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:

Nebraska Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



Number of Establishments in Government Sector

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Establishments	176	182	252	231	240	238	257



Benchmark:

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



Indicator 14:

Lancaster County Employment, 1993-2007

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

Employment since 2000 has not kept pace with the growth exhibited in the 1990's.

In 2007, 156,780 people were employed by establishments divided into the following sectors:

- Industrial - Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Trade, Transportation 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

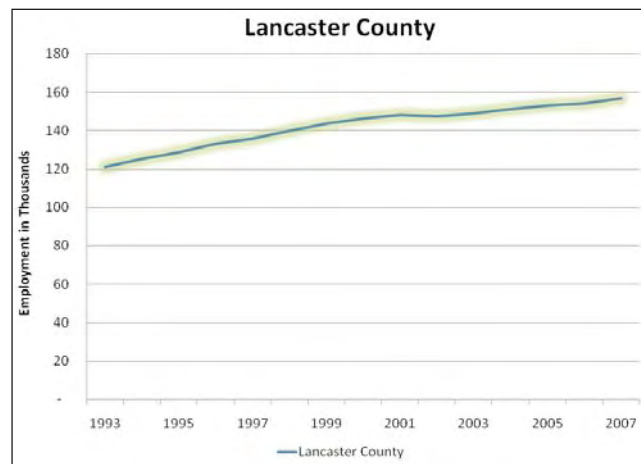
- ♦ Total Lancaster County employment in 1993 was 121,084, rising to 146,368 in 2000, a change in employment of about 20.88 percent or about 2.75 percent per year. The growth was higher than Nebraska (8.53 percent) and the U.S. (18.89 percent).
- ♦ From 2000 to 2007, 10,412 new jobs were added in Lancaster county for a total of 156,780 in 2007. This is an increase of about 7.11 percent or an average of 0.99 percent per year.
- ♦ Employment growth since 2000 has not kept pace with the growth exhibited in the 1990's. The average annual growth rate from 2000 to 2007 is less than 1 percent per year, with the slowest year being 2002 (-0.47 percent) and the fastest being 2007 (1.78 percent). Both Nebraska and the U.S. had a slower growth rate than Lancaster County
- ♦ The growth rate in employment in Lancaster County from 1993 to 2007 is 1.86 percent per year, slightly lower than the 2 percent projected growth rate.
- ♦ Between 2001 and 2007, general employment in the industrial sector declined, increased in business and commerce, and remained steady in the government sector.

Definitions:

- 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:

Nebraska Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, November 2007



Growth in Employment from 1993-2007

Total Employment	Years			Change				Average		
	1993	2000	2007	1993-2000	2000-2007	2006-2007	1993-2007	1993-2000	2000-2007	1993-2007
Lancaster County	121,084	146,368	156,780	20.88%	7.11%	1.78%	29.48%	2.75%	0.99%	1.86%
Nebraska	837,361	908,800	916,580	8.53%	0.86%	1.57%	9.46%	1.18%	0.12%	0.65%
U.S. (000's)	110,844	131,785	137,598	18.89%	4.41%	1.11%	24.14%	2.50%	0.62%	1.56%

Economy



Benchmark:

Expand Workforce to Support Business Growth



Indicator 15:

Lancaster County, Civilian Labor Force, 1990-2008

Average Annual Increase in Total Civilian Labor Force

Year	Lancaster	Nebraska	U.S.
1990-2000	1.93%	1.52%	1.26%
2000-2008	0.93%	0.58%	0.98%
1990-2008	1.49%	1.10%	1.14%

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.

The increase in labor force in Lancaster County is higher than Nebraska and the U.S. and has a lower rate of increase of unemployed.

Labor Force

- ♦ In 2008, the Civilian Labor Force reflected continued growth and comprised 159,943 persons either employed or unemployed in Lancaster County, an increase of about 1.02 percent since 2007.
- ♦ Between 1990 and 2000, the labor force grew by 21 percent or an average annual rate of growth of 1.93 percent. Between 2000 to 2008 the Labor Force increased by 7.28 percent with an annual growth rate of 0.88 percent.
- ♦ Between 2000 and 2008, the growth of Civilian Labor Force in Nebraska has been lower than that of Lancaster County.

Unemployment

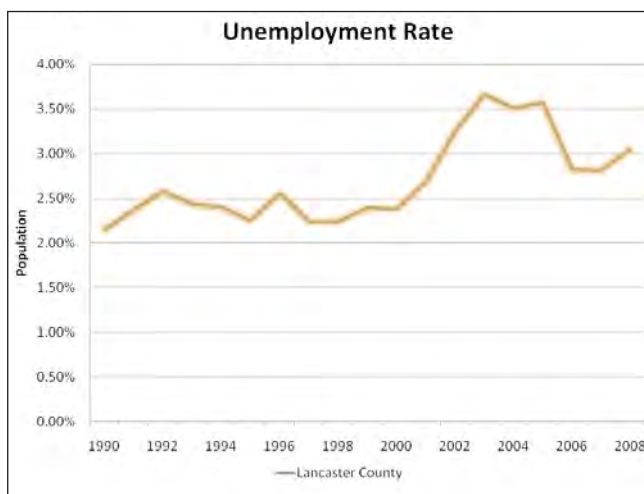
- ♦ With the increase in labor force, there has also been an increase in unemployment in Lancaster County. In 2008, the unemployment rate was 3.01 (4,899 persons unemployed), a slight increase over unemployment rate of 2.82 in 2007 (4,365 persons unemployed).
- ♦ In 2008, the unemployment rate for Nebraska was 3.3 and for the U.S. was 5.8, both higher than Lancaster County.
- ♦ 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 2008, the lowest unemployment rate in the County was 2.8 in 2000 and the highest was 3.66 in 2003.

Definitions:

- 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.

Sources:

Nebraska State Department of Labor, WEBNSTARS, Labor Force





Benchmark:

Emphasize Education to Encourage Economic Development



Indicator 16:

Educational Attainment Level, Lancaster County

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.

Lancaster County continues to show a high growth rate of population with at least some college or an Associate's degree or higher.

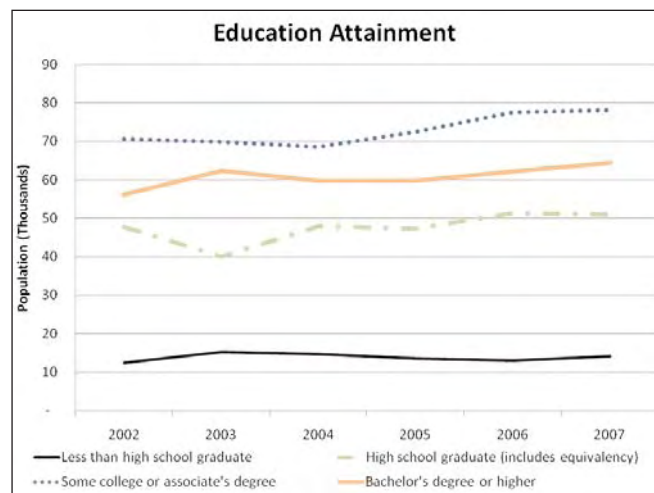
Definitions:

- Educational Attainment data is taken from the Decennial Census and from the American Community Survey (ACS).
- Decennial Census data is collected every ten years on years ending in "0".
- ACS data is collected by sampling the population on a continuous basis.
- The Census Bureau began ACS sampling of Lancaster County in 2002.
- The 2002 through 2005 ACS samples did not include "Group Quarters" populations. Group Quarters are institutional living quarters such as dormitories, nursing homes, and incarcerated populations.
- 2006 ACS samples include all populations.

Sources:

Census Bureau website, American FactFinder; 1990 Decennial Census, table P060; 2000

- ♦ In 2007, an estimated 142,530 of the 207,797 people 18 years of age and above had at least some college or an Associate's degree or higher. In 2007, 24.5 percent were high school graduates and 6.9 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 has decreased by 29 percent. The number of people with a Bachelor's degree or higher grew the most with an increase of about 22 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 2007, Lancaster County population 18 years of age and above who had at least some college or an Associate's degree or higher (68.6 percent) is higher than both Nebraska and the U.S.



Comparison of Educational Attainment in 2007

Area	Less than High School Graduate	High School Graduate	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's degree or higher
Lancaster County	6.9%	24.5%	37.6%	31.0%
Nebraska	10.7%	30.8%	33.3%	25.1%
U.S.	15.7%	30.6%	28.7%	25.0%



Benchmark:

Economic Health



Indicator 17:

Lincoln's Sales Tax Revenues,
1989-2008

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

Average annual increase of sales tax collected by the City has slowed since the 1990's.

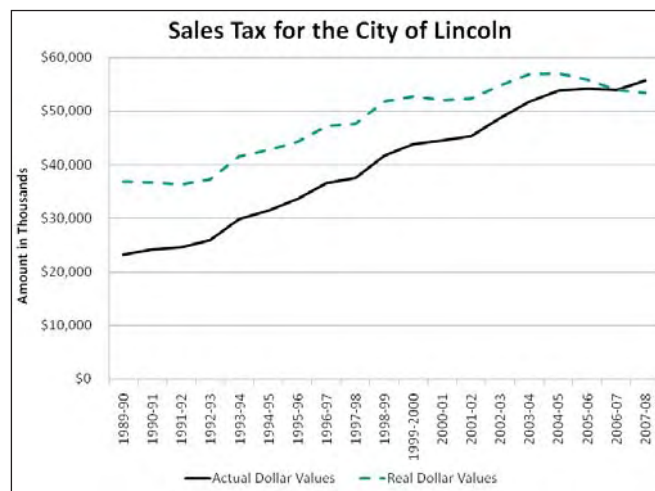
- ♦ In FY 2007-08, a total of \$55.73 million in sales tax revenues were collected by the City of Lincoln.
- ♦ In FY 1999-2000, a total of \$43.80 million in sales tax revenues were collected by the City of Lincoln, for an average annual increase of 6.6% since FY 1989-1990. This compares to an average annual increase of 9.7% in the 1980s.
- ♦ Between FY 1999-2000 and FY 2007-2008, the average annual growth rate (unadjusted for inflation) for sales tax revenues for the City of Lincoln was 3.06 percent, with FY 2002-2003 having the highest increase of 7.2% and FY 2006-2007 having the lowest increase of negative 0.57%.

Definitions:

- 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



Economy



Benchmark:

Provide a Healthy Climate for Economic Development



Indicator 18:

Lancaster County, Lodging Tax, 1980-2007

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.

Lodging tax collection continues to grow steadily.

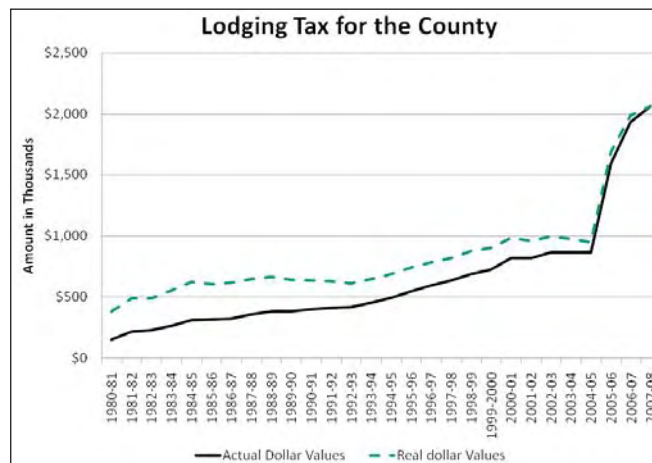
- ♦ In FY 2007-08, the lodging tax collected was \$2.06 million in Lancaster County showing an increase of 6.76 percent since 2006
- ♦ In FY 2006-07, lodging taxes rose dramatically, 21.2 percent over the previous year, the highest rate of growth since 1982.
- ♦ Lodging taxes have shown steady growth 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.

Definitions:

- 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, March, 2008





Benchmark:

Preserve Riparian, Floodplain and Stream Corridors



Indicator 19:

Lincoln, Permits Issued in the 100 Year Floodplain, 1995-2008

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

--2030 Lincoln-Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan

Definitions:

- 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.

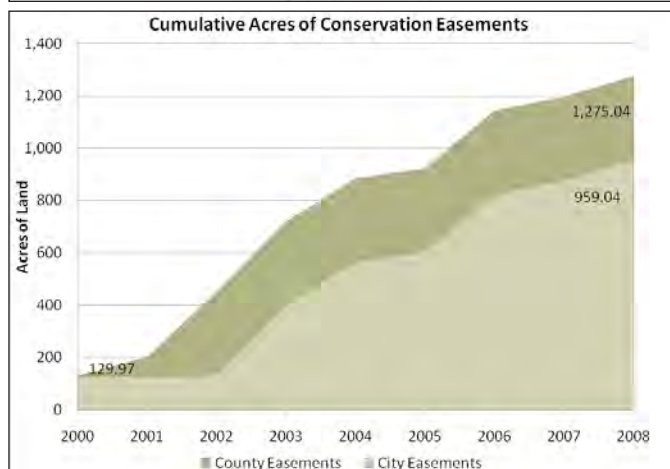
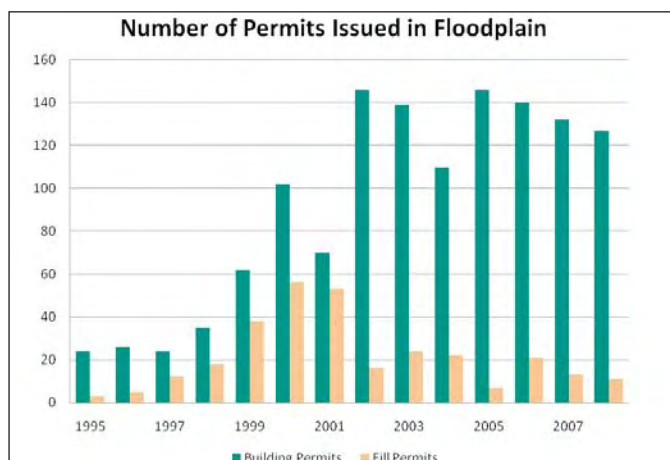
Sources:

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

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

Since 1995, permit activity in the 100 Year Floodplain has steadily increased.

- ♦ In 1995, the number of building and fill permits issued by the City of Lincoln for development in the floodplain totaled 27 permits.
- ♦ The number of building and fill permits issued by the City of Lincoln totaled 158 permits in 2000 and 138 in 2008.
- ♦ 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 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 2008, the total protected area was 1,275.04 acres.



Environment



Benchmark:

Clean Air is a Valuable Community Asset



Indicator 20:

Air Quality, 1998-2008

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

--2030 Lincoln-Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan

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.

Over the past ten years, 2008 air pollution levels have been the lowest.

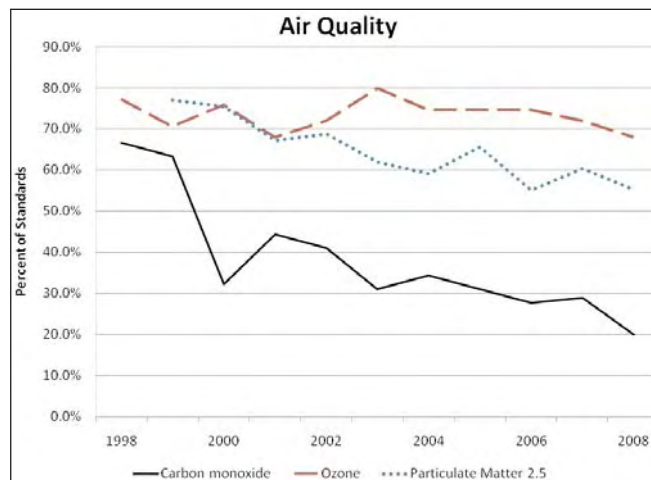
- ♦ Lincoln/Lancaster County currently meets National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and is an air quality attainment community. As long as percentages remain below 100 percent, a community is considered to meet the standard.
- ♦ Between 1998 and 2008, levels of carbon monoxide (CO) measured from 66.7 to 20 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 2008.
- ♦ Ozone (O³) air pollution levels measure the closest to the permitted NAAQS attainment threshold in the last decade – peaking in 2003 at 80 percent of the standard. It was the lowest in 2008 at 68 percent.
- ♦ Annual mean Value of PM2.5 “Particulate Matter less than 2.5 Microns in diameter” measured from 55 to 77 percent of permitted ambient air quality standard in the last

Definitions:

- 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



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
Annual Mean value for PM2.5	15 microgms per cu mt of air

Environment



Benchmark:

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



Indicator 21:

Lancaster County, Agriculture and Farming, 1987-2007

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.

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

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.

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 farm land 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 than 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.

Definitions:

- 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)

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%

Environment



Benchmark:

Efficient and Environmentally Safe Recycling



Indicator 22:

Lancaster County Annual Voluntary Recycling Per Capita (Pounds), 1991-2008

In 2008, there were more than 30 Voluntary Recycling Drop-Off Centers in Lancaster County, most located in Lincoln. About 14.8 million pounds of recycled materials were collected in 2008.

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.

Per capita recycled materials deposited at voluntary recycling centers remained at an all-time high in 2008.

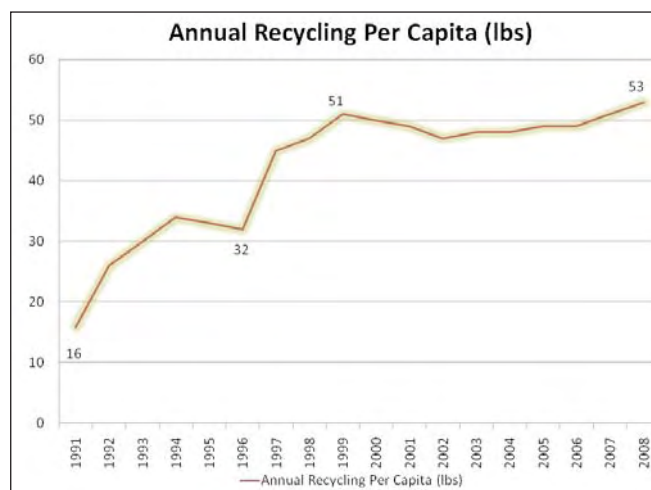
- ♦ Overall, the amount of recycled materials collected throughout the community generally increased since 1991, to reach a high in 1999 at 51 pounds per capita.
- ♦ However, between 1999 and 2006, the amount of recyclables declined only to come back to 53 pounds per capita in 2008.
- ♦ In 2008, an estimated 4,500 tons of recycled material was collected by residential subscription curbside recycling programs which increased the per capita annual recycling to 85.65 pounds.
- ♦ In 1991, the amount of material deposited at voluntary recycling collection centers was approximately 3.4 million pounds, reflecting a per capita recycling amount of 16 pounds per person per year county-wide.
- ♦ In 2000, the amount of recycling material deposited at voluntary recycling collection centers reached approximately 12.7 million pounds, reflecting a per capita recycling amount of 51 pounds per person per year county-wide.
- ♦ In 2008, the average per capita annual recycling increased to 53 pounds from 51 pounds in 2007.
- ♦ Data from other communities indicates that Lancaster County and the City of Lincoln have a potential to increase recycling efforts.

Definitions:

- Recycled materials are deposited at Voluntary Recycling Centers located throughout the community.
- Per Capita Recycled is the total amount of materials collected, divided by the Census Bureau midyear population estimates for Lancaster County.
- Census population estimates released in March of 2008 included updated estimates for each year since 2000. These updates have been used in the calculations.

Sources:

City of Lincoln, Public Works & Utilities Recycling Office, March, 2008



Note: Recycling from private curbside waste haulers, metal recyclers, shredders, and direct private drop-off sites are not included in these figures.

Environment



Benchmark:

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



Indicator 23:

Care and Maintenance of the City's Urban Forest, 1998-2008

As of 2008, Lincoln's city trees provided an estimated \$1.58 return in economic & environmental benefits for every \$1.00 expended to plant & maintain them for a total net benefit of \$2,190,729.

Definitions:

- 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.

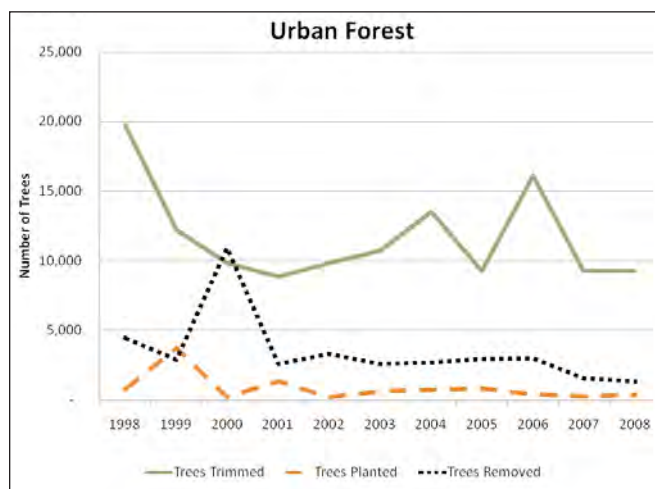
Sources:

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

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.

As of 2008, there are an estimated 123,304 trees on public land in the City of Lincoln valued at over \$64 million.

- ♦ 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 2008, per capita expenditures for public tree care were \$5.59. 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 128,459 tree trimmings, 9,496 tree plantings, and the removal of 38,728 volunteer, dead, diseased or hazardous trees.
- ♦ As of 2008, there are an estimated 123,304 (valued at over \$64 million) trees on public land in the City of Lincoln compared to an estimated 112,651 in 2004 showing an increase of about 9.5 percent.
- ♦ 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. Currently, Lincoln is the only community nationwide to concurrently have all such designations.



Note: These numbers reflect trees removed or replaced by the Forestry Section and the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) budget.

Housing



Benchmark:

Add Approximately 53,000 Dwelling Units in Lincoln by 2030



Indicator 24:

Lincoln, Residential Building Permits, 1980-2008

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.

The total number of residential building permits issued last year is the lowest since 1983.

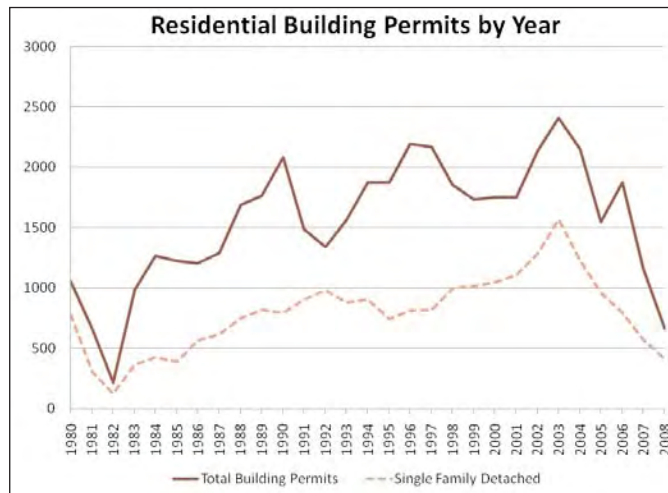
- ♦ In 2003, a total of 2,410 residential units were permitted for construction in Lincoln. This was the highest number of permits issued for any single year in this reporting period.
- ♦ In 2008, permits totalling 667 dwelling units were issued for construction of new residential units, the lowest since 1983.
- ♦ Between 2000 and 2008, residential permits were issued for construction of 15,461 dwelling units, for an average of 1,718 residential dwelling units permitted each year.
- ♦ Between 1990 and 1999, 18,202 building permits were issued for new residences. The average annual number of units for this period was 1,820 per year.
- ♦ The most recent 3-year average of residential building permits issued is 1,235. This is the lowest 3-year average since 1984-1986.
- ♦ In 2008, 410 detached single-family permits were issued, the lowest amount for that type of residential unit since 1985.

Definitions:

- 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.

Sources:

City of Lincoln, Building and Safety Department, Construction Report



Housing



Benchmark:

Accommodate 6% of Non-Farm & 1% Farm Population in the Unincorporated Parts of Lancaster County



Indicator 25:

Rural Residential Home Activity, 1980-2008

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

2008 showed a decrease in all residential building activity throughout the County.

Definitions:

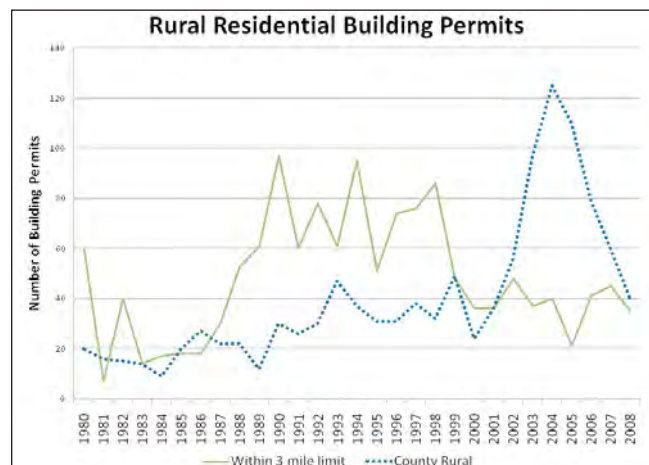
- Data are based on building permits issued, not actual construction and occupancy – some permits are issued where the homes are never built.
- The extra-territorial jurisdiction, or ETJ, is the area under the planning and zoning control of an incorporated area.
- "County Rural" is the remainder of the 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

- ♦ New residential activity within the three mile extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ) area of Lincoln has leveled off since 1999. Between 2000 and 2008, an average of about 40 building permits per year were issued. In 2008, there were 35 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 2006, 2007 and 2008 – the 8 year average of about 70 issued building permits per year was exceeded in 2003 (96), 2004 (115), and 2005 (110). The 2008 permits were below the average at 40 issued permits.
- ♦ 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 743 dwelling units (corrected for 87 units replaced due to Hallam tornado) have been added for a total of approximately 3,170, an increase of 30.61 percent overall or 3.4 percent per year.
- ♦ The cities of Hickman and Waverly have shown strong growth over the past five years, accounting for 64% of all small town permits.
- ♦ The assumptions in the Comprehensive Plan are currently meeting the anticipated targets for the 25 year planning period.



Residential Building Permits Issued for New Construction	Years								
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Lincoln	92.4%	92.2%	91.3%	86.1%	86.7%	89.9%	82.8%	84.0%	88.8%
Within 3 mile limit	1.9%	2.1%	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%	2.0%	3.2%	4.4%	2.0%
County Rural	1.9%	2.4%	3.7%	5.0%	6.1%	3.8%	4.3%	5.0%	3.9%
Small Towns	3.8%	3.3%	3.6%	7.4%	6.0%	4.3%	9.7%	6.5%	5.3%
Total Building Permits	1,895	2,318	2,640	2,502	1,791	2,086	1,404	794	15,430

Note: *Small towns and parts 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.

Housing



Benchmark:

Maintain Affordable Housing in Both New and Existing Neighborhoods



Indicator 26:

Lincoln's Single-Family Detached Home Median Price, 2000-2008

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

--2030 Lincoln-Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan

Definitions:

- 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.

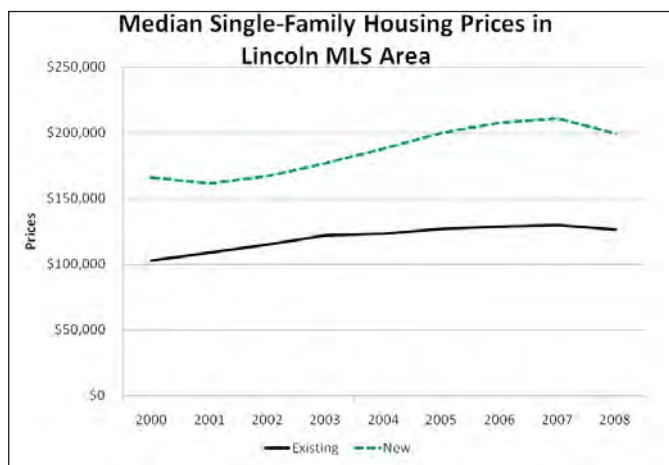
Sources:

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

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

Housing prices fell in 2008 after a continuous increase since 2001.

- ♦ 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 2008, the median price for existing detached single-family homes in the Lincoln MLS Area, reported by the REALTORS Association of Lincoln (RAL) was \$126,750, a decrease of about 2.5 percent from 2007.
- ♦ In 2008, the national average was \$197,100 for existing detached single-family homes, a decrease of 9.5 percent from 2007, and \$150,500 for the Midwest showing a decrease of 6.8 percent since 2007.
- ♦ In 2008, the median price for new detached single-family homes in the Lincoln MLS Area, reported by the RAL was \$199,900, a decrease of about 5.5 percent from 2007.
- ♦ The median price for existing homes in Lancaster County in 2008 was slightly higher than Lincoln at \$128,000 but lower for new houses at \$191,335.



Housing



Benchmark:

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



Indicator 27:

Housing Choices in Lincoln, 1995-2008

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

--2030 Lincoln-Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan

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

Construction of housing has declined since a peak in 2003. Detached single-family dwellings continue to be the most preferred choice of housing.

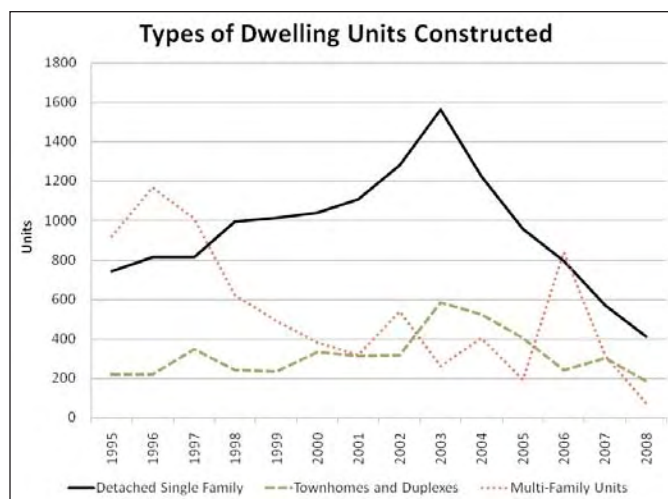
- ♦ Since the late 1990's, detached single-family homes have been the most prevalent choice of housing.
- ♦ Prior to 2003, townhomes and duplexes historically comprised the lowest number of new units permitted. From 2003 to 2005, these types of units exceeded the number of multi-family units permitted.
- ♦ The number of new multi-family permits fluctuated between 2000 and 2008, registering a low of issued permits in 2005 with 192 units, increasing to 841 permits issued in 2006, and then falling to 73 units in 2008.
- ♦ 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.
- ♦ Permits for detached single-family homes have declined over the past several years from a peak of 1,565 in 2003 to 410 in 2008.
- ♦ 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.
- ♦ Since 2007, construction of all housing types declined. Multi-family units declined by a steep 76.8 percent, townhomes and duplexes by 34.3 percent, and single-family by 27.9 percent.

Definitions:

- 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



Housing



Benchmark:

Provide a Healthy Climate for Economic Development



Indicator 28:

Lancaster County, Median Family Income, 1990-2008

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

Median Family Income, 2008

US. \$61,500
Nebraska \$59,800
Lancaster Co. \$65,800

Median family income (inflation adjusted) has decreased since 2001.

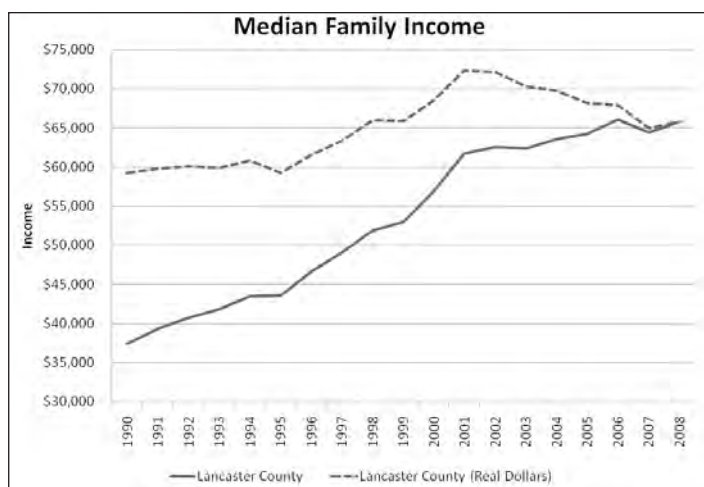
Definitions:

- 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 2007.

Sources:

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

- ♦ In 2008, the MFI for a 4 person household was approximately \$65,800 for Lancaster County and \$59,800 for Nebraska, an increase of about 2 percent for each since 2007. Factoring inflation, however, shows that this is actually a decrease of about 1.5 percent since 2007.
- ♦ The County has a historically consistent higher MFI than the State.
- ♦ Since 2000, the MFI for Lancaster County has increased by about 15 percent - when inflation is factored in, it has decreased by about 8 percent. The decrease has been consistent since 2001.
- ♦ In the past two decades, the MFI has increased by about 26.8 percent for Lancaster County. When inflation is factored in, it has actually decreased by about 4.3 percent since the high in 2001.
- ♦ In 2008, the median value of a new detached single-family unit was \$191,335 which is about three times or 291 percent of the median family income in Lancaster County. For an existing detached single-family unit, the median value is \$128,000 which is about two times or 195 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	2008
U.S.		339%	320%
Lancaster County (Existing)	176%	194%	195%
Lancaster County (New)	262%	296%	291%

Transportation



Benchmark:

Increase Use of Non-Auto Transportation



Indicator 29:

Lincoln's Public Transit Ridership, 1987-2008

In 2008, StarTran experienced its highest ridership since 1989.

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.

StarTran ridership has increased by 24.3 percent since 2000.

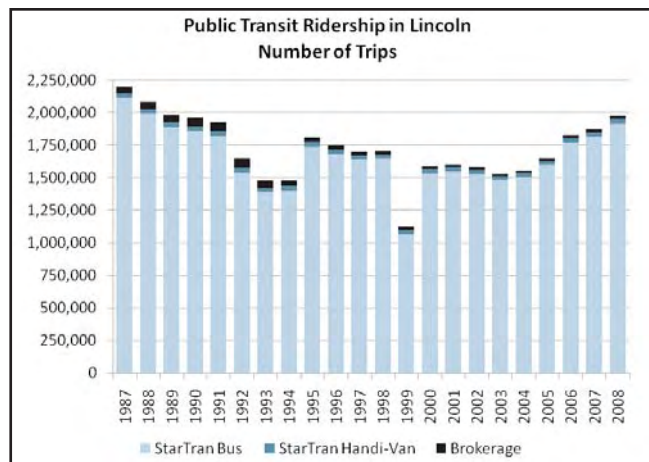
- ♦ The majority of trips taken on Lincoln's public transit system are on the fixed-route StarTran bus system that provides scheduled service throughout Lincoln.
- ♦ In 1987, StarTran fixed-route bus service ridership exhibited the highest number in the reporting period with over 2.11 million trips taken by residents. Brokerage and Handi-Van ridership combined for less than 4.0 percent (82,997 trips) of total trips in 1987.
- ♦ Between 1990 and 2000, transit ridership generally declined. However, there have been periods of increased ridership.
- ♦ In 2000, StarTran provided 1.59 million transit trips for Lincoln residents.
- ♦ In 2008, StarTran's total ridership increased to 1.975 million transit trips, while the Brokerage and Handi-Van service combined for 56,085 of these trips.
- ♦ StarTran ridership has generally stabilized and increased since 2000. In each of the past four years (2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008), StarTran has experienced increases in ridership likely due to new fare programs such as "Ride for 5" and increases in driving costs, such as a rise in gas prices. Since 2000, StarTran ridership has increased by 24.3%, or an average annual increase of 2.75%.
- ♦ In 2008, a new fixed route system was implemented and ridership experienced a 5.6% increase from 2007.

Definitions:

- 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.

Sources:

City of Lincoln Public Works & Utilities - StarTran



Transportation



Benchmark:

Fixed-Route Public Transit Service
Within ¼ Mile of as many Lincoln
Residents as Efficiently Possible



Indicator 30:

Lincoln's StarTran Coverage, 2008

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

NOTE: A Transit Development Plan that proposed new fixed-route bus service for Lincoln was approved in 2007. New fixed bus routes were implemented in 2008.

Nearly 82 percent of homes in Lincoln are located within ¼ mile of a fixed transit route .

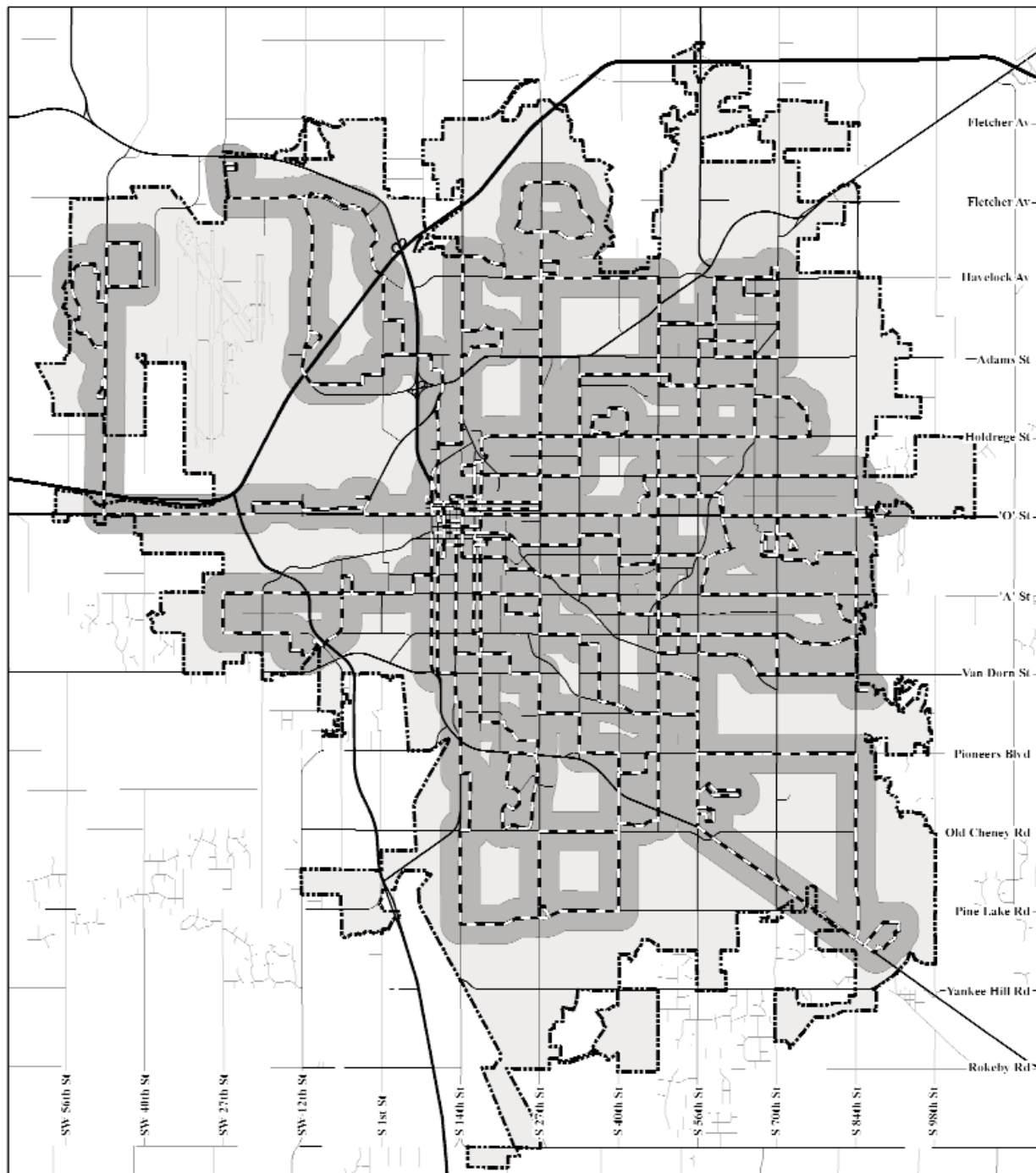
- ♦ The majority of transit ridership in Lincoln is provided by fixed-route bus service.
- ♦ Since 2000, the service area StarTran endeavors to cover has expanded through annexations of over 12 square miles.
- ♦ In 2008, 81.9% of homes (89,400 out of 109,067) were located within ¼ mile of a StarTran fixed-route.
- ♦ There are about 19,667 (18.1%) homes located outside the ¼ mile service area standard – these homes are generally located in newer developments along Lincoln's fringe areas.

Definitions:

- Fixed-route public transit provides scheduled pick-up and drop-off service throughout Lincoln.
- The industry standard for providing fixed-route public transit service is a ¼ mile radius from a home to the nearest route.
- The ¼ mile standard reflects the walking distance most people are willing to travel to get to bus service.

Sources:

City of Lincoln Public
Works & Utilities -
StarTran



STARTRAN BUS ROUTES

81.91% Of Lincoln Residences Are Within 1/4 Mile

City Limits and Residences as of December 31, 2008

Map Explanation

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

Transportation



Benchmark:

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



Indicator 31:

Lincoln's Multi-Use Trails Coverage, 2008

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.

Nearly 93 percent of homes in Lincoln are located within 1 mile of a public multi-use trail.

- ♦ In 2008, 92.9 percent of homes (101,351 of 109,067) were located within 1 mile of a public multi-use trail.
- ♦ There are approximately 7,716 (7.1%) homes 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, 30.7 miles of trails have been improved or constructed.
- ♦ Since 2000, the area the multi-use trail system attempts to serve has expanded through the annexation of over 12 square miles.

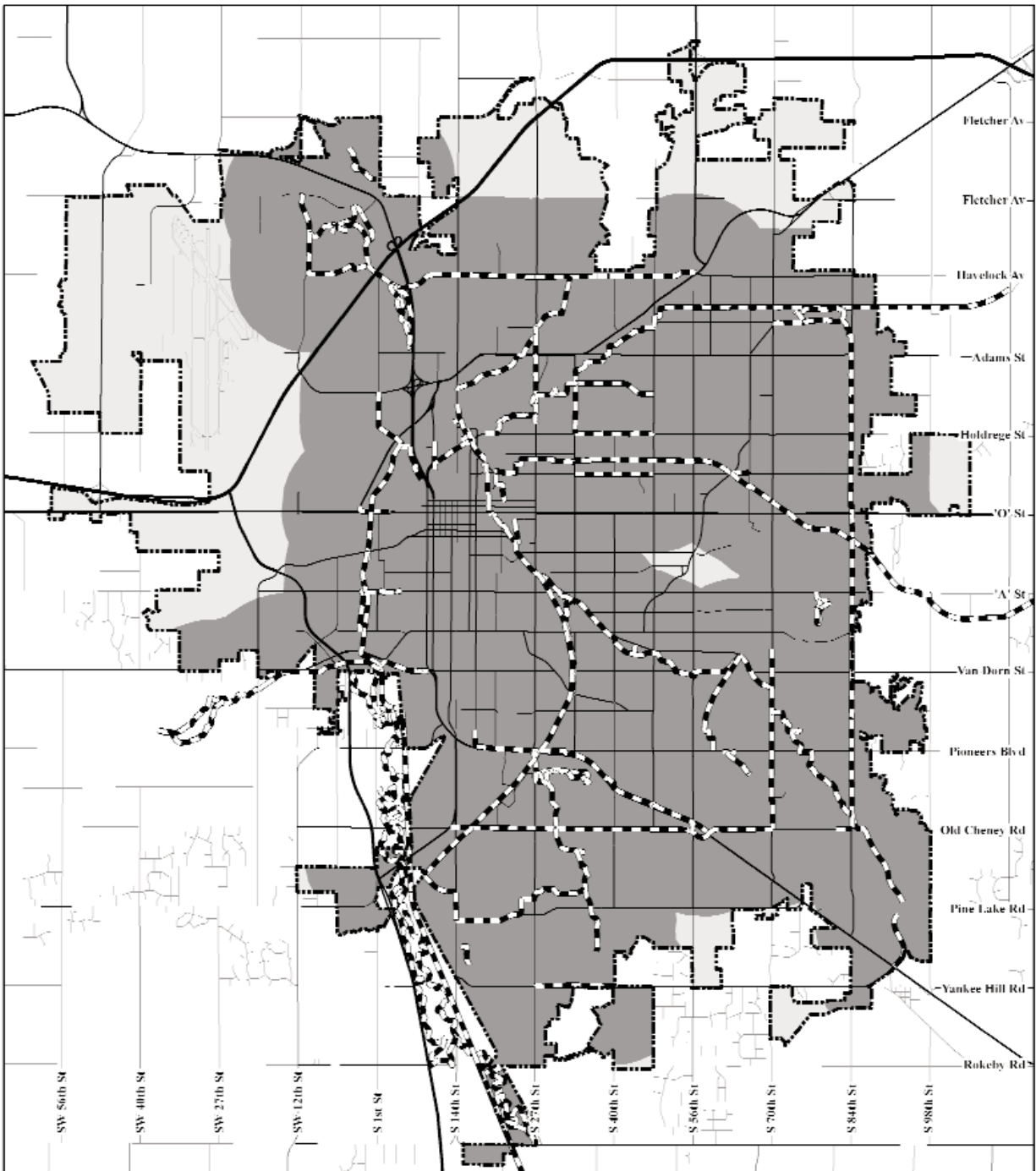


Definitions:

- Lincoln has approximately 128 miles of 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 86 miles provide additional service for bikers throughout the community.
- The Comprehensive Plan's Trails Master Plan identifies about 131 miles of additional multi-use trails to be constructed throughout the community.
- Bike lanes also are in use in Downtown Lincoln.

Sources:

2030 Lincoln/Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan



MULTI-USE TRAILS

92.9% Of Lincoln Residences Are Within 1 Mile City Limits and Residences as of December 31, 2008

Map Explanation

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

Transportation



Benchmark:

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



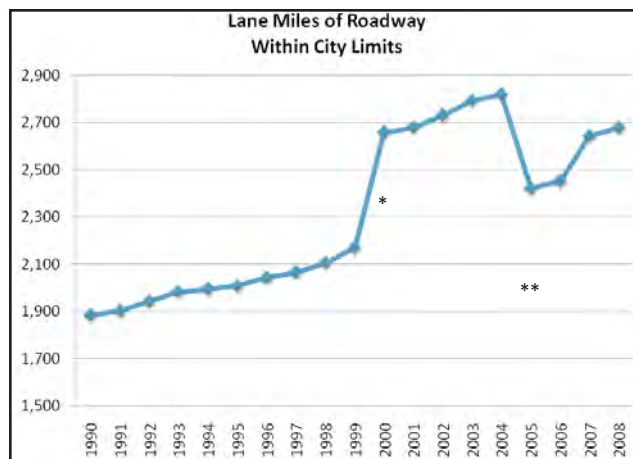
Indicator 32:

Lincoln, Lane Miles of Roadway, 1990-2008

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

As of 2008, 2,676 lane miles were maintained throughout Lincoln.

- ♦ In 1990, 1,883 lanes miles of roadways were maintained throughout the City of Lincoln.
- ♦ In 1999, lane miles had increased to 2,170 miles of roadway.
- ♦ In 2006, the total number of lane miles was 2,450 miles throughout Lincoln.
- ♦ In 2007, the total number of lane miles was 2,641 miles throughout Lincoln.
- ♦ In 2008, the total number of lane miles was 2,676 miles throughout Lincoln.



Definitions:

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

Sources:

City of Lincoln Public Works & Utilities - Engineering Services

* In 2000, GIS technology and a new State of Nebraska computation formula changed the calculation of lane miles, which resulted in 2,656 lane miles of roadway being identified throughout Lincoln.

** In 2005, a correction in the number of lane miles was made using GIS technology and the State of Nebraska computation formula resulting in a noticeable decrease in the number of lane miles.

Transportation



Benchmark:

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



Indicator 33:

Lincoln's Peak Hour Vehicle Occupancy, 1977-2006

Quick Facts

Mean Vehicle Occupancy for Work Trips in the U.S.:

United States: 1.14 persons per vehicle

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

Definitions:

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

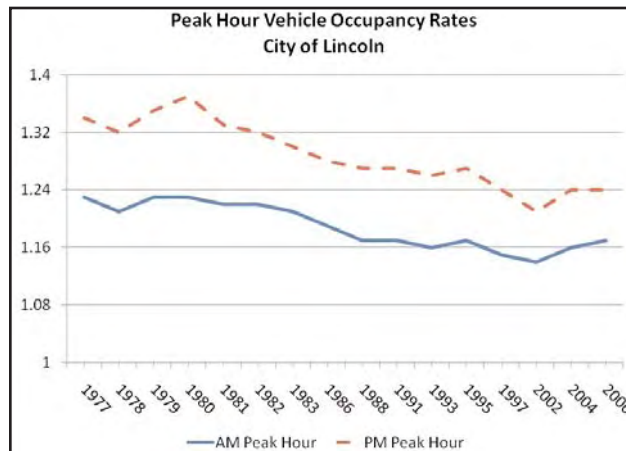
Sources:

2006 City of Lincoln Vehicle Occupancy Study (August 2006)

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

Average automobile occupancy has decreased over the past 30 years.

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



*2006 is the latest Peak Hour Vehicle Occupancy study available.

Transportation



Benchmark:

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



Indicator 34:

Lincoln, Estimated Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled, 1985-2007

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.

The rate of increase in Vehicle Miles Traveled in Lincoln has slowed since 2006.

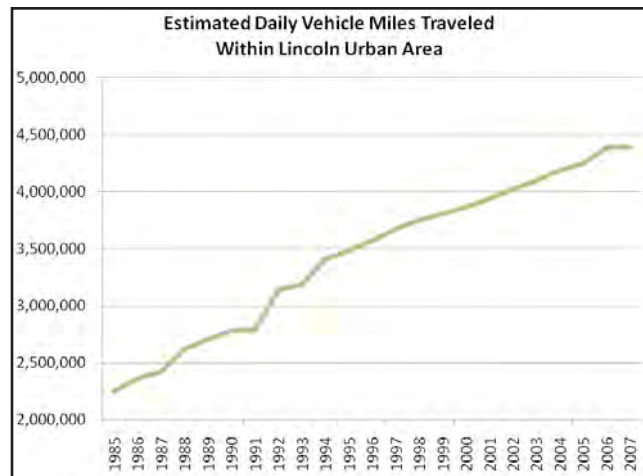
- ♦ In 1985, 2.25 million vehicle miles were traveled on Lincoln roads each day.
- ♦ In 1990, 2.78 million vehicles miles were traveled throughout Lincoln each day.
- ♦ In 2000, the estimate for daily VMT reached 3.86 million throughout Lincoln.
- ♦ Between 1985 and 2000 VMT steadily increased at an average annual rate of 3.6 percent per year, or with a total increase of 71 percent in miles traveled.
- ♦ The year with the smallest increase occurred from 1990 to 1991 when the daily VMT increased by only 5,000 miles, or less than 1 percent for the year.
- ♦ The VMT estimate passed 4.0 million daily VMT in Lincoln in 2002.
- ♦ By 2007, the VMT estimate reached 4.39 million miles traveled daily in Lincoln.
- ♦ The average annual change in daily VMT since 2000 has been an increase of approximately 1.75 percent per year. Population during this time has increased approximately 1.3 percent per year. The VMT rate of increase has slowed since 2006.

Definitions:

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

Sources:

Lincoln Area
Metropolitan Planning
Organization - Urban
Area Traffic Model



Transportation



Benchmark:

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



Indicator 35:

Lincoln's Vehicle Crash Rate, 1985-2007

In 2007, the average number of vehicle crashes per day was approximately 24 in the City of Lincoln.

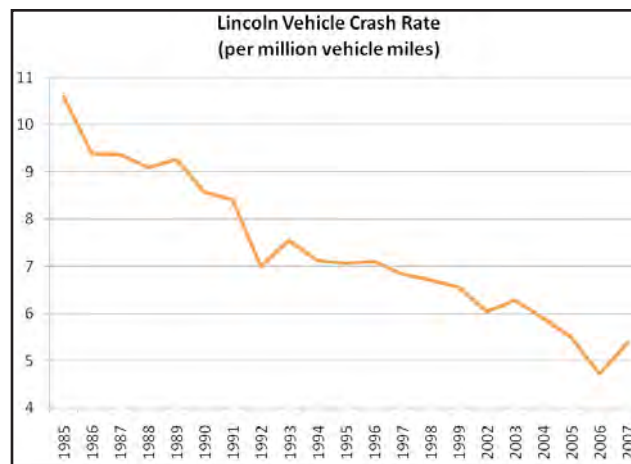
Monitoring Vehicle Crash Rates throughout Lincoln is a measure of implementation activities such as roadway safety improvements, design factors and driver education. Reductions in the crash rate indicate a safer road network is available to the community for travel.

There has been an annual decline in Lincoln's crash rate of 3.3 percent per year since 1985.

10-Year Historic Crash Trends

Year	Total Crashes
1998	9,185
1999	9,112
2000	9,251
2001	9,283
2002	8,860
2003	9,400
2004	9,044
2005	8,539
2006	7,584
2007	8,642

- ♦ 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 a trend of decline and reached 7.1 per million vehicle miles traveled.
- ♦ Total crashes in 2006 decreased to a historical low of 7,584.
- ♦ In 2007, the most recent year for which data is available, total crashes amounted to 8,642 and the vehicle crash rate was 5.5 crashes per million vehicle miles traveled. This is an average annual decline of 3.3% 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 running lights - have also contributed.



The 2007 Crash Study was published in December 2008 and is the most recent comprehensive crash data available.

Definitions:

- 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.

Sources:

2007 City of Lincoln Crash Study (December 2008)

Recreation



Benchmark:

A Neighborhood Park within ½ mile of all homes in Lincoln



Indicator 36:

Lincoln's Neighborhood Park Coverage, 2008

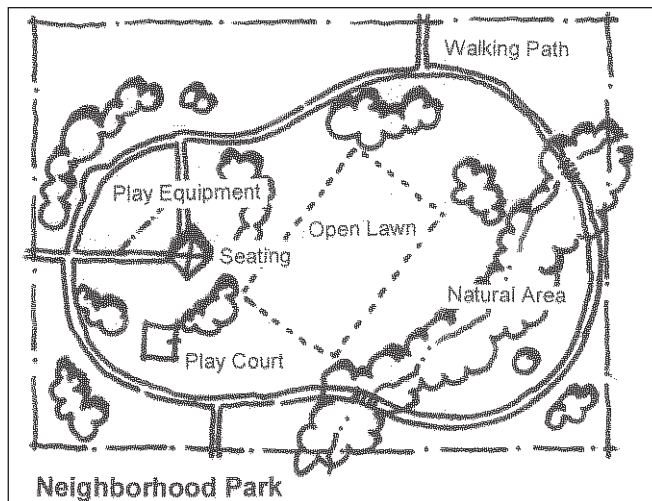
This indicator examines the spatial relationship of public neighborhoods parks with proximity to Lincoln homes. Coverage analysis identifies new and built-out neighborhoods that lack adequate parks and open areas. Parks and open areas located within walking distance of homes provides multiple health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

Over 70% of Lincoln residences are located within ½ mile of a neighborhood park.

Definitions:

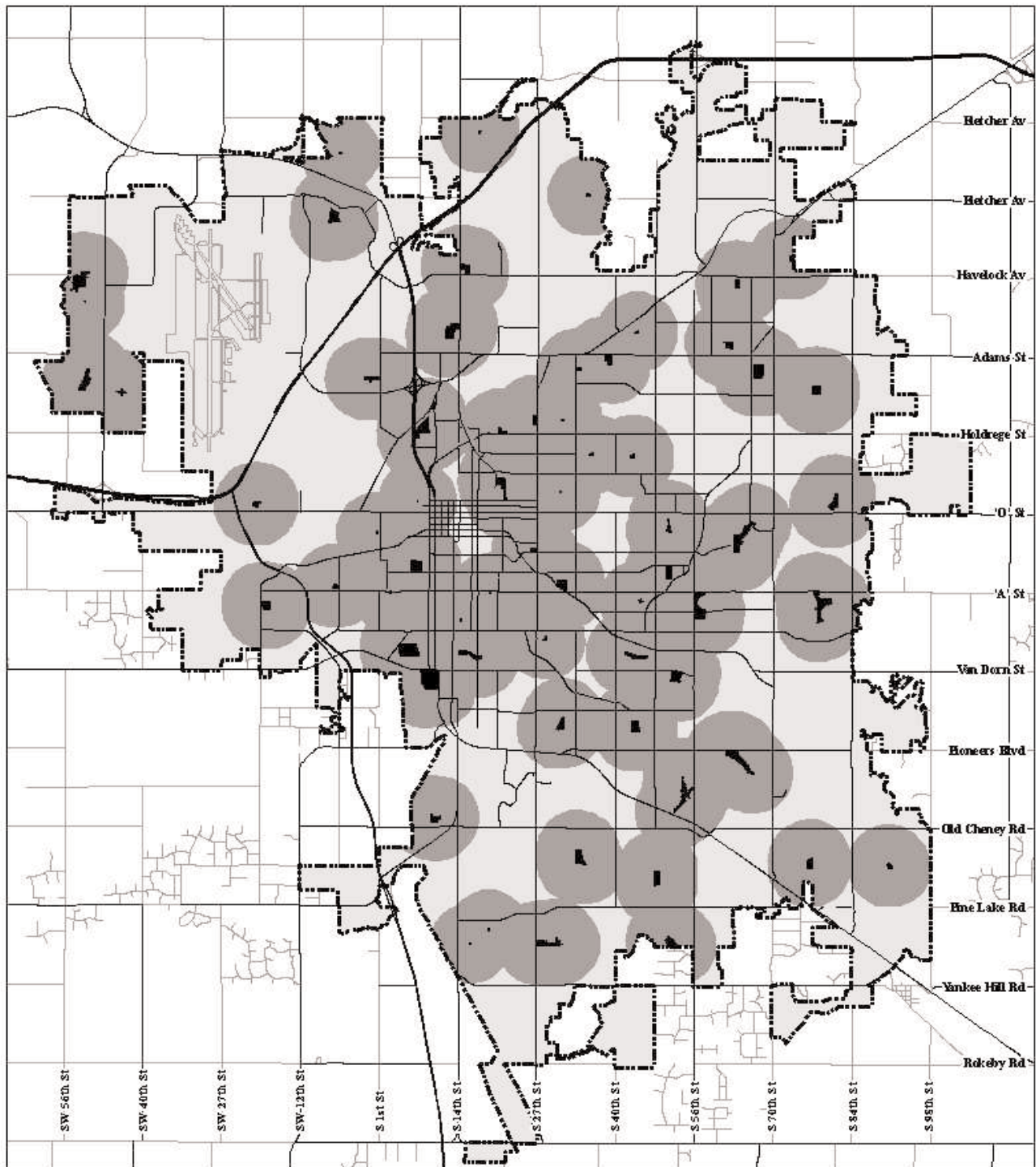
- Typical activity areas include playground equipment, open lawn area for informal games and activities, play court, seating and walking paths.
- The neighborhood park service area goal is approximately a ½ mile radius in the urban area, generally located within the center of each mile section.
- The ½ mile standard reflects the walking distance most people are willing to travel to get the nearest park.
- Each City-owned park is classified into a "park" category for planning and service purposes.
- Neighborhood parks may differ in size and amenities throughout community.
- Private, Homeowners Association, or School playgrounds not included with this data.
- Lincoln's Community and Regional Parks not included with this data.

- ♦ In 2008, 72.8 percent of homes were located within a ½ mile of a City neighborhood park.
- ♦ In 2004, 73.9 percent of homes were located within ½ mile of a City neighborhood park.
- ♦ About 27.2 percent of homes are located outside the ½ mile service area standard – these homes are located throughout Lincoln's new and established neighborhoods.
- ♦ Some neighborhoods may have parks or open space facilities other than neighborhood parks within a ½ mile.
- ♦ Since 2004, about 9 square miles of land have been annexed into the City of Lincoln. While parks are planned in these and other new areas, many have yet to be developed.
- ♦ In 2008, there were over 60 neighborhood parks throughout Lincoln.



Sources

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



NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

72.8% Of Lincoln Residences Are Within 1/2 Mile

City Limits and Residences as of December 31, 2008

Map Explanation

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