



Community Needs Assessment

Austin, Texas





We are Child Inc.

EXECUTIVE TEAM

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We are Child Inc.

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Vision Statement

To create a community where all children regardless of income have an equal opportunity to become independent and self-sufficient adults.

Mission Statement

Providing high quality education and comprehensive support services for children and their families while promoting personal and social responsibility in the communities we serve.



Child Inc was first established as an independent 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation in 1972, by a group of parents who wanted to create a parent-driven early childhood development program for children of low-income families. Child Inc can trace its origins to the mid-sixties when Project Head Start was one of the first initiatives in President Lyndon B. Johnson's "War on Poverty." Child Inc has been the Head Start grantee for Travis County since 1972.

Our Vision for Travis County is to create a community where all children regardless of income have an equal opportunity to become independent and self-sufficient adults. We do this by conducting a thorough community assessment every five years to maximize efforts for program planning and design, and development of short- and long-term goals. Our mission is to provide high quality education and comprehensive support services for children and their families while supporting personal and social responsibility in the communities we serve. Again, this community assessment guides Child Inc with community needs such as finding children who are experiencing homelessness or housing instability, to ensure centers are in multiple locations to reach the pockets of poverty where our most vulnerable populations reside. Through this process, trends are identified throughout the service area to assist with program design, training development for families and staff, and monitoring needs of areas of concern.

Every five years, the Office of Head Start (OHS) requires that we conduct a comprehensive Community Assessment (CA) to collect current data to inform our policies, programs, and practices. The community assessment (CA) is the collection and analysis of data related to the needs and characteristics of Head Start-eligible children and families in our service area which is Travis County. Our data identifies programs and community resources available to meet the needs of children and families and specifies where there are gaps in needed services. Again, this report provides important community demographic data that we use to direct our recruitment efforts to those children and families experiencing homelessness or housing instability, foster care, and children with disabilities that are most in need of Head Start services.

Through strong community partnerships, Child Inc continues to work diligently with City and County leaders, along with many like-missioned non-profit agencies to bring comprehensive services to children and families. This community assessment information will directly flow into strategic planning activities, selection criteria priorities, school readiness goal development, Parent Family Community Engagement activity planning, and planning with regards to pregnant women.

The community assessment is an intentional approach to keep Child Inc vigilant and aware of the needs of the community, and the gaps to service availability. Through five decades of service to the Travis County community, Child Inc has prepared thousands of preschool children and their families to succeed in school and in life. We hope that his community assessment brings you closer to understanding the needs of our community. We as a community have an opportunity to ensure our most precious asset, our children, are cultivated and educated into productive citizens. Together we can change our community for the better, one child, one family at a time.

Sincerely,

Albert L. Black

Head Start

History and Purpose

"I believe that this is one of the most constructive, and one of the most sensible, and also one of the most exciting programs that this nation has ever undertaken."

President Lyndon B. Johnson on the Head Start program, May 18, 1965



1964, as part of President Lyndon B. Johnson's 'War on Poverty,' Head Start was created as the recommendation of a panel of childhood development experts who assembled the Cooke Report as a "blueprint" for what would later be Head Start. (McKee, n.d.) It began as a comprehensive eight-week summer program staffed by thousands of volunteers from across the nation with a budget of \$96.4 million. (Severns, 2012) The initial plan was to open the doors nationwide to several thousand low-income children, ages three to five to teach over the course of eight weeks all they needed to know to start elementary school. The comprehensive program would meet their emotional, social, health, nutritional and psychological needs of early child development through a community-based organization.

In 1969 Head Start transitioned from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Office of Child Development in the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and is now within the Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). (Head Start History, 2018)

Child Inc

History and Purpose

Child Inc was first established as an independent 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation in 1972, by a group of parents who wanted to create a parent-driven early childhood development program for children of low-income families. The agency has served as the Head Start grantee for Travis County since 1972. Today, Head Start is one of the very few anti-poverty programs that has proved its worth and continues to exist and work towards elimination of poverty through fostering educational success for low-income children. Through four decades of service, Child Inc has prepared approximately 40,000 preschool children and their parents to succeed in school and in life. (Why Child Inc Head Start?, n.d.)

Travis County, Texas



Travis County encompasses 22 cities and 80 zip codes and is the 5th most populated county in the state of Texas. According to the 2020 United States Census, central Travis County is home to 1.2 million residents. As of April 2021, the largest Travis County racial/ethnic groups consist of White alone, not Hispanic or Latino (48.9%) followed by Hispanic or Latino (33.6%), Black or African American alone (8.9%) and Asian alone (7.4%). (About Travis County, n.d.)

General Area Description – Demographics

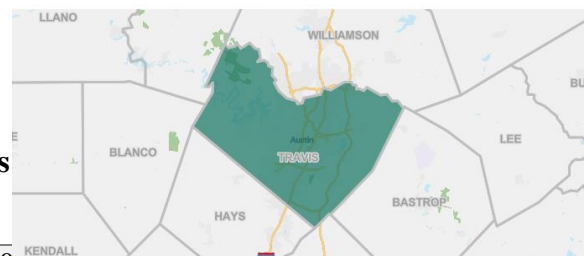
As the largest city in Travis County, Austin’s popularity as the place to live has not diminished. The fourth largest city in Texas with a 21% population increase in the last decade, the city’s diverse citizen representation has taken a unique trajectory. While Whites (alone) continue to lead the population growth, Hispanics are a close second, followed by Asians.

Median Household

Income 2015-2019

Austin	\$71,576
Texas	\$61,874
United States	\$62,843

The U.S. Census 2020 reported 31.9% of Austin households speak a language other than English. With 68.08% of the population speaking English, the non-English language most spoken by 22.93% of the population is Spanish. (Bachaud, 2021)



Data Summary: General Area Description – Demographics

Travis County Demographics

Population over the age 5, primary language is English	70.0%
Under 5 years(2020)	6.2%
Median Age (2015-2019)	35.0
Median Household Income(2020)	\$80,668
Poverty	10.2%
Poverty under the age 18	14.3%
Veterans	5.0%
Median Household Income (2015-2019)	\$75,887
Median Household Income (2016-2020)	\$80,668
Households (2015-2019)	472,361
Households (2016-2020)	491,531

(QuickFacts Travis County, Texas, n.d.)

The following tables are derived from the US Census, 2016-2020 ACS 5-year estimates, July 1, 2021.

	Population	<i>White Alone</i>	<i>Black/ AA</i>	<i>American Indian/ AN</i>	<i>Nat. Haw./Pac.I slander</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Two or more races</i>
Travis County	1,305,154	79.7%	8.9%	1.2%	0.1%	7.4%	2.7%
Texas	29,527,941	78.7%	12.9%	1.0%	0.1%	5.2%	2.1%
United States	331,893,745	76.3%	13.4%	1.3%	0.2%	5.9%	2.8%

Texas/Travis County populations increased 1.2/1.3%, respectively from April 1, 2020.

US increased 0.1%.

	<i>Hispanic/Latino</i>	<i>White alone, not Hisp./Latino</i>	<i>Foreign Born</i>				
Travis County	33.6%	48.9%	17%				
Texas	39.7%	41.2%	16.8%				
United States	18.5%	60.1%	13.5%				

Language & Gender

2016-2020	Language, other than English spoken at home, age 5 and over	Gender/Ages			
		<i>Under age 5</i>	<i>Under 18</i>	<i>Age 65 and older</i>	<i>Female persons</i>
Travis County	30%	6.1%	21.2%	10.2%	49.5%
Texas	35.1%	6.9%	25.5%	12.9%	50.3%
United States	21.5%	6.0%	22.3%	16.5%	50.8%

Households

	Households	Persons Per Household	Living in same house 1 year ago	Persons in Poverty	Other language spoken in the home
Travis County	491,531	2.49	80.8%	10.2%	11,052/17%-Spanish
Texas	9,906,070	2.83	84.8%	13.4%	351,514/19% - Spanish
United States	122,354,219	2.60	86.2%	11.4%	1,666,717/13% - Spanish

Economic Activity – Travis County

Principle Source Income	Median Household Income
Healthcare Government Retail Education Construction Professional Restaurant/Food Service Technology	\$80,668

In November 2021, Austin was predicted to have a successful economy in 2022 and beyond. The area’s “diverse and growing base of employers, its skilled workforce and its acclaimed quality of life will fuel substantial gains going forward”. At the same time, housing affordability and access, crowded interstates and highways present as ongoing barriers. (Sechler, 2021)

POVERTY

Poverty impacts a families’ ability to meet their child’s physical needs and can directly influence a child’s academic success.

National Statistics on Poverty and Education in the United States

- 1 in 6 children in the U.S. are living in poverty
- The poverty rate for single-mother households is 31%, meaning almost 1 in 3 single mothers live in poverty.
- 11 million children, or about 1 in 9 of all children in the U.S., live at 50 percent below the federal poverty line.
- 37% of children raised in poverty do not finish high school.
- People who do not earn a high school diploma by age 20 are 7 times more likely to be persistently poor between ages 25 and 30.
- Children who grow up impoverished complete fewer years of schooling and earn much lower income than people who did not grow up poor.
- Children who grow up poor in the U.S. are more likely to be in poor health.

(Child Poverty in America, 2022)

Travis County Poverty Brief, April 2021

Poverty Population

	Travis County	Texas	United States
Total Population	1,201,757	27,637,858	316,715,051
Individuals living in Poverty	143,785	4,072,194	42,510,843
Poverty Rate	12%	15%	14%
(Travis County Poverty Brief, Travis County Health and Human Services, Research & Planning Division, 2021)Source data: 2019 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B170001 (prior to US Census March 2022 updates)			

Travis County - Percentage of Families with Children in Poverty

Population	2010-2014		2015-2019	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Married Couple Family	8,275	10%	5,615	6%
Female Headed Family, no spouse present	13,439	40%	9,728	33%
Male Headed Family, no spouse present	2,271	22%	1,112	11%
Source data: 2014 & 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17012 (Travis County Poverty Brief, Travis County Health and Human Services, Research & Planning Division, 2021)				

Travis County - Poverty Rate Comparison by Race

	2010-2014	2015-2019
African American or Black	24%	19%
Asian	15%	12%
Hispanic or Latino, any Race	28%	17%
Smallest Populations	18%	18%
Two or More Races	19%	11%
White, Non-Hispanic	9%	7%
(Travis County Poverty Brief, Travis County Health and Human Services, Research & Planning Division, 2021) Source data: 2014 & 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001B,C,D,E,G,H, I		

Travis County Eligible Children & Families

Child Inc offers child development programs for two primary Travis County populations, Early Head Start, serving children 0-3 and Head Start, serving children 3-5 child to children residing within Travis County.

Eligible Infants, Toddlers, Preschool Age Children

Texas Child Population: Data Book Texas Department of Family & Protective Services Fiscal Year (September 1 – August 31).

	FY	Ages 0-17	% Total Population	Ages 0-3	% Total Population	Ages 4-5	% Total Population
Travis County	2019	283,941	22.4%	68,113	5.4%	33,192	2.6%
	2020	287,355	22.2%	68,509	5.3%	33,581	2.6%
Texas	2019	7,437,514	25.5%	1,672,071	5.7%	824,008	2.8%
	2020	7,515,129	25.3%	1,696,100	5.7%	836,231	2.8%

(Child Protective Populations at Risk: Texas Child Population, FY2021)

Children Experiencing Homelessness

Travis County conducts an annual Point in Time count of the homeless persons. In January 2020, it was determined at any given point and time, there are 2,506 persons experiencing homelessness. (Learn About Homelessness, n.d.)

Point in Time (PIT) Count Data –Comparison

Year	Volunteer Count	Unsheltered Homeless Count (sleeping outside (in tents, cars, etc....))	Sheltered Homeless Count (shelters or transitional housing)	Total Homeless Count
2020	886	1574	932	2506
2019	661	1086	1169	2255
Change	+ 255 (39%)	+ 488 (45%)	-237 (20%)	+ 251 (11%)

(Austin Homeless Dashboard , n.d.)

The 2020 PIT county indicated the largest concentration of homelessness resides in Travis County’s largest city, Austin. A group of researchers in Austin studied homelessness locally, which aligns with national studies on the subject. (Point-in-Time Count Results 2020, n.d.)

PIT Count Data –Unsheltered Homelessness by City Council District and Municipality (2020)

Municipality	2019	2020	Change
Austin	1037	1513	+ 476
Bee Cave	1	0	-1
Elgin	0	1	+ 1
Jonestown	1	2	+ 1
Manor	0	4	+ 4
Pflugerville	0	3	+ 3
Sunset Valley	0	23	+ 23
Webberville	1	0	-1
Unincorporated	46	28	-18
Total	1086	1574	+ 488

(Homelessness in Austin/Travis County: Annual Point in Time Count Results and Plan to End Homelessness 2019, n.d.)(Point-in-Time Count Results 2020, n.d.)

Race	2019	2020
White	62.1%	61.1%
Black/African American	35.2%	36.5%
Native American	1.8%	1.1%
Asian	0.5%	0.5%
Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.4%

Black/African American, while representing 36.5% (1 in 3 persons) of the 2020 homeless population, this group represents less than 1 in 10 persons in Travis County.

PIT Count Data – Race

Travis County’s homeless population is estimated at about 10,000 out of the million residents, approximately 1 percent.

Children under age 18 homeless PIT count decreased by 3.7% while older Travis County residents increased.

Age	2019	2020
Under 18	22.5%	18.8%
18 to 24	6.2%	7.5%
Over 24	71.3%	73.7%

(Homelessness in Austin/Travis County: Annual Point in Time Count Results and Plan to End Homelessness 2019, n.d.)(Point-in-Time Count Results 2020, n.d.)

Children in Foster Care

In FY 2019, a record number of children in state care found permanent homes as DFPS completed 6,107 adoptions decreasing by more than 400 in FY 2018. Relatives adopted more than half of these children and teens. Also, for the first time in several years, more children left foster care than entered it. In FY 2019, 18,615 children entered care and 20,343 children left foster care or other forms of DFPS legal responsibility, including those who were adopted. (Texas Department of Family & Protective Services)

Texas/Travis County Child Protective Services Removals: Data Book Texas Department of Family & Protective Services Fiscal Years (September 1 – August 31).

	FY19		FY20	
Children Removed	Texas 18,615	Travis County 683	Texas 16,522	Travis County 670
Ages 0-3	8,448/45%	309/45%	7,589/46%	303/45%
Ages 4-5	2,281/12%	81/12%	1,942/12%	60/9%
(CPS Conservatorship: Removals, FY2021)				

Children Removed by Race/Ethnicity

FY19	Texas	Travis County	FY20	Texas	Travis County
<i>Ages 0-3</i>					
White	2,650	55		2,439	64
African American	1,678	79		1,506	59
Asian	33	0		20	1-5
Hispanic	3,413	149		3,109	157
Native American	11	0		1-5	0
Other	663	26		510	22
<i>Ages 4-5</i>					
White	2,650	9		584	13
African American	1,678	21		389	7
Asian	9	0		6	0
Hispanic	971	45		84	35
Native American	1-5	0		1-5	0
Other	148	6		120	1-5

The below tables are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Household Composition

	Travis County	Texas
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	507,751	9,985,126
Family households	56.9%	68.7%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	26.9%	31.5%
Married couple families	43.4%	49.6%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	20.0%	21.6%
Male householder	22.3%	15.3%
Living alone	15.9%	12.0%
Not living alone	6.5%	3.3%
Female householder, no spouse/partner present	9.3%	13.7%
With own children of the householder under 18 years	4.8%	7.4%
Average household size	2.45	2.84
Average family size	3.13	3.46
Households with one or more people under 18 years		

Households with one or more people 65 years and over		
RELATIONSHIP		
Population in households	1,245,613	28,395,188
Householder or spouse	52.6%	58.5%
Unmarried partner	3.3%	2.0%
Child	25.8%	33.0%
Other relatives	5.8%	9.0%
Other nonrelatives	6.6%	3.4%
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	526,509	11,246,327
Never married		
Now married, except separated	46.3%	49.7%
Separated		
Widowed	1.5%	2.3%
Divorced	8.4%	9.2%
Females 15 years and over	520,682	11,587,627
Never married	35.8%	30.7%
Now married, except separated	45.3%	47.1%
Separated	2.3%	2.6%
Widowed	5.0%	7.6%
Divorced	11.5%	12.0%

	Travis County	Texas
Households	507,751	9,985,126
Household -Median income (dollars)	\$80,726	\$64,035
Household Mean income (dollars)	\$111,327	\$89,653
Families' median income in the past 12 months	\$102,643	\$76,727

Number of Children Living Below Poverty Level

Population for whom poverty status is determined	Travis County	Texas
All Families	7.6%	10.50%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	11.30%	15.50%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	12.50%	14.9%
Married-coupled family	3.40%	5.50%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	4.10%	7.20%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	4.50%	6.10%
Female householder, no spouse present	24.50%	27.90%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	35%	37%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	42.10%	39.20%

Education Needs of Eligible Families



(Center Based Program Head Start Early Head Start, n.d.)

The State of Texas

In the 2020-21 school year, 5,371,586 students were enrolled in Texas public schools. Between 2019-20 and 2020-21, student enrollment decreased by 122,354 (2.2%) students. The spread of COVID-19 and school closures resulted in school districts developing alternative teaching methods which may have contributed to the enrollment decrease. (Du, et al., 2021)

Group	Enrollment 2019-20	Enrollment 2020-21
Texas public school enrollment		
All students	5,493,940	5,371,586
Race/ethnicity		
African American	692,925	681,401
American Indian	20,062	18,755
Asian	250,463	254,163
Hispanic	2,899,504	2,840,982
Pacific Islander	8,481	8,271
White	1,483,688	1,424,251
Multiracial	138,817	143,763
Economic status		
Economically disadvantaged	3,309,610	3,233,417
Gender		
Female	2,678,619	2,624,722
Male	2,815,321	2,746,864
Grade		
Early education	25,883	20,991
Prekindergarten	249,226	197,093
Kindergarten	384,114	361,349
Grade 1	391,449	381,403
Grade 2	388,675	380,122
Grade 3	391,795	381,135
Grade 4	400,111	385,364
(Division of Research and Analysis, Office of Governance and Accountability, Texas Education Agency, June,2021)		

In March 2020, Child Inc closed its child development centers due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Children who were part of the Early Head Start (EHS) program represented 24% of enrolled children—increasing by 12% from the previous school year. Prekindergarten children (3 and 4 years) represented 76% of the enrolled children—decreasing by 12% from the previous school year. Virtual educational activities were provided from mid-March through the end of school in May. (Annual Report 2019-2020, Developing the Age of Exploration) (Child Inc Annual Report, 2019-2020)

**Types of Learning Received by Texas Students
October 2020**

	On-campus	Remote Asynchronous	Remote Synchronous
5,371,586 <i>total enrollment</i>	2,891,105 53.8%	2,091,812 38%	388,669 7.2%
(Division of Research and Analysis, Office of Governance and Accountability, Texas Education Agency, June, 2021)			

Enrollment by Race 2020-21

Hispanic	52.9%
White	26.5%
Black/African American	12.7%
Asian	4.7%
Multiracial	2.7%

2019-20 enrollment in all five racial/ethnic groups was lower than the previous school year.

(Du, et al., 2021)

Texas Special Education Services

The percentage of students served in special education programs increased from 10.7 percent in 2019-20 to 11.3 percent in 2020-21. (Du, et al., 2021)

Texas Education Agency (TEA) identifies students whose primary language is not English as English learners (EL). These students have difficulty reading, speaking, writing and/or understanding English. In a June 2021 report, TEA named six approved special bilingual or English as a second language (ESL) programs to support the needs of EL students. School districts without the qualified staff to teach the program courses must request a waiver to develop a substitute program. In the past 10 years, Texas EL students increased by 33.6 percent. More than 80 percent of Texas students participated in state-approved bilingual or ESL instructional program models in 2020-21. School districts with substitute language programs included 11.5 percent of the EL population. ESL (36.0%) and dual immersion (15.0%) were the most common special language program instructional models among EL students' receiving bilingual or ESL services.

Other categories of special populations include:

- Children in foster care are currently under the conservatorship of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services.
- Immigrant students between 3 and 21 years old, have not been attending school in the United States for more than three full academic years, and were not born in any state in

the United States, Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia. U.S. citizenship is not a consideration. (Division of Research and Analysis, Office of Governance and Accountability, Texas Education Agency, June,2021)

Texas Pre-school Education

Free full-day prekindergarten is provided to children at least four years of age. Free half-day prekindergarten is available to children under the age of four. Children who meet the following criteria qualify for enrollment in prekindergarten education programs:

- Unable to speak and comprehend English;
- Economically disadvantaged;
- Homeless;
- Has never been in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (TEC §29.153, 2019);
- Child of an active-duty member of the U.S. military (includes parent who was injured or killed during active duty, or
- Child of a person eligible for the Star of Texas Award (annual awards presented by the Governor to emergency first responders, police, firefighter killed or seriously injured in course of duty). (Division of Research and Analysis, Office of Governance and Accountability, Texas Education Agency, June,2021)

Texas Enrollment		
Group	Enrollment 2019-20	Enrollment 2020-21
Instructional program or special population^a		
At-risk	2,776,481	2,636,849
Bilingual or ESL ^{b, c}	1,129,558	1,124,413
Dyslexia	224,741	241,197
English learner	1,113,536	1,108,883
Foster care	17,451	17,090
Gifted and talented	444,196	443,849
Homeless	78,296	57,811
Immigrant	126,858	108,092
Migrant	18,992	16,733
Military-connected	105,787	144,683
Section 504	376,956	387,622
Special education	587,987	605,043
Title I	3,576,850	3,464,887

^aStudents may be counted in more than one category.

^bEnglish as a second language.

^cBeginning with the 2019-20 school year, bilingual and English as a second language program data reflect the number of students who were reported as participating in state-approved instructional program models or alternative language programs.

(Division of Research and Analysis, Office of Governance and Accountability, Texas Education Agency, June,2021)

Texas Early Education Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity 2019-20

Grade	African American (N)	African American (%)	American Indian (N)	American Indian (%)	Asian (N)	Asian (%)	Hispanic (N)	Hispanic (%)
2019-20								
Early education	2,965	11.5	109	0.4	1,290	5.0	11,957	46.2
Prekindergarten	37,616	15.1	869	0.3	8,493	3.4	159,738	64.1
Kindergarten	46,420	12.1	1,287	0.3	17,836	4.6	198,786	51.8

Table 12	Pacific Islander (N)	Pacific Islander (%)	White (N)	White (%)	Multiracial (N)	Multiracial (%)
2019-20						
Early education	33	0.1	8,676	33.5	853	3.3
Prekindergarten	309	0.1	36,542	14.7	5,659	2.3
Kindergarten	572	0.1	107,148	27.9	12,065	3.1

(Division of Research and Analysis, Office of Governance and Accountability, Texas Education Agency, June,2021)

Texas Early Education Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity 2020-21

Grade	African American (N)	African American (%)	American Indian (N)	American Indian (%)	Asian (N)	Asian (%)	Hispanic (N)	Hispanic (%)
2020-21								
Early education	2,583	12.3	84	0.4	1,033	4.9	9,481	45.2
Prekindergarten	30,097	15.3	569	0.3	8,159	4.1	123,284	62.6
Kindergarten	44,636	12.4	1,224	0.3	17,324	4.8	190,218	52.6

	Pacific Islander (N)	Pacific Islander (%)	White (N)	White (%)	Multiracial (N)	Multiracial (%)
2020-21						
Early education	23	0.1	6,996	33.5	791	3.8
Prekindergarten	225	0.1	29,858	15.1	4,901	2.5
Kindergarten	549	0.2	95,535	26.4	11,863	3.3

(Division of Research and Analysis, Office of Governance and Accountability, Texas Education Agency, June,2021), Table 12

The number of students in public school early education programs for the 2020-21 term decreased by 0.4 per cent from 2019-20. A similar decrease was experienced for public school prekindergarten program enrollment between the same school terms.

Grade	2019-20 (N)	2019-20 (%)	2020-21 (N)	2020-21 (%)
Early education	25,883	0.5	20,991	0.4
Prekindergarten	249,226	4.5	197,093	3.7

(Division of Research and Analysis, Office of Governance and Accountability, Texas Education Agency, June,2021)

Travis County

Twenty-three (23) of the 1,200 districts reside in Travis County as an independent school district (ISD) or charter* district

Travis County Enrollment Over Time by School District					
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Austin Achieve Public Schools	702	809	1,556	1,869	2,183
*Austin Discovery School	556	524	508	451	433
Austin ISD	82,766	81,346	78,787	80,911	74,871
*Cedars International Academy	455	501	548	501	496
*Chaparral Star Academy	378	381	385	376	370
Del Valle ISD	11,238	11,169	10,828	10,968	10,654
Eanes ISD	8,116	8,055	8,105	8,166	7,68
*Harmony Science Academy	3,970	3,948	4,025	4,215	4,517
*KIPP Texas Public Schools	4,989	5,167	27,047	28,672	31,200
Lago Vista ISD	1,448	1,472	1,529	1,588	1,625
Lake Travis ISD	9,791	10,382	10,695	11,085	11,001
Manor ISD	8,834	9,061	9,445	9,595	9,238
Montessori For All Charter	377	476	457	478	479
*NYOS Charter School	958	996	1,017	1,061	1,077
Pflugerville	24,562	25,269	25,361	26,400	25,436
*Promesa Public Schools	n/a	633	1,037	1,010	1,010
*Texas Empowerment Academy	294	297	334	366	360
*University of Texas Elementary	304	295	298	295	290
*University of Texas Charter Schools	589	674	638	609	618
*Valor Public Schools	n/a	n/a	459	532	1,091
*Wayside Schools	2,116	2,093	2,009	1,861	1,991
Not mentioned are two school districts: 1. The Excel Center (high school campus only) 2. The Excel Center (adult education center)					
(2016-17 Texas Academic Performance Report, n.d.) (2017-18 Texas Academic Performance Report, n.d.) (2018-19 Texas Academic Performance Report, n.d.) (2020 Texas Academic Performance Report (TAPR), n.d.) (2021 Texas Academic Performance Report (TAPR), n.d.)					

African American, Hispanic, and White enrollment decreased in Travis County’s during the 2020-21 school term, while Asian and multiracial student enrollment increased. Consistent with Texas demographics, Hispanic represents Travis County’s largest 2020-21 student population. All grade level populations decreased except for grades eighth, 10, 11 and 12.

Texas and Travis County School Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity 2019-2021

Location	Race Ethnicity	2019 - 20	2020 - 21
Texas	Hispanic	52.8%	52.9%
	White	27.0%	26.5%
	African American	12.6%	12.7%
	Other	7.6%	7.9%
Travis	Hispanic	55.0%	54.7%
	White	25.4%	25.0%
	African American	11.3%	11.6%
	Other	8.3%	8.8%
(Division of Research and Analysis, Office of Governance and Accountability, Texas Education Agency, June,2021)			

Of the 21 school districts (public and charter campuses) represented in this assessment (referenced in the above chart), 29% (6) meets the district’s definition of economically disadvantaged for four of the past five school terms, beginning with the 2016-17 term. Six districts reported this designation for 50% -75% of the student population. Nineteen percent (4) of districts reported this designation for 76%-89% of the student population. Austin Achieve school district, for each of the past five school terms, reported more than 90% of the student population as economically disadvantaged.

School Districts – Student population qualifying as economically disadvantaged for four or more school terms, beginning with 2016-17.

50%-75%	76%- 89%	90% and above
Austin ISD	*Cedar International Academy	*Austin Achieve
*Harmony Science Academy	Del Valle	
*UT Charter Schools	*KIPP	
*UT Elementary	Manor	
*Texas Empowerment Academy		
*Wayside School		
*Charter District (Du, et al., 2021)		

The primary location of the 11 districts is east of Interstate 35 (I-35), the infamous interstate that for decades has served as the poverty line for the Austin area. In 1928, Austin officials developed the Master Plan with the goal of increasing growth and mobility for populations excluding populations of color.

“The first city plan that Austin leaders came up with was designed to be segregated, but they couldn’t legally write that into effect,” says Andrew Busch, a visiting assistant professor at Miami University who wrote his dissertation on the history of segregation in Austin. “The city was built to be separate but equal under Jim Crow. Parks were built for African Americans, and parks for whites and Latino schools were placed in very specific parts of the city. In 1930 you’d see African Americans scattered all over the city, but ten years later they were all on the east side. Then, in the early 60s, the city built I-35 right through the divided area.” (Winkie, 2014)

Travis County School District Economically Disadvantaged, 2016-2021

Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Meals										
District	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
*Austin Achieve Public Schools	626	89.2%	760	93.9%	1,479	95.1%	1,725	92.3%	2,000	91.6%
*Austin Discovery School	65	11.7%	130	24.8%	101	19.9%	79	17.5%	83	19.2%
Austin ISD	44,098	53.3%	43,412	53.4%	42,655	53.5%	42,805	52.9%	38,824	51.9%
*Cedars International Academy	322	70.8%	445	88.8%	476	86.9%	427	85.2%	398	80.2%
*Chaparral Star Academy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	32	8.6%
Del Valle ISD	9,772	87.0%	9,185	82.2%	9,144	84.4%	9,636	87.9%	9,471	88.9%
Eanes ISD	195	2.4%	211	2.6%	263	3.2%	271	3.3%	262	3.3%
*Harmony Science Academy	2,307	58.1%	1,748	44.3%	2,737	68.0%	2,831	67.2%	2,854	63.2%
*KIPP Texas Public Schools	4,392	88.0%	4,489	86.9%	24,338	90.0%	24,660	86.0%	28,169	90.3%
Lago Vista ISD	371	25.6%	356	24.2%	392	25.6%	429	27.0%	426	26.2%
Lake Travis ISD	1,131	11.6%	1,206	11.6%	1,315	12.3%	1,402	12.6%	1,066	9.7%
Manor ISD	6,770	76.6%	6,744	74.4%	6,842	72.4%	7,092	73.9%	7,076	76.6%
Montessori For All Charter	147	39.0%	205	43.1%	201	44.0%	243	50.8%	239	49.9%
*NYOS Charter School	301	31.4%	334	33.5%	324	31.9%	359	33.8%	327	30.4%
Pflugerville	11,892	48.4%	10,736	42.5%	12,937	51.0%	13,344	50.5%	12,146	47.8%
*Promesa Public Schools	n/a	n/a	513	81.0%	939	90.5%	919	91.0%	920	91.1%
*Texas Empowerment Academy	194	66.0%	245	82.2%	286	85.6%	308	84.2%	266	73.9%
*University of Texas Elementary Charter	176	57.9%	158	53.6%	171	57.4%	163	55.3%	161	55.5%
*University of Texas Charter Schools	334	56.7%	389	57.7%	401	62.9%	368	60.4%	359	58.1%

*Valor Public Schools	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	116	25.3%	112	21.1%	220	20.2%
*Wayside Schools	1,074	53.9%	1,335	63.1%	1,155	55.2%	1,483	73.8%	1,412	75.9%
Texas	3,155,117	59.0%	3,164,349	58.8%	3,283,812	60.6%	3,309,610	48.8%	3,233,417	60.2%
(2016-17 Texas Academic Performance Report, n.d.) (2017-18 Texas Academic Performance Report, n.d.) (2018-19 Texas Academic Performance Report, n.d.) (2020 Texas Academic Performance Report (TAPR), n.d.) (2021 Texas Academic Performance Report (TAPR), n.d.)										

In the past twenty years, gentrification has continued to serve the earlier goals of the city. The building of luxury apartments, condominium style houses, swanky eateries and businesses have devoured what was left of communities of color (Tang & Falola). In June 2020, Child Inc partnered with two of these east Austin districts, Del Valle and Manor ,to provide school readiness programs to eligible children and families.

Educational Attainment

The tables below describe persons earning degrees in seven of Travis County largest school districts. Two of the affluent districts (Eanes and Lake Travis), between 2015-2019 show 0.2 percent or lower of persons under age 25 with less than a high school diploma, followed by Lago Vista with 5.4%.

Educational Attainment Comparison Travis County, Texas, and United States, 2015-2019

	Travis County		Texas		United States	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Population 25 years and over	843,030		18,131,554		44,747,060	
Less than 9th grade	49,307	5.8%	1,482,952	8.2%	2,338,025	5.2%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	40,624	4.8%	1,475,007	8.1%	3,072,140	6.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	139,014	16.5%	4,525,099	25.0%	10,370,135	23.2%
Some college, no degree	144,980	17.2%	3,918,815	21.6%	9,388,235	21.0%
Associate's degree	47,745	5.7%	1,309,005	7.2%	4,386,890	9.8%
Bachelor's degree	267,297	31.7%	3,534,714	19.5%	9,348,650	20.9%
Graduate or professional degree	154,063	18.3%	1,885,962	10.4%	5,842,990	13.1%
High school graduate or higher	753,099	89.3%	15,173,595	83.7%	39,336,895	87.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	421,360	50.0%	5,429,676	29.9%	15,191,640	34.0%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau , 2015-2019 American Community Survey, PDP02.5 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), 5-Year Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profile, derived from dataset, ACS5Y2019.						

Educational Attainment Lago Vista, Lake Travis, and Manor ISDs, 2015-2019

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Lago Vista		Lake Travis		Manor	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Population 25 years and over	1,470		11,795		10,570	
Less than 9th grade	80	5.4%	0	0.0%	1,140	10.8%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	35	2.4%	240	2.0%	1,230	11.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	355	24.1%	670	5.7%	2,765	26.2%
Some college, no degree	340	23.1%	1,680	14.2%	1,815	17.2%
Associate's degree	200	13.6%	560	4.7%	700	6.6%
Bachelor's degree	375	25.5%	5,295	44.9%	1,755	16.6%
Graduate or professional degree	85	5.8%	3,350	28.4%	1,170	11.1%
High school graduate or higher	1,355	92.2%	11,555	98.0%	8,205	77.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	460	31.3%	8,645	73.3%	2,925	27.7%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau , 2015-2019 American Community Survey, PDP02.5 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), 5-Year Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profile, derived from dataset, ACSSDP5Y2019						

Educational Attainment Comparison Pflugerville ISD, 2015-2019

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Pflugerville	
	Estimate	Percent
Population 25 years and over	29,065	
Less than 9th grade	2,040	7.0%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,465	8.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,675	19.8%
Some college, no degree	5,100	17.5%
Associate's degree	2,825	9.7%
Bachelor's degree	7,775	26.8%
Graduate or professional degree	3,095	10.6%
High school graduate or higher	24,560	84.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	10,870	37.4%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau , 2015-2019 American Community Survey, PDP02.5 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), 5-Year Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profile, derived from dataset, ACSSDP5Y2019		

Dropout Rates

The annual dropout rate is the percentage of students who dropped out of either grade 7-8, grade 9-12, or grades 7-12 during the 2019-20 school year.

(Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)

State of Texas

Texas adopted the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) definition of dropout. NCES defines dropout as a student enrolled in public school in grades 7-12, who does not return to public school the following fall, is not expelled, and does not: (Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)

- graduate,
- receive a high school equivalency certificate,
- continue school outside the public school system,
- begin college,
- or die.

Texas Dropout Rate – Grades 7-8

Statewide, the annual dropout rate for 2019-20 was 0.5% for grades seventh and eighth. This was a marked increase of 20% from 2018-19. There was a total of 4,295 students who dropped out in the 2019-20 school term, of which 2,499 (52.8%) were in the eighth grade. The annual dropout rate is the number of students who dropped out during the school term divided by the total number of enrolled students in the same year. (Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)

African- Americans (0.8%) represented the largest group of dropouts in 2019-20, followed by Hispanics (0.5%), multiracial (0.5%), White (0.3%), and Asian students (0.2%). Economically disadvantaged (0.6%) students' dropout out at a higher rate than non-disadvantaged students (0.3%). (Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)

Annual Dropout Rate, Grades 7-8, by Race/Ethnicity, Economic Status, and Gender, Texas Public Schools, 2015-16 Through 2019-20

Table 7 School year	Students (N)	Students (%)	Dropouts (N)	Dropouts (%)	Annual dropout rate (%)
African American					
2015-16	99,489	12.5	548	19.7	0.6
2016-17	100,840	12.5	573	20.8	0.6
2017-18	102,969	12.6	770	22.5	0.7
2018-19	105,257	12.7	745	20.8	0.7
2019-20	108,474	12.8	904	21.0	0.8
American Indian					
2015-16	2,964	0.4	16	0.6	0.5
2016-17	2,915	0.4	14	0.5	0.5
2017-18	2,864	0.3	17	0.5	0.6
2018-19	2,990	0.4	26	0.7	0.9

2019-20	3,045	0.4	18	0.4	0.6
Asian					
2015-16	32,454	4.1	55	2.0	0.2
2016-17	34,450	4.3	53	1.9	0.2
2017-18	35,575	4.3	68	2.0	0.2
2018-19	36,423	4.4	67	1.9	0.2
2019-20	37,419	4.4	75	1.7	0.2
Hispanic					
2015-16	409,743	51.6	1,602	57.6	0.4
2016-17	418,691	51.9	1,601	58.1	0.4
2017-18	427,000	52.2	1,920	56.1	0.4
2018-19	434,821	52.4	2,028	56.7	0.5
2019-20	448,385	52.8	2,445	56.9	0.5
Pacific Islander					
2015-16	1,088	0.1	4	0.1	0.4
2016-17	1,133	0.1	8	0.3	0.7
2017-18	1,146	0.1	6	0.2	0.5
2018-19	1,263	0.2	10	0.3	0.8
2019-20	1,323	0.2	19	0.4	1.4
White					
2015-16	232,673	29.3	507	18.2	0.2
2016-17	231,469	28.7	447	16.2	0.2
2017-18	230,983	28.2	588	17.2	0.3
2018-19	229,561	27.7	623	17.4	0.3
2019-20	230,672	27.1	741	17.3	0.3

Multiracial					
2015-16	15,319	1.9	51	1.8	0.3
2016-17	16,670	2.1	58	2.1	0.3
2017-18	17,830	2.2	55	1.6	0.3
2018-19	18,981	2.3	80	2.2	0.4
2019-20	20,655	2.4	93	2.2	0.5
Economically disadvantaged					
2015-16	469,422	59.1	2,033	73.1	0.4
2016-17	476,751	59.1	1,988	72.2	0.4
2017-18	496,799	60.7	2,582	75.4	0.5
2018-19	502,548	60.6	2,695	75.3	0.5
2019-20	512,483	60.3	3,193	74.3	0.6
Not economically disadvantaged					
2015-16	324,308	40.9	750	26.9	0.2
2016-17	329,417	40.9	766	27.8	0.2
2017-18	321,568	39.3	842	24.6	0.3
2018-19	326,748	39.4	884	24.7	0.3
2019-20	337,490	39.7	1,102	25.7	0.3
Female					
2015-16	386,352	48.7	1,280	46.0	0.3
2016-17	393,199	48.8	1,286	46.7	0.3
2017-18	398,360	48.7	1,563	45.6	0.4

2018-19	403,470	48.7	1,675	46.8	0.4
2019-20	413,934	48.7	1,827	42.5	0.4
Male					
2015-16	407,378	51.3	1,503	54.0	0.4
2016-17	412,969	51.2	1,468	53.3	0.4
2017-18	420,007	51.3	1,861	54.4	0.4
2018-19	425,826	51.3	1,904	53.2	0.4
2019-20	436,039	51.3	2,468	57.5	0.6
Texas					
2015-16	793,730	100	2,783	100	0.4
2016-17	806,168	100	2,754	100	0.3
2017-18	818,367	100	3,424	100	0.4
2018-19	829,296	100	3,579	100	0.4
2019-20	849,973	100	4,295	100	0.5
(Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)					

Table 8 Annual Dropout Rate, Grades 7-8, by Program Participation, Texas Public Schools, 2019-20

Group	Students (N)	Students (%)	Dropouts (N)	Dropouts (%)	Annual dropout rate (%)
Bilingual or ESL ^a	141,001	16.6	1,155	26.9	0.8
Gifted and talented	91,419	10.8	151	3.5	0.2
Section 504	86,758	10.2	278	6.5	0.3
Special education	93,757	11.0	641	14.9	0.7
Title I	533,826	62.8	3,395	79.0	0.6
State	849,973	100	4,295	100	0.5
Note. Students may be counted in more than one category.					
^a English as a second language.					
(Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)					

Table 9 Annual Dropout Rate, Grades 7-8, by Student Characteristic, Texas Public Schools, 2019-20

Group	Students (N)	Students (%)	Dropouts (N)	Dropouts (%)	Annual dropout rate (%)
At-risk	414,178	48.7	2,416	56.3	0.6
Dyslexia	44,565	5.2	128	3.0	0.3
English learner	150,884	17.8	1,227	28.6	0.8
Foster care	2,421	0.3	31	0.7	1.3
Homeless	13,549	1.6	315	7.3	2.3
Immigrant	14,445	1.7	356	8.3	2.5
Migrant	3,229	0.4	32	0.7	1.0
Military-connected					
Federal definition ¹	11,464	1.3	53	1.2	0.5

State definition ²	15,683	1.8	62	1.4	0.4
Overage	134,695	15.8	1,810	42.1	1.3
State	849,973	100	4,295	100	0.5

Note. Students may be counted in more than one category.
¹A dependent student of an active-duty member of the U.S. military or a dependent of a current member of the Texas National Guard.
²A dependent student of a current or former member of the U.S. military, Texas National Guard, or a reserve force in the U.S. military.
Texas also recognizes a student as a military dependent if the parent, while in the reserves, was killed in the line of duty.
(Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)

Texas Dropout Rate – Grades 9-12

Statewide, the annual dropout rate for 2019-20 school year was 1.6%, a decrease from 1.9% in 2018-19 and higher than the rate for grades seven and eighth in the same school term. There was a total of 26,626 students who dropped in the 2019-20 school term, a 13% decrease from 2018-19. (Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)

The rate of dropouts for 9-12 grades follows the same race/ethnicity trends of grades 7 and 8. African Americans (2.5%) represented the largest group of dropouts in 2019-20, followed by Hispanics (1.9%), multiracial (1.5%), White (0.9%), and Asian students (0.3%). Economically disadvantaged (2.1%) students’ dropout out at a higher rate than non-disadvantaged students (1.0%). (Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)

Table 10 Annual Dropout Rate, Grades 9-12, by Race/Ethnicity, Economic Status, and Gender, Texas Public Schools, 2015-16 Through 2019-20

School year Table 10	Students (N)	Students (%)	Dropouts (N)	Dropouts (%)	Annual dropout rate (%)
African American					
2015-16	198,005	12.9	5,842	19.0	3.0
2016-17	200,410	12.8	5,707	18.8	2.8
2017-18	202,424	12.7	5,683	18.8	2.8
2018-19	203,871	12.7	6,193	20.0	3.0
2019-20	205,603	12.6	5,131	19.3	2.5
American Indian					
2015-16	6,070	0.4	164	0.5	2.7
2016-17	6,028	0.4	159	0.5	2.6
2017-18	5,985	0.4	173	0.6	2.9
2018-19	5,806	0.4	143	0.5	2.5
2019-20	5,655	0.3	130	0.5	2.3
Asian					
2015-16	61,220	4.0	390	1.3	0.6
2016-17	65,047	4.1	341	1.1	0.5
2017-18	68,898	4.3	352	1.2	0.5
2018-19	71,851	4.5	402	1.3	0.6
2019-20	74,488	4.6	240	0.9	0.3
Hispanic					
2015-16	774,571	50.4	18,741	61.1	2.4
2016-17	800,774	51.0	18,754	61.9	2.3
2017-18	816,820	51.3	18,650	61.6	2.3
2018-19	834,704	51.8	18,850	61.0	2.3

2019-20	851,268	52.2	16,538	62.1	1.9
<i>Pacific Islander</i>					
2015-16	2,285	0.1	60	0.2	2.6
2016-17	2,411	0.2	54	0.2	2.2
2017-18	2,475	0.2	67	0.2	2.7
2018-19	2,474	0.2	52	0.2	2.1
2019-20	2,516	0.2	37	0.1	1.5
<i>White</i>					
2015-16	467,359	30.4	5,076	16.5	1.1
2016-17	466,315	29.7	4,899	16.2	1.1
2017-18	464,643	29.2	4,844	16.0	1.0
2018-19	459,151	28.5	4,700	15.2	1.0
2019-20	456,653	28.0	4,033	15.1	0.9
Note. Parts may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.					
(Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)					

Multiracial					
2015-16	27,706	1.8	410	1.3	1.5
2016-17	29,375	1.9	382	1.3	1.3
2017-18	31,240	2.0	504	1.7	1.6
2018-19	33,345	2.1	558	1.8	1.7
2019-20	35,593	2.2	517	1.9	1.5
<i>Economically disadvantaged</i>					
2015-16	828,322	53.9	20,512	66.9	2.5
2016-17	853,126	54.3	20,813	68.7	2.4
2017-18	892,672	56.1	21,615	71.4	2.4
2018-19	900,901	55.9	22,538	72.9	2.5
2019-20	907,848	55.6	19,118	71.8	2.1
<i>Not economically disadvantaged</i>					
2015-16	708,894	46.1	10,171	33.1	1.4
2016-17	717,234	45.7	9,483	31.3	1.3
2017-18	699,813	43.9	8,658	28.6	1.2
2018-19	710,301	44.1	8,360	27.1	1.2
2019-20	723,928	44.4	7,508	28.2	1.0
<i>Female</i>					
2015-16	749,847	48.8	12,546	40.9	1.7
2016-17	765,746	48.8	11,833	39.1	1.5
2017-18	776,882	48.8	12,023	39.7	1.5
2018-19	786,529	48.8	12,297	39.8	1.6
2019-20	796,323	48.8	9,466	35.6	1.2
<i>Male</i>					
2015-16	787,369	51.2	18,137	59.1	2.3
2016-17	804,614	51.2	18,463	60.9	2.3
2017-18	815,603	51.2	18,250	60.3	2.2
2018-19	824,673	51.2	18,601	60.2	2.3
2019-20	835,453	51.2	17,160	64.4	2.1
<i>Texas</i>					

2015-16	1,537,216	100	30,683	100	2.0
2016-17	1,570,360	100	30,296	100	1.9
2017-18	1,592,485	100	30,273	100	1.9
2018-19	1,611,202	100	30,898	100	1.9
2019-20	1,631,776	100	26,626	100	1.6
Note. Parts may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.					
(Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)					

Table 11 Annual Dropout Rate, Grades 9-12, by Program Participation, Texas Public Schools, 2019-20

Group	Students (N)	Students (%)	Dropouts (N)	Dropouts (%)	Annual dropout rate (%)
Bilingual or ESL ^a	186,659	11.4	6,111	23.0	3.3
CTE ^b	812,970	49.8	6,408	24.1	0.8
Gifted and talented	153,419	9.4	290	1.1	0.2
Section 504	140,990	8.6	1,734	6.5	1.2
Special education	160,222	9.8	3,537	13.3	2.2
Title I	736,713	45.1	16,512	62.0	2.2
State	1,631,776	100	26,626	100	1.6
Note. Students may be counted in more than one category.					
^a English as a second language barer and technical education.					
(Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)					

Table 12 Annual Dropout Rate, Grades 9-12, by Student Characteristic, Texas Public Schools, 2019-20

Group	Students (N)	Students (%)	Dropouts (N)	Dropouts (%)	Annual dropout rate (%)
At-risk	740,042	45.4	15,880	59.6	2.1
Dyslexia	62,248	3.8	589	2.2	0.9
English learner	199,769	12.2	6,515	24.5	3.3
Foster care	4,350	0.3	250	0.9	5.7
Homeless	27,649	1.7	1,528	5.7	5.5
Immigrant	28,941	1.8	1,497	5.6	5.2
Migrant	7,169	0.4	165	0.6	2.3
Military-connected					
¹ Federal definition	20,020	1.2	143	0.5	0.7
² State definition	28,005	1.7	191	0.7	0.7
Overage	348,473	21.4	20,791	78.1	6.0
State	1,631,776	100	26,626	100	1.6
Note. Students may be counted in more than one category.					
¹ A dependent student of an active-duty member of the U.S. military or a dependent of a current member of the Texas National Guard.					
² A dependent student of a current or former member of the U.S. military, Texas National Guard, or a reserve force in the U.S. military. Texas also recognizes a student as a military dependent if the parent, while in the reserves, was killed in the line of duty.					
(Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)					

Travis County School Districts

The following districts either had 0 dropouts, did not report data or due to the low number, data was not shared to protect anonymity. (Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)

Austin Discovery

Cedars International Academy

Chaparral

Montessori For All

NYOS

Promesa

University of Texas Elementary

Wayside Schools

Annual Dropout Rates, by Race/Ethnicity, Economic Status, Gender, and Grade Span, 2019-20

		Austin Achieve Public Schools	Austin ISD	Del Valle	Eanes	Harmony Science Academy
Group	Grade span	Dropouts				
African American	Grades 7-8	0	8	0	0	0
	Grades 9-12	0	29	3	0	1
	Grades 7-12	0	37	3	0	1
American Indian	Grades 7-8	0	0	-1	-1	-1
	Grades 9-12	0	0	-1	-3	-1
	Grades 7-12	0	0	-3	-3	-1
Asian	Grades 7-8	0	1	-3	0	0
	Grades 9-12	0	3	0	0	0
	Grades 7-12	0	4	-3	0	0
Hispanic	Grades 7-8	1	34	5	0	2
	Grades 9-12	9	105	34	0	6
	Grades 7-12	10	139	39	0	8
Pacific Islander	Grades 7-8	0	0	0	-1	0
	Grades 9-12	0	1	-1	-1	-1
	Grades 7-12	0	1	-1	-1	-1
White	Grades 7-8	-1	9	1	0	1
	Grades 9-12	0	22	1	1	3

		Austin Achieve Public Schools	Austin ISD	Del Valle	Eanes	Harmony Science Academy
Group	Grade span	Dropouts				
	Grades 7-12	-3	31	2	1	4
Multiracial	Grades 7-8	-1	2	0	0	-3
	Grades 9-12	0	5	0	0	0
	Grades 7-12	-3	7	0	0	-3
Economically disadvantaged	Grades 7-8	1	37	5	0	2
	Grades 9-12	9	128	29	0	9
	Grades 7-12	10	165	34	0	11
Not economically disadvantaged	Grades 7-8	0	17	1	0	1
	Grades 9-12	0	37	9	1	1
	Grades 7-12	0	54	10	1	2
Female	Grades 7-8	0	23	3	0	2
	Grades 9-12	3	61	14	0	7
	Grades 7-12	3	84	17	0	9
Male	Grades 7-8	1	31	3	0	1
	Grades 9-12	6	104	24	1	3
	Grades 7-12	7	135	27	1	4
<p>Note. A '-1' indicates data are not reported to protect student anonymity in cases where student counts are small. A '-3' indicates data are cross-masked to prevent imputation of other masked numbers. A dot (.) indicates there were no students in the group and the rate cannot be calculated.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)</p>						

		KIPP	Lago Vista	Lake Travis	Manor	Pflugerville
Group	Grade span	Dropouts				
African American	Grades 7-8	6	-1	0	3	7
	Grades 9-12	0	-1	0	7	11
	Grades 7-12	6	-1	0	10	18
American Indian	Grades 7-8	-3	-1	0	-3	0

		KIPP	Lago Vista	Lake Travis	Manor	Pflugerville
Group	Grade span	Dropouts				
	Grades 9-12	-3	0	0	-1	0
	Grades 7-12	-3	-3	0	-3	0
Asian	Grades 7-8	0	-1	0	1	1
	Grades 9-12	0	0	0	1	1
	Grades 7-12	0	-3	0	2	2
Hispanic	Grades 7-8	11	0	0	7	12
	Grades 9-12	23	1	2	46	21
	Grades 7-12	34	1	2	53	33
Pacific Islander	Grades 7-8	-1	-1	0	-1	0
	Grades 9-12	-1	-1	0	-3	0
	Grades 7-12	-3	-1	0	-3	0
White	Grades 7-8	0	0	0	0	2
	Grades 9-12	0	4	3	3	4
	Grades 7-12	0	4	3	3	6
Multiracial	Grades 7-8	0	0	0	0	0
	Grades 9-12	0	0	0	2	0
	Grades 7-12	0	0	0	2	0
Economically disadvantaged	Grades 7-8	16	0	0	8	18
	Grades 9-12	22	2	2	47	30
	Grades 7-12	38	2	2	55	48
Not economically disadvantaged	Grades 7-8	1	0	0	3	4
	Grades 9-12	1	3	3	12	7
	Grades 7-12	2	3	3	15	11
Female	Grades 7-8	7	0	0	5	8
	Grades 9-12	7	3	2	18	16
	Grades 7-12	14	3	2	23	24
Male	Grades 7-8	10	0	0	6	

		KIPP	Lago Vista	Lake Travis	Manor	Pflugerville
Group	Grade span	Dropouts				
						14
	Grades 9-12	16	2	3	41	21
	Grades 7-12	26	2	3	47	35

Note. A '-1' indicates data are not reported to protect student anonymity in cases where student counts are small. A '-3' indicates data are cross-masked to prevent imputation of other masked numbers. A dot (.) indicates there were no students in the group and the rate cannot be calculated.

(Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)

		Texas Empowerment Academy	University of Texas Charter	Valor Public Schools		Travis County
Group	Grade span	Dropouts				
African American	Grades 7-8	0	0			
	Grades 9-12	-3	2			
	Grades 7-12	-3	2			
American Indian	Grades 7-8	0	-1			
	Grades 9-12	0	-1			
	Grades 7-12	0	-3			
Asian	Grades 7-8	0	-1			
	Grades 9-12	0	-1			
	Grades 7-12	0	-1			
Hispanic	Grades 7-8	-3	3			
	Grades 9-12	-1	8			
	Grades 7-12	-3	11			
Pacific Islander	Grades 7-8	0	0			
	Grades 9-12	0	0			
	Grades 7-12	0	0			
White	Grades 7-8	0	3			
	Grades 9-12	0	5			
	Grades 7-12	0	8			
Multiracial	Grades 7-8	-1	0			

		Texas Empowerment Academy	University of Texas Charter	Valor Public Schools		Travis County
Group	Grade span	Dropouts				
	Grades 9-12	0	2			
	Grades 7-12	-1	2			
Economically disadvantaged	Grades 7-8	0	2			
	Grades 9-12	4	5			
	Grades 7-12	4	7			
Not economically disadvantaged	Grades 7-8	0	4			
	Grades 9-12	0	12			
	Grades 7-12	0	16			
Female	Grades 7-8	0	6			
	Grades 9-12	2	12			
	Grades 7-12	2	18			
Male	Grades 7-8	0	0			
	Grades 9-12	2	5			
	Grades 7-12	2	5			

Note. A '-1' indicates data are not reported to protect student anonymity in cases where student counts are small. A '-3' indicates data are cross-masked to prevent imputation of other masked numbers. A dot (.) indicates there were no students in the group and the rate cannot be calculated.

(Annual Dropout Data, 2019-20, n.d.)

Health and Social Service Needs of Eligible Families



Incidence of Child Abuse and Neglect

Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Child Protective Investigations (CPI) is the statutory government entity responsible for investigating allegations of child abuse and neglect. Statewide, in fiscal year (FY) 2020, the department completed 154,593 investigations, approximately 5% less than the 163,029 completed in FY 2019. Reports of abuse and neglect to CPI decreased by more than 20,000 in FY2020. Travis County reports and completed investigations subsequently declined.

Teachers and other social services providers normally account for 20 to 25% of reports to the Department’s Statewide Intake (SWI) Hotline. During school breaks, reports most time decrease. With the lengthy school closures associated with COVID-19, it is believed this absence may account for the decrease in completed investigations between FY2019 and FY2021. (Child Abuse and Neglect Risks During COVID-19, 2020)

Child Abuse and Neglect Intake Calls (Reports)

FY= September 1-August 31	Texas	Travis County
FY2017	295,485	14,088
FY2018	300,375	13,842
FY2019	294,739	12,851
FY2020	272,248	11,462
FY2021	286,314	10,794
(CPI Completed Investigations: Activity, FY2021)		

Child Abuse and Neglect Completed Investigations

	Texas	Travis County
FY2017	174,740	6,484
FY2018	171,228	5,915
FY2019	163,029	5,651
FY2020	154,593	5,060
FY2021	157,519	4,899
(CPI Completed Investigations: Activity, FY2021)		

Texas Department of Family & Protective Services (DFPS), Child Protective Services (CPS) provides post-investigation services to confirmed victim children and families. CPS offers Family-Based Safety Services (FBSS) to children and families in the home. Children receiving FBSS are not in the conservatorship of the state. The goal is to mitigate the risk of harm and prevent a removal by strengthening the families’ parental protectiveness. (Family-Based Safety Services (FBSS), n.d.)

FBSS services include CPS one-on-one case management, referrals to contracted or community providers in areas that may include individual and family counseling, parenting, crisis intervention, substance abuse treatment, domestic violence intervention, and day care. (Family-Based Safety Services (FBSS), n.d.)

FBSS Families and Children Served

	FY2017		FY2018		FY2019		FY2020		FY2021	
	Travis County	Texas	Travis County	Texas	Travis County	Texas	Travis County	Texas	Travis County	Texas
Families	790	35,725	703	30,378	682	27,585	887	29,251	774	24,312
Children	2,054	98,723	1,814	82,866	1,708	74,092	2,151	76,869	1,884	64,151
Ages 0-3	770	33,745	694	29,152	660	26,477	778	27,759	716	23,433
Ages 4-5	253	12,825	222	11,061	211	9,987	289	10,542	257	8,601
Travis County & Texas FY2017 – FY2021 Children 0-5 represent approximately 50% of children served in FBSS. (CPS Family Preservation (FPR): Families and Children Served, FY20,FY21)										

See Eligible Children for the children in foster care data.

Children of color experience higher outcomes of involvement with the Texas child welfare system. Since 2016, DFPS has addressed disproportionality (the representation of a particular race or cultural group experiencing an event greater or smaller than that group’s proportion of the population). Statewide, African Americans are 1.7 times more likely to be reported to the hotline, 1.9 times more likely to be investigated, and represented the largest race/ethnicity of children receiving all services provided by DFPS Child Protective Investigation and Child Protective Services. The “other” race/ethnicity represented the largest group of intakes received, while Hispanic children represented a smaller proportion than their general population. Children categorized as “other” race/ethnicities were also 2.2 times more likely to be reported, but less likely to be investigated or placed in the conservatorship of the state in comparison to Whites. For FY2020, African American children were 0.1 times less likely to be reported, investigated, or removed from their home than in FY2019. (Disproportionality in Child Protective Services System, n.d.)

Travis County represented the largest disparities of seven of Texas’ largest urban counties (Dallas, Hidalgo, Bexar, El Paso, Austin, Harris, Tarrant). Travis County African American children were 4.2 times more likely to be reported, 5.2 times more likely to be investigated, and 4.2 times more likely to be removed than Anglo children. (FY 2020 Disproportionality and Disparity Analysis, FY2020)

Reports of Domestic Violence

Texas Data

The Texas Family Code Section 71.004 defines domestic violence as "family violence". Family Violence is "an act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, but does not include defensive measures to protect oneself." (Crime in Texas 2019)

Texas Council on Family Violence (TCFV) 2019 statewide summary reported Texas is home to an estimated 5,000,000 family violence survivors. TCFV recognizes a survivor as someone who has experienced family or dating violence while honoring the survivor’s strength and perseverance. (Cantrell, Schroeder, & Voyles, 2019)

The total number of Texas family violence incidents in 2019 was 196,902. This represented a 0.1% decrease when compared to 2018. These incidents involved 211,536 victims (down 0.6% from 2018) and 206,275 offenders (down 0.5% from 2018). Of the victims whose sex was known, 28.7% were male and 71.3% were female. The age group with the highest number of victims was the 25-to-29- year-old group. (Cantrell, Schroeder, & Voyles, 2019)

Victim/Offender Relationships – 2019

The largest percentage of family violence reports was between other family members, followed by husband/wife relationship and the third most common was parent/child.

Relationship of Victim to Offender ^{1,2}			
Type	Group %	Relationship of Victim	Total %
Marital	27.3%	Husband	3.9%
		Wife	12.0%
		Common-Law Husband	1.6%
		Common-Law Wife	5.8%
		Ex-Husband	0.9%
		Ex-Wife	3.1%
Parent/ Child	16.1%	Father	2.3%
		Mother	5.9%
		Son	2.3%
		Daughter	3.2%
		Stepfather	0.8%
		Stepmother	0.3%
		Stepson	0.6%
		Stepdaughter	0.8%
		Foster Parent	0.02%
		Foster Child	0.01%

Other Family	56.5%	Grandfather	0.2%
		Grandmother	0.6%
		Grandson	0.2%
		Granddaughter	0.3%
		Brother	3.0%
		Sister	3.7%
		Stepbrother	0.1%
		Stepsister	0.2%
		Male Roommate	2.1%
		Female Roommate	3.3%
		Male In-Law	0.8%
		Female In-Law	1.0%
		Other Male Family Member	10.4%
		Other Female Family Member	30.8%

¹All percentages rounded to the nearest tenth and every percentage below 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%. Please be advised that due to rounding protocol, some graphs may reflect percentages that are slightly greater than or less than 100% when totaled.

²The total percentages reflected in each category may not equal the group percentage listed due to raw data being captured prior to rounding protocol.



Texas Family Violence - 2020

FAMILY VIOLENCE OFFENSES ^{1,2}			
Type	Group %	Offense	Total %
Assaults	95.4%	Aggravated Assault	13.2%
		Simple Assault	73.2%
		Intimidation	8.5%
Homicides	0.1%	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0.1%
		Negligent Manslaughter	0.0%
		Justifiable Homicide	0.0%
Kidnapping	0.7%	Kidnapping/Abduction	0.7%
Robbery	0.4%	Robbery	0.4%
Sex Offenses	3.3%	Rape	1.7%
		Sodomy	0.3%
		Sexual Assault w/ Object	0.2%
		Fondling	1.0%
		Incest	0.0%
		Statutory Rape	0.1%

Offenders

In 2019, 206,275 offenders were involved in incidents of family violence. Of the offenders whose sex was known, 72.7% were male and 27.3% were female. The age group showing the highest number of offenders was the 25-to-29-year-old bracket. (Crime in Texas 2020)

The total number of Texas family violence incidents in 2020 was 213,875. This represented an 8.6% increase when compared to 2019. These incidents involved 231,029 victims (increased 9.2% from 2019) and 224,792 offenders (increased 9.0% from 2019). (Crime in Texas 2020)

Table 8.1: 2020 Family Violence¹

<i>Reported Data</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>% Change</i>
Incidents	213,875	196,902	8.6
Victims	231,029	211,536	9.2
Offenders	224,792	206,275	9.0

Victim / Offender Relationships

The largest percentage of family violence reports was between other family members. The second most commonly reported relationship among offenders and victims was Husband/Wife relationship, and the third most common relationship was Parent/Child.

Table 8.2: Relationship of Victim to Offender^{1,2}

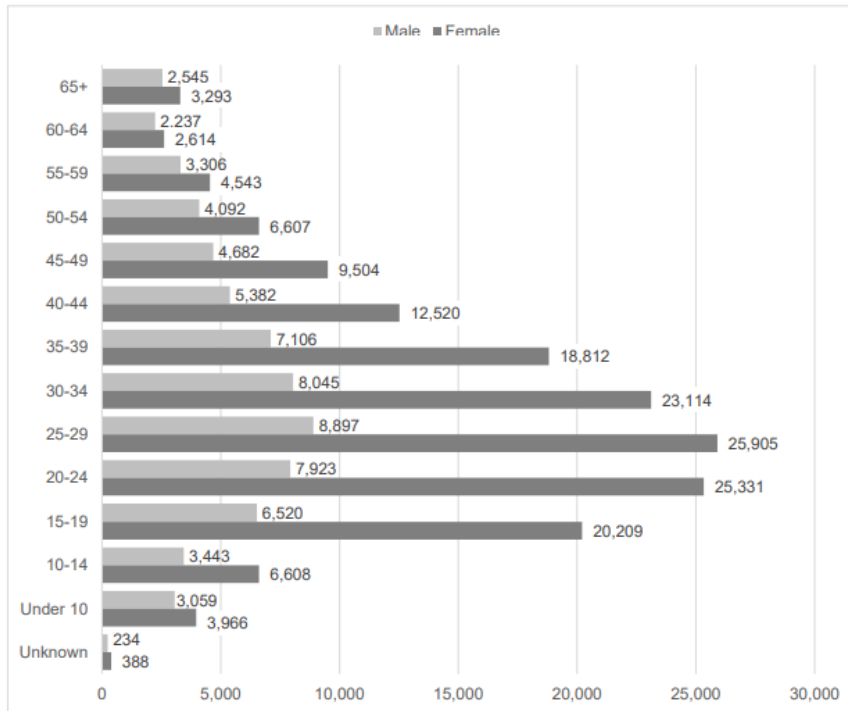
<i>Type</i>	<i>Group %</i>	<i>Relationship of Victim to Offender</i>		
		<i>Relationship of Victim</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>% Total</i>
Marital	25.1	Husband	8,952	3.7
		Wife	27,041	11.3
		Common-Law Husband	3,061	1.3
		Common-Law Wife	11,446	4.8
		Ex-Husband	2,298	1.0
		Ex-Wife	7,146	3.0
Parental / Child	16.2	Father	5,713	2.4
		Mother	14,042	5.9
		Son	5,549	2.3
		Daughter	7,583	3.2
		Stepfather	1,849	0.8
		Stepmother	721	0.3
		Stepson	1,408	0.6
		Stepdaughter	1,813	0.8
		Foster Parent	22	0.0
		Foster Child	18	0.0
		Other Family	58.7	Grandfather
Grandmother	1,302			0.5
Grandson	318			0.1
Granddaughter	747			0.3
Brother	7,177			3.0
Sister	9,134			3.8
Stepbrother	240			0.1
Stepsister	424			0.2
Male Roommate	5,766			2.4
Female Roommate	8,143			3.4
Male In-Law	1,939			0.8
Female In-Law	2,508			1.1
Other Male Family Member	25,506			10.7
Other Female Family Member	76,400			32.0

¹ All percentages rounded to the nearest tenth and every percentage below 0.1% are displayed as 0.0. Due to rounding protocol, some graphs may reflect percentages that are slightly greater or less than 100% when totaled.

² The total percentages reflected in each category may not equal the group percentage listed due to raw data being captured prior to rounding protocol.

Victim incidents of family violence in 2020 involved 231,029 victims. Of the victims whose sex was known, 29.2% were male, and 70.8% were female. The group with the highest number of victims was those who were 25-to-29-years-old. (Crime in Texas 2020)

Graph 8.3: Family Violence Victims by Age and Sex



(Crime in Texas 2020)

Offenders

In 2020, 224,792 offenders were involved in incidents of family violence. Of the offenders whose sex was known, 72.8% were male, and 27.2% were female. The age group showing the highest number of offenders was the 25-to-29-year-old bracket. (Crime in Texas 2020)

Offenses

Family violence offenses falls into five categories: assaults, homicides, kidnapping/ abductions, robberies, and sex offenses. Of the five main categories, assaults accounted for 94.8% of all offenses. (Crime in Texas 2020)

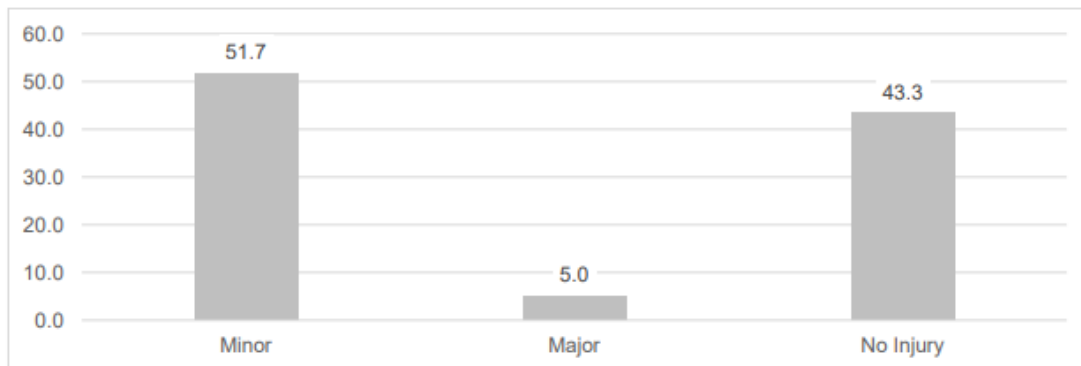
Table 8.5: Family Violence by Offense^{1,2}

Type	Group %	Offense	Count	% Total
Assaults	94.8	Aggravated Assaults	33,454	13.9
		Simple Assaults	172,841	71.8
		Intimidation	22,060	9.2
Homicides	0.2	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	403	0.2
		Negligent Manslaughter	34	0.0
		Justifiable Homicide	1	0.0
Kidnapping	1.0	Kidnapping / Abduction	2,435	1.0
Robbery	0.6	Robbery	1,448	0.6
Sex Offenses	3.4	Rape	3,808	1.6
		Sodomy	973	0.4
		Sexual Assault with an Object	491	0.2
		Fondling	2,418	1.0
		Incest	106	0.0
		Statutory Rape	345	0.1

Injuries

The Texas Department of Public Safety, Crimes in Texas (2020) stated the majority of reported injuries (51.7%) were considered to be minor injuries. Major injuries were reported in 5.0% of the cases, and No Injury was reported in 43.3% of family violence reports.

Graph 8.6: Percentage of Family Violence by Injury Type

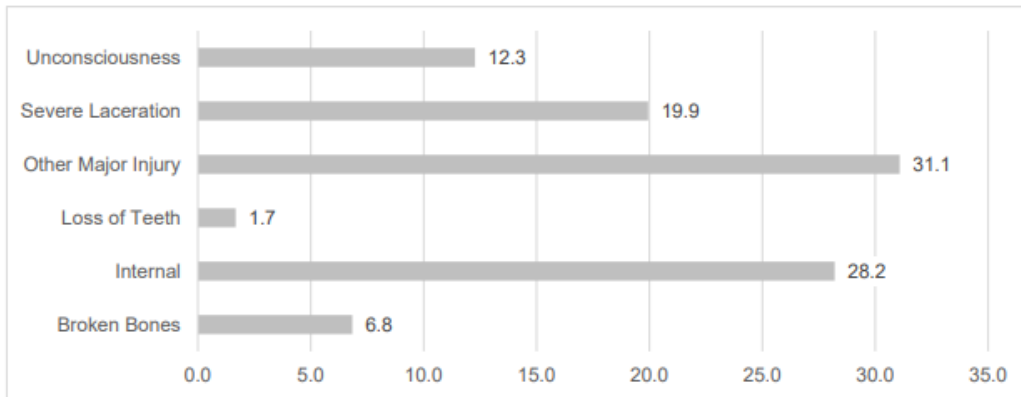


¹ All percentages rounded to the nearest tenth and every percentage below 0.1% are displayed as 0.0. Due to rounding protocol, some graphs may reflect percentages that are slightly greater or less than 100% when totaled.

² The total percentages reflected in each category may not equal the group percentage listed due to raw data being captured prior to rounding protocol.

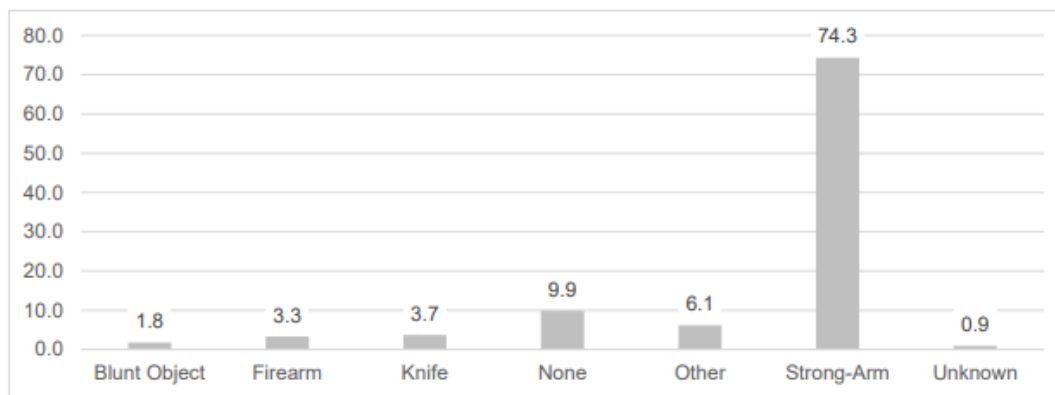
³ The injury classifications of internal injuries and broken bones are categorized separately during data collection.

Of the apparent major injuries, 12.3% were from unconsciousness, 19.9% were from severe lacerations, 31.1% from other major injuries, 1.7% were from loss of teeth, 28.2% were due to possible internal injuries, and 6.8% from broken bones.



The following weapons were involved in family violence cases. Blunt objects accounted for 1.8% of the incidents, firearms 3.3%, knives or cutting instruments 3.7%, other weapons 6.1%, the most common was strong-arm 74.3%, followed by unknown weapons 0.9% being the least common. Other weapons for UCR purposes include motor vehicles, poison, explosives, fire, drugs, and miscellaneous weapons.

Graph 8.8: Percentage of Family Violence by Weapon Used^{1,2}



¹ All percentages rounded to the nearest tenth and every percentage below 0.1% are displayed as 0.0. Due to rounding protocol, some graphs may reflect percentages that are slightly greater or less than 100% when totaled.

² The total percentages reflected in each category may not equal the group percentage listed due to raw data being captured prior to rounding protocol.

³ The injury classifications of internal injuries and broken bones are categorized separately during data collection.

Travis County Family Violence

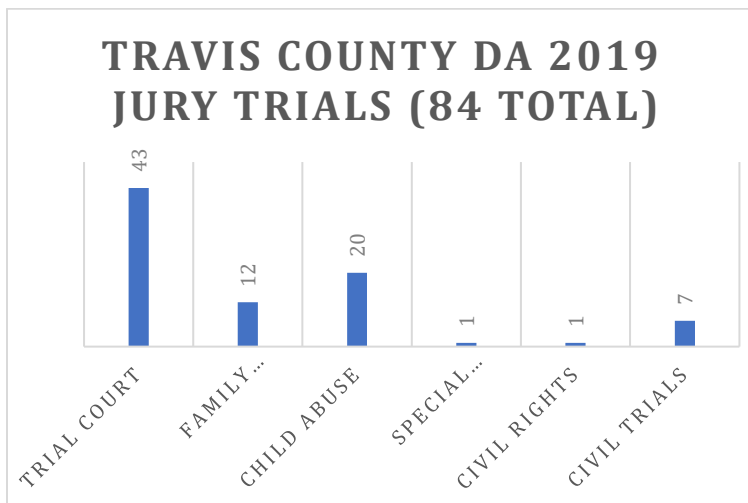
The Travis County District Attorney’s Office (DA), in 2017, created a unit to specifically address family violence reports largely due to the volume of domestic abuse response calls. Between 2017 and 2019, the DA’s office prosecuted 4,333 cases with a staff of 11 assistant

attorneys. (Travis County District Attorney's Office at A Glance). (Travis County District Attorney's Office at a Glance 2017-2019)

Family Violence DA Activity	2017	2018	2019	2020 (Jan-Sept)
Indictments		1,003	900+	373
Disposed Cases	2,000+	1,600+	1,244	784
Bench Trials		n/a	2	-
Jury Trials	20	15	12	4
		<i>Received 1,413 for prosecution</i>		<i>Receive 889 cases for prosecution</i>
(Travis County Annual Reports)				

Intimate Partner Sexual Violence

In 2017, the Department of Justice and Office on Violence Against Women awarded the Travis County District Attorney's office with a grant to increase resources. As a result, the Intimate Partner Sexual Assault Unit was created to unit is to solely concentrate on sexual assault and support the family violence unit's response to family violence perpetrated by an intimate partner. (Travis County District Attorney's Office at a Glance 2017-2019)



In 2019, the staff increased to 2 prosecutors, a paralegal, investigator and two counselors. The team completed 13 jury trials where 16% of all criminal jury trials were adult sexual assault cases.

In 2020, the office expanded to include a chief prosecutor, a senior office specialist, three counselors and a victim navigator. The unit received 64 cases from law enforcement and prosecuted two jury trials. Adult sexual assault made up 15% of all criminal jury trials. (Travis County District Attorney's Office Annual Report January 1-September 30, 2020)

Disabilities

The charts below, derived from Texas Education Agency (TEA), Texas Academic Performance Reports (2019-2020) described the presence of and types of disabilities of children attending Travis County school districts. For the 2019-20 school term, Travis County students represented 3.7% (21,752) of children in independent school districts.

2019-2020	Austin Achieve Public Schools		Austin Discovery		Austin ISD		Cedars International Academy		Texas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Students w/ Disability	182		53		10,345		49		577,868	
Intellectual Disability	110	60.4%	23	43.5%	5,078	49.1%	28	57.1%	245,216	42.4%
Physical Disability	26	14.3%	11	20.8%	1,966	19.0%	14	28.6%	123,847	21.4%
Autism	14	7.7%	**	**	1,317	12.7%	*	*	79,952	13.8%
Behavioral Disability	32	17.6%	11	20.8%	1,925	18.6%	**	**	120,042	20.8%
Non-Categorical Early Childhood	0	0.05	*	*	59	0.6%	0	7.5%	8,811	1.5%

2019-2020	Chaparral Star Academy		Del Valle		Eanes		Harmony Science Academy		KIPP Texas Public Schools	
Total Students w/ Disability	9		1,624		742		309		2,372	
Intellectual Disability	*	*	963	59.3%	255	34.4%	151	48.9%	1,101	46.4%
Physical Disability	5	55.6%	282	17.4%	**	**	71	23.0%	614	25.9%
Autism	0	0.0%	150	9.2%	156	21.0%	37	12.0%	225	9.5%
Behavioral Disability	*	*	206	12.7%	244	32.9%	50	16.2%	422	17.8%
Non-Categorical Early Childhood	0	0.0%	23	1.4%	*	*	0	0.0%	10	0.4%

2019-2020	Lago Vista		Lake Travis		Manor ISD		Montessori For All Charter		NYOS Charter	
Total Students w/ Disability	162		1,037		954		32		92	
Intellectual Disability	73	45.1%	315	30.4%	456	47.8%	15	46.9%	43	46.7%
Physical Disability	34	21.0%	287	27.7%	188	19.7%	11	34.4%	19	20.7%
Autism	**	**	145	14.0%	128	13.4%	*	*	12	13.0%
Behavioral Disability	32	19.8%	284	27.4%	161	16.9%	*	*	18	19.6%
Non-Categorical	*	*	6	0.6%	21	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0%

Early Childhood										
2019-2020	Pflugerville ISD		Promesa Public School		Texas Empowerment Academy		University of Texas Elementary Charter		University of Texas Charter Schools	
Total Students w/ Disability	3,199		73		33		46		224	
Intellectual Disability	1,365	42.7%	35	47.9%	18	54.5%	22	47.8%	62	27.7%
Physical Disability	722	22.6%	31	42.0%	*	*	15	32.6%	6	2.7%
Autism	475	14.8%	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	4.0%
Behavioral Disability	578	18.1%	**	**	11	33.3%	5	10.9%	147	65.6%
Non-Categorical Early Childhood	59	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	*	*	0	0.0%

2019-2020	Valor Public Schools Charter		Wayside Schools Charter						
Total Students w/ Disability	34		181						
Intellectual Disability	11	32.4%	98	51.4%					
Physical Disability	8	23.5%	34	18.8%					
Autism	5	14.7%	16	8.8%					
Behavioral Disability	10	29.4%	38	21.0%					

Non-Categorical Early Childhood	0	16.7%	0	0.0%						
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'*' Indicates results are masked due to small numbers to protect student confidentiality.

'**' When only one student disability group is masked, then the second smallest student disability group is masked regardless of size.

(Texas Academic Performance Reports)

A 0.1% decrease in the 2020-21 term with 3.6% (21,901) Travis County students with disabilities.

2020-2021	Austin Achieve Public Schools		Austin Discovery		Austin ISD		Cedars International Academy		Texas	
Total Students w/ Disability	207		47		9,952		57		595,885	
Intellectual Disability	123	59.4%	22	46.8%	4,986	50.1%	40	70.2%	253,352	42.5%
Physical Disability	34	16.4%	8	17.0%	1,823	18.3%	10	17.5%	127,106	21.3%
Autism	**	**	8	17.0%	1,279	12.9%	*	*	83,737	14.1%
Behavioral Disability	32	15.5%	9	19.1%	1,821	18.3%	**	**	122,624	20.6%
Non-Categorical Early Childhood	*	*	0	0.0%	43	0.4%	0	0.0%	9,066	1.5%

2020-2021	Chaparral Star Academy		Del Valle		Eanes		Harmony Science Academy		KIPP Texas Public Schools	
Total Students w/ Disability	8		1,668		777		322		2,675	
Intellectual Disability	*	*	1,007	60.4%	263	33.8%	150	46.6%	1,285	48.0%
Physical Disability	5	62.5%	264	15.8%	85	10.9%	88	27.3%	620	23.2%
Autism	0	0.0%	162	9.7%	154	19.8%	**	**	270	10.1%
Behavioral Disability	0	0.0%	209	12.5%	270	34.7%	46	14.3%	485	18.1%
Non-Categorical Early Childhood	*	*	26	1.6%	5	0.6%	*	*	15	0.6%

2020-2021	Lago Vista		Lake Travis		Manor ISD		Montessori For All Charter		NYOS Charter	
Total Students w/ Disability	173		1,111		991		40		103	
Intellectual Disability	84	48.6%	357	32.1%	496	50.1%	17	47.5%	41	39.8%
Physical Disability	28	16.2%	294	26.5%	194	19.6%	15	37.5%	26	25.2%
Autism	**	**	165	14.9%	116	11.7%	*	*	16	15.5%
Behavioral Disability	33	19.1%	285	25.7%	161	16.2%	*	*	20	19.4%
Non-Categorical	*	*	10	0.9%	24	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Early Childhood										
2020-2021	Pflugerville ISD		Promesa Public School		Texas Empowerment Academy		University of Texas Elementary Charter		University of Texas Charter Schools	
Total Students w/ Disability	3,078		88		32		45		251	
Intellectual Disability	1,306	42.4%	37	42.0%	20	62.5%	24	53.3%	60	23.9%
Physical Disability	700	22.7%	36	40.9%	6	18.8%	11	24.4%	*	*
Autism	472	15.3%	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	**
Behavioral Disability	547	17.8%	**	**	**	**	**	**	174	69.3%
Non-Categorical Early Childhood	53	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

2020-2021	Valor Public Schools Charter		Wayside Schools Charter						
Total Students w/ Disability	79		197						
Intellectual Disability	21	26.6%	103	52.3%					
Physical Disability	19	24.1%	31	15.7%					
Autism	10	12.7%	**	**					
Behavioral Disability	29	36.7%	46	23.4%					

Non-Categorical Early Childhood	0	0.0%	**	**						
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(Texas Academic Performance Reports)

Rates of Alcohol and Drug Abuse

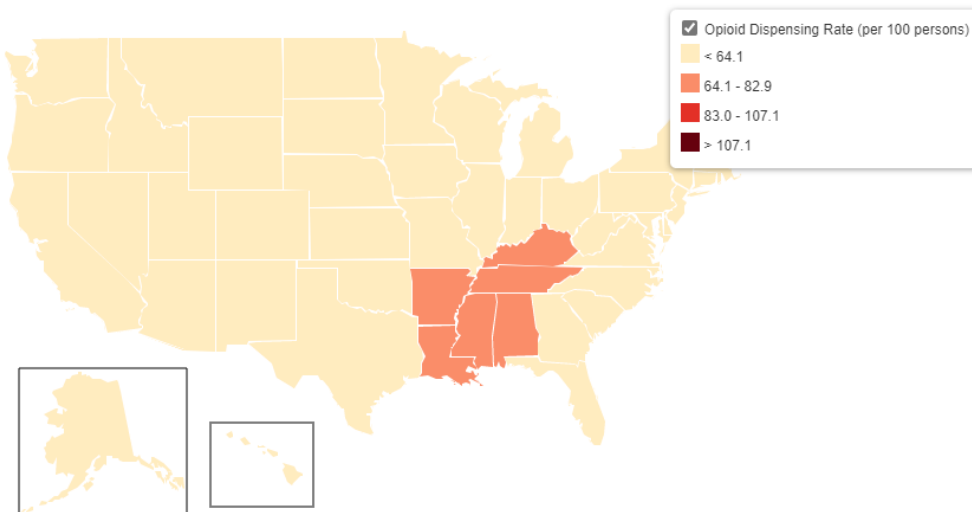
State of Texas

Opioids continues to be the drug of choice in Texas. Between 2000 to 2016, opioid overdose deaths increased from 1.7 deaths per 100,000 persons in 2000 to 4.5 deaths per 100,000 persons in 2016, resulting the loss of life of more than 15,000 Texas residents. (U.S. County Opioid Dispensing Rates, 2020)

While compared to the U.S., Texas is doing better than most, the below indicates a disturbing rate of Texan using pain relivers for non-medical use. (U.S. County Opioid Dispensing Rates, 2020)

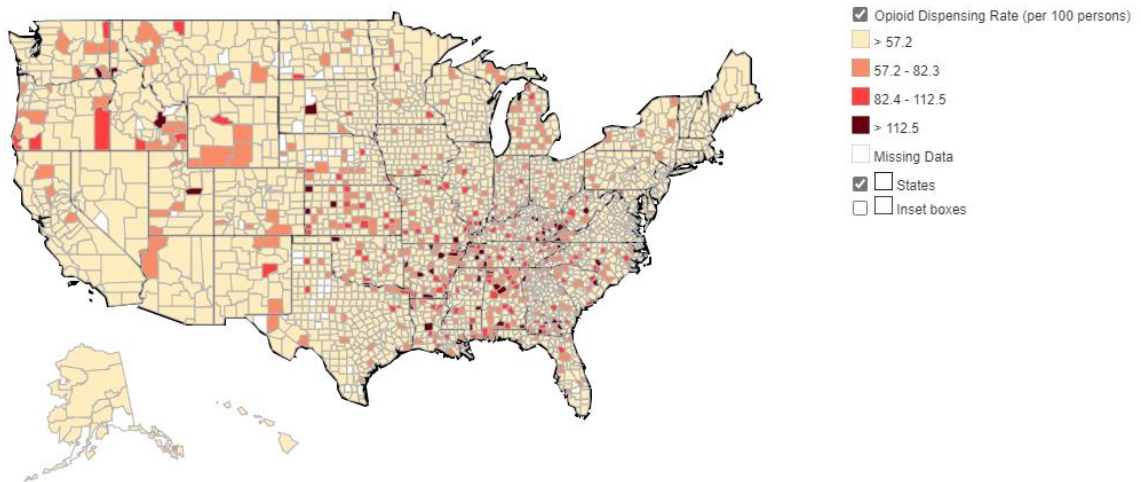
2009-2010	2016-2017
779,000	830,000

(Addressing Substance Use in Texas, Public Health Agency Action Plan 2020-2022, January 2022)



Map Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
(U.S. County Opioid Dispensing Rates, 2020)

Overdose involving opioids has become a leading cause of maternal death. The rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome, often due to the use of opioids during pregnancy, more than doubled, from 1.3 cases per 1,000 hospital births in 2008 to 2.5 cases per 1,000 hospital births in 2017.⁴ The number of inpatient emergency department visits related to opioids increased more than two-fold, from 1,324 in 2004 to 2,700 in 2014. (Addressing Substance Use in Texas, Public Health Agency Action Plan 2020-2022, 2022)



(U.S. County Opioid Dispensing Rates, 2020).

The Center for Disease Control defines maternal death as occurring in the mother's fetus or within 42 days of giving birth, excluding accidental or incidental causes.

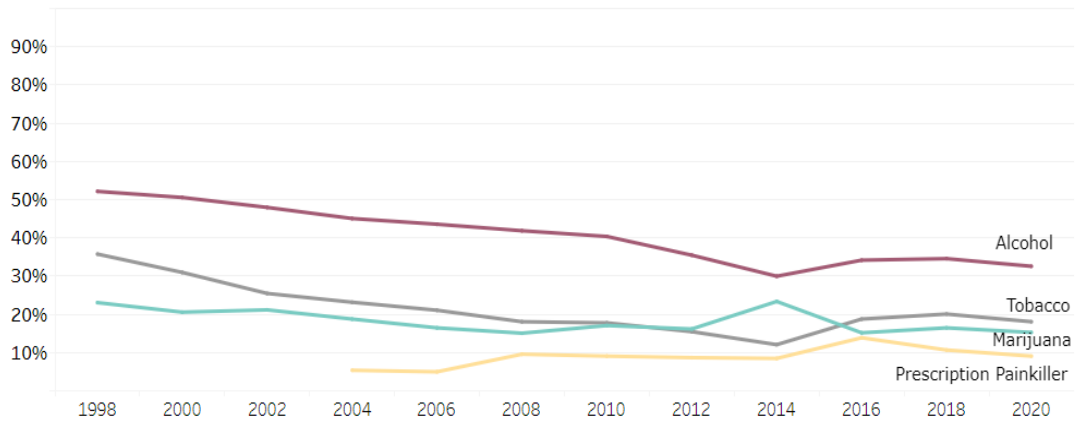
Methamphetamine (Meth) was the associated with 40% of drug seizures in Texas in 2017, an increase of 20% from 2012. Meth is associated with more than 800 deaths each year.

Texas adolescent use of marijuana is reported to occur with 17% of high school students within the last month. Thirty percent of youth do not see marijuana as a harmful and 2.4 million of Texas children, age 12 and over, were reported to begin using the drug in 2019. A 2016-2017 survey conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), revealed the following Texas data:

- 8% of children, age 12 and over, reported use of another illicit drug within the last month of the survey;
- 4% of persons between 18-25 used cocaine in the year prior to the report, and
- 5% of HIV diagnoses were associated with injection drug use.

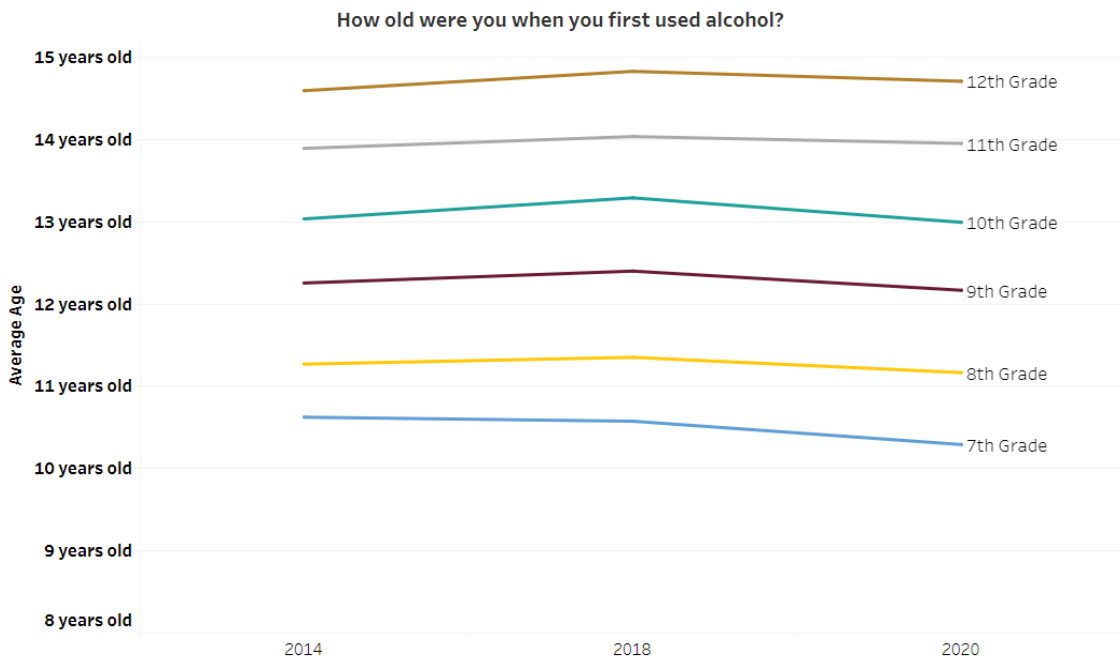
Youth Substance Abuse Trends

Percentage of Students (Grades 7-12) in Texas Schools Who Had Used Select Substances at Least Once in the Past School Year: 1998-2020



(Texas Health Data, Texas School Survey of Drugs & Alcohol Use, n.d.)

Average Age of Students who Used/Misused Substances



(Texas Health Data, Texas School Survey of Drugs & Alcohol Use, n.d.)

Austin Integral Care services to Travis County residents decreased by 13% (529,954) in FY2020 compared to 595,918 in FY2019. In FY2020, almost 10% (52,003) were in substance abuse services compared to 14% (86,562) in FY2019. FY2020 resulted in 8,134 diagnoses of substance abuse disorders. ([Integral Care Annual Report/FY 2020 Data Visualization](#), n.d.)

Number of children born to addicted mothers

High rates of prenatal substance use disorder are found in most high-risk areas in the state. Added to a 2021 report published by the Texas Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Needs Assessment, Travis County’s high-risk areas were characterized by high rates regarding child health and safety and assaults needing medical attention. Between 3% and 6% of babies with signs of prenatal substance use exposure were born in high-risk zip codes.

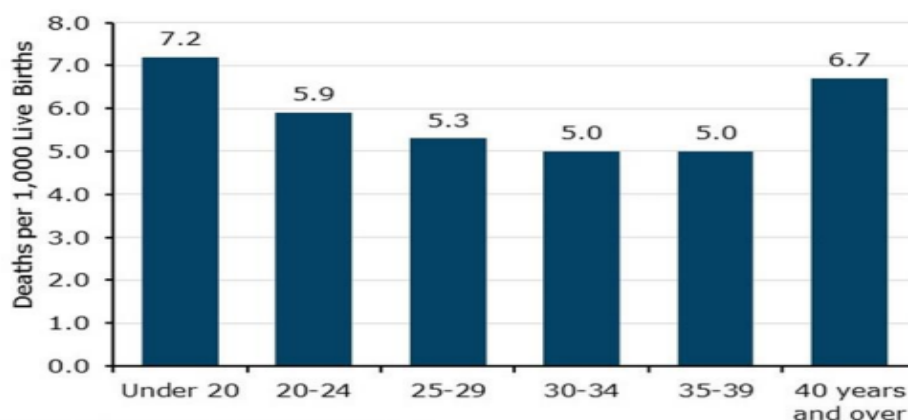
Although the state has strong substance use treatment programs for pregnant women, the capacity does not exist to meet the need statewide. The Department of Family & Protective Services and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission are working together to coordinate services and help mothers suffering from substance use disorder. (Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS))

Infant and child death rates

Infant Mortality Rate

Texas’ 2018 through 2019 infant mortality rate (IMR) reached a before seen 5.5 deaths per 1,000 live births. The rate remained below the national rate for a decade. Differences in IMR also exist by maternal age. Mothers younger than 20 had the highest rates of IMR followed by mothers 40 years or older. Together, these mothers represent 9.6 percent of all Texas births in 2018. (Texas Department of State Health Services, 2021)

Figure 10: Infant Mortality Rate by Mother’s Age Group, 2018



Source: 2018 NCHS Linked Birth-Death Files
Prepared by: Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit
Nov 2020

The 2020 Healthy Texas Mothers and Babies Data Book (Data Book) Reported the overall leading cause of death for infants younger than one year in Texas was congenital malformation (birth defects; Figure 11). (Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology 2020 Healthy Texas Mothers and Babies Data Book)

Congenital malformations (data not shown) were also the leading cause of death among infants older than 28 days, followed by Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). **Figure 11:** Leading Causes of Infant Death, 2010-2018 (Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology 2020 Healthy Texas Mothers and Babies Data Book)

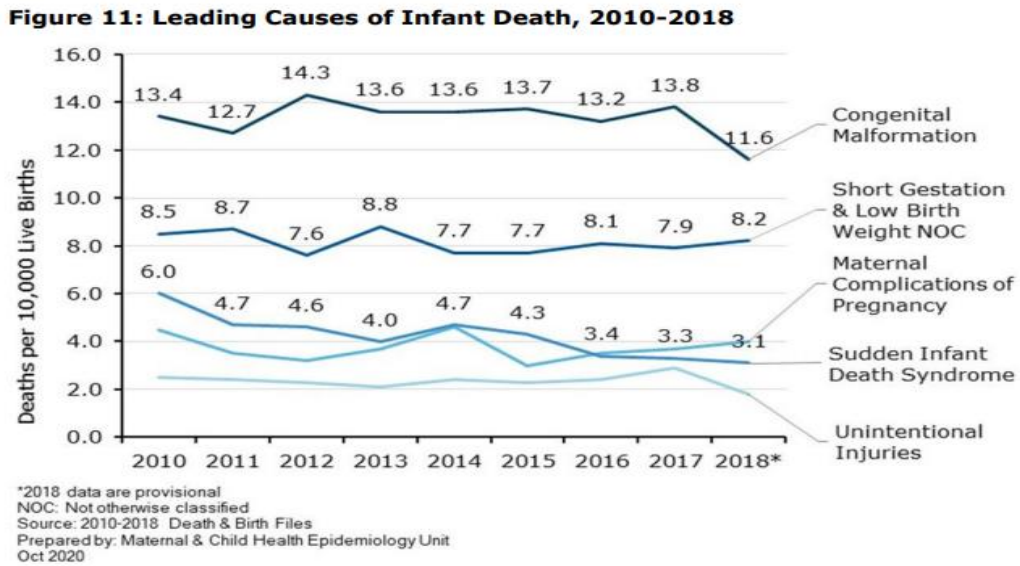
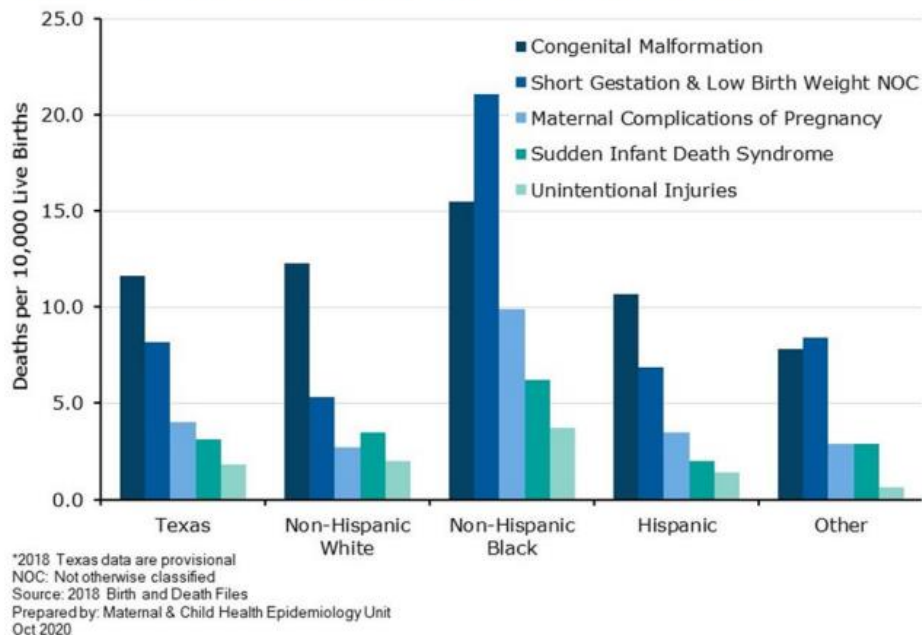


Figure 12: Leading Causes of Death by Race and Ethnicity, 2018

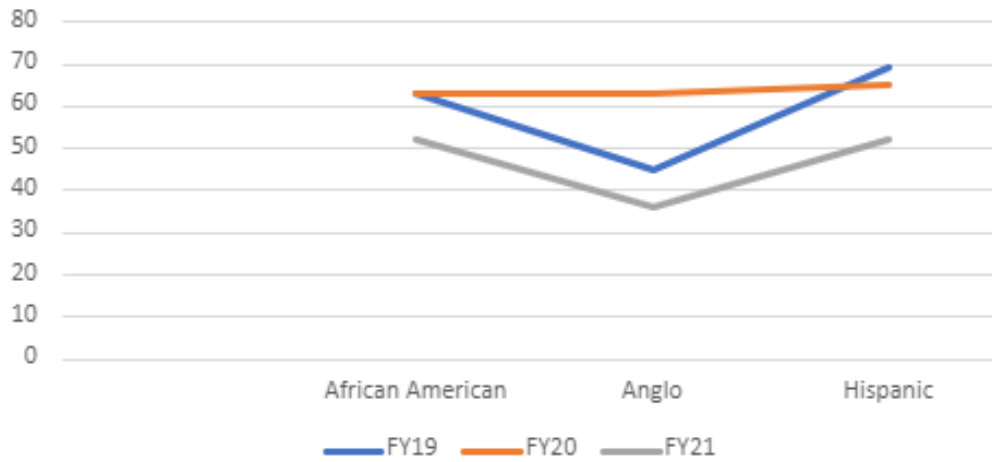


Although Texas has made progress in reducing infant mortality, disparities remain in infant mortality and fetoinfant mortality among racial and ethnic groups, specifically between Non-Hispanic Black and Non-Hispanic White women. (Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology 2020 Healthy Texas Mothers and Babies Data Book)

Child Abuse & Neglect Related Fatalities

Texas Department of Family and Protective Services reported, statewide, 181 child fatalities in FY 2019 with an increase of nearly 10% (201) in FY 2020, decreasing by more than 20% in FY21 (147). In FY 2019, 2020 and 2021, Hispanics have represented the largest racial/ethnic group of fatalities (69/65/52). Four fatalities occurred in Travis County in FY19, six in FY20 and 3 in FY21. (Texas Child Abuse & Neglect Related Fatalities)

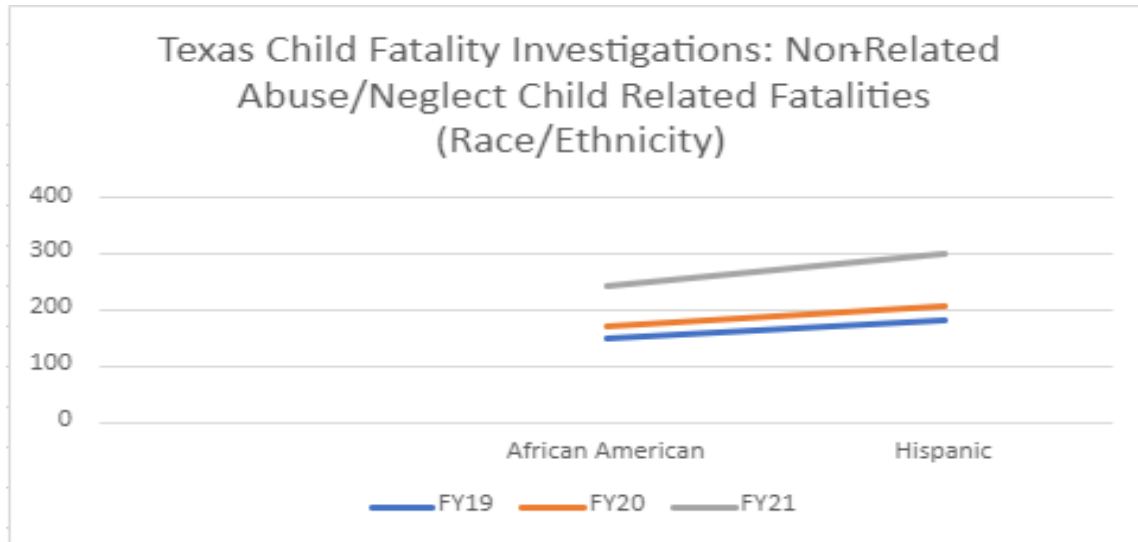
Texas Child Fatality Investigations: Abuse/Neglect Child Related Fatalities (Race/Ethnicity)



(Texas Child Abuse & Neglect Related Fatalities)

Non-related Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities by Fiscal Year

There were 538 non-related fatalities in FY2019, 576 in FY2020 and 807 in FY2021. African Americans represented the highest racial group and Hispanics the largest ethnic group in all three fiscal years.



(Texas Child Abuse & Neglect Related Fatalities)

Birth Rates

Texas

In 2018, almost 380,000 babies were born to Texas mothers.

In 2019, there were 377,599 live births in Texas.

- The population of women of childbearing age (ages 15-44) was estimated to be 6,037,295.
- The birth rate was 62.5 per 1,000 women ages 15-44.

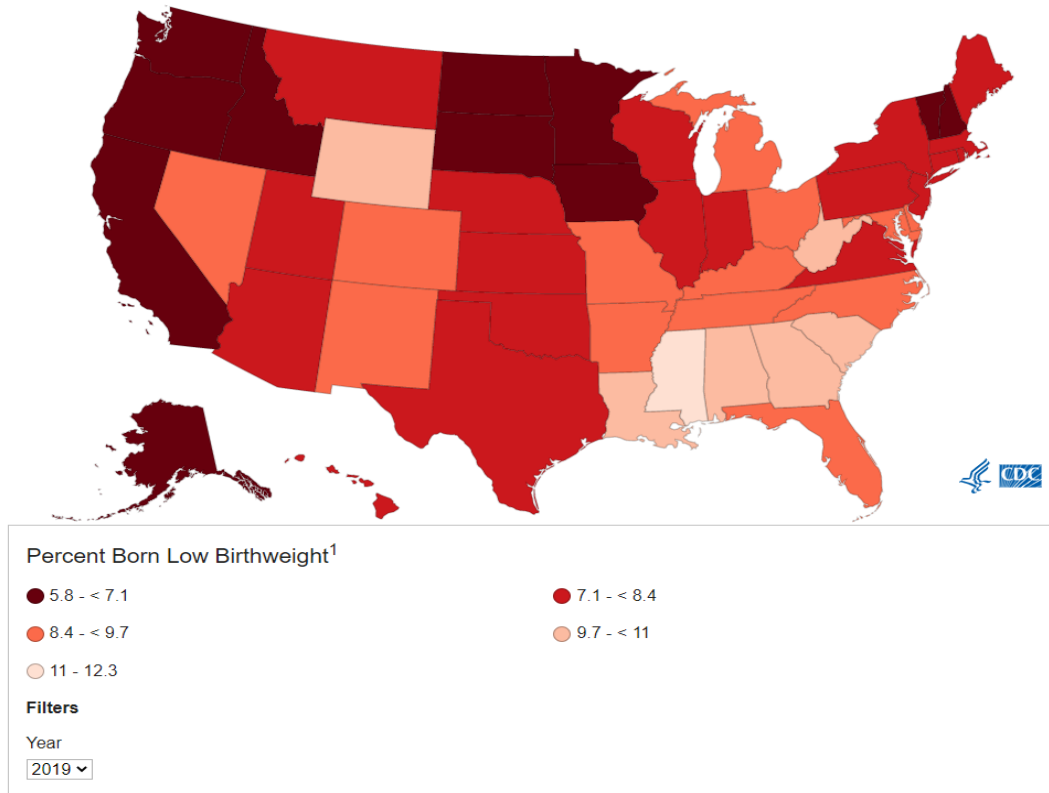
(Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology 2020 Healthy Texas Mothers and Babies Data Book)

Low Birth Rates

The Center for Disease Control defines low birthweight (LBW) as a birth weight of less than 2,500 g. Babies born premature delivery or with fetal growth retardation can be characterized by LBW. LBW babies born in Texas decreased slightly from 2018 to 2019, but overall, the rate has remained relatively stable since 2016. The rate of low-birth-weight infants in Texas has been slightly higher than the national rate, and Texas is currently not meeting the HP 2020 target of 7.8 percent or fewer of all live births weighing less than 2,500 grams.

(Texas Department of State Health Services, Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology, 2020 Healthy Texas Mothers and Babies Data Book)

Percentage of Babies Born Low Birthweight By State



Travis County - Birth Weight

(Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology 2020 Healthy Texas Mothers and Babies Data Book)

	Texas						Travis County					
Normal	349,585						13,976					
	14 & Under	15-19	18-19	20-29	30-39	40 - Above	14 & Under	15-19	18-19	20-29	30-39	40 - Above
	276	7,035	17,415	181,807	133,809	9,229	12	249	440	5,542	7,163	569
Low or Very Low	32,228						1,156					

	14 & Under	15-19	18-19	20-29	30-39	40 - Above	14 & Under	15-19	18-19	20-29	30-39	40 - Above
	25	719	1,784	15,809	12,533	1,347	0	31	45	450	569	61

In Travis County, across all ages, Hispanics ranked highest by 43% (5,976) of normal birthweight babies born in 2017. Whites followed by 39% (5,462) and Blacks by 7%. In terms of low or very low birthweights, Hispanics ranked the highest at 43% (497), second Whites at 31% (353) and Blacks at 14% (160). (Texas Health Data, Live Births in Texas 2005-2019)

<https://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/births-and-deaths/live-births-2005-2017>

Teen Pregnancy Rates

The national teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years) has been declining since 1991. A continued decline from 17.4 per 1,000 females in 2018 to 16.7 per 1,000 females in 2019 representing a 4% decrease from 2018. (Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Osterman MJK, Driscoll AK. Births: final data for 2019. Natl Vital Stat Rep. 2021;70(2):1–50.)

<https://www.cdc.gov/teenpregnancy/about/index.htm>

Between 1991 and 2015, the teen birth rate dropped 64%.¹² A further decline among 15–19-year-olds occurred from 2018 to 2019 for several racial/ethnic groups. (Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Osterman MJK, Driscoll AK. Births: final data for 2019. Natl Vital Stat Rep. 2021;70(2):1–50.)

- 5.2% for Hispanic females.
- 5.8% for non-Hispanic White females.
- 1.9% for non-Hispanic Black females.

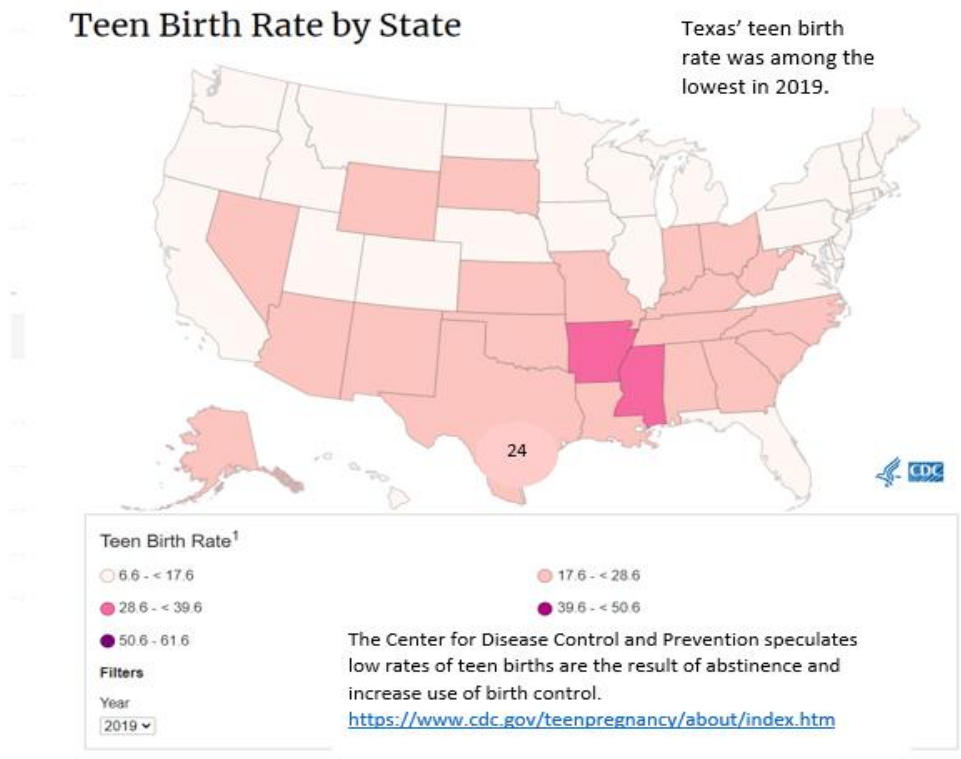
Teen pregnancy rates were unchanging for non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Natives (AI/AN), non-Hispanic Asians, and non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian, and other Pacific Islander.

Birth rates for Hispanic teens (25.3%) and non-Hispanic Black teens (25.8%) were more than two times higher than non-Hispanic White teens in 2019. American Indian/Alaska Native teens

(29.2%) represented the largest birth rate amid all race/ethnicities. (Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Osterman MJK, Driscoll AK. Births: final data for 2019. Natl Vital Stat Rep. 2021;70(2):1–50.)

Teen pregnancy and birth greatly affect high school graduation rates for females. Approximately 50% of teen mothers receive a high school diploma by 22 years of age. Ninety percent of females who do not become teen parents graduate from high school. (Perper K, Peterson K, Manlove J. Diploma Attainment Among Teen Mothers. Child Trends, Fact Sheet Publication #2010-01: Washington, DC: Child Trends; 2010.)

Emotional stress and economic factors may also accompany teenage mothers. Black and Hispanic teen parents are at a higher risk of facing more adversities than their White peers, including elevated rates of depression, health problems, incarceration, and unemployment as they progress in age. (Huang, Costeines, Ayala, & Kaufman, 2014)



<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/teen-births/teenbirths.htm>

Teen Pregnancies: Texas and Travis County Data

The latest Texas Department of State Health Services data reporting year is 2017. In 2017, Texas teens, age 14 and younger contributed to 301 births. Teens ages 15-17 gave birth to 7,754 followed by 19,200 born to older teens between 18-19 years of age.

Teen pregnancies can bring about health risks to both mother and baby. For a variety of reasons teens most often delay seeking out prenatal care, which can also result in additional health risks correlated to pregnancy-related high blood pressure, premature birth, and a low birth weight.

DFPS: Fiscal Year 2021: Youth who are Pregnant or Parenting Fiscal Year 2021	Youth who are Pregnant or Parenting
Number of Youth Parents who were in DFPS Conservatorship and the parent of a child ¹	267
Number of Children born to Youth Parents while in DFPS Conservatorship and who were also placed in DFPS Conservatorship ¹	39
Number of pregnant youths in DFPS Conservatorship ²	380
<p>1 Source: DFPS Office of Data and Systems Improvement (ODSI) - Data and Decision Support (DRIT #103861) 2 Source: Health and Human Services DFPS Youth Parents and Pregnant Youth in DFPS Conservatorship, February 1, 2022</p>	

Youth parents who are in the conservatorship of the state of Texas represent mothers and fathers under the age of 18 and does not include youth parents for whom DFPS is unaware the youth is a parent. The children represented in the table above were all born in FY2021 and entered the foster care system in the same fiscal year. The last set of data represented in the chart was obtained from Medicaid and STAR Health (Medicaid managed care) inpatient, outpatient hospital records and services for youth under the age of 19.

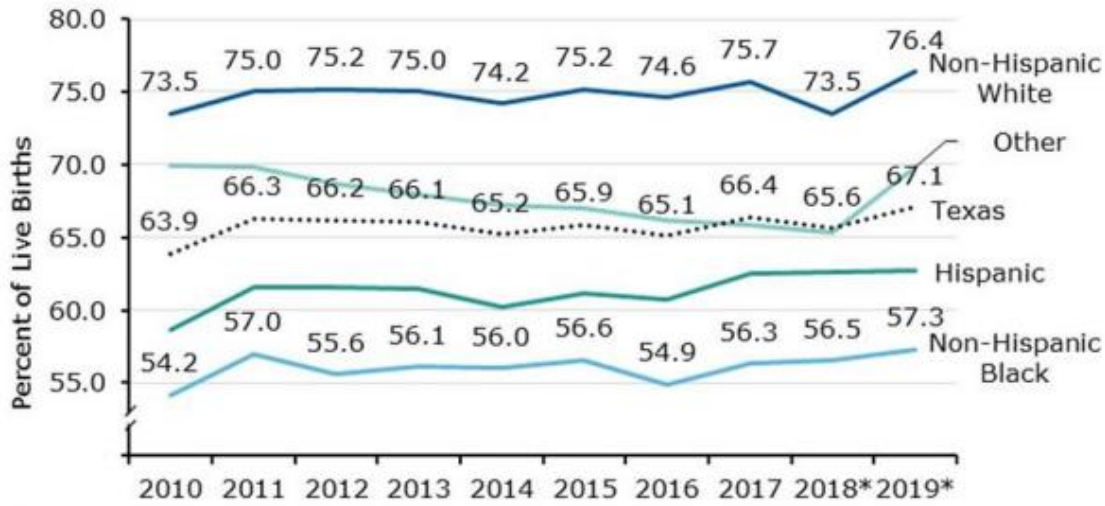
	Travis County, Texas			
	Total	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)
Label	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Population 15 to 19 years	77,037	28,323	7,053	33,708
Female with a birth in the past 12 months	N	N	N	N
An "N" entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.				

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1 year estimate, 2019. Derived from Table S0902.
<https://api.census.gov/data/2019/acs/acs1/subject>

Prenatal Care

The Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020) target is to increase the threshold for women to initiate prenatal care in the first trimester to 84.8 percent compared to the national average of 75.8. In 2019, 67.1 percent of Texas mothers initiated prenatal care within the first trimester. In the same year, Texas ranked third amongst other states. (Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology 2020 Healthy Texas Mothers and Babies Data Book)

Percent of Live Births Where Mother Received Prenatal Care in the First Trimester by Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2019



*2018 and 2019 Texas data are provisional
 Source: 2010-2019 Birth Files
 Prepared by: Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit
 Oct 2020

Racial/ethnic disparities continue to exist for mothers in the first trimester regarding access and/or initiating prenatal care. Non-Hispanic White women exceed all other race/ethnic groups in this area between 2010-2019. Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Black are consistently below the state average, noting a smaller percentage of Non-Hispanic Black women received prenatal care in the first trimester than other racial or ethnic group from 2010 to 2019. The proportion of women of 'Other' racial and ethnic backgrounds received access to prenatal care in the first

trimester was like the state average in 2018; this has steadily decreased from 2010 to 2018 followed by an increase in 2019 (above chart). (Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology 2020 Healthy Texas Mothers and Babies Data Book)

Fifteen Texas counties had zero cases and only five, Archer, Clay, Kendall, Lipscomb, and Williamson, met the HP 2020 target percentage of less than 15.2 percent of women not entering prenatal care in the first trimester. (Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology 2020 Healthy Texas Mothers and Babies Data Book)

Some Texas pregnant mothers indicated in Texas Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) 2018 survey; they utilized the choice not to obtain prenatal earlier than they were ready to do so. This was indicated by 48.6 95 (Confidence Interval: 40.8-56.5). (Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology 2020 Healthy Texas Mothers and Babies Data Book)

Women receiving prenatal healthcare

2017		14 and younger	15-17	18-19	20-29	30-39	40 and older
Texas 381,876	Trimester 1	106	3,455	9,398	115,778	96,031	6,383
	Trimester 2	99	2,514	5,986	50,129	29,818	2,524
	Trimester 3	54	921	1,920	14,691	8,577	750
	No Prenatal Care	31	513	1,059	8,758	5,499	452
Travis County 15,132	Trimester 1	-	167	311	4,386	6,530	526
	Trimester 2	-	78	111	1,135	6,530	526
	Trimester 3	-	20	19	238	141	10
	No Prenatal Care	-	13	19	160	142	12

(Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology 2020 Healthy Texas Mothers and Babies Data Book)

Immunization rates among school children

More than 94% of schools self-reported high percentages of vaccinations by Texas students for the 2019-2020 school year. Previous year reporting was very similar.

Texas Kindergarten Annual Report of Immunization Status, School Year 2019-2020

Vaccine Category	Percent Completely Vaccinated	Reported Reasons for Lack of Completion, by Vaccine			
		Conscientious Exemptions	Medical Exemptions	Provisional Exemptions	Delinquent
DTP/DTaP (Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis)	96.3%	2.01%	0.11%	0.49%	0.76%
Hepatitis A	96.40%	1.94%	0.12%	0.96%	0.58%
Hepatitis B	97.44%	1.89%	0.07%	0.18%	0.42%
MMR (Measles, mumps, and rubella)	96.96%	2.05%	0.12%	0.13%	0.74%
Polio	96.82%	2.04%	0.09%	0.30%	0.75%
Varicella* (Chickenpox)	96.20%	2.08%	0.15%	0.47%	0.85%

*An additional 0.25% of kindergarten students met school entry requirements through reported history of varicella (chickenpox) disease.

Texas Department of State Health Services Annual Report of Immunization Status of Students 2019-2020 School Year

Vaccine Coverage Rates among Kindergarteners in Texas, by County, 2020-2021

	DTP/DTaP/DT/Td	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	MMR	Polio	Varicella
Travis	93.79%	93.46%	93.92%	93.14%	93.14%	92.94%
Texas	94.62%	95.06%	95.60%	94.56%	94.71%	94.30%

Texas Department of State Health Services Annual Report of Immunization Status of Students 2020-2021 School Year

Vaccine Coverage Rates among Kindergarteners in Texas, by District, 2020-2021

Public/Private	School Name	DTP/DTaP/DT/Td	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	MMR	Polio	Varicella
Private	Acton Academy Northwest Austin	88.24%	88.24%	88.24%	88.24%	88.24%	88.24%
Private	AESA Prep Academy	85.71%	85.71%	85.71%	85.71%	85.71%	85.71%
Private	All Saints' Episcopal	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

	Day School Austin						
Private	Ascent: An Acton Academy	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	87.50%	100.00%	100.00%
Public	AUSTIN ACHIEVE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	94.84%	92.90%	94.84%	93.55%	94.19%	93.55%
Public	AUSTIN DISCOVERY SCHOOL	86.79%	84.91%	83.02%	84.91%	84.91%	86.79%
Private	Austin International School	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Public	AUSTIN ISD	95.44%	96.02%	97.04%	96.16%	95.69%	95.51%
Private	Austin Jewish Academy	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Private	Austin Montessori School	92.31%	88.46%	92.31%	88.46%	92.31%	88.46%
Private	Austin Peace Academy	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Private	Austin Waldorf School	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Private	Brentwood Christian School	92.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%
Private	Capitol School of Austin	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Private	Cathedral School of St. Mary - Austin	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Public	CEDARS INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY	97.96%	95.92%	100.00%	97.96%	95.92%	97.96%
Public	CHAPARRAL STAR ACADEMY	93.33%	90.00%	93.33%	93.33%	90.00%	90.00%

Public	DEL VALLE ISD	94.34%	96.38%	97.80%	94.65%	94.65%	93.40%
Public	EANES ISD	96.18%	95.73%	95.96%	95.96%	96.40%	95.73%
Private	Good Shepherd Episcopal School of Austin	100.00%	96.97%	96.97%	100.00%	96.97%	100.00%
Public	HARMONY SCIENCE ACADEMY (AUSTIN)	97.18%	96.41%	97.95%	97.69%	97.44%	97.95%
Private	Headwaters School	92.59%	96.30%	92.59%	96.30%	92.59%	92.59%
Private	Hill Country Christian School of Austin	93.33%	96.67%	96.67%	93.33%	93.33%	93.33%
Private	Holy Family Catholic School Austin	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Private	Hyde Park Schools	100.00%	97.37%	97.37%	97.37%	94.74%	97.37%
Private	International School of Texas	92.31%	84.62%	84.62%	92.31%	92.31%	92.31%
Public	KIPP TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS	94.86%	96.24%	97.45%	95.20%	95.28%	95.20%
Private	Kirby Hall School	93.75%	93.75%	93.75%	100.00%	93.75%	93.75%
Public	LAKE TRAVIS ISD	93.68%	93.21%	94.15%	93.84%	93.84%	94.15%

Public	MANOR ISD	98.28%	97.81%	99.22%	98.91%	98.91%	98.28%
Private	Mariposa Montessori School	87.50%	87.50%	87.50%	87.50%	87.50%	87.50%
Public	MONTESSORI FOR ALL	95.52%	94.03%	92.54%	95.52%	95.52%	94.03%
Public	NYOS CHARTER SCHOOL	95.83%	95.83%	95.83%	95.83%	95.83%	94.44%
Private	Paragon Preparatory School	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Public	PFLUGERVILLE ISD	99.65%	98.77%	99.71%	99.65%	99.71%	99.47%
Private	Primrose School of Bee Cave	92.31%	92.31%	100.00%	92.31%	92.31%	92.31%
Private	Primrose School of Four Points	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Private	Primrose School of Pflugerville at Falco	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Private	Primrose School of Shady Hollow	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Private	Primrose School of Southwest Austin	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Public	PROMESA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	57.79%	57.14%	57.14%	57.14%	57.79%	57.14%
Private	Redeemer Lutheran School Austin	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Private	Regents School of Austin	84.21%	84.21%	85.96%	84.21%	85.96%	84.21%
Private	Renaissance Academy	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Private	St. Andrew's Episcopal School Austin	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Private	St. Austin School	95.24%	100.00%	100.00%	95.24%	90.48%	90.48%
Private	St. Francis School	91.67%	91.67%	91.67%	91.67%	91.67%	91.67%
Private	St. Gabriel's Catholic School	97.22%	97.22%	97.22%	97.22%	97.22%	97.22%
Private	St. Ignatius Martyr School	100.00%	100.00%	94.74%	100.00%	94.74%	100.00%
Private	St. Louis School - Austin	81.48%	88.89%	100.00%	85.19%	81.48%	81.48%
Private	St. Matthew's Episcopal School Austin	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Private	St. Theresa Catholic School Austin	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Private	Stonehill Christian Academy	100.00%	71.43%	85.71%	57.14%	100.00%	71.43%
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Public	TEXAS EMPOWERMENT ACADEMY	78.95%	84.21%	84.21%	84.21%	73.68%	78.95%
Private	The Girls' School of Austin	100.00%	100.00%	93.75%	100.00%	93.75%	100.00%
Private	The Magellan International School	94.12%	94.12%	94.12%	94.12%	94.12%	94.12%
Private	Trinity Episcopal School Austin	96.30%	98.15%	94.44%	96.30%	96.30%	94.44%
Public	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS ELEMENTARY CHARTER S	95.35%	95.35%	95.35%	95.35%	95.35%	95.35%
Public	VALOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS	83.13%	83.75%	80.63%	83.13%	83.13%	82.50%
Private	Veritas Academy	79.41%	85.29%	82.35%	88.24%	76.47%	82.35%
Public	WAYSIDE SCHOOLS	86.24%	93.12%	93.12%	85.19%	86.24%	85.19%
Private	Williams Community School	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Texas Department of State Health Services Annual Report of Immunization Status of Students
2020-2021 School Year

Prevalent health problems

Prevalent Health Problems

Austin is a relatively healthy city. Over the last five years Austin/Travis County has trended better than Texas and the nation on key health outcomes including obesity, smoking, physical activity, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes. While this is reassuring, we continue to see disparities along racial, ethnic, and socio-economic lines within these same health outcomes.

The chronic diseases associated with the risk factors of tobacco use, poor nutrition, and lack of physical activity (including some cancers, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and asthma) are the underlying causes of most deaths in Travis County.

For combined years 2011-2015 black or African American residents have the highest prevalence of obesity (40.1%), compared to that of Hispanics (27.2%) and whites (17.8%). (Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology 2020 Healthy Texas Mothers and Babies Data Book)

Communicable Diseases

Infections can spread within healthcare facilities, like hospitals and surgery. This is a big public health problem. A nationwide survey showed that in 2011, 722,000 healthcare associated infections were present, which means approximately 4% of hospital patients contract at least one infection. (Healthcare Associated Infections, 2021)

In a 2017, Austin Public Health report, the following was identified:

- In the last 10 years, prior to the 2017 report, more than 2,000 Travis County residents received a diagnosis of HIV.
 - Males represent a higher percentage (89%) of diagnoses. Hispanics represent the largest racial/ethnic group (42%).
 - Blacks were determined to have disproportionate higher rates of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases compared to their White counterparts.
- There is an increase in tuberculosis.
- Syphilis (primary and secondary) is more often diagnosed in males at a rate of more than 90%. The rate for females between 2010 and 2015 has remained the same. (Austin Public Health, 2017)

Water Quality (I'm still working on the water quality section.)

Travis County is home to some of Texas' most iconic and environmentally sensitive water resources, such as Hamilton Pool, the Colorado River, and the Edwards Aquifer. Proactively, we seek to preserve the high quality of all our water resources. Travis County's Environmental Quality Program maintains an effective program to ensure that our increasingly limited water supplies are not further jeopardized. <https://www.traviscountytexas.gov/tnr/environmental-quality/water-quality>

Air Quality

The connection between global climate change and regional air pollution is real. The U. S. Environment Protection Agency states, "atmospheric warming associated with climate change has the potential to increase ground-level ozone in many regions, which may present challenges for compliance with ozone standards in the future. The impact of climate change on other air pollutants, such as particulate matter, is less certain, but research is underway to address these uncertainties."

Travis County is monitoring the air pollution to ensure awareness and response is timely if needed. County officials are addressing efforts to control emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and carbon dioxide (CO2) to address air quality control. (Regional Air Quality Plan 2019 through 2023)

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) receives resident complaint regarding odors. Comparison Table for Odor Complaints Received for Texas Counties Adjacent to Travis County – 2017.

County	Population, 2017	Complaints	Complaints per 10,000
Bastrop	84,761	51	6.0
Caldwell	42,338	13	3.1
Hays	214,485	44	2.1
Travis	1,226,698	262	2.1
Williamson	547,545	105	1.9
Total	2,115,827	475	2.2
Statewide, the rate for 2017 was 3.4 complaints per 10,000 persons. These data suggest that Bastrop County may be experiencing a disproportionate nuisance odor burden. (Regional Air Quality Plan 2019 through 2023)			

Every three years, the TCEQ conducts a National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) as an awareness screening tool to determine pollutants, emissions sources, and locations requiring additional research and monitoring. The NATA identifies categories in terms of “regional cancer driver”, “regional cancer contributor”, or “regional noncancer driver” according to air quality risk factors in a particular area.

County	Total Individual Cancer Risk (out of a million)	Maximum Individual Cancer Risk from Single Pollutant	Maximum Individual Cancer Risk for Individual Tract	Maximum Census Tract-Level-Noncancer Hazard Index
Bastrop	29	21	30	0.37
Caldwell	29	20	30	0.36
Hays	30	21	33	0.45
Travis	32	22	37	0.47

Williamson	31	21	33	0.43
Texas	35	21	348	1.48
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown MSA Regional Air Quality Plan, 2019-2023 (Regional Air Quality Plan 2019 through 2023)				

The above results identified four pollutants categorized as cancer drivers or contributors.

Acetaldehyde

Benzene

Carbon Tetrachloride

Formaldehyde

The Central Texas Clean Air Coalition of the Capital Area Council of Governments will continue to monitor these levels.

Nutrition Needs of Eligible Families



Economically Disadvantaged Student Enrollment

Texas

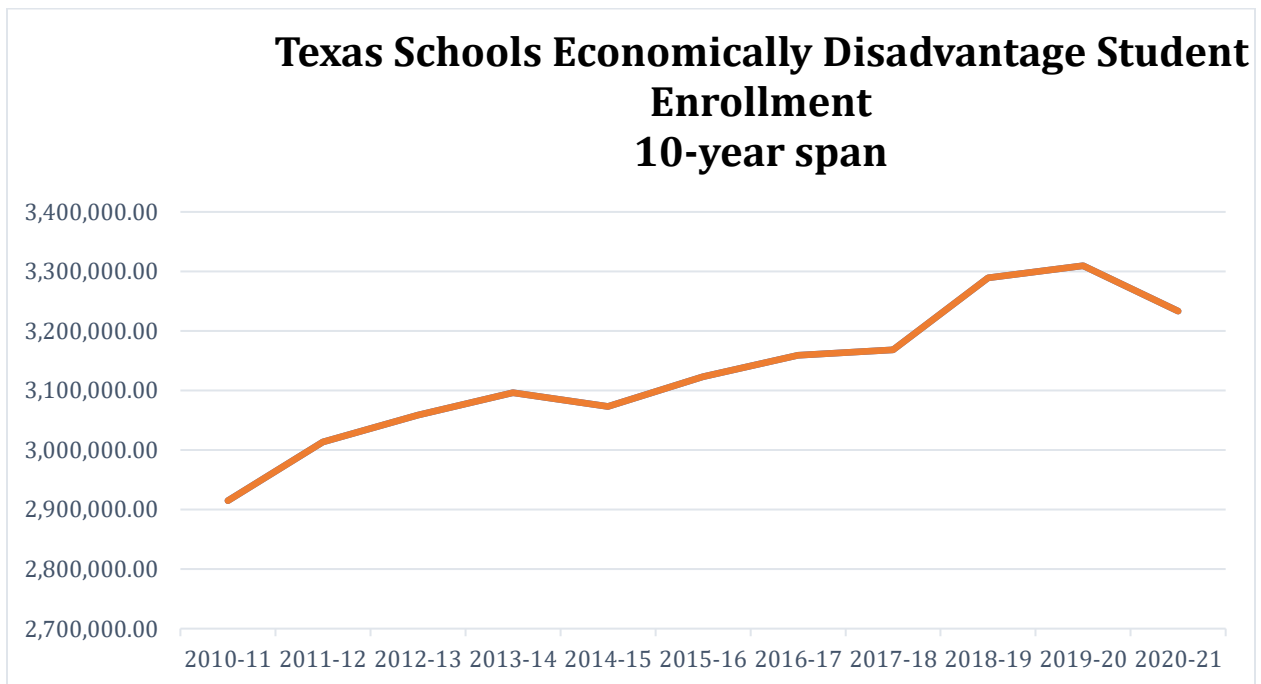
The Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) defines economically disadvantaged as students who are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Program.

Between the school terms 2008-09 and 2018-19, the percentage of eligible students increased by 11.8 % in Texas, higher than the 7.7% increase occurring nationwide. (Du, et al., 2021)

In the 2018-19 school year, Texas students qualifying for free/reduced meals was 60.6 %, which is 8.3% higher than the national average (52.3%). (Du, et al., 2021)

Between 2010-11 and 2020-21, the percentage increase was 10.9%, greater than the percentage increase in the student population overall (8.9%). (Du, et al., 2021)

In 2020-21, student percentages decreased from the previous school year by 76,193 (2.3%). However, based on enrollment, the percentage of students identified as economically disadvantaged remained at 60.2%. (Du, et al., 2021)



(Du, et al., 2021)

From 2010-11 to 2020-21, Hispanic student designation of economically advantaged (11.4%) was lower than the Hispanic school enrollment increase of 14.6%.

For school year 2020-21, Hispanic students represented the largest group of economically disadvantaged students (75.3%), followed by African Americans (76.3%), multiracial (45.3%), White (30.8%) and Asian (28.1%).

(Du, et al., 2021)

Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students Within Racial/Ethnic Groups, Texas Public Schools, 2010-11 Through 2020-21

Year	African American (N)	African American (%)	American Indian (N)	American Indian (%)	Asian (N)	Asian (%)	Hispanic (N)	Hispanic (%)
2010-11	456,452	71.6	12,999	55.1	53,233	31.4	1,920,422	77.4
2011-12	465,820	72.8	12,658	56.6	56,945	32.1	1,996,760	78.6
2012-13	473,675	73.3	12,376	56.8	58,268	31.7	2,034,063	78.0
2013-14	477,414	73.1	11,459	56.7	57,678	30.4	2,073,605	77.7
2014-15	472,327	71.5	12,145	56.5	59,135	29.2	2,062,173	75.8
2015-16	477,285	71.4	12,049	57.6	60,833	28.5	2,099,075	75.8
2016-17	481,352	71.3	11,962	57.6	62,632	27.8	2,124,915	75.6
2017-18	488,173	71.7	11,713	56.9	63,261	26.9	2,110,156	74.6
2018-19	507,377	74.0	12,179	59.7	71,000	29.3	2,177,088	76.3
2019-20	513,425	74.1	12,082	60.2	70,307	28.1	2,195,190	75.7
2020-21	501,758	73.6	11,273	60.1	71,537	28.1	2,140,157	75.3
10-year	45,306	9.9	-1,726	-13.3	18,304	34.4	219,735	11.4

Year	Pacific Islander (N)	Pacific Islander (%)	White (N)	White (%)	Multiracial (N)	Multiracial (%)
2010-11	3,304	53.9	435,238	28.3	33,268	42.4
2011-12	3,488	55.7	441,002	28.9	36,769	43.7
2012-13	3,753	56.5	437,598	28.8	39,161	43.6
2013-14	3,828	56.3	429,647	28.3	42,419	43.9
2014-15	4,013	56.4	419,497	27.7	44,010	43.0
2015-16	4,207	56.8	422,620	27.9	46,834	43.0
2016-17	4,371	56.8	424,417	28.2	49,678	42.9
2017-18	4,587	57.2	437,376	29.1	53,028	43.3
2018-19	4,926	59.6	457,747	30.7	59,151	45.5
2019-20	5,102	60.2	450,570	30.4	62,934	45.3

2020-21	4,727	57.2	438,826	30.8	65,139	45.3
10-year change	1,423	43.1	3,588	0.8	31,871	95.8

Note. Table 8 -Parts may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. (Du, et al., 2021)

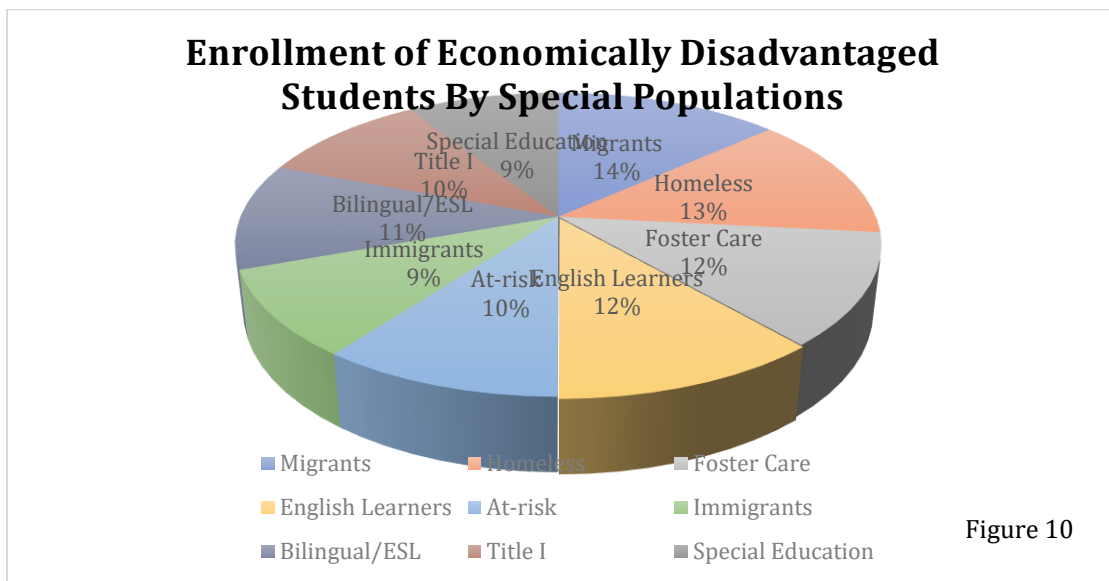
Early childhood education is linked to positive outcomes for future academic success. The learning that happens in the early years, particularly the language development that occurs is essential for all students, especially English language learners, disabled, children of color, and those who are economically disadvantaged. (Early Childhood Education)

Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students Within Grades, Texas Public Schools, 2019-20 and 2020-21

Grade	2019-20 (N)	2019-20 (%)	2020-21 (N)	2020-21 (%)
Early education	13,315	51.4	10,366	49.4
Prekindergarten	217,517	87.3	167,144	84.8
Kindergarten	238,832	62.2	229,715	63.6

Table 13 (Du, et al., 2021)

Economically disadvantaged students were also widely represented in special populations.



(Du, et al., 2021)

Of the 23 school districts (public and charter campuses) represented in this assessment, 29% (6) meet the district’s definition of economically disadvantaged for four of the past five school terms, beginning with the 2016-17 term. The six districts reported this designation for 50% -75% of the student population. Nineteen percent (4 districts) of districts reported this designation for 76%-89% of the student population. Austin Achieve district for each of the past five school terms reported more than 90% of the student population as economically disadvantaged. (Du, et al., 2021)

School Districts – Student population qualifying as economically disadvantaged for four or more school terms, beginning with 2016-17.		
50%-75%	76%- 89%	90% and above
Austin ISD	*Cedar International Academy	*Austin Achieve
*Harmony Science Academy	Del Valle	
*UT Charter Schools	*KIPP	
*UT Elementary	Manor	
*Texas Empowerment Academy		
*Wayside School		
*Charter District		(Du, et al., 2021)

Travis County School District Economically Disadvantaged 2016-2021

Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Meals										
District	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
*Austin Achieve Public Schools	626	89.2%	760	93.9%	1,479	95.1%	1,725	92.3%	2,000	91.6%
*Austin Discovery School	65	11.7%	130	24.8%	101	19.9%	79	17.5%	83	19.2%
Austin ISD	44,098	53.3%	43,412	53.4%	42,655	53.5%	42,805	52.9%	38,824	51.9%
*Cedars International Academy	322	70.8%	445	8.8%	476	86.9%	427	85.2%	398	80.2%
*Chaparral Star Academy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	32	8.6%
Del Valle ISD	9,772	87.0%	9,185	82.2%	9,144	84.4%	9,636	87.9%	9,471	88.9%
Eanes ISD	195	2.4%	211	2.6%	263	3.2%	271	3.3%	262	3.3%
*Harmony Science Academy	2,307	58.1%	1,748	44.3%	2,737	68.0%	2,831	67.2%	2,854	63.2%
*KIPP Texas Public Schools	4,392	88.0%	4,489	86.9%	24,338	90.0%	24,660	86.0%	28,169	90.3%

Lago Vista ISD	371	25.6%	356	24.2%	392	25.6%	429	27.0%	426	26.2%
Lake Travis ISD	1,131	11.6%	1,206	11.6%	1,315	12.3%	1,402	12.6%	1,066	9.7%
Manor ISD	6,770	66%	6,744	74.4%	6,842	72.4%	7,092	73.9%	7,076	76.6%
Montessori For All Charter	147	39.0%	205	41%	201	40%	243	8%	239	49.9%
*NYOS Charter School	301	31.4%	334	33.5%	324	31.9%	359	33.8%	327	30.4%
Pflugerville	11,892	48.4%	10,736	42.5%	12,937	51.0%	13,344	50.5%	12,146	47.8%
*Promesa Public Schools	n/a	n/a	513	81.0%	939	90.5%	919	91.0%	920	91.1%
*Texas Empowerment Academy	194	66.0%	245	82.2%	286	85.6%	308	84.2%	266	73.9%
*University of Texas Elementary Charter	176	57.9%	158	53.6%	171	57.4%	163	55.3%	161	55.5%
*University of Texas Charter Schools	334	56.7%	389	57.7%	401	62.9%	368	60.4%	359	58.1%
*Valor Public Schools	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	116	25.3%	112	21.1%	220	20.2%
*Wayside Schools	1,074	53.9%	1,335	63.1%	1,155	55.2%	1,483	73.8%	1,412	75.9%
Texas	3,155,117	59.0%	3,164,349	58.8%	3,283,812	60.6%	3,309,610	48.8%	3,233,417	60.2%

(2016-17 Texas Academic Performance Report)
(2017-18 Texas Academic Performance Report)
(2018-19 Texas Academic Performance Report)
(2020 Texas Academic Performance Report (TAPR))
(2021 Texas Academic Performance Report (TAPR))

**Travis County’s Temporary Need for Families (TANF) provides cash payments to help families with children 18 or under pay for food, clothing, housing, and other essentials.
TANF recipients (0-17)**

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Travis County	0.4%	1,134	0.3%	866	0.3%	880	0.3%	852	0.3%	733
Texas	0.8%	59,734	0.7%	53,313	0.7%	53,701	0.7%	48,803	0.6%	42,090

Definitions: Number and percent of children ages 0-17 receiving cash assistance through the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program (1997 and after) or the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (prior to 1997). "NA" for percentage means child population data are not yet available to calculate percentages.
Data Source: Texas Health and Human Services Commission.

Footnotes: TANF recipients do not include parents under the age of 18 who receive TANF on behalf of their families but do include the children in those families.
(Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Center, 2015-2019)

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Travis County	23.6%	67,006	21.6%	62,886	21.6%	60,375	20.1%	56,915	-	-
Texas	70%	3,724,688	74%	3,768,472	75%	3,921,278	-	3,895,207	-	3,187,238
United States	83%	45,692,047	85%	44,144,890	84%	41,991,686	-	39,194,450	-	35,702,472

Definitions: Percent of total eligible population who participated in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
(-) data not available

Persons are eligible for participation in SNAP (formerly the Food Stamp Program) if they meet certain resource and income tests. Not everyone who is eligible for food stamps elects to take them. More detailed information about eligibility is here:
<https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/recipient/eligibility>. SNAP eligibility rules were applied to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to estimate the total eligible population in each state.
Da
Data Source: Texas Health and Human Services Commission (Travis County Data)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Studies. 2015-2017 Mathematica Policy Research Institute analysis of participation data and eligible persons. The 2015-2017 report can be found at: <https://www.mathematica.org/our-publications-and-findings/publications/empirical-bayes-shrinkage-estimates-of-state-snap-participation-rates-in-fiscal-year-2015-to-2017>.

(Percent who participated in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program in Texas, 2015-2017)

Population of children under age 18 in families that receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamps/SNAP in the previous 12 months.

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Texas	29%	2,114,000	28%	2,070,000	27%	1,993,000	27%	2,005,000	24%	1,808,000
United States	28%	20,336,000	27%	19,617,000	25%	18,580,000	24%	17,842,000	23%	16,453,000

Definitions

Data Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2005, 2008, 2010, 2013-2019 American Community Survey (ACS).

These were derived from ACS table B09010.

The data for this measure come from the 2005, 2008, 2010, 2013-2019 American Community Survey (ACS). Use caution when interpreting estimates for less populous states or indicators representing small sub-populations, where the sample size is relatively small. Beginning in January 2005, the U.S. Census Bureau expanded the ACS sample to 3 million households (full implementation), and in January 2006 the ACS included group quarters. The ACS, fully implemented, is designed to provide annually updated social, economic, and housing data for states and communities. (Such local-area data have traditionally been collected once every ten years in the long form of the decennial census.)

Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Recipients (ages 0-4) in Texas - 2019

	Age	Number	2019		Age	Number	Definitions: Number of infants (under age 1) and children (ages 1-4) that participate in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC).
Travis County	1-4	9,285		Texas	1-4	315,802	
	Under 1	5,069			Under 1	178,886	

Definitions: Number of infants (under age 1) and children (ages 1-4) that participate in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC).

Data Source: Texas Department of State Health Services

Footnotes: Monthly average of federal fiscal year. Counties may not sum to state totals because a small number of cases are from unknown counties. Participation in WIC represents continued use.

Austin's Healthy and Equitable Food System
43% of people eligible for SNAP have not enrolled.
80% of AISD schools have an active food garden.
15% of Central Texans are food insecure.
451,500,000 lbs. of food is wasted each year.
(Austin's Healthy and Equitable Food System)

Food Distribution Program Participation - Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)
(Average # of lunches served daily by child care providers through CACFP) in Travis
County and Texas

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Travis County	Child Care Center	2,544	2,667	1,797	2,612	2,092	1,795
	Day Care Home	722	642	642	591	541	451
Texas	Child Care Center	159,084	160,514	116,559	166,737	150,955	138,663
	Day Care Home	27,605	24,087	24,087	23,069	20,867	19,615

Definitions: Average number of lunch meals served per day through childcare providers participating in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). Year is federal fiscal year. (Ex: FFY 2014 is October 2013 - September 2014)

Data Source: Texas Department of Agriculture

Footnotes: Child care centers and day care homes are both types of child care providers regulated through the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services. Day care homes are child care providers operated out of private homes and typically serve a smaller number of children.

Child care providers can be reimbursed by the Texas Department of Agriculture for serving snacks, breakfast meals, and lunch meals to children in their care. Though child care providers can serve snacks, breakfast, and lunch, lunches typically have the highest participation. The data above are only for lunches, and the average number of lunch meals served daily is reported as a proxy estimate for the number of children fed through CACFP.

(Child and Adult Care Food Program (Average # of lunches served daily by child care providers through CACFP) in Travis, 2015-2020)

Afterschool Meals Program (Average # of meals served daily through Afterschool Programs) in Travis

Texas	150,172	214,952	214,952	Definitions: Average number of meals served per day through afterschool programs participating in the Afterschool Meals Program. Year runs from October through September.
Travis	6,030	9,562	9,562	

Data Source: Texas Hunger Initiative's analysis of Texas Department of Agriculture data

Footnotes: Afterschool enrichment programs located in low-income neighborhoods can be reimbursed by the Texas Department of Agriculture for serving no-cost meals to children in their programs. The average number of meals served daily is reported as a proxy estimate for the number of children fed through the Afterschool Meals Program.
(Afterschool Meals Program (Average # of meals served daily through Afterschool Programs) in Travis)

Child Food Insecurity in Travis County

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Travis County	22.5%	57,780	20.7%	54,640	20.2%	53,870	17.2%	46,190	15.2%	41,130
Texas	23.8%	1,713,430	23.0%	1,676,740	22.5%	1,658,680	21.6%	1,598,940	19.6%	1,448,490

Definitions: Number and percentage of children estimated to be food insecure. A child (under 18 years old) is defined as being food insecure if he or she lives in a household having difficulty meeting basic food needs, as defined by the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey.

Data Source: Feeding America analysis of Current Population Survey data on food-insecure households and American Community survey data on household income, unemployment, poverty, homeownership, race, and ethnicity. State totals do not reflect the sum of all counties in Texas. State totals are aggregated from congressional district data.
(Child Food Insecurity in Travis)

Availability of low-cost food in Travis County

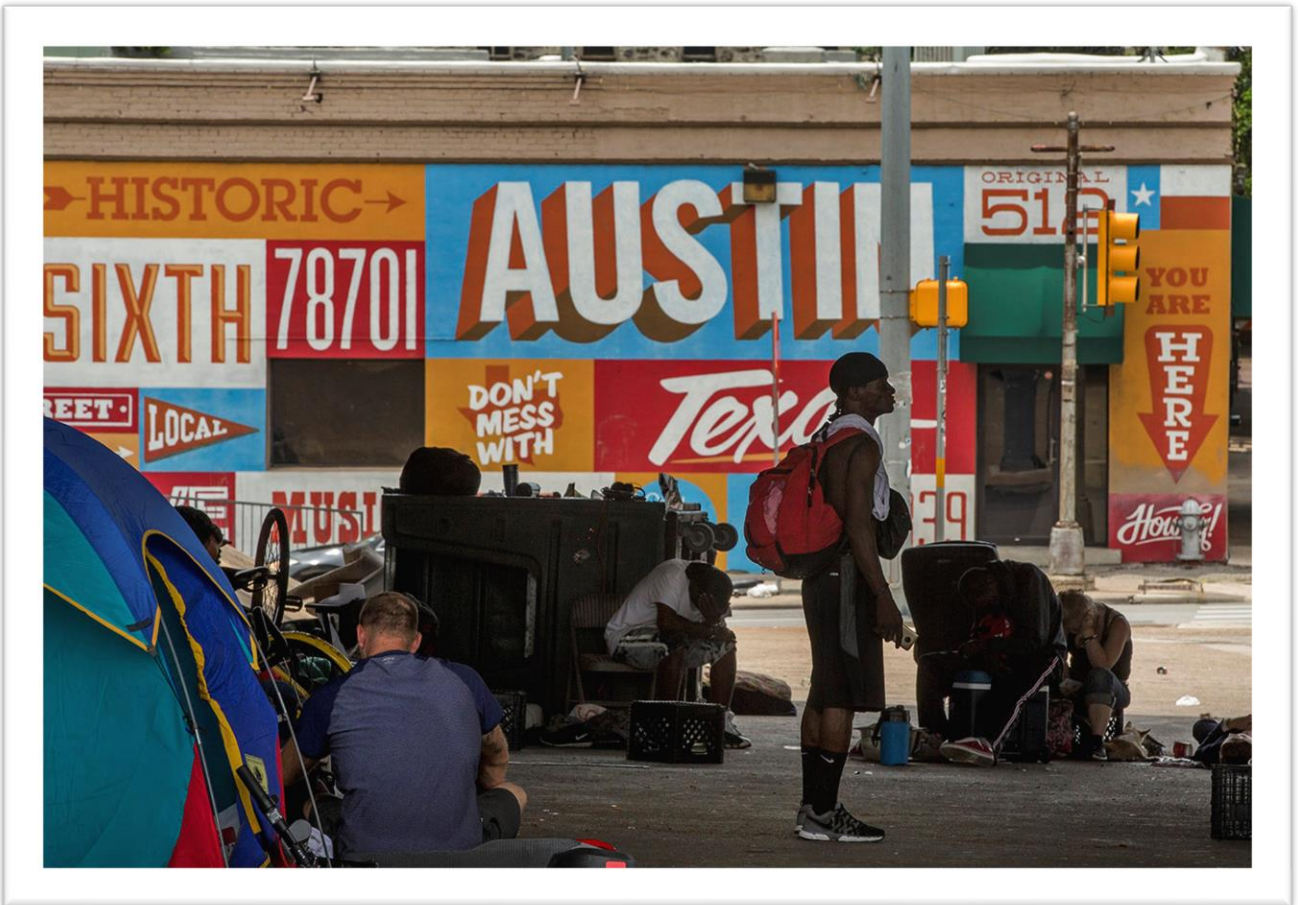
There are 51 locations across Austin and three in Pflugerville, Texas where residents can obtain low-cost or free food. These locations include food pantries, soup kitchens, public, private, and non-profit and governmental entities. (Austin, Texas Food Pantries)

SNAP and P-EBT (Pandemic-Eligible Balance Transfer) eligibility increased 21% in Travis County with a 22.2% increase in enrollment (Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Statistics, 2022). The P-EBT program became effective June 1 allowing \$285 in SNAP benefits per child for families of students classified as economically disadvantaged. The program enrolled 86,400 (78%) students from Travis County by end of August. An online survey resulting in 949 responses revealed non-white responders were two times more likely to have trouble accessing food. (Pandemic EBT, n.d.)

***Participating Organizations**

Austin Independent School District
AVANCE
Brighter Bites
Capital Metro
Central Texas Food Bank
El Buen Samaritano
Farmshare Austin
GAVA
Good Apple
Keep Austin Fed
Keep Austin Together

Housing and Homelessness



Overcrowding/Availability

The U.S. Census Bureau defines crowded households as rooms within a household occupied by more than one person and severely crowded as rooms occupied by more than 1.5 persons (Historical Census of Housing Tables: Crowding, 2000). In 2019, Austin, the largest populated city in Travis County, had households that were 4% more crowded than the U.S.

Children Living in Crowded Households

	2018		2019	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	10,569,000	14%	10,383,000	14%
Texas	1,369,000	18%	1,327,000	18%
Austin	38,000	20%	35,000	18%

<https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/67-children-living-in-crowded-housing?loc=45&loct=2#detailed/2/45/true/1729,37/any/368,369>

Data Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, 2001 Supplementary Survey, 2002 through 2019 American Community Survey.

Footnotes: Updated December 2020.

Data are provided for the 50 most populous cities according to the most recent Census counts. Cities for which data is collected may change over time.

A 90 percent confidence interval for each estimate can be found at Children living in crowded housing.

Definitions: The share of children under age 18 living in households that have more than 1 persons per room.

The ratio of occupants per room is derived by dividing the number of persons in the housing unit by the number of rooms in the housing unit. A housing unit is considered crowded if there is more than 1 persons per room. Occupants per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Affordability

A safe and stable dwelling is a basic need of all individuals and one of the largest expenses a family may face. Low-income families can experience difficulty affording housing. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) assigns a 30 percent threshold for housing costs. HUD determined that households spending more 30 percent on rent or mortgage may have trouble meeting other basic needs, like food, clothing and medical. (Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 through 2019 American Community Survey.) The absence of stable shelter has been associated with poor physical and mental health outcomes (Sims et al; Housing and Cardiovascular Health and Well-Being).

Children in low-income households with a high housing cost burden in Texas

	2018	Percent	2019	Percent
United States	17,335,000	61%	16,273,000	60%
Texas	1,947,000	59%	1,816,000	58%
Austin	57,000	79%	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
<p>Low-income households where more than 30 percent of the monthly income was spent on rent, mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and/or related expenses. Data Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, 2001 Supplementary Survey, 2002 through 2019 American Community Survey. https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/71-children-in-low-income-households-with-a-high-housing-cost-burden?loc=45&loct=2#detailed/2/45/true/1729,37/any/376,377</p>				

Ten years ago, Austin was rated as one of the most affordable places to live. Zillow calculates housing affordability based on monthly income and mortgage. Zillow in August 2021 predicted Austin to become one of the least affordable US cities. For the year 2021, the cost of living in Travis County increased by more than 28%. The effort to rehabilitate existing owner-occupied homes for income eligible residents, as well as continuing to support fair housing low-income housing tax credit projects will continue to be critical efforts faced by Travis County officials to combat the persistent increase in rising housing costs (Travis County CDBG Program Year 2021 Action Plan).

The high cost of living is also represented in Travis County’s occupied rental unit costs. In 2018, the cost of rent exceeded \$750 of 88% of the county’s occupied rental units marking an increase of 72% since 2014. Ten percent of occupied rental units had rental prices of \$749 and below in 2018, a decrease from 25% in 2014. (Travis County CDBG Program Year 2021 Action Plan)

In 2021, 486,548 occupied housing units were available in Travis County. Forty-eight percent were renter occupied with the remaining owner-occupied. The percentage of households experiencing said burdened was 47% renters compared to 23% of owners. In 2019, the overall burden was at 33% for low-income families. More than 50% of income is spent on housing by 22% (52,473 units) of renters compared to 9% (23,679 units) of owners (Travis County CDBG Program Year 2021 Action Plan). A 2019 assessment of central Texas housing found the homeownership variance at nearly 20% between African Americans and non-Hispanic whites and a little less between whites and non-Hispanic whites (Basic Needs Services & Resources, n.d.).

The Travis County median income no longer accommodates the increased rent and mortgage costs. With approximately 13% of Austin’s residents below the poverty line, Austin’s growth

places low-income families finding it difficult to locate affordable housing. Luxury apartment complexes have populated east and downtown Austin. In February 2021, the construction of an estimated 43 luxury towers were planned for downtown Austin or just outside it, an increase from the original 37 prior to COVID-19 surgency. (Rohit, 2021)

Low-income households are households with incomes less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (Basic Needs Services & Resources, n.d.). To further combat the situation, the Travis County Emergency Rental as of March 2022 is no longer accepting applications due to depletion of funds (RENT (Relief of Emergency Needs for Tenants), n.d.).

HUD Housing

Travis County receives funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD, Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)) to assist in the development of housing for low- and moderate-income persons. (Income Eligibility, 2021)

Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Median Family Income = \$98,900			
ADJUSTED INCOME LIMITS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE			
Household Size	Very Low (30% Limits)	Low (50% Limits)	Moderate (80% Limits)
1 person	\$20,800	\$34,650	\$55,400
2 person	\$23,750	\$39,600	\$63,300
3 person	\$26,700	\$44,550	\$71,200
4 person	\$29,650	\$49,450	\$79,100
5 person	\$32,050	\$53,450	\$85,450
6 person	\$34,400	\$57,400	\$91,800
7 person	\$36,800	\$61,350	\$98,100
8 person	\$39,150	\$65,300	\$104,450
9 person	\$41,510	\$69,230	\$110,740
10 person	\$43,882	\$73,186	\$117,068
11 person	\$46,254	\$77,142	\$123,396
12 person	\$48,626	\$81,098	\$129,724
13 person	\$50,998	\$85,054	\$136,052
14 person	\$53,370	\$89,010	\$142,380
15 person	\$55,742	\$92,966	\$148,708

Effective June 1, 2021
(Root Policy Research, 2019)

Travis County Housing Authority

In 2020, Travis County Housing Authority issued almost 1,000 less housing vouchers compared to 2019. The income of a family of four living in a multi-family unit cannot exceed \$28,380 at 30% of the average median income, \$47,300 at 50% of the average median income and no more than \$56,760 at 60% of the average median income.	2018	2019	2020
Families Served		2,200+	2,200+
Multi Family Affordable Housing Units			154
Housing Choice Vouchers and Special Needs Vouchers Issued	583	617	617
Continuum of Care Program Participants		102	88
(Housing Authority of Travis County Annual FY Report, 2019)			

The average annual income for a Continuum of Care recipient is \$8,913.

To qualify, at least one person must have a disability. Ninety-four (94%) percent of recipients are headed by a person with a disability.

Utilities

Thirty-five **utility companies** in Travis County provide electricity, natural gas, water, and sewer services. Because of the infrastructure required to deliver services, a monopoly is often the most economical way for a utility service to operate.

Atmos Energy, Bluebonnet Electric Coop, Pedernales Electric Coop, Reliant Energy, Texas Gas and TXU donate funds to Travis County Health and Human Services earmarked to provide financial assistance to persons in need. Generally, waiting for utility assistance may take two weeks. Following the 2021 ice/snowstorms and during the pandemic, Travis County Health and Human Services reported the wait could extend to months. Program requirements most often include residency in the county, income guidelines and a current balance owed on the applicant's utility account.

The Comprehensive Energy Assistance Program (CEAP), a federal program, provides crisis assistance for persons at imminent risk or currently without services during a government declared emergency, a documented medical crisis or when temperatures are at a certain level. Assistance ranges from one month to the remaining year. The program has a list of eligibility requirements, including proof of citizenship, an application, government issued identification, proof of income for all persons 18 and older, all which can be a barrier to low-income families and minority populations. (Utility Assistance, n.d.)

U.S. Census, Week 41, December 29, 2021 through January 10, 2022, Table 4. Household Energy Use and Spending in the last 12 months by Select Characteristics

The tables that follow describe Texas households that found alternative methods to pay an energy bill to maintain energy costs. (Housing Table 4. Household Energy Use and Spending in the last 12 Months, by Select Characteristics: Texas, n.d.)

Households – Reduced or Did Not Purchase Basic Necessities to Pay an Energy Bill; Kept the Temperature in the Home at a Temperature That Felt Unsafe or Unhealthy; Unable to Pay Total or Partial Energy Bill

Populations represented that closely resemble Child Inc eligible children and families include:

- Forty-five percent (9,715,362) of Texas households with children under 18 were identified as reducing or not purchasing basic necessities in order to pay an energy bill, keeping the home thermostat at a temperature that felt unsafe or unhealthy and was unable to pay the energy bill in part or total.
- Nearly 50% of households were members of racial/ethnic group other than White alone, not Hispanic.
- Fifteen percent (3,186,641) annual household incomes were under \$25,000.
- Twenty-three percent (4,954,938) of household annual incomes was below \$35,000.
- During this week, households used the following funds to pay the energy bills:
 - 15% (3,148,242) used child income tax credit funds.
 - 6% (1,218,479) used Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP) funds.
 - 5% (1,082,662) used school meal debit/EBT cards.
 - 1% (239,491) used government rental assistance funds received.

Almost every month - Reduced or Did Not Purchase Basic Necessities to Pay an Energy Bill:

- Fifty-seven percent (1,188,476) of the households with children under 18
- Hispanic or Latino was the largest racial/ethnic group at 41% followed by Blacks at 21%
- Thirty-five percent (744,220) annual household incomes were under \$25,000.
- Fifty-one percent (1,065,088) of household annual incomes were below \$35,000.
- During this week, households used the following funds to pay the energy bills:
 - 26% (534,934) used child income tax credit funds.
 - 18% (379,359) used Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP) funds.

- 18% (379,142) used school meal debit/EBT cards.
- 4% (84,296) used government rental assistance funds received.

Housing Table 4. Household Energy Use and Spending in the last 12 Months, by Select Characteristics: Texas Population: 18 and Over						
Select characteristics	Total*	Household reduced or forwent expenses for basic household necessities, such as medicine or food, to pay an energy bill				
		Almost every month	Some months	1 or two months	Never	Did not report
Texas	21,688,354	2,096,655	2,635,333	1,894,984	10,752,836	4,308,546
Hispanic origin and Race						
Hispanic or Latino (may be of any race)	8,081,055	851,648	1,346,871	848,735	2,793,250	2,240,551
White alone, not Hispanic	9,459,360	735,753	725,141	775,931	6,123,771	1,098,763
Black alone, not Hispanic	2,604,608	441,947	356,844	213,289	981,242	611,287
Asian alone, not Hispanic	1,066,836	43,854	122,075	31,028	585,583	284,296
Two or more races + Other races, not Hispanic	476,495	23,452	84,403	26,001	268,990	73,649
Education						
Less than high school	2,251,149	324,110	192,283	186,037	812,527	736,191
High school or GED	6,753,370	731,528	998,726	647,079	2,867,376	1,508,660
Some college/associate's degree	6,574,716	772,865	890,865	618,131	3,013,142	1,279,714
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,109,119	268,152	553,459	443,737	4,059,791	783,980
Household size						
1 person in the household	1,518,893	103,561	196,271	108,274	859,193	251,594
2 people in the household	6,195,327	546,765	636,332	553,914	3,654,984	803,331
3 people in the household	3,906,190	379,157	474,790	397,048	2,109,048	546,147
4 people in the household	4,022,542	342,877	429,863	489,435	1,935,913	824,454
5 people in the household	3,488,334	369,446	510,579	221,813	1,360,914	1,025,582
6 people in the household	1,485,077	181,338	177,647	73,652	404,003	648,437
7 or more people in the household	1,071,992	173,509	209,851	50,849	428,781	209,001
Presence of children under 18 years old						
Children in household	9,715,362	1,188,476	1,317,112	883,069	3,976,916	2,349,789

No children	11,972,992	908,178	1,318,221	1,011,915	6,775,921	1,958,757
Household income						
Less than \$25,000	3,186,641	744,220	712,327	363,780	1,364,512	1,802
\$25,000 - \$34,999	1,768,297	320,868	581,172	135,397	729,810	1,050
\$35,000 - \$49,999	2,196,653	387,826	304,936	304,860	1,171,481	27,550
\$50,000 - \$74,999	3,075,463	220,501	495,846	569,373	1,789,743	-
\$75,000 - \$99,999	2,250,022	144,573	191,896	253,043	1,653,499	7,011
\$100,000 - \$149,999	2,083,410	103,536	227,608	134,279	1,616,402	1,585
\$150,000 - \$199,999	979,642	10,589	37,241	39,418	890,410	1,984
\$200,000 and above	1,153,377	2,774	45,188	27,279	1,076,619	1,517
Did not report	4,994,849	161,768	39,120	67,556	460,360	4,266,045
Used in the last 7 days to meet spending needs*						
Regular income sources like those received before the pandemic	14,488,620	1,167,881	1,576,363	1,462,410	8,905,525	1,376,442
Credit cards or loans	6,759,557	851,888	1,252,971	971,847	3,081,447	601,404
Money from savings or selling assets or possessions (including withdrawals from retirement accounts)	5,143,666	780,782	932,123	826,146	2,029,528	575,087
Borrowing from friends or family	3,074,871	849,197	894,877	414,377	710,500	205,919
Unemployment insurance (UI) benefit payments	164,307	20,944	26,262	29,216	43,627	44,258
Stimulus (economic impact) payment	2,176,997	433,569	380,238	327,792	783,172	252,227
Child Tax Credit payment	3,148,242	534,934	552,039	483,024	1,299,633	278,612
Money saved from deferred or forgiven payments (to meet spending needs)	722,778	66,960	285,100	99,212	221,522	49,984
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	1,218,479	379,359	320,420	109,843	337,198	71,658
School meal debit/EBT cards	1,082,662	379,142	219,082	67,607	346,580	70,251
Government rental assistance	239,491	84,296	26,544	18,394	100,842	9,416
Other	981,530	95,771	151,128	83,881	550,233	100,516
Did not report	2,592,565	56,417	1,008	35,614	145,429	2,354,097

Almost every month – Kept the Temperature in the Home at a Temperature That Felt Unsafe or Unhealthy

- Fifty-five percent (513,171) of the households with children under 18
- White alone, not Hispanic was the largest racial/ethnic group represented at 43% (481,787) followed by Hispanic or Latino at 41% (466,361)
- Thirty-four percent (389,165) annual household incomes were under \$25,000.
- Forty-six percent (524,808) of household annual incomes were below \$35,000.
- During this week, households used the following funds to pay the energy bills:
 - 17% (190,859) used child income tax credit funds.
 - 15% (159,450) used Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP) funds.
 - 11% (128,420) used school meal debit/EBT cards.
 - 10% (114,312) used government rental assistance funds received.

Housing Table 4. Household Energy Use and Spending in the last 12 Months, by Select Characteristics: Texas Population: 18 and Over						
Select characteristics	Total*	Household kept home at a temperature that felt unsafe or unhealthy				
		Almost every month	Some months	1 or two months	Never	Did not report
Texas	21,668,354	1,132,219	1,993,163	1,357,330	12,958,549	4,247,094
Hispanic origin and Race						
Hispanic or Latino (may be of any race)	8,081,055	466,361	971,692	475,092	3,980,772	2,187,138
White alone, not Hispanic	9,459,360	481,787	658,385	686,549	6,547,010	1,085,629
Black alone, not Hispanic	2,604,608	122,720	275,222	74,289	1,515,235	617,143
Asian alone, not Hispanic	1,066,836	36,935	71,485	80,826	594,054	283,535
Two or more races + Other races, not Hispanic	476,495	24,415	16,378	40,575	321,479	73,649
Education						
Less than high school	2,251,149	175,888	202,954	70,862	1,065,254	736,191
High school or GED	6,753,370	254,196	891,349	420,021	3,714,180	1,473,624
Some college/associate's degree	6,574,716	516,283	536,188	489,380	3,778,928	1,253,937
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,109,119	185,851	362,672	377,067	4,400,189	783,341
Household size						

1 person in the household	1,518,893	70,164	117,798	95,125	986,871	248,935
2 people in the household	6,195,327	261,270	493,505	593,293	4,044,295	802,963
3 people in the household	3,906,190	233,970	464,000	288,301	2,375,757	544,162
4 people in the household	4,022,542	255,833	253,353	192,154	2,503,648	817,554
5 people in the household	3,488,334	178,894	408,586	141,394	1,787,735	971,725
6 people in the household	1,485,077	94,211	68,228	27,630	642,254	652,753
7 or more people in the household	1,071,992	37,876	187,693	19,432	617,989	209,001
Presence of children under 18 years old						
Children in household	9,715,362	513,171	989,129	500,764	5,421,544	2,290,754
No children	11,972,992	619,048	1,004,033	856,566	7,537,006	1,956,340
Household income						
Less than \$25,000	3,186,641	389,165	540,028	255,223	1,976,507	25,718
\$25,000 - \$34,999	1,768,297	135,643	322,985	115,149	1,194,520	-
\$35,000 - \$49,999	2,196,653	55,728	479,578	227,395	1,428,943	5,009
\$50,000 - \$74,999	3,075,463	90,337	327,374	279,994	2,377,759	-
\$75,000 - \$99,999	2,250,022	151,273	103,896	216,545	1,778,308	-
\$100,000 - \$149,999	2,083,410	86,729	152,592	154,214	1,687,065	2,809
\$150,000 - \$199,999	979,642	47,999	8,105	65,758	855,535	2,246
\$200,000 and above	1,153,377	22,099	15,300	28,725	1,087,253	-
Did not report	4,994,849	153,245	43,305	14,326	572,661	4,211,311
Used in the last 7 days to meet spending needs*						
Regular income sources like those received before the pandemic	14,488,620	848,514	1,103,111	1,024,243	10,161,676	1,351,076
Credit cards or loans	6,759,557	307,755	873,074	774,796	4,269,452	534,480
Money from savings or selling assets or possessions (including withdrawals from retirement accounts)	5,143,666	366,052	853,548	556,032	2,800,514	567,520
Borrowing from friends or family	3,074,871	341,067	810,733	172,104	1,540,731	210,236
Unemployment insurance (UI) benefit payments	164,307	-	16,198	10,418	93,433	44,258

Stimulus (economic impact) payment	2,176,997	192,467	349,200	221,020	1,157,357	256,954
Child Tax Credit payment	3,148,242	190,859	462,255	297,108	1,919,408	278,612
Money saved from deferred or forgiven payments (to meet spending needs)	722,778	54,075	140,673	73,726	404,320	49,984
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	1,218,479	159,450	215,524	112,780	637,566	93,158
School meal debit/EBT cards	1,082,662	128,420	196,829	118,043	589,741	49,628
Government rental assistance	239,491	114,312	8,667	11,097	96,000	9,416
Other	981,530	104,540	89,606	40,400	648,270	98,714
Did not report	2,592,565	1,008	52,701	19,805	164,954	2,354,097

Almost every month – Unable to Pay Total or Partial Energy Bill

- Sixty-six percent (672,144) of the households with children under 18
- White alone, not Hispanic was the largest racial/ethnic group represented at 40% (403,716) followed by Hispanic or Latino at 38% (383,199)
- Forty-one percent (415,685) annual household incomes were under \$25,000.
- Fifty-two percent (530,461) of household annual incomes were below \$35,000.
- During this week, households used the following funds to pay the energy bills:
 - 35% (353,195) used child income tax credit funds.
 - 26% (263,027) used Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP) funds.
 - 21% (213,706) used school meal debit/EBT cards.
 - 6% (62,542) used government rental assistance funds received.

Housing Table 4. Household Energy Use and Spending in the last 12 Months, by Select Characteristics: Texas Population: 18 and Over						
Select characteristics	Total*	Household was unable to pay an energy bill or unable to pay the full bill amount				
		Almost every month	Some months	1 or two months	Never	Did not report
Texas	21,688,354	1,015,794	1,845,300	1,568,395	13,040,605	4,218,261
Hispanic origin and Race						
Hispanic or Latino (may be of any race)	8,081,055	383,199	1,017,699	699,261	3,814,983	2,165,913

White alone, not Hispanic	9,459,360	403,716	461,514	598,489	6,909,366	1,086,275
Black alone, not Hispanic	2,604,608	186,930	320,087	250,352	1,235,540	611,698
Asian alone, not Hispanic	1,066,836	18,054	25,143	12,030	730,883	280,726
Two or more races + Other races, not Hispanic	476,495	23,894	20,858	8,262	349,832	73,649
Education						
Less than high school	2,251,149	136,482	245,033	286,945	846,497	736,191
High school or GED	6,753,370	501,295	611,999	534,047	3,653,904	1,452,124
Some college/associate's degree	6,574,716	247,022	802,923	514,688	3,757,692	1,252,391
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,109,119	130,994	185,345	232,715	4,782,511	777,555
Household size						
1 person in the household	1,518,893	40,704	98,051	71,010	1,062,015	247,113
2 people in the household	6,195,327	219,920	452,254	338,125	4,385,780	799,247
3 people in the household	3,906,190	180,844	336,519	407,526	2,437,140	544,162
4 people in the household	4,022,542	75,386	373,340	231,824	2,521,917	820,075
5 people in the household	3,488,334	253,564	341,321	184,579	1,758,645	950,225
6 people in the household	1,485,077	143,152	72,915	223,097	397,477	648,437
7 or more people in the household	1,071,992	102,224	170,901	112,235	477,631	209,001
Presence of children under 18 years old						
Children in household	9,715,362	672,144	1,047,770	850,762	4,877,227	2,267,458
No children	11,972,992	343,650	797,530	717,632	8,163,377	1,950,802
Household income						
Less than \$25,000	3,186,641	415,685	735,146	339,734	1,692,987	3,089
\$25,000 - \$34,999	1,768,297	114,776	338,363	406,934	908,225	-
\$35,000 - \$49,999	2,196,653	162,042	234,324	291,762	1,508,524	-
\$50,000 - \$74,999	3,075,463	144,427	289,642	275,634	2,365,760	-
\$75,000 - \$99,999	2,250,022	50,833	91,364	164,866	1,942,960	-
\$100,000 - \$149,999	2,083,410	22,198	80,118	65,204	1,914,551	1,339
\$150,000 - \$199,999	979,642	9,646	8,547	10,248	951,201	-
\$200,000 and above	1,153,377	10,783	2,774	1,803	1,138,018	-
Did not report	4,994,849	85,405	65,022	12,211	618,379	4,213,832

Used in the last 7 days to meet spending needs*						
Regular income sources like those received before the pandemic	14,488,620	607,686	908,400	960,807	10,670,505	1,341,222
Credit cards or loans	6,759,557	366,663	661,850	623,303	4,576,237	531,503
Money from savings or selling assets or possessions (including withdrawals from retirement accounts)	5,143,666	299,405	580,514	643,715	3,049,992	570,040
Borrowing from friends or family	3,074,871	409,873	932,376	564,072	960,111	208,440
Unemployment insurance (UI) benefit payments	164,307	19,770	10,448	22,148	67,683	44,258
Stimulus (economic impact) payment	2,176,997	343,890	245,452	362,945	972,073	252,638
Child Tax Credit payment	3,148,242	353,195	422,223	544,497	1,549,716	278,612
Money saved from deferred or forgiven payments (to meet spending needs)	722,778	25,768	95,432	233,434	316,821	51,324
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	1,218,479	263,027	329,487	228,214	326,092	71,658
School meal debit/EBT cards	1,082,662	213,706	196,176	168,763	454,389	49,628
Government rental assistance	239,491	62,542	70,598	21,516	75,419	9,416
Other	981,530	30,782	173,941	55,768	622,325	98,714
Did not report	2,592,565	-	52,701	-	185,767	2,354,097

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, Week 41.

Note: These data are experimental. Users should take caution using estimates based on subpopulations of the data – sample sizes may be small and the standard errors may be large.

<https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2021/demo/hhp/hhp41.html#tables>

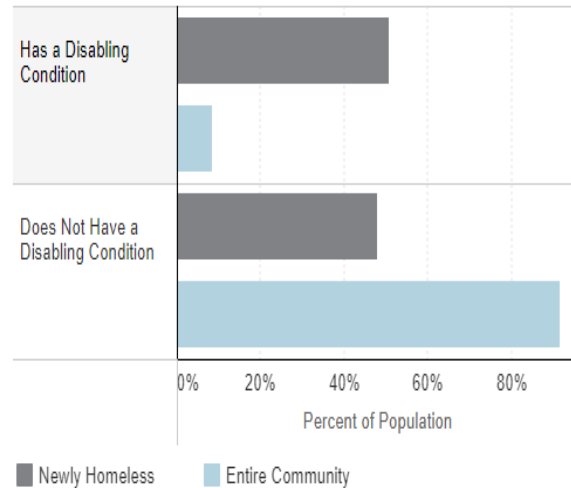
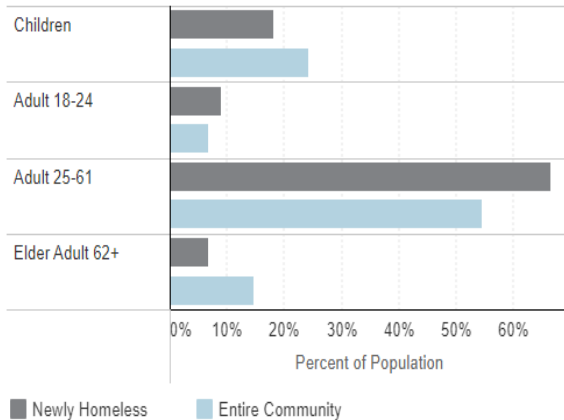
Homeless Count - Austin, Texas

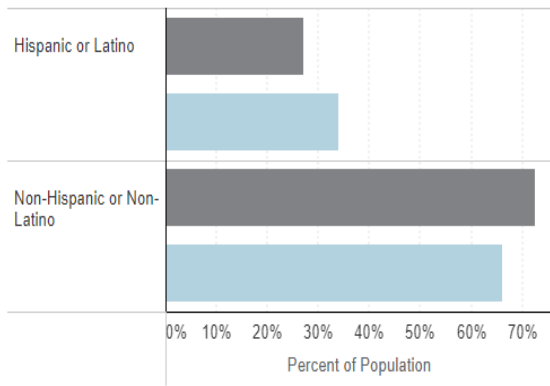
	2018	2019
Newly Homeless	3,339	3,559
People Sheltered	4,518	4,704
People Housed	2,280	2,485
Beds	1,646	2,000
(Austin Homeless Dashboard , n.d.)		

In 2019 the number of homeless children increase by more than 50% of the current population of homeless children in Travis County. Whites represented the largest racial group (new and entire community) followed by Blacks. (Austin Homeless Dashboard , n.d.)

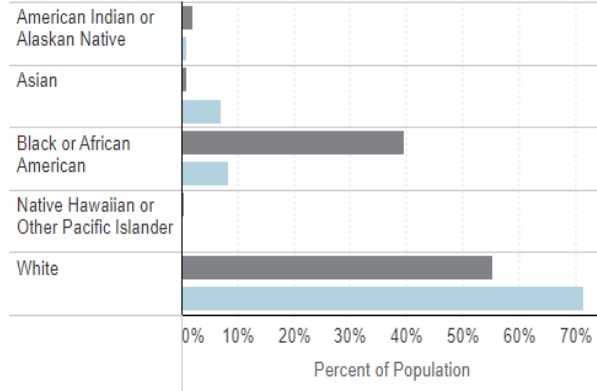
Travis County – 2019 Homeless Demographics

(Austin Homeless Dashboard , n.d.)

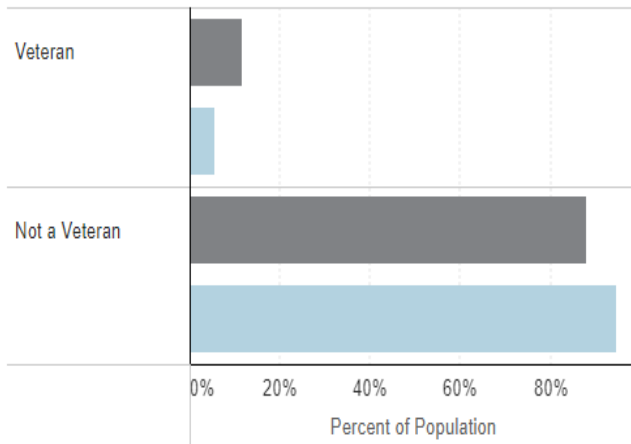




■ Newly Homeless ■ Entire Community



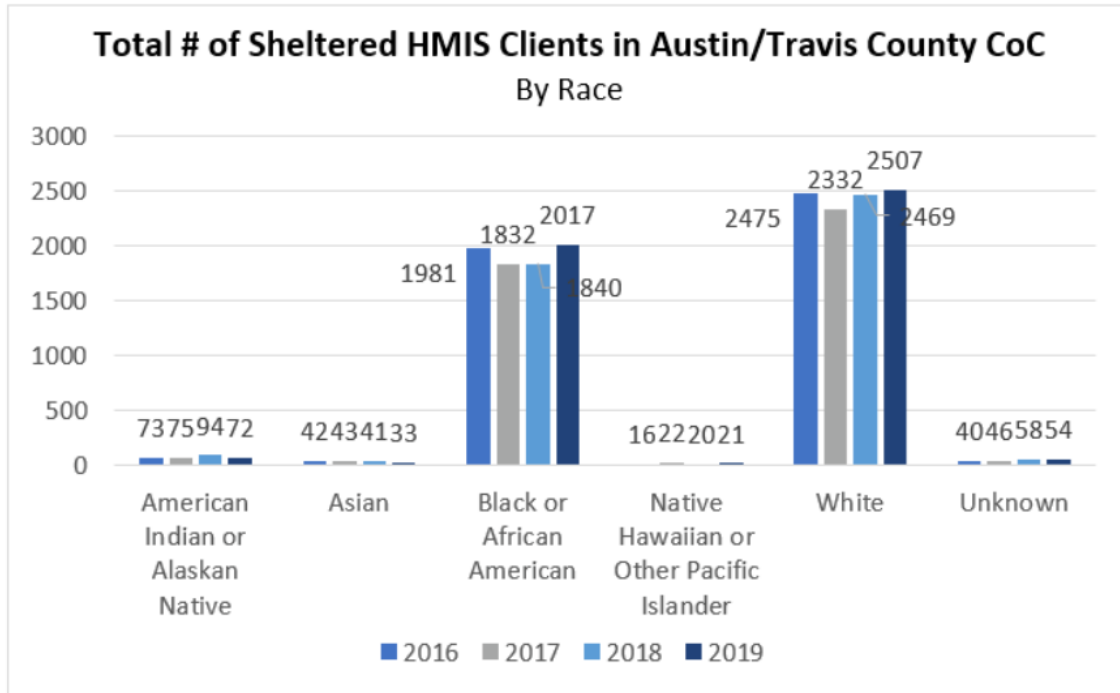
■ Newly Homeless ■ Entire Community



■ Newly Homeless ■ Entire Community

Travis County Homeless - Race/Ethnicity 2019 Summary

(Number of persons experiencing homelessness - Annual Count of Sheltered Homeless Persons in the Homeless Management Information System, 2022)



Year	Volunteer Count	Unsheltered Homeless Count (sleeping outside (in tents, cars, etc...))	Sheltered Homeless Count (shelters or transitional housing)	Total Homeless Count
2020	886	1574	932	2506
2019	661	1086	1169	2255
Change	+ 255 (39%)	+ 488 (45%)	-237 (20%)	+ 251 (11%)

The 2020 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count indicated the largest concentration of homelessness resides in Travis County’s largest city, Austin. The annual PIT Count uses teams of volunteer surveyors and shelter employees to collect data on the needs of people experiencing homelessness in Travis County at a specific point in time.

PIT Count Data –Unsheltered Homelessness by City Council District and Municipality (2020)

Municipality	2019	2020	Change
Austin	1037	1513	+ 476
Bee Cave	1	0	-1
Elgin	0	1	+ 1
Jonestown	1	2	+ 1
Manor	0	4	+ 4
Pflugerville	0	3	+ 3
Sunset Valley	0	23	+ 23
Webberville	1	0	-1
Unincorporated	46	28	-18

Total	1086	1574	+ 488
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The disproportionate impact of homelessness on Travis County’s Black/African American community remains concerning and unacceptable.

<i>Race</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
White	62.1%	61.1%
Black/African American	35.2%	36.5%
Native American	1.8%	1.1%
Asian	0.5%	0.5%
Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.4%

Black/African American, while representing 36.5% (1 in 3 persons) of the 2020 homeless population, this group represents less than 1 in 10 persons in Travis County.

(Learn About Homelessness, n.d.)

Travis County’s homeless population is estimated at about 10,000 out of the million residents, approximately 1 percent.

Children under age 18 homeless PIT count decreased by 3.7% while older Travis County residents increased.

<i>Age</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Under 18	22.5%	18.8%
18 to 24	6.2%	7.5%
Over 24	71.3%	73.7%

(Learn About Homelessness, n.d.)

Mobility

Disabled persons represented an estimated 12.7% of the U.S. population in the 2019 American Community Survey census count.

Disabled Population	Percent of the Population (estimates)
Texas	13.7%
Travis County	9.8%
Source: 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Derived from dataset ACSST1Y2019.S1811. https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs.html	

Ten percent of Travis County’s non-institutional population has a disability only four percent less than the Texas population.

Disabled Population – Texas, Travis County – U.S. Census 1 year count (2019)

	Texas			Travis County, Texas		
	Total Civilian Non-institutionalized Population	With a Disability	No Disability	Total Civilian Non-institutionalized Population	With a Disability	No Disability

Label	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Population Age 16 and Over	21,951,878	3,004,679	18,947,199	1,025,322	101,449	923,873
EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Employed	63.0%	27.4%	68.6%	71.2%	37.7%	74.9%
Not in Labor Force	34.1%	70.0%	28.4%	26.3%	57.8%	22.8%
Employed Population Age 16 and Over	13,826,204	823,574	13,002,630	730,185	38,237	691,948
CLASS OF WORKER						
Private for-profit wage and salary workers	74.4%	70.1%	74.7%	71.0%	62.2%	71.5%
Employee of private company workers	71.3%	67.1%	71.6%	66.0%	58.1%	66.4%
Self-employed in own incorporated business workers	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	5.0%	4.1%	5.0%
Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers	5.4%	6.8%	5.3%	5.9%	7.1%	5.8%
Local government workers	7.2%	6.5%	7.2%	6.0%	6.8%	6.0%
State government workers	4.1%	4.5%	4.1%	7.9%	11.4%	7.7%
Federal government workers	2.0%	3.8%	1.9%	1.4%	4.5%	1.2%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	6.6%	8.1%	6.5%	7.5%	7.9%	7.5%
Unpaid family workers	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
OCCUPATION						
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	37.6%	31.4%	38.0%	53.7%	41.2%	54.3%
Service occupations	17.3%	21.1%	17.0%	14.9%	21.5%	14.6%
Sales and office occupations	21.1%	22.1%	21.1%	18.0%	20.0%	17.9%
Natural resources, construction, and	10.6%	10.4%	10.6%	6.5%	6.9%	6.5%

maintenance occupations						
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	13.4%	15.0%	13.3%	6.9%	10.4%	6.7%
INDUSTRY						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%
Construction	9.1%	8.1%	9.1%	7.5%	4.9%	7.6%
Manufacturing	8.5%	8.3%	8.5%	6.7%	5.7%	6.8%
Wholesale trade	2.8%	2.4%	2.8%	1.9%	1.4%	2.0%
Retail trade	11.2%	13.1%	11.0%	8.2%	9.2%	8.1%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	6.1%	6.3%	6.1%	3.7%	4.1%	3.7%
Information	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	3.1%	1.6%	3.2%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	6.7%	6.3%	6.7%	7.5%	6.9%	7.5%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	11.7%	10.6%	11.8%	19.4%	13.9%	19.7%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	21.4%	21.3%	21.4%	20.3%	20.7%	20.3%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	9.2%	8.9%	9.2%	9.5%	14.5%	9.2%
Other services (except public administration)	5.2%	5.5%	5.2%	5.8%	4.9%	5.8%
Public administration	3.8%	5.1%	3.7%	5.7%	11.8%	5.3%
COMMUTING TO WORK						

Workers Age 16 and Over	13,604,851	791,565	12,813,286	718,367	37,317	681,050
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	80.2%	75.4%	80.5%	72.4%	66.4%	72.7%
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	9.7%	11.6%	9.6%	9.3%	13.2%	9.1%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	1.3%	2.1%	1.3%	2.6%	5.9%	2.4%
Walked	1.4%	2.4%	1.3%	2.3%	1.6%	2.4%
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%	2.3%	2.9%	2.3%
Worked from home	5.7%	6.4%	5.7%	11.1%	10.0%	11.2%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Population Age 25 and Over	18,380,025	2,788,373	15,591,652	880,939	91,683	789,256
Less than high school graduate	15.1%	22.5%	13.8%	10.1%	20.1%	8.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25.0%	30.2%	24.1%	15.5%	25.6%	14.3%
Some college or associate's degree	28.7%	29.4%	28.6%	21.5%	24.2%	21.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	31.2%	17.9%	33.5%	52.9%	30.1%	55.6%
EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2019 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)						
Population Age 16 and over with earnings	14,892,806	957,208	13,935,598	784,292	44,559	739,733
\$1 to \$4,999 or loss	8.1%	13.7%	7.8%	7.6%	15.8%	7.1%
\$5,000 to \$14,999	13.5%	18.6%	13.1%	10.2%	18.4%	9.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	14.6%	15.8%	14.5%	11.5%	12.8%	11.4%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13.1%	12.2%	13.2%	11.1%	11.8%	11.0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14.7%	13.2%	14.8%	15.1%	11.6%	15.3%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.9%	13.1%	17.1%	17.8%	15.1%	17.9%
\$75,000 or more	19.1%	13.4%	19.4%	26.9%	14.5%	27.6%

Median Earnings	35,428	26,180	35,936	43,527	27,962	45,105
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS						
Population Age 16 and over for whom poverty status is determined	21,808,675	2,995,492	18,813,183	1,007,900	100,274	907,626
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	11.9%	18.8%	10.8%	10.1%	20.0%	9.0%
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	8.4%	11.8%	7.8%	5.6%	9.8%	5.1%
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	79.7%	69.4%	81.4%	84.3%	70.2%	85.8%
<p>Data includes a 90 percent margin of error (90% probability that the data defined by the estimate minus/plus. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Derived from dataset ACSST1Y2019.</p>						

For both Texas and Travis, 20 percent or less of persons age 16 years and older are below the poverty level. Less than five percent of the 2,200 person served in 2019 and 2020 were categorized as disable receiving services through the Continuum of Care Program.

Other Prevalent Social or Economic Factors

The building of low-income properties has decreased. Poverty rates, homeownership and access to affordable housing continues separate low-income families from safe and stable housing. African Americans and Hispanic families have poverty rates averaging 17 percent greater than non-Hispanic White and Asian families. According to Harvard’s Joint Center for Housing Studies, Austin’s acute affordability crisis can largely be attributed to the fact that “Austin’s median income and its housing stock have failed to keep pace with the boom in both land prices and population.” (PIT 2020)

Black/African American	24%
Hispanics	20%
Non-Asian minorities	17%
Non-Hispanic Whites	11%
Asian	11%

(Learn About Homelessness, n.d.)

Strict rental qualification polices such as requiring an income 3x the rent. Criminal history background checks with no limitation of year of crime. Lenders unwilling to do business in lower income neighborhoods, commonly populated by people of color.

State regulations prohibiting or limiting lower courts to enact zoning that could improve greater access to affordable housing for low-income families.

Educational disparities impact job readiness which impacts income and home cost burden. African Americans are failing at disproportionate rates in high schools. Hispanic children also experience disparities in grades k-12.

Lack of public transportation limit low-income persons access to work, which again impacts earnings and affordable housing options.

(Learn About Homelessness, n.d.)

Child Care Availability



CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY

Professional childcare for 3- and 4-year-olds can provide a layer of protectiveness, especially for children living in high-risk neighborhoods. The availability of affordable and reliable childcare allows low-income families to focus on personal development, including educational goals and employment.

In 2020, Texas parents struggled with access to affordable childcare, elevated by the pandemic. A recent Texas report described quality and affordable childcare as a concern prior to the pandemic with the possibility of continuing as the workforce returns. (University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler & Population Health at University of Texas System, 2021)

Early childhood education programs and school closures associated with the pandemic impacted data collection in terms of children served. Deferred attendance policies by the Texas Workforce Commission also contributed to data inconsistency. In lieu of in person school attendance, secondary and early childhood programs and schools hosted virtual classrooms. (SUCCESS BY 6 AUSTIN/TRAVIS COUNTY COALITION:Strategic Plan, 2019-23, 2-Year Update, n.d.)

Between 2018 and 2019, the American Community Survey (ACS), reported the enrollment of children from low-income households decreased by approximately 4,000. Success By 6 Austin/Travis County Coalition reported the overall number of children served in the Austin/Travis County area through home visiting and parent education programs decreased by around 300 children between 2019 and 2020. (SUCCESS BY 6 AUSTIN/TRAVIS COUNTY COALITION:Strategic Plan, 2019-23, 2-Year Update, n.d.)

Unrelated to the pandemic, childcare was still only available on site at 24% of Texas family violence agencies. Parents residing at shelters rely on accessible, safe childcare to participate in the workforce and provide stability for their children.

2019 Childcare program demographics in family violence shelters:

- 90% provided some child advocacy
- 77% offered onsite children's counseling
- 52% offered parent/child activities

(Voyles, et al 2019)

Texas Childcare Types

Licensed Child Care Center:

- Provides care and supervision to seven or more children 13 or younger.
- Provides care at least two hours, but less than 24 hours, per day, for three or more days a week.

Provides care at a location other than the license holder's home.

Licensed Before or After-School Program:

- Provides care and supervision, including the supervision of recreation or skills instruction or training, to children attending pre-kindergarten through sixth grade.
- Provides care at least two hours per day, three or more days a week, before or after, or before and after the customary school day and during school holidays.

Licensed School-Age Program:

- Provides care and supervision, including the supervision of recreation or skills instruction or training, to children attending pre-kindergarten through sixth grade.
- Provides care at least two hours per day, three or more days a week, before or after, or before and after the customary school day and during school holidays, the summer period or any other time when school is not in session.

Licensed Child-Care Home:

- Provides care and supervision to seven to 12 children 13 or younger (no more than 12 children can be in care at any time, including children related to the caregiver).
- Provides care at least two hours, but less than 24 hours, per day, for three or more days a week.
- Provides care in the primary caregiver's home.

Registered Child-Care Home:

- Provides care and supervision for up to six unrelated children 13 or younger during school hours and can also provide care and supervision for six additional school-age children after school hours (no more than 12 children can be in care at any time, including children related to the caregiver).
- Provides care at least four hours a day, three or more days a week, for three or more consecutive weeks; or four hours a day for 40 or more days in a 12-month period.
- Provides care in the primary caregiver's home.

Listed Family Home:

- Provides care and supervision for up to three unrelated children.
- Provides care at least four hours a day, three or more days a week, for three or more consecutive weeks; or four hours a day for 40 or more days in a 12-month period.
- Provides care in the primary caregiver’s home.

Small Employer-Based Child Care Operation:

- Is located on the employer’s premises.
- Employs less than 100 full-time employees.
- Provides care and supervision for up to 12 children of the employer’s employees.

General Residential Operation:

- Provides 24-hour care and supervision for seven or more children 17 and under.
- May provide any of the following services:
 - Childcare services.
 - Programmatic services, including emergency short-term care services, therapeutic camp services, a transitional living program or assessment services.
 - Treatment services for children with an emotional disorder, an intellectual disability, an autism spectrum disorder, or a primary medical need.

(Types of Child Care Operations, n.d.)

Below is a summary of Travis County childcare providers:

		Program accepts (Duplications exist)			
Total Capacity 52,445	Licensed Programs	School Age Programs	Before/After School Programs		
Licensed Child Care Centers (494)	372	78	44		
Special Needs (152)	85	45	22		
Detailed Characteristics	Program accepts (Duplications exist)				

Type	Total	Infants	Toddlers	Pre-school	School Age
Licensed Child Care Centers	494 <i>(13 Child Inc operated)</i>	262	358	466	445
Licensed Child Care Homes	63	50	61	62	61
Registered Homes	54	47	51	52	51
Special Needs	152 <i>(12 Child Inc operated)</i>	71	83	82	64

(Search Texas Child Care, n.d.)

Texas public school districts are required to offer free full-day prekindergarten to eligible children at least four years of age and may offer free half-day prekindergarten to eligible children under the age of four. A child is eligible for free prekindergarten if the child is unable to speak and comprehend English, is educationally disadvantaged, is homeless, or has ever been in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (TEC §29.153, 2019). A child of an active-duty member of the U.S. armed forces, a child of a member of the U.S. armed forces who was injured or killed while serving on active duty, or a child of a person eligible for the Star of Texas Award is also eligible for free prekindergarten.

Prekindergarten classes for ages three and over are geared towards children experiencing educational disadvantages, including being unable to speak and comprehend English. Hispanic students represented 52.9 percent of total enrollment in the 2020-21 school year and 62.6 percent of prekindergarten students. In contrast, White students, who made up 26.5 percent of total enrollment, made up 15.1 percent of prekindergarten students.

(John Du, et al2021)

Home Visiting

Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) Division is aimed at improving outcomes for low-income families. PEI administers funds for Texas home visiting programs (THV). Each type of home visiting program focuses on high-risk populations providing services to include, but are not limited to assessing needs, parenting, counseling, increasing protective factors to address child abuse/neglect, monetary assistance, and evidence-based interventions.

THV Program Types

1. *Healthy Outcomes through Prevention and Early Support (HOPES)* focuses on strengthening and promoting parent education and support services to families with children ages 0-5 at risk of child abuse and neglect.
2. *Military Families and Veterans Pilot Prevention Program (MFP)* supports military families and veterans and their families in the three Texas counties with military bases (Bell, Bexar, and El Paso). Families served have experienced or determined to be high risk of family violence and/or child abuse and neglect.
3. *Helping Through Intervention and Prevention (HIP)* serve families with a new child and a previous confirmed child abuse/neglect related fatality or termination of parental rights; and foster alumni or current foster youth who are pregnant or new parents.
4. *Texas Home Visiting* provides early childhood and health professionals who visit the homes of pregnant women and mothers with children younger than age six. All but two of Texas' federal funded home visiting programs serve over 90% of their funded capacity with 10 sites exceeding their capacity. There are 18 THV programs located in Texas counties.

(Prevention and Early Intervention Provider Directory Fiscal Year 2022, n.d.)

5. *Texas Nurse-Family Partnership* involves nurses who visit first-time mothers to provide prenatal education, child development and counseling. A mother can begin the program at the 28th week of pregnancy and receive visitation services until the child is two years of age.

THV programs can serve nearly 11,500 of the 2.5 million children under 5 in Texas, over 320,000 of whom live in high-risk zip codes. Almost 4,000 families received home visiting services in fiscal year 2019 (Sept.1-Aug.31) through a federal grant program, Maternal, Infant, Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV), administered by the state. Within the same fiscal year almost 7,600 families (0.5% of all children aged 5 and below) received home visiting services through state funds. (Texas Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Needs Assessment (October, 2021)

PEI estimates more than 220,000 Texas families are ideal candidates for THV. It is probable that only 5 percent of Texas children in need are currently receiving home visiting services.

As of 2019, no Texas county had the capacity to serve all families in need. PEI measures a county's risk level based on child population and assesses THV programs according to risks, some which are closely related to Child Inc eligible populations: (Texas Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Needs Assessment (October, 2021)

- populations with 2,000 or more children,
- ages 0-4,

- economic prosperity/poverty,
- family composition,
- housing availability and affordability,
- education utilization and attainment,
- violent crime,
- child safety,
- maternal health,
- health care utilization, and
- social program utilization.

Secondary risks assessed include the percent of births to a teen mother (younger than 18 years old). High risk communities are determined by child population and teen pregnancy rates

What determined a high risk county?

Risk score < 0.50 for infants *or* 1-4 year old

< 15% of the county’s child population or 3,000 children lived in high-risk zip code

< 7% of births to teen mothers

Of the 54 Texas counties assessed to be high risk, Travis County ranked five. PEI is currently present in 29 of the 54 counties with no presence in the remaining 25.

(Texas Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Needs Assessment, October, 2021)

Texas Home Visiting Programs – Statewide & Travis County PEI Data

Program Type	Travis County		Texas - 2020			Texas - 2021		
	Families Served		Annual number of families served	Average monthly number of families served	% of children who remain safe	Annual number of families served	Average monthly number of families served	% of children who remain safe
	2020	2021						
THV -MIECHV Funded Sites	962	969	4,807	2,223	97.67%	5,312	2,493	97.93%

THV - State Funded Sites	0	0	918	548	97.84%	835	555	98.56%
HOPES	588	515	7,742	2,730	96.37%	7,955	2,680	97.28%
HIP	33	48	437	115	95.28%	585	167	96.00%
SMVF (MFP)*	4,222	4,122	1,234	378	97.49%	978	302	99.05%
TNFP	321	381	3,791	2,123	96.30%	4,055	-	96.81%
*SMVP serves 3 counties, Bexar, El Paso (Prevention & Early Intervention Data Book, n.d.) FamiliesServed & Output/Outcome Efficiencies								

US Census (p.11) indicated in 2020, there were 102,090 children under 5 in Travis County and 12.5% of children same age living in poverty (p.16). Child Inc 2020 enrollment is reported at 1,062. It is likely that more than 10,000 children are eligible for Child Inc services.

Working Mothers

In 2020, 33.0 million families, or two-fifths of all families, included children under age 18. (Children are sons, daughters, stepchildren, or adopted children living in the household who are under age 18. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, other related and unrelated children, and children not living in the household.) (Employment Characteristics of Families-2021, 2022)

Families maintained by women remained less likely to have an employed member (74.8 %) in 2020 than families maintained by men (81.1 %) or married-couple families (78.7%). (Employment Characteristics of Families-2021, 2022)

At least one parent was employed in 88.5 % of families with children, down from 91.4 percent in the previous year. Among families maintained by fathers, 79.6 % of fathers were employed, a greater share than the 71.0% of mothers who were employed in families maintained by mothers. (Employment Characteristics of Families-2021, 2022)

The participation rate for mothers with children under the age of 6, at 65.8 %, was lower than that of mothers whose youngest child was age 6 to 17, at 75.4 %. By comparison, fathers with children under age 6 were more likely to participate in the labor force than those whose youngest child was age 6 to 17 (93.4 % versus 91.4%). (Employment Characteristics of Families-2021, 2022)

Working Mothers All Races Below 100% of Poverty Level 2020	People in primary families (total)			People in primary families with a female householder, no spouse present		
	All income levels	Below 100% of poverty (5)	Percentage below 100% of poverty (6)	All income levels	Below 100% of poverty (5)	Percentage below 100% of poverty (6)
People in families with related children under 6 years, total	66,297	10,679	16.1	13,402	5,924	44.2
People in primary families with a householder who did not work	13,342	5,269	39.5	4,050	2,980	73.6
People in primary families with a working householder	52,955	5,410	10.2	9,353	2,943	31.5
Working householder and no other workers	18,125	4,295	23.7	6,607	2,595	39.3
Working householder and at least one other worker	34,831	1,115	3.2	2,745	348	12.7
Householder plus one other worker	29,193	798	2.7	1,668	214	12.8
Householder plus two or more other workers	5,638	317	5.6	1,077	134	12.4
People in primary families with a householder who worked full-time year-round (FTYR)	35,978	1,579	4.4	4,605	709	15.4
Householder FTYR and no other workers	11,745	1,209	10.3	3,015	582	19.3
Householder FTYR and at least one other worker	24,232	370	1.5	1,590	127	8.0
Householder FTYR plus at least one other FTYR worker, no part-time or part-year	14,903	49	0.3	608	0	0.0
Householder FTYR plus at least one part-time or part-year, no FTYR	7,599	321	4.2	694	127	18.3
Householder FTYR with both FTYR and a part-time or part-year worker	1,730	0	0.0	287	0	0.0
Both spouses worked	29,770	598	2.0	0	(B)	(B)
Both spouses FTYR	14,601	26	0.2	0	(B)	(B)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Working Women

In 2020, 78.2 percent of families had at least one employed family member, down from 81.2 percent in the prior year. From 2019 to 2020, the likelihood of having an employed family member decreased for White (78.0 % of families), Black (75.7 %), Asian (84.7 %), and Hispanic (84.1 %) families. (See table 1.) (Employment Characteristics of Families-2021, 2022)

Families maintained by women remained less likely to have an employed member (74.8 %) in 2020 than families maintained by men (81.1 %) or married-couple families (78.7%). Among married-couple families, both spouses were employed in 45.5 percent of families, down from 49.7 % in the prior year. (Women and Minimum Wage, State by State, 2021)

Training Programs for Low-Income Working Moms

Low-income moms with little job experience can sometimes find work at service-oriented jobs, such as restaurants, fast food establishments, coffee houses and retail stores. If the mom has some prior work experience, she may be able to use her previous experience, combined with her skills in raising a family, to apply for management positions in the service sector. In Texas nearly 6 in 10 women make minimum wage, which is \$7.25 \$2.13. (Dwilson, n.d.)

There was no significant data to discuss work/training schedules. Child Inc knowledge of parent participants reflect mothers working typical eight-hour day shifts which support the need for quality daycare programs.

Transportation and Communication



(Wiseman)

Transportation and Communication

In 2019, the American Community Survey found that 7.8 million (5%) U.S. workers utilize public transportation (ACS, CBDRB-FY20-POP001-0182).¹ The respondents were asked to share their primary means of transportation in the last week. Options included bus; subway or elevated rail; long-distance train or commuter rail; light rail, streetcar, or trolley; and ferryboat.

Mode	Response
Driving Alone	75.9%
Public Transportation	46.3%
Carpool	8.9%
Working from home	5.7%

*McKinsey Global, a research and marketing organization, has been surveying U.S. residents during the COVID-19 pandemic to monitor mobility and vehicle buying. Their June 2021 report found car purchasing industry and use of public transportation is returning to pre-COVID levels. **Invalid source specified.***

In terms of vehicle ownership, the 2019 census figures report 8.7% of households in America do not have access to a vehicle—a decrease of 0.4 percentage points compared to 2010. Based 2020 populations, 56 percent of Travis County employed residents owned a vehicle.

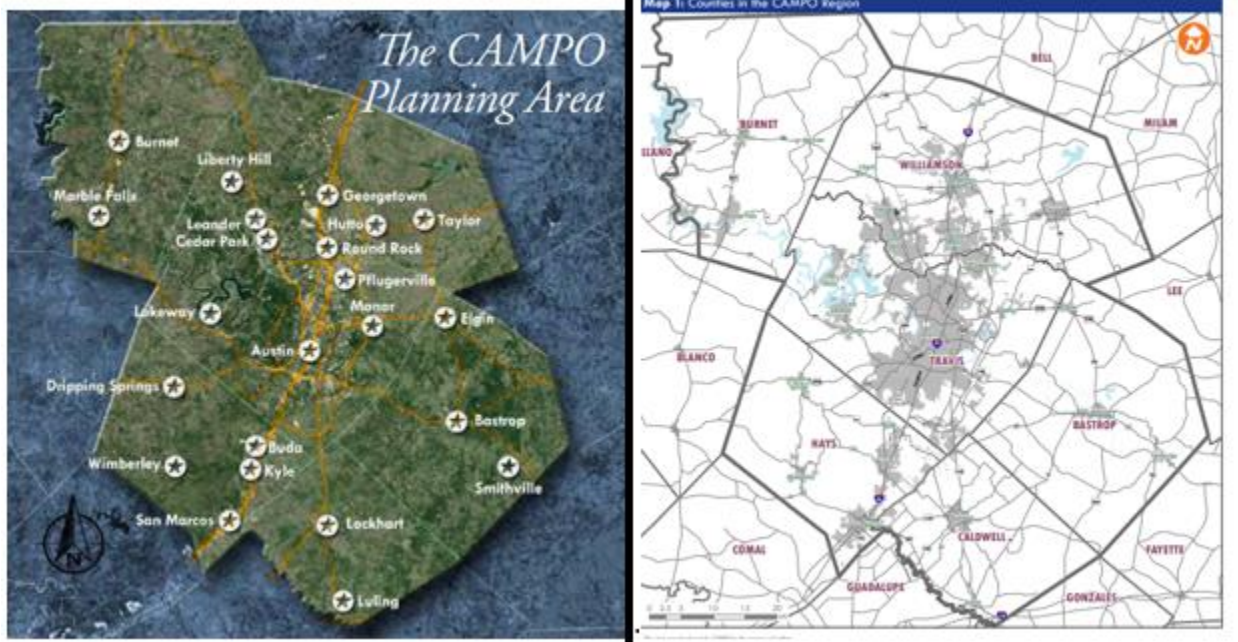
Vehicle Ownership	April 1, 2020 1,290,188 Texas Population		
	Texas	Travis County, Texas	
Label	Estimate	Estimate	
Total:	13,715,977	719,100	56%
Car, truck, or van:	12,323,394	587,401	
Allocated	1,494,391	67,174	
Not allocated	10,829,003	520,227	
Other means (including those who worked from home)	1,392,583	131,699	
<i>Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week.</i> U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Dataset - ACSDT1Y2019.			

As shared earlier in this document, Austin’s I-35 has historically served as a barrier of racial divide, isolating access of Black and Latino residents from the rest of the city. As the city grows, state and local officials must also consider access of roads and highways for lower-income families. (Wilson, 2020)

The Capital Metropolitan Planning Organizations (CAMPO) serves Travis and surrounding counties. CAMPO’s 2040 Regional Transportation Plan includes goals to improve road and highway access by maximizing affordability of the transportation system and improving connectivity within and between the various transportation modes for goods and for people of all ages and abilities. (CAMPO 2040 Regional Transportation Plan, 2015)

CAMPO’s Transportation Policy Board (TBP)’s guiding principle is that every resident should have access to sustainable transportation to the greatest extent possible while reducing disproportionate impacts to historically underserved groups. To maximize improvements, include low income and marginalized families, federal and state funders must prioritize communication with Historically Underutilized Businesses (HUBS) and Disadvantaged Businesses (DBEs) when soliciting contracts in any phase of this work. (CAMPO 2040 Regional Transportation Plan, 2015)

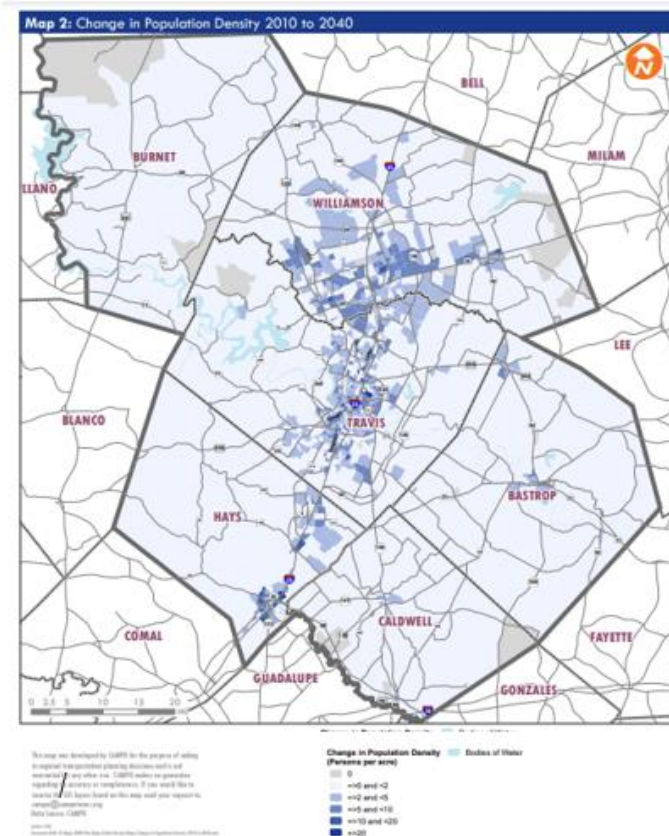
.....CAMPO’s-planning-area-by-city-and-county.



The IH 35 corridor is consistently identified as one of the most congested segments of roadway in Texas, according to the Texas Department of Transportation. In Travis County, 37 percent of the roads monitored are congested in the morning peak and 44 percent are moderately to severely congested in the evening peak. An analysis of Travis County freeways indicates that 44.2 percent of the freeways monitored are moderately to severely congested in the morning peak and 61.3 percent are moderately to severely congested in the evening peak.

Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority (CapMetro) is Austin’s public transportation system providing public transportation to Travis County. CapMetro’s \$1.25 per one-way fare is among the lowest in the U.S. compared to similar city populations. Monthly passes can be during the month. Seniors, active military personnel, and those with disabilities are eligible for

reduced fare passes, criteria not afforded to low-income riders. CapMetro’s chief financial officer stated low-income riders don’t participate in cost-savings programs as they historically purchase individual tickets for each ride, including multiple rides per day. The transportation system is working with the Austin Urban League and the local National Advancement Association for Colored People (NAACP) to develop cost savings programs specifically for low-income riders. (Capital Metro seeks to make transit more accessible for low-income riders, 2020)



**CAMPO POPULATION FORECAST
Travis County**

2010	1,024,531
2020	1,273,260
2030	1,508,642
2040	1,732,860

**CAMPO EMPLOYMENT FORECAST
Travis County**

2010	564,517
2020	760,518
2030	970,962
2040	1,195,673

<i>Named the top fastest growth market in the U.S. 2020</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>Growth</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<i>Austin MSA</i>	<i>963,300</i>	<i>1,086,100</i>	<i>122,800</i>	<i>12.7%</i>
<i>Nonfarm payroll jobs</i>				

Labor force, employment & unemployment, 2020	Labor force	Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
Travis Co.	741,012	694,433	46,579	6.3%
Texas Workforce Commission, Local Area Unemployment Statistics				

Labor force, employment & unemployment, Austin MSA	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
2018	1,199,933	1,164,389	35,544	3.0%
2019	1,239,163	1,205,590	33,573	2.7%
2020	1,242,659	1,165,986	76,673	6.2%
Texas Workforce Commission, Local Area Unemployment Statistics				

Jobs by industry, Austin MSA	2019	2020
Total non-farm	1,118,000	1,086,100
Construction, natural resources & mining	68,500	69,600
Manufacturing	62,700	62,800
Wholesale trade	52,300	53,300
Retail trade	109,100	105,600
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	23,800	26,200
Information	39,000	39,500
Financial activities	66,000	68,100
Professional & business services	198,000	199,300
Educational & health Services	129,800	126,100
Leisure & hospitality	134,900	106,000
Other services	47,200	41,800
Government	186,700	187,900

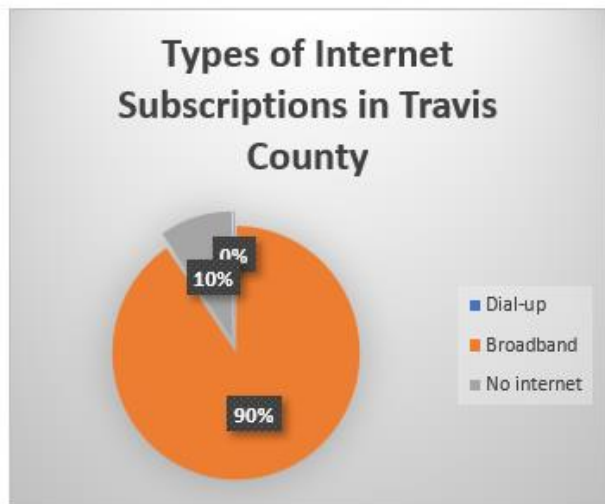
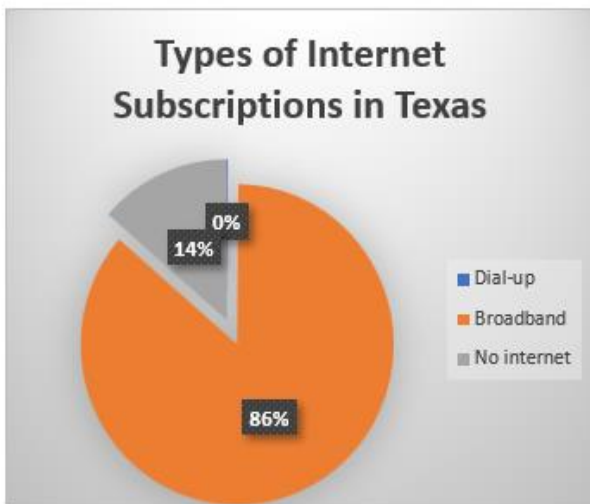
Communication

*All data recorded for the year 2019

The conversation about communication is an important one when considering resources that affect low-income communities. The Internet of Things, (The internet used through various media) facilitates such communication. This section examines the availability of two types of internet subscriptions across income ranges: Dial-up and Broadband. By default, we also dive into a lack of internet subscriptions across income ranges.

	Texas		Travis County, Texas	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	9,985,126	±25,440	507,751	±5,452
Has a computer:	9,347,940	±28,973	484,180	±6,074
With dial-up Internet subscription alone	11,643	±1,669	418	±289
With a broadband Internet subscription	8,540,729	±28,331	456,776	±6,630
Without an Internet subscription	795,568	±18,037	26,986	±3,499
No computer	637,186	±13,840	23,571	±3,147

U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



The following tables reflect data from the US Census Bureau. (American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, n.d.)

Income less than \$20,000 per year

Dial-up internet subscriptions were non-existent in Travis County for households with income less than \$20,000 per year.

Reported Area	Total Population	Population with dial-up internet subscription	Percent population with dial-up internet subscription
<i>Travis County</i>	52,957	0	0.00%
Texas	1,354,934	2,095	0.15%

Income greater than \$20,000 but less than \$75,000

Dial-up internet subscriptions were slightly less common in Travis County than in all Texas counties for households with annual income between \$20,000 and \$75,000

Reported Area	Total Population	Population with dial-up internet subscription	Percent population with dial-up internet subscription
<i>Travis County</i>	182,384	245	0.13%
Texas	4,324,770	7,549	0.17%

Income at or above \$75,000

Equally uncommon for households with annual income at or above \$75,000 to use dial-up internet subscriptions in Travis County and Texas as a whole.

Reported Area	Total Population	Population with dial-up internet subscription	Percent population with dial-up internet subscription
<i>Travis County</i>	272,410	173	0.06%
Texas	4,305,422	2,788	0.06%

Broadband Internet subscription

Income less than \$20,000

Broadband internet subscriptions were more common in Travis County than in all Texas counties for households with income less than \$20,000 per year

Reported Area	Total Population	Population with dial-up internet subscription	Percent population with dial-up internet subscription
<i>Travis County</i>	52,957	36,112	68.2%
Texas	1,354,934	860,682	63.5%

Income greater than \$20,000 but less than \$75,000

Broadband internet subscriptions were also more common in Travis County than in all Texas counties for households with annual income between \$20,000 and \$75,000

Reported Area	Total Population	Population with dial-up internet subscription	Percent population with dial-up internet subscription
<i>Travis County</i>	182,384	160,937	88.2%
Texas	4,324,770	3,646,371	84.3%

Income at or above \$75,000

Broadband internet subscriptions were slightly more common in Travis County than in Texas for households with annual income at or above \$75,000.

Reported Area	Total Population	Population with dial-up internet subscription	Percent population with dial-up internet subscription
<i>Travis County</i>	272,410	262,045	96.2%
Texas	4,305,422	4,106,491	95.4%

No internet subscription

Income less than \$20,000

Dial-up internet subscriptions were non-existent in Travis County for households with income less than \$20,000 per year.

Reported Area	Total Population	Population with dial-up internet subscription	Percent population with dial-up internet subscription
<i>Travis County</i>	52,957	16,845	31.8%
Texas	1,354,934	492,157	36.3%

Income greater than \$20,000 but less than \$75,000

Dial-up internet subscriptions were slightly less common in Travis County than in all Texas counties for households with annual income between \$20,000 and \$75,000

Reported Area	Total Population	Population with dial-up internet subscription	Percent population with dial-up internet subscription
<i>Travis County</i>	182,384	21,202	11.6%
Texas	4,324,770	670,850	15.5%

Income at or above \$75,000

Equally uncommon for households with annual income at or above \$75,000 to use dial-up internet subscriptions in Travis County and Texas as a whole.

Reported Area	Total Population	Population with dial-up internet subscription	Percent population with dial-up internet subscription
<i>Travis County</i>	272,410	10,192	3.7%
Texas	4,305,422	196,143	4.6%

Resources Available to Address Needs of Eligible Children & Families



(Help Low-Income Neighbors in Austin, TX - Volunteer ATX, n.d.)

Low-income families and communities most times present with a characteristic of needs including limited resources, poor houses, high crime and violence rates, and inadequate school systems, all associated with poor mental health outcomes (Anxiety and Depression Association of America, 2021).

To help children grow into prepared, productive adults, parents need jobs with family-sustaining pay, affordable housing, and the ability to invest in their children's future. Growing up in poverty is one of the greatest threats to healthy child development. It increases the likelihood that a child will be exposed to factors that can impair brain development and lead to poor academic, cognitive and health outcomes. It also can result in higher rates of risky health-related behaviors among adolescents.

2021 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

(2021 Kids Count Data Book: 2021 STATE TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING, 2021)

For these reasons, Child Inc and other low-income families depend on community responsiveness to meet basic needs and to sustain, at a minimum, overall health, wellness, and a safe lifestyle.

Social Services

United Way's 2-1-1 is a 24/7 helpline to assist residents locate services. Using a database of more than 30,000 local, statewide, and national resources including housing, food, health and mental health, childcare, education, employment, transportation, public benefits, and legal services, 211 connects the caller with the need. (How Can We Help?, n.d.)

Health

Travis County is home to 30 medical facilities and 23 free and/or sliding scale medical clinics. People of color living in Austin are reported to "experience higher rates of cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, HIV, and other sexually transmitted infections". This office described that person of color tend to lack access to daily basic needs, including bus routes, health clinics, grocery stores, or safe places to play, all which impact personal well-being and a healthy lifestyle. (Health Equity Unit, n.d.)

<i>Medicaid enrollment</i>	(0-18) in Texas	2018	2019
<i>Texas</i>	Number	3,053,496	2,969,209
	Percent	39.3%	38.2%
<i>Travis</i>	Number	88,113	84,437
	Percent	29.6%	28.3%

(2021 Kids Count Data Book: 2021 State Trends in Child Well-Being, 2021)

<i>Uninsured children at or below 200% of the federal poverty level</i>		2018	2019
<i>Texas</i>	Number	472,160	521,980
	Percent	13.8%	16.0%
<i>Travis</i>	Number	12,589	19,210
	Percent	12.8%	20.6%

(Uninsured children at or below 200% of the federal poverty level in Travis, 2021)

<i>CHIP enrollment (0-18) in Travis</i>		2018	2019
<i>Texas</i>	Number	390,281	361,205
	Percent	5%	4.6%
<i>Travis</i>	Number	13,206	12,096
	Percent	4.4%	4%

(CHIP enrollment (0-18) in Travis, 2021)

The Austin Health Equity Unit was developed to address the gap and provides community-based programs and services. An example is the Quality of Life Program which provides health education and screening services to residents with chronic disease and illnesses. A feature is the mobile van that visits communities who otherwise would experience a lack of transportation and ability to pay for needed services.

Mental Health

National Mental Health Services Survey (N-MHSS)

According to the 2021 The State of Mental Health in America (SOMHA), published by Mental Health America (MHA), among the 51 states, Texas overall ranking in 2020 was 38 falling to 27 in 2021. (2020 Overall Ranking is derived from 2020 SOMHA report which is based on data from 2016-2017. The 2021 Overall Ranking is derived from 2017-2018 data.) Below are the 15 determinants attributing to the overall rankings.

15 measures that make up the overall ranking include:

1. Adults with Any Mental Illness (AMI)
2. Adults with Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year
3. Adults with Serious Thoughts of Suicide
4. Youth with At Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in the Past Year
5. Youth with Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year
6. Youth with Severe MDE
7. Adults with AMI who Did Not Receive Treatment
8. Adults with AMI Reporting Unmet Need
9. Adults with AMI who are Uninsured
10. Adults with Cognitive Disability who Could Not See a Doctor Due to Costs
11. Youth with MDE who Did Not Receive Mental Health Services
12. Youth with Severe MDE who Received Some Consistent Treatment
13. Children with Private Insurance that Did Not Cover Mental or Emotional Problems
14. Students Identified with Emotional Disturbance for an Individualized Education Program
15. Mental Health Workforce Availability

According to the Center for Disease Control, 8.7% of people who have incomes below the poverty level report severe psychological distress (Anxiety and Depression Association of America, 2021).

Families living in poverty experience obstacles to receiving treatment and accessing mental health services. It is estimated that among children experiencing poverty who need mental health care, less than 15 percent receive services, and even fewer complete treatment (Hodgkinson, Godoy, Beers, & Lewin, January 2017). Affordability, limited managed care providers, and stigma are among the reasons. In addition, poverty related stress can lead to anxiety, depression, and co-occurring disorders.

Tanya Rollins has over 25 years of working with abused and neglected children and families, address disproportionality and disparities within systems and the impact on marginalized populations. Since 2012, Rollins has facilitated Poverty Simulations designed to help community providers better understand choices made by people who are poor.

“While participants know that the simulation is intentionally constructed to mirror real-life experiences, it is telling how quickly that aspect is dismissed once the whistle blows. Participants (students, philanthropists, educators, social workers, law enforcement, etc.) when faced with the dilemma of surviving a month in poverty realize that money is the key to survival. A lack of money forces participants to make difficult decisions such as 'Do I purchase medicine to manage my chronic disease?' or 'Does this cut on my finger actually require medical attention?' or 'Do I actually need follow-up care?'. The answer is usually 'no' even though they understand the importance of health care. A trip to the clinic comes at a cost. The funds one spends to seek medical care translates to children not getting fed, rent not being paid, utilities getting shut-off, and/or an inability to put gas in a car. Participants come to understand the complexities of existing in a capitalist society in which your zip code can determine your health. Perhaps, they knew before the simulation and would not allow themselves to believe that poverty is more than a state of mind.”

(T.Rollins, 2022)

In 2019, 8.3% of adults aged 18 and over did not get needed medical care due to cost in the past 12 months. Cost and the coronavirus pandemic may have disrupted access resulting in cancelled appointments. Additional factors include public transportation implemented COVID-19 route restrictions and fear of exposure. (Reduced Access to Care: Household Pulse Survey, 2021)

Improving access to behavioral and mental health services (e.g., mental illness, substance use disorder, social connectedness) was named as a top priority by Travis County officials in 2018. The 2018 health needs assessment described a need for increased mental health services to address Travis County’s opioid epidemic, with particular focus on vulnerable and disconnected youth. (Addressing Homeless in Austin, n.d.)

Dentists

The Center for Disease Control described the following oral health care disparities in children, ages 2-19, from low-income families:

- **Cavities and racial or ethnic groups.** 2011–2016 data, for children aged 2 to 5 years
 - 33% of Mexican American and 28% of non-Hispanic Black children had cavities in their primary teeth, compared with 18% of non-Hispanic White children.
 - Children aged 12 to 19 - nearly 70% of Mexican American have cavities in their permanent teeth, compared with 54% of non-Hispanic White children.¹²

- **Untreated cavities and family income.**

- Children aged 2 to 5 years, 17% of children from low-income households have untreated cavities in their primary teeth, 3 times the percentage of children from higher-income households.

- By ages 12 to 19, 23% of children from low-income families have untreated cavities in their permanent teeth, twice that of children from higher-income households.

- **Sealants and family income.**

- Children aged 6 to 19 years are about 15% less likely to get sealants and twice as likely to have untreated cavities compared with children from higher-income households.¹²

- About 40% of adults have untreated cavities. Low-income or uninsured adults are twice as likely to have one to three untreated cavities and 3 times as likely to have four or more untreated cavities as adults with higher incomes or private insurance.

Travis County offers more than 150 primary care dentists who accept Medicaid. Oral care specialists include: (St. David's Foundation, December 2019)

- Pedodontists 37
- Oral Surgeon 9
- Endodontists 1
- Prosthodontist 1
- Periodontists 3
- Orthodontists 12

Nutrition Resources

Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Women participants are exposed to services that support:

- Giving birth to healthier babies who are more likely to survive infancy
- More nutritious diets and enhance feeding practices
- Immunization of children from low-income

The children of pregnant mothers who received WIC scored higher on mental health assessments of mental development at age 2 than similar children whose mothers did not participate. These same children in later grades scored better on reading assessments.

Travis County Resources to Residents Impacted by COVID-19

Both programs are provided through federal legislation of the American Rescue Plan Act.

- Travis County's Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP) discontinued accepting applications for this program in December 2021. The volume of need exceeded available funds.

Before ceasing, the program provided \$10,172,676.49 in rental assistance to more than 2,823 households in the county since program inception in April 2021. Households were provided \$3,187.64 on average and income levels of assistance recipients included:

- 1,593 households below 30% of Area Median Income (AMI)
- 405 households between 30% and 50% of AMI
- Effective March 1, 2022, Travis County launched another rental assistance program funded through the Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (LFRF). The program made available \$9,155,552 to families living in the county, struggling to meet rental or mortgage payments and with households not exceeding 250% of the Poverty Income Guidelines per household. On March 15, 2022, the county paused the program after receiving approximately 4,700 applications requesting assistance.

(Travis County Housing Assistance Program Paused on Accepting New Applications, n.d.)

Additional Travis County Services for Low-income Families

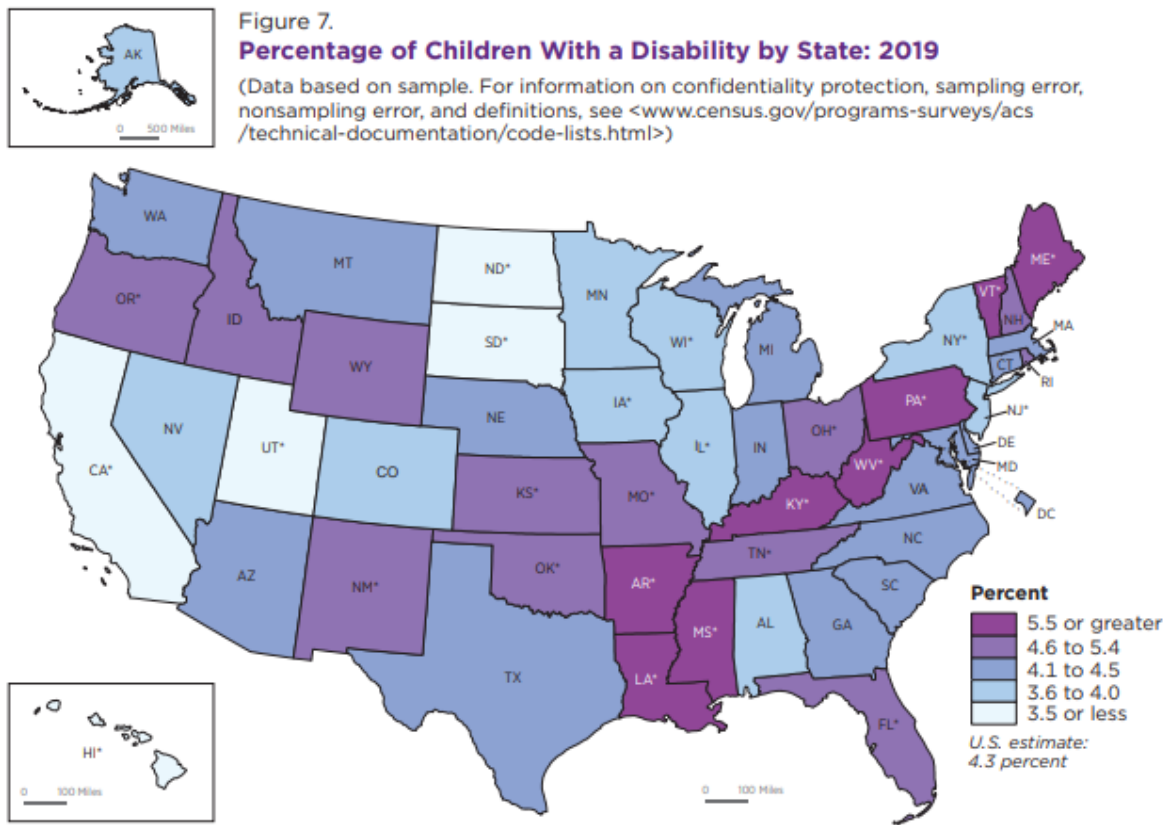
- Mortgage and Rent Payment Assistance
- Emergency financial assistance with rent (including first month's rent and rent for transitional housing), and mortgage payments. For more information about the Mortgage and Rent Payment Assistance
- Utility Payment Assistance
- Home Repairs & Energy Efficiency
- Job Search (computers made available at community locations to support persons seeking employment)

- Goodwill Job Search Assistance Programs – focused on individuals with barriers or disabilities find employment through basic job-related services, including case management services.
- Medical Access Program from Central Health – health care services for low-income persons
- The Arc of the Capital Area provides programs, including case management, to persons with intellectual and development disabilities.

(Health Care-Travis County, 2020)

Disability Services and Resources

In November 2021, the World Health Organization reported over one billion people have a disability. The organization urges health care systems to elevate their response to better serve persons with disabilities. (Disability and Health, 2021)



* Indicates that the estimate is significantly different from the U.S. estimate.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

(American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 2019)

- US percentages for children with a disability in the United States increased between 2008 and 2019, from 3.9 percent to 4.3 percent.
- Cognitive functioning was the most common type of disability among children 5 years and older in 2019.
- Although children in poverty were more likely to have a disability than children without, the presence of a disability increased for both groups between 2009 and 2019. (Disability and Health, 2021)

Table 2.

Childhood Disability by Selected Characteristics: 2008 and 2019

(Numbers in thousands. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>)

Characteristic	2008						2019						Difference (2019 less 2008)	
	Total number of children (under age 18)	Margin of error (±)	Number with any disability	Margin of error (±)	Percent with any disability	Margin of error (±)	Total number of children (under age 18)	Margin of error (±)	Number with any disability	Margin of error (±)	Percent with any disability	Margin of error (±)	Percentage-point difference	Margin of error (±)
Race and Hispanic Origin														
White	51,190	56	1,969	21	3.8	Z	48,510	49	2,043	29	4.2	0.1	*0.4	0.1
Non-Hispanic White	41,320	13	1,638	19	4.0	Z	36,450	12	1,550	27	4.3	0.1	*0.3	0.1
Black or African American	10,510	31	512	13	4.9	0.1	10,170	45	516	17	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	688	14	39	4	5.7	0.5	735	15	43	4	5.9	0.5	0.2	0.7
Asian	2,943	17	52	4	1.8	0.1	3,533	21	81	5	2.3	0.1	*0.5	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	118	5	4	1	3.4	0.9	160	10	5	1	3.2	0.7	-0.2	1.2
Some other race	4,954	54	164	8	3.3	0.1	4,703	55	193	10	4.1	0.2	*0.8	0.3
Two or more races	3,385	37	164	8	4.8	0.2	5,031	58	264	10	5.2	0.2	*0.4	0.3
Hispanic (of any race)	16,030	12	543	13	3.4	0.1	18,600	13	793	19	4.3	0.1	*0.9	0.1
Nativity														
Child native-born, with only native-born parents	53,690	74	2,226	26	4.1	Z	50,920	95	2,289	32	4.5	0.1	*0.4	0.1
Child native-born, with at least one foreign-born parent	14,050	69	333	12	2.4	0.1	15,640	97	485	16	3.1	0.1	*0.7	0.1
Child native-born (any parental nativity)	67,740	58	2,559	31	3.8	Z	66,560	67	2,775	32	4.2	Z	*0.4	0.1
Child foreign-born	2,622	37	68	4	2.6	0.2	2,328	43	75	5	3.2	0.2	*0.6	0.3
Family Poverty Status														
Not in poverty	59,490	110	1,993	22	3.4	Z	59,630	118	2,286	28	3.8	Z	*0.5	0.1
In poverty	13,340	124	839	18	6.3	0.1	12,000	134	784	19	6.5	0.2	*0.2	0.2
Household Income Quintile														
Top 20 percent	18,050	93	405	10	2.2	0.1	18,470	113	511	14	2.8	0.1	*0.5	0.1
Upper-middle 20 percent	16,680	97	522	14	3.1	0.1	16,430	109	575	15	3.5	0.1	*0.4	0.1
Middle 20 percent	14,330	87	553	12	3.9	0.1	14,190	120	620	17	4.4	0.1	*0.5	0.1
Lower-middle 20 percent	13,280	95	658	17	5.0	0.1	13,180	97	696	18	5.3	0.1	*0.3	0.2
Bottom 20 percent	11,450	98	767	17	6.7	0.1	10,570	108	743	20	7.0	0.2	*0.3	0.2

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Rounds to zero.

Note: Differences are calculated with unrounded numbers that may produce different results from using the rounded values in this table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2019 American Community Surveys, 1-year estimates.

(Parent Directory, 2021)

According to US Census reports, 6.2% of Travis County residents under age 65 have a disability. (QuickFacts-Travis County US Census Bureau, 2021)

Early Childhood Intervention (ECI)

ECI is a statewide program managed within the Texas Health and Human Services Commission providing family centered services focused on children who are:

- Birth up to age 3;
- Diagnosed with a developmental delay;
- Disability, or
- A particular medical diagnosis prone to affect a child’s growth.

ECI’s guiding principle is rooted in the belief that families should be treated with services that acknowledge cultural beliefs, traditions, and values, thus services are provided to children in the home who meet the below eligibility criteria:

- Medically Diagnosed Condition likely to cause a developmental delay.
- Auditory or Visual Impairment as defined by Texas Education Agency.
- Developmental Delay that impacts at least 25% of one or more areas of the child’s development, social emotional, self-help, communication, motor functioning or cognitive skills. If the child has a delay in expressive language development, the impact must reach 33% to meet ECI’s eligibility criteria.

(ECI Data & Reports, n.d.)

Texas ECI Child Participants

Early Childhood Intervention - Consumer Profile				
		<i>State Fiscal Years</i>		
		<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Children Referred		88,195	79,252	86,319
Children Received Comprehensive Services		60,596	59,234	60,204
Children Received Follow Along		958	630	544
Reason Eligible		Percent		
	Medical Diagnosis	15.7%	14.5%	14.5%
	<u>Of those with medically diagnosed condition:</u>			
	Chromosomal Anomalies	17.3%	18.7%	18.7%
	Congenital Anomalies--Brain/Spinal Cord	8.0%	7.8%	7.8%
	Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	8.9%	7.6%	7.6%
	Congenital Anomalies--Musculoskeletal & Other	22.1%	20.3%	20.3%
	Diseases of the Nervous System	11.6%	12.3%	12.3%

	Congenital Anomalies--Facial Clefts	3.7%	3.0%	3.0%
	Conditions Originating in Perinatal Period	16.3%	17.2%	17.2%
	Congenital Anomalies - Other	3.6%	3.8%	3.8%
	Autism Spectrum Disorders	6.6%	7.5%	7.5%
	Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%
	Developmental Delay	82.9%	83.9%	83.9%
		-		
	Hearing / Vision	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%
	<u>Of those with Delay or Hearing / Vision: *</u>			
	Speech/Communication	82.3%	79.7%	79.7%
	Physical/Motor	49.6%	65.2%	65.2%
	Cognitive	49.9%	54.6%	54.6%
(ECI Data & Reports, n.d.)				

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<u>Of those with Delay or Hearing / Vision: *</u>			
Speech/Communication	82.3%	79.7%	79.7%
Physical/Motor	49.6%	65.2%	65.2%
Cognitive	49.9%	54.6%	54.6%
Adaptive/Self-Help	41.0%	43.5%	43.5%
Personal/Social	30.2%	33.8%	33.8%
Hearing	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Vision	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Children with more than one area of delay	62.8%	67.9%	67.9%
<i>* Percentages total more than 100% because many children have delays in more than one area.</i>			
Planned Service Types	Percent		
Service Coordination	100%	100%	100%
Specialized Skills Training (Developmental Services)	78.5%	76.0%	76.0%
Speech Language Therapy	58.6%	58.0%	58.0%
Occupational Therapy	30.3%	31.6%	31.6%
Physical Therapy	23.8%	23.8%	23.8%
Nutrition	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%
Psychological/Social Work	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%
Audiology	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%
Vision	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%
Behavioral Intervention	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Race/Ethnicity*	Percent		
Hispanic/Latino	53.3%	51.8%	51.8%
White	35.9%	35.7%	35.7%
Black/African American	8.6%	9.0%	9.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%
American Indian/Alaskan	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Two or More Races	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
<i>* Consumers may report multiple race/ethnic categories.</i>			

Age at Enrollment		Percent		
	0-12 months	34.4%	35.6%	35.6%
	13-24 months	33.6%	35.1%	35.1%
	25-36 months	32.0%	29.3%	29.3%
Other Information		Percent		
	Males	64.0%	63.6%	63.6%
	Females	36.0%	36.4%	36.4%
	Medicaid	65.2%	67.7%	67.7%
	Primary Language English	86.0%	86.9%	86.9%
	Primary Language Spanish	13.5%	12.4%	12.4%
	Primary Language Other	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
			0.2%	0.2%
Referral Sources (for all referrals)		Percent		
	Medical/Health Services	59.0%	61.8%	61.8%
	Parent/Family/Friends	22.8%	19.1%	19.1%
	Social Services	11.7%	13.3%	13.3%
	ECI Programs	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%
	Educational	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%
(ECI Data & Reports, n.d.)				

ECI Children Served 2019 – Travis County (detail data referenced above not available by county)
Travis County has two ECI programs.

Comprehensive services - involves case management services to assess and respond to the family's needs necessary to support the child's growth and development.

County	Birth-to-3 Population²	Children Served: Comprehensive Services	Children Served: Follow Along	Total Served	Percent of Population Served: Comp	Percent of Population Served: Total
<i>Statewide¹</i>	1,686,451	60,596	1,429	62,025	3.59%	3.68%
Table 2-						
County	Birth-to-3 Population²	Children Served: Comprehensive Services	Children Served: Follow Along	Total Served	Percent of Population Served: Comp	Percent of Population Served: Total
Travis	68,535	1,886	51	1,937	3%	3%

Notes:

Table 1- ¹ The statewide numbers reflect the unduplicated number of children served in comprehensive and follow along services. The sum of counts for children served across counties in table 2 does not equal the statewide count.

² The projected population data are based on the number of children aged 0 to 1, 1 to 2, and 2 to 3 in 2019 and the number of births in 2020, which are the children ages 0 to 1 in 2020.

Table 2- A child who received services in a program in a county and then transferred to another program in the same county is counted only once; a child who transferred to another program in a different county is counted once in each county

A child who received comprehensive services and follow along services is counted only once in the total for the county. This provides a total count for each county that is an unduplicated count of children.

Source: FY2019 Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) Services by County
Texas Health and Human Services

Texas Population Data: Texas State Data Center (SDC) and the Office of the State Demographer (OSD)
Data source for children served: TKIDS, FY2019

Community Strengths



(Fearless Graffiti, Austin Strong, n.d.) (Help Low-Income Neighbors in Austin, TX - Volunteer ATX, n.d.)

This section makes a *general* case for Travis County community strengths by examining and comparing health outcomes to state and national outcomes.

In 2021, Travis County was ranked in the 99th percentile of counties in Texas for overall quality of life (2nd of 255) (Texas Department of State Health Services, 2021).

Life Expectancy

Key Insights:

- Life expectancy among all four predominant races in Travis County were either equal to or higher than the county average.
- The black population in Travis County had the lowest life expectancy in 2019. The Asian population had the highest.
- Travis county black population had a life expectancy of 77 years in 2019. This is higher than the average life expectancy of 75 years among Texas Counties

(Texas Department of State Health Services, 2021)

Travis County Life Expectancy by Race

Race	Life Expectancy	Travis County Average Life Expectancy
Asian	89 years	89 years
Hispanic	85 years	83 years
White	82 years	77 years
Black	78 years	75 years

(Texas Department of State Health Services, 2021)

Mental Care Availability

Travis County has the 3rd narrowest patient-to-Health provider ratio in the state at 343:1.

(CMS, National Provider Identification)

Community Strengths as it affects low-income communities

Poverty Percentage

The 2020 Travis County poverty percentage was 10.2%. This is lower than the poverty percentage for all U.S. counties in 2020 at 11.9%

Report Area	Poverty Estimates, All Ages	Poverty Percent, All Ages
Texas	3,862,713	13.4%
United States	38,371,394	11.9%

Travis County **129,969** **10.2%**

Travis County Population (April 2020) – 1,290,188
 (QuickFacts-Travis County US Census Bureau, 2021)

Estimated number of poor individuals, all ages in 2020 – approximately 130,000
 (2020 Poverty and Median Household Income Estimates-Counties, States, and National, 2021)

Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility

Public School Students from:

- Free Lunch – Families at or under 130% of the U.S Federal Poverty Level
- Reduced Price – Families at or under 185% but greater than 130% of the U.S Federal Poverty Level

Reported Area	Total Students	Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch	Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, Percent
Travis County, TX	189,619	95,130	50.2%
Texas	5,433,471	3,288,771	60.5%
United States	50,744,629	25,124,175	49.5%

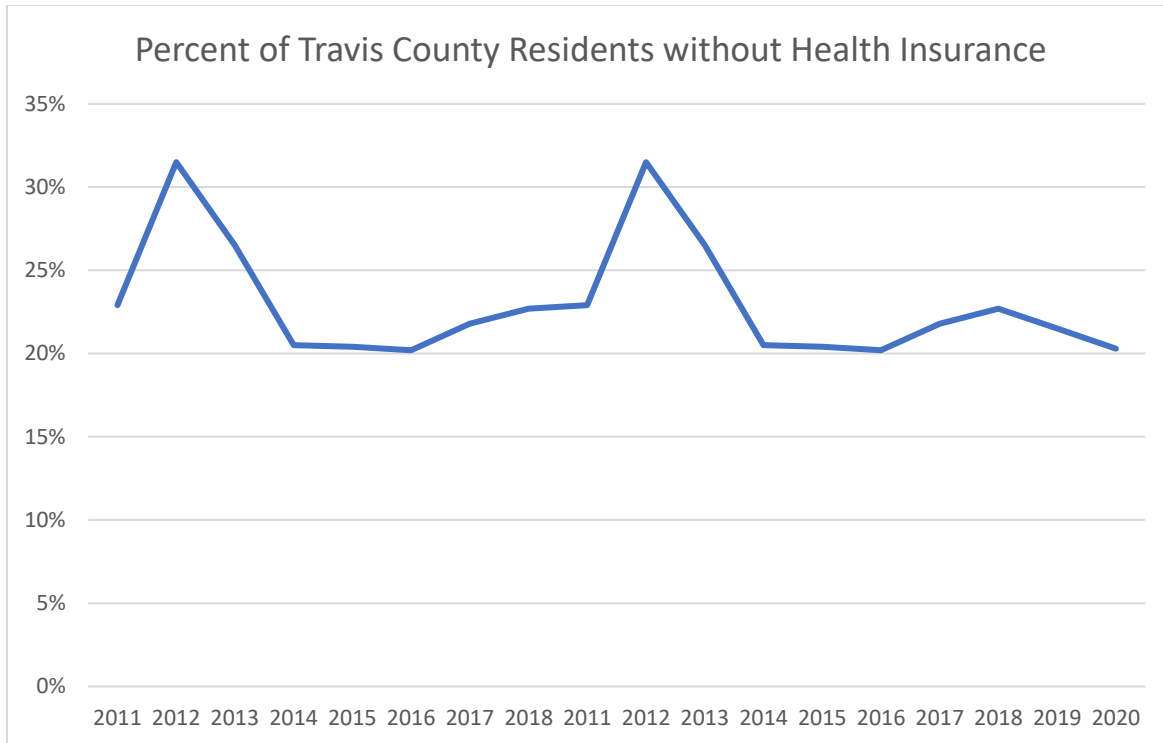
(Central Health, 2021)

Medical Access - The Medical Access Program (MAP)

~22% of Travis County residents between ages of 18 and 64 did not have health insurance as of 2019 (Percentage of residents younger than 65 with no health insurance coverage, 2022).

This number decreased to ~20% by 2020 (Strategic Measure_Percentage of residents younger than 65 with no health insurance coverage, 2022).

These ~20% of Travis County residents were afforded access to the Medical Access Program (MAP) which is available specifically to Travis County residents.



(Central Health, 2021)

In FY 2021, Central Health (public hospital serving Travis County) served more than 147,186 individuals — one out of every nine Travis County residents and dedicated more than 97% of its FY 2022 budget for people with low income. Additional Central Health 2021 successes for low-income residents include:

- Access to hospital, primary, dental, specialty and other care for 47,641 uninsured Travis County residents through the Medical Access Program (MAP), and 60,661 residents received coverage through MAP Basic, a program with primary care, prescription and other essential services for low-income residents earning too much to qualify for MAP.
- Service provisions encompassed 204 provider locations, including community health centers, hospitals, specialists, dentists, and urgent care locations.
- Added 16 provider locations, including behavioral health, dental and urgent care clinics.

Central Health is not ignoring generational inequities and systemic racism in the healthcare system and has launched a Healthcare Equity Plan to develop strategies. (Central Health, 2021)

Health Insurance Coverage – Travis County

Year	Percent Who Did not have Health insurance
2011	23%
2012	32%
2013	27%

2014	21%
2015	20%
2016	20%
2017	22%
2018	23%
2011	23%
2012	32%
2013	27%
2014	21%
2015	20%
2016	20%
2017	22%
2018	23%
2019	22%
2020	20%

(Central Health, 2021)

Low Income and Low Food Access (2015)

Definition: Low food access refers to living more than a half mile from the nearest supermarket/grocery store.

Although this rate is higher than the national average, it is slightly lower than the Texas average.

Report Area	Total Population	Low Income Population	Low Income Population with Low Food Access	Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access
Travis County	1,024,266	345,290	83,913	24.3%
Texas	25,145,561	9,769,662	2,403,416	24.6%
United States	308,745,538	106,758,543	20,221,368	18.9%

Additional Community Strengths

Travis County has a growing population, is home to technology giants including Dell, Tesla, Samsung, IBM, Apple to name a few. Nationally ranking higher education institutions are generously spread throughout the county, including Huston-Tillotson University (Historical Black College University), The University of Texas, St. Edwards’s University, and Austin Community College. Healthcare organizations conglomerates include Ascension, St. David’s, and Baylor Scott and White.

The county also has more than 20 city parks not including neighborhood parks and playgrounds.

Head Start Enrolled Children and Families



(UMC Early Learning Center, n.d.)

To attract and inform communities about Child Inc services, the agency partners with state and local child serving organizations, including but not limited to:

- Texas Department of Family & Protective Services (Region 7 office serving Travis County)
- Women’s Infants and Children offices
- Travis County Children’s Services providing child abuse family preservation services
- Organizations serving low-income families such as, Any Baby Can, public housing and school districts
- Participation in local community fairs and outreach events
- Homeless centers, particularly those providing case management services
- Domestic violence shelters
- Adult Education Centers
- Colleges and universities
- Hospitals and clinics
- Mental health facilities
- United Way agencies and sponsored events

Of particular focus are organizations and agencies providing free, sliding scale and/or income-based services. Child Inc also relies on staff and board members to serve as ambassadors educating, informing, and promoting within the community. Social media and a user-friendly website where potential families can easily access enrollment materials and learn more expands awareness.

Staff are designated to organize and monitor recruitment strategies in response to early childhood identified community needs and gaps.

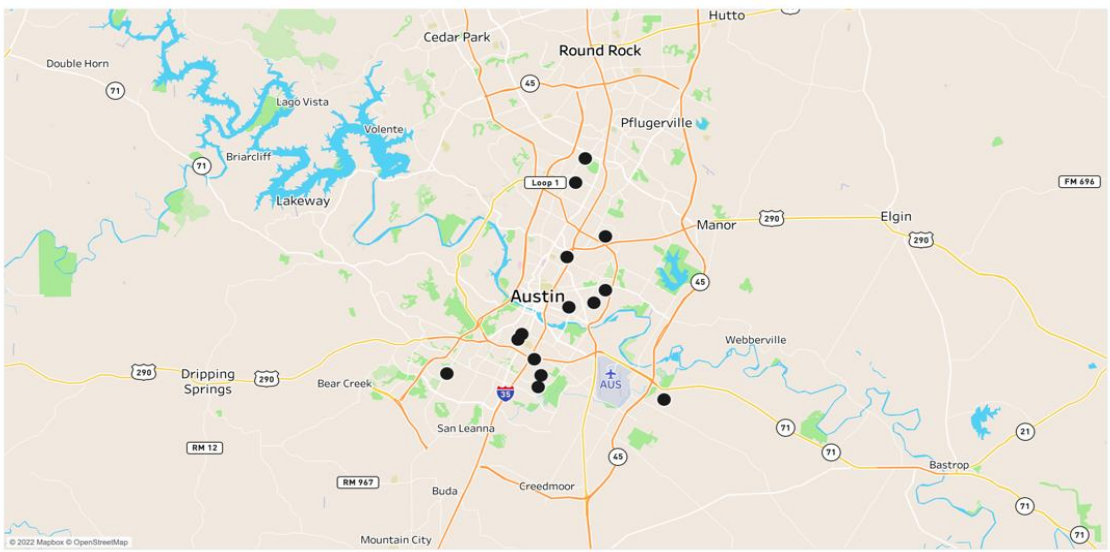
Child Inc understands and is intentional to develop recruitment materials that reflect the diversity and communication required of the families and children sought and served.

Child Inc Locations - Travis County

Child Development Center	Address	Program	Summer Program	Number Enrolled
American Youth Works CDC	1901 E. Ben White, Austin, TX 78741	Head Start/EHS	yes	
Brodie CDC	8105 Brodie Lane, Austin, TX 78745	Head Start/EHS	yes	
Cedar Bend CDC	1808 Cedar Bend Dr, Austin, TX 78758	Head Start/EHS	yes	

Dawson CDC	3001 South 1 st Austin, TX 78704	EHS	yes	
Del Valle CDC	5301 Ross Rd, Del Valle, TX 78617	Head Start/EHS	(?)	
Dove Springs CDC	5106 Village Square Dr, Austin, TX 78744	Head Start/EHS	—	
Forbes CDC	2217 Forbes Dr, Austin, TX 78754	Head Start/EHS	yes	
Fountain Plaza CDC	825 E. 53 ½ St, Austin, TX 78751	Head Start	yes	
Grant CDC	1701 Kramer St, Austin, Texas 78757	Head Start	—	
Ortega CDC	1135 Garland, Austin, TX 78721	EHS	—	
Palomita CDC	4905 Maufrais Ln, Austin, TX 78711	Head Start/EHS	yes	
Rosewood Zaragosa CDC	2800 Webberville Rd, Austin, TX 78702	Head Start	—	
South Austin CDC	2508 Durwood, Austin, TX 78704	Head Start	—	
St. James CDC	1941 Webberville Rd, Austin, TX 78721	EHS	—	

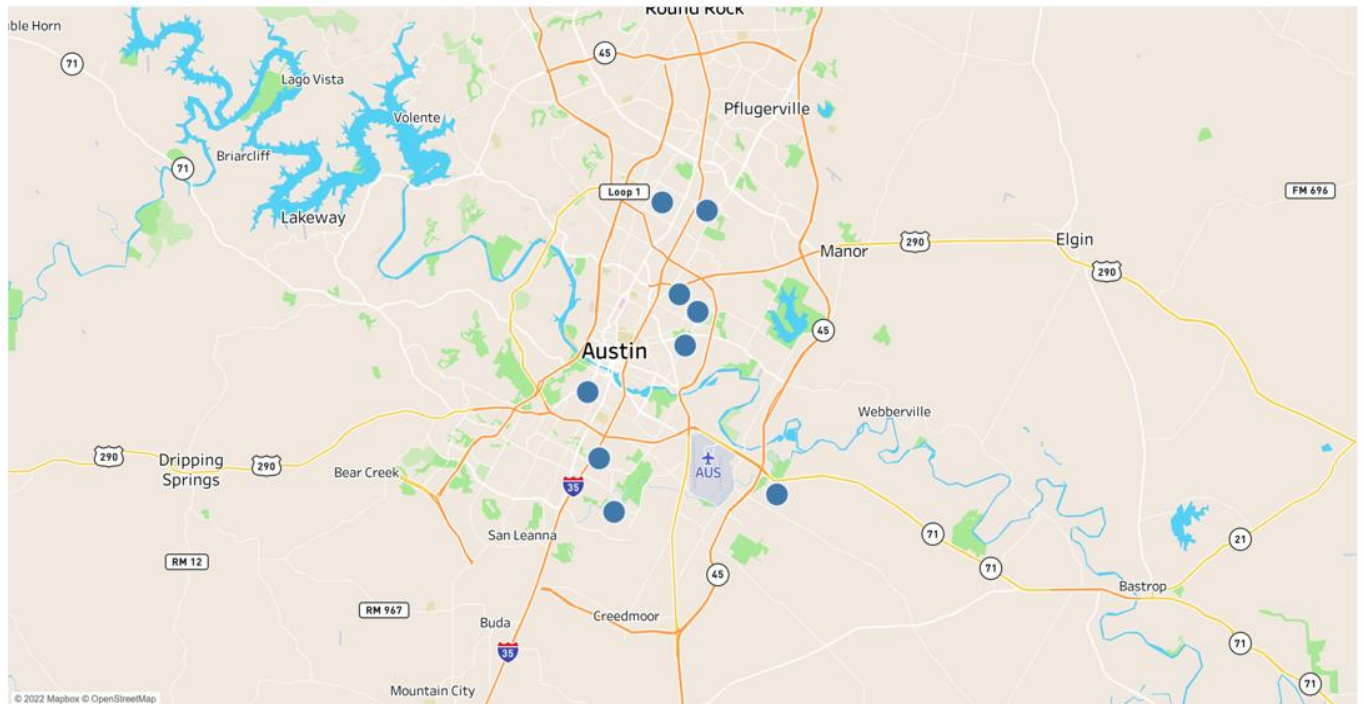
Child Inc Locations - Travis County Map



Child Inc Collaboration Locations

		Number Enrolled
Mainsprings Partnership	1100 W. Live Oak Street, Austin, TX 78704	
Del Valle Partnership	5301 Ross Road #G, Del Valle, TX 78617	
Graham Partnership	11211 Tom Adams Drive, Austin, TX 78753	
Harris Partnership	1711 Wheless Lane, Austin, TX 78723	
Palm Partnership	7601 Dixie Drive, Austin, TX 78744	
Pecan Springs Partnership	3100 Rogge Lane, Austin, TX 78723	
Norman-Sims Partnership	1203 Springdale Road, Austin, TX 78721	
Uphaus Partnership	5200 Freidrich Lane, Austin, TX 78744	
Cook Partnership	1511 Cripple Creek Drive, Austin, TX 78758	

Travis County Map of Child Inc Collaborative Locations



Child Inc Early Head Start and Head Start Combined Enrollment Demographics – 5 Year Cumulative Summary **Highlighted are different from the 2020-21 PIR**

<i>Program Term</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>Average Length of Enrollment (Days)</i>	<i>Homeless</i>	<i>Average Family Income</i>
2020-21	1,135	161	10	\$17,713.80
2019-20	1,657	218	29	\$17,668.07
2018-19	2,254	221	18	\$18,005.00
2017-18	2,328	221	41	\$17,815.47
2016-17	2,222	205	33	\$17,431.79

Program Term	Race							
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Biracial/Multi-racial	Other	Unspecified
2020-21	2	9	294	1	751	53	21	4
2019-20	2	23	394	1	1,150	62	25	0
2018-19	1	26	438	3	1,673	73	36	4
2017-18	2	21	441	2	1,397	79	70	317
2016-17	6	25	442	1	793	74	118	763

Program Term	Ethnicity		Gender		Special Needs
	Hispanic/Latino	Non-Hispanic	Male	Female	Disability (IEP/IFSPJ)
2020-21	789	346	586	549	72
2019-20	1,187	470	863	794	131
2018-19	1,703	551	1,157	1,097	168
2017-18	1,739	590	1,182	1,146	180
2016-17	1,627	595	1,115	1,107	182

CHILD INC EARLY HEAD START PROGRAM DEMOGRAPHICS 2020-2021

<i>Enrollment</i>	
<i>Slots</i>	
<i>Center-based</i>	176
<i>Home-based</i>	156
<i>Pregnant Women</i>	6
<i>Total Slots</i>	338
<i>Center-based classes operated</i>	22

<i>Children by Age</i>	
<i>Under 1 year</i>	95
<i>1 year old</i>	137
<i>2 years old</i>	154
<i>3 years old</i>	0
<i>Total</i>	386
<i>Pregnant Women</i>	8
<i>Total cumulative enrollment</i>	394

<i>Transition and Turnover</i>	
<i>Total number of infants and toddlers who left the program any time after classes or home visits began and did not re-enroll</i>	142
<i>a. Of the infants and toddlers who left the program above, the number of infants and toddlers who were enrolled less than 45 days</i>	28
<i>b. Of the infants and toddlers who left the program during the program year, the number who aged out of Early Head Start</i>	69
<i>1. Of the infants and toddlers who aged out of Early Head Start, the number who entered a Head Start Program</i>	52
<i>2. Of the infants and toddlers who aged out of Early Head Start, the number who entered another early childhood program</i>	0
<i>3. Of the infants and toddlers who aged out of Early Head Start, the number who did not enter another early childhood program</i>	17
<i>Total number of pregnant women who left the program after receiving Early Head Start services but before the birth of their infant, and did not re-enroll</i>	1
<i>Number of pregnant women receiving Early Head Start services at the time their infant was born</i>	6
<i>a. Of the pregnant women enrolled when their infant was born, the number whose infant was subsequently enrolled in the program</i>	6
<i>b. Of the pregnant women enrolled when their infant was born, the number whose infant was not subsequently enrolled in the program</i>	0

Primary Type of Eligibility	
a. Income at or below 100% federal poverty line	337
b. Public assistance such as TANF and SSI	4
c. Foster Care	2
d. Homeless	6
e. Eligibility based on other type of need, but not counted in a-d	21
f. Incomes between 100% and 130% of the federal poverty line, but not counted in a-e	24

Prior Enrollment	
Second year	185
Three or more years	13

Dual Language Learners	
Total number	252

Race and Ethnicity		
	Hispanic or Latino origin	Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino origin
a. American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
b. Asian	0	0
c. Black or African American	7	85
d. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	0
e. White	270	9
f. Bi-racial/Multi-Racial	12	3
g. Other (parent did not specify)	2	2
h. Unspecified (parent declined to identify)	4	0

Primary Language of Family at Home	
	Number of children
a. English Of these, the number of children acquiring/learning another language in addition to English	147 5
b. Spanish	225
c. East Asian Languages (e.g., Chinese, Vietnamese, Tagalog)	1
d. European & Slavic Languages (e.g., German, French, Italian, Croatian, Yiddish, Portuguese, Russian)	6
e. African Languages (e.g., Swahili, Wolof)	15

HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES

Health Insurance - Children		
	Number of children at enrollment	Number of children at end of enrollment
Number of children with health insurance	337	338
a. Of these, the number of enrolled in Medicaid and/or CHIP	315	317
b. Of these, the number enrolled in state-only funded insurance (e.g., medically indigent insurance), private insurance, or other health insurance	22	21
Number of children with no health insurance	49	48

Accessible Health Care - Children		
	Number of children at enrollment	Number of children at end of enrollment
Number of children with an ongoing source of continuous, accessible health care provided by a health care professional that maintains the child's ongoing health record and is not primarily a source of emergency or urgent care	371	376
a. Of these, the number of children that have accessible health care through a federally qualified Health Center, Indian Health Service, Tribal and/or Urban Indian Health Program facility	1	2
Accessible Dental Care - Children		
Number of children with continuous, accessible dental care provided by an oral health care professional which includes access to preventive care and dental treatment	328	346
Infant and Toddler Preventive Dental Services (includes migrant population)		
Number of all children who are up-to-date according to the dental periodicity schedule in the relevant state's Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment schedule	n/a	151

Medical Services - Children		
	Number of children at enrollment	Number of children at end of enrollment
Number of children who are up-to-date on a schedule of age-appropriate preventive and primary health care according to the relevant state's Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment schedule for well child care	81	126
	Number of children	
a. Of these, the number of children diagnosed with any chronic condition by a health care professional, regardless of when the condition was first diagnosed.		5
1. Of these, the number who received medical treatment for their diagnosed chronic health condition		1
Number of children diagnosed by a health care professional with the following chronic condition, regardless of when the condition was first diagnosed		
1. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)		0
2. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)		0
3. Asthma		1
4. Seizures		2
5. Life-threatening allergies (e.g., food allergies, bee stings, and medication allergies that may result in systemic anaphylaxis)		0
6. Hearing problems		2
7. Vision problems		0
8. Blood lead level test with elevated levels greater than 5 g/dl		0
9. Diabetes		0

Immunization Services – Children		
	Number of children at enrollment	Number of children at end of enrollment
Number of children who have been determined by a health care professional to be up-to-date on all immunizations appropriate for their age	280	316
Number of children who have been determined by a health care professional to have received all immunizations possible at this time but who have not received all immunizations appropriate for their age	21	6
Number of children who meet their state's guidelines for an exemption from immunizations	3	3

Accessible Health Care – Pregnant Women		
	Number of pregnant women at enrollment	Number of pregnant women at end of enrollment
Number of pregnant women with an ongoing source of continuous, accessible health care provided by a health care professional that maintains their ongoing health record and is not primarily a source of emergency or urgent care	8	8
Health Insurance – Pregnant Women		
	Number of pregnant women at enrollment	Number of pregnant women at end of enrollment
Number of pregnant women with at least one type of health insurance	7	7
a. Of these, the number of enrolled in Medicaid	2	2
b. Of these, the number enrolled in state-only funded insurance (e.g., medically indigent insurance), private insurance, or other health insurance	5	5
Number of pregnant women with no health insurance	1	1

Medical Services – Pregnant Women	
Number of pregnant women who received the following services while enrolled	Number of pregnant women
a. Prenatal health care	8
b. Postpartum health care	6
c. A professional oral health assessment, examination, and/or treatment	5
d. Mental health interventions and follow-up	1
e. Education on fetal development	6
f. Education on benefits of breastfeeding	6
g. Education on the importance of nutrition	7
h. Education on infant care and safe sleep practices	6
i. Education on the risks of alcohol, drugs, and/or smoking	6
j. Facilitating access to substance abuse treatment (i.e., alcohol, drugs, and/or smoking)	4

Prenatal Health – Pregnant Women	
Trimester of pregnancy in which the pregnant women served were enrolled	Number of pregnant women
a. 1 st trimester (0-3 months)	0
b. 2 nd trimester (3-6 months)	5
c. 3 rd trimester (6-9 months)	3
Of the total served, the number whose pregnancies were identified as medically high risk by a physician or health care provider	2

DISABILITIES SERVICES

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Determination	
	Number of children
Total number of children referred for an evaluation to determine eligibility according to IDEA during the program year	34
a. Of these, the number that received an evaluation to determine IDEA eligibility	11
1. Of the children that received an evaluation, the number that were not diagnosed with a disability under IDEA	9
2. Of the children that received an evaluation, the number that were not diagnosed with a disability under IDEA	2
1. Of these children, the number for which the program is still providing or facilitating individualized services and supports such as an individual learning plan or supports described under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.	0
b. Of these, the number who did not receive an evaluation to determine IDEA eligibility	23
Primary reason that children referred for an evaluation to determine IDEA eligibility did not receive it	
a. The responsible agency assigned child to Response to Intervention	0
b. Parent(s) refused evaluation	13
c. Evaluation is pending and not yet completed by responsibility agency	9
d. Other (waiting on update)	1
Number of children enrolled in the program who had an Individualized Family Service Plan, at any time during the program year, indicating they were determined eligible by the Part C Agency to receive early intervention services under IDEA	27
a. Of these, the number who were determined eligible to receive early intervention services	
1. Prior to this program year	12
2. During this enrollment year	15
b. Of these, the number who have not received early intervention services under IDEA	0

FAMILY DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Families	
	Number of families at enrollment
Total number of families	354
a. Of these, the number of two-parent families	161
b. Of these, the number of single-parent families	193
Of the total number of families, the number in which the parent/guardian figures are best described as:	
a. Parent(s) (e.g., biological, adoptive, stepparents)	348
1. Of these, the number of families with a mother only (biological, adoptive, stepmother)	181
2. Of these, the number of families with a father only (biological, adoptive, stepmother)	4
b. Foster parents(s) not including relatives (Kinship)	2
c. Other (no relationship established)	4
Parent/Guardian Education	
Of the total number of families, the highest level of education obtained by the child's parent(s)/guardian(s)	
a. An advanced degree or baccalaureate degree	16
b. An associate degree, vocational school, or some college	57
c. A high school graduate or GED	118
d. Less than high school graduate	141
Employment, Job Training, and School	
a. At least one parent/guardian is employed, in job training, or in school at enrollment	266
1. Of these families, the number in which one or more parent/guardian is employed	252
2. Of these families, the number in which one or more parent/guardian is in job training (e.g., job training program, professional certificate, apprenticeship, or occupational license)	87
3. Of these families, the number in which one or more parent/guardian is in school (e.g., unemployed, retired, or disabled)	16
b. Neither/No parent/guardian is employed, in job training, or in school at enrollment (e.g., unemployed, retired, or disabled)	88

Federal or Other Assistance		
	Number of families at enrollment	Number of families at end of enrollment
Total number of families receiving any cash benefits or other services under the Federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program	2	2
Total number of families receiving Supplemental Income (SSI)	14	13
Total number of families receiving services under the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	193	136
Total number of families receiving services under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	144	79

Family Services		Number of families
The number of families that received the following program service to promote family outcomes:		
a. Emergency/crisis intervention (e.g., meeting immediate needs for food, clothing, or shelter)		139
b. Housing assistance (e.g., subsidies, utilities, repairs)		11
c. Asset building services (e.g., financial education, debt counseling)		9
d. Mental health services		22
e. Substance misuse prevention		0
f. Substance misuse treatment		3
g. English as a Second Language (ESL) training		38
h. Assistance in enrolling into an education or job training program		24
i. Research-based parenting curriculum		111
j. Involvement in discussion their child's screening and assessment results and their child's progress		186
k. Supporting transitions between programs (e.g., EHS to HS, HS to kindergarten)		88
l. Education on preventative medical and oral health		80
m. Education on health and development consequences of tobacco product use		14
n. Education on nutrition		115
o. Education on postpartum care (e.g., breastfeeding support)		4
p. Education on relationship/marriage		5
q. Assistance to families of incarcerated individuals		3
Of these, the number of families who were counted in at least one of the services listed above		236

Number of Families	
Total number of families in which:	Number of families at end of enrollment
a. At least one parent/guardian is employed, in job training, or in school at end of enrollment	103
1. Of these families, including the 266 at enrollment	93
2. Of these families, including the 88 at enrollment	10
b. Neither/No parent/guardian is employed, in job training, or in school at end of enrollment (e.g., unemployed, retired, or disabled)	251
1. Of these families, including the 266 at enrollment	173
2. Of these families, including the 88 at enrollment	78
Total number of families in which:	Number of families at enrollment
a. At least one parent/guardian is a member of the United States military on active duty	1
b. At least one parent/guardian is a veteran of the United States military	3

Father Engagement	Number of father/father figures
Number of fathers/father figures who were engaged in the following activities during this program year	
a. Family assessment	25
b. Family goal setting	24
c. Involvement in child's Head Start child development experiences (e.g., home visits, parent-teacher conferences, etc)	48
d. Head Start program governance, such as participation in the Policy Council or policy committees	2
e. Parenting education workshops	7

Homelessness Services	
	Number of families
Total number of families experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year	13
Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year	14
Total number of families experiencing homelessness that acquired housing during the enrollment year	6

Foster Care and Child Welfare	
	Number of children
Total number of enrolled children who were in foster care at any point during the program year	2
Total number of enrolled children who were referred to Head Start/Early Head Start services by a child welfare agency	3

CHILD INC HEAD START PROGRAM DEMOGRAPHICS 2020-2021

Enrollment	
Slots	1,100
Center-based	88
Prior Enrollment	
Second year	281
Three or more years	13

Children by Age	
Under 1 year	0
1 year old	0
2 years old	58
3 years old	392
4 years old	226
5 years old	0
Total cumulative enrollment	676

Primary Type of Eligibility	
a. Income at or below 100% federal poverty line	500
b. Public assistance such as TANF and SSI	12
c. Foster Care	5
d. Homeless	6
e. Eligibility based on other type of need, but not counted in a-d	56
f. Incomes between 100% and 130% of the federal poverty line, but not counted in a-e	97

Transition and Turnover	
Total number of preschool children who left the program any time after classes or home visits began and did not re-enroll	106
c. Of the preschool children who left the program above, the number of infants and toddlers who were enrolled less than 45 days	29
Of the preschool children enrolled in Head Start at the end of the current enrollment year, the number projected to be entering kindergarten in the following school year	173

Race and Ethnicity		
	Hispanic or Latino origin	Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino origin
a. American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0
b. Asian	1	8
c. Black or African American	10	171
d. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	1
e. White	417	21
f. Bi-racial/Multi-Racial	15	16
g. Other (parent did not specify)	8	7

Primary Language of Family at Home		Number of children
a. English		318
Of these, the number of children acquiring/learning another language in addition to English		5
b. Spanish		307
c. Middle Eastern & South Asian Languages (e.g., Arabic, Hebrew, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali)		17
d. East Asian Languages (e.g., Chinese, Vietnamese, Tagalog)		3
e. European & Slavic Languages (e.g., German, French, Italian, Croatian, Yiddish, Portuguese, Russian)		10
f. African Languages (e.g., Swahili, Wolof)		19
g. Other (e.g., American Sign Language)		1
h. Unspecified (language is not known or parents declined identifying the home language)		1

Dual Language Learners	
Total number	363

HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES

Health Insurance - Children		
	Number of children at enrollment	Number of children at end of enrollment
Number of children with health insurance	605	609
a. Of these, the number of enrolled in Medicaid and/or CHIP	534	538
b. Of these, the number enrolled in state-only funded insurance (e.g., medically indigent insurance), private insurance, or other health insurance	71	71
Number of children with no health insurance	71	67

Immunization Services – Children		
	Number of children at enrollment	Number of children at end of enrollment
Number of children who have been determined by a health care professional to be up to date on all immunizations appropriate for their age	604	617
Number of children who have been determined by a health care professional to have received all immunizations possible at this time but who have not received all immunizations appropriate for their age	19	5
Number of children who meet their state’s guidelines for an exemption from immunizations	12	13

Accessible Health Care - Children		
	Number of children at enrollment	Number of children at end of enrollment
Number of children with an ongoing source of continuous, accessible health care provided by a health care professional that maintains the child’s ongoing health record and is not primarily a source of emergency or urgent care	659	664
a. Of these, the number of children that have accessible health care through a federally qualified Health Center, Indian Health Service, Tribal and/or Urban Indian Health Program facility	0	0

Accessible Dental Care - Children		
Number of children with continuous, accessible dental care provided by an oral health care professional which includes access to preventive care and dental treatment	642	648
Preschool Dental Services		
Number of children who received preventive care during the program year	n/a	287
Number of all children, including those enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP, who have completed a professional dental examination during the program year	n/a	291
a. Of these, the number of children diagnosed as needing a dental treatment during the program year	n/a	8
1. Of these, the number of children who have received or are receiving dental treatment	n/a	0
	Number of children	
b. Primary reason that children who needed dental treatment did not receive it:		
1. Parents did not keep/make appointment		4
2. Appointment is scheduled for future date		2



Medical Services - Children		
	Number of children at enrollment	Number of children at end of enrollment
Number of all children who are up-to-date on a schedule of age-appropriate preventive and primary health care according to the relevant state's Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment schedule for well child care	258	376
	Number of children	
a. Of these, the number of children diagnosed with any chronic condition by a health care professional, regardless of when the condition was first diagnosed.		6
Of these, the number who received medical treatment for their diagnosed chronic health condition		0

Number of children diagnosed by a health care professional with the following chronic condition, regardless of when the condition was first diagnosed	
1. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)	0
2. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	0
3. Asthma	1
4. Seizures	1
5. Life-threatening allergies (e.g., food allergies, bee stings, and medication allergies that may result in systemic anaphylaxis)	0
6. Hearing problems	0
7. Vision problems	2
8. Blood lead level test with elevated levels greater than 5 g/dl	0
9. Diabetes	0

Body Mass Index (BMI) (including Migrant programs)	
Number of children who are in the following weight categories according to the 2000 CDC BMI-for-age growth charts	Number of children at enrollment
a. Underweight (BMI less than 5 th percentile for child's age and sex)	85
b. Healthy weight (at or above 5 th percentile and below 85 th percentile for child's age and sex)	238
c. Overweight (BMI at or above 85 th percentile and below 95 th percentile for child's age and sex)	71
d. Obese (BMI at or above 95 th percentile for child's age and sex)	112

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Determination	
	Number of children
Total number of children referred for an evaluation to determine eligibility according to IDEA during the program year	28
a. Of these, the number that received an evaluation to determine IDEA eligibility	15
1. Of the children that received an evaluation, the number that were not diagnosed with a disability under IDEA	15
2. Of the children that received an evaluation, the number that were not diagnosed with a disability under IDEA	0
1. Of these children, the number for which the program is still providing or facilitating individualized services and	0

supports such as an individual learning plan or supports described under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.	
b. Of these, the number who did not receive an evaluation to determine IDEA eligibility	13
Primary reason that children referred for an evaluation to determine IDEA eligibility did not receive it	
a. The responsible agency assigned child to Response to Intervention	0
b. Parent(s) refused evaluation	5
c. Evaluation is pending and not yet completed by responsibility agency	8
d. Other (waiting on update)	0
Number of children enrolled in the program who had an Individualized Education Program (IEP), at any time during the program year, indicating they were determined eligible by the LEA to receive special education and related services under IDEA	34
a. Of these, the number who were determined eligible to receive special education services	
1. Prior to this program year	16
2. During this enrollment year	18
b. Of these, the number who have not received special education and related services	0

Preschool Primary Disabilities (including Migrant programs)	
	Number of children determined to have this disability
a. Speech or language impairments	25
b. Intellectual disabilities	2
c. Autism	6
d. Non-categorical/developmental delay	1

FAMILY DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Families	
	Number of families at enrollment
Total number of families	643
a. Of these, the number of two-parent families	260
b. Of these, the number of single-parent families	383
Of the total number of families, the number in which the parent/guardian figures are best described as:	
c. Parent(s) (e.g., biological, adoptive, stepparents)	628
3. Of these, the number of families with a mother only (biological, adoptive, stepmother)	245
4. Of these, the number of families with a father only (biological, adoptive, stepmother)	15
d. Grandparent(s)	1
e. Relative(s) other than grandparent	4
f. Foster parents(s) not including relatives (Kinship)	5
g. Other (parent did not specify)	5
Parent/Guardian Education	
Of the total number of families, the highest level of education obtained by the child's parent(s)/guardian(s)	
a. An advanced degree or baccalaureate degree	67
b. An associate degree, vocational school, or some college	106
c. A high school graduate or GED	281
d. Less than high school graduate	189
Employment, Job Training, and School	
a. At least one parent/guardian is employed, in job training, or in school at enrollment	508
1. Of these families, the number in which one or more parent/guardian is employed	490
2. Of these families, the number in which one or more parent/guardian is in job training (e.g., job training program, professional certificate, apprenticeship, or occupational license)	122
3. Of these families, the number in which one or more parent/guardian is in school (e.g., unemployed, retired, or disabled)	21

b. Neither/No parent/guardian is employed, in job training, or in school at enrollment (e.g., unemployed, retired, or disabled)	135
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Employment, Job Training, and School	
Total number of families in which:	Number of families at end of enrollment
a. At least one parent/guardian is employed, in job training, or in school at end of enrollment	109
1. Of these families, including the 508 at enrollment	104
2. Of these families, including the 135 at enrollment	5
b. Neither/No parent/guardian is employed, in job training, or in school at end of enrollment (e.g., unemployed, retired, or disabled)	534
1. Of these families, including the 508 at enrollment	404
2. Of these families, including the 134 at enrollment	130
Total number of families in which:	Number of families at enrollment
a. At least one parent/guardian is a member of the United States military on active duty	1
b. At least one parent/guardian is a veteran of the United States military	9

Federal or Other Assistance		
	Number of families at enrollment	Number of families at end of enrollment
Total number of families receiving any cash benefits or other services under the Federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program	7	7
Total number of families receiving Supplemental Income (SSI)	36	37
Total number of families receiving services under the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	89	67
Total number of families receiving services under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	211	122

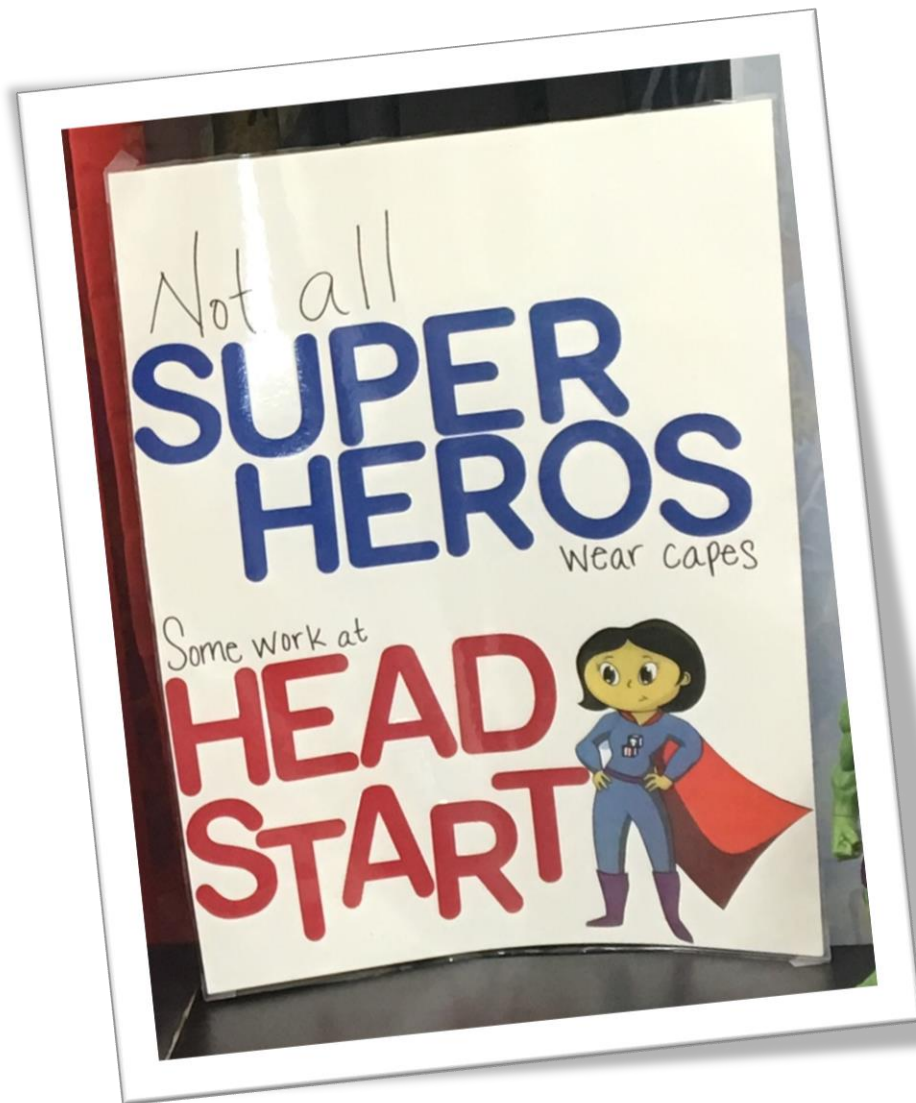
Family Services	
	Number of families
a. Emergency/crisis intervention (e.g., meeting immediate needs for food, clothing, or shelter)	235
b. Housing assistance (e.g., subsidies, utilities, repairs)	7
c. Asset building services (e.g., financial education, debt counseling)	29
d. Mental health services	67
e. Substance misuse prevention	0
f. Substance misuse treatment	0
g. English as a Second Language (ESL) training	24
h. Assistance in enrolling into an education or job training program	20
i. Research-based parenting curriculum	271
j. Involvement in discussion their child's screening and assessment results and their child's progress	195
k. Supporting transitions between programs (e.g., EHS to HS, HS to kindergarten)	92
l. Education on preventative medical and oral health	65
m. Education on health and development consequences of tobacco product use	21
n. Education on nutrition	155
o. Education on postpartum care (e.g., breastfeeding support)	2
p. Education on relationship/marriage	2
q. Assistance to families of incarcerated individuals	0
Of these, the number of families who were counted in at least one of the services listed above	432

Father Engagement	
	Number of father/father figures
Number of fathers/father figures who were engaged in the following activities during this program year	
a. Family assessment	79
b. Family goal setting	75
c. Involvement in child's Head Start child development experiences (e.g., home visits, parent-teacher conferences, etc.)	65
d. Head Start program governance, such as participation in the Policy Council or policy committees	3
e. Parenting education workshops	9

Homelessness Services	
	Number of families
Total number of families experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year	11
Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year	11
Total number of families experiencing homelessness that acquired housing during the enrollment year	1

Foster Care and Child Welfare	
	Number of children
Total number of enrolled children who were in foster care at any point during the program year	10
Total number of enrolled children who were referred to Head Start/Early Head Start services by a child welfare agency	1

Child Inc Staff



(Child Inc. Superheroes, 2016)

5 Year Summary

Child Inc understands the value of diversity in the classroom and believes that “children deserve mirrors that reflect themselves and windows to peer into other people’s experiences” (Wright with Counsell 2018). In terms of outcomes, the Learning Policy Institute revealed that when taught by teachers of color, students of color have better academic performance, improved graduation rates, and are more likely to attend college (Heubeck 2020).

<https://www.edweek.org/leadership/recruiting-and-retaining-teachers-of-color-why-it-matters-ways-to-do-it/2020/06>

Child Inc’s, for the last five years, largest race/ethnicity student and staff population in order, has been White, Hispanic, and Black/African American.

Student to staff ratios:

- Blacks 3:1
- White 8:1
- Hispanic/Latino 10:1

Program Term	Staff								Ethnicity	
	Race								Hispanic /Latino	Non-Hispanic
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Biracial/ Multi-racial	Other	Unspecified		
2020-21	0	3	51	0	88	3	6	1	77	75
2019-20	0	3	49	0	88	3	5	1	76	73
2018-19	1	1	38	0	110	4	9	1	101	63
2017-18	1	2	55	0	127	5	14	3	117	90
2016-17	2	2	36	0	105	4	16	1	101	65

Overall, for children and staff of color, Child Inc instruction staff/student ratio is 1 teacher for every 6.5 students. In schools where students come from households with lower incomes, greater shares of teachers are Black or Hispanic than at schools where students are wealthier. (SCHAEFFER, 2021)

<i>Students</i>										
<i>Program Term</i>	Race								Ethnicity	
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Biracial/Multi-racial	Other	Unspecified	Hispanic /Latino	Non-Hispanic
2020-21	2	9	294	1	751	53	21	4	789	346
2019-20	2	23	394	1	1,150	62	25	0	1,187	470
2018-19	1	26	438	3	1,673	73	36	4	1,703	551
2017-18	2	21	441	2	1,397	79	70	317	1,739	590
2016-17	6	25	442	1	793	74	118	763	1,627	595

**Child Inc Early Head Start (EHS) & Head Start (HS) Education Programs
Staff/Volunteers Demographics 2020-2021**

<i>Staff by type</i>	<i>Agency Staff</i>		<i>Contracted</i>	
	ESH		HS	
<i>Total number of staff members, regardless of the funding source for their salary or hours worked</i>	56	194	0	0
<i>Of these, the number who are current or former Head Start or Early Head Start parents</i>	7	30	0	0

<i>Volunteers by type</i>	EHS	HS
Number of persons providing any volunteer services during the program year	116	431
Of these, the number who are current or former Head Start or Early Head Start parents	113	407

<i>Education and Child Development Staff</i>				
<i>Early Head Start and Migrant programs (EHS)</i>	Number of classroom teachers	<i>Head Start Program (HS)</i>	Preschool teachers	Assistant teachers
<i>A. Advanced degree in:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Early childhood education with a focus on infant and toddler development or</i> 	2	<i>A. Advanced degree in:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early childhood education Any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education, with 	5	0

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education, with experience teaching infants and/or toddlers. 		<p>experience teaching preschool-age children</p>		
<p>B. Baccalaureate degree in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early childhood education with a focus on infant and toddler development or • Any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education, with experience teaching infants and/or toddlers. 	5	<p>B. Baccalaureate degree in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early childhood education • Any field and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education, with experience teaching preschool-age children or • Any field and is part of the Teach for America program and passed a rigorous early childhood content exam 	28	2
<p>C. Associate degree in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early childhood education with a focus on infant and toddler development or • A field related to early childhood education and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education with experience teaching infants and/or toddlers. 	7	<p>C. Associate degree in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early childhood education • A field related to early childhood education and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education with experience teaching preschool-age children 	4	3

<p>D. Child Development Associate (CDA) credential or state-awarded certification, credential, or licensure that meets or exceeds CDA requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the 21, how many has a CDA credential or state-awarded certification, credential, or licensure that meets or exceeds CDA requirements and that is appropriate to the option in which they are working 	21	<p>D. Child Development Associate (CDA) credential or state-awarded certification, credential, or licensure that meets or exceeds CDA requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of these, a CDA credential or state-awarded certification, credential, or licensure that meets or exceeds CDA requirements and that is appropriate to the option in which they are working 	2	33
	19		2	30
<p>E. Meet none of the qualifications listed in A-D and enrolled in a degree, certification, credential, or licensure program that would meet one of the qualifications listed in A-D.</p>	7	<p>E. Meet none of the qualifications listed in A-D and enrolled in a degree, certification, credential, or licensure program that would meet one of the qualifications listed in A-D.</p>	2	3
<p>Total number of infant and toddler classroom teachers</p>	42	<p>Total number of preschool education and child development staff</p>	41	41

Head Start Program Preschool Classroom Teachers & Assistants	
<p><i>Total number of preschool classroom teachers that do not meet qualifications listed above in A-B</i></p>	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Of that number, how many are enrolled in a degree program that would meet the qualifications described in A-B</i> 	2
<p><i>Total number of preschool assistant teachers that do not have any qualifications listed in A-D</i></p>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Of that number, how many are enrolled in a degree, certification, credential, or licensure program that would meet one of the qualifications listed above in A-D</i> 	0

<i>Home visitor staff and qualifications</i>		
	EHS	HS
<i>Home-based CDA credential or comparable credential, or equivalent coursework as part of an associate's baccalaureate, or advanced degree.</i>	13	0
<i>Total number of home visitors</i>	13	0

<i>Family child care provider staff and qualifications</i>		
	ESH	HS
<i>Family child care providers that have a Family Child Care CDA credential or state equivalent, or an associate, baccalaureate, or advanced degree in child development or early childhood education.</i>	0	0
<i>Total number of family child care providers</i>	0	0

<i>Child development specialist staff and qualifications</i>		
	EHS	HS
<i>Child development specialists that have a baccalaureate degree in child development, early childhood education, or a related field.</i>	0	0
<i>Total number of child development specialist staff</i>	0	0

<i>Race and Ethnicity</i>	<i>Hispanic/Latino</i>		<i>Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino</i>	
	ESH	HS	ESH	HS
<i>Non-supervisory education and child development staff</i>				
A. American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
B. Asian	0	0	1	1
C. Black or African American	0	0	19	27
D. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0

<i>E. White</i>	26	35	6	12
<i>F. Biracial/Multi-racial</i>	1	2	0	0
<i>G. Other (did not explain)</i>	1	4	0	1
<i>H. Unspecified (declined to identify race)</i>	1	0	0	0

<i>Language (other than English)</i>		
<i>Number of non-supervisory education and child development staff</i>	EHS	HS
<i>A. Spanish</i>	20	27
<i>B. Middle Eastern and South Asian Languages (e.g., Arabic, Hebrew, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali)</i>	1	4
<i>C. American Sign Language</i>	0	1
<i>Total number of staff who are proficient in a language(s) other than English</i>	21	32

Staff Turnover

<i>All turnover</i>	ESH	HS
<i>Total number of staff who left during the program year (including turnover that occurred while the program was not in session, e.g., summer months)</i>	13	20
<i>Of these, how many were replaced (Low replacement due to COVID-19)</i>	3	3

<i>Education and child development staff turnover</i>	ESH	HS
<i>Total number of teachers, preschool assistant teachers, family child care providers, and home visitors who left during the program year (including turnover that occurred while classes and home visits were not in session, e.g., during summer months)</i>	12	4
<i>Of these, how many were replaced</i>	3	2

<i>Of these, how many left while classes and home visits were in session</i>	3	0
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<i>Education and child development staff turnover</i>	<i>ESH</i>	<i>HS</i>
<i>Reason for leaving</i>		
<i>A. High compensation</i>	0	0
<i>a. Moved to state pre-k or other early childhood program</i>	0	0
<i>B. Retirement or relocation</i>	0	0
<i>C. Involuntary separation</i>	1	0
<i>D. Other (e.g., change in job field, reason not provided)</i>	11	4
<i>E. Number of vacancies during the program year that remained unfilled for a period of 3 months or longer</i>	0	0

<i>Mental Health Consultation</i>	
<i>Total number of classroom teachers, home visitors, and family child care providers</i>	55
<i>Number of classroom teachers, home visitors, and family child care providers who received assistance from a mental health consultant through observation and consultation</i>	25

Relevant Opinions of Community Needs



We the People One by Synthia SAINT JAMES Canvas Wall Art

Prevalent Community Problems

Research supported by data confirms participation in quality early childhood education programs coupled with informed and protective parenting not only nurtures the family, but greatly impacts a child's social-emotional functioning and overall well-being. The community plays a vital role to ensuring maximum resource provisions to address the needs of all residents.

St. David's Healthcare is one of eight of leading hospitals in Travis County and one of the largest health systems in Texas. St. David's partnered with other community stakeholders that included elected officials, public school leaders, healthcare providers, people with lived experienced and others to conduct a community health needs assessment of Travis and neighboring counties. The assessment considered what they determined to be five priority health needs:

- The assessment encompassed Travis County communities.*
1. Need for improved health and well-being of children
 2. Need for improved health and well-being of women
 3. Need for improved health and well-being of older adults
 4. Need for improved health and well-being in rural communities
 5. Need for health clinics to become community hubs for health

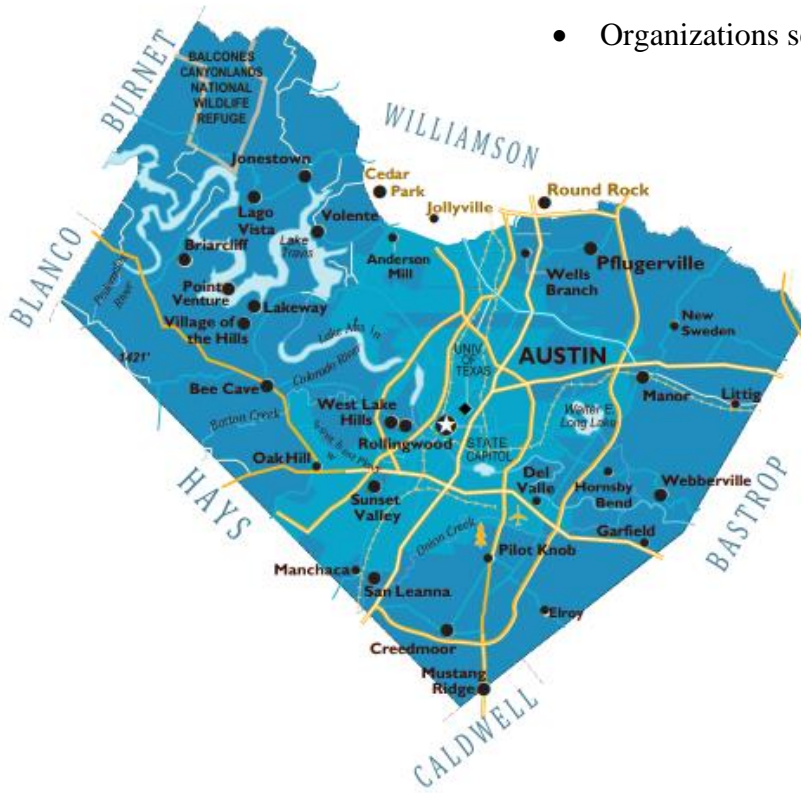
St. David's 2019 assessment reported the following behavioral healthcare entities and services available in Travis County:

- 24 acute care and psychiatric hospitals;
- 43 Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs);
- 35 community health clinics
- Six neighborhood health centers and three outreach sites;
- 38 mental and behavioral mental health centers or clinics; and
- 6 Women, Infants and Children (WIC) store sites per 100,000 population.

The above does not include services provided by nonprofits and charitable organizations providing healthcare services targeted at low-income individuals. St. David's research indicates that 17% of Travis County's low-income residents' primary care is the emergency room versus an individual care provider. In 2013, the county's uninsured made up 28% of the population as compared to 12% reported in the assessment. (*St. David's Healthcare Assessment 2019*)

St. David's conducted a subsequent community health needs assessment representing the 2020 through 2022, focusing solely on Travis County. The assessment included racial/ethnic diverse individuals, English and Spanish speaking representing the following areas of the county:

- Medically underserved, low income and minority populations
- Populations with chronic disease needs
- Practitioners with expertise in public health
- Health care and mental health care providers



- Organizations serving low-income populations

Nearly half of the population of Travis County identifies as Non-Hispanic White (49%) with disparities in levels of education, poverty, employment, and income differ by race and ethnicity. Persons with a disability represent 8% of the population while 65 years and over represent 28%.

Indigent healthcare clinics totaled 356 in Austin and surrounding areas. (Office of Primary and Specialty Health, n.d.)

The city of Austin identified in its 22-23 spending priorities the following impact areas to support the available of affordable housing, financial and repair assistance for homeowners and renters:

- Homelessness Assistance
- Special Needs Assistance
- Renter’s Assistance
- Homeowner’s Assistance
- Homebuyers Assistance
- Housing Developer Assistance

Travis County offers several mental health agencies/facilities options for sliding scale fees. The barrier associated with a sliding scale fee is the association to income. Child Inc families and families with similar income (below the poverty level) continue to struggle not only with affordability but with prioritizing a condition that may interfere with work.

Child Inc should increase community presence to market the program’s uniqueness. The program’s diverse staff and intentional focus on all family members is an evidenced based approach. Former parents become staff and there is a purposeful emphasis on engaging fathers.

This assessment confirms the need for more targeted impact towards low-income and persons of color, particularly Black and Hispanic origins. Movement towards increasing budgets to

decrease sliding fee programs will enlarge intensify service available to those in need. A January 26 article noted,

“The COVID-19 pandemic has brought the issue of disparities in health and health care into sharp focus. The pandemic’s impacts have been uneven, with people of color bearing the heaviest burden in terms of negative impacts on health and well-being as well as economic impacts. However, health and health care disparities are not new. They have been documented for decades and reflect longstanding structural and systemic inequities rooted in racism and discrimination.”

(Hill, Artiga, & Haldar, 2022)

As evidence in this document, Travis County has an array of substantial community resources. Also evidenced is the acute need for more services and programs. Every topic addressed in this assessment from nutrition to health care, including school readiness programs, social services, affordable housing, and home visitation programs, without fail emphatically conveyed the consequences of the absence of these basic needs for low-income families.

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