



2017 COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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United Way
of Denton County, Inc.

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Thank you to the following individuals for contributing to this report:

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Bill Patterson – Publisher, Denton Record-Chronicle

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Lynn Charles – Lewisville ISD
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A Message from the Co-Chairs:

United Way of Denton County, Inc. (UWDC) is pleased to present the 2017 Community Needs Assessment report for Denton County. Our goal is to provide the community with up-to-date, accurately interpreted data reflecting both the needs in our service area and the assets in our area.

Oversight for this process was provided by the UWDC Board of Directors and a Steering Committee consisting of professionals from the following fields: Research & Data Collection, Community & Information Services, Education, Faith-based entities, Health and Finance among others.

This report presents findings in the focus areas of Children, Families, Veterans, Homeless/Housing and Health/Mental Health which reflects the areas of the community in which UWDC is improving lives.

We would like to thank the Steering Committee and UWDC staff who worked diligently to compile and interpret this report.

We believe that continually revisiting and updating the data will allow UWDC to measure our progress, as well as to identify emerging priorities that demand attention. We invite you to join with UWDC in its work and hope that you will find the following information helpful you find ways to affect positive change in this community.

Sincerely,

Dr. Ling Hwey Jeng

Co-Chair/Steering Committee

2017 Community Needs Assessment

United Way of Denton County, Inc.

Bill Patterson

Co-Chair/Steering Committee

2017 Community Needs Assessment

United Way of Denton County, Inc.

Summary of Approach / Methodology

The 2017 Community Needs Assessment will help United Way of Denton County (UWDC) and numerous other organizations and governmental entities determine the most pressing needs in order to allocate and mobilize our resources most effectively to improve lives in Denton County. UWDC investments of time, monies and other resources will be based, in part, on the gaps in resources and highest priority needs as determined by community input and supportive data collection found in this report.

This process was guided by a steering committee with broad content expertise, representing public and private sectors and different regions Denton County.

This assessment encompasses the entirety of Denton County. Any reference to “our community”

refers to Denton County as a whole unless otherwise specified.

This report presents findings in the focus areas of: Children, Families, Veterans, Homeless/Housing and Health/Mental Health which reflect the areas of the community in which UWDC is improving lives. In some cases, similar data may be found in more than one section, as each section attempts to paint a holistic picture of each focus area.

In addition to the collection of secondary data, UWDC also conducted multiple discussion Groups (focus groups, community conversations) and client surveys to gather input from various sectors of the community. Copies of discussion and survey questions can be found in Appendix I.

Focus Groups/Community Conversations

Focus group participants were pre-selected across various sectors including: Business Leaders, Small Communities, Faith Based Organizations, Librarians, and Non-Profit Service Providers. Community Conversations were conducted with broad invitations to various community sub-groups including: Seniors, Veterans, College (Student) and Hispanic/Spanish Speaking. All discussions were facilitated using the same broad-based questions. *(Qualitative analysis provided by Dr. Andrea Laurent-Simpson, Ph.D. / Texas Woman's University and can be found in its entirety in Appendix II)*

The areas of concern with the highest number of mentions across discussion groups were:

- Community Collaboration Needs
- Vocational Education / Job Skills
- Healthcare Access
- Homelessness / Housing Issues
- Transportation
- Wage / Benefit Issues / Work Opportunities

Common concerns in each area are:

Community Collaboration Needs

- Avoiding duplication of services
- Addressing gaps in services when a service provider closes
- More workforce collaborations to train unemployed

Vocational Education / Work Opportunities / Benefits

- Preparing the workforce for vocational work / Job skills that the community can use
- Providing an alternate pathway for high school graduates not going to college
- Providing more workforce development after-hours at the library
- More vocational training at high schools
- Apprenticeships within industry / Mentoring with local businesses
- Many commuting out of County to find jobs
- Keeping students in Denton County after graduation
- Transportation concerns across County
- Predatory lending concerns – need for small dollar loans

Healthcare Access

- Access to women's health
- Access to dental care for adults
- Access to specialty providers & providers who accept Medicaid
- Need for more mental health providers
- Need for additional mental health providers within schools

Homelessness/Housing (most mentioned)

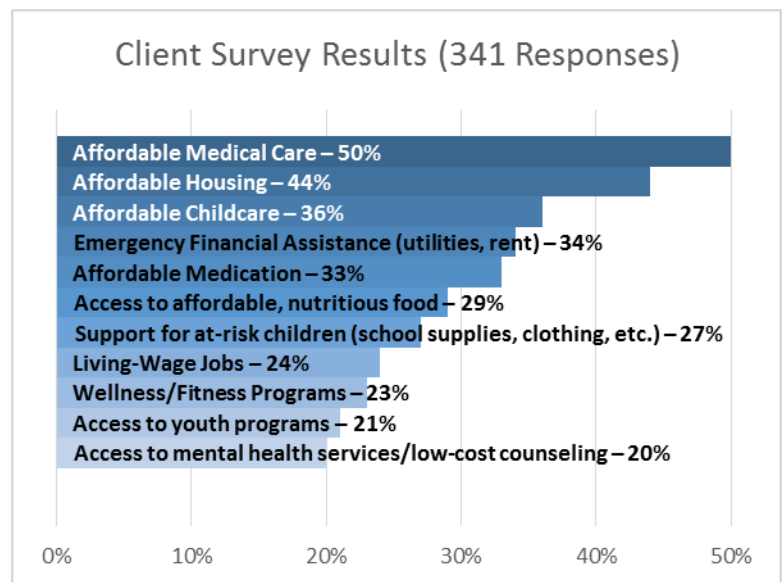
- Homeless in college-aged populations
- Veterans at risk of becoming homeless
- Mental health resources for homeless
- Overall clarification of resources
- Housing affordability
- Concerns that student housing driving all housing costs up
- Lack of funding for service providers in housing

Transportation (2nd most mentioned)

- Public transportation working well for some, but others concerned with costs and time
- Accessibility – issue for those residing/traveling outside the City of Denton
- No access for small communities

Client Surveys

Surveys of Concern/Need were conducted with the clients of service providers across Denton County. Each agreed to administer with each client they served for 30 days during the fall of 2016. The survey provided a list of common concerns and asked respondents to indicate their top 5 areas of concern. 341 individuals responded and to the right is a list of top concerns ranked. These are the concerns chosen by at least 20% of respondents.



Growth Projections for Denton County

Denton County continues to be one of the fastest growing counties in both the state and the nation. Oxford Economics rankings project Denton County to be the highest growing county in the United States from 2017-2021.

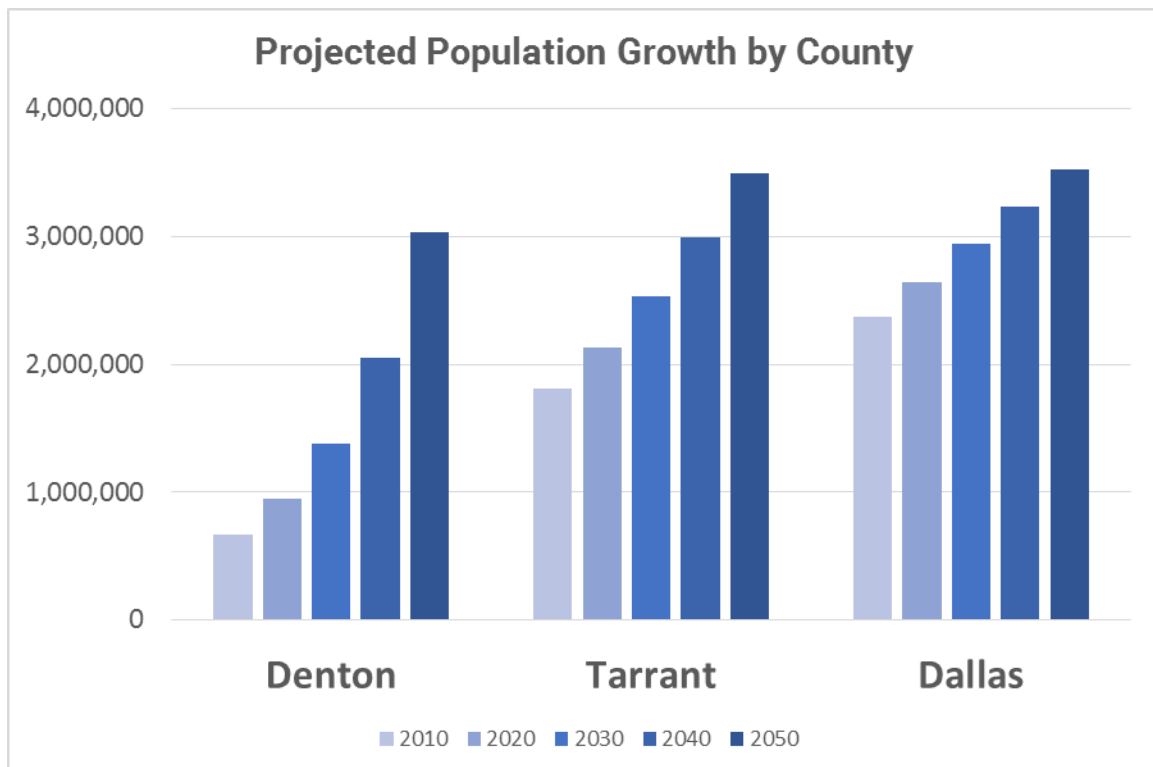
According to the University of Houston's Hobby Center for Public Policy and the Texas State Data Center (using a 1.00 scenario assuming net migration at the same rate pattern as the years 2000-2010), Denton County will be ranked third in

growth from 2010 – 2050 (behind Harris and Collin Counties) with an increase in 2,368,983 persons. In terms of percent change, under the 1.00 scenario, Denton County will increase by 357.5%.

Projections indicate that by 2050 the population of Denton County will have increased to over 3 million, nearing the populations of both Dallas and Tarrant Counties.

County Name	Total 2010	Total 2020	Total 2030	Total 2040	Total 2050	% change 2010-2050
Denton	662,614	943,020	1,377,090	2,047,293	3,031,597	358%
Dallas	2,368,139	2,639,966	2,939,645	3,235,511	3,528,964	49%
Collin	782,341	1,150,398	1,712,183	2,575,965	3,801,840	386%
Tarrant	1,809,034	2,127,850	2,532,853	2,993,599	3,497,034	93%

University of Houston's Hobby Center for Public Policy and the Texas State Data Center (using a 1.00 scenario assuming net migration at the same rate pattern as the years 2000-2010)



Denton County & Major Cities Demographic Overview

	Denton County	Denton (City)	Lewisville	Little Elm	Roanoke	Sanger
2015 Population Estimate ¹	780,612	131,044	104,039	38,341	7,400	7,747
Population % Change 2010-2015 ¹	17.8%	15.6%	6.07%	48.0%	24.1%	12.0%
% Under 5 Years ²	7.0%	5.7%	8.0%	9.6%	5.9%	6.5%
% 65 Years & Older ²	7.9%	8.7%	7.8%	4.7%	10.4%	8.0%
Language other than English Spoken at Home ²	22.1%	22.7%	32.0%	24.1%	15.1%	15.7%
High School Graduates (age 25+) ²	92.0%	88.8%	86.8%	89.3%	97.1%	90.0 %
Bachelor's Degree or Higher (age 25+) ²	41.0%	38.3%	30.8%	30.5%	34.0%	16.5%
Mean Travel Time to Work (Minutes) ²	27.6	23.6	25.4	23.4 ³	25.5 ³	25.8 ⁴
Homeownership Rate ²	64.7%	48.5%	44.6%	80.3%	57.9%	64.4%
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units ²	\$178,300	\$148,100	\$153,000	\$157,600	\$132,100	\$106,200
Average Household Size ²	2.78	2.61	2.58	3.22	2.16	3.01
Median Household Income ²	\$74,662	\$48,518	\$58,559	\$81,866	\$61,010	\$53,862
Per Capita Income ²	\$34,528	\$24,348	\$28,630	\$28,052	\$31,830	\$21,918
% Persons below Poverty Level ²	8.9%	21.3%	10.6%	7.2%	5.9%	11.3%
Veteran Population ²	40,504	6,808	4,759	1,950	379	521

Sources

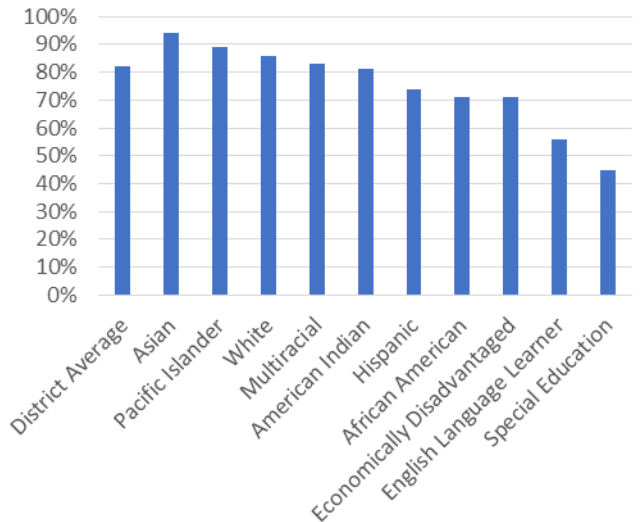
1- U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015

2- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014 5-year Estimates

Key Findings: Children

- In Denton County, 5,236 Kindergarteners (62%) for the 2015-2016 school year didn't attend school district Pre-K the previous year. (Texas Education Agency, Texas Academic Performance Report)
- 30% of Economically Disadvantaged 3rd graders in Denton County are not reading at a 3rd grade level and approximately (19%) of all 3rd graders in Denton County are not reading at a 3rd grade level. (Texas Education Agency, Texas Academic Performance Report)
- For 7 consecutive years, the Economically Disadvantaged student population has increased in Denton County. In the 2015-2016 school year 41,544 students (33.3%) in Denton County were Economically Disadvantaged, 70% of whom were either Denton ISD or Lewisville ISD. (Texas Education Agency, Texas Academic Performance Report)
- In Denton County, the At-Risk Student population increased by almost (3.9%) 1700 students from the 2014-2015 school year to the 2015-2016 school year totaling 44,420 At-Risk Students across Denton County. (Texas Education Agency, Texas Academic Performance Report)
- For 6 consecutive years there has been an increase in English Language Learners across Denton County totaling 15,907 in 2016. Although Spanish speakers comprise the majority of ELL participants, Denton County ISD's have 77 languages spoken as a first language. 44% of Denton County English Language Learners did not pass the STAAR test on the first attempt. (Texas Education Agency, Texas Academic Performance Report)

2016 STAAR Percent at Phase-In Satisfactory Standard or Above



- Denton County STAAR Percent at Phase-In Satisfactory Standard or Above:
 - 29% of Denton County Economically Disadvantaged Students did not pass on the first attempt.
 - 29% of Denton County African American students did not pass on the first attempt.
 - 26% of Denton County Hispanic students did not pass on the first attempt.
- 27.3% of children aged 2-14 in Denton County have a body mass index that is too high (Denton County Child Health Summit, 2016).
- Over 64% of parents report that they are not familiar with the types of preventative care programs in Denton County (Denton County Child Health Summit, 2016).
- Almost 60% of parents report that it is difficult to get mental health care for their child (Denton County Child Health Summit, 2016).
- Over 70% of children in foster care in Denton County are placed outside of the county due to the shortage of foster/adoptive homes within the county. As of 2015 there were about 200 children in foster care in Denton County and 15 adoptive homes available within the county to place them in (Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, 2015).

STAAR Percent at Phase-In Satisfactory Standard or Above

District Average	Asian	Pacific Islander	White	Multiracial	American Indian	Hispanic	African American	Economically Disadvantaged	English Language Learner	Special Education
82%	94%	89%	86%	83%	81%	74%	71%	71%	56%	45%

Key Findings: Families

- Most recent reporting (2008) states there were over 42,000 unduplicated Medicaid clients in Denton County. There are an estimated 320 service providers that accept Medicaid (Texas Health And Human Services, n.d.) (Texas Tribune, 2012).
- 1 in 3 (3252) births in Denton County were to women who received inadequate prenatal care (which is described as is “pregnancy-related care beginning in the fifth month of pregnancy or later or less than 50% of the appropriate number of visits for an infant's gestational age.”). (March of Dimes, 2017) (Texas Department of State Health Services, n.d.)
- There were 96 births to women under the age of 17 in the United Way of Denton County Service Area in 2014. The teen pregnancy rate in (ages 15-19) Denton County was 25.3 per 1,000 (Texas Department of State Health Services, n.d.)
- Domestic Violence
 - 1 in 3 women in Texas will experience a domestic violence in their lifetime and 158 women were killed by a male intimate partner in 2015 in Texas (Hope Alliance, n.d.).
 - Females (72%) are more likely than males (28%) to be victims of family violence in Denton County, with the greatest number of victims in the 20-24-year age bracket (Domestic Shelters.org, 2014).
 - The most frequently requested and unmet need for victims of sexual violence is housing. In 2016, after seeking emergency shelter, residing with family members was the main exit destination of clients. (Texas Council On Family Violence, n.d.)
 - More than 80% of women and children experiencing homelessness have been victims of domestic abuse (Aratani, 2009).
- Seniors
 - According to the 2015 census there are approximately 69,349 adults over the age of 65 in Denton County.
 - Almost 12% of Texans – 3.2 million people – are 65 and older and the number is growing. By 2050 that figure for Denton County is expected to increase to almost 168.07% (185,904). An increasing number of older people will likely mean an increase in the demand for all kinds of services – health care, home care, personal care and long-term care.¹³
 - Pilot Point has a percentage of 14.4% of seniors in poverty, higher than Texas (11.1%) and US percentage (9.4%) of seniors in poverty. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey)
 - Many seniors prefer to age in place, staying in their own homes. In fact, the cost of living in an institution is about 1/3 higher than accessing community based care (Area Agency on Aging, North Central Texas).
 - The cost of healthcare for adults over the age of 65 is 5 times higher than for those under the age of 65. While 5% (3,127) adults over the age of 65 are living below poverty level (Healthy North Texas, 2017).
 - 70 % of older adults have limited health literacy and are at risk for being misinformed about community resources or scammed (Area Agency on Aging, North Central Texas).
 - Nearly 2/3 of older Texans are overweight or obese increasing the impact of chronic illnesses and the projected per person cost of chronic disease in 2030 will be \$8,600 annually in the current trend continues (Area Agency on Aging, North Central Texas) (Partnership To Fight Chronic Disease, n.d.).
 - 23% of older Texans report a diagnosis of depression and 13% report an anxiety or panic disorder. As many as 60% of nursing home residents have psychiatric diagnoses (Area Agency on Aging, North Central Texas).

Key Findings: Veterans

- Almost half (43%) of Denton County's Veterans are at least 70 years in age (National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, 2014).
- Over 6,000 (15%) Veterans in Denton County meet criteria for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Traumatic Brain Injury, and substance abuse disorders (Alcoholism, Drug Dependence and Veterans, 2015).
- The suicide rate is 21% higher in Veterans compared with civilian adults (VA Suicide Prevention Program, 2016).
- 2,073 Veterans in Denton County live in poverty (American Fact Finder 2015. Veteran status, 2011-2015 American community survey 5-year Estimates, United States Census Bureau).
- Of the total population of people experiencing homelessness, 4.3% were Veterans in 2016 and 7% in 2017 (Denton County Homeless Coalition, 2017 PIT Count).
- In the Denton County Homeless Coalition's (DCHC) most recent Point-In-Time (PIT) Count, an annual survey of the immediate homeless population in Denton County, 16 self-disclosed Veterans reported experiencing some form of homelessness (Denton County Homeless Coalition, 2017). This number is more than doubled from the 2016 PIT Count. Seven reported receiving health care or other forms of assistance from VA medical centers, whereas 8 reported a need for such services (DCHC, 2017).

Key Findings: Housing/Homelessness

- In Lewisville, Denton, and Sanger, 1 in 5 people are underbanked meaning they use alternative financial services, such as payday/title lenders, check cashing services, etc. (Asset Poverty & Liquid Asset Poverty, 2016)
- In Denton County in 2017, the living wage for a family of four with 2 adults and 2 children, is \$61,110 or \$14.69/hour. To achieve the living wage at minimum wage both adults would be required to hold two full-time jobs each (4,160 hours per year each). Living Wage Calculator. <http://livingwage.mit.edu/counties/48121>
- Families with female head of household (no spouse present), with children less than 18 years of age had the highest poverty rates, at least twice that of all other family types. Apart from single female household, the higher poverty percentages come from Denton, Lewisville and Sanger.
- The City of Denton poverty status of 21.3% exceeds state (17.7%) and national (15.6%) averages. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 5-Year American Community Survey)
- 32.1% of households in Denton County do not have enough money to maintain living at the poverty level for three months in the absence of income.
- As of 2015, out of 22,733 individuals in Denton County who were eligible for WIC benefits, 46.7% received them. (Texas Department of State Health Services)
- The number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program participants in Denton County has more than doubled since 2006. (Texas Health & Human Services Commission)
- 2-1-1 service requests indicate that the primary needs throughout the county are basic necessities of food (32%), healthcare (26%), and housing related costs (18%). (Community Council of Greater Dallas, 2015)
- The Denton County Homeless Coalition estimates that the overall number of homeless individuals in Denton County in 2017 was 228*. (Denton County Homeless Coalition, 2017 Point-in-Time Homeless Count) **this estimate is only from one night data collection reporting a snapshot of the unsheltered and sheltered persons experiencing homeless.*

Rate of Poverty in Denton County					
	All People	All Families	Employed Civilians 16+ Years of Age	Senior Population (65 Years +)	Single Female Household w/Children <18
USA	15.6%	11.5%	7.4%	9.4%	40.5%
Texas	17.7%	13.7%	8.9%	11.2%	42.0%
Denton County	8.9%	5.8%	5.5%	5.1%	24.5%
Denton (city)	21.3%	11.3%	16.4%	8.7%	41.9%
Little Elm	7.2%	5.5%	3.4%	5.2%	15.0%
Sanger	11.3%	9.2%	5.9%	1.4%	17.0%
Lewisville	10.6%	8.7%	5.2%	4.8%	29.1%
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 5-Year American Community Survey					

- The leading self-reported cause of homelessness in 2017 was job insecurity, often due to transportation needs. (Denton County Homeless Coalition, 2017 Point-in-Time Homeless Count)
- In May 2017, Housing Authority (DHA) released a total of 1,463 Housing Choice Vouchers (formerly Section 8) and had a total of 1,021 people on the waitlist. DHA predicts a need for another 3,900 units of workforce housing in Denton over the next five years. (Workforce housing is defined as paying 30% or less of household income for housing, this is not the same as Housing Choice Vouchers.)
- Denton County students experiencing homelessness has increased by 23% within a year (1,700 students to 2,096 students, from 2013-2014 to 2014-2015 school years) with the highest percentages in Denton ISD, Sanger ISD, and Lewisville ISD. (Texas Homeless Education Office)

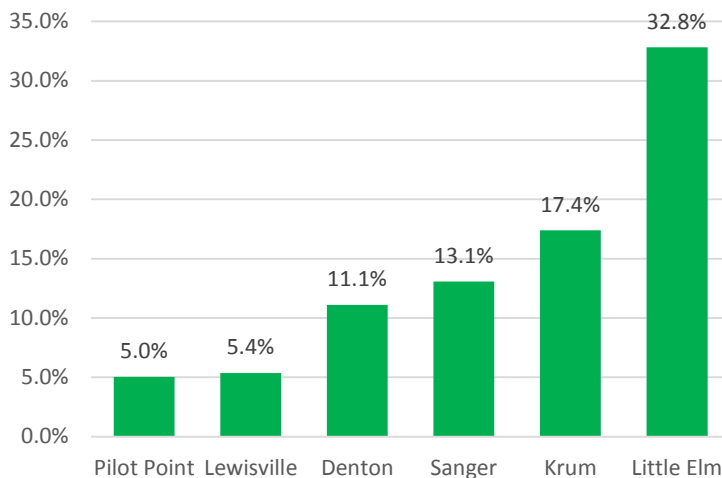
Key Findings: Health and Mental Health

- In 2013 cancer was the leading cause of death in Denton County with lung cancer as the most common cause of cancer deaths. Breast cancer was the leading cause of new cancer cases in females and prostate cancer was the leading cause of new cancer cases in males (Texas Health Data, 2013).
- The Texas Department of State Health Services estimated that there would be over 2,592 new cancer cases in Denton County during 2015 and over 994 cancer deaths.
- While Texas has a lower breast cancer rate than the national average, the incidence rate of breast cancer in Denton County is on the rise.
- Heart disease is the second leading cause of death in Denton County (Texas Health Data, 2013).
- Heart disease and stroke cause 1 in 3 deaths in women each year, more than all cancers combined. Heart disease is the leading cause of death for women in the United States.
- The need for dental care, especially among uninsured adults, was identified in community surveys and community focus groups. Data regarding the number of individuals that do not have access to dental care is not available.
- 15.6% of children in Denton County did not receive dental care in 2015 (Denton County Child Health Summit, 2016).
- Between 2011 & 2014 the cost of potentially preventable hospitalizations of Denton County adults was \$725,270,898 (Texas Department of State Health Services, 2011).
- In 2013, the State of Texas ranked 48th amongst U.S. States on expenditures for mental health.
- Estimates indicate that approximately 131,767 residents of Denton County will experience a mental illness this year.
- Mental Health America reports that 59.7% of individuals with AMI (any mental illness) in Texas did not receive treatment.
- An estimated 36,314 Denton County residents with a disability were unable to see a doctor due to costs.
- Of those experiencing homelessness in Denton County, 57.1% report exhibiting a diagnosable mental illness.
- One person dies of suicide every three hours in the state of Texas. In 2017, suicide was the 11th leading cause of death in Texas.
- Diagnosed mental illness in children is on the rise in Denton County (6.4% in 2009 to 7.7% in 2015).

Demographics

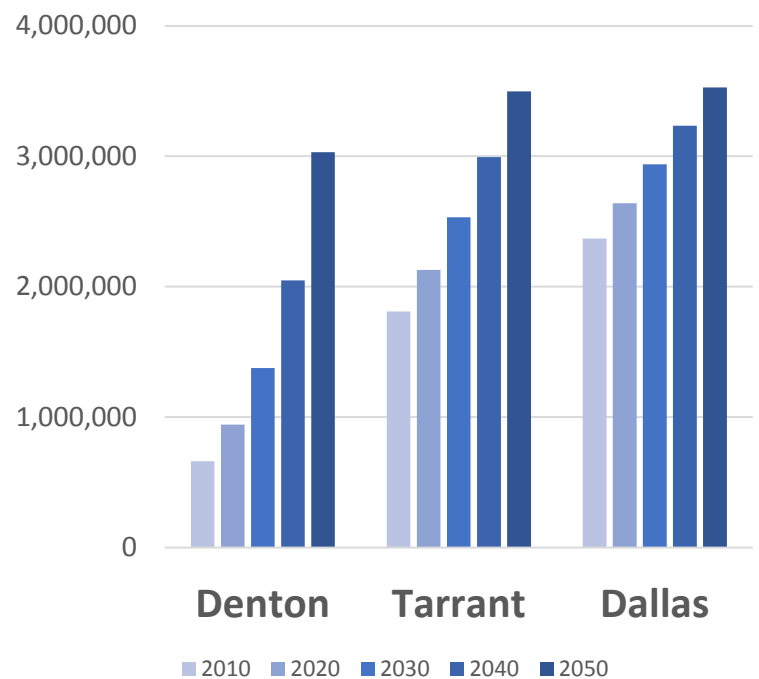
Denton County is one of the fastest growing communities in the nation. An Oxford Economics study ranked Denton County as the top growing county in the nation for 2017-2021. By 2050, the US Census Bureau projects that **Denton County will more than triple in size with more than 3 million people living within our county**, far surpassing both present-day Dallas and Fort Worth. With such exciting growth comes not only great opportunity, but great challenge - the needs of our community have grown as well.

% Population Growth 2010-2016

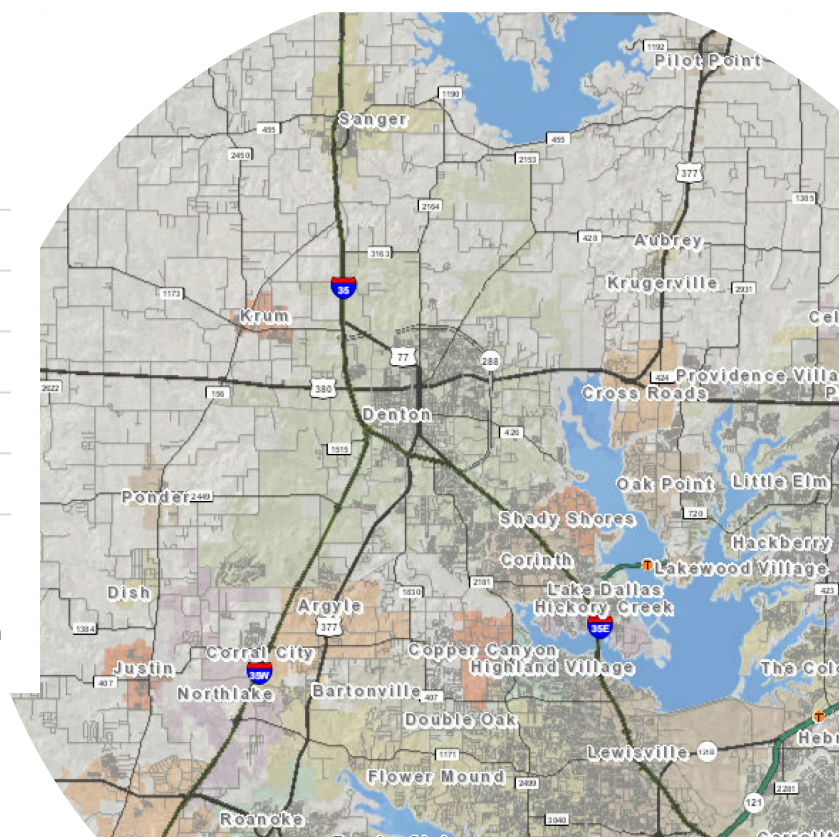
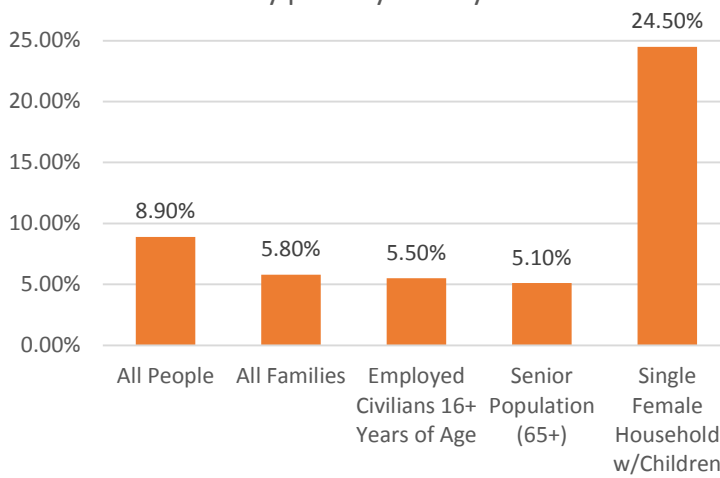


Across Denton County, cities and towns are seeing enormous growth as housing developments spring up on cheap land close to major highways leading into Dallas and Fort Worth.

Projected Pop. Growth by County



Denton County poverty rate by characteristic



Demographic Definitions

Householder

The householder refers to the person (or one of the people) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relationship of all other household members, if any, is recorded.

The number of householders is equal to the number of households. Also, the number of family householders is equal to the number of families.

Head versus householder – Beginning with the 1980 CPS, the Census Bureau discontinued the use of the terms "head of household" and "head of family." Instead, the terms "householder" and "family householder" are used. Recent social changes have resulted in greater sharing of household responsibilities among the adult members and, therefore, have made the term "head" increasingly inappropriate in the analysis of household and family data. Specifically, beginning in 1980, the Census Bureau discontinued its longtime practice of always classifying the husband as the reference person (head) when he and his wife are living together.

Family household

A family household is a household maintained by a householder who is in a family (as defined above), and includes any unrelated people (unrelated subfamily members and/or secondary individuals) who may be residing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all people living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives. See the definition of family.

Household, nonfamily

A nonfamily household consists of a householder living alone (a one-person household) or where the householder shares the home exclusively with people to whom he/she is not related.

Denton County & Major Cities Demographic Overview

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Language other than English Spoken at Home ²	22.1%	22.7%	32.0%	24.1%	15.1%	15.7%
High School Graduates (age 25+) ²	92.0%	88.8%	86.8%	89.3%	97.1%	90.0 %
Bachelor's Degree or Higher (age 25+) ²	41.0%	38.3%	30.8%	30.5%	34.0%	16.5%
Mean Travel Time to Work (Minutes) ²	27.6	23.6	25.4	23.4 ³	25.5 ³	25.8 ⁴
Homeownership Rate ²	64.7%	48.5%	44.6%	80.3%	57.9%	64.4%
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units ²	\$178,300	\$148,100	\$153,000	\$157,600	\$132,100	\$106,200
Average Household Size ²	2.78	2.61	2.58	3.22	2.16	3.01
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% Persons below Poverty Level ²	8.9%	21.3%	10.6%	7.2%	5.9%	11.3%
Veteran Population ²	40,504	6,808	4,759	1,950	379	521

Sources

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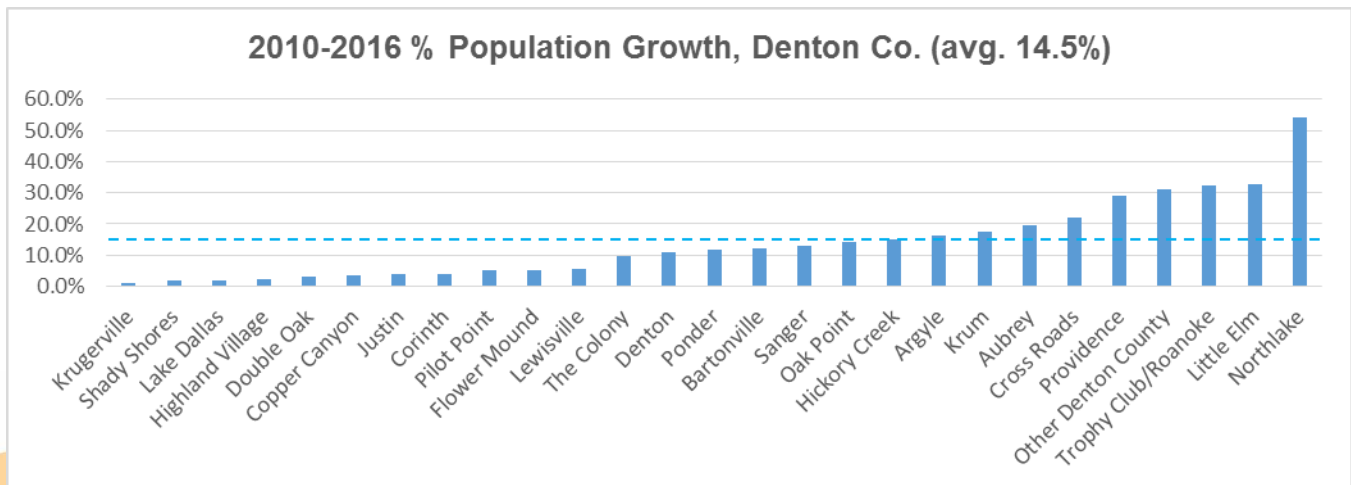
2- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014 5-year Estimates

Denton County Population Change: 2000 to 2016

	2000	2010	2016 (Est.)	% change from 2010 to 2016
Argyle	2,365	3,282	3,820	16.39
Aubrey	1,500	2,595	3,100	19.46
Bartonville	1,093	1,469	1,650	12.32
Carrollton	109,576	119,097	127,980	7.46
Copper Canyon	1,216	1,334	1,380	3.45
Corinth	11,325	19,935	20,740	4.04
Cross Roads		1,563	1,910	22.20
Denton	80,537	113,383	125,980	11.11
Double Oak	2,179	2,867	2,950	2.90
Flower Mound	50,702	64,669	68,050	5.23
Hickory Creek	2,078	3,247	3,730	14.88
Highland Village	12,173	15,056	15,370	2.09
Justin	1,891	3,246	3,370	3.82
Krugerville		1,662	1,680	1.08
Krum	1,979	4,157	4,880	17.39
Lake Dallas	6,166	7,105	7,250	2.04
Lewisville	77,737	95,290	100,400	5.36
Little Elm	3,646	25,898	34,400	32.83
Northlake	921	1,724	2,660	54.29
Oak Point	1,747	2,786	3,180	14.14
Pilot Point	3,538	3,856	4,050	5.03
Ponder	507	1,395	1,560	11.83
Providence		4,786	6,170	28.92
Sanger	4,534	6,916	7,820	13.07
Shady Shores	1,461	2,612	2,660	1.84
The Colony	26,531	36,328	39,810	9.58
Trophy Club/Roanoke	9,160	13,966	18,510	32.54
Split Cities Adjust. *		35,292	55,320	
Remainder of County		67,078	87,990	13.12
Total County Pop.	432,976	662,614	758,370	14.45

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; North Central Texas Council of Governments

* County totals are adjusted for cities that have boundaries in more than one county. For more information and a list of the cities affected, reference the Report: 2016 Population Estimates / NCTCOG April 2016.



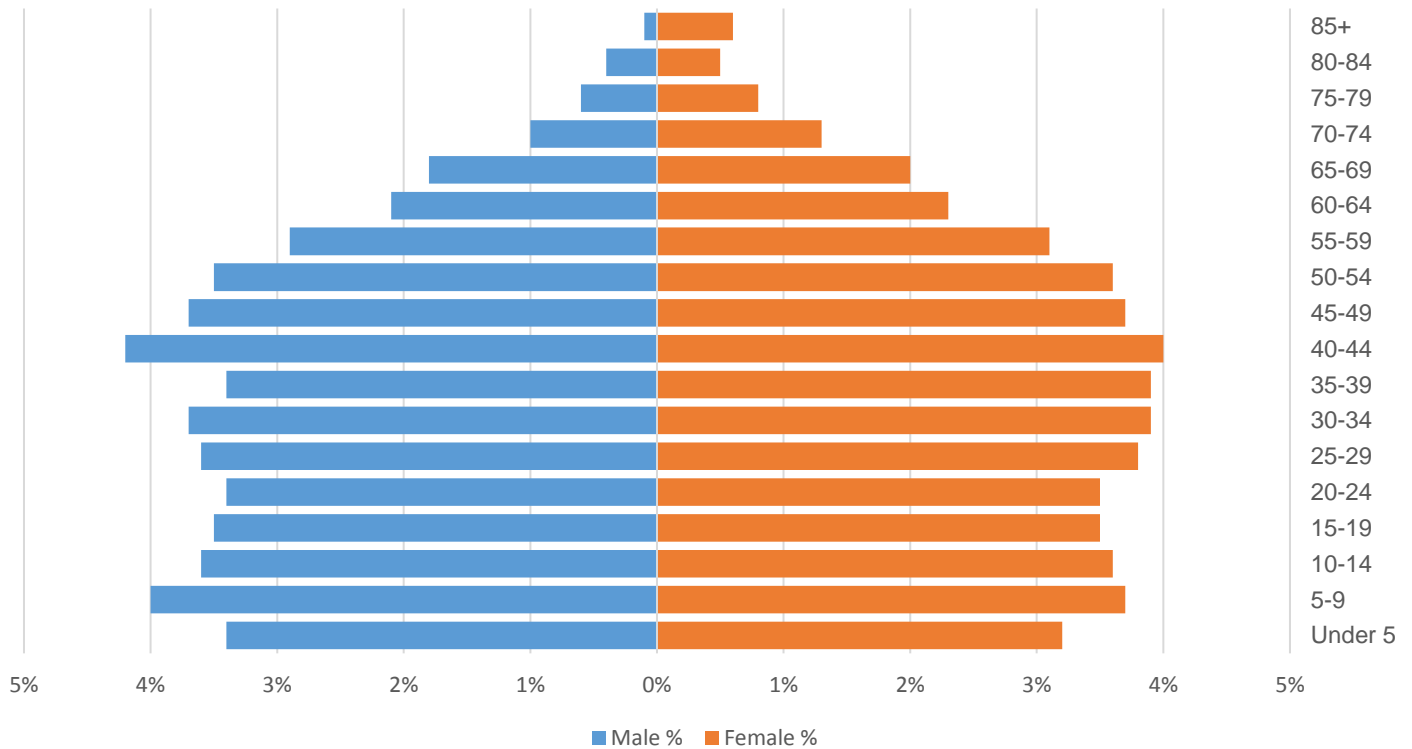
Denton County: Population by Age and Sex, 2000 vs. 2015

Years	2000						2015					
	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	%*	Number	%*	Number	%*	Number	%*	Number	%*	Number	%*
Total	215,368	49.7	217,608	50.2	432,976	100	383,956	49.2	396,656	50.8	780,612	100
Under 5	18,188	4.2	17,199	3.9	35,387	8.2	26,493	3.4	24,989	3.2	51,520	6.6
5-9	17,518	4	16,587	3.8	34,105	7.8	31,100	4	28,559	3.7	60,107	7.7
10-14	16,464	3.8	15,891	3.6	32,355	7.4	28,413	3.6	28,163	3.6	56,204	7.2
15-19	15,923	3.6	15,579	3.5	31,502	7.2	27,261	3.5	26,973	3.5	54,643	7.0
20-24	17,106	3.9	18,478	4.2	35,584	8.2	26,493	3.4	26,973	3.5	53,862	6.9
25-29	19,237	4.4	19,193	4.4	38,430	8.8	28,413	3.6	29,749	3.8	57,765	7.4
30-34	19,906	4.5	19,786	4.5	39,692	9.1	28,797	3.7	30,543	3.9	59,327	7.6
35-39	21,708	5	21,720	5	43,428	10	27,261	3.4	30,146	3.9	56,985	7.3
40-44	19,307	4.4	19,250	4.4	38,557	8.9	32,636	4.2	31,732	4.0	64,010	8.2
45-49	15,105	3.4	14,987	3.4	30,092	6.9	29,181	3.7	28,956	3.7	57,765	7.4
50-54	12,459	2.8	12,751	2.9	25,210	5.8	27,645	3.5	28,163	3.6	55,423	7.1
55-59	8,422	1.9	6,830	1.5	16,552	3.8	22,653	2.9	24,196	3.1	46,837	6.0
60-64	5,185	1.1	5,194	1.1	10,379	2.3	16,894	2.1	17,850	2.3	34,347	4.4
65-69	3,352	.7	3,442	.7	7,094	1.6	13,822	1.8	15,470	2.0	29,663	3.8
70-74	2,321	.5	2,988	.6	5,309	1.2	8,063	1.0	9,916	1.3	17,954	2.3
75-79	1,607	.3	2,609	.6	4,216	.9	5,375	.6	5,950	.8	10,929	1.4
80-84	935	.2	1,736	.4	2,671	.6	3,072	.4	3,967	.5	7,026	0.9
85+	625	.1	1,788	.4	2,413	.5	1,536	.1	4,363	.6	5,464	0.7

*Percentages are of total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey 2015 Estimates

2015 Age Pyramid



Denton County Racial/Ethnic Population Profile: 2000 vs. 2015

	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2015* Number	2015 Percent	% Change in Proportion 2000-2015
TOTAL	432,976		780,612		
White/Anglo	353,855	81.7%	587,801	75.3%	(6.4)%
Black/African American	25,369	5.9%	75,719	9.7%	3.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,533	0.6%	2,342	0.3%	(0.3)%
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	17,665	4.1%	62,449	8.0%	3.9%
Some Other Race	24,072	5.6%	28,102	3.6%	(2.0)%
Two or More Races	9,482	2.2%	24,199	3.1%	1.1%
Hispanic/Latino	52,619	12.2%	149,878	19.2%	7.0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	380,357	87.8%	630,734	80.8%	(7.0)%

City of Denton Racial/Ethnic Population Profile: 2000 vs. 2015

	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2015* Number	2015 Percent	% Change in Proportion 2000-2015
TOTAL	80,537		125,734		
White/Anglo	61,934	75.9%	98,615	78.4 %	2.5%
Black/African American	7,291	8.9%	13,353	10.6%	1.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	496	0.6%	522	0.4%	(0.2)%
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2,739	3.4%	5,086	4%	0.6%
Some Other Race	7,153	8.8%	3,412	2.7%	(6.1)%
Two or More Races	1,938	2.4%	4,746	3.8%	1.4%
Hispanic/Latino	13,281	16.3%	28,512	22.7%	6.4%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	68,313	83.7%	97,220	77.3%	(6.4)%

Lewisville/Flower Mound Racial/Ethnic Population Profile: 2000 vs. 2015

	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2015* Number	2015 Percent	% Change in Proportion 2000-2015
TOTAL	128,439		169,805		
White/Anglo	105,768	82.3%	128,632	75.8%	(6.5)%
Black/African American	7,229	5.6%	13,806	8.1%	2.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	722	.6%	613	0.4%	(0.2)%
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	4,627	3.6%	15,758	9.3%	5.7%
Some Other Race	7,366	5.7%	4,405	2.6%	(3.1)%
Two or More Races	2,727	2.1%	6,591	3.9%	1.8%
Hispanic/Latino	16,654	13.0%	36,995	21.8%	8.8%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	111,785	87.0%	132,810	78.2%	(8.8)%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; *Data for 2015 are derived from estimates based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 ACS Population Estimates.

Denton County Population and Projected Population by Race/Ethnicity: 2000-2040 (.5 Migration Scenario)

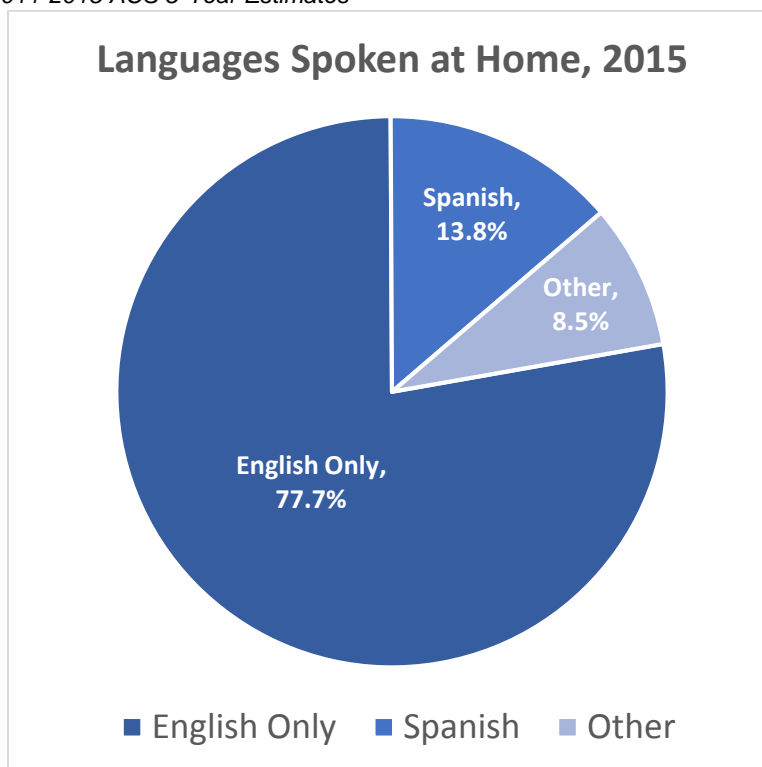
Year	Total	Anglo		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latino		Other	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2000	432,976	333,058	76.92	26,290	6.07	52,619	12.15	21,009	4.85
2005	517,177	387,154	74.86	32,855	6.35	70,011	13.54	27,157	5.25
2010	606,715	441,910	72.84	40,018	6.6	90,967	14.99	33,820	5.57
2015	702,196	497,113	70.79	47,887	6.82	116,023	16.52	41,173	5.86
2020	800,028	548,999	68.62	55,890	6.99	146,031	18.25	49,108	6.14
2025	903,374	598,427	66.24	64,538	7.14	182,290	20.18	58,119	6.43
2030	1,011,101	643,915	63.68	73,608	7.28	225,401	22.29	68,177	6.74
2035	1,124,513	686,141	61.02	83,134	7.39	275,818	24.53	79,420	7.06
2040	1,243,314	724,887	58.30	92,786	7.46	334,071	26.87	91,570	7.36

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000, 2010 U.S. Censuses

Denton County: Languages Spoken at Home, 2015 Estimates

Language	Estimate	Percent of Population
Population 5 Years and Over	681,895	
English Only	529,917	77.7%
Language Other Than English	151,978	22.3%
Spanish	94,179	13.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates

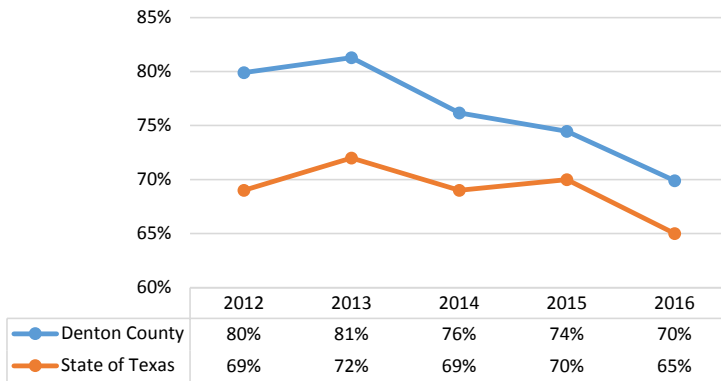


Types of Households, 2015: Denton County and Select Communities

	Denton County		Denton (City)		Lewisville		Little Elm		Sanger	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Households	274,338		43,745		38,430		10,239		2,596	
Husband-Wife Households (children under 18 yrs)	79,564	29.0	7,944	18.2	8,701	22.6	4,019	39.3	595	22.9
Male Households (no wife, with children)	5,190	1.9	530	1.2	833	2.2	209	2.0	126	4.8
Female Households (no husband, with children)	18,165	6.6	3,379	7.7	3,716	9.7	1,179	11.5	225	8.7
Non-Family Households	79,861	29.1	18,522	42.3	14,198	36.9	1,883	18.4	738	28.4
Householder living alone	61,177	22.3	12,905	29.5	9,569	24.9	1,526	14.9	594	22.9
65 Years and Older (alone)	14,266	5.2	2,887	6.6	2,652	6.9	389	3.8	202	7.6

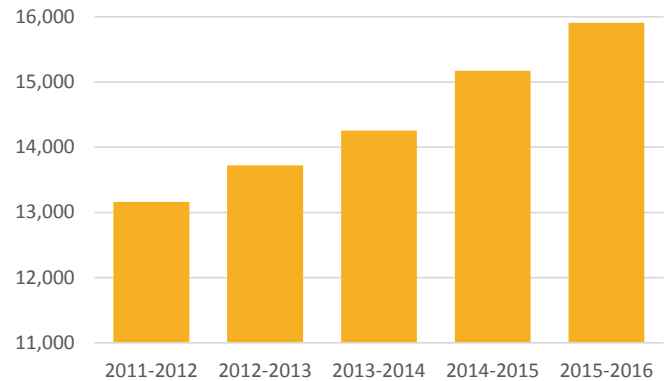
Children

% of Economically Disadvantaged 3rd Graders Reading at Grade Level



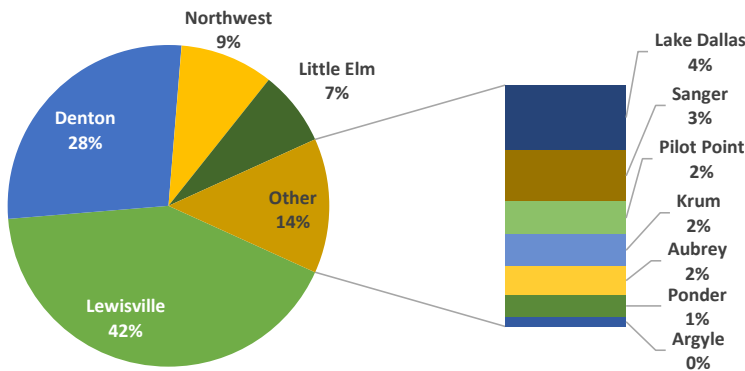
Third grade reading scores are predictive of both graduation and incarceration rates. Both locally and statewide, the proportion of third-graders reading at grade-level is falling.

of English Language Learner Students in Denton County



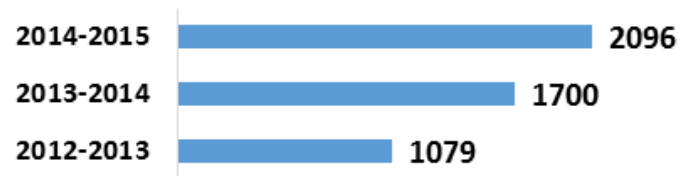
The growing number of students learning the English Language all have greater difficulty learning through English curriculum, with 44% of English Language Learner students failing the STAAR test on their first attempt.

% of Economically Disadvantaged students in County by ISD



Countywide, **41,544** students qualified for low and reduced-cost meals. The majority of these students live in the Lewisville and Denton school districts.

Students Experiencing Homelessness in Denton County*



Each year, increasing numbers of students in Denton County face the incredible barrier of homelessness on the path to success.

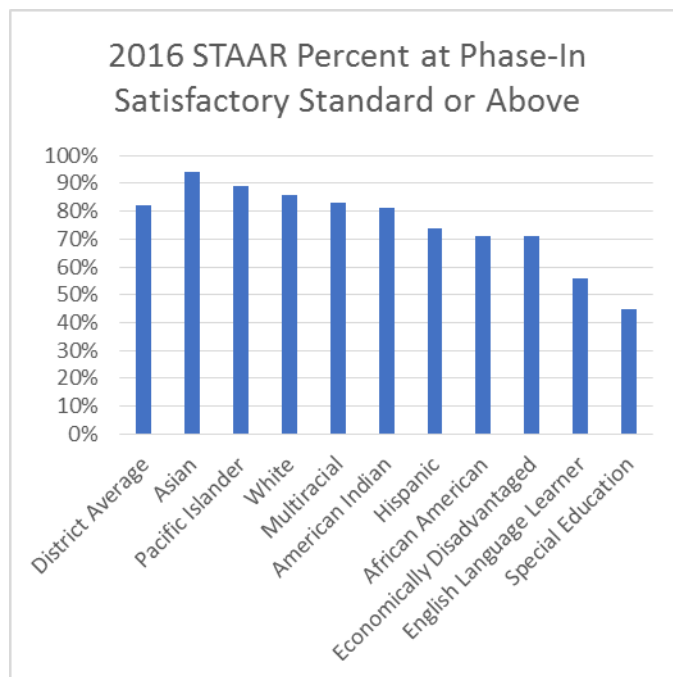
40,571 Denton County students are at risk of dropping out of school



- In Denton County, 5,236 Kindergarteners (62%) for the 2015-2016 school year didn't attend school district Pre-K the previous year. (Texas Education Agency, Texas Academic Performance Report)
- 30% of Economically Disadvantaged 3rd graders in Denton County are not reading at a 3rd grade level and approximately (19%) of all 3rd graders in Denton County are not reading at a 3rd grade level. (Texas Education Agency, Texas Academic Performance Report)
- For 7 consecutive years, the Economically Disadvantaged student population has increased in Denton County. In the 2015-2016 school year 41,544 students (33.3%) in Denton County were Economically Disadvantaged, 70% of whom were either Denton ISD or Lewisville ISD. (Texas Education Agency, Texas Academic Performance Report)
- In Denton County, the At-Risk Student population increased by almost (3.9%) 1700 students from the 2014-2015 school year to the 2015-2016 school year totaling 44,420 At-Risk Students across Denton County. (Texas Education Agency, Texas Academic Performance Report)
- For 6 consecutive years there has been an increase in English Language Learners across Denton County totaling 15,907 in 2016. Although Spanish speakers comprise the majority of ELL participants, Denton County ISD's have 77 languages spoken as a first language. 44% of Denton County English Language Learners did not pass the STAAR test on the first attempt. (Texas Education Agency, Texas Academic Performance Report)

STAAR Percent at Phase-In Satisfactory Standard or Above

District Average	Asian	Pacific Islander	White	Multiracial	American Indian	Hispanic	African American	Economically Disadvantaged	English Language	Special Education
82%	94%	89%	86%	83%	81%	74%	71%	71%	56%	45%

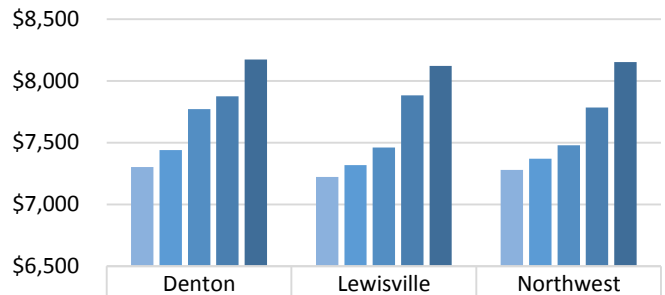


- Denton County STAAR Percent at Phase-In Satisfactory Standard or Above:
 - 29% of Denton County Economically Disadvantaged Students did not pass on the first attempt.
 - 29% of Denton County African American students did not pass on the first attempt.
 - 26% of Denton County Hispanic students did not pass on the first attempt.
- 27.3% of children aged 2-14 in Denton County have a body mass index that is too high (Denton County Child Health Summit, 2016).
- Over 64% of parents report that they are not familiar with the types of preventative care programs in Denton County (Denton County Child Health Summit, 2016).
- Almost 60% of parents report that it is difficult to get mental health care for their child (Denton County Child Health Summit, 2016).
- Over 70% of children in foster care in Denton County are placed outside of the county due to the shortage of foster/adoptive homes within the county. As of 2015 there were about 200 children in foster care in Denton County and 15 adoptive homes available within the county to place them in (Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, 2015).

Education

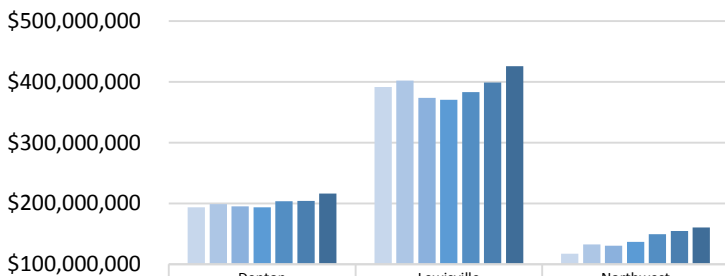
In 2011, historic statewide cuts resulted in significant general fund revenue for Denton County School Districts. Now, six years later, all 11 Denton County school districts have shown a steady increase in general fund revenue with data showing that all districts have general fund revenues at or higher than 2011 levels. The Texas Education Agency Texas Academic Performance Reports (TEA TAPR) (previously the TEA Academic Excellence Indicator System) indicate that most Denton County ISDs are earning more per student while spending less. However, the percentage of Economically Disadvantaged, English Language Learners (ELL), and the At-Risk Student Population continues to increase.

Large ISD - Per Student General Fund Expenditures



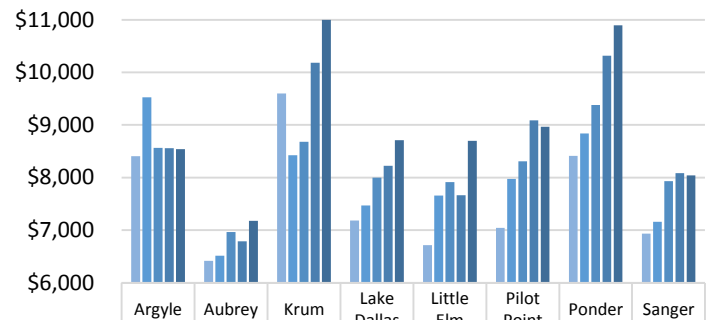
	Denton	Lewisville	Northwest
2011-2012	\$7,302	\$7,223	\$7,280
2012-2013	\$7,439	\$7,318	\$7,370
2013-2014	\$7,772	\$7,460	\$7,478
2014-2015	\$7,876	\$7,883	\$7,785
2015-2016	\$8,173	\$8,122	\$8,153

Large ISD - Actual ISD General Fund Revenue



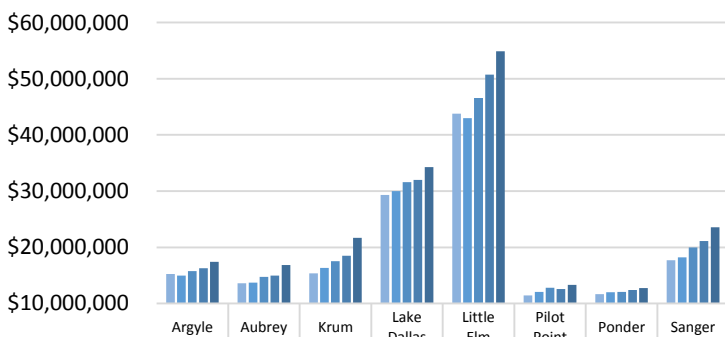
	Denton	Lewisville	Northwest
2009-2010	\$194,029,759	\$391,337,834	\$117,571,568
2010-2011	\$199,015,841	\$402,104,429	\$133,017,550
2011-2012	\$195,517,031	\$373,856,241	\$130,825,179
2012-2013	\$194,087,387	\$370,542,641	\$137,235,289
2013-2014	\$203,604,704	\$382,914,407	\$149,572,582
2014-2015	\$204,583,034	\$398,985,716	\$154,935,363
2015-2016	\$216,223,246	\$425,670,951	\$160,682,703

Small ISD - Per Student General Fund Expenditures



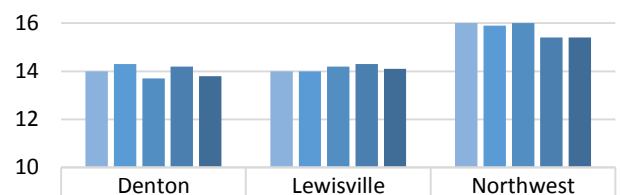
	Argyle	Aubrey	Krum	Lake Dallas	Little Elm	Pilot Point	Ponder	Sanger
2011-2012	\$8,404	\$6,419	\$9,600	\$7,183	\$6,712	\$7,042	\$8,414	\$6,932
2012-2013	\$9,527	\$6,512	\$8,424	\$7,470	\$7,655	\$7,976	\$8,836	\$7,162
2013-2014	\$8,563	\$6,962	\$8,679	\$7,998	\$7,915	\$8,308	\$9,381	\$7,932
2014-2015	\$8,556	\$6,788	\$10,180	\$8,222	\$7,666	\$9,088	\$10,319	\$8,085
2015-2016	\$8,542	\$7,179	\$10,996	\$8,712	\$8,701	\$8,967	\$10,894	\$8,043

Small ISD - Actual ISD General Fund Revenue



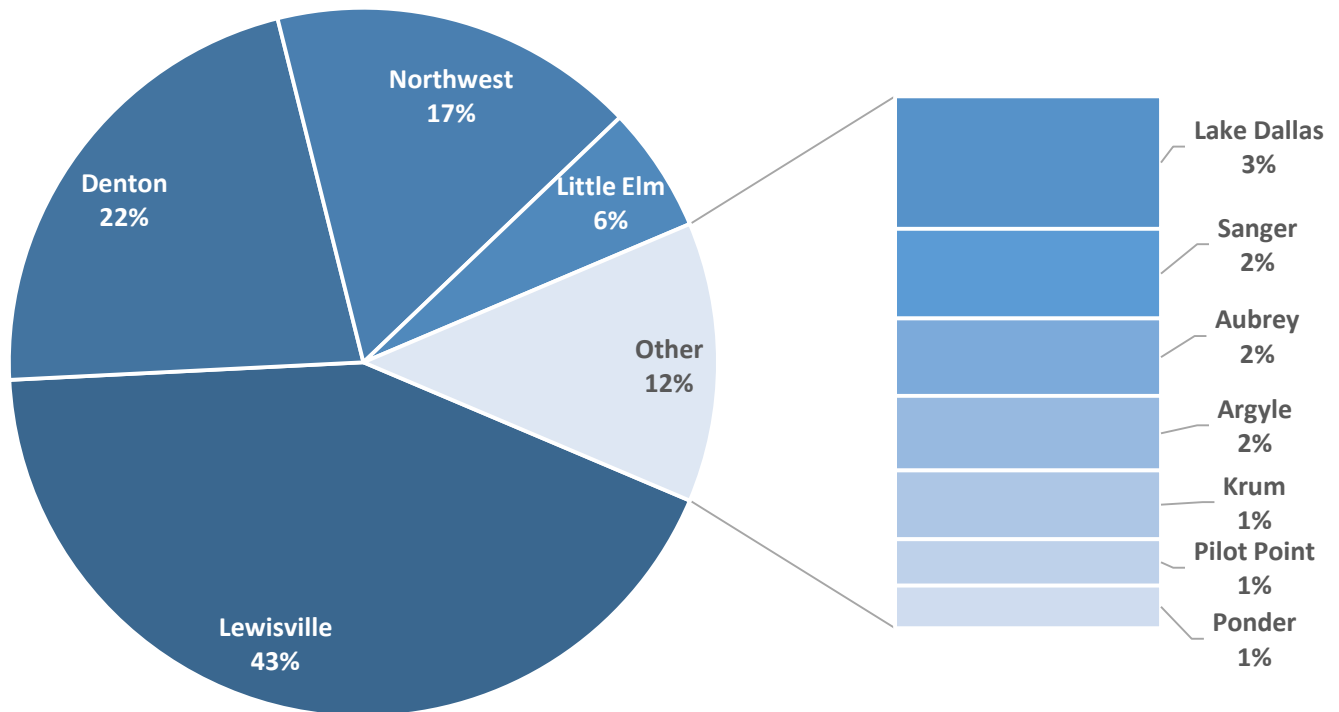
	Argyle	Aubrey	Krum	Lake Dallas	Little Elm	Pilot Point	Ponder	Sanger
2011-2012	\$15,258	\$13,591	\$15,371	\$29,303	\$43,787	\$11,418	\$11,677	\$17,714
2012-2013	\$14,973	\$13,736	\$16,316	\$29,983	\$42,993	\$12,055	\$11,981	\$18,215
2013-2014	\$15,771	\$14,711	\$17,536	\$31,595	\$46,549	\$12,816	\$12,080	\$19,986
2014-2015	\$16,276	\$14,937	\$18,511	\$32,002	\$50,748	\$12,555	\$12,397	\$21,106
2015-2016	\$17,435	\$16,813	\$21,689	\$34,276	\$54,884	\$13,299	\$12,731	\$23,536

Table 6
Large ISD - Average # of Students per Teacher



	Denton	Lewisville	Northwest
2011-2012	14.0	14.0	16.0
2012-2013	14.3	14.0	15.9
2013-2014	13.7	14.2	16.0
2014-2015	14.2	14.3	15.4
2015-2016	13.8	14.1	15.4

Total Number of Students Enrolled, by ISD 2015-2016



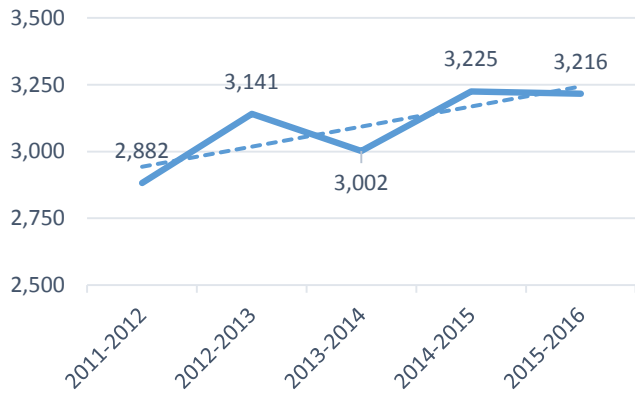
Denton County ISDs have grown at an average of 2.26% over the past 6 years.

White (52.2%) and Hispanic (27.7%) make up the largest proportion of ethnicities in Denton County school districts

Ethnic Distribution for the 2015-2016 School Year

	African American		Hispanic		White		Native American		Asian/Pacific Islander	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Argyle	23	0.1%	216	9.7%	1,902	85.4%	8	0.4%	30	1.3%
Aubrey	134	5.8%	393	17.0%	1,713	74.0%	17	0.7%	14	0.6%
Denton	3,683	13.5%	8,219	30.1%	13,841	50.7%	197	0.7%	815	3.0%
Krum	51	2.5%	541	26.3%	1,395	67.9%	9	0.4%	9	0.4%
Lake Dallas	309	7.8%	1,095	27.7%	2,207	55.8%	37	0.9%	98	2.5%
Lewisville	5,392	10.1%	15,147	28.4%	23,777	44.5%	245	0.5%	7,016	13.1%
Little Elm	1,088	15.2%	2,897	40.4%	2,711	37.8%	21	0.3%	200	2.8%
Northwest	1,436	6.9%	4,325	20.7%	13,777	65.9%	111	0.5%	711	3.4%
Pilot Point	36	2.6%	596	42.8%	708	50.9%	13	0.9%	13	0.9%
Ponder	18	1.8%	263	20.7%	960	75.4%	5	0.4%	5	0.4%
Sanger	80	3.0%	657	24.5%	1,803	67.1%	27	1.0%	25	0.9%
Denton County	12,250	9.9%	34,349	27.7%	64,794	52.2%	690	0.6%	8,936	7.2%

Denton County Pre-K Enrollment

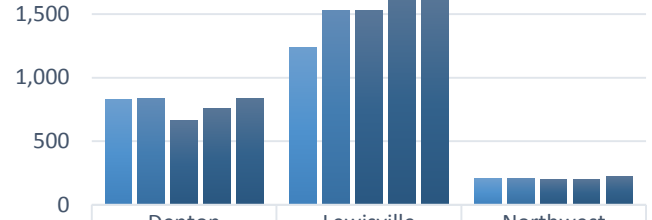


- Across Denton County, 5,487 kids were enrolled in Kindergarten for the 2013-2014 school year who didn't attend school district Pre-K the previous year
- Pre-K Enrollment across Denton County is on an upward trend

"Research shows that participation in a high-quality Pre-k program can have a tremendous impact on a child's social, emotional, and cognitive development" (Policy Brief, 2011). As discussed in the previous section on Grade 3 reading, students use reading skills to understand other subjects and without a basic level of competency, are more likely to struggle academically. This starts with quality Pre-k education. There are decade's worth of data and research available that shows students who attend Pre-k have significant cognitive gains compared to children who do not. "The benefits of Pre-k are particularly powerful among children from low-income and minority families who on average start Kindergarten 12 to 14 months behind their peers in pre-reading and language skills" (Policy Brief, 2011).

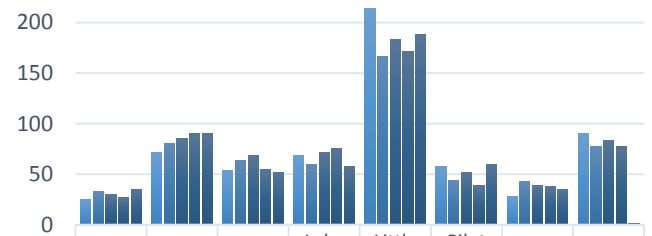
Chart 17 above shows the trend in total Pre-k enrollment across Denton County. Chart 18 and 19 to the right show the number of students enrolled in a district Pre-K program one year compared to the number of students enrolled in Kindergarten the following year (Academic Excellence Indicator System, 2009-2014). This data only includes students that are in a Pre-K class through the ISD. We acknowledge that there are excellent Pre-K alternatives to the school-district; however, that data is not readily available. While this chart does give some good insight into Pre-K enrollment, it is by no means a complete picture.

Large ISD - Pre-K Enrollment



	Denton	Lewisville	Northwest
2011-2012	828	1,235	209
2012-2013	833	1,530	211
2013-2014	660	1,527	202
2014-2015	757	1,695	201
2015-2016	838	1,634	225

Small ISD - Pre-K Enrollment

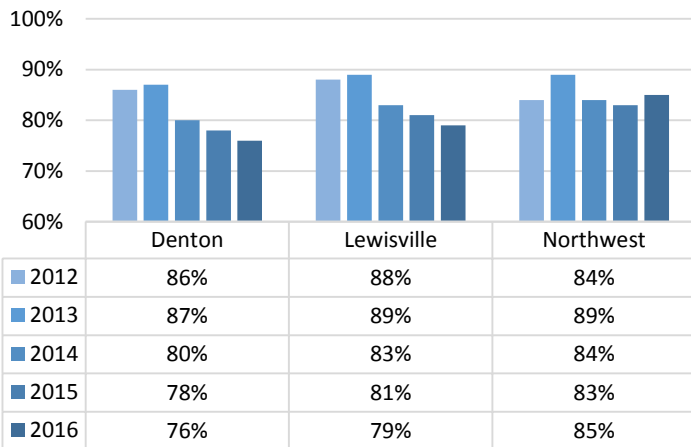


	Argyle	Aubrey	Krum	Lake Dallas	Little Elm	Pilot Point	Ponder	Sanger
2011-2012	25	72	54	69	214	58	28	90
2012-2013	33	80	64	60	166	44	43	77
2013-2014	30	85	69	72	183	52	39	83
2014-2015	27	90	55	75	171	39	38	77
2015-2016	35	90	52	58	188	60	35	1

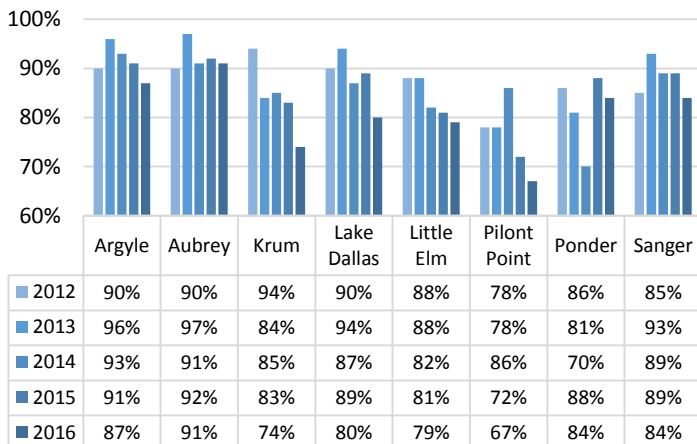
3rd GRADE READING LEVELS

- Approximately 1,366 (19%) of 3rd graders in Denton County are not reading at a 3rd grade level.
- 30% of Economically Disadvantaged 3rd graders in Denton County are not reading at a 3rd grade level.

Large ISD - % of All 3rd Graders Reading at Grade Level



Small ISD - % of 3rd Graders Reading at Grade Level



WHY IT MATTERS

Research shows that “up until the end of third grade, most children are learning to read. Beginning in the fourth grade, however, they are reading to learn.” Reading skills are needed to “gain more information in subjects such as math and science, to solve problems, to think critically about what they are learning, and to act upon and share that knowledge in the world around them” (Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of the Third Grade Matters,

2010). According to the National Research Council, “academic success, as defined by high school graduation, can be predicted with reasonable accuracy by knowing someone’s reading skill at the end of third grade. A person who is not at least a modestly skilled reader by that time is unlikely to graduate from high school” (Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of the Third Grade Matters, 2010).

Contributing Factors:

School Readiness

“Readiness includes being in good health; having the support of a strong family; feeling safe; and having positive social interaction skills, language skills, the motivation to learn, emotional and behavioral self-control, and physical skills and capacities” (Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of the Third Grade Matters, 2010).

School Attendance

“Chronic absence matters because succeeding in school requires being in school; a child who isn’t present isn’t acquiring what he or she needs to know to succeed there” (Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of the Third Grade Matters, 2010).

Summer Learning

“Children of all socioeconomic groups make similar achievement gains during the school year (relative to their starting points), but research shows that low-income children fall behind during the summer by as much as two months of reading achievement – while their middle-income peers make slight gains” (Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of the Third Grade Matters, 2010).

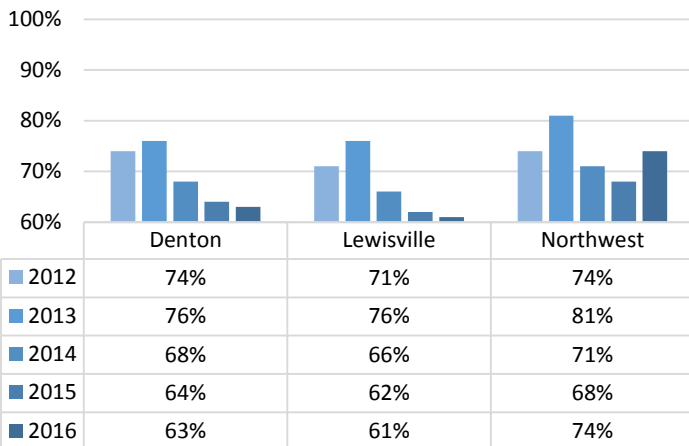
Family Support

Family stressors such as hunger, housing insecurity, family mobility, family violence, parental depression, and abuse and neglect can distract children from the task of learning (Early Warning Confirmed, 2013).

High-quality teaching in Home, Community, and School Settings

High-quality teaching is not something that happens with teachers at school alone; it includes family members at home and caregivers in the community (Early Warning Confirmed, 2013).

**Large ISD - % of Economically Disadvantaged
3rd Graders Reading at Grade Level**



**Small ISD - % of Economically Disadvantaged
3rd Graders Reading at Grade Level**

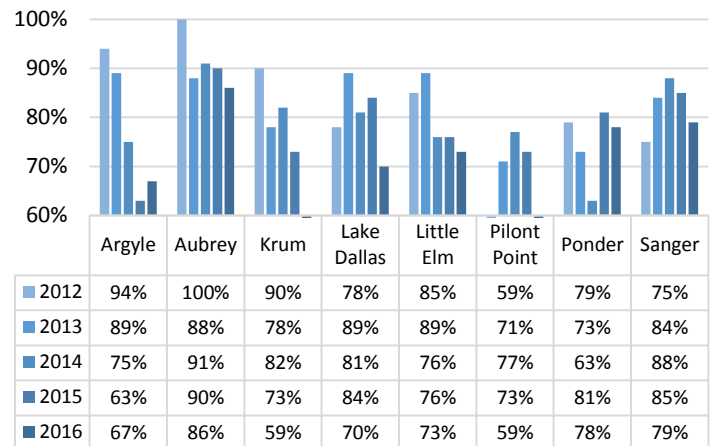


Chart 14 and 15 above show results from the TAKS and STAAR 3rd grade reading tests over the last five years. Chart 15 and 16 below shows those same results, but for economically disadvantaged 3rd graders (Academic Excellence Indicator System, 2013-2016).

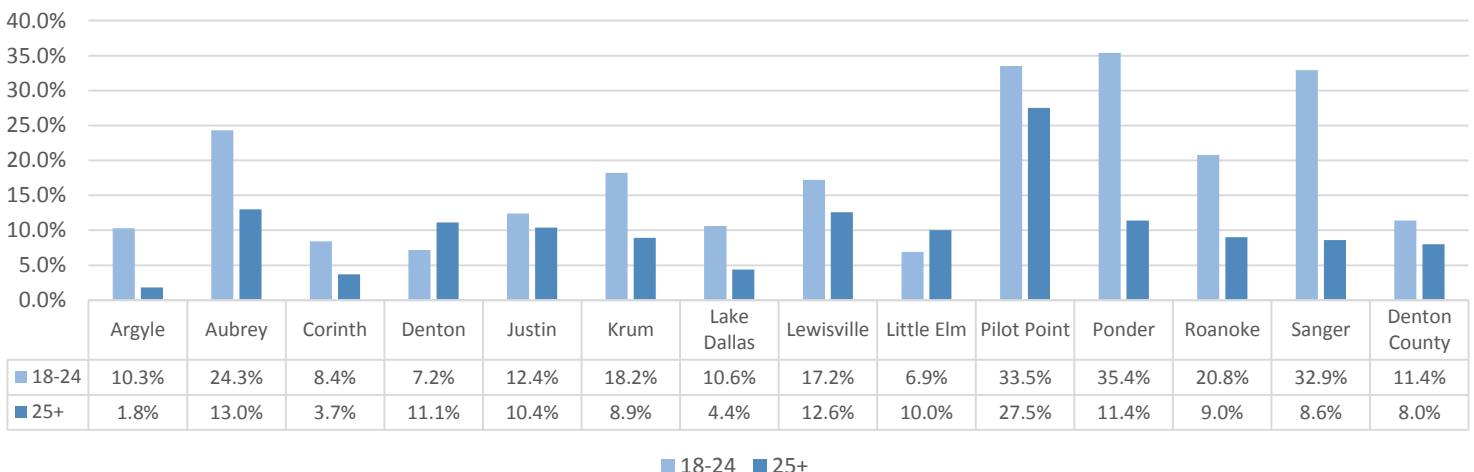
Students who cannot meet a proficient level of reading by the end of 3rd grade are likely to become “our nation’s lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow (Early Warning Confirmed, 2013). This affects not only the individual children and families, but each and every city, county, and state in the entire country.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Communities In School in North Texas (CISNT) reports that 1 in 4 students in North Texas are at-risk for dropping out of school. According to 2015 ACS 5-year estimates by the US Census Bureau, the majority of Denton County residents that do not have a High School Diploma fall into the 18-24 year age range. This data highlights the importance of stay-in-school organizations such as Mentor Denton, Communities In Schools in North Texas, Big Brothers, Big Sisters, as well as Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that workers with a high school diploma make an average of \$10,000 more than workers who have less than a high school diploma.

% Population w/out high school diploma or equivalent (2015 ACS 5-year estimates)



ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

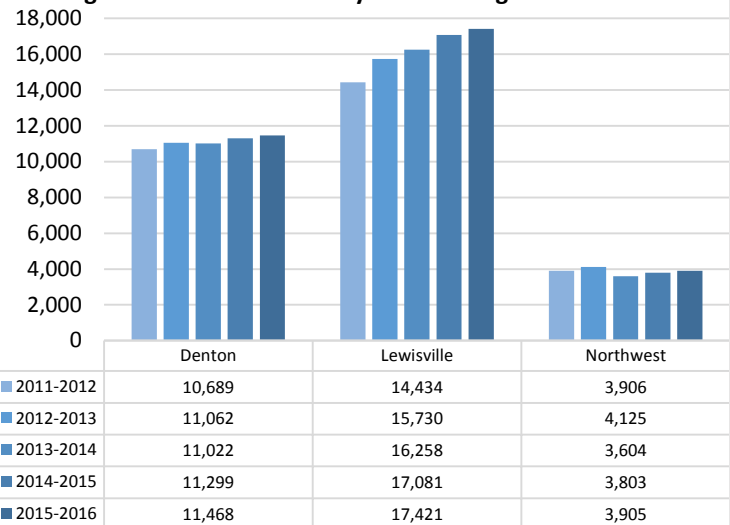
- 41,544 students (33.3%) in Denton County were Economically Disadvantaged in the 2015-2016 school year
- For 7 consecutive years, the Economically Disadvantaged student population has increased
- 70% of Economically Disadvantaged students in Denton County attend either Denton ISD or Lewisville ISD

According to the Student Assessment Division of the Texas Education Agency (TEA), there are four categories that define students' economically disadvantaged status:

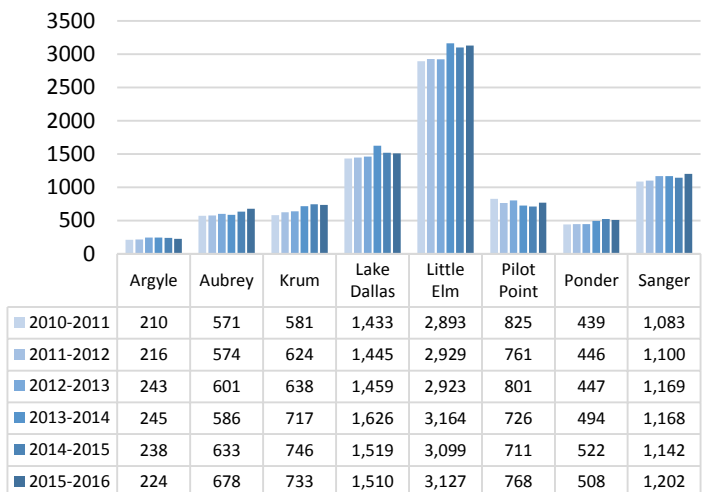
1. Eligible for free meals under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Program (see Appendix V)
2. Eligible for reduced-price meals under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Program (see Appendix V)
3. Other Economically Disadvantaged (see Appendix V)
 - a. Students from a family with an annual income at or below the official poverty line
 - b. Students eligible for Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or other public assistance
 - c. Students that receive a Pell Grant or comparable state program of need-based financial assistance
 - d. Students eligible for programs assisted under Title II of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)
 - e. Students eligible for benefits under the Food Stamp Act of 1977
4. Not Economically Disadvantaged

(Economically Disadvantaged Status Reports, 2016).

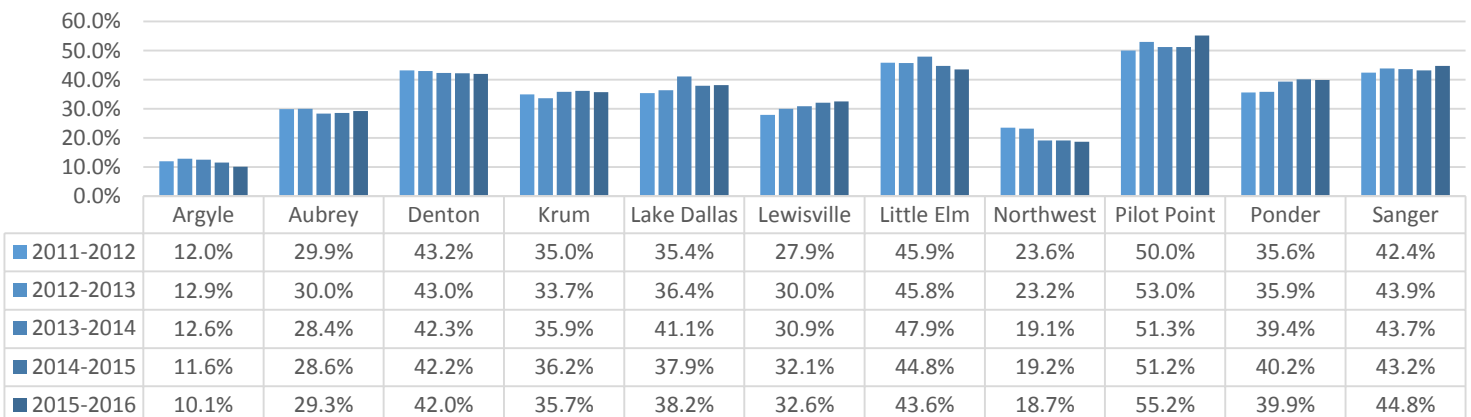
Large ISD - # of Economically Disadvantaged Students



Small ISD - # of Economically Disadvantaged Students



All Districts - % of students Economically Disadvantaged



ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS & ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

- 15,907 English Language Learners across Denton County in 2016 represent a 6 consecutive year increase of the ELL student population
- Lewisville ISD accounts for over 50% of the ESL student population in Denton County
- Although Spanish speakers comprise the majority of all ELL participants, Denton County ISD's have 77 languages spoken as a first language by ELL participants (see Appendix III)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS (ELL)

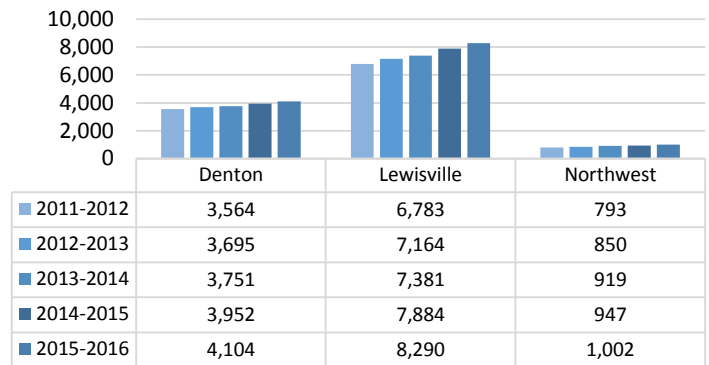
Formerly 'Limited English Proficient' (LEP), these are students identified by the Language Proficiency Assessment Committee (LPAC) as a "student of limited English proficiency." A criterion for this was established by TEA in the Texas Administrative Code, 2013. Not all students identified as ELL receive bilingual or English as a second language instruction, although most do. This is determined by the ELL Progress Indicator, which evaluates the progress of ELL students in becoming proficient readers of English, based on their performance on either the TAKS reading test or the reading component of the State of Texas Assessment of Academic Readiness (STAAR) test. It is at the discretion of the school and students' parents to determine when to move a student from ELL courses to a general education class. Chart 23 and 24 to the right show the number of ELL students in each school district across Denton County (Academic Excellence Indicator System, 20011-2016).

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE (ESL)

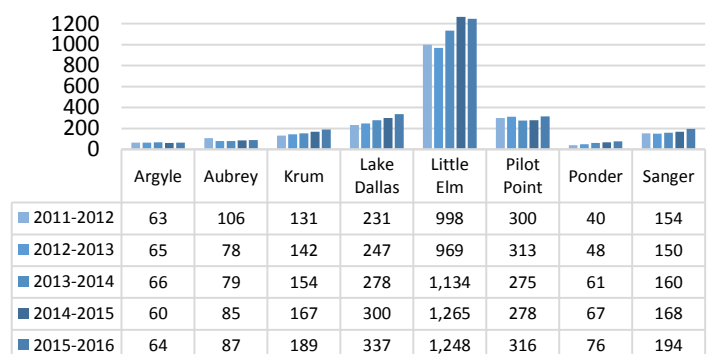
All ELL students for whom a district is not required to offer a bilingual education program shall be provided an ESL program, regardless of the students' grade levels and home language, and regardless of the number of such students. Chart 26 and 27 to the right show the number of ESL students in each school district across Denton County.

All ISDs in Denton County have seen a slight growth in their ELL student population over the past five years. Denton, while having the second largest count of ELL students in the county (after Lewisville) has remained consistent at 14.4%-14.9% of its student population being ELL students. Krum had also remained constant at 7.7% until 2015-2016 where it jumped to 9.2%.

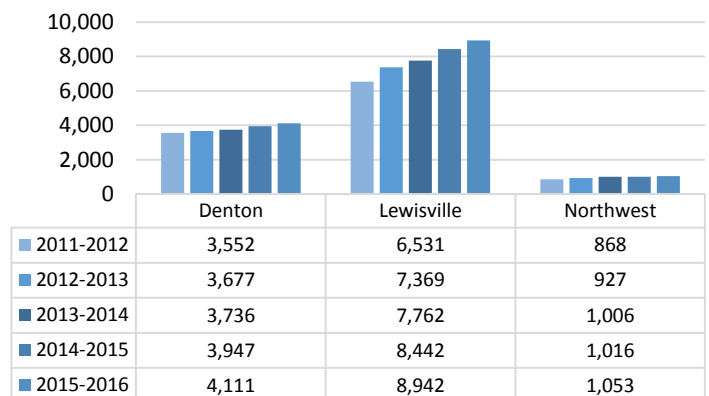
Large ISD - # of English Language Learner (ELL) Students



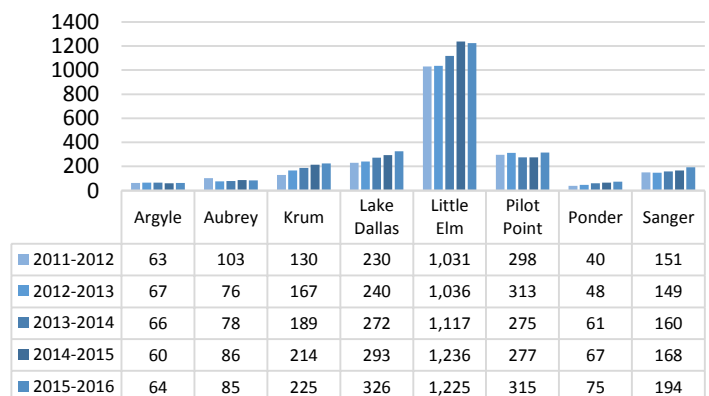
Small ISD - # of English Language Learner (ELL) Students



Large ISD - # of Students Enrolled in ESL Programs



Small ISD - # of Students Enrolled in ESL Programs



AT-RISK STUDENTS

- There are 40,751 At-Risk Students across Denton County

The following state-defined criteria are used to determine the number of students who are considered to be at-risk of dropping out of school. If a student meets any or all of these criteria, they are coded as at-risk.

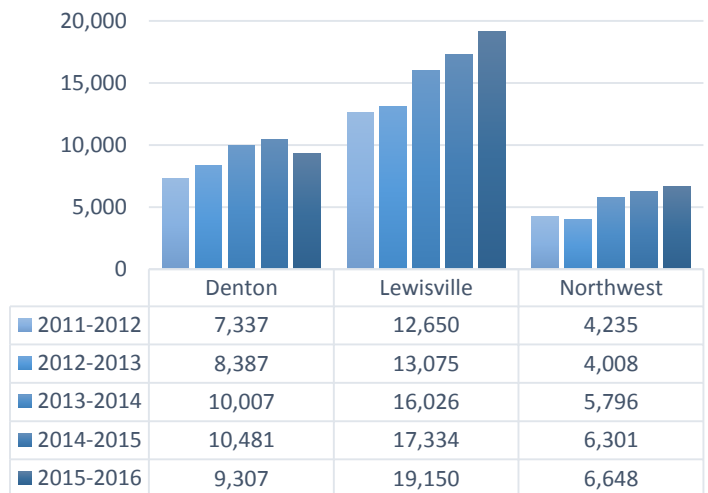
1. was not advanced from one grade level to the next for one or more school years;
2. is in grades 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 and did not maintain an average equivalent to 70 on a scale of 100 in two or more subjects in the foundation curriculum during a semester in the preceding or current school year or is not maintaining such an average in two or more subjects in the foundation curriculum in the current semester;
3. did not perform satisfactorily on an assessment instrument administered to the student under TEC Subchapter B, Chapter 39, and who has not in the previous or current school year subsequently performed on that instrument or another appropriate instrument at a level equal to at least 110 percent of the level of satisfactory performance on that instrument;
4. is in prekindergarten, kindergarten or grades 1, 2, or 3 and did not perform satisfactorily on a readiness test or assessment instrument administered during the current school year;
5. is pregnant or is a parent;
6. has been placed in an alternative education program in accordance with §TEC 37.006 during the preceding or current school year;
7. has been expelled in accordance with §TEC 37.007 during the preceding or current school year;
8. is currently on parole, probation, deferred prosecution, or other conditional release;
9. was previously reported through the PEIMS to have dropped out of school;
10. is a student of limited English proficiency, as defined by §TEC 29.052;
11. is in the custody or care of the Department of Protective and Regulatory Services or has, during the current school year, been referred to the department by a school official, officer of the juvenile court, or law enforcement official;
12. is homeless, as defined by 42 U.S.C. Section 11302 and its subsequent amendments; or
13. resides (in the current school year) or resided (in the preceding school year) in a residential placement facility in the district, including a detention facility, substance abuse treatment

facility, emergency shelter, psychiatric hospital, halfway house, or foster group home.

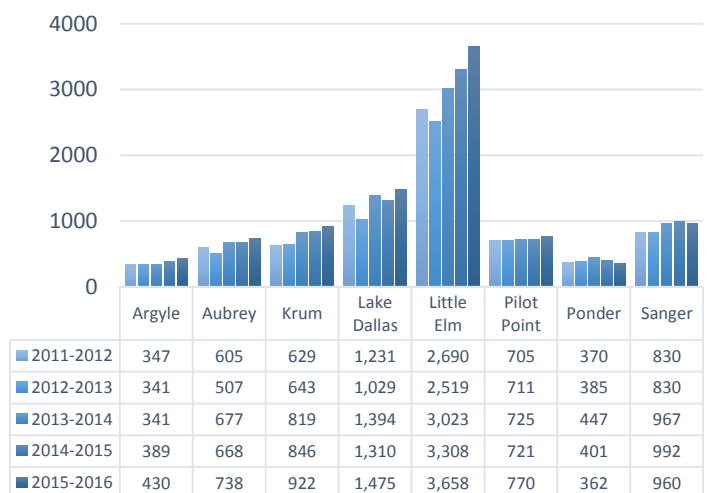
In Denton County, the At-Risk Student population increased by almost 1700 students from the 2014-2015 school year to the 2015-2016 school year.

Pilot Point ISD has the highest percentage, with more than half their students being considered at-risk, however all ISD's except for Argyle are over 30%. Across Denton County, more than 1 in 3 students are considered at-risk of dropping out of school (33.6%). Lewisville has the largest number (19,150) of At-Risk Students. Chart 29 and 30 below show the number of At-Risk students in each ISD (Academic Excellence Indicator System, 2009-2014):

Large ISD - # of At-Risk Students



Small ISD - # of At-Risk Students



STAAR TESTING

- 29% of Denton County Economically Disadvantaged Students did not meet STAAR Phase-In Satisfactory Standard or Above
- 44% of Denton County English Language Learners did not meet STAAR Phase-In Satisfactory Standard or Above
- 29% of Denton County African American students did not meet STAAR Phase-In Satisfactory Standard or Above
- 26% of Denton County Hispanic students did not meet STAAR Phase-In Satisfactory Standard or Above

STAAR results as reported on the Academic Excellence Indicator System (AEIS) output for the last two schools years yields the following data (Academic Excellence Indicator System, 2009-2014):

Education is a cornerstone for success in school, work and life. It benefits the whole community: High school graduates have higher earning potential,

contribute more to their local economies, are more engaged in their communities, and are more likely to raise kids who also graduate, and go on to higher education or work" (Education, n.d.).

Though not comprehensive of all factors affecting education in Denton County, the data presented in this report plays a role in guiding the community in determining where we can most effectively deploy programs and resources that give disadvantaged and at-risk students a better chance at succeeding.

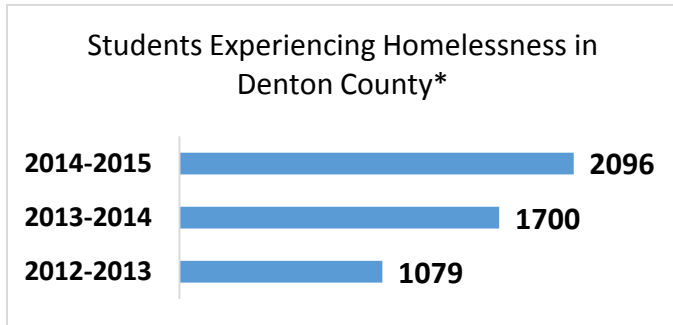
"Every student who does not complete high school costs our society an estimated \$260,000 in lost earnings, taxes, and productivity" (Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of the Third Grade Matters, 2010). If even ½% of the 40,000+ at-risk students in Denton County fail to graduate high school, that cost is over 50 million dollars. It's not just the cost though, "a lack of education perpetuates poverty. Breaking this cycle is key to overcoming persistent poverty" (Covering Poverty, n.d.).

2016 STARR Percent at Phase-In Satisfactory Standard or Above

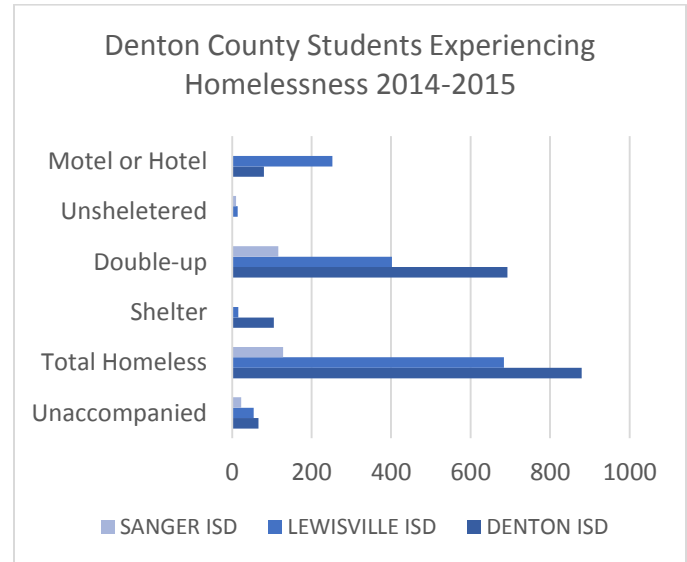
	District Average	African American	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Multiracial	Special Education	Eco. Dis.	ELL
Argyle	92%	77%	80%	93%	87%	100%	N/A	88%	58%	73%	50%
Aubrey	86%	74%	80%	88%	81%	100%	N/A	91%	47%	78%	55%
Denton	79%	69%	71%	87%	76%	92%	78%	85%	43%	68%	57%
Krum	79%	69%	70%	83%	90%	100%	N/A	73%	46%	68%	53%
Lake Dallas	82%	75%	75%	86%	82%	95%	100%	86%	43%	73%	51%
Lewisville	82%	68%	71%	90%	77%	92%	88%	84%	48%	66%	53%
Little Elm	77%	74%	71%	84%	84%	92%	88%	84%	43%	71%	61%
Northwest	85%	78%	79%	87%	87%	93%	82%	85%	44%	73%	60%
Pilot Point	76%	69%	70%	82%	58%	91%	100%	74%	44%	68%	54%
Ponder	82%	72%	76%	83%	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%	45%	72%	59%
Sanger	77%	57%	68%	81%	84%	81%	N/A	71%	36%	69%	61%
Denton County	82%	71%	74%	86%	81%	94%	89%	83%	45%	71%	56%

Homelessness & Housing

The Denton County Homeless Leadership Team adopted the following comprehensive definition of youth homelessness for Denton County: families with children or unaccompanied youth who are unstably housed and likely to continue in that state.



*A student is defined as being enrolled in a Texas Public Independent School. (Source: Texas Homeless Education Office)



Health

A child's health should always be sustained at healthy levels because it affects every area of their lives as they are maturing into adults. Actively participating in improving children's health consists of collaborative efforts that can decrease the gap between leading completely healthy lives and severely low productive lives. Reaching their full potential mentally, physically, and socially to achieve maximum personal success is our goal for the children of Denton County.

- 27.3% of children aged 2-14 in Denton County have a body mass index that is too high (Denton County Child Health Summit, 2016).

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infant and Children, also known as WIC, is a nutritional program that helps pregnant women, new mothers, and young children eat well, learn about nutrition, and stay healthy. WIC provides nutrition education and counseling, nutritious foods, and help accessing health care to low-income women, infants, and children.

- 33% of parents say that they are not familiar with the types of health care services that are available in the community (Denton County Child Health Summit, 2016).
- Over 64% of parents report that they are not familiar with the types of preventative care programs in Denton County (Denton County Child Health Summit, 2016).
- 15.6% of children in Denton County did not receive dental care in 2015 (Denton County Child Health Summit, 2016).

Community Assets:

Vaccines

According to the Denton County Health Department, children in Denton County enjoy low rates of premature death and low rates of vaccine preventable illnesses. In 2008 an increase in pertussis (whooping cough cases) was cause for concern. The state of Texas now requires a pertussis booster at age 10 for school attendance. The Denton County Health Department offers free vaccines to children ages 0-18 who are uninsured, enrolled in CHIP or Children's Medicaid, underinsured, or an Alaskan Native or American Indian. Reduced cost vaccinations are offered at First Refuge Ministries Pediatric Clinic, Denton

Community Health Clinic, and Health Service of North Texas Denton Medical Center.

The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) offers low-cost health coverage for children from birth through age 18. CHIP is designed for families who earn too much money to qualify for Medicaid but cannot afford to buy private health coverage.

Primary Care

Among Denton County parents, 92% report that their child has a primary health care provider and that their child did receive medical care in the previous year. Ensuring health literacy (the parent's ability to understand their child's needs and locate services among parents) is key to assisting parents in engaging in efforts to prevent illness among children (Cook Children's Health Care Survey, 2010).

Dental Care

The Kiwanis Club of Denton offers low-cost or no-cost dental services to children in Denton County.

MENTAL HEALTH

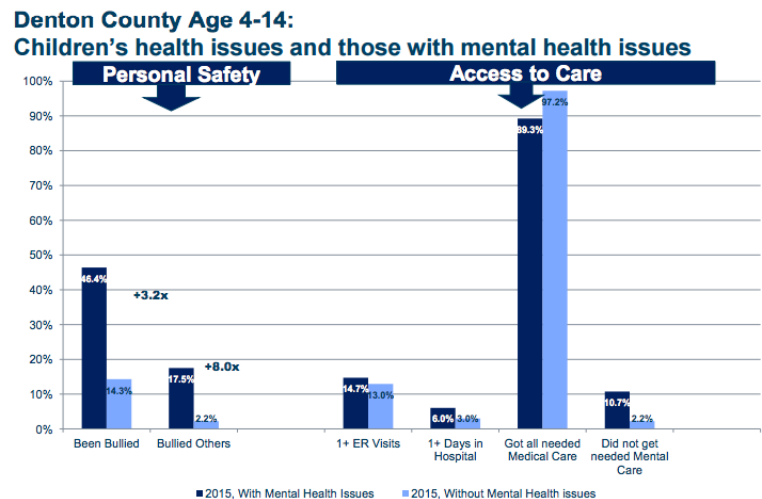
- 7% to 12% of children in Denton County have mental health problems including behavior problems, learning difficulties and developmental delays (Center for Community Health, 2010).
- Almost 60% of parents report that it is difficult to get mental health care for their child (Denton County Child Health Summit, 2016).
- Children with poor mental health are more likely to experience poor physical health (Mental Health, 2017).
- Suicide among children & adolescents is a growing concern of the Denton County Health Department (DCHD, 2011).

Based on the 2015 Community-wide Children's Health Assessment and Planning Survey (CCHAPS), 7.7% of children aged 0 to 14 have a diagnosed mental illness in Denton County. This number has steadily risen from 6.4% in 2009. A significant increase has been indicated in experiencing trauma from 4.5% in 2012 to 7.1% in 2015 for Denton County children, coupled with an increase in self-esteem issues from 9.3% to 13.6% (Denton County Child Health Summit III, 2016).

Denton County children age 4 to 14 with a mental health need were 3.2 times as likely to be bullied as children without. Children with mental health

diagnosis were also 8 times as likely to bully other children.

Denton County children with mental health needs were reportedly less likely to access all needed medical care and did not receive needed mental health care (Denton County Child Health Summit III, 2016). The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) reports that one-third of young adults with Any Mental Illness (AMI) received mental health treatment in the last year and only 3.7% of young adults with AMI received inpatient behavioral health services in the last year (The CBHSQ report, 2016). The WATCH Coalition and The Center for Children's Health by Cook Children's provided the below graphic of CCHAPS data specific to Denton County.



ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Accidental deaths among children under the age of 15 are rare. However, motor vehicle accidents continue to be a leading cause of death among individuals ages 15-24 (Department of State Health Services, 2011). Nationally, almost 20% of students in grades 9-12 have ridden in a car with a driver that had been drinking alcohol (Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015).

SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

Healthy children are active children. The Cooper Institute, in partnership with the Texas Education Agency found a strong association between cardiovascular health and school performance.

Schools with exemplary ratings had about 80% of students with healthy levels of cardiovascular fitness. Higher levels of fitness were associated with better school attendance and fewer disciplinary incidents. Counties with high levels of fitness had higher rates of students passing the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS).

CHILDCARE

- There is a need for more child care facilities to accommodate the number of children under 5 in Denton County.

According to evidence based research presented by The Foundation for Child Development, preschool programs have substantial positive impacts on children's early learning (Yoshikawa, H., et al., 2013). While middle-class children benefit from preschool curriculums, it's clear that these programs benefit children from low-income families at an even higher rate. There are approximately 51,482 children under 5 years old in Denton County and enough child care facilities to accommodate 38,538, identifying a need more facilities to accommodate the remaining 13,124 children (Annual Report and Data Book, 2015). With Denton County projected to grow exponentially over the next decades the need for more child care facilities will increase even more. Both **Denton City County Day School** and **Denton Christian Preschool** report waiting lists of over 40 children. In one case the waiting list exceeds the center's capacity. **Fred Moore Day Nursery School** is currently one of the few day care centers that offer infant care on a sliding scale.

DENTON COUNTY CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS)

- Since 2012 there has been a decrease in children removed from the home in Denton County
- As of 2015 there were about 200 children in foster care in Denton County and 15 adoptive homes available within the county to place them in (Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, 2015).
- Over 70% of children in foster care in Denton County are placed outside of the county due to the shortage of foster/adoptive homes within the county.

According to the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services Annual Data Books, the number of CPS intakes assigned for investigation, defined as an abuse allegation that meets the legal definition of

child abuse and/or neglect, has risen since 2012. However, the cases of confirmed abuse have decreased, resulting in less children being removed from the home. The leading type of alleged abuse is neglectful supervision, followed by physical abuse.

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intakes assigned for investigation	3,790	3,528	3,897	4,221
Completed child abuse investigations	3,012	3,029	3,176	3,432
Cases of confirmed abuse	929	624	628	591
Cases of unconfirmed abuse *	2,083	2,405	2,548	2,841
Children removed from home	231	210	203	99

*Cases where abuse was ruled out, abuse was unable to be determined, and cases where the investigation was unable to be completed.
(Texas Department of Family and Protective Services Data Books, 2012-2015)

Foster Care:

When children can't live safely at home and no appropriate non-custodial parent, relative, for close family friend is willing and able to care for them, the court can give temporary legal possession to CPS. CPS temporarily places these children in foster care.

- Between 2012 and 2015 the number of children living in substitute and foster care has decreased.

Children (0-17)	2012	2013	2014	2015
In substitute Care*	652	597	582	584
In foster Care**	458	409	413	398
Waiting for adoption***	92	106	81	99

*Substitute care includes relatives or non-relative adults who are close with the children

**The term foster care refers to care given to children under the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services' (DFPS) legal responsibility who are placed in foster homes, foster group homes, institutions, residential treatment facilities, juvenile facilities, and who are in a placement paid by DFPS or some other public facility.

***Children who are legally free for adoption and not yet in an adoptive placement.

(Texas Department of Family and Protective Services Data Books, 2012-2015)

Foster care settings include:

- Foster family homes.
- Foster family group homes.
- Residential group care facilities.
- Facilities overseen by another state agency.

Foster and adoptive homes in Denton County as of August 31, 2015:

Foster Homes	Foster/Adoptive Homes	Adoptive Home
1	12	3

(Texas Department of Family and Protective Services Data Book, 2015)

Foster care placements in Denton County during September, 2015:

Total children in Foster Care	Children placed in County	Children placed out of County
186	49 (26.3%)*	137 (73.7%)

**Includes foster and kinship care (care of children by relatives or close family friends).*

(DFPS-Regional Statistics About Children in DFPS Care, 2015)

References:

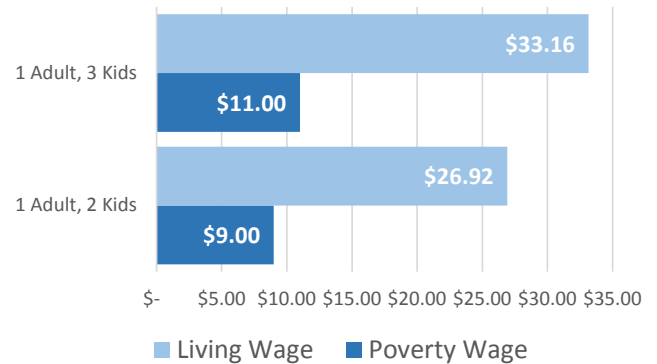
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Families

*Across Denton County:
47,340 adults live in poverty*

Female head of household families with children under the age of 18 had the highest poverty rates, at least twice that of all other family types.

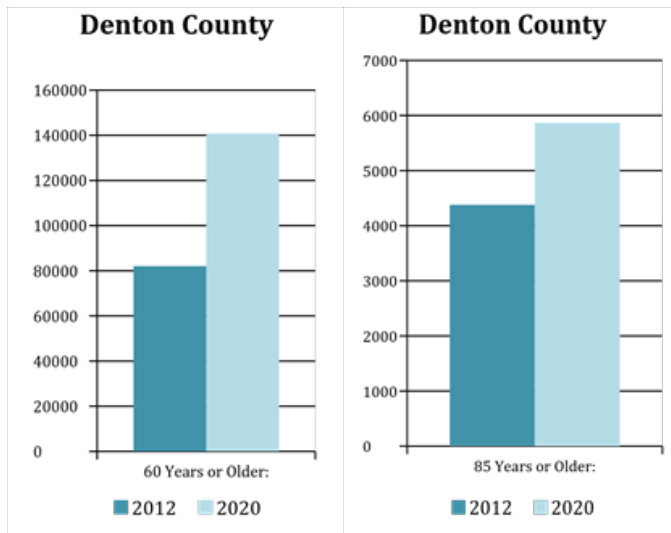
Living Wage for Single-Parent Households in Denton County



A lack of financial means affects local families in many ways that cross into homelessness, mental health, and other factors that contribute to acute crisis.

More than 80% of women and children experiencing homelessness have been victims of domestic abuse.

Fast-growing Senior Population



95% of senior healthcare costs are related to chronic illnesses

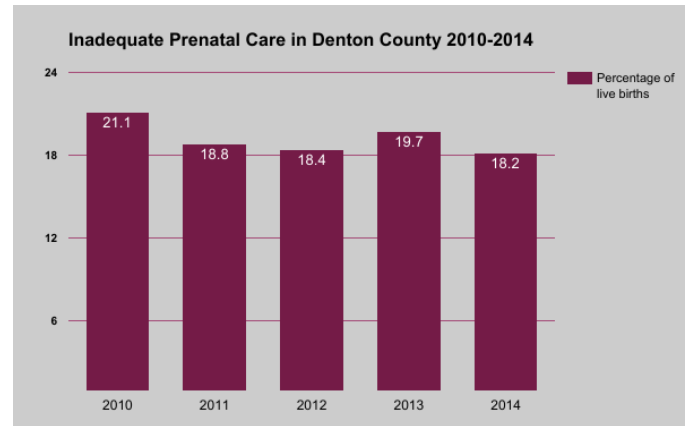


- Most recent reporting (2008) states there were over 42,000 unduplicated Medicaid clients in Denton County. There are an estimated 320 service providers that accept Medicaid (Texas Health And Human Services, n.d.) (Texas Tribune, 2012).
- 1 in 3 (3252) births in Denton County were to women who received inadequate prenatal care (which is described as is “pregnancy-related care beginning in the fifth month of pregnancy or later or less than 50% of the appropriate number of visits for an infant's gestational age.”). (March of Dimes, 2017) (Texas Department of State Health Services, n.d.)
- There were 96 births to women under the age of 17 in the United Way of Denton County Service Area in 2014. The teen pregnancy rate in (ages 15-19) Denton County was 25.3 per 1,000 (Texas Department of State Health Services, n.d.)
- Domestic Violence
 - 1 in 3 women in Texas will experience a domestic violence in their lifetime and 158 women were killed by a male intimate partner in 2015 in Texas (Hope Alliance, n.d.).
 - Females (72%) are more likely than males (28%) to be victims of family violence in Denton County, with the greatest number of victims in the 20-24-year age bracket (Domestic Shelters.org, 2014).
 - The most frequently requested and unmet need for victims of sexual violence is housing. In 2016, after seeking emergency shelter, residing with family members was the main exit destination of clients. (Texas Council On Family Violence, n.d.)
 - More than 80% of women and children experiencing homelessness have been victims of domestic abuse (Aratani, 2009).
- Seniors
 - According to the 2015 census there are approximately 69,349 adults over the age of 65 in Denton County.
 - Almost 12% of Texans – 3.2 million people – are 65 and older and the number is growing. By 2050 that figure for Denton County is expected to increase to almost 168.07% (185,904). An increasing number of older people will likely mean an increase in the demand for all kinds of services – health care, home care, personal care and long-term care.¹³
 - Pilot Point has a percentage of 14.4% of seniors in poverty, higher than Texas (11.1%) and US percentage (9.4%) of seniors in poverty. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey)
 - Many seniors prefer to age in place, staying in their own homes. In fact, the cost of living in an institution is about 1/3 higher than accessing community based care (Area Agency on Aging, North Central Texas).
 - The cost of healthcare for adults over the age of 65 is 5 times higher than for those under the age of 65. While 5% (3,127) adults over the age of 65 are living below poverty level (Healthy North Texas, 2017).
 - 70 % of older adults have limited health literacy and are at risk for being misinformed about community resources or scammed (Area Agency on Aging, North Central Texas).
 - Nearly 2/3 of older Texans are overweight or obese increasing the impact of chronic illnesses and the projected per person cost of chronic disease in 2030 will be \$8,600 annually in the current trend continues (Area Agency on Aging, North Central Texas) (Partnership To Fight Chronic Disease, n.d.).
 - 23% of older Texans report a diagnosis of depression and 13% report an anxiety or panic disorder. As many as 60% of nursing home residents have psychiatric diagnoses (Area Agency on Aging, North Central Texas).

United Way of Denton County is dedicated to helping families develop the resiliency they need to improve their lives through the many resources that are available. Although Denton County is one of the healthiest counties in Texas, women's health, family violence, and care for the elderly are growing concerns. Access to care continues to affect women's health year by year. The number of women in Denton County not receiving proper prenatal care is on the rise, as are teen pregnancy rates. Much like the rest of the nation, heart disease is a great concern to the women of Denton County; it is the second leading cause of death, after cancer, in the county. The elderly population in the county is expected to double over the next two decades. There is a great concern for housing, access to health and dental care, and transportation issues for older adults with such a large growth.

WOMEN'S HEALTH

- In 2010 54% of all pregnancies were unintended in Texas (The National Campaign, 2011).
- Most recent reporting (2008) states there were over 42,000 unduplicated Medicaid clients in Denton County. There are an estimated 320 service providers that accept Medicaid (Texas Health And Human Services, n.d.) (Texas Tribune, 2012).
- 1 in 3 (3252) births in Denton County was to a woman who received inadequate prenatal care which is described as is “pregnancy-related care beginning in the fifth month of pregnancy or later or less than 50% of the appropriate number of visits for an infant's gestational age.” (March of Dimes, 2017) (Texas Department of State of Health Services, n.d.).
- 355 women residing in Denton County reported that they smoked during pregnancy (Texas Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2011).
- While Texas has a lower breast cancer rate than the national average, the incidence rate of breast cancer in Denton County is on the rise to 123.3 cases per 100,000 (National Cancer Institute, 2014).



Prenatal care and education can help a woman have a healthy pregnancy and birth a healthy baby. Babies of mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who do get care (Office of Women's Health, 2012). Having a healthy lifestyle devoid of smoking, drinking alcohol, or using drugs can lessen the possibility of long-term harm or death to the baby. Increasing the number of women who receive prenatal care and who do so early in their pregnancies, can inform birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complication during pregnancy and childbirth (Healthy North Texas, 2015).

Community Assets: The following organizations provide prenatal services to low-income women in Denton County:

- Health Services of North Texas
- Family Health Care Inc.
- Denton County Health Department
- Woman to Woman Pregnancy Resource Center.

HEART DISEASE

- Heart disease and stroke cause 1 in 3 deaths in women each year, more than all cancers combined (American Heart Association, 2017).
- Heart disease is the leading cause of death for women in the United States (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2015).

The top three risk factors for heart disease include: high cholesterol, high blood pressure, and smoking. Other risk factors include: obesity, poor diet, and excessive alcohol use. The Mayo Clinic found that women's hearts are affected by stress and depression more than men's; that low levels of estrogen for post-menopausal women pose a risk for developing heart disease; and that women who smoke or have diabetes are at a greater risk for developing heart disease than men.

Community Assets: The Denton County Health Department provides education and outreach at a variety of community events, such as the "Take the First Step 5K/1m" walk/run to raise awareness for cardiovascular disease. They can also aid in nutrition and tobacco cessation education.

FAMILY VIOLENCE

- Females (72%) are more likely than males (28%) to be victims of family violence in Denton County, with the greatest number of victims in the 20-24 year age bracket. (Domesticshelters.org, 2014).
- 62% of family violence victims in Denton County in 2014 were of non-Hispanic ethnicity (Texas Department of Public Safety, 2015).
- White/Anglo Saxon make up the greatest number of victims (72%), Black/African Americans were second (27%), and the remaining 1% consisted of American Indian, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders (Texas Department of Public Safety, 2015).
- 158 women were killed by a male intimate partner in 2015 in Texas (Hope Alliance, n.d.)
- 1 in 3 women in Texas will experience a domestic violence in their lifetime (Hope Alliance, n.d.).
- The most frequently requested and unmet need for victims of sexual violence is housing (Texas Council On Family Violence, n.d.).
- More than 80% of women and children experiencing homelessness have been victims of domestic abuse (Aratani, 2009)

TEEN PREGNANCY

- In 2010 54% of all pregnancies were unintended in Texas (The National Campaign, 2011).
- The teen pregnancy rate in Texas in 2014 was 41.1 per 1,000 (ages 15-19). The teen pregnancy rate in Denton County was 18.1 per 1,000. The teen pregnancy rate in the United States was 26.7 per 1,000 (March of Dimes, 2017).
- In 2011 Texas was ranked as having the 5th highest teen birth rate in the United States (The National Campaign, 2017).
- There were 96 births to women under the age of 17 in the United Way of Denton County Service Area in 2014 (Texas Department of State Health Services, n.d.)

Community Assets: The Denton Community Health Clinic, Planned Parenthood, Caring for Women, Health Services of North Texas, and Health Texas Women offer free and/or affordable health care services for teen and adult women. Services provided include cancer screenings, breast exams, family planning, and well-woman care.

The Texas Family Code defines Family Violence as an act by a member of a family or household against another member that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm. The law excludes the reasonable discipline of a child and defines abuse as physical injury that results in substantial harm or genuine threat; sexual contact, intercourse, or conduct; or compelling or encouraging the child to engage in sexual conduct.

In Texas in 2013, 97% of family violence offenses that occurred were by assault, with the weapon of choice overwhelming (80%) being a "strong arm" (physical force through the use of hands, feet, and fists).

Denton County Friends of the Family offers comprehensive services to those impacted by rape, sexual abuse, and domestic violence.

SENIOR HEALTH

- According to the 2015 census there are approximately 69,349 adults over the age of 65 in Denton County. Almost 12% of Texans – 3.2 million people – are 65 and older and the number is growing. By 2050 that figure is expected to increase to almost 168.07%. An increasing number of older people will likely mean an increase in the demand for all kinds of services – health care, home care, personal care and long-term care (Texas Demographic Center, 2016)
- The United Health Foundation's America's Health Ranking Senior Report (2014) ranks Texas as the 41st healthiest state for older adults
- The cost of healthcare for adults over the age of 65 is 5 times higher than for those under the age of 65. While 5% (3,127) adults over the age of 65 are living below poverty level (Healthy North Texas, 2017).
- 95% of healthcare costs are related to chronic illnesses (National Council On Aging, 2017).
- Many seniors prefer to age in place, staying in their own homes. In fact, the cost of living in an institution is about 1/3 higher than accessing community based care (Area Agency on Aging, North Central Texas).
- 70 % of older adults have limited health literacy and are at risk for being misinformed about community resources or scammed (Area Agency on Aging, North Central Texas).
- Nearly 2/3 of older Texans are overweight or obese increasing the impact of chronic illnesses (Area Agency on Aging, North Central Texas). Projected per person cost of chronic disease in 2030 will be \$8,600 (Partnership To Fight Chronic Disease, n.d.).
- 23% of older Texans report a diagnosis of depression and 13% report an anxiety or panic disorder. As many as 60% of nursing home residents have psychiatric diagnoses (Area Agency on Aging, North Central Texas).
- Older adults in Denton County whose death is attributed to an accident are twice as likely to have died as a result of a fall as in a motor vehicle accident (Area Agency on Aging, North Central Texas).

Projected Growth in Senior Population

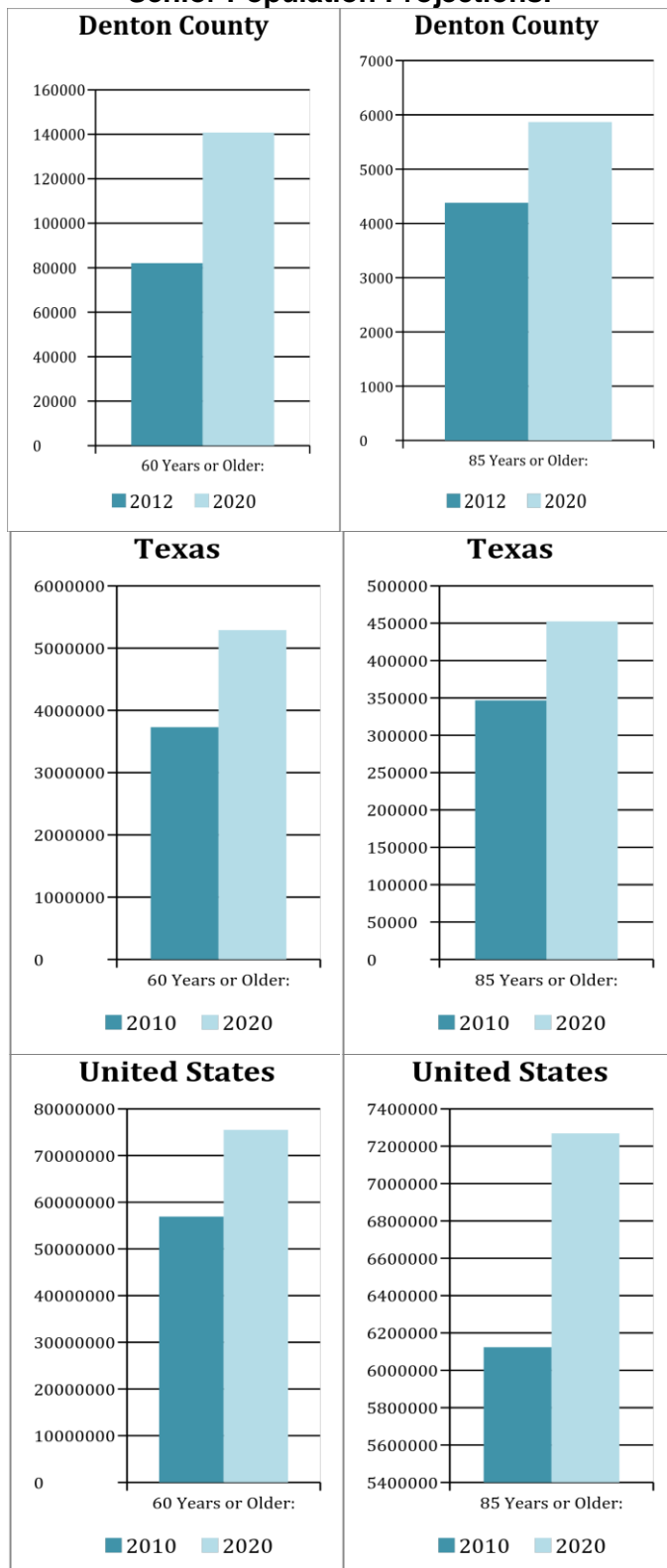
North Central Texas Area Agency on Aging projects the number of residents age 60 or older within Denton County to increase almost 60% from the 2013 total of 80,577 to 140,785 by 2020, much in line with a similar projected expansion of the senior population in the counties surrounding Dallas and Tarrant County. A similar projection predicts a growth of residents age 85 or older within Denton County from 5,186 to 5868 in the same time span. This trend is only projected to continue as the Baby Boomer generation ages and retirees are attracted to the local area by senior living additions such as Robson Ranch.

As the population of older adults in Denton County increases so do concerns regarding their care. The North Central Area on Aging Agency believes that as the population of older adults increases the need for **Direct Service Workers**, individuals who provide personal care of other services and support to persons with disabilities or to the elderly to enhance their well-being, will increase exponentially.

Nutritional concerns, access to health services, support for family caregivers, affordable housing, and dental care are also barriers for older adults in Denton County.

Programs such as Meals On Wheels and SPAN Inc. have taken the initiative for over 43 years and has worked to provide nutritious noon meals to homebound seniors and persons with disabilities, host lunches at 6 senior centers throughout Denton County, provide nutrition education and give monthly pet food throughout the Senior Paws program. SPAN of Denton County's primary focus is on transportation and senior nutrition (Meals on Wheels Denton, 2016). 93% of clients say they feel more secure in their homes due to a volunteer checking in on them, and 98% of clients believe that their nutrition is better (SPAN, 2016). With an anticipated rise in the population of seniors, our goal is to create access to health services, affordable housing, and nutrition.

Senior Population Projections:



The graphs to the left project the estimated population growth in Denton County as compared to state and national projections for older adults by the year 2020.

Adult Protective Services (APS)

Adult Protective Services “protects the elderly and adults with disabilities from abuse, neglect, and exploitation by investigating and providing or arranging for services necessary to alleviate or prevent further maltreatment.” (Texas Department of Family & Protective Services 2010 Data Book).

In Denton County in 2015, 1,221 in-home cases were phoned into a statewide hotline. Of these cases, 778 resulted in completed investigations, not including duplicate cases or cases where the client died before the investigation was concluded. Of these 740 completed investigations, 508 of them are listed as “Validated APS Investigations,” meaning that abuse, neglect, or exploitation is occurring at some level, including cases of self-neglect. Cases are further broken down into those which require services, those who do not require services, those for which services are refused, and those for which services are not available. Of the 508 validated investigations, 425 continued into the service delivery stage of APS intervention (Texas Department of Family & Protective Services 2010 Data Book).

APS In Home Population and Case Related Statistics for 2015

Population with a Disability Ages 18-64	33,969
Population Ages 65 Plus	70,415
Total APS Intakes	1,221
Total APS Completed Investigations	778
Validated APS Investigations	508
APS Clients Receiving Services	425

(Texas Department of Family and Protective Services Data Book, 2015)

In 2015, statewide the person most commonly the reporting abuse, neglect, or exploitation was medical personnel (21.8% of intakes), and the most commonly validated allegation was that of Physical Neglect (72.4%). Among validated perpetrators, their relationships were most commonly Adult Children (38%), they were slightly more likely to be Female (52.5%), and 24.1% were between 45-55 years of age. Clients tended to be Female (58.9%) and likely to be over the age of 65 (62.6%).

Also in 2015, APS received 515 reports of abuse, neglect, or exploitation at MHMR care facilities. Of these, 489 investigations were completed, and 29

North Central Texas Council of Governments, Area Agency on Aging
Data: http://www.nctcog.org/cs/aging/pdf/AreaPlan_2011_2013.pdf
Administration on Aging Data:
http://www.aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/future_growth/future_growth.aspx#state

are listed as “confirmed,” which presumably means that abuse, neglect, or exploitation was confirmed as having occurred.

APS MHMR for Denton County in 2015	
Number of Intakes	515
Complete Investigations	489
Confirmed Investigations	29

Community Assets: The Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS) will be transformed into the Texas Health and Human Services (HHC) organization by September 1st, 2017. Some of the functions of the HHC/DADS are to assist older adults in Texas to:

- Live independently in their own homes
- Understand their state and federal benefits and their legal rights
- Give family caregivers the tools to do their job
- Provide meals at home or in group settings
- Qualify for assisted-living facility care, daytime programs or nursing home services
- Advocate for people who live in assisted-living facilities or nursing homes
- Guide them to the right long-term care services

The North Central Texas Area on Aging Agency is the local HHC/DADS that assists Denton County to provide these services to adults 60 years and older in Denton County

TRANSPORTATION

Access North Texas is a transportation coordination effort between 16 North Central Texas counties, focusing on the improvement of public transportation services for “older adults, people with disabilities, low income individuals, and others that rely on transit” (North Central Texas Council of Governments, 2017). According to our research and community participation in the Access North Texas meetings, the following problem areas regarding transportation in Denton County have been identified.

1. Education

- a. Afterschool services are in need of an expansion in bus routes, in addition to increased hours of operation. While no specific afterschool programs were identified, we can surmise that these programs may not have the additional funds necessary to facilitate transportation from on-site to the homes of individual children/students. For college students, late night classes at UNT and TWU force students to rely on other means of travel after certain hours.

2. Medical Related Services

- a. Many representatives from county agencies at the Access North Texas meetings discussed their desire for more accessible transportation offerings to those individuals who experience greater difficulty utilizing current services. Additionally, comments were made concerning drivers not allowing service dogs on busses, and not stopping/allowing those with disabilities on busses. For example, if someone is experiencing mental health episode and needs assistance from MHMR, drivers won't allow them on to get there.

3. Awareness of transportation services

- a. Many people are not aware of currently available transportation services in the county. Currently, the most popular transportation services within Denton County are DCTA and Span. However, awareness of Span transportation is limited. Similarly, people's familiarity with current bus routes, including connecting routes, is sometimes limited.

Participants overwhelmingly voiced that the best way to enhance the user's experience was with better information about how to use transit. 2-1-1 services have been discussed as a difficult user experience, with operators not necessarily familiar with referred services. A major difficulty for non-profit organizations is the time required to coordinate transportation efforts between agencies, in addition to the lack of funds necessary to do so.

4. Access to current services

- a. To date, currently available services do not always reach all parts of Denton County. Span Transportation acts as one of the larger transportation services for Denton, providing services to rural towns. However, presumably due to lacking funds, there is not a large enough workforce to provide constant transportation to outlier areas. Additionally, DCTA routes are predominantly located between the Cities of Denton and Lewisville, with one route between Denton and Ft. Worth, and the A-Train, which extends from Denton to Lewisville, connecting with the Dallas Green line. However, the DCTA has proposed new changes (effective May 15th) for the Denton Connect fixed route, which may provide increased access to individuals in the City of Denton. But, this does not alleviate the overall issue for the greater county.

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Veterans

Denton County is a popular destination for Veterans, especially those putting their GI Bill benefits to use at UNT, TWU and NCTC.

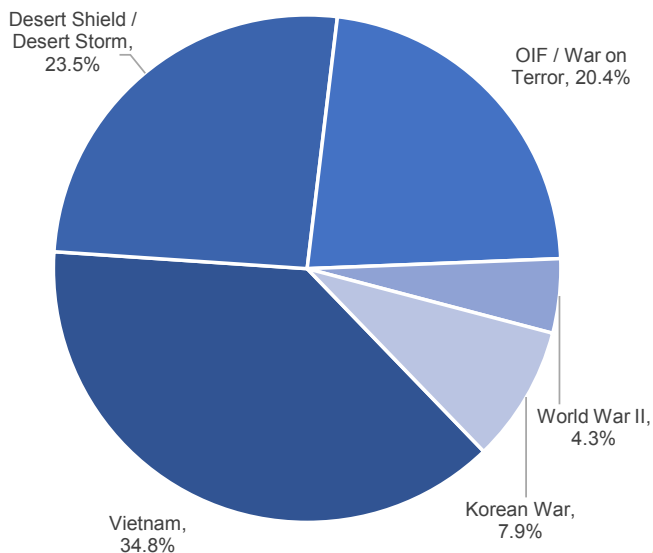
Over 6,000 (15%) Veterans in Denton County meet criteria for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Traumatic Brain Injury, and substance abuse disorders.

After adjusting for differences in age and gender, risk for suicide was

21% higher

among Veterans when compared to U.S. civilian adults.

Veteran Status by Major Conflict

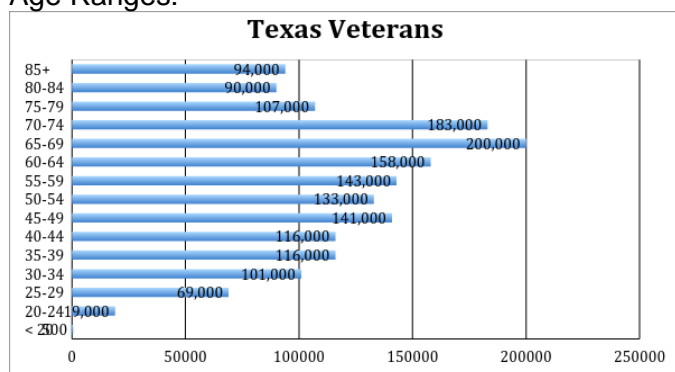


- Almost half (43%) of Denton County's Veterans are at least 70 years in age (National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, 2014).
- Over 6,000 (15%) Veterans in Denton County meet criteria for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Traumatic Brain Injury, and substance abuse disorders (Alcoholism, Drug Dependence and Veterans, 2015).
- The suicide rate is 21% higher in Veterans compared with civilian adults (VA Suicide Prevention Program, 2016).
- 2,073 Veterans in Denton County live in poverty (American Fact Finder 2015. Veteran status, 2011-2015 American community survey 5-year Estimates, United States Census Bureau).
- Of the total population of people experiencing homelessness, 4.3% were Veterans in 2016 and 7% in 2017 (Denton County Homeless Coalition, 2017 PIT Count).
- In the Denton County Homeless Coalition's (DCHC) most recent Point-In-Time (PIT) Count, an annual survey of the immediate homeless population in Denton County, 16 self-disclosed Veterans reported experiencing some form of homelessness (Denton County Homeless Coalition, 2017). This number is more than doubled from the 2016 PIT Count. Seven reported receiving health care or other forms of assistance from VA medical centers, whereas 8 reported a need for such services (DCHC, 2017).

Nearly 1.7 million Veterans call Texas home, ranking the state #2 in Veteran population for the country. As of 2016, Denton has the 9th largest Veteran population of all 255 counties in the state, with approximately 41,000 individuals. However, despite this significant Veteran population, many of our Veterans here in Denton County continue to face challenges in their day-to-day lives regarding issues including healthcare, education, and homelessness. With the increase in senior veterans, a large problem becomes the accessibility of much needed services, typically facilitated through Veteran Affairs and their affiliated agencies. The United Way of Denton County, in partnership with the Denton County Veterans Coalition, opened the Denton County Veterans Center in 2017 with the goal of linking veterans and their family members with resources that meet physical and mental health needs.

Veterans Demographics

Age Ranges:



Male = 1,487,000 | Female = 184,000

Total = 1,671,000

(Based on projection model provided by the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, 2014)

Population percentage according to period of service (National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, 2014)

1. Vietnam era – 13,854 (34.8%)
2. Gulf War (8/1990 to 8/2001) – 10,843 (23.5%)
3. Gulf War (9/2001 or later) – 6,817 (20.4%)
4. Korean War – 2,459 (7.9%)
5. World War II – 1,424 (4.3%)

Male = 36,937 | Female = 3,904

Total = 40,841

(Based on a 5-year estimate provided by U.S. Census Bureau, 2015)

The Denton County Veteran population follows a similar trend to the national population. The information suggests an increase in the number of Denton County Veterans nearing or of retirement age. As Veterans grow older there is the potential increase and necessity for medical care, whether it is through private coverage or provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). According to estimates, over a third (33.9%) of the Veterans in Denton County served during Vietnam era (February 28, 1964 – May 7, 1975). Assuming the youngest individual to join the armed forces during this period was 17 to 18, then today that individual would be near 70 years of age. When accounting for all Veterans including those that served during the Korean War (June 27, 1950 – January 31, 1955) and World War II (December 7, 1941 – December 31, 1946), the total number of senior aged Veterans in Denton County is 17,737, or 43%.

EDUCATION

- There are a number of educational benefits available to Veterans in Denton County, however many are unsure of how to properly assess their benefits.

In 2014, the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs reported \$37 million in expenditures toward Educational & Vocational Rehabilitation / Employment in Denton County (Center for a New American Security, 2016). To compare, the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs reported \$1.3 billion in Educational & Vocational Rehabilitation / Employment related expenses for the state of Texas in 2015 (National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, 2015).

Educational attainment for Veterans over the age of 25 (2011-2015)

Veterans in Denton County:	40,004
Less than high school graduate	1,159
High school graduate or equivalent	7,688
Some college or associate's degree	16,346
Bachelor's degree or higher	14,811

(Based on ACS 5-year estimate provided by U.S. Census Bureau, 2015)

Denton County Veterans' dedication to post-service education is evident, with 37% having attained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 40.9% with some college education (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015). With around 77% of Denton County Veterans having some form of college education, it can be assumed that educational benefits are being utilized to a greater degree. However, more information is required to determine to what degree these educations are being funded through personal funds or military benefits.

Denton County Veterans have a number of different educational/training benefits available for a variety of post-service occupations, and for those seeking college degrees at any Texas public institution, including the University of North Texas (UNT), Texas Woman's University (TWU), and North Central Texas College (NCTC). Primary benefits include:

GI Bill (Post-9/11)

- In-State tuition costs up to \$21,085
- Monthly housing allowance equal to military E-5 pay grade with dependents within chosen institution's area
 - Must maintain part-time or full-time enrollment status

- \$1,000 educational expense stipend
- One-time relocation pay of \$500

GI Bill benefits cover:

- Undergraduate & Graduate Degrees
- Vocational/Technical Training
- On-the-job Training
- Flight Training
- Correspondence training
- Licensing and National Testing Programs
- Tutorial Assistance

Montgomery GI Bill/Chapter 30 (Pre-9/11)

- Educational benefits up to 36 months
 - Based on training/educational program
 - Also dependent on contribution to \$600 Buy-Up Program
- Allowance rates (as of Oct. 1, 2016) vary by duration of enlistment and training time for selected program.
 - 3 years or more
 - Less than 3 years

Hazlewood Act

- Specifically for Texas Veterans, the Hazlewood Act provides qualified Veterans, spouses, and dependent children with a waived tuition exemption up to 150 credit hours at any publically funded higher education institution in the state of Texas.

Qualifications:

- Residency qualifications: During service, Veteran:
 - Listed Texas as Home of Record
 - Enlisted in Texas
 - Or been a Texas resident
- Honorably discharged or discharged under honorable conditions as indicated on Veteran's Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD-214).
- Must have served for minimum of 180 days, training excluded.
- Federal education benefits must not exceed coverage of Hazlewood benefits.
- Must not be in default of any student loans from the State of Texas
- Classes enrolled cannot be receiving tax support from the state
- Must meet satisfactory academic requirements as stated by the university.
- Additionally, Veterans may transfer their benefits to eligible dependents, provided they meet the requirements of the Hazlewood "Legacy" Act.

In a series of surveys conducted by the Center for a New American Security (2016), when asked why some Veterans did not utilize VA educational benefits, participants provided the following responses:

“17 percent (6 respondents) listed that they were not sure of their eligibility and 23 percent (8 respondents) reported that their eligibility had expired, indicating that better education or more information regarding the benefits may increase utilization of the benefit. Another 17 percent (6 respondents) reported that they thought there was too much red tape involved in accessing the benefit” (p. 25).

EMPLOYMENT

According to a news release provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (2017), an approximated 929,000 Texas Veterans were members of the workforce, accounting for 54.7% of the entire Texas Veteran population totaling 1,698,000 individuals.

In 2014, the top 10 industries hiring Texas Veterans included:

1. Construction
2. National security and international affairs
3. Hospitals
4. Justice, public order, and safety activities
5. Elementary and secondary schools
6. Support activities for mining
7. Restaurants/food services
8. Computer systems design/related services
9. Truck transportation
10. Architectural, engineering/related services

(Texas Workforce Investment Council, 2017)

Of these industries, employment rates were between 2% to 8% (adjusted to the nearest whole percentage).

Note: These numbers are approximations based on national Veteran employment data

1-Year projected employment estimates for Denton County Veterans in 2015

Veterans:	27,592
In labor force:	23,267
Employed	22,496
Unemployed	771
Not in Labor force:	4,325

-U.S. Census Bureau, 2015

“With respect to unemployment rates, the picture for Veterans is even more uneven. In Denton, Hood, Kaufman, and Wise counties, Veteran unemployment outpaces non-Veteran unemployment” (p. 24).

- Center for a New American Security, 2016

HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness in the North Texas Veteran community has been on the decline since the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the VA began tracking in 2009, but it remains a significant problem that is often tied to mental health. For example, studies have found that about 70% of homeless Veterans have been diagnosed with a substance use disorder. At the 2016 Homeless Veterans Stand Down in Denton, there were 20 self-reported Veterans experiencing homelessness.

- 3% - 6 % of Texas Veterans were homeless as of January 2016
- Between 2009 and 2016, Texas experienced a significant decrease of 3,723 (67.8%) in the number of homeless veterans
- Around 511 homeless veterans have been reported in Continuum of Care (CoC) programs between Dallas and Ft. Worth
 - 84 are considered unsheltered.

-U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2016

- Denton is part of the Texas Balance of State CoC, a coalition of different agencies in support of ending homelessness across 215 Texas counties (Texas Homeless Network, 2016).
- In the Denton County Homeless Coalition's (DCHC) latest Point-In-Time (PIT) count, an annual survey of the immediate homeless population in Denton County, 16 self-disclosed veterans reported experiencing some form of homelessness (Denton County Homeless Coalition, 2017).
 - 7 reported receiving health care or other forms of assistance from VA medical centers,

whereas 8 reported a need for such services (DCHC, 2017).

- According to the DCHC (2017), "prioritizing our most vulnerable chronically homeless Veterans lets us focus evidence-based practices on one population and when successful, scale services up to serve more people, more efficiently" (p. 10).

It should be noted that PIT count data is expected to be higher than currently reported. This assumption is based on the belief that because the survey was voluntary and comprised of self-volunteered information, many homeless individuals were expected to only reveal information that they were comfortable with sharing.

A glaring problem is that these homeless veterans cannot gain access to much needed mental and physical health resources to manage their issues. Because the Veterans are homeless, one would assume that any sources of income would go to necessities such as food, clothes, and temporary shelter. However as stated above, because many homeless Veterans deal with issues of alcoholism and substance abuse, these individuals' funds may also go toward this addiction. In addition, because many of these homeless Veterans do not have access to transportation, their ability to reach resources such as the VA hospital and affiliates is difficult. Thus, such underlying issues become a cyclical problem and the Veterans find themselves unable to move forward without assistance.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

In 2015, the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs reported \$4.7 billion in medical related expenses for the state of Texas (National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, 2015).

The Center for a New American Security (2016) reported 3 prevalent themes in relation to Veteran health care in North Texas including

- Access to mental health care
- Transportation
- Women's health care

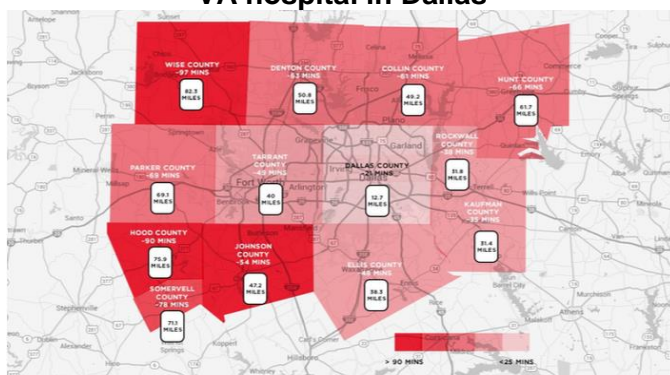
Average wait times for Veteran health care at local outpatient clinics in Denton County, as of April 2017 (Veteran Health Administration, 2017).

- Primary Care – 7.48 days
- Secondary Care – 5.24 days
- Mental Health Care – 1.88 days

With an average distance of 50.8 miles from county centers to the VA hospital in Dallas, Denton County veterans are forced to travel over 63 minutes down I-35 South & I-35 West (Center for a New American Security, 2016).

- Span Transit of Denton County currently offers pickup and drop-off to and from the Dallas VA hospital. Pick-up times are between 5:00 – 7:00 a.m. and must be scheduled between 5:00— 5:30 p.m. the previous day (Span Inc., 2017).
- Denton County Veterans may also board the A-train provided by the DCTA at any of the 6 stops between Denton and Lewisville, traveling to Dallas via the connecting DART Green Line.

Travel times from North Texas Counties to the VA hospital in Dallas



- Center for a New American Security, 2016

Veterans have access to a number of health related benefits depending on their specific needs and duration of service. The following is a brief list of some of the major benefits available to Veterans:

HEALTH-RELATED BENEFITS

VA Health Care

- Comprehensive medical benefits package
- Cost-free to modest copay for health care services or prescriptions
- VA community Veteran centers available for outreach to veterans and families who served in combat.
- Care for Women Veterans
- Eligibility
 - Must have been in active service and discharged under any condition other than dishonorable
 - Most Veterans serving after September 7, 1980 or began active duty after October 16, 1981 must have served 24 months consecutively or full service term.

Disability Compensation

- Monthly tax-free compensation for Veterans with a minimum 10% disability rating for injuries/ illnesses incurred or aggravated during periods of service.
 - Compensation based on scale ranging from 10 to 100 percent (in increments of 10%)
- Eligibility
 - Served on active duty
 - Active duty training
 - Inactive duty training
- Must have been discharged under other than dishonorable conditions, AND
 - At least 10% disabled by an injury or disease that was incurred in or aggravated during active duty or active duty for training, or inactive duty training (U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, 2017).

As of 2016, an estimated 8,482 veterans in Denton County were receiving either VA compensation or pension benefits (U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, 2016), 18% of the current Veteran population of 46,000.

Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance (S-DVI)

- Provides life insurance coverage for certain Veterans with service-connected disabilities, for a maximum face value of \$10,000.
- Eligibility
 - Released from active duty under other than dishonorable conditions on or after April 25, 1951
 - Rated for a service-connected disability (even if only 0%)
 - In good health except for any service-connected conditions
 - Apply within 2 years from the date VA grants your new service-connected disability. (Department of Veteran Affairs, 2017)

WOMEN VETERANS

According to the VA's office of Women's Health Services (2015), women Veterans experience 9 barriers to adequate health care from VA service providers, including:

1. Comprehension of Eligibility Requirement and Scope of Services
2. Effect of Outreach Specifically Addressing Women's Health Services
3. Effect of Driving Distance on Access to Care
4. Location and Hours
5. Childcare
6. Acceptability of Integrated care
7. Gender sensitivity (users only)
8. Mental Health Stigma
9. Safety and Comfort

MENTAL HEALTH

Vietnam-era Veterans make up the largest group living in Denton County, followed by Gulf War and post-9/11-era Veterans. Feedback from focus groups and interviews indicates that Vietnam-era Veterans present the greatest need for services (Carter, Kidder, & Schafer, 2016). A study conducted by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs in 2013 found that 7% of female and 11% of male Vietnam-era Veterans continue to struggle with symptoms of PTSD, for some, over forty years after the end of their wartime service; two-thirds of these Veterans reported experiencing difficulties with behavioral health or substance abuse. Among Gulf War Veterans; about 12% are diagnosed PTSD in a given year; and that female Veterans are more than twice as likely to develop PTSD as male Veterans (Corry & Schlenger, 2015).

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) reports that an estimated 18.5% of Iraq and Afghanistan War Veterans experience PTSD and/or depression, and 19.5 % report experiencing a traumatic brain injury (TBI) while deployed (Veterans and Military Families, 2014). Applying calculations available from statewide data, approximately 3,139 Veterans in Denton County meet the diagnostic criteria for both PTSD and TBI. Additionally, about 3,184 Veterans in Denton County meet the criteria for substance use disorder. According to a recent study by the Department of Defense, the rate of prescription drug misuse among Veterans is two-and-a-half times higher than the civilian rate (Alcoholism, Drug Dependence and Veterans, 2015).

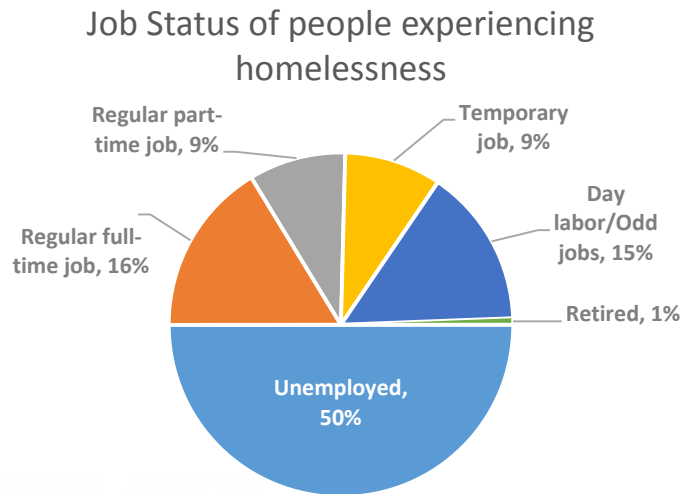
The Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute estimates that approximately 8% of Texas Veterans have severe mental health and substance abuse needs, translating to approximately 3,587 in Denton County Veterans (Briefing: Needs of Justice-Involved Texas Veterans, 2014). Approximately 50% of Veterans with mental health needs access services annually, and of those only slightly more than half report receiving minimally adequate care.

Longer and more frequent deployments, the intensity of combat, and non-traditional conditions (e.g. urban warfare, suicide bombings, etc.) have all contributed to the prevalence of PTSD, and, although technological advances have allowed Veterans to survive incidents that would have been fatal in previous wars, the psychological toll has been both immense and often unacknowledged. The stress of multiple deployment has also been reflected in Veteran deaths by suicide rates, with the most recent study conducted by the VA estimating that 20 Veterans die by suicide each day. In 2014, Veterans constituted 8.5% of the U.S. population but accounted for 18% of all deaths from suicide among U.S. adults, making the risk for suicide 21% higher among Veterans as compared to U.S. civilian adults; older and female Veterans are at an elevated risk for suicide; and in 2014, approximately 65% of all Veterans who died from suicide were 50 years of age or older (VA Suicide Prevention Program, 2016).

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Homelessness



In Denton County
228 People

experience homelessness
on any given day

Homelessness is hounded by myths, including the assumption that all who experience homelessness are unemployed. In fact, half the people experiencing homelessness in Denton County work in some capacity or another and still live without a roof over their head.

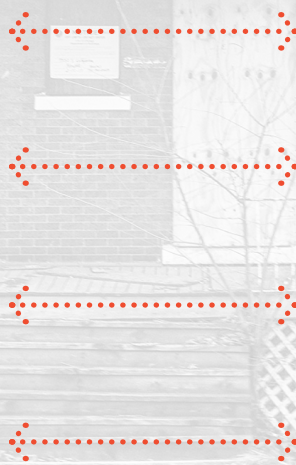
Our community's latest Point-in-Time count found that on any given day an estimated 200-plus people experience homelessness in Denton County. The data isn't perfect, which is why United Way of Denton County is spearheading efforts to improve our data collection.

Causes of Homelessness

Needs of Homelessness

Homelessness often manifests as a cycle, reflected in the strong correlation between the most common causes of homelessness and most common needs of people experiencing homelessness.

Unemployment
Unable to make rent
Untreated behavioral health issues
Lack of family support



Transportation
Job skills and opportunities
Case management
Food and clothing

- In Lewisville, Denton, and Sanger, 1 in 5 people are underbanked meaning they use alternative financial services, such as payday/title lenders, check cashing services, etc. (Asset Poverty & Liquid Asset Poverty, 2016)
- In Denton County in 2017, the living wage for a family of four with 2 adults and 2 children, is \$61,110 or \$14.69/hour. To achieve the living wage at minimum wage both adults would be required to hold two full-time jobs each (4,160 hours per year each). Living Wage Calculator. <http://livingwage.mit.edu/counties/48121>
- Families with female head of household (no spouse present), with children less than 18 years of age had the highest poverty rates, at least twice that of all other family types. Apart from single female household, the higher poverty percentages come from Denton, Lewisville and Sanger.
- The City of Denton poverty status of 21.3% exceeds state (17.7%) and national (15.6%) averages. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 5-Year American Community Survey)
- 32.1% of households in Denton County do not have enough money to maintain living at the poverty level for three months in the absence of income.
- As of 2015, out of 22,733 individuals in Denton County who were eligible for WIC benefits, 46.7% received them. (Texas Department of State Health Services)
- The number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program participants in Denton County has more than doubled since 2006. (Texas Health & Human Services Commission)
- 2-1-1 service requests indicate that the primary needs throughout the county are basic necessities of food (32%), healthcare (26%), and housing related costs (18%). (Community Council of Greater Dallas, 2015)
- The Denton County Homeless Coalition estimates that the overall number of homeless individuals in Denton County in 2017 was 228*. (Denton County Homeless Coalition, 2017 Point-in-Time Homeless Count) **this estimate is only from one night data collection reporting a snapshot of the unsheltered and sheltered persons experiencing homeless.*

Rate of Poverty in Denton County

	All People	All Families	Employed Civilians 16+ Years of Age	Senior Population (65 Years +)	Single Female Household w/Children <18
USA	15.6%	11.5%	7.4%	9.4%	40.5%
Texas	17.7%	13.7%	8.9%	11.2%	42.0%
Denton County	8.9%	5.8%	5.5%	5.1%	24.5%
Denton (city)	21.3%	11.3%	16.4%	8.7%	41.9%
Little Elm	7.2%	5.5%	3.4%	5.2%	15.0%
Sanger	11.3%	9.2%	5.9%	1.4%	17.0%
Lewisville	10.6%	8.7%	5.2%	4.8%	29.1%
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 5-Year American Community Survey					

- The leading self-reported cause of homelessness in 2017 was job insecurity, often due to transportation needs. (Denton County Homeless Coalition, 2017 Point-in-Time Homeless Count)
- In May 2017, Housing Authority (DHA) released a total of 1,463 Housing Choice Vouchers (formerly Section 8) and had a total of 1,021 people on the waitlist. DHA predicts a need for another 3,900 units of workforce housing in Denton over the next five years. (Workforce housing is defined as paying 30% or less of household income for housing, this is not the same as Housing Choice Vouchers.)
- Denton County students experiencing homelessness has increased by 23% within a year (1,700 students to 2,096 students, from 2013-2014 to 2014-2015 school years) with the highest percentages in Denton ISD, Sanger ISD, and Lewisville ISD. (Texas Homeless Education Office)

INCOME & EMPLOYMENT

Income and employment are two interrelated components not only of a region's economy but also of its general quality of life. At United Way of Denton County, we know that a sustainable income is crucial to a person's well-being as well as that of his or her family.

The strength of a collective impact initiative depends on the ability to successfully identify the areas in which the economic need among Denton County residents is the greatest. By surveying different metrics of the economic health of the county, we are in a better position to engage the communities served with programs that are effective, efficient, and sustainable. The following assessment focuses on measurements of employment, income, food and emergency services, and housing. It relies on data from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Internal Revenue Service as well as from state and local sources.

- Regional labor markets, including the City of Denton and Denton County, have experienced significant growth in the size of their labor forces over the past six years, mirroring increases in population.
- While the work force grew by almost 20% over the last six years, unemployment rates for Denton County have decreased by almost 50%.
- The communities of Pilot Point and Lake Dallas fall below Median Household Income and the Living Wage for the county.
- Significant shifts in labor industries include increases in Transportation and Warehousing; Administrative & Support, Waste Management, and Remediation Services; Construction.

Size of Regional Labor Forces

	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2011	Jan. 2012	Jan. 2013	Jan. 2014	Jan. 2015	Jan. 2016	% Change 2010-2016
Texas	12,035,309	12,348,165	12,531,979	12,793,112	12,965,388	13,126,671	13,113,461	8.96%
DFW MSA*	3,245,392	3,328,223	3,382,608	3,450,639	3,511,276	3,585,361	3,612,796	11.32%
Denton County	362,405	374,840	383,878	396,490	406,557	416,728	428,894	18.35%
Denton (City)	59,218	61,292	62,691	63,782	65,219	66,987	69,565	17.47%

Data Source: Texas Workforce Commission (<http://www.tracer2.com/cgi/dataanalysis/>)

* Dallas-Fort Worth Metropolitan Statistical Area, includes the counties of Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, and Rockwall.

The size of the regional labor force discloses the amount of people who are able and willing to work. There has been a steady increase in the labor force

since 2010. However, the largest labor force rate of change (18.35%) from 2010-2016 was in Denton County, followed by City of Denton (17.47%).

Unemployment Numbers and Rates

	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2011	Jan. 2012	Jan. 2013	Jan. 2014	Jan. 2015	Jan. 2016	% Change 2010-2016
Texas	1,039,130	1,019,810	912,280	882,301	741,575	602,874	581,521	-44.04%
	8.60%	8.30%	7.30%	6.90%	5.70%	4.60%	4.20%	---
DFW MSA	277,653	268,670	239,618	233,596	196,101	158,059	137,690	-50.41%
	8.60%	8.10%	7.10%	6.80%	5.60%	4.40%	4.80%	---
Denton County	27,453	26,509	23,382	23,185	19,810	16,210	14,398	-47.55%
	7.60%	7.10%	6.10%	5.80%	4.90%	3.90%	4.20%	---
Denton (City)	4,174	4,118	3,702	3,635	2,907	2,456	2,279	-45.40%
	7.00%	6.70%	5.90%	5.70%	4.50%	3.70%	3.70%	---

Data Source: Texas Workforce Commission (<http://www.tracer2.com/cgi/dataanalysis/>)

Denton County, like the rest of the United States, was affected by the recession which began in 2007. However, unemployment rates have been steadily declining throughout Texas since 2010. Denton County did experience a slight increase in unemployment in 2016, but did not rise above the state average.

In Denton County the largest employment drop (4.3%) between 2013-2014 was in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting industries. The largest increases were in the Transportation and Warehousing (12.4%), Administration & Support, Waste Management, Remediation Service (8.3%), and Constructions (7.9%), industries. The table below includes a comprehensive list of industry sectors and employment changes in comparison to state.

Employment Changes by Industry Sector, 2013-2014

Industry Sector	Denton County	Texas
Accommodation and Food Services	4.5%	4.2%
Administration & Support, Waste Management, Remediation Services	8.3%	4.8%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	-4.3%	0.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1.3%	3.5%
Construction	7.9%	5.9%
Educational Services	2.6%	1.9%
Finance and Insurance	5.0%	2.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	4.7%	2.7%
Information	-3.3%	2.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2.6%	12.2%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0.3%	7.4%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3.8%	2.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	3.7%	4.9%
Public Administration	2.8%	0.5%
Real estate and Rental and Leasing	6.5%	4.6%
Retail Trade	3.9%	3.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	12.4%	5.0%
Unclassified	18.5%	-5.5%
Utilities	4.8%	1.5%
Wholesale trade	5.0%	3.2%
Total-All Industries	4.6%	3.4%

Table Source: http://www.dentondep.com/business_location/demographics_data_workforce.asp

Data Source: Texas Workforce Commission, 3rd quarter. Updated May 2015

Employment Changes by Industry Sector February 2016 to 2017

Industry Sector	Dallas-Plano-Irving MD	Texas
Mining, Logging and Construction	5.4%	-4.4%
Manufacturing	0.2%	-0.3%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	3.9%	1.3%
Information	2.3%	-2.7%
Financial Activities	4.1%	2.4%
Professional and Business Services	4.8%	2.6%
Education and Health Services	2.9%	3.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	6.1%	3.5%
Other Services	5.0%	1.9%
Government	1.7%	1.7%

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Texas Economy at a Glance, Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Economy at a Glance

Measures of Income for Denton County Communities (2015)*

	Per Capita Income	Median Household Income	Median Family Income
Argyle	\$47,756.00	\$107,333.00	\$112,034.00
Aubrey	\$24,173.00	\$60,000.00	\$70,313.00
Carrollton	\$32,427.00	\$69,368.00	\$77,772.00
Denton	\$24,257.00	\$49,100.00	\$67,851.00
Flower Mound	\$46,826.00	\$122,999.00	\$130,994.00
Frisco	\$44,151.00	\$114,098.00	\$124,794.00
Krum	\$27,208.00	\$77,692.00	\$88,529.00
Lake Dallas	\$21,310.00	\$39,063.00	\$55,875.00
Lewisville	\$27,488.00	\$57,267.00	\$67,146.00
Little Elm	\$29,472.00	\$82,563.00	\$86,587.00
Pilot Point	\$21,995.00	\$47,292.00	\$47,434.00
Ponder	\$28,058.00	\$87,258.00	\$88,089.00
Sanger	\$23,216.00	\$54,103.00	\$66,080.00
The Colony	\$34,466.00	\$71,488.00	\$81,903.00
Denton County	\$34,914.00	\$75,050.00	\$91,186.00
Texas	\$26,999.00	\$53,207.00	\$62,717.00
USA	\$28,930.00	\$53,889.00	\$66,011.00

Employment transitions and lower wage jobs affect families' abilities to meet foundational financial obligations, such as housing, transportation, medical care, food, and education needs. The table above summarizes the per capita income, median household income, and median family income for areas within the UWDC service area and the region.

Denton County Living Wage

Although Denton County tracks above the state and nation on all three indicators, many individual cities lag behind. Additionally, a high concentration of low and very low income families and individuals live in the UWDC service area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 5-Year American Community Survey

The **living wage** is the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support their family, if they are the sole provider and are working full-time (**2080** hours per year). For Denton County, in 2017, the living wage for a family of three with **1 adult and 2 children is \$55,994 or \$26.92/hour**. To achieve the living wage at a **minimum wage (\$7.25)**, the adult would be required to hold **four full-time minimum wage jobs (8,320 hours per year)**. For a family of four with **2 adults and 2 children, the living wage is \$61,110 or \$14.69/hour**. To achieve the living wage at minimum wage both adults would be required to hold **two full-time jobs each (4,160 hours per year each)**. This highlights the importance of education, job training, and a diverse and expanding job market, along with affordable housing, day care, transportation, and medical care. The table below highlights the living wage for Denton County based on the variations of family size, composition, and current location.

	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working) 1 Child	2 Adults (1 Working) 2 Children	2 Adults (1 Working) 3 Children	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children	2 Adults 3 Children
Living Wage	\$10.94	\$22.55	\$26.92	\$33.16	\$22.65	\$25.01	\$28.01	\$12.78	\$14.69	\$16.93
Poverty Wage	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.00	\$9.00	\$11.00	\$13.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00
Minimum Wage	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25
Required annual income before taxes	\$22,753	\$46,896	\$55,990	\$68,964	\$47,118	\$52,014	\$58,253	\$53,147	\$61,112	\$70,420

VOLUNTEER INCOME TAX ASSISTANCE

The VITA program, or Volunteer Income Tax Assistance, deploys trained and certified tax preparers provide free income tax preparation to those who qualify. The Internal Revenue Service provides income tax return data summarized in the tables below. Table 1 indicates that the percentage of total returns with an Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) less than or equal to \$50,000 has steadily decreased 2.86% from 2011 to 2014, while the total number of returns has steadily increased at a greater rate at a ratio of (2:1). Likewise, the percentage of returns that claimed income from unemployment compensation has also decreased from 5.91% in 2011 to 3.19% in 2014. Interestingly, the percentage of returns claiming an itemized deduction for real estate tax has also steadily declined from 10.99% in 2011 to 8.03% in 2014.

Table 2 indicates that the percentage of total returns with an AGI greater than \$50,000 but less than or equal to \$75,000 has decreased .31% from 2011 to 2014, while the total number of returns has steadily increased at a greater rate at a ratio of (2:1.26). This group also experienced a decrease in the returns that claimed income from unemployment (6.76% in 2011 to 4.34% in 2014); most notable was a greater percentage of returns in the \$50K-\$75K group claimed unemployment income each year when compared to the \leq \$50K group. Further, the \$50K-\$75K group experienced a greater percent decline (7.75%) than the \leq \$50K group (2.96%) of returns claiming an itemized deduction for real estate tax. However, a significantly greater percentage of the \$50K-\$75K group claimed an itemized deduction for real estate tax every year than the \leq \$50K group.

Table 1. Adjusted Gross Income \leq to \$50,000 for selected Denton County Zip Codes*

	Total Returns	Total Returns w/ AGI \leq \$50K	% of Total Returns w/ AGI \leq \$50K	% of Returns w/ AGI \leq \$50K w/ Unemployment Compensation	% of Returns w/ AGI \leq \$50K w/ EITC	% of returns w/ AGI \leq \$50K w/ Real Estate Tax
2011	158,320	90,555	57.20%	5.91%	26.19%	10.99%
2012	164,200	92,250	56.18%	5.30%	22.81%	9.88%
2013	171,510	95,160	55.48%	3.98%	26.42%	9.07%
2014	177,360	96,380	54.34%	3.19%	26.21%	8.03%

Table 2. Adjusted Gross Income $>$ \$50,000 and \leq \$75,000 for selected Denton County Zip Codes*

	Total Returns	Total Returns with AGI \$50K-\$75K	% of Total Returns w/ AGI \$50K-\$75K	% of Returns w/ AGI \$50K-\$75K w/ Unemployment Compensation	% of Returns w/ AGI \$50K-\$75K w/ EITC	% of returns w/ AGI \$50K-\$75K w/ Real Estate Tax
2011	158,320	22,691	14.33%	6.76%	0%	40.98%
2012	164,200	23,240	14.15%	7.10%	0%	38.98%
2013	171,510	22,940	13.38%	5.97%	0%	36.92%
2014	177,360	24,860	14.02%	4.34%	0%	33.23%

POVERTY

- Families with female head of household (no husband present), with children less than 17 years of age had the highest poverty rates; over 50% in the areas of Pilot Point, Denton City, and Lewisville.
- The City of Denton has the highest poverty percentage (20.6%) in Denton County
- Pilot Point has the highest concentration families living in poverty (18.8%) in the UWDC service area.
- Areas with higher poverty percentages include Pilot Point, Denton City, Lewisville, Justin, Sanger, and Prosper.
- 32.1% of households in Denton County do not have sufficient liquid assets to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the absence of income.

The impact for women and families can be identified in the definition of poverty. Poverty is defined at the

individual or family level as not having enough money to buy basic necessities, such as food, clothing, housing and associated costs, transportation, medical costs, and so forth. Especially in families with children that require day care for younger children, the challenge can be insurmountable.

The demand for affordable and flexible childcare, especially for infants, exceeds current capacity. Both Denton City County Day School and Denton Christian Preschool report waiting lists of over 40 children. In one case the waiting list exceeds the center's capacity. Fred Moore is currently one of the few day care centers that offer infant care on a sliding scale.

The table below indicates the percentage of the population in select areas living in poverty for each location. This percentage increases substantially with female householders with no husband present.

Poverty Status: National, State, County, and Selected Communities (2015)

	All People	All Families	Full-Time Workers 16+ Years of Age	Senior Population (65 Years +)	Single Female Household w/ Children <17	Single Female Household Receiving Public Assistance
USA	15.5%	13.4%	3.0%	9.4%	58.5%	41.8%
Texas	17.3%	13.4%	4.3%	11.1%	59.4%	41.8%
Denton County	8.8%	5.8%	1.9%	5.0%	42.3%	24.3%
Pilot Point	16.1%	18.8%	4.7%	14.4%	52.4%	--*
Denton (city)	20.6%	11.0%	4.9%	6.8%	56.1%	31.2%
Sanger	9.0%	6.1%	1.5%	1.2%	--*	0.0%
Lewisville	10.7%	9.3%	2.6%	4.7%	56.8%	42.8%

*While no data is available for households with children under 17 in Sanger, data does estimate that single female households with children under 5 years of age is 28.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

A comprehensive table that includes family poverty rates for all Denton County cities as compared to state and national rates can be found in Appendix VI. A chart depicting the percentages by city of the total population living in poverty in Denton County can be found in Appendix VII.

SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

Families with female head of household (no spouse present), with children less than 18 years of age had the highest poverty status in the cities of Denton County. As seen in Appendix VI, the families with female head of household (no spouse present) poverty percentages are greater than those of married couple families. The table below shows a comparison of the annual expenses of a single parent household and a married couple household with children in Denton County. As several expenses differentiate between single and married couples, the child care expenses are consistent. The table also shows the minimum annual income before taxes to mark the annual income the single parents households have to earn to stay above the poverty status.

TYPICAL EXPENSES FOR DENTON COUNTY

These figures show the individual expenses that went into the living wage estimate. Their values vary by family size, composition, and the current location.

<i>Annual Expenses</i>	<i>1 Adult 1 Child</i>	<i>1 Adult 2 Children</i>	<i>1 Adult 3 Children</i>	<i>2 Adults 1 Child</i>	<i>2 Adults 2 Children</i>	<i>2 Adults 3 Children</i>
Food	\$4,516	\$6,722	\$8,882	\$6,921	\$8,888	\$10,799
Child Care	\$5,301	\$7,999	\$10,697	\$5,301	\$7,999	\$10,697
Medical	\$7,216	\$6,929	\$7,090	\$6,929	\$7,090	\$6,947
Housing	\$11,832	\$11,832	\$16,044	\$11,832	\$11,832	\$16,044
Transportation	\$8,358	\$10,918	\$11,911	\$10,918	\$11,911	\$11,951
Other	\$4,008	\$4,826	\$6,010	\$4,826	\$6,010	\$5,474
Required annual income after taxes	\$41,230	\$49,226	\$60,633	\$46,727	\$53,729	\$61,913
Annual taxes	\$5,665	\$6,764	\$8,331	\$6,421	\$7,383	\$8,507
Required annual income before taxes	\$46,896	\$55,990	\$68,964	\$53,147	\$61,112	\$70,420

Living Wage Calculator. <http://livingwage.mit.edu/counties/48121>

Estimates of Household Wealth & Financial Access (2016)

<i>City/Location</i>	<i>Asset Poverty</i>	<i>Liquid Asset Poverty</i>	<i>Unbanked</i>	<i>Underbanked</i>
Denton (City)	26.7%	38.6%	8.5%	19.4%
Corinth	8.5%	12.2%	3.1%	14.4%
Lake Dallas	20.1%	29.9%	5.7%	16.9%
Sanger	29.2%	47.2%	7.2%	19.9%
Pilot Point	28.8%	46.4%	10.6%	18.7%
Justin	13.9%	21.2%	4.2%	14.5%
Lewisville	29.3%	42.4%	7.9%	20.1%
Little Elm	19.6%	26.4%	4.3%	18.3%
Roanoke	23.1%	33.1%	3.5%	17.5%
The Colony	17.4%	24.4%	4%	17.4%
Denton County	20.9%	32.1%	5%	17.9%

Source: **Asset Poverty & Liquid Asset Poverty: 2016 Assets & Opportunity Scorecard**, Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation

Asset Poverty: Percentage of households without sufficient net worth to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the absence of income.

Liquid Asset Poverty: Percentage of households without sufficient liquid assets to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the absence of income.

Unbanked: Percentage of households with neither a checking nor savings account.

Underbanked: Percentage of households that have a checking and/or a savings account and have used alternative financial services in the past 12 months.

As indicated in the table to the left, Sanger and Pilot Point have the highest percentage of households with liquid asset poverty. Sanger, Pilot Point, Lewisville, Denton and Roanoke all surpass the asset poverty (20.9%) of households in Denton County who do not have sufficient net worth to survive at the poverty level for three months in the absence of income. These cities also surpass the liquid asset poverty (32.1%) of households in Denton County who do not have sufficient liquid assets to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the absence of income. The liquid asset poverty percentages correlate with the percentages of households who are unbanked.

In Lewisville, Denton, and Sanger, approximately 1 in 5 people are underbanked meaning they are more likely to use alternative financial services such as payday/title lenders, check cashing services, etc.

BASIC NECESSITIES

- As of 2015, out of 22,733 individuals in Denton County who were eligible for WIC benefits, 46.7% actually received them.
- The number of SNAP recipients in the county has more than doubled since 2006.
- 2-1-1 service requests indicate that the primary needs throughout the county are basic necessities of housing related costs, food, and health care.

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infant and Children, also known as WIC, is a nutritional program that helps pregnant women, new mothers, and young children eat well, learn about nutrition, and stay healthy. WIC provides nutrition education and counseling, nutritious foods, and help accessing health care to low-income women, infants, and children.

2015 WIC Participation in Denton County (Estimates)

	<i>Number Unserved</i>	<i>Proportion of Eligible Pop. Served</i>
Denton County	12,109	46.7%
DFW Area*	181,376	48.58%
State of Texas	797,113	52.7%

*"DFW Area" calculated using data for the following counties: Collin, Dallas, Denton, Rockwall, and Tarrant
Source: Texas DSHS

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP; formerly food stamps) cases and recipients also increased for the same month over six consecutive years, with significant increases between 2013 and 2014, according to the Texas Health & Human Services Commission. This indicates an increase in individuals that have a qualifying income to be participants of the program. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that between 2011 and 2013, the proportion of the population in Denton County receiving Food Stamps/SNAP benefits within the past 12 months was as high as 6.2%.

SNAP Cases and Recipients – Denton County

Month & Year	Cases	Recipients	% of Population*
Dec. 2015	18,463	44,208	5.66%
Dec. 2014	18,050	43,771	5.81%
Dec. 2013	13,645	33,247	4.56%
Dec. 2012	15,780	38,051	5.37%
Dec. 2011	15,782	38,520	5.62%
Dec. 2010	14,313	35,866	5.38%
Dec. 2009	9,785	24,758	3.76%
Dec. 2008	7,759	19,726	3.09%
Dec. 2007	6,182	15,342	2.49%
Dec. 2006	5,942	14,858	2.52%

Source: Texas Health & Human Services Commission

(http://www.hhsc.state.tx.us/research/TANF_FS.asp)

*Calculated as (Recipients/Total Population of Denton County)

Source: Feeding Texas (feedingtexas.org)

**"Coverage" indicates the percentage of the cost of an average meal covered by an individual's SNAP benefits, according to estimates for Denton County calculated by Feeding Texas. The data in this column represent average percentages for each ZIP code

SNAP Participation versus Eligibility for Selected Denton County ZIP Codes *

ZIP Code	Children	Adults	Seniors	Total Eligible	NOT Receiving	% Eligible Actually Receiving	% SNAP Coverage *
75068 Little Elm	2,156	1,976	296	4,428	1,797	59%	41%
76201 Denton	1,014	9,982	216	11,212	9,583	15%	45.3%
76205 Denton (south)	731	4,665	262	5,659	3,712	34%	43.6%
76208 Denton (east)	1,187	1,939	316	3,342	924	73%	43.2%
76209 Denton	2,473	3,513	417	6,404	3,396	47%	42.2%
76210 Denton (south)	1,485	3,370	472	5,328	3,473	35%	42.2%
76227 Aubrey	700	1,125	129	1,954	443	77%	41.5%
					Average:	48.75%	43.00%

Source: Feeding Texas (feedingtexas.org)

* "Coverage" indicates the percentage of the cost of an average meal covered by an individual's SNAP benefits, according to estimates for Denton County calculated by Feeding Texas. The data in this column represent average percentages for each ZIP code.

SPAN, Inc. / Meals On Wheels

Denton County SPAN, or Special Programs for Aging Needs, is an organization that assists elderly, those with disabilities, Veterans, and the general public of Denton County access food. SPAN concentrates on public transportation and senior nutrition which branches into five programs that include; transportation services, congregated lunches, nutrition education, senior paws, and Meals on Wheels. SPAN transportation services offer transportation to residents of Denton County who live outside the Denton/Lewisville area. The SPAN vehicles are designed to have a ramp or a wheelchair lift for the accommodating of clients. The SPAN transport system makes approximately 65,000 trips annually and serves approximately 1,500 unduplicated clients.

Meals on Wheels delivers hot noon meals to homebound seniors and persons with disabilities. Delivering the meals does not only allow an opportunity for the clients to have nutritious meal, but permits the volunteers delivering meals to check on the well-being of the clients who are homebound. Meals on Wheels also hosts congregated lunches at six senior centers throughout Denton County, this provides the opportunity of socialization among seniors. Providing meals also allows volunteers to educate clients about nutrition. Furthermore, Meals on Wheels delivers monthly pet food to homebound clients who cannot afford pet food.

In 2013, Meals on Wheels served about 90,000 hot meals to 888 clients. Out of the 888 clients, 98% believe that their nutrition has improved and 96% of clients feel more secure in their homes due to a

volunteer checking up on them. The outcome of group lunches demonstrates that 94% of clients feel like they have benefited from socializing at the meal sites.

2-1-1

Another indicator of emergency needs is the 2-1-1 system administered by the Community Council of Greater Dallas (CCGD) and Texas Health and Human Services. 2-1-1 Texas delivers efficient access to the most appropriate sources of help and information. Anywhere in Texas, anyone can call 2-1-1 for free information and referrals to health and human service agencies, nonprofit and faith-based organizations, disaster relief resources, and volunteer opportunities. The 2-1-1 helpline maintains a comprehensive community resource database of services providing assistance with health care, employment, educational, legal, housing, counseling, and transportation needs.

In the first three months of 2015 alone, there were nearly 4,000 calls for referred services in Denton County. As reported by the CCGD, the top five categories of presented need were as follows:

1. Food Stamps/SNAP	1,101 calls	32%
2. Medicaid Applications	898 calls	26%
3. Electric Utilities	322 calls	9%
4. Rent Payment Assistance	173 calls	5%
5. Housing Authority	131 calls	4%

The service requests indicate that the primary needs throughout the county are the basic needs of food, healthcare, and housing related costs.

HOMELESSNESS

The Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team adopted the following comprehensive categorical definitions of homelessness for Denton County:

CATEGORY 1: Chronic/Literal

People who are living in a place not meant for human habitation, in emergency shelter, in transitional housing, or are exiting an institution where they temporarily resided.

CATEGORY 2: At-Risk

People who are losing their primary nighttime residence, which may include a motel or hotel or a doubled-up situation, within 14 days.

CATEGORY 3: Youth

Families with children or unaccompanied youth who are unstably housed and likely to continue in that state.

CATEGORY 4: Domestic Violence

People who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, have no other residence, and lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

Category 1: Chronic Homelessness – Point-In-Time (PIT) Count 2017

- The Denton County Homeless Coalition estimates that the overall number of homeless individuals in Denton County in 2017 was 228.
- The leading self-reported cause of homelessness in 2017 was unemployment.

- The basic needs of transportation topped the list of urgent needs faced by people experiencing homelessness in Denton County.
- The top two self-reported Physical/Mental Disability among homeless population in 2017 was physical disability and substance abuse disorder.
- The number of people experiencing homelessness who initially became homeless in another Texas city has increased from 2016 to 2017.

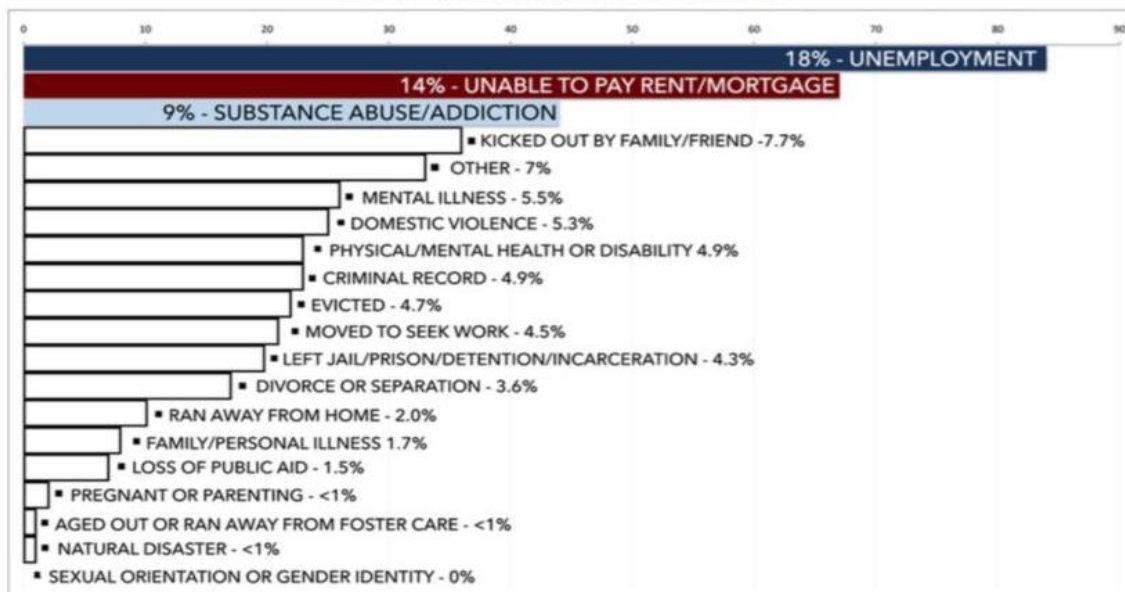
The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires that all communities applying to use HUD Continuum of Care (CoC) funding to serve the homeless conduct a count of the homeless annually during the last week of January.

This annual count is referred to as the “Point-in-Time Count,” and is important to all communities, providing a tally of who is homeless on a given night and producing a snapshot of who experiences homelessness throughout the year. Interviews of individuals were conducted by volunteers at various sites and at social service agencies in the community. Surveys are self-reported, and respondents may refuse to answer any question, and may select more than one response when a question permits.

The Denton County Homeless Coalition conducts this survey and publishes a summary report. The following information includes excerpts from the 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017 reports.

Year	Population (Est.)	Total Homeless Counted	Last Night's Lodging				Median Age	Gender (%)		Race/Ethnicity (%)			
			Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing		Male	Female	White	Black	Latino	Other
2013	728,779	238	55	109	13	3	45.3	61.6	38.4	74	20.1	9.7	5.9
2015	753,363	218	47	59	76	36	43	72.3	27.7	72.4	20.7	7	3.8
2016	780,612	230	51	81	63	n/a	n/a	68.1	31.9	76.7	3.1	9.0	20.2
2017	780,612	228	93	76	12	n/a	n/a	69.6	29.9	69.4	24.7	16.7	5.9

Source: Denton County Homeless Coalition – Summary Results of 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017 Point-in-Time Homeless Counts



Reasons for Experiencing Homelessness

The reason for experiencing homelessness varies among a population. The 2017 Point-in-Time Count report had 177 survey participants who could pick more than one reason for becoming homeless. The top three reasons for becoming homeless were unemployment (18%), unable to pay rent/mortgage (14%), and substance abuse/addiction (9%). The following graph shows the variety of reasons that were reported.

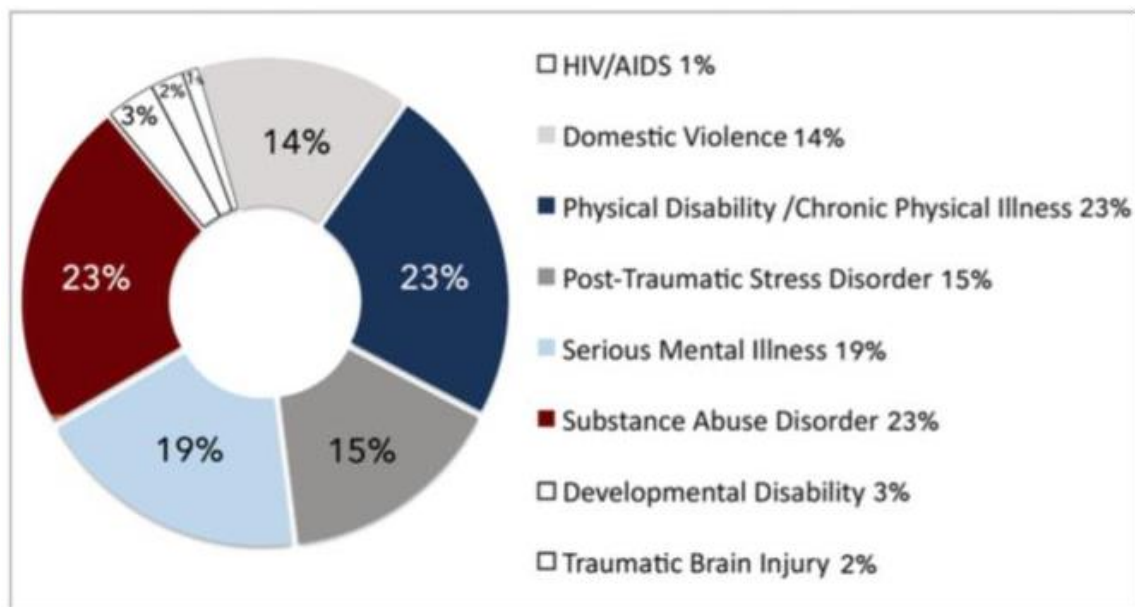
Source: Denton County Homeless Coalition – Summary Results of 2017 Point-in-Time Homeless Counts

Job Status

The 2017 Point-in Time Count survey results disclosed the job status of 154 survey participants, where it reported that 50% of the Denton County homeless survey participants were unemployed, meaning the other 50% have some type of income coming in by working a full time job, part-time job, temporary job, and day labor/odd job. The unemployment rate was much lower than the ability to work, which was disclosed to be 84% out of 187 responds. Furthermore, the median length of unemployment was reported to be 10 months.

Able to Work	Yes	84.0%
	No	16.0%
Job Status	Unemployed	50.0%
	Regular full-time job	16.3%
	Regular part-time job	9.1%
	Temporary job	9.1%
	Day laborer or Odd jobs	14.9%
	Retired	.06%
Median Length of Unemployment	10 Months	

Source: Denton County Homeless Coalition – Summary Results of 2017 Point-in-Time Homeless Counts



Self-reported Physical / Mental Disability

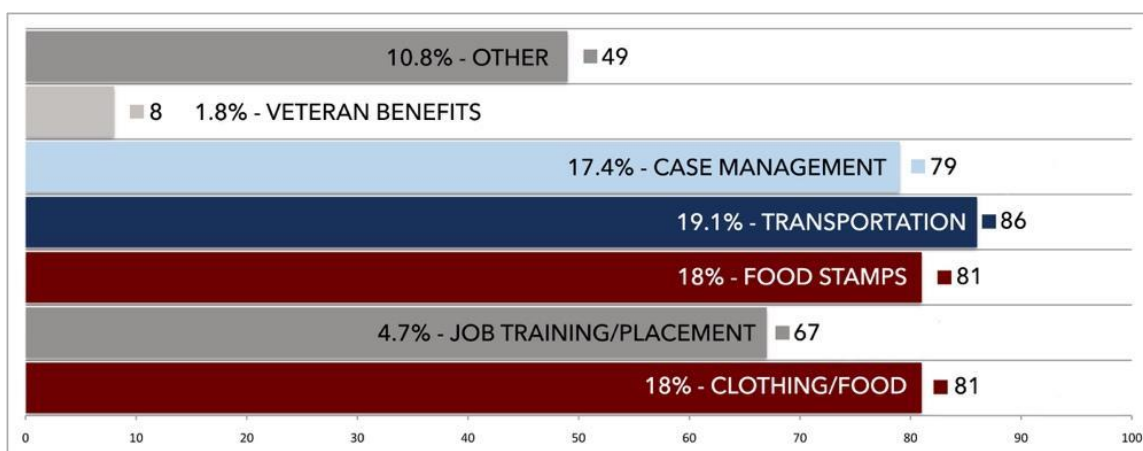
In the survey, participants were asked to self-report a physical and/or mental disability. The survey had 96 respondents who could pick more than one disability. The results identified Physical Disability / Chronic Physical Illness and Substance Abuse Disorder tied for the number one self-reported disability at 23%. 19% of respondents selected serious mental illness, placing it in second place for self-reported disability, followed by post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) at 15%. The following pie chart has the results with all of the eight disabilities the participants were able to pick.

Source: Denton County Homeless Coalition – Summary Results of 2017 Point-in-Time Homeless Counts

Most Pressing Need for Homeless

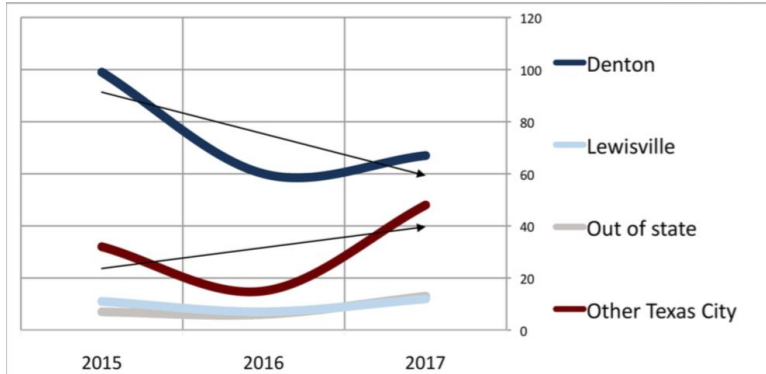
In the 2017 PIT Count, 167 survey participants were able to pick more than one needed service other than the need for housing. While the top selected needed services were very close in percentages, the need for transportation services was identified as the highest service need at 19.1%. The second highest service need was tied by Clothing/Food and Food Stamps at 18%. The third highest need was identified to be Case Management at 17.4%. The number one reason for homelessness being unemployment correlates with transportation being the highest service need as transportation is both a necessity to access services and employment.

Source: Denton County Homeless Coalition – Summary Results of 2017 Point-in-Time Homeless Counts



Homelessness Starting Point*

In the last three years, survey participants have been asked, "Where did you become homeless this time?". From years 2015 to 2017, there is a trend starting to emerge providing evidence that more people have started to experience homelessness in a different Texas community other than in Denton County. The trend has led to assumptions that more homeless are coming to Denton after being dismissed from other communities.



Source: Denton County Homeless Coalition – Summary Results of 2017 Point-in-Time Homeless Counts

*will be monitored to determine if this is an anomaly for 2017 or an emerging trend

Category 2: At-Risk/Cost Burdened

- The Denton Housing Authority (DHA) reports 3,000 people currently on the Housing Choice Voucher (formerly Section 8) program list.
- DHA predicts a need for another 3,900 units of workforce housing over the next five years. Workforce housing is defined as paying 30% or less of household income for housing, this is not the same as Housing Choice Vouchers.
- Foreclosure rates in Denton County appear to have declined in the number of homes in the community per foreclosure.

(source: DHA, apartment market data LLC)

This category may include Cost Burdened Families: Families who pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care. An estimated 12 million renter and homeowner households in the United States now pay more than 50% of their annual incomes for housing. A family with one full-time worker earning the minimum wage cannot afford the local fair-market rent for a two-bedroom apartment anywhere in the United States.

(Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Affordable housing)

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines affordable housing as accounting for less than 30% of a family's gross income. In the majority of communities in Denton County, a significant proportion of households exceed the affordability threshold (Appendix VII). This is especially true of occupied units paying rent. A significant number of individuals are living in households that they cannot afford.

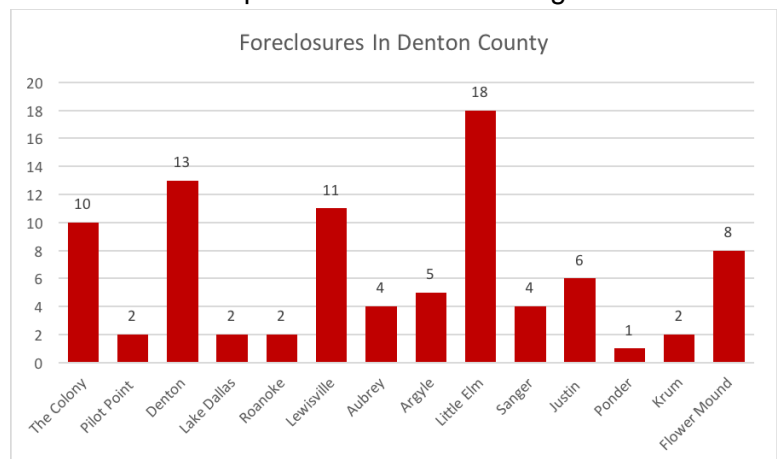
Communities in Denton County which had the highest percentage of households spending more than 30% of their incomes on housing costs:

With a Mortgage		Without a Mortgage		Paying Rent	
Argyle	33.3%	Krum	27.9%	Krum	71.7%
Pilot Point	32.3%	Sanger	20.3%	Denton	60.0%
Little Elm	31.3%	Argyle	18.5%	Lake Dallas	46.3%
Denton	29.1%	Little Elm	14.8%	Little Elm	42.3%
Sanger	26.9%	Lake Dallas	14.7%	Lewisville	39.7%

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey)

Foreclosures

Households impacted by foreclosures search for immediate or emergency housing, which can include homelessness, living with family, or in a hotel. During this time, families then seek out transitional and affordable housing. The table below lists the foreclosures by cities in Denton County as of April 2017 (calculated as the number of homes in the community foreclosed). Just in the month of April 2017, Denton County has had 99 homes foreclosed, meaning 99 households were left searching for immediate or emergency housing. The foreclosures in the areas of The Colony, Denton, Lewisville, and Little Elm add up to 52 households being foreclosed.



Source: RealtyTrac, Foreclosure Trends, Denton County, April 2017

Category 3: Youth

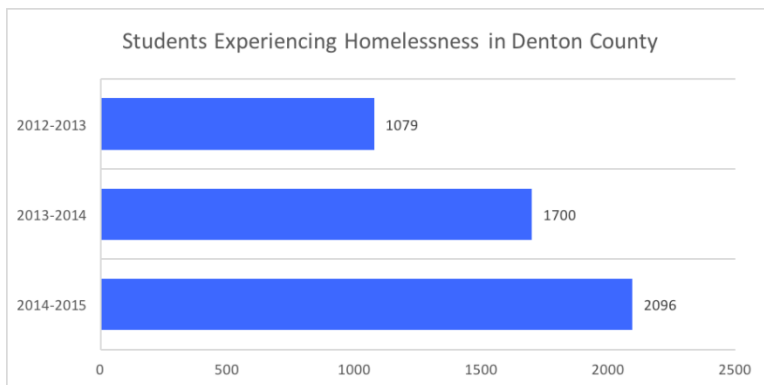
- Denton County students experiencing homelessness has increased from 1,700 to 2,096 from 2013-2014 to 2014-2015.
- Students experiencing homelessness double in households to have a place to reside for the night in the 2014-2015 school year.
- In the 2014-2015 school year, Denton ISD, Sanger ISD, and Lewisville ISD had the most students experiencing homelessness.

The McKinney-Vento Act requires public schools to educate homeless students. Children experiencing homelessness is defined as children “who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence”. The irregular residence is classified living in the following in the following; motels, hotels, cars, abandoned buildings, trailer parks, or camping groups emergency/transitional shelters. Loss of housing or economic hardship leads to children live in a shared household or sleep in public or private places not designed for human being to sleep or live in. Families with children or unaccompanied youth who are unstably housed and likely to continue in that state.

Source: McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act; U.S. Department of Education

Students Experiencing Homelessness:

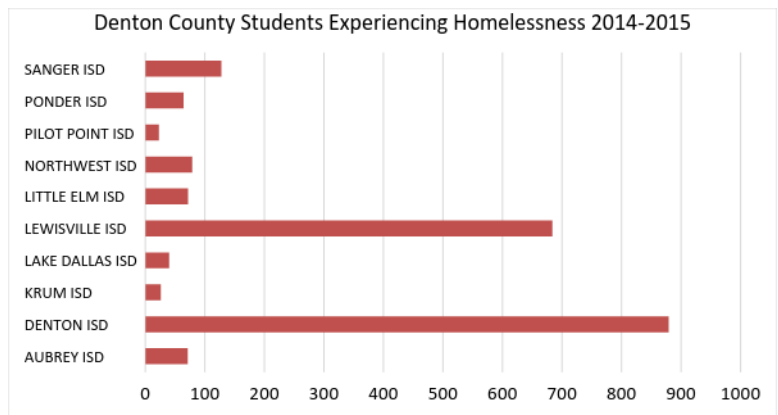
The table below indicates the total amount of students in Denton County experiencing homelessness in the course of three school years. It can be noted that there the number of students experiencing homelessness has nearly doubled in the span of three school years, where it started with 1079 students in the 2012-2013 school year and increased to 2096 students in the 2014-2015 school year.



Source: Texas Homeless Education Office

Denton County Students Experiencing Homelessness 2014-2015 by District

The following graph breaks down the number students experiencing homelessness in the 2014-2015 school year by district. Denton ISD and Lewisville ISD are the top districts that have the students experiencing homelessness, while Pilot Point IDS and Krum ISD have the lowest amount of students experiencing homelessness. This chart does not reflect the amount of students experiencing homelessness with the total amount of students enrolled in each district.

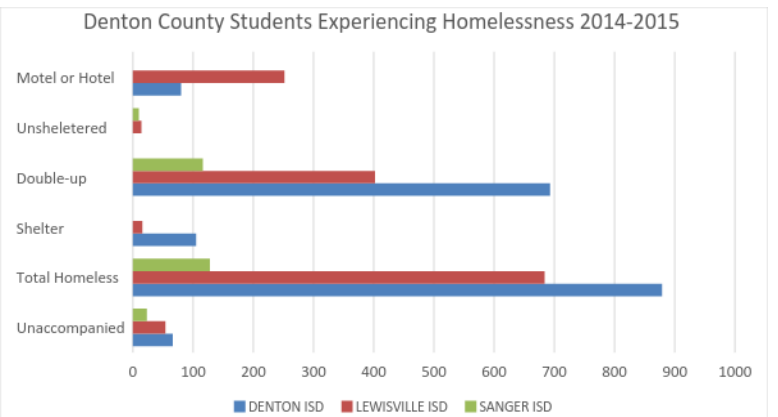


Source: Texas Homeless Education Office

Residing Site of Student Experiencing Homelessness

The following graph takes a closer look at the top three districts with students experiencing homelessness and indicates where students reside while they are experiencing homelessness.

A large percentage of students are doubling-up in households, and only a few are unsheltered while they experience homelessness.



Source: Texas Homeless Education Office

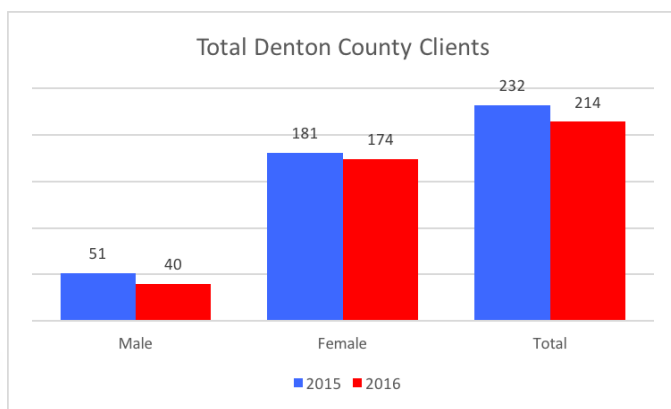
Category 4: Domestic Violence

- The amount of Denton County Friends of the Family clients has decreased in both male (51 to 40) and female (181 to 174) from 2015 to 2016.
- In 2016, Caucasian clients utilized Denton County Friends of the Family services more than any other race.
- In 2015 and 2016, the clients with ages between 0-12 years old utilized Denton County Friends of the Family services more than any other age range.
- The City of Denton residents were the primary clients of Denton County Friends of the Family services in 2015 and 2016.
- In 2016, after seeking emergency shelter, residing with family members was the main exit destination of clients.

The Denton County Friends of the Family Shelter (DCFOF) offers emergency shelter for survivors of relationship violence and sexual assault. The DCFOF shelter provides the following crucial services to families and individuals in the midst of crisis: advocacy and case management, crisis intervention, counseling, after school programming, play therapy, support groups, pet sheltering and basic needs such as food, toiletries, transportation and medication assistance.

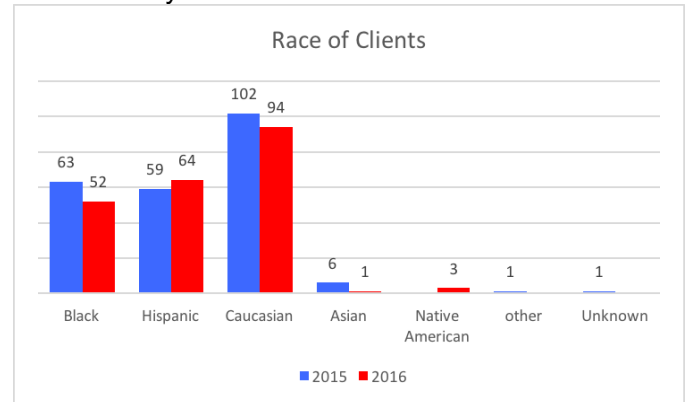
Denton County Friends of the Family Emergency Shelter Utilization

Denton County Friends of the Family reports the following data regarding emergency shelter utilization by Denton County residents from 2015 to 2016:



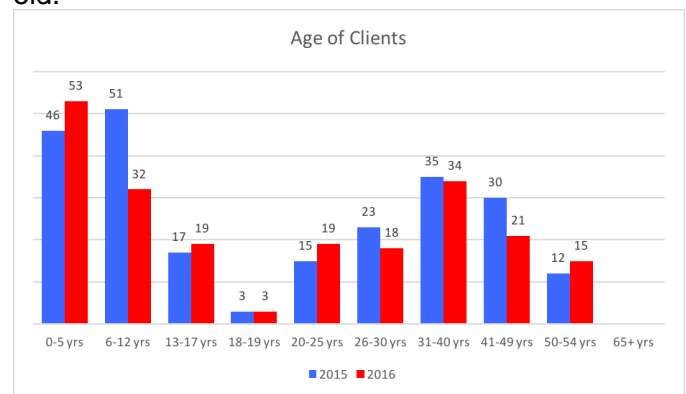
Race of Clients at Denton County Friends of the Family Emergency Shelter

While the assistance is for everyone who needs it, the graph below reveals that in both 2015 and 2016 the leading race of clients at Denton County Friends of the Family were Caucasian, and Hispanic clients increased by 5 clients from 2015 to 2016.



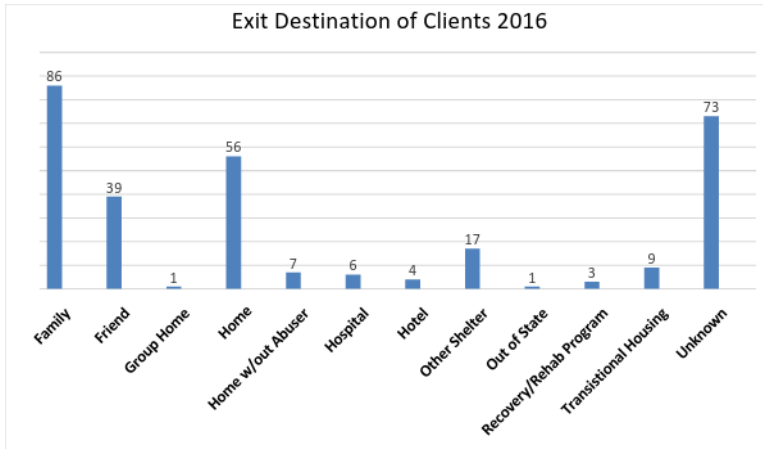
Age of Clients at Denton County Friends of the Family Emergency Shelter

Denton County Friends of the Family serves a population with different age ranges. The highest age range in need for Denton County Friends of the Family services falls between 0-12 year olds and the middle aged population between ages 31-49 years old.



Exit Destination of Clients of Denton County Friends of the Family Emergency Shelter

The following graph shows the destination of clients after being in the Denton County Friends of the Family emergency shelter in 2016. Although an unknown destination ranks second, Family comes in first place as a secure destination for Denton County Friends of the Family clients. The third most common destination clients go to is back home.



Below are the number of residents that utilized Denton County Friends of the Family services per city from years 2015 and 2016. The cities with most residents using Denton County Friends of the Family services are Denton and Lewisville and while they still hold first and second place, both cities have decreased in the number of residents who utilized DCFOF services. Residents of Flower Mound and Sanger who have utilized Denton County Friends of the Family services has increased from 2015 to 2016.

	2015	2016
Denton	119	89
Lewisville	43	33
Flower Mound	5	12
Sanger	3	12
The Colony	11	12
Little Elm	6	11
Carrollton	9	6
Lake Dallas	6	6
Corinth	2	5
Crossroads	2	5
Justin	6	5
Argyle	1	3
Aubrey	5	3
Krum	0	1
Krugerville	5	0
Lantana	2	0
Pilot Point	0	0
Ponder	2	0
Providence Village	3	0
Savannah	2	0

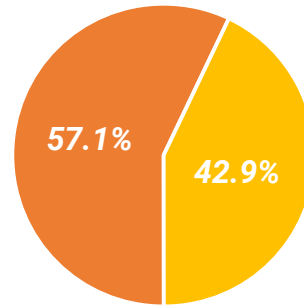
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Health & Mental Health

An estimated **19.8%** of Denton County residents will experience mental illness in a year.

Homelessness and Mental Health



- People reporting diagnosable mental illness
- Without

Mental illness and behavioral health issues are both a cause and a symptom of experiencing homelessness.



Diagnosed mental illness in children is on the rise in Denton County
6.4% in 2009 to 7.7% in 2015



59.7%

Percent of Texans with a mental illness who did not receive treatment.

\$241,756,966

Average annual cost of preventable hospitalization in Denton County, 2011-2014

36,314

Number of Denton County residents with a disability who couldn't see a doctor due to the cost of medical care

Health Findings:

- In 2013 cancer was the leading cause of death in Denton County with lung cancer as the most common cause of cancer deaths. Breast cancer was the leading cause of new cancer cases in females and prostate cancer was the leading cause of new cancer cases in males (Texas Health Data, 2013).
 - The Texas Department of State Health Services estimated that there would be over 2,592 new cancer cases in Denton County during 2015 and over 994 cancer deaths.
- While Texas has a lower breast cancer rate than the national average, the incidence rate of breast cancer in Denton County is on the rise.
- Heart disease is the second leading cause of death in Denton County (Texas Health Data, 2013). Heart disease and stroke cause 1 in 3 deaths in women each year, more than all cancers combined. Heart disease is the leading cause of death for women in the United States.
- The need for dental care, especially among uninsured adults, was identified in community surveys and community focus groups. Data regarding the number of individuals that do not have access to dental care is not available.
- 15.6% of children in Denton County did not receive dental care in 2015 (Denton County Child Health Summit, 2016).
- Between 2011 & 2014 the cost of potentially preventable hospitalizations of Denton County adults was \$725,270,898 (Texas Department of State Health Services, 2011).

Mental Health Findings:

- In 2013, the State of Texas ranked 48th amongst U.S. States on expenditures for mental health.
- Estimates indicate that approximately 131,767 residents of Denton County will experience a mental illness this year.
- Mental Health America reports that 59.7% of individuals with AMI (any mental illness) in Texas did not receive treatment.
- An estimated 36,314 Denton County residents with a disability were unable to see a doctor due to costs.
- Of those experiencing homelessness in Denton County, 57.1% report exhibiting a diagnosable mental illness.
- One person dies of suicide every three hours in the state of Texas. In 2017, suicide was the 11th leading cause of death in Texas.
- Diagnosed mental illness in children is on the rise in Denton County (6.4% in 2009 to 7.7% in 2015).

Access and Barriers to Health and Mental Health Care

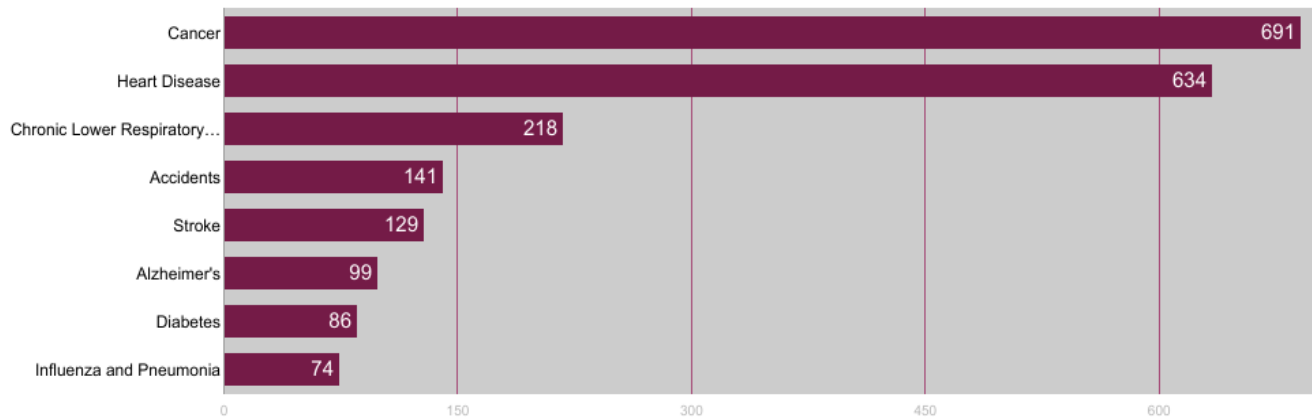
The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, in collaboration with the University of Wisconsin, has ranked Denton County as the third healthiest county in Texas (County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2017). While Denton County compares favorably to other Texas counties, challenges like access to care, preventative initiatives, and mental health continue to affect the health of residents. More than 17% of adults and 10% of children in Denton County

lack health insurance, with the primary reason being that it is too expensive. As of 2016, Texas has the 10th highest obesity rate in the nation at 32.4%, up from 21.7% in 2000. (State of Obesity). Children are especially affected by the obesity epidemic in the nation as poor eating habits form during childhood and are difficult to change. There are over 27% of children in Denton County fighting obesity, indicating a need for more nutrition education and access to healthy foods.

The following Summary Comparison Report, provided by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, provides an “at a glance” summary of how Denton County compares with peer counties. The reported data is from 2011-2012:

	Better	Moderate	Worse
Mortality		Alzheimer's disease deaths (26.4%) Cancer deaths (1,224) Chronic kidney disease deaths (106) Coronary heart disease deaths (777) Male life expectancy (78.4 years) Motor vehicle deaths (62) Stroke deaths (296) Unintentional injury, including motor vehicle (212)	Chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) deaths: 432 Diabetes deaths: 148 Female life expectancy: 82 years
Morbidity		Adult diabetes (7.4%) Cancer (3,457) Preterm births (11.1%)	Adult obesity: 26.5% Adult overall health status (adults reporting fair or poor health): 12.5% Alzheimer's diseases/dementia: 12.1% Older adult asthma: 5.3% Older adults depression: 15.2%
Health Care Access and Quality		Primary care provider access (452)	Older adult preventable hospitalizations: 571 Uninsured: 17.5%
Health Behaviors	Adult binge drinking (11.5%)	Adult female routine pap tests (86.3%) Adult smoking (9.6%)	Adult physical inactivity: 22.4% Teen births: 197
Social Factors	On time high school graduation (93.1%)	High housing costs (31.3%) Inadequate social support (12.6%) Unemployment (5.5%)	Children in single parent households: 22.4% Poverty: 8.8% Violent crime 1,407
Physical Environment		Access to parks (50%) Housing stress (31.5%)	Limited access to healthy food: 4.4% Living near highways: 4.4%

Leading Causes of Death in Denton County 2013



MORTALITY

- In 2013 cancer was the leading cause of death in Denton County with lung cancer as the most common cause of cancer deaths. Breast cancer was the leading cause of new cancer cases in females and prostate cancer was the leading cause of new cancer cases in males (Texas Health Data, 2013)
- The Texas Department of State Health Services estimated that there would be over 2,592 new cancer cases in Denton County during 2015 and over 994 cancer deaths.
- Heart disease is the second leading cause of death in Denton County, and the leading cause of death for women in the United States. (Texas Health Data, 2013). Heart disease and stroke cause 1 in 3 deaths in women each year, more than all cancers combined.
- Deaths from Alzheimer's are on the rise, with 70 deaths in 2008 versus 99 deaths in 2013; and deaths from Influenza are on the decline, 95 deaths in 2008 versus 74 in 2013.

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

- **Health Care costs are the number one cause of bankruptcy in the United States.**

There are a number of federal and state programs that provide medical health insurance coverage to eligible needy individuals and families. These include **Medicaid, Medicare, and CHIP** (Children's Health Insurance Program).

Medicaid: defined as: a health care program that assists low-income families or individuals in paying for long-term medical and custodial care costs. Medicaid is a joint program, funded primarily by the federal government and run at the state level, where coverage may vary.

- To be eligible for Medicaid in Texas an adult must be pregnant, a parent or relative caretaker of a dependent child(ren) under age 19, blind, have a disability or a family member in their household with a disability, or be 65 years of age or older.
- To qualify for Medicaid in Texas, annual incomes must be below the following amounts:

Household Size	Maximum Income Level (Per Year)
1	\$23,522
2	\$31,720
3	\$39,917
4	\$48,114
5	\$56,311
6	\$64,508
7	\$72,725
8	\$80,962

(Texas Medicaid, n.d)

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

In 2016 1.3 million Texas signed up for Affordable Care Act (ACA) Marketplace health insurance plans. Denton County had the 9th highest enrollment in the state (Sim, 2016). The following 10 counties account for 67% of the Texas marketplace enrollment total:

1. Harris County: 239,656
2. Dallas County: 132, 637
3. Tarrant County: 100,833
4. Bexar County: 92,692
5. Travis County: 73,093
6. El Paso County: 62,922
7. Collin County: 49,542
8. Fort Bend County: 47,509
- 9. Denton County: 38,884**
10. Hidalgo County: 38,143

The Affordable Care Act mandates that all health insurance plans provide ten essential health benefits:

1. Preventative wellness visits, including chronic disease management
2. Maternity and newborn care
3. Mental and behavioral health treatment
4. Services and devices to help people with injuries, disabilities, and/or chronic conditions
5. Lab tests
6. Pediatric care
7. Prescription drugs
8. Outpatient care
9. Emergency room services
10. Hospitalizations

(Amadeo, 2017)

Subsidies are available to exchange enrollees if their income is between 100% and 400% of the federal poverty level. The average per capita personal income in Denton County in 2015 was \$50,112, just above 400% of the poverty level (Denton County Profile, 2015).

Federal ACA Marketplaces used the following guidelines to determine eligibility for subsidies:

Household size	100%	133%	150%	200%	250%	300%	400%
1	\$11,880	\$15,800	\$17,820	\$23,760	\$29,700	\$35,640	\$47,520
2	\$16,020	\$21,307	\$24,030	\$32,040	\$40,050	\$48,060	\$64,080
3	\$20,160	\$26,813	\$30,240	\$40,320	\$50,400	\$60,480	\$80,640
4	\$24,300	\$32,319	\$36,450	\$48,600	\$60,750	\$72,900	\$97,200
5	\$28,440	\$37,825	\$42,660	\$56,880	\$71,100	\$85,320	\$113,760

(Norris, 2017)

- Although the Affordable Care Act calls for Medicaid expansion in every state for legal residents with incomes up to 133% of the poverty level, Texas has elected to not expand Medicaid. As such, Texas now has the largest coverage gap in the nation. More than 684,000 Texans are ineligible for Medicaid and are also ineligible for premium subsidies through the state marketplace.
- Medicaid is generally not available at all to childless adults in states not expanding Medicaid, regardless of how low their income is.

Medicare: is a federal health insurance program for people who are 65 or older, as well as certain younger people with disabilities, and individuals with End-Stage Renal Disease.

- In 2011, a survey released by UnitedHealthcare and the National Council on Aging showed that less than half (46%) of seniors had a solid understanding of how Medicare works, and 39% of seniors said their ability to navigate Medicare's options was "fair to poor."

CHIP/Children's Medicaid

- The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) offers low-cost health coverage for children from birth through age 18. CHIP is designed for families who earn too much money to qualify for Medicaid but cannot afford to buy private health coverage.

DENTAL CARE

- The need for dental care, especially among uninsured adults, was identified in community surveys and community focus groups. Data regarding the number of individuals that do not have access to dental care is not available.

Proper oral health has been shown to impact the overall health and well-being of individuals. Periodontal (gum) disease and tooth decay are both very prevalent among adults. Tooth decay is the most prevalent chronic infectious disease affecting children in the U.S., and impacts more than a quarter of children ages 2 to 5 and more than half of children ages 12 to 15. It is very imperative to maintain good dental hygiene and oral health in order to prevent serious health problems such as these. The best way to maintain proper oral health is for individuals to see a dentist on a regular basis. Professional dental care helps to maintain the overall health of the teeth and mouth, and provides for early detection of pre-cancerous or cancerous lesions.

Community Assets:

- The **Denton County Public Health Department** offers dental check-ups and preventative services, including x-rays and extractions, for a \$15 flat rate if they fall below 150% of the poverty line. However, eligible clients will not be refused services due to inability to pay. The department does not offer fillings, cleanings, or deep fillings.
- The **First Refuge Ministries Dental Clinic** offers full dental services to adults 18 and older who fall below 200% of the poverty line and live north of Lake Lewisville for a \$10 appointment fee. They currently do not offer services to children.
- The **Kiwanis Club of Denton** offers low-cost or no-cost dental services to children in Denton County.

PREVENTIVE CARE

- Between 2011 & 2014 the cost of potentially preventable hospitalizations of Denton County adults was \$725,270,898 (Texas Department of State Health Services, 2011).

In addition to accessing care, **complying with care that has been prescribed** is essential in preventing ongoing health issues. Between 2011 and 2014 there were over 17,500 hospitalizations that may have been prevented if individuals had access to and complied with care. Diagnoses for which evidence based interventions exist include diabetes, bacterial pneumonia, congestive heart failure and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. **Preventing hospitalizations** requires a partnership between care providers and the community to improve understanding of disease processes, outpatient monitoring of chronic conditions, and prevention measures like immunizations.

Access to healthcare is compounded by a lack of community resources that assist individuals in maintaining healthy lifestyles (American College of Healthcare Executives, 2011).

In the UWDC focus group sessions and community surveys participants noted the **need for preventive healthcare**. Preventive care can be defined as care that assists individuals in identifying and managing personal risk factors for chronic disease. Three modifiable risk factors affect as much as 50% of health care costs. These are **smoking, poor diet, and physical exercise** (Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2008).

Primary care may be available through the Denton County Health Department, Health Services of North Texas, Christian Community Action's Adult Health Center, and Denton Community Health Clinic. **Project Access** (administered by the Denton County Medical Society) remains the sole resource facilitating specialty care for persons without resources in Denton County.

DIABETES

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, diabetes affects the health of 9.8 percent of the population of Texas – approximately 2.6 million people. Diabetes costs Texans more than \$18 billion annually in medical costs and indirect costs such as lost work time and productivity (Texas Health Resources, 2017). While there is no direct data for how many individuals in Denton County are living with diabetes, it is estimated that over 700,000 people in North Texas have diabetes, and that 1 out of 3 children born after 2000 will be directly affected by diabetes.

- Medicaid spent \$1,043.52 per beneficiary with diabetes in the North Texas Region in 2012, a higher amount than the state average.

The Centers for Disease Control projects that by 2050, 1 in 3 adults could have diabetes

Annual Healthcare Costs of Diabetes:

- \$2,669 Without Diabetes
- \$5,000 Pre-Diabetes
- \$10,000 Diabetes without Complications
- \$12,000 Undiagnosed Diabetes
- \$30,000 Diabetes with Complications

Source: Center for Disease Control, 2011

Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital Denton is the first healthcare provider in Denton County to be accredited by the American Diabetes Association. They offer a multi-disciplinary team of diabetes educators, nurses, dietitians, and doctors to assist patients in managing their diabetes. They estimate that approximately 30% of their admitted patients have diabetes. Some of the topics included in their Diabetes & Nutrition Center include:

- Learning to self-manage diabetes
- Pathophysiology
- Type 1, Type 2, gestational and pre-diabetes
- Exercise
- Stress management
- Acute and chronic complications
- Behavioral changes
- Nutrition topics such as meal planning, carbohydrate counting, proteins, fats, sodium and fiber, eating out, portion sizes and label reading
- Alcohol guidelines
- Managing medications
- Self-monitoring blood glucose

- Sick day management
- Insulin instruction
- Problem-solving
- Reducing risks
- Healthy coping

(Texas Health Resources, 2017)

In addition to the proper meal planning, **regular activity** is key in managing diabetes. There are 32 parks with walking/hiking trails, more than 75 athletic fields, 2 public pools, and a water park in Denton County for residents to get out and get active in.

Because adults spend the majority of their waking hours at work, **worksite wellness programs** can be ideal for sites for preventive health messages to occur. Studies have shown that worksite wellness programs can reduce healthcare costs, improve the health status of participants and slow the development of risk factors for chronic disease like obesity & high blood pressure. Additionally, adults at highest risk may stand to benefit the most from workplace policies and initiatives aimed at improving the health of workers. Ensuring that those employed part time and the unemployed have access to prevention resources like smoking cessation programs, blood cholesterol testing and nutrition counseling would likely assist in protecting and improving the health of those without access to care.

What's Preventable?

- 80% of Cardiovascular Disease and Diabetes
- 60% of Cancers
- 90% of Obesity

74% of all health care costs are confined to these 4 conditions!

Source: Cooper Wellness/Cooper Aerobics Company

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

- Reported cases of AIDS in Denton County have increased slightly since 2008.
- Reported cases of Chlamydia in Denton County have almost doubled from 2008-2013.

HIV CASE RATES*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Texas	17.0	17.6	17.7	16.8	16.7	16.4	16.5	16.3
Collin County	10.0	11.9	11.4	8.0	9.3	9.5	10.0	8.3
Dallas County	32.4	36.1	39.8	35.0	32.3	31.6	34.9	31.0
Denton County	7.5	8.5	8.1	10.5	7.9	7.0	8.1	9.7

GONORRHEA CASE RATES*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Texas	130.0	116.3	121.8	119.5	112.9	125.8	131.3	136.7
Collin County	45.3	36.8	47.4	49.5	46.0	44.7	46.0	59.8
Dallas County	227.4	181.5	209.6	211.6	183.2	194.3	226.8	208.9
Denton County	49.4	39.7	50.7	48.4	45.3	42.8	57.4	69.3

CHLAMYDIA CASE RATES*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Texas	407.6	422.1	457.3	479.1	477.4	475.3	484.2	487.3
Collin County	190.9	205.1	216.8	244.6	258.0	236.4	236.8	251.7
Dallas County	608.4	584.3	644.3	698.7	662.0	588.8	681.8	600.8
Denton County	185.0	202.7	222.8	259.7	255.8	272.2	276.0	282.5

SYPHILIS CASE RATES*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Texas	26.0	27.8	25.2	24.1	27.1	26.6	28.4	30.6
Collin County	5.8	9.7	6.7	7.2	11.7	7.7	10.4	12.8
Dallas County	53.3	63.7	59.7	54.3	61.3	56.6	60.9	62.3
Denton County	5.7	7.5	4.9	4.7	7.3	7.8	9.8	12.7

(Texas STD Surveillance Report, 2015)

*Rates represent cases per 100,000 population

Community Assets:

- The Denton County Public Health Department offers testing for HIV, syphilis, chlamydia, and gonorrhea for a \$30 fee. The fee also includes counseling and treatment for positive results for the individual and their partner.
- FREE HIV testing is available at the Health Services of North Texas Denton Office.
- Reduced cost STD testing for low income individuals may be available at Denton County Planned Parenthood centers and Family Health Care Incorporated.

MENTAL HEALTH:

Defining Mental Health:

Mental Health is a term which refers to two ends of a continuum in a person's cognitive and behavioral functioning: well-being on one end of the spectrum and mental illness on the opposite end. Mental well-being describes an individual who is able to adaptively cope with daily stressors and discomfort without impacting typical functioning such as eating, sleeping, or problem-solving.

Mental illness is characterized by pronounced and/or prolonged alterations in mood, thinking, and behavior. These changes can be moderate to disabling, affecting every area of a person's life, and

even cause physical impairments. Mental illness can have a dramatic impact on a person's social and professional functioning, as well as impacting domestic life.

Mental illnesses are also known as brain disorders. The term brain disorder refers to the imbalance of chemicals in the brain and attributing physical features of the illness. Many professionals are moving toward this term in lieu of mental illness due to the negative stigma that surrounds mental illness. Mental illnesses and/or brain disorders can be treated and managed by mental health professionals through the utilization of medication and therapy.

Mental Health - Mental Illness Continuum



Source:

http://hr.umich.edu/mhealthv/programs/mental_emotional/understanding/team/mental_health.html

Mental Health Overview

- In 2013, the State of Texas ranked 48th amongst U.S. States on expenditures for mental health (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013).
- Estimates indicate that approximately 131,767 residents of Denton County experience any mental illness annually (Nguyen & Davis, 2016).

In assessing mental health needs, it is important to understand the pervasiveness of mental illness in the community. However, to date there has not been a study empirically describing the prevalence and incidence of mental illness in Denton County.

In 2013, the State of Texas ranked 48th amongst U.S. States on expenditures for mental health at \$40.65 per capita with the national average spending of \$119.62 (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013). This spending is compared to the highest funded states of Maine at \$345 and Alaska at \$341 per capita spending for mental health services.

Mental Health America of Greater Dallas reported in the 2014 Texas Mental Health Numbers that a conservatively estimated 51,530 individuals would move into Texas with serious and persistent mental illness by the end of 2015 (Metzinger, 2014). This prediction is seemingly coming to fruition as we see the population growth

within Denton County and the increase in mental illness estimates within the County population. In the 2014 Mental Health Needs Assessment it was reported that an estimated 77,136 individuals in Denton County experienced any diagnosable mental illness. **Estimates now indicate that approximately 131,767 residents of Denton County experience any mental illness annually** (Nguyen & Davis, 2016).

In fiscal year 2015, Denton County MHMR's funding rate was set at \$12.94 per capita, 25th among all 38 Texas LMHA's (Local Mental Health Authority) (Manning, personal communication, 2015). **This is in comparison to \$13.79 per capita in 2014 for Denton County MHMR.**

In 2015, approximately 35% of the residents of Texas live under 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, ranking 12th in highest rates of the state population at 200% below FPL (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2015). **Based on the Census Bureau population data for Denton County, it is estimated that 46,118 individuals meet the criteria for any diagnosable mental illness and live below 200% of the FPL in Denton County** (United States Census, 2015). Health Services of North Texas (HSNT), a Denton County Federally Qualified Health Center, reports an increased proportion of clients at 100% and below the FPL from 25% to 39%. Below is a table indicating FPL service data for HSNT.

- According to the Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014 data, 20.9% of Denton County survey respondents reported 5 or more days of poor mental health within an annual period.
- Mental Health America reports that 59.7% of people with any mental illness in Texas did not receive treatment (Mental Health America, 2017).
- An estimated 36,314 Denton County residents with a disability could not see a doctor due to costs (Mental Health America, 2017).
- Of those experiencing homelessness in Denton County, 56.3% report exhibiting a diagnosable mental illness (Point-In-Time Survey Results, 2017).

HSNT Clients Served and FPL

Income as Percent of Poverty	2014	2015
100% and below	25%	39%
101 – 150%	40%	14%
151 – 200%	4%	4%
Over 200%	1%	2%
Unknown	30%	41%

(Weston-Ferrill, personal communication, 2016)

In 2014, DCMHMR opened a psychiatric triage facility, integrated behavioral and primary healthcare clinic, and crisis residential facility with Texas' 1115 demonstration, entitled Texas Healthcare Transformation and Quality Improvement Program. **In a 12-month period, Denton County MHMR Psychiatric Triage provided 749 assessments, conducting an average of 3 assessments per day.** Primary referral sources for Psychiatric Triage are the crisis hotline, walk in or law enforcement. The most commonly occurring discharge disposition from Psychiatric Triage is outpatient mental health treatment. Since 2014, 548 clients have been recommended for inpatient treatment (Manning, personal communication, 2015).

Denton County MHMR Psychiatric Triage Referral Sources

Hotline / Walk In /	
Internal Referral	692
Law Enforcement	303
Hospital	148
University	42
Grade School	41
Other	205

(Manning, 2016)

AMI (Any Mental Illness) Diagnoses in Denton County Cities and Towns

	Population	Est. Number of Individuals with AMI
Argyle city:	3,905	659
Aubrey city:	3,352	566
Bartonville town:	1,680	284
Carrollton city (pt.):	78,359	13227
Celina city (pt.):	-	-
Coppell city (pt.):	810	137
Copper Canyon town:	1,431	242
Corinth city:	20,998	3544
Corral City town:	28	5
Cross Roads town:	840	142
Dallas city (pt.):	29,281	4943
Denton city:	131,044	22120
DISH town:	387	65
Double Oak town:	3,078	520
Flower Mound town (pt.):	71,020	11988
Fort Worth city (pt.):	8,767	1480
Frisco city (pt.):	58,804	9926
Grapevine city (pt.):	-	-
Hackberry town:	1,037	175
Haslet city (pt.):	-	-
Hebron town (pt.):	412	70
Hickory Creek town:	4,139	699
Highland Village city:	16,149	2726
Justin city:	3,437	580
Krugerville city:	1,669	282
Krum city:	4,990	842
Lake Dallas city:	7,892	1332
Lakewood Village city:	560	95
Lewisville city (pt.):	103,129	17408
Lincoln Park town:	326	55
Little Elm city:	38,341	6472
Northlake town:	2,237	378
Oak Point city:	3,349	565
Pilot Point city (pt.):	4,093	691
Plano city (pt.):	5,831	984
Ponder town:	1,530	258
Prosper town (pt.):	678	114
Providence Village town:	5,700	962
Roanoke city (pt.):	7,400	1249
Sanger city:	7,747	1308
Shady Shores town:	2,866	484
Southlake city (pt.):	866	146
The Colony city:	41,779	7052
Trophy Club town (pt.):	11,233	1896
Westlake town (pt.):	17	3

(The County Information Project: Texas Association of Counties, 2015)

According to the Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014 data, 20.9% of Denton County survey respondents reported 5 or more days of poor mental health within an annual period. Of Denton County survey respondents, 11.5% reported 14 or more days with poor mental health. Of the respondents reporting 14 or more days of poor mental health, 94.1% reported having no disability status, 87.7% employed and 90.7% had insurance.

Mental Health America reports that 59.7% of individuals with any mental illness in Texas did not receive treatment (Mental Health America, 2017). Numerous components of care generate lack of accessibility to behavioral health care. The table below indicates access to care factors of Mental Health America. In 2014 Texas ranked 46th in access to care, as compared to ranking 47th in 2011. Texas ranks 48 out of 51 for adults with any mental illness who are uninsured, estimating 24.5% of Texans with mental health needs lack medical insurance. For every one mental health provider in Texas there are 990 individuals with a mental health need. Mental Health America reports “six out of 10 of the states with the least access to mental health care also have the highest rates of incarceration”, with Texas being one of those (Nguyen & Davis, 2016).

Measures that make up Access Ranking include:

- Adults with AMI who Did Not Receive Treatment
- Adults with AMI Reporting Unmet Need
- Adults with AMI who are Uninsured
- Adults with Disability who Could Not See a Doctor Due to Costs
- Youth with MDE who Did Not Receive Mental Health Services
- Youth with Severe MDE who Received Some Consistent Treatment
- Children with Private Insurance that Did Not Cover Mental or Emotional Needs
- Students Identified with Emotional Disturbance for an Individualized Education Program
- Mental Health Workforce Availability

If statewide data were assumed locally, this would indicate approximately 78,500 Denton County residents with any mental illness did not receive treatment within the last year. An estimated 36,314 Denton County residents with a disability could not see a doctor due to costs. United States census bureau data from 2015 indicates over 19,000 individuals 65 and younger lack medical insurance. Health Services of North Texas served 3,155 uninsured individuals in Denton County in 2015. This was an increase from 1,742 in 2014 (Weston-Ferrill, personal communication, 2016).

Individuals with mental health needs are 2.5 to 7 times more likely to face barriers to medical care that include lack of access to primary care, lack of access to medication and inability to pay for treatment (Nguyen & Davis, 2016).

According to a data snapshot for Denton County MHMR, 2,156 clients were authorized for services across all levels of care in July 2016. Across levels of care, treatment plans extend for 180 days. The most prevalent diagnosis serviced by Denton County MHMR is major depression. In Denton County, 18.5% of all Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries have a diagnosis of depression (Prevention Resource Center, 2016). A breakdown of diagnoses for individuals receiving care at Denton County MHMR in July 2016 is provided below:

Denton County MHMR Top 9 Diagnoses

Top 9 Diagnoses	Average Case Load	Percent
Affective Disorders – Major Depression	859	44.2%
Affective Disorders – Bipolar	623	32.0%
Schizophrenia and related disorders	351	18.1%
Anxiety / Somatoform/ Dissociative	26	1.3%
Drug related disorders	23	1.2%
Adjustments and other non-psychotic disorders	15	0.8%
Other psychoses	15	0.8%
Alcohol related disorders	14	0.7%
Affective disorders- other	11	0.6%

(Data provided by Troy Manning – Denton County MHMR)

The majority of clients receiving mental health treatment at Denton County MHMR are older than 25 years of age. Currently, 1,701 clients are over the age of 25.

Denton County MHMR provides mental health crisis response in Denton County through the crisis telephone line, response to law enforcement request for psychiatric evaluation, and local provider referral. The Mobile Crisis Outreach Team provided the majority of screenings for local police departments and Denton County Jail (Manning personal communication, 2016).

The majority of patients receiving services through HSNT are adult females. In 2015, HSNT provided 97 behavioral health practitioner visits and increased from 52 visits in 2014. A reported 14% of patients had a diagnosis of depression or anxiety disorder (Weston-Ferrill, personal communication, 2016).

In Texas, the annual unemployment rate for individuals with serious mental illness is estimated at 90%. According to the Perry Group in collaboration with The Meadows Foundation, Texas business activity amounts to annual losses of:

- \$269 billion in spending
- \$1.7 million in permanent jobs
- \$136 billion on gross product
- \$83 billion on annual personal income
- \$61 billion in annual retail sales

This estimate excludes the costs associated with incarceration, homelessness and early mortality. In addition, the cost in terms of state tax dollars lost from the foregone activity and actual outlays (net of federal matching and reimbursement funds) total \$13 billion each year. If these costs and losses could be eliminated, the Texas economy would be approximately 10% larger than its current size (The Meadows Foundation, 2011).

Of clients receiving services at Denton County MHMR, 20.78 of clients are unemployed and an additional 47.37% of clients are not in the labor force. For clients with the highest level of care through Denton County MHMR, 4.26% are independently employed (Manning, personal communication, 2016). According to the Denton County Homeless Coalition 2017 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, 50% of those experiencing homelessness are unemployed. **Of those experiencing homelessness in Denton County, 56.3% report exhibiting a diagnosable mental illness** (Point-In-Time Survey Results, 2017). Denton County MHMR data indicates 3.27% of individuals receiving services are currently experiencing homelessness. The most prevalent housing status for clients of Denton County MHMR is independent or supported housing, with 89.08% of clients within this demographic (Manning, personal communication, 2016).

2017 Point-In-Time Respondent Diagnoses Report (self-reported):

	Frequency	Percent
Substance Use Disorder	41	22.4%
Severe Mental Illness	34	18.6%
Chronic Physical Illness	42	23.0%
Post-Traumatic Stress	28	15.3%
HIV/AIDS	2	1.1%
Developmental Disability	6	3.3%
Traumatic Brain Injury	4	2.1%

**96 individuals answered this question; those 96 individuals were able to pick more than one disability
(Point-In-Time Survey Results, 2017)*

Suicide Data

- In 2017, suicide was the 11th leading cause of death in Texas, versus the 10th leading cause Nationwide, with one individual dying by suicide every 3 hours (American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, 2017).

According to the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, in 2010 suicide cost Texas a combined lifetime medical and work loss of \$3,516,245,000 (American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, 2017).

In 2011, Texas ranked lowest in adults with serious thoughts of suicide at 2.9% prevalence. Texas currently ranks third in lowest prevalence of adults with serious thoughts of suicide (Nguyen & Davis, 2016). In 2014, 67 Denton County residents died by suicide (Texas Health Data, 2014).

Denton County Deaths by Suicide

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Deaths	64	58	66	66	63	67

(2014 Mental Health Needs Assessment – UWDC)

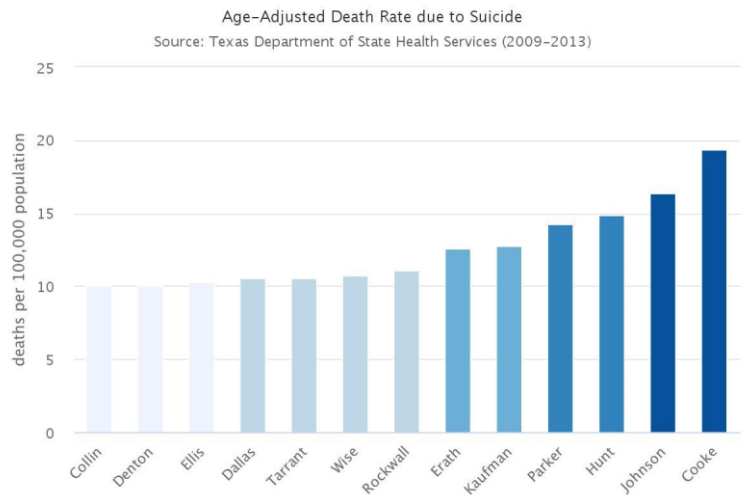
Death by Suicide Rate per 100,000 Residents – Denton County



(DFW Health Care Foundation, 2015)

Denton County is estimated to have 10 deaths by suicide per every 100,000 individuals. Denton County has one of the lowest prevalence rates of death by suicide, with Cooke County experiencing 19.4 deaths by suicide per every 100,000 individuals (Healthy North Texas, 2014). Below is a graph indicating prevalence of death by suicide rates in North Texas counties.

North Texas Death by Suicide Prevalence



(DFW Health Care Foundation, 2015)

Veterans Mental Health

- Over 6,000 Veterans in Denton County meet criteria for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Traumatic Brain Injury, and substance abuse disorders
- The suicide rate is 21% higher in veterans compared with civilian adults

According to a report published by the King Foundation in 2016, there are approximately 44,839 Veterans living in Denton County. **Of these, approximately 25% are under 44, making the average age of Veterans in Denton County the youngest in the entire DFW region.** Vietnam-era Veterans make up the largest group living in Denton County, followed by Gulf War and post-9/11-era Veterans. Feedback from focus groups and interviews indicates that Vietnam-era Veterans present the greatest need for services (Carter, Kidder, & Schafer, 2016). A study conducted by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs in 2013 found that 7% of female and 11% of male Vietnam-era Veterans continue to struggle with symptoms of PTSD, for some, over forty years after the end of their wartime service; two-thirds of these Veterans reported experiencing difficulties with behavioral health or substance abuse. Among Gulf War Veterans; about 12% are diagnosed PTSD in a given year; and that female Veterans are more than twice as likely to develop PTSD as male Veterans (Schlenger & Corry, 2015).

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) reports that an estimated 18.5% of Iraq and Afghanistan War Veterans experience PTSD and/or depression, and 19.5 %

report experiencing a traumatic brain injury (TBI) while deployed (Veterans and Military Families, 2014). Applying calculations available from statewide data, **approximately 3,139 Veterans in Denton County meet the diagnostic criteria for both PTSD and TBI. Additionally, about 3,184 Veterans in Denton County meet the criteria for substance use disorder.** According to a recent study by the Department of Defense, the rate of prescription drug misuse among Veterans is two-and-a-half times higher than the civilian rate (National Council on Alcoholism, 2015).

The Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute estimates that approximately 8% of Texas Veterans have severe mental health and substance abuse needs, translating to approximately 3,587 in Denton County Veterans (Meadows Mental Health, 2014). Approximately 50% of Veterans with mental health needs access services annually, and of those only slightly more than half report receiving minimally adequate care.

Homelessness in the North Texas Veteran community has been on the decline since the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the VA began tracking in 2009, but it remains a significant problem that is often tied to mental health.

For example, studies have found that about 70% of homeless Veterans experience a substance use disorder (Veterans and Military Families, 2014). At the 2016 Homeless Veterans Stand Down in Denton, there were 20 self-reported Veterans experiencing homelessness.

Longer and more frequent deployments, the intensity of combat, and non-traditional conditions (e.g. urban warfare, suicide bombings, etc.) have all contributed to the prevalence of PTSD, and, although technological advances have allowed Veterans to survive incidents that would have been fatal in previous wars, the psychological toll has been both immense and often unacknowledged. The stress of multiple deployments has also been reflected in Veteran deaths by suicide rates, with the most recent study conducted by the VA estimating that 20 Veterans die by suicide each day. In 2014, Veterans constituted 8.5% of the U.S. population but accounted for 18% of all deaths from suicide among U.S. adults, making the risk for suicide 21% higher among Veterans as compared to U.S. civilian adults; older and female Veterans are at an elevated risk for suicide; and in 2014, approximately 65% of all Veterans who died from suicide were 50 years of age or older (VA Suicide Prevention Program, 2016).

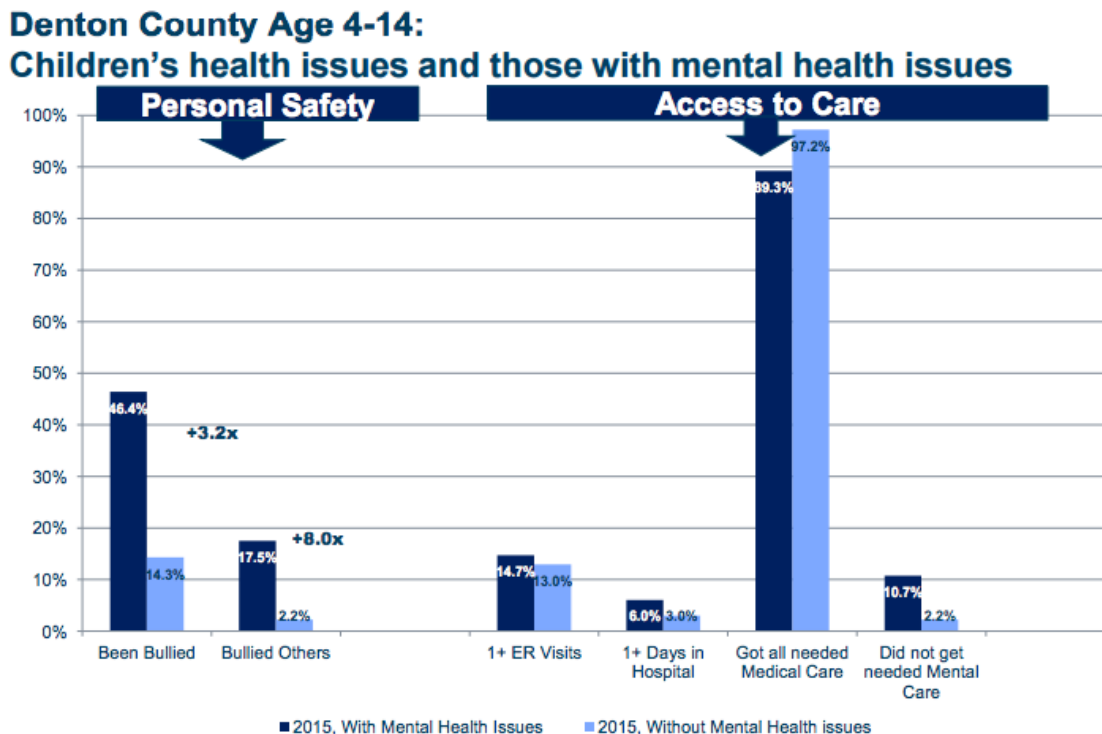
Child and Adolescent Mental Health

- Diagnosed mental illness in children is on the rise in Denton County (Denton County Child Health Summit, 2016).
- 70% of children engaged with Denton County Juvenile Justice have a mental health diagnosis

Based on the 2015 Community-wide Children's Health Assessment and Planning Survey (CCHAPS), 7.7% of children aged 0 – 14 have a diagnosed mental illness in Denton County. This number has steadily risen from 6.4% in 2009. A significant increase has been indicated in experiencing trauma from 4.5% in 2012 to 7.1% in 2015 for Denton County children, coupled with an increase in self-esteem issues from 9.3% to 13.6% (Denton County Child Health Summit III, 2016).

Denton County children age 4 to 14 with a mental health need were 3.2 times as likely to be bullied as children without. Children with mental health diagnosis were also 8 times as likely to bully other children.

Denton County children with mental health needs were reportedly less likely to access all needed medical care and did not receive needed mental health care (Denton County Child Health Summit III, 2016). The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) reports that one-third of young adults with Any Mental Illness (AMI) received mental health treatment in the last year and only 3.7% of young adults with AMI received inpatient behavioral health services in the last year (The CBHSQ report, 2016). The WATCH Coalition and The Center for Children's Health by Cook Children's provided the below graphic of CCHAPS data specific to Denton County.



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Appendix: I (Client Survey)

Community Survey

Group: _____

We need your help to identify the issues in our community that matter most to you. All of these listed issues are important. However, we would like your thoughts on which are the MOST important to you.

1 Please mark only 5 areas:

- a Affordable childcare
- b Transportation to childcare
- c Affordable preschool programs
- d Affordable medical care
- e Mental health services/low-cost counseling
- f Emergency financial assistance (utilities, rent)
- g Access to affordable, nutritious food
- h Vocational & Job Training
- i Living-Wage Jobs
- j Access to substance abuse treatment
- k Transportation resources (car repair, rural, etc.)
- l Affordable medication
- m Affordable housing
- n High School Drop-Out Prevention
- o Support for at-risk children (school supplies, clothing, mentoring, etc.)
- p Wellness/Fitness Programs
- q Parenting Classes
- r Life-Skills & Budgeting
- s Programs/Assistance for Seniors
- t Access to banking/ financial tools
- u Protection from Predatory Lenders (Payday, Auto Title, etc.)
- v Police and Community Relations/Engagement
- w Racial/Ethnic divisions in the community
- x Access to youth programs (extracurricular)
- y Other _____
- z Other _____

2 What safety issues are you concerned about in Denton County?

3 What new opportunities or resources would you like to see in Denton County?

4 Your Street Name

5 Your Zip Code

6 Please identify your age. ____ 16-34 ____ 35-54 ____ 55-74 ____ 75+

7 How do you describe your race group? (If multi-racial, please check all that apply)

- ____ Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander;
- ____ Black, African American or of African descent;
- ____ American Indian, Aleut, Native American or Alaskan Native;
- ____ White, Caucasian, or of European descent;
- ____ Other (please write in)

8 Do you consider yourself Latino or Hispanic? ____ Yes ____ No

9 How do you identify yourself? ____ Female ____ Male ____ Other

10 What is your primary language? ____ English ____ Spanish ____ Other (please write in) _____

11 What is your family income? ____ \$0-20,000 ____ \$20,001-40,000 ____ \$40,001-60,000 ____ \$60,001-80,000 ____ \$80,001-100,000 ____ \$100,001+

12 Please name two service agencies you have used recently: _____

Please return to the United Way of Denton County office by Friday, October 28. If you have questions, please contact Leah@UnitedWayDenton.org

Necesitamos su ayuda para identificar los problemas en nuestra comunidad que más le importan. Todas estas cuestiones son importantes. Sin embargo, nos gustaría conocer sus pensamientos sobre cuáles son lo más importante para usted.

1 Por favor marque sólo 5 áreas.

- a Accesibilidad a servicios de guardería
- b Transporte al cuidado de los niños
- c Programas preescolares de bajo costo
- d Atención médica de bajo costo
- e Servicios de salud mental/bajo costo de asesoramiento
- f Asistencia financiera de emergencia (servicios públicos, alquiler)
- g El acceso a alimentos nutritivos y de bajo costo
- h Entrenamiento profesional y de empleo
- i Empleos de salario digno
- j El acceso al tratamiento del abuso de sustancias
- k Recursos de transporte (reparación de automóviles, rural, etc.)
- l Medicamentos de bajo costo
- m Vivienda de bajo costo
- n Prevenir la permanente falta de asistencia en las preparatorias antes de lograr un diploma
- o Apoyo a los niños en situación de riesgo (útiles escolares, ropa, tutoría, etc.)
- p Programas de bienestar/gimnasio
- q Clases para padres
- r Cursos para habilidades de la vida diaria y creando un plan de gastos
- s Programas/Asistencia para la tercera edad
- t Acceso a bancos/herramientas financieras
- u Protección de los prestamistas predatorios (PayDay, Auto Title, etc.)
- v Relación y participación de la policía con la comunidad
- w Divisiones raciales/étnicas en la comunidad
- x Acceso a programas para la juventud (actividades extracurriculares)
- y Otro _____
- z Otro _____

2 ¿Qué problemas de seguridad en el condado de Denton le preocupan?

3 ¿Qué oportunidades nuevas o recursos le gustaría ver en el condado de Denton?

4 Nombre de su calle

5 Su código postal

6 Por favor identifique su edad. ____ 16-34 ____ 35-54 ____ 55-74 ____ 75+

7 ¿Cómo describe su grupo de raza? (Si multirracial, por favor marque lo que corresponda)

- ____ Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander;
- ____ Black, African American or of African descent;
- ____ American Indian, Aleut, Native American or Alaskan Native;
- ____ White, Caucasian, or of European descent;
- ____ Other (please write in)

8 ¿Se considera usted hispano o latino? ____ Sí ____ No

9 ¿Cómo se identifica a sí mismo? ____ Mujer ____ Hombre ____ Otro

10 ¿Cuál es su idioma principal? ____ Inglés ____ Español ____ Otro (por favor escriba en) _____

11 ¿Cuál es su ingreso familiar? ____ \$0-20,000 ____ \$20,001-40,000 ____ \$40,001-60,000 ____ \$60,001-80,000 ____ \$80,001-100,000 ____ \$100,001+

12 Por favor, nombre dos agencias de servicio que ha utilizado recientemente: _____

Please return to the United Way of Denton County office by Friday, October 28. If you have questions, please contact leah@unitedwaydenton.org

Appendix II (qualitative analysis)

United Way Denton County Community Needs Assessment Qualitative Analysis

Andrea Laurent-Simpson, Ph.D.
Texas Woman's University

Contents

1. Summary of Key Themes
2. Cross-Tabs of Key Themes
3. Community Conversation Concerns – Word Cloud
4. Focus Group Concerns – Word Cloud

1. Summary of Key Themes

The qualitative data gathered from the UWDC-CNA produced 20 themes in total. A total of 49 subthemes emerged from these more general themes. However, only some of these items produced enough mentions from enough sources (each of the data files submitted for analysis) to be considered major themes/subthemes. In order to focus on more substantive content, I created parameters that would define what themes would be included in this analysis. Major themes/subthemes were required to have been mentioned by at least 5 of the 9 sources. This cutoff produced 15 themes with a minimum of 14 mentions, with the exception of two themes (“healthcare cost” – 11 mentions and “community relations with police” – 8 mentions). This is important to note as you read over this analysis as a theme that I might have excluded here could have generated 25 mentions but only have been derived from 1 or 2 sources, for example. Likewise, if a theme had 5 sources but anything below 8 mentions, I also excluded it.

Ultimately, the data produced the following major categories: community collaboration needs, cost of living in Denton, life skills training, primary-secondary education, vocational education, healthcare access, healthcare cost, knowledge of services available, homelessness, housing issues, physical safety (crime), community relations with police, transportation issues, work opportunities, and wage-benefits issues.

Community Collaboration Needs

This theme was mentioned by the most sources, with 8 of the 9 groups expressing concern across 23 mentions. Concerns included issues such as including student representatives in city council meetings, avoiding duplication of services and making sure to pick up needs when another service provider shuts down (e.g. Lewisville CCA), partnering with the workforce solution commission to train the unemployed population, partnering with city government offices (e.g. fire department, police, etc.) to take advantage of their specialized training, and pushing buy-in external to Denton County (similar to the DFWD workforce commission mobile device used to educate communities).

Cost of Living

Cost of living was an issue mentioned by 5 sources across 16 mentions. Housing was a major issue here though other areas were covered as well. Concerns included affordable housing (as cost is being driven up by student populations and is affecting everyone including students), taxes – especially property, utilities (specific concerns over city utility monopoly), the cost of being poor in terms of what has to be done to garner assistance. Hispanic participants especially appeared to report issues here.

“Life Education”

This category emerged from the need for citizens to have more life/social skills within the community such as financial education (e.g. opening and maintaining bank accounts, creating trust in banks, providing services that helped with *prevention* of financial crisis) and “basic life skills” expected of adults. With 14 mentions over 7 sources, the bulk of these comments focused on financial education as a need.

Primary-Secondary Education

This category emerged from 5 sources and spanned 18 mentions. These mentions centered around special education needs in the area, assistance with school supplies (especially within the Hispanic group), the lack of education infrastructure to handle coming population growth (high mobility of families coming in during school year), better preventative intervention, better prepared teachers, and abstinence education as dominating over “medically accurate” sex ed.

While early education-day care did not garner mentions from 5 or more sources, I felt it necessary to mention it here. Three sources discussed this category across 10 different mentions, focusing primarily on having some form of early childhood development such as Headstart in the area. ESL needs and the lack of preparation of high schoolers were also mentionable subcategories here, but with only 3 and 6 mentions respectively.

Vocational Education

Increased vocational skills emerged from 6 sources across 23 mentions. The primary concern here was preparing the workforce for vocational work and providing another pathway for high school graduates who are not college bound. The idea that not everyone is meant for college came up repeatedly and the need to prepare people with job skills that the community could use was imperative. Suggestions for how to do this included workforce development after hours at the library, vocational training at the high schools, apprenticeships, and moving from “teaching to the test to focusing more on the person. Service providers especially saw mentoring as the key here as well as making vocational work just as cool as college by partnering with local businesses to get that message out.

Healthcare Access

Healthcare access was mentioned by 6 different sources 19 different times. Specifically, access to women’s health, dental, and specialty providers who accepted Medicaid were areas of concern. The extended waits to see a doctor were also repeatedly mentioned as issues as was the difficulty of getting appointments with primary care physicians.

Mental health was also repeatedly brought up across multiple categories and should be discussed here. Across themes, it was mentioned 26 times and included comments about the lack of mental healthcare within Denton County, the need for more personnel, and addressing mental health within the schools which do not have the personnel to address these issues.

Healthcare Cost

The cost of healthcare emerged from 7 different sources but was limited to only 11 mentions. These mentions included items like not having enough money to go to the hospital, prescriptions, basic primary care, and health insurance premiums being out of reach for many citizens. One mention discussed the problem of parents that made too much money for assistance with healthcare and not enough to actually afford cash payments.

Knowledge of Services Available

This category emerged from 6 sources and spanned 16 mentions. Primarily, mentions involved people simply not knowing enough about what social services were available to them. Suggestions included using employers to help get the word out, using a multi-language format to do so, reaching out to homeless people (a population with a lot of mental health issues), and something similar to 211 as a one-stop help center.

Homelessness

Homelessness emerged from 7 sources and was mentioned 16 times. Homelessness in college aged populations and those under 25 was mentioned repeatedly by college students and vets also had concern about this area. The practice of moving homeless people from Dallas to Denton was also mentioned as an issue. Concern for the homeless in terms of safety, hunger, and mental health were also issues. The idea of a “chronic” homeless population was of concern here as well and clarifying available resources for all in this position was a priority.

Housing Issues

Housing overlapped some with the cost of living theme. The category emerged from 8 sources, though, and had 23 mentions, one of the most mentioned categories in the data. Affordability was mentioned across the vast majority of these mentions. The theme was mentioned across both renting and purchasing a house in the area. SP’s were concerned about housing for the mentally ill while the Hispanic group felt left behind in terms of assistance – noting that students were driving the cost up and DC was more concerned with business growth than low income housing. Funding for service providers in the housing sector as well as assistance for the DC Housing Authority were also concerns.

Physical Safety – Crime

This category emerged from 7 different sources and across 15 mentions. Items covered a range of concerns including increasing crime rates (especially due to growth), alcoholism and drug use, campus safety, poorly lit streets in Denton, and the availability of deadly weapons.

Community Relations with Police

Related to a concern over physical safety was community relations with police. Five different sources brought up items in this theme across 8 different mentions. Most of these items expressed concern over a negative perception of police – the Hispanic group mentioned police brutality against people of color, the college group discussed the punitive nature of the Lewisville police and the practice of ignoring domestic violence.

However, some of these items seemed to look to police for help. For example, African American focus group mentioned getting self-defense classes from the police, while the librarian group mentioned a need for community based policing, especially with regards to training for dealing with mental health issues.

Transportation Issues

Transportation seemed to be the biggest issue with 8 sources discussing it across 25 mentions. Interestingly, there was some contradiction amongst groups on public transportation with college students and African Americans praising the system but business leaders citing the high cost of DCTA as a barrier to getting to work and librarians wishing for better mass transportation and more bike trails. Service providers also seemed to think this was a weakness, agreeing with the business leaders that DCTA was expensive and often times takes hours to catch. Accessibility for this kind of transportation outside of downtown Denton was also raised. Small community members did mention that the lack of transportation in those communities was an issue in that they were too small to be a part of DCTA.

Texting while driving was also an area of concern.

Sidewalks were also cited as an issue, especially for seniors who encounter safety issues while walking.

Work Opportunities

Work opportunity emerged as a theme from 7 sources across 17 mentions. Mentions varied across groups with college students appearing happy with the rapid growth and opportunity for work. Interestingly, though, the faith based group noted that there is not enough opportunity in Denton and that people commute out of the city in order to find good jobs. They specifically noted that DC needed to figure out how to keep students in DC. Vets brought up wanting a job connection with their group while business leaders again pointed to transportation as the reason behind the workforce shortage in DC. Small community members also don't perceive the area as having many opportunities, frustrated by the fact that they must commute elsewhere in order to get work.

Wage-Benefit Issues

This theme emerged from 7 sources across 19 different mentions. A main area of concern was the livability of wages. African Americans, College students, and Hispanics all mentioned this with the small community group blaming the issue on temporary, contract labor. There was also an interesting theme of the need to remove payday lenders from the area with business leaders mentioning that maybe a system of small dollar loans might help to eradicate the predatory practice. Business leaders also mentioned setting up a benevolence fund of sick days to help those that might need extra and wondered what might be a good way to help with work absence due to minor emergencies.

2. Cross-tabs of major themes (Attachment 1)

I have included this here for a quick reference in terms of how many mentions each group made about each of the major themes. Groups comprise the columns and major themes comprise the rows of this cross tab.

3. Community Conversation Concerns (Attachment 2)

This word bubble provides a good visual of the major areas the community conversation meetings produced. Notice that "community" is the largest word for both groups. You will also see that, for the community conversations, housing, education, and health appear to garner a large number of mentions. Income and homelessness are a bit smaller but still prominent. This would suggest that these themes are at the forefront of these particular conversations, and possibly each community's collective mind.

4. Focus Group Concerns (Attachment)

Community is also the largest word here. But mentions vary a bit in the frequency from the community conversations above. Education seems to be mentioned most prominently here. However, housing, health, and employment are also mentioned frequently, though feature less prominently than education. Also, it is worth noting that skills and transportation are mentioned far less frequently than the above themes, but they are still noticeable in the word bubble. While income is not mentioned frequently with this group, one might presume that the focus on employment is in answer to the community's concern over income.

Interestingly, homelessness (or homeless) features far more prominently for the community conversations than it does for the focus groups. Because the focus groups were almost all comprised of what I would think of as community leaders (with the exception of the small community focus group), there appears to be a disconnect in this area between community members and leaders. However, as with the parallel between income and employment discussed above, there may be a parallel between the frequency of mentions for service in the focus groups (again primarily community leaders) and that of the word homelessness in the community conversations.

Appendix III: List of Languages by ISD

Argyle ISD

- Albanian*
- English*
- Mandarin (Chinese)*
- Spanish

Aubrey ISD

- English*
- Spanish

Denton ISD

- Afrikaans (Taal)*
- Akan (Fante, Asante)*
- Albanian*
- Albanian, Gheg (Kosovo/Macedonia)*
- Amharic*
- Arabic
- Bengali*
- Burmese*
- English*
- Farsi (Persian)*
- French*
- German*
- Gujarati*
- Hebrew*
- Hindi*
- Ibo/Igbo*
- Icelandic*
- Indonesian*
- Italian*
- Japanese*
- Korean*
- Mandarin (Chinese)*
- Marathi*
- Nepali*
- Other*
- Panjabi (Punjabi)*
- Pilipino (Tagalog)*
- Polish*
- Portuguese*
- Romanian*
- Russian*
- Samoan*
- Shona*
- Somali*
- Spanish
- Swahili*
- Tamil*
- Telugu (Telegu)*
- Thai*
- Turkish*
- Urdu*
- Vietnamese*
- Yoruba*

Krum ISD

- Japanese*
- Mandarin (Chinese)*

- Spanish

Lake Dallas ISD

- English
- German*
- Hindi*
- Japanese*
- Korean*
- Other*
- Spanish
- Vietnamese*

Lewisville ISD

- Afrikaans (Taal)*
- Albanian, Tosk (Albania)*
- Albanian, gheg (Kosovo/Macedonia)*
- Amharic*
- Arabic
- Bengali*
- Burmese
- Cambodian (Khmer)*
- Cantonese (Chinese)*
- Cebuano (Visayan)*
- Chaochow/Teochiu (Chinese)
- Comanche*
- Czech*
- Farsi (Persian)*
- Finnish*
- French*
- German*
- Gujarati*
- Hebrew*
- Hindi
- Ibo/Igbo
- Indonesian*
- Italian*
- Japanese*
- Kannada (Knares)*
- Korean
- Laotian (Lao)*
- Lingala*
- Malayalam
- Mandarin (Chinese)
- Marathi*
- Nepali*
- Other*
- Panjabi (Punjabi)*
- Pilipino (Tagalog)*
- Polish*
- Portuguese*
- Romanian*
- Russian*
- Samoan*
- Shanghai (Chinese)*
- Shona*
- Sindhi*
- Sinhalese (Sri Lanka)*

- Somali*
- Spanish
- Swahili*
- Swedish*
- Taiwanese/Formosan/Min Nan*
- Tamil*
- Telugu (Telegu)
- Thai*
- Turkish*
- Ukrainian*
- Urdu
- Vietnamese
- Yoruba*

Little Elm ISD

- Afrikaans (Taal)*
- Arabic*
- Bengali*
- Bosnian*
- Bulgarian*
- Cambodian (Khmer)*
- Croatian*
- Dutch/Flemish*
- English*
- Ethiopic*
- Ewe*
- Farsi (Persian)*
- French*
- Gujarati*
- Haitian-Creole*
- Hindi*
- Ibo/Igbo*
- Japanese*
- Korean*
- Laotian (Lao)*
- Mandarin (Chinese)*
- Nepali*
- Other*
- Panjabi (Punjabi)*
- Pilipino (Tagalog)*
- Portuguese*
- Romanian*
- Russian*
- Serbian*
- Shona*
- Somali*
- Spanish
- Swahili*
- Thai*
- Tigrinya*
- Ukrainian*
- Urdu*
- Vietnamese*
- Yoruba*

Northwest ISD

- Akan (Fante, Asante)*

- Albanian, Tosk (Albania)*
- Amharic*
- Arabic
- Bengali*
- Bosnian*
- Bulgarian*
- Cantonese (Chinese)*
- Dutch/Flemish*
- English*
- Ethiopic*
- Farsi (Persian)*
- Finnish*
- French*
- Haitian-Creole*
- Hindi
- Hmong*
- Hungarian*
- Ibo/Igbo*
- Kannada (Kanarese)*
- Korean*
- Laotian (Lao)*
- Lithuanian*
- Mandarin (Chinese)*
- Marathi*
- Nepali*
- Other*
- Panjabi (Punjabi)*
- Pilipino (Tagalog)*
- Polish*
- Portuguese*
- Romanian*
- Russian*
- Spanish
- Swahili*
- Swedish*
- Telugu (Telegu)*
- Urdu*
- Vietnamese

Pilot Point ISD

- English*
- Mandarin (Chinese)*
- Spanish

Ponder ISD

- Greek*
- Mandarin (Chinese)*
- Spanish

Sanger ISD

- English*
- Gujarati*
- Hainanese (Chinese)*
- Other*
- Spanish

*Less than 5 students per grade speak this language. Data is only available to show the language, not the number of students when more than 0 but less than 5 in any given grade level.

Appendix IV: Total Students by Grade for the 2015-2016 School Year

	E. Childhood	Pre-K	Kindergarten	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
Argyle	6	33	133	130	155	144	164	175
Aubrey	9	90	172	198	194	169	192	175
Denton	66	838	1,952	2,141	2,088	2,187	2,151	2,110
Krum	5	52	142	168	141	132	165	164
Lake Dallas	7	58	266	247	269	294	288	274
Lewisville	103	1,634	3,350	3,567	3,612	3,834	3,889	4,055
Little Elm	24	188	575	548	560	604	579	549
Northwest	42	225	1,534	1,662	1,673	1,649	1,674	1,664
Pilot Point	2	60	80	89	105	93	102	107
Ponder	4	35	97	88	95	83	105	88
Sanger	1	86	160	174	226	188	210	203
Denton County	269	3,299	8,461	9,012	9,118	9,377	9,519	9,564
	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total
Argyle	160	172	202	193	194	186	178	2,225
Aubrey	163	162	168	172	171	129	151	2,315
Denton	2,152	2,125	2,094	2,042	1,985	1,756	1,560	27,247
Krum	151	186	146	177	155	141	130	2,055
Lake Dallas	311	282	347	340	305	322	321	3,931
Lewisville	4,049	4,114	4,208	4,464	4,364	4,159	3,994	53,396
Little Elm	518	526	502	628	606	406	358	7,171
Northwest	1,626	1,595	1,577	1,765	1,622	1,398	1,194	20,900
Pilot Point	107	106	107	128	92	113	101	1,392
Ponder	100	81	101	104	107	86	99	1,273
Sanger	200	196	216	228	237	181	180	2,686
Denton County	9,537	9,545	9,668	10,241	9,838	8,877	8,266	124,591

Appendix V: Economically Disadvantaged Students, by Category

2011-2012			2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
#	%		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<i>Eligible for Free Meals</i>										
Argyle	2	10.1%	197	10.3%	205	10.3%	205	9.9%	181	8.1%
Aubrey	403	21.0%	477	23.8%	463	22.4%	404	18.3%	439	19.0%
Denton	9,133	36.8%	9,578	37.2%	9,722	37.0%	9,718	36.0%	9,894	35.9%
Krum	477	26.7%	509	26.9%	556	27.8%	583	28.3%	562	27.3%
Lake Dallas	1,144	28.0%	1,205	30.0%	1,354	34.2%	1,292	32.2%	1,253	31.5%
Lewisville	11,869	22.9%	12,967	24.7%	13,537	25.6%	13,842	25.9%	14,340	26.8%
Little Elm	2,383	37.2%	2,385	37.3%	2,543	38.3%	2,480	35.7%	2,586	36.0%
Northwest	2,911	17.5%	3,096	17.4%	2,846	15.0%	2,898	14.6%	3,009	14.3%
Pilot Point	661	43.2%	676	44.5%	636	45.0%	592	N/A	662	N/A
Ponder	345	27.4%	345	27.7%	371	29.6%	387	29.8%	419	32.9%
Sanger	935	36.0%	965	36.2%	948	35.4%	923	34.9%	968	35.9%
Denton County	30,263		32,400		33,181		33,324		34,313	
<i>Eligible for Reduced-Price Meals</i>										
Argyle	31	1.7%	46	2.4%	40	2.0%	33	1.6%	43	1.9%
Aubrey	171	8.9%	124	6.2%	123	6.0%	167	7.6%	219	9.5%
Denton	1,489	6.0%	1,403	5.4%	1,371	5.2%	1,653	6.1%	1,683	6.1%
Krum	149	8.3%	129	6.8%	161	8.1%	163	7.9%	171	8.3%
Lake Dallas	260	6.4%	256	6.4%	272	6.9%	229	5.7%	261	6.6%
Lewisville	2,569	5.0%	2,765	5.3%	2,723	5.2%	3,242	6.1%	3,027	5.7%
Little Elm	547	8.5%	540	8.4%	622	9.4%	619	8.9%	541	7.5%
Northwest	998	6.0%	1,030	5.8%	750	4.0%	884	4.5%	876	4.2%
Pilot Point	100	6.5%	125	8.2%	90	6.4%	118	N/A	105	N/A
Ponder	101	8.0%	102	8.2%	123	9.8%	135	10.4%	89	7.0%
Sanger	165	6.4%	204	7.7%	220	8.2%	219	8.3%	235	8.7%
Denton County	6,580		6,724		6,495		7,462		7,250	
<i>Other</i>										
Argyle	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Aubrey	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	62	2.8%	20	0.9%
Denton	74	0.3%	93	0.4%	114	0.4%	126	47.0%	85	0.3%
Krum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lake Dallas	42	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.1%
Lewisville	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	58	0.0%
Little Elm	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	10.0%
Northwest	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.1%	22	0.1%	22	0.1%
Pilot Point	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ponder	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sanger	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Denton County	116		93		124		210		185	

Appendix VI

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL 5-YEAR AVERAGE ESTIMATE 2011-2015

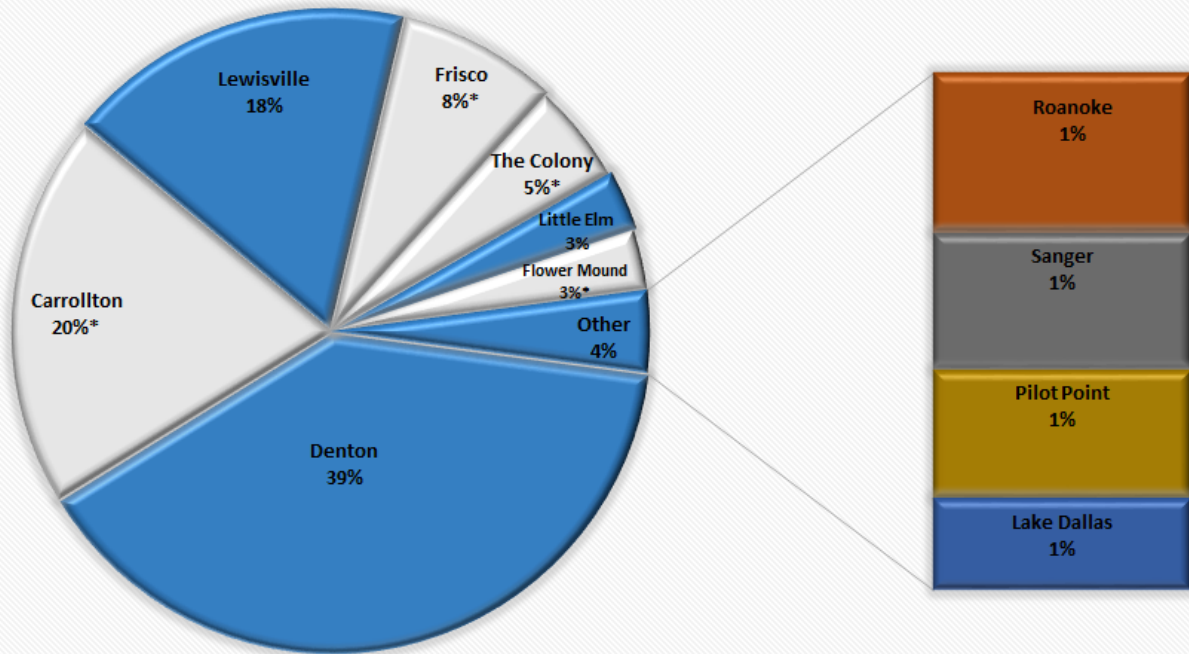
	Argyle	Aubrey	Denton (City)	Krum	Lake Dallas	Little Elm	Pilot Point	Ponder	Sanger
All families	2.10%	3.30%	11.00%	0.8%	3.1%	3.80%	18.80%	1.10%	6.10%
With related children under 18	0.80%	5.10%	16.50%	1.3%	1.7%	4.30%	23.10%	1.50%	8.70%
With related children under 5	8.70%	0.00%	15.60%	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	14.20%
Married couple families	2.30%	2.00%	4.40%	0.9%	3.4%	2.60%	7.40%	0.00%	2.70%
With related children under 18 years	0.90%	3.50%	5.90%	1.4%	0.0%	3.40%	14.40%	0.00%	3.60%
With related children under 5	8.70%	0.00%	5.60%	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.50%
Families with female householder, no husband present	0.00%	5.00%	30.60%	0.0%	3.7%	9.40%	31.70%	8.90%	10.60%
With related children under 18 years	0.00%	5.70%	38.50%	0.0%	7.4%	7.70%	29.30%	10.8%	11.90%
With related children under 5	-	0.00%	39.80%	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	28.00%
All people	2.90%	5.10%	20.60%	3.10%	6.00%	5.80%	16.10%	3.40%	9.00%
Related children under 18 years	1.00%	5.10%	19.70%	1.30%	1.00%	8.20%	19.30%	0.80%	13.10%
With related children under 5	6.00%	3.90%	24.00%	5.80%	0.00%	5.90%	18.10%	0.00%	14.60%
18-64 years	3.90%	5.80%	22.80%	3.90%	7.30%	4.40%	15.30%	2.60%	8.20%
65 years and over	1.10%	0.00%	6.80%	5.80%	8.10%	6.10%	14.40%	14.90%	1.20%
	Carrollton	Flower Mound	Highland Village	Frisco	Lewisville	The Colony	Denton County	Texas	United States
All families	7.90%	2.00%	1.70%	2.90%	9.30%	4.70%	5.80%	13.40%	11.30%
With related children under 18 years	12.60%	2.40%	1.70%	3.30%	14.40%	8.10%	8.30%	19.90%	18.00%
With related children under 5	10.30%	0.90%	1.00%	1.90%	13.90%	4.70%	7.90%	18.60%	18.00%
Married couple families	5.90%	1.70%	1.20%	1.30%	4.60%	2.30%	2.90%	7.60%	5.60%
With related children under 18 years	9.40%	1.80%	1.10%	1.00%	7.20%	4.00%	3.80%	11.00%	8.30%
With related children under 5	6.40%	0.60%	0.00%	0.40%	7.00%	0.00%	2.80%	8.50%	6.70%
Families with female householder, no husband present	17.40%	4.90%	8.10%	11.30%	24.30%	19.00%	19.30%	32.80%	30.60%
With related children under 18 years	24.40%	7.20%	7.40%	15.00%	29.70%	23.30%	23.70%	41.60%	40.50%
With related children under 5	29.60%	2.50%	100.00%	9.70%	34.70%	17.50%	29.70%	45.20%	46.30%
All people	9.50%	2.70%	2.20%	3.60%	10.70%	7.70%	8.80%	17.30%	15.50%
Related children under 18 years	16.00%	2.70%	1.70%	3.90%	18.10%	11.60%	9.90%	24.50%	21.40%
With related children under 5	19.10%	3.60%	0.30%	4.60%	21.70%	15.20%	12.80%	27.40%	24.50%
18-64 years	7.50%	2.60%	2.30%	3.30%	8.40%	6.10%	8.80%	15.10%	14.50%
65 years and over	6.00%	3.50%	1.30%	4.60%	4.70%	9.40%	5.00%	11.10%	9.40%

Note: Shaded cells indicate Denton County communities which fall outside UWDC's service area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey

Appendix VII

Location of Population with Poverty Status in Denton County



*Outside of United Way of Denton County's service area

Index:

0-9

2-1-1 Helpline 11, 44, 58, 65-66

A

Accident Death 33, 41
Adult Protective Services 42-43
At-Risk Students 5, 8, 22, 23, 27, 30, 31, 93-94
At-Risk Students, Criteria 30

B

Behavioral Health 3, 5, 8, 12, 22, 33, 44
49, 52-55, 75-77, 79, 83-84, 86-90, 93-94

C

Cancer 12, 38-40, 76-78, 80-81
Childcare 5, 34, 54, 63, 93-94
CHIP 32-33, 78, 80

D

Death, Causes of 12, 32-33, 38-41, 55
76-78, 87-89
Demographics 7, 13-15, 41, 49, 87
Denton, City of 2, 5, 7, 11, 15-16, 18, 20
44, 52-53, 58-59, 61, 63-66, 70, 72-73, 85, 99
Denton County, Statistics 7, 11, 15-20, 24-25
27, 31-35, 39, 42-43, 49-51, 53
58-73, 78, 82, 85, 88, 90, 97-99
Denton County Friends of the Family 40, 72-73
Dental Care 5, 12, 32-33, 38, 41, 76, 80
Denton County MHMR 2, 42-44, 84, 86-87
Diabetes 40, 77, 80-81
Disability 12, 42-43, 53-54, 67, 69
76, 78, 84, 86-87
Domestic & Family Violence 9, 26, 38, 40, 67, 72

E

ELL / ESL 8, 22-23, 29, 31
Emergency Financial Assistance 5
Employment 50-51, 59-62, 66-69, 77, 87

F

Family Violence see Domestic & Family Violence
Fitness see Wellness
Focus Group 4
Food Stamps see SNAP
Foreclosures 70
Foster care / homes 8, 22, 30, 34-35

G

H

Healthcare, Access 5

Healthcare, Barriers 5
Health Insurance Program, Children's See CHIP
Heart Disease & Stroke 12, 38, 40, 76-78, 80
Homelessness 5, 9-12, 32, 38, 40, 48-49
52, 57-58, 67-71, 76, 84, 87, 89
Homelessness, Causes 67-68
Homelessness, Geo. Origin 67, 70
Homelessness, Students / Youth 11, 30, 32
38, 40, 57-58, 67, 71
Homelessness, Veterans 5, 10, 48, 52
57-58, 69, 89
Households 7, 11, 14-15, 20, 40, 58-59
61, 63-64, 70-71, 77-79, 99

I

J

K

L

Living Wage 5

M

Medicaid 5, 9, 32-33, 38-39, 66, 78-81, 86
Medicare 78-79, 86
Mental Health see Behavioral Health
Mortality see Death, Causes of

N

Nutrition 5, 11, 28, 32, 40-41, 58, 65-66, 77, 81

O

P

Point In Time Count 10, 11, 48, 52, 58
67-70, 84, 87
Population Growth 6, 41-42, 83-84
Population Migration 6, 19
Poverty 7, 9-11, 15, 28, 31, 38, 41, 48
58, 61, 63-64, 77, 79, 80, 84, 99
Prenatal Care 9, 38-39
Preventive Care 8, 22, 32, 77, 79-80

Q

R

S

Senior Population 9, 11, 38, 41-42, 49
58, 65, 66, 79, 93-94
Senior Adult Population Growth 41-42

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)	82
SNAP	65-66
STAAR Testing.....	8, 22, 27, 29, 31
Suicide, Death by	10, 12, 33, 48, 55, 76, 88-89
Survey, American Community	7, 9-12, 15
	17-19, 27, 38, 48, 50, 58, 61, 63, 70, 99
Survey, Client	4-5, 93-95
Survey, Homelessness.....	see Point In Time Count

T

Teen Pregnancy / Birth.....	9, 38, 40, 77
Transportation	4-5, 11, 38, 41, 44, 51-53
	58-61, 63-64, 66-67, 69-70, 72, 93-94

U

Unemployment	see Employment
--------------------	----------------

V

Veterans.....	7, 10, 15, 47-55, 66, 88-89
Vocational Education.....	4

W

Women, Infant and Children (WIC)	11, 32, 58, 65
---------------------------------------	----------------

X

Y

Z

We can tackle Denton County's most complex challenges together when we

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"No single organization is responsible for any major social problem, nor can any single organization cure it. Complex problems can be solved only by cross-sector coalitions."

– Stanford Social Innovation Review

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