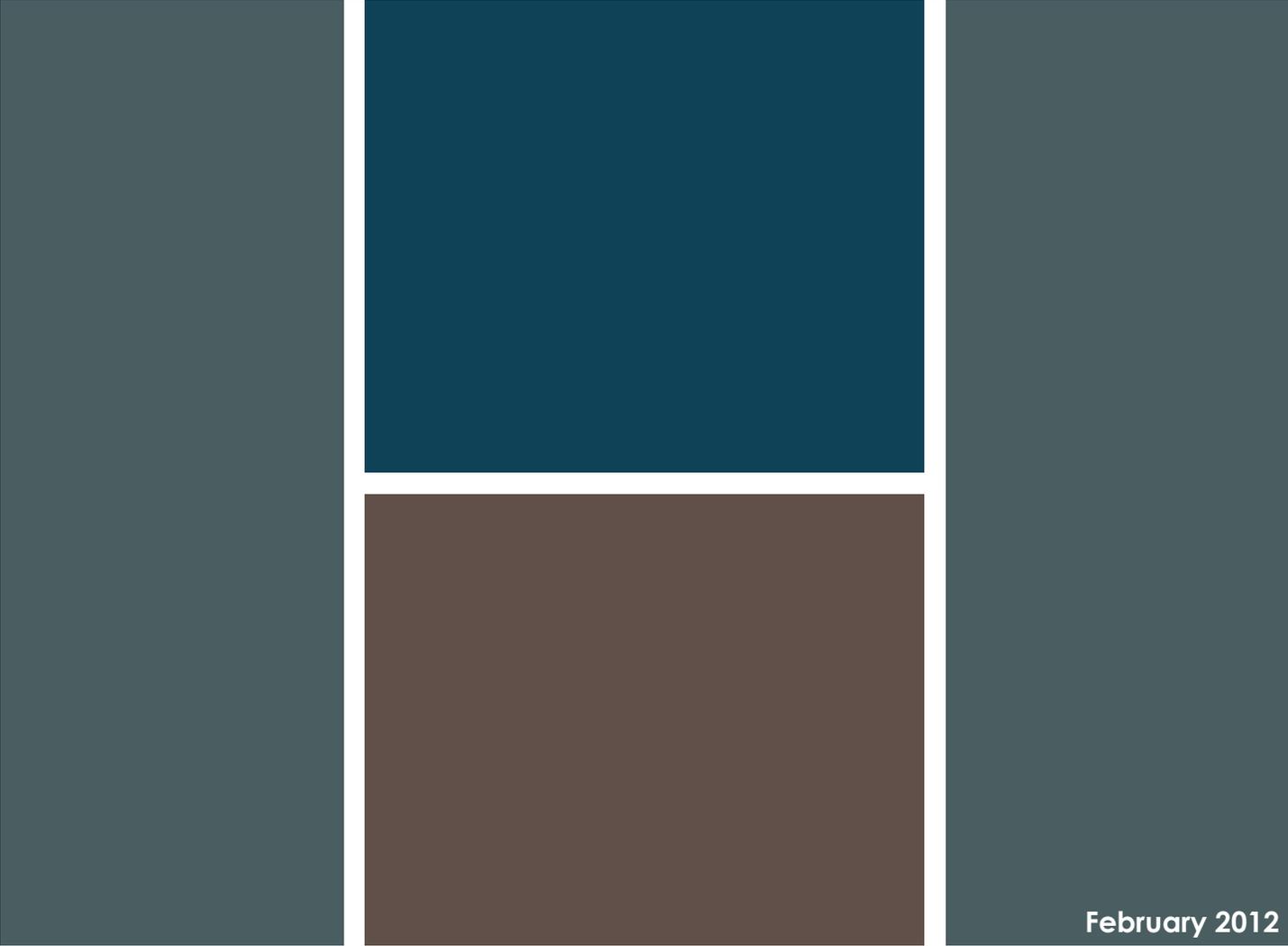




2011 Community Impact Report Part I: Community Condition Highlights

Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service
Research & Planning Division



February 2012



2011 Community Impact Report Part I: Community Condition Highlights

Prepared by:

Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service
Research & Planning Division

County Executive

Sherri E. Fleming

Project Lead

Courtney Bissonnet Lucas

Contributing Community Partners

Genedine Aquino, Texas Department of Public Safety

Laura Koenig, E3 Alliance

Ronnie Mendoza, Austin Energy

Amy Price, United Way Capital Area

Susan Stone, Indicator Improvement Initiative

Maggie Walker, Texas Department of Public Safety

Research & Planning Division

Blanca Tapia Leahy, Division Director

Lawrence Lyman, Planning Manager

Rachel Coff

Korey Darling

Anna Lisa Fahrenthold

Courtney Bissonnet Lucas

Brook Son

Sandra Valenzuela

Elizabeth Vela

CDBG Office

Christy Copeland Moffett

Martha Brown

Morgan Chee

Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service

VISION

Optimizing Self-Sufficiency for Families and Individuals in Safe and Healthy Communities

MISSION

To work in partnership with the community to promote full development of individual, family, neighborhood, and community potential.

GOALS

1. Reduce the adverse effects of poverty and the incidence of environmental, social, and health problems
2. Assure continuous improvement of the health, safety, and well-being of Travis County residents
3. Promote economic well-being and self-sufficiency
4. Honor veterans, and maximize access for veterans and their families to earned benefits
5. Ensure community-wide access to comprehensive health and human services.
6. Recruit and retain a diverse, skilled, and high-performing workforce in order to maintain an organization that is safe, affordable, efficient, and responsive.

VALUES

- Good customer service
- Public trust and accountability, ethical
- Open, honest communication, teamwork, personal, professional integrity, and ethics
- Quality, cost-effective service provided in a timely manner
- Respect for diversity
- Workforce selected with care, well-trained, treated with respect and rewarded for good performance
- Proactive, planned response to community needs, based on best available data
- Individual and community education
- Respect for the individual
- Creativity & innovation

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	5
BASIC NEEDS.....	8
HOUSING CONTINUUM.....	19
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.....	29
CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	33
EDUCATION.....	40
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	44
PUBLIC HEALTH AND ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE	49
SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING	56
LEGAL SERVICES.....	62
RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND REENTRY	66
APPENDIX A	69
APPENDIX B	70
ENDNOTES	71

Introduction

Report Overview

The Travis County Commissioners Court, through the Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service Department (TCHHS/VS), annually invests in community-based social service programs that align with and supplement our direct services. Community-based organizations are frequently geographically and culturally embedded in the communities they serve and are often best positioned to provide needed services. These services promote the Department's mission to optimize self-sufficiency for families and individuals in safe and healthy communities.

The annual Community Impact Report provides an overview of TCHHS/VS investments in health and human services. Part I of the 2011 Community Impact Report—Community Condition Highlights—provides a general overview of current community conditions. This overview is intended to offer highlights of community conditions most pertinent to the services purchased within a given issue area in 2011. To provide additional context, this report includes the principal goals for each issue area. Also captured are the 2011 purchased services.

Part II of the 2011 Community Impact Report—Performance Highlights—details investment, programmatic, and performance information on over \$9.8 million of the Department's social service contracts. Most data included in the 2011

Community Impact Report Part II cover calendar year 2011¹ and are drawn from contracts and reports provided by contracted service providers.

Community Condition Highlights

Community conditions have an impact on social service providers and their clients. Economics, demographics, as well as social structures and systems, all influence the level of need within a community and the resources available to successfully address community needs. Community conditions help determine the service delivery approaches most effective in addressing community needs and issues. These conditions also inform public stakeholders of progress toward community goals and can help correlate particular program contributions and value in advancing those goals.

Most social service programs included in the Community Impact Report serve Travis County residents who are in or near poverty. Some programs assist vulnerable populations, such as those experiencing abuse and neglect, irrespective of their income. The current economic climate elevates the need for social services for Travis County residents:

- The most recent poverty data were collected in 2010. These data estimate that about 19% of Travis County residents (194,156 people) live in poverty.^a The 2010 poverty rate reflects an

1. The report covers calendar year 2011 because the majority of the social service contracts included in the report follow a calendar year schedule.

HIGHLIGHTS

- increase of three percentage points from the previous year (16%, or 163,630 people, in 2009) and an increase from what had been a fairly stable rate of 15% during 2006-2008.
- The average number of Travis County residents enrolled in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program) has increased steadily during the past several years. In December 2011 there were 49,409 SNAP cases in Travis County, with 121,880 people (about 12% of all Travis County residents) receiving benefits.^b
 - Close to 166,000 Travis County households experience a housing cost burden, which is defined as spending 30% or more of household income on housing costs; approximately 80,000 of those households experience a severe housing cost burden (i.e. spending 50% or more on housing costs).^c
 - Over half (54%) of renter households in Travis County spend 30% or more of their income on rent, and 29% of renter households spend at least half of their income on rent.^d Comparatively, only 29% of owner households spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs and 11% spend at least half.^e
 - A point-in-time count of the homeless population in 2011 reported a total of 2,342 homeless individuals, 57% of whom were sheltered (either emergency, transitional, or Safe Haven), and 43% of whom were unsheltered. Over one-quarter (28%) of the homeless population represented households with dependent children.^f
 - Unemployment rates have shown some improvement over the course of the year. The unemployment rate for the Austin-Round Rock Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) began 2011 at 7.3% in January, peaked at 7.6% in June and July, but edged down to 6.3% in December.^g The unemployment rate for Travis County remains slightly lower than the MSA: starting at 7.0% in January, to a high of 7.4% in June and July, and decreasing to 6.1% in December.^h Both the MSA and county unemployment rates remain lower than the state (7.2%) and national (8.3%) rates.ⁱ
 - Austin Travis County Integral Care, the primary mental health agency for Travis County, provided mental health services to more than 22,200 individuals in 2010—a 19% increase from 2009 and a 60% increase from 2006.^j
 - In 2010, an estimated 20.6% of the population—representing 211,346 people—lacked health insurance. Over 13% of these individuals were under the age of 18.^k
 - The Austin-Round Rock metro area had the fastest growing “pre-senior” population (age 55-64) in the nation, with a 110% change from 2000 to 2010. The metro area was ranked second in senior (age 65+) population growth over the same time period, with a 53% change.^l

Methodology

Community conditions discussed in this report reflect the most recent information available at the time of writing (November 2011 through January 2012). Terminology used in the report is based upon the terms used by the original data source. Therefore, terminology may differ within or across issue area summaries. For example, one data source may use the term “African American” while another may use “Black.” Finally, estimates from the American Community Survey have been tested at a 90% confidence level for reliability. In some cases, all noted, estimates were unreliable due to small sample sizes.

Cross-Issue Connections

Although this report highlights community conditions for each issue area separately, each issue area must be considered in a broader context. Community conditions related to a

single issue area may have similar or related root causes and broad-level consequences. Current economic conditions also have a global impact on community conditions. Austin is among the top 40 metropolitan areas with the strongest recoveries from the recent recession and is one of a handful of areas that has regained more than half of the jobs lost between their pre-recession high and their post-recession low.^m However, the 82nd Texas Legislature faced a state budget shortfall as high as \$27 billion, impacting the 2012-13 budgeting process; the adopted two-year budget spends \$15 billion, or 8%, less in state and federal money than the current budget.ⁿ Health and human services saw the largest funding decrease, with \$11 billion in cuts, while cuts in education and changes to the school finance plan resulted in \$4 billion less for schools.^o Given these budget cuts and their impact on service providers, higher demand for social services and smaller amounts of available resources are likely in the coming year.

Basic Needs

GOALS AND SERVICES

Programs and services within this issue area are intended to meet urgent, short-term food, housing, clothing and transportation needs. Some examples of services provided by programs within this issue area include: provision of adequate and healthy food; financial assistance for rent, mortgage, or utilities; clothing; and other assistance, including transportation to meet specific public health or safety needs.

OUR INVESTMENT

TCHHS/VS has departmental and contracted programs that offer services to address residents' basic needs. This service area includes contracted services that provide food to avert hunger, and offer one-time and short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance to prevent loss of housing and utilities. These contracted services work in tandem with services provided directly by the TCHHS/VS Department. The Department is the largest provider of basic needs assistance for individuals and families within Travis County.

PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THE COMMUNITY IMPACT REPORT

The following contracted service providers and programs will be included in the 2011 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights to be released in March 2012:

- Capital Area Food Bank of Texas, Inc.
- Capital Area Rural Transportation System (CARTS)
- Caritas of Austin: Basic Needs—Community Support Program and Community Kitchen
- Meals on Wheels and More: Congregate Meals

HIGHLIGHTS

Adequate food and shelter are imperative to achieve healthy physical and psychological development. A 2002 study that controlled for the influence of housing type, maternal distress, and stressful life occurrences (e.g., abuse) found that severe childhood hunger was a significant predictor of chronic illness and that it was linked to higher reported anxiety and depression among school-aged children.^p Another study demonstrated that adults age 65 and older who felt that their basic needs were not being met also experienced greater risk of death, signs of depression, and decline in function.^q

Ability to Meet Basic Needs: The Role of Income and Poverty

Income is a primary determinant of whether one can meet basic needs. Poverty statistics are often used as a proxy measure to describe the number of people or share of the population who, because of income level, may face challenges meeting their basic needs. Poverty thresholds are used for calculating all official poverty statistics and are updated annually by the U.S. Census Bureau² (in 2010, the most recent year available, the poverty threshold was \$11,369 for a single adult and \$22,162 for a household of two adults and two

children).^r In 2010, about 19% of Travis County residents (194,156 people) lived in poverty—a rate increase of three percentage points from the previous year (16% in 2009) and from what had been a fairly stable rate of 15% during 2006-2008.^s

Poverty statistics likely underestimate the number of people who face economic hardship. The methodology for establishing the poverty threshold was created in the 1960s and assumes food costs account for one-third of essential household expenses. Although the poverty threshold is adjusted annually for inflation, threshold updates still only consider the cost of food and don't account for the significant shift in household expenses that have occurred since the 1960s, including the increase in the cost of housing as a share of household income and rising out-of-pocket healthcare costs. The current methodology for establishing the poverty threshold also does not account for the variation in the local cost of living.^t In response to concerns about the adequacy of the methodology for calculating the poverty threshold, which is still considered to be the "Official Poverty Measure," the U.S. Census Bureau recently released the first set of statistics using the "Supplemental Poverty Measure" (SPM).^u The supplemental measure is based on expenses for clothing, shelter, and utilities, in addition to food, and also considers: geographic differences in the cost of housing; benefits³ that families use as a resource to meet

2. The term poverty threshold is often misused interchangeably with the term poverty guidelines, also known as the Federal Poverty Income Guidelines (FPIG), which will be described in more depth later in this report. While the poverty threshold is a statistical tool issued by the U.S. Census Bureau used to calculate the number of people in poverty, the poverty guidelines are a simplified version of the poverty thresholds issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and used to determine financial eligibility for certain programs.

3. In-kind benefits considered include: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); National School Lunch Program; WIC; Housing Subsidies; and Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

their basic needs in addition to cash income; and other expenses.^{4,v} Initial analysis on a national level using the supplemental measure indicates an overall higher number and rate of people living in poverty—using the SPM there were 49.1 million people (16.0% of the U.S. population) living in poverty in 2010 compared with 46.6 million (15.2% of the population) according to the official measure. For most demographic subgroups (i.e. according to race, age, and geographic region) the SPM rates are also higher than the official poverty rates, but there are some exceptions.^w While the supplemental poverty measure is still considered experimental and available only on the national level, it provides a more comprehensive lens for considering the number and demographics of

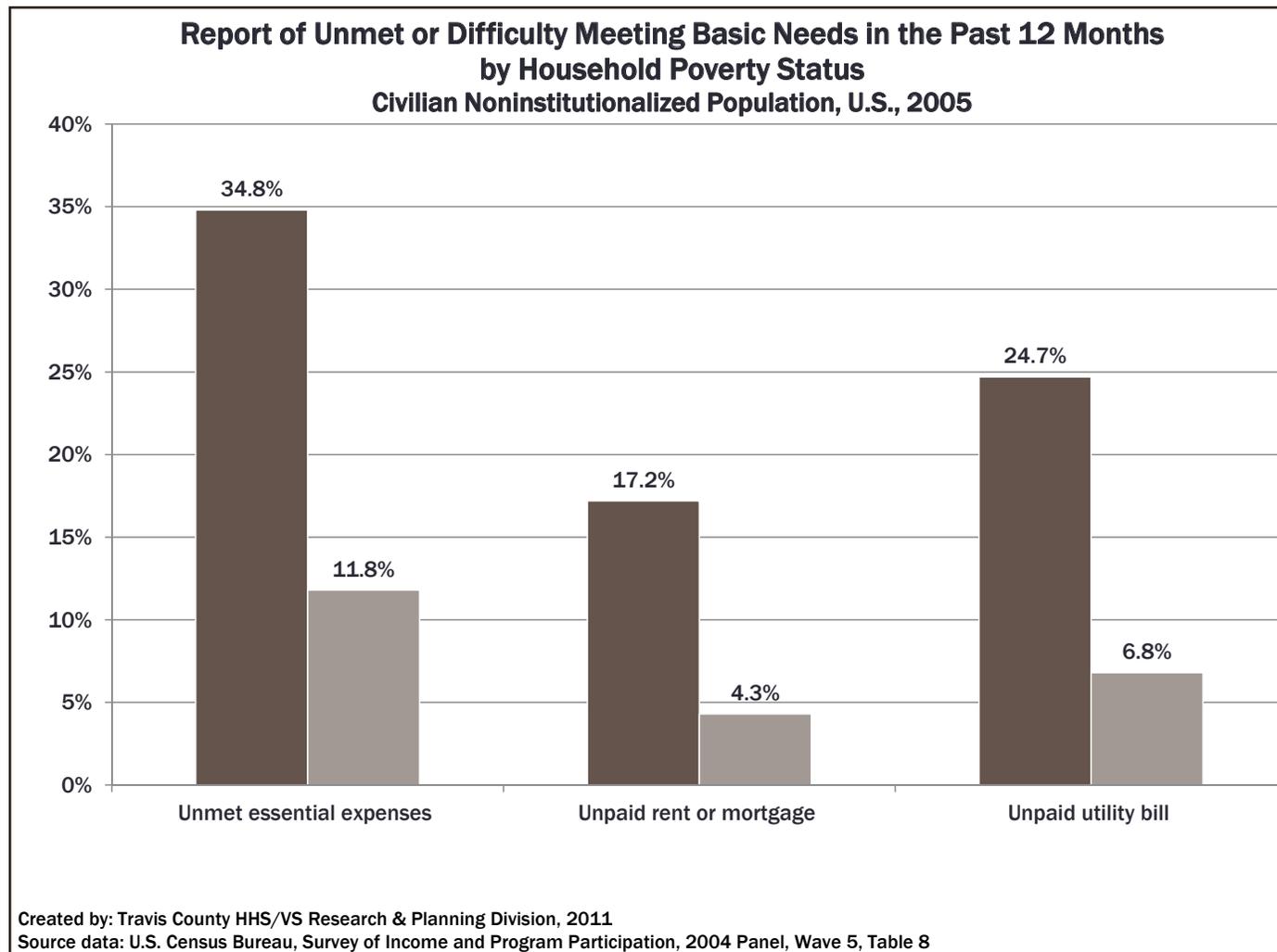
those who face challenges meeting their basic needs, and provides a way to measure how government benefit programs and tax policies or credits can help keep households out of poverty.^x

A local source of information with a comprehensive methodology for estimating the basic cost of living, the Center for Public Policy Priorities Family Budget Estimator project (updated in 2007), calculated that Travis County families typically need incomes of at least double the poverty threshold to make ends meet.^{y,5} Using this standard to consider economic hardship, in 2010 more than one-third (37%) of Travis County residents (375,147 people) lived in households with incomes at or below 200% of the poverty threshold.^z

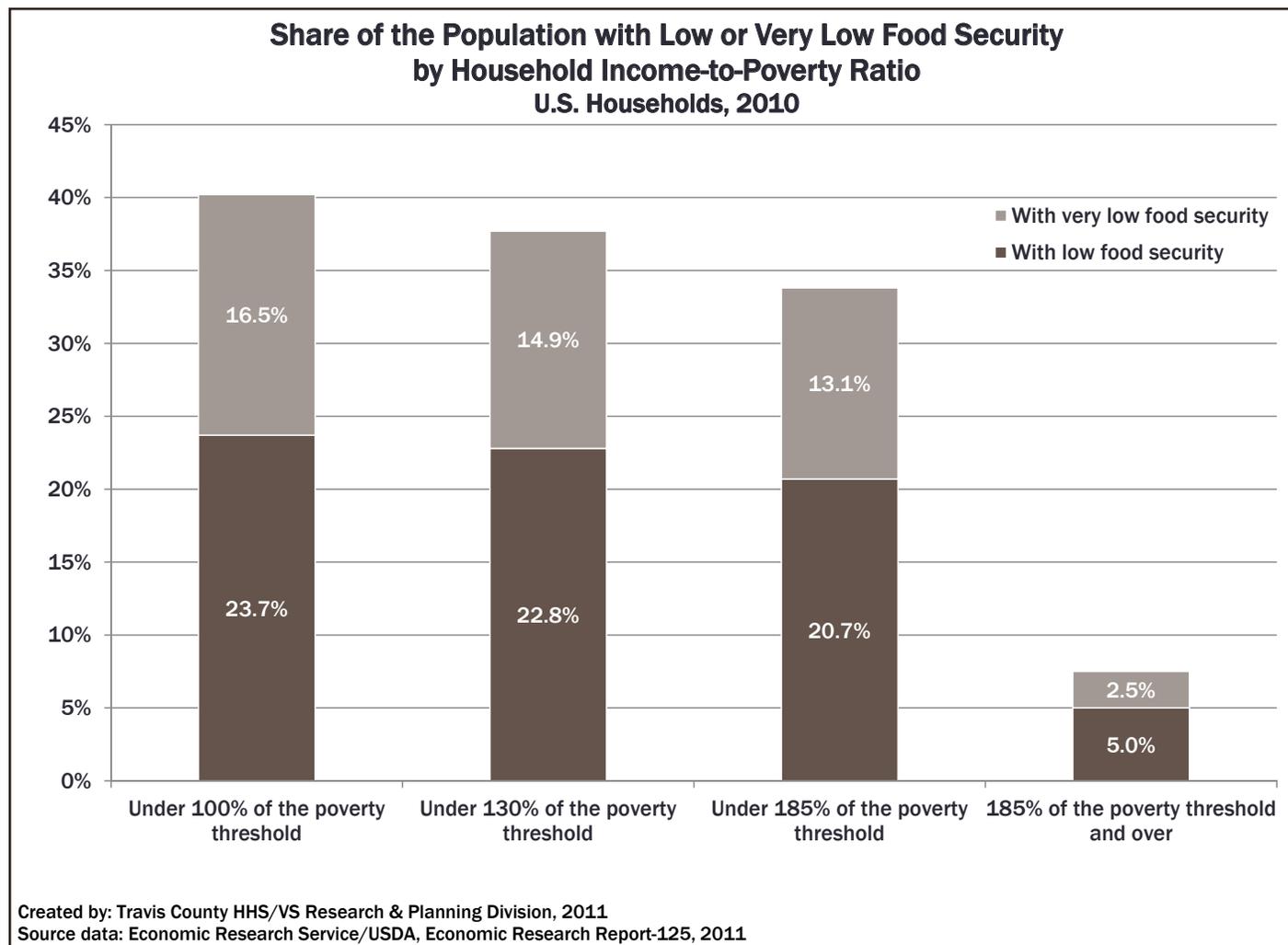
4. Additional expenses considered in the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) include: expenses related to work; out-of-pocket medical costs; taxes; child care expenses; child support paid.

5. Expenses covered in the analysis included the cost of housing, food, child care, medical insurance, medical out-of-pocket expenses, transportation, taxes less tax credits, and other necessities. Figures vary according to family size, type, and health insurance status. The project estimated that those with employer-sponsored insurance likely require incomes equivalent to 189%-253% of the poverty threshold; for example, a single person would need an income of about \$19,258 (189% of FPIG in 2007) to meet basic expenses; a family of 4 with 2 children would likely need about \$43,641 (211% of FPIG in 2007). Those without employer-sponsored insurance likely need incomes of 242%-290% of the poverty level to cover the costs of necessities including medical insurance.

Measures in two U.S. Census Bureau surveys show a clear relationship between poverty and unmet basic needs. As displayed in the following chart, respondents to the Survey of Income and Program Participation who were living below the poverty threshold reported difficulty meeting essential expenses at about three times the rate of those living at or above the poverty threshold.^{aa}



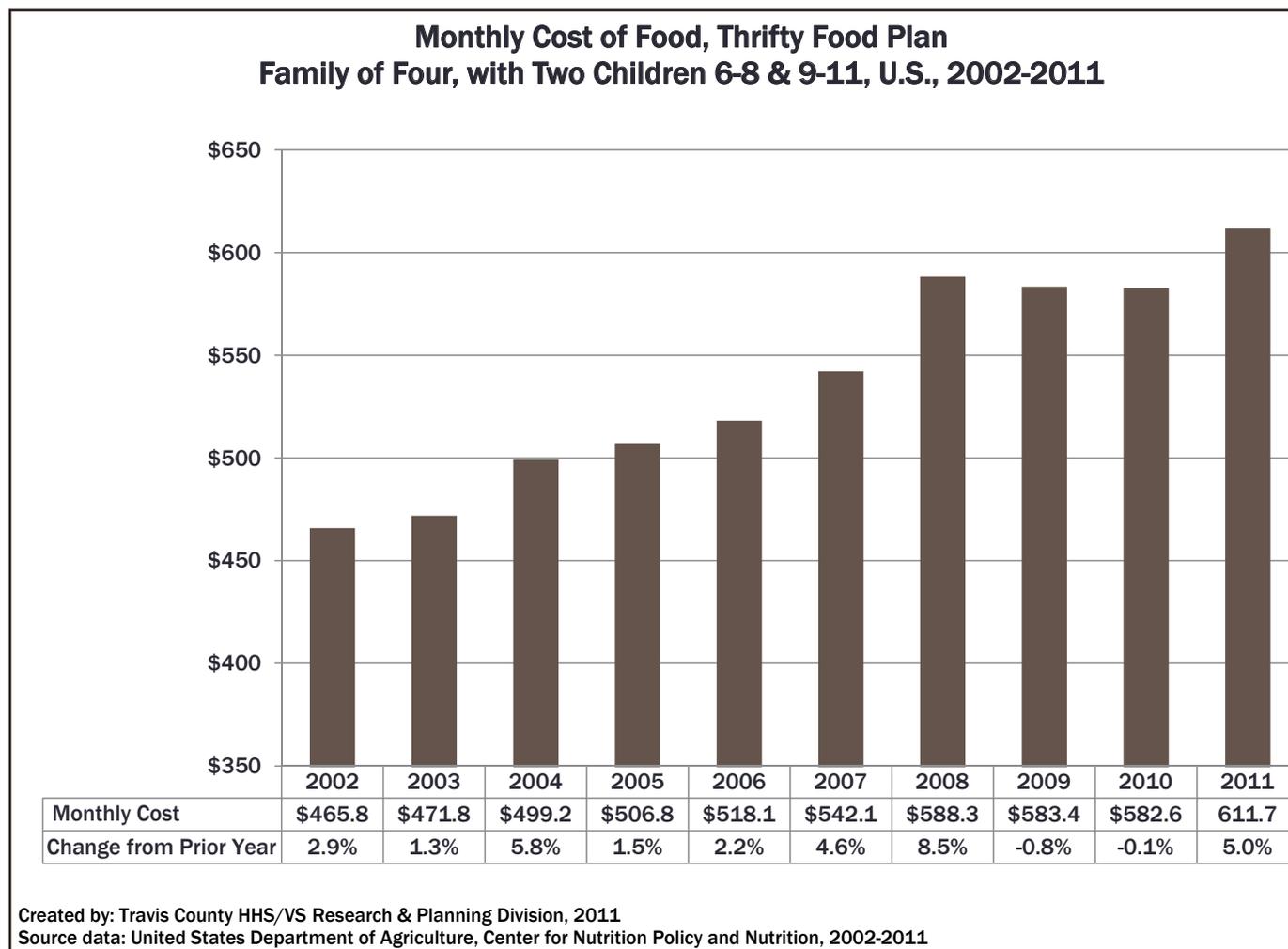
Poverty also has a significant impact on food security, which is the ability to ensure access at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members. A recent report based on data from the 2010 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement indicates that about 40.3% of households with incomes below the poverty threshold are food insecure,⁶ and more than one-third of low income families with incomes somewhat above the poverty threshold (up to 185%) also lack food security.^{ab}



6. The USDA defines low food security as “reports of reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet (with little or no indication of reduced food intake)” and very low food security as “reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake.”

Ability to Meet Basic Needs: Costs

The cost of living also affects the ability to meet basic needs. The following chart shows monthly food costs for a family of four according to the USDA's Thrifty Food Plan, which serves as the national standard for a nutritious diet at minimal cost and is used as a basis for food stamp allotments. Overall, the cost of food has increased by about 31% over the past ten years and has outpaced the overall inflation.⁷ In 2002, a family of four could manage on a food budget of about \$466 per month, compared to \$612 in 2011. Trends in food costs do fluctuate and appear to be rising again—the cost of food rose in 2007 and 2008, leveled off in 2009 and 2010, and is increasing based on 2011 figures.^{ac}



Many Travis County households may also experience increased utility costs in the near future. In December 2011, Austin Energy brought forward final rate recommendations to the Austin City Council seeking a 13% system-wide average rate increase which, if approved, is expected to add about \$10 to \$20 to the

7. Inflation in the overall cost of goods and services was about 25% between 2002 and the first half of 2011 based on analysis of the Consumer Price Index for the South Urban area.

average monthly residential electric bill.^{ad,8} In a recent local example that highlights the potential volatility of utility costs, 15,000 Pflugerville residents served by the Windermere Water Utility face a possible rate increase in 2012 of 62% for water and 33% for wastewater.^{ae} This rate increase is currently being challenged and is part of a complex situation that includes the proposed and contested acquisition of Windermere Utilities under the umbrella of the Monarch Utility Company. Depending on the outcomes of the sales/transfer/merger case, scheduled for administrative hearing in July 2012 and subsequent rates increase case,^{af} Pflugerville Windermere customers stand to pay an estimated \$226.46 for 10,000 gallons of water compared to their current rate of \$160.60 and the rate of \$100.25 paid by neighbors who receive their water from the City of Pflugerville.^{ag} This situation is not an isolated example—a December 17, 2011 article in the *Austin American-Statesmen* explores a growing presence of large multistate private water companies in Texas, often bringing higher water rates to the communities they serve^{ah}—and is a trend to watch for its effect on Travis County residents in general and for those with lower incomes in particular.

A final note about income and costs is that while the overall cost of living has risen (as should be expected due to inflation), household income has not. In looking at trends over the past five years, the reported median household income in Travis County remained virtually unchanged between 2006 and 2010^{ai,aj} while the cost of goods and services as reported by the Consumer Price Index⁹ rose by about 9%.^{ak}

Change in Income and Costs, 2006-2010		
	Cost of Goods/Services Consumer Price Index All Items - Annual Average South Urban Area	Median Income Annual Household Median Income Travis County
2006	194.7	\$50,777
2010	211.3	\$51,743
Percent Change	9%	2%

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS Research & Planning Division, 2011

Source data: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index; 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table B19013

Basic Needs Assistance: Trends in Demand For and Use of Safety Net Services

A safety net does exist to help low income individuals and families bridge the gap between available income and the cost of meeting basic needs. The safety net includes federally-funded, state-administered benefits and a local network of nonprofit agencies, faith-based organizations, and city and county agencies that fund and/or provide services for a combination of emergency food, rent, mortgage, utility and clothing assistance to residents in need.

8. Extensive information about Austin Energy’s rates increase proposal and process is available at rates.austinenergy.com.

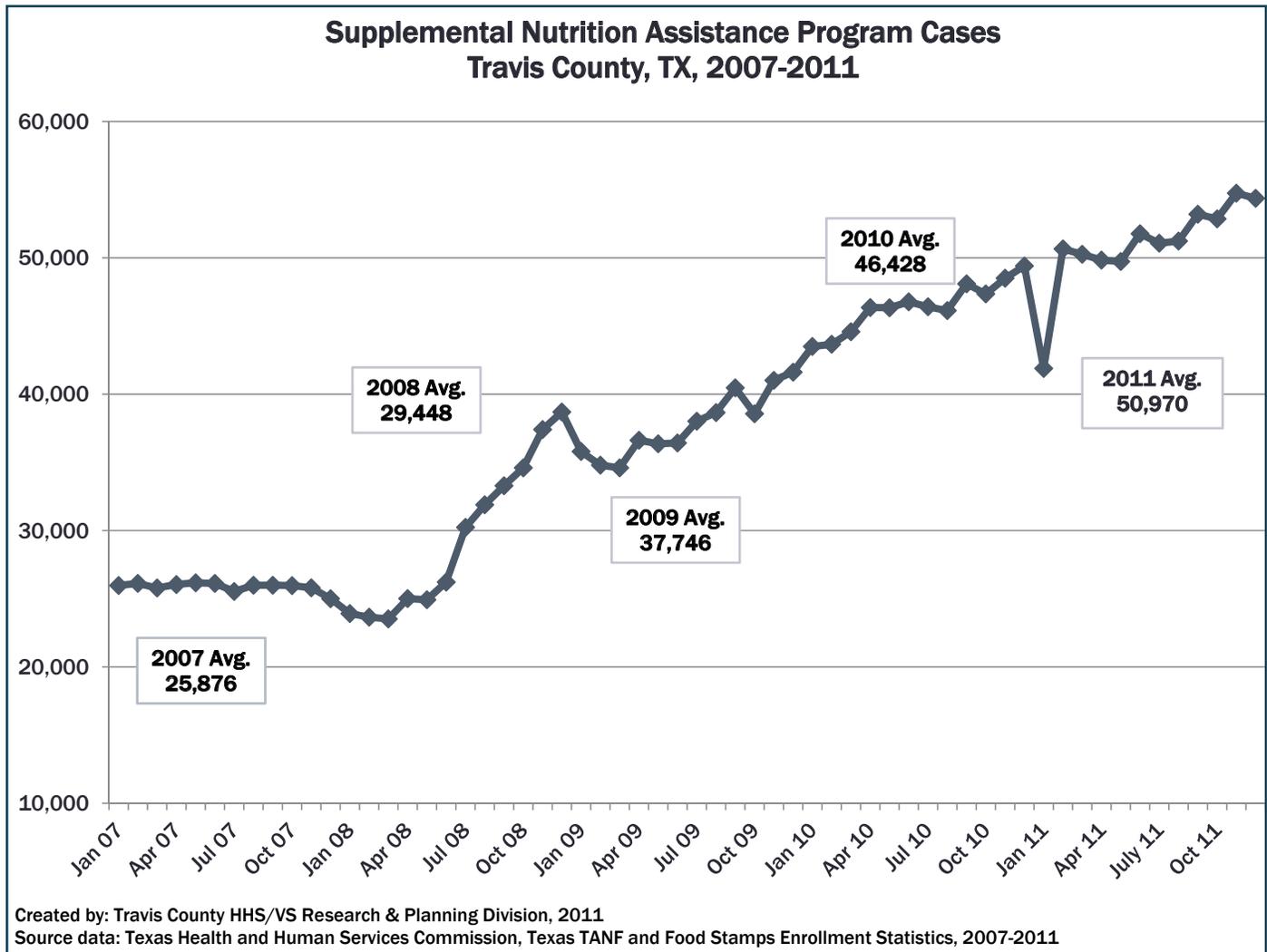
9. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services.

Calls to 211 Texas for the South Central Texas region continue to suggest a significant demand for basic needs services. In 2010, nearly 20% of all calls were requests for basic needs services.¹⁰ Electric service payment assistance and rent payment assistance were the two top caller needs, accounting for 12,284 and 9,743 calls respectively, and food pantry assistance was the fourth most requested need, representing 6,664 requests for information. Requests in each of these aforementioned categories reflect an increase from 2009: Food related calls increased by 9%, electric service payment assistance by 18%, and rent payment assistance by 17%.^{al}

Food-related statistics show both an increased need for and use of safety net services. For example, in 2010, 14.5% of U.S. households were food insecure (essentially unchanged from the 2009 rate of 14.7% and the 2008 rate of 14.6%). These most recent figures reflect the highest rates of food insecurity to date; the next highest rate (11.9%) was reported in 2004.^{am} On a local level, an estimated 16% of Travis County residents (about 158,270 people) are food insecure,^{an} and increased enrollment in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program) suggests that more individuals

and families are needing or seeking assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs. As shown in the following chart, the number of SNAP cases in Travis County has increased steadily during the past several years at a rate that is outpacing the overall population growth in the county. In December 2011 there were 54,367 SNAP cases in Travis County, with 121,880 people (about 12% of all Travis County residents) receiving benefits^{ao}. These local trends mirror national trends; nationally, SNAP enrollment is at an all-time high. Historically, SNAP enrollment trends closely track changes in poverty rates, and after unemployment insurance, SNAP is the most responsive federal program during times of economic downturn. Caseload growth in Travis County and across the country reflects that during a recession more households qualify for SNAP assistance and that a larger share of eligible households participate in the program.^{ap} Additionally, from April 2009 to September 2010, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) temporarily suspended the three-month time limit on SNAP benefits for unemployed childless adults, allowing more people to qualify for benefits during that time.^{aq}

10. The 211 category of basic needs assistance includes: housing/shelter, food, material goods (clothing, diapers, fans, furniture etc.), and transportation.



Note about the chart: The Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) has not identified an explanation for the January 2011 exception to the general trend line. Because the preceding and succeeding months have not had this issue, it is considered an anomaly in the data. HHSC plans to be proactive in pursuing the issue should it occur again.

Trends in Austin Energy data from 2008-2010 suggest a similar need for assistance in meeting utility costs. Austin Energy’s Customer Assistance Financial Support Program received 17,028 duplicated requests for utility assistance in 2010, a 13% increase from the 15,014 requests received in 2009 and nearly double the 8,578 requests received in 2008.^{ar} Although calendar year data for 2011 was not available at the time of report publication, in fiscal year 2011 (October 2010-September 2011), Austin Energy received 13,110 requests for financial assistance and 1,969 households were served through the financial support program.^{as}

Basic Needs Assistance: Gaps in the Safety Net

Despite the availability of the aforementioned services, there are gaps in the safety net. In order to be eligible for federal safety net benefits, families must meet income eligibility guidelines typically set at or slightly above the poverty level.^{at} Eligibility for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) requires an income at or below 130% of FPIG,^{au} and income eligibility for utility bill assistance through the Comprehensive Energy Assistance Program (CEAP) is typically set at 125% of FPIG.^{av} However, as the cost of living in Travis County has been estimated to require an income of at least twice the poverty level,^{aw} many families may be ineligible for assistance yet not earn enough to fully cover the costs of their basic expenses. Some families may meet income guidelines for benefits but still be ineligible for other reasons or face barriers to obtaining them. For example, even with legal status most immigrants are not eligible to receive SNAP benefits until they have lived in the United States for at least five years. Also, while U.S.-born children living in immigrant families may be eligible for SNAP benefits, they are less likely to receive them, perhaps due to parents' misperception about eligibility or fear of interaction with government agencies.^{ax}

Legislative Trends

Since 2009, families, communities, and state and local governments have benefited from increased investment and support from the federal government through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). A recent analysis by the Center on Budget and Policy priorities

found that six Recovery Act Initiatives¹¹ designed to boost income or resources for families together helped to keep about 6.9 million people above the poverty line in 2010.^{ay,12} However, many of these initiatives have already expired or are set to expire in 2012.^{az} While the 13.6% ARRA-related increase in monthly SNAP program benefits^{ba} will continue through November 2013, the increase was planned to remain in place longer and provides an example of how benefits that families depend on to make ends meet can be susceptible to the legislative process and competing priorities.^{bb,13} ARRA included significant additional resources and expanded eligibility for federally-funded, state-administered, locally-provided energy assistance (CEAP) and weatherization (WAP) services.¹⁴ Both programs will return to historic levels of funding and standard eligibility guidelines for 2012. Although the increased level of resources was not the norm, in 2012 an estimated 48,000 households will receive energy assistance and 2,600 units will be weatherized, compared with 159,000 households served and 21,000 units weatherized

11. Initiatives include: expansions in the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC); the Making Work Pay tax credit; expansions in the duration and level of unemployment benefits; and expansions in SNAP benefits.
12. Analysis is based on the National Academy of Science's poverty measure, also referred to as the Supplemental Poverty Measure earlier in this report.
13. In 2010 Congress passed two bills that paid for investments in other priorities by prematurely sunseting boosts to SNAP benefits that had been provided under ARRA. A bill to create funding for teachers' salaries and Medicaid set the expanded SNAP benefit to end effective April 1, 2014. Then a bill to reauthorize Child Nutrition programs shortened the timeline even more and set the expanded benefits to end effective November 1, 2013. A proposal to continue increased SNAP benefits through April 1, 2014 is included in the President's 2012 budget.
14. Eligibility for both CEAP and WAP were temporarily increased from 125% to 200% of the poverty guidelines for 2010-2012.

when the programs were at their height under ARRA in 2010.^{bc, bd}

Travis County residents unable to fully meet their needs through personal resources and/or access to state and federal benefit programs often rely on local social service programs to help meet their basic needs. As the heightened level of federal financial support provided through ARRA continues to expire, and as demographic trends show an increasing share of community residents affected by poverty, lingering effects of the recession will likely continue to put a strain on community residents and the local safety net.

Cross-Issue Connections

Community conditions discussed elsewhere in this report, particularly workforce and housing trends, also impact the ability to meet basic needs. Families facing unemployment or with limited earnings may need to rely on supports and services to bridge the gap between income and costs; those with a high housing cost burden may have less financial resources available to meet other basic necessities.

Housing Continuum

GOALS AND SERVICES

Programs and services within this issue area promote both availability of and access to temporary shelter and long-term housing retention for persons who are homeless or at risk of losing their housing. Some examples of services provided by programs within this issue area include safe and affordable transitional housing; emergency shelter including food, bedding and needed supplies; case management and tenant education to promote housing stability; and repair of housing to prevent homelessness or energy inefficiency.

OUR INVESTMENT

TCHHS/VS has departmental and contracted programs that offer housing services. The contracted services encompassed in this service area primarily provide emergency and transitional shelter for youth and families who are homeless, near-homeless, or are experiencing abuse or neglect. Other services include counseling on housing rights, emergency landlord-tenant mediations, and financial assistance to maintain housing. All services are intended to align with direct services to address challenges to housing stability.

PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THE COMMUNITY IMPACT REPORT

The following contracted service providers and programs will be included in the 2011 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights to be released in March 2012:

- Austin Children's Shelter
- Austin Tenants' Council
- Blackland Community Development Corporation
- Caritas of Austin: Best Single Source
- Foundation for the Homeless, Inc.
- Green Doors: Supportive Housing
- Green Doors: Veterans Transitional Rental Assistance
- LifeWorks: Housing
- SafePlace
- The Salvation Army

HIGHLIGHTS

Legislative Update

During the 82nd Legislative Session, the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA) came up for its scheduled review by the Sunset Advisory Commission. The Sunset Commission reviews all state agencies every twelve years and recommends changes to improve operations, eliminate duplication of service between agencies, and may recommend the elimination of an agency. The Sunset review of TDHCA determined that the agency should continue, and recommended certain statutory changes to the administration of the disaster recovery and tax credit programs, and the Manufactured Housing Division. These recommendations were incorporated into House Bill 2608, which was passed by the Legislature but vetoed by the Governor. The 82nd Session was the first time the Governor vetoed a Sunset Bill, an action which could have resulted in the elimination of TDHCA. The Legislature ultimately voted to continue TDHCA for two more years under Senate Bill 1, but the agency will come up for a limited Sunset review during the 83rd Legislative Session, at which time the Legislature will need to reauthorize the continuation of the agency.

The Texas State Affordable Housing Corporation (TSAHC) also came up for Sunset review during the 82nd Session. The Sunset Commission recommended the continuation of TSAHC. House Bill 1818 incorporated this recommendation, and also required a change to the composition of TSAHC's board of directors. The bill maintains the

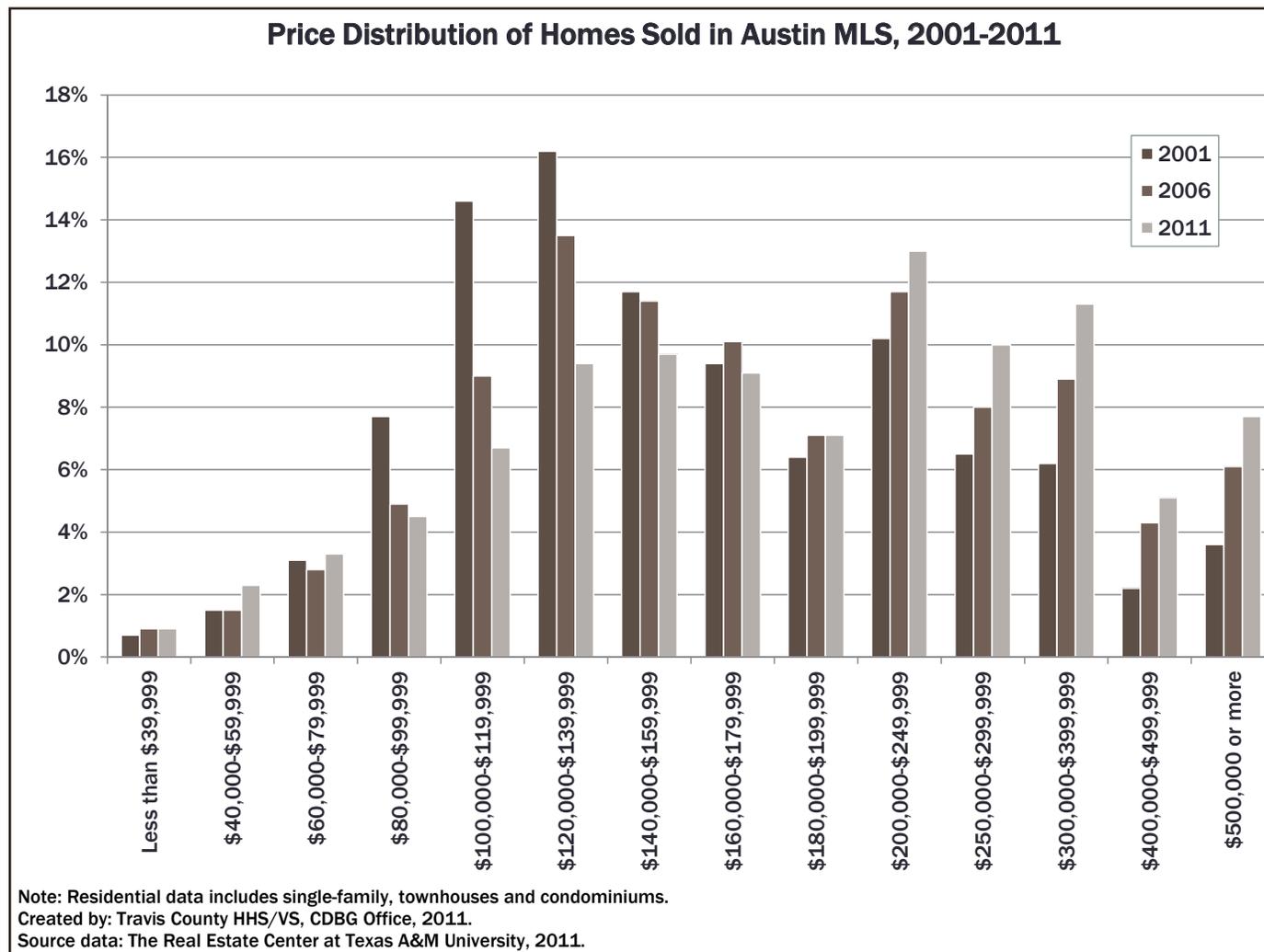
size of the board at five members, but requires the board to include one member representing the interests of families served by TSAHC's single family housing programs, and one member representing the interests of nonprofit housing organizations. HB 1818 was passed by the Legislature, allowing TSAHC to continue until its next review in 2023.

The Housing Trust Fund is the only state funding available for affordable housing. In FY 2010, Travis County benefitted from three kinds of Housing Trust Fund programs: Veteran's Rental Assistance (four households received \$11,000 in assistance), Homebuyer Assistance (two local agencies received \$41,000 and served four households) and Barrier Removal (two agencies received allocations but did not make expenditures in the fiscal year). Of the five agencies receiving Housing Trust Fund monies, three have existing contracts to provide housing continuum services with Travis County HHS/VS.^{be} During the 82nd Session, funding for the Housing Trust fund was reduced from the 2010-2011 level of \$21 million to \$10.3 million for the 2012-2013 biennium.

Owner Housing Market Conditions and Affordability

Over the last decade, Austin's owner housing market has become increasingly expensive, as the price distribution of available housing stock has skewed towards higher-priced housing. For example, in 2001, 44% of the homes sold in Austin were priced below \$140,000; in 2011 (year-to-

date)¹⁵ only 27% of the homes sold were in this price range. Conversely, in 2001, 12% of the homes sold in Austin were priced at \$300,000 or more; in 2011, 24% of homes sold were in this range.^{bf}



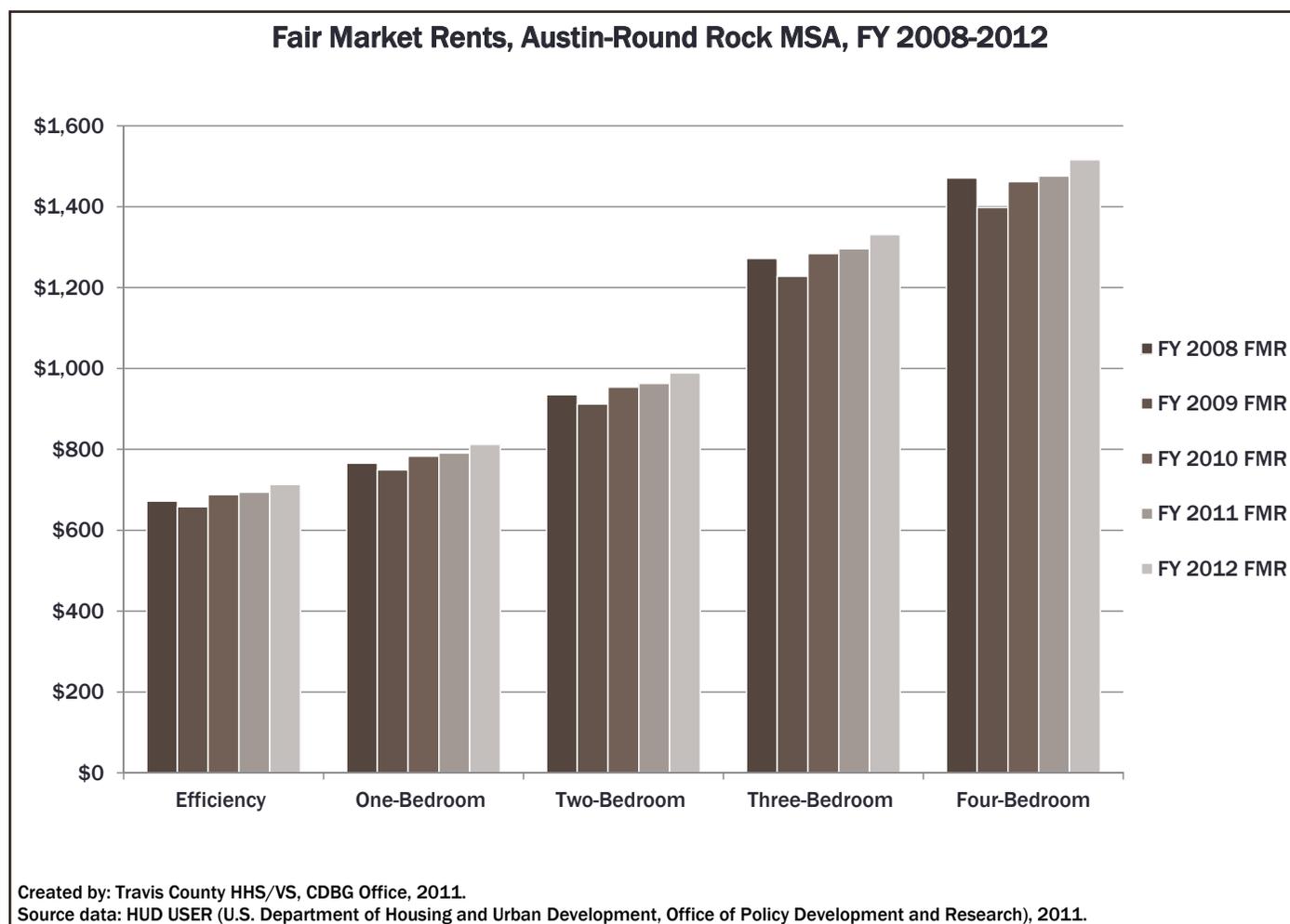
15. Throughout this section, "2011 (year-to-date)" refers to 2011 data collected through the month of October 2011. This is due to availability of data at the time of the writing of this report.

Austin's housing market also remains expensive as compared to other markets in the state of Texas. In 2011 (year-to-date), the Austin MLS had the third-highest median home price (\$191,700) and the highest average home price (\$253,100) of the 48 Texas MLS areas tracked by the Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University.^{bg} Between 2005 and 2011, the Austin MLS median home price rose by 19%^{bh} and the average home price rose by 20%,^{bi} but median family income increased by only 11%.^{bj} The following chart illustrates this prevailing gap between what the median family earns and what the median home costs:



Rental Housing Market Conditions and Affordability

In the Austin area rental market, fair market rents (the federal standard for what is considered affordable), displayed in the chart below, have shown a general upward trend since 2008, despite a brief dip in FY 2009 (coinciding with the recession). For FY 2012, Austin's fair market rents for efficiency, one-bedroom, two-bedroom and three-bedroom units are the highest, and four-bedroom units are the second-highest, of all Texas metropolitan areas.^{bk}

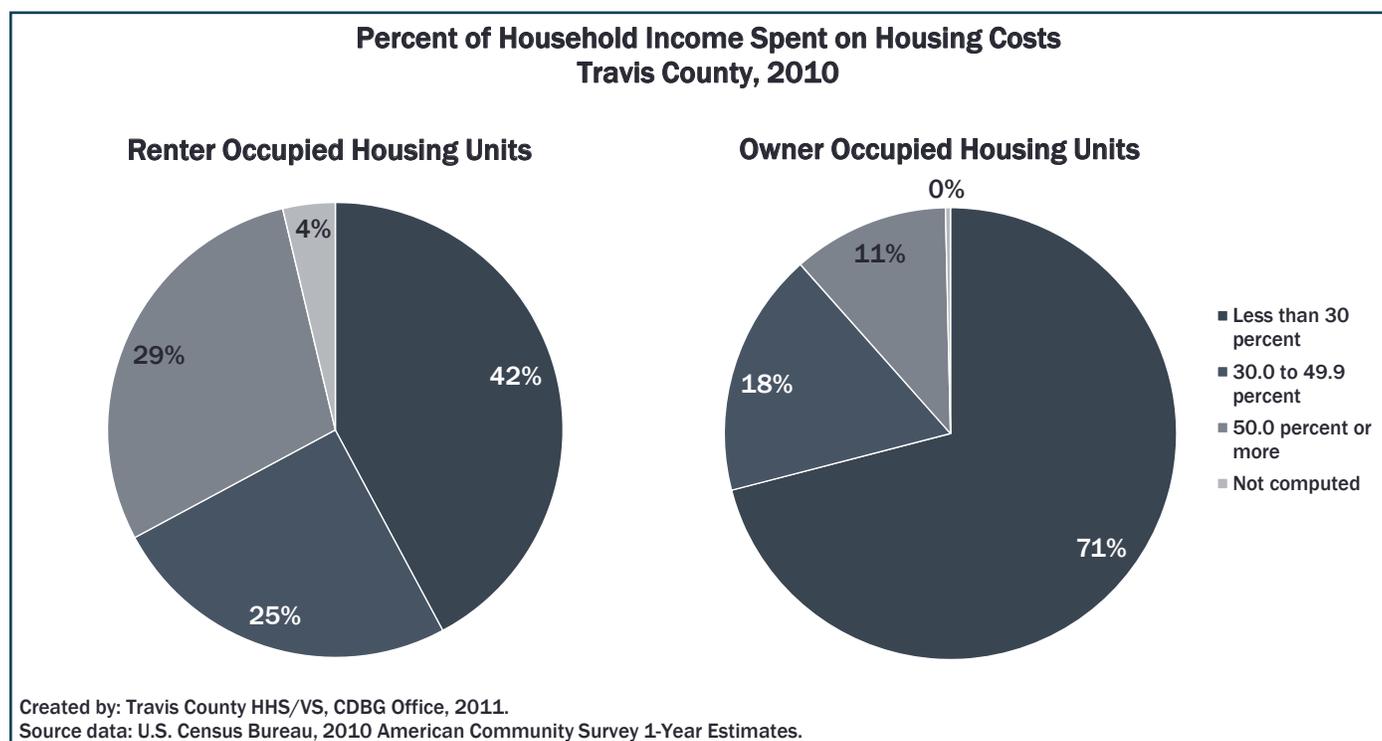


American Community Survey data confirm that actual rent costs in Travis County are rising. Between 2006 and 2010, median contract rent rose 12%, from \$677 to \$761.^{bl} The Austin area also has high occupancy rates, currently 91% for Travis County.^{bm} These conditions create a tight rental market, especially for those seeking more affordable housing.

Cost Burden for Renters and Owners

Owners are in the slight majority in Travis County's housing market (51% of occupied housing units are owner occupied, 49% are renter occupied).^{bn} This owner-occupancy rate is lower than that of the state (64%) and that of the nation (65%).^{bo} Although owner costs skew higher than renter costs,^{bp} renter incomes tend to be lower than owner incomes. The difference is striking: Travis County's owner-occupied median household income is \$80,235, while the renter-occupied median household income is \$32,134.^{bq}

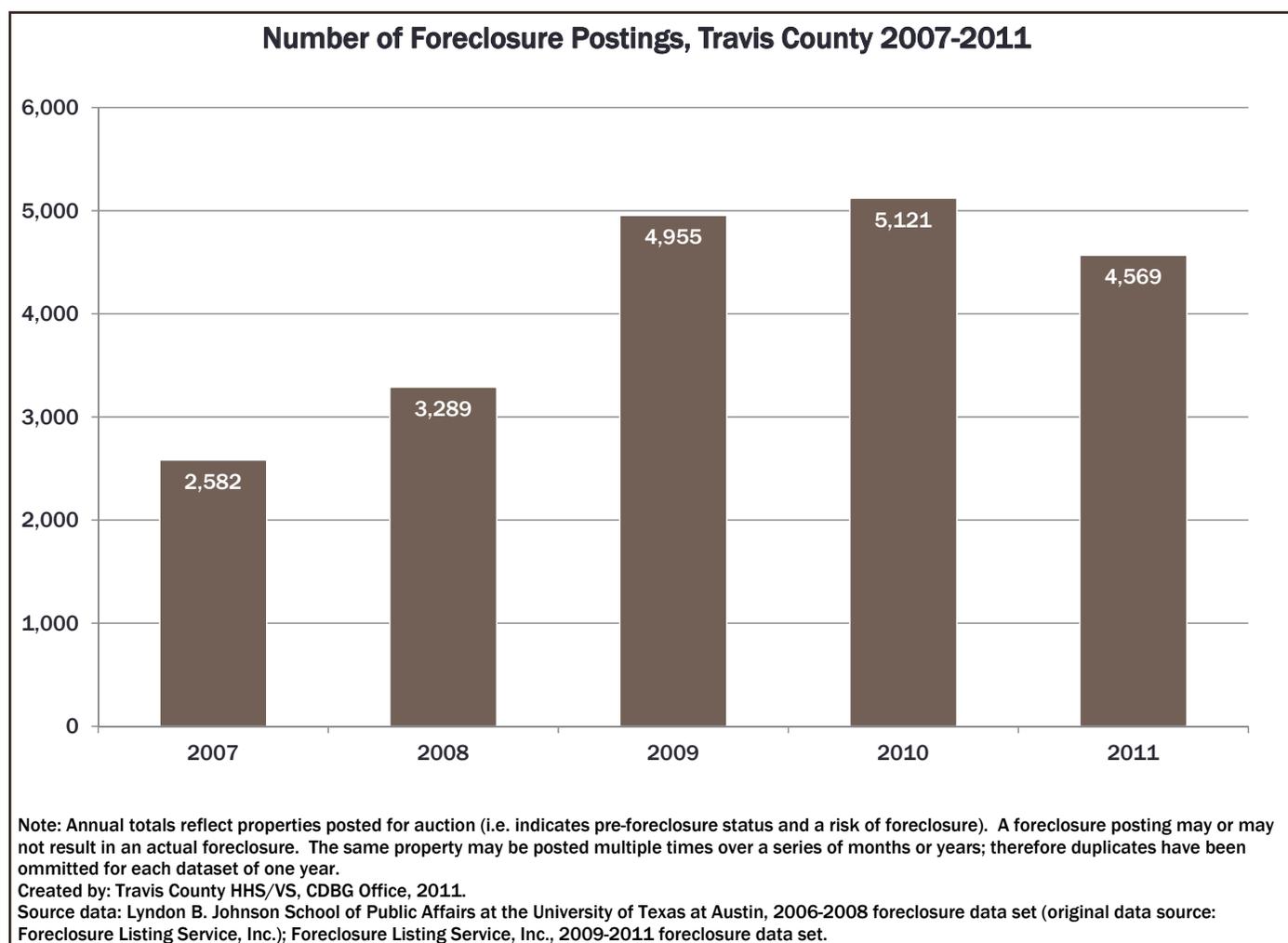
A large percentage of both renters and owners in Travis County experience a housing cost burden, which is defined as spending 30% or more of household income on housing costs (spending 50% or more constitutes a severe cost burden).^{br} However, the percentage of households that are cost burdened is much higher among renters than owners, as illustrated in the following chart: 54% of renter households in Travis County spend 30% or more of their income on rent, and 29% of them spend at least half of their income on rent.^{bs} Comparatively, 29% of owner households spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs and 11% spend at least half.^{bt}



In total, close to 166,000 of households in Travis County experience a housing cost burden; for approximately 80,000 of those households, it is a severe housing cost burden.^{bu}

Foreclosures

Foreclosure trends have received increasing attention during the recent economic recession, as many owners face challenges paying their monthly mortgage costs. Foreclosure trends are complex and cannot stand alone as an accurate proxy measure for housing affordability, but the trend does reflect a certain amount of risk in the community. Foreclosure trends demonstrate an approximation of households on the threshold of losing their housing stability. In Travis County, between 2007 and 2010, foreclosure postings¹⁶ nearly doubled, increasing from 2,582 postings in 2007 to 5,121 postings in 2010.^{bv} The population in Travis County grew at a much slower rate for this same period of time, only increasing by 53,789 (about 5.5%) over the three years.^{bv} Data for 2011 shows that the total number of foreclosures in 2011 was lower than in either 2010 or 2009, although the annual number of foreclosures remains significantly higher than pre-recession totals.



16. This number reflects properties posted for auction (posted for auction indicates pre-foreclosure status, and reflects a risk of foreclosure). A foreclosure posting may or may not result in an actual foreclosure. The same property may be included in the list for foreclosure auction multiple times over a series of months or even years. Therefore some duplication does exist within these foreclosure postings annual totals; duplicate postings would indicate households finding themselves at risk of foreclosure multiple times. Due to this repetition in the data, duplicate listings within each year have been removed to provide a more accurate count of foreclosures in a given year.

Homelessness

The primary causes of homelessness in the U.S. are poverty and the lack of affordable housing. Some other major factors that can contribute to homelessness include: economic factors such as insufficient income or loss of employment, domestic violence, mental illness, and substance abuse. Homelessness can be short-term or long-term, or even a chronic condition.^{bx}

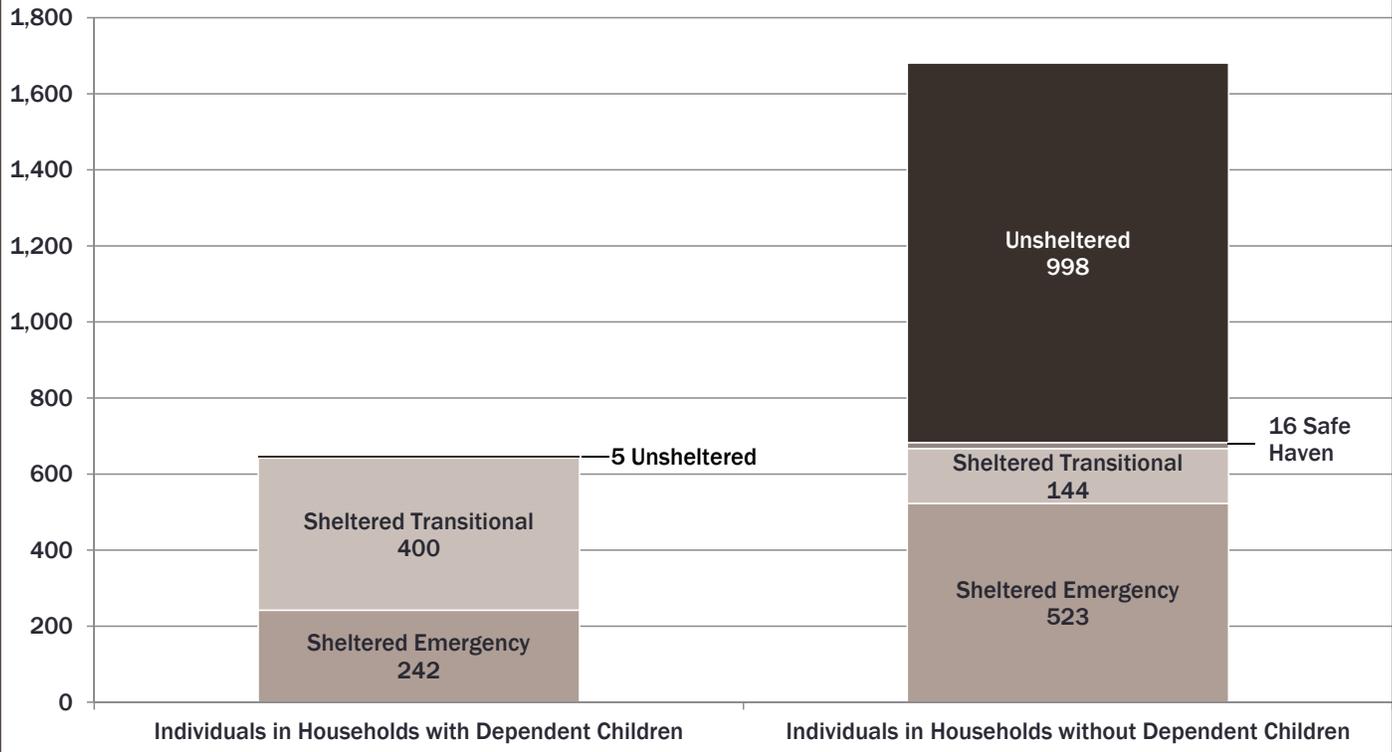
The 2011 Annual Homelessness Count¹⁷ provided a point-in-time snapshot of the Austin area homeless population, at a total of 2,342 homeless individuals, 57% of whom were sheltered (either

emergency, transitional, or Safe Haven¹⁸), and 43% of whom were unsheltered. Over one-quarter (28%) of the homeless population is comprised of individuals in households with dependent children, while more than two-thirds (72%) are individuals in households without dependent children. Less than 1% of the homeless population consists of individuals in households with only children (that is, young people who are unaccompanied by guardians).^{by} The following chart provides additional detail by shelter and household type on the 2011 annual homelessness count.

17. The Austin/Travis County homeless count was conducted on January 23, 2011. The final count resulted in increases over the prior year in most of the categories counted in the survey. The lower count reported in 2010 could have been due to a variety of factors including setting the rescheduled count date at the beginning of the month rather than the end, increased housing options in the community in 2010, and/or an undercount resulting from the lower number of volunteers available on the rescheduled date last year. In 2011, increases could have been due to increases in family size, more homeless individuals being entered into the Homeless Management Information System, and higher numbers of volunteers participating in the unsheltered count. Certain decreases in households with unaccompanied youth could be attributed to the day of the week being Sunday, therefore making it difficult to distinguish between the different homeless populations due to the many activities.

18. Safe Haven is a HUD Supportive Housing Program that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness and other debilitating behavioral conditions who are on the street and have been unable or unwilling to participate in housing or supportive services. For more information see: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/library/shp/index.cfm>.

Homeless Population By Shelter Type and Household Type Austin/Travis County Point-In-Time Homelessness Count, 2011



Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, CDBG Office, 2011.
Source Data: Ending Chronic Homelessness Coalition, 2011.

*Not pictured are 14 individuals in households with only children (unaccompanied youth). Thirteen individuals in this category were in emergency shelter and one was unsheltered.

The 2011 count also found that about one-fourth (539 or 23%) of the homeless population was chronically homeless.¹⁹ The following sub-populations²⁰ were also counted: chronic substance abusers (562 or 24%), veterans (351 or 15%), victims of domestic violence (328 or 14%), people with severe mental illness (281 or 12%), people with HIV/AIDS (23 or less than 1%), and unaccompanied youth (23 or less than 1%)^{bz}. The coexistence of two or more of these issues for many homeless individuals is part of what makes homelessness a very complex issue to address, requiring a spectrum of services and interventions.

19. The federal definition of chronic homelessness used by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines a chronically homeless person as: "Either (1) an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, OR (2) an unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years." For the chronically homeless, "homeless" is defined as: "A person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g. living on the streets, for example) OR living in a homeless emergency shelter." (Source: Defining Chronic Homelessness: A Technical Guide for HUD Programs, published September 2007 by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.)

20. Sub-populations refer only to adults and unaccompanied youth (not dependent children).

It should also be noted that there are individuals without permanent housing who do not fall within traditional definitions of homelessness and who may not be included in the point-in-time count (for example, families who have lost their homes but are residing with friends or relatives). Therefore the point-in-time number shows us a snapshot of the community, but may not demonstrate the full picture of its homelessness needs.

Cross-Issue Connections

The Housing Continuum issue area has strong ties, as both a cause and an effect, with a number of other issue areas. Among the notable connections: a housing cost burden is likely to impact a family's

ability to meet their basic needs; unstable employment or declining earnings influence the ability to maintain housing; conversely, unstable housing can be a challenge to gaining and retaining employment; student mobility, a by-product of unstable housing, is a significant contributor to poor school attendance, poor academic performance, and student dropout rates.

Workforce Development

GOALS AND SERVICES

Programs and services within this issue area provide employment and training services to help individuals improve workplace skills, obtain employment, succeed in the workplace, and help employers secure a skilled workforce. Some examples of services provided by programs within this issue area include job readiness training; occupation-specific training; job search and job placement assistance; and related instruction, coaching or counseling leading to employment and earnings gain.

OUR INVESTMENT

TCHHS/VS has departmental and contracted programs that offer workforce development services.²¹ Contracted services in this issue area help to ensure the development of a skilled workforce. Services focus on training and assistance designed to help individuals gain the skills and knowledge necessary to obtain and retain employment, while helping meet employer demand for skilled workers.

PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THE COMMUNITY IMPACT REPORT

The following contracted service providers and programs will be included in the 2011 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights to be released in March 2012:

- American YouthWorks
- The Austin Academy
- Austin Area Urban League
- Austin Community College
- Capital IDEA
- Goodwill Industries of Central Texas
- Skillpoint Alliance
- Travis County Emergency Services District (ESD) 4
- Workforce Solutions—Capital Area Workforce Board: Rapid Employment Model

21. Results of the county-funded evaluation of local workforce investments are available on the Ray Marshall Center website: <http://www.utexas.edu/research/cshr>.

HIGHLIGHTS

Local, state, and national economic indicators remain mixed. Some growth is evident, but it has not translated into significant job growth. As a result, the number of job seekers remains high while the supply of job opportunities remains low. High demand for workforce development services persists in response to these economic conditions as job seekers struggle to acquire the skills required by today's job market.

Employment

Overall employment in Travis County increased 5% between the second quarter of 2010 and the second quarter of 2011. Federal, state, and local government together still comprise the largest industry sector in Travis County, providing 22% of 583,444 total jobs in the second quarter of 2011.^{ca} Other leading industries include Professional and Business Services (17%) and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (15%). The fastest growth is found in Professional and Business Services, which grew by 11.5% (adding 10,086 jobs), and Leisure and Hospitality, which grew by 11% (adding 6,554 jobs) over the one-year period.

The November 2010 industry breakdown for the Austin-Round Rock Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is similar to the county with the same three leading industries: Government (22%), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (18%), and Professional and Business Services (14%). While these three remain the largest industries in the metropolitan area, the largest recent job growth is found in Leisure and Hospitality, which increased 5.7% from December 2010 to December 2011; this

industry now represents 11% (92,300) of 786,600 total non-agricultural jobs.^{cb}

Most recently released unemployment rates for Travis County and the Austin-Round Rock MSA (December 2011) are the lowest since April 2009, and are still lower than the state (7.2%) and national (8.3%) rates (seasonally adjusted rates are 7.8% and 8.5%, respectively).^{cc} The unemployment rate for the Austin-Round Rock MSA began the year at 7.3% in January 2011, peaked at 7.6% for June and July, but dropped to 6.3% in December.^{cd}

While following the same trends, the unemployment rate for Travis County remains slightly lower than the MSA: starting at 7.0% in January 2011, to a high of 7.4% in June and July, before falling to 6.1% in December.^{ce} The unemployment rate in December 2011 was lower than in December 2010 (6.1% compared to 6.9%). The number of people unemployed was also lower, down 2,618, while the number of people employed continued to rise by 12,498.^{cf}

As defined by the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the standard unemployment rate found above includes "all jobless persons who are available to take a job and have actively sought work in the past four weeks." Not included in the unemployment rate are those people who were "marginally attached to the labor force," or "discouraged workers." Discouraged workers are persons who are not in the labor force, want and are available for work, and have looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They are not counted as unemployed because they had not

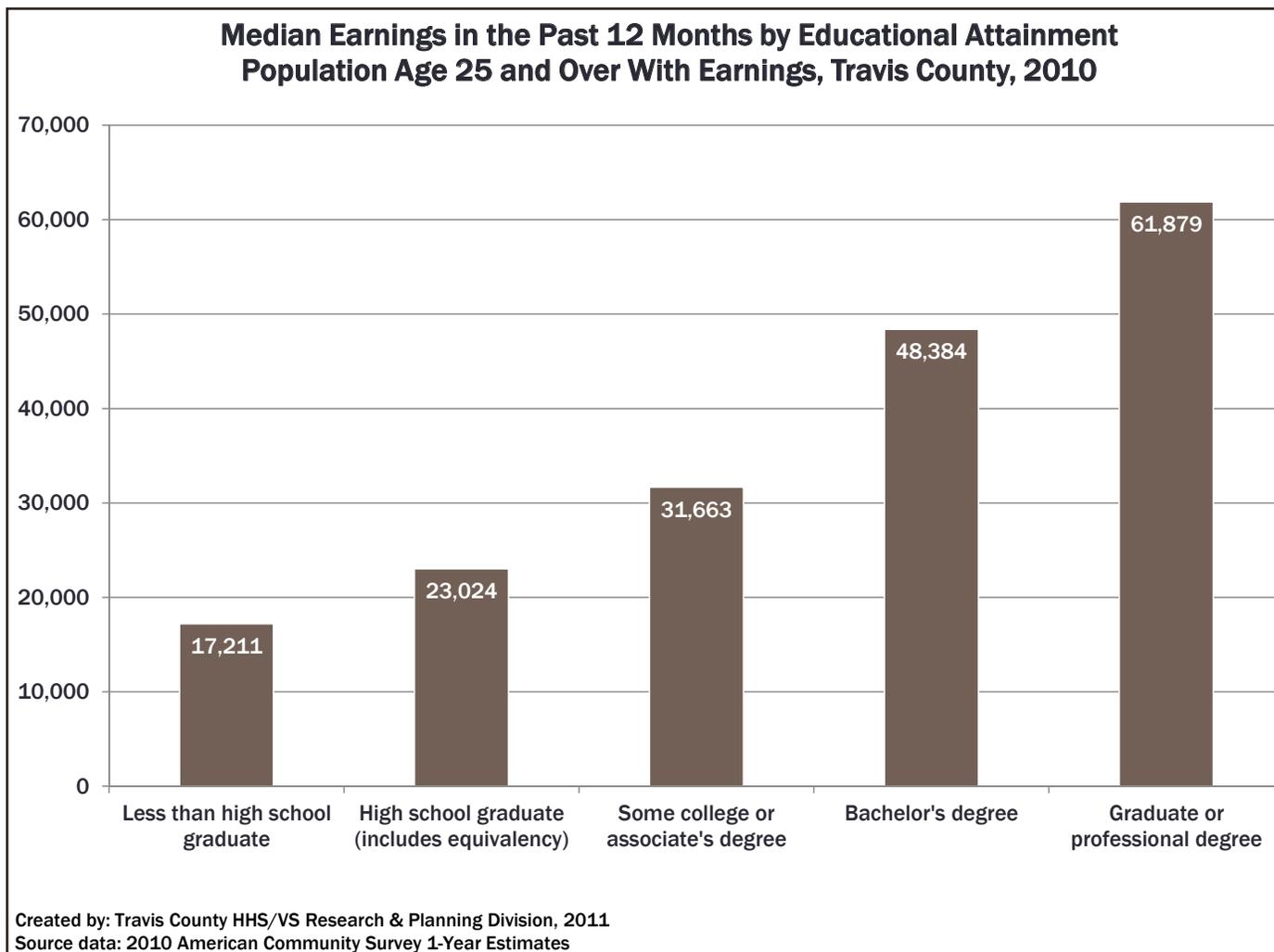
searched for work in the prior four weeks, for the specific reason that they believed no jobs were available for them. The criteria for the “marginally attached” are the same as for discouraged workers, with the exception that any reason could have been cited for the lack of job search in the prior four weeks. These statistics are not available at the local level, but are calculated as a four quarter rolling average at the national and state level. The most recent release (October 2010 through September 2011) finds 12.3 million Texans in the labor force of whom roughly one million are unemployed, another 60,000 are “discouraged workers,” and 100,000 are “marginally attached” to the labor force.^{cg}

Earnings

As we see hints of improvement in unemployment, we also find signs of improvement in hours and earnings data for Texas workers from the U.S. Department of Labor. After a two year dip, average weekly hours of private sector employees across Texas have rebounded to meet or exceed 2008 levels, reaching 37.3 hours per week in October 2011, the highest level in five years. The trends in average weekly earnings and average hourly earnings during 2011 are both moving upwards

as well. Weekly earnings show a gain on average of \$40.26 dollars per week over the same month in 2010. Average hourly earnings show a gain on average of \$0.59 dollars per week over the same month in 2010.

A powerful correlation between both educational attainment and employment and educational attainment and earnings persists. In 2010, 4.8% of college graduates in Travis County (age 25 to 64 years and in the labor force) were unemployed, and for those with some college or an associate’s degree the unemployment rate was 7.4%.^{ch} For high school graduates with no further education, 10.8% were unemployed, and for those without a high school diploma the rate was 12.6%.^{ci} Among Travis County residents 25 and over with earnings in 2010, those who graduated high school but went no further earned 34% more per year than those who did not.^{cj} Those with some college or an associate’s degree earned 38% more than those whose formal education stopped after high school, while those with a bachelor’s degree earned 53% more than those with some college or an associate’s degree; finally, those with a graduate or professional degree earned 28% more than those with a bachelor’s degree.^{ck}



Cross-Issue Connections

Workforce Development has strong ties with both the Child and Youth Development and Education issue areas. Access to affordable child care is a common barrier to finding and maintaining employment. Subsidized child care is a support service aimed to increase participation in the workforce.

Child and Youth Development

GOALS AND SERVICES

Programs and services within this issue area promote the availability, affordability, accessibility, and quality of a continuum of services that advance the acquisition of assets that support social, emotional, cognitive, and physical well-being among children and youth. Some examples of services provided by programs within this issue area are direct services to enhance the child or youth's development and related skill development for the adults in their lives (e.g., parents, child care providers, teachers and community leaders).

OUR INVESTMENT

TCHHS/VS has departmental and contracted programs that offer services for children and youth. Contracted services in this issue area align with our direct services to help ensure the successful development of children and youth from early childhood through young adulthood.

PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THE COMMUNITY IMPACT REPORT

The following contracted service providers and programs will be included in the 2011 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights to be released in March 2012:

- Any Baby Can of Austin, Inc.
- Austin Independent School District: Travis County Collaborative Afterschool Program and Harvest Foundation Program
- Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Texas, Inc.
- Child Inc.
- Greater Calvary Rights of Passage
- LifeWorks: Youth Development
- Pflugerville Independent School District
- River City Youth Foundation
- Workforce Solutions—Capital Area Workforce Board: Child Care Local Match
- Workforce Solutions—Capital Area Workforce Board: Quality Child Care Collaborative (QC3)

HIGHLIGHTS

Demographics

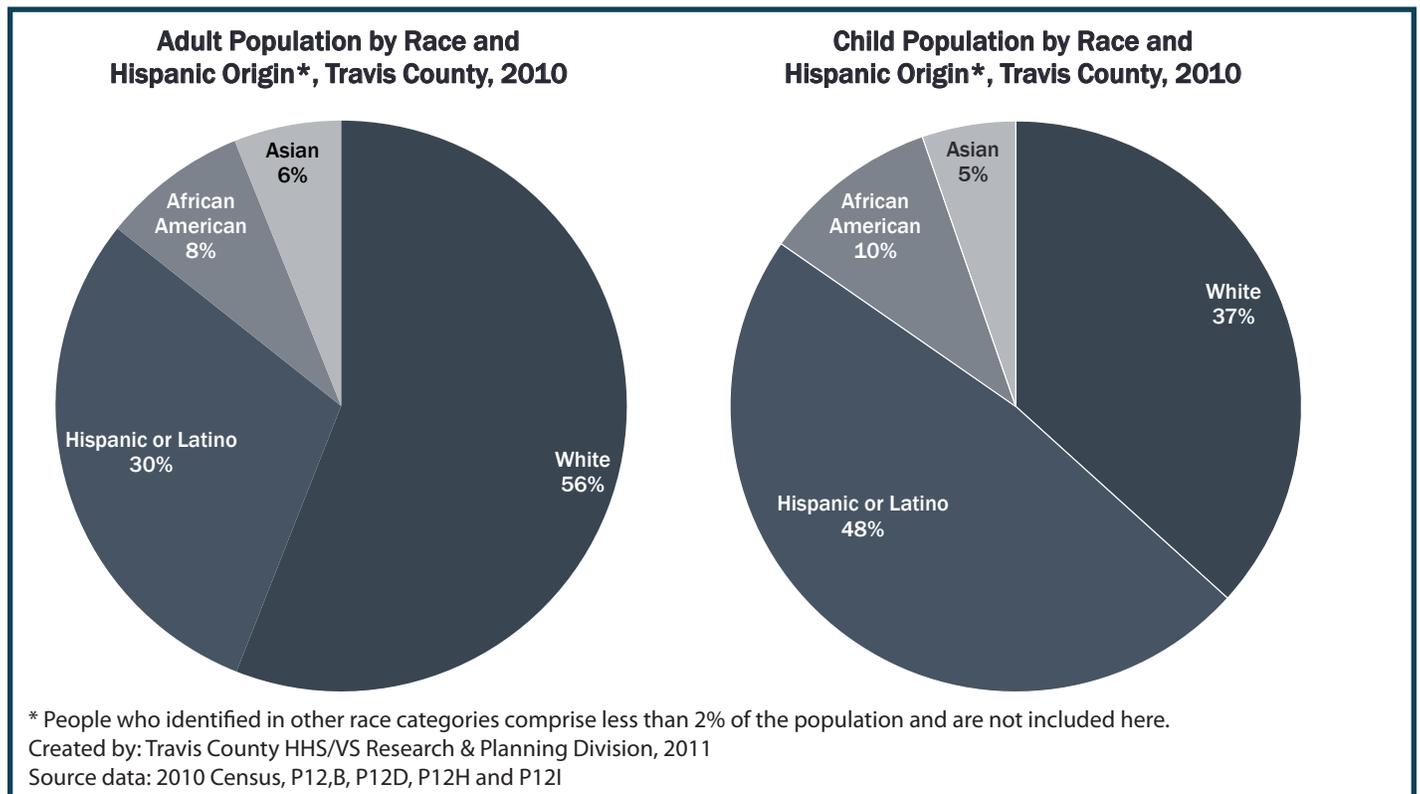
There are 245,037 children and youth under 18 in Travis County.^{cl} This segment of the population continues to grow and increased 27% from 2000 to 2010, with the fastest growth under age 10.^{cm}

Growth in Population by Age Travis County, 2000-2010				
	2000	2010	Growth	Percent Change
Total population	812,280	1,024,266	211,986	26%
Under 18 years:	192,547	245,037	52,490	27%
Under 5 years	58,494	75,774	17,280	30%
5 to 9 years	53,931	70,686	16,755	31%
10 to 14 years	51,177	62,789	11,612	23%
15 to 17 years	28,945	35,788	6,843	24%

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS Research & Planning Division, 2011

Source data: 2000 Census, P8; 2010 Census, QT-P2

As the child population grows, it is also more diverse than the adult population, especially in the Hispanic or Latino population. In the latest Census, over half of the adult population identified as White while only 37% of children under 18 are White and no group represented a majority.



Household Composition and Family Economic Security

Children and youth benefit greatly from healthy, stable relationships with adults, including familial relationships.^{cn} About one in three (33%) Travis County households include children; the majority (64%) of those households are headed by married-couple families, 27% by single females and 8% by single males.^{co}

Single parent households generally have lower incomes than two parent households. While it has been proven that single parent families are more likely to experience hardships associated with financial insecurity, researchers note that unmarried status is more often a result of living in poverty rather than the source of economic hardship. Rather, broader measures of economic well-being, such as asset poverty, financial literacy and the ability to draw on resources of family and friends, must be considered.^{cp}

The interplay of race and poverty reveals important trends about our younger residents. While Hispanic/Latino children make up slightly less than half (45%) of the population under 18, they represent 71% (33,203) of children in poverty.^{cq,22} Also, while the number is smaller, the estimated 2,670 African American children under age five in poverty comprise almost half (44%) of all African American children under age five.^{cs}

While poverty status is the standard eligibility measure for many public assistance programs, it does not reflect true cost of living and families

need to earn significantly more to meet basic needs. The most recent Center for Public Policy Priorities (CPPP) Family Budget Estimator Project (updated in 2007) calculated that Travis County families typically need incomes of at least double the poverty level to afford basic provisions.^{ct} Recent analysis by the E3 Alliance found that a family of four with two young children would need to earn \$53,436 annually or \$4,453 a month to afford basic expenses and child care in Travis County.^{cu}

Asset poverty is another indicator of economic security. A household is considered asset poor if it lacks the net worth to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the absence of income. This translates into about \$5,588 for a family of four.^{cv} Texas ranks 37th in the nation with an estimated one quarter (24.8%) of households considered asset poor.^{cw} Single parent households are more likely than married households to be asset poor and 25% of middle-income families (those earning \$44,801-\$68,800) are asset poor.^{cx}

Early Care and Education

Availability, affordability and quality of child care are key components to successful child development. Child care is also closely tied to workforce development and family economic security.

Travis County currently lacks the capacity to provide care for children with parents in the workforce. For the estimated 52,905 children under age six with all parents in the workforce, there is a capacity to provide care to 64% of them, but the actual coverage is likely closer to 45%.

22. 33% of Hispanic children under 18 live in poverty.^{cr}

Child care programs often have a greater licensed capacity than actual enrollment. Studies estimate actual enrollment to be 75% to 85% of capacity.^{cy} Full-time capacity is equal to 34,023 and full-time enrollment is estimated to be 23,700. When the pool of providers is limited to centers meeting high quality standards, the availability drops to 18% to 22%.^{cz}

Publicly-funded options exist for low income families to access care and for child care centers that want to provide care for these families. These services are administered through Early Head Start, Head Start, Texas Child Care Subsidy and public school Pre-K programs. Eligibility and capacity varies by program:

Child Care Programs for Low-Income Families Eligibility and Enrollment, 2010			
Program	Eligibility	Income Eligibility	Number Served in Travis County
Early Head Start and Head Start	Children from birth to age 5 from families that meet one of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family income is below the poverty line, or Family receives public assistance (TANF or SSI). 	100% of poverty threshold	2,246 total
	Children in the foster care system, regardless of their foster family's income. Note: Program may enroll up to 10% of children from families that do not meet above requirements.	(\$1,863/month for a family of 4)	991 unduplicated
Texas Child Care Subsidy (CCS)	Parents with children under 13 who work, attend school, or participate in job training and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The parents are receiving or are transitioning off public assistance; The children are receiving or needing protective services; or The family is classified as low income. 	85% of State Median Income (\$4,629/month for a family of 4)	8,630 total (5,534 children ages 0-5)
Public School Pre-K*	3- and 4-year-olds who meet one of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low income Homeless Limited English proficiency Children of active duty members of the U.S. armed forces Children of members of the U.S. armed forces who were injured or killed while serving 	185% of poverty threshold (\$3,399/month for a family of 4)	7,004 total

Adapted from: Child Care in Travis County, Table 5.

* Seven public schools districts in Travis County include Austin, Del Valle, Eanes, Lago Vista, Lake Travis, Manor, and Pflugerville.

Child care can comprise a substantial portion of family expenses even for moderate and higher income families. Travis County has the highest average cost of care in the state despite ranking 34th in median

income.²³ In 2010, the cost of fulltime child care ranged from \$466/month for a preschooler in a registered family home to \$760/month for an infant in center-based care (\$5,592 and \$9,120 annually).^{db} In comparison, the annual cost of undergraduate tuition at the University of Texas at Austin is \$9,346 and \$8,035 at Texas State University.^{dc}

Research shows that high quality child care supports the successful cognitive, social, and emotional development of young children.^{dd} The Travis County community recognizes several systems that measure child care quality through a series of progressive standards including Texas Rising Star (TRS), through the Texas Workforce Commission and local workforce development boards, as well as the National Accreditation Commission (NAC), the National Association of the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) and Texas School Ready. The National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC) accredits family care providers.

The total number of providers accredited by the standards listed above in Travis County increased from 124 to 149 providers, or 20%, from 2008 to 2011, with the greatest increase in number of Texas School Ready accredited centers.^{de} The majority (106) of providers were TRS-accredited centers and family-based programs; 29 were NAEYC-accredited; two were NAFCC-accredited and 12 were Texas School Ready.^{df}

23. Median income for Travis County in 2009 was \$53,434.^{da}

Family Violence

Family violence influences the entire spectrum of child and youth development. Children who are abused or neglected, including those who witness domestic violence, often exhibit emotional, cognitive, and behavioral problems, such as depression, low self-esteem, poor school performance, and lack of conflict resolution skills. Children who are abused or neglected also are more likely to have a higher tolerance for and use of violence in relationships and enter into violent relationships as teens and adults or abuse their own children.^{d9} In 2010, there were 9,278 alleged victims of child abuse/neglect in Travis County, with 1,735 confirmed victims and 484 children removed from their homes.^{dh,24} In the same year there were 8,326 incidents of family violence in Travis County.^{di}

Youth Risk Factors

Travis County is home to over 169,000 elementary, middle school and high school age children and youth.^{dj} The “out of school time” hours and other “gap times,” including after school, weekends, holidays and during the summer, are prime opportunities for children and youth to participate in enrichment programs, such as school-sponsored activities, community-based programs, skill-development, employment training and paid work experiences. Quality afterschool programming has been proven to positively affect attendance, test scores, and grade retention, especially for youth at risk of negative outcomes.^{dk} Conversely,

24. Removals include all children who entered substitute care which includes foster care, kinship care, group homes and residential treatment centers.

the incidence of juvenile crime triples during afterschool hours, and children are at greater risk of being victims of crime during this same time period.^{dl}

A 2009 study estimates that 26% (1,167,862) of Texas kindergarten through twelfth grade children are responsible for caring for themselves during the afterschool hours while 15% (678,989) participate in afterschool programs. Participants spend an average of nine hours per week in afterschool programs.^{dm,25}

Healthy behavior in youth strongly affects outcomes. Protective factors are defined as circumstances that promote healthy youth behaviors, decrease the chance that youth will engage in risky behaviors, and increase a young person's ability to recover from adverse life events.^{dn} External protective factors include caring relationships with adults and peers, high expectations, and opportunities for meaningful participation in home, school and community environments. Internal protective factors can include cooperation and communication, self-efficacy, empathy, problem solving, self-awareness, and goals and aspirations.^{do}

Some of the most prevalent risk taking behaviors that threaten the health and safety of youth include substance abuse (including tobacco), carrying a weapon, suicide attempts, fighting and risky sexual activity.^{dp} According to results of the

2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey of high school students, Texas students may be at greater risk for poor outcomes than youth nationally, but it should be noted that outcomes have improved in most of the following categories from 2001 to 2011 (where data are available):

- Unintentional injuries: 91.9% of Texas respondents do not wear a helmet while bicycling and almost one-third (32.2%) rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (national average was 84.7% and 28.3%, respectively, in 2009).^{dq}
- Tobacco use: 50.2% of Texas respondents have tried smoking (46.3% nationally in 2009).^{dr}
- Illegal drug use: 9.4% of Texas respondents have used cocaine at least once and 11.9% have used ecstasy (national average was 6.4% and 6.7%, respectively, in 2009).
 - Indicator has not improved but increased from 8.2% in 2005 to 11.9% in 2011.^{ds}
- Sexual behavior: 36.2% of Texas respondents are sexually active and 19% report not learning about HIV or AIDS in school (national average was 34.2% and 13.0%, respectively, in 2009).
 - Indicator has not improved but increased from 17.1% in 2001 and 19% in 2011.^{dt}
- Dietary behaviors: 29% of Texas respondents drank one or more soda per day (29.2% nationally in 2009).^{du}

25. Other arrangements include parental/guardian care, sibling care and non-parental adult care.

Cross-Issue Connections

Child and Youth Development influences the Education and Workforce Development issue areas. Quality early care and education helps prepare children for academic success. Child care is an essential support for many parents of young children to retain employment. Many other issues, if not adequately met, can be barriers to healthy child development; included among these are housing, behavioral health, public health, and basic needs.

This issue area also overlaps with the Behavioral Health issue area as a key component of child and youth development is behavioral and mental health. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey referenced in the final section of this document is a source for understanding this subject.

Education

GOALS AND SERVICES

Programs and services within this issue area promote and support academic preparedness (school readiness) as well as educational attainment and success. Some examples of services provided by programs within this issue area include early childhood education; academic support or enrichment; literacy, G.E.D., and adult basic education; English as a Second Language (ESL) classes; out-of-classroom activities or programs whose goals are academic-oriented (e.g. math or science camps), language or literacy fluency and/or proficiency classes; and computer or technology literacy.

OUR INVESTMENT

TCHHS/VS has departmental and contracted programs that offer education services. Contracted services in this issue area address literacy-based educational services for both school-aged and adult populations, as literacy is a key component for both employment and educational success.

PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THE COMMUNITY IMPACT REPORT

The following contracted service providers and programs will be included in the 2011 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights to be released in March 2012:

- Austin Independent School District: Adult Basic Education
- BookSpring
- LifeWorks: ABE / ESL

HIGHLIGHTS

The National Assessment of Adult Literacy has defined literacy as both a) the ability to use printed and written information to function in society, achieve one's goals and develop one's knowledge and potential and b) the ability to successfully use printed material for basic reading and higher level literacy skills.^{dv} The first definition refers to a task-based definition, and the second to a skills-based definition.

Literacy is also one of the key determinants of an individual's educational, social and economic success.^{dw} Research has positively correlated literacy skills to an individual's life, employment and citizenship experiences.^{dx}

Effects of Low-Level Literacy or Illiteracy

Conversely, low literacy levels and/or educational attainment levels may impact other socioeconomic determinants such as employability, earnings, and criminal justice involvement.^{dy} A person's place of birth and/or linguistic proficiency also

may influence an individual's literacy and/or educational level.

The acquisition and application of literacy skills is also critical in shaping an individual's job and life opportunities. Nationally, 50% of the chronically unemployed are functionally illiterate.^{dz} Within Travis County, it is estimated that 13% of residents 16 years of age and older struggle with reading or cannot read.^{ea,26}

Educational attainment impacts earnings. In 2010, the median earnings for adults in Travis County 25 years of age and older with a bachelors' degree was \$48,384, while the median was \$17,211 for those with less than a high school diploma or its equivalent (i.e., a GED), and \$23,024 for those with a high school diploma or its equivalent.^{eb} Individuals with bachelors' degrees earned nearly triple the amount, or 181%, of those without a high school diploma, and more than double the amount (110%) of those who had completed high school and received a diploma or the equivalent.^{ec}

26. These figures are derived from the National Association of Adult Literacy survey and reflect individuals needing a GED and not possessing the minimum literacy skills necessary to enroll in a GED test preparation class.

**Median Earnings by Educational Attainment
Adults 25 Years of Age and Older
Travis County, 2010**

Level of Education	Earnings
Less than high school graduate	\$17,211
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$23,024
Some college or associate's degree	\$31,663
Bachelor's degree	\$48,384
Graduate or professional degree	\$61,879

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS Research & Planning Division, 2011

Source data: 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Literacy rates and educational attainment are particularly low in correctional populations, compared to the general population. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, “an estimated 40% of State prison inmates, 27% of Federal inmates, 47% of inmates in local jails and 31% of those serving probation sentences had not completed high school or its equivalent, while about 18% of the general population failed to attain high school graduation.”^{ed} Within Travis County, nearly 64% of all individuals entering jail or prison did not obtain a high school diploma or a GED.^{ee}

Educational attainment also varies with nativity. While the high school graduation rate is very similar between the native born (18%) and foreign born (17%) in Travis County, there is a notable difference for individuals with less than a high school education.^{ef} Approximately 40% of foreign-born adults did not receive a high school degree or its equivalent, compared to 6% of the native-born population.^{eg} College attendance and graduation rates are significantly different as well. Only 42% of foreign-born individuals residing in Travis County have attended or graduated from college, compared to 76% of the native-born population.^{eh}

**Educational Attainment by Nativity
Travis County, 2010**

	Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than high school graduate	31,417	6%	57,067	40%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	90,903	18%	24,728	17%
Some college or associate's degree	149,854	29%	18,321	13%
Bachelor's degree	157,344	31%	21,709	15%
Graduate or professional degree	82,725	16%	19,690	14%

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS Research & Planning Division, 2011

Source data: 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Linguistic Proficiency

It is important to distinguish between two types of language proficiency typically referred to in the education arena: Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS) and Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP).

BICS refers to oral proficiency, or the basic language skills needed to interact in everyday, social situations, whereas CALP is the term for academic and knowledge-based proficiency that results from time and familiarity with a language, in addition to more formal, academic learning.^{ei} Research indicates that proficiency in BICS may take a learner approximately two years, and CALP, between five to seven years.^{ej} Within literacy- or English as a Second Language (ESL)-based settings, individuals initially learn BICS skills. Over time and with practice, ESL students may begin to work using academic language on level with native speakers.

The difference between BICS and CALP aptitudes may often cause confusion among individuals working with, studying, or making decisions about the ESL population. A student's demonstrated oral proficiency (social language) does not necessarily translate into academic language proficiency.^{ek,el} This is important to point out because it may lead to unfair evaluations or assessments of students.^{em}

Local English as a Second Language (ESL) Demographics

In 2010, approximately 13.4% of Travis County's population self-reported speaking English "less than very well."^{en} Approximately 84% of this sub-population came from Spanish-speaking backgrounds, while the remainder (16%) spoke "other languages."^{eo}

Nearly one-quarter (24.3%) of all students participating in classes offered by literacy providers are classified as Limited English Proficient.^{ep} This data suggests a continued need for ESL and/or other literacy-based services in Travis County.

Cross-Issue Connections

Education has strong ties with both the Child and Youth Development and Workforce Development issue areas. Investments in child and youth development provide wraparound supports that promote academic and social success for children and youth. Workforce Development investments offer vocational and technical training and related services that help translate academic learning into employment success. Social success for children or youth can translate to "employability" skills for adults.

Behavioral Health

GOALS AND SERVICES

Programs and services within this issue area provide prevention, intervention, and treatment to adults and children who have been impacted by issues of mental illness, substance abuse, and developmental disabilities. Some examples of services included in this issue area are mental health, psychiatric, marriage and family counseling; addiction treatment; and substance abuse services.

OUR INVESTMENT

TCHHS/VS offers both departmental and contracted behavioral health services which provide counseling, referral, and evaluation services to eligible individuals and families.

PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THE COMMUNITY IMPACT REPORT

The following contracted service providers and programs will be included in the 2011 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights to be released in March 2012:

- Austin Child Guidance Center
- Austin Travis County Integral Care: Main Mental Health Interlocal
- Austin Travis County Integral Care: Substance Abuse Managed Services Organization (MSO)
- Austin Travis County Integral Care: System of Care Managed Services Organization (MSO)
- Capital Area Counseling
- Communities in Schools of Central Texas
- LifeWorks: Counseling
- Out Youth
- Workers Assistance Program, Inc.
- Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) of Greater Austin

HIGHLIGHTS

Texas ranks last among the 50 states for mental health spending per capita and the second highest number of people suffering from serious mental illness among U.S. states.^{eq} With historically low rates of state funding for behavioral health services, local service providers struggle to meet growing needs with limited resources. While there is no available prevalence rate for mental illness in Travis County, service numbers from Austin Travis County Integral Care (ATCIC), the primary mental health agency for Travis County, show the growing need for such services. In 2010, the agency provided mental health services to more than 22,200 individuals—a 19% increase from 2009 and a 60% increase from 2006.^{er}

Drastic cuts to mental health services were proposed in the 82nd legislature, though were not made. In fact, statewide, funding for mental health services as a whole were actually increased by 4%.^{es} However, existing funding was already insufficient to treat those requiring services, and with population growth and rising costs for services, waiting lists and the unserved population will grow. Lack of sufficient services for individuals with mental health issues often results in increases in homelessness, incarceration costs, inappropriate emergency room use, and demand for limited state hospital beds. Law enforcement and mental health officials report that insufficient funding also extends their travel time and costs to drive patients who are in mental health crisis to receive services outside the county.^{et}

Substance abuse and its effects on the community continues to exacerbate the already-strained mental health service infrastructure. Statewide, while cocaine use is declining, use of heroin is increasing. Abuse of and deaths caused by prescription pain medications are increasing as well. The Travis County Medical Examiner reported in May of 2011 that more people died in 2010 from taking pain pills and muscle relaxants than from using illegal drugs.^{eu} According to 2011 County Health Rankings, 22% of Travis County respondents reported excessive drinking compared to 16% of respondents at the state level. 2011 County Health Rankings also show a higher density of liquor stores in Travis County than the state or the nation.^{ev,27}

Substance abuse services in Travis County are inadequate for the population. There are no dedicated detoxification services in Travis County,^{ew} and Travis County residential substance abuse treatment facilities operate with substantial waiting lists, which “generally extend two months and beyond.”^{ex} To make matters worse, at the county level, \$258,000 was cut from substance abuse prevention, intervention and treatment during the 82nd legislative session.^{ey} Lack of services for substance abuse disorders is correlated with increased costs for incarceration and medical care.^{ez}

27. County Health Rankings are compiled using a variety of existing public data sources, including the BRFSS, the American Community Survey, and numerous health, crime and education data. For more information, see <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ranking-methods/data-sources-and-measures>.

Needs Among Youth

Nationally, it is estimated that up to 22% of youth under 18 are in need of mental health services.^{fa} In Texas, only 18% of youth eligible for mental health services are receiving them.^{fb} While there are no reliable prevalence estimates for youth suffering from mental health problems in Travis County, ATCIC service numbers for families with children indicate growing need for services. Despite limited funds and no substantial increase in state funding, the number served continues to grow each year. About 3,700 families with children were served in 2010, up 7% from 2009 and up 24% from 2006.^{fc}

Sizeable cuts were made to education in the 82nd legislative session. In implementing the cuts, the Austin Independent School District (AISD) board voted to reduce the district workforce by nearly 1,200 employees.^{fd} In addition to teachers losing their jobs, many social services support staff—specifically social workers, parent support specialists, behavior specialists, and school to community liaisons—are no longer serving the district. These employees provided the only mental health services available to many families in the district, providing them with services to assist them with unemployment, homelessness, mental illness and behavioral disorders.^{fe} A Spring 2011 report released by the Indicator Improvement Project, a project of the Mental Health Task Force (MHTF), demonstrates a critical need for school-based mental health services which are lacking in AISD schools.^{ff}

Children and youth who have mental illness, especially those who do not receive treatment, are disproportionately represented in the

juvenile justice system. One-third of all youth referred to the Texas Youth Commission (now the Texas Juvenile Justice Department) have been diagnosed with mental illness and 60% of those incarcerated at Commission facilities have been identified as needing mental health services.^{fg} Juvenile justice facilities lack sufficient facilities and services to meet the needs of youth with mental illness. However, the last two legislative sessions have seen important legislation passed that has diverted public funds away from the Texas Youth Commission and toward community-based treatment. Still, given state budgetary cuts and the continuing recession's effects on families with children, the need for mental health services for children has reached a critical point.

Needs Among Veterans

Texas is home to 1.7 million veterans.^{fh} 450,000 have served in wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.^{fi} As of 2010, nearly 55,000 veterans were living in Travis County.^{fj} In October 2011, President Obama declared that virtually all troops serving in Iraq would be home by the end of the year. Duncan McGhee of the Texas Veteran's Commission estimates that 5,000 veterans will be returning to Travis County in 2011.^{fk} Recent research conducted by the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research states that 10% of returning soldiers have severe functional impairment attributed to post-traumatic stress disorder or depression. "Some impairment" attributable to the same disorders was found in 23% to 31% of returning soldiers. These research findings show that 12 months after combat, the prevalence of mental health problems "does not abate, and in many cases, increases."^{fl} A *Houston Chronicle* analysis of state vital statistics

found that suicides among Texans under the age of 35 who had served in the military increased by 40% between 2006 and 2009. In fact, suicides constituted one quarter of deaths of Texans under 35 who had served in the military in 2009—more than twice the rate of suicide for those under 35 in the civilian population.^{fm} Behavioral health services will be an essential component of veterans' successful reintegration into civilian life.

Needs Among Incarcerated Populations

Estimates of the proportions of incarcerated populations with mental health illnesses are far higher than that of the general population. The Texas Office on Offenders with Mental or Medical Impairments reports that 30% of Texas prison and state jail inmates are represented in the state mental health database, with about 10% having a "priority population diagnosis."^{fn,28} Travis County Sheriff Greg Hamilton reports that there are more than 400 inmates (out of about 2,500) with mental illness in the Travis County jail every day.^{fo} The *Texas Tribune* reports that the costs of treating an individual with mental illness in a community-based facility is \$12 per day but to treat them once incarcerated costs \$137 per day.^{fp} Persons with mental illness are more expensive to incarcerate and tend to stay in jail or prison longer than other inmates.^{fq}

As the population of mentally ill expands in jails and prisons in response to cuts to mental health services, cuts to the state criminal justice budget made in the 82nd legislature have resulted in

prisons closing and bunks being added to existing facilities, causing overcrowding.^{fr} The likelihood of a prisoner with mental illness receiving sufficient treatment in such conditions is very low.

Gaps in Psychiatric Services

The Travis County public hospital system does not have the capacity to meet the psychiatric needs of the community, according to the MHTF.^{fs} Unlike other urban counties in the state, Travis County has no psychiatric emergency room nor does it have any kind of crisis stabilization unit connected to any of the seven major hospital emergency departments in the area.^{ft} "We are unique for all urban areas in Texas," said Jim Van Norman, Director of Medical and Clinical Services for Austin Travis County Integral Care, in a 2010 interview. "We are the only urban area without psych beds in a hospital."^{fu}

Statewide, Texas has 2,400 beds in state mental hospitals, down from 2,800 in 1996.^{fv} There are 63 public psychiatric beds in Travis County at present.^{fw} An assessment from 2009 reported that the local rate of public psychiatric beds available to the population (11.4 per 100,000) was below the Austin Travis County Integral Care and the MHTF standards for the Travis County community of 15.2 beds per 100,000 in population.^{fx}

The MHTF has studied the costs borne by the community to treat individuals who are repeatedly readmitted to public psychiatric hospitals within 30 days of discharge. A 2010 Task Force report found that 248 individuals who discharged in FY 2010 were re-admitted within 30 days of discharge (11% of total discharges for area psychiatric

28. Priority population diagnoses include schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and major depression.

hospitals). Of those, 175 were clients of ATCIC and visited the emergency room 849 times in FY 2010. Seventy-three of the 248 were readmitted more than once within 30 days of discharge, and 13 of those 73 were readmitted more than four times within 30 days and used 575 area hospital bed days at a total cost of \$368,000. All of these 13 had mood disorders and 92% had co-occurring substance abuse disorders, while 69% were literally homeless. The Task Force recommends expanding permanent supportive housing, substance abuse treatment and other clinical approaches to treat this population.^{fy}

While Travis County is not designated as a mental health professional shortage area for 2010, Austin State Hospital is designated in 2010 as having a shortage of mental health professionals.^{fz}

Federal Health Reform

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, passed in March of 2010 and under threat of partial or full repeal at the time of this writing,²⁹ offers some expansion of services available to those with behavioral and mental health issues. Expansions were made to coverage under Medicaid home- and community-based services for individuals with mental illness. The bill expanded the range of preventative services that are now required for

coverage to include depression screening and regular behavioral assessments for children. Youth up to age 26 may now remain covered under their parent's insurance. The bill also has prohibited lifetime annual limits and pre-existing condition denials, which have penalized individuals and families struggling to receive treatment for mental illness.

Cross-Issue Connections

The strain caused by the continuing effects of the recent economic recession frequently increases risk of a number of behavioral health issues. The manifestation of these stressors can be seen in a number of other issue areas: Workforce Development (unemployment and underemployment), Housing Continuum (frequent moves, homelessness and habitation of substandard housing), and Basic Needs (hunger and poverty). Behavioral health issues are often a significant obstacle to improving one's status in most of the other issue areas. For example, untreated behavioral health issues can make it very difficult to maintain steady employment; this, in turn, directly impacts earnings, which then places housing and basic needs at risk. To read more about behavior risk among youth, see the Child and Youth Development section.

29. The Supreme Court is expected to determine by June 2012 whether 1) the individual mandate is unconstitutional and 2) if the bill can stand alone without it if the mandate is held to be unconstitutional.

Public Health and Access to Healthcare

GOALS AND SERVICES

Programs and services within this issue area are primarily intended to improve the physical well-being of community members by encouraging healthy behaviors (e.g., better eating habits; physical activity; improving disease management; reducing tobacco use and substance abuse); preventing disease (reducing its occurrence and impact); increasing medical preparedness for emergencies; and increasing access to quality health care and counseling. Some examples of services included in this issue area: provide education; improve access to treatment, care, and support for persons living with or facing health concerns; provide case-management advocacy for additional or other client services; and promote environmental health.

OUR INVESTMENT

TCHHS/VS has departmental and contracted programs that offer public health and access to healthcare services. Services contracted through non-profits in this issue area focus their efforts on prevention of teen pregnancy and HIV/AIDS; promotion of better nutrition through increased accessibility to healthy foods; and improving outcomes for people living with HIV/AIDS and individuals with disabilities. Please note that the scope of this summary is limited to the Department's social service investments and does not include the roles and responsibilities assumed by Central Health (the Travis County Healthcare District) or the County's responsibilities for public health carried out via an Interlocal agreement with the Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Department

PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THE COMMUNITY IMPACT REPORT

The following contracted service providers and programs will be included in the 2011 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights to be released in March 2012:

- AIDS Services of Austin: Food Bank
- AIDS Services of Austin: MPowerment
- AIDS Services of Austin: Non-Medical Case Management
- AIDS Services of Austin: VOICES
- Planned Parenthood of Austin Family Planning, Inc.
- Sustainable Food Center
- Wright House Wellness Center, Inc.

HIGHLIGHTS

Public health encompasses an array of services that work to protect and improve community health outcomes. Prevention efforts focus on implementing educational programs, developing policies, administering services, regulating health systems and some health professions, and conducting research; these efforts target entire populations rather than individuals.^{9a} Other public health functions include investigation and monitoring of disease outbreaks, education and outreach to limit the spread of infections and diseases, as well as environmental and consumer health activities such as food protection. An additional focus of public health professionals is promotion of health services equity, quality, and accessibility, which requires addressing health disparities across all populations.^{9b}

The overall health status of the community informs public health policies and practices. Key health indicators, such as birth outcomes and chronic disease rates, can serve as proxy measures of community health. These indicators often point to underlying health issues in the community, such as high blood pressure, poor nutrition, or physical inactivity, and help to identify current community health needs.

Prenatal Care and Pregnancy Outcomes

Women who begin prenatal care after the first trimester are at a higher risk for poor pregnancy outcomes, including premature births and low birth weight newborns (less than 5.5 pounds).^{9c} In 2008, the most recent year of available data, 40% (6,632) of all Travis County mothers began

prenatal care after the first trimester or received no prenatal care.^{9d} A lack of or delayed prenatal care was more prevalent for Hispanic mothers (4,594, or 56.5% of all Hispanic mothers) and Black mothers (524, or 41.4% of all Black mothers).^{9e}

Low birth weight is the single most important factor affecting neonatal mortality.^{9f} Low birth weight infants are at increased risk for health problems, including neurodevelopmental disabilities and lower respiratory tract conditions^{9g}. Low and very low birth weight babies comprised 8.7% (1,437) of births in 2008.^{9h} Black babies had the largest percentage of low and very low birth weights (17.9%, or 227 births), roughly twice the rate of all other race/ethnic groups.⁹ⁱ

About 67% of low birth weight babies are premature (born before 37 completed weeks of pregnancy).^{9j} Premature births are the largest contributor to neonatal, infant, and perinatal mortality.^{9k} Black mothers had the largest percentage of premature births (16%, or 202 Black mothers), while the percentages of premature births for White mothers (9.7%, or 594 White mothers) and Hispanic mothers (10.5%, or 851 Hispanic mothers) were nearly the same.^{9l}

Adolescent mothers under the age of 18 are at risk for poor pregnancy outcomes as well as adverse impacts to their own health. Almost two-thirds (64.9%, or 398) of adolescent mothers had delayed or no prenatal care.^{9m} Over 12% of babies born to adolescent mothers had low or very low birth weight (a total of 76 babies) and over 13% of adolescent mothers (76 out of 613 total) had

premature births.⁹ⁿ Pregnant adolescents have a higher risk of high blood pressure and anemia compared to women who are older.^{9o} Adolescents are also more likely to smoke during pregnancy^{9p}. The repercussions of adolescent pregnancy are significant. Adolescent mothers are less likely to receive a high school diploma and are more likely to live in poverty, while adolescent fathers are more likely to finish fewer years of school and earn less income by age 27.^{9q} Finally, children of adolescents are more likely to have health and cognitive disadvantages and be neglected or abused.^{9r}

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The prevalence and incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) is another public health risk indicator. Individuals engaging in unprotected sex may contract or spread these diseases; furthermore, unprotected sex can lead to HIV infections and unplanned pregnancies. STDs often are undetected, and left untreated, can cause serious health consequences including infertility.^{9s} The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that there are 19 million new infections every year in the U.S. and young people account for nearly half of new STDs.^{9t}

In 2010, there were 65,077 Texans living with HIV.^{9u} Over three-quarters (77.9%) were male and 22.1% were female; nearly half (47.4%) were age 45 or older.^{9v} Black individuals are disproportionately impacted, with a rate of 852.4 cases per 100,000 population—nearly four and a half times larger than any other race/ethnic group.^{9w} Black individuals also comprise the largest percentage of those living with HIV (38.3%, or 24,938

individuals) although they represent only 11.8% of the total Texas population.^{9x} There were 3,791 Travis County residents living with HIV in 2010.^{9y} Of those, 197 were new HIV cases and 87 were new AIDS cases.^{9z} The first quarter of 2011 (January–March) saw a higher number of new HIV cases but a lower number of AIDS cases, compared to the prior year’s first quarter. There were 63 new HIV cases and 21 new AIDS cases in the first quarter of 2011, versus 45 new HIV cases and 37 new AIDS cases in the first quarter of 2010.^{ha}

From 2003 to 2010, total syphilis cases (primary, secondary, latent and tertiary) in Travis County increased from 136 to 284, representing a rate increase of 15.8 cases to 28.6 cases per 100,000, respectively.^{hb} Chlamydia cases also increased during this time period, from 3,493 cases in 2003 (a rate of 406.4 per 100,000) to 5,902 cases in 2010 (a rate of 594.5 per 100,000).^{hc} Though the number of cases has increased, gonorrhea rates have remained nearly identical over the same eight-year period—143.6 cases per 100,000 in 2003 compared to 146.3 cases per 100,000 in 2008.^{hd} For these STDs, Travis County had the fifth-highest number of STD cases among all Texas counties in 2010; however, when comparing STD rates, Travis County is only in the top 25 counties for chlamydia (ranked 15th).^{he}

Rates of Hepatitis A and B have declined across the state, and this decline is attributed to the implementation of a successful immunization policy.^{hf} From 1999 through 2008, Texas reported a decrease of 91% in acute Hepatitis A rates and a decrease of 47% in acute Hepatitis B rates.^{hg} However, there is no vaccine for Hepatitis C and chronic Hepatitis B and C account for more than

50% of new cases of chronic liver disease, a leading cause of death.^{hh} About half of the number of people estimated to be living with Hepatitis B and C are unaware of their infection status.^{hi}

Chronic Health Conditions

Chronic health conditions, such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease, are among the most common and costly, yet preventable, health problems in the U.S.^{hj} Direct costs of chronic health conditions include substantially higher medical expenses; even among individuals with employer-sponsored health care plans, those coping with chronic illness pay more out of pocket, primarily because of higher prescription copays.^{hk} Over 75% of U.S. health care spending is for chronic conditions.^{hl} Indirect costs from chronic illnesses are more difficult to quantify but can impact worker productivity, absenteeism at work and school, and quality of life.^{hm} Further, there are widespread health disparities in the incidence and mortality rates of chronic conditions among racial and ethnic minorities.^{hn}

Common causes of chronic health conditions include lack of physical activity, poor nutrition, tobacco use, and excessive alcohol consumption^{ho}. Physical and social environmental factors also play a role. For example, the presence of sidewalks, playgrounds, and parks in one's neighborhood, and proximity to supermarkets with affordable and nutritious food can promote health by encouraging healthy behaviors.^{hp} Children in closely-knit neighborhoods are more likely to receive guidance from multiple adults, which could reduce health-damaging behaviors like smoking, drinking, or drug use, and the availability of

services in one's neighborhood can also influence health.^{hq}

Risk factors associated with diabetes include obesity, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and lack of physical activity.^{hr} Diabetes can lead to serious health consequences, such as blindness, kidney damage, and lower-limb amputations, and the risk of death among people with diabetes is about twice that of people of similar age but without diabetes.^{hs} Diabetes was the sixth leading cause of death in the state in 2002 through 2007, and the 2007 mortality rates for non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics were more than double that of non-Hispanic Whites.^{ht} Diabetes projections for Texas show a quadrupling of the number of adults with diabetes—from approximately 2.2 million in 2010 to almost 8 million in 2040^{hu}. Travis County projections also indicate an increase in the percentage of the population with diabetes—from 10.3% in 2010 to over a quarter (25.2%) in 2040.^{hv} In 2009, 9.3% of adults aged 18 years and older in Texas had been diagnosed with diabetes, exceeding the national average of 9.1%.^{hw} Prevalence significantly increased with age (20.7% for those 65 years old and older) but did not differ significantly between males and females.^{hx} Adults with college or higher level education had a significantly lower prevalence rate (7.1%) compared to adults with a high school diploma (10.2%) or without a high school diploma (11.2%), while the overall prevalence among non-Hispanic Blacks (14.4%) was significantly higher than non-Hispanic Whites (8%) and also surpassed the prevalence among Hispanics (9.7%).^{hy} As with other chronic health conditions, diabetes leads to increased costs, both direct (e.g. medical expenditures) and indirect (e.g. increased

absenteeism and reduced productivity). Texas had \$8 billion in direct costs and \$4 billion in indirect costs in 2007, and approximately \$1 in \$10 health care dollars is attributed to diabetes.^{hz}

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) refers to a group of diseases including heart disease, stroke, and congestive heart failure.^{ia} Non-changeable risk factors for heart disease and stroke include increasing age, heredity, and male gender, while changeable risk factors include high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, smoking, physical inactivity, overweight/obesity, and diabetes.^{ib} Overall, Austin-Round Rock Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) residents have a smaller prevalence of CVD risk factors versus the rest of the state. Behavioral risk factor survey data show Austin-Round Rock MSA residents with lower rates of cardiovascular disease³⁰ (5.9%) compared to Texas as a whole (8.3%).^{ic} Health disparities exist across race/ethnicity and education and income levels, particularly in increased prevalence rates for Black individuals (17.8%), individuals without a high school diploma (15.6%) and those with incomes less than \$25,000 (13.0%).^{id} Age was the strongest determinant of cardiovascular disease, though, as individuals ages 65 and older had the highest prevalence rate (28.4%).^{ie}

Cardiovascular Disease		
Risk Factor	Austin Round Rock MSA	Texas
Diabetes	6.7%	9.7%
Current Smoker	9.7%	15.8%
Obesity (Body Mass Index \geq 30)	28.1%	31.7%
No Leisure Time/Physical Activity	19.9%	26.6%

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS Research & Planning Division, 2011

Source data: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Texas Department of State Health Services

Overweight and Obesity

A variety of factors contribute to people being overweight or obese, with behavior and environment both playing a large role. Behavioral factors include eating too many calories and not getting enough physical activity, while genetics and some illnesses and medications may also contribute to overweight or obesity.^{if} A person's environment or community, such as having a lack of sidewalks or safe areas to walk, culture, and socioeconomic status are other potential contributing factors.^{ig} In 2010, an estimated 31.7% of adults in Texas were obese (i.e. having a Body Mass Index of 30 or greater).^{ih} The Austin-Round Rock MSA percentage was lower, at 28.1%.ⁱⁱ Hispanic adults had an obesity rate more than double that of other race/ethnic groups, at 56.9%; individuals aged 30-64 years and those with a high school diploma or less also had higher obesity rates.^{ij}

30. Cardiovascular disease rates, as reported by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, includes respondents 18 years and older who were doctor diagnosed as either having a Heart Attack, Myocardial Infarction, Angina, Coronary Heart Disease, or Stroke.

Obesity increases the risk of many health conditions, such as heart disease, diabetes, and cancer, and has been linked with reduced work productivity and chronic absence from work^{ik}. People who are obese have higher medical costs than those with a normal body weight—a difference of \$1,429 in 2008.^{il} In 2009, the total cost of obesity along to Texas businesses was \$95 billion, and by the year 2030, rising obesity rates are projected to triple the costs of care to a total of \$32.5 billion.^{im} If current trends continue, 75% of Texas adults might be overweight or obese by 2040.ⁱⁿ

Access to Healthcare

Underlying our community response to these health conditions is access to affordable, quality care. Health insurance is an important component of health care accessibility as it directly impacts access to preventative healthcare and the affordability of therapeutic interventions (e.g., medicine, physical therapy, and behavioral health). Individuals without health insurance are more than twice as likely to delay or forgo needed care, compared to those with health insurance; delaying or forgoing care can lead to serious health problems and hospitalizations for avoidable conditions.^{io} Further, the uninsured are three times more likely to be unable to pay for basic necessities because of their medical bills.^{ip}

In 2010, an estimated 23.7% of the population in Texas was uninsured, exceeding the U.S. rate (15.5%).^{iq} Rates in Travis County were lower than the state but still well above the national rate, with an estimated 20.6% of the population (or 211,346 people) lacking health insurance.^{ir}

A prominent issue at the federal level is comprehensive health reform. On March 23, 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) was signed into law. The law focuses on provisions to expand health coverage, control health care costs, and improve the health care delivery system:^{is}

- The bill's centerpiece, the individual mandate, requires that nearly everyone have health insurance coverage by 2014 or face a penalty.
- Individuals and families can purchase insurance through health insurance exchanges; exchanges offer a choice of health plans with differing levels of coverage. Individuals between 133% and 400% of the Federal Poverty Income Guideline (FPIG) level are eligible for premium and/or cost-sharing subsidies to purchase insurance through an exchange.
- Employers with 50 or more full-time employees must offer coverage to their employees by 2014 or face a penalty.
- The bill mandates a substantial expansion of the Medicaid program, which will cover all persons at 133% of FPIG and below, regardless of disability status, by 2014. Children who were previously covered under the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) at incomes between 100% and 133% of FPIG will move onto Medicaid as of 2014.
- Other key provisions of the bill include: broad expansion to the range of preventative services that will be required for coverage as of 2014, allowing young adults up to age 26 to remain covered under their parent's insurance; and

prohibiting annual or lifetime limits and pre-existing condition denials.

- The PPACA includes new funding for public health prevention efforts and expanded funding for federally qualified health centers (FQHCs).

There are several legal and political issues that threaten the implementation of the PPACA. The bill is under threat of partial or full repeal at the time of this writing. The Supreme Court is expected to determine by June 2012 whether the individual mandate is unconstitutional and if the bill can stand alone without it. Texas did not take any legislative action in the 82nd legislative session to implement the PPACA, but has accepted grant funds from the federal government to plan for establishment of an exchange and for an insurance rate study. If the state does not have an exchange established by January 2013, the federal government will establish one for Texas.

Cross-Issue Connections

Public Health and Access to Healthcare has strong ties with the Behavioral Health issue area. Investments in behavioral health services provide prevention, intervention, and treatment to adults and children who have been impacted by issues of mental illness, substance abuse, and developmental disabilities. Behavioral health plays a major role in a person's ability to maintain good physical health, and physical health problems, such as having a chronic disease, can negatively impact mental health and treatment outcomes^{it}. Research has found frequent co-occurrence of mental illness with heart disease, diabetes, or other medical conditions: people with a mental illness are more than 50% more likely to be obese, people with major depressive disorder are at higher risk for cardiovascular disease and stroke, and people with diabetes have double the risk for depression.^{iu} These examples illustrate how physical health and mental health are inextricably linked.

Supportive Services for Independent Living

GOALS AND SERVICES

Programs and services within this issue area work to promote independence and well-being of persons in need of and able to benefit from assistance with daily living activities. Toward this end, they work to empower these individuals to: make their own decisions and life choices; live in the home while ensuring the safety of the person and environment; and continue to have regular social interactions. Some examples of services provided by programs within this issue area: information and referral; independent living skills training; home management (homemaker) and personal care services; counseling; individual and systems advocacy; health, medical and social services (including nutrition); adult day care; and assisted living care.

OUR INVESTMENT

TCHHS/VS has departmental and contracted programs that offer supportive services for independent living. Contracted services in this issue area help elderly and individuals with disabilities to remain in their homes and communities. Services are provided in the home and primarily focus on assistance with daily living activities.

PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THE COMMUNITY IMPACT REPORT

The following contracted service providers and programs will be included in the 2011 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights to be released in March 2012:

- The Arc of the Capital Area: Case Management
- Easter Seals Central Texas: Developmental and Clinical Solutions
- Easter Seals Central Texas: Employment Solutions
- Family Eldercare
- Helping the Aging, Needy and Disabled, Inc.
- Meals on Wheels and More: Meals on Wheels
- Vaughn House, Inc.

HIGHLIGHTS

Home- and community-based supportive services continue to be seen as preferred alternatives to institutional care for older adults and individuals with disabilities. Older individuals overwhelmingly prefer to remain in their homes for as long as they are able.^{iv} Further, the high costs of nursing home care—the national average in 2010 was \$75,000 per year—may not be feasible for those seeking long-term services and supports.^{iw} Following the U.S. Supreme Court’s *Olmstead v. L.C.* ruling in 1999, the Texas Health and Human Services Commission established the Texas Promoting Independence Plan, last revised in 2010. The Court’s ruling required states to provide community-based services for persons with disabilities who would otherwise be entitled to institutional service, within certain conditions.^{ix}

Shift to Home and Community Settings

The shift from institutional to home- and community-based settings is a nationwide trend. Although the majority of Medicaid long-term care dollars still go to institutional care, the national percentage of Medicaid spending on home- and community-based services (HCBS) has more than doubled, up from 19% in 1995 to 43% in 2009.^{iy} A large majority of HCBS expenditures occur through optional 1915(c) HCBS waivers, which target a range of populations at risk of institutional care and allow the provision of long-term care services in home- and community-based settings. States can offer a variety of standard medical and non-medical services under a HCBS waiver program; services include case management, homemaker, home health aide, personal care, adult day health

services, habilitation, and respite care.^{iz} However, states may limit eligibility criteria and/or institute cost controls to keep expenditures down.^{ja} From 2007-2008, there was a 3% decrease in the number of waivers participants in Texas but a 10% increase in waivers expenditures and a 14% increase in average expenditures per person served by waivers.^{jb} With 125,385 Texans on the waiting list in 2010, HCBS waivers continue to be a desired option for long-term care.^{jc}

The shift to home- and community-based services is also seen in state supported living centers. Enrollment in state supported living centers has decreased, with an average enrollment of 4,629 individuals in 2009, down from 4,985 individuals in 2004.^{jd} In 2009, the number of admissions to these thirteen living centers (177) was less than the number of individuals moving to an alternate living environment (252).^{je} Based on current and historical enrollment data, the Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services expects the average enrollment in these centers to continue its downward trend.^{jf}

Demand for Service

Demand for supportive services continues to exceed available resources. The Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services manages interest lists for home- and community-based services such as Community Based Alternatives (CBA), Community Living Assistance and Support Services (CLASS), and Home and Community-based Services (HCS). CBA and CLASS assist individuals with mental or physical disabilities

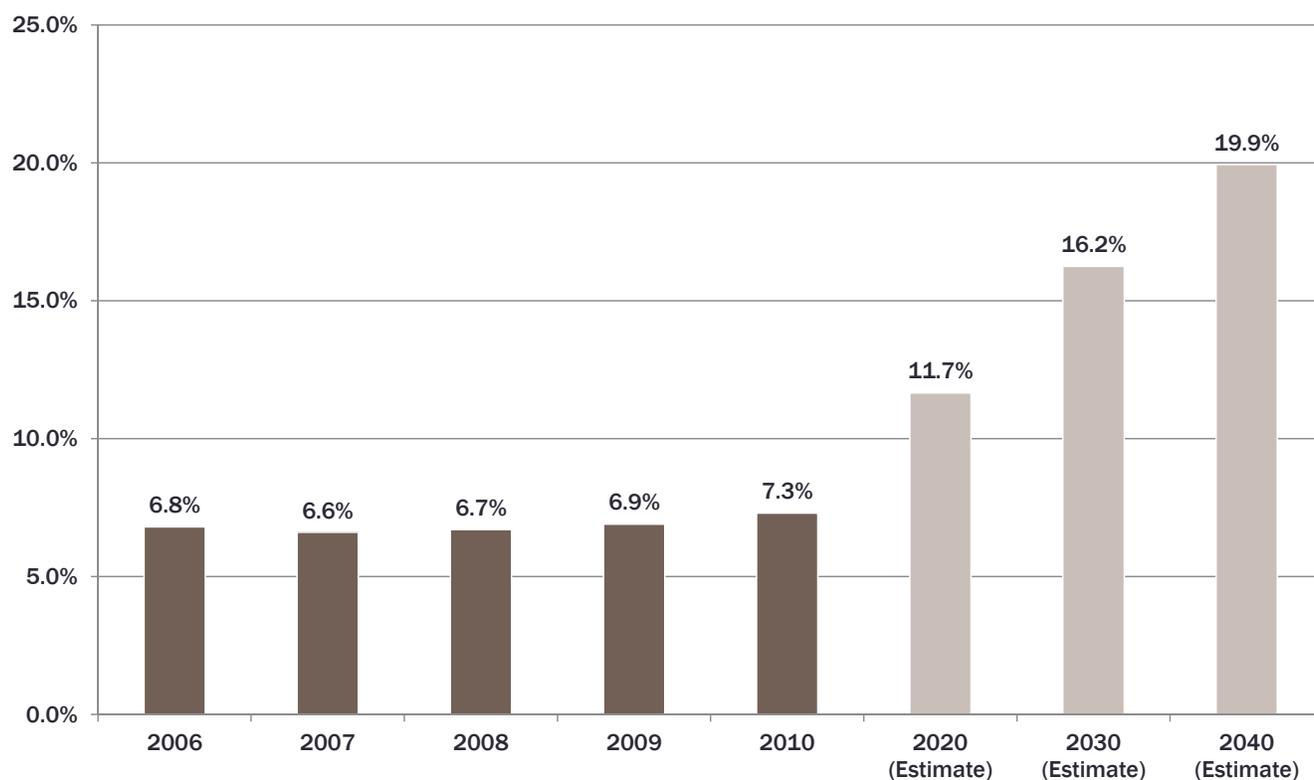
and provide services, such as adaptive aids and medical supplies, minor home modifications, nursing services, and respite care, as an alternative to institutional care.^{ig} HCS provides services and supports for individuals with an intellectual and developmental disability, including day habilitation, employment assistance, respite, and specialized therapies.^{jh} As of August 31, 2011, across Texas there were 30,148 individuals on the CBA interest list; 38,258 interested in CLASS; and 52,676 waiting for HCS.^{ji} In general, interest lists have grown over the past year; since December 31, 2010, the HCS interest list grew by 9% and the list for CLASS increased by 13%.^{jj} Only the CBA interest list decreased, down 10% from the previous year.^{jk} Time on an interest list varies by service. As of August 2011, 58.1% of people were on the CBA interest list for one year or less, while close to half of interested people waited one to four years on the CLASS (49.9%) and HCS (45.4%) interest lists.^{jl}

Continued or increased demand for supportive services is likely for several interrelated reasons: 1) life expectancy is rising; thus, there is increasing growth in the aging population; 2) the rate of disability increases with age; 3) adults trying to balance workplace and family obligations may need to seek outside support to care for aging relatives.

Demographic Trends

Demographic trends suggest that community support service needs will continue to grow in the near future. The 65 and over population in Travis County grew by 36% between 2000 and 2010^{im}. The 45 to 64 age group increased 53% over the same time period.ⁱⁿ The Austin-Round Rock metro area had the fastest growing “pre-senior” population (age 55-64) in the nation, with a 110% change from 2000 to 2010.^{jo} The metro area was ranked second in senior (age 65+) population growth over the same time period, with a 53% change.^{jp} Given this substantial growth, and as the population ages, it is likely that individuals 65 years old and older will comprise a larger percentage of the total population in the future.

65 and Over Age Group as Percent of Population Travis County, 2006-2010 and Future Projections



Created by: Travis County HHS/VS Research & Planning Division, 2011

Source data: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates and 2010 Census Summary File 1; Texas State Data Center (Scenario 0.5)

Aging and Disabilities

While the overall demand for supportive services is expected to increase, certain groups, including older adults and low-income individuals, may be even more likely to require services. Older individuals are more likely to have a disability. In Travis County, 8.6% of the population has one or more disabilities.^{jq} However, the rate of disability increases with age; nearly one-quarter (23.8%) of individuals ages 65 to 74 and almost half (48.9%) of individuals 75 and older has a disability.^{jr}

Disability Status by Age, Travis County, 2010

	Total Population	65 Years and Over
With an independent living disability	3.7%	15.6%
With a self-care difficulty	2.0%*	8.0%
With one disability	4.7%	14.5%
With two or more disabilities	3.9%	19.8%

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS Research & Planning Division, 2011

Source data: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

* This estimate is not reliable at a 90% confidence level.

While U.S. Census Bureau data indicate that the rate of disability³¹ increases with age—i.e., older adults are more likely to have a disability than their younger counterparts—research has demonstrated that disability may be an avoidable part of aging. Data from the National Long Term Care Survey found that between 1982 and 1999, the prevalence of physical disability in older adults decreased from 26% to 20%^{js}. However, it is unknown if this decline has continued since 1999, and some evidence suggests that while the decline in disability may have continued among those 85 years old and older, the decline in disability ended or was reversed in new cohorts of older adults.^{jt}

Caregiving

Family caregivers provide a significant amount of assistance to individuals with disabilities or chronic care needs. In 2009, about 42.1 million family caregivers in the U.S. provided care to an adult with limitations in daily activities, representing an estimated economic value of \$450 billion.^{ju} Nearly two-thirds (65%) of caregivers are female and more than eight in ten are caring for a relative or friend 50 years old or older^{jv}. Two-thirds of older adults with disabilities who receive assistance with activities of daily living (such as bathing or dressing) or instrumental activities of daily living (such as managing medications or finances) at home receive all of their care from a family caregiver, while 26% receive some combination of family care and paid help.^{jw}

Family caregivers, however, cannot continue to provide the majority of long-term care. Changes in family structure, such as smaller family sizes and increasing numbers of childless women, families being more geographically dispersed and family members wanting to remain in the labor force for longer periods of time could all potentially contribute to smaller numbers of available family caregivers.^{jx} These factors could lead to a greater need for formal in-home care services in the coming years.

31. Disability status is defined as having one or more of the following difficulties: hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living. Please see the 2010 American Community Survey Subject Definitions for further information: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2010_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

Legislative Impacts

The state budget passed during the 82nd Legislative Session has implications on services for people with disabilities. The five state agencies providing services to people with disabilities³² saw their budgets decrease to roughly \$53 billion in 2012 and 2013, down from \$64.7 billion in the previous two-year state budget.^{jy} Further, the safety net budget used for people with intellectual and development disabilities to live in home- and community-based settings decreased by one-third, or \$65 million; although about \$32 million was added to a similar program funded by Medicaid, the Texas Home Living Program, some people needing services may not qualify for the program.^{jz} Funding for the state supported living centers remained unchanged.^{ka}

Cross-Issue Connections

Supportive Services for Independent Living has ties with both the Public Health and Access to Healthcare and the Basic Needs issue areas. Access to healthcare may determine the availability of services and the quality of care received. Further, current economic conditions may have strained families' resources for securing formal in-home care services. The need for supportive services will likely continue to grow, based on the expected growth of the aging population. Additionally, as 28.0% of all individuals with a disability are below the poverty level, compared to only 18.4% of the population without a disability, many low-income individuals with disabilities will likely require assistance securing these services.^{kb}

32. Texas state agencies that provide services to people with physical, mental, and other disabilities include the Departments of Aging and Disability Services, Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, Family and Protective Services, and State Health Services, as well as the Health and Human Services Commission.

Legal Services

GOALS AND SERVICES

Programs and services within this issue area provide legal assistance to improve the navigation of systems, access to services, and knowledge of legal rights. Some examples of services provided by programs within this issue area include legal counseling, education and advocacy toward preventing homelessness, neglect and abuse, or financial insecurity among low income or otherwise vulnerable Travis County residents.

OUR INVESTMENT

Legal services span a wide range of issues and serve a diverse array of clients. TCHHS/VS contracts with agencies offering legal services primarily focused on helping clients obtain financial security, serving at-risk children and youth, and assisting immigrants.

PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THE COMMUNITY IMPACT REPORT

The following contracted service providers and programs will be included in the 2011 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights to be released in March 2012:

- The Arc of the Capital Area: Juvenile Justice Services
- CASA of Travis County
- Immigration Counseling and Outreach Services
- Texas RioGrande Legal Aid

HIGHLIGHTS

For many Texans, particularly those in poverty, access to effective legal services is limited. About six million Texans qualify for legal aid services, but due to a lack of funding for these services, only about 20% of those in need receive them^{kc}. In fact, in 2010, Texas ranked 39th in per capita revenue spent to provide civil legal aid,^{kd} and continued funding reductions can be expected in the near future. For example, one primary funding source for legal aid services that continues to decline is the Interest on Lawyers Trust Accounts (IOLTA) program administered by the Access to Justice Foundation. Because interest rates have plummeted in recent years, and are now being held at historically low levels, proceeds from these accounts are very low, falling from \$20 million in 2007 to \$12 million in 2008 to \$5.5 million in 2009.^{ke} Additionally, cuts in funding from the Legal Services Corporation, which comprises approximately one-third of the funding for legal aid services in Texas, will result in a projected 15% combined reduction for the three largest providers of civil legal services in Texas in FY 2012.^{kf} Reduced funding in the face of growing demand threatens the availability of legal assistance for hundreds of thousands of low-income Texans.

Demand for Legal Services

The recent economic recession has increased the demand for legal services. A growing number of low-income individuals and families need assistance with a variety of civil legal issues, including domestic violence, employment disputes, veteran and elderly benefits, and foreclosures.^{kg} Local legal service providers report

increased demand for services, particularly for public benefit and housing issues resulting from the recent economic recession.^{kh} 2-1-1 Texas legal referrals for Travis County have steadily increased over the past three years, from 8,238 in 2009, to 10,032 in 2010, to 11,347 in 2011 (representing a total increase of 38% from 2009 to 2011).^{ki} However, the Lawyer Referral Service of Central Texas reports that the number of referrals for reduced-fee legal services made in fiscal year 2009-2010 (1,081) dropped 35% from the previous fiscal year (1,683).^{kj} Agency officials attribute this to the fact that clients cannot afford even the nominal fees the agency requires clients to pay for services, and that some clients, as a last resort, are choosing to represent themselves.^{kk}

Legal Services for Children and Youth

Children at risk of or suffering from abuse or neglect often require legal services. In FY 2010 in Travis County, there were 12,567 initial intakes alleging child abuse or neglect, 1,735 confirmed victims, and 484 children removed from their homes.^{kl} The Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) maintains legal responsibility for children removed from their homes. In 2010, DFPS had legal responsibility for 1,199 Travis County children (a rate of 5.2 per 1,000 children, compared to the state rate of 6.5 per 1,000).^{km} Travis County's 2010 rate of confirmed victims of child abuse/neglect (7.5 per 1,000 children) was slightly lower than the state rate (10.2 per 1,000 children).^{kn}

Youth at risk of involvement or already involved in the juvenile justice system also require legal

services. According to reporting by the Texas Department of Public Safety, overall juvenile arrests (under age 18) in Travis County fell by 25% between 2008 and 2010 (with variations in degree by age, race, and sex).^{ko} However, for certain offense classifications, increased arrest numbers were observed among juveniles in Travis County during this same time period (including a 5% increase in theft, a 13% increase in total drug abuse violations, and a 17% increase in drug possession from 2008 to 2010).^{kp}

Legal Services for Immigrants

TCHHS/VS contracts with community agencies to provide qualifying immigrants with certain legal services. These services include status adjustment to legal permanent residency or citizenship, but do not include political asylum applications or assistance to persons in immigration detention.

Applications for immigrant benefits are adjudicated by the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) in the Department of Justice and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) in the Department of Homeland Security. U.S. immigration law authorizes only licensed lawyers and representatives accredited by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) to represent individuals in proceedings. In compliance with this regulation, TCHHS/VS contracts with a BIA accredited organization.

Recent actions by both EOIR and USCIS underscore the importance of immigrants' access to adequate legal counsel in the adjudication of applications for immigrant benefits. In June 2011, a multi-agency effort (a partnership between the Department of

Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Trade Commission) was formed to investigate fraud by "notarios" or immigration consultants.^{ka} "Notarios" are individuals who are not attorneys or accredited representatives, thus not authorized to provide counsel in immigration cases, and often target vulnerable immigrants by relying on the client's unfamiliarity with the English language and U.S. immigration laws. Given the complexity of immigration law, immigrants served by "notarios" risk financial loss, and risk losing or forfeiting their eligibility for immigration benefits.

According to the 2010 American Community Survey, there are 179,286 immigrants living in Travis County (comprising 17% of the total county population).^{kr} In the nation as a whole, immigrants make up 13% of the population, and in Texas, they make up 16% of the population.^{ks} In FY 2010, in the Austin-Round Rock Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA),³³ 5,434 individuals obtained legal permanent residency status,^{kt} and 2,953 people became naturalized citizens.^{ku}

Cross-Issue Connections

Our investments in legal services are most closely tied to the Basic Needs, Housing Continuum, Child and Youth Development, Education, and Behavioral Health issue areas. One set of services is intended to help secure public benefits and prevent financial instability and homelessness. Other services are focused on children and youth involved in the juvenile justice or child protection

33. The Austin-Round Rock CBSA includes the following counties: Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis, and Williamson.

systems and are intended to minimize negative impacts as they move through these systems.

Restorative Justice and Reentry

GOALS AND SERVICES

Programs and services within this issue area are intended to repair the loss or harm inflicted on victims and to provide alternative sanctions where possible, as well as to promote successful re-integration of youth and adult offenders back into the community. Some examples of services provided by programs within this issue area are reentry services such as substance use treatment, employment readiness, and case management; domestic abuse and neglect resources such as counseling and parenting classes; victim-offender mediation; and conflict resolution/interpersonal skills training.

OUR INVESTMENT

TCHHS/VS has departmental and contracted programs that provide both restorative justice and reentry services. Contracted services focus on reentry services to support the reintegration of formerly incarcerated persons back into the community. These services offer pre- and post-release reentry assistance for adults incarcerated for non-violent felony offenses in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice's (TDCJ) Travis County State Jail.

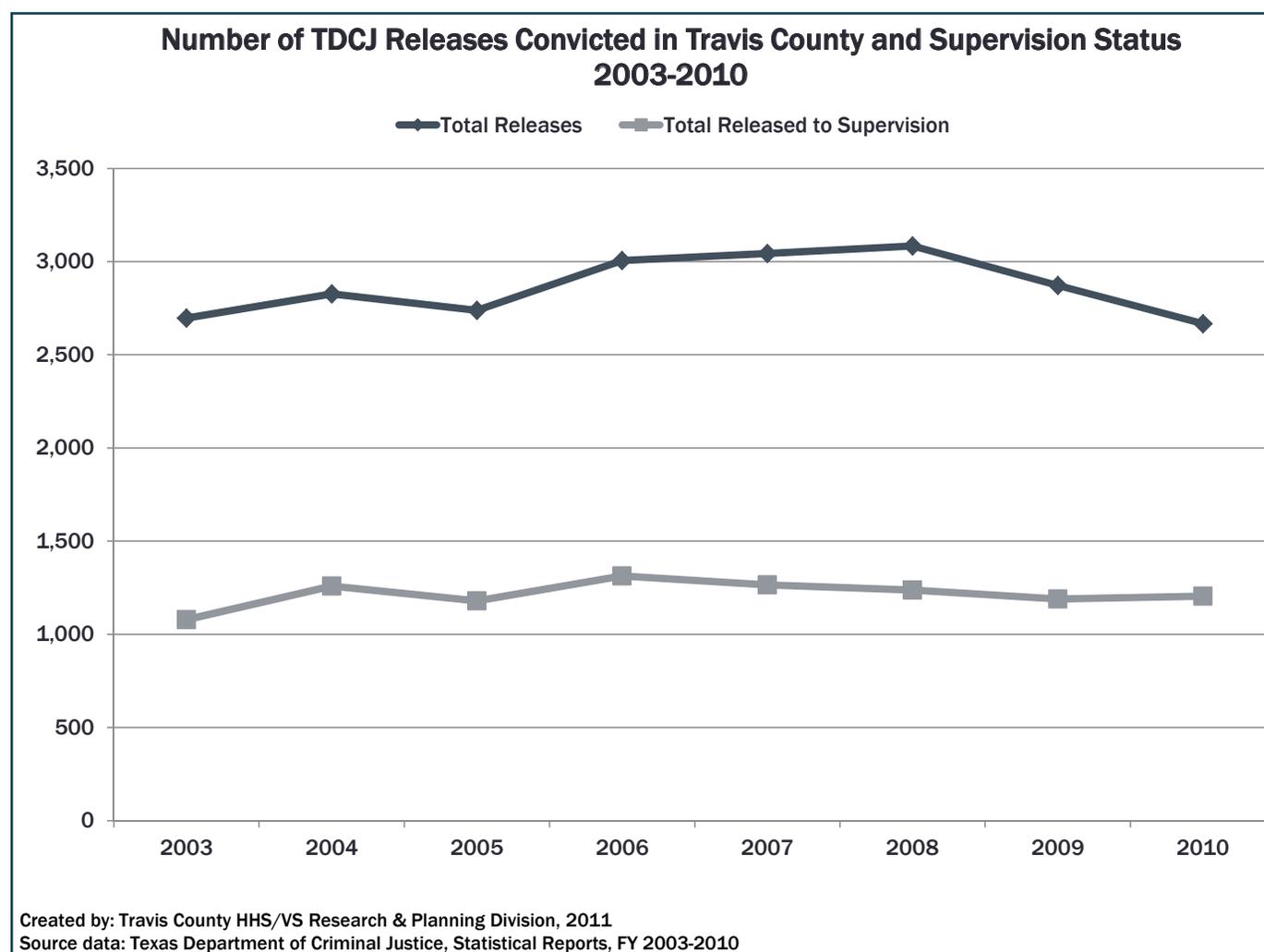
PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THE COMMUNITY IMPACT REPORT

The following contracted service provider and program will be included in the 2011 Community Impact Report Part II: Performance Highlights to be released in March 2012:

- Crime Prevention Institute

HIGHLIGHTS

In this report, a prisoner's county of conviction serves as an approximation of the county where prisoners will reside once released.³⁴ The following chart shows that 2010 continued a downward trend that began in 2009; the number of people released from TDCJ who were convicted in Travis County declined by 206 (8%) from the year before.^{kv} Research indicates that the actual number of ex-prisoners returning to Travis County is greater than this approximation suggests (perhaps by as much as 44% for parolees).^{kw} This approximation therefore provides a general indication of local reentry trends. The following graph also illustrates that, of those released, slightly less than half were released to supervision (total of those released to community supervision and parole supervision) during this period.^{kx}



34. Additional reentry populations in Travis County not reflected in this community condition overview include people released from the Travis County Jail, the Texas Youth Commission, and Travis County Juvenile Probation Detention and Residential Centers. This overview focuses on releases from TDCJ because this is the population targeted by the services purchased within this issue area.

Following are highlights of other characteristics of people released from TDCJ custody in Fiscal Year 2010.

- The vast majority were male (86%, or 60,974), and the average age was 35.^{ky}
- Slightly more than a third (35%) were Black, 33% were Hispanic, 32% were White, and the remainder was another race or ethnicity.^{kz}
- Relatively few (20%) committed violent offenses, the largest portion (33%) committed drug offenses, 29% committed property offenses, and 19% committed other offenses such as driving-while-intoxicated and weapons offenses.^{la}
- 59% were released from prison, 33% were released from State Jail, and 8% were released from Substance Abuse Felony Punishment facilities.^{lb}
- 33% were incarcerated for a period of 18 months or less, while only 49% were incarcerated over two years.^{lc}

While the population characteristics of those individuals released from the state correctional system have changed little from 2009 to 2010, the program environment to support this group has changed greatly in the past year. Project RIO was the single largest state program designed to

help offenders transition back into society upon release; to achieve required budget reductions, Project RIO was eliminated from the state budget. Local communities are left to pick up the pieces. This challenge has become more challenging locally as a difficult funding environment has led to the closure of Crime Prevention Institute. To help fill the gaps left by the end of Project RIO and the closure of Crime Prevention Institute, our community has taken several steps: Travis County HHS/VS has worked with Workforce Solutions to enhance locally-funded employment services that effectively serve ex-offenders, Travis County Commissioners Court has allocated resources to support an entrepreneurship-based program at BiGAUSTIN designed to serve individuals being released from state prisons into Travis County, and the Travis County Criminal Justice Planning department has refocused and expanded direct services to offenders released into Travis County, with particular emphasis on individuals released from the Travis State Jail.

Cross-Issue Connections

Restorative Justice and Reentry has ties to the Workforce Development issue area, as purchased services emphasize the importance of securing employment for individuals recently incarcerated.

Appendix A

Federal Poverty Income Guidelines – 2011

Most TCHHS/VS contracts require the programs to serve participants with household incomes at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Income Guideline (FPIG) level. Some programs have chosen to follow a more stringent threshold. The following table presents the federal poverty thresholds by household size and income.

Household Size	Income Limits for Threshold Levels					
	50%	100%	125%	150%	200%	250%
1	5,445	10,890	13,613	16,335	21,780	27,225
2	7,355	14,710	18,388	22,065	29,420	36,775
3	9,265	18,530	23,163	27,795	37,060	46,325
4	11,175	22,350	27,938	33,525	44,700	55,875
5	13,085	26,170	32,713	39,255	52,340	65,425
6	14,995	29,990	37,488	44,985	59,980	74,975
7	16,905	33,810	42,263	50,715	67,620	84,525
8	18,815	37,630	47,038	56,445	75,260	94,075
For each additional person, add:						
	1,910	3,820	4,775	5,730	7,640	9,550

Data source: "The 2011 HHS Poverty Guidelines," U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, *Federal Register*, Vol. 76, No. 13, January 20, 2011, pp. 3637-3638, accessed November 17, 2011, <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/11poverty.shtml>.

Appendix B

Austin Median Family Income Guidelines – 2011

The Blackland Community Development Corporation contract requires participants in their Transitional Housing program to have a household income at or below 50% of the Austin Median Family Income (MFI) level. A number of programs in the Housing Continuum issue area also use the Austin MFI level when measuring client incomes. The following table presents the Median Family Income Limits established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for Travis County.

Household Size	Income Limits for Threshold Levels					
	30%	40%	50%	60%	80%	120%
1	15,750	21,000	26,250	31,500	41,950	62,900
2	18,000	24,000	30,000	36,000	47,950	71,900
3	20,250	27,000	33,750	40,500	53,950	80,900
4	22,450	29,960	37,450	44,940	59,900	89,900
5	24,250	32,360	40,450	48,540	64,700	97,050
6	26,050	34,760	43,450	52,140	69,500	104,250
7	27,850	37,160	46,450	55,740	74,300	111,450
8	29,650	39,560	49,450	59,340	79,100	118,650

Data source: "2011 Rent and Income Limits," City of Austin Neighborhood Housing and Community Development, July 13, 2011, accessed November 17, 2011, http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/housing/downloads/income_limits_2011.pdf.

Endnotes

Overview and Introduction

- a. U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B17002. Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months - Universe: Population for Whom Poverty Status is determined, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- b. "Texas TANF and Food Stamps Enrollment Statistics, Food Stamp Cases and Recipients by County," Texas Health and Human Services Commission, accessed December 8, 2011, http://www.hhsc.state.tx.us/research/TANF_FS.asp.
- c. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B25070. Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months - Universe: Renter-Occupied Housing Units, and B25091. Mortgage Status by Selected Monthly Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months - Universe: Owner-Occupied Housing Units, accessed November 29, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>.
- d. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B25070. Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in the past 12 Months - Universe: Renter-Occupied Housing Units, accessed November 29, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>.
- e. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B25091. Mortgage Status by Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months - Universe: Owner-Occupied Housing Units, accessed November 29, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>.
- f. "2011 ECHO Point In Time Homeless Count," received from Sam Woollard, Principal at Knox-Woollard Professional Management, email message to Morgan Chee, December 1, 2011.
- g. "Unemployment Rates and Labor Force (LAUS) – State, MSA, WDA, County, City," TRACER Texas Labor Market Information, accessed January 26, 2012, <http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=67&SUBID=142>.
- h. Ibid.
- i. "Texas Profile – Not Seasonally Adjusted December 2011," Labor Market and Career Information Department of the Texas Workforce Commission, December 2011, accessed January 26, 2012, http://www.tracer2.com/admin/uploadedpublications/1702_TxActual-Profile.pdf.
- j. "2010 Annual Report," "2009 Annual Report, and "2006 Annual Report," Austin Travis County Integral Care, 2010, 2009, and 2006, accessed December 10, 2011, <http://www.integralcare.org/>.
- k. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, C27001. Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex by Age - Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population, accessed December 19, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>.
- l. William H. Frey, "The Uneven Aging and 'Younging' of America: State and Metropolitan Trends in the 2010 Census," Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings, June 2011, 9, accessed December 15, 2011, http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0628_census_frey/0628_census_aging_frey.pdf.
- m. Howard Wial, Siddharth Kulkarni, and Richard Shearer, "MetroMonitor: Tracking Economic Recession and Recovery in America's 100 Largest Metropolitan Areas," Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings, December 2011, accessed January 17, 2012, http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/Programs/Metro/metro_monitor/2011_12_metro_monitor/1215_metro_monitor.pdf.
- n. Kate Alexander, "House, Senate sign off on snug state budget," *Austin American-Statesman*, Virtual Capitol, May 29, 2011, accessed January 17, 2012, http://www.statesman.com/news/texas-politics/house-senate-sign-off-on-snug-state-budget-1505207.html?cxtype=rss_ece_frontpage.
- o. "State lawmakers approve 2012-13 budget," KXAN, May 28, 2011, accessed January 17, 2012, <http://www.kxan.com/dpp/news/politics/state-lawmakers-approve-2012-13-budget>.

Basic Needs

- p. Linda Weinreb, Cheryl Wehler, Jennifer Perloff, Richard Scott, David Hosmer, Linda Sagor, and Craig Gundersen, "Hunger: Its Impact on Children's Health and Mental Health," *Pediatrics*, 110, no. 4 (2002): e41, accessed January 24, 2009, <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/110/4/e41>.
- q. Dan G. Blazer, Natalie Sachs-Ericsson, and Celia F. Hybels, "Perception of Unmet Basic Needs as a Predictive of Depressive Symptoms Among Community-Dwelling Older Adults," *The Journals of Gerontology Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, 62, no. 2 (2007): 191-195, accessed January 24, 2009, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17339645>.
- r. "Poverty thresholds," U.S. Census Bureau, accessed November 28, 2011 <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld>.

- s. U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B17002. Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months- Universe: Population for Whom Poverty Status is determined, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- t. "Family Budget Estimator Project," Center for Public Policy Priorities, accessed December 10, 2009, <http://www.cppp.org/fbe>
- u. "The Research SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE: 2010", Kathleen Short, accessed November 28, 2011, http://www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/methodology/supplemental/research/Short_ResearchSPM2010.pdf
- v. Ibid.
- w. Ibid.
- x. Ibid.
- y. "Family Budget Estimator Project," Center for Public Policy Priorities, accessed December 10, 2009, <http://www.cppp.org/fbe>
- z. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B17002. Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months- Universe: Population for Whom Poverty Status is determined, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://factfinder.census.gov>.
- aa. "Extended Measures of Well Being: Living Conditions in the United States, 2005," U.S. Census Bureau, accessed December 2, 2011, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/well-being/publications/extended-05.html>.
- ab. "Household Food Security in the United States in 2010, ERR-125" Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Mark Nord, Margaret Andrews and Steven Carlson, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Econ. Res. Serv., September 2011, accessed December 2, 2011, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR125/ERR125.pdf>.
- ac. "USDA Food Plans: Cost of Food," United States Department of Agriculture Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion accessed December 2, 2011, <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/usdafoodplanscostoffood.htm>.
- ad. "Austin Energy Issues Rate Proposals," Austin Energy, accessed December 15, 2011, <http://www.austinenergy.com/About%20Us/Newsroom/Press%20Releases/2011/rateProposalRelease.html>.
- ae. "Pflugerville Windermere Utility Rate Issue Timeline," City of Pflugerville, accessed December 15, 2011, <http://tx-pflugerville3.civicplus.com/documents/Public%20Information/Windermere%20utility%20rates/Windermere%20Utility%20Timeline.PDF>.
- af. "Windermere Utility Rates," City of Pflugerville, <http://www.cityofpflugerville.com/index.aspx?nid=1572>.
- ag. Pflugerville Windermere Utility Rate Issue Timeline," City of Pflugerville, accessed December 15, 2011, <http://tx-pflugerville3.civicplus.com/documents/Public%20Information/Windermere%20utility%20rates/Windermere%20Utility%20Timeline.PDF>.
- ah. Jeremy Schwartz and Eric Dexheimer, "Growth of large private water companies brings higher rates, little recourse for consumers," *Austin American-Statesman*, December 17, 2011, accessed January 5, 2012, <http://www.statesman.com/news/statesman-investigates/growth-of-large-private-water-companies-brings-higher-2038684.html>.
- ai. U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B19013. Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2006 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) Universe Households, accessed December 2, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- aj. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B19013. Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) Universe Households, accessed December 2, 2011 <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- ak. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index- All Urban Consumers, South Region All Items, 1982-1984=100 - CUUR0300SA0, accessed December 8, 2011, <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?cu>.
- al. "2010 United Way Capital Area Helpline Community Needs and Trends Report", United Way Capital Area, accessed December 8, 2011, http://www.unitedwaycapitalarea.org/get_help_2-1-1/documents/2010_needs_and_trends.pdf.
- am. "Household Food Security in the United States in 2010, ERR-125" Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Mark Nord, Margaret Andrews and Steven Carlson, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Econ. Res. Serv., September 2011, accessed December 2, 2011, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR125/ERR125.pdf>.
- an. "Blueprint to end hunger," Texas Food Bank Network and Texas Hunger Initiative, accessed December 15, 2011, <http://www.baylor.edu/texashunger/index.php?id=85447>.
- ao. Texas Health and Human Services Commission, "Texas TANF and Food Stamps Enrollment Statistics, Food Stamp Cases and Recipients by County," Texas Health and Human Services Commission, accessed December 8, 2011, http://www.hhsc.state.tx.us/research/TANF_FS.asp.
- ap. "SNAP is Effective and Efficient," Dottie Rosenbaum, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, January 9, 2012, accessed January 26, 2012, <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3239>.
- aq. Ibid.
- ar. E-mail from Ronnie R. Mendoza, Manager - Customer Services Management, Austin Energy, provided utility data to Corey Darling, January 19, 2011.
- as. E-mail from Ronnie R. Mendoza, Manager - Customer Services Management, Austin Energy, provided utility data to Corey Darling, January 30, 2012.
- at. "Family Budget Estimator Project," Center for Public Policy Priorities, accessed December 10, 2009, <http://www.cppp.org/fbe>.
- au. "Supplemental Nutrition Program," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Program, accessed December 10, 2010, http://www.fns.usda.gov/FSP/applicant_recipients/eligibility.htm#income.

- av. Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, "Energy Assistance Eligibility," <http://www.tdhca.state.tx.us/ea/eligibility.htm> (accessed December 11, 2009).
- aw. Center for Public Policy Priorities, "Family Budget Estimator Project," <http://www.cppp.org/fbe> (accessed December 10, 2009).
- ax. "2006-2007 Travis County Immigrant Assessment," Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service, Research and Planning Division, accessed December 10, 2010, http://www.co.travis.tx.us/health_human_services/research_planning/immigrant_assessment.asp.
- ay. "Poverty and Financial Distress Would Have Been Substantially Worse Without Government Action, New Census Data Show," Arloc Sherman, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, accessed December 15, 2011, <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3610>.
- az. Ibid.
- ba. "SNAP food benefit amounts to increase in April," Texas Health and Human Services Commission, accessed December 11, 2009, http://www.hhsc.state.tx.us/stakeholder/March_April09/art_1.html.
- bb. "Restoring SNAP Benefit Boosts," FRAC Action Council, accessed December 15, 2011, <http://frac.org/leg-act-center/updates-on-snapfood-stamp-cuts/>.
- bc. "General Appropriations Act for the 2012-13 Biennium," Eighty-second Texas Legislature, 2011, Article VII-2, accessed December 16, 2011, http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/Bill_82/GAA.pdf.
http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/External_Links/LAR_82R/Agency_LAR_Listing_82R.htm.
- bd. "Legislative Appropriations Request for Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013," August 16, 2010, p. 3A 29-31, Texas Department of Community Affairs, accessed December 16, 2011, http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/External_Links/LAR_82R/Housing_2012-13.pdf.

Housing Continuum

- be. Email from Glynnis Laing, Housing Trust Fund Administrator, Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, to Elizabeth Vela, February 11, 2011.
- bf. "Housing Activity and Affordability," The Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://recenter.tamu.edu/data/>.
- bg. Ibid.
- bh. Ibid.
- bi. Ibid.
- bj. "2005-2009 Median Income data," Ibid. 2010 and 2011 Median Income data received from James Gaines, Research Economist at Texas A&M University, email message to Martha Brown, November 29, 2011.
- bk. "FY2008-FY2012 Individual Area Final FMR Documentation," HUD User, accessed November 29, 2011, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html>.
- bl. U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 and 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B25058. Median Contract Rent (dollars) - Universe: Renter-Occupied Housing Units Paying Cash Rent, accessed November 29, 2011, <http://factfinder2.gov>.
- bm. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B25002. Occupancy Status - Universe: Housing Units, accessed November 29, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>.
- bn. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B25003. Tenure - Universe: Occupied Housing Units, accessed November 29, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>.
- bo. Ibid.
- bp. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B25058. Median Contract Rent (dollars) - Universe: Renter-Occupied Housing Units Paying Cash Rent, and B25088. Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs (dollars) by Mortgage Status - Universe: Owner-Occupied Housing Units, accessed November 29, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>.
- bq. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B25119. Median Household Income the Past 12 Months (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) by Tenure - Universe: Occupied Housing Units, accessed November 29, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>.
- br. "Rental Housing Assistance - The Worsening Crisis: A Report to Congress on Worst Case Housing Needs," U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, March 2000, accessed November 2009, http://www.huduser.org/publications/affhsg/worstcase00/app_b.html.
- bs. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B25070. Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in the past 12 Months - Universe: Renter-Occupied Housing Units, accessed November 29, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>.
- bt. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B25091. Mortgage Status by Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months - Universe: Owner-Occupied Housing Units, accessed November 29, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>.

- bu. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B25070. Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months- Universe: Renter-Occupied Housing Units, and B25091. Mortgage Status by Selected Monthly Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months - Universe: Owner-Occupied Housing Units, accessed November 29, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>.
- bv. Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas at Austin, 2006-2008 foreclosure data set (original data source: Foreclosure Listing Service, Inc.); Foreclosure Listing Service, Inc., 2009, 2010 and 2011 foreclosure data sets.
- bw. "Population," The Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University, accessed January 20, 2012, <http://recenter.tamu.edu/data/> and 2010 Data: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, Travis County, Total Population, accessed January 20, 2012, <http://2010.census.gov/2010census>.
- bx. "What Causes Homelessness?" Austin/Travis County Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO), accessed November 28, 2011, <http://austinecho.org/index.html>.
- by. "2011 ECHO Point In Time Homeless Count", received from Sam Woollard, Principal at Knox-Woollard Professional Management, email message to Morgan Chee, December 1, 2011.
- bz. Ibid.

Workforce Development

- ca. "Capital Area Workforce Development Area October 2011," TRACER Texas Labor Market Information, October 2011, accessed December 13, 2011, http://www.tracer2.com/admin/uploadedpublications/1739_capitalareawda.pdf.
- cb. "Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos MSA December 2011," TRACER Texas Labor Market Information, December 2011, accessed January 20, 2012, http://www.tracer2.com/admin/uploadedpublications/1712_austinmsa.pdf.
- cc. "Texas Profile – Not Seasonally Adjusted December 2011" and "Texas Profile – Seasonally Adjusted December 2011," Labor Market and Career Information Department of the Texas Workforce Commission, December 2011, accessed January 20, 2012, http://www.tracer2.com/admin/uploadedpublications/1702_TxActual-Profile.pdf and http://www.tracer2.com/admin/uploadedpublications/1703_TXSadj-Profile.pdf.
- cd. "Unemployment Rates and Labor Force (LAUS) – State, MSA, WDA, County, City," TRACER Texas Labor Market Information, accessed January 20, 2012, <http://www.tracer2.com/cgi/dataanalysis/AreaSelection.asp?tableName=Labforce>.
- ce. Ibid.
- cf. Ibid.
- cg. "Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for States, Fourth Quarter of 2010 through Third Quarter of 2011 Averages," Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 28, 2011, accessed December 20, 2011, <http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt11q3.htm>.
- ch. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B23006. Educational Attainment by Employment Status for the Population 25 to 64 Years – Universe: Population 25 to 64 years, accessed December 13, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- ci. Ibid.
- cj. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B2004. Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) by Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over – Universe: Population 25 years and over with earnings, accessed December 13, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- ck. Ibid.

Child and Youth Development

- cl. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Travis County, P8, and 2010 Census, Travis County, QT-P2. Single Years of Age and Sex – Universe: Total population, accessed December 1, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- cm. Ibid.
- cn. Laura Lippman, "Indicators of Child, Family and Community Connections: Conceptual Framework," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 2004, accessed December 1, 2011, <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/connections-charts04/concept.htm>.
- co. Rachel Coff, Anna Lisa Fahrenthold and Elizabeth Vela, "Travis County Snapshot from the American Community Survey 2010," Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service, Research and Planning Division, 2011.
- cp. Robert I. Lerman, "How do Marriage, Cohabitation, and Single Parenthood Affect the Material Hardships of Families with Children?" The Urban Institute, 2002, accessed December 19, 2011, <http://www.urban.org/publications/410539.html>.
- cq. "Focus on Poverty in Travis County," Research and Planning Division, Travis County Health and Human Services & Veterans Service, 2011, accessed December 1, 2011, http://www.co.travis.tx.us/health_human_services/research_planning/documents_ACS.asp.
- cr. Ibid.
- cs. Ibid.
- ct. "Family Budget Estimator Project," Center for Public Policy Priorities, accessed December 19, 2011, <http://www.cppp.org/fbe>.

- cu. Laura Koenig, "Child Care in Travis County," E3 Alliance, 2011, accessed December 20, 2011, <http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/edims/document.cfm?id=159542>.
- cv. \$22,350 for a family of four = \$1,863/month or \$5,588/3 mos. "2011 Federal Poverty Guidelines," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, accessed December 20, 2011, <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/11poverty.shtml>.
- cw. "2009-2010 Assets and Opportunity Scorecard, Texas," CFED, 2009, accessed December 20, 2011, <http://scorecard2009.cfed.org/downloads/pdfs/assetPoverty/texas.pdf>.
- cx. Ibid.
- cy. Laura Koenig, "Child Care in Travis County," E3 Alliance, 2011, accessed December 20, 2011, <http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/edims/document.cfm?id=159542>.
- cz. Ibid.
- da. Ibid.
- db. Ibid.
- dc. Ibid.
- dd. Deborah Lowe Vandell and Barbara Wolfe, "Child Care Quality: Does it Matter and Does it Need to be Improved?" Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2000, accessed December 20, 2011, <http://www.irp.wisc.edu/publications/sr/pdfs/sr78.pdf>.
- de. Laura Koenig, "Child Care in Travis County," E3 Alliance, 2011, accessed December 20, 2011, <http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/edims/document.cfm?id=159542>.
- df. Ibid.
- dg. "Domestic Violence and the Child Welfare System," Child Welfare Information Gateway, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2009, accessed December 20, 2011, <http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/domesticviolence.cfm>.
- dh. "Data Book 2010: County Charts," Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, accessed December 20, 2011, http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/documents/about/Data_Books_and_Annual_Reports/2010/10CountyCharts.pdf.
- di. "Crime in Texas Report for 2010," Texas Department of Public Safety, 2010, Chapter 5: Family Violence, accessed December 16, 2011, <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/crimereports/10/citCh5.pdf>.
- dj. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Travis County, QT-P2. Single Years of Age and Sex – Universe: Total population, accessed December 1, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- dk. "Making the Case: A 2009 Fact Sheet on Children and Youth in Out-of-School Time," National Institute on Out-of-School Time, accessed December 20, 2011, <http://www.niost.org/pdf/factsheet2009.pdf>.
- dl. "Why is Afterschool So Important?" Central Texas Afterschool Network, accessed December 20, 2011, http://www.ctanweb.org/why_imp.php.
- dm. "America After 3PM: Texas After 3PM Fact Sheet," Afterschool Alliance, accessed December 20, 2011, http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/documents/AA3PM_2009/AA3_Factsheet_TX_2009.pdf.
- dn. "Youth Health and Wellness in Alameda County 2006," Community Assessment, Planning, Education & Evaluation Unit, Alameda County School-Based Health Center Coalition and Alameda County Public Health Department, 2006, accessed December 20, 2011, <http://www.acphd.org/media/53619/youthhealth.pdf>.
- do. Ibid.
- dp. Laura Duberstein Lindberg, Scott Boggess, Laura Porter, and Sean Williams, "Teen Risk Taking: A Statistical Portrait," Urban Institute, 2000, accessed December 15, 2010, <http://aspe.hhs.gov/health/reports/TeenRisk/TeenRiskTaking.pdf>.
- dq. "Youth Online: High School YRBS. Texas 2009 and U.S. 2009 Results," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services, accessed December 20, 2011, <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/factsheets/index.htm#1> and "Texas YRBSS Summary Tables," Center for Health Statistics, Texas Department of State Health Services, accessed December 16, 2011, http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/yrbs/query/yrbss_form.shtm.
- dr. Ibid.
- ds. Ibid.
- dt. Ibid.
- du. Ibid.

Education

- dv. "Framework, Definition of Literacy," National Assessment of Adult Literacy, accessed December 8, 2011, http://nceds.ed.gov/naal/fr_definition.asp.
- dw. "The Importance of Literacy for Youth Involved in the Juvenile Justice System," National Evaluation and Technical Assistance Center for the Education of Children and Youth Who are Neglected, Delinquent, or at Risk, 2010, 2, accessed December 8, 2011, http://www.neglected-delinquent.org/nd/docs/literacy_brief_20100120.pdf.
- dx. Ibid.
- dy. Ibid.

- dz. "Literacy Facts," Literacy Texas, accessed December 8, 2011, http://www.literacytexas.org/index.php/resources/literacy_facts/.
- ea. "Literacy in Central Texas: A Snapshot of Conditions, Part I: The Need for Adult Education Services," Literacy Coalition of Central Texas, 2010, accessed December 9, 2011, http://www.willread.org/images/stories/Downloads/snapshotpart1_needforadulthood.pdf.
- eb. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, S1501. Educational Attainment, accessed December 8, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- ec. Ibid.
- ed. "Literacy Facts," Literacy Texas, accessed December 8, 2011, http://www.literacytexas.org/index.php/resources/literacy_facts/.
- ee. "Literacy in Central Texas: A Snapshot of Conditions, Part I: The Need for Adult Education Services," Literacy Coalition of Central Texas, 2010, accessed December 9, 2011, http://www.willread.org/images/stories/Downloads/snapshotpart1_needforadulthood.pdf.
- ef. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B06009. Place of Birth by Educational Attainment in the United States - Universe: Population 25 years and over in the United States, accessed December 8, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- eg. Ibid.
- eh. Ibid.
- ei. "Second Language Acquisition," Frankfurt International School, accessed December 13, 2011, <http://esl.fis.edu/teachers/support/cummin.htm>.
- ej. "Understanding ESL Learners: Distinguishing between Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS) and Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP)," English as a Second Language Council of the Alberta Teachers' Association, 2010, accessed December 13, 2011, <http://www.teachers.ab.ca/SiteCollectionDocuments/ATA/Publications/Specialist-Councils/ESL-3-1%20Distinguishing%20between%20BICS%20and%20CALP.pdf>.
- ek. "Second Language Acquisition," Frankfurt International School, accessed December 13, 2011, <http://esl.fis.edu/teachers/support/cummin.htm>.
- el. "Explaining BICS and CALP," EverythingESL.net, accessed December 19, 2011, http://www.everythingsl.net/in-services/bics_calp.php.
- em. "Understanding ESL Learners: Distinguishing between Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS) and Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP)," English as a Second Language Council of the Alberta Teachers' Association, 2010, accessed December 13, 2011, <http://www.teachers.ab.ca/SiteCollectionDocuments/ATA/Publications/Specialist-Councils/ESL-3-1%20Distinguishing%20between%20BICS%20and%20CALP.pdf>.
- en. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B06007. Place of Birth by Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English in the United States - Universe: Population 5 years and over in the United States, accessed December 12, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- eo. Ibid.
- ep. "Literacy in Central Texas: A Snapshot of Conditions, Part I: The Need for Adult Education Services," Literacy Coalition of Central Texas, 2010, accessed December 9, 2011, http://www.willread.org/images/stories/Downloads/snapshotpart1_needforadulthood.pdf.

Behavioral Health

- eq. "State Mental Health Cuts," National Alliance on Mental Illness of Texas, accessed December 3, 2011, http://www.nami.org/Template.cfm?Section=state_budget_cuts_report. Scott Bailey, "Texas Mental Health Issues Could Take Economic Toll," *San Antonio Business Journal*, October 15, 2010, accessed December 30, 2010, http://www.namitexas.org/homecontent/Budget_Cuts_and_Texas_MH_status.pdf.
- er. "2010 Annual Report," Austin Travis County Integral Care, 2010, accessed December 10, 2011, <http://www.integralcare.org/>. "2009 Annual Report," Austin Travis County Integral Care, 2009, accessed December 10, 2011, <http://www.integralcare.org/>. "2006 Annual Report," Austin Travis County Integral Care, 2006, accessed December 10, 2011, <http://www.integralcare.org/>.
- es. "Texas State Budget 2012-2013 Biennium," Legislative Budget Board, 2011, pp.II-49 through II-50, accessed January 3, 2012, <http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/>.
- et. Patrick George, "State cuts to mental health funding could burden police and jails," *Austin American-Statesman*, April 14, 2011, accessed December 6, 2011, <http://www.statesman.com/news/local/state-cuts-to-mental-health-funding-could-burden-1398255.html>.
- eu. "Substance Abuse Trends in Texas: June 2011," Jane Maxwell, June 2011, accessed December 6, 2011, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/mhsa-decision-support.aspx>. Tony Plohetski, "Prescription meds killing more than illegal street drugs, Travis officials say," *Austin American-Statesman*, May 1, 2011, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://www.statesman.com/news/local/prescription-meds-killing-more-than-illegal-street-drugs-1447275.html?printArticle=y>.
- ev. "County Health Rankings," University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, accessed December 6, 2011, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>.

- ew. "Third Annual Report, 2009," Mental Health Task Force, 2009, accessed December 9, 2011, <http://www.mmhtfmc.org/?nd=reports>.
- ex. Ibid.
- ey. "Legislative Resource Center," Austin Travis County Integral Care, accessed December 6, 2011, http://www.integralcare.org/?nd=leg_center.
- ez. "Spill Over Effect of Untreated Mental Illnesses and Substance Use Disorders on State Budgets," National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare, 2011, accessed June 20, 2011, http://www.namitexas.org/homecontent/Spill_Over_Effect_on_State_Budgets.pdf.
- fa. "Thinking Outside the Cell," Disability Rights Center, et.al., April 2011, accessed December 10, 2011, <http://gritsforbreakfast.blogspot.com/2011/05/juvenile-justice-advocates-call-for.html>.
- fb. Ibid.
- fc. "2010 Annual Report," Austin Travis County Integral Care, 2010, accessed December 10, 2011, <http://www.integralcare.org/>.
- fd. Richard Whittaker, "Communication Breakdown," *Austin Chronicle*, April 15, 2011, accessed December 9, 2011, <http://austinchronicle.com/new/2011-04-15/communication-breakdown/>.
- fe. Patrick Lloyd, "Letter to the Editor: AISD Making Serious Cuts in Social Service Support Staff," *Austin Chronicle*, April 28, 2011, accessed December 9, 2011, <http://www.austinchronicle.com/postmarks/2011-04-18/1175075/>.
- ff. "Spring Community Forum: Report on the Indicator Improvement Project," Mental Health Task Force, Spring 2011, accessed December 9, 2011, <http://www.mmhtfmc.org/>.
- fg. "Thinking Outside the Cell," Disability Rights Center, et.al., April 2011, accessed December 10, 2011, <http://gritsforbreakfast.blogspot.com/2011/05/juvenile-justice-advocates-call-for.html>.
- fh. "Veteran Population," United States Department of Veteran Affairs, accessed December 5, 2011, http://www.va.gov/vetdata/veteran_population.asp.
- fi. "Media and News: Press," Texas Veterans Commission, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://www.tvc.state.tx.us/media-and-news/press>.
- fj. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, Table B21001, accessed December 6, 2011, <http://www.census.gov/>.
- fk. Duncan McGhee, Public Information Officer of the Texas Veteran's Commission, Telephone Interview, December 7, 2011.
- fl. "High Rates of Severe Functional Impairment Found in Returning Soldiers," Caroline Cassels, 2010, accessed December 5, 2011, <http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/723550>.
- fm. Wang Yang and Lindsey Wise, "More Young Texans Serving in the Military Commit Suicide," *Houston Chronicle*, October 4, 2010, accessed December 5, 2011, <http://www.chron.com/news/houston-texas/article/More-young-Texans-serving-in-military-commit-1701598.php>.
- fn. "Representing the Mentally Ill Offender," Texas Task Force on Indigent Defense and the Office of Court Administration, April 2010, accessed January 3, 2012, <http://www.courts.state.tx.us/tidc/pdf/MHStudyFinal.pdf>.
- fo. Beth Wade and Andrea Leptinsky, "State budget cuts threaten local mental health resources," *Community Impact Newspaper*, December 15, 2010, accessed December 10, 2011, <http://impactnews.com/central-austin/news/10855-state-budget-cuts-threaten-local-mental-health-resources>.
- fp. Brandi Grissom, "Jail Officials: Mental Health Cuts Hurt Everyone," *Texas Tribune*, February 4, 2011, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://www.texastribune.org/texas-taxes/budget/jail-officials-mental-health-cuts-hurt-everyone/>.
- fq. "Impact of Proposed Budget Cuts to Community-Based Mental Health Services," Health Management Associates, March 2011, accessed January 3, 2012, http://www.epmhm.org/files/Impact_of_Budget_Cuts_to_Community-based_Mental_Health_Services_Final_3_9_11.pdf.
- fr. Mike Ward, "Prison Cuts Prove Fleeting," *Austin American-Statesman*, December 4, 2001, accessed December 10, 2011, http://www.statesman.com/news/texas-politics/prison-cuts-prove-fleeting-2012682.html?cxtype=rss_ece_frontpage.
- fs. "Public Psychiatric Inpatient Needs in Travis County," Austin Travis County MHMR and The Mayor's Mental Health Task Force Monitoring Committee, March 13, 2009, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://www.mmhtfmc.org/ama/orig/Public%20Inpatient%20Needs%20in%20Travis%20County%203-13-2009.pdf>.
- ft. Jordan Smith, "Breakdown," *Austin Chronicle*, June 4, 2010, accessed December 30, 2010 <http://www.austinchronicle.com/gyrobase/Issue/story?oid=oid%3A1037087>.
- fu. Ibid.
- fv. Brandi Grissom, "Sheriffs Worry Over Proposed Mental Health Cuts," *Texas Tribune*, December 16, 2010, accessed January 3, 2012, <http://www.texastribune.org/texas-state-agencies/department-of-state-health-services/sheriffs-worry-over-proposed-mental-health-cuts/>.
- fw. Amy Smith, "The Tipping Point," *Austin Chronicle*, June 4, 2010, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://www.austinchronicle.com/news/2010-06-04/1037372/>.
- fx. "Public Psychiatric Inpatient Needs in Travis County," Austin Travis County MHMR and The Mayor's Mental Health Task Force Monitoring Committee, March 13, 2009, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://www.mmhtfmc.org/ama/orig/Public%20Inpatient%20Needs%20in%20Travis%20County%203-13-2009.pdf>.

- fy. "Readmission Indicator Data: Presentation to Crisis Implementation Committee," Austin Travis County Mental Health Task Force, August 12, 2010, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://www.mmhtfmc.org/?nd=reports>. "2010 Indicator Improvement Initiative Annual Report," 2010, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://www.mmhtfmc.org/?nd=reports>.
- fz. "Designated Mental Health Care Health Professional Shortage Areas," Health Resources and Services Administration, September 2011, accessed December 5, 2011, <http://hpsafind.hrsa.gov/>.

Public Health and Access to Healthcare

- ga. "What is Public Health?" What is Public Health?, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://www.whatispublichealth.org/about/index.html>.
- gb. Ibid.
- gc. "Pediatric and Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System: PNSS Health Indicators," Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, accessed November 28, 2011, http://www.cdc.gov/pednss/what_is/pnss_health_indicators.htm.
- gd. "Texas Birth Data 2005-2008," Texas Department of State Health Services, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://soupfin.tdh.state.tx.us/birth05.htm>.
- ge. Ibid.
- gf. "Pediatric and Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System: PNSS Health Indicators," Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, accessed November 28, 2011, http://www.cdc.gov/pednss/what_is/pnss_health_indicators.htm.
- gg. Ibid.
- gh. "Texas Birth Data 2005-2008," Texas Department of State Health Services, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://soupfin.tdh.state.tx.us/birth05.htm>.
- gi. Ibid.
- gj. "Low birthweight," March of Dimes, May 2008, accessed January 20, 2012, http://www.marchofdimes.com/professionals/medicalresources_lowbirthweight.html.
- gk. "Pediatric and Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System: PNSS Health Indicators," Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, accessed November 28, 2011, http://www.cdc.gov/pednss/what_is/pnss_health_indicators.htm.
- gl. "Texas Birth Data 2005-2008," Texas Department of State Health Services, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://soupfin.tdh.state.tx.us/birth05.htm>.
- gm. Ibid.
- gn. Ibid.
- go. "Having a Baby – Especially for Teens," The American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, May 2011, accessed December 20, 2011, <http://www.acog.org/~media/For%20Patients/faq103.ashx?dmc=1&ts=20111220T1057348775>.
- gp. "Adolescent Facts: Pregnancy, Births, and STDs," The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 2009, accessed December 20, 2011, <http://www.acog.org/~media/Departments/Adolescent%20Health%20Care/AdolescentFactsPregnancyAndSTDs.ashx>.
- gq. Ibid.
- gr. Ibid.
- gs. "STD Trends in the United States: 2010 National Data for Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and Syphilis," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats10/trends.htm>.
- gt. Ibid.
- gu. "Texas HIV Surveillance Report 2010," Texas Department of State Health Services, TB/HIV/STD Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, 21, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier=id&ItemID=8589956963>.
- gv. Ibid.
- gw. Ibid.
- gx. Ibid and U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Texas, DP-1. Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- gy. "Texas HIV Surveillance Report 2010," Texas Department of State Health Services, TB/HIV/STD Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, 24, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier=id&ItemID=8589956963>.
- gz. Ibid, 8 and 15.
- ha. "Texas HIV Quarterly Report 1st Quarter 2011," Texas Department of State Health Services, TB/HIV/STD Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, 7, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier=id&emID=8589941962>.

- hb. "Texas STD Surveillance Report 2010," Texas Department of State Health Services, TB/HIV/STD Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, 29, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier=id&ItemID=8589953283>.
- hc. Ibid, 8.
- hd. Ibid, 15.
- he. Ibid, 36.
- hf. "The Decline of Viral Hepatitis A and B Cases in Texas," Texas Department of State Health Services, TB/HIV/STD Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, February 2010, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier=id&ItemID=61697>.
- hg. "Texas – 2010 Profile," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, June 2010, accessed November 28, 2011, http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/stateprofiles/pdf/Texas_profile.pdf.
- hh. Ibid.
- hi. Ibid.
- hj. "Chronic Diseases and Health Promotion," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, July 7, 2010, accessed December 5, 2011, <http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/overview/index.htm>.
- hk. "Chronic Disease May Up Out-of-Pocket Costs for Insured," U.S. News & World Report, Health, November 29, 2011, accessed December 5, 2011, <http://health.usnews.com/health-news/managing-your-healthcare/insurance/articles/2011/11/29/chronic-disease-may-up-out-of-pocket-costs-for-insured>.
- hl. "The Power of Prevention," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2009, 1 and 10, accessed December 5, 2011, <http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/pdf/2009-Power-of-Prevention.pdf>.
- hm. Ibid.
- hn. Ibid, 1.
- ho. "Chronic Diseases and Health Promotion," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, July 7, 2010, accessed December 5, 2011, <http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/overview/index.htm>.
- hp. "Exploring the Social Determinants of Health: Neighborhoods and Health," Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, May 2011, accessed December 20, 2011, <http://www.rwjf.org/files/research/sdohseries2011neighborhood.pdf>.
- hq. Ibid.
- hr. "Diabetes Public Health Resource," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Diabetes Translation, September 8, 2011, accessed December 6, 2011, <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/consumer/prevent.htm>.
- hs. "National diabetes fact sheet: national estimates and general information on diabetes and prediabetes in the United States, 2011" U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011, accessed December 6, 2011, http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/pdf/ndfs_2011.pdf.
- ht. "Texas Diabetes Fact Sheet," Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Diabetes Council, June 6, 2011, 4-5, accessed December 6, 2011, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/diabetes/PDF/data/Texas-Diabetes-Fact-Sheet.pdf>.
- hu. "Summary Report on Diabetes Projections in Texas, 2007 to 2040," Office of the State Demographer, 3, accessed December 6, 2011, http://txsdc.utsa.edu/Reports/Summary_Report_Diabetes.pdf.
- hv. Ibid, Table 3, Page 6.
- hw. "Texas Diabetes Fact Sheet," Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Diabetes Council, June 6, 2011, 2, accessed December 6, 2011, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/diabetes/PDF/data/Texas-Diabetes-Fact-Sheet.pdf>.
- hx. Ibid.
- hy. Ibid, 2-3.
- hz. "Changing the Course: A Plan to Prevent and Control Diabetes in Texas, 2012-2013," Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Diabetes Council, 18, accessed December 6, 2011, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier=id&ItemID=8589956236>.
- ia. "Cardiovascular Disease Fact Sheet," Texas Department of State Health Services, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke Program, accessed November 28, 2011, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/wellness/PDF/facts/facts07.pdf>.
- ib. Ibid.
- ic. "Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System," Texas Department of State Health Services, accessed December 5, 2011, http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/brfss/query/brfss_form.shtm.
- id. Ibid.
- ie. Ibid.
- if. "Overweight and Obesity," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity, May 16, 2011, accessed December 6, 2011, <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/causes/index.html>.

- ig. Ibid.
- ih. "Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System," Texas Department of State Health Services, accessed December 6, 2011, http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/brfss/query/brfss_form.shtm.
- ii. Ibid.
- ij. Ibid.
- ik. "Obesity: Halting the Epidemic by Making Health Easier," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity, 2011, accessed December 20, 2011, http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/publications/aag/pdf/2011/Obesity_AAG_WEB_508.pdf.
- il. Ibid.
- im. "Central Health Connection Leader Dialogue Series 2011-2012: Health and Health Care Trends & Innovations in Central Texas," Central Health, October 2011, I, accessed December 9, 2011, <http://centralhealthconnection.net/files/Central%20Health%20Connection%20White%20Paper%20Oct18%202011FINAL2.pdf>.
- in. "Texas Overweight and Obesity Statistics," Texas Department of State Health Services, May 2010, 1, accessed December 6, 2011, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/obesity/pdf/DataFacts.pdf>.
- io. "The Uninsured and the Difference Health Insurance Makes," The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, 2, October 13, 2011, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://www.kff.org/uninsured/upload/1420-13.pdf>.
- ip. Ibid.
- iq. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, United States, Texas, and Travis County, S2701. Health Insurance Coverage Status – Universe: Total civilian noninstitutionalized population, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- ir. Ibid.
- is. "Summary of New Health Reform Law," The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, April 15, 2011, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://www.kff.org/healthreform/upload/8061.pdf>. For additional information on the PPACA, see <http://healthreform.kff.org/> and <http://www.whitehouse.gov/health-care-meeting/proposal>.
- it. "Mental Health and Mental Disorders," Healthy People 2020, November 23, 2011, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=28>.
- iu. "No Health Without Mental Health," National Institute of Mental Health, September 6, 2011, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/about/director/2011/no-health-without-mental-health.shtml>.

Supportive Services for Independent Living

- iv. "9 in 10 Adults Age 60+ Prefer to Stay in Their Home and Community Rather Than Move," AARP, October 27, 2006, accessed November 30, 2011, http://www.aarp.org/about-aarp/press-center/info-2006/9_in_10_adults_age_60_prefer_to_stay_in_their_home.html.
- iw. Susan C. Reinhard, Lynn Feinberg, and Rita Choula, "The Challenges of Family Caregiving: What Experts Say Needs to Be Done," AARP Public Policy Institute, November 2011, 4, accessed December 9, 2011, http://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/research/public_policy_institute/health/2011/ib194.pdf.
- ix. "Promoting Independence," Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services, September 21, 2011, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://www.dads.state.tx.us/providers/pi/index.html>.
- iy. "Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services Programs: Data Update," The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, December 2011, 1, accessed December 8, 2011, <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/upload/7720-05.pdf>.
- iz. "1915(c) Home & Community-Based Waivers," Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, accessed December 15, 2011, <http://www.medicare.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Waivers/Home-and-Community-Based-1915-c-Waivers.html>.
- ja. "Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services Programs: Data Update," The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, December 2011, 7, accessed December 8, 2011, <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/upload/7720-05.pdf>.
- jb. Ibid, Table 1D, Table 2D, and Table 3D.
- jc. Ibid, Table 11.
- jd. "2012-2013 LAR Volume III: Report of State Supported Living Centers," Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services, Budget & Data Management, 3, accessed December 7, 2011, http://cfoweb.dads.state.tx.us/lar/2012_13/Volumelll/ReportofStateSupportedLivingCenters.pdf.
- je. Ibid.
- jf. Ibid, 12.
- jg. "Help for Texans: All DADS services," Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services, June 21, 2011, accessed November 30, 2011, <http://www.dads.state.tx.us/services/listofservices.html>.

- jh. Ibid.
- ji. "DADS Interest Lists," Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services, September 29, 2011, accessed December 7, 2011, <http://www.dads.state.tx.us/services/interestlist/index.html>.
- jj. "DADS Interest List and Waiver Caseload Summary Archive Calendar Year 2010," Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services, April 6, 2011, accessed December 8, 2011, <http://www.dads.state.tx.us/services/interestlist/archive/2010.html> and "DADS Interest Lists," Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services, September 29, 2011, accessed December 8, 2011, <http://www.dads.state.tx.us/services/interestlist/index.html>.
- jk. Ibid.
- jl. "DADS Interest Lists," Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services, September 29, 2011, accessed December 8, 2011, <http://www.dads.state.tx.us/services/interestlist/index.html>.
- jm. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1, Travis County, QT-P1: Age Groups and Sex: 2010 and U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data, Travis County, QT-P1: Age Groups and Sex: 2000, accessed November 30, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- jn. Ibid.
- jo. William H. Frey, "The Uneven Aging and 'Younging' of America: State and Metropolitan Trends in the 2010 Census, Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings, June 2011, 9, accessed December 15, 2011, http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0628_census_frey/0628_census_aging_frey.pdf.
- jp. Ibid.
- jq. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B18108. Age by Number of Disabilities – Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population, accessed November 30, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- jr. Ibid.
- js. "Disability in Older Adults," National Institutes of Health, October 2010, accessed December 9, 2011, <http://report.nih.gov/NIHfactsheets/Pdfs/DisabilityinOlderAdults%28NIA%29.pdf>.
- jt. Ibid.
- ju. Lynn Feinberg, Susan C. Reinhard, Ari Houser, and Rita Choula, "Valuing the Invaluable: 2011 Update, The Growing Contributions and Costs of Family Caregiving," AARP Public Policy Institute, 2011, accessed December 8, 2011, <http://assets.aarp.org/rgcenter/ppi/ltc/i51-caregiving.pdf>.
- jv. Ibid.
- jw. Ibid.
- jx. Ibid.
- yy. Andrea Ball, "Good and bad state budget news for people with disabilities," *Austin American-Statesman*, Local News, July 20, 2011, accessed December 9, 2011, <http://www.statesman.com/news/local/good-and-bad-state-budget-news-for-people-1625699.html>.
- jz. Ibid.
- ka. Ibid.
- kb. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Travis County, B18130. Age by Disability Status by Poverty Status – Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population for whom poverty status is determined, accessed December 8, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

Legal Services

- kc. "Update: December 2011," Texas Access to Justice Commission, accessed January 3, 2012, <http://www.texasatj.org/publications>.
- kd. "Facts and Figures," Texas Access to Justice Commission, accessed December 20, 2010, <http://www.texasatj.org/facts>.
- ke. Emily Savner, "The Economy and Civil Legal Services," The Brennan Center for Justice, accessed December 20, 2010, http://www.brennancenter.org/content/resource/the_economy_and_civil_legal_services/.
- kf. "Update: December 2011," Texas Access to Justice Commission, accessed January 3, 2012, <http://www.texasatj.org/publications>.
- kg. "Update: December 2010," Texas Access to Justice Commission, accessed December 20, 2010, <http://www.texasatj.org/publications>.
- kh. Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid, Inc., 2010 Quarter Three Performance Report, October 15, 2010.
- ki. Email from Amy Price, Community Information Manager of 2-1-1, United Way Capital Area, provided call data to Rachel Coff, January 19, 2011.
- kj. Email from Jeanne Rollo, Executive Director, Lawyer Referral Service of Central Texas, provided service request data to Elizabeth Vela, December 10, 2010.
- kk. Ibid.
- kl. "Data Book 2010," Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, accessed January 10, 2011, http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/About/Data_Books_and_Annual_Reports/2010/default.asp.
- km. Ibid.
- kn. Ibid.

- ko. Emails from Maggie Walker, Texas Department of Public Safety, provided Uniform Crime Reporting data on Juvenile Arrests in Travis County 2008 and 2009 to Elizabeth Vela, December 27, 2010, and data on Juvenile Arrests in Travis County 2010 to Rachel Coff, January 18, 2012.
- kp. Ibid.
- kq. "News Release: National Initiative to Combat Immigration Services Scams," U.S. Department of Justice, accessed January 10, 2012, <http://www.justice.gov/eoir/press/2011/UPIJointRelease%2006092011.pdf>.
- kr. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, B05002: PLACE OF BIRTH BY CITIZENSHIP STATUS - Universe: Total population, accessed November 1, 2011, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- ks. Ibid.
- kt. "Profiles on Legal Permanent Residents: 2010," U.S. Department of Homeland Security, accessed January 10, 2012, <http://www.dhs.gov/files/statistics/data/>.
- ku. "Profiles on Naturalized Citizens: 2010," U.S. Department of Homeland Security, accessed January 10, 2012, <http://www.dhs.gov/files/statistics/data/>.

Restorative Justice and Reentry

- kv. "Statistical Report," Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Fiscal Years 2003-2010, accessed December 19, 2011, <http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/publications/index.html#Executive>.
- kx. The Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable reported that, in 2004, TDCJ released 1,573 parolees to Travis County and that approximately 44% lived in or carried out their offense in a Texas county that was not Travis County. Data source: Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable, "Legislative Agenda Issue Paper: Transitional Employment," Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable, 2006, 1. Contact <http://www.caction.org> for a copy of the report.
- kx. Overall, research suggests that supervision has limited impact on recidivism, but research also suggests that supervision significantly reduces recidivism for particular populations (e.g., females) and when participation in rehabilitative programs is required. Data Source: Amy L. Solomon, Vera Kachnowski, and Avinash Bhati, "Does Parole Work?" Urban Institute, 2005, accessed December 19, 2011, http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/311156_Does_Parole_Work.pdf.
- ky. "Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2010," Texas Department of Criminal Justice, 2010, 36, accessed December 19, 2011, http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/documents/Statistical_Report_2010.pdf.
- kz. Ibid, 37.
- la. Ibid, 35.
- lb. For an overview of these facility types, see: Jamie Watson, Amy L. Solomon, Nancy G. LaVigne, and Jeremy Travis with Meagan Funches and Barbara Parthasary, "A Portrait of Prisoner Reentry in Texas," Urban Institute, 2004, xvi and 31, accessed December 19, 2011, http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/410972_TX_Reentry.pdf.
- lc. "Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2010," Texas Department of Criminal Justice, 2010, 41, accessed December 19, 2011, http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/documents/Statistical_Report_2010.pdf.