



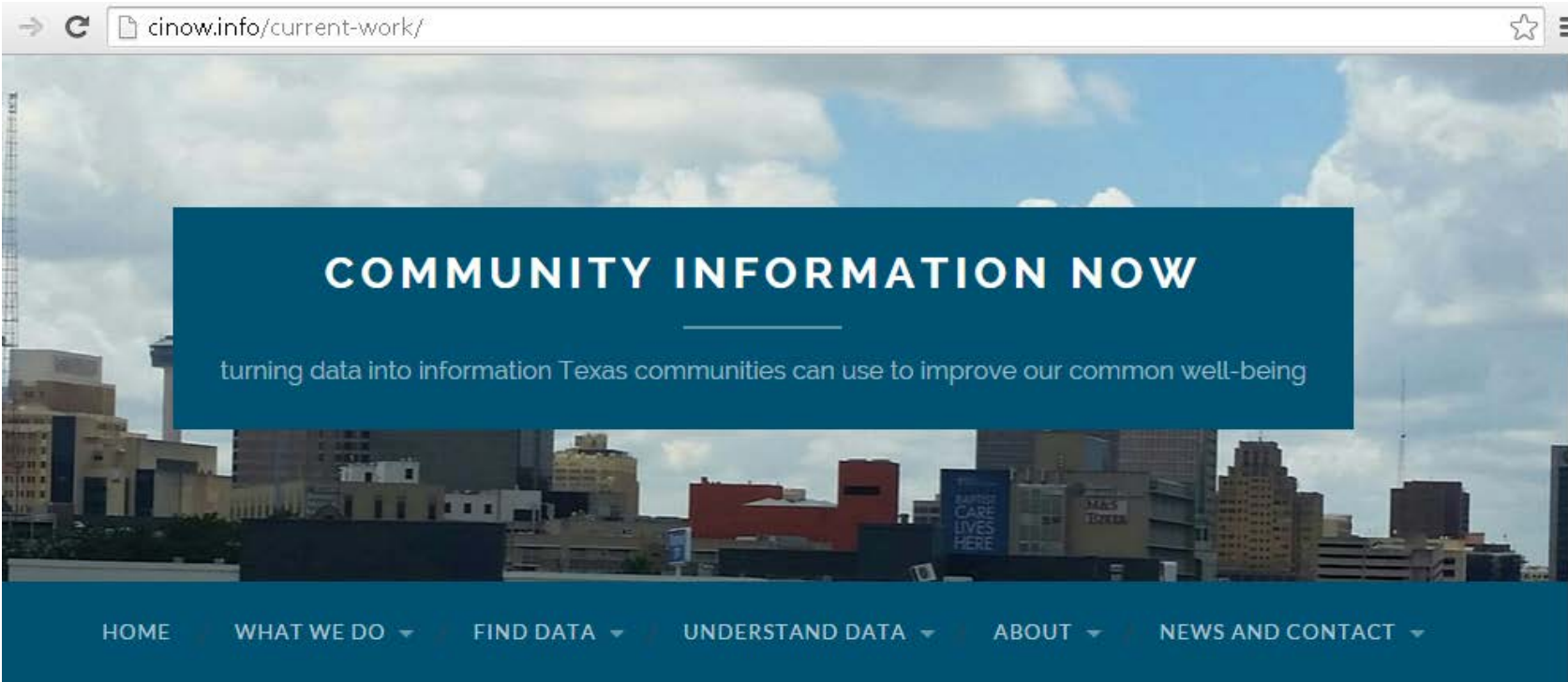
Deep in the Heart: Planning and Policy for Texas' Most Vulnerable

Community Information Now

turning data into information Texas communities can use to improve our
common well-being

- *Local data intermediary*: collect, analyze, communicate data for the use of people working on community change
- Neutral, accurate, timely, understandable
- Focus on Bexar and surrounding 11 counties; all issue areas
- Things we do:
 - Help people figure out what to measure and how often
 - Find/collect data - some publicly available, some not
 - Integrate different service providers' datasets
 - Clean and analyze the data
 - Visualize it – maps, charts, etc.
 - Online “dashboards” to share progress
 - Help people understand and use the data

Some of our projects and partnerships

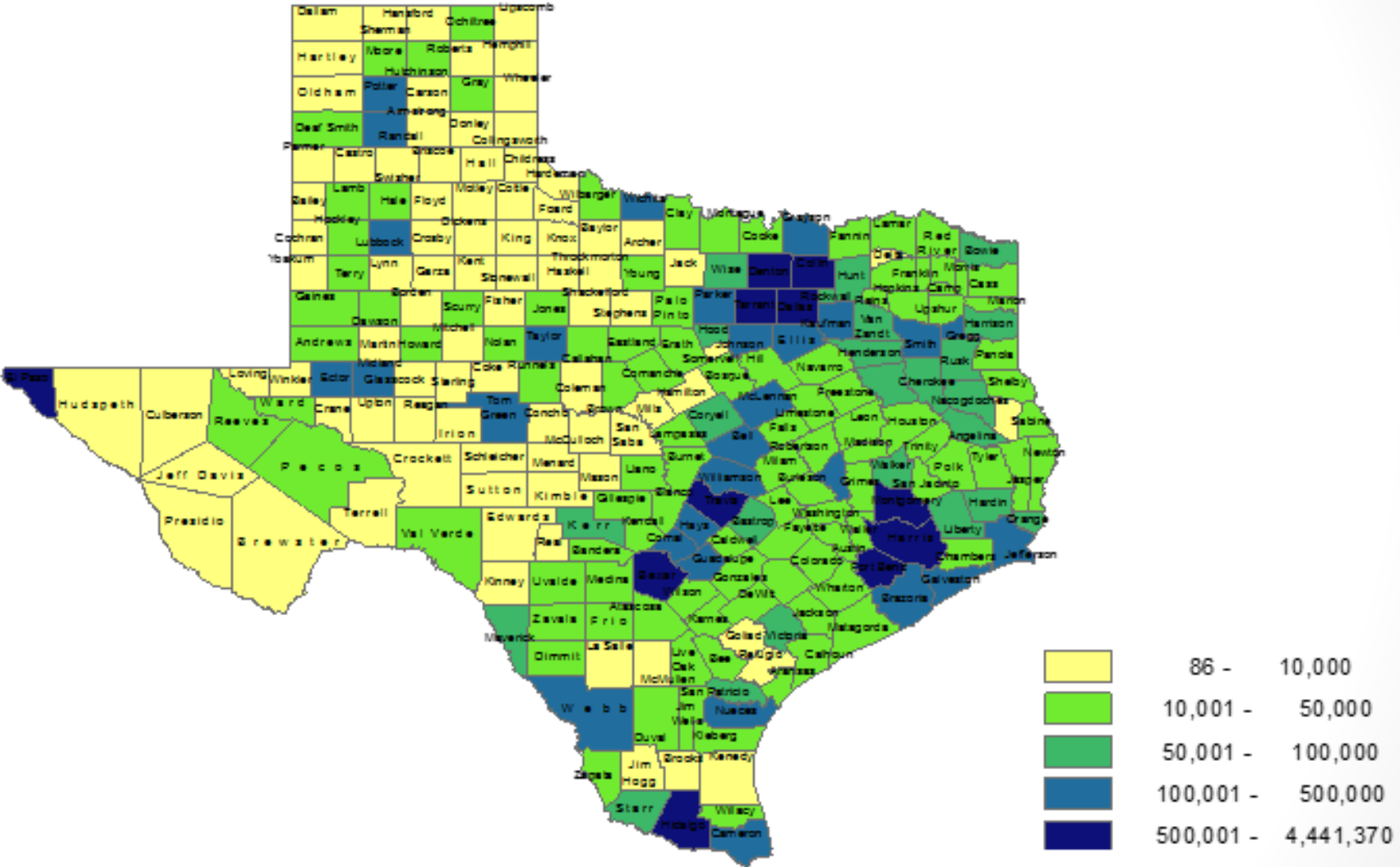


Current work

CI:Now provides a number of local and regional collaboratives with data support like public secondary data collection and analysis, integration and analysis of person-level administrative data, community assessment, and

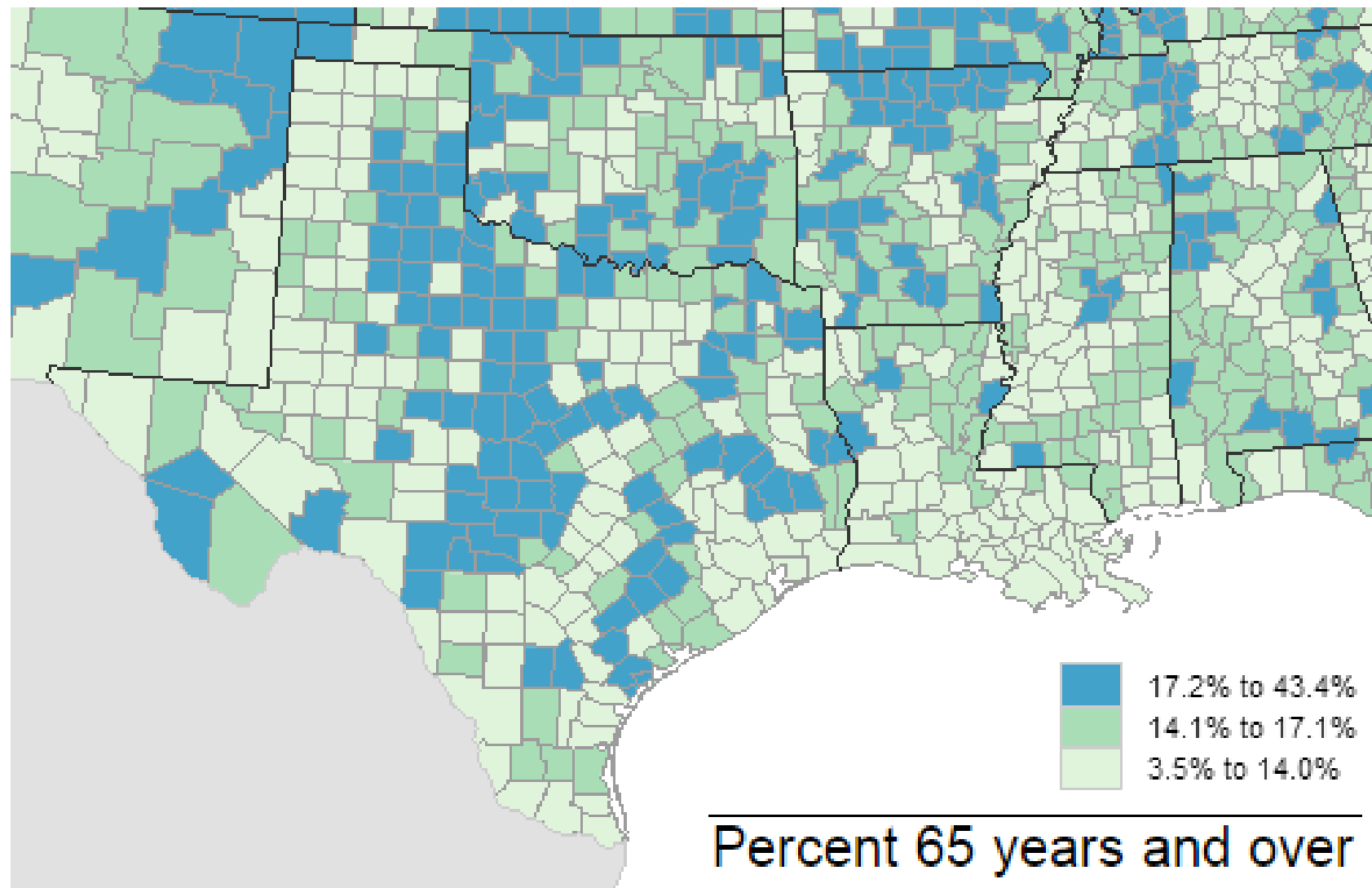


Total Estimated Population by County, 2014



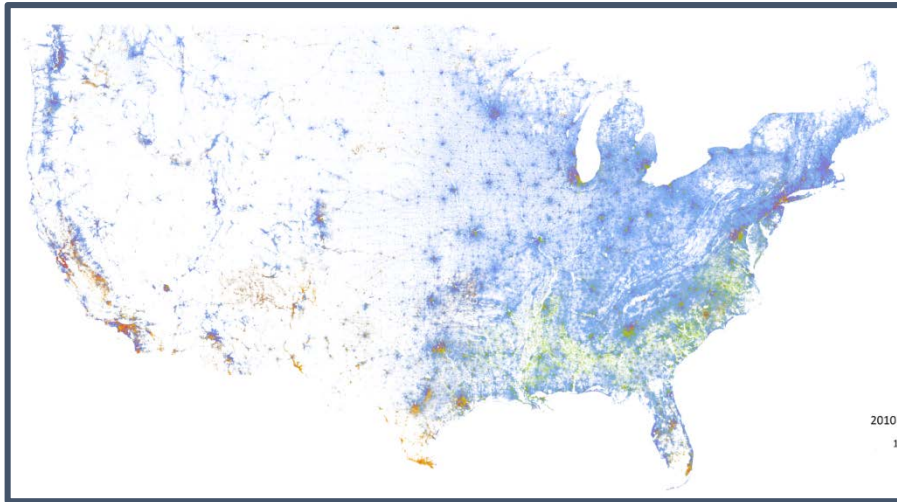
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Vintage Population Estimates

Population Distribution of Seniors



Source: US Census Bureau Census Mapper

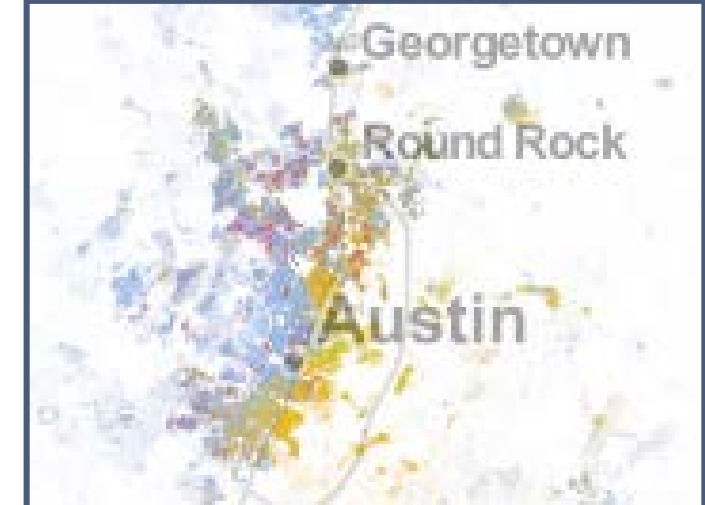
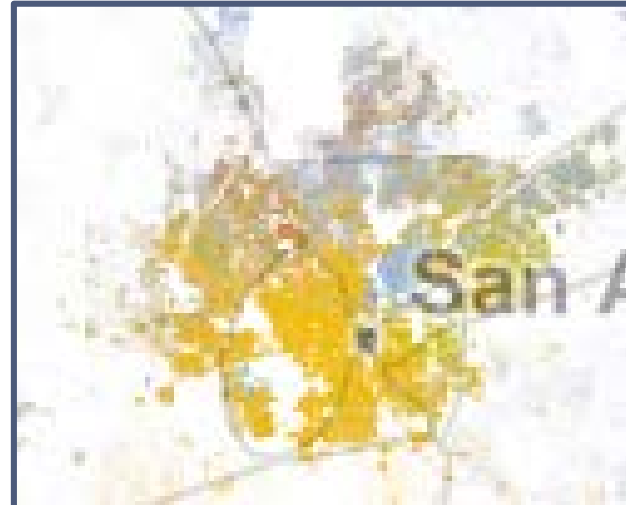
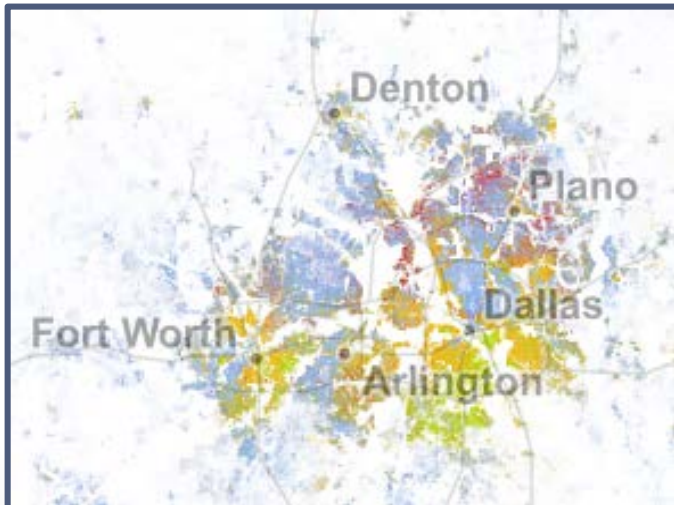
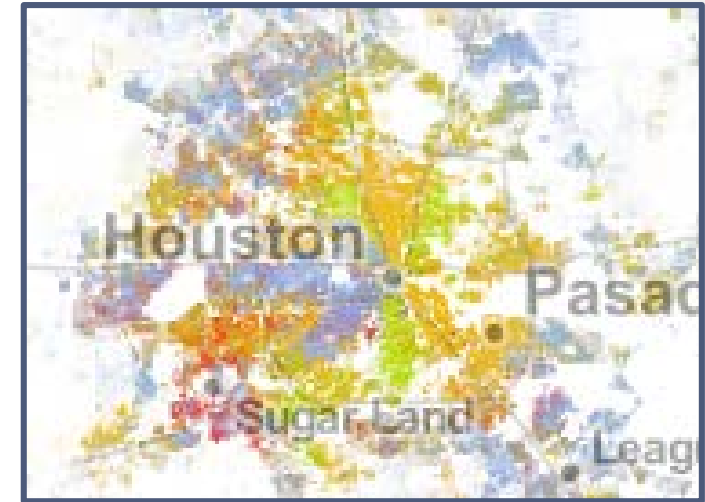
Population Distribution by Race/Ethnicity



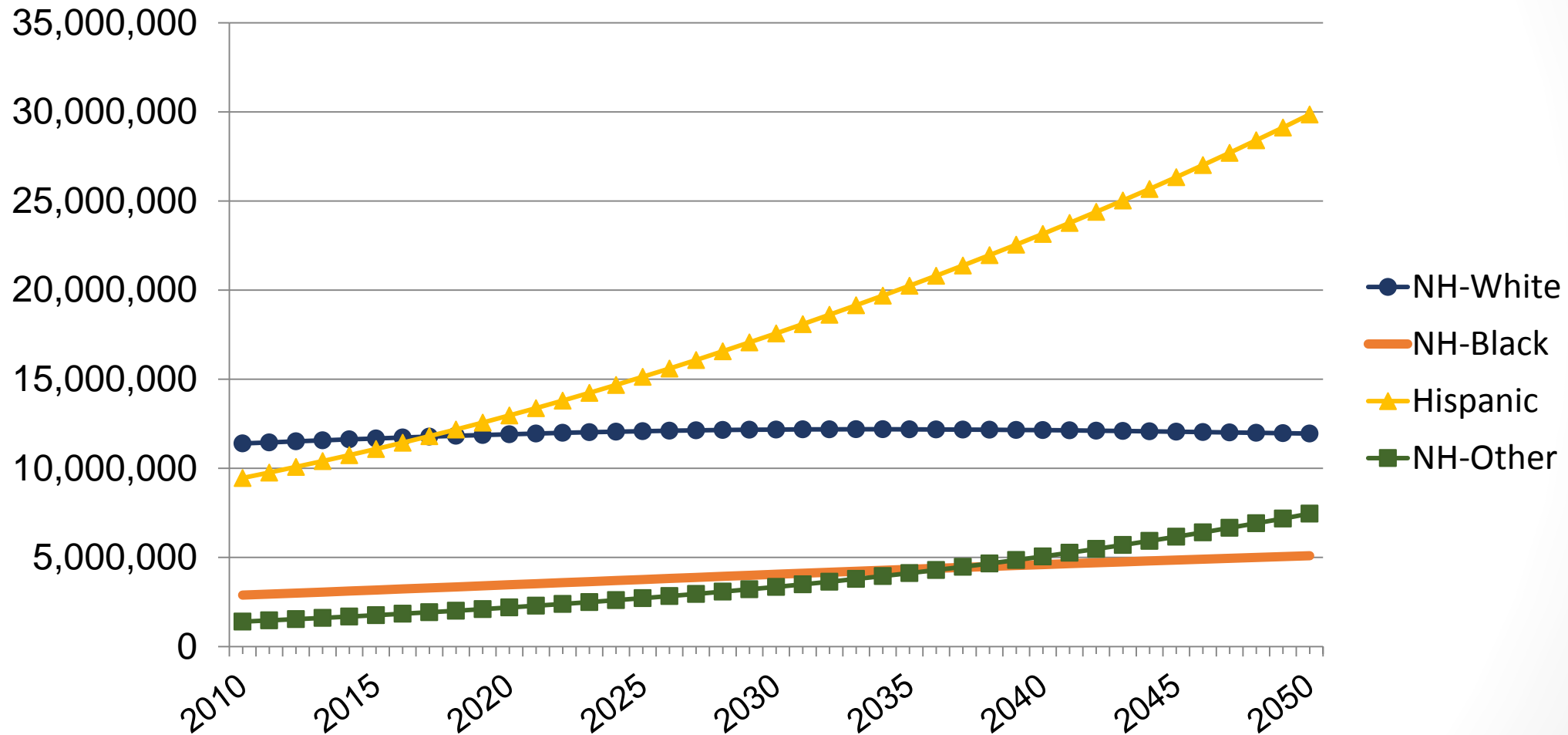
2010 Census Block Data

1 Dot = 1 Person

- White
- Black
- Asian
- Hispanic
- Other Race / Native American / Multi-racial

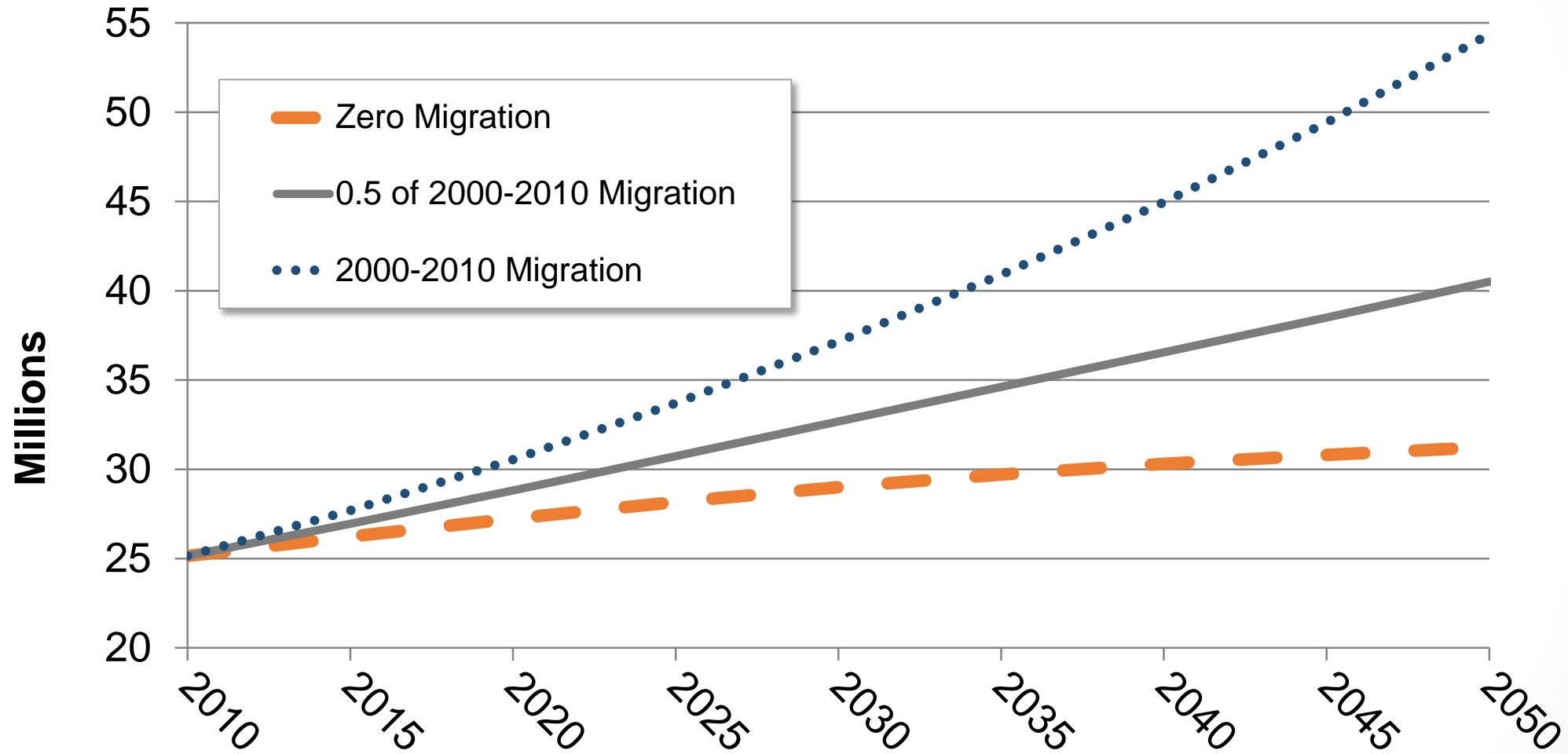


Projected Population by Race, 2010-2050

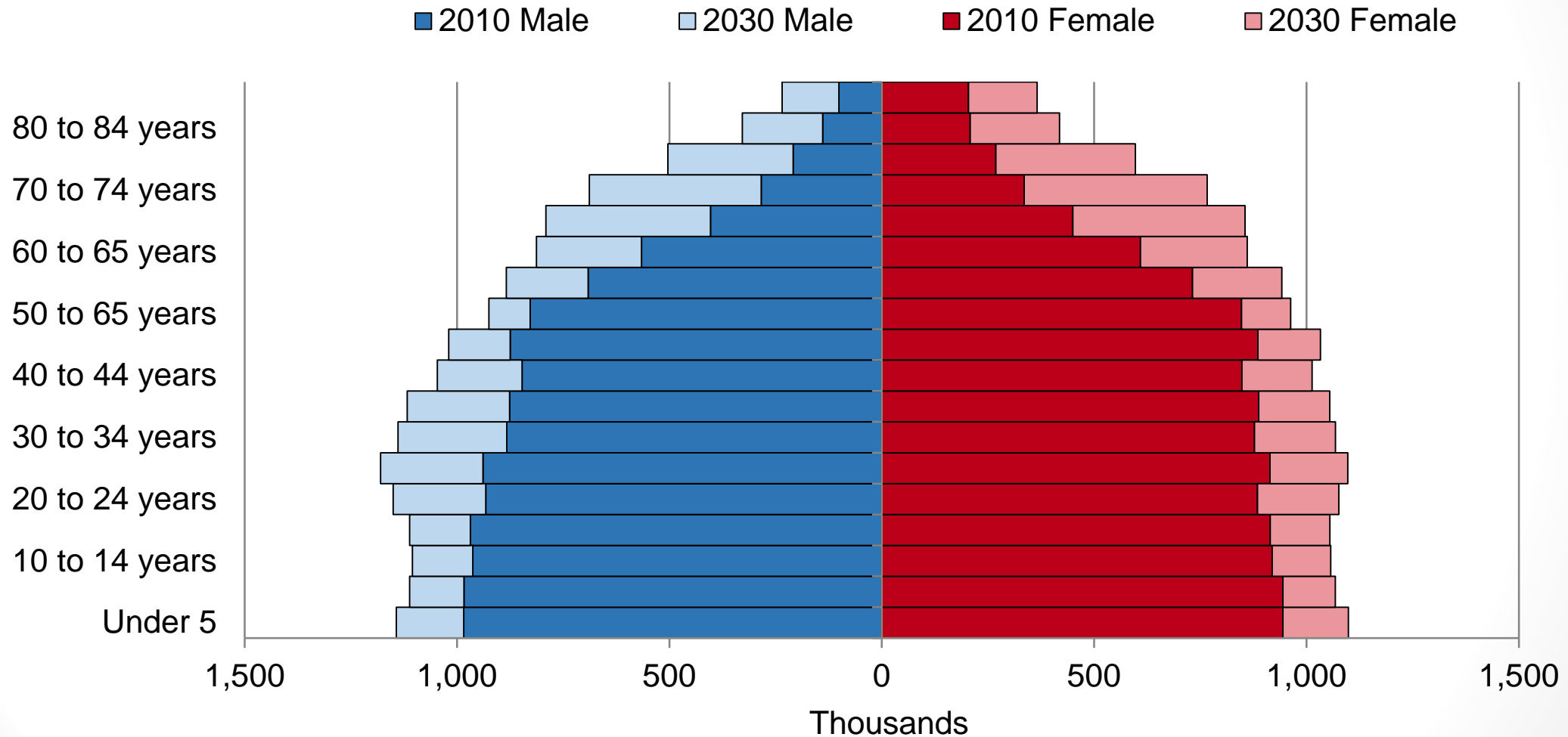


Source: Texas State Data Center 2014 Population Projections, 2000-2010 Migration Scenario

Projected Population Growth, 2010-2050



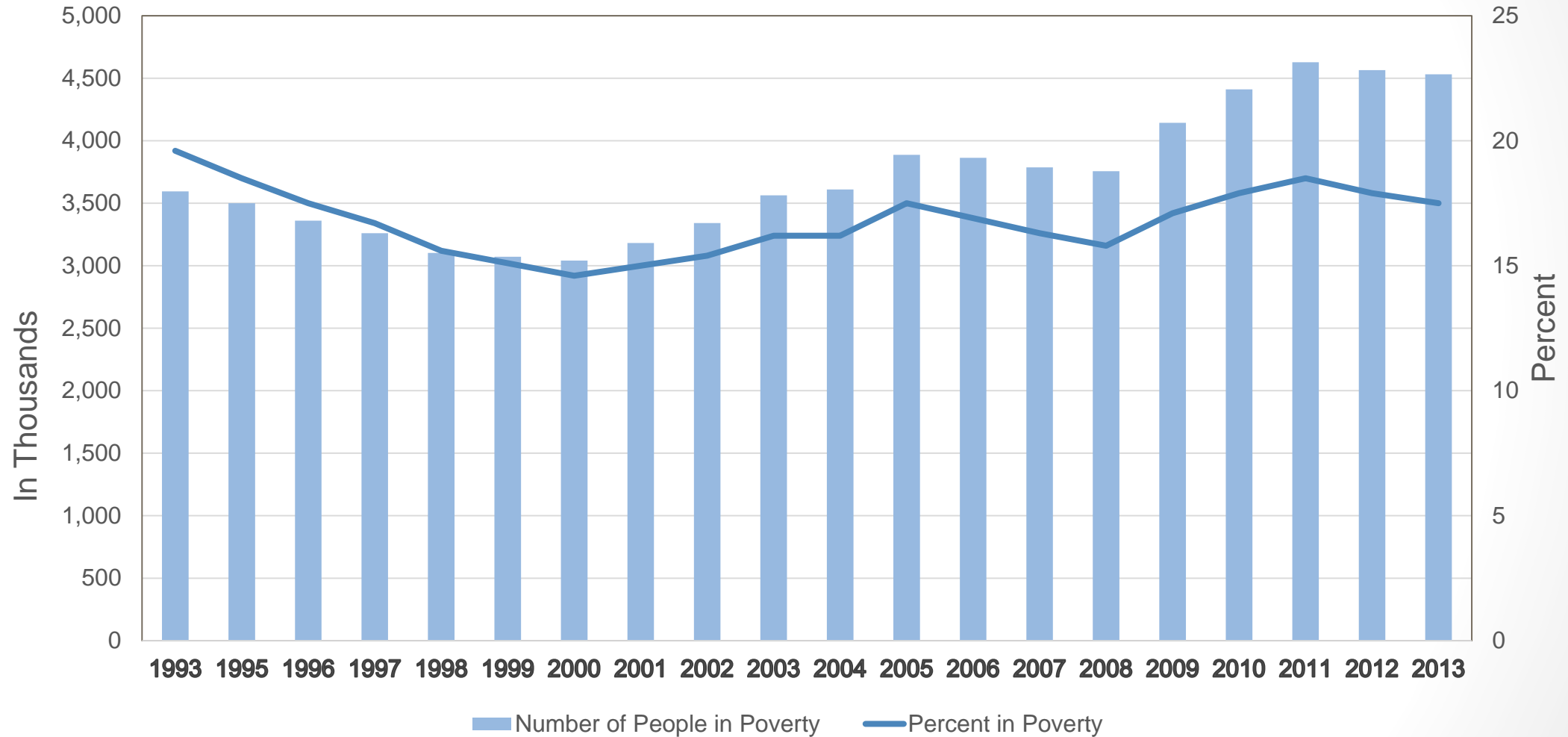
Population by Age and Sex, 2010 and 2030



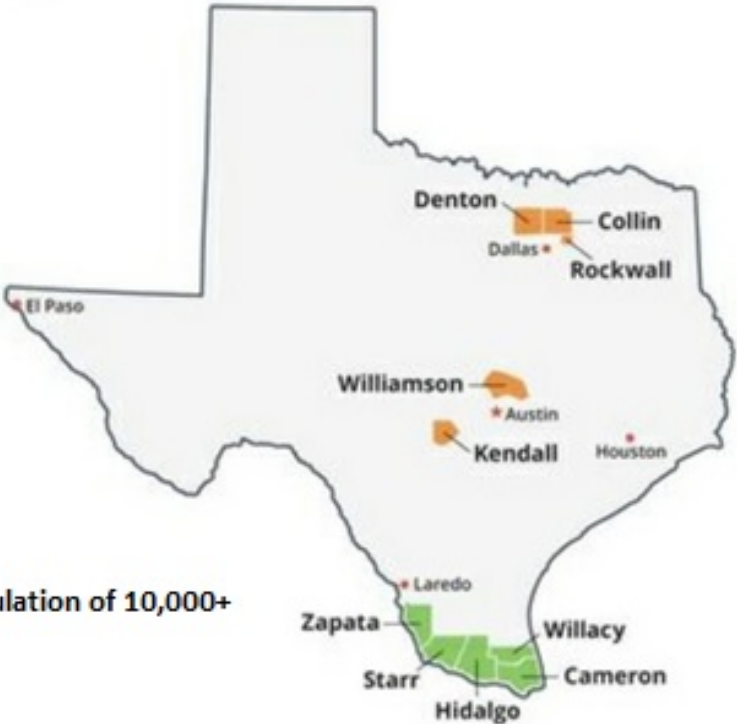
High School Graduation Rate (state rate with exclusions)

Year	Graduation Rate	African-American	Hispanic	White
Class of 2014	88.3%	84.2%	85.5%	93.0%
Class of 2013	88.0%	84.1%	85.1%	93.0%
Class of 2012	87.7%	83.5%	84.3%	93.0%
Class of 2011	85.9%	80.9%	81.8%	92.0%
Class of 2010	84.3%	78.8%	78.8%	91.6%
Class of 2009	80.6%	73.8%	73.5%	89.7%
Class of 2008	79.1%	71.8%	70.8%	88.8%
Class of 2007	78.0%	70.7%	68.5%	88.2%

Poverty Rates in Texas, 1993-2013



Poverty by County, 2014



*Among counties with a population of 10,000+

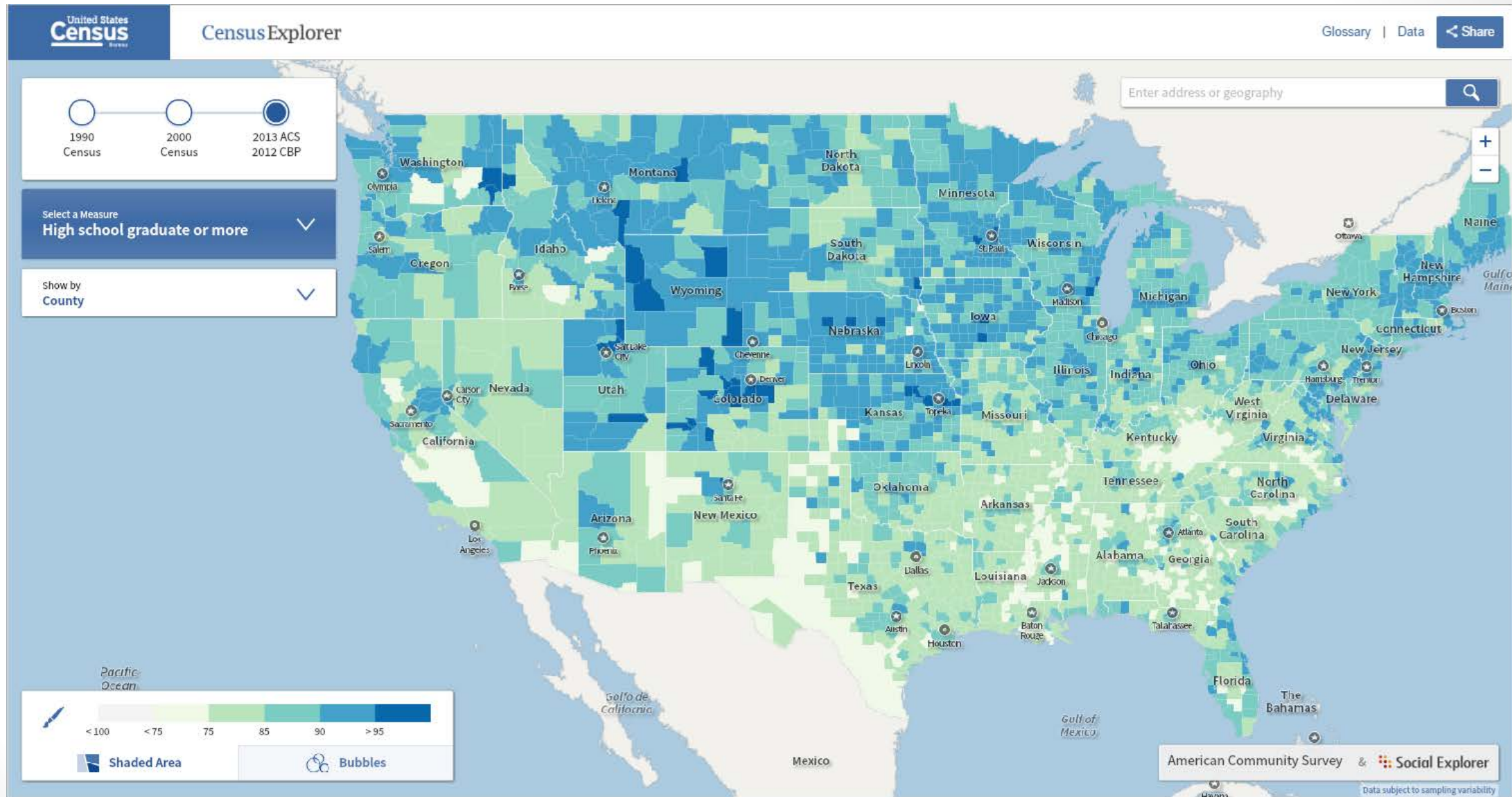
Counties with the highest poverty rate

- Zapata 32.6%
- Hidalgo 33.5%
- Cameron 34.5%
- Starr 35.4%
- Willacy 38.8%

Counties with the lowest poverty rate

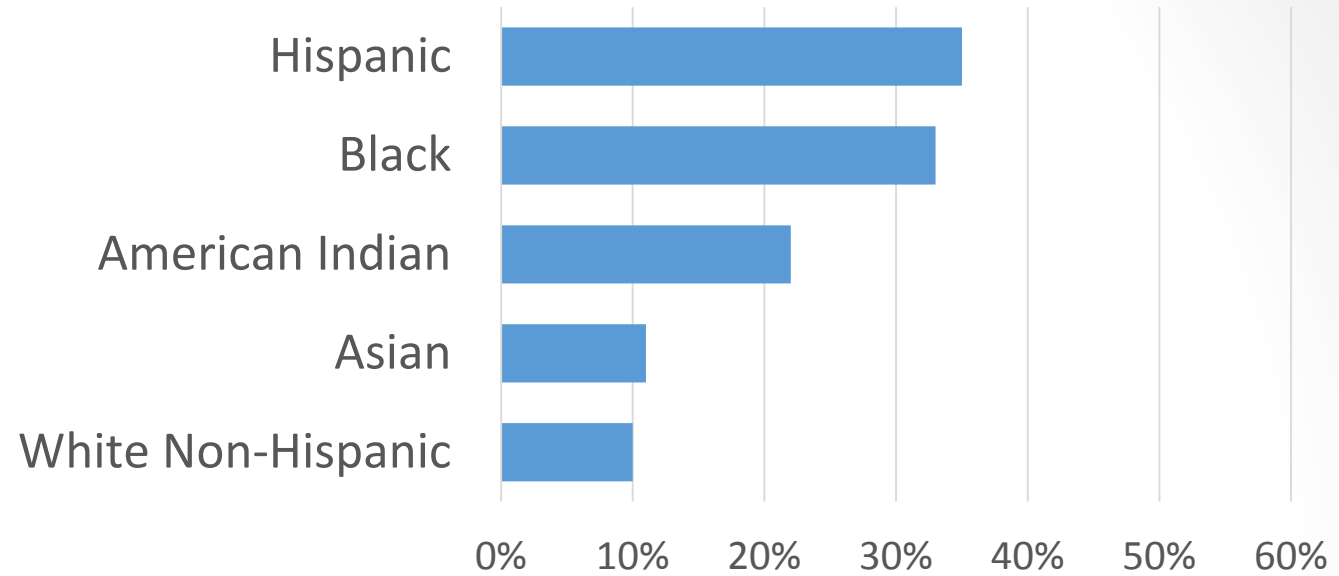
- Rockwall 6.8%
- Collin 7.0%
- Williamson 7.8%
- Kendall 8.3%
- Denton 8.7%

Percent of Population with HS Diploma/GED or Higher

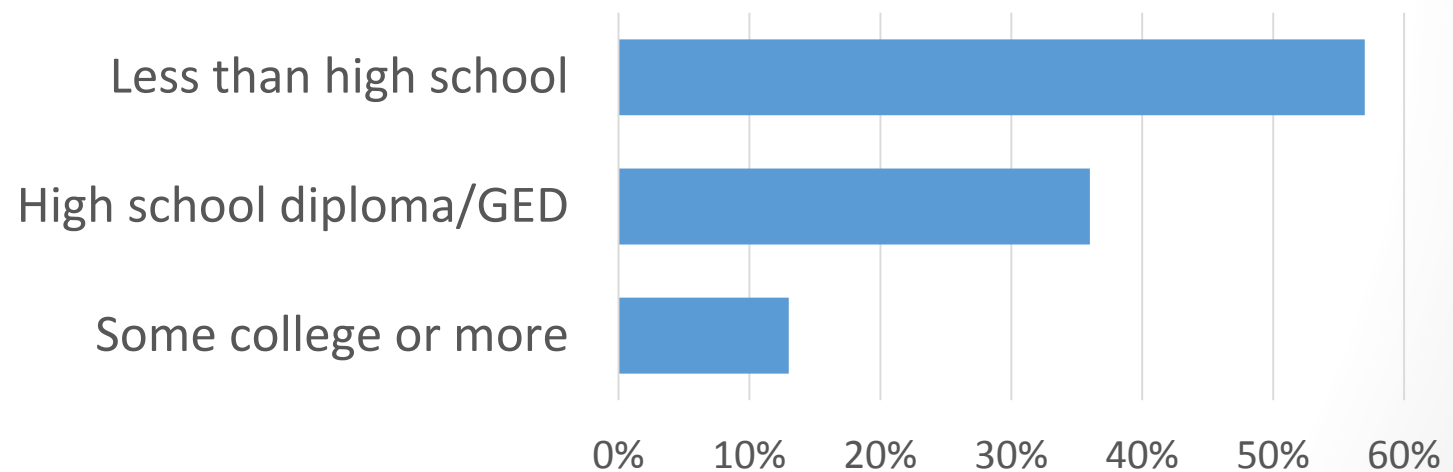


Source: Census Explorer (<http://www.census.gov/censusexplorer/censusexplorer.html>)

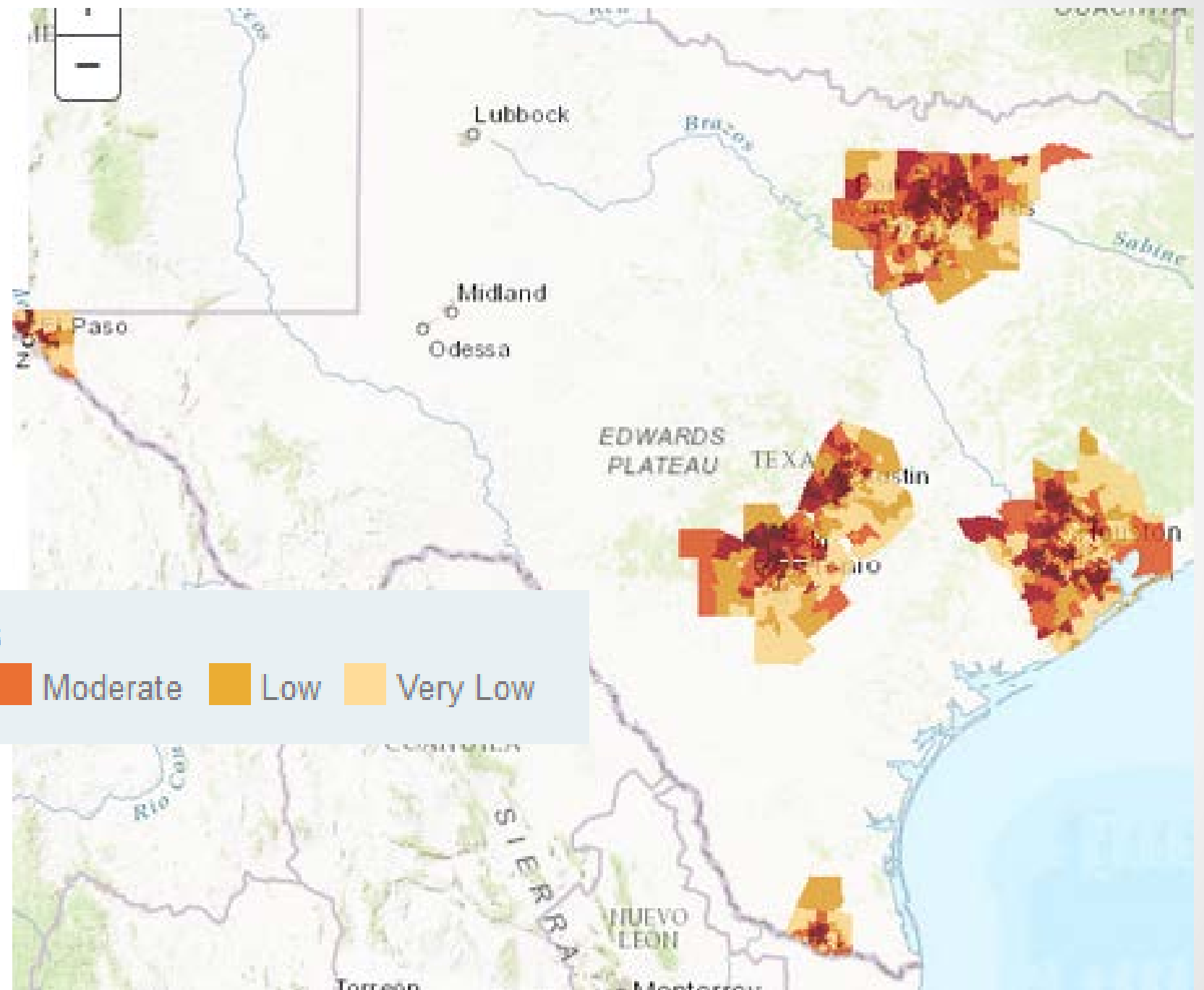
Percent of Children Who Live in Poor Families, by Race/Ethnicity



Percent of Children Living in Poverty, by Parent's Educational Attainment



Child Opportunity Index



Source: Diversitydatakids.org – Kirwan Institute, 2014

Residential Income Segregation Index (RISI) for Nation's 30 Largest Metropolitan Areas, 1980 and 2010

Listed by the 2010 level in descending order

Metropolitan area	1980	2010	Change 1980 to 2010	Population change 1980 to 2010
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	39	63	24	89%
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	32	61	29	96%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	39	60	21	102%
New York-Northern New Jersey, NY-NJ-PA	49	57	9	20%
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	34	55	21	56%
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	43	54	10	1%
Columbus, OH	37	53	16	47%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	47	51	4	35%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	39	51	11	13%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	30	49	20	76%
Baltimore-Towson, MD	36	48	12	21%
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	33	48	15	148%
Kansas City, MO-KS	38	47	9	38%
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	31	47	16	22%
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	43	47	4	78%
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	34	46	12	15%
<i>National*</i>	32	46	14	39%

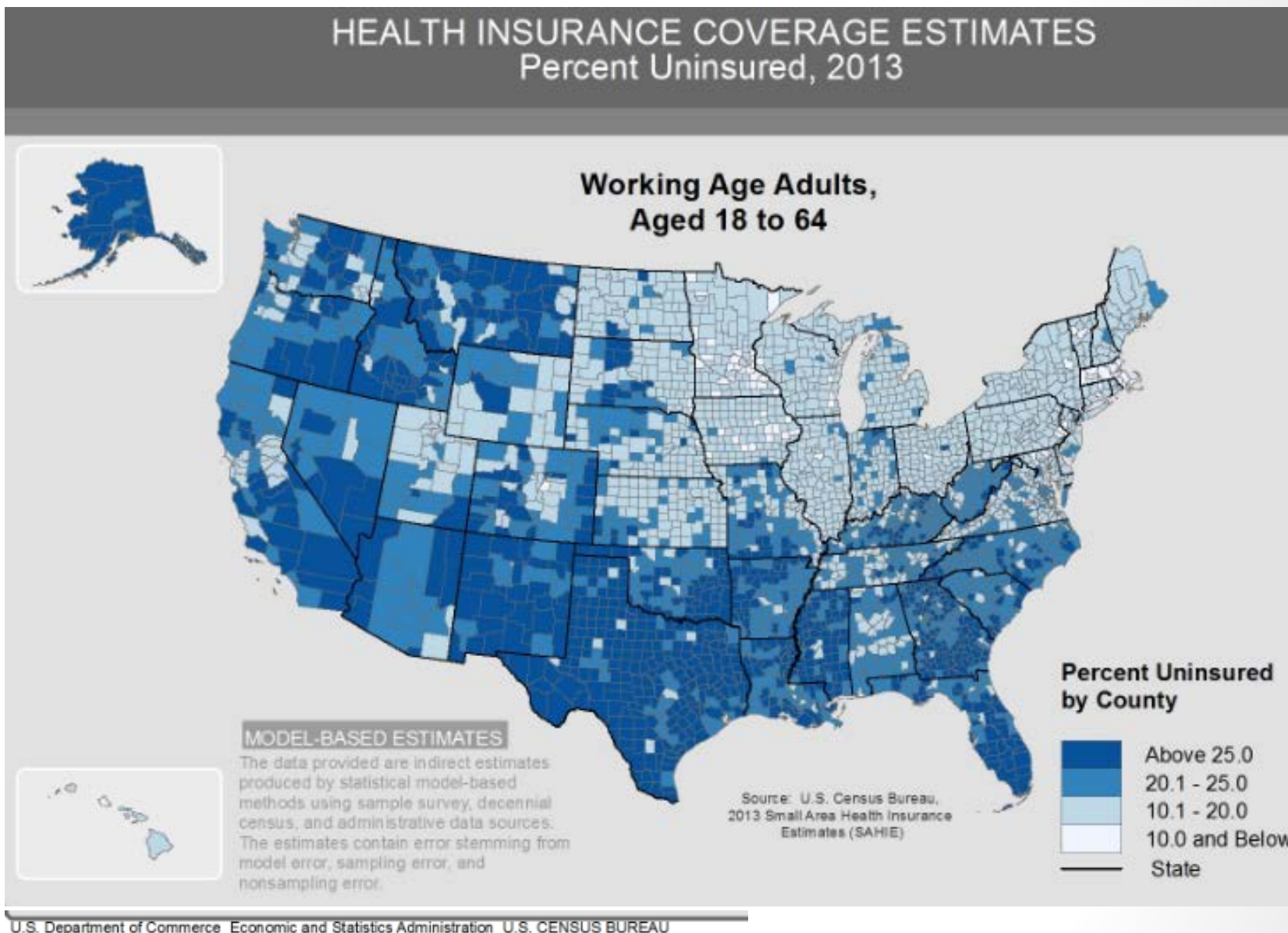
Notes: *"National" refers to the nation's 942 metropolitan and micropolitan areas. The RISI score for a metro area is derived by adding the share of its lower-income households located in majority lower-income census tracts to the share of its upper-income households located in majority upper-income census tracts. "Change 1980 to 2010" calculated prior to rounding.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year file and Geolytics 1980 Census data in 2000 boundaries; population change figures are based on tabulations of the Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) five-year file in the Integrated Public Use Micro Samples (IPUMS). The metro boundaries in the IPUMS roughly conform to the metro boundaries used in the residential segregation analysis.

The Residential Income Segregation Index (RISI) for a given metropolitan area is computed by adding the share of low-income residents of that area who live in a majority low-income census tract to the share of upper-income residents in that area who live in a majority upper-income census tract.

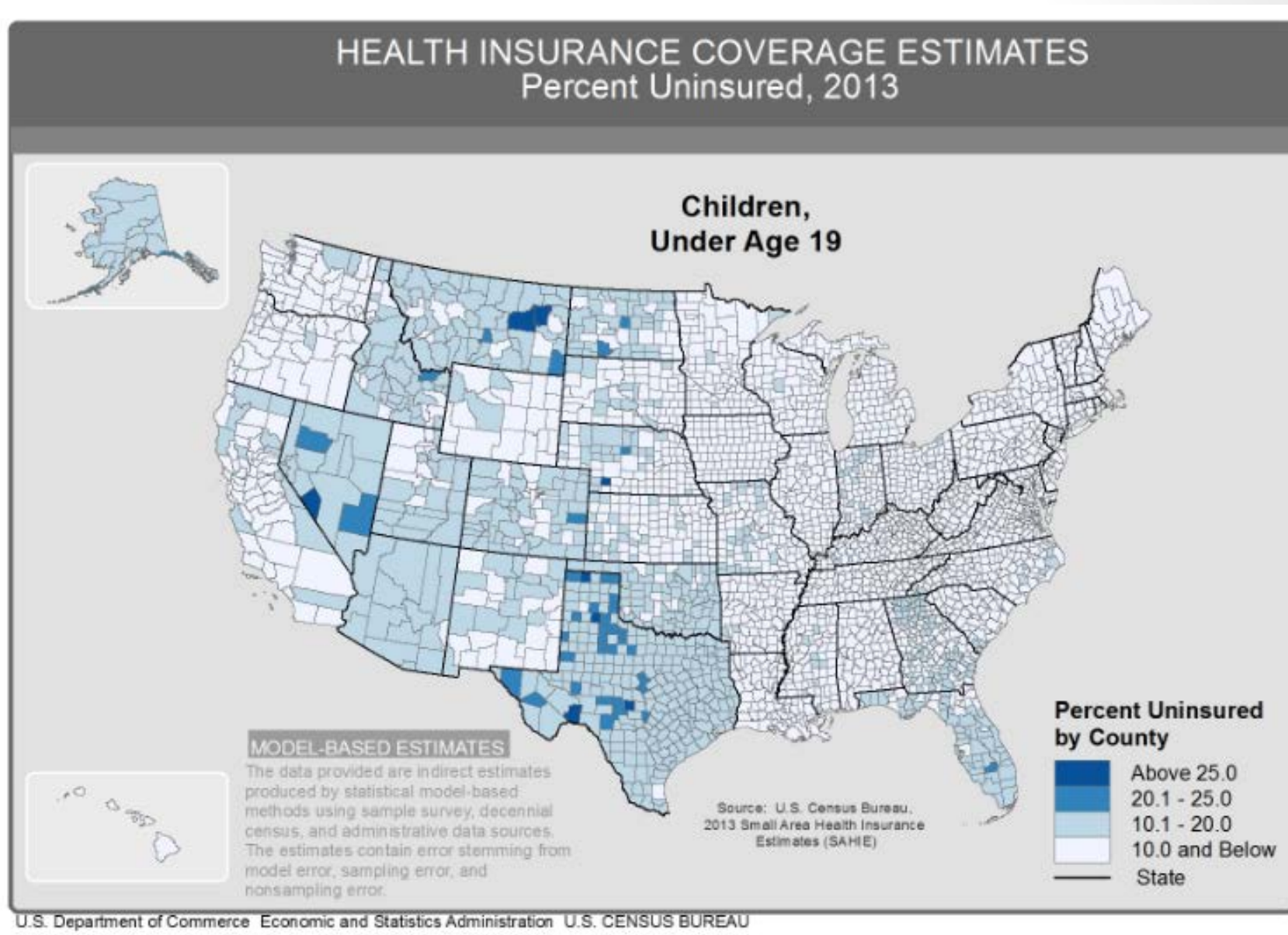
Percent Uninsured, by County

Adults 18-64



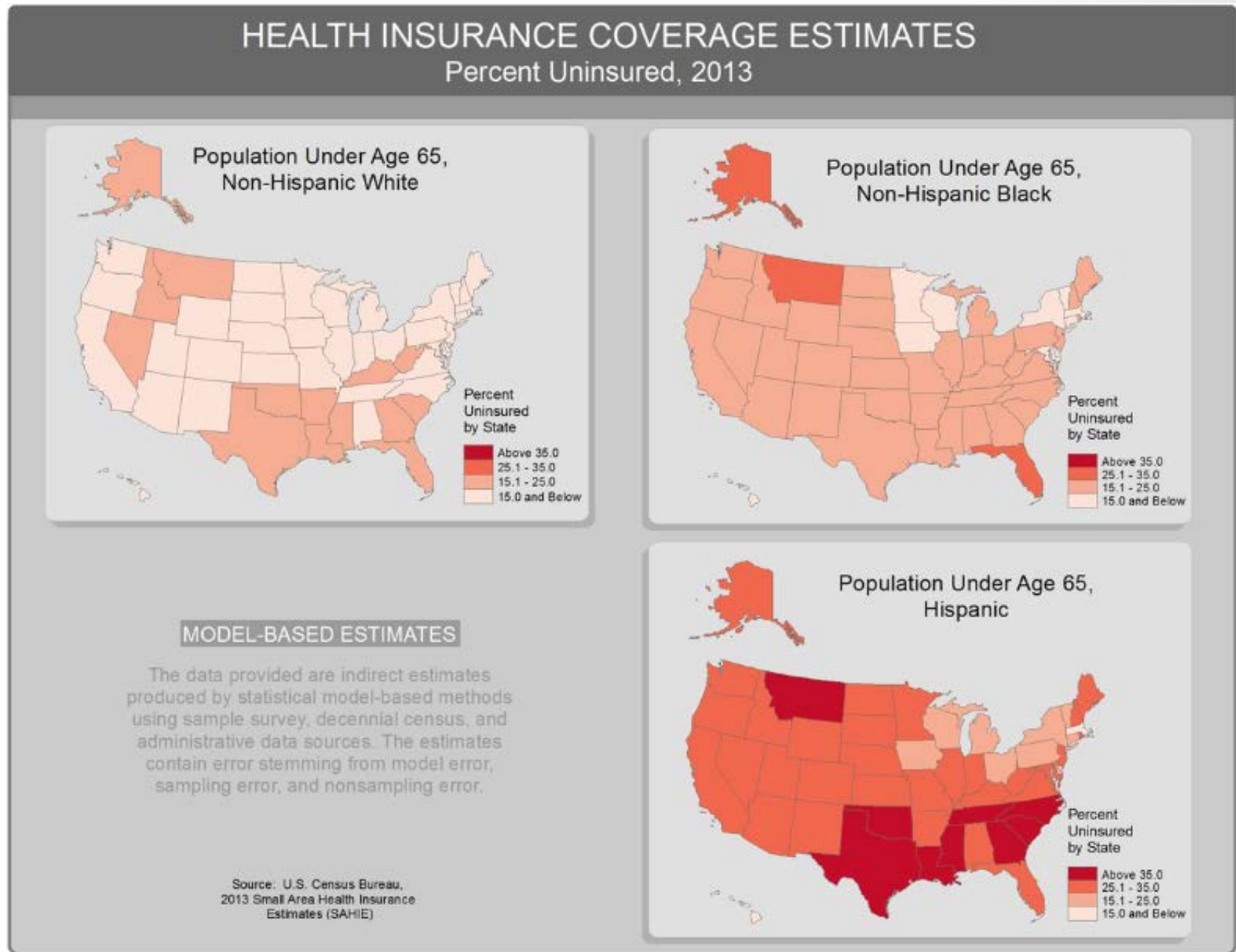
Percent Uninsured, by County

Children 0-18



Percent Uninsured, by State, by Race/Ethnicity

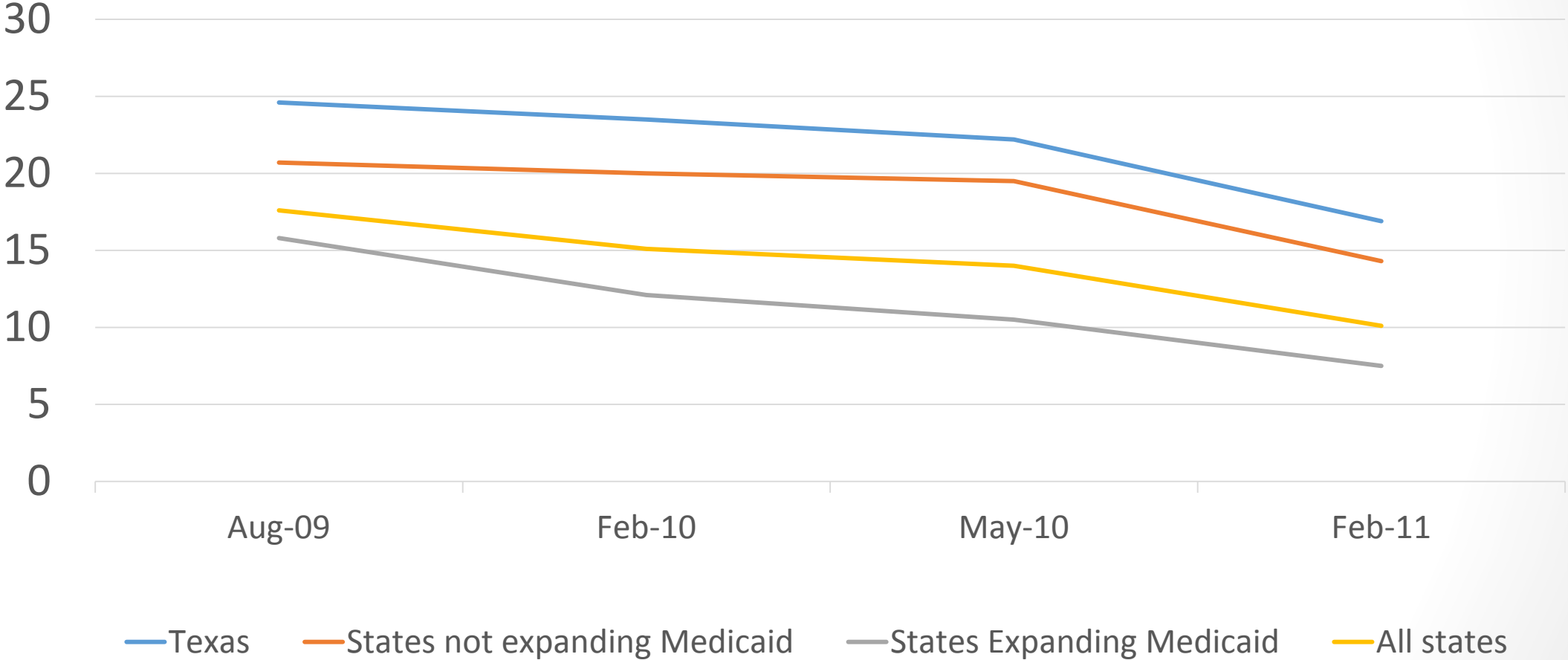
Adults and Children 0-64



U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic and Statistics Administration | U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

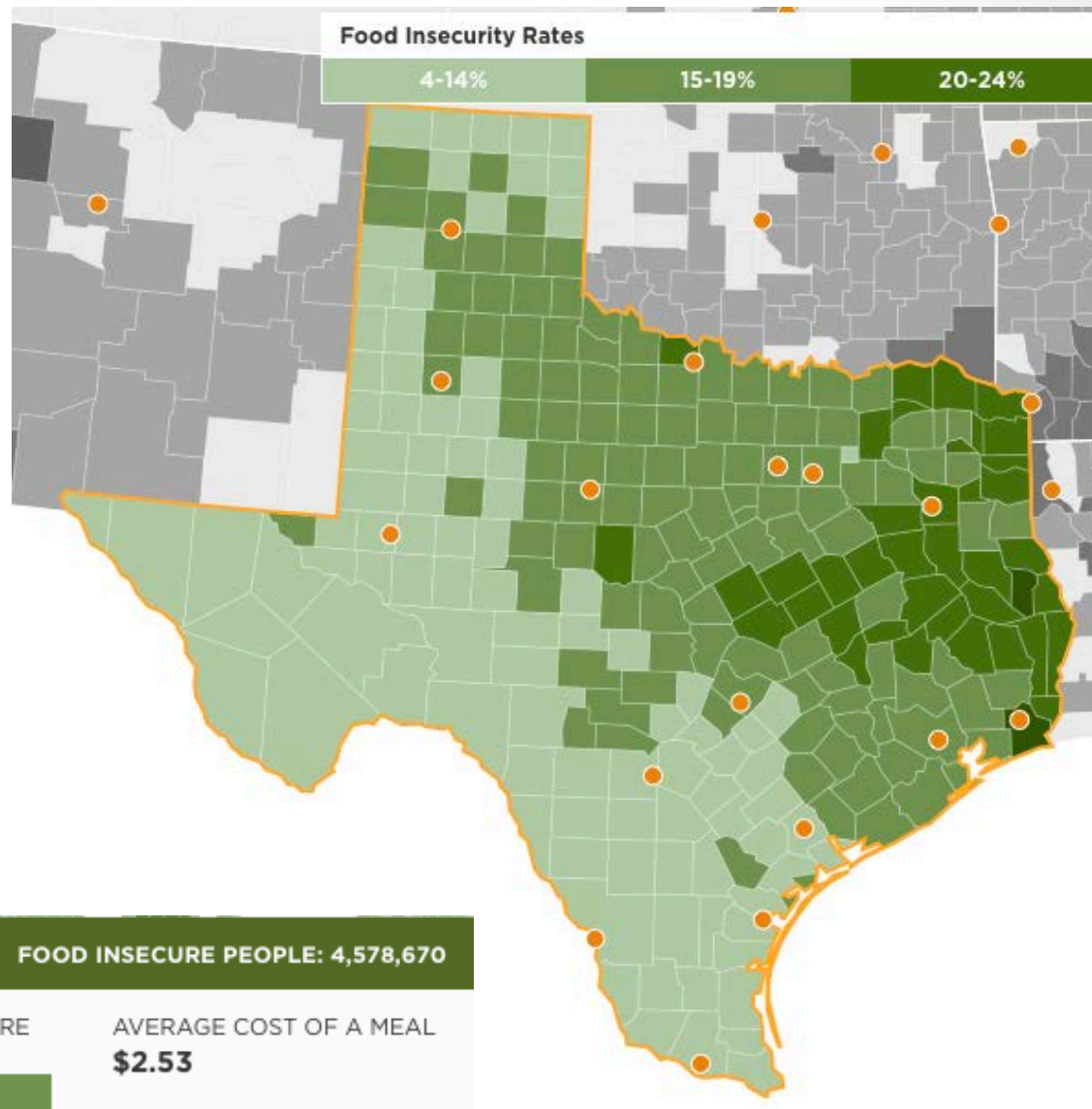
Source: Census Bureau, Small-Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2013

Percent of Adults Who Are Uninsured



Source: http://www.episcopalhealth.org/files/7814/3040/3719/Issue_Brief_11_FINAL.pdf

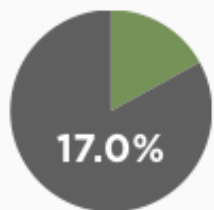
Food Insecurity



TEXAS (254 counties)

FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE: 4,578,670

FOOD INSECURITY RATE



ESTIMATED PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY AMONG FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE



32% Above Other Nutrition Program threshold of 185% poverty

5% Between 165%-185% poverty

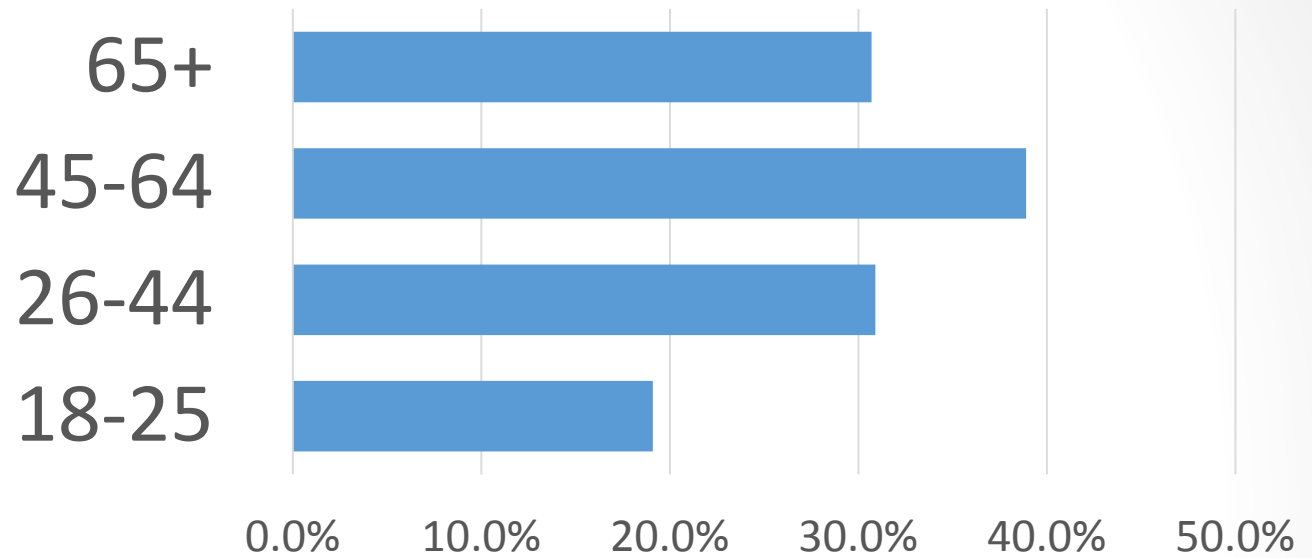
64% Below SNAP threshold 165% poverty

AVERAGE COST OF A MEAL
\$2.53

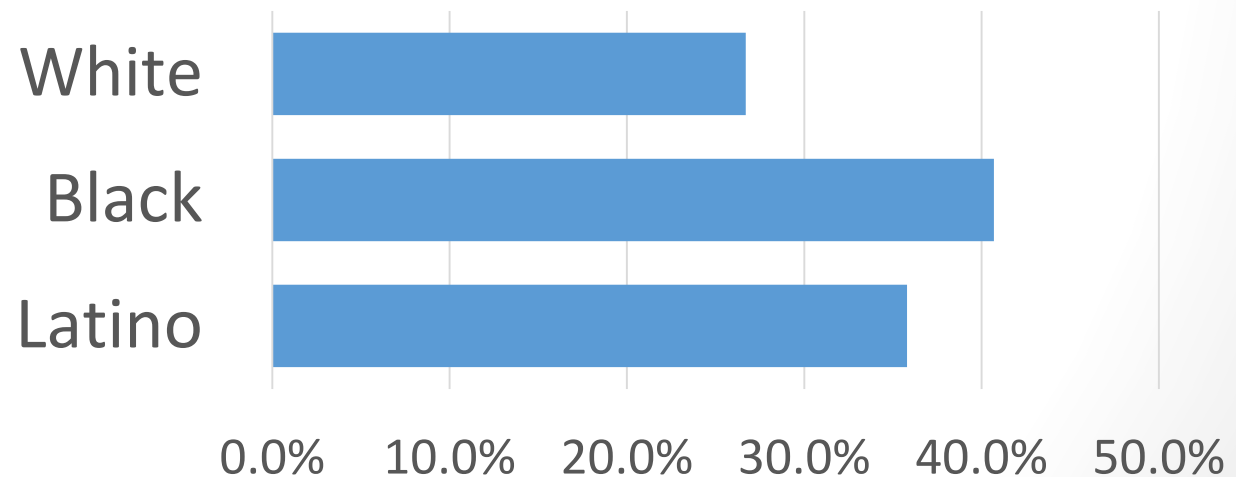
ADDITIONAL MONEY
REQUIRED TO MEET FOOD
NEEDS
\$2,045,310,000

Source: FeedingAmerica.org, 2014

Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2014

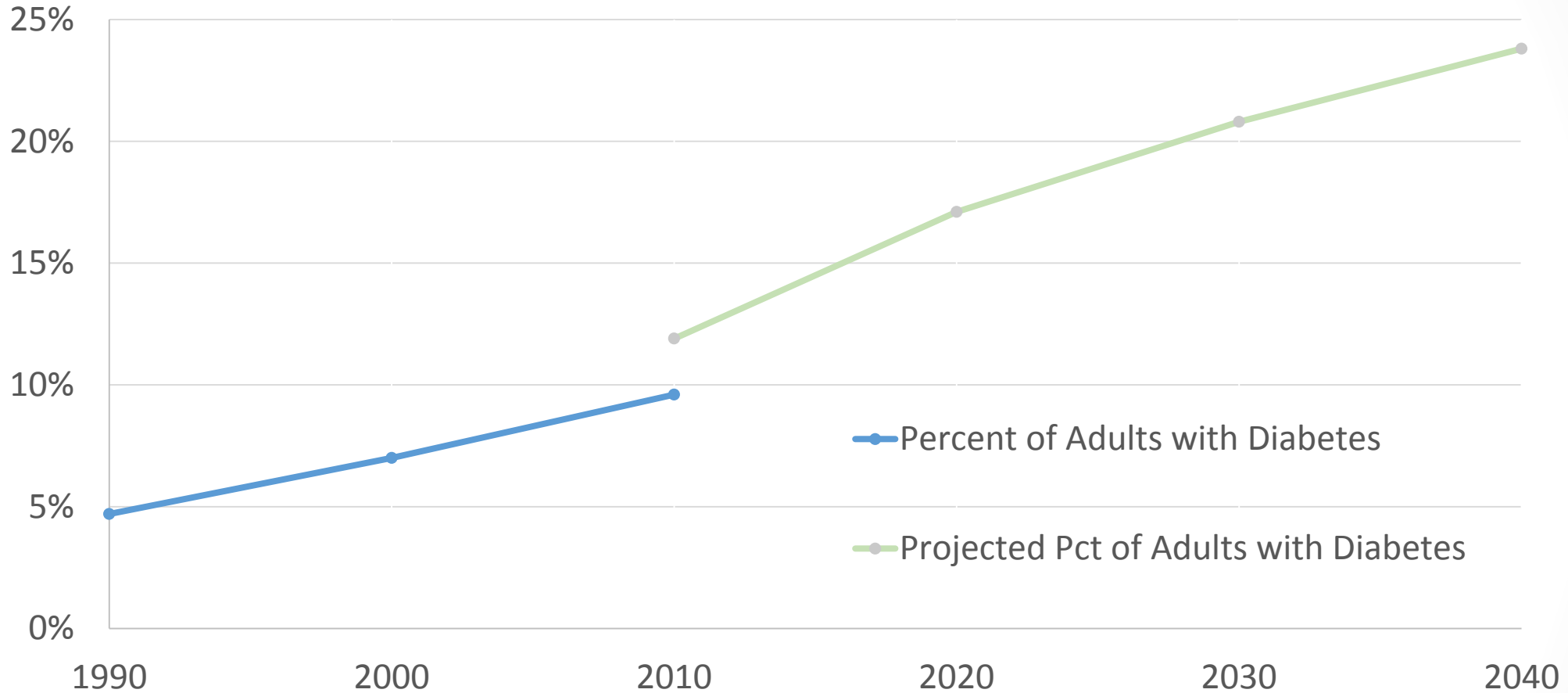


Overall:
31.9%



Source: <http://stateofobesity.org/states/tx/>

Texas Diabetes Rates and Projections



Source: <http://stateofobesity.org/states/tx/>

ADDITIONAL DATA NOT IN ORIGINAL PRESENTATION:

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES
MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)

Original study by Kaiser Permanente – surveyed 17,337 HMO members in Southern California

The prevalence estimates reported below are from the entire ACE Study sample (n=17,337).

Prevalence of ACEs by Category for CDC-Kaiser ACE Study Participants by Sex, Waves 1 and 2.

ACE Category	Women	Men	Total
	Percent (N = 9,367)	Percent (N = 7,970)	Percent (N = 17,337)
ABUSE			
Emotional Abuse	13.1%	7.6%	10.6%
Physical Abuse	27%	29.9%	28.3%
Sexual Abuse	24.7%	16%	20.7%
HOUSEHOLD CHALLENGES			
Mother Treated Violently	13.7%	11.5%	12.7%
Household Substance Abuse	29.5%	23.8%	26.9%
Household Mental Illness	23.3%	14.8%	19.4%
Parental Separation or Divorce	24.5%	21.8%	23.3%
Incarcerated Household Member	5.2%	4.1%	4.7%
NEGLECT			
Emotional Neglect ³	16.7%	12.4%	14.8%
Physical Neglect ³	9.2%	10.7%	9.9%

Note: ³Collected during Wave 2 only (N=8,629). Research papers that use Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 data may contain slightly different prevalence estimates.

ACE Score Prevalence for CDC-Kaiser ACE Study Participants by Sex, Waves 1 and 2.

Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE Score)	Women	Men	Total
	Percent (N = 9,367)	Percent (N = 7,970)	Percent (N = 17,337)
0	34.5%	38.0%	36.1%
1	24.5%	27.9%	26.0%
2	15.5%	16.4%	15.9%
3	10.3%	8.5%	9.5%
4 or more	15.2%	9.2%	12.5%

Note: Research papers that use Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 data may contain slightly different prevalence estimates.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Kaiser Permanente. The ACE Study Survey Data [Unpublished Data]. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2016.

More ACEs Means Worse Health as an Adult

As the number of ACEs increases so does the risk for the following*:

- Alcoholism and alcohol abuse
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Depression
- Fetal death
- Health-related quality of life
- Illicit drug use
- Ischemic heart disease
- Liver disease
- Poor work performance
- Financial stress
- Risk for intimate partner violence
- Multiple sexual partners
- Sexually transmitted diseases
- Smoking
- Suicide attempts
- Unintended pregnancies
- Early initiation of smoking
- Early initiation of sexual activity
- Adolescent pregnancy
- Risk for sexual violence
- Poor academic achievement

*This list is not exhaustive. For more outcomes see [selected journal publications](#).

Get your ACE score: <http://buncombeaces.org/your-ace-score/>

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/about.html>

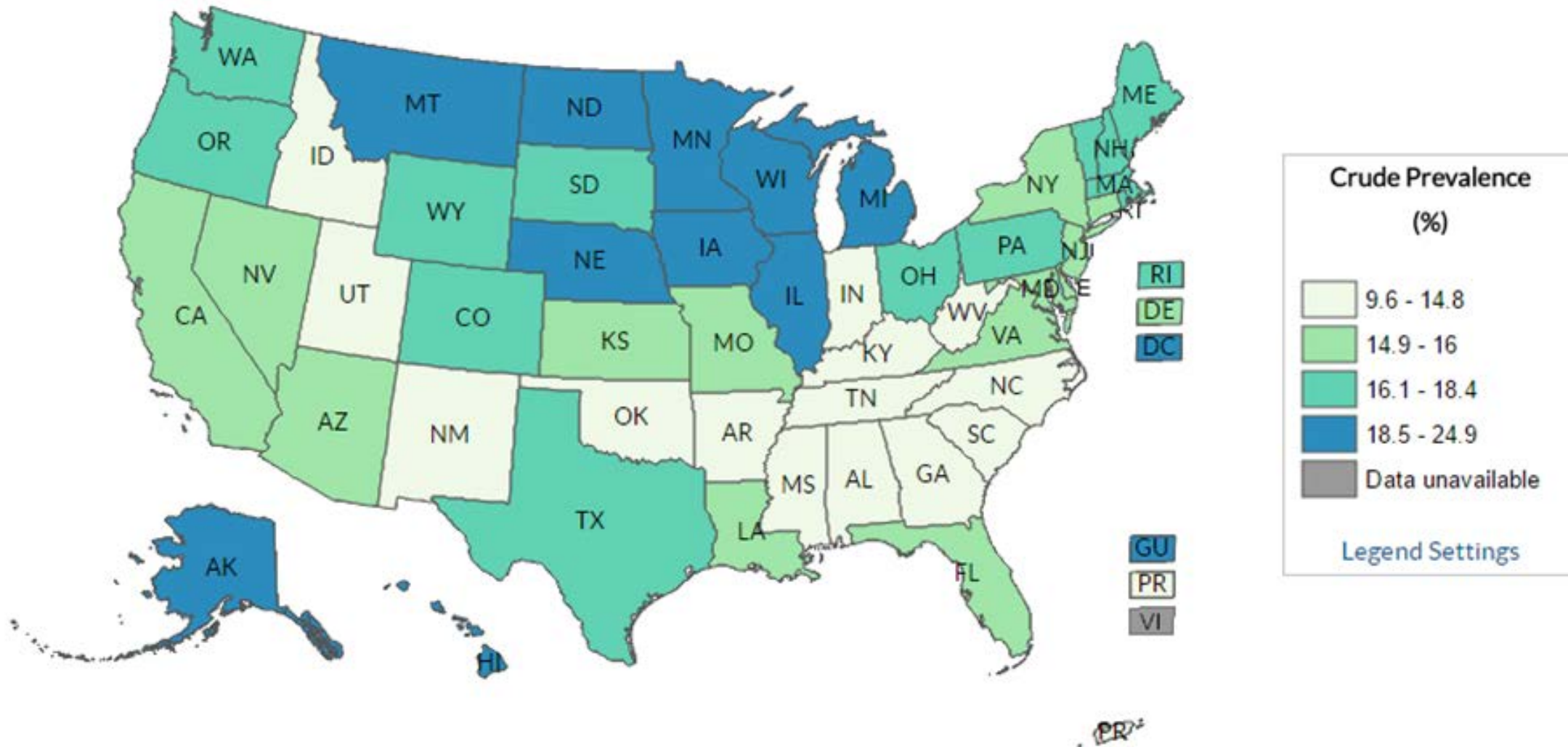
Drinking and Drug Use: TX High Schoolers

	95% Confidence Interval		Sex Difference
	Estimate		
Drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	18%	16% - 20%	Males more likely
Currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	36%	32% - 40%	No difference
Had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	21%	18% - 25%	No difference
Currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	20%	18% - 23%	Males more likely
Ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as, powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)	8%	7% - 10%	Males more likely
Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)	19%	17% - 22%	Males more likely
Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	26%	24% - 29%	Males more likely

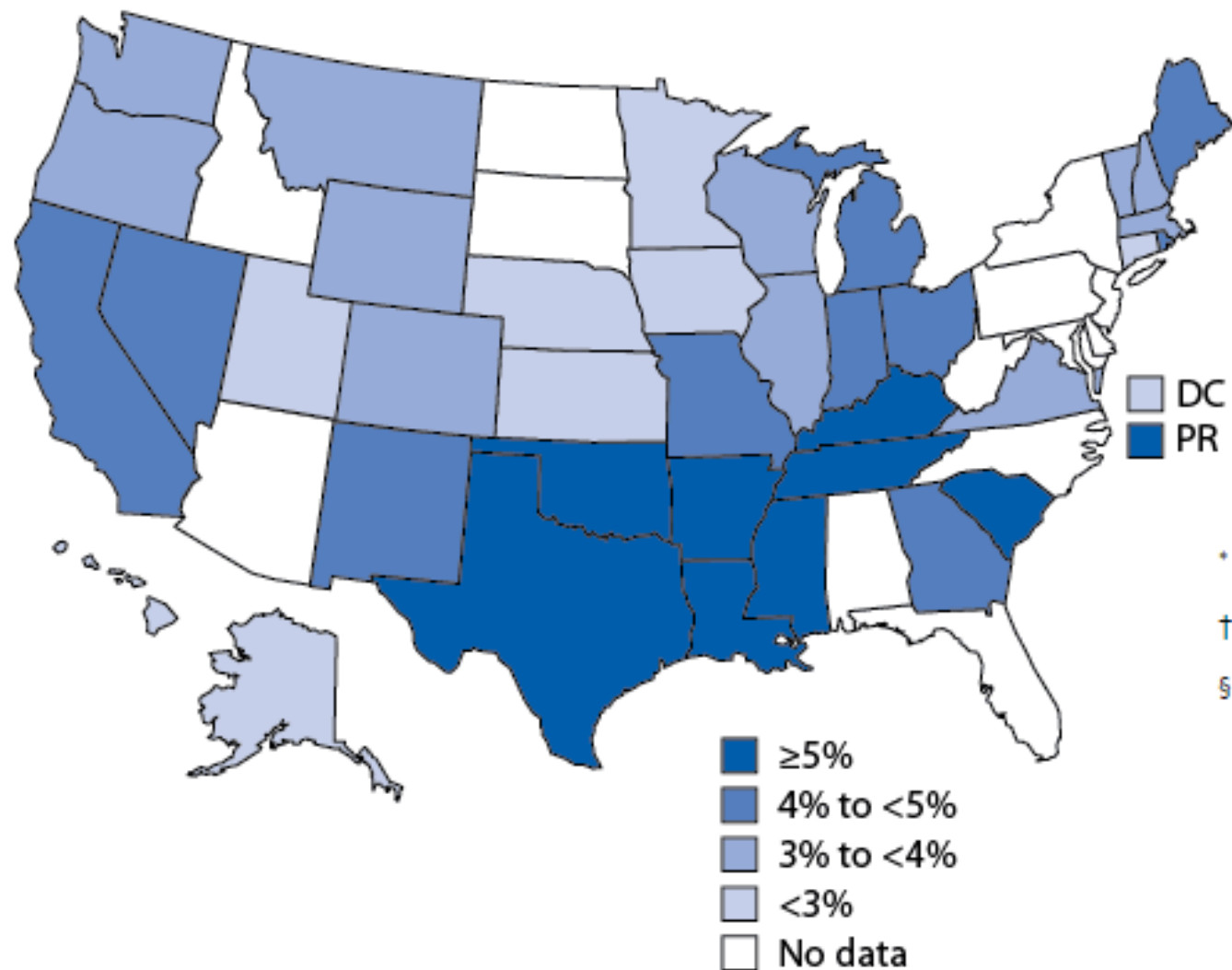
Source: CDC Youth Online YRBS, Texas 2013 (<https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Results.aspx?LID=TX>)

Binge drinkers (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion) (variable calculated from one or more BRFSS questions)

2014



Prevalence of serious psychological distress* among adults aged ≥ 18 years, by state quartile† – Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United States, 2007[§]



* Kessler-6 score of ≥ 13 .

† For Tennessee and Utah, data are from 2009.

§ Quartiles based on point estimates.

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Thanks to Courtney Denton, MPH for her assistance
preparing this presentation.

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