



WEBB COUNTY, TEXAS
COMMISSIONERS COURT

Head Start and Early Head Start

2019 - 2020 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

Prepared by
Essential Elements, LLC



Table of Contents

List of Tables	3
Introduction	6
Executive Summary.....	8
Opportunities and Considerations.....	19
Methodology.....	21
Interpreting the Data	22
State of Texas.....	23
Service Area Description.....	25
Program Summary	26
Site Locations	27
Map of Texas.....	28
Map of Laredo.....	29
Map Surrounding Counties	30
Demographics and Economics.....	31
Education and Disabilities.....	53
Health Care	67
Birth Characteristics.....	77
Nutrition.....	84
Social Services.....	89
Transportation	106
Housing	110
Child Care	117
Profile of Head Start Children and Families.....	126
Profile of Early Head Start Children and Families.....	137
Parent Survey Analysis.....	146
Health, Education and Social Services Needs of Families.....	146
Community Resources	148
Partnership Agreements.....	150
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes	151

List of Tables

Table 1: Participation in Federal Programs	23
Table 2: Assets	23
Table 3: Poverty by Demographic	23
Table 4: Family.....	23
Table 5: Economic Well-bring.....	23
Table 6: Education	24
Table 7: Housing.....	24
Table 8: Justice System.....	24
Table 9: Population.....	31
Table 10: Adult Population by Age	32
Table 11: Population by Race/Ethnicity.....	32
Table 12: Child Population Ages 0 - 4	33
Table 13: World Region of Birth of Foreign-born.....	34
Table 14: Population Projections - Texas and Webb county 2020 - 2030.....	35
Table 15: Adult Poverty Rate.....	35
Table 16: Poverty Rate Children Ages 0 - 5	36
Table 17: Types of Families – Children Below Age 5	37
Table 18: Poverty Rate by Marital Status.....	37
Table 19: Marital Status Males 15 Years and Older	38
Table 20: Marital Status Females 15 Years and Older.....	38
Table 21: Number of Working Families with Children below Age 6 (Living with both Parents)	39
Table 22: Working Families with Children below Age 6 (Living with Single Parent)	40
Table 23: Grandparents Responsible for Raising their Grandchildren.....	41
Table 24: Households with SSI and Public Assistance Income	42
Table 25: Median Household and Per Capita Income	43
Table 26: Unemployment Rate.....	44
Table 27: Current Employment/Unemployment 2019 (Jan.).....	45
Table 28: Living Wage.....	46
Table 29: Cost of Living.....	47
Table 30: Time Leaving to go to Work.....	47
Table 31: Average Commute Time	48
Table 32: Commute Time	48
Table 33: Employment Projections Region 21 South Texas - 2016 - 2026.....	49
Table 34: Educational Attainment for Population 25 Years and Older	53
Table 35: High School Graduation Rates 2016 - 2017	54
Table 36: High School Dropout Rate.....	55
Table 37: 3rd Grade Students Passing STARR Math by Grade and Economic Status.....	55
Table 38: 3rd Grade Students Passing STARR Reading by Grade and Economic Status.....	56
Table 39: Individuals Eligible for Adult Education Services Local Workforce Development Area – 21 South	57
Table 40: High School - Received GED.....	57
Table 41: Student Enrollment in Public School by Race/Ethnicity	58
Table 42: Economically Disadvantaged Students.....	58
Table 43: Languages Spoken at Home.....	59
Table 44: Percentage Other than English Spoken	60
Table 45: Speaks English Less than Very Well	61
Table 46: Students in Bilingual/ESL Programs.....	61
Table 47: Computer and Internet Use.....	62
Table 48: Special Needs by Type for Children Ages 3 - 5.....	63

Table 49: Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) Services	64
Table 50: Health Behaviors.....	67
Table 51: Health Insurance Coverage Children 18 Years and Under.....	68
Table 52: Lack of Social and Emotional Support	68
Table 53: Poor Mental Health Days.....	68
Table 54: Medicaid Enrollment	69
Table 55: Cancer Incidence- Cervical.....	69
Table 56: STI-Chlamydia Incidence.....	70
Table 57: Drug Overdose Deaths.....	70
Table 58: Facilities Designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA)	70
Table 59: Population Living in HPSA	71
Table 60: Causes of Death for Webb County Residents.....	73
Table 61: Births to Women in Past 12 Months.....	77
Table 62: Poverty Status of Women Who gave Birth last 12 Months Ages 15 - 50	77
Table 63: Birth to Women Receiving Public Assistance and Unmarried Women	78
Table 64: Educational Attainment of Women Who gave Birth last 12 Months Ages 15 - 50	78
Table 65: Race/Ethnicity of Women who gave Birth last 12 Months Ages 15 - 50.....	79
Table 66: Births to Teens (Ages 19 and Younger).....	79
Table 67: Birth to Teens by Age Group.....	80
Table 68: Birth to Single Teens	80
Table 69: Infant Mortality.....	80
Table 70: Low Birth Weight Births (<2,500 grams).....	81
Table 71: Preterm Births.....	81
Table 72: Birth to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	81
Table 73: WIC Recipients (Ages 0 - 4)	84
Table 74: Women WIC Participants.....	84
Table 75: Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status	84
Table 76: Household Food Insecurity	85
Table 77: Child Food Insecurity	85
Table 78: Free or Reduced Price Meals	86
Table 79: Overweight/Obese Preschoolers and Children	86
Table 80: Adult Obesity Trend 2015 - 2019.....	86
Table 81: Family Violence.....	89
Table 82: Victim/Offender Relationship.....	90
Table 83: Child Abuse (Rate per 1,000 Ages 0 – 17).....	91
Table 84: Children in Foster Care (Rate per 1,000 Ages 0 – 17)	93
Table 85: Homeless – Point-in-Time Count	93
Table 86: Crime Rates.....	98
Table 87: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) State.....	99
Table 88: 25 Leading Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) Programs	103
Table 89: Mean Travel Time to Work	106
Table 90: Commute to Work	107
Table 91: Commute Pattern – Place of Work.....	108
Table 92: Owner-occupied Housing Unit Rate	110
Table 93: Vacancy Rate and Occupied Units	110
Table 94: Gross Rent (Occupied Units Paying Rent).....	111
Table 95: Occupied Housing Units with/without Vehicles Available	111
Table 96: Selected Housing Characteristics.....	112
Table 97: Gross Rent (as Percentage of Household Income)	112
Table 98: Fair Market Rent	112
Table 99: Housing Affordability	113
Table 100: Available and Eligible Birth-to-Five Children	117
Table 101: Children Enrolled in Preschool or Nursery School.....	118

Table 102: Pre-Kindergarten Programs and Enrollment Ages 3 - 4.....	118
Table 103: Number of Pre-Kindergarten Schools by Full or Half-Day Programs.....	119
Table 104: United ISD Pre-Kindergarten Enrollment by Full or Half-Day Programs.....	119
Table 105: Laredo ISD and Webb County ISD Pre-Kindergarten Enrollment by Full or Half-Day Programs.....	119
Table 106: Pre-Kindergarten Enrollment by Ethnicity/Race.....	120
Table 107: Children Ages 3 – 4 Enrolled in Public or Private School.....	120
Table 108: Children (Ages 0 – 12) receiving Subsidized Child Care.....	120
Table 109: Child Care Capacity.....	121

Introduction

In accordance with Head Start Program Performance Standards 1302:11; Determining community strengths, needs and resources, in order to design a program that meets community needs and builds on strengths and resources, a program must conduct a Community Assessment at least once over the five-year grant period. The Community Assessment must use data that describes community strengths, needs, and resources and include, at a minimum:

- (i) The number of eligible infants, toddlers, preschool age children, and expectant mothers, including their geographic location, race, ethnicity, and languages they speak, including:
 - (A) Children experiencing homelessness in collaboration with, to the extent possible, McKinney-Vento Local Education Agency Liaisons (42 U.S.C. 11432 (6) (A));
 - (B) Children in foster care; and
 - (C) Children with disabilities, including types of disabilities and relevant services and resources provided to these children by community agencies;
- (ii) The education, health, nutrition and social service needs of eligible children and their families, including prevalent social or economic factors that impact their well-being;
- (iii) Typical work, school, and training schedules of parents with eligible children;
- (iv) Other child development, child care centers, and family child care programs that serve eligible children, including home visiting, publicly funded state and local preschools, and the approximate number of eligible children served;
- (v) Resources that are available in the community to address the needs of eligible children and their families; and,
- (vi) Strengths of the community.

This Community Assessment presents an overview of the current community conditions for Webb County Commissioner's Head Start and Early Head Start within the designated service area. This assessment is to be used to aid in identifying the needs of low-income children and families in Webb County. It is also utilized to develop goals and objectives for program and strategic planning. This Community Assessment includes information derived from program data as well as community, state, and national sources on, but not limited to:

- Population Profile/Demographics
- Poverty
- Employment
- Education
- Housing
- Economics and Income
- Nutrition
- Health Care

- Head Start-eligible/available children
- Childcare facilities and school district Pre-K programs
- Children with special needs
- Transportation
- Education, Health, and Social Service Needs
- Community Resources and Survey results

Webb County Commissioner's Head Start and Early Head Start will use the Community Assessment information to further address the issues that are listed below:

- Determine the philosophy as well as long-range and short-range program objectives
- Determine the type of content area services that are most needed and the program option or options that will be implemented
- Determine strategies to successfully partner with local community organizations
- Determine resources to support family stability
- Determine the recruitment area that will be served
- Determine appropriate locations for centers/classrooms and the areas to be served by Webb County Commissioner's Head Start and Early Head Start program
- Set criteria that define the types of children and families who will be given priority for recruitment and selection

Executive Summary

The 2018 Kids Count Data Book ranks the State of Texas at number 41st overall in the nation for the well-being of its children. Texas also ranked 32nd in Economic Well-being, 30th in Education, 39th in Health and 47th in Family and Community, as compared to other states in the United States. The Kids Count Data Book is an annual publication that assesses child well-being, nationally and across the 50 states, as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Using an index of 16 indicators, the 2018 report ranks states on overall child well-being and in four domains: (1) economic well-being, (2) education, (3) health, and (4) family and community.

This report documents the needs assessment process, results, analysis, and considerations that Webb County Commissioners Head Start and Early Head Start Programs will employ to address unmet or under-met needs of low-income families and the communities in which they live. The purpose of this assessment is to guide the agency in decision-making, strategizing and moving forward with the development of the organization. The data in this report will strongly show that poverty is still an issue, and requires an even greater need for the availability of programs that are able to utilize a Collective Impact approach to fill in gaps and reduce barriers for the population within the Webb County service area. "Collective impact" describes an intentional way of working together and sharing information for the purpose of solving a complex problem. This approach is more likely to solve complex problems than if a single nonprofit were to approach the same problem(s) on its own. While collective impact seems very similar to plain old "collaboration," there are certain characteristics that distinguish collective impact initiatives and make them successful.

Part of building a community that works for everyone is identifying strengths and having dreams. When a program or community discovers its strengths, it takes ownership, it starts to act and dreams turn into reality. Webb County Head Start and Early Head Start believe that our community, individually and collectively, have unique gifts, strengths, skills, and contributions to bring to life for the betterment of everyone in the community. There are many strengths in this community such as strong partnerships, neighbors caring for each other, churches, Head Start and Early Head Start Programs, Texas A&M International University, community action agency and public support. Together we will work to embrace our strengths and diligently move toward our dreams for a better future for children and families in our local communities.

Population, Age and Ethnicity

Understanding the changing demographic characteristics of America's children is critical for shaping social programs and policies. The number of children determines the demand for schools, health care, and other social services that are essential for meeting the daily needs of families. While the number of children living in the United States has grown, the ratio of children to adults has decreased (America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2018). Webb County reported a population of 274,794 in 2017. The city of Laredo reported a population of 260,654 in 2017. Approximately 95% of the county's population reside in the city of Laredo. Laredo

experienced a 10.4% increase in population from 2010 – 2017, higher than the county (9.8%). Webb County's population projection indicates an increase of 22,181 individuals by 2030.

The majority of adults in Laredo were between the ages of 20 - 34 (21.5%) and 35 - 54 (24.3%). Adults, ages 65 – 84, made up approximately 8.1% of the population in Laredo as well as Webb County (8.2%). The median age in Webb County was 28.4, slightly lower than the state (34.3). In Laredo, there were 14,819 children below 3 years of age and 10,409 children ages 3 – 4. In Webb County, there were 15,607 children below age 3 and 11,086 children ages 3 – 4. Approximately 95% of children ages 3 - 4 reside in Laredo.

The Foreign-born population of the United States has grown since 1970. This increase in the past generation has largely been due to immigration from Latin America and Asia and has led to an expansion in the diversity of language and cultural backgrounds of children growing up in the United States. Potential language and cultural barriers confronting children and their foreign-born parents may make additional language resources both at school and at home necessary for these children (America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2018). Webb County had 97.7% representation of Birth of Foreign-born individuals from Latin America, considerably higher than the state rate of 69.0%, while 1.6% of Foreign-born was from Asia. Approximately 97.6% of Foreign-born individuals from Latin America resided in the city of Laredo. Thirty-three (33%) of Foreign-born children with Foreign-born parents lived below the poverty line, compared with 27% of native children with Foreign-born parents and 19% of native children with native parents. The majority of the population in Laredo identified as Hispanic (95.4%), while individuals who identified as White (3.5%) and Asian (0.6%) were the next largest population groups.

Most vulnerable are the children who reside with at least one unauthorized immigrant parent. Children in these families have less access to public programs that benefit children's development because of their parents' legal status or English language ability. They must often overcome school interruption and economic hardship if parental income is lost because of immigration enforcement and deportation (Annie E. Casey Foundation, Race for Results 2013).

Poverty, Employment and Income

Low-income families with children age eight (8) and under face extra barriers that can affect the early years of a child's development. Parents in these families are more likely than their higher income peers to lack higher education and employment, to have difficulty speaking English and to be younger than age 25. Children living in poverty are vulnerable to environmental, educational, health, and safety risks. Compared with their peers, young children living in poverty are more likely to have cognitive, behavioral and socioemotional difficulties. Throughout their lifetimes, they are more likely to complete fewer years of school and experience more years of unemployment. (America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2018). In 2017, the poverty rate for adults in Laredo was 30.6%, which was slightly lower than the county (31.5%), but considerably higher than the state (16.0%) and the national rate (14.6%). The poverty rate has remained somewhat stable in the past three years for Laredo and Webb County with some fluctuation during the past three years. The child poverty rate for

Webb County decreased from 47.6% in 2016 to 46.4% in 2017, representing a 1.2% decrease in poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5. In 2017, the birth to age five poverty rate for Laredo (45.0%) and Webb County (46.4%) was considerably higher than the state (24.8%) and national rate (22.5%).

The poverty rate for all families with children under age five (5) was 31.5% in Webb County and 30.6% in Laredo, much higher than the state rate of 16.7% and national rate (16.2%). Married couples in Webb County, with children under age five (5), reported 23.1% poverty rate, significantly higher than the state (7.2%) and national rate (5.9%). Female-headed households with children under age five (5) reported a 49.1% poverty rate as compared with female householders with children under 18 (53.8%).

In Laredo, 4,997 (7.3%) of household received SSI, while only 1.5% of households (1,064) received cash public assistance. The percentage of SSI households in Laredo (7.3%) was slightly lower than the county (7.8%), but higher than the state rate (4.8%) and national rate (5.4%). Approximately 58.9% or 12,691 households below poverty received SNAP benefits. However, an estimated 8,849 households above the poverty level also received SNAP benefits in Webb County. There were 56,114 (82.6%) economically disadvantaged students in Webb County during the school year 2017 – 2018. Economically disadvantaged students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch or other public assistance.

Secure parental employment is a major factor in the financial well-being of families. It is associated with higher family income and greater access to health insurance. It also has been linked to a number of positive outcomes for children, including better health, education, and social/emotional development. One measure of secure parental employment is the percentage of children whose resident parent or parents were employed full time throughout a given year (America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2018). In Webb County, Per Capita income (\$16,316) was lower than both the city of Laredo (\$16,642) and the state Per Capita Income (\$28,985). Median Household Income in the city of Laredo (\$41,302) was slightly higher than Webb County (\$40,442), but significantly lower than the state (\$57,051) and national (\$57,652) average. In 2019, Webb County reported a slightly higher preliminary unemployment rate than the state (4.2%) and national average of 4.0%. Unemployment rates have fluctuated during the past five (5) years from 4.5% in 2015 to 4.3% in 2019. According to American Community Survey (ACS), of the civilian labor force in Webb County (118,898), approximately 113,748 individuals reported as employed and 5,150 individuals were reported unemployed.

The living wage within the service area for one adult with two children was \$22.09, as compared to Texas (\$23.42). The living wage for two adults (1 working) with one child was \$21.24, as compared to Texas (\$22.57). Living wage within the service area for two adults (1 working) with two children was \$23.68, as compared to Texas (\$25.01). Laredo cost of living was 90.7, and Webb County cost of living was 90.8 as compared to Texas (101.8). Laredo and Webb County is cheaper than the state and US average. Housing is the biggest factor in the cost of living difference.

Households

Today's children are born into and grow up in many different types of families. For example, four in ten babies in the U.S. are born to unmarried parents, either single or cohabiting (Child Trend). The composition of families is dynamic and has implications for critical parental and economic resources. A long-term shift in family composition has decreased the share of children living with two married parents, while single-parent households have become more common for children (America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2018).

Within the Webb County service area, married couples (6,800) reported the largest number of children below age three (3) with female householders (2,969) reporting the next largest number of children below age three (3). There were approximately 1,277 male householders with children below age five (5), with the largest number being with children under three (3) years old (921). The divorce rates for males 15 years and older (6.7%) was lower than the state rate (9.2%) and national rate of 9.5%. In Webb County, the divorce rate for females 15 years and older (10.1%) was slightly lower than the state and national rates of 12.1%.

According to ACS, Webb County reported 6,080 working families in which both parents were in the labor force. There were 8,265 working families, with children below age six (6), in which the father only was in the labor force. The number of families in Webb County in which neither parent was in the labor force was 1,102. According to ACS, there were 14,141 children in Webb County living with only one parent, of which 2,124 children lived with a single father. There were 6,519 children residing with mothers who were in the labor force, and 5,498 children living with mothers who were not in the labor force.

In Webb County, the percentage of grandparents responsible for raising their grandchildren was 35.2%, slightly lower than the state (38.5%) and national (35.5%) rate. Approximately 16.6% of grandparents were responsible for raising their grandchildren for five years or more in Webb County. The percentage of grandparents responsible for raising their grandchildren for five years or more was slightly higher than the state (15.8%) and national rate (14.9%). Grandparents may need assistance with legal difficulties related to obtaining guardianship, enrolling their grandchildren in school, and accessing medical care for their grandchildren. They often have limited financial resources and may experience difficulty providing adequate housing, food, and clothing. Grandparents may also need current information about discipline, child development, and childhood problems.

Housing

Inadequate, crowded, or too costly housing can pose serious problems to children's physical, psychological, and material well-being. Housing cost burdens, especially at high levels, are a risk factor for negative outcomes for children, including homelessness, overcrowding, poor nutrition, frequent moving and low cognitive achievement. The percentage of households with children that report that they are living in physically inadequate, crowded, or costly housing provide insight into the impact of economic factors on housing choices and children's well-being (America's Children, Key Indicators of Well-Being, 2018). Research has consistently shown the importance of the housing sector on the economy and the long-term social and financial benefits to

individual homeowners. However, poverty and low incomes prevent people from accessing potential housing options (Child Trends).

Housing instability, including chronically late rent payment, can affect the mental and physical health of family members of all ages. A stable home is the foundation to thrive. Caregivers of young children in low-income unstable housing are subjected to significant negative health effects, becoming two times more likely than those in stable housing to be in fair or poor health, and almost three times more likely to report depressive symptoms. Children aged four and under in these families had almost a 20% increased risk of hospitalization, and over a 25% increased risk of developmental delays. Two-thirds of these families were behind on rent at least twice in the past year. The rated health of children in families experiencing trouble meeting rent deadlines looked similar to the health of children who had experienced homelessness or multiple moves.

The homeownership rate for Webb County was higher than the state rate (62.0%). Gross rent less than \$500 was slightly lower in the city of Laredo (13.2%) than Webb County (13.8%), which both were higher than the state average (7.9%) and national average (10.5%). Median rent for Webb County was \$784. The percentage of households that paid gross rent that was 35% or more of household income in the city of Laredo was 48.0%, as compared to 47.7% in Webb County and 38.8% in the state. Fair market rent for four (4) bedrooms was lower in Webb County (\$1,196) as compared to the state (\$1,680). Within the service area, a household must earn \$15.15 per hour to afford a two (2) bedroom rental unit as compared to the state (\$19.32). The average renter hourly wage is \$8.87 in Webb County as compared to the state (\$18.20).

Webb County and the city of Laredo had somewhat comparable percentages as related to homes without plumbing, kitchen facility and telephone services. However, 451 homes in the city of Laredo lacked kitchen facilities, as compared to 544 homes that lacked complete kitchen facilities in Webb County.

Education and Language

Attainment of a high school diploma or its equivalent is an indicator that a person has acquired the basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills needed to function in today's society. The percentage of young adults ages 18 – 24 with a high school diploma or an equivalent credential is a measure of the extent to which young adults have completed a basic prerequisite for many entry-level jobs and for higher education (America's Children, Key Indicators of Well-Being, 2018).

Webb County (19.5%) reported a higher percentage of individuals with less than a 9th grade education than the state rate (8.7%) and national rate (5.4%). According to the ACS, 13.9% of individuals in Webb County did not have a High School diploma, which was much higher than the state rate of 8.5%. Approximately 26.9% of individuals in Webb County were high school graduates, while 16.0% obtained some college as compared to the state rate (22.1%).

In 2016 - 2017, the graduation rate was highest in Webb ISD (100%). United ISD (95.8%) and Laredo ISD (93.8%) reported the next highest graduation rates. In Webb County, graduation rates were higher than the state rate of 94.1%. In 2016 - 2017, the High School dropout rate was highest in Laredo ISD (1.1%), which was slightly

lower than the state (1.9%). In Webb County, the percentage of students obtaining a GED in 2016 was 0.1%, slightly lower than the state rate of 0.5%. Approximately 88,941 residents in Workforce Development Area – 21 South were eligible for adult education services.

A college education generally enhances a person's employment prospects and increases his or her earning potential. The percentage of high school completers who enroll in college in the fall immediately after high school is one measure of the accessibility and perceived value of a college education by high school completers (America's Children, Key Indicators of Well-Being, 2018). In Webb County, the percent of individuals with a Bachelor's degree (12.3%) was lower than the state rate (18.8%). An estimated 5.2% of individuals in the service area had a Graduate or Professional degree, which was also lower than the state rate (9.9%).

Approximately 33% of economically disadvantaged third grade students passed the STAAR reading test as compared to 50% of non-economically disadvantaged students in Webb County. An estimated 27% of economically disadvantaged third grade students passed the STAAR math test as compared to 49% of non-economically disadvantaged students.

Children who speak languages other than English at home and who have difficulty speaking English may face greater challenges progressing in school and in the labor market (America's Children, Key Indicators of Well-Being, 2018). Spanish (90.0%) was the primary language spoken in homes throughout the service area. However, the percentage of homes where Spanish was the primary language was 89.7% in Laredo. Laredo also reported 0.2% of homes where Indo-European languages were the primary languages spoken, and 0.4% was Asian and Pacific Islander languages. Laredo had 90.4% of households where languages other than English were spoken, slightly lower than the county rate of 91.3%, but significantly higher than the state rate of 34.9%. Webb County reported 34.6% of residents who spoke English less than very well. The number and percent of students in all grades receiving bilingual or English as Second Language (ESL) instruction in the Webb County public school system was 33,273 (48.4%), significantly higher than the state rate of 17.8%.

In Webb County, approximately 72.6% of households have a computer, with 57.5% of household with a broadband internet subscription. The percentage of broadband internet subscriptions is significantly lower than the state (76.8%) and national average (78.1%).

Health and Well-being

Children's health depends at least partially on their access to health services. Health care for children includes physical examinations, preventive care, health education, observations, screening, immunizations, and sick care. Having a usual source of care—a particular person or place a child goes to for sick and preventive care—facilitates the timely and appropriate use of pediatric services (America's Children, Key Indicators of Well-being, 2018). Economic and social drivers such as income, education and social connectedness have a direct bearing on health. The ability to access health care is a great challenge in this region, not only because of the lack of qualified physicians and mental health professionals, but because of the socio-economic challenges that residents face such as inability to pay for medical care, lack of transportation, and residing in rural areas.

In Webb County, adult smoking (18%), limited access to healthy foods (13%) and access to exercise opportunities (88%) were higher than the state rates. Findings suggest that conditions related to unhealthy lifestyles and behaviors are a concern in the communities served by Region 20. These lifestyle conditions include obesity, diabetes, smoking and communicable diseases. The percentage of uninsured children below age 18 in the city of Laredo was 29.2%, slightly lower than the county rate (29.3%) but higher than the state (18.2%) and national rate (10.5%).

Approximately 28.5% of adults reported a lack of social or emotional support, higher than the state (23.1%) and national average (20.7%). According to County Health Rankings, Webb County residents reported 4.1 days per week with poor mental health in 2018 and 2019, higher than the state (3.4) and national (3.8) average. Poor mental health days increased from 2.9 days in 2015 to 4.1 days in 2019.

Webb County had a cancer incidence rate of 11.3 per 100,000 persons, higher than the state (9.2) and national (7.62) rates. Healthy People (HP) 2020 target recommends a cancer incidence rate less than 7.1 by the year 2020. Webb County had a chlamydia infection rate of 499.06 per 100,000 persons, higher than the state (495.6) and national (456.08) rates. Webb County had a crude drug overdose rate of 10.8 per 100,000 persons, higher than the state (9.5) but lower than the national (15.6) rates. Healthy People (HP) 2020 target recommends a rate less than 10.2 by the year 2020. The major cause of death in Webb County is heart disease. In Region 20, approximately 70% of the population has at least one chronic condition, particularly driven by the high rates of obesity and overweight persons. The top key health challenges for Region 20 include the following: access to care, chronic disease and disease self-management, high hospital emergency department utilization, mental health, primary health and behavior health integration. In addition, the lack of local financial resources to overcome some of these issues create an overarching challenge to the provision of health care for the residents in this region. Approximately 100% of the population in Webb County was living in a Health Professional Shortage Area. This was significantly higher than the state rate (16.79%) and national rate of 33.13%.

Nutrition

A family's ability to provide for its children's nutritional needs is linked to the family's food security—that is, to its access at all times to adequate food for an active, healthy life for all household members. The food security status of households is based on self-reported difficulty in obtaining enough food, reduced food intake, reduced diet quality, and anxiety about an adequate food supply. In some households classified as food insecure, only adults' diets and food intakes were affected, but in a majority of such households, children's eating patterns were also disrupted to some extent, and the quality and variety of their diets were adversely affected. In a subset of food-insecure households, those classified as having very low food security among children, a parent or guardian reported that at some time during the year one or more children were hungry, skipped a meal, or did not eat for a whole day because the household could not afford enough food (America's Children, Key Indicators of Well-Being, 20185). In Webb County, there were 4,367 infants (under age 1) and 10,552 children (ages 1 - 4) that participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC). In Webb

County, 5,090 women participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC) in 2015. This number represented a decline in participation from 2014.

Webb County reported 8.0% of households that were food insecure in 2019, which was lower than the state rate of 15.0%. Food insecurity increased from 7.0% in 2018 to 8.0% in 2019. In Webb County, 23,500 or 25.9% of children were determine food insecure, which was slightly higher than the state rate of 23.0%. A child is determined food insecure if he or she lives in a household having difficulty meeting basic food needs, as defined by the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. In Webb County, the average daily participation in the National School Lunch Program was 36,876 in 2016 – 2017, of which 34,118 were free or reduced price meals.

The average obesity rate for preschoolers was 15.4%, slightly lower than the state rate of 15.7%. According to County Health Rankings, the adult obesity rate for Webb County was 33% in 2019, which was higher than the state rate of 29.0%. According to the latest data, the national obesity rate among children ages 2 to 19 is 18.5%. The data, collected in 2015 - 2016 as part of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, show that obesity rates rise with age and are highest among Hispanic and Black children. Obesity is frequently accompanied by depression and the two can trigger and influence each other. Although women are slightly more at risk for having an unhealthy Body Mass Index (BMI) than men, they are much more vulnerable to the obesity-depression cycle.

Birth Characteristics

Although birth rates have recently declined, the overall increases in births to unmarried women over the last several decades have affected family structure and the economic security of children. Children of unmarried mothers are at higher risk of adverse birth outcomes, such as low birth weight and infant mortality, than are children of married mothers. They are also more likely to live in poverty than are children of married mothers (America's Children, Key Indicators of Well-Being, 2018). There were an estimated 4,352 births within Webb County, of which 4,127 births were in Laredo. The majority of births were to women ages 20 – 34. However, Laredo reported 5.7% of births to teen mothers. There were twenty (20) births to teens age 14 and younger in Webb County during 2016. The percent of teen births was higher than the state (5.5%) and national (3.9%) average.

Webb County reported 45.5% of women, who gave birth within the last 12 months, below 100% of poverty level, significantly higher than the state (27%) and national (25.1%) rate. An estimated 1.6% of women who gave birth in Webb County received Public Assistance income, which was lower than the state rate (2.6%) and national rate (5.3%). Approximately 43% of births were to unmarried women who did not receive Public Assistance income, much higher than the state (32.9%) and national (32.7%) rate. Webb County reported 26.7% of women who gave birth with less than a high school diploma, considerably higher than the state (16.6%) and national (12.9%) rate. However, an estimated 32.2% of women who gave birth had a high school education. Approximately 11.0% of women who gave birth within the last 12 months reported attaining a Bachelor's degree, lower than the state rate of 18.4% and national rate of 20.3%.

The percent of low birth weight infants in Webb County (8.4%) was slightly higher than the state rate of 8.2%. In Webb County, the number and percent of births to women who received no prenatal care, or care after the first trimester was 1,184 (22%), much lower than the state rate of 36%. However, more women have been receiving prenatal care in Webb County.

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Child maltreatment includes physical, sexual, and psychological abuse, as well as neglect (including medical neglect). Maltreatment in general is associated with a number of negative outcomes for children, including lower school achievement, juvenile delinquency, substance abuse, and mental health problems. Certain types of maltreatment can result in long-term physical, social, and emotional problems, and even death. For example, abusive head trauma can result in mental retardation, cerebral palsy, or paralysis (America's Children, Key Indicators of Well-Being, 2018). The psychological consequences of child abuse and neglect include the immediate effects of isolation, fear, and an inability to trust. When children cannot trust that someone will be there to meet their needs, they tend to develop low self-esteem, anxiety, depression, and hopelessness. These difficulties can lead to life long relationship problems and may lead to the development of antisocial behavioral traits. These children are also more likely to engage in violent behaviors and to be diagnosed with conduct and personality disorders (childhelp.org). Nearly one in eight children (12%) have had three or more negative life experiences associated with levels of stress that can harm their health and development. These adverse experiences include abuse or neglect, the death of a parent, parental divorce or separation, witnessing domestic violence, living with someone who has a mental illness or substance abuse problem, and the incarceration of a household member. Economic hardship (29%) was the most prevalent adverse childhood experience, followed by divorce (20%), alcohol (10%) and mental illness (8%) for children in Texas. Approximately 36% of Texas children experienced at least one or two adverse childhood experiences and 10% experienced three or more. Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that can have negative, lasting effects on health and well-being. More than the experience of any one of these traumas, the cumulative burden over time of these threats is particularly damaging to a child's physical and mental health (Child Trend Databank).

Webb County Sherriff's Office reported 49 incidents of family violence, whereas the Laredo Police Department reported 1,592 family violence incidents. Laredo Community College Police Department and United ISD Police Department reported no incidents of family violence, and Texas A & M reported eight (8) incidents of family violence. The largest percentage of family violence reports was between other family members (45.1%). The number of children ages 0 - 17 who was confirmed as victims of child abuse was 563 in 2015, (6.0 per 1,000 children), which was lower than the state rate 9.1 per 1,000 children. The number of confirmed victims of child abuse in Webb County decreased from 996 in 2013 to 563 in 2015. In Webb County the number of children, ages 0 - 17 in foster care, was 487 (5.2 per 1,000 children) in 2015, which represented a decrease of 1.7 from 2013. In Webb County, the rate of children in foster care was higher than the state rate of 4.2 per 1,000 children.

According to the Laredo Homeless Coalition, the total homeless count for Webb County was approximately 241, an increase of 28 people. An estimated 25 homeless individuals reported having serious mental illness. Laredo ISD reported serving 11 homeless children, while United ISD served seven (7) homeless children. Respondents reported that unemployment was the main reason for their homeless situation. Approximately 30 children under age 18 were homeless. The majority of homeless individuals were adult males. For most, the cycle of homelessness is triggered by a job loss or unexpected bills that exceed their income. Children raised in homelessness have reduced literacy and vocabularies. These children are also less likely to have well-developed motor skills, and nearly half are unable to pass state mandated testing at their grade level.

Child Care

The quality of child care influences children's development and the country's economic development. Longitudinal studies show that children in higher quality programs: 1) Do better in school and are less likely to require special education services, 2) Are more likely to attend college and 3) Are more likely to earn higher wages and are less likely to be involved in the criminal justice system. While quality child care has a positive benefit on all children, the impact is particularly strong for children in low-income families. Economists have estimated the rate of return for high quality early intervention to be in the range of 6 - 10% per annum for children in disadvantaged families. High quality programs provide more benefit and low-quality programs have a greater negative impact on children (Child Care Aware, 2018). Many children spend time with a child care provider other than their parents. Two important measures of early childhood child care usage are a historical trend of the primary child care provider used by employed mothers for their young children and, from a different data source, overall use of different providers regardless of parents' work status (America's Children, Key Indicators of Well-Being, 2018).

The funded enrollment for Webb County Commissioners Head Start was 1,218 children, 72 Early Head Start and 72 Child Care Partners in 2017 - 2018. There were approximately 15,607 available children ages 0 – 3 and 7,226 eligible 0 – 3 year old children in Webb County. There were 11,086 available 3 – 5 year old children and 5,133 eligible 3 - 5 year old children in Webb County. The program currently serves 2.0% of eligible Early Head Start children (Laredo/Webb County) and 26% of eligible Head Start children in the city of Laredo. The program also serves approximately 24% of eligible Head Start children in Webb County. The number of unserved children ages 0 - 3 indicates possible expansion opportunities for and Early Head Start as well as Head Start services in Webb County.

Approximately 4,098 children ages 3 and 4 were enrolled in Pre-Kindergarten. Within the service area, an estimated 26 schools provided full-day Pre-kindergarten programs, of which Laredo ISD reported the largest number of schools providing full-day programs in 2017 - 2018. United ISD reported the largest number of schools providing half-day programs. United ISD reported a Pre-K enrollment of 1,699 children, of which 842 were full-day participants and 857 were half-day. Laredo ISD reported a Pre-K enrollment of 2,383 children, of which 905 were three year old full-day participants and 1,478 were four year old full-day participants. Approximately 81.5% of 3 -

4 year old children were enrolled in public school and 18.5% were enrolled in private school. Laredo reported 80.2% of 3 - 4 year old children enrolled in public school and 19.8% enrolled in private school.

In Webb County, the number of children, ages 0 - 12, who received state subsidized child care during 2015 was 3,789 (5.9%), representing an increase of 116 children since 2014. The percentage of children receiving subsidized care in Webb County was higher than the state average of 3.5%. Within the service area, licensed child care center capacity in 2018 was 7,008. The number of licensed child care centers was 89. Licensed child care homes' capacity was 371. There were 31 licensed child care homes in Webb County. The number of licensed child care centers have decreased as well as child care capacity within the service area.

Opportunities and Considerations

1. Continue to provide School Readiness curriculum and instruction on emerging math skills as well as reading skills for Head Start children transitioning to public school districts.
2. Continue to provide education and resources to expectant mothers on the importance of prenatal care, low birth weight and preterm birth. Collaborate with school district programs/services to provide education and awareness of increased number of teen pregnancies and child care opportunities for teen parents. Expand and intensify recruitment efforts to locate low-income teen mothers that are most in need of services.
3. Work closely with community partners in order to collaborate on expanding the scope of social services for families in poverty and those who are without livable wages, transportation, insurance, food or regular sources of health care. According to survey results, families are sometimes not aware of existing resources and services. Ensure that parents are made aware of all existing resources within the service area.
4. Continue to identify and develop additional collaborative partnerships with local workforce development organizations and area employers in a Collective Impact approach, to provide unemployed or underemployed families a variety of skill building and support services to aid career pathways.
5. Continue to collaborate with other agencies and programs to provide literacy, adult basic education, ESL and GED opportunities to families with barriers to employment and assist low-income families in their efforts to earn GEDs, or college-level credentials and enter into living wage careers.
6. Increase recruitment and outreach efforts to identify and serve grandparents in poverty who are raising their grandchildren.
7. Poor nutrition can lead to obesity and other poor dietary habits, which links to chronic disease and early deaths. Initiate additional outreach efforts to create health education initiatives and implement educational programs for children and adults that will provide activities and services that encourage good nutritional choices and more physical activity to improve health behaviors related to obesity. Consider weekend activities with parents and children to encourage physical interaction to improve overall health and combat obesity. Consider a weekend backpack program to provide children with food in areas with food insecurity. Continue to work and expand partnerships with existing food banks and pantries to develop better access to affordable and healthy foods.
8. Advocate for and partner with local community organizations and residents to provide community garden opportunities for neighbors to grow nutritious food as a community and create an urban oasis for fresh fruits and vegetables for local neighborhoods.

9. Seek assistance from the Health Advisory Committee to provide guidance regarding public awareness of chronic diseases such as cancer, diabetes and heart disease and explore other critical community health concerns and prevention strategies that affect families and community members such as poor mental health days, chlamydia, drug overdose and uninsured children and adults. The Head Start Health Advisory Committee in collaboration with local health care partners could possibly provide guidance regarding the shortage of medical providers within the service area for residents with routine health care needs or serious health conditions. Consider collaborating with local health care partners to advocate for change to provide necessary medical treatment and health services to rural community residents.
10. Quality and affordable child care continues to be a major issue for low-income families. Consider collaborating with local agencies to provide additional before and after-school programs for families who work nontraditional hours. Consider expansion of Early Head Start services for families in Laredo and home-based services in rural Webb County. The program may consider pursuing further collaborative efforts with local school districts with the Head Start and Early Head Start Programs.
11. Trauma-informed Care (TIC) services and curriculum should continue to address single parenting issues, divorce, child maltreatment, depression and stress, foster care placement, risky health behaviors and economic hardships. Consider a Collective Impact approach to TIC with other agencies or programs within the service area.
12. Continue to provide resources and advocacy for victims and children of domestic violence.
13. Consider implementing or partnering with a local organization to provide evidence-based curriculum on healthy marriages and relationships for parents as well as community members.
14. Consider the work, school and volunteer schedules of parents and families when planning program events to promote maximum participation in all agency services, programs and parent involvement opportunities.
15. Identify housing instability issues with Head Start and Early Head Start families and provide case management services to assist with rectifying or alleviating challenges to housing instability.
16. The current Community Assessment identified a need for quality licensed full-day child care or early childhood education providers. Quality and affordable child care continues to be a major issue for families. Data indicates a need for expansion of infants and toddler services in Laredo, as well as expansion of Head Start.

Methodology

Primary and secondary data was obtained from a variety of sources. Sources included the following: The Annie E. Casey 2018 Kids Count Data Book Bureau of Labor Statistics; Child Care Aware; Citydata.com, Youth Homelessness Texas Report, Child Trend, Building Healthy Agencies, Youth Homelessness Texas Report, Texas Homeless Network, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, County Health Rankings, National Low-Income Housing Coalition, Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Workforce Commission, Spotlight on Poverty and Opportunities, Texas Education Agency, Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, Division for ECI Services, Texas Health and Human Services Commission, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Childstats.gov, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Kids Count Data Center, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, Region I Education Service Center, Bureau of Vital Statistics, www.childstats.gov, www.communitycommons, Feeding America, Texas Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2018 Crime in Texas, National Low-Income Housing Coalition, U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts, American Community Survey, 2013 - 2017, Center for Health Statistics, National Center for Children in Poverty and 2017 – 2018 Head Start/Early Head Start Program Information Reports (PIR).

Relevant data was researched and analyzed regarding the State of Texas, Webb County and the city of Laredo. This was accomplished by accessing websites of a multitude of local agencies and organizations, by e-mail inquiries and by telephone. The data gathered pertains to general demographics and economics, education attainment, disabilities, health, nutrition, social service issues, transportation, housing and child care. The majority of data was retrieved from published sources available online or in a draft form from the originating public agencies. The information was used to frame a report that defines the number of Head Start and Early Head Start eligible children living in the service area, analyze what are the greatest needs for the families and local communities, and determine what Webb County Commissioners Head Start and Early Head Start can do to meet those needs.

One survey was developed and administered to Head Start and Early Head Start parents. Questions in the surveys were tailored to gather data not found in other data sources. Results of the surveys were compiled and analyzed to identify future needs and direction of the Head Start and Early Head Start Programs.

Interpreting the Data

Understand what is being measured

It is important to understand what is being measured and how. Several types of data information are available in this document: numbers, percentages, rates, county and state rates, and county rankings. The Methodology section details data sources.

Beware of Small Numbers

County populations vary significantly. Such variations should be considered when interpreting the differences among counties. Low rates may appear in counties with large populations. Relying solely on rates, without considering the numbers involved, may result in overlooking locations which have large numbers of children.

Remember the Uses and Limits of Data

The data contained in this Community Assessment Update provides important baseline information. Effective use of data requires it to be understood in a broad context. Such information provides one way to look at how children are doing in a place, county or state, offering the starting place to initiate dialogue with others who share your interest. There are many important perspectives required to piece together a complete picture. Collect additional data and viewpoints to determine the most useful view of child care in your own area.



State of Texas

Table 1: Participation in Federal Programs

Adults and children receiving welfare (TANF):	62,460
Children receiving food stamps (SNAP):	2,060,000
EITC recipients:	2,600,000
Families receiving child care subsidies:	63,900
Households receiving federal rental assistance:	273,000
Households receiving LIHEAP (Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program):	191,674
Number of children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP:	3,443,666
Number of women and children receiving WIC (Women, Infants and Children supplemental nutrition program):	821,873
Participants in all Head Start programs:	72,436

Table 2: Assets

Asset poverty rate:	24.6%
Average college graduate debt:	\$26,236
Unbanked households:	9.4%

Table 3: Poverty by Demographic

Child poverty rate:	22.2%
Number of Black and Hispanic children below 200% poverty:	2,669,000
Percent of single-parent families with related children that are below poverty:	34%
Senior poverty rate:	10.8%
Women in poverty:	16.0%

Table 4: Family

Children in foster care:	30,738
Number of grandparents raising grandchildren:	189,693
Percent of children in immigrant families:	34.0%
Percent of children living in single parent families:	35.0%
Teen birth rate per 1,000 population ages 15-19:	31

Table 5: Economic Well-being

Extreme poverty rate:	9.0%
Food insecurity:	15.4%
Minimum Wage:	\$7.25
Number of Black and Hispanic children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment:	1,515,000
Percent of individuals who are uninsured:	17.3%
Percent of jobs that are low-wage:	27.0%
Percent of working families under 200% of the poverty line:	36.0%

Poverty rate:	14.7%
Unemployment rate:	4.5%

Table 6: Education

High school graduation rate:	89.0%
Percent of adult population with at least a high school degree:	79.6%
Percent of college students with debt:	55.0%
Percent of population over age 25 with at least a four year college degree:	28.9%
Percent of teens ages 16 to 19 not attending school and not working:	8.0%

Table 7: Housing

Home foreclosure rate:	0.69%
Homeless people:	23,548
Households paying more than 50% of income on housing:	824,000
Percent renters:	38.0%
Total households:	9,623,874

Table 8: Justice System

Number of youth residing in juvenile justice and correctional facilities:	4,229
Incarcerated persons per 100,000 residents (prison and jail):	584

Source: <http://spotlightonpoverty.org> 2018

State Government

- Governor: Greg Abbott (R)
- State Senate: 11 Democrats, 20 Republicans
- State House: 52 Democrats, 98 Republicans

Service Area Description

Webb County, Texas is located on the US/Mexico border separated only by the Rio Grande River and several international bridges from a more populous city, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. The major city in Webb County, Laredo is the largest inland port in the United States and, as such, is a dynamic center of commerce. Laredo is on the Rio Grande in southwestern Webb County in South Texas, about 150 miles southwest of San Antonio and 135 miles west of Corpus Christi. It is served by Interstate Highway 35, U.S. Highways 59 and 83, State Highway 359, Ranch Road 1472, and the Missouri Pacific and Texas Mexican railroads. This cosmopolitan city is a major port of entry for international trade and tourism between the United States and Mexico. Laredo is the south entry point to the United States on US Highway 35, which serves as the route to Canada for thousands of trucks bearing cargo shipped thorough Mexico from around the globe. Other cities in Webb County are El Cenizo, Rio Bravo, Webb, Larga Vista, Aguilares, Dolores and Las Tiendas.

The majority of Webb County residents live in the city of Laredo, but a substantial number of individuals dwell in rural areas. Webb County is the site of several "Colonias," clusters of residents whose homes were built during a period of time when the county governments in Texas did not have adequate authority to exercise control over real estate sales by unscrupulous landowners and developers who sold property that was lacking in access to basic utilities and sewage disposal facilities. Since 1989, a series of state laws have been passed to control the growth of these economically deprived areas, and efforts by Texas A&M University. The Colonias Program and elected state and local officials have vastly improved the conditions of those areas.

In 2004, the University of Texas Health Science Center-Laredo opened and has increased the opportunities of local residents to gain expertise in health related fields. Texas A&M International University, often referred to as TAMIU, is a public, co-educational, state-supported university located in Laredo, Texas. The university has a modern campus on a 300-acre site in Laredo.

The dynamic growth of the County in the last decade has brought economic prosperity to some that contrasts with the continuing challenges of poverty and low education levels among many other Webb County residents. Oil and gas exploration in Texas have produced unexpected benefits for many communities across the state. One such area is the Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas, which has historically been among the poorest areas in the state. The Eagle Ford is a unique formation. Whereas most shale oil and gas fields are predominantly either oil or gas, Eagle Ford contains significant quantities of oil, gas, and condensate. As such, the boom in energy production has presented an interesting situation about how local communities are addressing the opportunities and challenges.

Program Summary

The Webb County Head Start program is a comprehensive child development and early education program for low-income children, ages one to five years old, and their families. The program helps children become better prepared to succeed in school and in life by addressing the needs of the whole child. In addition to providing a research-based academic curriculum, Head Start also provides an array of comprehensive services, including health and mental health screenings and services, nutrition, dental and vision services, and extensive parental involvement and early childhood development. The entire range of Head Start services is responsive and appropriate to each child and family's developmental, ethnic, cultural, and linguistic heritage and experience. Comprehensive and quality services provided to Head Start and Early Head Start children will enhance each child's educational future and promote increased participation in the parent's role as their child's first teacher.

According to the 2017 – 2018 Program Information Report (PIR), Webb County Commissioners' Head Start and Early Head Start programs reported a funded enrollment of 1,218 Head Start, and a funded enrollment of 144 children in the Early Head Start Program, of which seventy-two (72) children were served in child care partnerships. The majority of centers are located in the city of Laredo. The Early Head Start program also served twenty-four (24) children enrolled in the home-based program option and eight (8) pregnant women. The current waiting list for the program is 433 children.

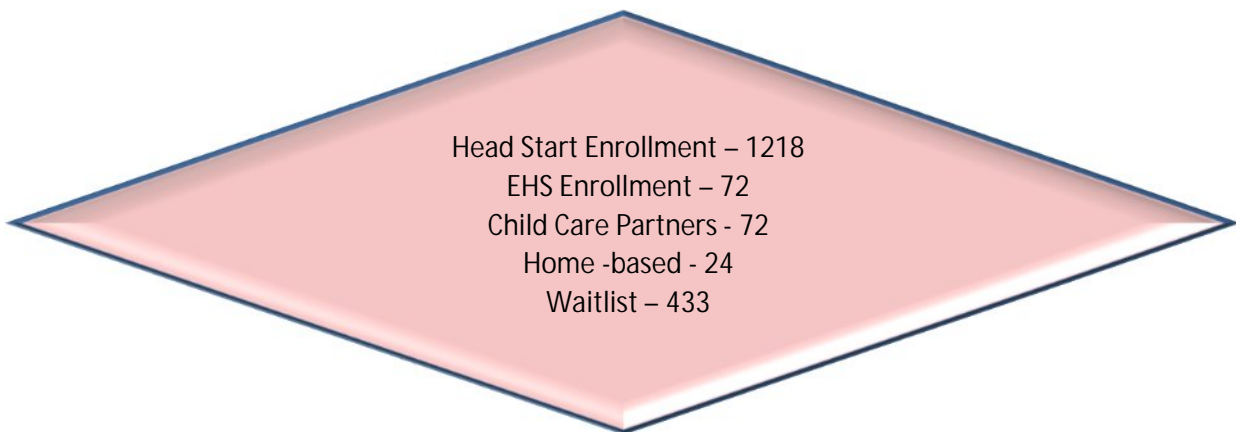
Mission Statement

The mission of the Webb County Commissioners Head Start and Early Head Start program is: To promote school readiness by enhancing the social and cognitive development of low-income children through the provision of health, education , nutritional, social, and other services that are determined to be necessary.

Site Locations

Center	Address	Zip Code	Phone	Number of Children
Main Office	5904 West Dr.	78041	795-1515	
Alma Pierce LISD	800 E Eistetter St.	78040	273-4392	74
Hengry B. Zachary LISD	3200 Chacota	78046	273-4965	74
Thomas Sanchez Ochoa LISD	211 East Ash	78040	273-4584	74
Newman UISD	1300 Alta Vista	78041	473-3810	60
Hengry Cuellar UISD	6431 Casa Del Sol Blvd.	78043	473-2731	40
Freedom UISD	415 EG Ranch	78043	473-1637	40
Prada UISD	510 Soria Drive	78046	473-3570	40
Prada Head Start	4906 S. Hwy. 83	78046	718-8006	34
Arndt UISD	610 Santa Martha Blvd.	78046	473-2819	40
Roosevelt Head Start	3301 Sierra Vista Drive	78046	722-0660	34
Zaffirini UISD	5210 Santa Claudia Lane	78046	473-2900	40
Larga Vista	5411 Cisneros	78046	728-1562	30
Villa Alegre.	3501 Eagle Pass	78041	791-9289	68
Finley	125 Atlanta	78045	724-4717	49
Springfield	6500 Springfield	78041	727-1753	30
Floyd	4704 Narranjo	78041	722-2457	68
Sierra Vista	102 Sierra Vista	78046	796-9323	53
J. C. Martin LISD.	1600 Monterrey	78040	273-4122	74
Anita T. Dovalina	1700 W. Anna	78040	273-3379	74
Little Folks	1233 Paseo De Danubio	78046	791-9807	64
Little Palominos	West End Washington	78040	722-9858	35
Tatangelo	2400 S. Jarvis	78046	791-1767	68
Heights I.S.D.	1208 Market	78040	273-3612	55
Regina School House – CCP	1302 Calle Del Norte	78041	701-3921	16
The Education Center - CCP	412 Concord Hills	78046	717-5796	56

Source: Internal Enrollment 2018 - 2019



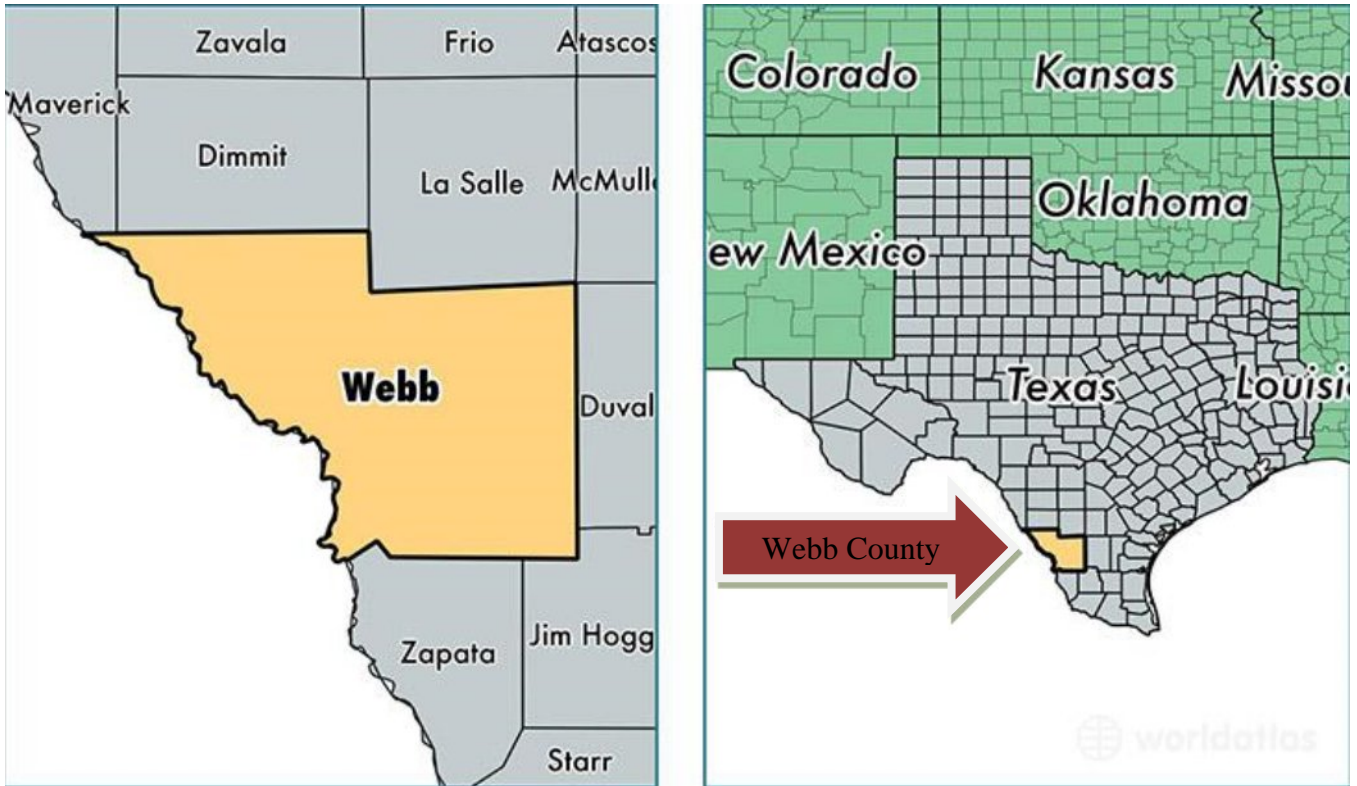
Map of Texas



Map of Laredo



Map Surrounding Counties



Source: <http://www.worldatlas.com>

Demographics and Economics

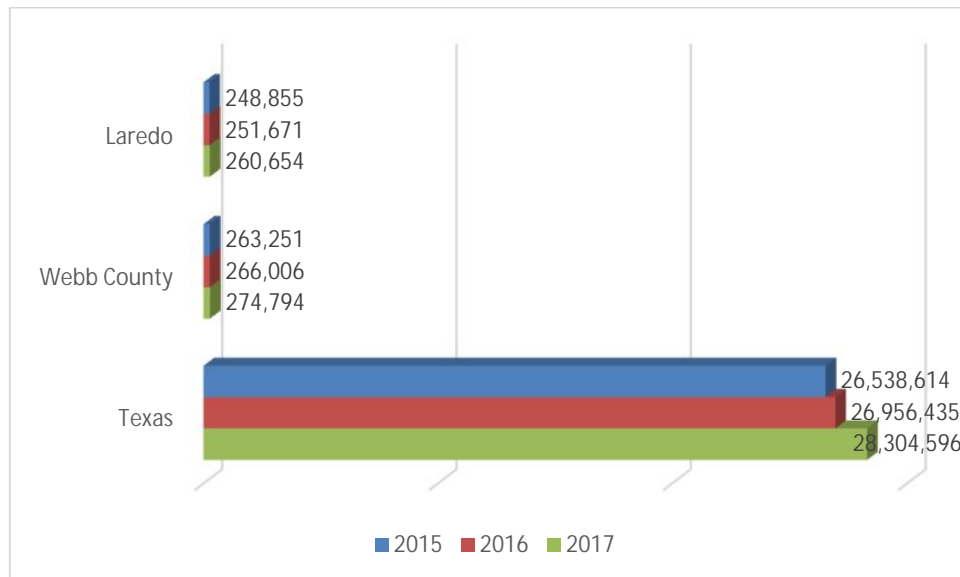


Table 9: Population

Location	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent Changed 2010 - 2017
Laredo	236,091	240,524	245,048	248,855	251,671	260,654	10.4%
Webb County	250,304	254,829	259,471	263,251	266,006	274,794	9.8%
Texas	25,145,561	25,639,373	26,092,033	26,538,614	26,956,435	28,304,596	12.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. US Census Bureau Quick Facts

Key Findings: Webb County reported a population of 274,794 in 2017. The city of Laredo reported a population of 260,654 in 2017. Approximately 95% of the county’s population reside in the city of Laredo. Laredo experienced a 10.4% increase in population from 2010 – 2017, higher than the county (9.8%), but slightly lower than the state (12.6%) rate.

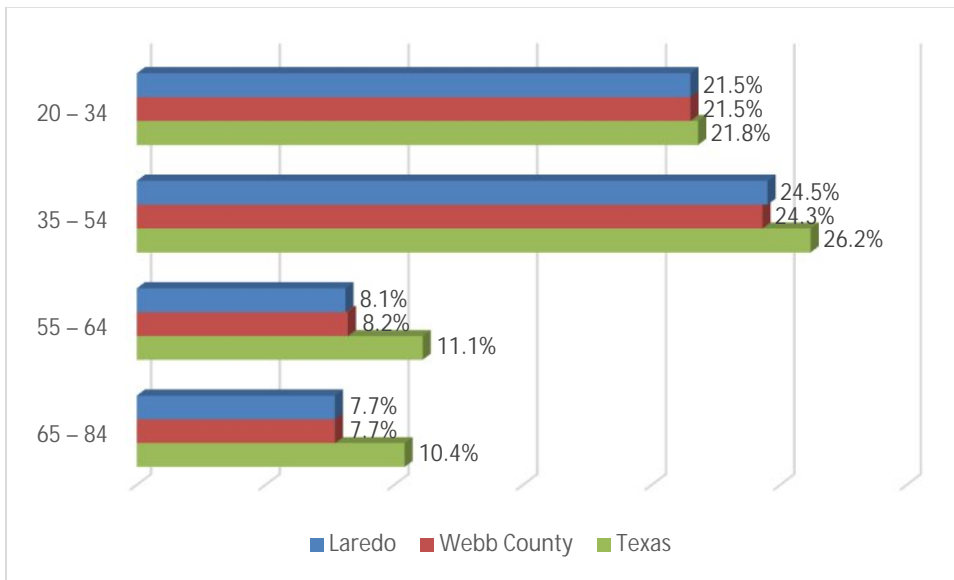


Table 10: Adult Population by Age

Location	20 – 34	%	35 – 54	%	55 – 64	%	65 – 84	%	85 and Older	Median Age
Laredo	54,800	21.5%	62,496	24.5%	20,821	8.1%	19,529	7.7%	2,914	28.6
Webb County	57,804	21.5%	65,492	24.3%	22,098	8.2%	20,635	7.7%	3,124	28.4
Texas	5,986,379	21.8%	7,200,118	26.2%	3,036,278	11.1%	2,856,074	10.4%	359,832	34.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP05

Key Findings: The majority of adults in Laredo were between the ages of 20 - 34 (21.5%) and 35 - 54 (24.3%). Adults, ages 65 – 84, made up approximately 8.1% of the population in Laredo as well as Webb County (8.2%). The majority of adults in Webb County were between the ages of 35 - 54 representing 24.3% of the population, while adults 65 - 84 represented 7.0% of the population. The median age in Webb County was 28.4, slightly lower than the state (34.3).

Table 11: Population by Race/Ethnicity

Location	White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
Laredo	3.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	95.4%
Webb County	3.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	95.5%
Texas	42.0%	12.7%	1.0%	5.0%	0.1%	2.0%	39.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts; *z value greater than zero but less than half of unit of measure shown

Key Findings: The majority of the population in Laredo identified as Hispanic (95.4%), while individuals who identified as White (3.5%) and Asian (0.6%) were the next largest population groups. The percentage of individuals who identified as Black was marginally lower in Laredo (0.4%) than in Webb County (0.7%). Individuals who identified as Two or More Races (0.5%) in Laredo was slightly higher than the county (0.4%).

Racial and ethnic diversity in the United States has increased dramatically in the last 35 years. This growth was first evident among children, a population projected to become even more diverse in the years to come. In 2020, fewer than half of all U.S. children ages 0–17 are projected to be White, non-Hispanic, down from 74 percent in 1980 and 52 percent in 2015. By 2050, only 39 percent of all U.S. children are projected to be White, non-Hispanic.

Source: ChildStats.gov

Table 12: Child Population Ages 0 - 4

Indicator/Location	Webb County	Laredo
	Estimate	Estimate
Total:	91,379	86,179
In households:	91,289	86,089
Under 3 years	15,607	14,819
3 and 4 years	11,086	10,409
Total 3 and 4 years	26,693	25,228

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. B09001

Key Findings: In Laredo, there were 14,819 children below 3 years of age and 10,409 children ages 3 – 4. In Webb County, there were 15,607 children below age 3 and 11,086 children ages 3 – 4. Approximately 95% of children ages 3 - 4 reside in Laredo.

Table 13: World Region of Birth of Foreign-born

Location Percentage	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Latin America	Northern America
Laredo	0.4%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	97.6%	0.1%
Webb County	0.4%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%	97.7%	0.1%
Texas	4.2%	20.9%	4.6%	0.3%	69.0%	1.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP02

Key Finding: Webb County had 97.7% representation of Birth of Foreign-born individuals from Latin America, considerably higher than the state rate of 69.0%, while 1.6% of Foreign-born was from Asia, considerably lower than the state (20.9%). Approximately 97.6% of Foreign-born individuals from Latin America resided in the city of Laredo. 33% of Foreign-born children with Foreign-born parents lived below the poverty line, compared with 27% of native children with Foreign-born parents and 19% of native children with native parents.

Table 14: Population Projections - Texas and Webb county 2020 - 2030

Projected Year	Total Population Texas	Total Population Webb County
2020	29,677,772	276,183
2025	32,204,904	288,157
2030	34,894,429	298,364

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division; Center for Health Statistics;
<http://osd.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>

Key Findings: The total population for Texas is projected to increase by 5,216,657 individuals from 2020 to 2030. The population for Webb County is projected to increase 22,181 individuals by 2030.

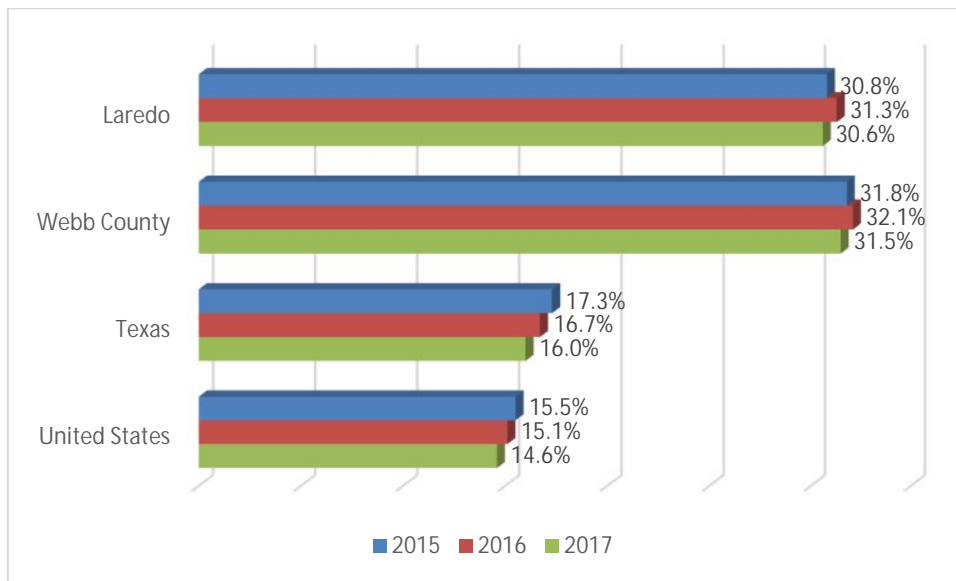


Table 15: Adult Poverty Rate

Location	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Laredo	30.8%	31.2%	30.8%	31.3%	30.6%
Webb County	31.4%	32.0%	31.8%	32.1%	31.5%
Texas	17.6%	17.7%	17.3%	16.7%	16.0%
United States	15.4%	15.6%	15.5%	15.1%	14.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP03

Key Findings: In 2017, the poverty rate for adults in Laredo was 30.6%, which was slightly lower than the county (31.5%), but considerably higher than the state (16.0%) and the national rate (14.6%). The poverty rate in Webb County experienced a decrease of 0.6% since 2016, as well as Laredo at 0.7%. The poverty rate has remained somewhat stable in the past three years for Laredo and Webb County with some fluctuation during the past three years.

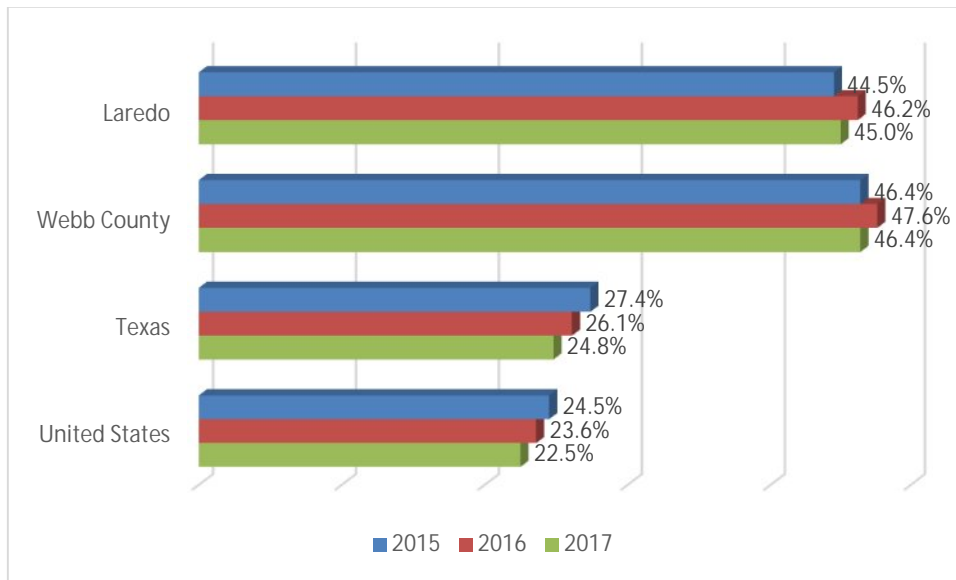


Table 16: Poverty Rate Children Ages 0 - 5

Location	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Laredo	45.3%	45.5%	44.5%	46.2%	45.0%
Webb County	46.3%	46.8%	46.4%	47.6%	46.4%
Texas	28.3%	28.1%	27.4%	26.1%	24.8%
United States	24.7%	24.9%	24.5%	23.6%	22.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP03

Key Findings: In 2017, the poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5 in Laredo was 45.0%, representing a decrease of 1.2% since 2016. The poverty rate for Webb County also decreased from 47.6% in 2016 to 46.4% in 2017, representing a 1.2% decrease in poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5. In 2017, the 0 - 5 poverty rate for Laredo (45.0%) and Webb County (46.4%) was considerably higher than the state (24.8%) and national rate (22.5%).

Children living in poverty are vulnerable to environmental, educational, health, and safety risks. Compared with their peers, children living in poverty, especially young children are more likely to have cognitive, behavioral, and socioemotional difficulties. Additionally, throughout their lifetimes, they are more likely to complete fewer years of school and experience more years of unemployment.

Source: ChildStats.gov

Table 17: Types of Families – Children Below Age 5

Location	Married couples with children under 5 years only		Female householder with children under 5 years only		Male householder with children under 5 years only	
	Under 3	3 - 4	Under 3	3 - 4	Under 3	3 - 4
Laredo	6,539	5,219	2,795	1,939	838	356
Webb County	6,800	5,507	2,969	2,082	921	356
Total Service Area	13,339	10,726	5,764	4,021	1,759	712
Texas	685,982	488,523	200,151	157,628	68,942	46,566
United States	7,008,311	4,970,326	2,037,676	1,569,291	782,131	500,624

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. B09002

Key Findings: Within the Webb County service area, married couples (6,800) reported the largest number of children below age three (3) with female householders (2,969) reporting the next largest number of children below age three (3). Within the service area, there were approximately 1,277 male householders with children below age five (5), with the largest number being with children under three (3) years old (921).

Table 18: Poverty Rate by Marital Status

Location	Poverty Rate All Families		Percent of Poverty Married Couples		Percent of Poverty Female Householder	
	With Children under 18	With Children under 5	With Children under 18	With Children under 5	With Children under 18	With Children under 5
Laredo	33.9%	30.6%	23.4%	22.7%	53.2%	47.9%
Webb County	34.6%	31.5%	24.3%	23.1%	53.8%	49.1%
Texas	18.3%	16.7%	9.6%	7.2%	39.9%	42.6%
United States	16.7%	16.2%	7.5%	5.9%	38.7%	43.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. S1702. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

Key Findings: The percentage of households in poverty by marital status is shown in the table above. It is estimated that the poverty rate for all families with children under age five (5) was 31.5% in Webb County and 30.6% in Laredo, much higher than the state rate of 16.7% and national rate (16.2%). Married couples in Webb County, with children under age five (5), reported 23.1% poverty rate, significantly higher than the state (7.2%) and national rate (5.9%). In Webb County, female-headed households with children under age five (5) reported a 49.1% poverty rate as compared with female householders with children under 18 (53.8%).

Table 19: Marital Status Males 15 Years and Older

Location	Never Married		Divorced		Married and Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Laredo	33,627	38.3%	5,850	6.7%	44,488	50.7%
Webb County	35,430	38.2%	6,182	6.7%	47,032	50.8%
Texas	3,753,223	35.6%	968,791	9.2%	5,369,143	50.9%
United States	46,030,989	36.3%	12,069,824	9.5%	63,278,073	49.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP02

Key Findings: Within the service area, the divorce rates for males 15 years and older (6.7%) was lower than the state rate (9.2%) and national rate of 9.5%.

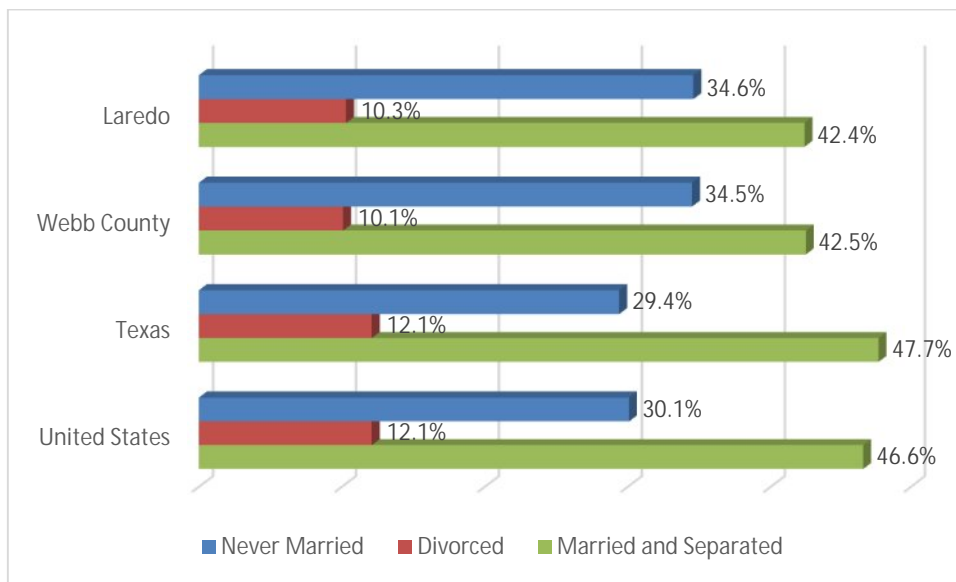


Table 20: Marital Status Females 15 Years and Older

Location	Never Married		Divorced		Married and Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Laredo	33,032	34.6%	9,819	10.3%	40,446	42.4%
Webb County	34,630	34.5%	10,182	10.1%	42,698	42.5%
Texas	3,187,209	29.4%	1,310,934	12.1%	5,181,762	47.7%
United States	40,056,147	30.1%	16,142,413	12.1%	61,992,726	46.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP02

Key Findings: In Webb County, the divorce rate for females 15 years and older (10.1%) was slightly lower than the state and national rates of 12.1%.

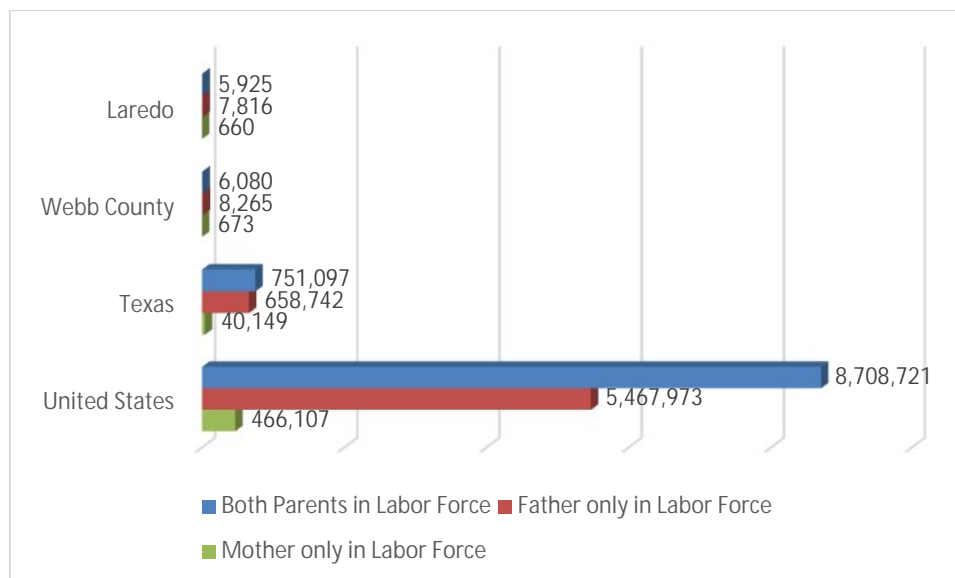


Table 21: Number of Working Families with Children below Age 6 (Living with both Parents)

Location	Both Parents in Labor Force	Father only in Labor Force	Mother only in Labor Force	Neither Parent in Labor Force
Laredo	5,925	7,816	660	954
Webb County	6,080	8,265	673	1,102
Texas	751,097	658,742	40,149	19,427
United States	8,708,721	5,467,973	466,107	217,637

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. B23008

Key Findings: The number of working families with children below age six (6) living with both parents is shown in the table above. According to ACS, there were 6,080 working families in Webb County in which both parents were in the labor force. There were 8,265 working families with children below age six (6) in Webb County in which the father only was in the labor force. The number of families in Webb County in which neither parent was in the labor force was 1,102.

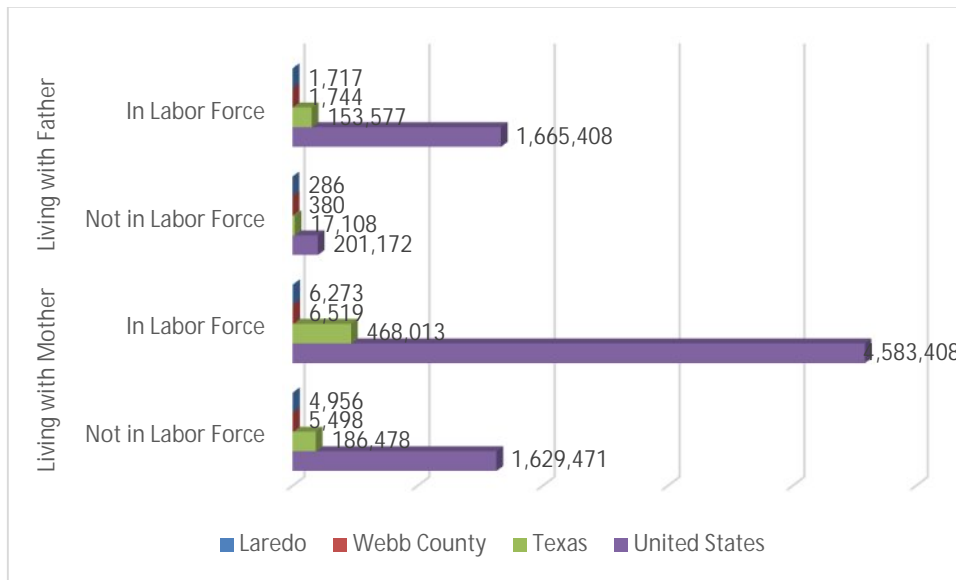


Table 22: Working Families with Children below Age 6 (Living with Single Parent)

Location	Number Living with One Parent	Number Living with Father	Living with Father		Number Living with Mother	Living with Mother	
			In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force		In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force
Laredo	13,232	2,003	1,717	286	11,229	6,273	4,956
Webb County	14,141	2,124	1,744	380	12,017	6,519	5,498
Texas	825,176	170,685	153,577	17,108	654,491	468,013	186,478
United States	8,079,459	1,866,580	1,665,408	201,172	6,212,879	4,583,408	1,629,471

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 - 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (B23008)

Key Findings: The number of working families with children below age six (6) living with a single parent is shown in the table above. According to ACS, there were 14,141 children in Webb County living with only one parent, of which 2,124 children lived with a single father. There were 6,519 children residing with mothers who were in the labor force, and 5,498 children living with mothers who were not in the labor force.

Table 23: Grandparents Responsible for Raising their Grandchildren

Location	Number of Grandparent Responsible	Percentage	5 years or more	
			Number	Percent
Laredo	4,447	34.7%	2,144	16.7%
Webb County	4,741	35.2%	2,243	16.6%
Texas	297,553	38.5%	122,174	15.8%
United States	2,582,410	35.5%	1,085,046	14.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 - 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP02

Key Findings: In Webb County, the percentage of grandparents responsible for raising their grandchildren was 35.2%, slightly lower than the state (38.5%) and national (35.5%) rate. Approximately 16.6% of grandparents were responsible for raising their grandchildren for five years or more in Webb County. Within the service area, the percentage of grandparents responsible for raising their grandchildren for five years or more was slightly higher than the state (15.8%) and national rate (14.9%).

The Father Involvement Study, conducted by Nurturing Families Network, documented the importance that fathers placed on being a financial provider and cultivating a safe home environment where their children could grow and be “successful”. However, fathers also expressed trepidations about their lack of parental experience and, in many cases, about the lack of father role models in their lives. Fathers expressed a version of the American Dream that children should achieve a higher social status than their parents should. For most fathers, their hopes that their children would do better than they had done was expressed in specific terms. For those who had been incarcerated, they hoped their children would avoid prison; for fathers who had struggled with drug addictions, they wished their children would stay away from drugs; for fathers’ who did not graduate high school, they wanted their children to graduate; and for fathers who did not attend college, they wanted their kids to pursue college. While discussing hopes and dreams for their children, fathers expressed fears of gangs and drugs for their sons and early sexual activity, predatory men and the stigma of teen pregnancy for their daughters. Many fathers wanted to talk about how to be a nurturing, caring and sensitive parent who listened and maintained open communication with their children and, at the same time, a disciplinarian—what many fathers believed was their primary role in the family. In the Father Involvement Study, several fathers stated that their children provided them with a sense of purpose and direction in their lives (Nurturing Families Network Father Involvement Study Final Report) (Center for Social Research).

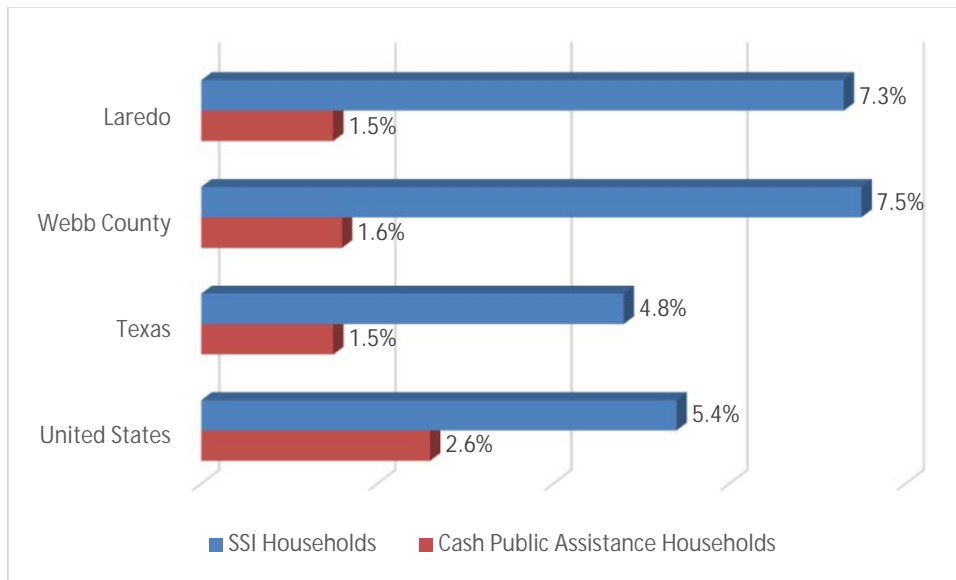


Table 24: Households with SSI and Public Assistance Income

Location	SSI Households	Percentage	Cash Public Assistance Households	Percentage
Laredo	4,997	7.3%	1,064	1.5%
Webb County	5,424	7.5%	1,138	1.6%
Texas	455,016	4.8%	141,939	1.5%
United States	6,390,187	5.4%	3,441,626	2.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP03

Key Findings: In Laredo, 4,997 (7.3%) of household received SSI, while only 1.5% of households (1,064) received cash public assistance. The percentage of SSI households in Laredo (7.3%) was slightly lower than the county (7.8%), but higher than the state rate (4.8%) and national rate (5.4%).

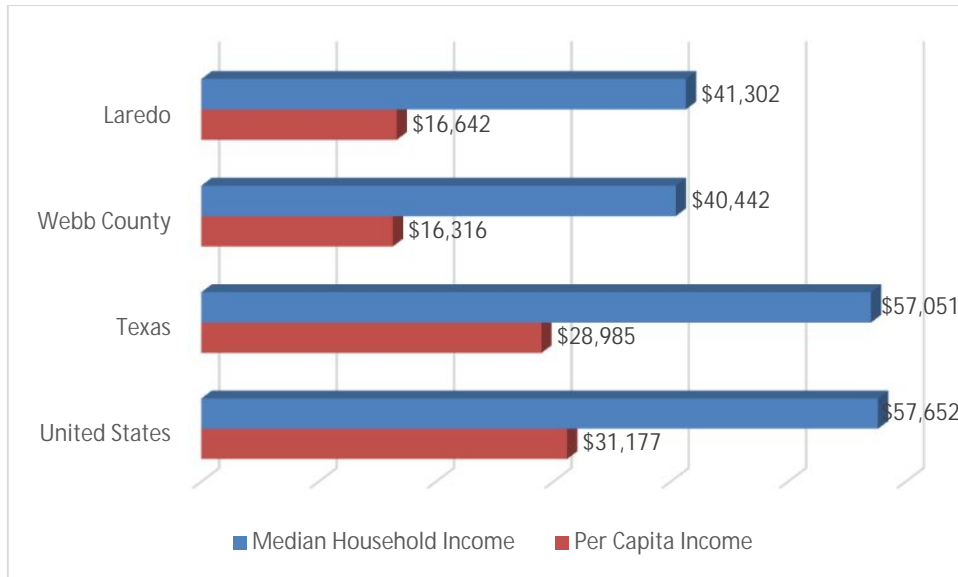


Table 25: Median Household and Per Capita Income

Location	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income
Laredo	\$41,302	\$16,642
Webb County	\$40,442	\$16,316
Texas	\$57,051	\$28,985
United States	\$57,652	\$31,177

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP03, B19013 or B19301.

Key Findings: Two common measures of income are Median Household Income and Per Capita Income, based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates. Both measures are shown for the location above. Per Capita income serves as an indicator of the location living standards. In Webb County, Per Capita income (\$16,316) was lower than both the city of Laredo (\$16,642) and the state Per Capita Income (\$28,985). Median Household Income in the city of Laredo (\$41,302) was higher than Webb County (\$40,442) but significantly lower than the state (\$57,051) and national (\$57,652) averages.

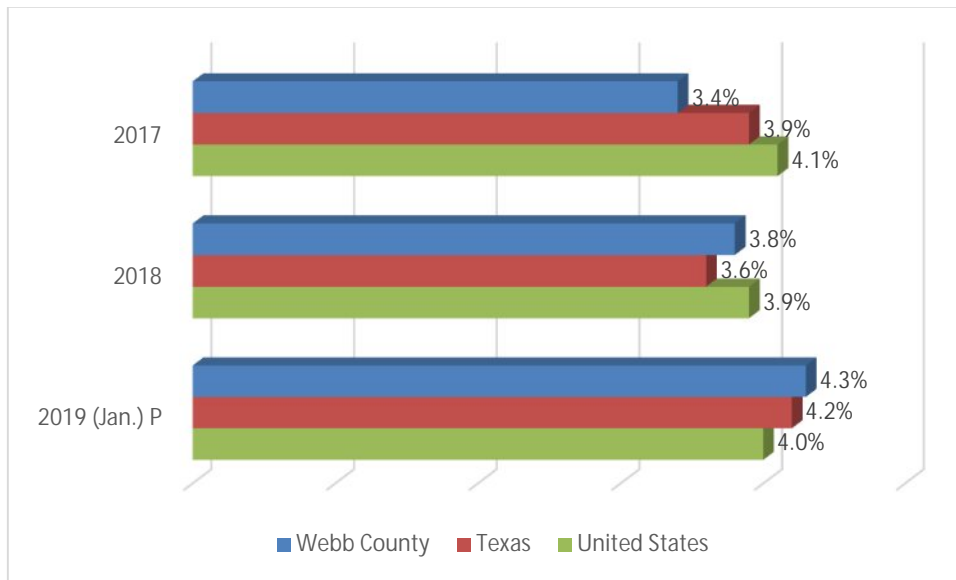


Table 26: Unemployment Rate

Location	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (Jan.)
Webb County	4.5%	4.6%	3.4%	3.8%	4.3%
Texas	4.2%	4.5%	3.9%	3.6%	4.2%
United States	5.0%	4.7%	4.1%	3.9%	4.0%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Key Findings: In 2019, Webb County reported a slightly higher preliminary unemployment than the state (4.2%) and national average of 4.0%. Unemployment rates have fluctuated during the past five (5) years from 4.5% in 2015 to 4.3% in 2019.

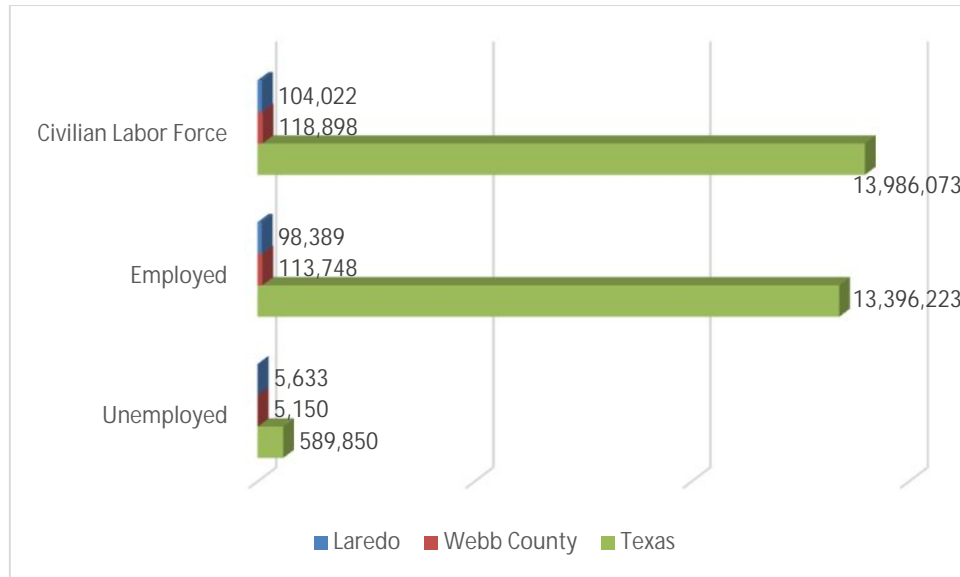


Table 27: Current Employment/Unemployment 2019 (Jan.)

Location	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		Number	Number
Laredo	104,022	98,389	5,633
Webb County	118,898	113,748	5,150
Texas	13,986,073	13,396,223	589,850

Source: www.data.bls.gov; Department of Labor and Industry Center for Workforce Information and Analysis. DP03 (City)

Key Findings: Labor force, employment and unemployment data for the service area is shown in the table above. According to ACS, of the civilian labor force in Webb County (118,898) approximately 113,748 individuals were reported as employed and 5,150 individuals were reported unemployed.

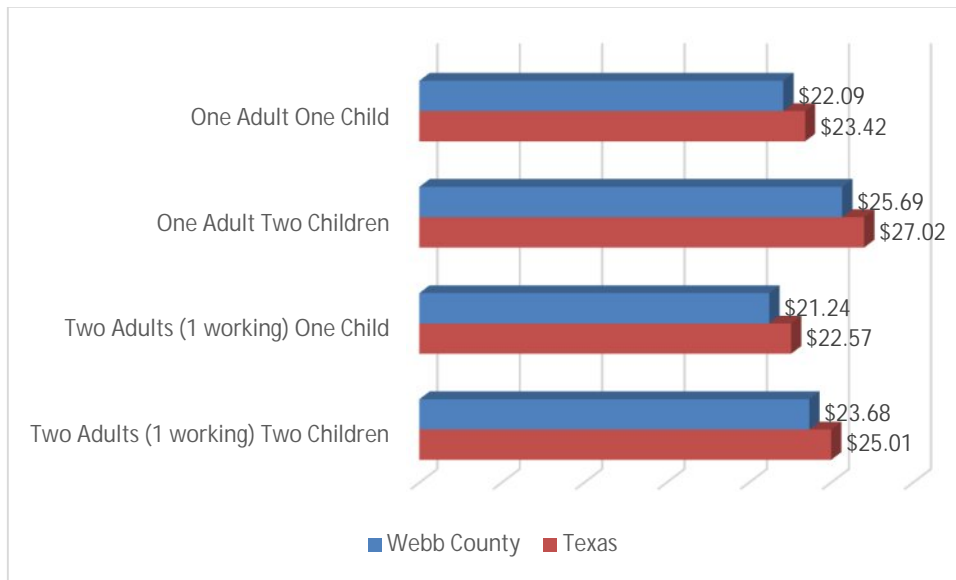


Table 28: Living Wage

Location	One Adult One Child	One Adult Two Children	Two Adults (1 working) One Child	Two Adults (1 working) Two Children
Webb County	\$22.09	\$25.69	\$21.24	\$23.68
Texas	\$23.42	\$27.02	\$22.57	\$25.01

Source: <http://livingwage.mit.edu/counties/>. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Living Wage Calculator.

Key Findings: The living wage shown is the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support their family if they are the sole provider or providers and are working full-time (2080 hours per year). The living wage within the service area for one adult with two children was \$22.09, as compared to Texas (\$23.42). The living wage within the service area for two adults (1 working) with one child was \$21.24, as compared to Texas (\$22.57). The living wage within the service area for two adults (1 working) with two children was \$23.68, as compared to Texas (\$25.01).

Table 29: Cost of Living

Cost of Living	Laredo	Webb County	Texas	United States
Overall	90.7	90.8	101.8	100
Grocery	96.2	96.2	96.6	100
Health	90.5	90.5	95.3	100
Housing	72.7	72.6	98.9	100
Utilities	98.1	98.5	99.2	100
Transportation	112.7	113.6	119.0	100
Miscellaneous	90.5	90.3	96.4	100

Source: http://www.bestplaces.net/cost_of_living/county/texas/webb

Key Findings: The cost of living indices is based on a US average of 100. An amount below 100 means the city of Laredo and Webb County is cheaper than the US average. A cost of living index above 100 means the city of Laredo and Webb County is more expensive. Laredo cost of living is 90.7, and Webb County cost of living is 90.8 as compared to Texas (101.8). Laredo and Webb County is cheaper than the state and US average. Housing is the biggest factor in the cost of living difference.

Table 30: Time Leaving to go to Work

Indicator	Laredo	Webb County
Time		
12:00 a.m. to 4:59 a.m.	3,372	3,664
5:00 a.m. to 5:29 a.m.	2,799	2,952
5:30 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1,936	2,009
6:00 a.m. to 6:29 a.m.	4,595	4,839
6:30 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	6,089	6,561
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	14,322	14,981
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	14,564	15,002
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	12,456	13,010
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7,525	7,610
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	8,415	8,669
10:00 a.m. to 10:59 a.m.	3,316	3,451
11:00 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.	1,666	1,715
12:00 p.m. to 3:59 p.m.	6,524	6,811
4:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.	6,545	6,896

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. B08302

Key Findings: According to the American Community Survey, the majority of workers leave for work between the hours of 7:00 a.m. – 8:29 a.m. The next largest number of workers leave from 9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.

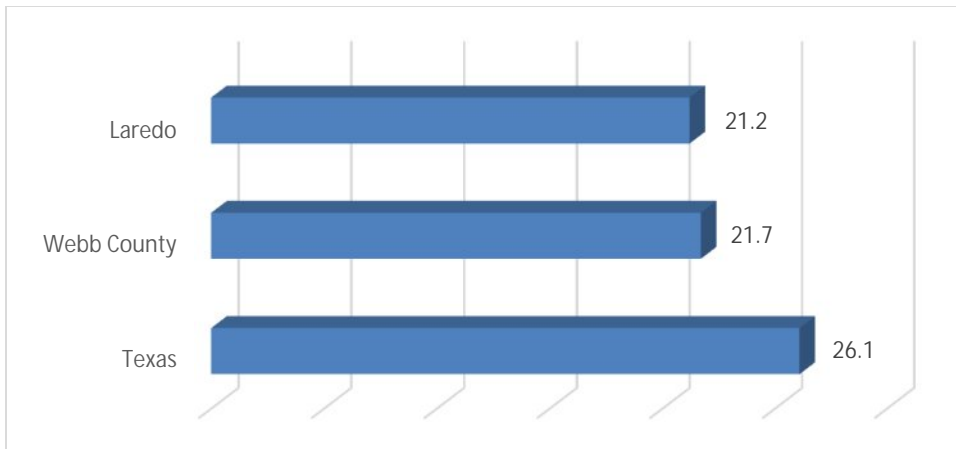


Table 31: Average Commute Time

Location	Minutes
Laredo	21.2
Webb County	21.7
Texas	26.1

Source: U.S. Census Quick Facts 2018

Key Findings: The average commute distance for Laredo was 21.2 minutes, slightly lower than the county at 21.7 minutes and the state at 26.1 minutes.

Table 32: Commute Time

Indicator	Laredo	Webb County
Time		
Less than 5 minutes	2,039	2,249
5 to 9 minutes	8,600	8,903
10 to 14 minutes	17,337	17,616
15 to 19 minutes	22,977	23,275
20 to 24 minutes	16,714	17,067
25 to 29 minutes	5,006	5,294
30 to 34 minutes	11,203	11,799
35 to 39 minutes	986	1,125
40 to 44 minutes	1,743	2,065
45 to 59 minutes	3,668	4,506
60 to 89 minutes	2,156	2,447
90 or more minutes	1,695	1,824

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. B08303

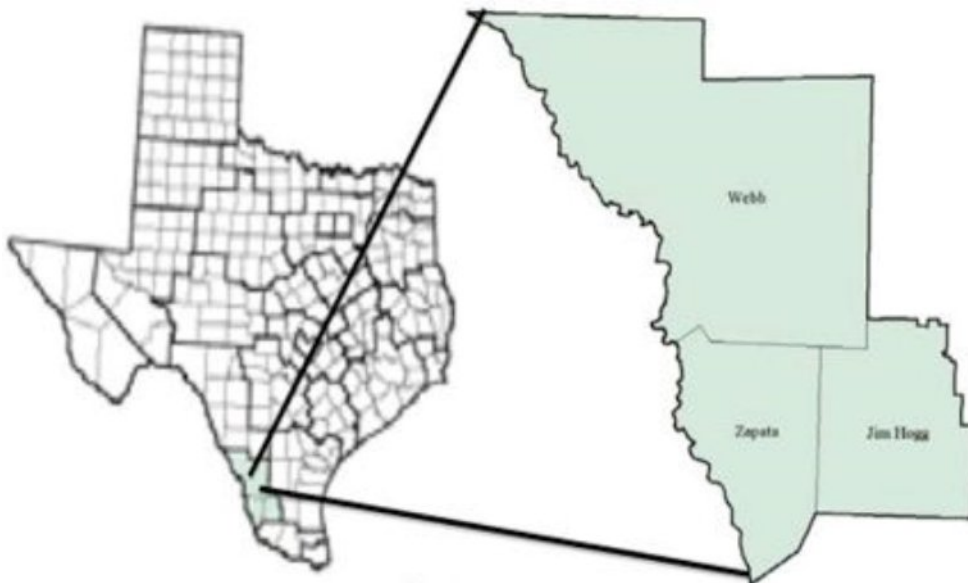
Key Findings: According to the American Community Survey, the majority of workers in Webb County takes approximately 15 to 19 minutes to travel to their workplace.

Table 33: Employment Projections Region 21 South Texas - 2016 - 2026

Occupations	Employment 2016	Projected 2026	Absolute Change	Percent Change
General and Operations Managers	1,243	1,493	250	20.0%
Sales Managers	74	85	11	14.8%
Administrative Services Managers	193	235	42	21.7%
Financial Managers	133	160	27	20.3%
Trans., Storage, and Distribution Managers	97	112	15	15.4%
Construction Managers	82	101	19	23.1%
Education Admin., Elementary and Secondary	296	347	51	17.2%
Food Service Managers	176	216	40	22.7%
Lodging Managers	75	81	6	8.0%
Medical and Health Services Managers	273	333	60	21.9%
Property, Real Estate & Community Assoc. Mgr.	118	141	23	19.4%
Managers, All Other	1,141	1,292	151	13.2%
Purchasing Agents, exc. Wholesale, Retail & Farm.	104	109	5	4.8%
Compliance Officers	1,046	1,156	110	10.5%
Human Resources Specialists	194	224	30	15.4%
Training and Development Specialists	110	131	21	19.0%
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	65	87	22	33.8%
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	354	416	62	17.5%

Source: <https://texaswages.com/projections>

Key Findings: In Webb County, the South Texas Workforce Commission projected general and operations managers to have the highest increase in positions by 2026.



Highlights and Considerations – Demographic and Economics

- ❖ Webb County reported a population of 274,794 in 2017. The city of Laredo reported a population of 260,654 in 2017. Approximately 95% of the county's population reside in the city of Laredo. Laredo experienced a 10.4% increase in population from 2010 – 2017, higher than the county (9.8%), but slightly lower than the state (12.6%) rate.
- ❖ The majority of adults in Laredo were between the ages of 20 - 34 (21.5%) and 35 - 54 (24.3%). Adults, ages 65 – 84, made up approximately 8.1% of the population in Laredo as well as Webb County (8.2%). The majority of adults in Webb County were between the ages of 35 - 54 representing 24.3% of the population, while adults 65 - 84 represented 7.0% of the population. The median age in Webb County was 28.4, slightly lower than the state (34.3).
- ❖ The majority of the population in Laredo identified as Hispanic (95.4%), while individuals who identified as White (3.5%) and Asian (0.6%) were the next largest population groups. The percentage of individuals who identified as Black was marginally lower in Laredo (0.4%) than in Webb County (0.7%). Individuals who identified as Two or More Races (0.5%) in Laredo was slightly higher than the county (0.4%).
- ❖ In Laredo, there were 14,819 children below 3 years of age and 10,409 children ages 3 – 4. In Webb County, there were 15,607 children below age 3 and 11,086 children ages 3 – 4. Approximately 95% of children ages 3 - 4 reside in Laredo.
- ❖ Webb County had 97.7% representation of Birth of Foreign-born individuals from Latin America, considerably higher than the state rate of 69.0%, while 1.6% of Foreign-born was from Asia, considerably lower than the state (20.9%). Approximately 97.6% of Foreign-born individuals from Latin America resided in the city of Laredo. 33% of Foreign-born children with Foreign-born parents lived below the poverty line, compared with 27% of native children with Foreign-born parents and 19% of native children with native parents.
- ❖ The total population for Texas is projected to increase by 5,216,657 individuals from 2020 to 2030. The population for Webb County is projected to increase 22,181 individuals by 2030.
- ❖ In 2017, the poverty rate for adults in Laredo was 30.6%, which was slightly lower than the county (31.5%), but considerably higher than the state (16.0%) and the national rate (14.6%). The poverty rate in Webb County experienced a decrease of 0.6% since 2016, as well as Laredo at 0.7%. The poverty rate has remained somewhat stable in the past three years for Laredo and Webb County with some fluctuation during the past three years.
- ❖ In 2017, the poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5 in Laredo was 45.0%, representing a decrease of 1.2% since 2016. The poverty rate for Webb County also decreased from 47.6% in 2016 to 46.4% in 2017, representing a 1.2% decrease in poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5. In 2017, the 0 - 5 poverty rate for

Laredo (45.0%) and Webb County (46.4%) was considerably higher than the state (24.8%) and national rate (22.5%).

- ❖ Within the Webb County service area, married couples (6,800) reported the largest number of children below age three (3) with female householders (2,969) reporting the next largest number of children below age three (3). Within the service area, there were approximately 1,277 male householders with children below age five (5), with the largest number being with children under three (3) years old (921).
- ❖ It is estimated that the poverty rate for all families with children under age five (5) was 31.5% in Webb County and 30.6% in Laredo, much higher than the state rate of 16.7% and national rate (16.2%). Married couples in Webb County, with children under age five (5), reported 23.1% poverty rate, significantly higher than the state (7.2%) and national rate (5.9%). In Webb County, female-headed households with children under age five (5) reported a 49.1% poverty rate as compared with female householders with children under 18 (53.8%).
- ❖ Within the service area, the divorce rates for males 15 years and older (6.7%) was lower than the state rate (9.2%) and national rate of 9.5%. In Webb County, the divorce rate for females 15 years and older (10.1%) was slightly lower than the state and national rates of 12.1%.
- ❖ According to ACS, there were 6,080 working families in Webb County in which both parents were in the labor force. There were 8,265 working families with children below age six (6) in Webb County in which the father only was in the labor force. The number of families in Webb County in which neither parent was in the labor force was 1,102.
- ❖ According to ACS, there were 14,141 children in Webb County living with only one parent, of which 2,124 children lived with a single father. There were 6,519 children residing with mothers who were in the labor force, and 5,498 children living with mothers who were not in the labor force.
- ❖ In Webb County, the percentage of grandparents responsible for raising their grandchildren was 35.2%, slightly lower than the state (38.5%) and national (35.5%) rate. Approximately 16.6% of grandparents were responsible for raising their grandchildren for five years or more in Webb County. Within the service area, the percentage of grandparents responsible for raising their grandchildren for five years or more was slightly higher than the state (15.8%) and national rate (14.9%).
- ❖ In Laredo, 4,997 (7.3%) of household received SSI, while only 1.5% of households (1,064) received cash public assistance. The percentage of SSI households in Laredo (7.3%) was slightly lower than the county (7.8%), but higher than the state rate (4.8%) and national rate (5.4%).
- ❖ In Webb County, Per Capita income (\$16,316) was lower than both the city of Laredo (\$16,642) and the state Per Capita Income (\$28,985). Median Household Income in the city of Laredo (\$41,302) was higher than Webb County (\$40,442) but significantly lower than the state (\$57,051) and national (\$57,652) averages.

- ❖ In 2019, Webb County reported a slightly higher preliminary unemployment than the state (4.2%) and national average of 4.0%. Unemployment rates have fluctuated during the past five (5) years from 4.5% in 2015 to 4.3% in 2019.
- ❖ According to ACS, of the civilian labor force in Webb County (118,898) approximately 1113,748 individuals were reported as employed and 5,150 individuals were reported unemployed.
- ❖ The living wage within the service area for one adult with two children was \$22.09, as compared to Texas (\$23.42). The living wage within the service area for two adults (1 working) with one child was \$21.24, as compared to Texas (\$22.57). The living wage within the service area for two adults (1 working) with two children was \$23.68, as compared to Texas (\$25.01).
- ❖ Laredo cost of living is 90.7, and Webb County cost of living is 90.8 as compared to Texas (101.8). Laredo and Webb County is cheaper than the state and US average. Housing is the biggest factor in the cost of living difference.
- ❖ According to the American Community Survey, the majority of workers leave for work between the hours of 7:00 a.m. – 8:29 a.m. The next largest number of workers leave from 9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.
- ❖ The average commute distance for Laredo was 21.2 minutes, slightly lower than the county at 21.7 minutes and the state at 26.1 minutes.
- ❖ According to the American Community Survey, the majority of workers in Webb County takes approximately 15 to 19 minutes to travel to their workplace.
- ❖ In Webb County, the South Texas Workforce Commission projected general and operations managers to have the highest increase in positions by 2026.

Education and Disabilities

Table 34: Educational Attainment for Population 25 Years and Older

Location	Percent Less than 9th Grade	Percent 9th to 12th -No Diploma	Percent High School Graduate	Percent Some College	Percent Associate's Degree	Percent Bachelor's Degree	Percent Graduate or Professional Degree
Laredo	18.75%	13.5%	27.0%	16.3%	6.5%	12.6%	5.4%
Webb County	19.5%	13.9%	26.9%	16.0%	6.4%	12.3%	5.2%
Texas	8.7%	8.5%	25.1%	22.1%	6.9%	18.8%	9.9%
United States	5.4%	7.2%	27.3%	20.8%	8.3%	19.1%	11.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP02

Key Findings: Webb County (19.5%) reported a higher percentage of individuals with less than a 9th grade education than the state rate (8.7%) and national rate (5.4%). According to the ACS, 13.9% of individuals in the Webb County did not have a High School diploma, which was much higher than the state rate of 8.5%. Approximately 26.9% of individuals in Webb County were high school graduates, while 16.0% obtained some college as compared to the state rate (22.1%). In Webb County, the percent of individuals with a Bachelor's degree (12.3%) was lower than the state rate (18.8%). An estimated 5.2% of individuals in the service area had a Graduate or Professional degree, which was also lower than the state rate (9.9%).

Attainment of a high school diploma or its equivalent is an indicator that a person has acquired the basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills needed to function in modern society. The percentage of young adults ages 18–24 with a high school diploma or an equivalent credential is a measure of the extent to which young adults have completed a basic prerequisite for many entry-level jobs and for higher education.

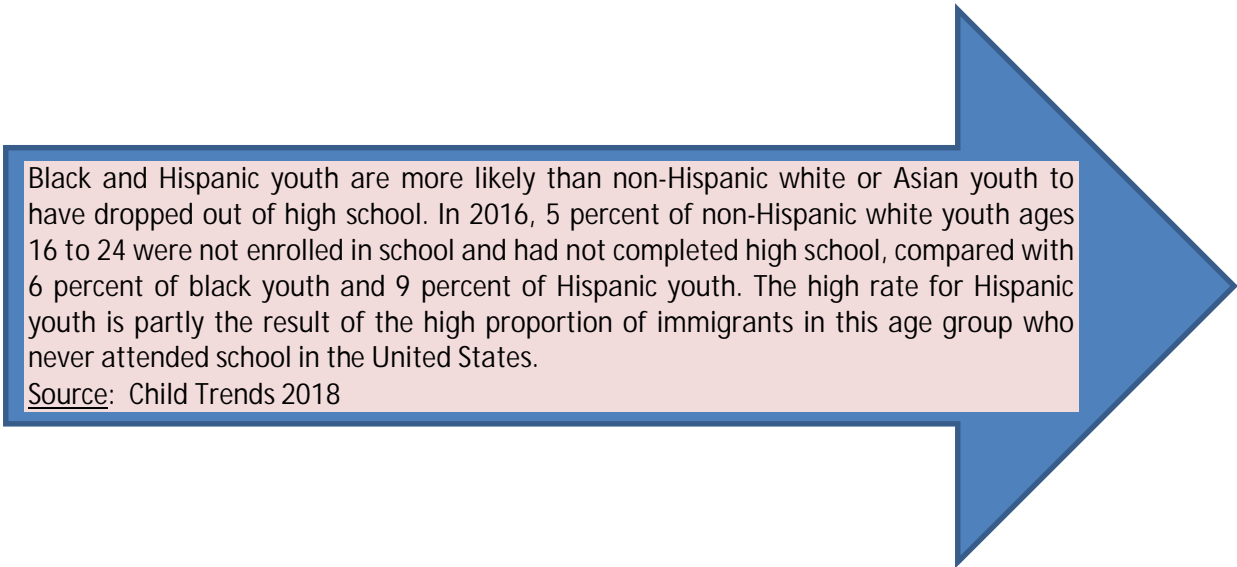
(www.child Stat.gov)

Table 35: High School Graduation Rates 2016 - 2017

Location	Graduated, Continued, or received *TxCHSE
Gateway Academy Charter District	98.8%
Laredo ISD	93.8%
United ISD	95.8%
Webb ISD	100%
Texas	94.1%

Source: <https://rptsvr1.tea.texas.gov/acctres/completion/2018/district.html>Key. Texas Education Agency
 *Texas Certificate of High School Equivalency

Key Findings: In 2016 - 2017, the graduation rate was highest in Webb ISD (100%). United ISD (95.8%) and Laredo ISD (93.8%) reported the next highest graduation rates. Webb ISD and United ISD reported graduation rates that were higher than the state rate of 94.1%.



Black and Hispanic youth are more likely than non-Hispanic white or Asian youth to have dropped out of high school. In 2016, 5 percent of non-Hispanic white youth ages 16 to 24 were not enrolled in school and had not completed high school, compared with 6 percent of black youth and 9 percent of Hispanic youth. The high rate for Hispanic youth is partly the result of the high proportion of immigrants in this age group who never attended school in the United States.

Source: Child Trends 2018

Table 36: High School Dropout Rate

Location	2016 - 2017	
	Number	Percent
Gateway Academy Charter District	-	0.2%
Laredo ISD	113	1.1%
United ISD	166	0.8%
Webb ISD	0	0.0%
Texas		1.9%

Source: <https://rptsvr1.tea.texas.gov/acctres/completion/2016/district>. Texas Education Agency. (-) indicates data are not reported to protect student anonymity.

Key Findings: In 2016 - 2017, the High School dropout rate was highest in Laredo ISD (1.1%), which was slightly lower than the state (1.9%).

Table 37: 3rd Grade Students Passing STARR Math by Grade and Economic Status

Location	Indicator	Grade	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015
Webb County	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	48%	50%
	Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	27%	33%
Texas	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	47%	57%
	Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	24%	31%

Source: Kids Count, Texas Education Agency 2016. Note - Economically Disadvantaged students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch or other public assistance.

Key Findings: The Chart above shows the percentage of 3rd grade students who passed the math component of the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) examination who classified as economically disadvantaged or non-economically disadvantaged by the Texas Education Agency. Approximately 33% of economically disadvantaged third grade students passed the STAAR reading test as compared to 50% of non-economically disadvantaged students in Webb County.

For many of our economically disadvantaged students, the norms they need to survive in their home environment many times conflict with the ones needed at school. Since most of the norms in both a school and business environment are that of the middle class, most of our students are unaware of what is considered appropriate for school.

Source: <http://www.ascd.org/publications/educationalleadership>

Table 38: 3rd Grade Students Passing STARR Reading by Grade and Economic Status

Location	Indicator	Grade	2013 - 2014	2014 – 2015
Webb County	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	49%	49%
	Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	24%	27%
Texas	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	61%	57%
	Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	29%	28%

Source: Kids Count, Texas Education Agency 2016. Note - Economically Disadvantaged students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch or other public assistance.

Key Findings: The Chart above shows the number and percentage of 3rd grade students who passed the reading component of the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) examination who classified as economically disadvantaged or not economically disadvantaged by the Texas Education Agency. Approximately 27% of economically disadvantaged third grade students passed the STAAR math test as compared to 49% of non-economically disadvantaged students.

Reading to young children promotes language acquisition and is linked with literacy development and, later on, with achievement in reading comprehension and overall success in school. The percentage of young children read to three or more times per week by a family member is one indicator of how well young children are being prepared for school.

Source: America’s Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2017

Table 39: Individuals Eligible for Adult Education Services Local Workforce Development Area – 21 South

Educational Attainment	English Fluent		Not English Fluent, Native Born		Not English Fluent, Foreign-born		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 to 4 th Grade	3,134	8.9%	1,379	13.7%	7,805	17.9%	12,318	13.8%
5 th to 8 th Grade	6,043	17.2%	2,061	20.5%	12,685	29.0%	20,789	23.4%
9 th to 12 th Grade (no diploma)	26,018	73.9%	2,301	22.9%	9,637	22.1%	37,956	42.7%
High School Graduate	*	*	2,229	22.2%	7,148	16.4%	9,377	10.5%
GED or High School Equivalency	*	*	425	4.2%	831	1.9%	1,256	1.4%
Some College to 2-yr Degree	*	*	1,112	11.1%	2,984	6.8%	4,096	4.6%
Bachelor's Degree and Higher	*	*	548	5.5%	2,601	6.0%	3,149	3.5%
Total	35,195	100%	10,055	100%	43,691	100%	88,941	100%

Source: Texas Workforce Council 2018. Understanding the Need for Adult Education in Texas. (LWDA -21 South: Jim Hogg County, Zapata County and Webb County)

Key Findings: Approximately 88,941 residents in LWDA – 21 South were eligible for adult education services.

Table 40: High School - Received GED

Location	Data Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Webb County	Number	23	14	21	11	5
	Percent	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Texas	Number	3,198	2,692	2,582	1,994	1,707
	Percent	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%

Source: Kids Count; Texas Education Agency; *A code of NA generally indicates that the number is masked, either because it is a low number event or because a different category that is a low number event could be imputed based on the number.

Key Findings: In Webb County, the percentage of students obtaining a GED in 2016 was 0.1%, slightly lower than the state rate of 0.5%.

Table 41: Student Enrollment in Public School by Race/Ethnicity

Location	Race/Ethnicity	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2015 – 2016
Webb County	Hispanic	98.6%	98.6%	98.8%	98.8%	98.6%
	White	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
	African American	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	Other	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Texas	Hispanic	50.3%	50.8%	51.3%	51.8%	52.2%
	White	31.2%	30.6%	30.0%	29.5%	28.5%
	African American	12.9%	12.8%	12.7%	12.7%	12.6%
	Other	5.6%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	6.6%

Source: Kids Count; Texas Education Agency. "Other" includes Asian, American Indian, Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races.

Key Findings: In 2016, the student enrollment by Ethnicity/Race was 98.6% (Hispanic), 0.1% (African American), 0.9% (White) and 0.4% (Other).

Table 42: Economically Disadvantaged Students

Location	Data Type	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017	2017 – 2018
Webb County	Number	56,941	56,441	56,958	56,107	56,114
	Percent	82.2%	82.0%	83.0%	81.8%	82.6%
Texas	Number	3,096,050	3,073,300	3,122,903	3,159,327	3,168,294
	Percent	60.1%	58.7%	58.9%	59.0%	58.7%

Source: Kids Count; Texas Education Agency

Key Findings: There were 56,114 (82.6%) economically disadvantaged students in Webb County during the school year 2017 – 2018. Economically disadvantaged students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch or other public assistance.

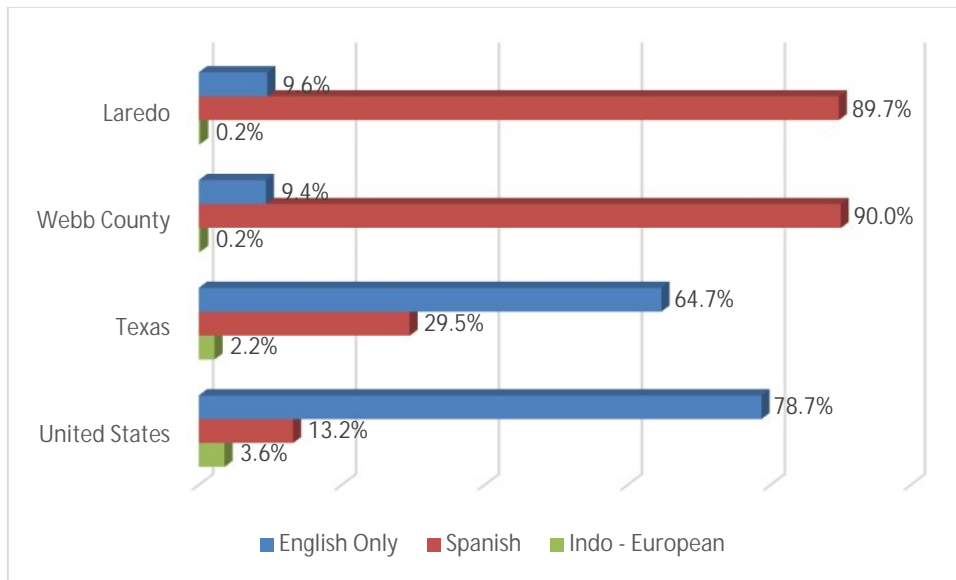


Table 43: Languages Spoken at Home

Location	English Only	Spanish	Indo - European	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other Languages
Laredo	9.6%	89.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
Webb County	9.4%	90.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
Texas	64.7%	29.5%	2.2%	2.8%	0.8%
United States	78.7%	13.2%	3.6%	3.5%	1.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP02

Key Findings: Spanish (90.0%) was the primary language spoken in homes throughout the service area. However, the percentage of homes where Spanish was the primary language was 89.7% in Laredo. Laredo also reported 0.2% of homes where Indo-European languages were the primary languages spoken, and 0.4% was Asian and Pacific Islander languages.

A limited English proficient household is a household in which no one age 14 or over speaks English only, or in which no one age 14 or over speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English "Very well."

Source: America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2017

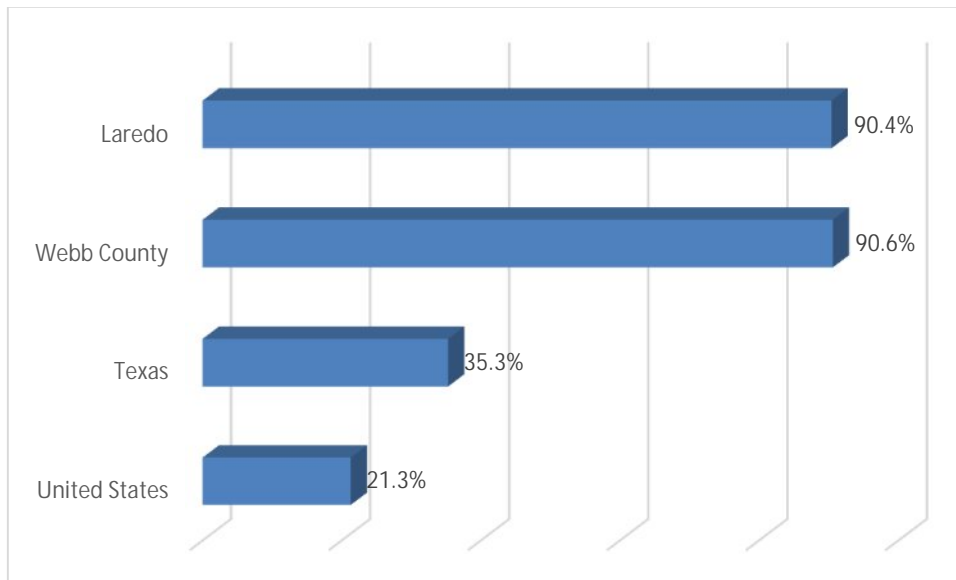


Table 44: Percentage Other than English Spoken

Location	Percentage
Laredo	90.4%
Webb County	90.6%
Texas	35.3%
United States	21.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. S1601

Key Finding: Laredo had 90.4% of households where languages other than English were spoken, slightly lower than the county rate of 91.3%, but significantly higher than the state rate of 34.9%.

Children who speak languages other than English at home and who also have difficulty speaking English may face greater challenges progressing in school and in the labor market.
 Source: America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2017

Table 45: Speaks English Less than Very Well

Location	Speak English Less than very Well
Laredo	34.0%
Webb County	34.6%
Texas	14.1%
United States	8.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. S1601

Key Findings: Webb County had 34.6% of residents who spoke English less than very well, and in Laredo approximately 34.0% of individuals spoke English less than very well.

Table 46: Students in Bilingual/ESL Programs

Location	Data Type	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 – 2015
Webb County	Number	33,333	32,634	32,439	32,791	33,273
	Percent	49.0%	47.6%	47.3%	47.3%	48.4%
Texas	Number	797,662	809,850	840,724	879,226	931,376
	Percent	16.2%	16.2%	16.6%	17.1%	17.8%

Source: Kids Count; Texas Education Agency

Key Findings: The number and percent of students in all grades receiving bilingual or English as Second Language (ESL) instruction in the Webb County public school system was 33,273 (48.4%), significantly higher than the state rate of 17.8%.

Reading to young children promotes language acquisition and is linked with literacy development and, later on, with achievement in reading comprehension and overall success in school. The percentage of young children read to three or more times per week by a family member is one indicator of how well young children are being prepared for school.

Source: America’s Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2017

Table 47: Computer and Internet Use

Location	Households with a Broadband Internet Subscription	Households with a Computer
Laredo	58.4%	73.2%
Webb County	57.5%	72.6%
Texas	76.8%	87.6%
United States	78.1%	87.2%

Source: U.S. Census Quick Facts, 2013 – 2017

Key Findings: In Webb County, approximately 72.6% of households have a computer, with 57.5% of household with a broadband internet subscription. The percentage of broadband internet subscriptions is significantly lower than the state (76.8%) and national average (78.1%).



Table 48: Special Needs by Type for Children Ages 3 - 5

School District	AI	AU	ED	INTD	NCEC	OHI	OI	SI	VI	Grand Total
Laredo ISD	N/A	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United ISD	N/A	28	N/A	N/A	115	51	N/A	285	N/A	499
Webb ISD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	9	48	N/A	N/A	134	79	N/A	360	12	658

Source: Region I Education Service Center 2019. angarcia@esc1.net. N/A – student count is less than 5 (excluding 0). When only one student disability group is masked, then the second smallest student disability group is masked regardless of size.

Key Findings: According to Region 1 Education Service Center, 658 children with various disability determinations are currently being served in Webb County. An estimated 13% (160) of Head Start children were identified with a disability. The primary disability was speech or language impairment. Eight (8) children were diagnosed as health impaired, one (1) vision impaired and eleven (11) children were diagnosed as non-categorical developmental delay.

Disability Codes

Orthopedic Impairment (OI)
Other Health Impairment (OHI)
Auditory Impairment (AI)
Visual Impairment (VI)
Deaf Blind (DB)
Learning Disability (LD)
Multiple Disabilities (MD)
Non-Categorical Early Childhood (NCEC)
Emotional Disturbed (ED)
Intellectual Disability (INTD)
Speech Impairment (SI)
Developmental Delay (DD)
Autism (AU)
Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

Source: Region I Education Service Center 2019. angarcia@esc1.net

Special Needs Resources

Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) Project Niño
Region I Education Service Center
Laredo ISD
Texas Department of State Health Services
Border Region Behavioral Health Center
Texas A&M University
United ISD
Webb ISD
El Puente Counseling Center

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services

Table 49: Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) Services

Location	Children Served: Comprehensive Services	Children Served: Follow Along	Total Served	Percent of Population Served: *Comp	Percent of Population Served: Total
Webb County	1,003	0	1003	4.24	4.24%
Texas	55,412	1,151	56,563	3.27%	3.34%

Source: <https://hhs.texas.gov/doing-business-hhs/provider-portals/assistive-services-providers/early-childhood-intervention-eci-programs/eci-data-reports>. Texas Health and Human Services, 2017

Key Findings: In FY 2017, the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, Division for ECI Services reported that the number of infants and toddlers receiving services from the Early Intervention program in Webb County was 1,003, representing 4.24% of the birth-to-three population.

Planning is crucial to the success of children with disabilities. Programs should be accessible, inclusive, collaborative, well organized, and set to show positive outcomes. The most far-reaching effect of federal legislation on inclusion enacted over the past three decades has been to fundamentally change the way in which early childhood services ideally can be organized and delivered.

Source: Administration for Children and Families

Highlights and Considerations – Education and Disabilities

- ❖ Webb County (19.5%) reported a higher percentage of individuals with less than a 9th grade education than the state rate (8.7%) and national rate (5.4%). According to the ACS, 13.9% of individuals in the Webb County did not have a High School diploma, which was much higher than the state rate of 8.5%. Approximately 26.9% of individuals in Webb County were high school graduates, while 16.0% obtained some college as compared to the state rate (22.1%). In Webb County, the percent of individuals with a Bachelor's degree (12.3%) was lower than the state rate (18.8%). An estimated 5.2% of individuals in the service area had a Graduate or Professional degree, which was also lower than the state rate (9.9%).
- ❖ In 2016 - 2017, the graduation rate was highest in Webb ISD (100%). United ISD (95.8%) and Laredo ISD (93.8%) reported the next highest graduation rates. Webb ISD and United ISD reported graduation rates that were higher than the state rate of 94.1%.
- ❖ In 2016 - 2017, the High School dropout rate was highest in Laredo ISD (1.1%), which was slightly lower than the state (1.9%).
- ❖ Approximately 33% of economically disadvantaged third grade students passed the STAAR reading test as compared to 50% of non-economically disadvantaged students in Webb County.
- ❖ Approximately 27% of economically disadvantaged third grade students passed the STAAR math test as compared to 49% of non-economically disadvantaged students.
- ❖ Approximately 88,941 residents in LWDA – 21 South were eligible for adult education services.
- ❖ In Webb County, the percentage of students obtaining a GED in 2016 was 0.1%, slightly lower than the state rate of 0.5%.
- ❖ In 2016, the student enrollment by Ethnicity/Race was 98.6% (Hispanic), 0.1% (African American), 0.9% (White) and 0.4% (Other).
- ❖ There were 56,114 (82.6%) economically disadvantaged students in Webb County during the school year 2017 – 2018. Economically disadvantaged students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch or other public assistance.
- ❖ Spanish (90.0%) was the primary language spoken in homes throughout the service area. However, the percentage of homes where Spanish was the primary language was 89.7% in Laredo. Laredo also reported 0.2% of homes where Indo-European languages were the primary languages spoken, and 0.4% was Asian and Pacific Islander languages.
- ❖ Laredo had 90.4% of households where languages other than English were spoken, slightly lower than the county rate of 91.3%, but significantly higher than the state rate of 34.9%.

- ❖ Webb County had 34.6% of residents who spoke English less than very well, and in Laredo, approximately 34.0% of individuals spoke English less than very well.
- ❖ The number and percent of students in all grades receiving bilingual or English as Second Language (ESL) instruction in the Webb County public school system was 33,273 (48.4%), significantly higher than the state rate of 17.8%.
- ❖ In Webb County, approximately 72.6% of households have a computer, with 57.5% of household with a broadband internet subscription. The percentage of broadband internet subscriptions is significantly lower than the state (76.8%) and national average (78.1%).
- ❖ According to Region 1 Education Service Center, 658 children with various disability determinations are currently being served in Webb County. An estimated 13% (160) of Head Start children were identified with a disability. The primary disability was speech or language impairment. Eight (8) children were diagnosed as health impaired, one (1) vision impaired and eleven (11) children were diagnosed as non-categorical developmental delay.
- ❖ In FY 2017, the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, Division for ECI Services reported that the number of infants and toddlers receiving services from the Early Intervention program in Webb County was 1,003, representing 4.24% of the birth-to-three population.

Health Care

Table 50: Health Behaviors

Indicator	Webb County	Texas
Adult smoking	18.0%	14%
Access to exercise opportunities	88.0%	81%
Excessive drinking	16.0%	19%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	18.0%	28%
Sexually transmitted infections	438.0	523.6
Teen birth rate	71	41
Primary care physicians	3,100:1	1,670:1
Dentists	3,620:1	1,790:1
Mental Health Providers	3,620:1	1,010:1
Diabetic monitoring	86.0%	84%
Mammography screening	49.0%	58%
Food insecurity	7.0%	16%
Limited access to healthy foods	13.0%	9.0%
Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths	10	13
Drug Overdose Deaths	10	10

Source: County Health Ranking, 2018.

Key Findings: In Webb County, adult smoking (18%), limited access to healthy foods (13%) and access to exercise opportunities (88%) were higher than the state rates. Findings suggest that conditions related to unhealthy lifestyles and behaviors are a concern in the communities served by Region 20. These lifestyle conditions include obesity, diabetes, smoking and communicable diseases.

Economic and social drivers such as income, education and social connectedness have a direct bearing on health. These socio-economic determinants strongly interact to influence health and, in general, an improvement in any of these can produce an improvement in both health behaviors and outcomes among individuals and/or groups. Those with very low incomes, for example, often lack resources and access to nutritious food, adequate housing, safe walking paths and working conditions, which can impact negatively on their health. As well, they may face financial and life stress, which—over time can have health consequences such as high blood pressure, or immune and circulatory complications. On the other hand, those who have adequate income and employment are likely to experience health outcomes that are less dependent on material needs but are nonetheless affected by the demands they face at home and at work and the degree to which they have control and decision making influence in those settings. Generally, the degree to which people feel they have control over their circumstances is related to how healthy they are. Increased exposure to stress, as well as a lack of resources, skills, social support and connection to the community can contribute to less healthy coping skills and poorer health behaviors such as smoking, over-consumption of alcohol and drugs, and less healthy eating habits (“Social and Economic Factors that Influence Our Health and Contribute to Health Inequalities”).

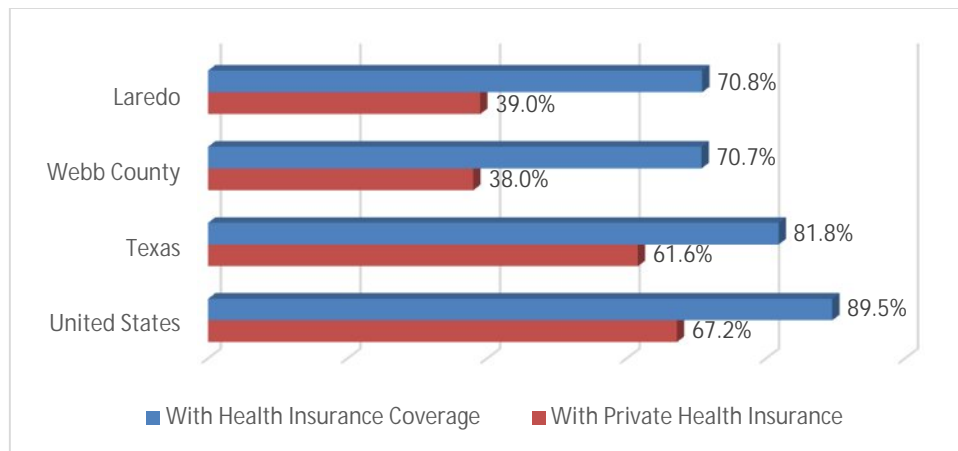


Table 51: Health Insurance Coverage Children 18 Years and Under

Location	With Health Insurance Coverage	With Private Health Insurance	With Public Coverage	Without Health Insurance Coverage
Laredo	70.8%	39.0%	35.9%	29.2%
Webb County	70.7%	38.0%	36.7%	29.3%
Texas	81.8%	61.6%	28.6%	18.2%
United States	89.5%	67.2%	33.8%	10.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP03

Key Findings: The percentage of uninsured children below age 18 in the city of Laredo was 29.2%, slightly lower than the county rate (29.3%) but higher than the state (18.2%) and national rate (10.5%). PIR data reported 1,281 Head Start children with some type of insurance. 93% of the children had CHIP/Medicaid. An estimated 0.8% of the children had other insurance. Six (6%) of the children had private health insurance, and fifty-one (4.0%) children did not have any insurance.

Table 52: Lack of Social and Emotional Support

Location	Total Population Age 18+	Estimated Population Without Adequate Social / Emotional Support	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Webb County	158,842	41,775	26.3%	28.5%
Texas	17,999,726	4,139,937	23.0%	23.1%
United States	232,556,016	48,104,656	20.7%	20.7%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2006 - 2012

Key Findings: This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support all or most of the time. This indicator is relevant because social and emotional support is critical for navigating the challenges of daily life as well as for good mental health. Social and emotional support is also linked to educational achievement and economic stability. Approximately 28.5% of adults reported a lack of social or emotional support, higher than the state (23.1%) and national average (20.7%).

Table 53: Poor Mental Health Days

Location	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Webb County	2.9	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.1
Texas	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4
United States	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8

Source: County Health Rankings 2014 - 2019

Key Findings: According to County Health Rankings, Webb County residents reported 4.1 days per week with poor mental health in 2018 and 2019, higher than the state (3.4) and national (3.8) average. An increase in poor mental health days was reported from 2015 (2.9) to 2019 (4.1).

Table 54: Medicaid Enrollment

Location	Total Enrollment	Total Enrollment in Children's Medicaid	Medicaid clients below Age 21	Pregnant Women	CHIPS
Webb County	72,245	54,812	59,039	2,193	4,513
Texas	4,050,249	2,970,488	3,161,892	138,289	383,984

Source: <https://hhs.texas.gov/about-hhs/records-statistics/data-statistics/healthcare-statistics>

Key Findings: In Webb County, 54,812 participants were enrolled in children's Medicaid. Total Medicaid enrollment for pregnant women was 2,193. CHIP enrollment was 4,513 children.

Table 55: Cancer Incidence- Cervical

Location	Estimated Total Population (Female)	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Webb County	11,504	13	11.3
Texas	1,263,043	1,162	9.2
United States	16,137,921	12,299	7.62
HP 2020 Target			<= 7.1

Source: State Cancer Profiles. 2009 - 2013.

Key Findings: Webb County had a cancer incidence rate of 11.3 per 100,000 persons, higher than the state (9.2) and national (7.62) rates. Healthy People (HP) 2020 target recommends a cancer incidence rate less than 7.1 by the year 2020.

Table 56: STI-Chlamydia Incidence

Location	Total Population	Total Chlamydia Infections	Chlamydia Infection Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Webb County	262,495	1,310	499.06
Texas	26,446,529	131,069	495.06
United States	316,128,839	1,441,789	456.08

Source: US Department of Health Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. 2014

Key Findings: Webb County had a chlamydia infection rate of 499.06 per 100,000 persons, higher than the state (495.6) and national (456.08) rates.

Table 57: Drug Overdose Deaths

Location	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Webb County	265,851	29	10.8
Texas	26,959,213	2,583	9.58
United States	318,689,254	49,715	15.6
HP 2020 Target			<= 10.2

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics. CDC WONDER. 2012-2016

Key Findings: Webb County had a crude drug overdose rate of 10.8 per 100,000 persons, higher than the state (9.5) but lower than the national (15.6) rates. Healthy People (HP) 2020 target recommends a rate less than 10.2 by the year 2020.

Table 58: Facilities Designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA)

Location	Primary Care Facilities	Mental Health Care Facilities	Dental Health Care Facilities	Total HPSA Facility Designations
Webb County	1	1	1	3
Texas	181	147	150	478
United States	3,599	3,171	3,071	9,836

Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Professional Shortage Areas, April 2016

Key Findings: There were three (3) identified HPSA facilities in Webb County. HPSA is defined as having shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

Table 59: Population Living in HPSA

Location	Total Area Population	Population Living in a HPSA	Percentage of Population Living in a HPSA
Webb County	250,304	250,304	100%
Texas	25,145,561	4,222,353	16.79%
United States	308,745,538	102,289,607	33.13%

Source: www.communitycommons.org; US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration, April 2016

Key Findings: This indicator reports the percentage of the population that is living in a geographic area designated as a "Health Professional Shortage Area". 100% of the population in Webb County was considered as living in a HPSA. This was significantly higher than the state rate (16.79%) and National rate of 33.13%.



Texas Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas,
June 2017

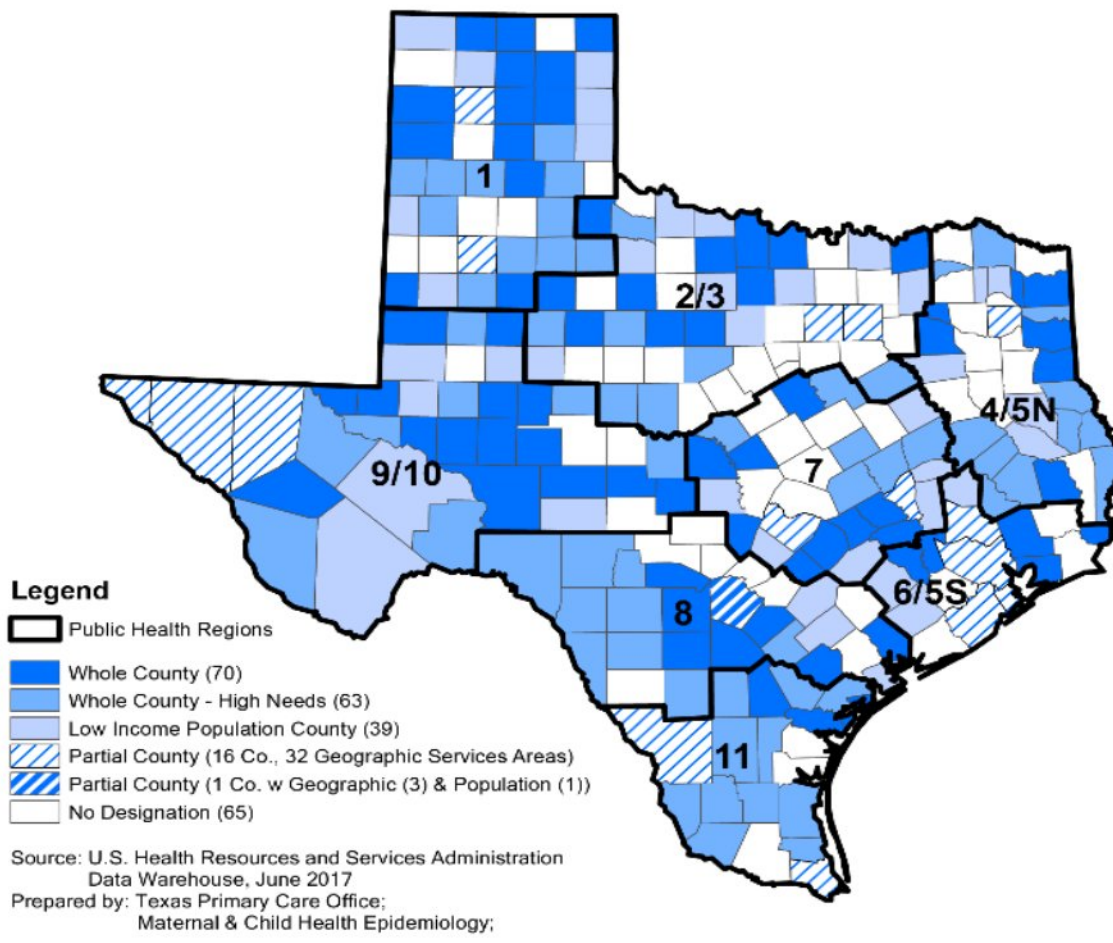


Table 60: Causes of Death for Webb County Residents

All causes	1,356
Tuberculosis	0
Syphilis	1
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	2
Malignant neoplasms	252
Of stomach	1
Of colon, rectum and anus	29
Of pancreas	21
Of trachea, bronchus and lung	32
Of breast	21
Of cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovary	21
Of prostate	13
Of urinary tract	12
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	10
Leukemia	12
Other malignant neoplasms	80
Diabetes mellitus	84
Alzheimer's disease	51
Major Cardiovascular Diseases	357
Diseases of heart	265
Hypertensive heart disease with or without renal disease	38
Ischemic heart disease	169
Other diseases of heart	58
Essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	75
Cerebrovascular diseases	72
Atherosclerosis	0
Other diseases of the circulatory system	5
Influenza and pneumonia	35
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	39
Peptic ulcer	1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	43
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	30
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	10
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	13
Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)	0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (excluding SIDS)	14
All other diseases (Residual)	305
Motor vehicle accidents	33
All other and unspecified accidents and adverse effects	60
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	16
Assault (homicide)	91

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services; www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/vstat/vs15/data.aspx#death

Key Findings: The major cause of death in Webb County is heart disease. In Region 20, approximately 70% of the population has at least one chronic condition, particularly driven by the high rates of obesity and overweight persons. For example, 36% of the population is overweight, 16% of the school age population has abnormal glucose levels, increase in gestational diabetes and eclampsia, a higher than state diabetes mortality rate and an

increase in women's death due to heart disease. The current delivery model is designed to react to patients with chronic conditions upon presentation at the hospital and then to treat within the confines of the hospital setting. With the high prevalence of patients with chronic conditions, the demand for treatment is heavy and ongoing. There is a need for greater connectivity among hospital and primary care providers and community based chronic disease management resources so that patients are able to learn and have support for creating lifestyle changes that can effectively achieve wellness. (Regional Health Care Partnership Plan, Region 20).

Health Outcomes

The top key health challenges for Region 20 include access to care, chronic disease and disease self-management, high hospital emergency department utilization, mental health, primary health and behavior health integration. In addition, the lack of local financial resources to overcome some of these issues create an overarching challenge to the provision of health care for the residents in this region.

The ability to access health care is a great challenge in this region, not only because of the lack of qualified physicians and mental health professionals, but because of the socio-economic challenges that residents face such as inability to pay for medical care, lack of transportation, and residing in rural areas.

The lack of health coverage is one of many barriers that the residents in Region 20 face in accessing health care. Close to one-third of the population (108,637; 31%) in Region 20 is uninsured while 28% of the population (97,991) is covered by private insurance. The remaining 41% of the population (145,905) rely on state and federal programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to provide for their health care needs. The region's dependency on public health coverage, with low reimbursement rates to providers ranging from 40% to 75% less than private health insurance, has a significant impact on the number of providers willing to accept patients covered by public health programs.

Region 20 is greatly affected by the limited physician capacity in primary and specialty care areas. In response to the limited physician capacity, local providers have looked to mid-level, non-physician practitioners such as physician assistants, advanced practice registered nurse, and certified registered nurse anesthetists to alleviate patient demand. Half of the counties in Region 20 do not have any licensed medical professionals, which results in residents having to travel over two hours roundtrip to surrounding counties to receive healthcare services. Although there are more medical professionals in Maverick and Webb counties, the availability of specialty care providers is limited so these residents have no other option than to seek specialists in other regions or go without adequate care and treatment. (Community Needs Assessment, April 30, 2018, Regional Healthcare Partnership 20)

Highlights and Considerations – Health Care

- ❖ In Webb County, adult smoking (18%), limited access to healthy foods (13%) and access to exercise opportunities (88%) were higher than the state rates. Findings suggest that conditions related to unhealthy lifestyles and behaviors are a concern in the communities served by Region 20. These lifestyle conditions include obesity, diabetes, smoking and communicable diseases.
- ❖ Economic and social drivers such as income, education and social connectedness have a direct bearing on health.
- ❖ The percentage of uninsured children below age 18 in the city of Laredo was 29.2%, slightly lower than the county rate (29.3%) but higher than the state (18.2%) and national rate (10.5%). PIR data reported 1,281 Head Start children with some type of insurance. 93% of the children had CHIP/Medicaid. An estimated 0.8% of the children had other insurance. Six (6%) of the children had private health insurance, and fifty-one (4.0%) children did not have any insurance.
- ❖ Approximately 28.5% of adults reported a lack of social or emotional support, higher than the state (23.1%) and national average (20.7%).
- ❖ According to County Health Rankings, Webb County residents reported 4.1 days per week with poor mental health in 2018 and 2019, higher than the state (3.4) and national (3.8) average. An increase in poor mental health days was reported from 2015 (2.9) to 2019 (4.1).
- ❖ In Webb County, 54,812 participants were enrolled in children's Medicaid. Total Medicaid enrollment for pregnant women was 2,193. CHIP enrollment was 4,513 children.
- ❖ Webb County had a cancer incidence rate of 11.3 per 100,000 persons, higher than the state (9.2) and national (7.62) rates. Healthy People (HP) 2020 target recommends a cancer incidence rate less than 7.1 by the year 2020.
- ❖ Webb County had a chlamydia infection rate of 499.06 per 100,000 persons, higher than the state (495.6) and national (456.08) rates.
- ❖ Webb County had a crude drug overdose rate of 10.8 per 100,000 persons, higher than the state (9.5) but lower than the national (15.6) rates. Healthy People (HP) 2020 target recommends a rate less than 10.2 by the year 2020.
- ❖ There were three (3) identified HPSA facilities in Webb County. HPSA is defined as having shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.
- ❖ 100% of the population in Webb County was considered as living in a HPSA. This was significantly higher than the state rate (16.79%) and National rate of 33.13%.

- ❖ The major cause of death in Webb County is heart disease. In Region 20, approximately 70% of the population has at least one chronic condition, particularly driven by the high rates of obesity and overweight persons.
- ❖ The top key health challenges for Region 20 include access to care, chronic disease and disease self-management, high hospital emergency department utilization, mental health, primary health and behavior health integration. In addition, the lack of local financial resources to overcome some of these issues create an overarching challenge to the provision of health care for the residents in this region.
- ❖ The ability to access health care is a great challenge in this region, not only because of the lack of qualified physicians and mental health professionals, but because of the socio-economic challenges that residents face such as inability to pay for medical care, lack of transportation, and residing in rural areas.
- ❖ The lack of health coverage is one of many barriers that the residents in Region 20 face in accessing health care. Close to one-third of the population (108,637; 31%) in Region 20 is uninsured while 28% of the population (97,991) is covered by private insurance. The remaining 41% of the population (145,905) rely on state and federal programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to provide for their health care needs. The region's dependency on public health coverage, with low reimbursement rates to providers ranging from 40% to 75% less than private health insurance, has a significant impact on the number of providers willing to accept patients covered by public health programs.
- ❖ Region 20 is greatly affected by the limited physician capacity in primary and specialty care areas. In response to the limited physician capacity, local providers have looked to mid-level, non-physician practitioners such as physician assistants, advanced practice registered nurse, and certified registered nurse anesthetists to alleviate patient demand. Half of the counties in Region 20 do not have any licensed medical professionals, which results in residents having to travel over two hours roundtrip to surrounding counties to receive healthcare services. Although there are more medical professionals in Maverick and Webb counties, the availability of specialty care providers is limited so these residents have no other option than to seek specialists in other regions or go without adequate care and treatment. (Community Needs Assessment, April 30, 2018, Regional Healthcare Partnership 20)

Birth Characteristics

Table 61: Births to Women in Past 12 Months

Location	Number of women ages 15 – 50 who had a birth in the past 12 months	15 - 19		20 - 34		35 - 50	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Laredo	4,127	234	5.7%	3,366	81.6%	527	12.8%
Webb County	4,352	241	5.5%	3,567	82.0%	544	12.5%
Texas	397,530	21,768	5.5%	299,957	75.5%	75,805	19.1%
United States	3,994,223	157,388	3.9%	2,979,339	74.6%	857,496	21.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. S1301

Key Findings: There were an estimated 4,352 births within Webb County, of which 4,127 births were reported in Laredo. The majority of births were to women ages 20 – 34. However, Laredo reported 5.7% of births to teen mothers. The percent of teen births was higher than the state (5.5%) and national (3.9%) average.

Nearly all teen pregnancies are unplanned. That is, teens say they did not want to get pregnant or cause a pregnancy. That alone is reason enough to care about preventing teen pregnancy. But, it is also the case that teen pregnancy is closely linked to a host of other critical social issues—poverty and income, overall child well-being, out-of-wedlock births, responsible fatherhood, health issues, education, child welfare, and other risky behavior.

Source: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy

Table 62: Poverty Status of Women Who gave Birth last 12 Months Ages 15 - 50

Location	100% of Poverty Level		100% – 199% of Poverty Level		200% or more above Poverty Level	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Laredo	1,802	43.7%	1,214	29.4%	1,111	26.9%
Webb County	1,981	45.5%	1,239	28.5%	1,132	26.0%
Texas	106,817	27.0%	91,436	23.1%	197,936	50.0%
United States	998,861	25.1%	835,692	21.0%	2,147,404	53.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (S1301). "-" means that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

Key Findings: Webb County reported 45.5% of women, who gave birth within the last 12 months, below 100% of poverty level, significantly higher than the state (27%) and national (25.1%) rate. Approximately 28.5% of women giving birth were between 100% - 199% Federal Poverty Level.

Table 63: Birth to Women Receiving Public Assistance and Unmarried Women

Location	Births to Women not receiving Public Assistance		Births to Women receiving Public Assistance Income		Percent of Births to Unmarried Women within past 12 months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Receiving	Did not receive
Laredo	4,078	98.8%	49	1.2%	59.2%	42.8%
Webb County	4,281	98.4%	71	1.6%	40.8%	43.0%
Texas	387,177	97.4%	10,353	2.6%	50.25	32.9%
United States	3,782,598	94.7%	211,625	5.3%	69.7%	32.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (S1301). "-" means that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

Key Findings: The majority of women in Webb County (98.4%) who gave birth within the past 12 months did not receive Public Assistance income. An estimated 1.6% of women who gave birth in Webb County received Public Assistance income; lower than the state rate (2.6%) and national rate (5.3%). Approximately 43% of births were to unmarried women who did not receive Public Assistance income, much higher than the state (32.9%) and national (32.7%) rate.

Table 64: Educational Attainment of Women Who gave Birth last 12 Months Ages 15 - 50

Location	Less than High school	High School/GED	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Laredo	26.3%	31.8%	27.1%	11.4%	3.4%
Webb County	26.7%	32.2%	26.9%	11.0%	3.2%
Texas	16.6%	25.7%	30.7%	18.4%	8.5%
United States	12.9%	23.0%	31.5%	20.3%	12.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (S1301). "-" means that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

Key Findings: Webb County reported 26.7% of women who gave birth with less than a high school diploma, considerably higher than the state (16.6%) and national (12.9%) rate. However, an estimated 32.2% of women who gave birth had a high school education. Approximately 11.0% of women who gave birth within the last 12 months reported attaining a Bachelor's degree, lower than the state rate of 18.4% and national rate of 20.3%.

Table 65: Race/Ethnicity of Women who gave Birth last 12 Months Ages 15 - 50

Location	White Alone/Not Hispanic Latino	Black/ African American	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
Laredo	4.3%	0.5%	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	4.3%	0.7%	94.1%
Webb County	4.1%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%	4.4%	0.6%	94.4%
Texas	34.8%	12.4%	0.5%	5.2%	0.1%	6.5%	2.3%	46.1%
United States	53.7%	14.5%	1.0%	6.5%	0.3%	6.3%	3.1%	22.3%

Source: U.S. American Community Survey 2013 – 2017. (S1301). “-” mean that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

Key Findings: The majority of women who gave birth within the last 12 months within the service area identified as Hispanic, while mothers who identified as White Alone/Not Hispanic or Latino and Some Other Race were the next largest population groups.

Table 66: Births to Teens (Ages 19 and Younger)

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Webb County	Number	911	875	873	800	747
	Percent	16.7%	16.1%	15.7%	14.6%	13.9%
Texas	Number	43,314	40,968	38,030	35,516	33,139
	Percent	11.5%	10.7%	9.8%	8.9%	8.2%

Source: Kids Count, Texas Department of State Health Services, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Key Findings: In 2015, the number and percent of births in Webb County to females under age 19 was 747 (13.9%), higher than the state rate of 8.2%. However, births to teens in Webb County have steadily decreased since 2011.

Table 67: Birth to Teens by Age Group

Location	Age group	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2015	2016
Webb County	14 and younger	Number	24	8	15	8	20
		Percent	2.6%	0.9%	1.7%	1.0%	2.7%
	15 - 17	Number	334	326	313	288	259
		Percent	36.7%	37.3%	35.9%	36.0%	34.7%
	18 - 19	Number	553	541	545	504	468
		Percent	60.7%	61.8%	62.4%	63.0%	62.7%
Texas	14 and younger	Number	588	544	526	470	470
		Percent	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%
	15 - 17	Number	14,050	12,932	11,719	10,643	10,643
		Percent	32.4%	31.6%	30.8%	30.0%	32.1%
	18 - 19	Number	28,676	27,492	25,785	24,403	24,403
		Percent	66.2%	67.1%	67.8%	68.7%	73.6%

Source: Kids Count Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of State Health Services

Key Findings: There were twenty (20) births to teens age 14 and younger in Webb County during 2016. Approximately 259 births were to teens ages 15 - 17, and 468 births were to teens ages 18 - 19. In Webb County, births to teens from ages 15 - 19 decreased since 2013. However, births to teen age 14 and younger experienced a sharp increase from 2015 to 2016. In Texas, the percentage of births to teen-agers, ages 15 - 17 (32.1%), was slightly lower than the rate for Webb County (34.7%).

Table 68: Birth to Single Teens

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Webb County	Number	787	743	780	716	664
	Percent	14.5%	13.7%	14.0%	13.0%	12.4%
Texas	Number	37,094	35,256	32,821	30,804	28,996
	Percent	9.8%	9.2%	8.5%	7.7%	7.2%

Source: Kids Count, Texas Department of State Health Services

Key Findings: There were 664 births (12.4%) to unmarried teens in Webb County in 2015. Births to unmarried teens decreased from 780 in 2013 to 664 in 2015.

Table 69: Infant Mortality

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Webb County	Number	28	33	21	36	25
	Rate per 1,000	5.1	6.1	3.8	6.6	4.7
Texas	Number	2,136	2,224	2,253	2,320	2,270
	Rate per 1,000	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6

Source: Kids Count, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of State Health Services

Key Findings: The infant mortality rate per 1,000 children who died before their first birthday was 4.7 (25) for Webb County, slightly lower than the mortality rate for the state (5.6).

Table 70: Low Birth Weight Births (<2,500 grams)

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Webb County	Number	441	407	480	442	452
	Percent	8.1%	7.5%	8.6%	8.0%	8.4%
Texas	Number	32,048	31,647	32,175	32,661	33,178
	Percent	8.5%	8.3%	8.3%	8.2%	8.2%

Source: Kids Count, Texas Department of State Health Services

Key Findings: Webb County reported 452 (8.6%) of infants born weighing under 5.5 pounds in 2015. The number of low birth weight infants increased from 442 in 2014 to 452 in 2015. The percent of low birth weight infants in Webb County (8.4%) was slightly higher than the state rate of 8.2%

Table 71: Preterm Births

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Webb County	Number	758	720	720	633	592
	Percent	13.9%	13.3%	13.0%	11.5%	11.1%
Texas	Number	47,508	46,674	46,435	47,970	47,390
	Percent	12.6%	12.2%	12.0%	12.0%	11.7%

Source: Kids Count, Texas Department of State Health Services; Bureau of Vital Statistics Death Files

Key Findings: The number of babies born before 37 week gestation in Webb County was 592 (11.0%), slightly lower than the state rate of 11.7%. The number of babies born premature decreased from 720 in 2013 to 592 in 2015.

Table 72: Birth to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Webb County	Number	978	1,190	1,317	1,560	1,184
	Percent	18%	22%	24%	28%	22%
Texas	Number	131,684	135,235	137,604	145,265	146,363
	Percent	35%	35%	36%	36%	36%

Source: Kids Count; Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of State Health Services

Key Findings: In Webb County, the number and percent of births to women who received no prenatal care, or care after the first trimester was 1,184 (22%), much lower than the state rate of 36%. The percent of women receiving late or no prenatal care decreased from 28% in 2014 to 22% in 2015.

Highlights and Considerations – Birth Characteristics

- ❖ There were an estimated 4,352 births within Webb County, of which 4,127 births were reported in Laredo. The majority of births were to women ages 20 – 34. However, Laredo reported 5.7% of births to teen mothers. The percent of teen births was higher than the state (5.5%) and national (3.9%) average.
- ❖ Webb County reported 45.5% of women, who gave birth within the last 12 months, below 100% of poverty level, significantly higher than the state (27%) and national (25.1%) rate. Approximately 28.5% of women giving birth were between 100% - 199% Federal Poverty Level.
- ❖ The majority of women in Webb County (98.4%) who gave birth within the past 12 months did not receive Public Assistance income. An estimated 1.6% of women who gave birth in Webb County received Public Assistance income; lower than the state rate (2.6%) and national rate (5.3%). Approximately 43% of births were to unmarried women who did not receive Public Assistance income, much higher than the state (32.9%) and national (32.7%) rate.
- ❖ Webb County reported 26.7% of women who gave birth with less than a high school diploma, considerably higher than the state (16.6%) and national (12.9%) rate. However, an estimated 32.2% of women who gave birth had a high school education. Approximately 11.0% of women who gave birth within the last 12 months reported attaining a Bachelor's degree, lower than the state rate of 18.4% and national rate of 20.3%.
- ❖ The majority of women who gave birth within the last 12 months within the service area identified as Hispanic, while mothers who identified as White Alone/Not Hispanic or Latino and Some Other Race were the next largest population groups.
- ❖ In 2015, the number and percent of births in Webb County to females under age 19 was 873 (113.9%), higher than the state rate of 8.2%. However, births to teens in Webb County have steadily decreased since 2011.
- ❖ There were twenty (20) births to teens age 14 and younger in Webb County during 2016. Approximately 259 births were to teens ages 15 - 17, and 468 births were to teens ages 18 - 19. In Webb County, births to teens from ages 15 - 19 decreased since 2013. However, births to teen age 14 and younger experienced a sharp increase from 2015 to 2016. In Texas, the percentage of births to teen-agers, ages 15 - 17 (32.1%), was slightly lower than the rate for Webb County (34.7%).
- ❖ There were 664 births (12.4%) to unmarried teens in Webb County in 2015. Births to unmarried teens decreased from 780 in 2013 to 664 in 2015.
- ❖ The infant mortality rate per 1,000 children who died before their first birthday was 4.7 (25) for Webb County, slightly lower than the mortality rate for the state (5.6).

- ❖ Webb County reported 452 (8.6%) of infants born weighing under 5.5 pounds in 2015. The number of low birth weight infants increased from 442 in 2014 to 452 in 2015. The percent of low birth weight infants in Webb County (8.4%) was slightly higher than the state rate of 8.2%
- ❖ The number of babies born before 37 week gestation in Webb County was 592 (11.0%), slightly lower than the state rate of 11.7%. The number of babies born premature decreased from 720 in 2013 to 592 in 2015.
- ❖ In Webb County, the number and percent of births to women who received no prenatal care, or care after the first trimester was 1,184 (22%), much lower than the state rate of 36%. The percent of women receiving late or no prenatal care decreased from 28% in 2014 to 22% in 2015.

Nutrition

Table 73: WIC Recipients (Ages 0 - 4)

Location	Age Group	2013	2014	2015
Webb County	1 - 4	11,436	10,972	10,552
	Under 1	4,533	4,502	4,367
Texas	1 - 4	478,416	451,241	452,509
	Under 1	226,938	222,232	228,036

Source: Kids Count; Texas Department of State Health Services

Key Findings: In Webb County, there were 4,367 infants (under age 1) and 10,552 children (ages 1 - 4) that participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC).

Table 74: Women WIC Participants

Location	Data Type	2013	2014	2015
Webb County	Number	5,311	5,324	5,090
Texas	Number	249,718	242,988	247,598

Source: Kids Count; Texas Department of State Health Services

Key Findings: In Webb County, 5,090 women participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC) in 2015. This number represented a decline in participation from 2014.

Table 75: Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status

Location	Households Receiving SNAP Below Poverty	Households Receiving SNAP Above Poverty	Households Receiving SNAP Below Poverty	Households Receiving SNAP Above Poverty
Webb County	12,691	8,849	58.9%	41.1%
Texas	594,564	601,452	49.7%	50.3%

Source: www.communitycommons; American Community Survey 2010 – 2014. S2201

Key Findings: The information in the chart above shows that 58.9% or 12,691 households below poverty received SNAP benefits. During this same period, there were 8,849 households above the poverty level that received SNAP benefits in Webb County.

A family's ability to provide for its children's nutritional needs is linked to the family's food security—that is, to its access at all times to adequate food for an active, healthy life for all household members. Households classified as having very low food security among children—a parent or guardian reported that at some time during the year one or more children were hungry, skipped a meal, or did not eat for a whole day because the household could not afford enough food.

Source: www.childstats.gov

Table 76: Household Food Insecurity

Location	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Webb County	15.0%	11.0%	9.0%	7.0%	8.0%
Texas	18.0%	18.0%	17.0%	16.0%	15.0%

Source: County Health Rankings, 2015 – 2019

Key Findings: Webb County reported 8.0% of households that were food insecure in 2019, which was lower than the state rate of 15.0%. Food insecurity increased from 7.0% in 2018 to 8.0% in 2019.

Table 77: Child Food Insecurity

Location	Data Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Webb County	Number	29,170	26,760	23,780	23,130	23,500
	Percent	33.2%	30.1%	26.5%	25.6%	25.9%
Texas	Number	1,909,470	1,899,310	1,821,820	1,713,430	1,676,740
	Percent	27.4%	27.4%	25.6%	23.8%	23.0%

Source: Kids Count; Feeding America.

Key Findings: In Webb County, 23,500 or 25.9% of children were estimated to be food insecure, which was slightly higher than the state rate of 23.0%. A child (under 18 years old) is defined as being food insecure if he or she lives in a household having difficulty meeting basic food needs, as defined by the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey.

Table 78: Free or Reduced Price Meals

Location	Meal Type	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 – 2017
Webb County	Total	33,864	37,933	33,864	36,876
	Free or Reduced Price	30,911	34,620	34,467	34,118
Texas	Total	1,754,852	1,795,095	1,820,263	1,812,904
	Free or Reduced Price	1,487,993	1,528,093	1,543,346	1,547,127

Source: Kids Count; Texas Department of Agriculture

Key Findings: In Webb County, the average daily participation in the National School Lunch Program was 36,876 in 2016 – 2017, of which 34,118 were free or reduced price meals. Free or reduced price meals are available to students whose families earn less than 185% federal poverty guidelines or are enrolled in other programs for low-income children, such as SNAP. Children in foster care or who attend schools using the Community Eligibility Provision are also eligible.

Table 79: Overweight/Obese Preschoolers and Children

Location	Percentage
Webb County	15.4%
Texas	15.7%

Source: citi-data.com. 2016

Key Findings: The average obesity rate for preschoolers was 15.4%, slightly lower than the state rate of 15.7%.

Table 80: Adult Obesity Trend 2015 - 2019

Location	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Webb County	31.0%	32.0%	31%	31%	33%
Texas	29.0%	28.0%	28%	28%	29%

Source: County Health Rankings 2015 - 2019

Key Findings: According to County Health Rankings, the adult obesity rate for Webb County was 33% in 2019, which was higher than the state rate of 29.0%.

Children Obesity Facts

According to the latest data, the national obesity rate among children ages 2 to 19 is 18.5%. The data, collected in 2015 - 2016 as part of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, show that obesity rates rise with age and are highest among Hispanic and Black children. While overall childhood obesity rates remain higher than they were a generation ago, the rise in rates has slowed in recent years and some places have documented a short-or long-term decline in rates among some populations. There are reports from states, cities, counties and school districts that have measured a decline in childhood obesity rates for three years or longer. A 2016 report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows that obesity rates among preschool children enrolled in WIC have declined in recent years.

In 2014, 14.5% of 2- to 4 year olds enrolled in WIC had obesity, down from 15.9% in 2010. During this period rates decreased in 31 states and three territories, increased in four states and remained stable in the rest. Rates of severe obesity also decreased among this population from 2.12% in 2010 to 1.96% in 2014. In Texas, children ages 2 to 4 reported at 1.6% decrease in obesity in 2014.

Obesity Facts

Obesity is also frequently accompanied by depression and the two can trigger and influence each other. Although women are slightly more at risk for having an unhealthy BMI than men, they are much more vulnerable to the obesity-depression cycle. In one study, obesity in women was associated with a 37% increase in major depression. There is also a strong relationship between women with a high BMI and more frequent thoughts of suicide. Depression can both cause and result from stress, which, in turn, may cause a change in eating and activity habits. Many people who have difficulty recovering from sudden or emotionally draining events (e.g., loss of a close friend or family member, relationship difficulties, losing a job or facing a serious medical problem) unknowingly begin eating too much of the wrong foods or forgoing exercise. Before long, these become habits and difficult to change. Binge eating, a behavior associated with both obesity and other conditions such as anorexia nervosa, is also a symptom of depression. A study of obese people with binge eating problems found that 51% also had a history of major depression. Additional research shows that obese women with binge-eating disorder, who experienced teasing about their appearance, later developed body dissatisfaction and depression (American Psychological Association, Psychology Help Center, "Mind/Body Health: Obesity," Washington, DC. 2014.)

<https://media.stateofobesity.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/19162110/signs-of-progress-2017.pdf>

Highlights and Considerations – Nutrition

- ❖ In Webb County, there were 4,367 infants (under age 1) and 10,552 children (ages 1 - 4) that participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC).
- ❖ In Webb County, 5,090 women participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC) in 2015. This number represented a decline in participation from 2014.
- ❖ Approximately 58.9% or 12,691 households below poverty received SNAP benefits. During this same period, there were 8,849 households above the poverty level that received SNAP benefits in Webb County.
- ❖ Webb County reported 8.0% of households that were food insecure in 2019, which was lower than the state rate of 15.0%. Food insecurity increased from 7.0% in 2018 to 8.0% in 2019.
- ❖ In Webb County, 23,500 or 25.9% of children were estimated to be food insecure, which was slightly higher than the state rate of 23.0%. A child (under 18 years old) is defined as being food insecure if he or she lives in a household having difficulty meeting basic food needs, as defined by the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey.
- ❖ In Webb County, the average daily participation in the National School Lunch Program was 36,876 in 2016 – 2017, of which 34,118 were free or reduced price meals. Free or reduced price meals are available to students whose families earn less than 185% federal poverty guidelines or are enrolled in other programs for low-income children, such as SNAP. Children in foster care or who attend schools using the Community Eligibility Provision are also eligible.
- ❖ The average obesity rate for preschoolers was 15.4%, slightly lower than the state rate of 15.7%.
- ❖ According to County Health Rankings, the adult obesity rate for Webb County was 33% in 2019, which was higher than the state rate of 29.0%.
- ❖ According to the latest data, the national obesity rate among children ages 2 to 19 is 18.5%. The data, collected in 2015 - 2016 as part of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, show that obesity rates rise with age and are highest among Hispanic and Black children.
- ❖ Obesity is also frequently accompanied by depression and the two can trigger and influence each other. Although women are slightly more at risk for having an unhealthy BMI than men, they are much more vulnerable to the obesity-depression cycle.
- ❖ Depression can both cause and result from stress, which, in turn, may cause a change in eating and activity habits.

Social Services

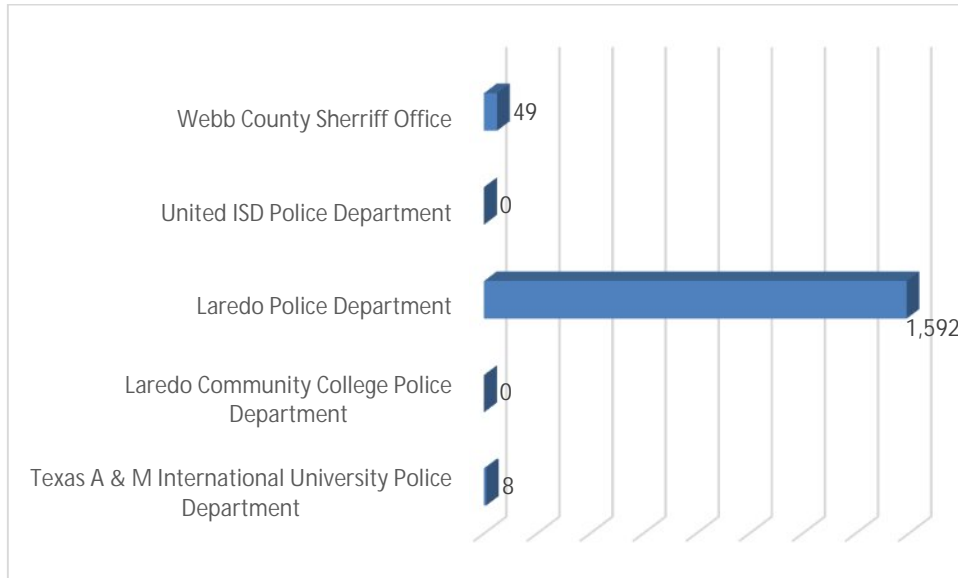


Table 81: Family Violence

Webb County Sherriff Office	49
United ISD Police Department	0
Laredo Police Department	1,592
Laredo Community College Police Department	0
Texas A & M International University Police Department	8

Source: http://dps.texas.gov/administration/crime_records/pages/crimestatistics.htm
2017 Crime in Texas Report

Key Findings: Webb County Sherriff’s Office reported 49 incidents of family violence, whereas the Laredo Police Department reported 1,592 family violence incidents. Laredo Community College Police Department and United ISD Police Department reported no incidents of family violence, and Texas A & M reported eight (8) incidents of family violence.

Table 82: Victim/Offender Relationship

Type		Relationship Victim to Offender	Percent
Marital	38.5%	Husband	4.3%
		Wife	13.5%
		Common Law Husband	3.4%
		Common Law Wife	13.6%
		Ex-Husband	0.9%
		Ex-Wife	3.0%
Parental/Child	16.4%	Father	2.3%
		Mother	5.8%
		Son	2.2%
		Daughter	3.2%
		Stepfather	0.8%
		Stepmother	0.3%
		Stepson	0.6%
		Stepdaughter	0.7%
		Foster Parent	0.0%
		Foster Child	0.0%
Other Family	45.1%	Grandfather	0.2%
		Grandmother	0.5%
		Grandson	0.2%
		Granddaughter	0.3%
		Brother	3.0%
		Sister	3.7%
		Stepbrother	0.1%
		Stepsister	0.1%
		Male Roommate	2.0%
		Female Roommate	3.8%
		Male In-Law	0.7%
		Female In-Law	1.0%
		Other Male Family Member	8.0%
		Other Female Family Member	21.8%

Source: 2017 Crime in Texas Report

Key Findings: The largest percentage of family violence reports was between other family members (45.1%). The second most commonly reported relationship among offenders and victims was other female family member (21.8%) and the third most common relationship was common law wife (13.6%). Safety and protection are provided to victims of family violence and/or sexual assault through crisis intervention counseling, risk assessment, safety planning, emergency shelter, support groups, women’s economic education classes, hospital advocacy, legal advocacy and accompaniment to law enforcement agencies and court. Crisis intervention and prevention programs are provided to the children who live in the emergency shelter and to non-residential children whose mother’s attend evening support groups.

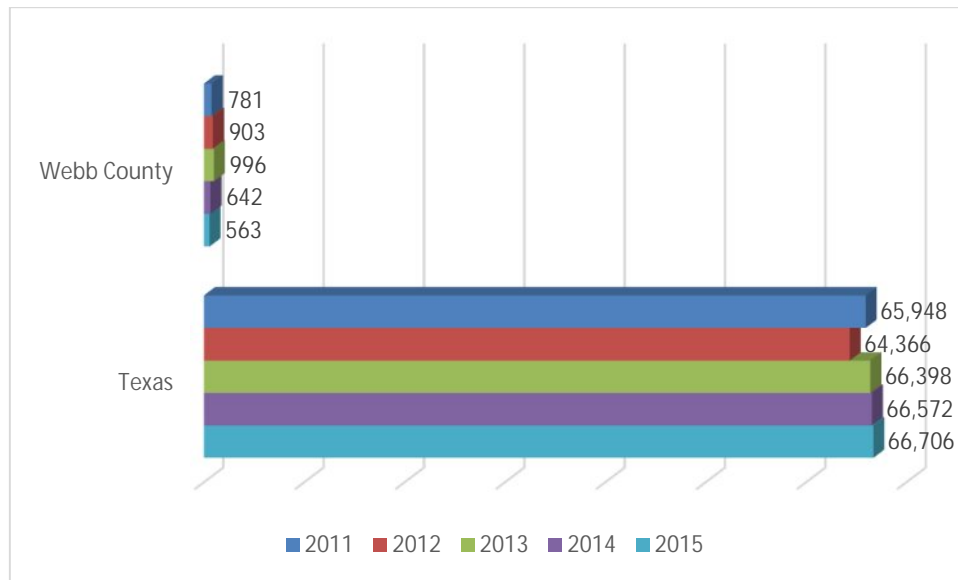


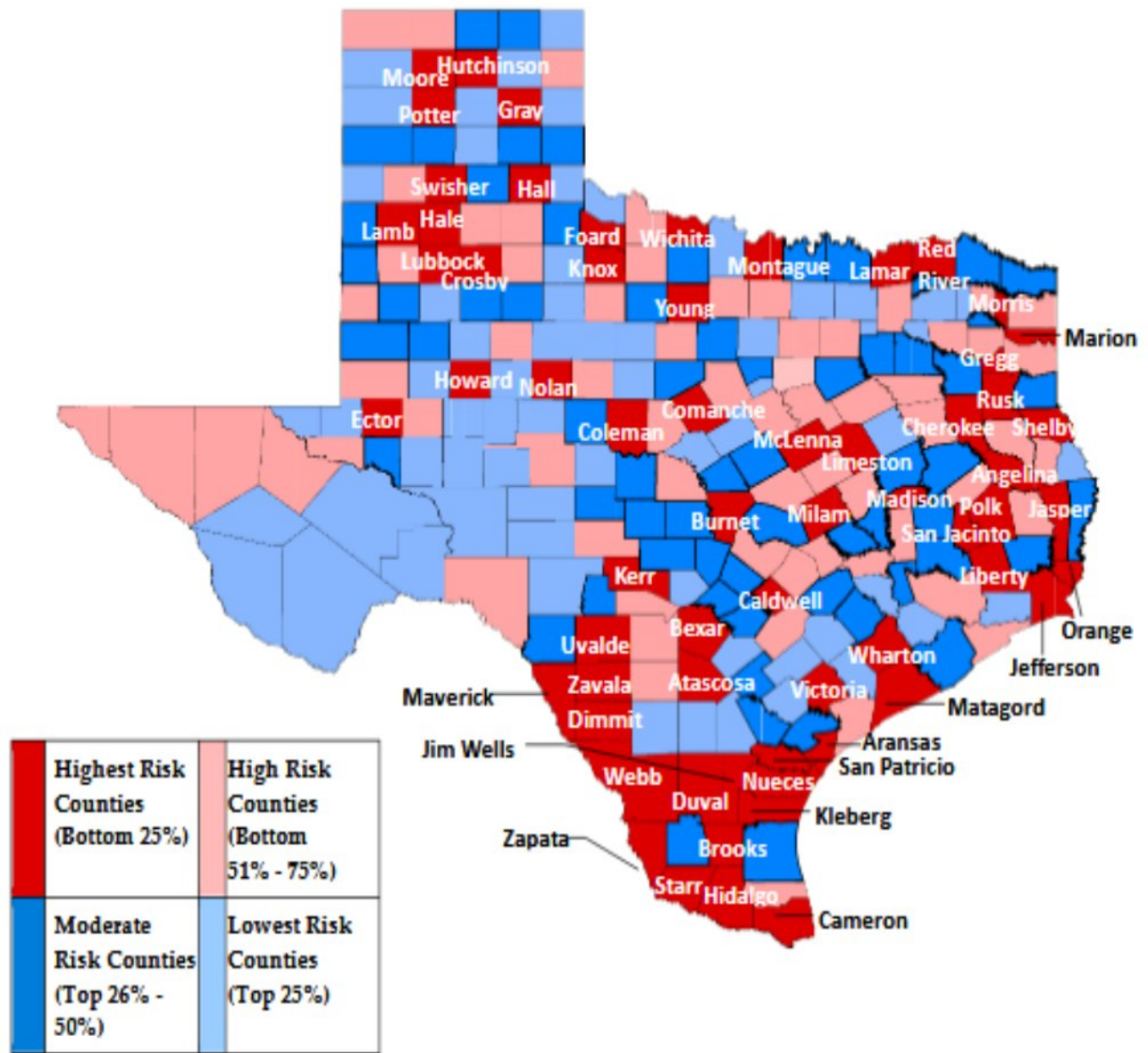
Table 83: Child Abuse (Rate per 1,000 Ages 0 – 17)

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Webb County	Number	781	903	996	642	563
	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0 - 17	8.5	10.0	10.9	6.9	6.0
Texas	Number	65,948	64,366	66,398	66,572	66,706
	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0 - 17	9.9	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.1

Source: Kids Count, Texas Department of Family and Protective Services

Key Findings: The number of children ages 0 - 17 who was confirmed as victims of child abuse was 563 in 2015, (6.0 per 1,000 children), which was lower than the state rate 9.1 per 1,000 children. The number of confirmed victims of child abuse in Webb County decreased from 996 in 2013 to 563 in 2015. The psychological consequences of child abuse and neglect include the immediate effects of isolation, fear, and an inability to trust. When children cannot trust that someone will be there to meet their needs, they tend to develop low self-esteem, anxiety, depression, and hopelessness. These difficulties can lead to life long relationship problems and may lead to the development of antisocial behavioral traits. These children are also more likely to engage in violent behaviors and to be diagnosed with conduct and personality disorders (childhelp.org).

Figure 3. County Map Showing Need for Child Maltreatment Prevention Programs



Key Findings: Those counties in red represent the highest-risk counties in the state, and the next highest-risk counties are in pink. As evident, the areas that are most in need of prevention services are scattered across the state, although there is a higher concentration of need in the southern region of Texas.

Table 84: Children in Foster Care (Rate per 1,000 Ages 0 – 17)

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Webb County	Number	466	560	629	577	487
	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0 - 17	5.1	6.2	6.9	6.2	5.2
Texas	Number	30,347	30,571	30,740	30,406	30,427
	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0 - 17	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2

Source: Kids Count, Texas Department of Family and Protective Services

Key Findings: In Webb County the number of children, ages 0 - 17 in foster care, was 487 (5.2 per 1,000 children) in 2015, which represented a decrease of 1.7 from 2013. In Webb County, the rate of children in foster care was higher than the state rate of 4.2 per 1,000 children. Many foster children struggle in school due to the trauma they experience as a result of abuse, neglect, separation and instability. Approximately 80% of foster children are held back in school at least once by the time they reach 3rd grade.

5.8 of every 1,000 U.S. children were in foster care in 2017

Rate of children (per thousand) 17 and younger in each state who were in foster care on the last day of FY2017



Source: Foster care rates are calculated using the federal Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) and data from the U. S. Census Bureau. AFCARS data represents the federal fiscal year 2017 reporting period (October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017). Data from the U. S. Census Bureau is from 2017 and is publicly available at the Kids Count Data Center.

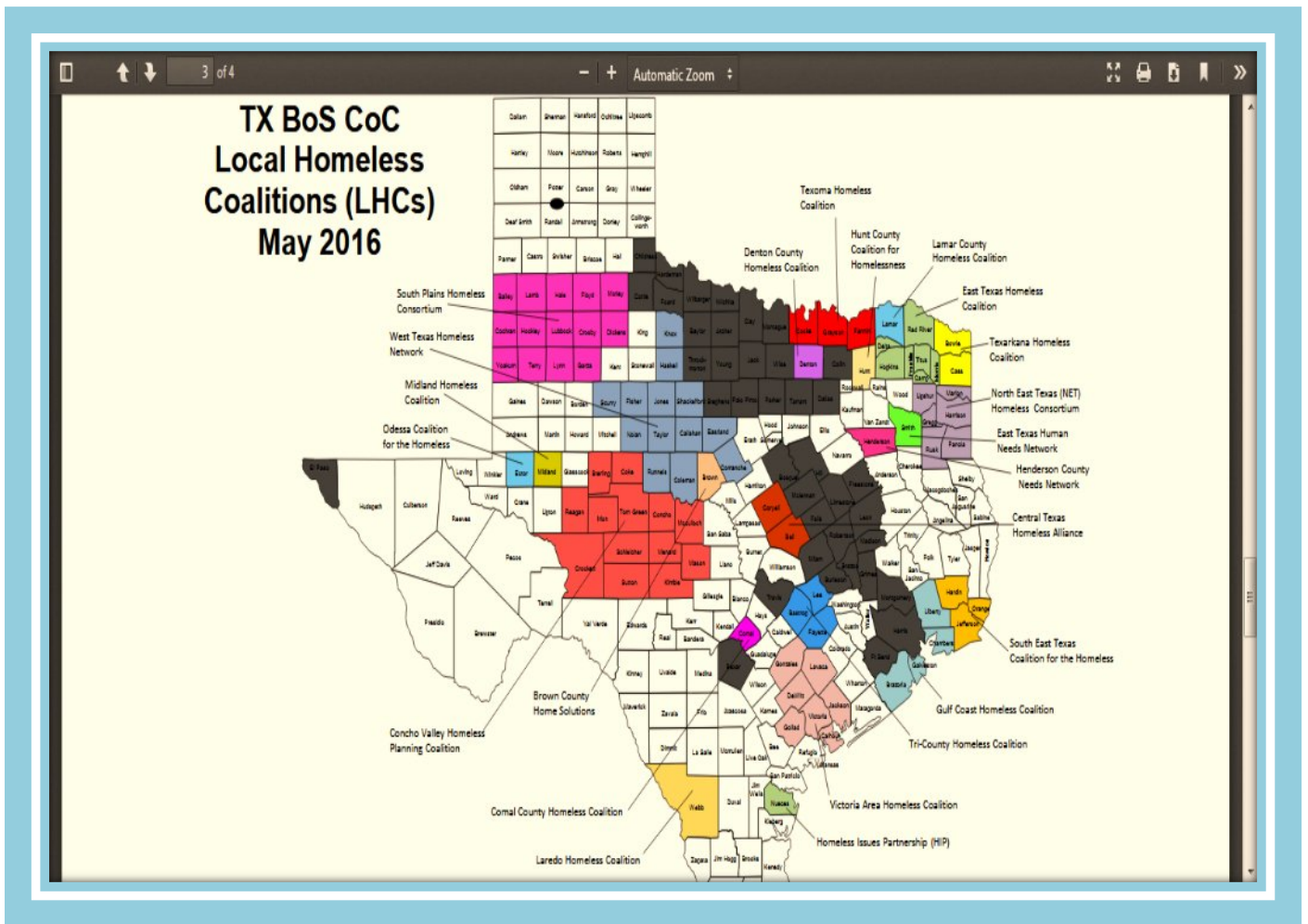
<https://www.childtrends.org/2017-the-number-of-children-in-foster-care-rose-in-39-states>

Table 85: Homeless – Point-in-Time Count

Indicator	2018	2019
Total Persons	213	241
Adults (18 +)	201	211
Children (under age 18)	12	30
Unknown Age	0	0
Young Adults(18 - 24)	13	16
Female	52	55
Male	152	157
Transgender	2	1
Chronically Homeless	26	23
Veterans	3	5
Serious Mental Illness	16	25
Substance Use Disorder	14	23
HIV/AIDS	4	1
Survivors of Domestic Violence	7	9

Source: HUD Point-in Time Report, 2018 and 2019. Laredo Homeless Coalition. [/www.thn.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Combined-Laredo-Homeless-Coalition.pdf](http://www.thn.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Combined-Laredo-Homeless-Coalition.pdf)

Key Findings: The Laredo Homeless Coalition conducted the Homeless Count for 2019 on January 22, 2019. According to the Coalition, the total homeless count for Webb County was approximately 241, an increase of 28 people. An estimated 25 homeless individuals reported having serious mental illness. Respondents reported that unemployment was the main reason for their homeless situation. There were approximately 30 children under age 18 who were homeless. The majority of homeless individuals were as males.



State of Homelessness

Most people conjure an image of someone sleeping on a park bench or pushing their belongings in a cart. However, homelessness is a complex issue with subtle variations and ending it can be just as complex. Homelessness happens when someone cannot afford housing of his or her own. Many times, families who are “couch homeless”. These families may be staying with a friend or relative “sometimes the family is scattered among various friends and relatives “but they don’t have a home of their own. These families might not fit the image of homeless families living in a shelter or on the streets but face common challenges of people without homes. It is estimated that nearly a third of the workforce is one bad accident, one large medical bill, one missed paycheck away from financial ruin, including losing their homes.

For most, the cycle of homelessness is triggered by a job loss or unexpected bills that exceed their income. Because many aid programs require a home address, a family living with homelessness can face challenges in getting the assistance they need to get back on their feet. More than a third of the homeless population is employed, but these jobs tend to be low-wage and do not meet the needs of the family.

Children raised in homelessness have reduced literacy and vocabularies. These children are also less likely to have well-developed motor skills, and nearly half are unable to pass state-mandated testing at their grade level.

Chronic stress and anxiety caused by poverty has also been linked to lower academic performance. These academic difficulties lead to higher dropout rates, limiting future opportunities. This contributes to multi-generational cycles of poverty.

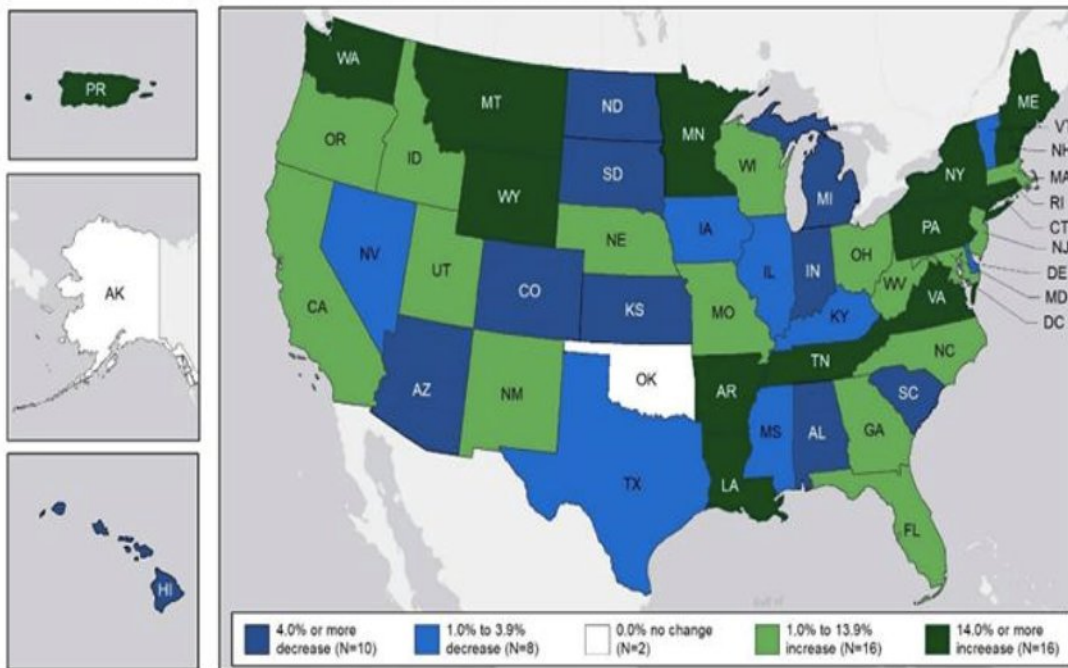
<https://www.positivetomorrow.org/ending-homelessness/homeless-cycle-statistics/>

The number of homeless students identified by Texas public schools has increased 9.07% since 2012-2013



Source: http://www.educationleadshome.org/education-leads-home-releases-homeless-student-state-snapshots/?utm_source=Main+list&utm_campaign=40f80c9161-MailChimp-Feb%231&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_96caefa5d6-40f80c9161-44945529

Figure 2. Percentage change in enrolled homeless students by state, School Years 2014-15 to 2016-17: Ungraded, 3 to 5 year olds, and Kindergarten to Grade Twelve



Source: <https://www.the74million.org/1-3-million-homeless-students-new-federal-data-show-a-70-percent-jump-in-k-12-homelessness-over-past-decade-with-big-implications-for-academic-performance/>

Student homelessness has hit an all-time high following a significant spike over the past three years, with 20 states experiencing a surge of 10% or more, new federal data released last week indicate. The data also found that students who experience homelessness are significantly less likely to graduate from high school.

More than 1.3 million public school students experienced homelessness during the 2016 - 2017 school year, a 7% increase over three years ago and the largest number ever recorded. Over the past decade, the population of students experiencing homelessness has spiked by a startling 70%. Several factors might have contributed to the growth in student homelessness. Among them are lingering effects of the recession, local economic issues, natural disasters, and the opioid epidemic.

Under the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, children are considered homeless if they lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. That includes children who reside in shelters, cars, or campgrounds because they lack alternatives. It also includes families who double up with others due to economic hardship or loss of housing. Doubling up accounted for 76% of student homelessness in 2016 - 2017. Meanwhile, 14% of homeless youth resided in shelters, 6% lived in hotels or motels, and 4% were identified as unsheltered. The unsheltered category saw the most growth, increasing by 27% over the three-year period.

Homelessness has significant academic ramifications. Utilizing data from 44 states, the report shows that students who experienced homelessness during the 2016 - 17 school year had a graduation rate of 64%, compared with a 77.6% graduation rate among other low-income students, and a national average of 84.1%. Among students who experienced homelessness in 2016-17, about 30% were proficient in reading and 25% were proficient in mathematics.

Table 86: Crime Rates

Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Murders	11	8	3	14	8
per 100,000	4.6	3.3	1.2	5.6	3.1
Rapes	76	81	75	99	133
per 100,000	31.5	33.0	30.3	37.4	51.9
Robberies	215	183	207	196	162
per 100,000	89.2	74.5	83.7	78.1	63.2
Assaults	818	764	742	667	669
per 100,000	339.3	311.1	300.0	265.7	261
Burglaries	1,790	1,718	1,425	1,267	1,040
per 100,000	742.6	699.6	576.1	504.8	405.8
Thefts	8,143	8,586	8,685	8,144	7,288
per 100,000	3,378.0	3,496.5	3,511.2	3,244.7	2843.8
Auto thefts	486	381	372	276	311
per 100,000	201.6	155.2	150.4	110.0	121.4
Arson	95	86	82	75	88
per 100,000	39.4	35.0	33.2	29.9	34.3

Source: <http://www.city-data.com/city/Laredo-Texas.html>

Key Findings: Thefts, burglaries and assaults were the more prevalent crimes reported in the city of Laredo. Crime and violence frequently have dire and long-lasting impacts on young people who experience, witness, or feel threatened by it. In addition to causing direct physical harm to young victims, serious crime and violence can adversely affect their mental health and development and increase the likelihood that they themselves will commit acts of crime or serious violence.

Table 87: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) State

State/National	Highest	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Texas	Economic Hardship (29%)	Divorce (20%)	Alcohol (10%)	Mental Illness (8%)
United States	Economic Hardship (26%)	Divorce (20%)	Alcohol (11%)	Violence (9%) Mental Illness (9%)
State/National	Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences			
	0	1 or 2	3+	
Texas	54%	36%	10%	
United States	54%	36%	11%	

Source: https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Brief-adverse-childhood-experiences_FINAL.pdf

Key Findings: The table above shows the four most common adverse childhood experiences among children ages birth through age 17 on a state and national level. Economic hardship (29%) was the most prevalent adverse childhood experience, followed by divorce (20%), alcohol (10%) and mental illness (8%) for children in Texas. Approximately 36% of Texas children experienced at least one or two adverse childhood experiences and 10% experienced three or more. Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that can have negative, lasting effects on health and well-being. These experiences range from physical, emotional, or sexual abuse to parental divorce or the incarceration of a parent or guardian. By far, the most common ACEs in all 50 states are economic hardship, and parental divorce or separation. Nationally, just over one in four children ages birth through 17 has experienced economic hardship somewhat or very often. Divorce is the second-most-common ACE experienced by children in each age group. Nationally, about equal numbers of children ages birth to five have lived with someone who has an alcohol or drug problem or have lived with someone with mental illness. Living with someone with an alcohol or drug-use problem was reported among 12% of 6 to 11 year old and 15% of 12 to 17 year old. One in seven 12 to 17 year old children (14%) was the victim of, or witness to, neighborhood violence.

Trauma

A growing body of research has made it increasingly apparent that adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are a critical public health issue. ACEs are potentially traumatic experiences and events, ranging from abuse and neglect to living with an adult with a mental illness. They can have negative, lasting effects on health and well-being in childhood or later in life. However, more important than exposure to any specific event of this type is the accumulation of multiple adversities during childhood, which is associated with especially deleterious effects on development.

Potentially traumatic experiences are common among U.S. children, with more than one in four having been exposed to economic hardship, even in the first five years of life. One in five has experienced parental divorce or separation, and one in ten has lived in a household where an adult has an alcohol or drug problem.

More troubling still, more than one in ten children nationally and, in a few states, about one in six has experienced three or more adverse experiences. These findings have important implications for children’s health and well-being, including the need for increased attention to the early detection and treatment of children affected by trauma, as well as to the conditions in families and communities that contribute to adverse development.

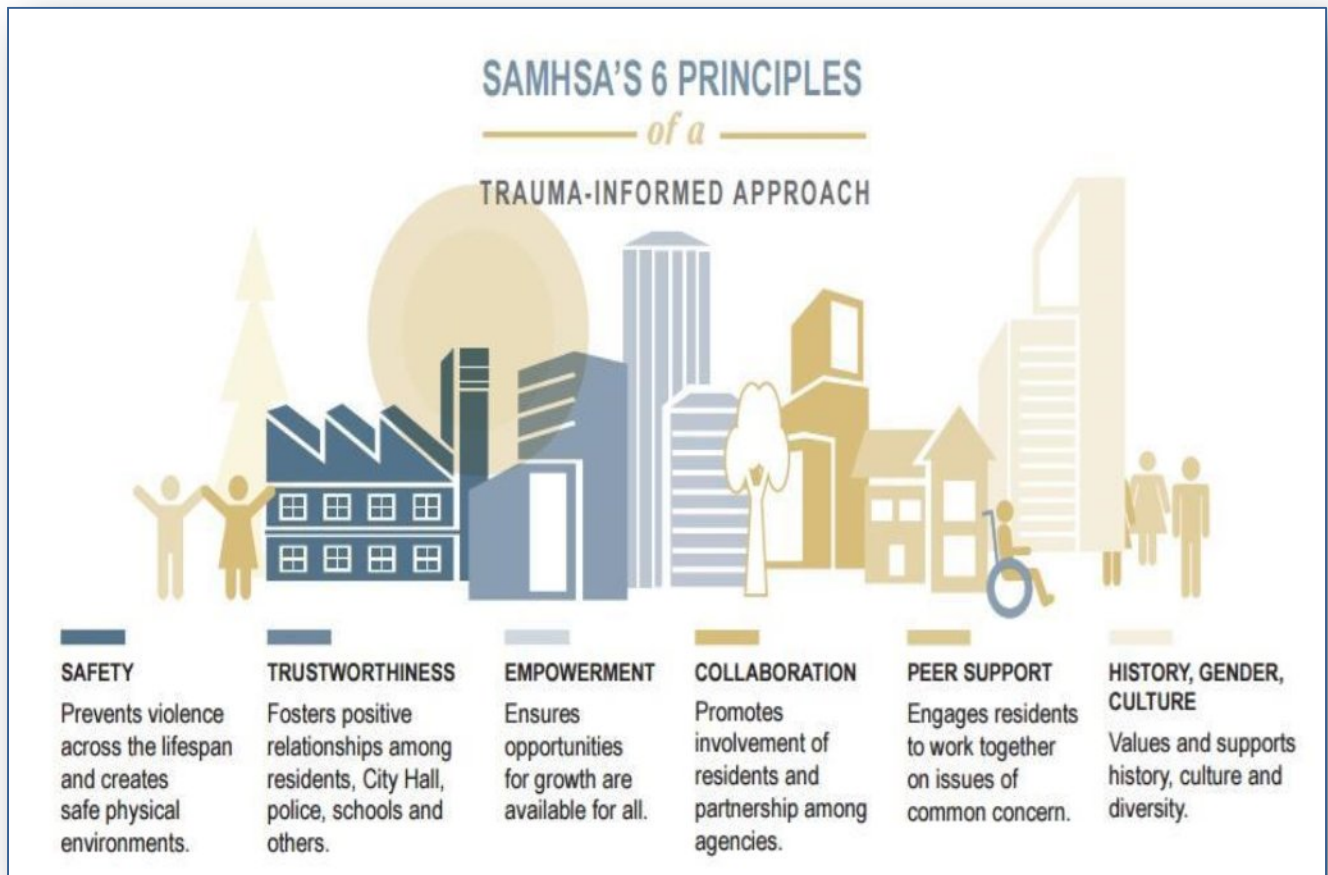
Measurement of Adverse Childhood Experiences

The prevalence of eight adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) was measured consisting of whether the child ever:

1. Lived with a parent or guardian who was divorced or separated;
2. Lived with a parent or guardian who died;
3. Lived with a parent or guardian who served time in jail or prison;
4. Lived with anyone who was mentally ill or suicidal, or severely depressed for more than a couple of weeks;
5. Lived with anyone who had a problem with alcohol or drugs;
6. Witnessed a parent, guardian, or other adult in the household behaving violently toward another (e.g., slapping, hitting, kicking, punching, or beating each other up);
7. Was ever the victim of violence or witnessed any violence in his or her neighborhood; and
8. Experienced economic hardship “somewhat often” or “very often” (i.e., the family found it hard to cover costs of food and housing).

https://childtrends-ciw49tixgw5lbab.stackpathdns.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Brief-adverse-childhood-experiences_FINAL.pdf





Source: Building Healthy Agencies

For children to succeed during elementary school, in further schooling and in their careers, they need to be socially, emotionally, and academically competent. Students' SEL competencies are built through policies, programs, and practices that enhance children's and adults' capacities to understand and manage emotions, set and achieve positive goals, feel and show empathy for others, establish and maintain positive relationships, and make responsible decisions.

The Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning (CASEL) has identified five inter-related sets of cognitive, affective, and behavioral competencies that comprise social and emotional learning: self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, relationship skills, and responsible decision-making. These competencies contribute to better adjustment and school performance, including more positive social behaviors, fewer conduct problems, less emotional distress, and improved grades and test scores. These competencies are critical to academic success and positive adjustment in school and in adult employment.

Based on extensive research, at least 11 states (CT, ID, IL, KS, MA, ME, OH, PA, VT, WA, and WV) have articulated explicit goals for student SEL at the elementary level in recent years. Even more states are moving in this direction. Developing policies and guidelines to support learning goals for student SEL naturally raises a question about whether there are assessment tools available to monitor student progress. A variety of formal SEL

assessment tools exist—including teacher ratings, student self-reports, peer and parent ratings, observations, and performance tasks. Leading experts recommend that states:

- use direct measures of students' social and emotional skills to inform the teaching and learning process rather than for school accountability, and
- consider including student surveys measuring school climate and learning opportunities, along with data on chronic absenteeism, suspension, and expulsion rates as state-reported indicators under ESSA.

A recent report from the Learning Policy Institute points out that indicators of students' social and emotional skills can be powerful levers of change at the classroom or school level, and that states might support these local measures to guide schools' continuous improvement efforts. Currently, CASEL (the Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning) is aware of at least 11 states (CT, ID, IL, KS, MA, ME, OH, PA, VT, WA, and WV) that have articulated explicit goals with developmental benchmarks for student SEL at the elementary level, and an increasing number of states and districts are moving in this direction. Research findings and policy developments therefore support the following recommendations for elementary school leaders and policymakers:

- Adopt evidence-based SEL programs and activities in order to improve social-emotional and academic success.
- Provide teachers with ongoing professional development and coaching to ensure high quality implementation.
- Support and reinforce student SEL school-wide, and in family and community partnerships.
- Create state, district, and school policies and guidelines to help insure that learning goals for SEL are well developed and aligned with elementary education more broadly.

School-based programs designed to promote student social and emotional development at the elementary school level are effective at promoting academic achievement, reducing conduct problems, improving pro social behavior, and reducing emotional distress.

Over the past 20 years, a compelling and extensive body of research for SEL programs (K-12) has been amassed, including replications and longitudinal follow-ups. A meta-analysis including 213 rigorous studies and over 270,000 students demonstrated that students who received SEL programs performed better than students who did not. They showed an 11% gain on measures of academic achievement, and similar significant improvements in conduct and discipline, pro social behavior, and/or emotional distress. One hundred twenty of the 213 studies (56%) in the meta-analysis were conducted specifically at the elementary (k-5) level. Independent research groups have replicated these findings. For example, a European team conducted a meta-analysis of 75 studies and reported similarly positive findings.

In 2013, CASEL conducted an extensive review of SEL programs designed for use during the elementary school years and identified evidence based programs. Eight of these programs have now had replications and demonstrated significant positive effects for at least two years: Caring School Community, PATHS, Positive Action, Resolving Conflicts Creatively Program, Responsive Classroom, Second Step, Social Decision Making/Problem Solving Program, and Steps to Respect. Narrative reviews of SEL in elementary school settings identified five of

these programs—Caring School Community, PATHS, Positive Action, Responsive Classroom and Second Step—as having at least three separate studies demonstrating their effectiveness.

SEL programs produce positive long-term student benefits and offer a strong financial return on investment. Teachers view social and emotional competencies as critical for college and career success, and support educational approaches designed to promote SEL in their students. Research has shown that SEL skills are critically important to success in work, especially for higher paying jobs, and employers strongly advocate that education should promote these important “21st century skills”. Recently, a meta-analysis of follow-up studies (6 months to 18 years after the intervention) of 82 SEL interventions (97,000 students; 38% were elementary students) found the benefits of SEL programs to be durable over time and across diverse samples. A recent study showed an excellent return on investment for six evidence-based SEL programs (five of which were elementary). Specifically, for every one dollar invested, there was an \$11 return (Social Emotional Learning in Elementary School Preparation for Success).

Table 88: 25 Leading Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) Programs

Program Profiles: In-School, Lesson-Based Curricula	Caring School Community	Character First	Competent Kids, Caring Communities	I Can Problem Solve
Lions Quest	MindUP™	The Mutt-i-greets Curriculum	Open Circle	The PATHS® Program
Positive Action	RULER	Second Step	SECURE	Social Decision Making/Problem Solving Program
Too Good for Violence	We Have Skills	Wise Skills	The 4Rs Program	
Program Profiles: In-School, Noncurricular Approaches to SEL	Conscious Discipline	Good Behavior Game	Playworks	Responsive Classroom©
Program Profiles: Out-of-School Time SEL Programs	Before the Bullying A.F.T.E.R. School Program	Girls on the Run	WINGS for Kids	

Source: Navigating SEL from the Inside Out Looking Inside & Across 25 Leading SEL Programs: A Practical Resource for Schools and OST Providers (Elementary School Focus) March 2017.

<http://www.wallacefoundation.org/knowledge-center/Documents/Navigating-Social-and-Emotional-Learning-from-the-Inside-Out.pdf>

Highlights and Considerations – Social Services

- ❖ Webb County Sheriff's Office reported 49 incidents of family violence, whereas the Laredo Police Department reported 1,592 family violence incidents. Laredo Community College Police Department and United ISD Police Department reported no incidents of family violence, and Texas A & M reported eight (8) incidents of family violence.
- ❖ The largest percentage of family violence reports was between other family members (45.1%). The second most commonly reported relationship among offenders and victims was other female family member (21.8%) and the third most common relationship was common law wife (13.6%).
- ❖ The number of children ages 0 - 17 who was confirmed as victims of child abuse was 563 in 2015, (6.0 per 1,000 children), which was lower than the state rate 9.1 per 1,000 children. The number of confirmed victims of child abuse in Webb County decreased from 996 in 2013 to 563 in 2015. The psychological consequences of child abuse and neglect include the immediate effects of isolation, fear, and an inability to trust. When children cannot trust that someone will be there to meet their needs, they tend to develop low self-esteem, anxiety, depression, and hopelessness.
- ❖ In Webb County the number of children, ages 0 - 17 in foster care, was 487 (5.2 per 1,000 children) in 2015, which represented a decrease of 1.7 from 2013. In Webb County, the rate of children in foster care was higher than the state rate of 4.2 per 1,000 children. Many foster children struggle in school due to the trauma they experience as a result of abuse, neglect, separation and instability. Approximately 80% of foster children are held back in school at least once by the time they reach 3rd grade.
- ❖ The Homeless Count for 2019 was conducted by the Laredo Homeless Coalition on January 22, 2019. According to the Coalition, the total homeless count for Webb County was approximately 241, an increase of 28 people. An estimated 25 homeless individuals reported having serious mental illness. Respondents reported that unemployment was the main reason for their homeless situation. There were approximately 30 children under age 18 who were homeless. The majority of homeless individuals were males.
- ❖ For most, the cycle of homelessness is triggered by a job loss or unexpected bills that exceed their income. Because many aid programs require a home address, a family living with homelessness can face challenges in getting the assistance they need to get back on their feet.
- ❖ More than a third of the homeless population is employed, but these jobs tend to be low-wage and do not meet the needs of the family.
- ❖ Children raised in homelessness have reduced literacy and vocabularies. These children are also less likely to have well-developed motor skills, and nearly half are unable to pass state mandated testing at their grade level. Chronic stress and anxiety caused by poverty has also been linked to lower academic performance. These academic difficulties lead to higher dropout rates, limiting future opportunities. This contributes to multi-generational cycles of poverty.

- ❖ Student homelessness has hit an all-time high following a significant spike over the past three years, with 20 states experiencing a surge of 10% or more, new federal data released last week indicate. The data also found that students who experience homelessness are significantly less likely to graduate from high school.
- ❖ More than 1.3 million public school students experienced homelessness during the 2016 - 2017 school year, a 7% increase over three years ago and the largest number ever recorded. Over the past decade, the population of students experiencing homelessness has spiked by a startling 70%. Several factors might have contributed to the growth in student homelessness. Among them are lingering effects of the recession, local economic issues, natural disasters, and the opioid epidemic.
- ❖ Thefts, burglaries and assaults were the more prevalent crimes reported in the city of Laredo. Crime and violence frequently have dire and long-lasting impacts on young people who experience, witness, or feel threatened by it. In addition to causing direct physical harm to young victims, serious crime and violence can adversely affect their mental health and development and increase the likelihood that they themselves will commit acts of crime or serious violence.
- ❖ Economic hardship (29%) was the most prevalent adverse childhood experience, followed by divorce (20%), alcohol (10%) and mental illness (8%) for children in Texas. Approximately 36% of Texas children experienced at least one or two adverse childhood experiences and 10% experienced three or more. Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that can have negative, lasting effects on health and well-being.

Transportation

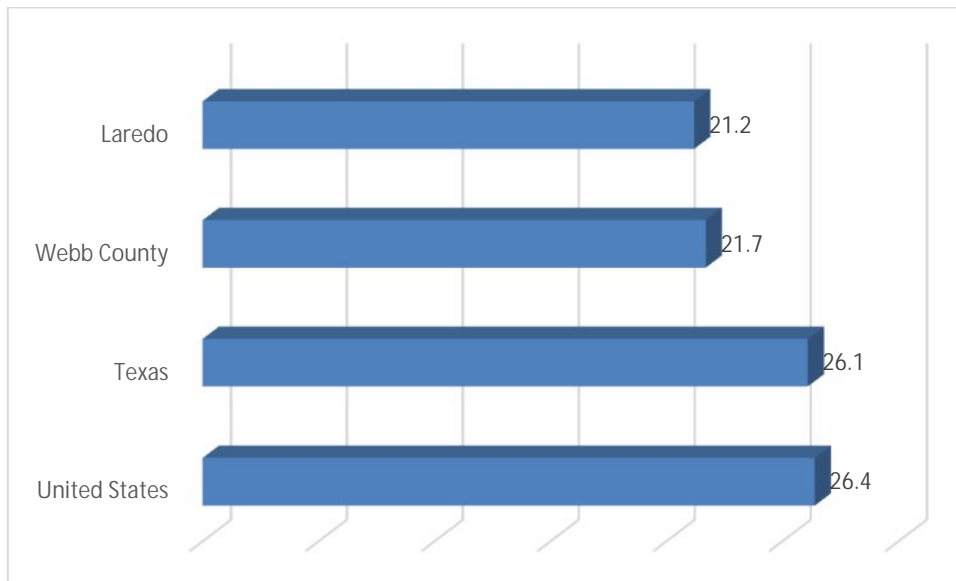


Table 89: Mean Travel Time to Work

Location	Minutes
Laredo	21.2
Webb County	21.7
Texas	26.1
United States	26.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quick Facts

Key Findings: Average commute to work in Webb County was approximately 21.7 minutes. The commute to work in Laredo was approximately 21.2 minutes, slightly below the county (21.7) and state average (26.1).

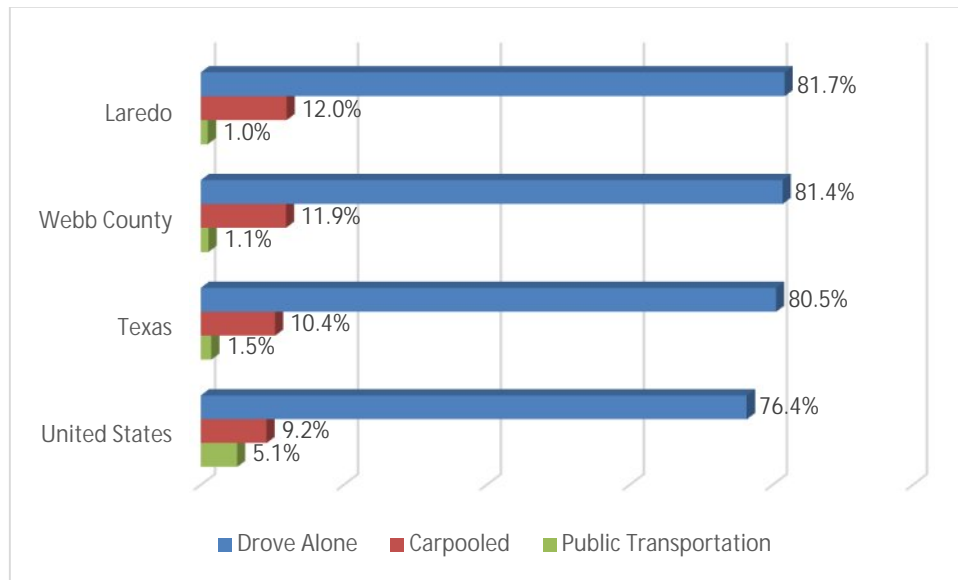


Table 90: Commute to Work

Location	Number of Workers Commuting to Work	Drove Alone	Carpooled	Public Transportation	Walked	Other Means	Worked at Home
Laredo	96,624	81.7%	12.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	2.6%
Webb County	100,860	81.4%	11.9%	1.1%	1.7%	1.2%	2.7%
Texas	12,550,476	80.5%	10.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	4.5%
United States	148,432,042	76.4%	9.2%	5.1%	2.7%	1.8%	4.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Key Findings: The majority of Webb County and the city of Laredo are largely auto-oriented communities. In Laredo, approximately 81.7% of workers drove alone to work, while 12.0% carpoled. These percentages are somewhat consistent with the county rates. In addition, in Laredo 1.5% of workers walked to work, while 1.0% used public transportation. An estimated 81.4% of Webb County workers drove to work alone in 2013-2017, and 11.9% carpoled. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 21.7 minutes to get to work. According to the 2017 Bureau of Census/American Community Survey (ACS) the number of workers 16 and over commuting to work, has a number of implications for transportation and municipal services.

Table 91: Commute Pattern – Place of Work

Location	Worked in County of Residence	Worked Outside of County of Residence	Worked Outside State of Residence
Laredo	96.1%	3.3%	0.6%
Webb County	96.0%	3.4%	0.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Key Findings: The majority of residents worked in Webb County, while 3.4% worked outside of the county. Approximately 0.6% of residents worked outside of the state.

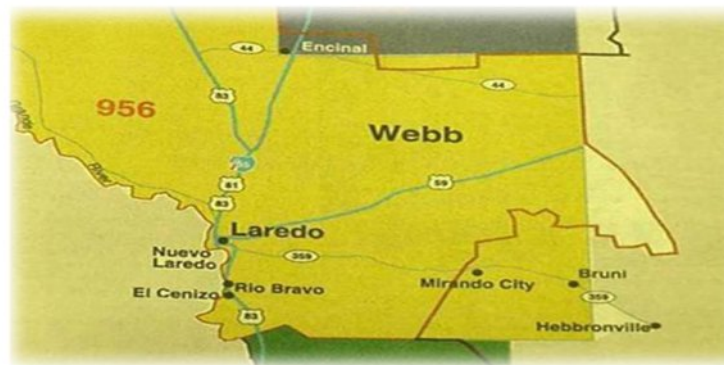
Transportation

Mass Transit

El Metro Transit is the operator of public transportation in Laredo, Texas. Twenty-three bus routes are operated in a hub and spoke system, with each terminating in a downtown transit center. Most routes function seven days per week. El Metro works with a fleet of over 47 fixed route buses, 2 trolleys and 18 Paratransit/El Lift vans. The El Metro hub is located in downtown Laredo at El Metro Transit Center.

Rural Transit

Rural transportation is provided by the Webb County operated "El Aguila Rural Transportation" (the Eagle) bus services. El Aguila Rural Transit System is located at 4801 Daughtery St. (Main Office) was established back in the 1980s to promote and provide professional rural mass transit services to the non-urbanized population, particularly to those individuals whose trips are not subsidized by another source. Services carry East to the Quad Cities of Aguilares, Mirando, Oilton, and Bruni; and South Hwy 83 to the cities of Rio Bravo and El Cenizo. Presently there are six routes, which cover most of the rural areas of Webb County. These routes are served with Type III 25 passenger buses and Type XI 33-passenger buses.



Highlights and Considerations – Transportation

- ❖ Average commute to work in Webb County was approximately 21.7 minutes. The commute to work in Laredo was approximately 21.2 minutes, slightly below the county (21.7) and state average (26.1).
- ❖ The majority of Webb County and the city of Laredo are largely auto-oriented communities. In Laredo, approximately 81.7% of workers drove alone to work, while 12.0% carpooled. These percentages are somewhat consistent with the county rates. In addition, in Laredo 1.5% of workers walked to work, while 1.0% used public transportation. An estimated 81.4% of Webb County workers drove to work alone in 2013-2017, and 11.9% carpooled. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 21.7 minutes to get to work. According to the 2017 Bureau of Census/American Community Survey (ACS) the number of workers 16 and over commuting to work, has a number of implications for transportation and municipal services.
- ❖ The majority of residents worked in Webb County, while 3.4% worked outside of the county. Approximately 0.6% of residents worked outside of the state.
- ❖ El Metro Transit is the operator of public transportation in Laredo, Texas. Twenty-three bus routes are operated in a hub and spoke system, with each terminating in a downtown transit center.
- ❖ Rural transportation is provided by the Webb County operated "El Aguila Rural Transportation" (the Eagle) bus services.
- ❖ Surveys indicated that transportation is important for families and children in the Head Start service area.

Housing

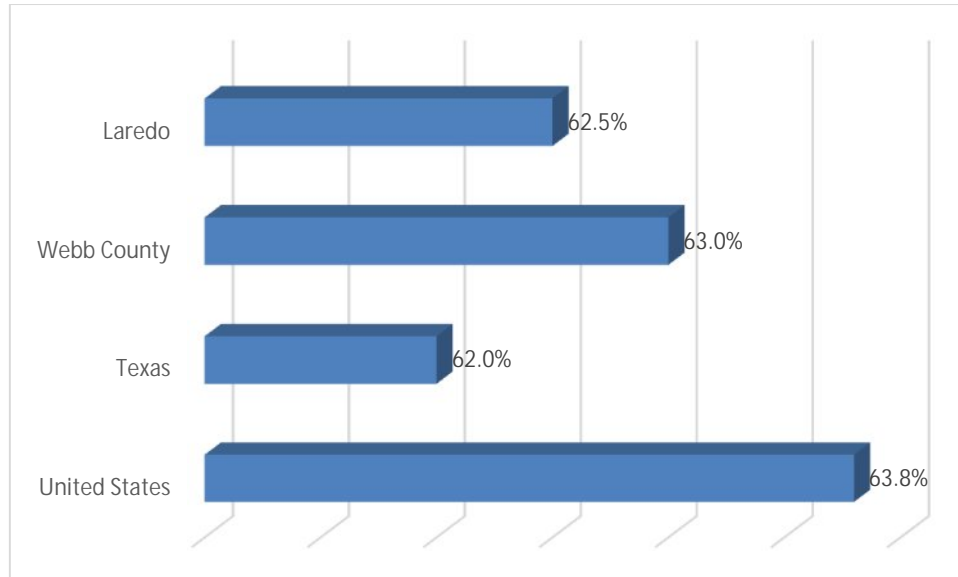


Table 92: Owner-occupied Housing Unit Rate

Location	Percentage
Laredo	62.5%
Webb County	63.0%
Texas	62.0%
United States	63.8%

Source: U.S. Census Quick Facts 2013 – 2017

Key Findings: The homeownership rate in the city of Laredo was 62.5%, which was slightly lower than the homeownership rate for Webb County (63.0%). The homeownership rate for Webb County was higher than the state rate (62.0%).

Table 93: Vacancy Rate and Occupied Units

Location/Percentage	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Homeowner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate
Laredo	74,932	91.8%	8.2%	1.3%	6.8%
Webb County	80,021	90.5%	9.5%	1.3%	6.8%
Texas	10,611,386	88.9%	11.1%	1.6%	7.6%
United States	135,393,564	87.8%	12.2%	1.7%	6.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP04

Key Findings: Laredo (91.8%) had a slightly higher percentage of occupied housing units than Webb County (90.5%). The city of Laredo also had 8.2% of housing units that were vacant and 6.8% rental vacancy rate.

Table 94: Gross Rent (Occupied Units Paying Rent)

Location	Occupied Units paying rent	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$999	\$1,000 - \$1,499	\$1,500 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,499	\$2,500 - \$2,999	\$3,000 or more	Median Rent
Laredo	24,207	13.2%	62.1%	19.1%	4.0%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	\$790
Webb County	24,919	13.8%	62.0%	18.8%	3.9%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	\$784
Texas	3,395,179	7.9%	47.3%	30.9%	9.9%	2.5%	0.8%	0.7%	\$952
United States	40,768,931	10.5%	41.1%	28.7%	11.7%	4.5%	1.8%	1.7%	\$982

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP04

Key Findings: The percentage of occupied units paying gross rent less than \$500 was slightly lower in the city of Laredo (13.2%) than Webb County (13.8%), which both were higher than the state average (7.9%) and national average (10.5%). In Webb County, 62.0% of occupied units were paying rent ranging from \$500 - \$999. Median rent for Webb County was \$784.

Table 95: Occupied Housing Units with/without Vehicles Available

Location	Occupied Housing Units	No Vehicle Available		1 Vehicle Available		2 Vehicles Available	
Laredo	68,822	4,494	6.5%	22,221	32.3%	25,702	37.3%
Webb County	72,379	4,847	6.7%	23,479	32.4%	26,851	37.1%
Texas	9,430,419	517,945	5.5%	3,150,038	33.4%	3,801,252	40.3%
United States	18,825,921	10,468,418	8.8%	39,472,759	33.2%	44,402,282	37.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP04

Key Findings: The city of Laredo (6.5%) reported a slightly higher percentage of households with no vehicle available than Webb County (6.7%). However, the percentage of households with at least one vehicle in the city of Laredo was 32.3%. Webb County had slightly less households that had two vehicles available at 37.1%.

Table 96: Selected Housing Characteristics

Location	Occupied Housing Units	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities		No Telephone Service Available	
Laredo	68,822	333	0.5%	451	0.7%	2,121	3.1%
Webb County	72,379	538	0.7%	544	0.8%	2,242	3.1%
Texas	9,430,419	42,879	0.5%	75,053	0.8%	238,308	2.5%
United States	118,825,921	470,774	0.4%	980,238	0.8%	2,775,560	2.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DPO4

Key Findings: Webb County and the city of Laredo had somewhat comparable percentages as related to homes lacking plumbing, kitchen facility and telephone services. However, there were 451 homes in the city of Laredo that lacked kitchen facilities, as compared to 544 homes that lacked complete kitchen facilities in Webb County.

Table 97: Gross Rent (as Percentage of Household Income)

Location	Less than 15.0%	15.0% - 19.9%	20.0% - 24.9%	25.0% - 29.9%	30.0% - 34.9%	35.0% or more
Laredo	11.1%	9.6%	10.3%	11.8%	9.2%	48.0%
Webb County	11.2%	9.8%	10.4%	11.7%	9.3%	47.7%
Texas	13.5%	13.5%	13.6%	11.6%	9.0%	38.8%
United States	12.6%	12.6%	12.7%	11.5%	9.1%	41.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. DP04

Key Findings: The percentage of households that paid gross rent that was 35% or more of household income in the city of Laredo was 48.0%, as compared to 47.7% in Webb County and 38.8% in the state.

Table 98: Fair Market Rent

Location	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) Efficiency	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 1 Bedroom	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 2 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 3 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 4 Bedrooms
Webb County	\$583	\$622	\$788	\$1,040	\$1,196
Texas	\$703	\$812	\$1,005	\$1,357	\$1,680

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2018. <http://nlihc.org/oor/texas>

Key Findings: Fair market monthly rent for an efficiency home or apartment to a 4-bedroom house or apartment for the service area is shown above. Fair market rent for four bedrooms was lower in Webb County (\$1,196) as compared to the state (\$1,680).



Table 99: Housing Affordability

Location	Estimated Mean Renter Hourly Wage	Hourly Wage 0 Bedroom	Hourly Wage 1 Bedroom	Hourly Wage 2 Bedrooms	Hourly Wage 3 Bedrooms	Hourly Wage 4 Bedrooms
Webb County	\$8.87	\$11.21	\$11.96	\$15.15	\$20.00	\$23.00
Texas	\$18.20	\$13.52	\$15.62	\$19.32	\$26.10	\$32.31

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2018. <http://nlihc.org/oor/texas>

Key Findings: The National Low Income Housing Coalition reports each year on the amount of money a household must earn in order to afford a rental unit based on Fair Market Rent in the area and an accepted limit of 30% of income for housing costs. Within the service area, a household must earn \$15.15 per hour to afford a 2-bedroom rental unit as compared to the state (\$19.32). The average renter hourly wage is \$8.87 in Webb County as compared to the state (\$18.20).

Safe and stable housing is essential to the healthy growth of children. Research links inadequate or insecure housing to negative outcomes for children.
 Source: Child Trends

Housing Instability

New research finds that housing instability can affect the mental and physical health of family members of all ages. There has been quite a bit of research linking financial insecurity to poor health outcomes. The connection is, on its face, an obvious one, as a depleted checking account can cause stress, which can manifest in

our bodies and minds. A new study by researchers at Boston Medical Center furthers that unfortunate connection: It finds housing instability, including chronically late rent payment, can affect the mental and physical health of family members of all ages. A stable home is the foundation to thrive. It is important to start thinking about creating more of that foundation, so people can have a fair shot and start getting ahead.

Over a period of five years in five urban medical centers nationwide, the researchers surveyed and interviewed 22,324 low-income families with a series of questions about chronic forms of housing instability, and rated both the caregiver and child's health. Thirty-four percent of the families surveyed who had children ages four and below faced at least one form of housing instability; 27 percent fell behind on rent at least two times in the past year, 8 percent had moved at least twice in the past year, and 12 percent had a history of homelessness.

The study found caregivers of young children in low-income unstable housing are subjected to significant negative health effects, becoming two times more likely than those in stable housing to be in fair or poor health, and almost three times more likely to report depressive symptoms. Children aged four and under in these families had almost a 20 percent increased risk of hospitalization, and over a 25 percent increased risk of developmental delays.

Two-thirds of these families were behind on rent at least twice in the past year. In addition, only 14 percent of families reported experiencing more than one form of housing instability—for example, being behind on rent and moving homes multiple times. This may indicate a need to approach distinct housing circumstances separately, instead of assessing these issues in one larger group.

The rated health of children in families experiencing trouble meeting rent deadlines looked similar to the health of children who had experienced homelessness or multiple moves. Taking these findings and the stressors of families' circumstances, doctors working in areas with these high-risk practices can better understand why patients are having certain health conditions. This is a real wake-up call and agencies need to start thinking about creating more affordable housing options for everyone.

Source: The Burden of a Late Rent Check Can Harm the Health of Both Parents and Kids

[https://psmag.com/social-justice/late-rent-payments-family-](https://psmag.com/social-justice/late-rent-payments-family-health?utm_source=Partnership%20eNews%202%2F6%2F2018&utm_campaign=Partnership%20eNews%202%2F6%2F2018&utm_medium=email)

[health?utm_source=Partnership%20eNews%202%2F6%2F2018&utm_campaign=Partnership%20eNews%202%2F6%2F2018&utm_medium=email](https://psmag.com/social-justice/late-rent-payments-family-health?utm_source=Partnership%20eNews%202%2F6%2F2018&utm_campaign=Partnership%20eNews%202%2F6%2F2018&utm_medium=email)



Highlights and Considerations – Housing

- ❖ The homeownership rate in the city of Laredo was 62.5%, which was slightly lower than the homeownership rate for Webb County (63.0%). The homeownership rate for Webb County was higher than the state rate (62.0%).
- ❖ Laredo (91.8%) had a slightly higher percentage of occupied housing units than Webb County (90.5%). The city of Laredo also had 8.2% of housing units that were vacant and 6.8% rental vacancy rate.
- ❖ The percentage of occupied units paying gross rent less than \$500 was slightly lower in the city of Laredo (13.2%) than Webb County (13.8%), which both were higher than the state average (7.9%) and national average (10.5%). In Webb County, 62.0% of occupied units were paying rent ranging from \$500 - \$999. Median rent for Webb County was \$784.
- ❖ The city of Laredo (6.5%) reported a slightly higher percentage of households with no vehicle available than Webb County (6.7%). However, the percentage of households with at least one vehicle in the city of Laredo was 32.3%. Webb County had slightly less households that had two vehicles available at 37.1%.
- ❖ Webb County and the city of Laredo had somewhat comparable percentages as related to homes lacking plumbing, kitchen facility and telephone services. However, there were 451 homes in the city of Laredo that lacked kitchen facilities, as compared to 544 homes that lacked complete kitchen facilities in Webb County.
- ❖ The percentage of households that paid gross rent that was 35% or more of household income in the city of Laredo was 48.0%, as compared to 47.7% in Webb County and 38.8% in the state.
- ❖ Fair market rent for four bedrooms was lower in Webb County (\$1,196) as compared to the state (\$1,680).
- ❖ Within the service area, a household must earn \$15.15 per hour to afford a 2-bedroom rental unit as compared to the state (\$19.32). The average renter hourly wage is \$8.87 in Webb County as compared to the state (\$18.20).
- ❖ Housing instability, including chronically late rent payment, can affect the mental and physical health of family members of all ages. A stable home is the foundation to thrive.
- ❖ Caregivers of young children in low-income unstable housing are subjected to significant negative health effects, becoming two times more likely than those in stable housing to be in fair or poor health, and almost three times more likely to report depressive symptoms. Children aged four and under in these families had almost a 20% increased risk of hospitalization, and over a 25% increased risk of developmental delays. Two-thirds of these families were behind on rent at least twice in the past year.
- ❖ The rated health of children in families experiencing trouble meeting rent deadlines looked similar to the health of children who had experienced homelessness or multiple moves.

Child Care

Table 100: Available and Eligible Birth-to-Five Children

Child Poverty Rate 0 - 5	Location	Total Available Children ages 0 - 5	Available Children 0 - 3	Eligible Children 0 - 3	Available Children 3 - 5	Eligible Children 3 - 5
45.3%	Laredo	25,228	14,819	6,713	10,409	4,715
46.3%	Webb County	26,693	15,607	7,226	11,086	5,133

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 – 2014

Key Findings: The funded enrollment for Webb County Commissioners Head Start was 1,218 children, 72 Early Head Start and 72 Child Care Partners in 2017 - 2018. There were approximately 15,607 available children ages 0 – 3 and 7,226 eligible 0 – 3 year old children in Webb County. There were 11,086 available 3 – 5 year old children and 5,133 eligible 3 - 5 year old children in Webb County.

In Laredo, there were approximately 14,819 available 0 – 3 year old children and 6,713 eligible 0 - 3 year old children. There were approximately 10,409 available children ages 3 – 5 and 4,715 eligible children ages 3 – 5. The program currently serves 2.0% of eligible Early Head Start children (Laredo/Webb County) and 26% of eligible Head Start children in the city of Laredo. The program also serves approximately 24% of eligible Head Start children in Webb County. The number of unserved children ages 0 - 3 indicates possible expansion opportunities for and Early Head Start as well as Head Start services in Webb County. .

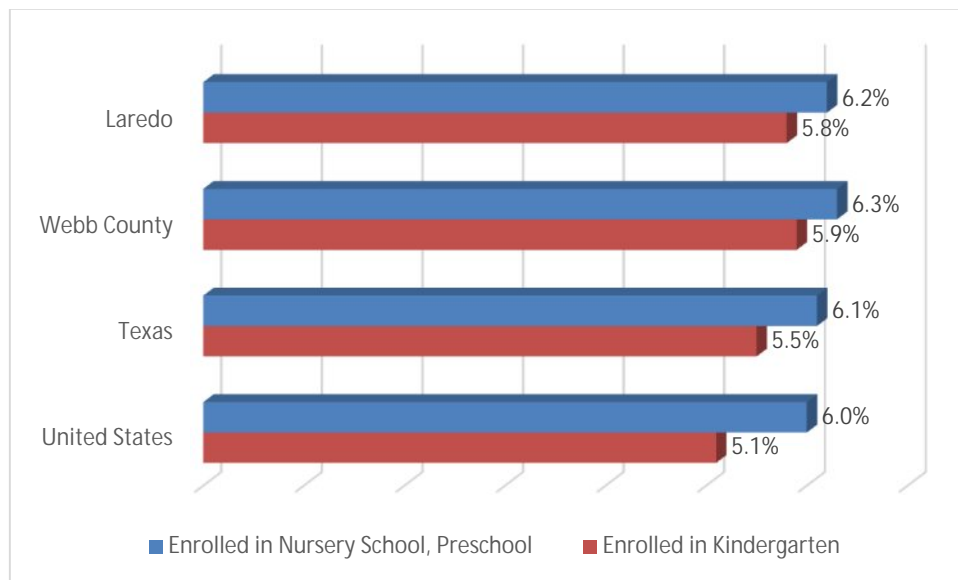


Table 101: Children Enrolled in Preschool or Nursery School

Location	Enrolled in Nursery School, Preschool		Enrolled in Kindergarten	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Laredo	5,236	6.2%	4,889	5.8%
Webb County	5,594	6.3%	5,211	5.9%
Texas	457,034	6.1%	413,027	5.5%
United States	4,934,251	6.0%	4,136,743	5.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. S1401

Key Findings: Approximately 5,594 (6.3%) children were reported enrolled in a nursery school or preschool in Webb County, slightly higher than the state (6.1%) and national rate (6.0%).

Table 102: Pre-Kindergarten Programs and Enrollment Ages 3 - 4

Location	Total Students Enrolled	Economically Disadvantaged	English Language Learners	Military Children	Homeless	Foster Care
Laredo ISD	2,383	2,297 (96%)	1,766 (74%)	*	11 (0.5%)	*
United ISD	1,699	1,391 (82%)	1,255 (74%)	21 (1.0%)	7 (0.4%)	6 (0.4%)
Webb CISD	16	14 (88%)	0 (0.0%)	*	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Source: Texas Education Agency. <http://www.texaseducationinfo.org/ViewReport.aspx>. * - data are masked to protect the confidentiality of student data (2017 – 2018)

Key Findings: The number of children enrolled in Pre-Kindergarten program in the three school districts are shown in the chart above. Approximately 4,098 children ages 3 and 4 were enrolled in Pre-Kindergarten. The majority of the children were reported economically disadvantaged. An estimated 74% were English Language Learners. Laredo ISD reported serving 11 homeless children, while United ISD served seven (7) homeless children.

Table 103: Number of Pre-Kindergarten Schools by Full or Half-Day Programs

Location	Schools Providing Pre -K			Total	Percent Enrolled	
	Full-Day Only	Half-Day Only	Full and Half-Day		Full-day	Half-day
Laredo ISD	20	0	0	20	100%	0%
United ISD	6	11	10	27	49.5%	50.4%
Webb CISD	0	0	1	1	*	*
Total	26	11	11	48		

Source: Texas Education Agency. <http://www.texaseducationinfo.org/ViewReport.aspx>. 2017 - 2018

Key Findings: Within the service area, an estimated 26 schools provided full-day Pre-Kindergarten programs, of which Laredo ISD reported the largest number of schools providing full-day programs in 2017 - 2018. United ISD reported the largest number of schools providing half-day programs.

Table 104: United ISD Pre-Kindergarten Enrollment by Full or Half-Day Programs

Location	Students Enrolled (Age 4)			Percent Enrolled	
	Full-Day	Half-Day	Total	Full-day	Half-day
United ISD	842	857	1,699	49.5%	50.4%

Source: Texas Education Agency. <http://www.texaseducationinfo.org/ViewReport.aspx>.

Key Findings: United ISD reported a Pre-K enrollment of 1,699 children, of which 842 were full-day participants and 857 were half-day.

Table 105: Laredo ISD and Webb County ISD Pre-Kindergarten Enrollment by Full or Half-Day Programs

Location	Students Enrolled Ages 3 and 4					Percent Enrolled	
	Full-Day Age 3	Half-Day Age 3	Full-Day Age 4	Half-Day Age 4	Total	Full-day	Half-day
Laredo ISD	905	0	1,478	0	2,383	100%	0.0%
Webb CISD	8	0	*	*	16	100%	*

Source: Texas Education Agency. <http://www.texaseducationinfo.org/ViewReport.aspx>. 2017 - 2018

Key Findings: Laredo ISD reported a Pre-K enrollment of 2,383 children, of which 905 were three year old full-day participants and 1,478 were four year old full-day participants. Webb County ISD reported 16 children enrolled in Pre-K, of which eight (8) children were enrolled in a full-day program.

Table 106: Pre-Kindergarten Enrollment by Ethnicity/Race

Location	Black or African American	Hispanic/Latino	White	Other
Laredo ISD	*	2,351	47	*
United ISD	*	1,686	5	*
Webb CISD	0	16	0	0

Source: Texas Education Agency. <http://www.texaseducationinfo.org/ViewReport.aspx>. * - data are masked to protect the confidentiality of student data. Other category includes four races: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and individuals having origins in more than one non-Hispanic racial category.

Key Findings: The majority of children enrolled in Pre-Kindergarten programs in Webb County identified as Hispanic/Latino.

Table 107: Children Ages 3 – 4 Enrolled in Public or Private School

Location	Number and Percent of 3 and 4 year old children Enrolled in school		Number and Percent Enrolled in Public School		Number and Percent Enrolled in Private School	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Laredo	4,529	43.5%	3,633	80.2%	896	19.8%
Webb County	4,837	43.6%	3,941	81.5%	896	18.5%
Texas	345,864	42.4%	216,420	62.6%	129,444	37.4%
United States	3,892,317	47.5%	2,251,251	57.8%	1,641,066	42.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. S1401

Key Findings: In Webb County, approximately 81.5% of 3 - 4 year old children were enrolled in public school and 18.5% were enrolled in private school. Laredo reported 80.2% of 3 - 4 year old children enrolled in public school and 19.8% were enrolled in private school.

Table 108: Children (Ages 0 – 12) receiving Subsidized Child Care

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Webb County	Number	4,432	4,458	3,798	3,673	3,789
	Percent	6.8%	6.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.9%
Texas	Number	231,097	206,991	195,767	187,435	183,415
	Percent	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%	3.7%	3.5%

Source: Kids Count, Texas Workforce Commission 2015

Key Findings: In Webb County, the number of children, ages 0 - 12, who received state subsidized child care during 2015 was 3,789 (5.9%), representing an increase of 116 children since 2014. The percentage of children receiving subsidized care in Webb County was higher than the state average of 3.5%.

Table 109: Child Care Capacity

Location	Licensed Child Care Centers	Total Child Care Center Capacity	Licensed Child Care Homes	Licensed Child Care Home Capacity
Webb County	89	7,008	31	371

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services,

Key Findings: In Webb County, licensed child care center capacity in 2018 was 7,008. The number of licensed child care centers was 89. Licensed child care homes' capacity was 371. There were 31 licensed child care homes in Webb County. Child care center capacity and child care home capacity has decreased over the past years.

Texas Rising Star (TRS)

Texas Rising Star (TRS): a voluntary program for providers who are committed to quality care and who exceed the state's minimum child care standards. Texas Rising Star Provider certification is a process for improving the quality of child care services provided in Texas. The system provides graduated (2 - 4 star) levels of certification as providers meet progressively higher certification requirements. Texas Rising Star provides professional development resources and mentoring to sustain and improve the quality of early childhood environments at TRS certified programs. TRS certified providers may have access to three types of assistance: technical assistance (TA) plans, Service Improvement Agreements (SIAs), and probationary assistance. Non-TRS certified providers may also access technical assistance resources to help them prepare for certification. All center-based and home-based child care providers in Texas can apply to participate in TRS if they meet certain eligibility criteria. Programs that participate in TRS meet higher quality standards than many other child care programs.

In addition to Texas Rising Star, there are other State/National Quality Child Care Indicators. These include:

- ❖ Texas School Ready (TSR)
- ❖ National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)
- ❖ National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA)
- ❖ National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education Program (NACCP)
- ❖ Association of Christian Schools International (ASCI)
- ❖ National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC)
- ❖ National After-School Association (NAA)

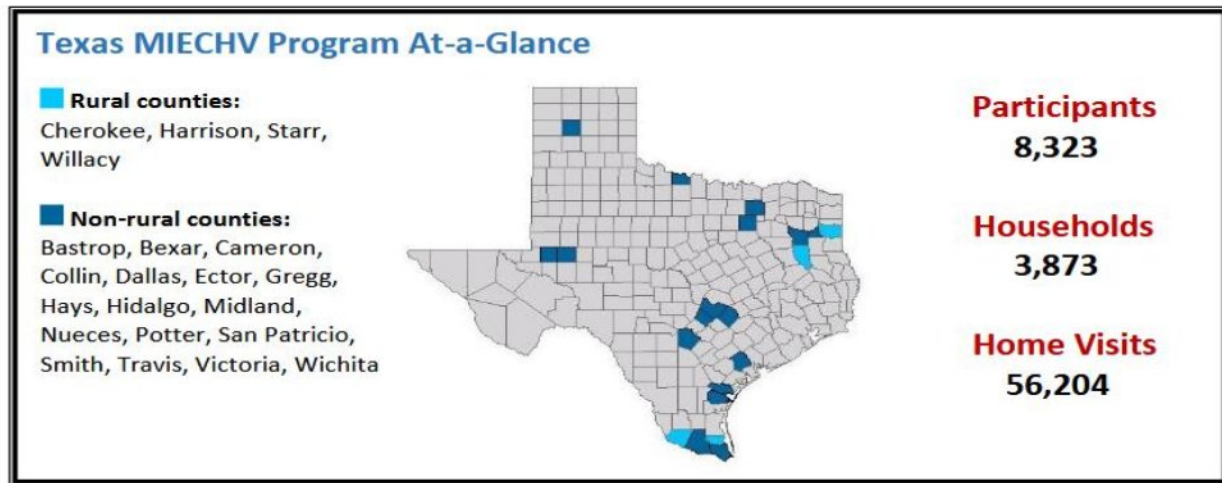
CCDBG Reauthorization (2014)

Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 was signed into law on November 19, 2014. This law reauthorizes the child care program for the first time since 1996 and represents an historic re-envisioning of the CCDBG program. The new law makes significant changes from the previous iteration, including defining health

and safety requirements for child care providers, outlining family-friendly eligibility policies, and ensuring parents and the public have transparent information about the child care choices available to them.

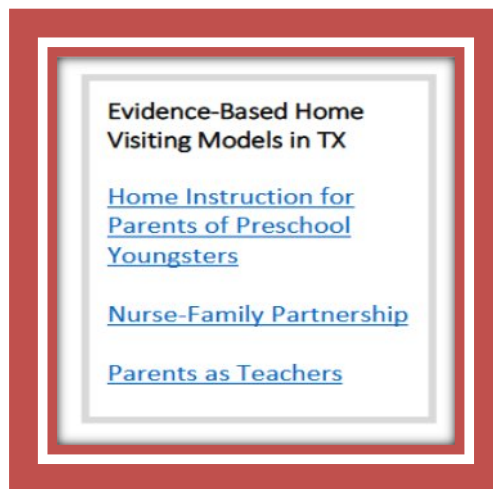
Reauthorization not only renews the authority and funding for the CCDF program through 2020, but makes important statutory changes focused on better balancing the dual purposes of CCDF: to promote families' economic self-sufficiency by making child care more affordable, fostering healthy child development and school success by improving the overall quality of early learning and afterschool programs.

Texas Maternal Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program



Source:

<https://mchb.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/mchb/MaternalChildHealthInitiatives/HomeVisiting/pdf/tx.pdf>
<https://mchb.hrsa.gov/maternal-child-health-initiatives/home-visiting/home-visiting-program-state-fact-sheets>



Texas Serves a High-Risk Population

MIECHV Program awardees serve high-risk populations. Awardees tailor their programs to serve populations of need within their state.

- 97.3% of households were low income
- 7.9% of households included someone who used tobacco products in the home
- 7.4% of households included pregnant teens

Texas Performance Highlights

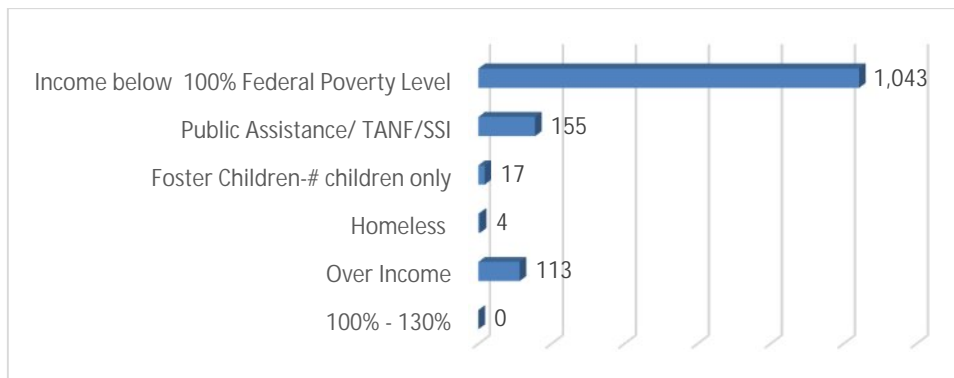
- Brain Development Training: Collaborated with University of Pittsburgh to provide comprehensive brain development training to 22 master coaches, who have trained over 1,000 home visitors and key community leaders on how to maximize the age 0-5 developmental window
- Parent-Child Interaction: 68.5% of caregivers enrolled in home visiting received an observation of caregiver-child interaction by the home visitor using a validated tool
- Child Maltreatment: Only 4.4% of children enrolled in home visiting had an investigated case of child maltreatment

Highlights and Considerations - Child Care

- ❖ The funded enrollment for Webb County Commissioners Head Start was 1,218 children, 72 Early Head Start and 72 Child Care Partners in 2017 - 2018. There were approximately 15,607 available children ages 0 – 3 and 7,226 eligible 0 – 3 year old children in Webb County. There were 11,086 available 3 – 5 year old children and 5,133 eligible 3 - 5 year old children in Webb County.
- ❖ In Laredo, there were approximately 14,819 available 0 – 3 year old children and 6,713 eligible 0 - 3 year old children. There were approximately 10,409 available children ages 3 – 5 and 4,715 eligible children ages 3 – 5. The program currently serves 2.0% of eligible Early Head Start children (Laredo/Webb County) and 26% of eligible Head Start children in the city of Laredo. The program also serves approximately 24% of eligible Head Start children in Webb County. The number of unserved children ages 0 - 3 indicates possible expansion opportunities for and Early Head Start as well as Head Start services in Webb County.
- ❖ Approximately 5,594 (6.3%) children were reported enrolled in a nursery school or preschool in Webb County, slightly higher than the state (6.1%) and national rate (6.0%).
- ❖ Approximately 4,098 children ages 3 and 4 were enrolled in Pre-Kindergarten. The majority of the children were reported economically disadvantaged. An estimated 74% were English Language Learners. Laredo ISD reported serving 11 homeless children, while United ISD served seven (7) homeless children.
- ❖ Within the service area, an estimated 26 schools provided full-day Pre-Kindergarten programs, of which Laredo ISD reported the largest number of schools providing full-day programs in 2017 - 2018. United ISD reported the largest number of schools providing half-day programs.
- ❖ United ISD reported a Pre-K enrollment of 1,699 children, of which 842 were full-day participants and 857 were half-day.
- ❖ Laredo ISD reported a Pre-K enrollment of 2,383 children, of which 905 were three year old full-day participants and 1,478 were four year old full-day participants. Webb County ISD reported 16 children enrolled in Pre-K, of which eight (8) children were enrolled in a full-day program.
- ❖ The majority of children enrolled in Pre-Kindergarten programs in Webb County identified as Hispanic/Latino.
- ❖ In Webb County, approximately 81.5% of 3 - 4 year old children were enrolled in public school and 18.5% were enrolled in private school. Laredo reported 80.2% of 3 - 4 year old children enrolled in public school and 19.8% were enrolled in private school.
- ❖ In Webb County, the number of children, ages 0 - 12, who received state subsidized child care during 2015 was 3,789 (5.9%), representing an increase of 116 children since 2014. The percentage of children receiving subsidized care in Webb County was higher than the state average of 3.5%.

- ❖ In Webb County, licensed child care center capacity in 2018 was 7,008. The number of licensed child care centers was 89. Licensed child care homes' capacity was 371. There were 31 licensed child care homes in Webb County. Child care center capacity and child care home capacity has decreased over the past years.
- ❖ The quality of child care affects children's development and the country's economic development. Longitudinal studies show that children in higher quality programs: 1) Do better in school and are less likely to require special education services, 2) Are more likely to attend college and 3) Are more likely to earn higher wages and are less likely to be involved in the criminal justice system. High quality programs provide more benefit and low-quality programs have a greater negative impact on children (Child Care Aware).

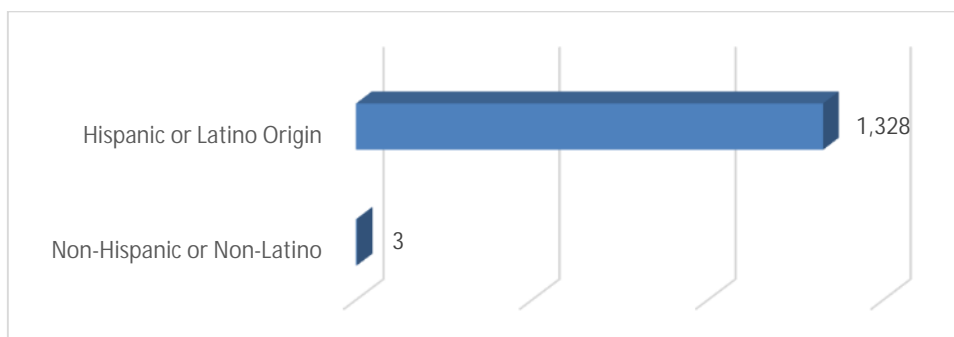
Profile of Head Start Children and Families



Head Start Eligibility	Percent
Income below 100% Federal Poverty Level	1,043
Public Assistance/ TANF/SSI	155
Foster Children-# children only	17
Homeless	4
Over Income	113
100% - 130%	0

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

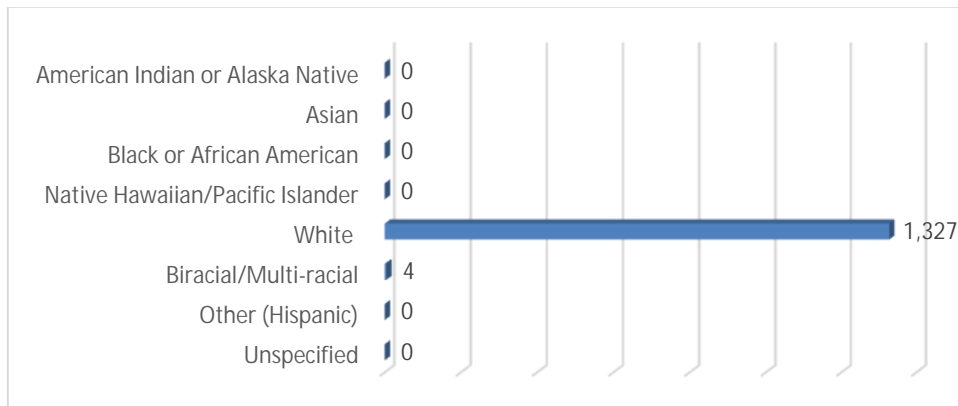
Key Findings: The majority (78%) of Head Start families and children being served had income below the Federal Poverty Level, 11.6% were receiving public assistance and 1.6% had foster child or homeless status. 8.3% children were over income.



Child Ethnicity	Number
Hispanic or Latino Origin	1,328
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	3

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

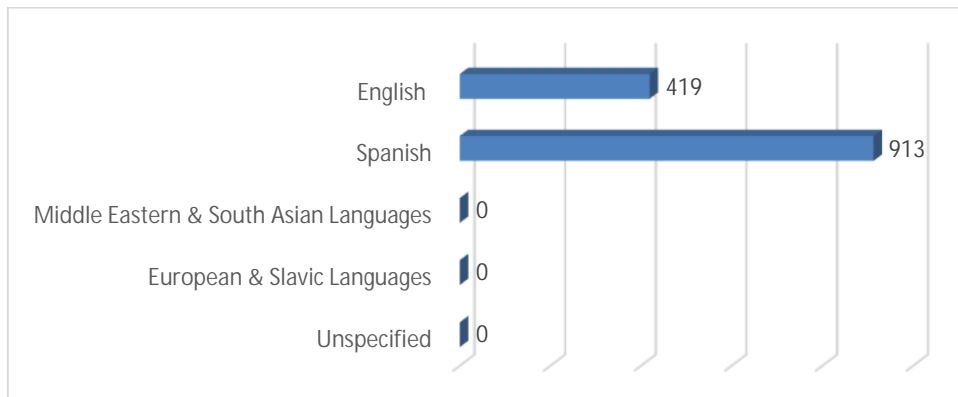
Key Findings: Approximately 1,328 of Head Start children identified as Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and three (3) identified as Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino ethnicity.



Child by Race	Number
American Indian or Alaska Native	0
Asian	0
Black or African American	0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0
White	1,327
Biracial/Multi-racial	4
Other (Hispanic)	0
Unspecified	0

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

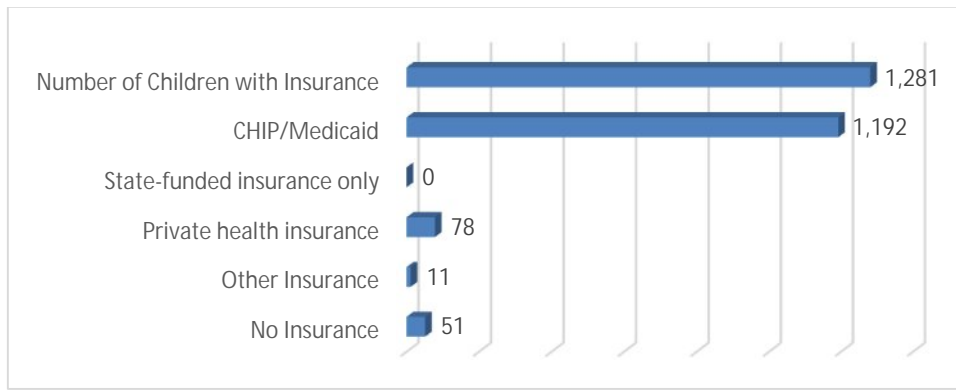
Key Finding: An estimated 1,327 of Head Start cumulative enrollment identified as White, four (4) children identified as Biracial/Multi-racial.



Language Spoken	Number
English	419
Spanish	913
Middle Eastern & South Asian Languages	0
European and Slavic Languages	0
Unspecified	0

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

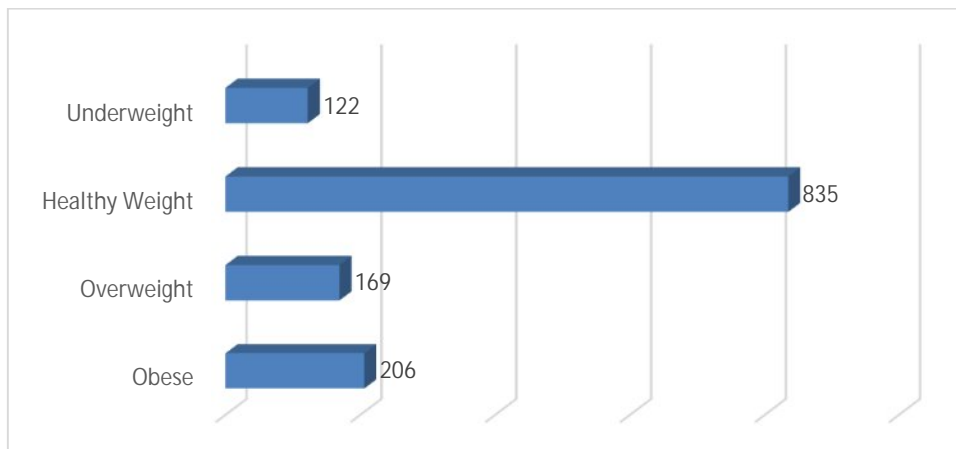
Key Finding: Approximately 1,055 of the Head Start children spoke Spanish, and 289 spoke English.



Children's Insurance	Number
Number of Children with Insurance	1,281
CHIP/Medicaid	1,192
State-funded insurance only	0
Private health insurance	78
Other Insurance	11
No Insurance	51

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 - 2018

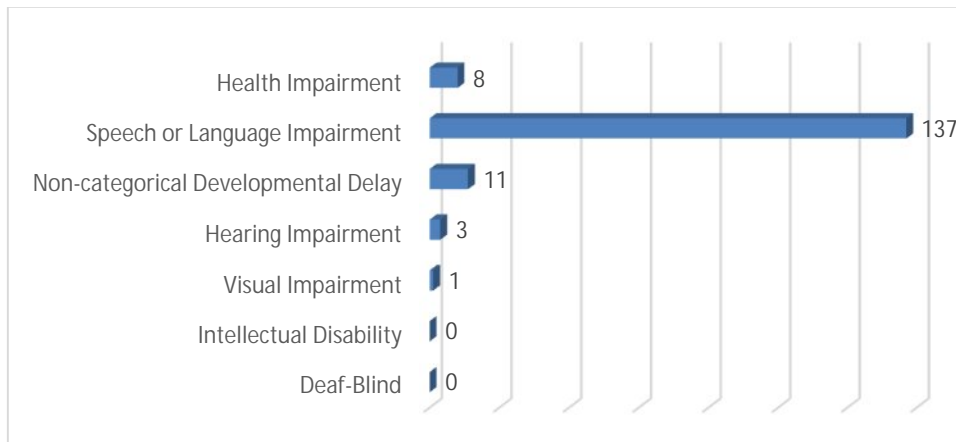
Key Findings: Approximately 1,281 Head Start children had some type of insurance. 93% of children had CHIP/Medicaid. An estimated 0.8% of the children had other insurance. An estimated 6% of children had private health insurance, and fifty-one (4.0%) of children did not have any insurance.



Body Mass Index (BMI)	Number
Underweight	122
Healthy Weight	835
Overweight	169
Obese	206

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

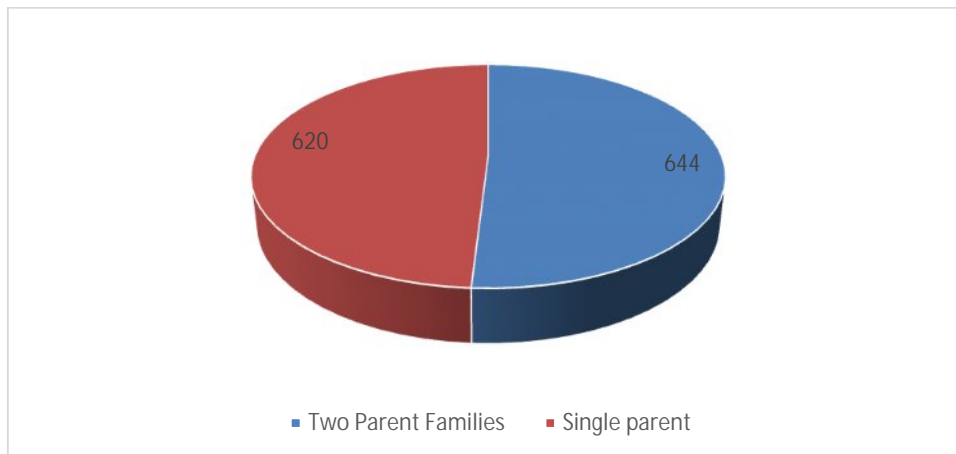
Key Findings: 15.4% of Head Start children were reported obese. Approximately 12.6% were reported as overweight, while 9.1% were reported as underweight. 63.0% of Head Start children were reported with a healthy weight.



Primary Disability	Number
Health Impairment	8
Speech or Language Impairment	137
Non-categorical Developmental Delay	11
Hearing Impairment	3
Visual Impairment	1
Intellectual Disability	0
Deaf-Blind	0

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 - 2018

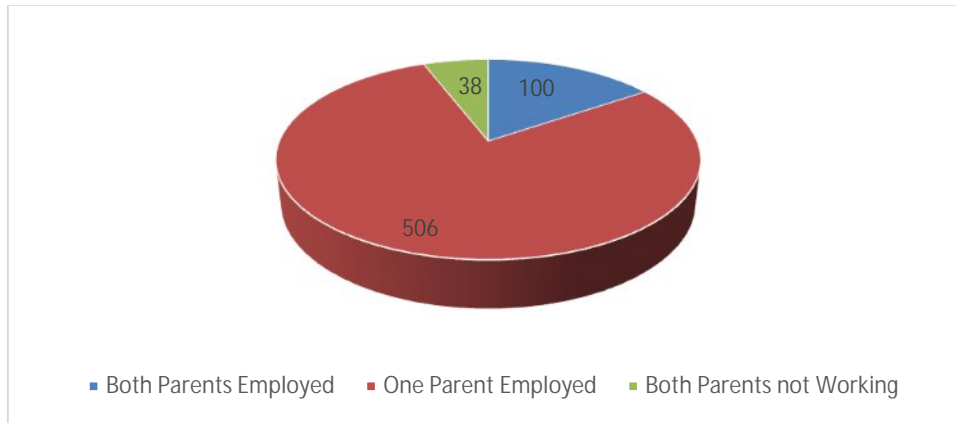
Key Findings: 13% (160) of Head Start children were identified with a disability. The primary disability was speech or language impairment. Eight (8) children were diagnosed as health impaired, one (1) vision impaired and eleven (11) children were diagnosed as non-categorical developmental delay.



Head Start Families	Number
Total	1,264
Two Parent Families	644
Single parent	620

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

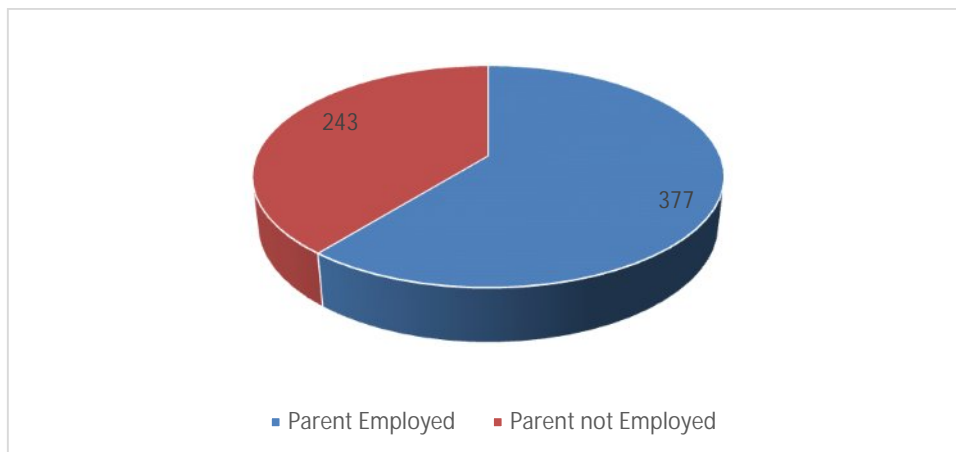
Key Findings: Approximately 51% of Head Start families were two parent families, and 49.0% were single parent families.



Two Parent Family Employment	Number
Both Parents Employed	100
One Parent Employed	506
Both Parents not Working	38
Total Two Parent Families	644

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 - 2018

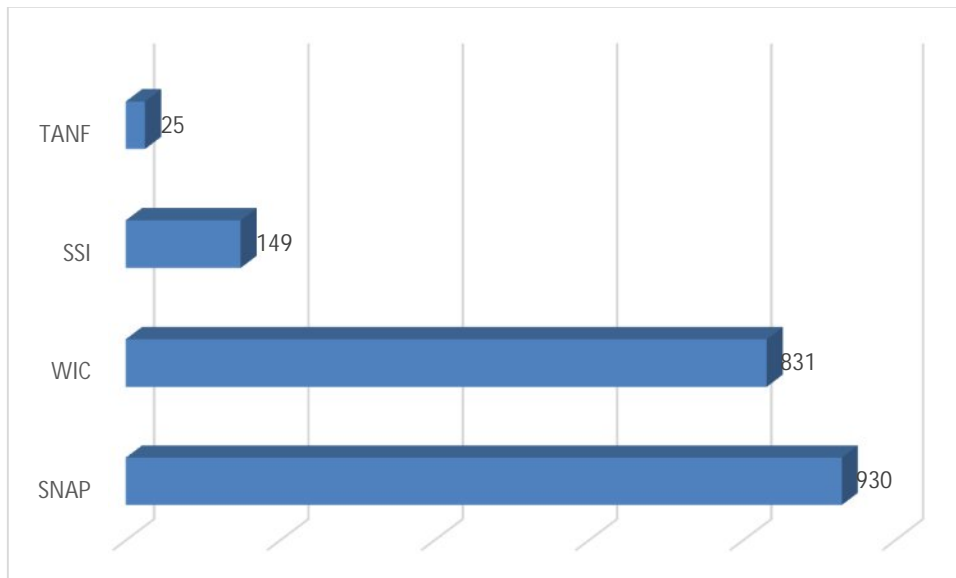
Key Findings: In approximately 15.5% of households, both parents were employed. In 6.0% of households, neither parent was working. There were 78.5% of two-parent households in which one parent was working.



Single Parent Family Employment	Number
Total Single Parents	620
Parent Employed	377
Parent not Employed	243

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 - 2018

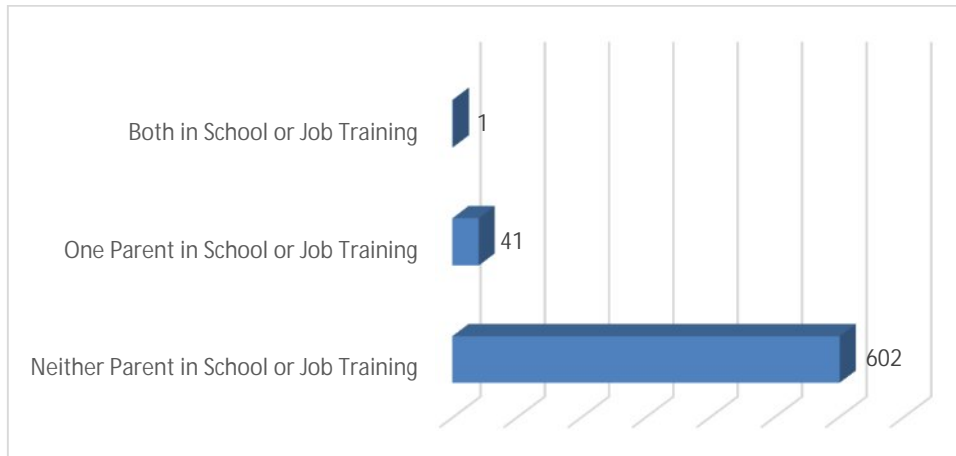
Key Findings: 61.0% of Head Start single parent families were employed, and 39.0% were not employed.



Federal Assistance	Number
TANF	25
SSI	149
WIC	831
SNAP	930

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

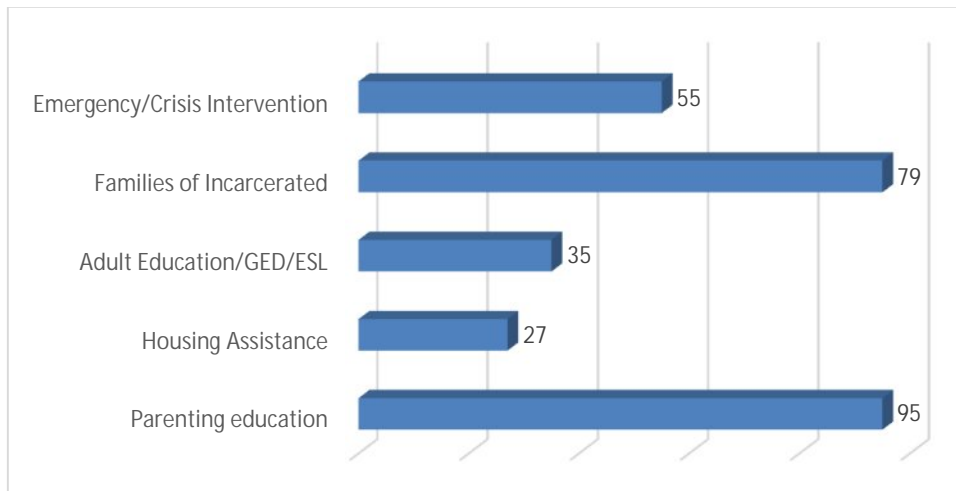
Key Findings: The majority (76%) of families utilized SNAP (food stamps) services. 68% of families participated in WIC services.



Two Parent Family School/Job Training	Number
Both in School or Job Training	1
One Parent in School or Job Training	41
Neither Parent in School or Job Training	602
Total Two Parent Families	644

Source: Program Information Report, 2014 – 2015

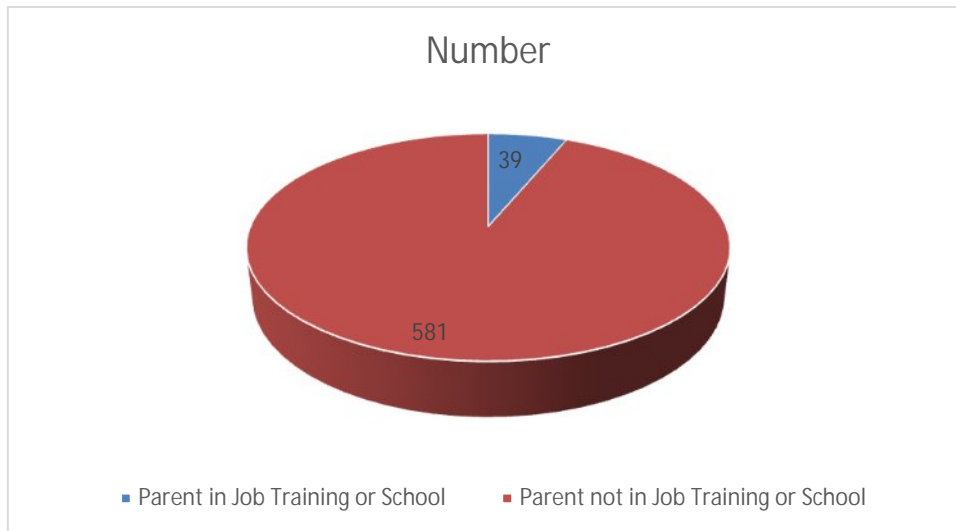
Key Findings: 93% of two parent Head Start families were neither in school or job training, and 6.3% had one parent in school or job training.



Top 5 Family Services Provided	Number
Emergency/Crisis Intervention	55
Health Education	79
Adult Education/GED/ESL	35
Housing Assistance	27
Parenting education	95

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

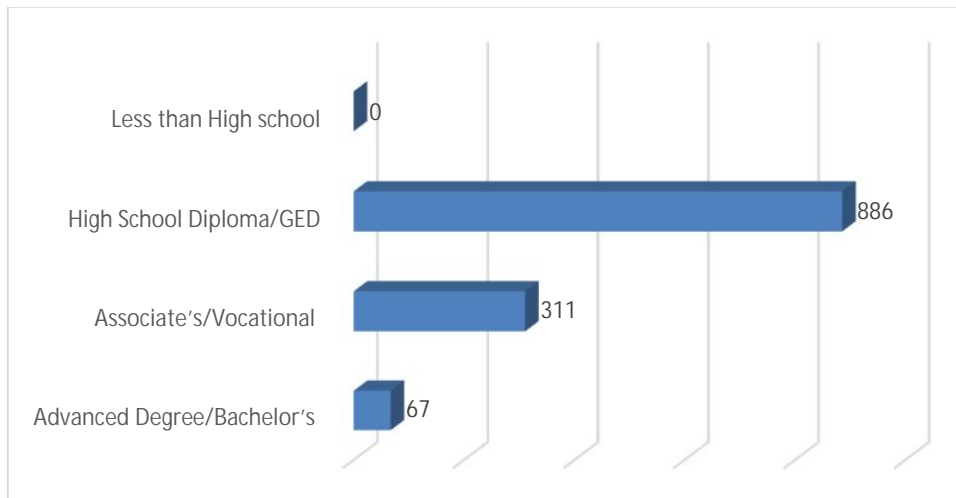
Key Findings: According to PIR data, the top two services requested and received by families were health and parenting education.



Single Parent Families Job Training/School	Number
Parent in Job Training or School	39
Parent not in Job Training or School	581
Total Single Parent Families	620

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

Key Findings: 94% of Head Start single parent families were not in job training or school. 6% of Head Start single parent families were in job training or school.



Parent Highest Level of Education	Number
Less than High school	0
High School Diploma/GED	886
Associate's/Vocational	311
Advanced Degree/Bachelor's	67

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 - 2018

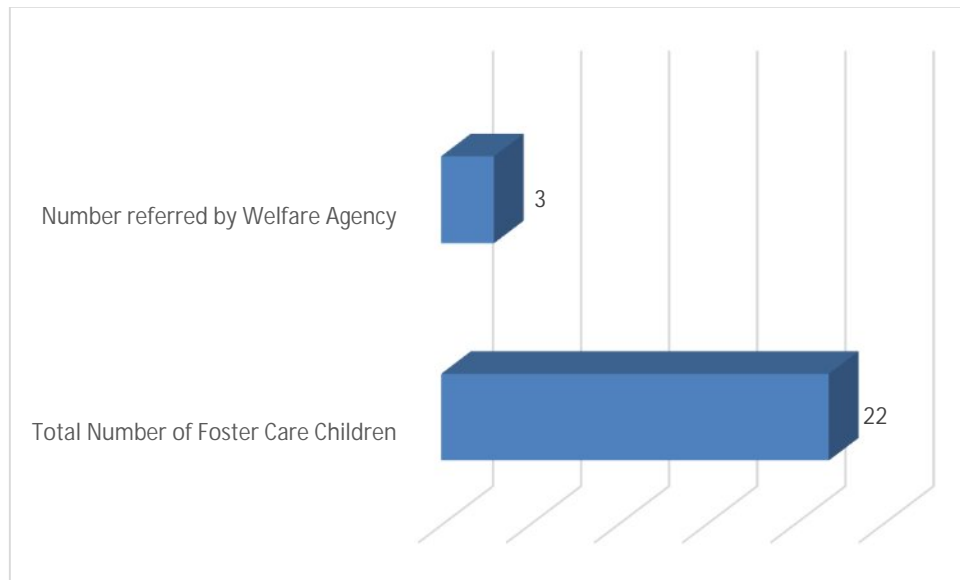
Key Findings: 70% of Head Start families had a high school diploma. Approximately 24% had an Associate's or Vocational training, while 5.3% of parents had an advanced degree or Bachelor's degree.



Total Homeless	Number
Total number of families experiencing homeless	4
Total number of children experiencing homeless	4
Total number of families acquiring housing	2

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 - 2018

Key Findings: The Head Start program served four (4) homeless families and four (4) homeless children. Two (2) family acquired housing in the 2017 - 2018 program year.



Foster Care	Number
Total Number of Foster Care Children	22
Number referred by Welfare Agency	3

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 - 2018

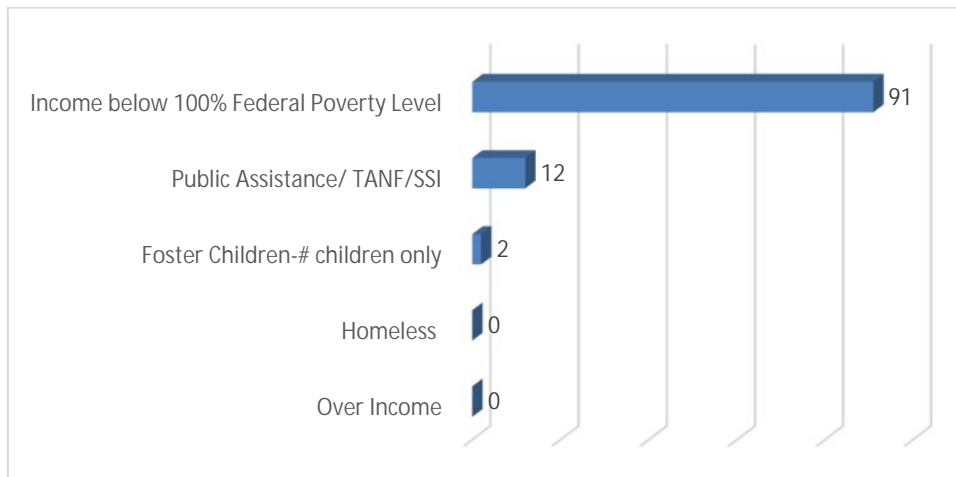
Key Findings: Head Start served twenty-two (22) children who were in foster care. Three (3) children were referred by a Welfare Agency.

Highlights and Considerations - PIR Profile of Head Start Children and Families

- ❖ The majority (78%) of Head Start families and children being served had income below the Federal Poverty Level, 11.6% were receiving public assistance and 1.6% had foster child or homeless status. 8.3% children were over income.
- ❖ Approximately 1,328 of Head Start children identified as Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and three (3) identified as Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino ethnicity.
- ❖ An estimated 1,327 of Head Start cumulative enrollment identified as White, four (4) children identified as Biracial/Multi-racial.
- ❖ Approximately 1,055 of the Head Start children spoke Spanish, and 289 spoke English.
- ❖ Approximately 1,281 Head Start children had some type of insurance. 93% of children had CHIP/Medicaid. An estimated 0.8% of the children had other insurance. An estimated 6% of children had private health insurance, and fifty-one (4.0%) of children did not have any insurance.
- ❖ 15.4% of Head Start children were reported obese. Approximately 12.6% were reported as overweight, while 9.1% were reported as underweight. 63.0% of Head Start children were reported with a healthy weight.
- ❖ 13% (160) of Head Start children were identified with a disability. The primary disability was speech or language impairment. Eight (8) children were diagnosed as health impaired, one (1) vision impaired and eleven (11) children were diagnosed as non-categorical developmental delay.
- ❖ Approximately 51% of Head Start families were two parent families, and 49.0% were single parent families.
- ❖ In approximately 15.5% of households, both parents were employed. In 6.0% of households, neither parent was working. There were 78.5% of two-parent households in which one parent was working.
- ❖ 61.0% of Head Start single parent families were employed, and 39.0% were not employed.
- ❖ The majority (76%) of families utilized SNAP (food stamps) services. 68% of families participated in WIC services.
- ❖ 93% of two parent Head Start families were neither in school or job training, and 6.3% had one parent in school or job training.
- ❖ According to PIR data, the top two services requested and received by families were health and parenting education.
- ❖ 94% of Head Start single parent families were not in job training or school. 6% of Head Start single parent families were in job training or school.
- ❖ 70% of Head Start families had a high school diploma. Approximately 24% had an Associate's or Vocational training, while 5.3% of parents had an advanced degree or Bachelor's degree.

- ❖ The Head Start program served four (4) homeless families and four (4) homeless children. Two (2) families acquired housing in the 2017 - 2018 program year.
- ❖ Head Start served twenty-two (22) children who were in foster care. Three (3) children were referred by a Welfare Agency.

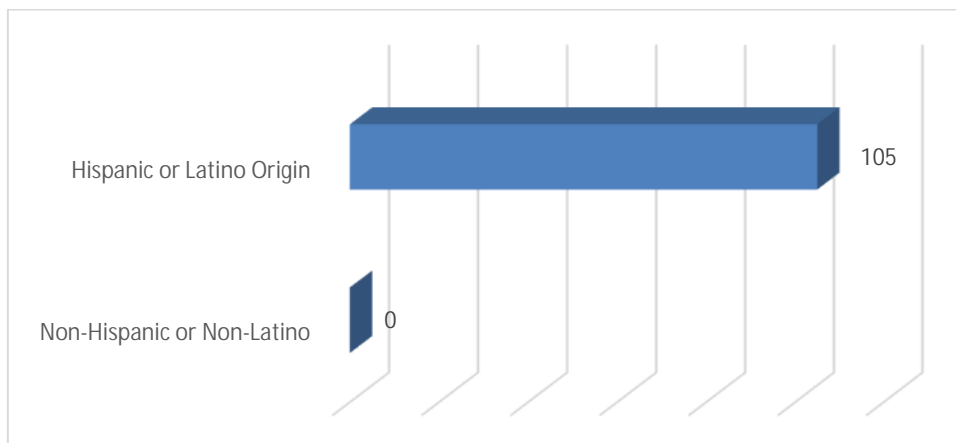
Profile of Early Head Start Children and Families



Early Head Start Eligibility	Number
Income below 100% Federal Poverty Level	91
Public Assistance/ TANF/SSI	12
Foster Children-# children only	2
Homeless	0
Over Income	0

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

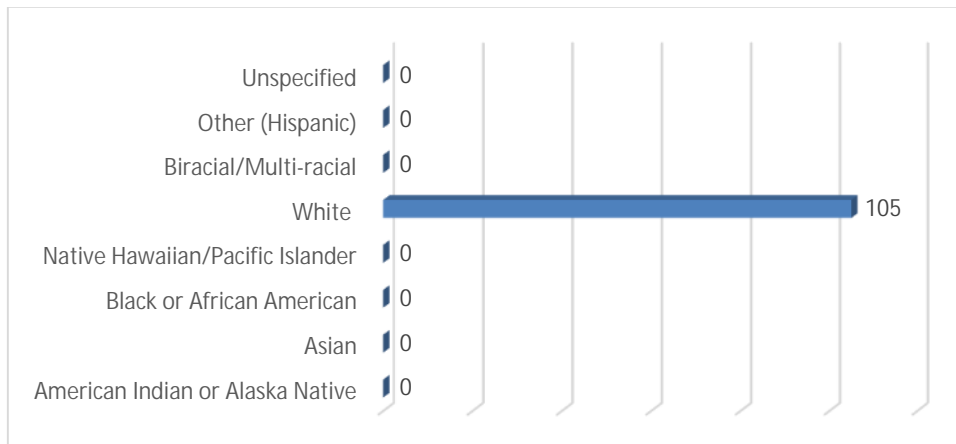
Key Findings: The majority (87%) of Early Head Start families and children reported income below the Federal Poverty Level, 11% were receiving public assistance, and 1.9% had foster child or homeless status.



Child Ethnicity	Number
Hispanic or Latino Origin	105
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	0

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

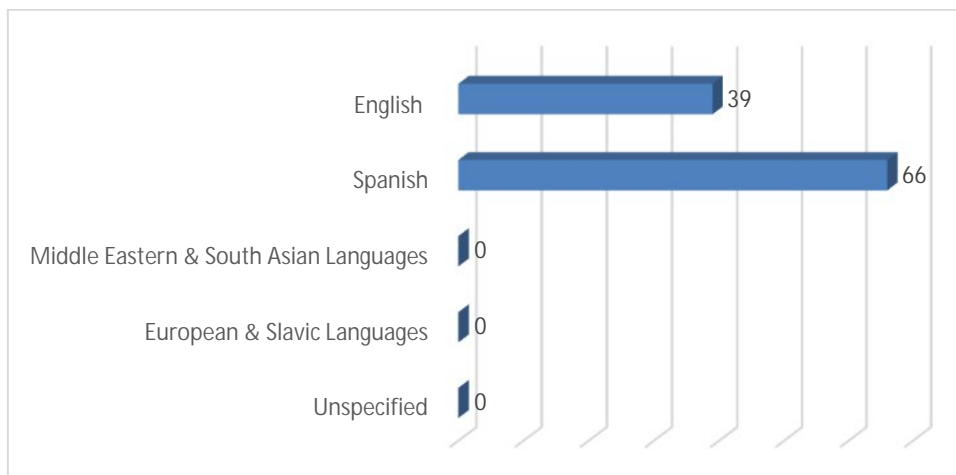
Key Findings: 100% of Early Head Start children identified as Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.



Child by Race	Number
American Indian or Alaska Native	0
Asian	0
Black or African American	0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0
White	105
Biracial/Multi-racial	0
Other (Hispanic)	0
Unspecified	0

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

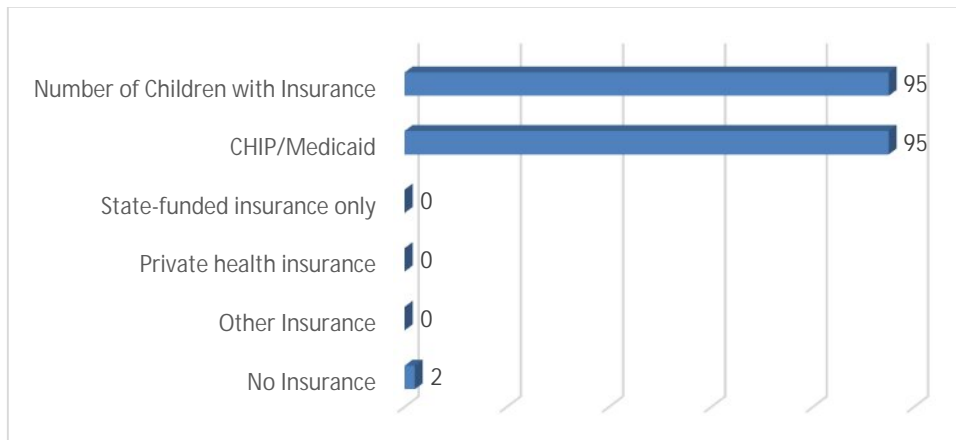
Key Finding: 100% of the cumulative enrollment of Head Start children were identified as White.



Language Spoken	Number
English	39
Spanish	66
Middle Eastern & South Asian Languages	0
European & Slavic Languages	0
Unspecified	0

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

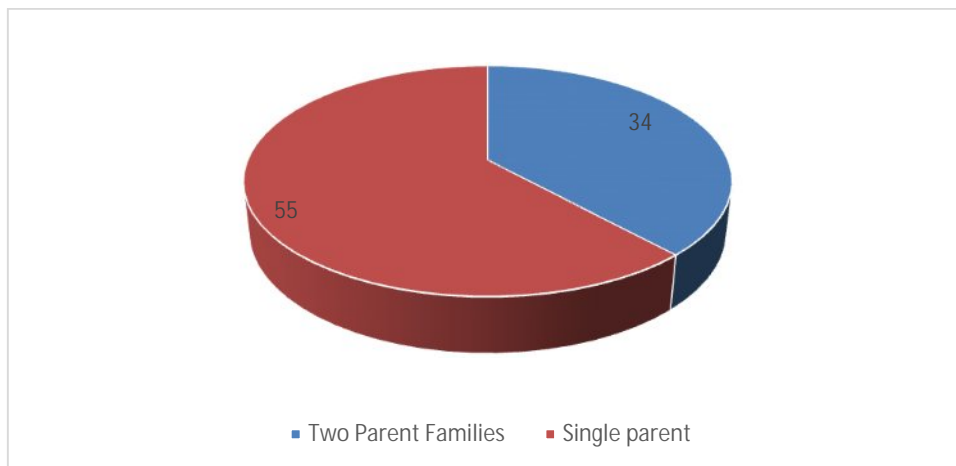
Key Finding: Approximately 39 Early Head Start children spoke English and 66 spoke Spanish.



Children's Insurance	Number
Number of Children with Insurance	95
CHIP/Medicaid	95
State-funded insurance only	0
Private health insurance	0
Other Insurance	0
No Insurance	2

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 - 2018

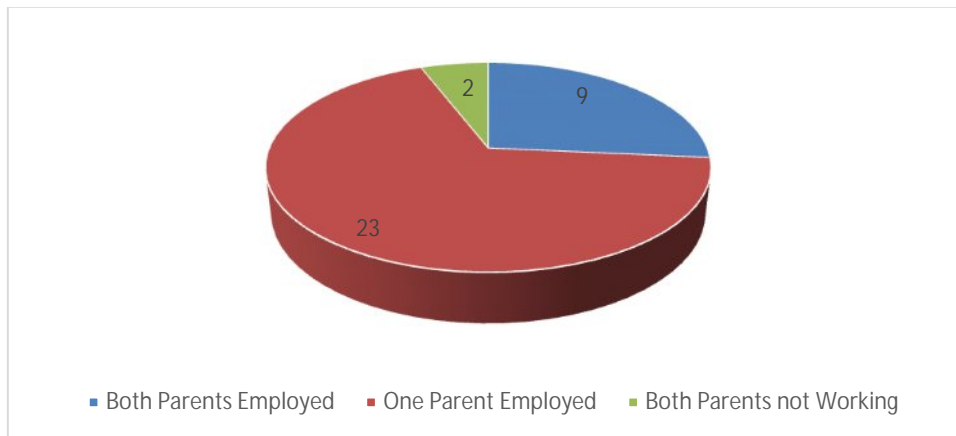
Key Findings: 90% of Early Head Start children had some type of insurance. Ninety-five (100%) Early Head Start children had CHIP/Medicaid. Two (2) children did not have insurance.



Early Head Start Families	Number
Total	89
Two Parent Families	34
Single parent	55

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 - 2018

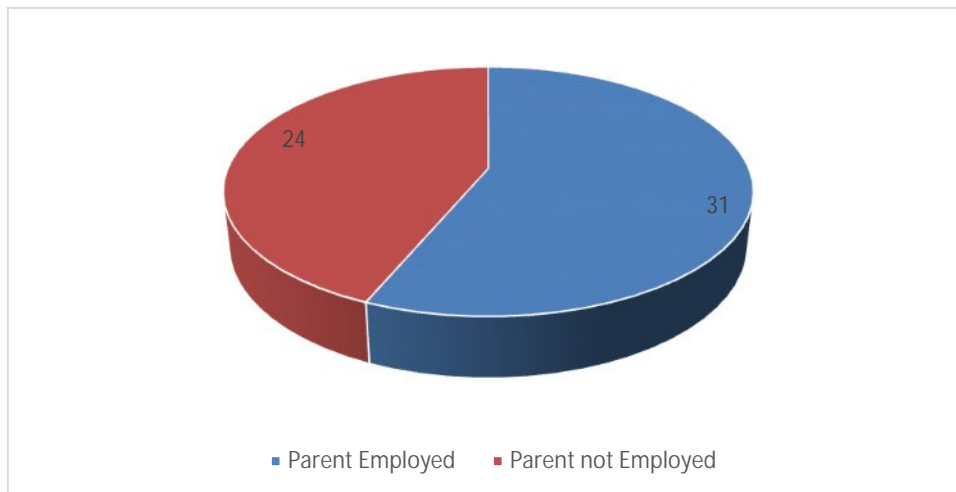
Key Findings: 38% of Early Head Start families were two parent households, and 62% were single parent households.



Two Parent Family Employment	Number
Both Parents Employed	9
One Parent Employed	23
Both Parents not Working	2
Total Two Parent Families	34

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 - 2018

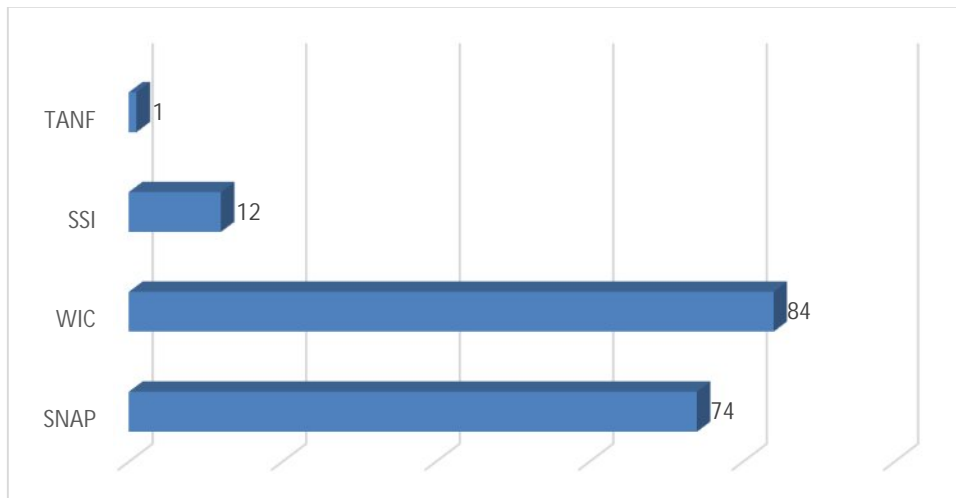
Key Findings: 68% of the two parent Early Head Start families only had one parent employed. In approximately 26% of households, both parents were employed.



Single Parent Family Employment	Number
Total Single Parents	55
Parent Employed	31
Parent not Employed	24

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

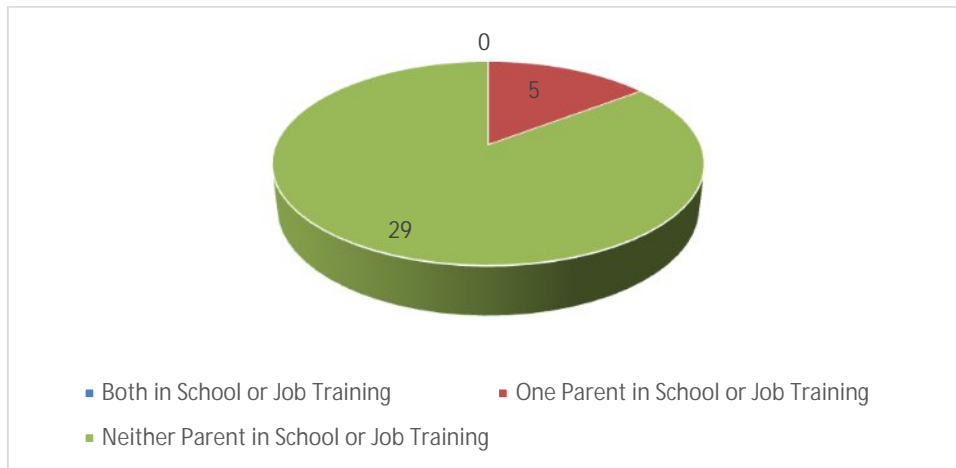
Key Findings: 56% of Early Head Start single families were employed, and 44% were not employed.



Federal Assistance	Number
TANF	1
SSI	12
WIC	84
SNAP	74

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

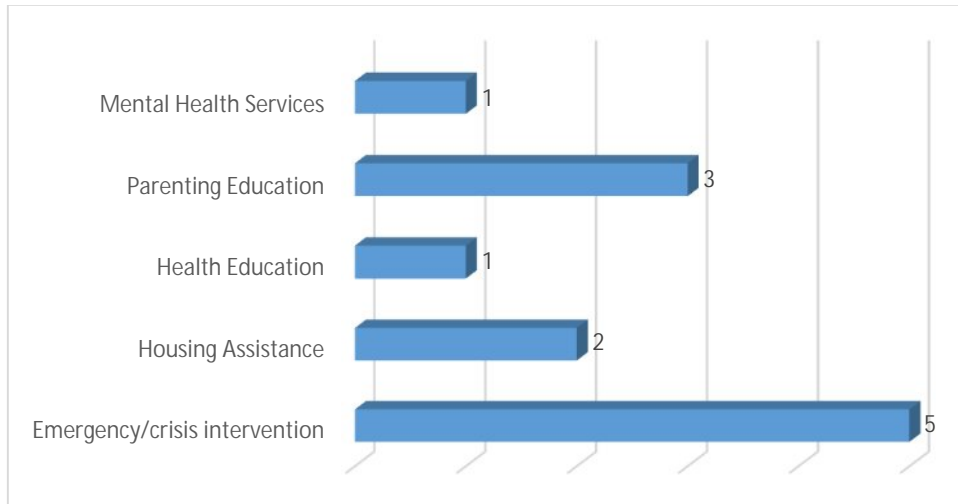
Key Findings: The majority (74) of Early Head Start families were utilizing SNAP (food stamps) services. Eighty-four (84) Early Head Start families participated in WIC services.



Two Parent Family School/Job Training	Number
Both in School or Job Training	0
One Parent in School or Job Training	5
Neither Parent in School or Job Training	29
Total Two Parent Families	34

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

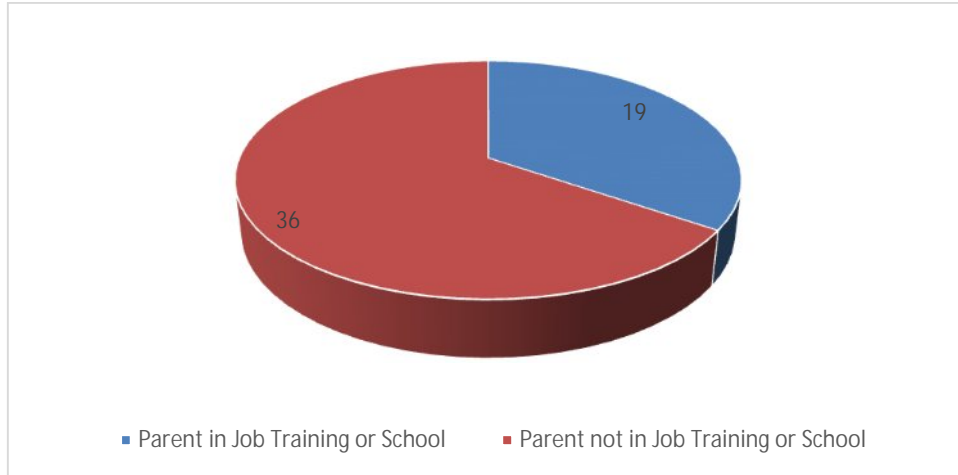
Key Findings: 85% of Early Head Start two parent families were neither in school or job training, and 15% had one parent in school or job training.



Top 5 Family Services Provided	Number
Emergency/crisis intervention	5
Housing Assistance	2
Health Education	1
Parenting Education	3
Mental Health Services	1

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

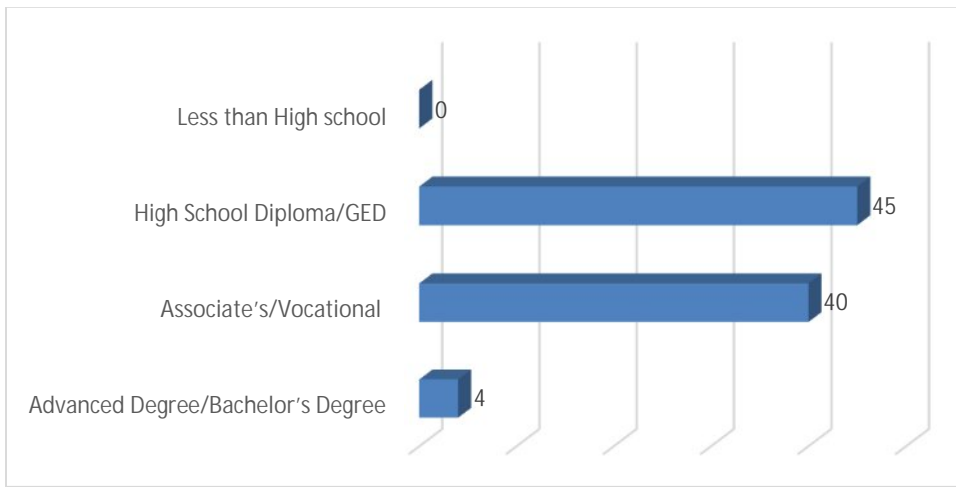
Key Findings: According to PIR data, the top two services requested and received by families were emergency/crisis intervention and parenting education.



Single Parent Families Job Training/School	Number
Parent in Job Training or School	19
Parent not in Job Training or School	36
Total Single Parent Families	55

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 – 2018

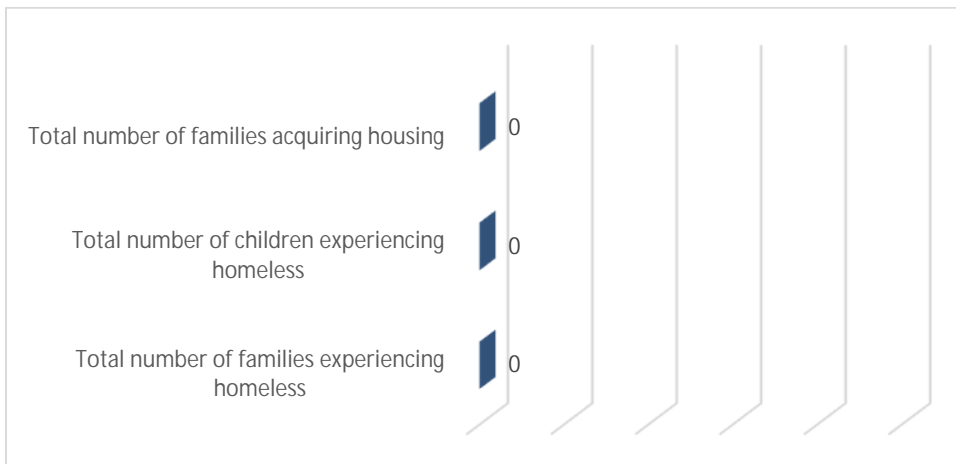
Key Findings: 65% of Early Head Start single families were not in job training or school. 35% of Early Head Start single parent families were in job training or school.



Parent Highest Level of Education	Number
Less than High school	0
High School Diploma/GED	45
Associate's/Vocational	40
Advanced Degree/Bachelor's Degree	4

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 - 2018

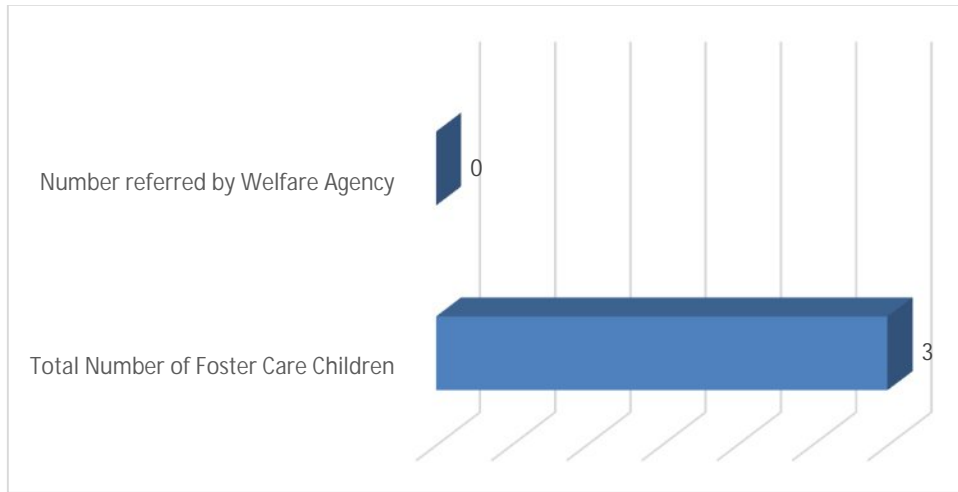
Key Findings: 50% of Early Head Start families had a high school diploma/GED. Approximately 45% had an Associate's or Vocational training, while four (4.5%) parents had an advanced degree or Bachelor's degree.



Total Homeless	Number
Total number of families acquiring housing	0
Total number of children experiencing homeless	0
Total number of families experiencing homeless	0

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 - 2018

Key Findings: The Early Head Start program did not serve any homeless families or children in 2017 - 2018.



Foster Care	Number
Total Number of Foster Care Children	3
Number referred by Welfare Agency	0

Source: Program Information Report, 2017 - 2018

Key Findings: Early Head Start served three (3) children who were in foster care.

Highlights and Considerations - PIR Profile of Early Head Start Children and Families

- ❖ The majority (87%) of Early Head Start families and children reported income below the Federal Poverty Level, 11% were receiving public assistance, and 1.9% had foster child or homeless status.
- ❖ 100% of Early Head Start children identified as Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.
- ❖ 100% of the cumulative enrollment of Head Start children were identified as White.
- ❖ Approximately 39 Early Head Start children spoke English and 66 spoke Spanish.
- ❖ 90% of Early Head Start children had some type of insurance. Ninety-five (100%) Early Head Start children had CHIP/Medicaid. Two (2) children did not have insurance.
- ❖ 38% of Early Head Start families were two parent households, and 62% were single parent households.
- ❖ 68% of the two parent Early Head Start families only had one parent employed. In approximately 26% of households, both parents were employed.
- ❖ 56% of Early Head Start single families were employed, and 44% were not employed.
- ❖ The majority (74) of Early Head Start families were utilizing SNAP (food stamps) services. Eighty-four (84) Early Head Start families participated in WIC services.
- ❖ 85% of Early Head Start two parent families were neither in school or job training, and 15% had one parent in school or job training.
- ❖ According to PIR data, the top two services requested and received by families were emergency/crisis intervention and parenting education.
- ❖ 65% of Early Head Start single families were not in job training or school. 35% of Early Head Start single parent families were in job training or school.
- ❖ 50% of Early Head Start families had a high school diploma/GED. Approximately 45% had an Associate's or Vocational training, while four (4.5%) parents had an advanced degree or Bachelor's degree.
- ❖ The Early Head Start program did not serve any homeless families or children in 2017 - 2018.
- ❖ Early Head Start served three (3) children who were in foster care.

Parent Survey Analysis

Health, Education and Social Services Needs of Families

Employment	Housing assistance	Emergency rent and utility assistance	Transportation	Budgeting
Health Education	Nutrition related services - obesity, high blood pressure, diabetes	Parenting Education	English as a second language	Housing assistance such as subsidies, utilities, repairs
Domestic Violence	Child Abuse and Neglect	Additional Education/GED	Locating resources in the community	Safety -Fear of crime, violence and gangs
Emergency/crisis intervention	Assistance to families of incarcerated individual	Job Training	Relationship/Marriage Education	Mental Health Services

Source: Program Information Report 2017 – 2018

Key Finding: According to PIR data, the top two services requested and received by families were assistance to families of incarcerated individuals and child support assistance.

Availability and Accessibility of Community Resources and Services

Top two (2) barriers that prevent families from getting needed services
Not aware of existing services within the community
Agency rules and eligibility excludes people

Source: Internal Survey

Parent Survey N=725

Children Living at Home		Family Benefits		Health Concerns		Child Care		Income	
0 to 1 yr.	95	Food Stamps	437	Cancer	5	Day Care for Children	20	No Income Recorded	29
1 to 2 yrs.	154	WIC	395	Diabetes	16	After School Care	42	Under \$5,000	242
3 to 4 yrs.	499	Medicaid/CHIPS	511	Heart Problems	6	Center-based	397	\$12,140 – 16,460	189
5 to 7 yrs.	333	Medicare	50	Anxiety	1	Home-based	25	\$20,780 - \$25,100	95
8 to 15 yrs.	377	SSI	45	Deg. Spine Disease	0			\$29,420 - \$33,740	30
		Child Support	3	Lupus	0			\$38,060 - \$42,380	7
		CCS	6	Epilepsy	0			Over \$42,500	3
		TANF/Welfare Check	10	Arthritis	0				
Family/Household		Education		Language		Employment		Disability	
Pregnant	26	Less than 12 th Grade Education	94	English	43	Job Training	16	Speech	48
Two Parent	424	High School	365	Spanish	100	Home Care	5	Ompheclacele	0
One Parent	221	College/University Degree	200	Both	461	Health Care	58	Autism	5
Teenage Parent	8	Education Mexico	206			2 Parents Working	88	Physically Handicapped	4
		ESL Classes	76			I Parent Working/Train/College	152	ADD/ADHD	7
		Other Computer Class	12					Dyslexia	2
		GED	48					Other Down S	20

Source: Parent Survey 2018 – 2019

Key Findings: Survey data indicate that many parents are in training for employment or attending school. A large number of parents have completed high school and obtained a college or university degree. Approximately 206 individuals received education from Mexico. Families in the service area spoke both English and Spanish.

Community Resources

Name of Service Provider	Description of Services	Contact information
American Red Cross	To provide emergency communication and services to military families	726-4778
Attorney General's Office	To provide child support services for the families of non-present parent	724-1602
Bethany House	To provide hot daily meals, provides shelter for the homeless and helps with clothing.	722-4152
Bethany House, Inc.	Provides hot daily meals, provides shelter for the homeless during cold weather and helps with clothing. Homeless Prevention Program.	722-4152
BCFS Health and Human Services	Free pregnancy test, prenatal, medical and laboratory test.	712-4700
Webb County Community Action	Provide assistance in utilities, food pantry and other services for the elderly.	722-6100 523-4182
Workforce Solutions	To provide services by education and training with the goals of full time employment to recipients of T.A.N.F	794-6501
Workforce Solutions Child Care	Provides help for parents to obtain affordable childcare for children ages 0-12	794-1500
Stop Child Abuse and Neglect	To provide parenting education, counseling, substance abuse prevention services for children and their parents and the community	725-7211 725-7212
Texas Department of Human Services	Provides food stamp and health care services to low income families	764-5200
Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services	Provide protection of children as mandated by state law.	1-800-252-5400
Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid, Inc.	Free legal services for eligible low-income persons.	718-4600
Casa Misericordia	Provides secure, temporary residential services to victims of domestic violence.	712-9591
Catholic Social Services	Provides immigration services	722-2443
City of Laredo Housing Authority	To provide housing for low income families	722-4521
City of Laredo Health Department	Provides medical and dental health care for the families	795-4900
Domestic Violence/ District Atty. Office	Provides legal guidance to persons in need of assistance	523-4900
Gateway Community Health Center	Provides wide range of Medical and Dental Services	795-8100
Laredo Community College	E.S.L. classes, sites at various locations in the community.	721-5436 724-5207 794-4436
Mental Health Program	Provides therapy and counseling for parents and children	717-3733

Salvation Army	Provides emergency assistance on a temporary basis to an individual	723-2349
South Texas Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse	To provide individual and group counseling, alcohol and other drug education for females and males 18 and older	791-6131

Source: Webb County Child Care Partnership Community Resource Guide 2018 - 2019

The agency's comprehensive Community Resource Directory has been prepared and made available to Head Start and Early Head Start families to assist them in identifying available resources. Webb County Commissioner's Head Start and Early Head Start program has a commitment to help provide services for families or to refer those families to the appropriate agency for needed services.

Partnership Agreements

Agency	Address	Telephone	Contact Person
Border Region/CAPS	1500 Pappas	794-3000	Jacqueline Lopez
El Puente Counseling Center.	1501 Corpus Christi	722-0121	Jackie Bassini
S.C.A.N.	1605 Saldana Ave.	724-3177	Melinda Mares
Luis Flores	1605 Saldana Ave.	286-9093	Mr. L. Flores
Dr. Daniel Garza	6801 McPherson Rd.	712-8200	Dr. Garza
Dr. Armando Garza	1517 E. Bustamante	722-7872	Dr. A. Garza
Dr. Avelino Alvarez	2337 Endeavor	726-7929	Dr. Alvarez
Rachel C. Vurbeff PNP	1614 Market	568-5340	Rachel Vurbeff
Galo Eye Clinic	5707 Springfield Ave	791-0080	Dr. Newton
Dr. Eric Sloman-Moll	10410 Medical Loop	794-8870	Dr. Sloman-Moll
Ruben Bocanegra	4151 Bob Bullock	724-2800	Mr. Bocanegra
Hector Lopez, Dentist	4151 Jaime Zapata Memorial Hwy #210	727-3593	Dr. Lopez
UTHSA, Dentist	2800 Cedar	523-7500	

Source: Internal Document 2018 - 2019

Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes

Licensed Center	ABC Discovery Learning Center	8610 McPherson Rd STE 300 Laredo, Tx 78045	956-753-6762
Licensed Child-Care Home	Academy of Young Scholars	4216 Campeche Dr Laredo, Tx 78046	956-568-7626
Licensed Child-Care Home	Alejandra's Day Care	1605 Woodstone CT Laredo, Tx 78045	956-726-9133
Licensed Center	All Star Kids, Inc.	1218 Laredo St Laredo, Tx 78040	956-723-3319
Licensed Center	Apple Bee Child Learning Center LLC	7519 Rocio Dr Laredo, Tx 78041	956-723-3331
Licensed Center	Arts & Learning Center	5901 McPherson Rd STE 11C Laredo, Tx 78041	956-723-3331
Licensed Center	Best Lil Schoolhouse 2	4120 E Saunders Laredo, Tx 78041	956-725-2378
Licensed Center	Best Lil Schoolhouse North Academy	603 Shiloh Dr Laredo, Tx 78045	956-602-0655
Licensed Center	Blooming Kids LLC	9109 McPherson Rd STE 6 Laredo, Tx 78045	956-237-1249
Licensed Child-Care Home	Building Blocks Day Care	4304 Salinas Ave Laredo, Tx 78041	956-725-4117
Licensed Child-Care Home	Busy Bees	9310 Albany Dr Unit 13 Laredo, Tx 78045	956-612-8513
Licensed Center	Carousel Learning Academy of Laredo	2110 Lomas Del Sur STE 120 Laredo, Tx 78046	956-717-6001
Licensed Center	Carousel Learning Academy of Laredo Heights	702 Laredo St Laredo, Tx 78040	956-725-6061
Licensed Child-Care Home	Castillito's Day Care	9557 Ashton Loop Laredo, Tx 78045	956-290-4658
Licensed Center	Champions Christian Academy	4020 Santa Maria Ave Laredo, Tx 78041	956-791-3020
Licensed Center	Children's Fountain of Knowledge Learning Center, Inc.	9109 McPherson Rd STE 9 Laredo, Tx 78045	956-753-7272
Licensed Child-Care Home	Children's World	8506 Forest Loop Laredo, Tx 78045	956-726-0068
Registered Child-Care Home	Clarissa Canales	504 North Star Dr Laredo, Tx 78045	956-286-0505
Licensed Child-Care Home	Crecer Learning Center	3014 Calle Piedra Ln Laredo, Tx 78045	956-744-4533
Licensed Center	Education Center-Concord Hills	412 Concord Hills Blvd Laredo, Tx 78046	956-753-3979
Licensed Child-Care Home	Eva's Day Care	17529 College Port Dr Laredo, Tx 78045	956-726-9267
Licensed Center	Finley Head Start Center	125 Atlanta Dr Laredo, Tx 78045	956-724-1105
Licensed Center	First Class Learning Center	9652 McPherson Rd Bldg STE 600 Laredo, Tx 78045	956-725-1680
Licensed Center	Gloria's Day Care Center, LLC	3417 W Fiesta Loop Laredo, Tx 78043	956-725-1316

Licensed Center	Golden Steps Child Development Center	2104 Quail Creek Rd Laredo, Tx 78045	956-717-9226
Licensed Center	Happy Beginnings Childcare & Learning Center	4414 Maria Luisa Dr Laredo, Tx 78043	956-753-7300
Licensed Center	Happy Days Day Care	717 Corpus Christi St Laredo, Tx 78040	956-523-8856
Licensed Center	Happy Hearts Learning Center	4910 S Zapata Hwy STE D1 Laredo, Tx 78046	956-795-1555
Licensed Center	Holy Hands Learning Center	1920 Corpus Christi St Laredo, Tx 78043	956-462-7130
Licensed Center	Intelligym Learning Center	1521 Jacaman Rd Laredo, Tx 78041	956-568-0914
Licensed Center	Jasmine's Child Day Care Center	712 Galveston St Laredo, Tx 78040	956-718-2952
Licensed Center	Johnson's Day Care & Learning Center	2118 S Jarvis Ave Laredo, TX 78046	956-753-5011
Licensed Center	Johnson's Daycare & Learning Center #2	2716 Corpus Christi St, Tx 78043	956-795-8824
Licensed Child-Care Home	Kids "R" Us Child Care and Learning Center	118 Birch Loop Laredo, Tx 78046	956-722-7304
Licensed Center	Kinderclub Learning Center, LLC.	601 Concord Hills Blvd Laredo, Tx 78046	956-726-9696
Licensed Center	Kristi-Lin's Academy Learning Express	1703 Commerce Dr Laredo, Tx 78041	956-727-9888
Licensed Center	Larga Vista Head Start Center	5411 Cisneros St Laredo, Tx 78043	956-728-1562
Licensed Center	LCC Camilo Prada Child Development Center	5500 S Zapata Hwy Laredo, Tx 78046	956-794-4561
Licensed Child-Care Home	Little Angels	1609 Woodstone Ct Laredo, Tx 78045	956-724-4134
Licensed Center	Little Characters Day Care Learning Center	3220 Ligarde St Laredo, Tx 78043	956-723-5439
Licensed Center	Little Feet & Learning Day Care Center	1001 Bristol Rd STE A Laredo, Tx 78045	956-729-8099
Licensed Center	Little Folks Head Start Center	1233 Paseo Danubio Rio Bravo, Tx 78046	956-791-9807
Licensed Child-Care Home	Little Friends Learning Center	207 Flathead Laredo, Tx 78045	956-251-9826
Licensed Center	Little Hearts Child Development Center	6553 Metro Ct STE B Laredo, Tx 78041	956-267-8354
Licensed Center	Little Palominos Head Start Center	W END Washington LCC Campus Laredo, Tx 78040	956-722-9946
Licensed Center	Little People North	4209 McPherson Ave Laredo, Tx 78041	956-791-5142
Licensed Center	Little People South	2619 Rosario St Laredo, TX 78043	956-722-0330

Source: Texas Department Protective and Regulatory Services, Child Care Licensing 2019. For further listings of child care centers and family child care homes please see:

www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child_Care/Search_Texas_Child_Care/ppFacilitySearchDayCare.asp

Children Today, Leaders Tomorrow

