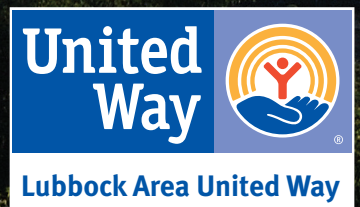
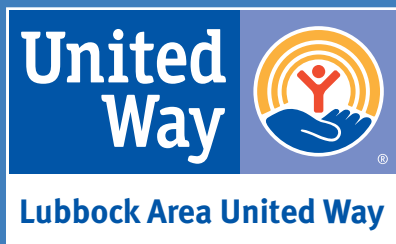


# *Community* **STATUS REPORT**

DECEMBER  
**2016**

[liveunitedlubbock.org](http://liveunitedlubbock.org)





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APPENDIX 17

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# Community STATUS REPORT

The 2016 Community Status Report is the 18th publication. The reports provide statistics in health, safety, education, economics and population for the South Plains area. There are comparisons to state and national statistics, along with trends over a period of years. Access to the information leads to better awareness and understanding of the underlying issues and problems facing the community. Readers can see the progress or lack of progress that has been made in the areas of concern. Resources can be raised and invested to achieve long-term, sustained community improvements.

In this report

- There is good news about adolescent mothers and early prenatal care rates
- The Lubbock economy continues to grow
- The percentage of economically disadvantaged students in Region 17 went down for the first time since a slight dip in 2007-08
- In Region 17, the percentage of dropouts has been cut in half over the last eight years
- Many high school graduates in the U.S. are not prepared for a career or college
- The narrowing gap between the number of married and unmarried Americans
- The increasing median age when Americans first marry
- The growing epidemic of drug overdose deaths

The reports are made possible by support from the City of Lubbock, Lubbock County, Lubbock ISD, Texas Tech University, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Covenant Health and UMC Health System.

# SCORECARD

## The Scorecard

The “Scorecard” was introduced in 2009 to measure outcomes for education. Why the focus on education?

- The single biggest correlate of income, self-sufficiency, and well-being is educational attainment.
- The more education people have, the more lifetime earnings they can expect.
- An estimated 25% of the adult workforce does not read well enough to meet routine requirements of today’s workplace.

2009 CSR

Outcome	Indicator	Results
---------	-----------	---------

## SUCCESS BY 6 Ensure children enter Kindergarten healthy and ready to learn, with a much greater chance of being successful in school.

Babies are born healthy	Percent of low birth weight babies	After reaching over 11% in 2007, Lubbock County’s rate hit a low of 9% in 2012, and was 9.8% in 2014. Lubbock County’s rate is consistently above the State rate.
Children are prepared to enter Kindergarten ready to learn	Grade retention percentage of children in Kindergarten/1st grade	Retention rates have improved for Region 17, although still above State rates.
Children are prepared to enter Kindergarten ready to learn	Early Childhood Assessment for Kindergarten	63% of Kindergarten students in Region 17 were considered “School Ready” in 2014-2015.

## SUCCESS IN SCHOOL Connect young people with the resources they need to graduate from high school and move on to a bright future.

Students graduate from high school	Met Standard on 3rd Grade Reading Assessment (STAAR)	Four years into the STAAR tests, Region 17 rates have improved from 73% to 77%, slightly below the State rate.
Students graduate from high school	Percent of public high school students who graduate on time	Rates are increasing steadily from 2007-2008 (81%) through 2014-2015 (91%).

## SUCCESS FOR LIFE Create opportunities for adults to gain the literacy and job skills they need to work and live independently.

Adults have literacy and job skills needed to work and/or further education	Percent of adults with a high school diploma or higher	Both Lubbock County and Texas percentages continue upward trend, with Lubbock (85%) higher than Texas (82%).
Adults make a successful transition from high school to higher education	Percent of students at or above criterion in college entrance exams	Region 17’s rate has been slightly lower than the State’s, with both trending down. In 2013-2014 to 2014-2015, Region 17’s rate dropped from 23.8% to 19.6%. However, the percentage tested were much higher than previous years

# EDUCATION

## School Readiness

Retention for Kindergarten rates and 1st Grade Special Education continued to improve, but remain much higher than the State rate.

Non-Special Education retention decreased, but is still above the State rate.

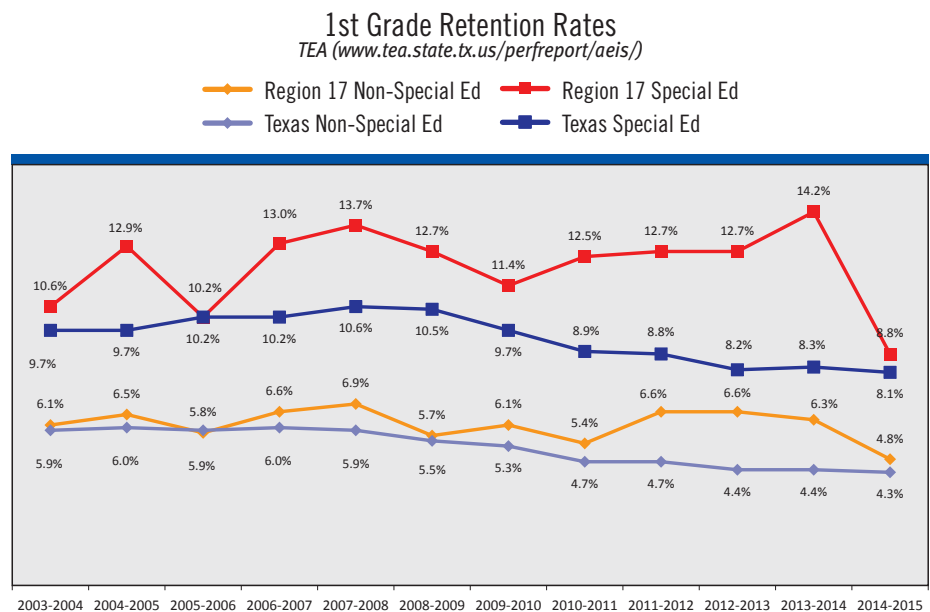
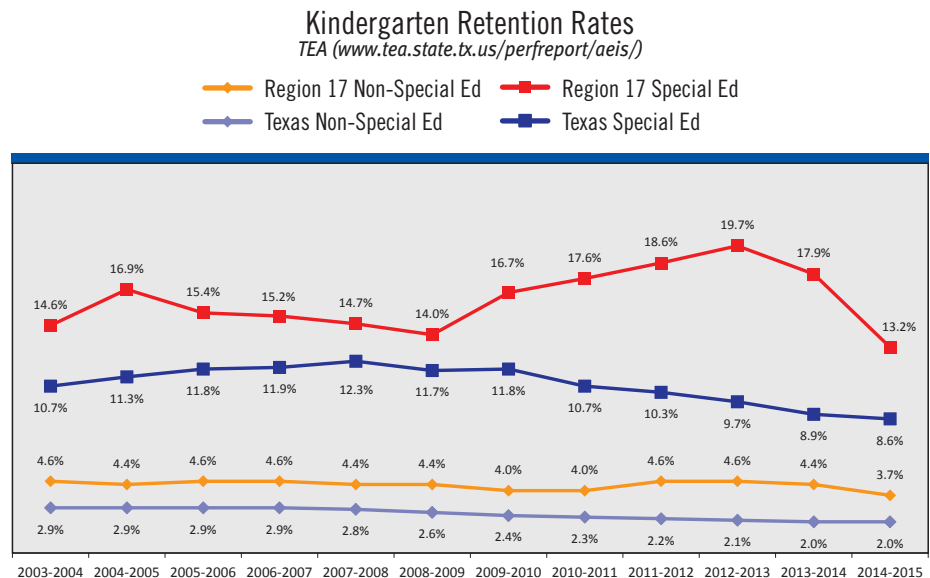
Retention in Kindergarten and 1st Grade indicate problems with school readiness. Young children arrive at school with a wide variation of development and learning.

Results from Early Childhood Assessments from the Texas Student Data System for 2014-2015 revealed that 37% of Kindergarten students in Region 17 were not considered “school ready.”

Infancy and toddlerhood is the time when foundations of school readiness begin. This period represents an opportunity for parents and non-parental caregivers to support young children’s optimal development and to set a positive path and direction for lifelong success.

## Effects of Poverty

“Poverty can negatively impact early brain development. Measures of brain development in young children between five months and four years of age found that socio-economic status was related to rates of growth of brain regions associated with impulse control, attention, and executive functioning.



Although infants from low-income families started with similar amounts of brain mass as their more advantaged peers, their rate of growth was slower, resulting in

less brain volume than their peers from middle- and high-income families by toddlerhood.”

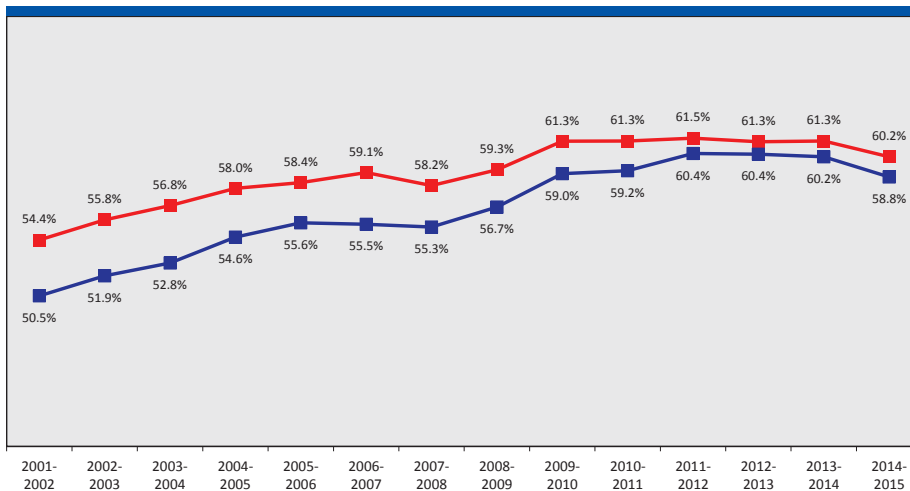
*Developmental Foundations of School Readiness for Infants and Toddlers: A Research to Practice Report.*  
[www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/index.html](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/index.html)

# EDUCATION

## Region 17 and Texas Economically Disadvantaged

TEA ([www.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis/](http://www.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis/))

■ Region 17 ■ Texas



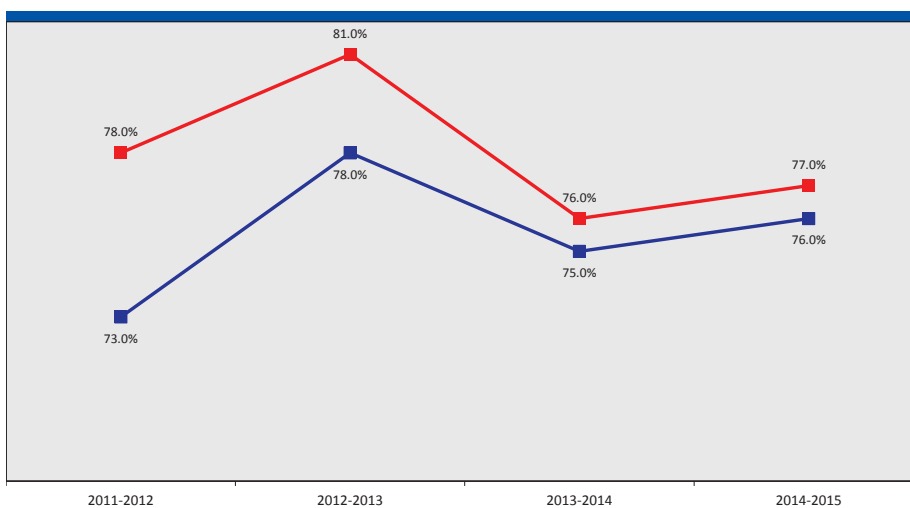
22% of children who have lived in poverty do not graduate from high school, compared to 6% of those who have never been poor. This rises to 32% for students spending more than half of their childhood in poverty.



## Region 17 and Texas Met Standard for 3rd Grade English Language Arts

TEA ([www.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis/](http://www.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis/))

■ Region 17 ■ Texas

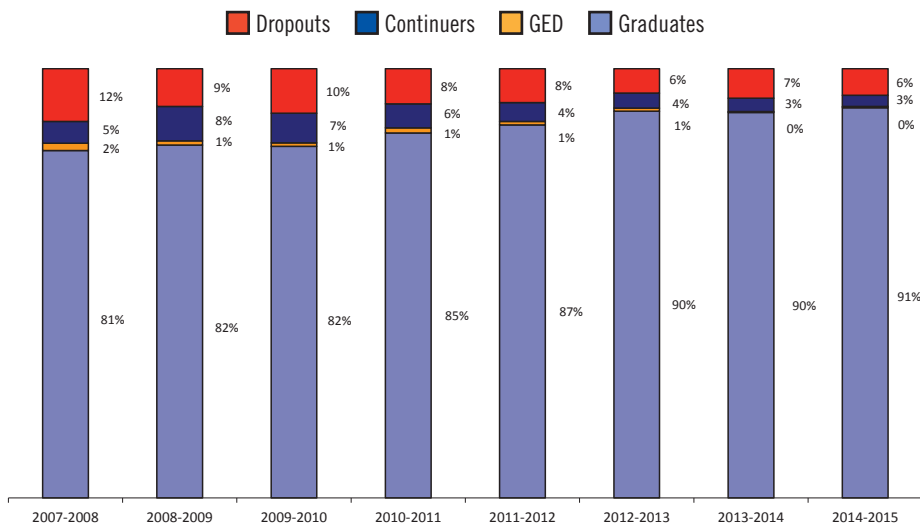


## 3rd Grade English Language Arts

The State of Texas Assessment for Academic Readiness (STAAR) was implemented in 2011, replacing the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS). Each standardized test since the 1980's has been more rigorous. STAAR results for the past four years are all lower for 3rd Grade reading than the eight-year results from Texas Assessment of Academic Skills (TAAS).

One in six children who are not reading proficiently in 3rd Grade do not graduate from high school on time. The combined effect of reading poorly and living in poverty puts children in double jeopardy.

### Region 17 4-year Completion Rate, Grades 9-12 TEA ([www.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis/](http://www.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis/))

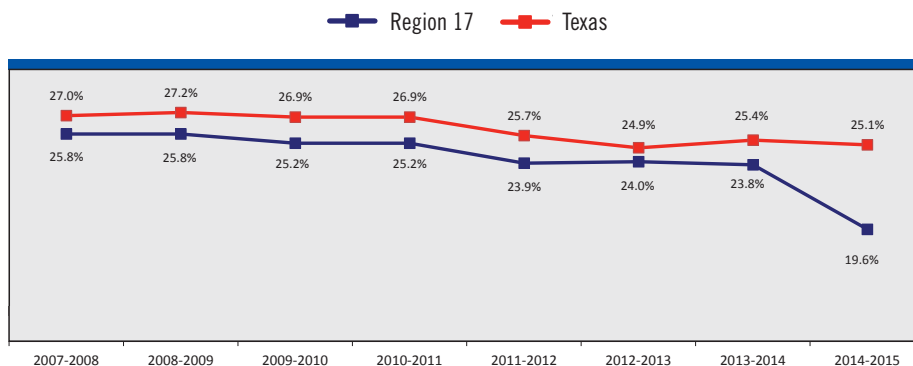


In Region 17, 4-year high school completion rates increased steadily from 2007-2008 through 2014-2015, going from 12% dropouts to 6%.

Just 20% of Texas 8th graders complete postsecondary credentialing (certificate or degree) within eleven years. Wide disparities exist between white students and minorities. White students' rates of earning a college credential are 2½ times higher than those of Hispanics and Blacks.

*A New Measure of Educational Success In Texas; February 2012*

### Region 17 and Texas Percent of Students Meeting SAT/ACT Criterion TEA ([www.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis/](http://www.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis/))

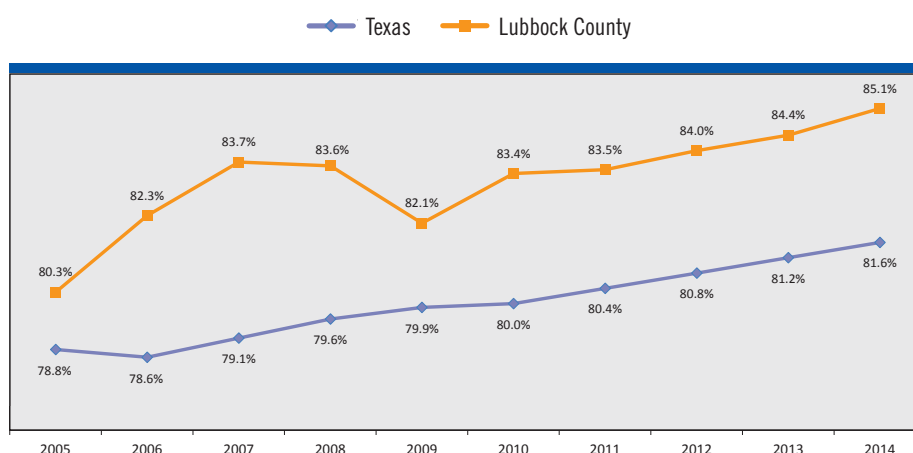


### Meandering Toward Graduation

A study of high school graduates across the country found that, among recent graduates, fewer than one in ten have taken a foundational set of courses needed to be both college- and career-ready. Most students need a postsecondary degree or credential, but almost half did not complete either a college or career set of courses. The findings reflect a focus on credit accumulation, rather than a focus on true readiness for life after graduation.

*The Education Trust, April 2016*

### Lubbock County and Texas Age 25+, Percent with High School Diploma or Higher U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey



# ECONOMICS

## 2-1-1 Texas South Plains Information & Referral

In 2015 there were 63,789 calls in the service area. The top five needs were food vouchers, food stamps/ SNAP, Medicaid applications, electric service payment assistance and food pantries. The top five unmet needs were food vouchers, electric service payment assistance, rent payment assistance, food pantries, and gas service payment assistance.

## Homelessness

The South Plains Homeless Consortium conducted its annual survey in January 2016. There were 315 surveys completed for a total of 425 people, including 101 children. Of those counted, 49 were chronically homeless. 77% of households were without children. The top reasons for becoming homeless were “financial”, “unemployment”, and



“unable to pay rent”. 78% said they were able to work. 40% of those unemployed responded that they were looking for work.

*2016 Point-In-Time Survey, SPHC*

During the 2015-2016 school year, Lubbock ISD reported that 859 students were identified as homeless with 80 in shelters, 723 doubled-up with family or friends, and 56 staying in hotels or motels. Included in the total were 94 unaccompanied youth.

## Poverty

One in four Texas children live in poverty. Poverty rates for Latino (33%) and Black (32%) children are nearly three times higher than they are for White (11%) and Asian (12%) children.

19% of Texas children live in “high-poverty” neighborhoods, 30% for Latino and 23% for Black children.

42% of single-mother families live in poverty. Poverty rates are highest for Latina single mothers (51%) and lowest of White single mothers (29%).

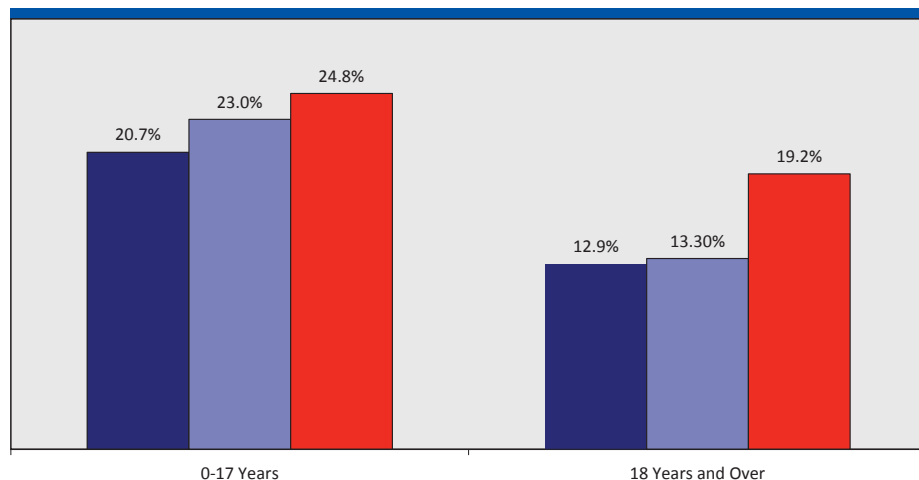
*State of Texas Children 2016, Texas Kids Count*

## Hunger

Lubbock County has a food insecurity rate of 17.4%, and an estimated 49,850 people who are food insecure; compared to the State rate of 17%, with 4.5 million affected by food insecurity.

*Feeding America*

Persons Below Poverty, 2015  
U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey



## Lubbock Economic Index 2015

Lubbock's economy ended with growth, rising steadily from 2012.

- Home sales were the highest on record.
- Construction permits for the year were up 30.6% and home permits were up 9%.
- Retail sales ended the year with a 1.5% growth, with about \$2.9 billion spent in retail sales.

*Lubbock National Bank*

The average home sale price for 2015 in Lubbock was \$167,291.

*Lubbock Association of Realtors*

Lubbock's inflation rate has historically been fairly low, although from 2011 to 2015 it was higher than the national average.

Inflation Rate	
	2015
City of Lubbock	1.4%
U.S.	0.7%

*U.S. Census*

The unemployment rate in Lubbock County has decreased every year since it's high of 6.3% in 2010 to 3.4% in 2015, and for the past 15 years the unemployment rate in Lubbock County has been below that of Texas overall.

Annual Unemployment Rate	
	2015
Lubbock County	3.4%
Lubbock Co. Individuals	5,089
Texas	4.5%

*U.S. Census*

Of people aged 25 and older without a high school diploma, 26.3% were in poverty in the U.S.

Among people with at least a bachelor's degree, 4.5% were in poverty in the U.S. in 2015.

*U.S. Census Bureau*

Months of Inventory 2015	
Lubbock Co.	2.6
Lubbock Total Listings	864
Texas	3.4

*U.S. Census*

Per Capita Income 2015	
Lubbock Co.	\$24,176
Texas	\$28,210
U.S.	\$29,797

*U.S. Census*

Persons 16+ Not in Labor Force	
	2015
Lubbock Co.	36.3%
Texas	35.7%
U.S.	36.9%

*U.S. Census*

Median Income 2015	
Lubbock Co.	\$60,346
Texas	\$65,316

*U.S. Census*

## Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM)

In 2010 there were 7.6 million STEM workers in the U.S., about 1 in 18.

### STEM

- occupations are projected to grow by 17% from 2008 to 2018, compared to 9.8% growth for non-STEM jobs.
- workers earn 26% more than their non-STEM counterparts.
- degree holders enjoy higher earning, regardless of whether they work in STEM or non-STEM occupations.

*STEM: Good Jobs Now and for the Future, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, July 2011*



# POPULATION



2015 Population Estimates	
	Population
Lubbock County	299,453
Texas	27,469,114
USA	321,418,820

U.S. Census Bureau 2015 Estimates

## Texas

More than 7 million children live in Texas today, representing nearly 1 in 10 children living in the U.S.

State of Texas Children 2016, Texas Kids Count

In Lubbock women who worked full-time, year-round jobs in 2015 made 76% of what men made based on median income. (Texas 79%) (Odessa 57%)

The Texas Tribune, Sept. 15, 2016

Texas is the second largest state in terms of population, second to California, and area, second to Alaska).

In terms of number of people, Texas' growth exceeds that of all other states between 2010 and 2015.

U.S. Census Bureau

Speaks English Less Than "Very Well"	
	2015
Lubbock Co.	5.3%
Texas	14.3%
U.S.	8.6%

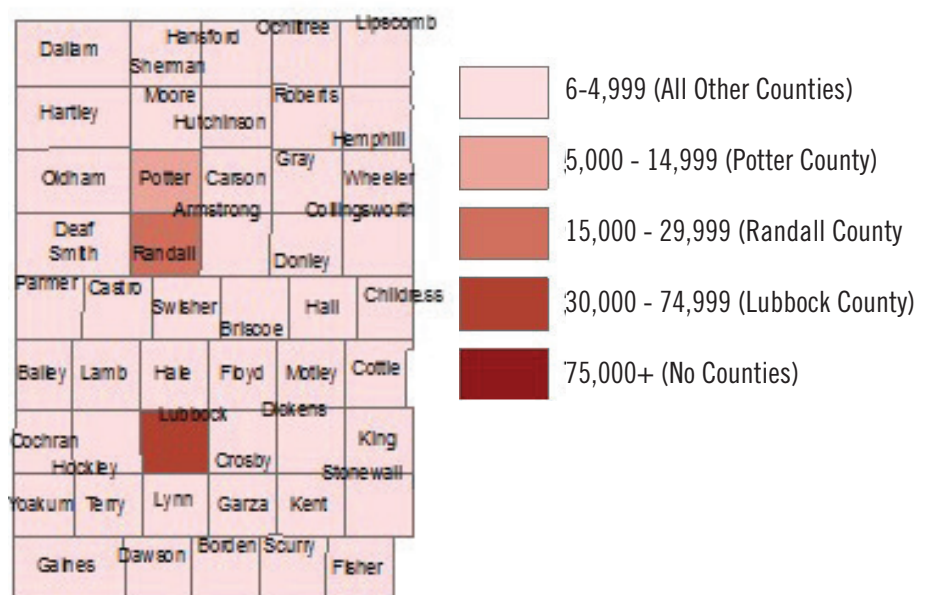
U.S. Census

Race/Ethnicity		
	Lubbock Co.	Texas
Hispanic or Latino	34.5%	38.8%
Non-Hispanic White	54.6%	43%
African American	7.8%	12.5%
Asian	2.4%	4.7%
Two or more races	1.7%	1.7%

U.S. Census Bureau 2015 Estimates

Estimated number of persons aged 65 years and older, 2010-2014

U.S. Census Bureau



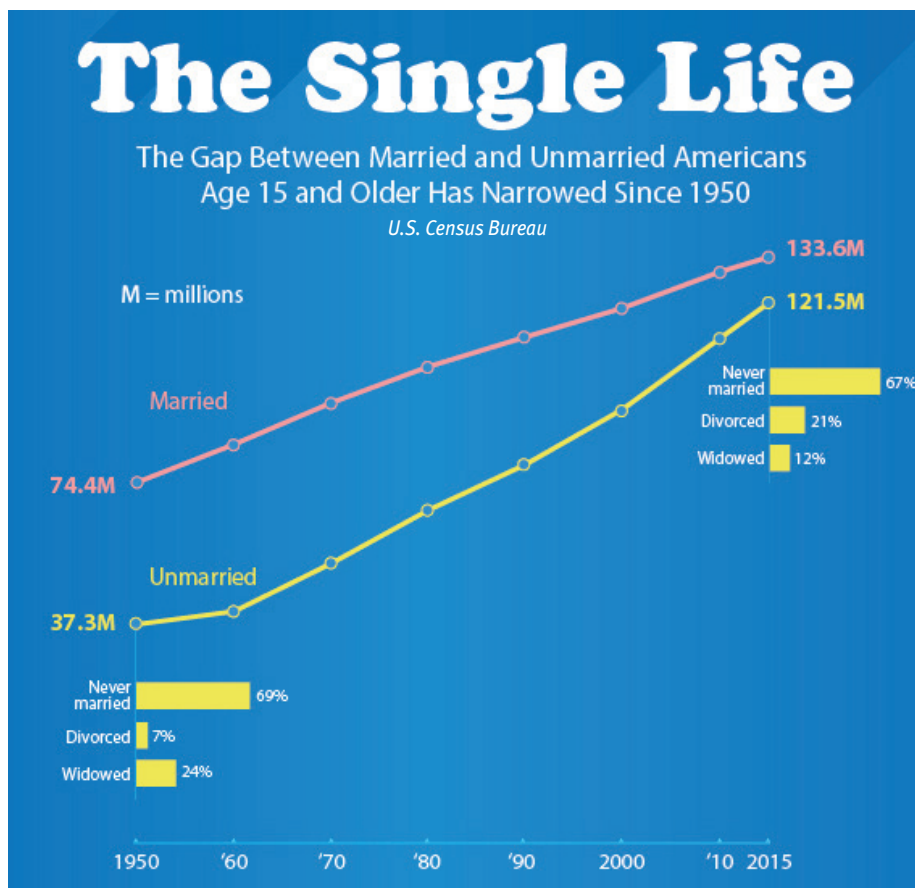


The gap between married and unmarried Americans age 15 and older has narrowed since 1950. In 1950 there were 74.4 million married couples and 37.3 million single people. In 2015 there were 133.6 million married couples and 121.5 million single people.

From 1950 to 2015 the percentage of total Americans

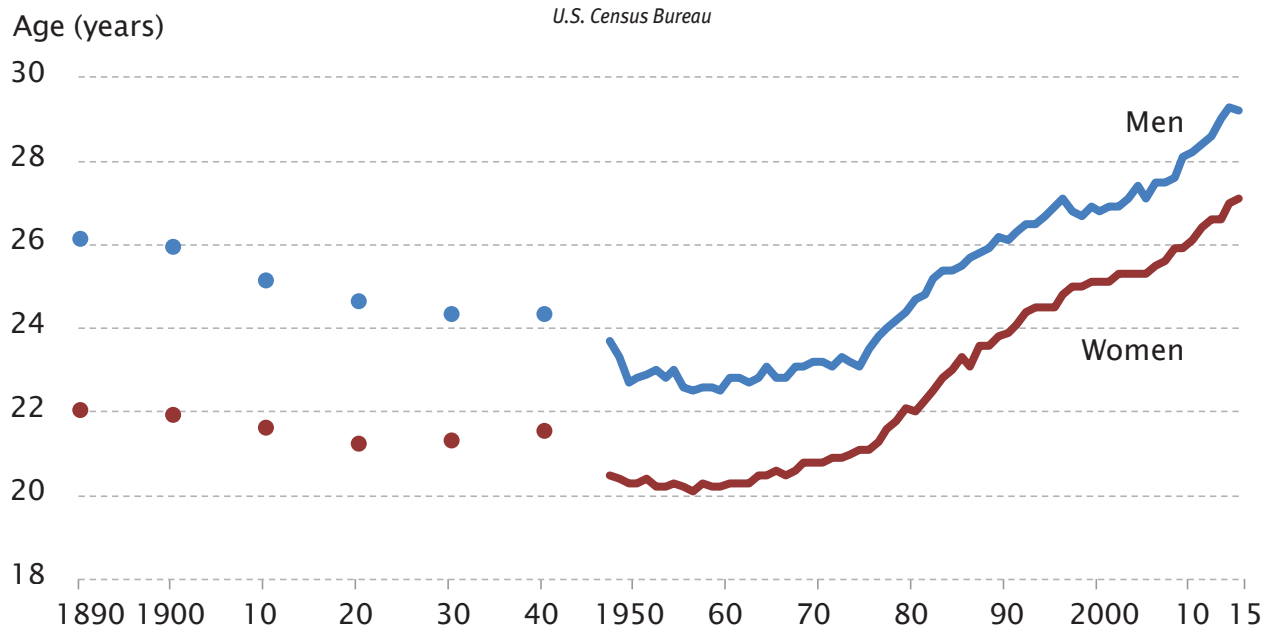
- Never married-dropped from 67% to 52%
- Divorced -tripled, from 7% to 21%
- Widowed -was cut in half, 24% to 12%

U.S. Census Bureau



### Median Age at First Marriage: 1890 to Present

U.S. Census Bureau

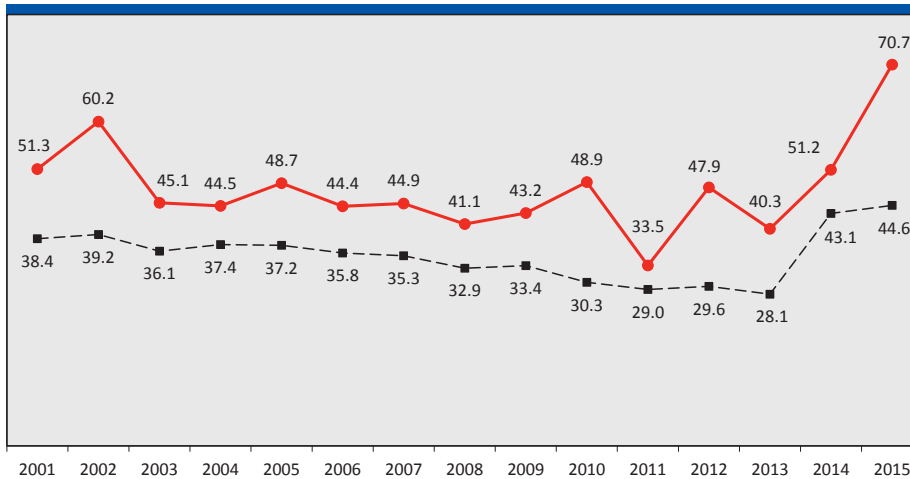


# SAFETY

## Rape

Uniform Crime Reporting System

—■— Texas Rate    —●— Lubbock County Rate



## Rape

Voice of Hope answered 3,197 hotline calls and provided services for 376 victims in Lubbock and 11 surrounding counties in 2015.

Of the victims:

- 94% were female
- 76% were single
- 44% were under 18 years old

Of the assailants:

- 91% were male
- 20% were related to the victim, of which 29% were a parent
- 19% were a total stranger
- 15% were an acquaintance

## Domestic Violence

Women's Protective Services provided services for 861 adults and 930 children ages 0-17 years old in 2015. The majority of the victims' relationship to the offender was a boyfriend or girlfriend (47%) or a spouse (20%).

## Sex Trafficking

In September 2016 Voice of Hope had a caseload of 109 victims of sex trafficking. 23 of those were under 18 years of age. The agency continues to spearhead efforts to address the growing issues of sex trafficking in the area.

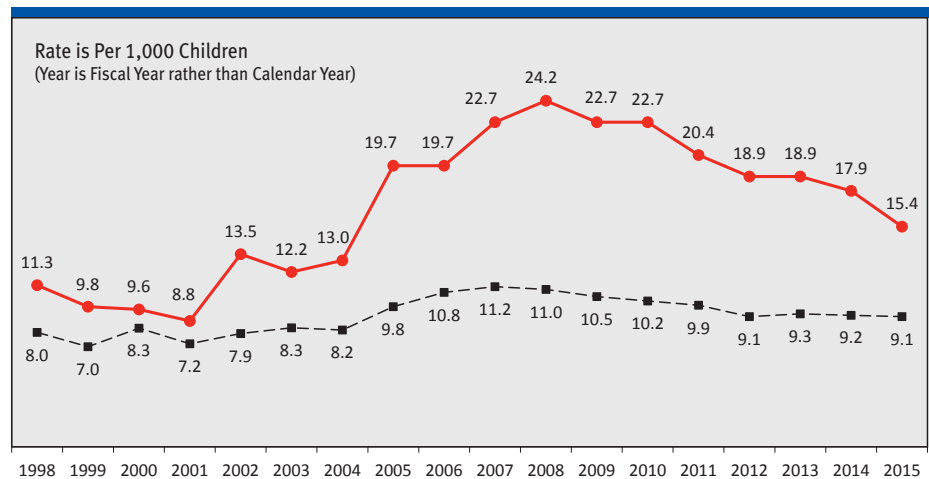


Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR) 2015 (Rate per 100,000)				
Offense	Texas Rate	Lubbock County Rate	Incidents	Trends
Rape	44.6	70.7	218	Lubbock consistently higher than TX
Aggravated Assault	247	601.4	1,857	Lubbock consistently more than twice state rate
Larceny-Theft	2,029	3,223	9,912	Downward trend at state level since 2009
Burglary	557	967	2,979	Lubbock consistently above state
Robbery	116	147.8	456	Higher than TX last 3 years
Auto theft	246	339.6	1045	TX declining & stabilized last 5 yrs; Lubbock above TX since 2011
Murder	4.8	5.5	17	
Family Violence	704	4,523		Lubbock consistently higher than TX

## Confirmed Victims of Child Abuse

TDFPS

—■— Texas Rate    —●— Lubbock County Rate



### Child Abuse and Neglect

Of the 41 counties in Region 1, Crosbyton had the highest rate (28.8) of confirmed child abuse.

There were two child abuse/neglect related fatalities in Lubbock County. In Region 1 there were seven child abuse/neglect related fatalities. A total of 171 children died in Texas during 2015 due to child abuse.

TDFPS

Although child maltreatment occurs in families at all economic levels, abuse, and especially neglect, are more common in poor and extremely poor families than in families with higher incomes.

*Child Trends Data Bank, March 2015*

Home visitation is recognized as the most effective deterrent to child abuse.

The educator observes the family in their natural setting, where they are most comfortable.

Parent education with educational activities increases protective factors in the family.

### Children's Advocacy Center of the South Plains (CAC)

CAC conducted 768 forensic interviews in 2015, compared to 699 in the previous year.

There were 144 child abuse/neglect cases presented for prosecution to the Lubbock County District Attorney's office, compared to 101 in 2014.

In the U.S. reported rates of neglect are higher than those for other types of child maltreatment. Young children are more likely than older children to be victimized.

Rates of physical abuse and sexual abuse have declined over the past two decades while rates of neglect have fluctuated.

*Child Maltreatment: Indicators on Children and Youth; Child Trends DataBank, March 2015*

### CASA of the South Plains

CASA assisted 144 children that were placed in safe and permanent homes. 222 volunteers contributed 8,592 hours to advocate for 485 children in foster care who were victims of child abuse/neglect, saving county taxpayers more than \$343,680 in attorneys' fees.

"Extreme abuse or neglect leads to undergrowth in brain areas needed for higher thinking abilities while leading to overdevelopment in areas associated with fear. These brain changes are likely the reason why children who have experienced early abuse are more likely to develop mental health and health problems later in life."

*Developmental Foundations of School Readiness for Infants and Toddlers: A Research to Practice Report, www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/index.html*

2015			
	Number of Children	Confirmed Victims of Abuse and Neglect	Rate
Texas	7,311,923	66,721	9.1
Region 1*	233,103	3,149	13.5
Lubbock Co.	74,078	1,138	15.4

\*includes Lubbock and 40 other counties

DFPS

# SAFETY

## Mental Health

Over 40 million Americans are dealing with a mental health concern, nearly one in five adults.

56% of adults do not receive treatment for mental health issues.

Youth mental health problems are on the rise, and 6 out of 10 young people with major depression do not receive any mental health treatment.

There are over 1.2 million people currently residing in prisons and/or jails with a mental health condition. The lack of access to mental health care is linked with higher rates of incarceration.

In the overall rankings of states, Texas was 32nd.

*Mental Health America*

### What is Fentanyl?

Pharmaceutical fentanyl is a synthetic opioid pain reliever, approved for treating severe pain. **It is 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine.**

Most recent cases of fentanyl-related harm, overdose, and death in the U.S. are linked to illegally made fentanyl. It is sold through illegal drug markets for its heroin-like effect. It is often mixed with heroin and/or cocaine as a combination product—with or without the user's knowledge—to increase its euphoric effects.

*CDC*

## Drug Overdose and Deaths

The U.S. is experiencing an epidemic of drug overdose deaths. Since 2000, the rate of deaths from drug overdoses has increased 137%, including a 200% increase in the rate of overdose deaths involving opioids (opioid pain relievers and heroin). From 2000 to 2014 nearly half a million people in the U.S. died from drug overdoses.

During 2014, 47,055 drug overdose deaths occurred in the U.S., an overall rate of 14.7. In Texas in 2014 there were 2,601 deaths, a rate of 9.7.

In 2014, 61% of drug overdose deaths involved some type of opioid, including heroin.

The opioid overdose epidemic includes two distinct but interrelated trends: a 15-year increase in overdose deaths involving prescription opioid pain relievers and a recent surge in illicit opioid overdose deaths, driven largely by heroin.

Illicit fentanyl is often combined with heroin or sold as heroin. Toxicology tests used by coroners and medical examiners are unable to distinguish between prescription and illicit fentanyl. Increases in illicit fentanyl might be contributing to recent increases in drug overdose deaths involving heroin.

*CDC, MMWR, January 2016*

## Heroin Use Has INCREASED Among Most Demographic Groups

*CDC*

	2002-2004*	2011-2013*	% CHANGE
<b>SEX</b>			
Male	2.4	3.6	50%
Female	0.8	1.6	100%
<b>AGE, YEARS</b>			
12-17	1.8	1.6	--
18-25	3.5	7.3	109%
26 or older	1.2	1.9	58%
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>			
Non-Hispanic white	1.4	3	114%
Other	2	1.7	--
<b>ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
Less than \$20,000	3.4	5.5	62%
\$20,000-\$49,999	1.3	2.3	77%
\$50,000 or more	1	1.6	60%
<b>HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE</b>			
None	4.2	6.7	60%
Medicaid	4.3	4.7	--
Private or other	0.8	1.3	63%

# HEALTH

MORTALITY			
Texas Department of State Health Services			
2014	Texas	Lubbock County	
	Rate per 100,000		Cases
Heart Disease	153.2	203.0	495
Stroke	36.5	49.6	121
Lung Cancer	35.3	45.1	110
Female Breast Cancer	10.4	7.4	18
Diabetes	19.8	35.7	87
COPD	35.8	68.9	168
Accidents	22.8	36.9	90
Motor Vehicle Deaths	13.5	17.6	43
Suicides	12.0	18.0	44
Fetal Deaths*	5.1	4.5	19
Infant Deaths**	5.8	5.0	21

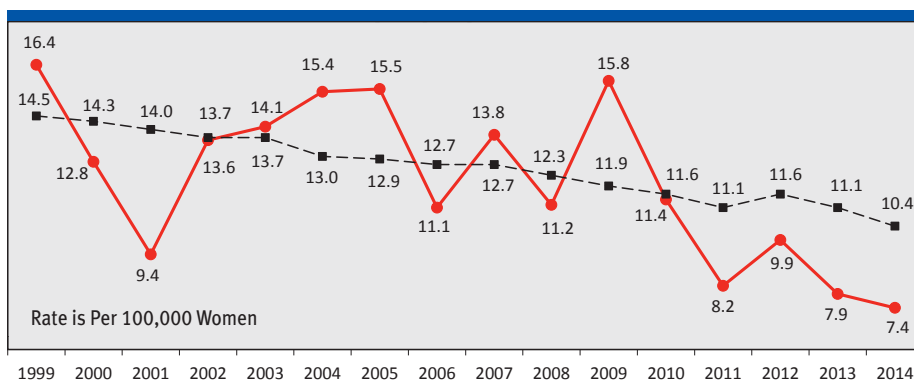
\*rate per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths

\*\* rate per 1,000 live births

## Female Breast Cancer Deaths

TDSHS

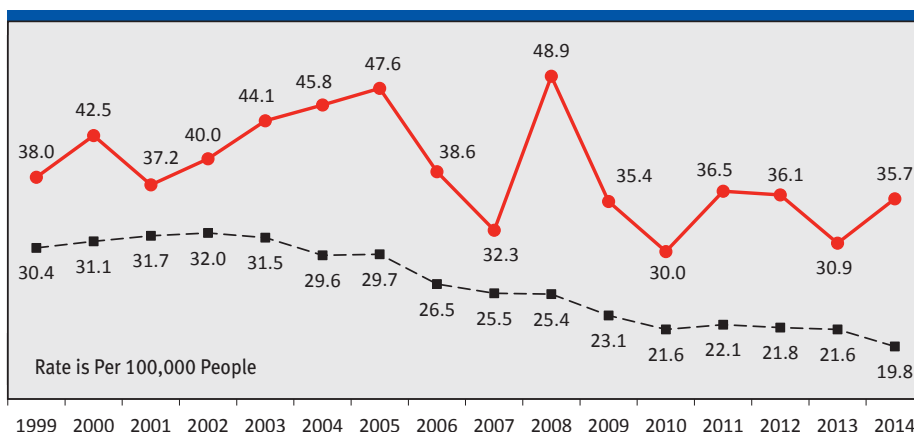
—■— Texas Rate    —●— Lubbock County Rate



## Diabetes Deaths

TDSHS

—■— Texas Rate    —●— Lubbock County Rate



In 2014 Lubbock County saw the largest number of suicides (44) for every year since 1999, except for 45 in 2010.

## U.S. Smokers

Smoking has declined from nearly 21 of every 100 adults (20.9%) in 2005 to nearly 17 of every 100 adults (16.8%) in 2014. About 50 years ago, roughly 42% of adults smoked.

Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body and affects a person's overall health, and is the leading cause of preventable illness.

CDC



## Breast Cancer

The rate of female breast cancer deaths has been cut by more than half in the last 18 years.

## Diabetes

At least one out of three people will develop diabetes in their lifetime.

From 1980 through 2014, the number of Americans with diagnosed diabetes increased fourfold (from 5.5 million to 22 million).

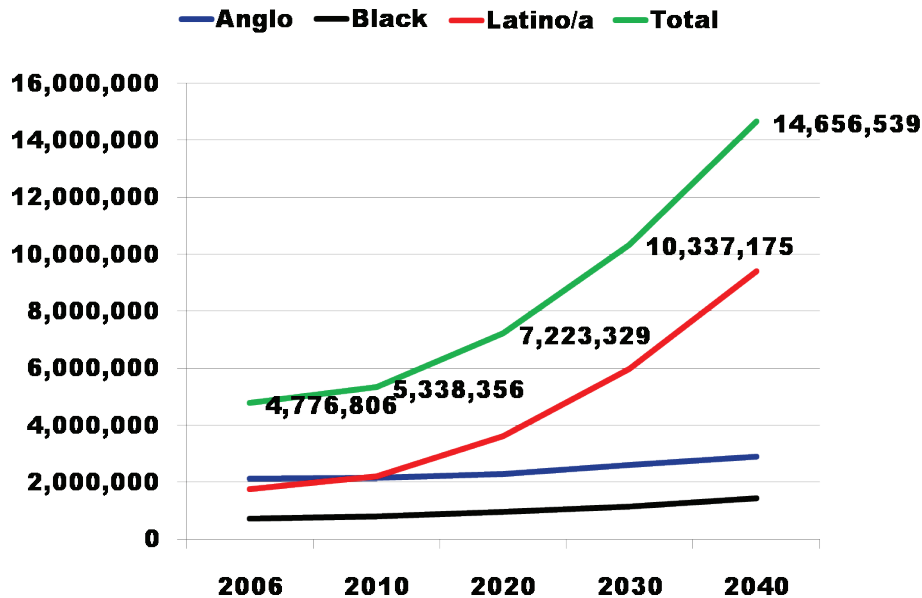
The total estimated diabetes costs in the U.S. in 2012 was \$245 billion.

CDC

# HEALTH

## Projected Increase in Obesity in Texas by Ethnicity, 2006 to 2040

Office of the State Demographer projections, using 2000-2004 migration scenario population projections



## Obesity

Obesity is a risk factor for developing hypertension, diabetes, and other problems during pregnancy. Since 2005 there has been a 22% increase in the rate of obesity in pregnant Black and Hispanic mothers, compared to a 17.2% increase for White mothers.

2015 Healthy Texas Babies Data Book

Persons Without Health Insurance	
	2015
Lubbock Co.	14.0%
Texas	17.1%
U.S.	9.4%

U.S. Census

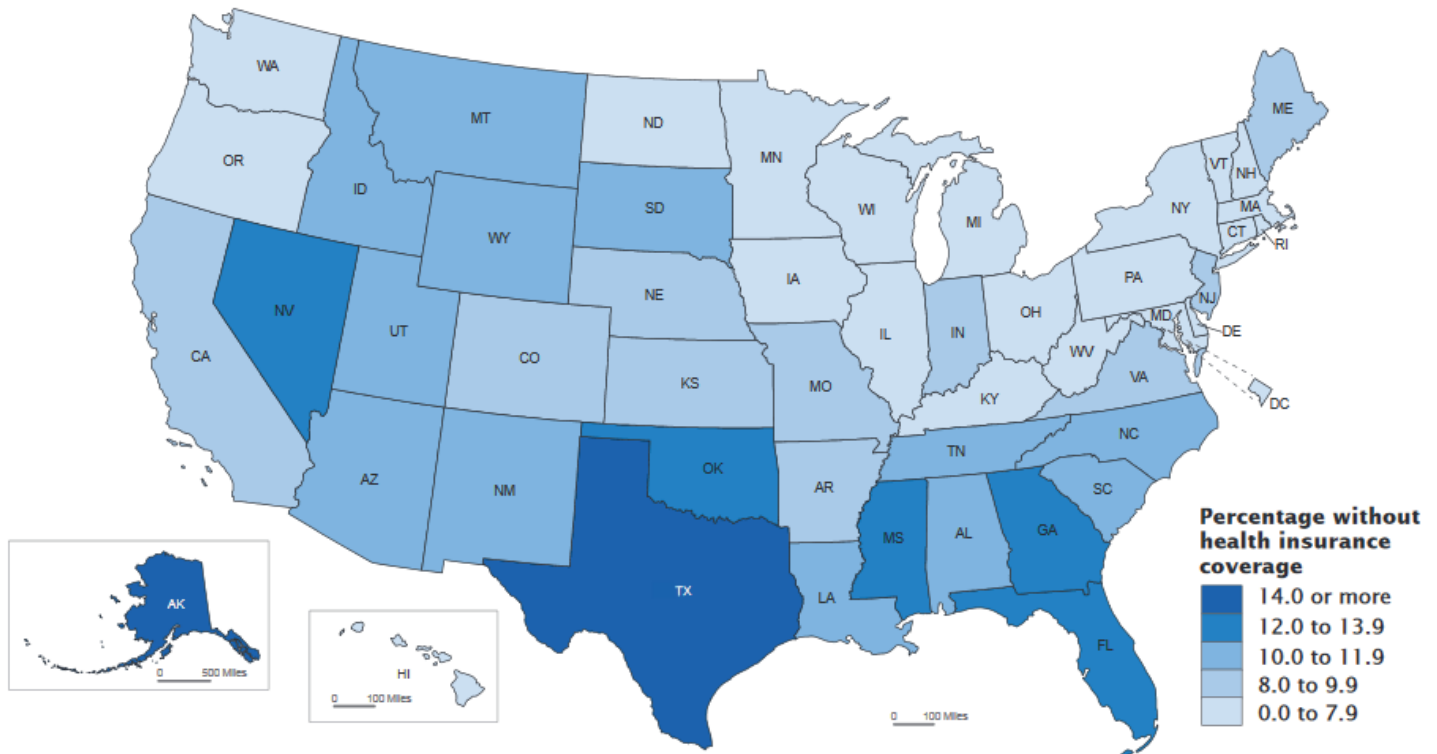
## Uninsured

More than half the nation's uninsured children reside in six states. Texas has 682,000 uninsured children, the highest percentage at 19.3%, with California next with 302,000 at 8.5%.

Children's Health Coverage CCF.Georgetown.edu.; October 2016

## Uninsured Rates by State, 2015

U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 1-Year American Community Survey



## Unmarried Mothers

TDSHS

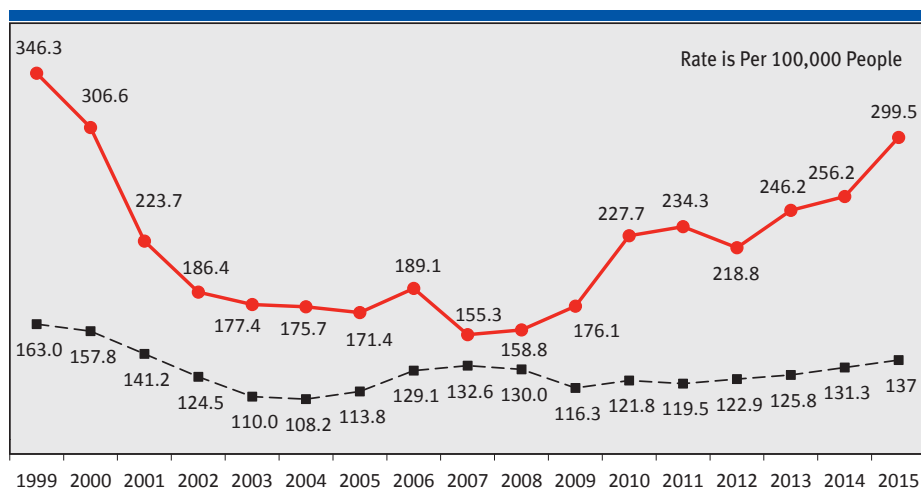
—■— Texas Percent —●— Lubbock County Percent



## Gonorrhea (Reported Cases)

TDSHS

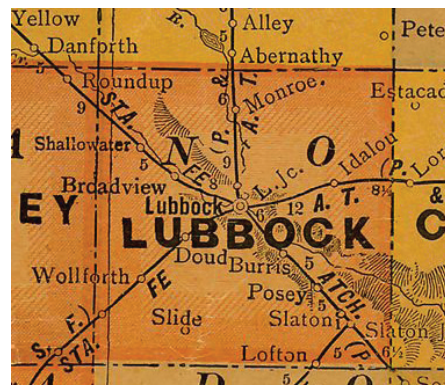
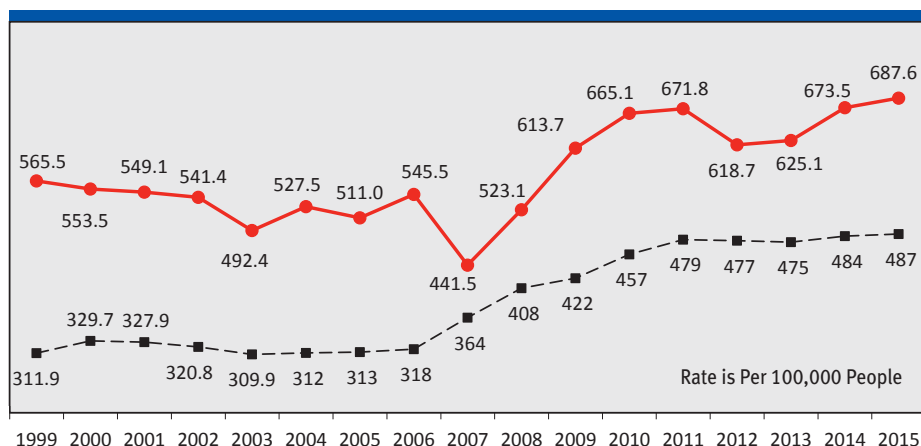
—■— Texas Rate —●— Lubbock County Rate



## Chlamydia (Reported Cases)

TDSHS

—■— Texas Rate —●— Lubbock County Rate



## Lubbock County

From 1999 to 2014 the percentage of adolescent mothers decreased from 8.7% to 3.8%, following a similar long-term trend in Texas.

The percentage of unmarried mothers has been over 40% since 2007.

Early prenatal care is the highest it has been in 10 years. Long-term prenatal care trends are positive, rising from 52.7% of first-trimester prenatal care in 2008 to 65.9% in 2014.

The long-term trend of low birth weight babies continues to be higher than Texas.

## Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)

Nationwide, the rate of chlamydia increased 5.9% to a rate of 479 from 2014 to 2015. Gonorrhea increased 13%. The unprecedented high rates coincide with fewer clinics and reduced access to STD testing and treatment. Those at most risk of getting an STD include young people, racial minorities, and men who have sex with other men.

CDC

# IMPORTANT INDICATORS

IMPORTANT INDICATORS	Lubbock		Percent Change	Texas Current	Compared to Texas
	Previous	Current			
<b>Born Healthy (Lubbock County) (TDSHS)</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>		<b>2014</b>	
Onset of prenatal care in first trimester (per total live births)	63.5%	65.9%	3.8%	61.6%	above
Percent of babies born with low weight birth	10.2%	9.8%	-3.9%	8.2%	above
Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.4%	5.1%	-20.3%	5.8%	below
<b>School Functioning (Region 17) (TEA)</b>	<b>2013-2014</b>	<b>2014-2015</b>		<b>2014-2015</b>	
Retention (1st Grade), Non-Special Education	6.3%	4.8%	-23.8%	4.3%	above
Retention (Kindergarten), Non-Special Education	4.4%	3.7%	-15.9%	2.0%	above
3rd Grade Reading State-Mandated test	75.0%	76%	1.3%	77.0%	below
Graduation Rate 4-Year Completion Rate (9-12)	89.8%	90.8%	1.1%	88.3%	above
4-year Dropout	6.9%	6.2%	-10.1%	6.6%	below
Percentage of students passing all State-Mandated tests	75.0%	76.0%	1.3%	77.0%	below
<b>College Readiness (Region 17) (TEA)</b>	<b>2013-2014</b>	<b>2014-2015</b>		<b>2014-2015</b>	
Percentage of students at or above criterion in college entrance exams	23.8%	19.6%	-17.6%	25.1%	below
<b>Work Readiness</b>	<b>2013-2014</b>	<b>2014-2015</b>		<b>2014-2015</b>	
Percentage of adults 25+ with at least high school education (U.S. Census)	85.8%	85.0%	-0.9%	82.4%	above
Percentage of adults 25+ with bachelor's degree or higher (U.S. Census)	27.4%	26.3%	-4.0%	28.4%	below
<b>Economics (Lubbock County)</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>		<b>2015</b>	
Unemployment rate (Texas Workforce Commission)	3.9%	3.4%	-12.8%	4.5%	below
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>		<b>2014</b>	
Percentage of children in poverty (U.S. Census)	24.7%	24.8%	0.4%	23.0%	above
Percentage of adults in poverty (U.S. Census)	17.5%	19.2%	9.7%	13.3%	above
Persons without health insurance (U.S. Census)	16.2%	14.0%	-13.6%	17.1%	below
<b>Community Safety (Lubbock County)</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>		<b>2015</b>	
Rape rate (per 100,000 population) (UCR)	51.2	70.7	38.1%	44.6	above
Aggravated assault rate (per 100,000 population) (UCR)	588	601	2.2%	247.0	above
Family violence rate (per 100,000 population) (UCR)	1400	1460	4.3%	704.0	above
Confirmed victims of child abuse rate (per 1,000 children) (TDPRS)	17.9	15.4	-14.0%	9.1	above

TDSHS - Texas Dept. of State Health Services; TEA - Texas Education Agency; UCR - Uniform Crime Reporting System; TDPRS - Texas Dept. of Protective Services

## Community Partners

American Red Cross serving the  
Texas South Plains

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Lubbock-Plainview

Boy Scouts of America, South Plains Council

Boys & Girls Clubs of Lubbock

CASA of the South Plains

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Lubbock

Children's Advocacy Center  
of the South Plains

Communities In Schools on the South Plains

Early Learning Centers of Lubbock

Family Counseling Services

Girl Scouts of Texas Oklahoma Plains

Goodwill Industries of Northwest Texas

Guadalupe-Parkway Neighborhood Centers

Legal Aid Society of Lubbock

Literacy Lubbock

Lubbock Children's Health Clinic

The Parenting Cottage

The Salvation Army

Upbring, The New Lutheran Social Services

Voice of Hope (Lubbock Rape Crisis Center)

Volunteer Center of Lubbock

Women's Protective Services

YWCA of Lubbock

# APPENDIX

## Highlights from Past Reports

- 2015: • School Readiness
- 2014: • Lubbock County Specialty Courts
  - Juvenile Justice Update
- 2013: • Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Community Assessment
  - Texas School Discipline Study
- 2012: • Continued progress since recession
  - South Plains Closing the Gaps
- 2011: • 2010 U.S. Census Data
  - Frenship ISD Reading Assessment
  - Reading by 3rd Grade
- 2010: • Developmental Assets and Lubbock ISD Survey Results
- 2009: • What Works? What Does Not Work?
  - Introduced Scorecard
- 2008: • Education Matters Initiative
  - Work Readiness, Youth Developmental Assets, School Dropout and School Readiness
- 2007: • Community Impact Action Plans
  - Focus on lifelong learning and education
  - Born Learning Campaign, Family Literacy, Positive Behavior Support (PBS), and Education and the Workplace
- 2006: • Transformation to Community Impact Model
  - Correlations among demographics, education, economics and health
  - Texas population information from Dr. Steve Murdock, State Demographer
- 2005: • Highlight of community problems and collaborative problem-solving effort
- 2004: • Top 10 community health and human issues facing Lubbock County
- 2003: • Success By 6 and the State of Lubbock's Children
  - Wang Prenatal Study
  - Child Abuse: The Research Knowledge-Base
- 2002: • Solutions Groups
- 2001: • County-wide trends, comparisons of local, state and national statistics
- 2000: • Expanded indicators and trends
- 1999: • Initial Report

This report is available on the Lubbock Area United Way website at [liveunitedlubbock.org](http://liveunitedlubbock.org). All graphs and charts for demographics, economics, education, health and public safety, and additional articles will be updated on the website.

## Sources

2-1-1 Texas South Plains, South Plains Association of Governments  
CASA of the South Plains  
Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)  
Children's Advocacy of the South Plains  
LEDA & Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Lubbock County Juvenile Justice Center  
Real Estate Center A&M University  
South Plains Homeless Consortium (SPHC)  
Texas Dept. of Family & Protective Services  
Texas Dept. of State Health Services  
Texas Education Agency (TEA)  
Texas State Data Center  
Texas Workforce Commission  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Voice of Hope/Lubbock Rape Crisis Center

# COMMUNITY STATUS REPORT

## Partners

