North Early Learning Center Head Start

2016 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

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Introduction

In accordance with **Head Start Program Performance Standards 1305.3; Determining community strengths and needs**, a Community Assessment was created according to program planning procedures. The Performance Standards state that a Head Start/Early Head Start agency must conduct a Community Assessment within its service area once every three years and further conduct a yearly review to determine whether there have been significant changes in the information/data that must be reconsidered. The purpose of the Community Assessment is to determine the needs of the birth to five community, evaluate the relevance of services provided by the Head Start program and to make programming recommendations.

This Community Assessment presents an overview of the current community conditions for West Orange-Cove Consolidated Independent School District (CISD) 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 Orange County. It is also to be used 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
- Workforce Development 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

West Orange-Cove CISD 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

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- Identify and determine housing needs

- 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 the 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 Annie E. Casey Foundation's 2015 National KIDS COUNT Data Book ranks Texas as the 43rd best state to be a child, based on economic well-being, health, education, family and community. The State of Texas is ranked 47th in Family and Community, 40th in Health, 32nd in Economic Well-being, and 34th in Education, as compared to other states in the United States. According to recent KIDS COUNT estimates, more than a quarter of Texas children lived in poverty, more than half did not attend preschool, almost three-quarters of Texas fourth graders were not proficient in reading, and more than one out of every 10 Texas children lacked health insurance. When one out of every 11 kids in the country lives in Texas, this is not good news for Texas or the U.S.

Research tells us that the best predictors of success for children are a healthy start at birth and healthy development in the early years; being raised by two married parents; having adequate family income; doing well in school, graduating high school and completing postsecondary education or training; and young people avoiding teen pregnancy and substance abuse, staying out of trouble and becoming connected to work and opportunities (*Kids Count Data Book, 2015*). The normal challenges of raising children are far more daunting for families struggling with poverty. Low-income parents often spend more time away from their children because they are juggling multiple jobs, spending significant periods in transit, searching for secure housing or navigating complex public assistance bureaucracies. By the time a child in a very low-income family reaches age four (4), the child will have heard only two words for every seven that a child in a higher income family has heard. By the time children in families with very low incomes enter kindergarten, they are 12 to 14 months behind in language and pre-reading skills, compared with children in higher income families, where reading books and engaging in regular conversations with adults help build much larger vocabularies.

According to Kids Count, there are measurable differences between how children in lower-income families and their middle class peers develop and learn. Research shows that children who enter kindergarten with below average language and cognitive skills are most likely to catch up only if they are physically healthy and have strong social and emotional skills. The experience of poverty and other related risk factors such as poor parenting skills, inadequate nutrition, frequent moves and changes in non-parental caregivers, insufficient cognitive stimulation and unsafe environments can suppress a child's brain development and have lasting negative effects. Early intervention can prevent or at least reduce some of the negative effects associated with living in poverty.

House Bill 4 (HB 4) was passed into law in May 2015. The law will distribute up to $130 million worth of grants to school districts for Pre-K programs as long as they meet certain quality requirements like having certified teachers and using a state-approved curriculum. The Prekindergarten Grant Program would provide up to $1,500 per eligible student to districts. School Districts would have to report certain data about their Pre-K programs to the state for the first time (*Texans Care for Children*). The House and Senate also released a

spending bill for Fiscal Year 2016. This bill will ensure that Head Start and Early Head Start will receive a significant increase in funding - over half a billion dollars. In general, the funding will stabilize and grow the Head Start workforce, support Head Start programs as they expand the duration of their services, and expand access for infants and toddlers.

The specific highlights of the $570 million increase for Head Start and Early Head Start include:

- $141 million for a Cost of Living increase,
- $294 million as a "down payment" for Head Start programs that are ready to increase their duration of services, and
- $135 million for the expansion of Early Head Start, of which $59 million is reserved for EHS-CC Partnerships.

Comprehensive early childhood programs and high quality preschool can assist children with overcoming the developmental deficits that are associated with chronic economic hardships among low-income and minority children. We must continue to identify all of the key developmental factors and risk indicators to ensure that Early Head Start and Head Start early intervention services pay off in the long term. Therefore, smarter spending and planning on programs and services that we know increase children's long-term chances for success is essential.

The following are identified issues and challenges facing the program as well as the children and families it serves.

Adult /Child Population and Race/Ethnicity

Orange County had a population of 83,514 in 2015. The city of Orange had a population of 18,828 in 2015. Approximately 22.5% of the county's population resides in the city of Orange. The city of Vidor (10,920) had the largest population, with Bridge City (7,924) having the second largest population. Rose City (514) had the smallest population. According to the Department of State Health Services and the Center for Health Statistics, the Hispanic population will increase by 1,322 individuals by the year 2020 in Orange County. The Anglo population is projected to increase by only 147 individuals. The Black population is projected to increase by 420, and the "Other" category is expected to increase by 453 individuals.

The majority of adults in Orange County were between the ages of 35 - 54 representing 27% of the population, while adults 55 - 84 represent 25.7% of the population. The median age in Orange County was 38.5, slightly higher than the state (33.9). Rose City had the highest percentage of adults ages 55 – 64 (21.8%) and ages 65 – 84 (13.9%). Rose City (47.5) had the highest median age, considerably higher than the county (38.5) and state (33.9) median age. The median age for Pinehurst (40.1), Pine Forest (39.1) and West Orange (38.6) was also higher than the county and state median age. The aging population is the fastest growing demographic in the region.

In the city of Orange, children ages 0 - 4 represented approximately 25% of the 0 - 4 population in Orange County. There were 3,126 children under age 3 and 2,314 children, ages 3 - 4, in Orange County. The city of Orange (808) had the largest number of children below 3 years of age, while Rose City (19) and Pine Forest (18) had the lowest number of children below age 3. The cities of Bridge City-Orangefield (597), Pinehurst (580) and Vidor (564) had large numbers of children who were below age 3. The city of Orange (545), Pinehurst (470), Bridge City-Orangefield (462), and Vidor (381) had the largest population of children ages 3 – 4, while Rose City (6), West Orange (24) and Pine Forest (30) had the smallest population of children ages 3 – 4.

The majority of the population in the city of Orange identified as White (60.9%), while individuals who identified as Black (33.2%) and Hispanic (5.2%) were the next largest population groups. The percentage of individuals who identified as Black was higher in the city of Orange (33.2%) than in Orange County (8.8%). The Hispanic population in the city of Orange was 5.2% as compared with the county (6.9%). Individuals who identified as Two or More races in the city of Orange were approximately 2.0%, slightly higher than the county (1.5%). The Asian population in the city of Orange (1.7%) was also slightly higher than the county (1.1%). West Orange (21.1%) had the highest percentage of individuals who identified as Black. Rose City (12.3%) and Bridge City (8.7%) had the highest percentages of individuals who identified as Hispanic. Bridge City also had the highest percentages of individuals who identified as Asian (2.4%) and Two or More Races (2.6%).

In Orange County, 37% of foreign-born individuals were from Asia, much higher than the state (19.4%). Approximately 66.3% of foreign-born individuals from Asia resided in the city of Orange. 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 18 million children in immigrant families in the United States are children of color. These children face obstacles to opportunity that include poverty, lack of health insurance, parents with lower levels of educational attainment, substandard housing and language barriers.

Most vulnerable are the 5.5 million 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. Recent bipartisan proposals for meaningful immigration reform offer opportunities to improve the lives of these vulnerable children and their families. If implemented, they would help remove significant roadblocks to the future success of children in immigrant families (***Annie E. Casey Foundation, Race for Results 2013***).

Poverty, Employment and Income

Low income families with children age 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 25. The poverty rate for adults in the city of Orange was 20.3%, which was higher than the county (14.8%) and the state (17.7%). The city of Orange experienced an increase in poverty rate of 2.0% since 2013. West Orange (19.1%), Vidor (15.7%) and Bridge City (13.7%) had the highest poverty rates, while Pine Forest (6.2%) had the lowest poverty rate. The poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5 in the city of Orange was 37.4%, representing an increase of 4.7% since 2013. The 0 - 5 poverty rate for the city of Orange (37.4%) was considerably higher than the county (18.4%) and the state rate of 28.1%. The cities of West Orange (35.3%), Orangefield (28.1%) and Vidor (26.4%) had the highest poverty rate for children under age 5, while the cities of Pinehurst (14.9%) and Rose City (0.0%) had the lowest poverty rates for children under age 5.

Households below poverty were significantly higher for female-only households with children under 5 years old. The female-only household poverty rate was 41.1% in the city of Orange, slightly lower than the county (48.6%) and state (46.4%) rates. In Orange County, 10.0% of married households with children below age 5 were below the federal poverty level, slightly higher than the state rate of 9.1%. However, data indicated that the city of Orange had 0% of married households with children under 5 that were below the poverty level. The cities of Pine Forest (73.4%) and Vidor (61.6%) had the highest female-only household poverty rates, while Bridge City and Rose City had the lowest female-only household poverty rates with children below age 5. West Orange (26.6%) and Orangefield (15.0%) had the highest poverty rates for married households with children below age 5, while Rose City (0.0%), Vidor (0.0%) and Pine Forest (2.8%) had the lowest poverty rate for married households with children below age 5. The majority (79%) of Head Start families and children being served had income below the Federal Poverty Level. Approximately 8.7% were receiving public assistance, and 3.4% had foster child or homeless status. Eight (8) children were over income and 14 (5.3%) had income between 100 % - 130% of the Federal Poverty Level.

The median household income for Orange County was $48,766, while the city of Orange had a median household income of $41,494. According to the ACS, the city of Orange experienced a decrease in median household income of $2,973 from 2013 – to 2014.The cities of Orangefield ($65,119), Bridge City ($63,234), Pinehurst ($60,609) and Pine Forest ($53,482) had the highest median household income, higher than the county's median household income of $52,576. Rose City ($38,021) had the lowest median household income. In the city of Orange, 707 (9.3%) households received SSI, while only 2.9% of households received cash public assistance. The percentage of SSI households in the city of Orange (9.3%) was higher than the county (7.2%) and the state rate of 4.9%.

The city of West Orange had the highest number (940) and the highest percentage (8.6%) of households that received SSI, while the city of Vidor had the lowest number of households, 200 (4.9%), that received SSI. The cities of West Orange (2.5%) and Pine Forest (2.4%) had the highest percentages of households that

received Cash Public Assistance, while Rose City (1.1%) had the lowest percentage of households that received Cash Public Assistance.

The average unemployment rate in Orange County decreased 1.1% from 2011 - 2013, but increased slightly from 6.5% in 2014 to 6.7% in 2015. The unemployment rate for the city of Orange remained stable in 2014 and 2015 at 6.7%, which was 2.2% higher than the state rate of 4.5%. The largest employers are from manufacturing and schools. In Orange County, occupations that will be adding the most jobs from 2012 – 2022 are personal care aides and food preparation workers.

Households

The divorce rate for males 15 years and older in the city of Orange (12.5%) was marginally higher than the county (12.4%) and state rate of 9.4%. Males who never married in the city of Orange represented 35.7%, which was higher than the county (27.9%) and state (34.8%). The divorce rate for males 15 years and older in West Orange was 14.8%, while males who never married in Bridge City represented 35.3%. In Rose City, males who were married and now separated represented 59.9%. Rose City (7.3%) had the lowest percentage of divorced males, while Vidor (22.4%) had the lowest percentage of males who never married. Females who never married in the city of Orange represented 30.2%, which was higher than the county (20.3%) and state (28.4%).

Eleven (11.0%) of female-only households lived in the city of Orange, which was slightly higher than Orange County (6.9%) and the state (8.5%). 4.3% of male-only households live in the city of Orange. Bridge City (28.6%) and Orangefield (28.4%) had the highest percentages of married households with children under age 18, while Rose City (8.7%) had the lowest percentage of married households with children under 18. West Orange (9.7%) had the highest percentage of female-only households with children under age 18, while Rose City (8.7%) had the highest percentage of male-only households with children under age 18.

The percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren in the city of Orange was 62.2%, slightly lower than the county rate of 63.0%, but higher than the state rate of 41.8%. In the city of Orange, approximately 59.3% of grandparents were female, 68.5% were married and 31.4% were responsible for their grandchildren for 5 years or more. The percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren in Orange County (63.0%) was significantly higher than the state rate of 41.8%. 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 need current information about discipline, child development, and childhood problems.

Housing

The home ownership rate in the city of Orange was 60.5%, which was lower than the home ownership rate for Orange County (76.1%). The home ownership rate for Orange County was much higher than the state rate (62.7%). The city of Orange (82.9%) had a slightly lower percentage of occupied housing units than Orange County (87.8%). The city of Orange also had 17.1% of housing units that were vacant as well as an 11.8% rental vacancy rate. The percentage of occupied units paying gross rent ranging from $750–$999 was slightly higher in the city of Orange (34.8%) than Orange County (34.5%), which both were higher than the state average of 28.9%. In Orange County, 33.6% of occupied units were paying rent ranging from $500-$749. Median rent for Orange County was $753.

Nationally, household wages needed to afford rent across the U.S. in 2015, the 2-bedroom national housing wage is $19.35. An American household must earn at least $19.35 an hour to afford a modest, two-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent. In Texas, working at minimum wage $7.25/hr., each week you have to work 73 hours to afford a modest 1-bedroom apartment at FMR. In the state of Texas you would need to make $16.62 per hour to rent a 2-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent. In Orange County working at minimum wage, each week an individual would have to work 65 hours to afford a 1-bedroom apartment. A wage earner would also need to make $14.56 per hour to rent a 2-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent. The percentage of households that paid gross rent that was 35% or more of household income in the city of Orange was 45.1%, as compared to 39.7% in Orange County and 40% in the state.

Orange County and the city of Orange had similar percentages as related to homes lacking plumbing, kitchen facility and telephone services. However, there were 58 homes in the city of Orange that lacked plumbing facilities, whereas Orange County had 174 homes that lacked complete plumbing facilities. The housing stock in older neighborhoods was built in an era when building code standards and material quality were much different than those commonly in use today. As a result, many homes in older neighborhoods have aged poorly, some to the point of nearing complete collapse. Many were painted, at some point, with lead-based paint, adding an element of risk to the well-being of young children, even those living in well maintained homes.

Language and Education

In 2014, the graduation rate for Orange County was 91.4%, higher than the state rate (88.3%), and the drop-out rate for Orange County was 5.7%, lower than the state rate of 6.6%. In 2014, the graduation rate was highest for Little Cypress-Mauriceville CISD at 97.1%, while West Orange-Cove (83.9%) had the lowest graduation rate. West Orange-Cove ISD (11.9%) had the highest drop-out rate, while Little Cypress-Mauriceville CISD (0.8%) had the lowest drop-out rate. In Orange County, the percentage of students obtaining a GED in

2014 was 0.9%, slightly higher than the state rate of 0.8%. PIR data indicated that 10.3% of Head Start families had less than a High School Diploma, while 26.7% had a High School Diploma or GED.

According to the ACS, the percentage of individuals who obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher was 18.5% in the city of Orange, which was slightly higher than the county (13.8%), but lower than the state rate of 27.1%. Pinehurst (18.5%), Orangefield (16.7%) and West Orange (14.0%) had the highest percentages of individuals with a Bachelor's degree or higher, whereas Pine Forest (8.1%) and Vidor (8.4%) had the lowest percentages of individuals with a Bachelor's degree or higher. Overall, data suggests that individuals in Orange County are pursuing higher educational opportunities. PIR data showed that 12.3% of Head Start parents had an Associate or Vocational training, while 1.6% of parents had an advanced degree or Bachelor's degree.

English was the primary language spoken in homes throughout the service area. However, the percentage of homes where Spanish was the primary language was 2.5% in the city of Orange. In the city of Orange, the percentage of homes where Spanish was the primary language was slightly lower than the county rate of 3.1%. The city of Orange also had 1.0% of homes where Indo-European languages were the primary languages spoken and 1.2% was Asian and Pacific Islander languages.

The percentage of homes in which Spanish was the primary language spoken was 12.5% in Rose City. West Orange had 1.3% of homes where Indo-European languages were the primary languages spoken, and Bridge City (1.5%) had the highest percentage of Asian and Pacific Islander languages that were spoken at home. Orange County had 3.8% of residents who spoke English less than very well, and in the city of Orange, approximately 0.2% 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 Orange County public school system was 397 (2.6%).

Approximately 387 (38%) 3rd grade students in Orange County passed the reading component of the STARR exam in program year 2013 - 2014, slightly lower than the state rate of 42%. It is evident that the percentage of students classified as economically disadvantaged, who passed the STAAR test, was significantly less than the percentage of students classified as non-economically disadvantaged.

Insurance, Health and Food Insecurity

The percentage of uninsured children in the city of Orange was 6.8%, lower than the county rate (10.8%) and the state rate of 12.6%. The 2014 – 2015 Program Information Report (PIR) data reported 99.6% of Head Start children had some type of insurance. 98% of the children had CHIP/Medicaid. Nine (9) children had private health insurance and one (1) child did not have any insurance. Bridge City (18.1%) and Orangefield (12.8%) had the highest percentages of uninsured children, while Pinehurst (5.6%) and West Orange (9.3%) had the lowest percentages of uninsured children. In Orange County, 7,609 participants were enrolled in children's Medicaid. Total Medicaid enrollment for children age 1-5 was 2,118, while the number of TANF children was 1,720 and

foster care children was 143. CHIP enrollment in the county decreased approximately 379 participants from September 2013 to April 2014. Texas CHIP enrollment also experienced a decrease in participation.

The number of adults without insurance coverage was 3,117 (17.0%) in the city of Orange, which was slightly lower than the county (18.3%) and the state (21.9%) rates. The percentage of adults without insurance coverage was highest in Rose City (30.6%) and Vidor (22.9%), while Pinehurst (13.8%) had the lowest percentage of uninsured adults. Pinehurst (86.2%) and Orangefield (85.0%) had the highest percentages of adults with health insurance.

The region is limited in mental health, behavioral health, and substance abuse resources. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 19 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in Orange County in the second quarter of 2014. There were no community mental health centers in the County. There was one (1) identified Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) facility in Orange 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 Orange County was considered as living in a HPSA.

In Orange County, adult smoking (28%), physical inactivity (30%) and diabetes (11%) were higher than the state rates. Findings suggest that conditions related to unhealthy lifestyles and behaviors are a concern in the communities served by Baptist Beaumont. These lifestyle conditions include obesity, diabetes, smoking and communicable diseases. For example, according to Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data nearly 26% of residents in Orange County and 28% of respondents in Jefferson County identify as current smokers. This compares to 17.9% in Texas. Accidents are also a concern in Orange County, with the county having a much higher accident mortality rate than the state.

According to Texas State Department of Health Services, 1,376 children were tested for blood lead levels in Orange County. Approximately 9 children had elevated blood levels which were designated as a "level of concern". This is the level at which interventions are triggered and resources are allocated. According to the Texas Health and Human Services Regional 2 Healthcare Partnership, Orange County had 5 of its 8 zip code areas designated as areas of concern for pediatric blood lead levels. Children under the age of 6 years old are at higher risk for lead poisoning because their digestive systems absorb a high percentage (as much as 50%) of any lead ingested. According to the Texas Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Childhood lead poisoning continues to be a significant – and preventable – environmental health problem for the children of Texas. Despite considerable progress toward the goal of eliminating elevated blood lead levels (EBLL), children continue to suffer the consequences of exposure to this toxic metal. Lead poisoning can damage nearly every system in the body. Because it often occurs with no obvious symptoms, lead poisoning frequently goes undiagnosed. It can cause irreversible learning disabilities, behavioral problems, and at very high levels, seizures, coma, and even death.

Orange County has worse rates of diabetes and disability and more poor physical and mental health days than the State, or national averages. Although Orange County's rates of TB, Pertussis, Varicella, and Chlamydia were lower than the State and national averages, the rates for AIDS, syphilis, and gonorrhea were among the worst (bottom 25% or 10%) for all Texas counties. For cancer incidence, Orange County's rates were among the worst (in the bottom 25% or 10% of all Texas counties) for 12 of 15 cancer sites, and for all cancers (bottom 10%). Orange County's mortality rates for 8 of the 11 mortality indicators were also among the worst compared to all other Texas counties, and the rate of mortality from accidents was more than double the Texas rate.

Approximately 2,176 households below poverty received SNAP during 2014. During this same period there were 2,428 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP in Orange County. Orange County had 19.0% of households that was food insecure during 2015, which was slightly higher than the state rate of 18.0%. In Orange County, 6,060 (29.6%) children were estimated to be food insecure, which was slightly higher than the state rate of 27.4%. 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.

The average obesity rate for preschoolers and children was 7.1%, considerably lower than the state rate of 15.7%. One study showed that children who became obese as early as age 2 were more likely to be obese as adults (Center for Disease Control and Prevention). Childhood obesity has both immediate and long-term effects on health and well-being. Children and adolescents who are obese are likely to be obese as adults and are therefore more at risk for adult health problems such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, several types of cancer, and osteoarthritis.

According to County Health Rankings, the adult obesity rate for Orange County was 32% in 2015, which was higher than the state rate of 29.0%. In Orange County, 29.9% of adults aged 18 and older self-reported that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) between 25.0 and 30.0 (overweight), slightly lower than the state rate of 35.5%. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

30.8%% of adults aged 20 and older self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese) in Orange County, which was slightly higher than the state average of 28.24% and the national average of 27.14%. In Orange County, 31.4% of adult males were reported as obese, while 30.1% of females were reported as obese. The obesity rates for males and females were higher than the state and national rates. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues. Those who are overweight or obese are at risk for hypertension, high cholesterol, and type II diabetes. Obesity prevalence was the highest among children in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 100% or less (household income that is at or below the poverty threshold), followed by those in families with an income-to-

poverty ratio of 101%–130%, and then found to be lower in children in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 131% or larger (greater household income) (*Center for Disease Control and Prevention*).

Disparities exist for people who are overweight and obese based on income, education, gender, and race. There is a trend, although not statistically significant, for black adults to have higher prevalence of obesity as compared to white or Hispanic adults. Also, obesity is more common among people in households earning less than $25,000 per year and, interestingly, is higher in people who graduated high school or have a more advanced degree.

Birth Characteristics

There were approximately 255 per 1,000 women, age 15-50, who had births in the last 12 months in the city of Orange and 915 births in Orange County. Births to women ages 20 - 34 were higher per 1,000 women than any other age groups. Births to women ages 15-19 were 33 per 1,000, slightly lower than the county (29 per 1,000 women). The highest number of women who gave birth in the past 12 months resided in West Orange (354) and Pine Forest (354). The birth rate per 1,000 women ages 20 – 34 was highest in West Orange (124 per 1,000), while the birth rate per 1,000 women ages 15 – 19 was highest in Vidor (73 per 1,000 women). In 2013, the number and percent of births in Orange County to females under age 19 was 142 (12.3%), higher than the state rate of 9.8%. Births to teens in Orange County have steadily increased since 2011.

In Orange County, there were 124 (10.7%) of infants born weighing under 5.5 pounds. The number of low birth weight infants increased from 87 in 2009 to 124 in 2012. The percentage of low birth weight infants in Orange County (10.7%) was higher than the state rate of 8.3%. Babies who are premature and low birth weight may have organs that are not fully developed. This can lead to breathing problems, such as respiratory distress syndrome, bleeding in the brain, vision loss and serious intestinal problems. Very low birth weight babies (less than 3 1/3 pounds) are more than 100 times as likely to die, and moderately low birth weight babies (between 3 1/3 and 5½ pounds) are more than 5 times as likely to die in their first year of life, than babies of normal weight. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 children who died before their first birthday was 7.8 per 1,000 (9) for Orange County, slightly higher than the mortality rate for the state (5.8).

The number of babies born before 37 week gestation in Orange County was 144 (12.5%), slightly higher than the state rate of 12.0%. The number of babies born premature increased from 120 in 2011 to 144 in 2013. The rate of babies born with a low birth-weight was among the bottom 25% of all Texas counties (Texas Health and Human Services, Region 2 Healthcare partnership). In Orange County, the number and percent of births to women who received no prenatal care, or care after the first trimester was 331 (29%), slightly lower than the state rate of 36%.

Family Violence and Child Maltreatment

Orange County Sherriff's Office reported 116 incidents of family violence, whereas the Orange Police Department reported 167 family violence incidents. Vidor Police Department reported the next highest incidents of family violence (129). 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 married spouses and the third most common relationship was common law spouses.

The number of children ages 0-17 who was confirmed as victims of child abuse was 291 in 2014, (14.0 per 1,000), which was higher than the state rate 9.2 per 1,000. 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 also 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. Recently, researchers have proposed adding chronic economic hardship, and social exclusion by peers to the list of negative life experiences. 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*).

Child Care

The funded enrollment for North Early Learning Center Head Start was 239 in 2015 – 2016. There were approximately 2,968 eligible 0 - 3 year old children and 577 eligible 3 - 5 year old children in Orange County. There were approximately 302 eligible 0 - 3 year old children and 204 eligible 3 - 5 year old children in the city of Orange. The program currently serves 100% of eligible Head Start children in the city of Orange and 41% in Orange County. The number of unserved children ages 0 - 3 indicates possible expansion opportunities for and Early Head Start services in Orange County. Also, possible Head Start expansion may be considered for Vidor and the Bridge City-Orangefield area.

The number of children in the city of Orange**,** ages 3 to 5 that were enrolled in nursery school or preschool, was 436 (10.2%). Approximately 8.0% of children, ages 3 to 5, in Orange County were enrolled in nursery school or preschool. The highest percentages of children enrolled in nursery/preschool were in West Orange (11.4%) and Vidor (9.8%) and Orangefield (9.3%). Pinehurst (5.1%) and Bridge City (6.0%) had the lowest percentages of children enrolled in nursery/preschool.

In Orange County, the number and percent of children ages three and four who were enrolled in public school pre-kindergarten programs was 670 (31.3%). There were approximately 131 (12.4%) children age 3 and 539 (49.6%) children age 4 that were enrolled in public school pre-kindergarten programs.

Licensed child care center capacity for Orange County in 2014 was 2,531. The number of licensed child care centers was 24 in 2014. The total child care center capacity decreased from 2,583 in 2013 to 2,531 in 2014. Licensed child care homes' capacity was 48. There were only 4 licensed child care homes in Orange County, although 16 family child care homes were listed in 2014. The number of children, ages 0-12, who received state subsidized child care during 2014 in Orange County was 369, a slight decrease from 2012. In 2013, approximately 2.6% of children in Orange County received subsidized child care.

According to a nation-wide study, families' primary choices for child care arrangements are predominately center-based care at 35% and grandparents at 32% (*Child Care Aware*). The quality of child care impacts 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, 2014*).

<u>Opportunities</u>

1. The current community assessment identified an increase in the need for licensed full-day childcare or early childhood education providers, number of families with social service needs, number of children with mental health and other health issues, lack of job availability in the local community, increase in grandparents raising their grandchildren and an increase in the number of low-income families in Orange County. Parents are not aware of existing resources and services and must travel long distances to service providers. Transportation to service providers was reported as a challenge and waiting lists are too long. Parents reported that rules and eligibility exclude people from accessing services, and childcare was not available when visiting agencies. The Head Start program should continue to provide comprehensive social services to families and ensure that families are aware of all existing resources. Work closely with community partners in order to collaborate on expanding the scope of social services for families in poverty and those who may be subject to family violence, homelessness, child maltreatment, unemployment, food insecurity and health care. Single female households are steadily increasing and services should be considered to address issues such as economic hardship, quality of

parenting, stress, and health issues such as obesity. Children are at greater risk for adverse consequences when born to a single mother because the social, emotional, and financial resources available to the family may be limited. Children of single mothers are also 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 children of married mothers. Continue to provide supportive services to single parent families. Also, increase efforts to identify the increasing number of grandparents in poverty who are raising their grandchildren.

2. Expand partnerships opportunities to non-traditional and new partners and share survey results with current community partners and new potential partners. 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 jobs, food or health care. Identify and develop additional collaborative partnerships with local workforce development organizations to provide unemployed individuals a variety of skill building and support services to aid career pathways, provide job training and work opportunities to individuals with barriers to employment and assist low-income adults in their efforts to earn college-level credentials and enter living wage careers.

3. Approximately 26% of Head Start families were two parent families, and 68% were single parent families in 2014 - 2015. Single parent households are steadily increasing. Services should continue to address issues such as economic hardship, quality of parenting, stress and depression, childhood development and child support collection. Possible considerations may also include extended-day child care services (before and after hours) for those families who work non-traditional hours.

4. The rates for AIDS, syphilis, and gonorrhea in Orange County were among the worst (bottom 25% or 10%) for all Texas counties. For cancer incidence, Orange County's rates were among the worst (in the bottom 25% or 10% of all Texas counties) for 12 of 15 cancer sites, and for all cancers (bottom 10%). Orange County's mortality rates for 8 of the 11 mortality indicators were also among the worst compared to all other Texas counties. The rate of mortality from accidents was more than double the Texas rate. The rate of babies born with a low birth-weight is among the bottom 25% of all Texas counties. Approximately 9 children had elevated blood levels which were designated as a "level of concern". According to the Texas Health and Human Services Regional 2 Healthcare Partnership, Orange County had 5 of its 8 zip code areas designated as areas of concern for pediatric blood lead levels. Because of the extremely high rate of chronic diseases and other health issues, the program's Health Advisory Committee may consider collaborating with other health organizations/agencies to address these concerns in the program, as well as throughout the local communities.

5. Approximately 28% of economically disadvantaged 3rd grade students passed the STAAR reading test as compared to 51% of non-economically disadvantaged students. Only 20% of economically

disadvantaged 3rd grade students passed the STAAR math test as compared to 39% of non-economically disadvantaged students. Taking into consideration math and reading scores on the 3rd grade STAAR examination for economically disadvantaged students, Head Start should continue to place special focus on emergent math and reading skills for children.

6. Poor nutrition can lead to obesity and other poor dietary habits, which are linked to chronic disease and early death. Initiate additional outreach efforts and implement educational programs for children and adults that will provide activities and services that encourage good nutritional choices, more physical activity, and less television and computer screen time. The program may consider designing and initiating regular family play days in the program to promote physical movement and exercise as an ongoing parent involvement activity with their children.

7. Expand recruitment efforts to locate low-income children and families that are most in need of Head Start services. According to PIR data, the program served 22 over income children in program year 2014 – 2015.

8. In order to increase parent involvement, the program may want to create an on-site clothing center or food pantry (food, clothing etc.) for families. The store could be managed by Head Start parents.

9. Quality and affordable child care continues to be a major issue for low-income families. Families are paying a significant part of their earnings for child care. Early Head Start child care services are currently not available for infants and toddlers (birth to three years) in Orange County. Data indicates a need for infants and toddler services in Orange County, as well as the city of Orange. Data also indicates that possible consideration for expansion may include Head Start, as well as Early Head Start full-day services for Vidor or Bridge City. Because of a low number of child care providers in Orange County, many children are neither enrolled in nursery school or preschool. Explore opportunities to increase recruitment efforts in those areas with the highest concentration of poverty. Explore expansion of center-based services with other local school districts.

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METHODOLOGY

Primary and secondary data was obtained from a variety of sources. The sources included the following: The Annie E. Casey 2015 Kids Count Data Book, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Child Care Aware, Citydata.com, County Health Rankings, Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Workforce Commission, Texas Education Agency, Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, Division for ECI Services, Spindletop Center, Regional 2 Healthcare Partnership, Texas Health and Human Services Commission, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Childstats.gov, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2014 Crime in Texas, National Low-Income Housing Coalition, U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts, American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014, Southeast Texas Coalition for the Homeless, Center for Health Statistics, citytowninfo.com, Orange City Housing Authority, Region V Education Service Center, National Center for Children in Poverty, Head Start Program Information Report (PIR), and a survey of Head Start parents and community residents.

Relevant data was researched and collected regarding the State of Texas and Orange County. 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. Most of the data comes 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 eligible children living in the service area, analyze the greatest needs for the families and community, and determine what West Orange-Cove CISD Head Start program can do to meet those needs.

A total of five surveys were developed and administered. One survey targeted Head Start parents and Policy Council members, three of the surveys targeted staff, board members and community partners. The fifth survey targeted local ISD's pre-school programs. Questions in the surveys were tailored to gather data not found in other data sources. Results of the surveys were compiled and analyzed to assist in determining future needs and direction of the Head Start Program.

State of Texas

Poverty by demographic
- Child poverty rate: 26%
- Senior poverty rate: 12%
- Women in poverty: 18.9%
- Percent of single-parent families with related children that are below poverty: 38%
- Number of Black and Hispanic children below 200% poverty: 2,778,000

Economic well-being
- Poverty rate: 17.5%
- Extreme poverty rate: 7.3%
- Unemployment rate: 5.4%
- Food insecurity: 18.0%
- Low-income families that work: 38.3%
- Minimum Wage: $7.25
- Percent of jobs that are low-wage: 31.3%
- Percent of individuals who are uninsured: 24%
- Number of Black and Hispanic children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment: 1,534,000

Family
- Teen birth rate per 1,000: 52.2
- Children living in single parent families: 36%
- Children in foster care: 28,954
- Percent of children in immigrant families: 33%
- Number of grandparents raising grandchildren: 644,989

Assets
- Asset poverty rate: 23.8%
- Unbanked households: 10.4%
- Average college graduate debt: $24,030

Education
- Individuals with a high school degree: 80.7%
- Individuals with a four year college degree: 27.5%
- Teens ages 16 to 19 not attending school and not working: 9%
- Percent of college students with debt: 56%
- High school graduation rate: 78.9%

Housing
- Total households: 8,886,471
- Renters: 36%
- Households paying more than 30% of income on housing: 701,993
- Homeless people: 28,495
- Home foreclosure rate: 1.01%

Justice System
- Number of youth residing in juvenile justice and correctional facilities: 4,671
- Total incarcerated (prison and jail): 168,280

Participation in federal programs
- Adults and children receiving welfare (TANF): 99,080
- Children receiving food stamps (SNAP): 2,188,000
- EITC recipients: 2,600,000
- Households receiving federal rental assistance: 277,015
- Families receiving child care subsidies: 71,200
- Participants in all Head Start programs: 91,869
- Number of children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP: 4,518,670
- Number of women and children receiving WIC (Women, Infants and Children supplemental nutrition program): 955,072
- Households receiving LIHEAP (Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program): 171,943

Source: Spotlight on Poverty and Opportunities

SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

Orange County (K-23) is in the Central Prairie region of southeastern Texas. (65% urban, 35% rural)The Sabine River on the east forms a natural border between it and the state of Louisiana, and the Neches River forms its south and west boundary. The county seat, Orange, is twenty-four miles east of Beaumont and 288 miles southeast of Dallas. Orange County comprises 362 square miles of two ecological zones; the Gulf prairies and marshes in the southeastern half of the county and the Piney Woods in northwest half of the county. Both the Sabine and Neches rivers drain to Sabine Lake, which feeds into the Gulf of Mexico through the Sabine Pass. Sabine Lake, the largest lake in the region, is thirty miles long and twenty miles wide. There are seven additional streams in the county. The city of Orange, also known as the "Gateway City," is the county seat of Orange County. It is located on U.S. Highway 90 near Adams Bayou, and the Southern Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and stands at the junction of the Sabine River and the **Gulf Intracoastal Waterway** in eastern Orange County near the Louisiana border.

The community was originally called Green's Bluff for Resin (or Reason) Green, a Sabine River boatman who arrived there sometime before 1830. The town was renamed Madison in 1840 in honor of President James Madison. It obtained a post office in 1850 and became the county seat upon the 1852 organization of Orange County. Because of its relative isolation on the Louisiana border, the community became a stopping place for outlaws and renegades interested in crossing the Sabine River into Texas. The lumber industry was responsible for Orange's late Victorian "Golden Age," when seventeen steam sawmills made the community the center of the Texas lumbering district.

Local ferries, which had operated during much of the town's history, were replaced in 1938 by the Rainbow Bridge on Highway 87 across the Neches River between Orange and Port Arthur; at the time of its construction, it was the highest bridge in the South. Later, Orange, along with Beaumont and Port Arthur, came to be considered part of an industrial Golden Triangle; it became a major manufacturing center as well as a seaport.

Orange is credited with pioneering the first black Boy Scout troop in Texas and in 1970 elected its first black city council member. The city was 90 percent white in 1980. As the state's oil-based economy declined in the 1980s, the city's shipyards and oil industry complex experienced major strikes and layoffs. (*www.tshaonline.org*).

Primary economic activities in Orange County are the petroleum refining industry, paper milling, rice farming, and shrimping. In addition to the traditional four -year college at Lamar University in Beaumont, Texas, the southeast Texas area also offers two -year associate   degrees and vocational certificates through Lamar Institute of Technology (LIT), Lamar State College -Port Arthur, and Lamar State College -Orange, all members of the Texas State University System.

Orange County Airport is owned and operated by Orange County. The airport consists of two runways: The primary runway, Runway 4/22, is asphalt that is 5,500 feet in length and 75 feet in width, the secondary runway, Runway 13/31, is a visual turf runway that is 3,000 feet in length and 50 feet in width. (*http://www.co.orange.tx.us/*)

The possibility for a significant change to community needs is always present due to the region's vulnerability to hurricanes. Hurricane Katrina that impacted New Orleans in 2005 affected the region by increasing demand for services from evacuees and from changes to population that occurred by evacuees who decided to relocate to this region for their permanent home. Hurricane Ike which struck this region in September 2008 had an enormous impact on available healthcare resources to the region and to existing facilities. Demand went way up and available resources went way down. While the region has been resilient in recovery from Ike, there still exist some post-storm mental health issues.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

North Early Learning Center offers three pre-school programs to eligible youngsters. The Head Start and Pre-Kindergarten programs introduce four year olds to the concepts of learning. Both programs are designed for children of low-income families. North Early Learning Center also offers Preschool Programs for children with disabilities. The program largely serves eligible three year old children and older who are referred by county and state agencies. North Early Learning Center Head Start Program provides services to 239 full-time students in a center-based program option. Services are provided five (5) days per week and 6.5 hours per day. There are currently 14 classrooms (8 – 3 year old classes and 6 – 4 year old classes). Over 300 children are usually enrolled in North Early Learning Center Head Start program during the school year.

North Early Learning Center offers a broad range of services to meet the individual needs of the whole child and family. The program's primary curriculum resource is the research-based, comprehensive Scholastic Early Childhood Program. Scholastic combines teacher-directed instruction with child-centered exploration. Supplemental resources include two additional research-based computer programs, Earobics and Waterford Literacy Programs. Efforts to prepare children for kindergarten begin as soon as the child is enrolled in the program. The center staff, along with the parents, reviews the child's health and nutrition history and completes the required developmental screening within the first 45 days of enrollment. The Head Start program encourages parent participation in the screening process by using the DIAL 4 (Developmental Indicators of Assessment of Learning, Fourth Edition) as the developmental and behavior screening tool and the Davis Observational Checklist for Texas (DOCT) as the speech screening tool. Throughout the program year, the teaching staff implements the research-based early childhood curriculum "Opening the World of Learning (OWL)" program. This curriculum promotes school readiness in the areas of language and cognitive development, early reading and math skills, science and social studies, social/emotional development, and physical development. For the 2015 - 2016 program year, funded enrollment was 239 children. The cumulative number of actual children served was 262, including drops and new enrollees. There were 15 children on the waiting list as of November 20, 2015. All classrooms are based at one location which is 801 Cordrey St.

The classroom environment is guided by the Texas OWL (Opening the World to Learning) curriculum, which promotes children's emotional, social, cognitive, and physical growth. Children are involved in exploring and manipulating a variety of materials in a developmentally-appropriate environment. Teachers work in partnership with parents, who are invited to volunteer in the classroom, on field trips, and in parent engagement activities. Certified Teachers are in all classrooms in addition to a paraprofessional that assist teachers. The curriculum is supported by strong technology resources such as Smart Board, iPads, Texas OWL online resources, supplemental online resources and Waterford Literacy that is the primer for the Kindergarten literacy program.

There were twenty-nine children (PIR) with disabilities under IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) served in the Head Start Program during the 2014-2015 school year. The majority of children were identified as speech impaired. Speech therapy services are provided by a licensed Speech Pathologist that is housed on site. Students with disabilities are provided inclusive environments through the collaboration of Head Start and PPCD classes.

Vision Statement
North Early Learning Center believes in providing rigorous yet developmentally appropriate instruction in a positive collaborative environment

Mission Statement

The mission of the West Orange-Cove Consolidated Independent School District, as a progressive multicultural community, is to graduate students able to reach their potential and excel in a diverse society as productive, responsible citizens by utilizing an innovative curriculum, outstanding facilities, patrons' special talents, and a unique business-industry partnership.

North Early Learning Mission Statement:

The mission of North Early Learning Center is to empower all families in school readiness, focusing on the areas of socialization, health, and academics. With mutual respect and a collaborative effort, children and families become self-reliant, productive members of our community.

I - MAP OF TEXAS

Orange County

Map II – Eastern Texas
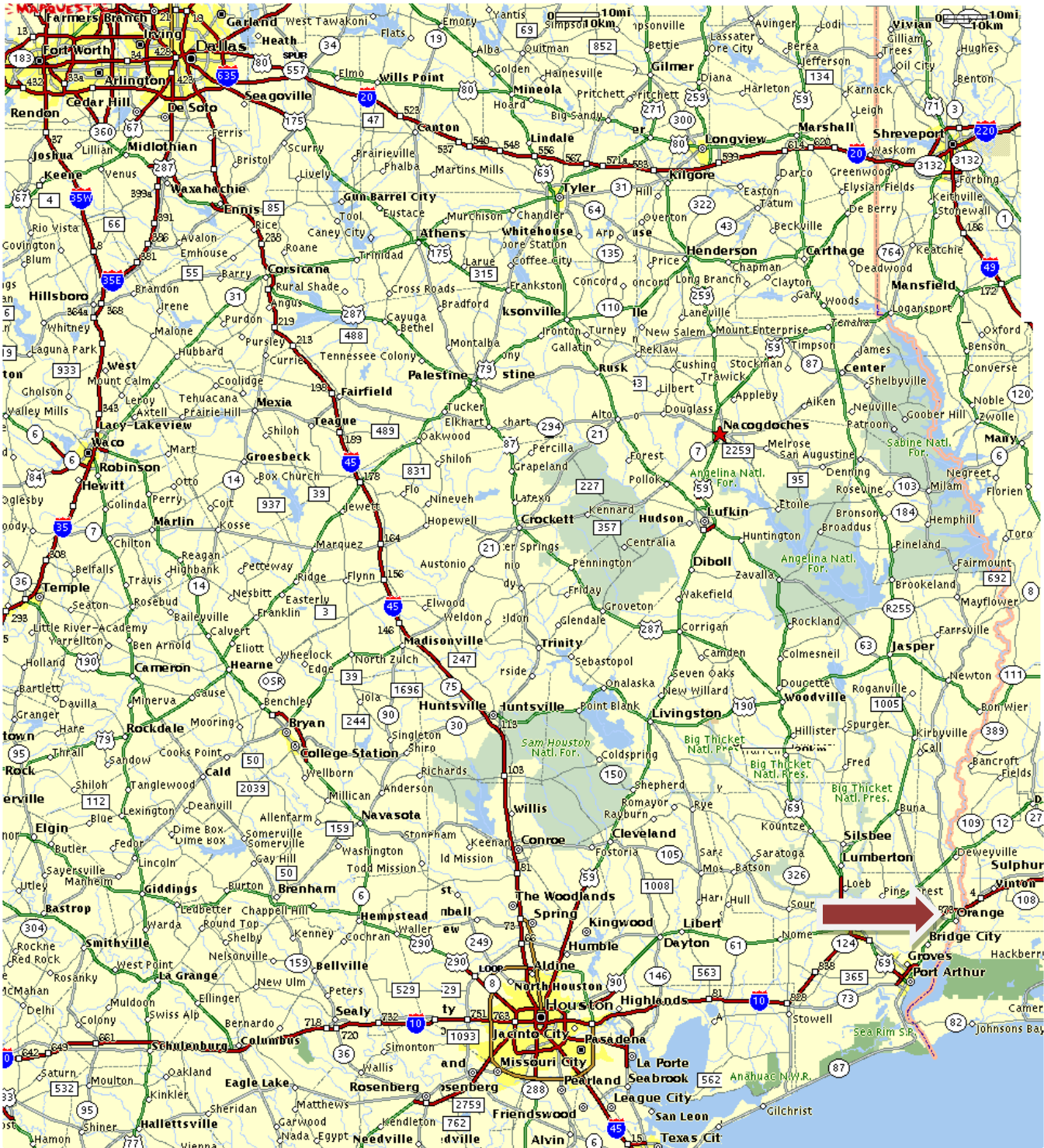
MAP III – SURROUNDING COUNTIES AND STATES

Source: http://www.worldatlas.com

Map IV – Orange County Public School Districts
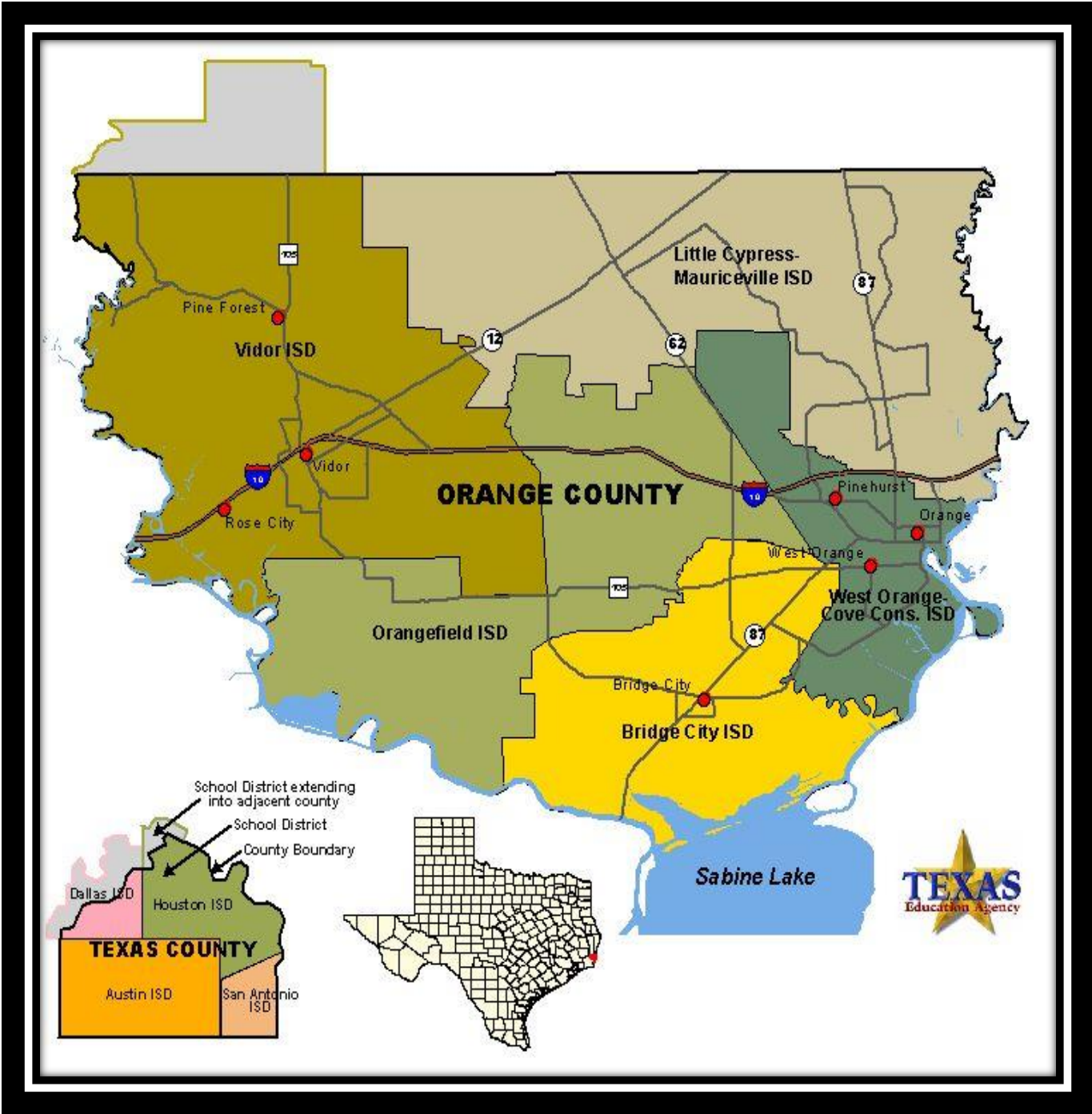
Source: Texas Education Agency

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS AND ECONOMICS

Total Population
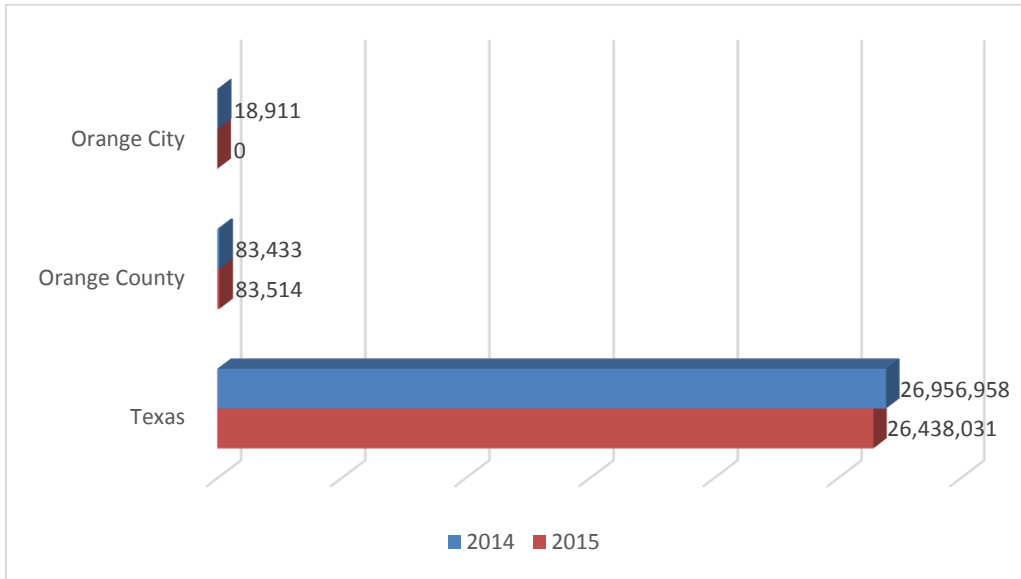
Location	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Orange City	18,595	18,447	18,399	18,800	18,911	18,828*
Orange County	81,993	82,328	82,951	82,980	83,433	83,514
Texas	25,145,561	25,657,477	26,094,422	26,505,637	26,956,958	26,438,031

*Source: Texas State Data Center; *http://texas.hometownlocator.com/tx/orange/orange.cfm*

Key Findings: Orange County had a population of 83,514 in 2015. The city of Orange had a population of 18,828 in 2015. Approximately 22.5% of the county's population resides in the city of Orange.

Population (Cities)

Location	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Bridge City	8,651	7,840	7,899	7,907	7,891	7,924
Pine Forest City	632	487	492	493	496	501
Pinehurst City	2,274	2,097	2,094	2,089	2,081	2,083
Rose City	519	502	507	508	511	514
Vidor City	11,440	10,579	10,740	10,940	10,899	10,920
West Orange City	4,111	3,443	3,455	3,461	3,448	3,455
Balance of Orange County	38,696	38,290	38,457	38,602	38,757	39,115

Source: Texas Association of Counties

Key Findings: The city of Vidor (10,920) had the largest population, with Bridge City (7,924) having the second largest population. Rose City (514) had the smallest population.

Adult Population by Ages
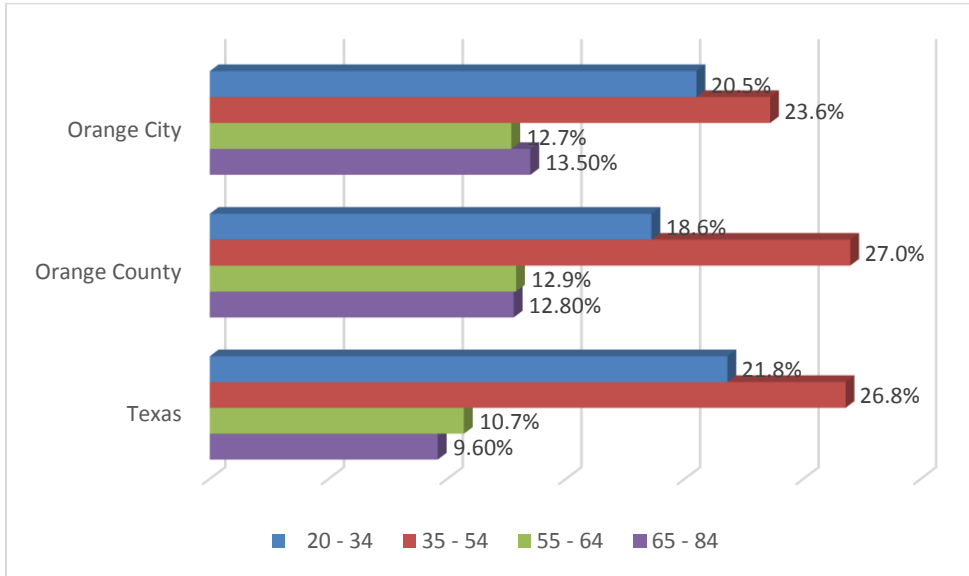
Location	20 - 34	%	35 - 54	%	55 - 64	%	65 - 84	%	Median Age
Orange City	3,846	20.5%	4,454	23.6%	2,387	12.7%	2,543	13.5%	37.6
Orange County	15,351	18.6%	22,337	27.0%	10,605	12.9%	10,529	12.8%	38.5
Texas	5,686,330	21.8%	7,008,281	26.8%	2,801,943	10.7%	2,519,538	9.6%	33.9

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The majority of adults in the city of Orange were between the ages of 20 - 34 (20.5%) and 35 - 54 (23.6%). Adults, ages 65 – 84, made up approximately 13.5% of the population in the city of Orange. The majority of adults in Orange County were between the ages of 35 - 54 representing 27% of the population, while adults 55 - 84 represent 25.7% of the population. The median age in Orange County was 38.5, slightly higher than the state (33.9).

Adult Population by Ages (Cities)

Location	20 - 34	%	35 - 54	%	55 - 64	%	65 - 84	%	Median Age
Bridge City	1,683	21.3%	2,147	27.2%	647	8.2	749	9.5%	32.3
Orangefield	2,917	18.9%	4,218	27.3%	1,781	11.5%	1,553	10.1%	35.0
Pinehurst	3,993	16.8%	6,660	28.1%	3,343	14.1%	2,928	4.8%	40.1
Pine Forest	4,949	18.4%	7,614	28.2%	3,515	13.0%	3,485	12.9%	39.1
Rose City	120	27.8%	106	24.5%	94	21.8%	60	13.9%	47.5
West Orange	5,292	19.1%	7,024	25.4%	3,615	13.1%	3,698	13.3%	38.6
Vidor	2,384	22.0%	2,792	25.7%	1,433	13.2%	1,323	11.2%	36.0

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: Rose City (27.8%) had the highest percentage of adults ages 20 - 34, while West Orange had the largest number of adults ranging from age 20 – 34. Pine Forest (28.2%) and Pinehurst (28.1%) had the highest percentages of adults ages 35 – 54. Rose City had the highest percentage of adults ages 55 – 64 (21.8%) and ages 65 – 84 (13.9%). Rose City (47.5) had the highest median age, considerably higher than the county (38.5) and state (33.9) median age. The median age for Pinehurst (40.1), Pine Forest (39.1) and West Orange (38.6) was also higher than the county and state median age.

Population by Race/Ethnicity

Location	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian	2 or More Races	Hispanic
Orange City	60.9%	33.2%	0.3%	1.7%	z	2.0%	5.2%
Orange County	87.8%	8.8%	0.7%	1.1%	0.1%	1.5%	6.9%
Texas	80.0%	12.5%	1.0%	4.5%	0.1%	1.8%	38.6%

*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 the city of Orange identified as White (60.9%), while individuals who identified as Black (33.2%) and Hispanic (5.2%) were the next largest population groups. The percentage of individuals who identified as Black was higher in the city of Orange (33.2%) than in Orange County (8.8%). The Hispanic population in the city of Orange was 5.2% as compared with the county (6.9%).   Individuals who identified as Two or more races in the city of Orange were approximately 2.0%, slightly higher than the county (1.5%). The Asian population in the city of Orange (1.7%) was also slightly higher than the county (1.1%).

Population by Race/Ethnicity (Cities)

Location	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian	2 or More Races	Hispanic
Bridge City	96.6%	0.1%	0.7%	2.4%	0.0%	2.6%	8.7%
Orangefield	93.4%	0.7%	0.7%	2.1%	0.0%	1.6%	7.4%
Pinehurst	91.7%	3.8%	0.3%	1.3%	0.0%	1.7%	5.1%
Pine Forest	96.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	1.4%	6.1%
Rose City	91.4%	0.5%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%
West Orange (77630)	74.3%	21.1%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	2.0%	7.2%
Vidor	95.9%	0.6%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0	2.0%	6.2%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The majority of the population in the above cities identified as White, although West Orange (21.1%) had the highest percentage of individuals who identified as Black. Rose City (12.3%) and Bridge City (8.7%) had the highest percentages of individuals who identified as Hispanic. Bridge City also had the highest percentages of individuals who identified as Asian (2.4%) and Two or More Races (2.6%).

Child Population Ages 0 - 4 and 5 - 19

Location	0 - 4	%	5 - 19	%
Orange City	1,353	7.2%	3,716	19.8%
Orange County	5,440	6.6%	17,049	20.7%
Texas	1,940,753	7.4%	5,804,969	22.3%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: In the city of Orange, children ages 0 - 4 represented 7.2% (1,353) of the population. Children ages 5-19 represented 19.8% of the population. In the city of Orange, children ages 0 - 4 represented approximately 25% of the 0 - 4 population in Orange County.

Child Population Ages 0 - 4 (Cities and County)

Location	Under 3	3 - 4
Vidor	564	381
Pine Forest	18	30
Rose City	19	6
West Orange	73	24
Bridge City - Orangefield	597	462
Bridge City	309	227
Orange City	808	545
Pinehurst	580	470
Orange County	3,126	2,314

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: There were 3,126 children under age 3 and 2,314 children, ages 3 - 4, in Orange County. The city of Orange (808) had the largest number of children below 3 years of age, while Rose City (19) and Pine Forest (18) had the lowest number of children below age 3. The cities of Bridge City-Orangefield (597), Pinehurst (580) and Vidor (564) had large numbers of children who were below age 3. The city of Orange (545), Pinehurst (470), Bridge City-Orangefield (462), and Vidor (381) had the largest population of children ages 3 – 4, while Rose City (6), West Orange (24) and Pine Forest (30) had the smallest population of children ages 3 – 4.

World Region of Birth of Foreign-Born

Location Percentage	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Latin America	Northern America
Orange City	16.6%	66.3%	0.0%	0.0%	13.2%	4.2%
Orange County	15.6%	37.0%	0.0%	0.0%	44.6%	2.8%
Texas	4.3%	19.4%	3.7%	0.2%	71.3%	1.1%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Finding: Orange County had 44.6% representation of Birth of foreign-born individuals from Latin America, considerably lower than the state rate of 71.3%, while 37% of foreign-born was from Asia, much higher than the state (19.4%). Approximately 66.3% of foreign-born individuals from Asia resided in the city of Orange. 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.

World Region of Birth of Foreign-Born (Cities)

Location/Percentage	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Latin America	Northern America
Bridge City	0.0%	35.9%	0.0%	0.0%	64.1%	0.0%
Orangefield	7.6%	34.5%	0.0%	0.0%	54.6%	3.3%
Pinehurst	22.4%	23.7%	0.0%	0.0%	42.1%	5.8%
Pine Forest	29.4%	29.4%	0.0%	0.0%	41.2%	0.0%
Rose City	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
West Orange	12.0%	41.8%	0.0%	0.0%	43.8%	2.4%
Vidor	13.3%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	69.4%	0.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Finding: The majority of foreign-born individuals were from Latin America; however, West Orange (41.8%), Bridge City (35.9%) and Orangefield (34.5%) had the highest percentages of foreign-born individuals from Asia.

Population Projections – Texas and Orange County 2016 - 2030

Projected Year	Total Population Texas	Total Population Orange County
2016	26,438,031	83,841
2020	27,238,610	85,082
2025	28,165,689	86,423
2030	28,994,210	87,295

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 2,556,179individuals from 2016 to 2030.

The population for Orange County is projected to increase by 3,454 individuals by 2030.

Orange County - Population Projections 2016 - 2020 (Race/Ethnicity)

Projected Year	Anglo	Black	Hispanic	Other
2016	68,978	7,526	6,345	2,835
2017	69,035	7,625	6,653	2,948
2018	69,077	7,742	6,963	3,054
2019	69,111	7,842	7,304	3,172
2020	69,125	7,946	7,667	3,288

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics;
https://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/popdat/ST2017.shtm

Key Findings: According to the Department of State Health Services and the Center for Health Statistics, the Hispanic population will increase by 1,322 individuals by the year 2020 in Orange County. The Anglo population is projected to increase by only 147 individuals. The Black population is projected to increase by 420, and the "Other" category is expected to increase by 453 individuals.

Adult Poverty Rate
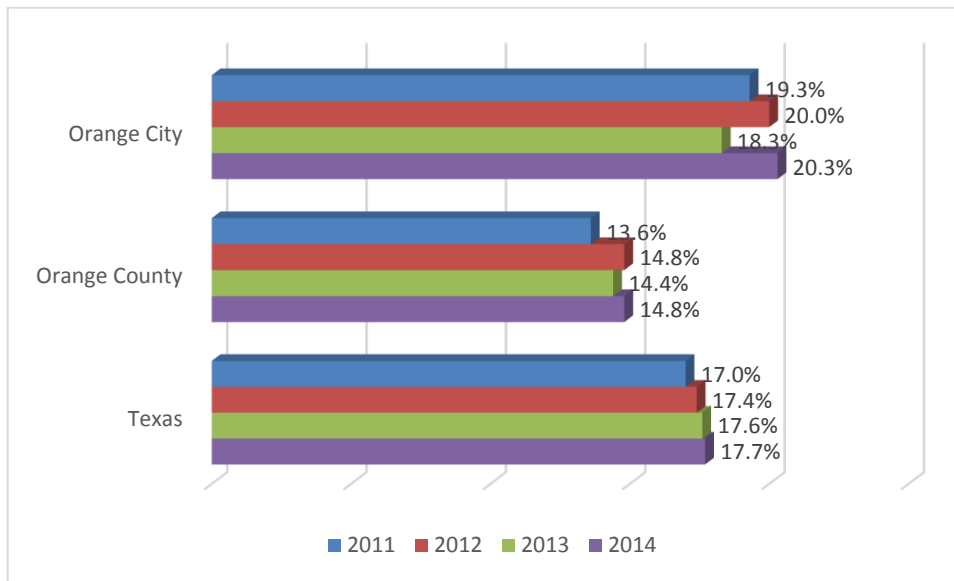
Location	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orange City	19.3%	20.0%	18.3%	20.3%
Orange County	13.6%	14.8%	14.4%	14.8%
Texas	17.0%	17.4%	17.6%	17.7%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The poverty rate for adults in the city of Orange was 20.3%, which was higher than the county (14.8%) and the state (17.7%). The poverty rate in Orange County experienced a marginal increase of 0.4% since 2013, but the city of Orange experienced an increase in poverty rate of 2.0% since 2013. The poverty rates have remained somewhat stable in the past three years for the city of Orange and Orange County**.**

Adult Poverty Rate (Cities)

Location	2011	2012	2013	2014
Bridge City	6.1%	8.7%	12.4%	13.7%
Orangefield	7.6%	9.9%	12.2%	12.9%
Pinehurst	7.4%	9.3%	12.2%	12.3%
Pine Forest	9.0%	12.0%	8.5%	6.2%
Rose City	4.3%	5.3%	9.5%	12.0%
West Orange	15.3%	15.0%	18.0%	19.1%
Vidor	16.0%	15.2%	16.8%	15.7%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Finding: West Orange (19.1%), Vidor (15.7%) and Bridge City (13.7%) had the highest poverty rates, while Pine Forest (6.2%) had the lowest poverty rate. The poverty rates for all of the cities increased from 2011 – 2014 except the cities of Vidor and Pine Forest. Both of those cities experienced a small decline in poverty rates in 2013.

Poverty Rate Children 0 - 5
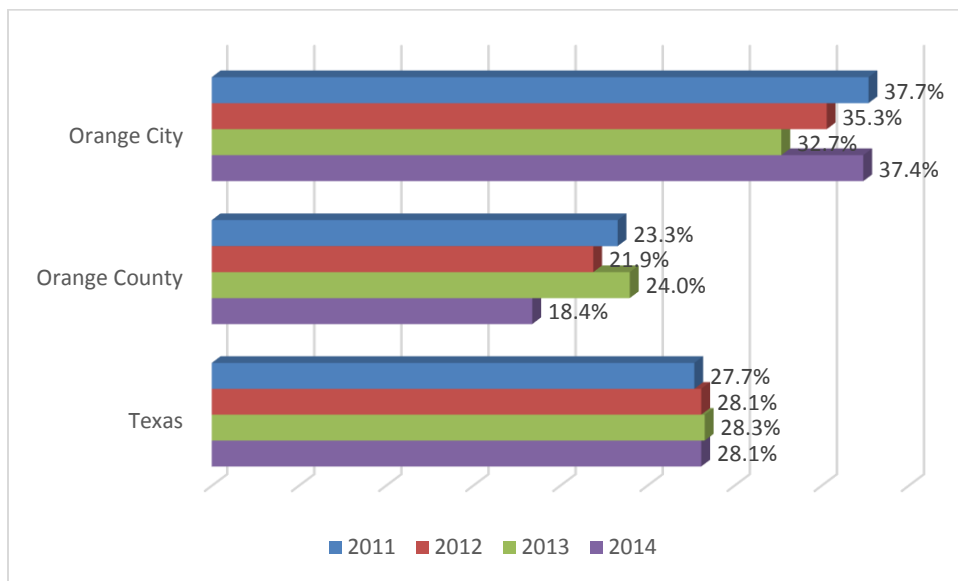
Location	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orange City	37.7%	35.3%	32.7%	37.4%
Orange County	23.3%	21.9%	24.0%	18.4%
Texas	27.7%	28.1%	28.3%	28.1%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5 in the city of Orange was 37.4%, representing an increase of 4.7% since 2013. The poverty rate for Orange County decreased from 24% in 2013 to 18.4% in 2014, representing a 5.6% decrease in poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5. The 0 - 5 poverty rate for the city of Orange (37.4%) was considerably higher than the county (18.4%) and the state rate of 28.1%.

Poverty Rate Children 0 - 5 (Cities)

Location	2011	2012	2013	2014
Bridge City	0.0%	0.0%	23.6%	25.7%
Orangefield	15.7%	16.1%	27.0%	28.1%
Pinehurst	18.0%	20.5%	15.4%	14.9%
Pine Forest	27.9%	21.1%	21.7%	21.2%
Rose City	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
West Orange	24.3%	18.3%	32.6%	35.3%
Vidor	27.3%	24.7%	26.9%	26.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The cities of West Orange (35.3%), Orangefield (28.1%) and Vidor (26.4%) had the highest poverty rate for children under age 5, while the cities of Pinehurst (14.9%) and Rose City (0.0%) had the lowest poverty rates for children under age 5.

Poverty Rate Children under 18

Location/Percentage	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orange City	29.1%	29.8%	24.2%	27.7
Orange County	17.2%	18.6%	18.8%	18.5
Texas	24.1%	24.6%	25.0%	25.3

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The poverty rate for children under 18 in the city of Orange (27.7%) was higher than the county (18.5%) and state (25.3%) rates.

Types of Families/Individuals with children 0 - 5 below Poverty Level

Location	Families with Children under 5	Married with Children under 5	Female-only Households with Children under 5
Orange City	28.2%	0.0%	41.1%
Orange County	20.5%	10.0%	48.6%
Texas	19.5%	9.1%	46.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: Households below poverty were significantly higher for female-only households with children under 5 years old. The female-only household poverty rate was 41.1% in the city of Orange, slightly lower than the county (48.6%) and state (46.4%) rates. In Orange County, 10.0% of married households with children below age 5 were below the federal poverty level, slightly higher than the state rate of 9.1%. However, data indicated that the city of Orange had 0% of married households with children under 5 that were below the poverty level**.**

Types of Families/Individuals with children 0 - 5 below Poverty Level (Cities)

Location	Families with Children under 5	Married with Children under 5	Female-only Households with Children under 5
Bridge City	4.1%	5.1%	-
Orangefield	14.6%	15.0%	32.1%
Pinehurst	11.1%	4.9%	43.9%
Pine Forest	19.7%	2.8%	73.4%
Rose City	0.0%	0.0%	-
West Orange	35.1%	26.6%	42.0%
Vidor	20.8%	0.0%	61.6%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The cities of Pine Forest (73.4%) and Vidor (61.6%) had the highest female-only household poverty rates, while Bridge City and Rose City had the lowest female-only household poverty rates with children below age 5.   West Orange (26.6%) and Orangefield (15.0%) had the highest poverty rates for married

household with children below age 5, while Rose City (0.0%), Vidor (0.0%) and Pine Forest (2.8%) had the lowest poverty rate for married households with children below age 5.

Median Household Income

Location	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orange City	$42,328	$44,250	$44,467	$41,494
Orange County	$48,833	$48,864	$49,507	$48,766
Texas	$50,920	$51,563	$51,900	$52,576

Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: Median household income for the State in 2014 was $52,576, which represented an increase of $1,656 from 2011. The median household income for Orange County was $48,766, while the city of Orange had a median household income of $41,494. According to the ACS, the city of Orange experienced a decrease in median household income of $2,973 from 2013 - 2014.

Median Household Income (Cities)

Location	2014
Bridge City	$63,234
Orangefield	$65,119
Pinehurst	$60,609
Pine Forest	$53,482
Rose City	$38,021
West Orange	$42,890
Vidor	$42,066

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The cities of Orangefield ($65,119), Bridge City ($63,234), Pinehurst ($60,609) and Pine Forest ($53,482) had the highest median household income, higher than the county's median household income of $52,576. Rose City ($38,021) had the lowest median household income.

Households with SSI and Public Assistance Income
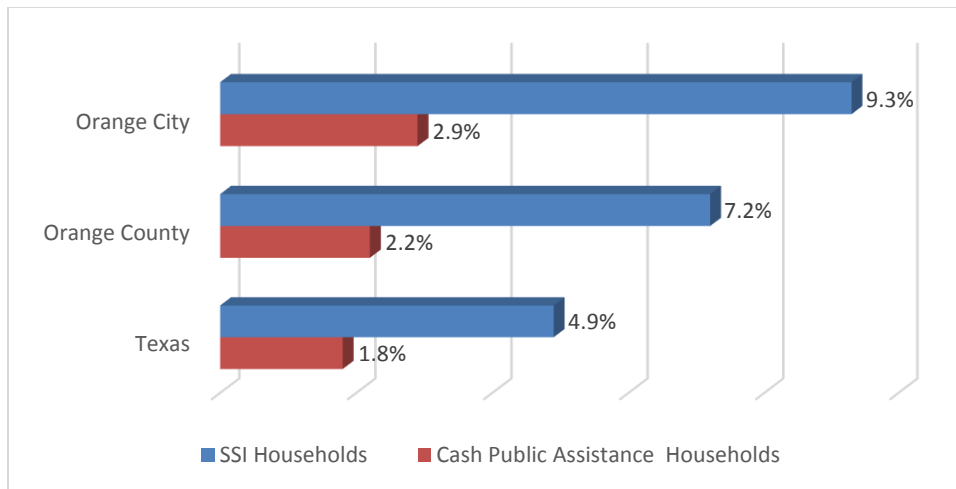
Location	SSI Households	Percentage	Cash Public Assistance Households	Percentage
Orange City	707	9.3%	223	2.9%
Orange County	2,263	7.2%	684	2.2%
Texas	438,474	4.9%	160,255	1.8%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: In the city of Orange, 707 (9.3%) of household received SSI, while only 2.9% of households received cash public assistance. The percentage of SSI households in the city of Orange (9.3%) was higher than the county (7.2%) and the state rate of 4.9%.

Households with SSI and Public Assistance Income (Cities)

Location	SSI Households	Percentage	Cash Public Assistance Households	Percentage
Bridge City	169	6.1%	37	1.3%
Orangefield	244	4.5%	70	1.3%
Pinehurst	577	6.6%	158	1.8%
Pine Forest	687	6.9%	241	2.4%
Rose City	11	6.0%	2	1.1%
West Orange	940	8.6%	276	2.5%
Vidor	200	4.9%	95	2.3%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The city of West Orange had the highest number (940) and the highest percentage (8.6%) of households that received SSI, while the city of Vidor had the lowest number of households, 200 (4.9%), that received SSI. The cities of West Orange (2.5%) and Pine Forest (2.4%) had the highest percentages of

households that received Cash Public Assistance, while Rose City (1.1%) had the lowest percentage of households that received Cash Public Assistance.

Average Commuting Distance

A 3D bar chart showing Average Commuting Distance in minutes: Orange City 18.3, Orange County 22.9, Texas 25.2. The vertical axis ranges from 0 to 30 in increments of 5.
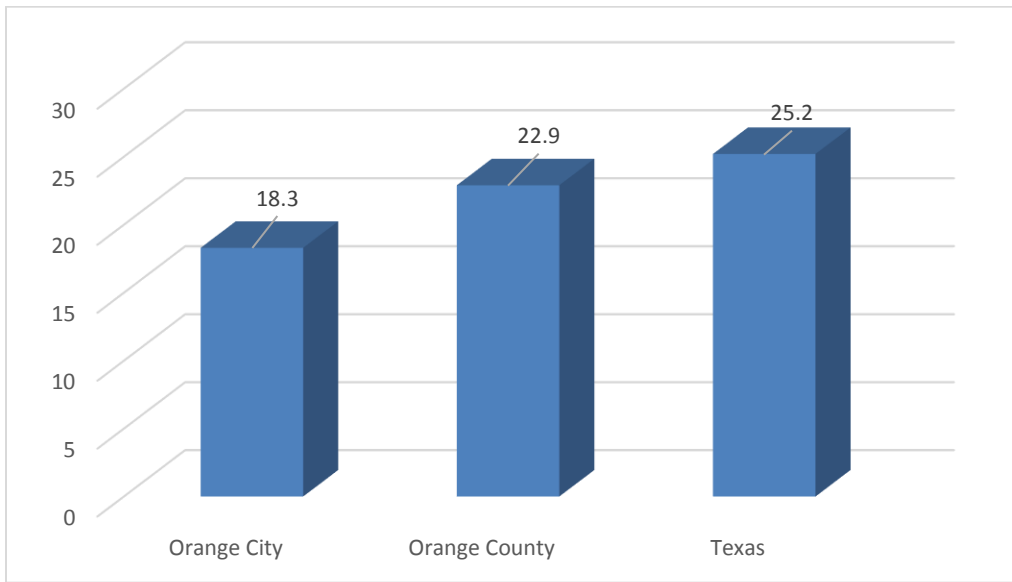
Location	Minutes
Orange City	18.3
Orange County	22.9
Texas	25.2

Source: U.S. Census Quick Facts 2014

Key Findings: The average commute distance for the city of Orange was 18.3 minutes, slightly lower than the county at 22.9 minutes and the state at 25.2 minutes.

Texas has low parental unemployment rates and high child poverty rates.
(Texas Kids Count 2015)

Unemployment Rates
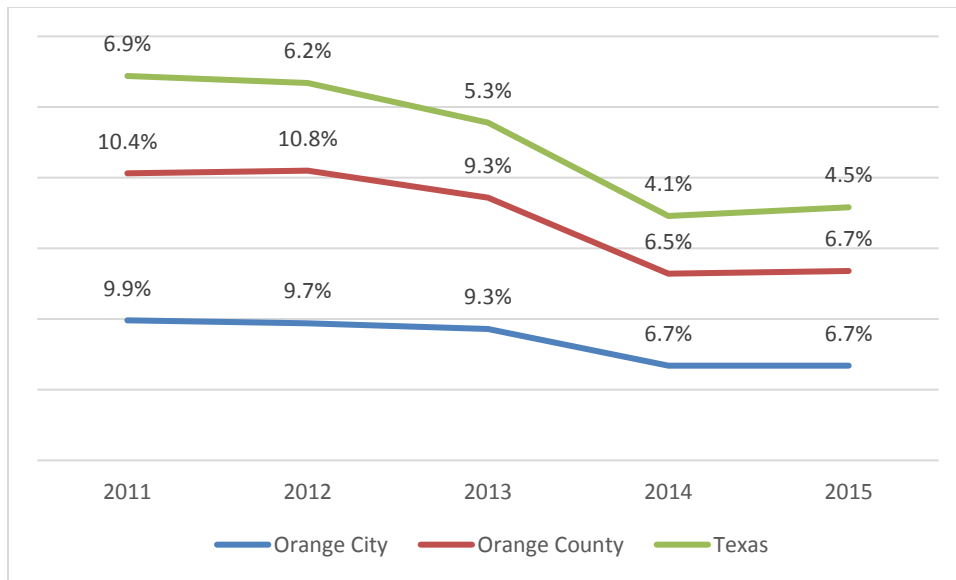
Location	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Orange City	9.9%	9.7%	9.3%	6.7%	6.7%
Orange County	10.4%	10.8%	9.3%	6.5%	6.7%
Texas	6.9%	6.2%	5.3%	4.1%	4.5%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; http://www.homefacts.com/unemployment.html

Key Findings: The average unemployment rate in Orange County decreased 1.1% from 2011 - 2013, but increased slightly from 6.5% in 2014 to 6.7% in 2015. The unemployment rate for the city of Orange remained stable in 2014 and 2015 at 6.7%, which was 2.2% higher than the state rate of 4.5%. Overall, the unemployment rate was lower in 2015 than it has been for several years.

Unemployment Rates (Cities)

Location	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Bridge City	9.9%	9.7%	9.3%	6.7%	6.7%
Orangefield	9.9%	9.7%	9.3%	6.7%	6.7%
Pinehurst	6.4%	5.4%	5.0%	3.9%	4.6%
Pine Forest	9.9%	9.7%	9.3%	6.7%	6.7%
Rose City	9.9%	97%	9.3%	6.7%	6.7%
West Orange	9.9%	9.7%	9.3%	6.7%	6.7%
Vidor	9.9%	9.7%	9.3%	6.7%	6.7%

Source: www.homefacts.com/unemployment.html

Key Findings: The unemployment rate was 6.7% for all of the cities in the above chart except Pinehurst, which had an unemployment rate of 4.6% in 2015.

Orange County Employment and Workforce Development

Cities in Orange County include Orange, West Orange, Rose City, Pinehurst, Pine Forest, Bridge City, and Vidor. The predominant land uses in these cities are a mix of industrial and commercial uses in the central areas. Industrial activities in these cities include: petrochemical facilities, oil wells, and gas drilling; port facilities and other associated industrial maritime operations; clay, sand, and gravel mining; and sawmills and other forestry production operations. Commercial districts in Orange County consist of a few "big box" stores and various retail and service businesses in small strip malls. The larger cities in Orange County have large residential areas along their outer edges.

Rural areas in Orange County include the communities of Orangefield and Mauriceville. These small communities act as suburbs to the larger cities in the southeast Texas area. Land use within these towns is almost exclusively residential, with a few small businesses concentrated in their centers or next to major roadways. Areas outside of these communities are dedicated to rice farming, farming, forestry, or petrochemical operations. Areas in rural Orange County also contain many waterways and canals that are utilized to support local irrigation and drainage needs. There are 5,750 business establishments in Orange County with fewer than 10 employees, which is a good indicator of the entrepreneurship in the community. Another 1,902 business have between 10 and 50 employees, 306 have between 50 and 250, and 54 businesses have more than 250 employees(*http://www.livability.com/tx/orange/business/major-industries).*

The top 3 industries in Orange, Texas are travel, hospitality and tourism, transportation and warehousing, and health care. The companies offering the most jobs in Orange, Texas were Pizza Hut, Platinum Supplemental Insurance, and CHRISTUS Health. LaPoint Energy Partners, Inc. operates a multimillion dollar railcar cleaning, crude oil trans-loading and storage facility. The company plans to hire 50-75 permanent employees by the time the project is completed, and also partner with multiple local service providers for ongoing daily operations.

Major Industries providing employment are: Educational, health and social services (34.6%), Retail trade (17.5%), Transportation, warehousing, and utilities (13.8%) and Manufacturing (10.8%). The majority of workers are: Private wage or salary - 69%; Government - 17%; Self-employed, not incorporated - 12% and Unpaid family work - 1% (*www.city-data.com).*

Top 10 Manufacturers for the Orange County Region

A Schulman Inc	International Paper Co
Cloeren Co	Printpack
Cloeren Inc	Rescar Inc
Conrad Orange Shipyard	Solvay Solexis Inc
Honeywell	Trinity Industries Inc .

Source: http://www.lmci.state.tx.us

Employment By Major Industry Sector

Orange County	AREA EMPLOYMENT				STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT			
Industry Sector	**2013 1st Qtr.**	**2014 1st Qtr.**	**Emp. Chg.**	**Pct. Chg.**	**2013 1st Qtr.**	**2014 1st Qtr.**	**Emp. Chg.**	**Pct. Chg.**
Total, All Industries	23,068	21,859	-1,209	-5.24	10,845,323	11,141,603	296,280	2.73
Natural Resources & Mining	349	304	-45	-12.89	337,145	350,403	13,258	3.93
Construction	2,406	1,825	-581	-24.15	626,857	654,767	27,910	4.45
Manufacturing	4,862	4,650	-212	-4.36	872,173	877,912	5,739	0.66
Trade, Transport. and Utilities	4,625	4,642	17	0.37	2,276,695	2,340,218	63,523	2.79
Information	99	101	2	2.02	204,861	208,239	3,378	1.65
Financial Activities Group	1,005	1,004	-1	-0.10	665,366	680,338	14,972	2.25
Prof., Business and Other Services	1,436	1,158	-278	-19.36	1,438,895	1,511,156	72,261	5.02
Education & Health Services	4,571	4,546	-25	-0.55	2,558,275	2,605,099	46,824	1.83
Leisure and Hospitality Group	2,313	2,302	-11	-0.48	1,118,430	1,162,449	44,019	3.94
Other Services	573	516	-57	-9.95	302,785	309,211	6,426	2.12
Public Administration	827	808	-19	-2.30	439,011	437,267	-1,744	-0.40

Source: Texas Workforce Commission; www.tracer2.com

Key Findings: Compared to Texas, the table above shows employment sectors in Orange County changed at a higher rate for Information between 1st quarter 2013 and 1st quarter 2014. During that same time period, area employment for Natural Resources and Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Trade, Transport. and Utilities,

Financial Activities Group, Proffessional, Business and Other Services, Education and Health Services., Leisure and Hospitality Group, Other Services and Public Administration changed at a lower rate when compared to Texas.

Largest Employers

Company Name	Product/Service	Number of Employees
Signal International Llc	Marine Contractors and Designers	1,000+
Vidor Independent School District	Schools	500 - 999
4myheart Center	Heart Disease Information and Treatment	100 - 499
A Direct Dish Satellite Tv	Television and Radio Dealer	100 - 499
A Schulman Inc.	Plastics-raw Materials/powder/resin-mfrs.	100 - 499
Baptist Orange Hospital	Hospital	100 - 499
Beacon Maritime	Federal Government Contactors	100 - 499
Bludworth Marine Llc	Marinas	100 - 499
Bridge City School District	Schools	100 - 499
Cloeren Inc.	Cutting Tools/access/measuring Dvcs (mfr.)	100 - 499
Cypress Bayou Indl Paint	Painters	100 - 499
Flying J Travel Plaza	Truck Stops and Plazas	100 - 499
Home Depot	Home Centers	100 - 499
International Paper Co	Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes (mfrs.)	100 - 499
Kroger	Grocers-Retail	100 - 499
Little Cypress High School	Schools	100 - 499
Mauriceville Elementary School	Schools	100 - 499
Oak Forest Elementary School	Schools	100 - 499
Orange County Jail	Police Department	100 - 499
Orange County Sheriff	Sheriff	100 - 499
Orangefield Independent School	Schools	100 - 499
Printpack	Packaging Materials-manufacturers	100 - 499
Rescar Inc.	Railroad Equipment (mfrs.)	100 - 499
Southeast Texas Industries	Steel-structural (mfrs.)	100 - 499
Southeast Texas Industries (Bridge City)	General Merchandise-retail	100 - 499
Trinity Industries Inc.	Steel-structural (mfrs.)	100 - 499

Source: *Texas Workforce Commission; www.tracer2.com*

Key Findings: The largest employers are from manufacturing and schools.

Top Producing Oil Well Production Operators in Orange County, Texas

Benchmark Oil & Gas Company
Bend Petroleum Corp.
Century Exploration Houston, LLC
Choice Exploration, Inc.
Coastal Plains Exploration, LLC
Duncan Oil, Inc.
Hilcorp Energy Company
Kaiser-Francis Oil Company
Kilmarnock Oil Company, Inc.
Lake Ronel Oil Company
Linc Gulf Coast Petroleum, Inc.
Samson Exploration, LLC
T-N-T Engineering, Inc.
XTO Energy Inc.

Source: http://www.texas-drilling.com

South East Texas Workforce Development Occupational Projections

Occupations Adding the Most Jobs 2012 - 2022	Number of Jobs	Occupations with Most Projected Annual Average Job Openings 2012 - 2022	Number of Jobs
Personal Care Aides	1,430	Retail Salespersons	315
Food Preparation Workers	1,110	Food Preparation Workers	305
Retail Salespersons	820	Personal Care Aides	180
Registered Nurses	690	Cashiers	165
Medical Secretaries	390	Waiters and Waitresses	150
General and Operations Managers	370	Office Clerks, General	125
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	350	Registered Nurses	120
Laborers, Freight, Stock and Material Hand	350	Construction Laborers	115
Office Clerks, General	340	Laborers, Freight, Stock and Material Hand	105
Nursing Assistants	330	Childcare Workers	90

Source: Texas Workforce Commission; www.tracer2.com

Key Findings: In Orange County, occupations that will be adding the most jobs from 2012 – 2022 are personal care aides and food preparation workers.

Marital Status Males 15 Years and Older
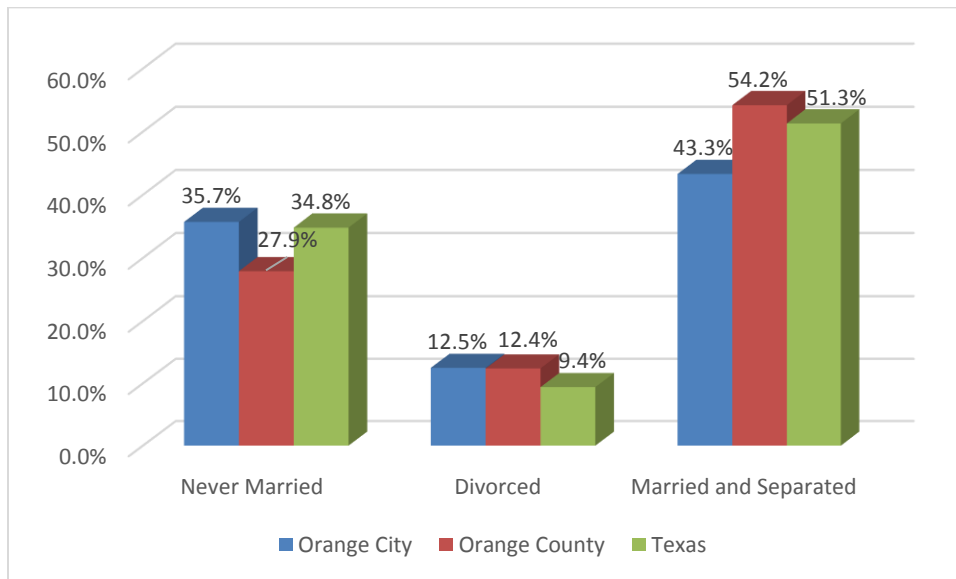
Location	Never Married	Divorced	Married and Separated
Orange City	35.7%	12.5%	43.3%
Orange County	27.9%	12.4%	54.2%
Texas	34.8%	9.4%	51.3%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The divorce rate for males 15 years and older in the city of Orange (12.5%) was marginally higher than the county (12.4%) and state rate of 9.4%. Males who never married in the city of Orange represented 35.7%, which was higher than the county (27.9%) and state (34.8%). In the city of Orange, males who were married and now separated represented 43.3%, which was slightly lower than the county 54.2% and state 51.3%.

Marital Status Males 15 Years and Older (Cities)

Location	Never Married	Divorced	Married and Separated
Bridge City	35.3%	10.5%	51.9%
Orangefield	31.9%	9.2%	56.6%
Pinehurst	25.3%	10.5%	56.5%
Pine Forest (77662)	23.35	12.3%	59.1%
Rose City	28.2%	7.3%	59.9%
West Orange	32.4%	14.8%	46.1%

Vidor	22.4%	11.8%	59.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The divorce rate for males 15 years and older in West Orange was 14.8%, while males who never married in Bridge City represented 35.3%. In Rose City, males who were married and now separated represented 59.9%. Rose City (7.3%) had the lowest percentage of divorced males, while Vidor (22.4%) had the lowest percentage of males who never married.

Marital Status Females 15 Years and Older
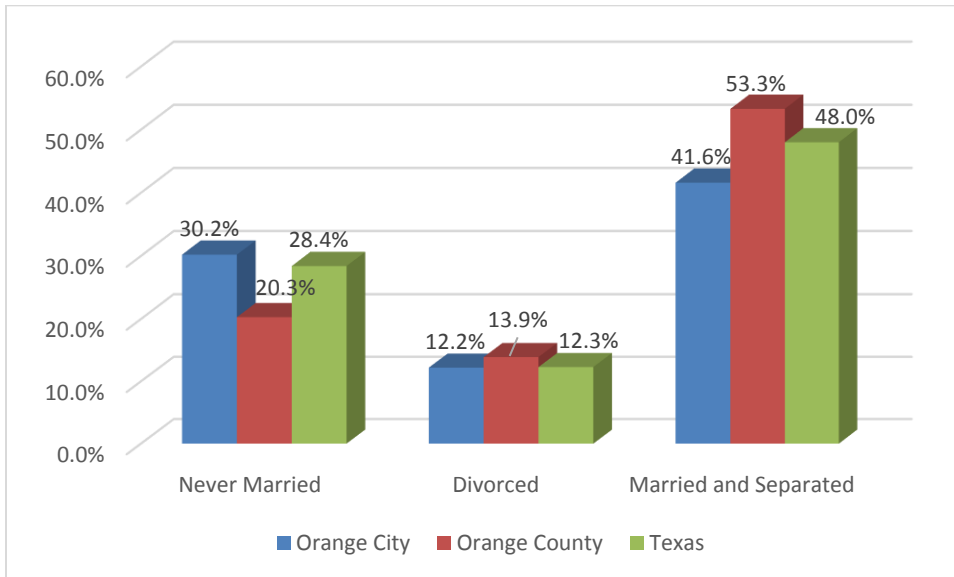
Location	Never Married	Divorced	Married and Separated
Orange City	30.2%	12.2%	41.6%
Orange County	20.3%	13.9%	53.3%
Texas	28.4%	12.3%	48.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The divorce rate for females 15 years and older in the city of Orange (12.2%) was slightly lower than the county (13.9%) and state rate of 12.3%. Females who never married in the city of Orange represented 30.2%, which was higher than the county (20.3%) and state (28.4%). In the city of Orange, females who were married and now separated represented 41.6%, which was slightly lower than the county 53.3% and state 48.0%.

Marital Status Females 15 Years and Older (Cities)

Location	Never Married	Divorced	Married and Separated
Bridge City	17.4%	18.5%	54.4%
Orangefield	16.2%	14.7%	61.6%
Pinehurst	24.6%	11.7%	53.6%
Pine Forest	16.8%	14.6%	57.4%
Rose City	29.1%	9.5%	48.2%
West Orange	23.4%	13.3%	47.0%
Vidor	16.0%	18.0%	52.5%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The divorce rate for females 15 years and older in Bridge City was 18.5%, while females who never married in Rose City represented 29.1%. In Orangefield, females who were married and now separated represented 61.6%. Rose City (9.5%) had the lowest percentage of divorced females, while Vidor (16.0%) had the lowest percentage of females who never married.

Single Males/Females and Married Households with Children under Age 18
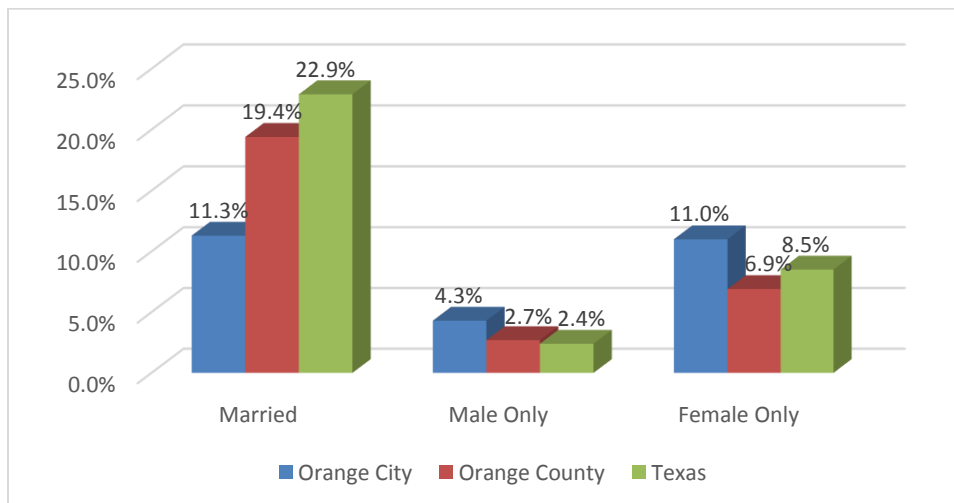
Location	Family Households with children under 18	Married	Male Only	Female Only
Orange City	2,018	11.3%	4.3%	11.0%

51

Orange County	9,107	19.4%	2.7%	6.9%
Texas	3,041,609	22.9%	2.4%	8.5%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 – 2014

Key Findings: 11.3% of married households, with children under age 18, lived in the city of Orange, while 19.4% lived in Orange County. 11.0% of female-only households lived in the city of Orange, which was slightly higher than Orange County (6.9%) and the state (8.5%). 4.3% of male-only households live in the city of Orange.

Single Males/Females and Married Households with Children under Age 18 (Cities)

Location	Family Households with children under 18	Married	Male Only	Female Only
Bridge City	1,076	28.6%	3.6%	6.5%
Orangefield	2,017	28.4%	2.1%	6.5%
Pinehurst	2,380	19.4%	2.4%	5.5%
Pine Forest	2,691	20.1%	1.9%	4.9%
Rose City	32	8.7%	8.7%	0.0%
West Orange	3,087	15.4%	3.2%	9.7%
Vidor	1,164	18.6%	2.4%	7.3%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: Bridge City (28.6%) and Orangefield (28.4%) had the highest percentages of married households with children under age 18, while Rose City (8.7%) had the lowest percentage of married households with children under 18. West Orange (9.7%) had the highest percentage of female-only households with children under age 18, while Rose City (8.7%) had the highest percentage of male-only households with children under age 18.

Grandparents Responsible for Raising their Grandchildren

Percentage of Grandparents responsible for grandchildren: 62.2%, 63.0%, 41.8%

5 years or more: 31.4%, 24.2%, 15.5%

Female: 59.3%, 55.3%, 61.4%

Married: 68.5%, 81.0%, 74.1%

■ Orange City ■ Orange County ■ Texas
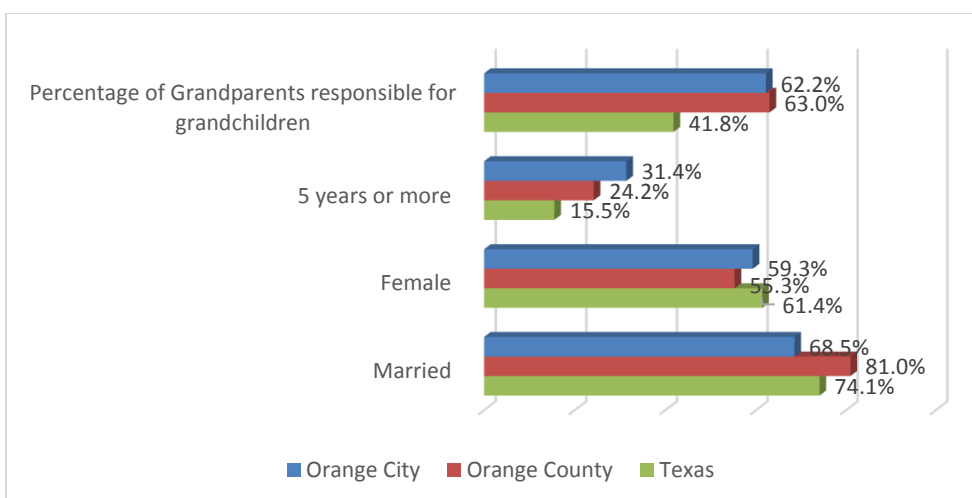
Location	Number of Grandparents responsible for	Percentage of Grand-parents	5 years or more	Female	Married

	grandchildren							
Orange City	371	62.2%	187	31.4%	220	59.3%	254	68.5%
Orange County	1,547	63.0%	593	24.2%	855	55.3%	1,253	81.0%
Texas	315,330	41.8%	117,174	15.5%	193,651	61.4%	233,579	74.1%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 – 2014

Key Findings: The percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren in the city of Orange was 62.2%, slightly lower than the county rate of 63.0%, but higher than the state rate of 41.8%. In the city of Orange, approximately 59.3% of grandparents were female, 68.5% were married and 31.4% were responsible for their grandchildren for 5 years or more. The percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren in Orange County (63.0%) was significantly higher than the state rate of 41.8%.

Grandparents Responsible for Raising their Grandchildren (Cities)

Location	Number of Grandparents responsible for grandchildren	Percentage of Grandparents	5 years or more		Female		Married	
Bridge City	1	1.4%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	100%
Orangefield	218	67.1%	83	25.5%	102	46.8%	196	89.9%
Pinehurst	485	61.7%	276	35.1%	252	52.0%	457	95.2%
Pine Forest	446	51.9%	173	20.1%	249	55.8%	334	74.9%
Rose City	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	0	0.0%
West Orange	639	76.6%	143	17.1%	366	57.3%	485	75.9%
Vidor	223	59.3%	91	24.2%	149	66.8%	148	66.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: Rose City (100%) had the highest percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren, but only reported two (2) grandparents. West Orange (76.6%) had the next highest percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren. Vidor (66.8%) had the second highest percentage of grandparents who were female, and Pinehurst (95.2%) had the second highest percentage of grandparents who were married.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMICS:

❖ Orange County had a population of 83,514 in 2015. The city of Orange had a population of 18,828 in 2015. Approximately 22.5% of the county's population resides in the city of Orange.

❖ The city of Vidor (10,920) had the largest population, with Bridge City (7,924) having the second largest population. Rose City (514) had the smallest population.

❖ The majority of adults in the city of Orange were between the ages of 20 - 34 (20.5%) and 35 - 54 (23.6%). Adults, ages 65 – 84, made up approximately 13.5% of the population in the city of Orange. The majority of adults in Orange County were between the ages of 35 - 54 representing 27% of the population, while adults 55 - 84 represent 25.7% of the population. The median age in Orange County was 38.5, slightly higher than the state (33.9).

❖ Rose City (27.8%) had the highest percentage of adults ages 20 - 34, while West Orange had the largest number of adults ranging from age 20 – 34. Pine Forest (28.2%) and Pinehurst (28.1%) had the highest percentage of adults ages 35 – 54. Rose City had the highest percentage of adults ages 55 – 64 (21.8%) and ages 65 – 84 (13.9%). Rose City (47.5) had the highest median age, considerably higher than the county (38.5) and state (33.9) median age. The median age for Pinehurst (40.1), Pine Forest (39.1) and West Orange (38.6) was also higher than the county and state median age.

❖ The majority of the population in the city of Orange identified as White (60.9%), while individuals who identified as Black (33.2%) and Hispanic (5.2%) were the next largest population groups. The percentage of individuals who identified as Black was higher in the city of Orange (33.2%) than in Orange County (8.8%). The Hispanic population in the city of Orange was 5.2% as compared with the county (6.9%). Individuals who identified as Two or More races in the city of Orange were approximately 2.0%, slightly higher than the county (1.5%). The Asian population in the city of Orange (1.7%) was also slightly higher than the county (1.1%).

❖ The majority of the population in the above cities identified as White, although West Orange (21.1%) had the highest percentage of individuals who identified as Black. Rose City (12.3%) and Bridge City

❖ (8.7%) had the highest percentages of individuals who identified as Hispanic. Bridge City also had the highest percentages of individuals who identified as Asian (2.4%) and Two or More Races (2.6%).

❖ In the city of Orange, children ages 0 - 4 represented 7.2% (1,353) of the population. Children ages 5-19 represented 19.8% of the population.   In the city of Orange, children ages 0 - 4 represented approximately 25% of the 0 - 4 population in Orange County.

❖ There were 3,126 children under age 3 and 2,314 children, ages 3 - 4, in Orange County. The city of Orange (808) had the largest number of children below 3 years of age, while Rose City (19) and Pine Forest (18) had the lowest number of children below age 3. The cities of Bridge City-Orangefield (597), Pinehurst (580) and Vidor (564) had large numbers of children who were below age 3. The city of Orange (545), Pinehurst (470), Bridge City-Orangefield (462), and Vidor (381) had the largest population of children ages 3 − 4, while Rose City (6), West Orange (24) and Pine Forest (30) had the smallest population of children ages 3 − 4.

❖ Orange County had 44.6% representation of Birth of foreign-born individuals from Latin America, considerably lower than the state rate of 71.3%, while 37% of foreign-born was from Asia, much higher than the state (19.4%). Approximately 66.3% of foreign-born individuals from Asia resided in the city of Orange. 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 foreign-born individuals were from Latin America; however, West Orange (41.8%), Bridge City (35.9%) and Orangefield (34.5%) had the highest percentages of foreign-born individuals from Asia.

❖ The total population for Texas is projected to increase by 2,556,179individuals from 2016 to 2030. The population for Orange County is projected to increase by 3,454 individuals by 2030.

❖ According to the Department of State Health Services and the Center for Health Statistics, the Hispanic population will increase by 1,322 individuals by the year 2020 in Orange County. The Anglo population is projected to increase by only 147 individuals. The Black population is projected to increase by 420, and the "Other" category is expected to increase by 453 individuals.

❖ The poverty rate for adults in the city of Orange was 20.3%, which was higher than the county (14.8%) and the state (17.7%). The poverty rate in Orange County experienced a marginal increase of 0.4% since 2013, but the city of Orange experienced an increase in poverty rate of 2.0% since 2013. The poverty rates have remained somewhat stable in the past three years for the city of Orange and Orange County.

❖ West Orange (19.1%), Vidor (15.7%) and Bridge City (13.7%) had the highest poverty rates, while Pine Forest (6.2%) had the lowest poverty rate. The poverty rates for all of the cities increased from 2011 − 2014 except the cities of Vidor and Pine Forest. Both of those cities experienced a small decline in poverty rates in 2013.

❖ The poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5 in the city of Orange was 37.4%, representing an increase of 4.7% since 2013. The child poverty rate for Orange County decreased from 24% in 2013 to 18.4% in 2014, representing a 5.6% decrease in poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5. The 0 - 5 poverty rate for the city of Orange (37.4%) was considerably higher than the county (18.4%) and the state rate of 28.1%.

❖ The cities of West Orange (35.3%), Orangefield (28.1%) and Vidor (26.4%) had the highest poverty rate for children under age 5, while the cities of Pinehurst (14.9%) and Rose City (0.0%) had the lowest poverty rates for children under age 5.

❖ The poverty rate for children under 18 in the city of Orange (27.7%) was higher than the county (18.5%) and state (25.3%) rates.

❖ Households below poverty were significantly higher for female-only households with children under 5 years old. The female-only household poverty rate was 41.1% in the city of Orange, slightly lower than the county (48.6%) and state (46.4%) rates. In Orange County, 10.0% of married households with children below age 5 were below the federal poverty level, slightly higher than the state rate of 9.1%. The city of Orange had 0% of married households with children under 5 that were below the poverty level**.**

❖ The cities of Pine Forest (73.4%) and Vidor (61.6%) had the highest female-only household poverty rates, while Bridge City and Rose City had the lowest female-only household poverty rates with children below age 5. West Orange (26.6%) and Orangefield (15.0%) had the highest poverty rates for married household with children below age 5, while Rose City (0.0%), Vidor (0.0%) and Pine Forest (2.8%) had the lowest poverty rates for married households with children below age 5.

❖ Median household income for the State in 2014 was $52,576, which represented an increase of $1,656 from 2011. The median household income for Orange County was $48,766, while the city of Orange had a median household income of $41,494. According to the ACS, the city of Orange experienced a decrease in median household income of $2,973 from 2013 – 2014.

❖ The cities of Orangefield ($65,119), Bridge City ($63,234), Pinehurst ($60,609) and Pine Forest ($53,482) had the highest median household income, higher than the county's median household income of $52,576. Rose City ($38,021) had the lowest median household income.

❖ In the city of Orange, 707 (9.3%) of household received SSI, while only 2.9% of households received cash public assistance. The percentage of SSI households in the city of Orange (9.3%) was higher than the county (7.2%) and the state rate of 4.9%.

❖ The city of West Orange had the highest number (940) and the highest percentage (8.6%) of households that received SSI, while the city of Vidor had the lowest number of households, 200 (4.9%), that received SSI. The cities of West Orange (2.5%) and Pine Forest (2.4%) had the highest percentages of households

that received Cash Public Assistance, while Rose City (1.1%) had the lowest percentage of households that received Cash Public Assistance.

❖ The average commute distance for the city of Orange was 18.3 minutes, slightly lower than the county at 22.9 minutes and the state at 25.2 minutes.

❖ The average unemployment rate in Orange County decreased 1.1% from 2011 - 2013, but increased slightly from 6.5% in 2014 to 6.7% in 2015. The unemployment rate for the city of Orange remained stable in 2014 and 2015 at 6.7%, which was 2.2% higher than the state rate of 4.5%. Overall, the unemployment rate was lower in 2015 than it has been for several years.

❖ The unemployment rate was 6.7% for all of the cities in the above chart except Pinehurst, which had an unemployment rate of 4.6% in 2015.

❖ Compared to Texas, employment sectors in Orange County changed at a higher rate for Information between 1st quarter 2013 and 1st quarter 2014. During that same time period, area employment for Natural Resources & Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Trade, Transport. and Utilities, Financial Activities Group, Prof., Business and Other Svcs, Education and Health Svcs., Leisure and Hospitality Group, Other Services and Public Administration changed at a lower rate when compared to Texas.

❖ The largest employers are from manufacturing and schools.

❖ In Orange County, occupations that will be adding the most jobs from 2012 – 2022 are personal care aides and food preparation workers.

❖ The divorce rate for males 15 years and older in the city of Orange (12.5%) was marginally higher than the county (12.4%) and state rate of 9.4%. Males who never married in the city of Orange represented 35.7%, which was higher than the county (27.9%) and state (34.8%). In the city of Orange, males who were married and now separated represented 43.3%, which was slightly lower than the county 54.2% and state 51.3%.

❖ The divorce rate for males 15 years and older in West Orange was 14.8%, while males who never married in Bridge City represented 35.3%. In Rose City, males who were married and now separated represented 59.9%. Rose City (7.3%) had the lowest percentage of divorced males, while Vidor (22.4%) had the lowest percentage of males who never married.

❖ The divorce rate for females 15 years and older in the city of Orange (12.2%) was slightly lower than the county (13.9%) and state rate of 12.3%. Females who never married in the city of Orange represented 30.2%, which was higher than the county (20.3%) and state (28.4%). In the city of Orange, females who were married and now separated represented 41.6%, which was slightly lower than the county 53.3% and state 48.0%.

❖ The divorce rate for females 15 years and older in Bridge City was 18.5%, while females who never married in Rose City represented 29.1%. In Orangefield, females who were married and now separated

represented 61.6%. Rose City (9.5%) had the lowest percentage of divorced females, while Vidor (16.0%) had the lowest percentage of females who never married.

❖ 11.3% of married households, with children under age 18, lived in the city of Orange, while 19.4% lived in Orange County. 11.0% of female-only households lived in the city of Orange, which was slightly higher than Orange County (6.9%) and the state (8.5%). 4.3% of male-only households live in the city of Orange.

❖ Bridge City (28.6%) and Orangefield (28.4%) had the highest percentages of married households with children under age 18, while Rose City (8.7%) had the lowest percentage of married households with children under 18. West Orange (9.7%) had the highest percentage of female-only households with children under age 18, while Rose City (8.7%) had the highest percentage of male-only households with children under age 18.

❖ The percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren in the city of Orange was 62.2%, slightly lower than the county rate of 63.0%, but higher than the state rate of 41.8%. In the city of Orange, approximately 59.3% of grandparents were female, 68.5% were married and 31.4% were responsible for their grandchildren for 5 years or more. The percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren in Orange County (63.0%) was significantly higher than the state rate of 41.8%.

❖ Rose City (100%) had the highest percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren, but only reported two (2) grandparents. West Orange (76.6%) had the next highest percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren. Vidor (66.8%) had the second highest percentage of grandparents who were female, and Pinehurst (95.2%) had the second highest percentage of grandparents who were married.

❖ The majority of the 18 million children in immigrant families in the United States are children of color. These children face obstacles to opportunity that include poverty, lack of health insurance, parents with lower levels of educational attainment, substandard housing and language barriers. Most vulnerable are the 5.5 million 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. Recent bipartisan proposals for meaningful immigration reform offer opportunities to improve the lives of these vulnerable children and their families. If implemented, they would help remove significant roadblocks to the future success of children in immigrant families (*Annie E. Casey Foundation, Race for Results 2013*).

- ❖ Low income families with children age 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 25.
- ❖ Single parent households are steadily increasing and services should be considered to address issues such as economic hardship, quality of parenting, stress, poor academic performance of children and delinquent and risky behaviors.
- ❖ According to the Census Bureau, the assumption is that the poverty rate for grandparents has continued to increase at a marginal rate for the years 2011 to present. 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 need current information about discipline, child development, and childhood problems.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

High School Graduation/Drop-out Rate

Indicator	2012		2013		2014	
	Orange County	Texas	Orange County	Texas	Orange County	Texas
Graduation Rate	90.2%	87.7%	91.2%	88.0%	91.4%	88.3%
Drop-out Rate	6.5%	6.3%	5.9%	6.6%	5.7%	6.6%

Source: *Kids Count, Texas Education Agency*

Key Findings: In 2014, the graduation rate for Orange County was 91.4%, higher than the state rate (88.3%), and the drop-out rate for Orange County was 5.7%, lower than the state rate of 6.6%.

Drop-Out/Graduation Rates by District

School District	2011	2012	2013	2014
Bridge City ISD	4.5%/94.4%	3.4%/96.0%	4.2%/94.0%	3.0%/95.5%
Little Cypress-Mauriceville CISD	3.3%/93.8%	3.6%/93.6%	1.2%/96.4%	0.8%/97.1%
Orangefield ISD	5.1%/94.2%	9.2%/85.7%	4.2%/93.2%	5.5%/93.0%
Vidor ISD	9.1%/86.4%	8.5%/87.8%	8.2%/87.6%	8.0%/88.0%
West Orange-Cove ISD	21.6%/76.6%	8.2%/87.0%	10.0%/87.6%	11.9%/83.9%

Source: *Kids Count, Texas Education Agency*

Key Findings: In 2014, the graduation rate was highest for Little Cypress-Mauriceville CISD at 97.1%, while West Orange-Cove (83.9%) had the lowest graduation rate. West Orange-Cove ISD (11.9%) had the highest drop-out rate, while Little Cypress-Mauriceville CISD (0.8%) had the lowest drop-out rate

High school - received GED

Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orange County	Number	7	*NA	12	8	10
	Percent	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%
Texas	Number	3,927	3,456	3,198	2,692	2,582
	Percent	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%

*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 Orange County, the percentage of students obtaining a GED in 2014 was 0.9%, slightly higher than the state rate of 0.8%.

Student Enrollment in Public Schools by Race/Ethnicity

Location	Race Ethnicity	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014
Orange County	Hispanic	8.4%	8.9%	9.2%	9.5%
	White	76.1%	75.6%	75.8%	75.1%
	African American	12.0%	11.5%	11.1%	11.3%
	Other	3.5%	4.0%	3.9%	4.2%
Texas	Hispanic	50.3%	50.8%	51.3%	51.8%
	White	31.2%	30.6%	30.0%	29.5%
	African American	12.9%	12.8%	12.7%	12.7%
	Other	5.6%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%

Source: Kids Count; Texas Education Agency

Key Findings: In 2014, the student enrollment by Ethnicity/Race was 75.1% (White), 11.3% (Black), 9.5% (Hispanic) and 4.2% (Other).

Economically Disadvantaged Students

Location	Data Type	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014
Orange County	Number	7,655	7,915	8,157	7,979	7,956
	Percent	49.8%	51.4%	52.8%	52.4%	52.3%
Texas	Number	2,853,177	2,914,916	3,013,442	3,058,894	3,096,050
	Percent	58.9%	59.1%	60.3%	60.3%	60.1%

Source: Kids Count; Texas Education Agency

Key Findings: There were 7,956 (52.3%) economically disadvantaged students in Orange County during the school year 2013 – 2014. Economically disadvantaged students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch or other public assistance

Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Location	2008 - 2012	2009 -2013	2010 - 2014
Orange City	18.0%%	18.8%	18.5%
Orange County	12.2%	13.0%	13.8%
Texas	26.3%	26.7%	27.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts, American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: According to the ACS, the percentage of individuals who obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher was 18.5% in the city of Orange, which was slightly higher than the county (13.8%), but lower than the state rate of 27.1%.

A college education generally enhances a person's employment prospects and increases his or her earning potential. (www.childstats.gov)

Bachelor's Degree or Higher (Cities)

Location	2008 - 2012	2009 -2013	2010 - 2014
Bridge City	15.7%	14.3%	13.7%
Orangefield	16.0%	15.3%	16.7%
Pinehurst	17.6%	17.9%	18.5%
Pine Forest	7.2%	8.4%	8.1%
Rose City	5.0%	8.5%	9.2%
West Orange	11.0%	11.9%	14.0%
Vidor	6.9%	8.1%	8.4%

Source: *American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014r*

Key Findings: Pinehurst (18.5%), Orangefield (16.7%) and West Orange (14.0%) had the highest percentages of individuals with a Bachelor's degree or higher, whereas Pine Forest (8.1%) and Vidor (8.4%) had the lowest percentages of individuals with a Bachelor's degree or higher. Overall, data suggests that individuals in Orange County are pursuing higher educational opportunities.

Percentage of Language Spoken at Home
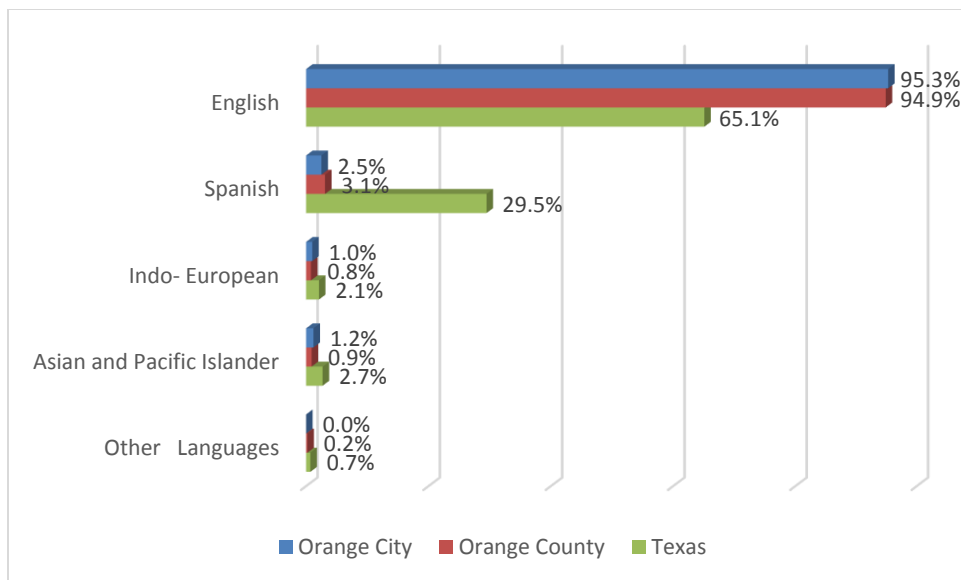
Location	English	Spanish	Indo- European	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other Languages
Orange City	95.3%	2.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Orange County	94.9%	3.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.2%
Texas	65.1%	29.5%	2.1%	2.7%	0.7%

Source: American Community survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: English was the primary language spoken in homes throughout the service area. However, the percentage of homes where Spanish was the primary language was 2.5% in the city of Orange. The percentage of homes where Spanish was the primary language spoken in the city of Orange was slightly lower than the county rate of 3.1%. The city of Orange also had 1.0% of homes where Indo-European languages were the primary languages spoken and 1.2% 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, 2015

Percentage of Language Spoken at Home (Cities)

Location	English	Spanish	Indo- European	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other Languages
Bridge City	94.5%	3.0%	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%
Orangefield	94.4%	3.1%	1.2%	1.3%	0.0%
Pinehurst	95.0%	2.8%	0.5%	1.3%	0.4%
Pine Forest	96.0%	2.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%
Rose City	87.0%	12.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
West Orange	93.5%	4.1%	1.3%	0.9%	0.1%
Vidor	97.5%	1.7%	0.85	0.0%	0.0%

Source: American Community survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The percentage of homes where Spanish was the primary language was 12.5% in Rose City. West Orange had 1.3% of homes where Indo-European languages were the primary languages spoken, and Bridge City (1.5%) had the highest percentage of Asian and Pacific Islander languages that were spoken at home.

Total Percentage Other than English Spoken
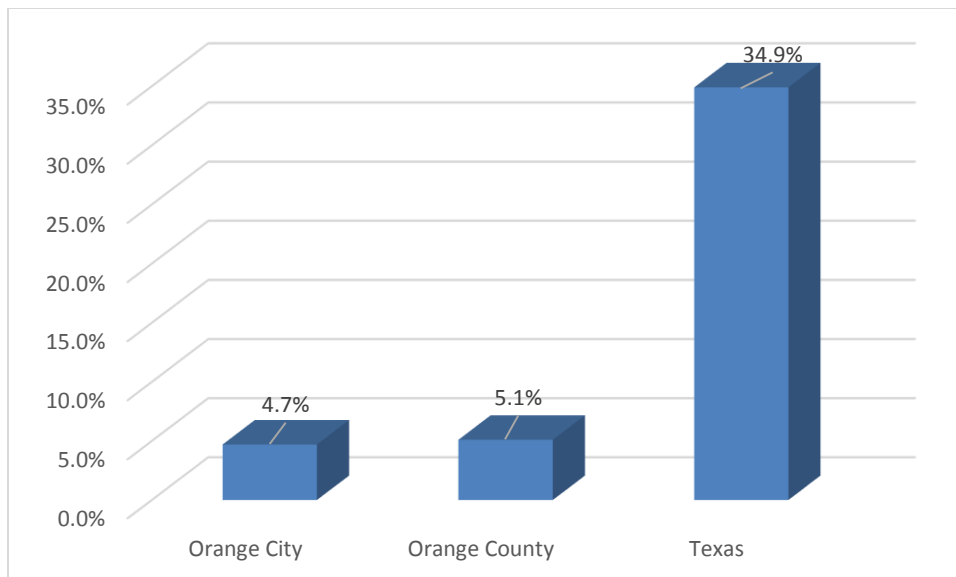
Location	Percentage
Orange City	4.7%
Orange County	5.1%
Texas	34.9%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Finding: The city of Orange had 4.7% of households where languages other than English were spoken, slightly lower than the county rate of 5.1%.

Speaks English Less than Very Well

Location	Speak English Less than very Well
Orange City	0.2%
Orange County	3.8%
Texas	12.3%

Source: Kids Count; Texas Education Agency

Key Findings: Orange County had 3.8% of residents who spoke English less than very well, and in the city of Orange, approximately 0.2% of individuals spoke English less than very well.

Students in Bilingual/ESL Programs

Location	Data Type	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015
Orange County	Number	308	315	342	348	397
	Percent	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.6%
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 Orange County public school system was 397 (2.6%).

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, 2015

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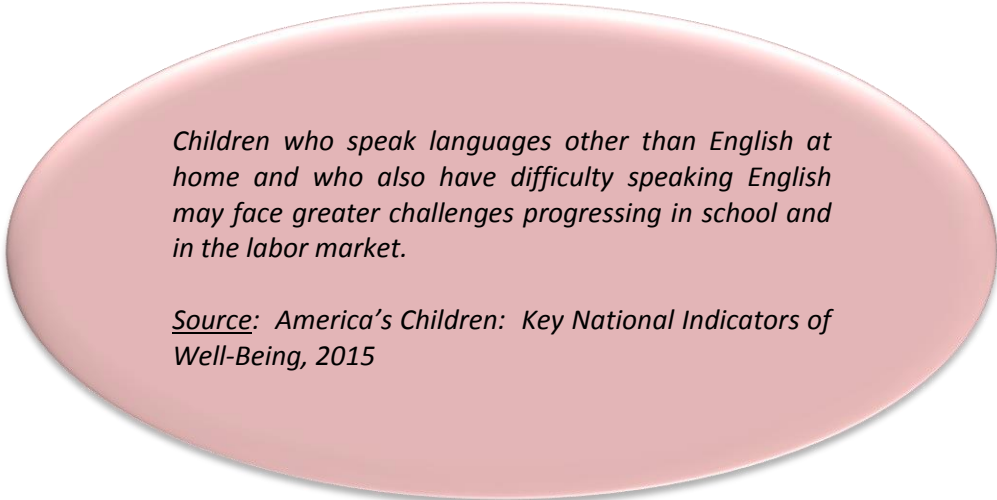
Students passing STAAR Reading by Grade

Location	Grade	Data Type	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014
Orange County	3rd	Number	377	413	387
		Percent	36%	38%	38%
	4th	Number	362	344	323
		Percent	36%	33%	30%
	5th	Number	409	340	429
		Percent	39%	34%	42%
	6th	Number	382	419	364
		Percent	36%	40%	36%
	7th	Number	367	371	386
		Percent	35%	35%	37%
	8th	Number	455	416	414
		Percent	43%	44%	43%
Texas	3rd	Number	127,739	130,704	140,798
		Percent	39%	40%	42%
	4th	Number	139,919	127,996	120,632
		Percent	42%	38%	36%
	5th	Number	138,048	136,104	148,755
		Percent	40%	39%	43%
	6th	Number	135,753	143,997	142,805
		Percent	38%	40%	40%
	7th	Number	134,603	136,911	141,411
		Percent	39%	38%	39%
	8th	Number	148,267	163,372	166,831
		Percent	43%	47%	47%

Source: Kids Count, Texas Education Agency

Key Findings: The chart above shows the number and percentage of 3rd through 8th grade students passing the reading component of the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) exams. Approximately 387 (38%) 3rd grade students in Orange County passed the reading component of the STARR exam in program year 2013 - 2014, slightly lower than the state rate of 42%.

Students passing STAAR Reading by Grade and Economic Status

Location	Economically Disadvantaged	Grade	Data Type	2013 - 2014
Orange County	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	Percent	51%
	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	5th	Percent	56%
	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	8th	Percent	51%
	Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	Percent	28%
	Economically Disadvantaged	5th	Percent	29%
	Economically Disadvantaged	8th	Percent	33%
Texas	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	Percent	61%
	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	5th	Percent	62%
	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	8th	Percent	64%
	Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	Percent	29%
	Economically Disadvantaged	5th	Percent	30%
	Economically Disadvantaged	8th	Percent	34%

Source: Kids Count, Texas Education Agency

Key Findings: The Chart above shows the number and percentage of 3rd through 8th grade students who passed the reading component of the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) examination who were classified as economically disadvantaged or not economically disadvantaged by the Texas Education Agency. Only 28% of economically disadvantaged third grade students passed the STAAR reading test as compared to 51% of non-economically disadvantaged students. The percentage of students classified as economically disadvantaged, who passed the STAAR test, was significantly less than the percentage of students classified as non-economically disadvantaged from 3rd to 8th grade.

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 3 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, 2015

Students passing STARR Math by Grade and Economic Status

Location	Economically Disadvantaged	Grade	Data Type	2013 - 2014
Orange County	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	Percent	39%
	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	5th	Percent	45%
	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	8th	Percent	36%
	Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	Percent	20%
	Economically Disadvantaged	5th	Percent	23%
	Economically Disadvantaged	8th	Percent	28%
Texas	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	Percent	47%
	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	5th	Percent	58%
	Non-Economically Disadvantaged	8th	Percent	52%
	Economically Disadvantaged	3rd	Percent	24%
	Economically Disadvantaged	5th	Percent	32%
	Economically Disadvantaged	8th	Percent	28%

Source: **Kids Count, Texas Education Agency**

Key Findings: The Chart above shows the number and percentage of 3rd through 8th grade students who passed the math component of the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) examination who were classified as economically disadvantaged or not economically disadvantaged by the Texas Education Agency. Only 20% of economically disadvantaged third grade students passed the STAAR math test as compared to 39% of non-economically disadvantaged students. The percentage of students classified as economically disadvantaged, who passed the STAAR test, was significantly less than the percentage of students classified as non-economically disadvantaged from 3rd to 8th grade.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – EDUCATION:

❖ In 2014, the graduation rate for Orange County was 91.4%, higher than the state rate (88.3%), and the drop-out rate for Orange County was 5.7%, lower than the state rate of 6.6%.

❖ In 2014, the graduation rate was highest for Little Cypress-Mauriceville CISD at 97.1%, while West Orange-Cove (83.9%) had the lowest graduation rate. West Orange-Cove ISD (11.9%) had the highest drop-out rate, while Little Cypress-Mauriceville CISD (0.8%) had the lowest drop-out rate

❖ In Orange County, the percentage of students obtaining a GED in 2014 was 0.9%, slightly higher than the state rate of 0.8%.

❖ In 2014, the student enrollment by Ethnicity/Race was 75.1% (White), 11.3% (Black), 9.5% (Hispanic) and 4.2% (Other).

- There were 7,956 (52.3%) economically disadvantaged students in Orange County during the school year 2013 – 2014. Economically disadvantaged students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch or other public assistance

- According to the ACS, the percentage of individuals who obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher was 18.5% in the city of Orange, which was slightly higher than the county (13.8%), but lower than the state rate of 27.1%.

- Pinehurst (18.5%), Orangefield (16.7%) and West Orange (14.0%) had the highest percentages of individuals with a Bachelor's degree or higher, whereas Pine Forest (8.1%) and Vidor (8.4%) had the lowest percentages of individuals with a Bachelor's degree or higher. Overall, data suggests that individuals in Orange County are pursuing higher educational opportunities.

- English was the primary language spoken in homes throughout the service area. However, the percentage of homes where Spanish was the primary language was 2.5% in the city of Orange. The percentage of homes where Spanish was the primary language spoken in the city of Orange was slightly lower than the county rate of 3.1%. The city of Orange also had 1.0% of homes where Indo-European languages were the primary languages spoken and 1.2% was Asian and Pacific Islander languages.

- The percentage of homes where Spanish was the primary language was 12.5% in Rose City. West Orange had 1.3% of homes where Indo-European languages were the primary languages spoken, and Bridge City (1.5%) had the highest percentage of Asian and Pacific Islander languages that were spoken at home.

- The city of Orange had 4.7% of households where languages other than English were spoken, slightly lower than the county rate of 5.1%.

- Orange County had 3.8% of residents who spoke English less than very well, and in the city of Orange, approximately 0.2% 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 Orange County public school system was 397 (2.6%).

- Approximately 387 (38%) 3rd grade students in Orange County passed the reading component of the STARR exam in program year 2013 - 2014, slightly lower than the state rate of 42%. Only 20% of economically disadvantaged third grade students passed the STAAR math test as compared to 39% of non-economically disadvantaged students.

- The percentage of students classified as economically disadvantaged, who passed the STAAR test, was significantly less than the percentage of students classified as non-economically disadvantaged.

DISABILITIES

Special Needs by Type for Children Ages 3 – 5

School District	AI	AU	DB	DD	ED	INTD	LD	MD	NCEC	OHI	OI	SI	TBI	VI	Grand Total
West Orange- Cove CISD															
Age 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	6
Age 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	1	10
Age 5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	0	0	15
Bridge City ISD															
Age 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Age 4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	11
Age 5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	9
Little Cypress- Mauriceville CISD															
Age 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	6
Age 4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	7	0	0	11
Age 5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	9	0	0	17
Orangefield ISD															
Age 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Age 4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Age 5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	8
Vidor ISD															
Age 3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	9
Age 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	1	15
Age 5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	16	0	0	20
Total for Orange County	1	11	0	0	0	1	0	2	14	9	0	104	0	2	144

Source: Region V Education Service Center

Key Findings: There were approximately 144 children, ages 3 - 5, with special needs being served within Orange County School Districts. The disability categories that had the highest number of diagnosed children were Speech Impairment (104) and Non-Categorical Early Childhood (14). Based on current Program Information Report (PIR) data, West Orange-Cove CISD Head Start program provided services to a total of 29 children with identified disabilities, approximately 12% percent of the program's 239 funded enrollees. The majority of the Head Start children were diagnosed with a speech impairment.

Disability Codes

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

FY2015 Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) Services						
Location	**Birth-to-3 Population**	**Children Served: Comprehensive Services**	**Children Served: Follow Along**	**Total Served**	**Percent of Population Served: Comp**	**Percent of Population Served: Total**
Orange County	4,134	139	4	143	3.36	3.46
Texas	1,637,681	51,332	1,530	52,862	3.13%	3.23%

Source: Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, Division for ECI Services TKIDS, FY 2015

Key Findings: 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 FY 2015 was 143, representing 3.36% of the population served.

Research proves that the earlier a child receives intervention and services, the better he or she will grow developmentally. (Texas Project First)
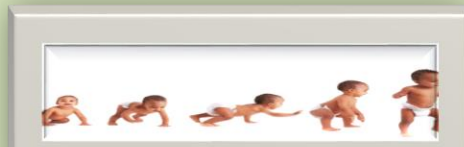
Spindletop Center Early Childhood Intervention

Spindletop Center is one of only four community mental health intellectual and developmental disabilities centers in Texas accredited by the Joint Commission. The Center is licensed by the Texas Department of State Health Services, the Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS, and the Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS). Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) offers family-centered community-based services and supports to families and their children birth to three year who have developmental delays, a medical condition that is likely to result in a delay or who have atypical development, including serious vision and/or hearing impairments.

Research shows that growth and development are most rapid in the early years of life. The earlier problems are identified, the greater the chance of eliminating them. Early intervention responds to the critical needs of children and families by:

- o promoting development and learning,
- o providing support to families,
- o coordinating services, and
- o decreasing the need for costly special programs.

Services may include

- o Assistive Technology: Services & Devices
- o Audiology
- o Developmental Services
- o Early Identification, Screening & Assessment
- o Family Counseling/Family Education
- o Medical Services (diagnostic or evaluation services used to determine eligibility)
- o Nursing Services
- o Nutrition Services
- o Occupational Therapy
- o Physical Therapy
- o Service Coordination
- o Social Work Services
- o Speech-Language Therapy
- o Vision Service

Source: http://www.stmhmr.org

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – DISABILITIES:

❖ There were approximately 144 children, ages 3 - 5, with special needs being served within Orange County School Districts. The disability categories that had the highest number of diagnosed children were Speech Impairment (104) and Non-Categorical Early Childhood (14). Based on current Program Information Report (PIR) data, West Orange-Cove CISD Head Start program provided services to a total of 29 children with identified disabilities, representing approximately 12% percent of the program's 239 funded enrollees. The majority of the Head Start children were diagnosed as speech impairment.

❖ 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 FY 2015 was 143, representing 3.36% of the population served.

❖ Research indicates intervention for young children with disabilities and delays results in stronger social and cognitive skills, reduced likelihood of needing future intervention, and lower long-run costs to the state.

HEALTH CARE

Uninsured Children 18 Years Old and Under
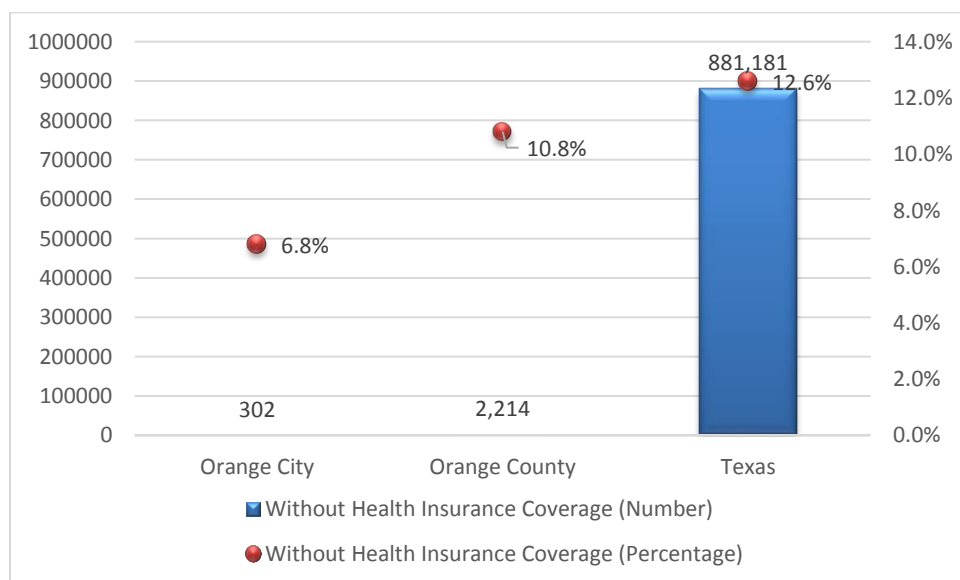
Location	Without Health Insurance Coverage (Number)	Without Health Insurance Coverage (Percentage)
Orange City	302	6.8%
Orange County	2,214	10.8%
Texas	881,181	12.6%

Source: *American Community Survey 2010 – 2014*

Key Findings: The percentage of uninsured children in the city of Orange was 6.8%, lower than the county rate (10.8%) and the state rate of 12.6%. PIR data reported 99.6% of Head Start children had some type of insurance. 98% of the children had CHIP/Medicaid. Nine (9) children had private health insurance and one (1) child did not have any insurance.

Uninsured Children 18 Years Old and Under (Cities)

Location	Without Health Insurance Coverage (Number)	Without Health Insurance Coverage (Percentage)
Bridge City	412	18.1%
Orangefield	562	12.8%
Pinehurst	324	5.6%
Pine Forest	859	13.2%
Rose City	6	13.6%
West Orange	630	9.3%

| Vidor | 331 | 12.6% |

Key Findings: Bridge City (18.1%) and Orangefield (12.8%) had the highest percentages of uninsured children, while Pinehurst (5.6%) and West Orange (9.3%) had the lowest percentages of uninsured children.

Medicaid Enrollment

Location	Total Enrollment	Total Enrollment in Children's Medicaid	TANF Adults	TANF Children	Foster Care Children	Pregnant Women	Newborns	Children Age 1 - 5
Orange County	11,886	7,609	682	1,720	143	553	676	2,118
Texas	3,652,895	2,623,798	122,786	409,662	34,232	123,579	213,769	794,430

Key Findings: In Orange County, 7,609 participants were enrolled in children's Medicaid. Total Medicaid enrollment for children age 1-5 was 2,118, while the number of TANF children was 1,720 and foster care children was 143.

CHIP Enrollment

Location	Sept 2013	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar.	April 2014
Orange County	1,625	1,563	1,487	1,411	1,412	1,383	1,283	1,246
Texas	607,787	602,457	581,672	562,826	567,267	560,957	529,495	495,187

Key Findings: CHIP enrollment decreased approximately 379 participants from September 2013 to April 2014. Texas CHIP enrollment also experienced a decrease in participation.

Adults with/without Insurance Coverage

Location	Number	With Health Insurance Coverage	Number	Without Health Insurance Coverage
Orange City	15,242	83.0%	3,117	17.0%
Orange County	67,036	81.7%	15,003	18.3%
Texas	20,002,426	78.1%	5,610,908	21.9%

Key Findings: The number of adults without insurance coverage was 3,117 (17.0%) in the city of Orange, which was slightly lower than the county (18.3%) and the state (21.9%) rates. The number of adults with health insurance coverage in the city of Orange was 15,242 (83%), which was slightly higher than the county (81.7%) and the state rate of 78.1%.

Adults with/without Insurance Coverage

Location	Number	With Health Insurance Coverage	Number	Without Health Insurance Coverage
Bridge City	6,533	82.7%	1,365	17.3%
Orangefield	13,147	85.0%	2,319	15.0%
Pinehurst	20,395	86.2%	3,265	13.8%
Pine Forest	20,871	77.7%	5,982	22.3%
Rose City	300	69.4%	132	30.6%
West Orange	21,985	80.9%	5,182	19.1%
Vidor	8,231	77.1%	2,445	22.9%

Key Findings: The percentage of adults without insurance coverage was highest in Rose City (30.6%) and Vidor (22.9%), while Pinehurst (13.8%) had the lowest percentage of uninsured adults. Pinehurst (86.2%) and Orangefield (85.0%) had the highest percentages of adults with health insurance.

Medicare and Medicaid Providers, 2015

Location	Total Institutional Providers	Hospitals	Nursing Facilities	Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rural Health Clinics	Community Mental Health Centers
Orange County	19	1	5	1	1	0
Texas	7,857	681	1,211	346	303	41
United States	71,160	7,190	15,648	6,100	4,044	517

Key Findings: The chart above shows the number of institutional Medicare and Medicaid providers, including hospitals, nursing facilities, Federally Qualified Health Centers, rural health clinics and community mental health centers for Orange County.   According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 19 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in Orange County in the second quarter of 2014. There were no community mental health centers in the County.

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC)

FQHC Name	Address	City	Phone
Gulf Coast Health Center	909 North 12th Street	Orange	(409) 983-1161

Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File. September 2015

Key Findings: The chart above shows the number of Federally Qualified Health Centers in Orange County. According to the Department of Health and Human Services, there was one (1) FQHC in Orange County.

Facilities designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA)

Location	Primary Care Facilities	Mental Health Care Facilities	Dental Health Care Facilities	Total HPSA Facility Designations
Orange County	1	0	0	1
Texas	156	120	124	400
United States	3,427	3,060	2,915	8,810

Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Professional Shortage Areas, March 2015

Key Findings: There was one (1) identified HPSA facility in Orange 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.

Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage Area

Location	Total Area Population	Population Living in a HPSA	Percentage of Population Living in a HPSA
Orange County	81,837	81,837	100%
Texas	25,145,561	6,121,607	24.34%
United States	308,745,538	105,203,742	34.07%

Source: www.communitycommons.org; US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration, March 2015

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 Orange County was considered as living in a HPSA.

Health Concerns for Orange County Residents

	Texas	Orange County
Health Behaviors		
Adult smoking	17%	28%
Food environment index	6.4	6.1
Physical inactivity	23%	30%
Access to exercise opportunities	84%	70%
Excessive drinking	16%	15.6%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	33%	29%
Sexually transmitted infections	488	286
Clinical Care		
Uninsured	25%	21%
Primary care physicians	1,708:1	3,457:1
Dentists	1,940:1	3,771:1
Mental health providers	1,034:1	4,148:1
Poor mental health days	3.3	5.4
Preventable hospital stays	63	81
Diabetic monitoring	83%	81%
Mammography screening	58.9%	56.3%
Health Outcomes		
Diabetes	9%	11%
HIV prevalence	319	115
Premature age-adjusted mortality	341.2	500.1

Source: County Health Ranking

Key Findings: In Orange County, adult smoking (28%), physical inactivity (30%) and diabetes (11%) were higher than the state rates. Findings suggest that conditions related to unhealthy lifestyles and behaviors are a concern in the communities served by Baptist Beaumont. These lifestyle conditions include obesity, diabetes, smoking and communicable diseases. For example, according to Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data nearly 26% of residents in Orange County and 28% of respondents in Jefferson County identify as current smokers. This compares to 17.9% in Texas. Accidents are also a concern in Orange County, with the county having a much higher accident mortality rate than the state.

Chronic Diseases in Orange County

Chronic conditions are the major cause of illness, disability, and death in Texas and the U.S. Chronic diseases are generally characterized by multiple risk factors, a long latency period, a prolonged course of illness, non-contagious origin, functional impairment or disability, and low cure rates. In 2012, six of the seven leading causes of death in Texas were chronic diseases, including heart disease, cancer, stroke, diabetes, chronic lower respiratory disease, and Alzheimer's disease. Together, these six chronic diseases claimed the lives of more than 105,000 Texans. Cardiovascular (heart) disease and cancer are the first and second leading causes of death in the Orange County area. There are higher incidence rates of:

- Colon and rectum cancer in Jefferson and Orange Counties compared to Texas
- Lung and bronchus cancer in Orange
- Cerebrovascular disease and stroke in Orange County
- Accidents and chronic lower respiratory disease in Orange County

http://www.bhset.net/PDF/Baptist-Beaumont-CHNA---Implementation-Plan-for-we.aspx

Studies suggest that physically active people have a 30 to 50 percent lower risk of type 2 diabetes than do inactive people. As little as 30 minutes of physical activity per day can reduce your risk.
Source: Baptist-Beaumont-CHNA
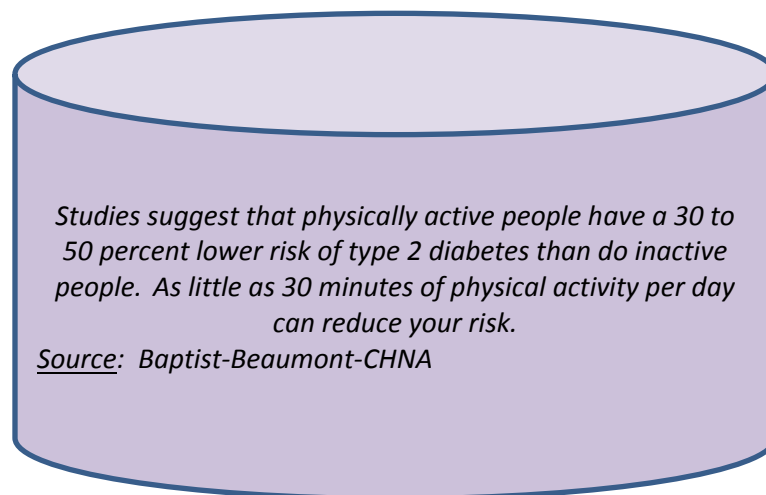
Lead Testing Children under Age 6

Location	Tested	Percent Tested	Elevated >10 mcg/dL	Percent Elevated >10 mcg/dL	Percent Diagnostic
Orange County 2012	1,376	21.3%	9	0.7%	0.3%
Orange County 2011	1,333	20.7%	6	0.5%	0.2%
Texas	416,570	18.0%	2,322	0.6%	0.2%

*Source***:** *Texas State Department of Health Services*

Key Findings*:* According to Texas State Department of Health Services, 1,376 children were tested for blood lead levels in Orange County. Approximately 9 children had elevated blood levels which were designated as a "level of concern". This is the level at which interventions are triggered and resources are allocated. According

to the Texas Health and Human Services Regional 2 Healthcare Partnership, Orange County had 5 of its 8 zip code areas designated as areas of concern for pediatric blood lead levels. Children under the age of 6 years old are at higher risk for lead poisoning because their digestive systems absorb a high percentage (as much as 50%) of any lead ingested. According to the Texas Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Childhood lead poisoning continues to be a significant – and preventable – environmental health problem for the children of Texas. Despite considerable progress toward the goal of eliminating elevated blood lead levels (EBLL), children continue to suffer the consequences of exposure to this toxic metal. Lead poisoning can damage nearly every system in the body.   Because it often occurs with no obvious symptoms, lead poisoning frequently goes undiagnosed.   It can cause irreversible learning disabilities, behavioral problems, and at very high levels, seizures, coma, and even death.

Causes of Death for Orange County Residents

All causes	943
Tuberculosis	1
Syphilis	0
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	1
Malignant neoplasms	193
Of stomach	2
Of colon, rectum and anus	21
Of pancreas	9
Of trachea, bronchus and lung	64
Of breast	7
Of cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovary	6
Of prostate	5
Of urinary tract	4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	8
Leukemia	6
Other malignant neoplasms	61
Diabetes mellitus	17
Alzheimer's disease	50
Major Cardiovascular Diseases	288
Diseases of heart	213
Hypertensive heart disease with or without renal disease	8
Ischemic heart disease	127
Other diseases of heart	78
Essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	12
Cerebrovascular diseases	56
Atherosclerosis	1
Other diseases of the circulatory system	6
Influenza and pneumonia	12
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	79
Peptic ulcer	1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	13
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	20

Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	10
Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)	1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (excluding SIDS)	25
All other diseases (Residual)	161
Motor vehicle accidents	13
All other and unspecified accidents and adverse effects	28
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	20
Assault (homicide)	6

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services

Key Findings: Orange County has worse rates of diabetes and disability and more poor physical and mental health days than State, or national averages. The County has 5 of its 8 zip code areas designated as areas of concern for pediatric blood lead levels. Although Orange County's rates of TB, Pertussis, Varicella, and Chlamydia were lower than the State and national averages, the rates for AIDS, syphilis, and gonorrhea were among the worst (bottom 25% or 10%) for all Texas counties. For cancer incidence, Orange County's rates were among the worst (in the bottom 25% or 10% of all Texas counties) for 12 of 15 cancer sites, and for all cancers (bottom 10%). Orange County's mortality rates for 8 of the 11 mortality indicators were also among the worst compared to all other Texas counties, and the rate of mortality from accidents was more than double the Texas rate. The rate of babies born with a low birth-weight is among the bottom 25% of all Texas counties (***Texas Health and Human Services, Region 2 Healthcare partnership).***

Health Outcomes

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").*

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - HEALTH

❖ The percentage of uninsured children in the city of Orange was 6.8%, lower than the county rate (10.8%) and the state rate of 12.6%. PIR data reported 99.6% of Head Start children had some type of insurance. 98% of the children had CHIP/Medicaid. Nine (9) children had private health insurance and one (1) child did not have any insurance.

❖ Bridge City (18.1%) and Orangefield (12.8%) had the highest percentages of uninsured children, while Pinehurst (5.6%) and West Orange (9.3%) had the lowest percentages of uninsured children.

❖ In Orange County, 7,609 participants were enrolled in children's Medicaid. Total Medicaid enrollment for children age 1-5 was 2,118, while the number of TANF children was 1,720 and foster care children was 143.

❖ CHIP enrollment decreased approximately 379 participants from September 2013 to April 2014. Texas CHIP enrollment also experienced a decrease in participation.

❖ The number of adults without insurance coverage was 3,117 (17.0%) in the city of Orange, which was slightly lower than the county (18.3%) and the state (21.9%) rates. The number of adults with health insurance coverage in the city of Orange was 15,242 (83%), which was slightly higher than the county (81.7%) and the state rate of 78.1%.

❖ The percentage of adults without insurance coverage was highest in Rose City (30.6%) and Vidor (22.9%), while Pinehurst (13.8%) had the lowest percentage of uninsured adults. Pinehurst (86.2%) and Orangefield (85.0%) had the highest percentages of adults with health insurance.

❖ According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 19 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in Orange County in the second quarter of 2014. There were no community mental health centers in the County.

❖ According to the Department of Health and Human Services, there was one (1) FQHC in Orange County.

❖ There was one (1) identified HPSA facility in Orange 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 Orange County was considered as living in a HPSA.

❖ In Orange County, adult smoking (28%), physical inactivity (30%) and diabetes (11%) were higher than the state rates. Findings suggest that conditions related to unhealthy lifestyles and behaviors are a concern in the communities served by Baptist Beaumont. These lifestyle conditions include obesity, diabetes, smoking and communicable diseases. For example, according to Behavioral Risk Factor

Surveillance System (BRFSS) data nearly 26% of residents in Orange County and 28% of respondents in Jefferson County identify as current smokers. This compares to 17.9% in Texas. Accidents are also a concern in Orange County, with the county having a much higher accident mortality rate than the state.

❖ According to Texas State Department of Health Services, 1,376 children were tested for blood lead levels in Orange County. Approximately 9 children had elevated blood levels which were designated as a "level of concern". This is the level at which interventions are triggered and resources are allocated. According to the Texas Health and Human Services Regional 2 Healthcare Partnership, Orange County had 5 of its 8 zip code areas designated as areas of concern for pediatric blood lead levels. Children under the age of 6 years old are at higher risk for lead poisoning because their digestive systems absorb a high percentage (as much as 50%) of any lead ingested. According to the Texas Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Childhood lead poisoning continues to be a significant – and preventable – environmental health problem for the children of Texas. Despite considerable progress toward the goal of eliminating elevated blood lead levels (EBLL), children continue to suffer the consequences of exposure to this toxic metal. Lead poisoning can damage nearly every system in the body. Because it often occurs with no obvious symptoms, lead poisoning frequently goes undiagnosed. It can cause irreversible learning disabilities, behavioral problems, and at very high levels, seizures, coma, and even death.

❖ Orange County has worse rates of diabetes and disability and more poor physical and mental health days than State, or national averages. The County has 5 of its 8 zip code areas designated as areas of concern for pediatric blood lead levels. Although Orange County's rates of TB, Pertussis, Varicella, and Chlamydia were lower than the State and national averages, the rates for AIDS, syphilis, and gonorrhea were among the worst (bottom 25% or 10%) for all Texas counties. For cancer incidence, Orange County's rates were among the worst (in the bottom 25% or 10% of all Texas counties) for 12 of 15 cancer sites, and for all cancers (bottom 10%). Orange County's mortality rates for 8 of the 11 mortality indicators were also among the worst compared to all other Texas counties, and the rate of mortality from accidents was more than double the Texas rate. The rate of babies born with a low birth-weight is among the bottom 25% of all Texas counties (***Texas Health and Human Services, Region 2 Healthcare partnership).***

Birth Characteristics

Birth Rate for Teens and Women ages 15 – 50 (Last Twelve Months) per 1,000 Women
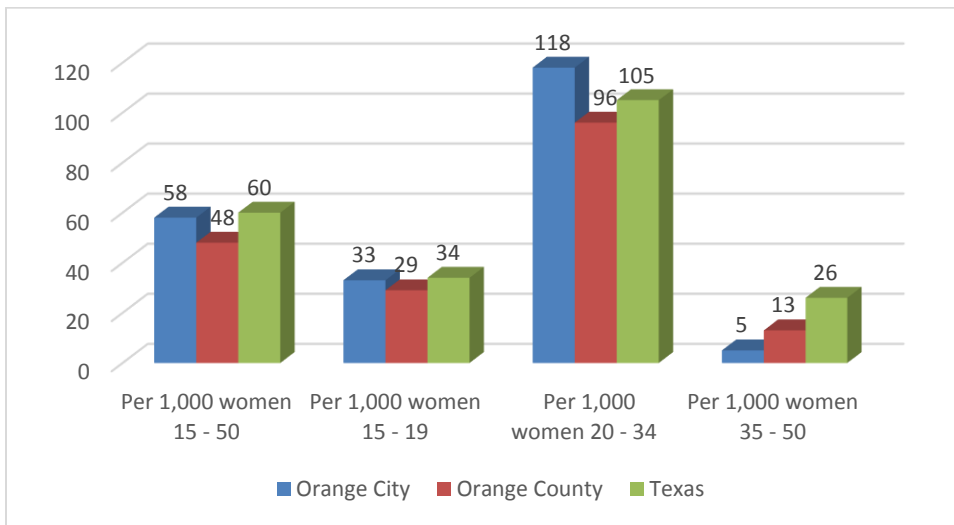
Location	Number of women age 15-50 who had birth in last 12 months	Per 1,000 women 15 - 50	Per 1,000 women 15 - 19	Per 1,000 women 20 - 34	Per 1,000 women 35 - 50
Orange City	255	58	33	118	5
Orange County	915	48	29	96	13
Texas	396,152	60	34	105	26

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014; Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of State Health Services

Key Findings: There were approximately 255 per 1,000 women, age 15 -50, who had births in the last 12 months in the city of Orange and 915 births in Orange County. Births to women ages 20 - 34 were higher per 1,000 women than any other age groups. Births to women ages 15 - 19 were 33 per 1,000, slightly lower than the county (29 per 1,000 women).

Bearing a child during adolescence is often associated with long-term difficulties for the mother and her child. These consequences are often attributable to poverty and other adverse socioeconomic circumstances that frequently accompany early childbearing.
(www.childstats.gov)

Birth Rate for Teens and Women ages 15 – 50 (Last Twelve Months) per 1,000 Women (Cities)

Location	Number of women age 15-50 who had birth in last 12 months	Per 1,000 women 15 - 50	Per 1,000 women 15-19	Per 1,000 women 20 - 34	Per 1,000 women 35-50
Bridge City	81	43	0	101	10
Orangefield	101	29	0	72	5
Pinehurst	115	20	0	48	7
Pine Forest	354	55	66	85	25
Rose City	0	0	0	0	0
West Orange	354	58	37	124	6
Vidor	190	71	73	84	56

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings*:* The highest number of women who gave birth in the past 12 months resided in West Orange (354) and Pine Forest (354). The birth rate per 1,000 women ages 20 – 34 was highest in West Orange (124 per 1,000), while the birth rate per 1,000 women ages 15 – 19 was highest in Vidor (73 per 1,000 women).

Births to Teens (Age 19 and younger)

Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013
Orange County	Number	171	129	128	142
	Percent	16.6%	12.7%	11.6%	12.3%
Texas	Number	48,424	43,314	40,968	38,030
	Percent	12.6%	11.5%	10.7%	9.8%

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

Key Findings: In 2013, the number and percent of births in Orange County to females under age 19 was 142 (12.3%), higher than the state rate of 9.8%. Births to teens in Orange County have steadily increased since 2011.

Births to Unmarried Teens

Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012
Orange County	Number	140	111	112
	Percent	13.6%	10.9%	10.2%
Texas	Number	40,625	37,094	35,256
	Percent	10.5%	9.8%	9.2%

Source: Kids Count, Texas Department of State Health Services

Key Findings: There were 112 births (10.2%) to unmarried teens in Orange County in 2012. Births to unmarried teens decreased from 140 in 2010 to 112 in 2012.

Births to Teens by Age Group

Location	Age group	Data Type	2010	2011	2012
Orange County	14 and younger	Number	4	0	1
		Percent	2.3%	0.0%	0.8%
	15 - 17	Number	45	32	33
		Percent	26.3%	24.8%	25.8%
	18 - 19	Number	122	97	94
		Percent	71.3%	75.2%	73.4%
Texas	14 and younger	Number	705	588	544
		Percent	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%
	15 - 17	Number	16,015	14,050	12,932
		Percent	33.1%	32.4%	31.6%
	18 - 19	Number	31,704	28,676	27,492
		Percent	65.5%	66.2%	67.1%

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

Key Findings: There was one (1) birth to teens age 14 and younger in Orange County during 2012. Approximately 33 births were to teens ages 15 - 17, and 94 births were to teens ages 18 - 19. In Orange County, births to teens from ages 15 - 17 decreased from 2010. In Texas, the percentage of births to teen ages 15 - 17 (31.6%) was slightly higher than the rate for Orange County (25.8%).

Infant Mortality

Location	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Orange County	Number	6	9	8	9	9
	Rate per 1,000	5.5	8.7	7.9	8.2	7.8
Texas	Number	2,394	2,362	2,136	2,224	2,253
	Rate per 1,000	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.8

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 7.8 per 1,000 (9) for Orange County, slightly higher than the mortality rate for the state (5.8).

Low Birth Weight Births (<2,500 grams)

Location	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Orange County	Number	87	95	96	98	124
	Percent	7.9%	9.2%	9.4%	8.9%	10.7%
Texas	Number	34,157	32,490	32,048	31,647	32,175
	Percent	8.5%	8.4%	8.5%	8.3%	8.3%

Source: *Kids Count, Texas Department of State Health Services*

Key Findings: In Orange County, there were 124 (10.7%) of infants born weighing under 5.5 pounds. The number of low birth weight infants increased from 87 in 2009 to 124 in 2012. The percentage of low birth weight infants in Orange County (10.7%) was higher than the state rate of 8.3%

Pre-term Births

Location	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Orange County	Number	119	137	120	122	144
	Percent	10.9%	13.3%	11.8%	11.1%	12.5%
Texas	Number	52,060	50,112	47,508	46,674	46,435
	Percent	13.0%	13.0%	12.6%	12.2%	12.0%

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 Orange County was 144 (12.5%), slightly higher than the state rate of 12.0%. The number of babies born premature increased from 120 in 2011 to 144 in 2013.

Births to Women receiving late or no Prenatal Care

Location	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Orange County	Number	361	278	262	295	331
	Percent	33%	27%	26%	27%	29%
Texas	Number	156,018	141,616	131,684	135,235	137,604
	Percent	39%	37%	35%	35%	36%

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

Key Findings: In Orange County, the number and percent of births to women who received no prenatal care, or care after the first trimester was 331 (29%), slightly lower than the state rate of 36%.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS-BIRTH CHARACTERISTICS

❖ There were approximately 255 per 1,000 women, age 15 - 50, who had births in the last 12 months in the city of Orange and 915 births in Orange County. Births to women ages 20 - 34 were higher per 1,000 women than any other age groups. Births to women ages 15 - 19 were 33 per 1,000, slightly lower than the county (29 per 1,000 women).

❖ The highest number of women who gave birth in the past 12 months resided in West Orange (354) and Pine Forest (354). The birth rate per 1,000 women ages 20 – 34 was highest in West Orange (124 per 1,000), while the birth rate per 1,000 women ages 15 – 19 was highest in Vidor (73 per 1,000 women).

❖ In 2013, the number and percent of births in Orange County to females under age 19 was 142 (12.3%), higher than the state rate of 9.8%. Births to teens in Orange County have steadily increased since 2011.

❖ There were 112 births (10.2%) to unmarried teens in Orange County in 2012. Births to unmarried teens decreased from 140 in 2010 to 112 in 2012.

❖ There was one (1) birth to teens age 14 and younger in Orange County during 2012. Approximately 33 births were to teens ages 15 - 17, and 94 births were to teens ages 18 - 19. In Orange County, births to teens from ages 15 - 17 decreased from 2010. In Texas, the percentage of births to teen ages 15 - 17 was slightly higher than the rate for Orange County.

❖ The infant mortality rate per 1,000 children who died before their first birthday was 7.8 per 1,000 (9) for Orange County, slightly higher than the mortality rate for the state (5.8).

❖ In Orange County, there were 124 (10.7%) of infants born weighing under 5.5 pounds. The number of low birth weight infants increased from 87 in 2009 to 124 in 2012. The percentage of low birth weight infants in Orange County (10.7%) was higher than the state rate of 8.3%.

❖ The number of babies born before 37 week gestation in Orange County was 144 (12.5%), slightly higher than the state rate of 12.0%. The number of babies born premature increased from 120 in 2011 to 144 in 2013.

❖ In Orange County, the number and percent of births to women who received no prenatal care, or care after the first trimester was 331 (29%), slightly lower than the state rate of 36%.

❖ Babies who are premature and low birth weight may have organs that are not fully developed. This can lead to breathing problems, such as respiratory distress syndrome, bleeding in the brain, vision loss and serious intestinal problems. Very low birth weight babies (less than 3 1/3 pounds) are more than 100 times as likely to die, and moderately low birth weight babies (between 3 1/3 and 5½ pounds) are more than 5 times as likely to die in their first year of life, than babies of normal weight.

NUTRITION

WIC Recipients (0 - 4)

Location	Age group	2013	2014
Orange County	1 - 4	1,443	1,464
	Under 1	756	766
Texas	1 - 4	478,416	451,241
	Under 1	226,938	222,232

Source: Kids Count; Texas Department of State Health Services

Key Findings: In Orange County, there were 766 infants (under age 1) and 1,464 children (ages 1-4) that participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC).

Women Receiving WIC

Location	Data Type	2013	2014
Orange County	Number	799	792
Texas	Number	249,718	242,988

Source: Kids Count; Texas Department of State Health Services

Key Findings: In Orange County, there were 792 women that participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC). This number represented a marginal decline in participation from 2013.

Household SNAP Participation

Location	Number of Households	Percentage
Orange City	1,992	26.3%
Orange County	5,188	16.5%
Texas	1,218,803	13.5%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The city of Orange had 1,992 households (26.3%) that participated in the SNAP program. The percentage of SNAP participation in the city of Orange was significantly higher than the county (16.5%) and the state (13.5%) participation rates.

Household SNAP Participation (Cities)

Location	Number of Households	Percentage
Bridge City	361	13.0%
Orangefield	670	12.3%
Pinehurst	1,412	14.1%
Pine Forest	1,223	14.0%
Rose City	24	13.1%
West Orange	2,377	21.8%
Vidor	792	17.7%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The highest percentage of individuals participating in the SNAP program was in West Orange 2,377 (21.8%) and Vidor 792 (17.7%).

Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status

Location	Households Receiving SNAP Below Poverty	Households Receiving SNAP Above Poverty	Households Not Receiving SNAP Total	Households Not Receiving SNAP Percent	Households Not Receiving SNAP Below Poverty	Households Not Receiving SNAP Above Poverty
Orange County	2,176	26,164	69,831	83.96%	2,428	23,736
Texas	614,271	559,043	7,713,157	86.8%	781,064	6,932,093
United States	7,498,398	6,840,932	101,270,886	87.6%	8,917,586	92,353,292

Source: www.communitycommons; American Community Survey 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The information in the chart above shows that 2,176 households below poverty received SNAP during 2014. During this same period there were 2,428 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments in Orange 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

Food Insecurity

Location	2014	2015
Orange County	18.0%	19.0%
Texas	19.0%	18.0%

Source: County Health Rankings

 Key Findings: Orange County had 19.0% of households that were food insecure during 2015, which was slightly higher than the state rate of 18.0%.

Child Food Insecurity

Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013
Orange County	Number	5,070	5,000	5,260	6,060
	Percent	25.1%	24.1%	25.6%	29.6%
Texas	Number	1,708,600	1,894,060	1,909,470	1,899,310
	Percent	25.6%	27.6%	27.4%	27.4%

Source: Kids Count; Feeding America

 Key Findings: In Orange County, 6,060 (29.6%) children were estimated to be food insecure, which was slightly higher than the state rate of 27.4%. 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.

Free and Reduced Lunch Program

Location	Total Students	Number Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible	Percent Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible
Orange County	15,287	8,031	52.53%
Texas	5,149,025	3,092,087	60.08%
United States	50,195,195	26,012,902	51.7%

Source: Kids Count; National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data

Key Findings: The following report shows that 8031 students (52.53%) were eligible for free or reduced price lunches, which was more than the national average of 51.7 %.

National School Lunch Program participation (2013 - 2014)

Location	Meal Type	Data Type	2013 - 2014
Orange County	**Total**	**Number**	**9,152**
	Free or Reduced Price	**Number**	**6,169**
Texas	**Total**	**Number**	**3,119,380**
	Free or Reduced Price	**Number**	**2,392,551**

Source: Kids Count; Texas Department of Agriculture

Key Findings: In Orange County the average daily participation in the National School Lunch Program was 9,152 of which 6,169 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.

Overweight/Obese Preschoolers and Children

Location	Percentage
Orange County	7.1%
Texas	15.7%

Source: *citi-data.com*

Key Findings: The average obesity rate for preschoolers and children was 7.1%, considerably lower than the state rate of 15.7%.

Adult Obesity

Location	2013	2014	2015
Orange County	30.0%	33.0%	32.0%
Texas	29.0%	29.0%	29.0%

Source: County Health Rankings

Key Findings: According to County Health Rankings, the adult obesity rate for Orange County was 32% in 2015, which was higher than the state rate of 29.0%.

Overweight Adults

Location	Survey Population (Adults Age 18+)	Total Adults Overweight	Percent Adults Overweight
Orange County	56,096	16,748	29.90%
Texas	17,157,497	6,090,529	35.50%
United States	224,991,207	80,499,532	35.78%

Source: www.communitycommons; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Key Findings: In Orange County, 29.9% of adults aged 18 and older self-reported that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) between 25.0 and 30.0 (overweight), slightly lower than the state rate of 35.5%. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

Obese Adults

Location	Total Population Age 20+	Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)	Percent Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)
Orange County	60,410	18,727	30.80%
Texas	18,326,228	5,204,739	28.24%
United States	231,417,834	63,336,403	27.14%

Source: www.communitycommons; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Key Findings: 30.8%% of adults aged 20 and older self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese) in Orange County, which was slightly higher than the state average of 28.24% and the national average of 27.14%.

Adult Obesity (BMI > 30.0) by Gender

Location	Total Males Obese	Percent Males Obese	Total Females Obese	Percent Females Obese
Orange County	9,372	31.4%	9,354	30.1%
Texas	2,618,476	28.89%	2,586,261	27.6%
United States	31,423,447	27.7%	31,912,963	26.59%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.

Key Findings: In Orange County, 31.4% of adult males were reported as obese, while 30.1% of females were reported as obese. The obesity rates for males and females were higher than the state and national rates. Those who are overweight or obese are at risk for hypertension, high cholesterol, and type II diabetes. Obesity prevalence was the highest among children in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 100% or less (household income that is at or below the poverty threshold), followed by those in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 101%–130%, and then found to be lower in children in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 131% or larger (greater household income) (*Center for Disease Control and Prevention*).

Obesity Facts

Texas now has the 11th highest adult obesity rate in the nation, according to *The State of Obesity: Better Policies for a Healthier America*. Texas's adult obesity rate is currently 31.9 %, up from 21.7% in 2000 and from 10.7% in 1990. Obesity reduces life expectancy and causes devastating and costly health problems, increasing the risk of coronary heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, diabetes, and a number of other chronic diseases.   Findings suggest that obesity also increases the risks for cancers of the esophagus, breast (postmenopausal), endometrium, colon and rectum, kidney and pancreas.

Disparities exist for people who are overweight and obese based on income, education, gender, and race. There is a trend, although not statistically significant, for black adults to have higher prevalence of obesity as compared to white or Hispanic adults. Also, obesity is more common among people in households earning less than $25,000 per year and, interestingly, is higher in people who graduated high school or have a more advanced degree. People who are overweight or obese are at risk for poor health outcomes including hypertension, high cholesterol, and non-gestational diabetes.

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.*)

Childhood Obesity Facts

- Approximately 13 million U.S. children and adolescents are obese, with a body mass index at or above the 95th percentile.
- Obesity is a major risk factor for many serious health conditions, including type 2 diabetes, stroke, heart disease, high blood pressure and certain cancers.
- During the past 40 years, obesity rates for children age 6 to 11 nearly tripled—from 5% to 14%—and more than tripled for adolescents age 12 to 19—from 5% to 17.1%.
- Obese adolescents have an 80% chance of becoming obese adults.
- An estimated 61% of obese young people already have at least one additional health risk factor such as high blood pressure or high cholesterol.
- Childhood obesity health expenses are estimated at $14 billion annually.
- Good nutrition and physical activity can help prevent obesity, but opportunities for healthy choices may be limited. Wealthy communities have three times as many supermarkets as poor areas, increasing their access to fruits, vegetables, and a wider selection of healthy foods.   Poorer areas also often have less access to places to be physically active.
- Almost 30% of U.S. children do not exercise three or more times a week.
- More than 75% of high school students do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables each day.

Source: Preventing Obesity and Chronic Diseases through Good Nutrition and Physical Activity.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - NUTRITION TRENDS:

❖ In Orange County, there were 766 infants (under age 1) and 1,464 children (ages 1 - 4) that participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC).

❖ In Orange County, there were 792 women that participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC). This number represented a marginal decline in participation from 2013.

❖ The city of Orange had 1,992 households (26.3%) that participated in the SNAP program. The percentage of SNAP participation in the city of Orange was significantly higher than the county (16.5%) and the state (13.5%) participation rates.

❖ The highest percentage of individuals participating in the SNAP program was in West Orange 2,377 (21.8%) and Vidor 792 (17.7%).

❖ 2,176 households below poverty received SNAP during 2014. During this same period there were 2,428 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP in Orange County.

❖ Orange County had 19.0% of households that was food insecure during 2015, which was slightly higher than the state rate of 18.0%.

❖ In Orange County, 6,060 (29.6%) children were estimated to be food insecure, which was slightly higher than the state rate of 27.4%. 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.

❖ The following report shows that 8031 students (52.53%) were eligible for free or reduced price lunches, which was more than the national average of 51.7 %.

❖ In Orange County the average daily participation in the National School Lunch Program was 9,152 of which 6,169 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 and children was 7.1%, considerably lower than the state rate of 15.7%.

❖ According to County Health Rankings, the adult obesity rate for Orange County was 32% in 2015, which was higher than the state rate of 29.0%.

❖ In Orange County, 29.9% of adults aged 18 and older self-reported that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) between 25.0 and 30.0 (overweight), slightly lower than the state rate of 35.5%. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

- ❖ 30.8%% of adults aged 20 and older self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese) in Orange County, which was slightly higher than the state average of 28.24% and the national average of 27.14%.

- ❖ In Orange County, 31.4% of adult males were reported as obese, while 30.1% of females were reported as obese. The obesity rates for males and females were higher than the state and national rates.

- ❖ Obesity contributes to a host of chronic diseases and causes a greater likelihood of premature death. Childhood obesity has both immediate and long-term effects on health and well-being. Children and adolescents who are obese are likely to be obese as adults and are therefore more at risk for adult health problems such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, several types of cancer, and osteoarthritis. One study showed that children who became obese as early as age 2 were more likely to be obese as adults (***Center for Disease Control and Prevention***).

SOCIAL SERVICES

Family Violence
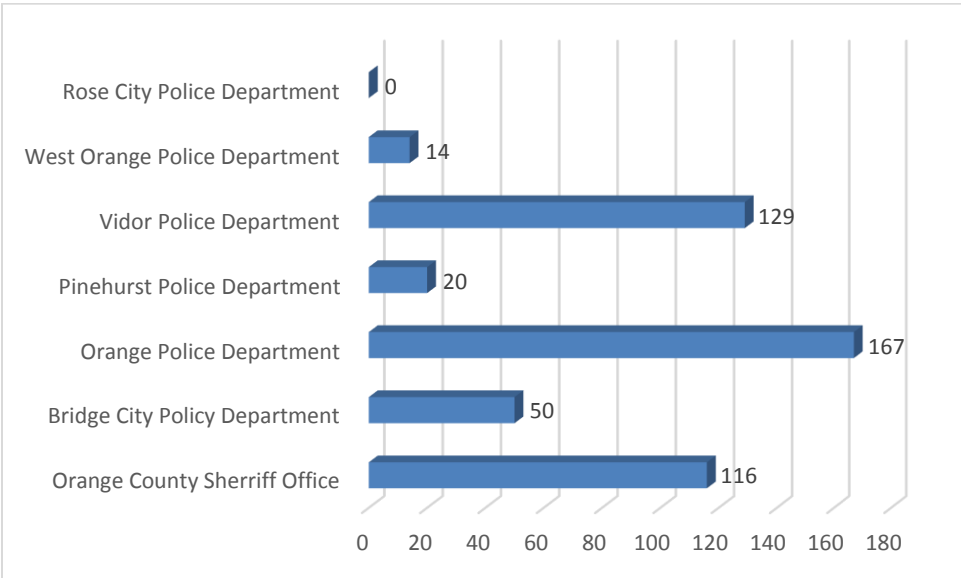
Orange County Sherriff Office	116
Bridge City Policy Department	50
Orange Police Department	167
Pinehurst Police Department	20
Vidor Police Department	129
West Orange Police Department	14
Rose City Police Department	0

Source: http://dps.texas.gov/administration/crime_records/pages/crimestatistics.htm
2014 Crime in Texas Report

Key Findings: Orange County Sherriff's Office reported 116 incidents of family violence, whereas the Orange Police Department reported 167 family violence incidents. Vidor Police Department reported the next highest incidents of family violence (129).

Victim/Offender Relationships

Type		Relationship Victim to Offender	Total %
Marital	**38.5%**	Husband	4.20
		Wife	14.5
		Common Law Husband	2.9
		Common Law Wife	12.7
		Ex-Husband	0.9
		Ex-Wife	3.3
Parental / Child	**16.4%**	Father	2.3
		Mother	5.9
		Son	2.3
		Daughter	3.2
		Stepfather	0.8
		Stepmother	0.3
		Stepson	0.7
		Stepdaughter	0.8
		Foster Parent	0.05
		Foster Child	0.04
Other Family	**45.1%**	Grandfather	0.2
		Grandmother	0.5
		Grandson	0.1
		Granddaughter	0.3
		Brother	3.0
		Sister	3.8
		Stepbrother	0.1
		Stepsister	0.2
		Male Roommate	1.9
		Female Roommate	4.2
		Male In-Law	0.8
		Female In-Law	1.1
		Other Male Family Member	7.5
		Other Female Family Member	21.4

Source: 2014 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 married spouses and the third most common relationship was common law spouses. 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.

Child Abuse (Rate per 1000)
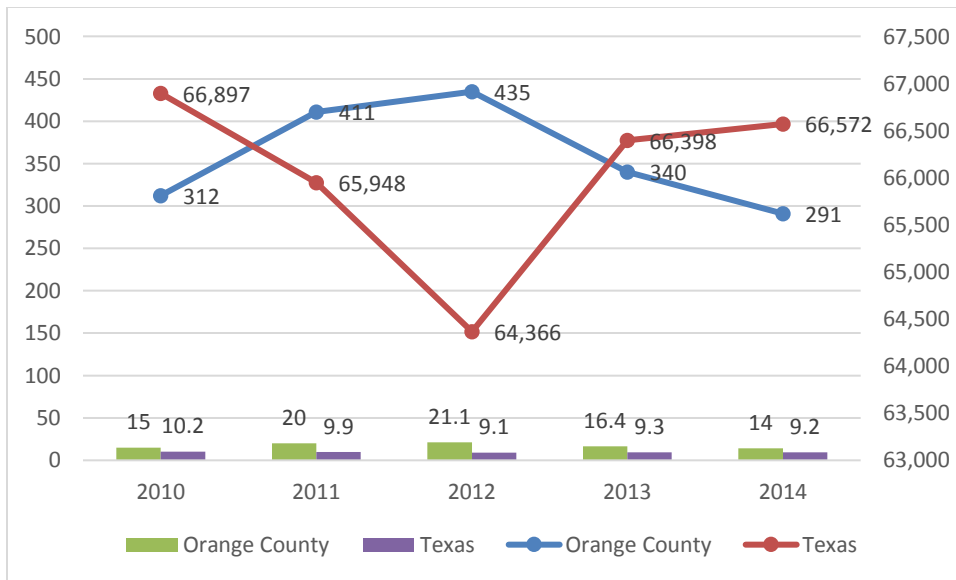
Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orange County	Number	312	411	435	340	291
	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0 - 17	15.0	20.0	21.1	16.4	14.0
Texas	Number	66,897	65,948	64,366	66,398	66,572
	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0 - 17	10.2	9.9	9.1	9.3	9.2

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 291 in 2014, (14.0 per 1,000), which was higher than the state rate 9.2 per 1,000. The number of confirmed victims of child abuse in Orange County had steadily decreased since 2010. 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 also 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***).
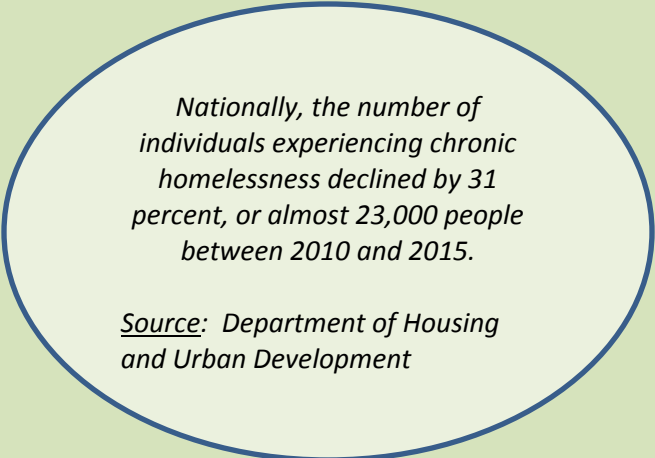
Children in Foster Care (0 - 17)

Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orange County	Number	101	169	185	166	173
	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0 - 17	4.9	8.2	9.0	8.0	8.3
Texas	Number	28,410	30,347	30,571	30,740	30,406
	Rate per 1,000 children ages 0 - 17	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2

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

Key Findings: In Orange County the number of children, ages 0 - 17 in foster care, was 173, which represented a marginal increase from 2013. Many foster children struggle in school due to the trauma they experience as a result of abuse, neglect, separation and instability. 80% of foster children are held back in school at least once by the time they reach 3rd grade

Homeless Children and Adults

Total Households and Persons					
	Sheltered			**Unsheltered**	**Total**
	ES	**TH**	**SH**		
Total number of households	77	157	0	688	**922**
Total number of persons	99	203	0	738	**1,040**
Number of persons (under age 18)	33	48	0	166	**247**
Number of persons (18 - 24)	6	24	0	86	**116**
Number of persons (over age 24)	60	131	0	486	**677**
Gender	**Sheltered**			**Unsheltered**	**Total**
	ES	**TH**	**SH**		
Female	44	76	0	300	**420**
Male	55	127	0	436	**618**
Transgender	0	0	0	2	**2**
Ethnicity	**Sheltered**			**Unsheltered**	**Total**
	ES	**TH**	**SH**		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	95	176	0	617	**888**
Hispanic/Latino	4	27	0	121	**152**
Race	**Sheltered**			**Unsheltered**	**Total**
	ES	**TH**	**SH**		
White	47	103	0	344	**494**
Black or African-American	45	95	0	258	**398**
Asian	1	0	0	68	**69**
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	**0**
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	0	0	15	**17**
Multiple Races	4	5	0	53	**62**

Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total	
	ES	SH			
Chronically Homeless Individuals	17	0	120	**137**	
Chronically Homeless Families	4	0	4	**8**	
Persons in Chronically Homeless Families	13	0	8	**27**	

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
Adults with a serious mental illness	18	32	0	88	**138**
Adults with a substance abuse disorder	21	73	0	189	**283**
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	1	0	12	**13**
Victims of domestic violence (optional)	15	17	0	63	**95**

Sheltered:

Emergency Shelter - 99

Transitional Housing - 203

Unsheltered:

Individuals/Families - 600

Unaccompanied Youth - 138

Homeless Population by Counties:

Jefferson - 822

Beaumont - 427

Port Arthur - 395

Orange - 147

Hardin - 71

Nationally, the number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness declined by 31 percent, or almost 23,000 people between 2010 and 2015.

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development

Source: South East Texas Coalition for the Homeless 2015 Point-in-Time (Homeless) Count for Jefferson, Orange, and Hardin Counties; ES - Emergency Shelter; SH – Safe Haven; TH – Transitional Housing

Key Findings: The Homeless Count for 2015 was conducted for Jefferson, Orange and Hardin Counties. According to the South East Texas Coalition for the Homeless, in 2015 the homeless count for Orange County was 147. There were approximately 247 children under age 18 who were homeless throughout the three (3) counties. The majority of homeless individuals were identified as White males.

Crime Rates

Type	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murders	1	0	0	4
per 100,000	5.1	0.0	0.0	21.0
Rapes	3	4	2	1
per 100,000	15.4	21.1	10.5	5.2
Robberies	49	46	31	30
per 100,000	251.9	242.3	162.9	157.4
Assaults	93	103	79	76
per 100,000	478.1	542.5	415.2	398.8
Burglaries	417	307	256	236
per 100,000	2143.7	1617.0	1345.6	1,238.4
Thefts	551	527	290	299
per 100,000	2832.6	2775.7	1524.3	1569.0
Auto thefts	49	50	41	42
per 100,000	251.9	263.4	215.5	220.4
Arson	15	9	3	0
per 100,000	77.1	47.4	15.8	0.0

Source: http://www.city-data.com/city/Orange-Texas.html

Key Findings: Thefts, burglaries and assaults were the more prevalent crimes reported in the city of Orange.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – SOCIAL SERVICES:

❖ Orange County Sherriff's Office reported 116 incidents of family violence, whereas the Orange Police Department reported 167 family violence incidents. Vidor Police Department reported the next highest incidents of family violence (129).

❖ 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 married spouses and the third most common relationship was common law spouses. 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.

❖ The number of children ages 0 - 17 who was confirmed as victims of child abuse was 291 in 2014, (14.0 per 1,000), which was higher than the state rate 9.2 per 1,000. The number of confirmed victims of

child abuse in Orange County had steadily decreased since 2010. 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 also 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*).

❖ In Orange County the number of children, ages 0 - 17 in foster care, was 173, which represented a marginal increase from 2013. Many foster children struggle in school due to the trauma they experience as a result of abuse, neglect, separation and instability. 80% of foster children are held back in school at least once by the time they reach 3rd grade. Grade repetition is not always an effective form of intervention as retained students often do not improve academically, and are in fact more likely to experience behavioral problems and/or drop out of school. Children in foster care are more likely to have serious emotional problems, chronic medical problems and developmental delays.

❖ According to the South East Texas Coalition for the Homeless, in 2015 the homeless count for Orange County was 147. There were approximately 247 children under age 18 who were homeless throughout the three (3) counties. The majority of homeless individuals were identified as White males.

❖ Thefts, burglaries and assaults were the more prevalent crimes reported in the city of Orange.

TRANSPORTATION

Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)
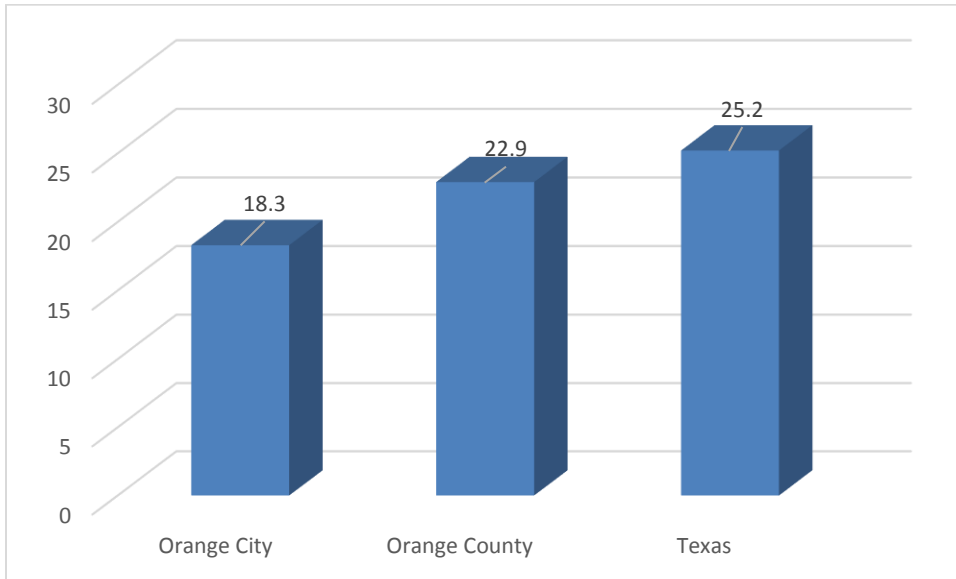
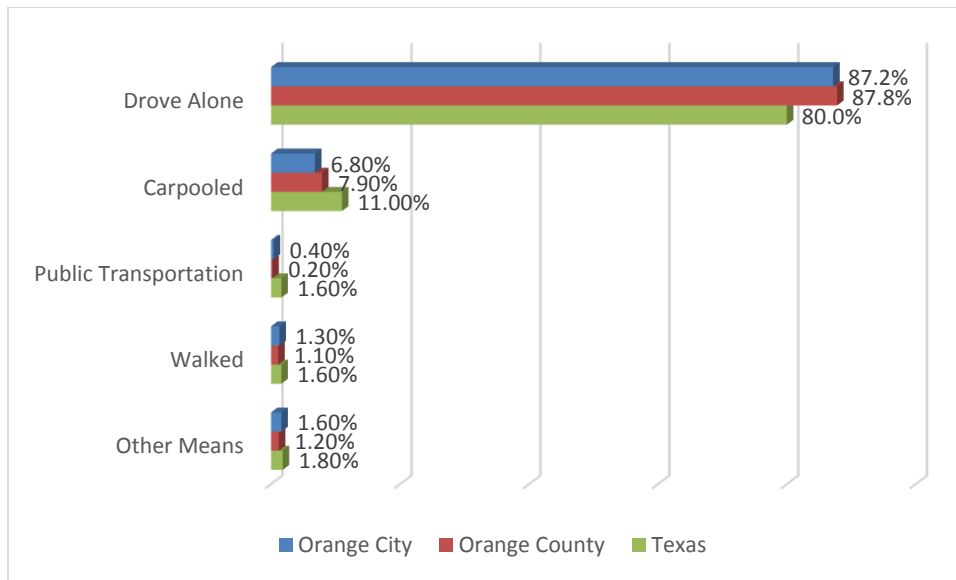| Location	Minutes
Orange City	18.3
Orange County	22.9
Texas	25.2

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: Average commute to work in Orange County was approximately 22.9 minutes. The commute to work in the city of Orange was approximately 18.3 minutes, slightly below the county (22.9) and state average (25.2).

Commute to Work

Location	Number of Workers Commuting to Work	Drove Alone	Carpooled	Public Transportation	Walked	Other Means
Orange City	7,583	87.2%	6.8%	0.4%	1.3%	1.6%
Orange County	34,683	87.8%	7.9%	0.2%	1.1%	1.2%
Texas	11,65,902	80.0%	11.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The majority of Orange County and the city of Orange are largely auto-oriented communities. In the city of Orange, approximately 87.2% of workers drove alone to work, while 6.8% carpooled to work. These percentages are somewhat consistent with the County rates. Also in the city of Orange 1.3% of workers walked to work, while 0.4% used public transportation. According to the 2014 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.

Commute to Work (Cities)

Location	Number of Workers Commuting to Work	Drove Alone	Carpooled	Public Transportation	Walked	Other Means
Bridge City	3,469	94.4%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Orangefield	6,807	93.7%	4.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Pinehurst	10,097	88.6%	8.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%
Pine Forest	11,396	85.4%	10.2%	0.5%	1.5%	1.6%
Rose City	189	90.5%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
West Orange	10,931	87.1%	7.8%	0.3%	1.2%	1.5%
Vidor	4,952	84.3%	11.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.9%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The majority of workers commuting to work drove alone. Vidor (11%) had the highest percentage of workers who carpooled and the highest percentage of workers who walked (2.7%) to work.

Commuting Patterns

Area of Residence	Area of Work Place	Number of Workers
Chambers County , TX	Orange County , TX	79
Bell County , TX	Orange County , TX	59
Collin County , TX	Orange County , TX	23
Orange County , TX	Jefferson County , AL	15
Cherokee County , TX	Orange County , TX	10
Orange County , TX	Fulton County , GA	10
Cass County , TX	Orange County , TX	8
Orange County , TX	Duval County , FL	7
Orange County , TX	Little River County , AR	6
Orange County , TX	Ventura County , CA	5
Hardin County , TX	Orange County , TX	554
Harris County , TX	Orange County , TX	186
Hidalgo County , TX	Orange County , TX	39
Jasper County , TX	Orange County , TX	593
Jefferson County , TX	Orange County , TX	3,123
Jim Wells County , TX	Orange County , TX	5
Lampasas County , TX	Orange County , TX	18
Marion County , TX	Orange County , TX	5
Montgomery County , TX	Orange County , TX	71
Newton County , TX	Orange County , TX	1,050
Nueces County , TX	Orange County , TX	18
Orange County , TX	Acadia Parish , LA	12
Orange County , TX	Aransas County , TX	12
Orange County , TX	Bell County , TX	12
Orange County , TX	Bernalillo County , NM	8
Orange County , TX	Bowie County , TX	13

Orange County , TX	Calcasieu Parish , LA	897
Orange County , TX	Cameron Parish , LA	129
Orange County , TX	Carroll County , MO	8
Orange County , TX	Cattaraugus County , NY	2
Orange County , TX	Chambers County , TX	13
Orange County , TX	Cleveland County , OK	10
Orange County , TX	Coryell County , TX	14
Orange County , TX	Cuyahoga County , OH	2
Orange County , TX	Dallas County , TX	52
Orange County , TX	Duval County , FL	7
Orange County , TX	Fulton County , GA	10
Orange County , TX	Galveston County , TX	25
Orange County , TX	Gonzales County , TX	48
Orange County , TX	Greene County , MO	2
Orange County , TX	Gregg County , TX	11
Orange County , TX	Hardin County , TX	306
Orange County , TX	Harris County , TX	428
Orange County , TX	Jasper County , TX	270
Orange County , TX	Jefferson County , AL	15
Orange County , TX	Jefferson County , TX	11,973
Orange County , TX	Jefferson Parish , LA	13
Orange County , TX	Lafayette Parish , LA	57
Orange County , TX	Liberty County , TX	13
Orange County , TX	Little River County , AR	6
Orange County , TX	Newton County , TX	157
Orange County , TX	Orange County , TX	18,574
Orange County , TX	Pecos County , TX	8
Orange County , TX	Platte County , MO	8
Orange County , TX	Rapides Parish , LA	18
Orange County , TX	Shelby County , TX	25
Orange County , TX	St. James Parish , LA	16
Orange County , TX	St. Landry Parish , LA	4
Orange County , TX	Tarrant County , TX	34
Orange County , TX	Travis County , TX	17
Orange County , TX	Orange County , TX	17
Orange County , TX	Ventura County , CA	5
Orange County , TX	Vermilion Parish , LA	7
Orange County , TX	Vernon Parish , LA	16
Orange County , TX	Wood County , WI	12
Polk County , TX	Orange County , TX	8
San Augustine County , TX	Orange County , TX	12
Smith County , TX	Orange County , TX	10
Travis County , TX	Orange County , TX	2
Orange County , TX	Orange County , TX	14
Walker County , TX	Orange County , TX	23
Waller County , TX	Orange County , TX	29

Source: *Texas Workforce Commission, Texas Labor Market Information; http://www.tracer2.com*

Public Transportation

South East Texas Transit (SETT) is a rural transportation system that provides curb-to-curb demand/response transportation service for healthcare, shopping, social services, employment, education, and recreational needs. The South East Texas Regional Planning Commission (SETRPC) is a designated rural transit district and utilizes federal and state funds to provide Section 5311 and Section 5310 transportation services. The purpose of SETT is to provide efficient, coordinated, and cost-effective transportation services to residents of Orange County, Hardin County, Rural Western Jefferson County, as well as transportation services for seniors, age 60 years and older, and the disabled in the Mid-Jefferson County cities of Groves, Port Neches, and Nederland.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – TRANSPORTATION:

- ❖ Average commute to work in Orange County was approximately 22.9 minutes. The commute to work in the city of Orange was approximately 18.3 minutes, slightly below the county (22.9) and state average (25.2).
- ❖ The majority of Orange County and the city of Orange are largely auto-oriented communities. In the city of Orange, approximately 87.2% of workers drove alone to work, while 6.8% carpooled to work. These percentages are somewhat consistent with the County rates. Also in the city of Orange 1.3% of workers walked to work, while 0.4% used public transportation. According to the 2014 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.
- ❖ In the smaller communities and cities in Orange County, the majority of workers who commuted to work drove alone. Vidor (11%) had the highest percentage of workers who carpooled and the highest percentage of workers who walked (2.7%) to work.

HOUSING

Home Ownership Rates
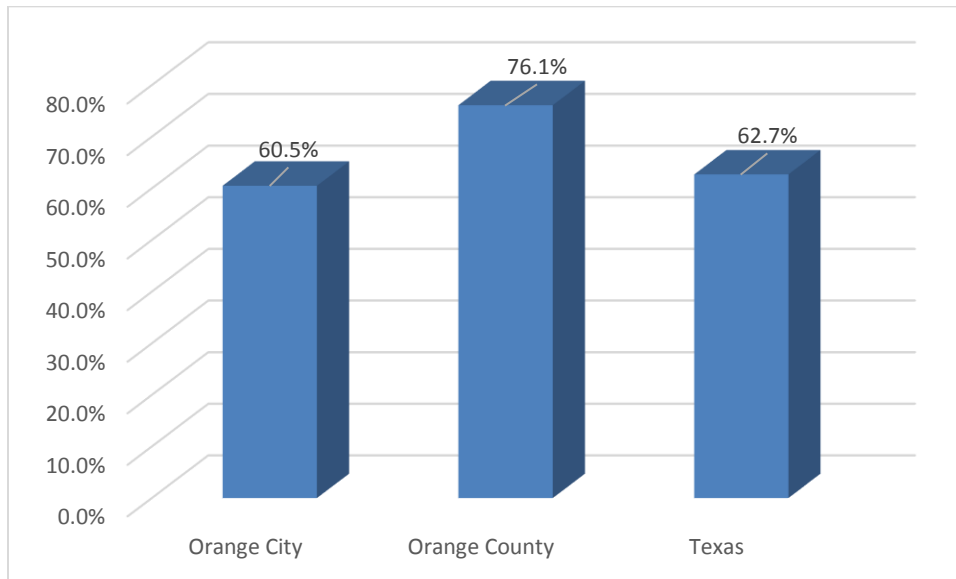
Location	Percentage
Orange City	60.5%
Orange County	76.1%
Texas	62.7%

Source: U.S. Census Quick Facts

Key Findings: The home ownership rate in the city of Orange was 60.5%, which was lower than the home ownership rate for Orange County (76.1%). The home ownership rate for Orange County was much higher than the state rate (62.7%).

Vacancy Rates and Occupied Units

Location/Percentage	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Homeowner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate
Orange City	9,152	82.9%	17.1%	4.5%	11.8%
Orange County	35,750	87.8%	12.2%	2.4%	11.6%
Texas	10,187,189	88.5%	11.5%	1.8%	8.5%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The city of Orange (82.9%) had a slightly lower percentage of occupied housing units than Orange County (87.8%). The city of Orange also had 17.1% of housing units that were vacant and 11.8% rental vacancy rate.

Gross Rent (occupied units paying rent)

Location	Occupied Units paying rent	Less than $200	$200 - $299	$300 - $499	$500 - $749	$750 - $999	$1000 - $1,499	$1500 or more	Median Rent
Orange City	2,770	3.1%	6.4%	10.8%	29.1%	34.8%	15.0%	0.8%	$753
Orange County	6,199	1.3%	3.8%	10.6%	33.6%	34.5%	15.0%	1.1%	$753
Texas	3,174,412	1.3%	2.2%	6.3%	25.4%	28.9%	26.1%	9.7%	$870

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The percentage of occupied units paying gross rent ranging from $750 – $999 was slightly higher in the city of Orange (34.8%) than Orange County (34.5%), which both were higher than the state average of 28.9%. In Orange County, 33.6% of occupied units were paying rent ranging from $500 - $749. Median rent for Orange County was $753.

Occupied Housing Units with/without Vehicles Available

Location	Occupied Housing Units	No Vehicle Available		1 Vehicle Available		2 Vehicles Available	
Orange City	7,585	716	9.4%	3,151	41.5%	2,779	36.6%
Orange County	31,373	1,509	4.8%	10,112	32.2%	13,599	43.3%
Texas	9,013,582	529,628	5.9%	3,092,714	34.3%	3,645,441	40.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The city of Orange (9.4%) had a slightly higher percentage of households with no vehicle available than Orange County (4.8%). However, the percentage of households with at least one vehicle in the city of Orange was 41.5%. Orange County had more households who had 2 vehicles available at 43.3%.

Selected Housing Characteristics

Location	Occupied Housing Units	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities		No Telephone Service Available	
Orange City	7,585	58	0.8%	51	0.7%	256	3.4%
Orange County	31,373	174	0.6%	223	0.7%	996	3.2%
Texas	9,013,582	53,308	0.6%	80,333	0.9%	227,753	2.5%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: Orange County and the city of Orange had similar percentages as related to homes lacking plumbing, kitchen facility and telephone services. However, there were 58 homes in the city of Orange that lacked plumbing facilities, whereas Orange County had 174 homes that lacked complete plumbing facilities.

Renter Affordability Orange County

Number of Households	Texas	Orange County
Total	8,886,471	31,162
Renter	3,262,919	7,481
Percent Renters	37%	24%
Housing Wage	**Texas**	**Orange County**
Zero-Bedroom	$11.12	$9.37
One-Bedroom	$13.16	$11.73
Two-Bedroom	$16.62	$14.56
Three-Bedroom	$22.37	$19.08
Four-Bedroom	$26.53	$19.46
Fair Market Rent	**Texas**	**Orange County**
Zero-Bedroom	$578	$487
One-Bedroom	$685	$610
Two-Bedroom	$864	$757
Three-Bedroom	$1,163	$992
Four-Bedroom	$1,380	$1,012
Annual Income Needed to Afford	**Texas**	**Orange County**
Zero-Bedroom	$23,131	$19,480
One-Bedroom	$27,382	$24,400
Two-Bedroom	$34,563	$30,280
Three-Bedroom	$46,532	$39,680
Four-Bedroom	$55,188	$40,480
Minimum Wage	**Texas**	**Orange County**
Minimum Wage	$7.25	$7.25
Rent Affordable at Minimum Wage	$377	$377
Work Hours/Week at Minimum Wage	**Texas**	**Orange County**
Zero-Bedroom	61	52
One-Bedroom	73	65
Two-Bedroom	92	80
Three-Bedroom	123	105
Four-Bedroom	146	107
Renter Wage	**Texas**	**Orange County**
Estimated Mean Renter Wage	$16.62	$14.79
Rent Affordable at Mean Renter Wage	$864	$769
Work Hours/Week at Mean Renter Wage	**Texas**	**Orange County**
Zero-Bedroom	27	25
One-Bedroom	32	32
Two-Bedroom	40	39
Three-Bedroom	54	52

Four-Bedroom	64	53
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Payment	**Texas**	**Orange County**
SSI Monthly Payment	$733	$733
Rent Affordable to SSI Recipient	$220	$220
Income Levels	**Texas**	**Orange County**
30% of Area Median Income (AMI)	$19,275	$17,610
Estimated Renter Median Income	$34,864	$32,235
Rent Affordable at Different Income Levels	**Texas**	**Orange County**
30% of Area Median Income (AMI)	$482	$440
Estimated Renter Median Income	**$872**	$806

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition, *Out of Reach 2015 analysis;*50th percentile Fair Market Rent (FMR) area*

Key Findings: Nationally, household wages needed to afford rent across the U.S. in 2015, for 2-bedroom was $19.35. An American household must earn at least $19.35 an hour to afford a modest, two-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent. In Texas, working at minimum wage $7.25/hr., each week you have to work 73 hours to afford a modest 1-bedroom apartment at FMR. In the state of Texas you would need to make $16.62 per hour to rent a 2-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent. In Orange County, working at minimum wage, each week you have to work 65 hours to afford a 1-bedroom apartment. An individual would need to make $14.56 per hour to rent a 2-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent.

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
Orange City	14.9%	13.3%	10.3%	6.4%	10.1%	45.1%
Orange County	19.8%	14.1%	11.4%	7.8%	7.2%	39.7%
Texas	13.1%	13.3%	13.3%	11.4%	8.9%	40.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The percentage of households that paid gross rent that was 35% or more of household income in the city of Orange was 45.1%, as compared to 39.7% in Orange County and 40% in the state.

Housing Choice Voucher (*Formerly known as SECTION 8*)

This program assists participants in affording housing in all types of private housing. This Agency provides housing assistance for the Housing Choice Voucher Program. In order to be eligible for these programs, a household's income cannot be more than "very low income." Applicants who are eligible will be issued a Voucher of Participation. Voucher holders are not obligated to move and may remain in their current dwellings

if the unit is acceptable under the program. When the applicant locates a unit, a Request for Tenancy Approval must be submitted.

The unit is inspected by the Agency to assure it meets housing, health and fire safety regulations. The applicant and the owner sign the Lease Agreement. The owner and the Agency signs a Housing Assistance Payment Contract that the Agency agrees to pay directly to the owner the difference between the contract rent for the housing unit and the amount the tenant will pay to the owner based on income and family composition. A family's assistance under the voucher program is based on the difference between the payment standard and the highest of 30% of monthly-adjusted income, 10% of monthly income or the established minimum rent of $50.   A family cannot pay more than 40% of its monthly-adjusted income for rent. The family also may pay less if it finds a unit where the actual rent is less than the payment standard.

Housing Authority Payment Standards

Type of Housing	Schedule of Fair Market Rents for Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program	Schedule of Payment Standards for Housing Choice Voucher Program 100% of FMR	Schedule of Exception Rents for Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program 142% of FMR
Efficiency	$506	$506	$719
1 Bedroom	$661	$661	$939
2 Bedrooms	$805	$805	$1,143
3 Bedrooms	$1,036	$1,036	$1,471
4 Bedrooms	$1,103	$1,103	$1,566

Source: www.orangeha.com

Key Findings: The payment standard for the Housing Choice Voucher Program is calculated based on 100% of the published FMR (Fair Market Rents). For an efficiency apartment, the minimum rent is $506, while the rent is $719 at 142% of FMR.

Low Rent Public Housing Properties

Alexander Homes (Elderly/Disabled Only)
Cove Terrace
Craig Homes
Whispering Oaks (Multi-Family)
James Zay Roberts Plaza (Multi-Family)
Willow Bend Apartment (Multi-Family)
Velma Jeter Manor (Multi-Family)

Source: **www.orangeha.com**

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – HOUSING:

❖ The home ownership rate in the city of Orange was 60.5%, which was lower than the home ownership rate for Orange County (76.1%). The home ownership rate for Orange County was much higher than the state rate (62.7%).

❖ The city of Orange (82.9%) had a slightly lower percentage of occupied housing units than Orange County (87.8%). The city of Orange also had 17.1% of housing units that were vacant and 11.8% rental vacancy rate.

❖ The percentage of occupied units paying gross rent ranging from $750 – $999 was slightly higher in the city of Orange (34.8%) than Orange County (34.5%), which both were higher than the state average of 28.9%. In Orange County, 33.6% of occupied units were paying rent ranging from $500 - $749. Median rent for Orange County was $753.

❖ The city of Orange (9.4%) had a slightly higher percentage of households with no vehicle available than Orange County (4.8%). However, the percentage of households with at least one vehicle in the city of Orange was 41.5%. Orange County had more households who had 2 vehicles available at 43.3%.

❖ Orange County and the city of Orange had similar percentages as related to homes lacking plumbing, kitchen facility and telephone services. However, there were 58 homes in the city of Orange that lacked plumbing facilities, whereas Orange County had 174 homes that lacked complete plumbing facilities.

❖ The 2-bedroom national housing wage was $19.35 in 2015. An American household must earn at least $19.35 an hour to afford a modest, two-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent. In Texas, working at minimum wage $7.25/hr., each week an individual have to work 73 hours to afford a modest 1-bedroom apartment at FMR. In the state of Texas an individual would need to make $16.62 per hour to rent a 2-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent. In Orange County, working at minimum wage, each week you have to work 65 hours to afford a 1-bedroom apartment.   An Individual would need to make $14.56 per hour to rent a 2-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30% of income on rent.

❖ The percentage of households that paid gross rent that was 35% or more of household income in the city of Orange was 45.1%, as compared to 39.7% in Orange County and 40% in the state.

# CHILD CARE

AVAILABLE AND ELIGIBLE BIRTH-TO-FIVE CHILDREN

Child Poverty Rate 0 - 5	Location	Total Children ages 0 - 5	Available Children 0 - 3	Eligible Children 0 - 3	Available Children 3 - 5	Eligible Children 3 - 5
37.4%	Orange City	1,353	808	302	545	204
25.7%	Bridge City	536	309	79	227	58
28.1%	Bridge City-Orangefield	1,059	597	168	462	130
14.9%	Pinehurst	1,050	580	86	470	70
21.2%	Pine Forest	48	18	4	30	6
0.0%	Rose City	25	19	0	6	0
35.3%	West Orange	97	73	26	24	8
26.4%	Vidor	945	564	249	381	101
	Total	5,113	2,968	914	2,145	577

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014

Key Findings: The funded enrollment for North Early Learning Center Head Start was 239 in 2015 – 2016. There were approximately 2,968 eligible 0 - 3 year old children and 577 eligible 3 - 5 year old children in Orange County. There were approximately 302 eligible 0 - 3 year old children and 204 eligible 3 - 5 year old children in the city of Orange. The program currently serves 100% of eligible Head Start children in the city of Orange and 41% in Orange County. The number of unserved children ages 0 - 3 indicates possible expansion opportunities for and Early Head Start services in Orange County. Also, possible Head Start expansion may be considered for Vidor and the Bridge City-Orangefield area.

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 overall use of different providers regardless of parents' work status. (www.childstats.gov)

Children Enrolled in Preschool or Nursery School
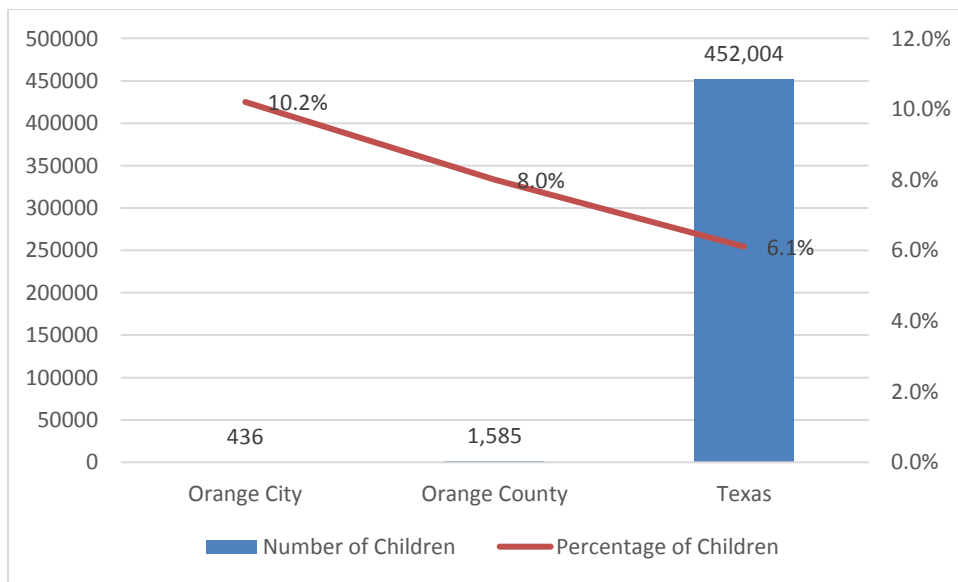
	Number of Children	Percentage
Orange City	436	10.2%
Orange County	1,585	8.0%
Texas	452,004	6.1%

Source: American Community Survey, 2010 - 2014, National Center for Education Statistics

Key Findings: The number of children in the city of Orange**,** ages 3 to 5 that were enrolled in nursery school or preschool, was 436 (10.2%). Approximately 8.0% of children, ages 3 to 5, in Orange County were enrolled in nursery school or preschool.

Children Enrolled in Nursery/Preschool (Cities)

	Number of Children	Percentage
Bridge City	133	6.0%
Orangefield	399	9.3%
Pinehurst	302	5.1%
Pine Forest	490	7.9%
Rose City	3	7.3%
West Orange	699	11.4%
Vidor	243	9.8%

Source: *American Community Survey, 2010 – 2014*

Key Findings: The highest percentages of children enrolled in nursery/preschool were in West Orange (11.4%) and Vidor (9.8%) and Orangefield (9.3%). Pinehurst (5.1%) and Bridge City (6.0%) had the lowest percentages of children enrolled in nursery/preschool.

Pre-kindergarten Enrollment Ages 3 and 4

Location	Data Type	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014
Orange County	Number	647	682	702	662	670
	Percent	31.1%	31.6%	32.0%	30.3%	31.3%
Texas	Number	214,172	223,799	224,648	227,176	226,213
	Percent	28.0%	28.8%	28.8%	29.3%	29.7%

Source: Kids Count; Texas Education Agency

Key Findings: In Orange County, the number and percent of children ages three and four who were enrolled in public school pre-kindergarten programs was 670 (31.3%).

Pre-kindergarten Enrollment within Age Group

Location	Age group	Data Type	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014
Orange County	3	Number	131	137	108	115	131
		Percent	12.6%	12.7%	9.8%	10.7%	12.4%
	4	Number	516	545	594	547	539
		Percent	49.5%	50.6%	54.3%	49.5%	49.6%
Texas	3	Number	21,578	23,618	21,505	22,120	22,565
		Percent	5.6%	6.1%	5.5%	5.8%	5.9%
	4	Number	192,594	200,181	203,143	205,056	203,648
		Percent	50.7%	51.7%	51.8%	52.3%	53.4%

Source: Kids Count; Texas Education Agency

Key Findings: In Orange County, there were 131 (12.4%) children age 3 and 539 (49.6%) children age 4 that were enrolled in public school pre-kindergarten programs.

School Districts Pre-K Enrollment

School District	Contact Name	Address	Pre K	Number of Classrooms	# of students in each class	Full/Part Day	Waiting List	Extended Day Services
Bridge City ISD		1031 W Roundbunch Rd Bridge City, TX 77611	Y	*No Response				
Little Cypress-Mauriceville ISD	Julia Dickerson	6586 FM 1130 Orange, TX 77632	Y	4	20	Part/4hrs	N	Y
Orangefield ISD	Janice	9974 FM105 Orange, TX 77630	Y	2	16	Part /4hrs	Y/6 waiting	N
Vidor ISD	David Croak	120 E Bolivar Vidor, TX 77662	Y	*Respectfully Declined				
West Orange-Cove ISD	Beverly Simon	902 W. Park Avenue Orange, TX 77631	Y	16/14 Head Start	15	Full	Y/13 waiting	N

Source: Telephone Survey

Key Findings*: Little Cypress-Mauriceville ISD is currently serving 80 children part-day in their Pre-K program. They offer extended day services. They currently do not have a waiting list. Orangefield ISD is serving 16 children part-day and has 6 children on the waiting list. Vidor and Bridge City ISD declined to participate in the survey.

Children (0 - 12 years) receiving Subsidized Child Care

Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orange County	Number	466	489	382	369	369
	Percent	3.3%	3.4%	2.7%	2.6%	*NA
Texas	Number	220,905	231,097	206,991	195,767	187,435
	Percent	4.4%	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%	*NA

*Source: Kids Count, Texas Workforce Commission; * child population data is not yet available to calculate percentages*

Key Findings: The number of children, ages 0-12, who received state subsidized child care during 2014 in Orange County was 369, a slight decrease from 2012. In 2013, approximately 2.6% of children in Orange County received subsidized child care.

Child Care Capacity

Orange County/ Year	Child Population age 0 - 13	Licensed Child Care Centers	Total Child Care Centers Capacity	Licensed Child Care Homes	Licensed Child Care Homes Capacity	Listed Family Homes	Registered Child Care Homes
2013	15,782	23	2,583	4	48	11	11
2014	15,837	24	2,531	4	48	16	12

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Data Book 2013 and 2014

Key Findings: Licensed child care center capacity for Orange County in 2014 was 2,531. The number of licensed child care centers was 24 in 2014. The total child care center capacity decreased from 2,583 in 2013 to 2,531 in 2014. Licensed child care homes' capacity was 48. There were only 4 licensed child care homes in Orange County, although 16 family child care homes were listed in 2014.

Child Care Arrangements of Children Younger than Age 5

Center-based care (child care center, preschool, Head Start) - 35%
Grandparent - 32%
Other relative (not including fathers) -10%
Family child care homes -8%
Care in the child's home -5%
Care in friend or neighbor's home -5%

*Source: Child Care Aware, 2014*

Key Findings: According to a nation-wide study, families' primary choices for child care arrangements are predominately center-based care at 35% and grandparents at 32% (***Child Care Aware***).

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HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - CHILD CARE:

❖ The funded enrollment for North Early Learning Center Head Start was 239 in 2015 – 2016. There were approximately 2,968 eligible 0 - 3 year old children and 577 eligible 3 - 5 year old children in Orange County. There were approximately 302 eligible 0 - 3 year old children and 204 eligible 3 - 5 year old children in the city of Orange. The program currently serves 100% of eligible Head Start children in the city of Orange and 41% in Orange County. The number of unserved children ages 0 - 3 indicates possible expansion opportunities for and Early Head Start services in Orange County. Also, possible Head Start expansion may be considered for Vidor and the Bridge City-Orangefield area.

❖ The number of children in the city of Orange, ages 3 to 5 that were enrolled in nursery school or preschool, was 436 (10.2%). Approximately 8.0% of children, ages 3 to 5, in Orange County were enrolled in nursery school or preschool.

❖ The highest percentages of children enrolled in nursery/preschool were in West Orange (11.4%) and Vidor (9.8%) and Orangefield (9.3%). Pinehurst (5.1%) and Bridge City (6.0%) had the lowest percentages of children enrolled in nursery/preschool.

❖ In Orange County, the number and percent of children ages three and four who were enrolled in public school pre-kindergarten programs was 670 (31.3%).

❖ In Orange County, there were 131 (12.4%) children age 3 and 539 (49.6%) children age 4 that were enrolled in public school pre-kindergarten programs.

❖ The number of children, ages 0 - 12, who received state subsidized child care during 2014 in Orange County was 369, a slight decrease from 2012. In 2013, approximately 2.6% of children in Orange County received subsidized child care.

❖ Licensed child care center capacity for Orange County in 2014 was 2,531. The number of licensed child care centers was 24 in 2014. The total child care center capacity decreased from 2,583 in 2013 to 2,531 in 2014. Licensed child care homes' capacity was 48. There were only 4 licensed child care homes in Orange County, although 16 family child care homes were listed in 2014.

❖ According to a nation-wide study, families' primary choices for child care arrangements are predominately center-based care at 35% and grandparents at 32% (*Child Care Aware*).

❖ The quality of child care impacts 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, 2014***).

PROFILE OF HEAD START CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Eligibility

208 | 23 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 14
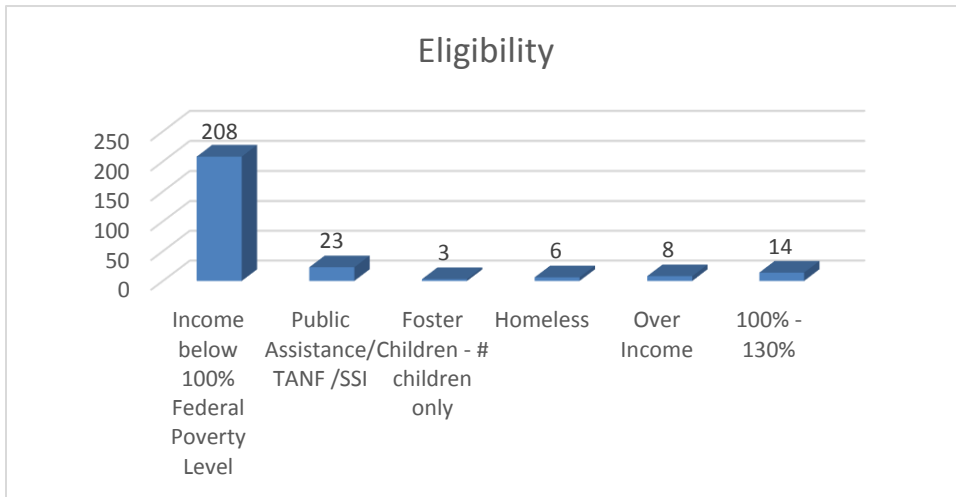
Head Start Eligibility	
Income below 100%Federal Poverty Level	208
Public Assistance/ TANF/SSI	23
Foster Children-# children only	3
Homeless	6
Over Income	8
100% - 130%	14

Child Ethnicity

36 | 226
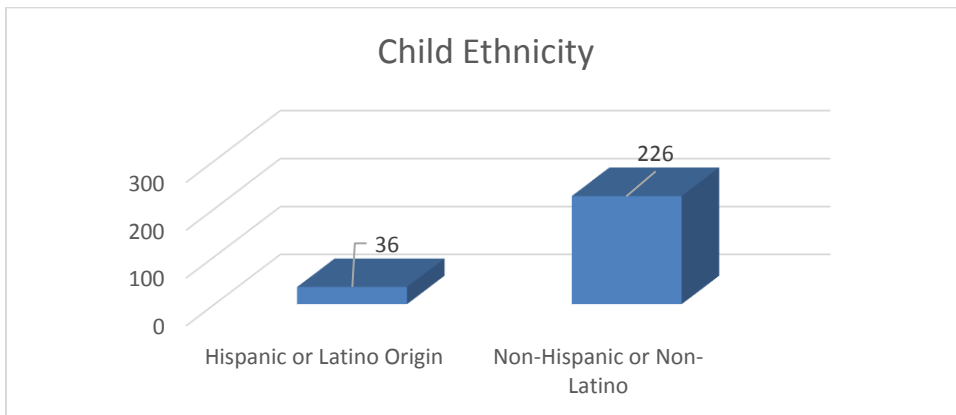
Child Ethnicity	
Hispanic or Latino Origin	36
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	226

Source: Program Information Report, 2014 – 2015

Key findings: The majority (79%) of Head Start families and children being served had income below the Federal Poverty Level, 8.7% were receiving public assistance and 3.4% had foster child or homeless status. Eight (8) children were over income and 14 (5.3%) had income between 100 % - 130% of the Federal Poverty Level. 86% of the Head Start children were identified as Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino ethnicity, and 13.7% of the Head Start children served identified as Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Child By Race
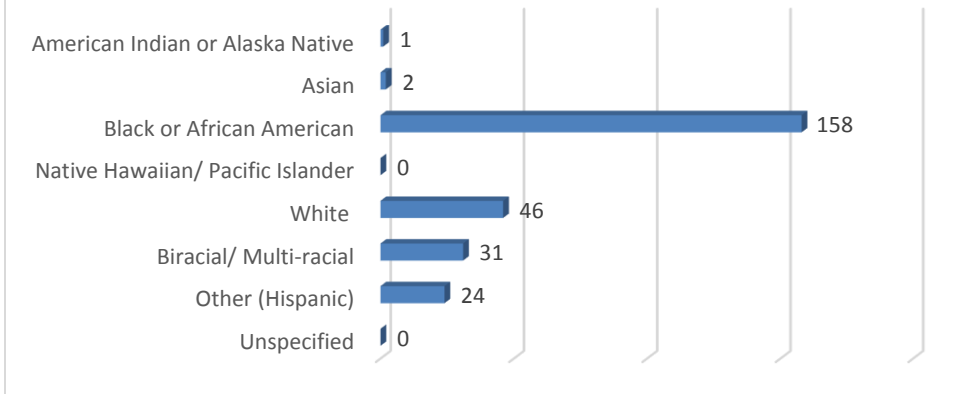
Child by Race	
American Indian or Alaska Native	1
Asian	2
Black or African American	158
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0
White	46
Biracial/Multi-racial	31
Other (Hispanic)	24
Unspecified	0

Language Spoken
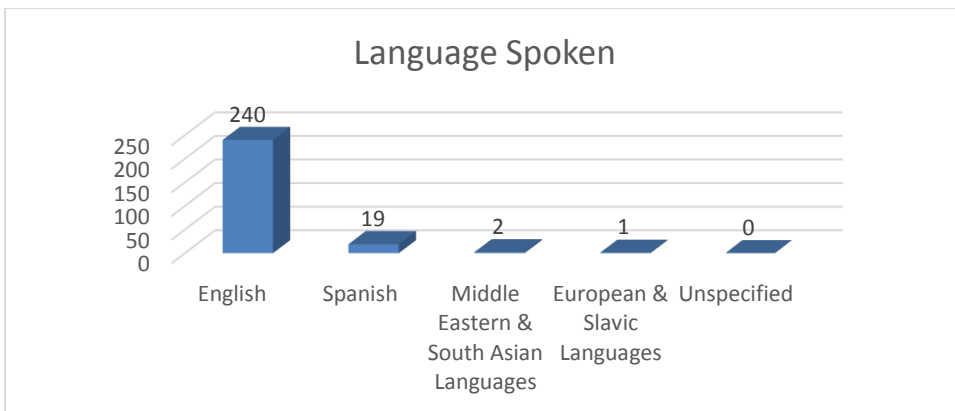
Language Spoken	
English	240
Spanish	19
Middle Eastern & South Asian Languages	2
European & Slavic Languages	1
Unspecified	0

Source: Program Information Report, 2014 – 2015

Key finding: 60% of the cumulative enrollment of Head Start children were identified as Black, 17.5% were identified as White, 11.8% were identified as Biracial and 9.1% were classified as Other. There were two (2) children identifed as Asian and one (1) child identifed as American or Alaska Native.   All children spoke English except 22 of which 7.2% spoke Spanish, 0.7% spoke a Middle Easter/South Asian language and one child spoke a European and Slavic language.

Children's Insurance
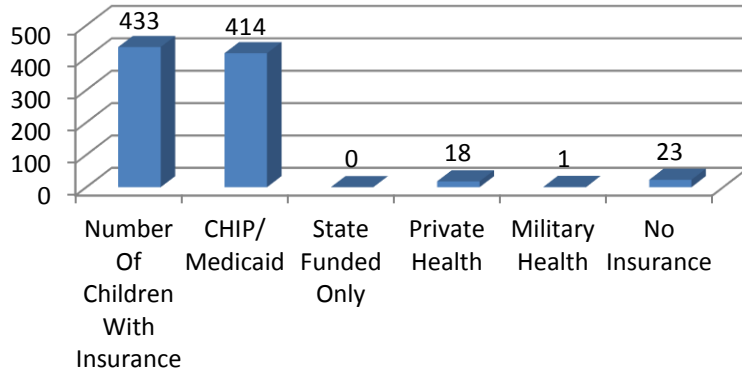
Children's Insurance	
Number of Children with Insurance	261
CHIP/Medicaid	252
State-funded insurance only	0
Private health insurance	9
Other Insurance	0
No Insurance	1

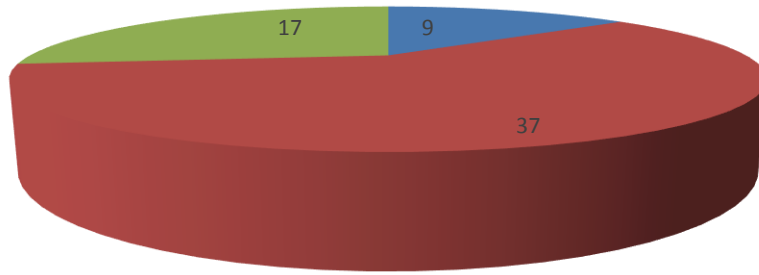*Source: Program Information Report, 2014 - 2015*

Key Findings: 99.65% of Head Start children had some type of insurance.   98% of the children had CHIP/Medicaid. Nine (9) children had private health insurance and one (1) child did not have any insurance.
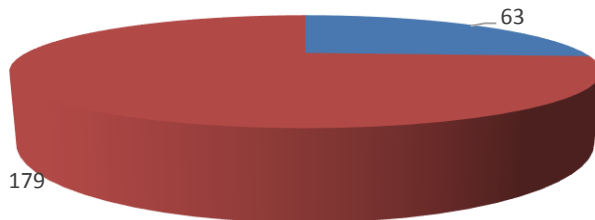
Head Start Families	
Total	242
Two Parent Families	63
Single parent	179

Two Parent Family Employment

Two Parent Family Employment	
Both Parents Employed	9
One Parent Employed	37
Both Parents not Working	17
Total Two Parent Families	63

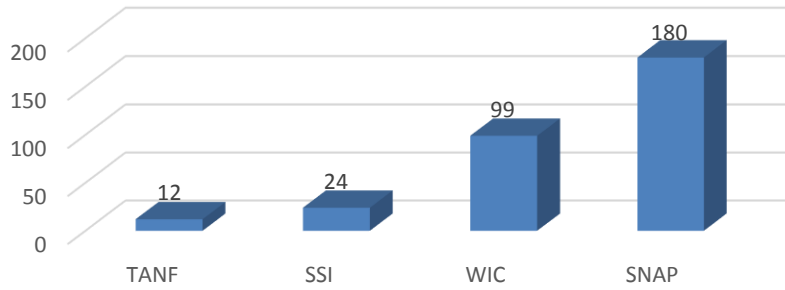*Source: Program Information Report, 2014 - 2015*

Key Findings: 26% of Head Start families were two parent families and 68% were single parent families. 59% of the two parents families only had one parent employed. In approximately 14.2% of households, both parents were employed. In 27% of households, neither parent was working.

Single Parent Family Employment
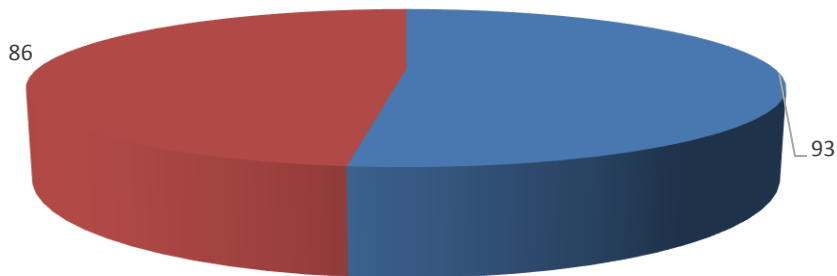
Single Parent Family Employment	
Total Single Parents	179
Parent Employed	93
Parent not Employed	86

Federal Assistance

Federal Assistance	
TANF	12
SSI	24
WIC	99
SNAP	180

Source: Program Information Report, 2014 – 2015

Key Findings: 52% of Head Start single families were employed. 48% were not employed. Two families enrolled were military families. The majority (74%) of families are utilizing SNAP (food stamps) services. 41% of families are utilizing WIC services.

Two Parent Family In School/ Job Training
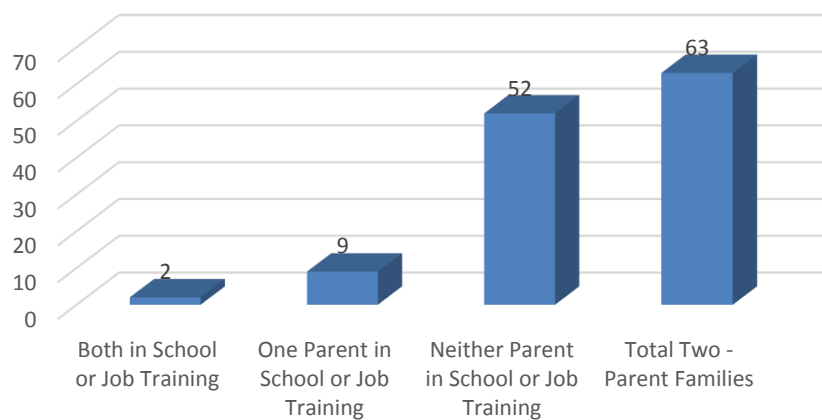
Two - Parent Family School/Job Training	
Both in School or Job Training	2
One Parent in School or Job Training	9
Neither Parent in School or Job Training	52
Total Two - Parent Families	63

Source: Program Information Report, 2014 – 2015

Key Findings: 83% of two-parent Head Start families are neither in school or job training, and 14.2% had one parent in school or job training.

Top 5 Family Services
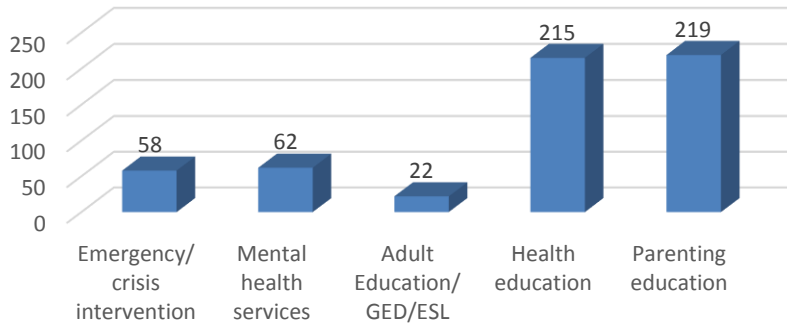
Top 5 Family Services Provided	
Emergency/crisis intervention	58
Mental health services	62
Adult Education/GED/ESL	22
Health education	215
Parenting education	219

Source: Program Information Report, 2014 – 2015

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

Single Parent Families In Job Training / School
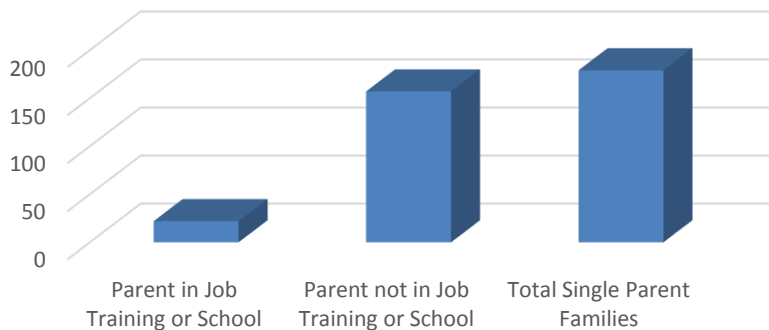
Single Parent Families Job Training/School	
Parent in Job Training or School	22
Parent not in Job Training or School	157
Total Single Parent Families	179

Source: Program Information Report, 2014 – 2015

Key Findings: 88% of Head Start single families were not in job training or school. 12.2% of Head Start single parent families were in job training or school.

Parent Highest Level Of Education
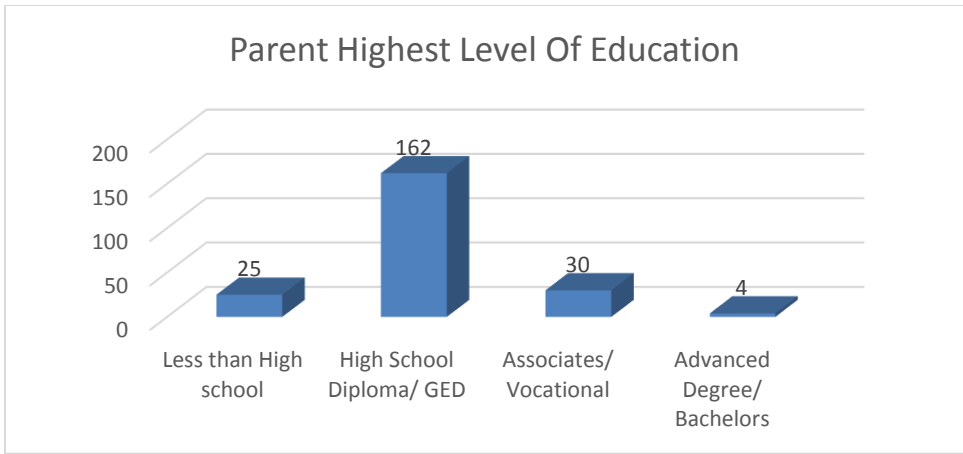
Parent Highest Level of Education	
Less than High school	25
High School Diploma/GED	162
Associates/Vocational	30
Advanced Degree/Bachelors	4

Source: Program Information Report, 2014 - 2015

Key Findings: 10.3% of Head Start families hadless than a high school diploma, while 26.7% had a High School Diploma or GED. 12.3% had an Associate or Vocational training, while 1.6% of parents had an advanced degree or Bachelors degree.

Total Homeless

| Total Homeless	
Total number of families experiencing homeless	6
Total number of children experiencing homeless	7
Total number of families acquiring housing	6

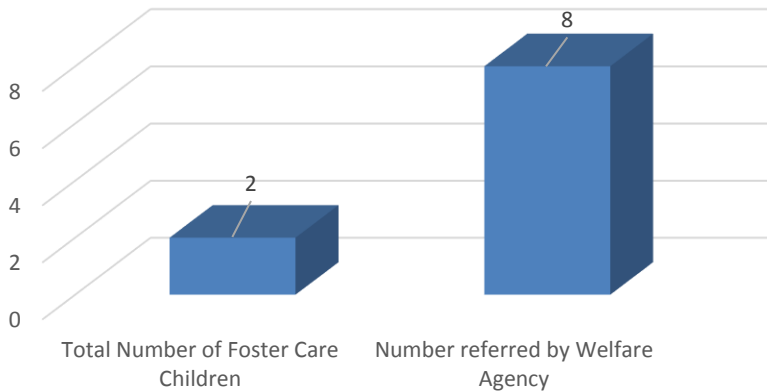*Source: Program Information Report, 2014 – 2015*

Key Findings: The Head Start program served six (6) homeless families and seven (7) homeless children. Six (6) families acquired housing in the 2014 - 2015 program year.

Families With At Least One Parent In US Military or Active Duty
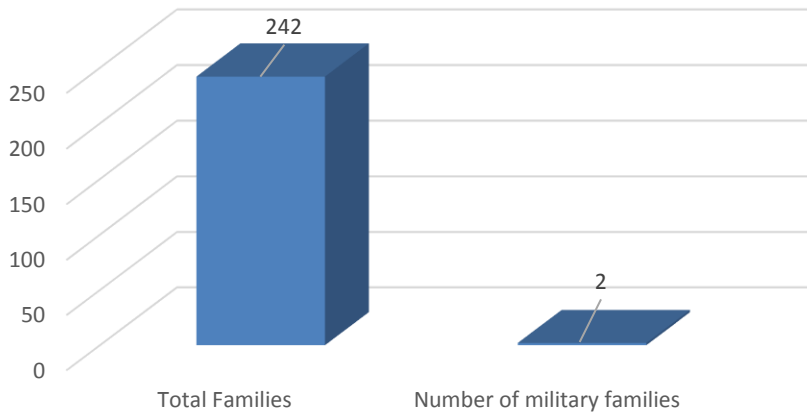
Families with at least one parent in United States military or active duty	
Total Families	242
Number of military families	2
Percentage of families enrolled	0.8%

Foster Care

Foster Care	
Total Number of Foster Care Children	2
Number referred by Welfare Agency	8

Source: Program Information Report, 2014 - 2015

Key Findings: Head Start served two (2) children who were in foster care. Eight (8) children were referred by a Welfare Agency.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – PIR PROFILE OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVED BY HEAD START

❖ The majority (79%) of Head Start families and children being served had income below the Federal Poverty Level, 8.7% were receiving public assistance and 3.4% had foster child or homeless status. Eight (8) children were over income and 14 (5.3%) had income between 100 % - 130% of the Federal Poverty Level. 86% of the Head Start children were identified as Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino ethnicity, and 13.7% of the Head Start children served identified as Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

❖ 60% of the cumulative enrollment of Head Start children were identified as Black, 17.5% were identified as White, 11.8% were identified as Biracial and 9.1% were classified as Other. There were two (2) children identifed as Asian and one (1) child identifed as American or Alaska Native. All children spoke English except 22 of which 7.2% spoke Spanish, 0.7% spoke a Middle Easter/South Asian language and one child spoke a European and Slavic language.

❖ 99.65% of Head Start children had some type of insurance. 98% of the children had CHIP/Medicaid. Nine (9) children had private health insurance and one (1) child did not have any insurance.

❖ 26% of Head Start families were two parent families and 68% were single parent families. 59% of the two parents families only had one parent employed. In approximately 14.2% of households, both parents were employed. In 27% of households, neither parent was working.

❖ 52% of Head Start single families were employed. 48% were not employed. Two families enrolled were military families. The majority (74%) of families are utilizing SNAP (food stamps) services. 41% of families are utilizing WIC services.

❖ 83% of two-parent Head Start families are neither in school or job training, and 14.2% 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.

❖ 88% of Head Start single families were not in job training or school. 12.2% of Head Start single parent families were in job training or school.

❖ 10.3% of Head Start families hadless than a high school diploma, while 26.7% had a High School Diploma or GED. 12.3% had an Associate or Vocational training, while 1.6% of parents had an advanced degree or Bachelors degree.

❖ The Head Start program served six (6) homeless families and seven (7) homeless children. Six (6) families acquired housing in the 2014 - 2015 program year.

❖ Head Start served two (2) children who were in foster care. Eight (8) children were referred by a Welfare Agency.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF FAMILIES AND POLICY COUNCIL MEMBERS (42 RESPONSES)

Age
- Approximately 33% of respondents were between the ages of 22 - 27
- Approximately 26% of respondents were between the ages of 28 - 33
- 12% of respondents were between the ages of 43 - 39
- .02% of respondents were between the ages of 46- 51

Primary Language Spoken in Home
- 83% of respondents spoke English
- 16.6% of respondents spoke Spanish

Housing
- Approximately 57% of families rent apartment/housing
- Approximately 21% of families own their home
- 24% of families live with other people

Education
- 50.0% of respondents were High School graduates
- 16.6% of respondents had some college
- 4.7% of respondents had an Associate Degree or higher
- 4.7% of respondents had Vocational school
- .02% of respondents had some High School

Employment
- 57% of respondents were employed full-time
- 11% of respondents were unemployed
- 28.5% of respondents were employed part time

Use of Child Care
- 64% of families would use relatives for child care
- 14% of families would use a babysitter
- .02% of families would use Pre-K or Child Care Center
- 19% of families would use older siblings for child care
- .0% of families would use Family Child Care

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS OF FAMILIES

Employment/ Job Availability	Rent and utility assistance	Emergency crisis intervention food, clothes and shelter	Substance abuse treatment/prevention	English as second language
Relationship/ Marriage Education	Nutrition-related services/obesity, high blood pressure, diabetes	Child Abuse/ Neglect	Getting services or resources in community	Help for my child with a disability
Job Training	Health-related services	Housing Assistance	Transportation	Help with Budgeting
Health Care/ Education	Help managing my child behavior	Mental Health services	Parenting Education/Skills	Counseling
Assistance to families of incarcerated individuals	Child Support	Domestic Violence	GED/College Selection	Housing assistance such as subsidies, repairs, etc.

Source: Parent and Policy Council Survey; Program Information Report 2014 – 2015

Key Finding: The top (5) five needs identified were employment, emergency rent and utility assistance, locating services or resources in the community, counseling and additional education. *Mental Health services and assistance to families with incarcerated family members were identified on the Head Start Program Information Report.

Top five (5) issues or community concerns identified by parents were:

1. Cost of living too high
2. Lack of jobs
3. Affordable housing
4. Child Safety
5. Lack of affordable health care

Availability and accessibility of community resources and services

Top five (5) barriers that prevent families from getting needed services

1. Not aware of existing services within the community
2. Waiting list too long
3. Service provider doesn't speak my language
4. Services are too far away from home
5. Child care not available and agency rules and eligibility excludes people

HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – PARENT AND POLICY COUNCIL SURVEY AND SOCIAL SERVICES NEEDS OF FAMILIES

- ❖ Child care continues to be a major issue for low-income families. Approximately 64% of families use relatives for child care, and 19% of families use older siblings for child care.

- ❖ Top needs were employment, emergency rent and utility assistance, locating services or resources in the community, counseling and additional education

- ❖ Transportation continues to be an issue for many families.

- ❖ Families continue to face challenges with locating affordable housing and employment.

- ❖ Parents identified the top two barriers to utilizing community resources were "not aware of existing services and the "waiting lists are too long". Ensure that parents are aware of all existing resources, rules and eligibility criteria, hours of operation, etc. Transportation is difficult to find in order to get to resource agencies. Expand partnership opportunities to new and non-traditional partners. Serve on other community organization's advisory boards and committees to promote coordination and continuity of services.

Staff Survey (21 Responses)

From your observations in the last year, have you seen an "Increase", "Decrease" or "No change" in each of the items below:	Increase	Decrease	No change
Number of low-income families contacting your agency	19.05%	0.0%	33.33%
Number of families over your income guidelines	14.29%	4.76%	23.81%
Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers	19.05%	9.52%	19.05%
Job availability in local community	9.52%	28.57%	19.05%
Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult	40.0%	5.0%	20.0%
Number of teen parents	20.0%	5.0%	20.0%
Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver	47.62%	4.76%	14.29%
Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities	33.33%	0.0%	23.81%
Number of children with health issues	23.81%	4.76%	19.05%
Number of children with nutrition issues	14.29%	4.76%	33.33%
Number of children with mental health issues	33.33%	0.0%	9.52%
Number of families with social service needs	42.86%	0.0%	9.52%
Number of homeless individuals/families in the local community	14.29%	4.76%	19.05%
Number of non-English speaking individuals and families	57.14%	4.76%	4.76%
Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community	35.0%	5.0%	20.0%
Available and accessible modes of transportation	9.52%	0.0%	33.33%

Key Findings: Staff survey identified observing increases in the top 6 issues listed below:

- Number of non-English speaking individuals and families

- Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver

- Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community

- Number of families with social service needs

- Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult

- Number of children with mental health issues; Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities

What are the biggest challenges in working with and serving Head Start families?

- ❖ Getting more parents involved in all aspects of their children's lives and program activities
- ❖ Communication
- ❖ Lack of families taking advantage of the many opportunities that are offered
- ❖ Striving to meet all of the needs of children and families
- ❖ Parents not willing to deal with their child's behavior
- ❖ Getting parents to understand the importance of consistency and routine

What other programs or services could we offer to better serve the children and families?

- ❖ Out of district transportation
- ❖ GED classes for teen parents to finish school
- ❖ Programs for children with behavior issues
- ❖ Before/after school care
- ❖ Early Head Start
- ❖ Family library reading/interaction

Other ideas that will assist us in making programming decisions to even better serve the Head Start children and families in our community.

- ❖ Better communication between staff and families
- ❖ Provide clothing for kids; May initiate clothing bank/store managed by parents
- ❖ Emphasize appropriate social skills for children
- ❖ Making the class size smaller
- ❖ More FDW workers to assist families
- ❖ More hands on technology in the classrooms

Board Survey (6 Responses)

From your observations in the last year, have you seen an "Increase", "Decrease" or "No change" in each of the items below:

	Increase	Decrease	No change
Number of low-income families contacting your agency	66.67%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of families over your income guidelines	0.0%	33.33%	16.67%
Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers	50.0%	16.67%	16.67%
Job availability in local community	0.0%	66.67%	33.33%
Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult	66.67%	0.0%	16.67%
Number of teen parents	33.33%	0.0%	16.67%
Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver	66.67%	0. 0%	16.67%
Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities	66.67%	0.0%	33.33%
Number of children with health issues	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of children with nutrition issues	66.67%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of children with mental health issues	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of families with social service needs	66.67%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of homeless individuals/families in the local community	50.0	0.0%	0.0%
Number of non-English speaking individuals and families	50.0%	0.0%	33.33%
Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community	66.67%	0.0%	0.0%
Available and accessible modes of transportation	33.33%	50.0%	16.67%

Key Findings: Board of Directors' survey identified observing increases in the top seven (7) issues listed below:

- Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities
- Number of low-income families contacting your agency
- Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver
- Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult
- Number of families with social service needs
- Number of children with nutrition issues

- Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community

What do you believe are the major issues and challenges facing your local community?

- Poverty, lack of resources to educate parents and grandparents, after school enrichment for students
- Employment availability
- Young and uneducated parents with multiple children in the household
- Crime, drugs and parent participation in the school

Other ideas that will assist us in making programming decisions to even better serve the Head Start children and families in our community.

- ❖ Race relations
- ❖ More parenting program requirements for the parents
- ❖ Facebook page on an interactive website

Community Partner Survey (15 Responses)

From your observations in the last year, have you seen an "Increase", "Decrease" or "No change" in each of the items below:

	Increase	Decrease	No change
Number of low-income families contacting your agency	60.00%	6.67%	20.00%
Number of families over your income guidelines	13.33%	20.00%	40.00%
Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers	46.67%	0.0%	13.33%
Job availability in local community	13.3%	60.0%	6.67%
Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult	33.3%	6.67% 1	20.0%
Number of teen parents	60.0%	0.0%	13.3%
Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver	73.3%	0.0%	13.3%
Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities	26.67%	0.0%	26.67%
Number of children with health issues	40.0%	6.67%	13.3%
Number of children with nutrition issues	53.33%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of children with mental health issues	50.0%	0.0%	14.29%
Number of families with social service needs	73.33%	0.0%	6.67%
Number of homeless individuals/families in the local community	60.0%	6.67%	6.67%
Number of non-English speaking individuals and families	46.67%	13.3%	20.0%
Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community	53.33%	13.3%	20.0%
Available and accessible modes of transportation	20.0%	33.3%	40.0%

Key Findings: Community Partner survey identified observing increases in the issues listed below:

- Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver
- Number of homeless individuals/families in the local community
- Number of families with social service needs
- Number of teen parents

- Number of low-income families contacting your agency

What do you believe are the major issues and challenges facing your local community?

- Quality affordable child care

- Transportation/Public transportation

- Spanish speaking professionals

- Lack of services and funding

- Adequate housing

- Lack of jobs

- Young parents

- Poverty (low economic community)

- Mental health assistance

- Health/Nutrition

- Food insecurity

- Lack of employment opportunities

- Education and shelter

- School drop-out; no GED lab available

- Not enough short term training opportunities

What are the biggest challenges in working with and serving the clients that your agency serves?

- Waiting list is a year

- Outreach

- Lack of staff to do the job

- Transportation

- Cultural

- Clients understanding agency's rules and guidelines

- Education – making clients aware of available resources

- Keeping clients engaged

- Making sure that children/families that need services actually receive them

- Families having living wages

- Not being able to help clients will bill payments and utilities

Other ideas that will assist us in making programming decisions to even better serve the Head Start children and families in our community.

- ❖ Expansion of services of EHS/HS

- ❖ Increase public awareness of options and programs available to families

- ❖ Find ways to make this program less of a financial burden on families

- ❖ One-on-one consistent follow-up with families after enrolling into services

Community Resources

Name of Service Provider	Description of Services	Contact information
Texas Workforce	Employment assistance/training	(409) 882 -0302
Greater Orange Area Literacy Service	GED preparation, beginning reading and math	(409) 886 – 4311
Experience Corps – Southeast Texas	Employment assistance/training	(409) 899 - 8444
Programs for Human Services	Utilities and rent assistance	(409) 886 – 0125
Salvation Army	Assistance with food, clothing, meds, shelter	(409) 883 - 4532
Orange Christian Services	Clothing, household items, food	(409) 886 – 0938
Friends Helping Friends	Clothing, household items	(409) 882 - 9717
East Texas Legal Services	Legal assistance	(409) 835 – 4971
Spindle Top MHMR	For children Birth – 3 yrs. with developmental delays	(409) 735 – 3576 (409) 784 - 5400
Partners (P.A.T.H.)	Partnerships for assisting Texans with handicaps	(409) 883 – 2366 (800) 866 - 4726
One Church One Child of Southwest Texas, Inc.	Foster care adoption	(409) 832 – 4838 (800) 832 - 5619
Salvation Army	Child car seats	(409) 883 – 4532
Texas Dept. of Public Safety	Child car seats	(409) 924 – 5400
Goodwill Industries	Child car seats	(409) 863 - 8613
Safety Technician and Inspection Station Location	Child car seat inspections	(866) SEAT – CHECK
Texas Department of Health and Human Services	TANF, Food Stamps, Medicaid Eligibility	(409) 886-4475
Program for Human Services	Assistance with utilities and rent	(409) 886-0125

The agency's comprehensive Community Resource Directory has been prepared and made available to Head Start families to assist them in identifying available resources. West Orange -Cove Consolidated ISD has a commitment to help provide services for families or to refer those families to the appropriate agency for needed services.

Child Care Facilities

Type	Operation/Caregiver Name	Location	County	Phone Number
Licensed Center	Apple Tree Child Enrichment Center	9983 FM 105 ORANGE, TX 77630	ORANGE	409-735-6226
Registered Child-Care Home	Aprils Big Top	1230 INA LN BRIDGE CITY, TX 77611	ORANGE	409-735-8528
Registered Child-Care Home	Artimese Lindsey	1810 BURTON AVE ORANGE, TX 77630	ORANGE	409-670-1009
Registered Child-Care Home	Bonnie Soileau	215 SHADOWDALE ST BRIDGE CITY, TX 77611	ORANGE	409-201-4251
Licensed Center	Bright Horizons Learning Center	5830 N MAIN ST VIDOR, TX 77662	ORANGE	409-786-1713
Licensed Center	Brighter Beginnings Child Care & Learning Center, Inc.	20144 FM 1130 ORANGE, TX 77632	ORANGE	409-745-9505
Licensed Center	Building Blocks Academy	467 MOORE DR VIDOR, TX 77662	ORANGE	409-769-1622
Licensed Center	Circle K Kiddie Ranch Incorporated	16944 HIGHWAY 62 S ORANGE, TX 77630	ORANGE	409-745-5555
Registered Child-Care Home	Colleen Fowler	212 RIDGEWOOD ST BRIDGE CITY, TX 77611	ORANGE	409-735-3432
Licensed Center	Community Church Day Care	3400 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR DR ORANGE, TX 77632	ORANGE	409-883-4531
Licensed Center	Donnas New Begininz Academy	3807 MEEKS DR ORANGE, TX 77632	ORANGE	409-883-0667
Licensed Center	Early Learning Child Care Center	2395 HIGHWAY 12 VIDOR, TX 77662	ORANGE	409-769-2395
Registered Child-Care Home	Ellen Fleming	2921 DOGWOOD ST ORANGE, TX 77632	ORANGE	409-882-9519
Registered Child-Care Home	Fredonna Seigrist	185 COLBURN ST VIDOR, TX 77662	ORANGE	409-769-9656
Licensed Center	James Hope Academic Center & Preschool	708 W PARK AVE ORANGE, TX 77630	ORANGE	409-670-9910
Licensed Center	Just For Kids	480 E ROUND BUNCH RD BRIDGE CITY, TX 77611	ORANGE	409-735-8301
Licensed Center	Kids Castle Learning Center	100 PARKSIDE DR BRIDGE CITY, TX 77611	ORANGE	409-735-3700
Licensed Center	Kidz World Learning Center	1875 MILLER DR BRIDGE CITY, TX 77611	ORANGE	409-697-1700
Registered Child-Care Home	Lisa Warren	195 E DARBY ST BRIDGE CITY, TX 77611	ORANGE	409-313-6646
Licensed Center	Little Cypress Baptist Learning Center	3274 LITTLE CYPRESS DR ORANGE, TX 77632	ORANGE	409-883-8905
Licensed Center	Little Cypress Elementary YMCA	5723 MEEKS DR ORANGE, TX 77632	ORANGE	409-962-6644
Licensed Center	Little Flock Christian	8257 HIGHWAY 87 N ORANGE,	ORANGE	409-883-2484

		Daycare	TX 77632		
Licensed Child-Care Home	Little Rascals	325 GOSS RD ORANGE, TX 77632	ORANGE	409-988-8674
Licensed Child-Care Home	Little Tykes	3355 EVANGELINE DR VIDOR, TX 77662	ORANGE	409-783-2185
Licensed Center	Lollipop Stop Children Center	920 CALVARY ST VIDOR, TX 77662	ORANGE	409-769-3080
Licensed Center	Loving Start, LLC	2335 HIGHWAY 12 VIDOR, TX 77662	ORANGE	409-769-6070
Licensed Child-Care Home	Mrs. Gs Smart Start Learning Center	5640 JEFFERSON ST VIDOR, TX 77662	ORANGE	409-658-6978
Licensed Center	Once Upon A Time	2825 TEXAS AVE BRIDGE CITY, TX 77611	ORANGE	409-738-3696
Licensed Center	Panthers Den	5970 WHITE OAK RD ORANGE, TX 77632	ORANGE	409-745-5998
Registered Child-Care Home	Patrina Rich	615 ELGIE ST VIDOR, TX 77662	ORANGE	409-783-9411
Licensed Center	Presbyterian Day School	412 9TH ST ORANGE, TX 77630	ORANGE	409-883-4116
Registered Child-Care Home	Sharon Coleman	411 NANCY DR BRIDGE CITY, TX 77611	ORANGE	409-779-9763
Licensed Child-Care Home	Small World Child Care	183 DECKER RD VIDOR, TX 77662	ORANGE	409-673-4285
Licensed Center	St. Paul Preschool Program	1155 W ROUND BUNCH RD BRIDGE CITY, TX 77611	ORANGE	409-735-5546
Registered Child-Care Home	Susan Klein	172 RIDGEWOOD ST BRIDGE CITY, TX 77611	ORANGE	409-735-5815
Registered Child-Care Home	Tina St John	6425 SAGEBRUSH RD ORANGE, TX 77632	ORANGE	409-886-1024
Licensed Center	Traditions Child Enrichment Center Inc.	19400 HIGHWAY 62 S ORANGE, TX 77630	ORANGE	409-735-6868

Source: **Texas Department Protective and Regulatory Services, Child Care Licensing**