

North Early Learning Center Head Start



2020 - 2021 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

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Introduction

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

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

A program must annually review and update the community assessment to reflect any significant changes including increased availability of publicly-funded pre-kindergarten (including an assessment of how the pre-kindergarten available in the community meets the needs of the parents and children served by the program, and whether it is offered for a full school day), rates of family and child homelessness, and significant shifts in community demographics and resources.

This Community Assessment presents an overview of the current community conditions for West Orange-Cove Consolidated Independent School District (CISD) North Early Learning Center 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
- Strengths of the program and local community

West Orange-Cove CISD North Early Learning Center 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
- 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 2019 National KIDS COUNT Data Book ranks Texas as the 41st overall in the nation for the well-being of its children. However, Texas is ranked 47th in Family and Community, 39th in Health, 39th in Economic Well-being, and 30th in Education, as compared to other states in the United States. The Kids Count Data Book is an annual publication that assesses child wellbeing, nationally and across the 50 states, as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Using an index of 16 indicators, the 2019 report ranks states on overall child well-being and in four domains: (1) economic well-being, (2) education, (3) health, and (4) family and community. The report also highlights statewide trends and areas of concern. According to Harvard's Center on the Developing Child, 700 to 1,000 new neural connections form every second in the first few years of a child's life. The early years of a child's development lays the foundation for success in school. To support this critical time in a child's early learning and development, it is essential for families to have access to high quality early care and education programs.

The purpose of this assessment is to guide the agency in decision-making, strategizing, and moving forward with the development of the organization. The data in this report will strongly show that poverty is still an issue and requires an even greater need for the availability of programs that are able to utilize a Collective Impact approach to fill in gaps and reduce barriers for the population within North Early Learning Center service area. "Collective impact" describes an intentional way of working together and sharing information to solve complex community problems. This approach is more likely to solve complex problems than if a single nonprofit were to approach the same problem(s) on its own. While collective impact seems very similar to plain old "collaboration," there are certain characteristics that distinguish collective impact initiatives and make them successful.

Part of building a community that works for everyone is identifying strengths and having a dream. Some of the strengths of Head Start were identified as great teachers and employees, strong parent involvement program and the program prepares children for Kindergarten and education of children. Community strengths were identified as: many resources, good neighbors, food Pantries, sports, leadership (mayor), people come together in hard times (hurricane/flood), resilient community, playgrounds, churches and local jobs offer diversity. When a program or community discovers its strengths, it takes ownership, it starts to act, and dreams turn into reality. North Early Learning Center Head Start Program believes that the community, individually and collectively, have unique gifts, strengths, skills, and contributions to bring to life for the betterment of everyone in the community. Together we will work diligently toward these dreams for a better future for residents in our local communities.

This Community Assessment identified the following needs, concerns and potential gaps:

Population and Race/Ethnicity

Understanding the changing demographic characteristics of America's children is critical for shaping social programs and policies. The number of children determines the demand for schools, health care, and other social services that are essential for meeting the daily needs of families. Demographic composition provides an important context for understanding the indicators presented in this report and provides a glimpse of what the future may be like for families within the service area.

There were 3,331 children below age 3 and 2,378 children, ages 3 - 4, in Orange County. According to the Texas Demographic Center, the population for children age 3 will increase by only 23 individuals by the year 2025 in Orange County. Children age 4 is projected to increase in population by only 37 individuals by 2025. Therefore, the child population, ages 3 – 4, is projected to remain relatively stable for the next five years with no significant growth.

The majority of the population in the city of Orange identified as White (62.5%), while individuals who identified as Black (29.6%) and Hispanic (6.9%) were the next largest population groups. The percentage of individuals who identified as Black was higher in the city of Orange (29.6%) than in Orange County (8.3%). The Hispanic population in the city of Orange was 6.9% as compared with the county (7.1%). Individuals who identified as Two or more races in the city of Orange were approximately 2.8%, slightly higher than the county rate (1.9%). The Asian population in the city of Orange (3.7%) showed growth and was higher than the county rate (1.2%).

According to the Texas Demographic Center, the Hispanic population will increase by 943 individuals by the year 2025 in Orange County. The Anglo population is projected to increase by only 125 individuals by 2025. The Black population is projected to increase by 438, and the "Other" category is expected to increase by 238 individuals.

Poverty

Adults who grew up in poverty had a higher level of chronic physical stress throughout childhood and into adulthood. In 2017, the poverty rate for adults in the city of Orange was 22.1%, which was higher than the county (14.2%) and the state (16.0%). The poverty rate in Orange County experienced a marginal decrease of 1.0% since 2016. Poverty rates have remained somewhat consistent in the past five years for Orange County. Pinehurst (15.2%), Vidor (21.1%) and Mauriceville (14.2%) reported the highest poverty rates, while Rose City (3.1%) and Pine Forest (3.5%) reported the lowest poverty rates. Poverty rates for each city decreased in 2017 except the city of Vidor.

The poverty rate for Orange County decreased from 24.9% in 2014 to 17.9% in 2017, representing a 7.0% decrease in poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5. The 0 - 5 poverty rate for the city of Orange (33.6%) was considerably higher than the county (17.9%) and the state rate of 24.8%. The cities of West Orange (13.9%), Pinehurst (19.7%) and Vidor (28.3%) reported the highest poverty rate for children below age 5, while the cities of Bridge City (5.2%) and Rose City (0.0%) reported the lowest poverty rates for children below age 5. Children living in poverty are vulnerable to environmental, educational, health, and safety risks. Compared with their peers,

children living in poverty, especially young children, are more likely to have cognitive, behavioral, and socioemotional difficulties. Throughout their lifetimes, they are more likely to complete fewer years of school and experience more years of unemployment

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 age 25. It is estimated that the poverty rate for all families with children under age five (5) was 16.7% in Orange County, comparable to the state rate (16.7%). In Orange City, households below poverty were significantly higher for female-only households with children under 5 years old (41%), much higher than the county rate of 35.2%. Approximately 8.4% of married households with children below age 5 were below the federal poverty level, slightly higher than the state rate of 7.2%. However, data indicates that the city of Orange shows 17.4% of married households with children under 5 that were below the poverty level. In the city of Vidor, female-headed households with children under age five (5) reported 58.8% poverty rate as compared with female householders in the State of Texas (42.6%).

The percent of women who gave birth within the last 12 months and were below 100% of poverty level was 47.1% in Pinehurst and 33.3% in the city of Vidor. Approximately 73.6% of women in West Orange reported births to women between 100% - 199% of poverty level. An estimated 31.4% of women who gave birth within the last 12 months and were below 100% of poverty level resided in Orange City. Furthermore, 37.7% of women in Orange City reported births between 100% - 199% of poverty level.

Family Composition and Households

The composition of families is dynamic and has implications for critical parental and economic resources. A long-term shift in family composition since 1980 has decreased the share of children living with two married parents, whereas living in single-parent households has become more common for children. The divorce rate for males and females 15 years and older in the city of Orange was higher than the county and state rate.

While the majority of children live with two parents, many children have other living arrangements. Information about detailed parental relationships and the presence of other adults in the household, such as unmarried partners, grandparents, and other relatives, is important for understanding children's social, economic, and developmental well-being. According to the American Community Survey (ACS), there were 2,206 children in Orange County living with only one parent, of which 470 children lived with a single father. Married couples (3,453) reported the largest number of children below age five (5) with female householders (1,036) reporting the next largest number of children below age five (5). Bridge City and Vidor reported the highest number of married couples with children below age five (5). Bridge City also reported the highest number of male householders with children below age 5, while Vidor reported the highest number of female householders with children below age five (5).

The majority of children who lived with neither of their parents were living with grandparents or other relatives. The rate of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren in the city of Orange was 73.2%, higher

than the county rate of 63.1% and the state rate of 38.5%. In the city of Orange, approximately 73.7% of grandparents were female, 69.2% were married and 30.7% were responsible for their grandchildren for 5 years or more. The percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren in Orange County (63.1%) was significantly higher than the state rate of 38.5%. Vidor reported the largest number of grandparents responsible for grandchildren, representing 72.3%. 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 and Homelessness

Housing that is inadequate, crowded, or too costly can pose serious problems to children's physical, psychological, and material well-being. Housing cost burdens, especially at high levels, are a risk factor for negative outcomes for children, including eviction and homelessness, overcrowding, poor nutrition, frequent moving, lack of supervision while parents are at work, and low cognitive achievement. Across Texas, there is a shortage of rental homes affordable and available to extremely low-income households (ELI), whose incomes are at or below the poverty guideline or 30% of their area median income (AMI). Many of these households are severely cost burdened, spending more than half of their income on housing. New research finds that housing instability can affect the mental and physical health of family members of all ages. There has been quite a bit of research linking financial insecurity to poor health outcomes. The percentage of occupied units paying gross rent ranging from \$1,000 – \$1,499 was slightly higher in the city of Orange (22.1%) than Orange County (20.5%). In Orange County, housing units paying \$500 - \$999 (62%) were higher than the state rate of 47.3%. Median rent was reported at \$778 in Orange County. Pine Forest reported the highest median rent of \$1,110, followed by Mauriceville (\$898). The percentage of households that paid gross rent 35% or more of household income in the city of Orange was 41.4%, as compared to 35.0% in Orange County and 38.8% in the state. Also, the percentage of households that paid gross rent 35% or more of household income was highest in Mauriceville (42.4%), Pinehurst (40.7%) and Bridge City (34.9%). West Orange City reported the lowest rate with 16% of households paying gross rent that was 35% or more of household income. The rated health of children in families experiencing trouble meeting rent deadlines looked similar to the health of children who had experienced homelessness or multiple moves.

Orange County and the city of Orange reported somewhat comparable percentages as related to homes lacking complete plumbing. An estimated 0.7% of homes lacked complete kitchen facilities and 2.1% of homes were without telephone service in Orange County, slightly lower than the state average (2.5%). Pine Forest reported 5.3% of homes lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities (2.2%). However, Vidor reported the largest number of homes (64) lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities.

Local communities continue to report declines in homelessness among families with children in the U.S. In January of 2019, there were 53,692 family households with children experiencing homelessness, a decline of

five percent between 2018 and 2019 and of 27 percent between 2007 and 2019. However, according to Southeast Texas Coalition for the Homeless, 257 individuals were identified as homeless in the 2019 Point-in-Time Count. As estimated 13 individuals were children under age 18. Twenty individuals were identified as chronically homeless, and 10 individuals were veterans. Twenty-three individuals reported serious mental illness, and 19 individuals were victims of domestic violence. Long-term or chronic homelessness among individuals with disabilities grew 8.5 percent since 2018 while falling 9.4 percent below the levels reported in 2010. This longer trend is due in large measure to more permanent supportive housing opportunities available for people with disabling health conditions who otherwise continually cycle through local shelters or the streets. According to the Head Start 2018 - 2019 Program Information Report (PIR), thirty (30) families experienced homelessness during the enrollment year. Only four (4) families were able to acquire housing during this time.

Employment, Income and Working Families

The average unemployment rate in Orange County was 5.0% in 2019, higher than the state rate (3.3%). Unemployment rates for the County, as well as the city of Orange, experienced a steady decline since 2016. Overall, the unemployment rate was lower in 2019 than it has been for several years. The unemployment rate was 4.2% for all of the cities except Pinehurst, which had an unemployment rate of 2.9% in 2019.

Per Capita Income (\$27,938) was lower than the state's Per Capita Income (\$28,985) in Orange County. Pine Forest (\$32,073) reported the highest Per Capita Income, while the City of Vidor (\$20,967) reported the lowest Per Capita Income. The median household income for Orange County was \$53,667, while the city of Orange had a median household income of \$43,042. Both were lower than the state and national median household income. However, median household income was highest in Bridge City (\$72,635) and Pine Forest (\$72,083). The city of Vidor (\$39,898) reported the lowest median household income.

Median family income is typically higher than median household income because of the composition of households. Orange County reported a higher percentage of family income for those making \$50,000 to \$74,999, higher than the state rate. However, the median family income for Orange County (\$64,150) was lower than the state (\$67,344) average. Bridge City (28.3%) and Pine Forest (30.9%) reported a higher percentage of income for those families earning \$100,000 to \$149,000 than the county (17.1%) and state rate (16.7%). Families in Mauriceville (30.5%), Pinehurst (23.4%), Rose City (23.5%) and West Orange (2.5%) reported higher percentage of income for those families earning \$50,000 to \$74,999. The City of Vidor reported 17% of families earning \$35,000 to \$49,000 and 17.4% earning \$50,000 to \$74,999.

According to ACS, there were 2,425 working families within the service area in which both parents were in the labor force. There were 1,860 working families with children below age six (6) within the service area in which the father only was in the labor force. The number of families in which neither parent was in the labor force was only 70. In Bridge City, there were 487 working families in which both parents were in the labor force and 292 in Vidor. Also, in Vidor there were 274 working families and 179 in Bridge City with children below age six (6) in which the father only was in the labor force. There were 1,144 children residing with mothers who were in the

labor force, and 592 children living with mothers who were not in the labor force. According to ACS, there were 360 children in Vidor living with only one parent, of which 65 children lived with a single father. There were 132 children in Bridge City living with only one parent, of which 112 children lived with a single father. Vidor reported 191 children residing with mothers who were in the labor force, and 104 children living with mothers who were not in the labor force.

Among major industries, 27.3 percent of workers in construction were of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity in 2014. Other industries with high concentrations of Hispanics and Latinos include agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (23.1 percent) and leisure and hospitality (22.3 percent). Hispanics had the lowest share of employment in public administration (11.4 percent), financial activities (11.3 percent), and information (10.5 percent). The under-education of Hispanics has numerous labor market, economic, and social repercussions, including relatively low wages and earnings, low asset and retirement-income accumulation, reduced purchasing power, and high unemployment and poverty rates.

Education and Disabilities

Indicators on high school completion, college enrollment, and youth neither enrolled in school nor working indicate the level to which youth are prepared for further education or the workforce. According to ACS, 2.7% of individuals in Orange County had less than 9th grade education and 8.2% reported having 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma. Approximately 38.6% of individuals in Orange County were high school graduates, while 26.5% obtained some college as compared to the state rate (22.1%). In Orange County, the percent of individuals with a Bachelor's degree (12.1%) was lower than the state rate (18.8%). An estimated 3.6% of individuals in Orange County had a Graduate or Professional degree, which was significantly lower than the state rate (9.9%).

According to County Health Rankings, Orange County (91%) consistently reported higher graduation rates than the state rate from 2015 - 2019. The majority of individuals in cities within Orange County reported having a high school diploma or higher. However, individuals in Vidor (4.2%) and West Orange (3.7%) reported having less than 9th grade education. In 2016 - 2017, the drop-out rate was highest for Vidor ISD at 3.8%, while Little Cypress-Mauriceville ISD (0.8%) reported the lowest drop-out rate.

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. The percent of households with limited English proficiency was 0.7% in Orange County, significantly lower than the state (7.9%) rate. Mauriceville (3.4%) reported the highest percent of households that were limited English proficient, while Vidor (1.6%) reported the second highest percent of limited English proficient households. Approximately, 3.7% of residents in Orange County spoke Spanish, and 0.9% spoke Asian and Pacific Islander languages. Residents in Rose City (19.8%) and West Orange (16.2%) spoke Spanish, and 1.1% spoke Other Indo-European languages.

Approximately 93 children, ages 3 - 4, with special needs were served by Orange County School Districts. The disability categories reporting the highest number of diagnosed children were Speech Impairment and Non-Categorical Early Childhood. Based on current Program Information Report (PIR) data, West Orange-Cove CISD

Head Start program provided services to 25 children with identified disabilities, representing 11% percent of the program's 239 funded enrollees. The majority of Head Start children were diagnosed with a speech or language impairment. Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) provides services to eligible children birth to age three (3). The ECI program reported that 151 infants and toddlers received services from the Early Intervention program in FY 2018. 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 home visits by a nurse, social worker, early childhood educator, or other trained professional during pregnancy and in the first years of a child's life helps prevent child abuse and neglect, supports positive parenting, improves maternal and child health, and promotes child development and school readiness.

Health and Nutrition

Health care comprises the prevention, treatment, and management of illness and the preservation of mental and physical well-being through services offered by health professionals. Effective health care is an important aspect of promoting good health. Orange County (18%) reported a higher percentage of adult smoking than the state average (14%). Within Orange County, approximately 61% of residents reported having less access to exercise opportunities than the state average. (80%). Orange County also reported 21% of residents engaging in excessive drinking, slightly higher than the state average of 19%. Alcohol-impaired driving deaths were reported at 18%. There were less primary care physicians, dentists and mental health providers per resident within the service area than the state average. Diabetic prevalence was higher in Orange County than the state rate. The percentage of residents within the service area who reported having limited access to healthy food was comparable to the state rate of 9%.

Health insurance is a major determinant of access to healthcare. Children and adolescents need regular and ongoing health care to treat acute and chronic conditions and provide injury care and routine preventative care, including vaccinations. Children with health insurance, whether public or private, are more likely than children without insurance to have a regular and accessible source of healthcare. Orange County reported 80.9% or 27,440 residents with health insurance coverage and 19.1% without health insurance coverage. The percentage of adults with insurance coverage was slightly lower than the state rate of 81.9%. The percentage of uninsured children in Orange County was 8.7%, lower than the state rate of 11.0%.

Orange County reported 15.8% of adults age 18 and older with having poor or fair health. The response rate was lower than the state (17.8%), but comparable to the national rate (15.7%). This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of general poor health status. Children with obesity often become adults with obesity, with increased risks for a wide variety of poor health outcomes, including diabetes, stroke, heart disease, arthritis, and certain cancers. The consequences of obesity for children and adolescents are often psychosocial but also include high blood pressure, diabetes, early puberty, and asthma. The prevalence of obesity among U.S. children changed relatively little from the early 1960s through 1980; however, after 1980, it increased sharply. In addition to individual factors, such as diet and physical activity, social, economic, and environmental forces (such as family,

school, or community factors that promote more eating out and less physical activity) may have contributed to the increased prevalence of obesity. In Orange County, 23,415 or 36.9% of adults aged 20 and older reported no leisure time for activity. An estimated 40.9% of adults aged 20 and older reported having a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0% (obese) in Orange County. This was considerably higher than the state rate (30.0%) and national rate (28.8%). Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues. Orange County reported preschool obesity rate (7.1%) that was lower than the state rate of 15.7%. Obesity prevalence was highest among children in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 100% or less, 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).

The age-adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 persons is 146.6 in Orange County. This rate is greater than the state (97.06) and national rate (97.1). This indicator is relevant because heart disease is one of the leading causes of death in the United States. The age-adjusted death rate due to cancer per 100,000 persons is 195.0, which is also greater than the state (150.64) and national rate (158.0). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death in the United States. An estimated 13.7% of the adult population was diagnosed with diabetes, which was higher than the state rate (9.8) and national rate (9.3).

A good quality diet is a major contributing factor to the health and well-being of children. Poor eating patterns in childhood are associated with obesity and obesity-related chronic diseases, thus understanding children's eating patterns is important in terms of children's health. The Dietary Guidelines for Americans highlight the importance of enhancing overall healthy eating and physical activity patterns to help promote good health and prevent chronic disease. In 2019, Orange County reported 20% of households as food insecure, which was higher than the state rate of 15.0%. Orange County reported 5,235 households (16.2%) participating in the SNAP program. The percentage of SNAP participation in the city of Orange (27.6%) was significantly higher than the county (16.2%) and the state (12.7%) participation rates. In Orange County, there were 797 women that participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC). This number represents consistent participation in the WIC program during the past three years.

Childhood Adverse Consequences

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that can have negative, lasting effects on health and well-being. These experiences range from physical, emotional, or sexual abuse to parental divorce or the incarceration of a parent or guardian. By far, the most common ACEs in all 50 states are economic hardship, and parental divorce or separation. Potentially traumatic experiences are common among U.S. children, with more than one in four having been exposed to economic hardship, even in the first five years of life. One in five has experienced parental divorce or separation, and one in ten has lived in a household where an adult has an alcohol or drug problem. More troubling still, more than one in ten children nationally and, in a few states, about one in six has experienced three or more adverse experiences. Compared to the general child population,

children involved in the child welfare system are more likely to have physical, learning and mental health conditions that limit their daily activities, to be living in high-risk parental care (Green et al., 2005) and to be living in households with incomes below poverty. Economic hardship (29%) was the most prevalent adverse childhood experience, followed by divorce (20%), alcohol (10%) and mental illness (8%) for children in Texas. Approximately 36% of children in Texas experienced at least one or two adverse childhood experiences and 11% experienced three or more.

About two-thirds of all children placed by DFPS are in Foster Care Placements. In 2018, 173 children were reported in the foster care system in Orange County. Foster care placements have remained somewhat consistent during the past four (4) years. Approximately 112 children were removed from their homes during investigations. Many foster children struggle in school due to the trauma they experience as a result of abuse, neglect, separation and instability. Approximately 80% of foster children are held back in school at least once by the time they reach 3rd grade. The 2018 – 2019 Head Start Program Information Report (PIR) reported fourteen (14) children in foster care during the program year, of which six (6) were referred to Head Start services by a child welfare agency.

Orange and Jefferson Counties are among the highest risk counties for child maltreatment. In Orange County, 280 children were confirmed victims of child abuse in 2018. The number of confirmed victims of child abuse in Orange County has increased since 2017. The psychological consequences of child abuse and neglect include the immediate effects of isolation, fear, and an inability to trust. In 2017, Garth House Advocacy Center served 87 children from Orange County. Despite growing knowledge about the influence of drug abuse on the child welfare system, challenges persist in addressing the problem. Many localities lack resources to provide appropriate treatment for parents battling addiction and struggle with a shortage in foster homes to care for children while their parents are in treatment. The 2018 Family First Prevention Services Act may provide some relief to states by making federal Title IV-E funding available to help families whose children are at risk of being removed.

Violence frequently has dire and long-lasting impacts on young people who experience, witness, or feel threatened by it. The number of Texas family violence incidents in 2018 was 197,023. This represented a 0.9% increase when compared to 2017. The largest percentage of family violence reports was between other family members (50.2%). Orange County Sheriff's Office reported 189 incidents of family violence, whereas the Orange Police Department reported 44 family violence incidents. Vidor Police Department reported the second highest number of family violence incidents (84).

Birth Characteristics

There were approximately 1,163 births reported in Orange County within the past 12 months. The majority of births within the county were to women ages 20 – 34 (81.6%). Orange County reported 4.8% percent of women who gave birth with less than a high school diploma, significantly lower than the state (16.6%). Approximately 39.8% of women obtained some college or an Associate's Degree in Orange County, higher than the state average (30.7%). The majority of women giving birth within the last 12 months in Orange County,

identified as White Alone/Not Hispanic or Latino. However, West Orange reported 71.7% of Hispanic/Latino births.

Orange County reported eleven (11) teen births, of which six (6) births were to teens residing in the City of Orange. However, the teen birth rate in Orange County (0.9%) remains lower than the state rate of 5.5%. Childbirth during adolescence often is associated with long-term difficulties for the mother and her child. Compared with babies born to older mothers, babies born to adolescent mothers, particularly younger adolescent mothers, are at higher risk of low birthweight and infant mortality.

Infant mortality is defined as the death of an infant before his or her first birthday. Infant mortality is related to the underlying health of the mother, public health practices, socioeconomic conditions, and the availability and use of appropriate health care for infants and pregnant women. The infant mortality rate in Orange County fluctuated from 2011 - 2015. Orange County reported an infant mortality rate of 9.0 per 1,000 children in 2015, which was higher than the state rate of 5.6 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate in Orange County fluctuated from 2011 - 2015. Orange County reported an infant mortality rate of 9.0 per 1,000 children in 2015, which was higher than the state rate of 5.6 per 1,000.

Infants born preterm (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) or with low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams, or 5 lbs. 8 oz.) are at higher risk of early death and long-term health and developmental issues than infants born later in pregnancy or at higher birthweights. Many, but not all, preterm infants are also low birthweight, and vice versa. Orange County reported 13.5% pre-term births. The percent of pre-term births increased from 11.8% to 13.5%. A preterm birth is one in which an infant is born before 37 weeks of gestation. Using the obstetric estimate of gestational age, 10.2 percent of all live births in Texas were delivered preterm in 2015, down from 11.3 percent in 2006. However, the preterm birth rate in Texas has consistently been higher than the national average over the past decade.

Orange County reported 10.2% low birth weight infants, higher than the state rate of 8.2%. The percent of low birth weight infants increased from 9.4% in 2011 to 10.2% in 2015. Infants who have low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) face infant mortality rates 25 times higher than that of their peers with birth weights of 2,500 grams or more. According to Texas Department of State Health Services, Orange County reported that 28% or 347 women received late or no prenatal care in 2015. This was lower than the state rate of 36%.

Child Care and School Enrollment

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

Many children spend time with a childcare provider other than their parents. Alternative childcare arrangements are particularly important for children ages 3–5 who are not yet enrolled in kindergarten and whose mothers are employed. Nonparental care can be provided in the home by relatives or nonrelatives or can be center-based care. Licensed childcare center capacity for Orange County was 2,608, Jefferson County reported 8,227 and 1,492 for Hardin County. The capacity for licensed childcare homes was 36 in Orange County and 102 in Jefferson County. There were 22 licensed childcare centers and 3 licensed childcare homes in Orange County.

West Orange Cove ISD reported 108 children, age three (3), enrolled in a full-day Prekindergarten program. This was the only school district in the county providing services to children age three (3). In Orange County, an estimated 359 children were enrolled in a full-day Prekindergarten program, and 82 children were enrolled in a half-day program in 2018 - 2019. Approximately 64.4% of 3 and 4-year-old children were enrolled in public school in Orange County, and 35.6% were enrolled in private school. An estimated 19.9% of children in Orange City were enrolled in private school. Approximately 23.6% of 3 and 4-year-old children were enrolled in private schools in Bridge City, followed by 23.2% in Vidor. One hundred percent of 3 and 4-year-old children were enrolled in private schools in Mauriceville and Rose City.

Approximately 1,691 children were enrolled in a nursery school or preschool in Orange County. Of that number, 498 were enrolled in the City of Orange. Approximately 257 children were reported enrolled in a nursery school or preschool in Bridge City and 175 were enrolled in Vidor. Orange County school districts reported 641 children ages 3 and 4 enrolled in Prekindergarten in 2018 - 2019. The majority of the children were reported economically disadvantaged. An estimated 18% were English Language Learners in Bridge City ISD and 11% in West Orange Cove ISD. Vidor ISD (28%) and West Orange ISD (9.0%) served 70 homeless students.

The funded enrollment for North Early Learning Center Head Start was 239 in 2018 – 2019. There were approximately 3,331 available 0 - 3-year-old children and 2,378 available 3 - 5-year-old children in Orange County. There were 596 eligible 0 - 3-year-old children and 426 eligible 3 - 5-year-old children in Orange County. Orange City 186 and Vidor (84) reported the largest number of eligible children ages 3 - 5. The program currently serves 100% of eligible Head Start children in the city of Orange and 56% in Orange County. The number of eligible unserved children ages 0 – 3 (596) indicates possible expansion opportunities for Early Head Start services in Orange County. Also, possible Head Start expansion may be considered for the city of Vidor.

Incarceration, Drugs and Crime

To understand the impact of the incarceration process on children it is necessary to consider separately the short-term effects of the arrest and separation of the child from the parent, the impact of the unavailability of the parent to the child during the period of incarceration, and the effects both positive and negative of reunion after the incarceration period. Approximately 328 individuals who were convicted in Orange County were

released from prison, state jail and SAFP in 2018. An estimated 874 individuals who were convicted in Jefferson County were also released from prison in 2018.

An estimated 287 individuals were received into prison, state jail and SAFP in 2018 from Orange County. Jefferson County reported 830 individuals received by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. According to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, approximately 490 individuals from TDCJ and SAFP were released to parole supervision in 2018 to Jefferson County. Approximately 205 individuals, who were convicted in Jefferson County, were discharged in 2018 from state jail and prison.

Marijuana continues to be the most seized drug in Orange County. However, Jefferson County reported seizures of Methamphetamine, Cocaine and Marijuana. Methamphetamine remains the major drug threat. There were 715 deaths due to methamphetamine in Texas in 2016, as compared with 539 to heroin. Key indicators are far higher than when the drug was made from pseudoephedrine, and with the phenyl-2-propanone method, the drug is now 95% potent. Seizures at the Texas–Mexico border have increased by 103% since 2014. Methamphetamine in solution (“Liquid Meth”), which is easier to transport into the United States, is increasing and the price of methamphetamine has dropped by half. Blowing past cocaine to No. 2 in usage across Texas, methamphetamine poses the greatest drug threat to Southeast Texans, say local undercover agents tracking illicit drug trends.

Thefts, burglaries and assaults were the more prevalent crimes reported in the city of Orange. According to research of Texas and other state lists, there were 224 registered sex offenders living in Orange, Texas as of February 14, 2020. The ratio of all residents to sex offenders in Orange is 88 to 1.

Opportunities and Considerations

1. The current community assessment identified an increase in the need for licensed full-day childcare or early childhood education providers as well as affordable after school programs. Parents are not aware of existing resources and services and must travel long distances to service providers. 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.
2. Single parent households are steadily increasing. Children are at greater risk for adverse consequences when born to single parents because the social, emotional, and financial resources available to the family may be limited.
3. Orange County is designed as a HPSA, seek assistance from the Health Advisory Committee to provide guidance regarding awareness of chronic illnesses such as cancer, heart diseases and diabetes and explore other critical community health concerns and prevention strategies that affect families and community members such as lack of mental health and medical professionals, uninsured children, smoking, drinking,

substance abuse, lack of physical activity (adults) and youth and adult obesity. Continue to implement I am Moving I am Learning Curriculum with children and families to provide education about nutrition and physical fitness.

4. Continue to prioritize families who are experiencing homelessness for enrollment and collaborate with housing resources to provide supportive housing for homeless families.
5. Quality and affordable childcare continues to be a major issue for low-income families. Early Head Start childcare 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 in Orange City and Vidor. Because of a low number of childcare 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.
6. Trauma-informed Care (TIC) services and curriculum should continue to address single parenting issues, divorce, child maltreatment, depression and stress, foster care placement, risky health behaviors and economic hardships. Consider a Collective Impact approach to TIC for children and families with other agencies or programs within the service area to address problems of incarceration, drugs, housing and after school programs for children.
7. Continue to provide resources, training and advocacy for victims and children of child abuse and family violence. Continue to identify and work with agencies serving homeless children and families, foster children and those children who are in the welfare system as a result of maltreatment.
8. Establish or partner with an agency to develop a comprehensive financial education program to promote asset building, assist parents facing credit and financial challenges as well as support efforts to secure affordable housing opportunities and homeownership.
9. Ensure that parents are aware of all existing resources, work with agencies with long waiting lists and lack of childcare during appointments. Expand partnership opportunities to new and nontraditional partners.
10. Continue to consider the work, school and volunteer schedules of parents and families when planning program events to promote maximum participation in all agency services, programs and parent involvement opportunities.
11. Continue to build on identified strengths of the program to improve service delivery, agency culture and community engagement.
12. Expand recruitment efforts to single fathers, incarcerated family members and grandparents raising grandchildren.

Methodology

Primary and secondary data was obtained from a variety of sources. The sources included the following: The Annie E. Casey 2019 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, 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, 2018 Crime in Texas, National Low-Income Housing Coalition, U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts, School of Social Work University of Texas Austin, Southeast Texas Regional Planning Commission, Texas Department of Criminal Justice 2018 Statistical Report, U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates., 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 staff.

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 childcare. 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 North Early Learning Center Head Start program can do to meet those needs.

Two surveys were developed and administered. One survey targeted Head Start parents and Policy Council members and the second survey targeted Head Start staff. 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

Table 1: Participation in Federal Programs

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

Table 2: Assets

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

Table 3: Poverty by Demographic

Child poverty rate:	22.2%
Number of Black and Hispanic children below 200% poverty:	2,669,000
Percent of single-parent families with related children that are below poverty:	34%
Senior poverty rate:	10.8%
Women in poverty:	16.1%

Table 4: Family

Children in foster care:	30,738
Number of grandparents raising grandchildren:	189,693
Percent of children in immigrant families:	34%
Percent of children living in single parent families:	35%
Teen birth rate per 1,000 population ages 15 - 19:	31

Table 5: Economic Well-being

Extreme poverty rate:	9.0%
Food Insecurity:	15.4%
Minimum Wage:	\$7.25
Number of Black and Hispanic children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment:	1,515,000
Percent of individuals who are uninsured:	17.3%
Percent of jobs that are low wage:	27.0%
Percent of working families under 200% of the poverty line:	36.0%
Poverty rate:	14.7%
Unemployment rate:	4.5%

Table 6: Education

High school graduation rate:	89.0%
Percent of adult population with at least a high school degree:	79.6%
Percent of college students with debt:	55%
Percent of population over age 25 with at least a four-year college degree:	28.9%
Percent of teens ages 16 to 19 not attending school and not working:	18%

Table 7: Housing

Home foreclosure rate:	0.69%
Homeless people:	23,548
Households paying more than 50% of income on housing:	824,000
Percent renters:	38%
Total households:	9,623,874

Table 8: Justice System

Number of youths residing in juvenile justice and correctional facilities:	4,299
Incarcerated persons per 100,000 residents (prison and jail):	584

Source: <http://spotlightonpoverty.org> 2020

State Government

- Governor: Greg Abbott (R)
- State Senate: 12 Democrats, 19 Republicans
- State House: 65 Democrats, 83 Republicans

Service Area Description

Orange County 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.

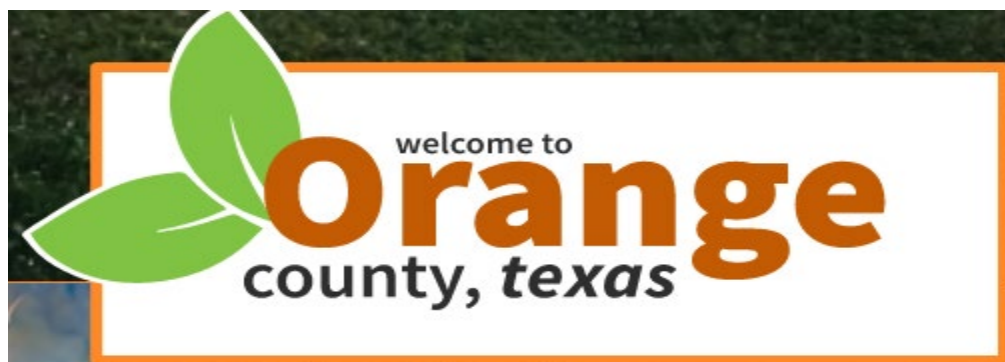
Orange is credited with pioneering the first black Boy Scout troop in Texas and in 1970 elected its first black city council member. The city was 90 percent white in 1980. As the state's oil-based economy declined in the 1980s, the city's shipyards and oil industry complex experienced major strikes and 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. In 2017, Hurricane Harvey hit Orange County in major way. During this storm, 41,500 square miles of land mass was impacted by Hurricane Harvey. That is larger than Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont combined. In Orange County, 30-50 inches of rain resulted in almost 28,000 homes being flooded. The hardest hit parts of Orange County were Orange, Vidor, Orangefield, Pine Forest, West Orange, Mauriceville, Rose City and Lake View. This also caused record flood levels on Cow Bayou and the highest level on the Sabine River since Hurricane Ike in 2008. Flooding even caused Interstate 10 to be shut down. In September 2019, Tropical Storm Imelda dropped 44.29 inches recorded 2 miles south-southwest of Fannett, TX which made Imelda the 7th wettest tropical cyclone to impact the United States, 5th wettest in the contiguous United States, and the 4th wettest in the state of Texas. As of September 30th, 2019, 2679 homes have found to be flooded with \$12,100,719 in estimated damages. This does not include numerous vehicles flooded at this time. Cow Bayou near Mauriceville preliminary data suggest 2nd highest crest on record. Both Harvey and Imelda are considered 1,000-year flood events.



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. This program largely serves eligible three -year- old children and older who are referred by county and state agencies. Over 300 children are usually enrolled in North Early Learning Center programs 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 curriculum that covers all domains of early childhood. North ELC provides an environment of acceptance that supports and respects gender, culture, language, ethnicity and family composition. Classroom activities are designed to foster children's cognitive and language development by enhancing emerging literacy and numeracy skills as well as to promote the development of positive mental health, health/safety and nutrition habits. Our Individualization and Assessment Plans recognize the individual rates of learning and plans for the inclusion of children with disabilities. The progress of each child's skill development is tracked through ongoing monitoring. Two home visits and two parent conferences are held during the school year to inform parents of their child's progress in school. Parent involvement is encouraged through field trips, classroom volunteering, campus activities, committee membership, weekly class newsletters and our parent curriculum, Ready Rosie. North Early Learning Center enables children to gain the social competence, skills and confidence necessary for success in school and life.

Pre-K

National research shows that early exposure can make a significant, positive impact on a child's later school and life success, especially for children with certain socio-economic and health risks. North Early Learning Center provides a full day Pre-Kindergarten programs for 4 - year old children that live within our school district. The program offers a rich curriculum that includes language and early literacy, math, science and social studies. The children are exposed to many experiences designed to enhance cognitive, motor, social and emotional development.

Preschool Program for Children with Disabilities

North Early Learning Center provides services to children who have been identified as in need of special education services or are suspected of needing special education services prior to age three. These services must be provided on their third birthday. An Admission, Review, and Dismissal (ARD) committee determines these

services. The special education services that are provided may include instruction, Speech Therapy, Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, as well as specialized services for students with vision and hearing deficits.

Children Learn What they Live

If a child lives with criticism,
He learns to condemn.
If a child lives with hostility,
He learns to fight.
If a child lives with ridicule,
He learns to be shy.
If a child lives with shame,
He learns to feel guilty.
If a child lives with tolerance,
He learns to be patience.
If a child lives with encouragement,
He learns confidence.
If a child lives with praise,
He learns to appreciate.
If a child lives with fairness,
He learns justice.
If a child lives with security,
He learns to have faith.
If a child lives with acceptance and friendship,
He learns to find love in the world.



Vision Statement

Empowering Lives Through Excellence Every Day!

BELIEF STATEMENTS

We believe:

- **That families are an integral part of the education process.**
 - **In our tradition of excellence.**
 - **That diversity is valued.**
- **That learning should be our highest priority.**
- **That faith is the foundation of our community.**
- **That teachers are foundational to student success.**

West Orange-Cove Consolidated Independent School District Mission Statement

In partnership with our community, our mission is to transform lives through an exceptional educational experience.

North Early Learning Mission Statement:

The Mission of North Early Learning Center as a progressive, multicultural family-focused community is to produce physically healthy five-year-old children to succeed within the formal educational systems with effective communication and social-emotional skills through developmentally appropriate environment, housed in outstanding facilities which involves parents, staff, area resources and partnerships with business/industry.



I - MAP OF TEXAS



Map II – South East Texas Region

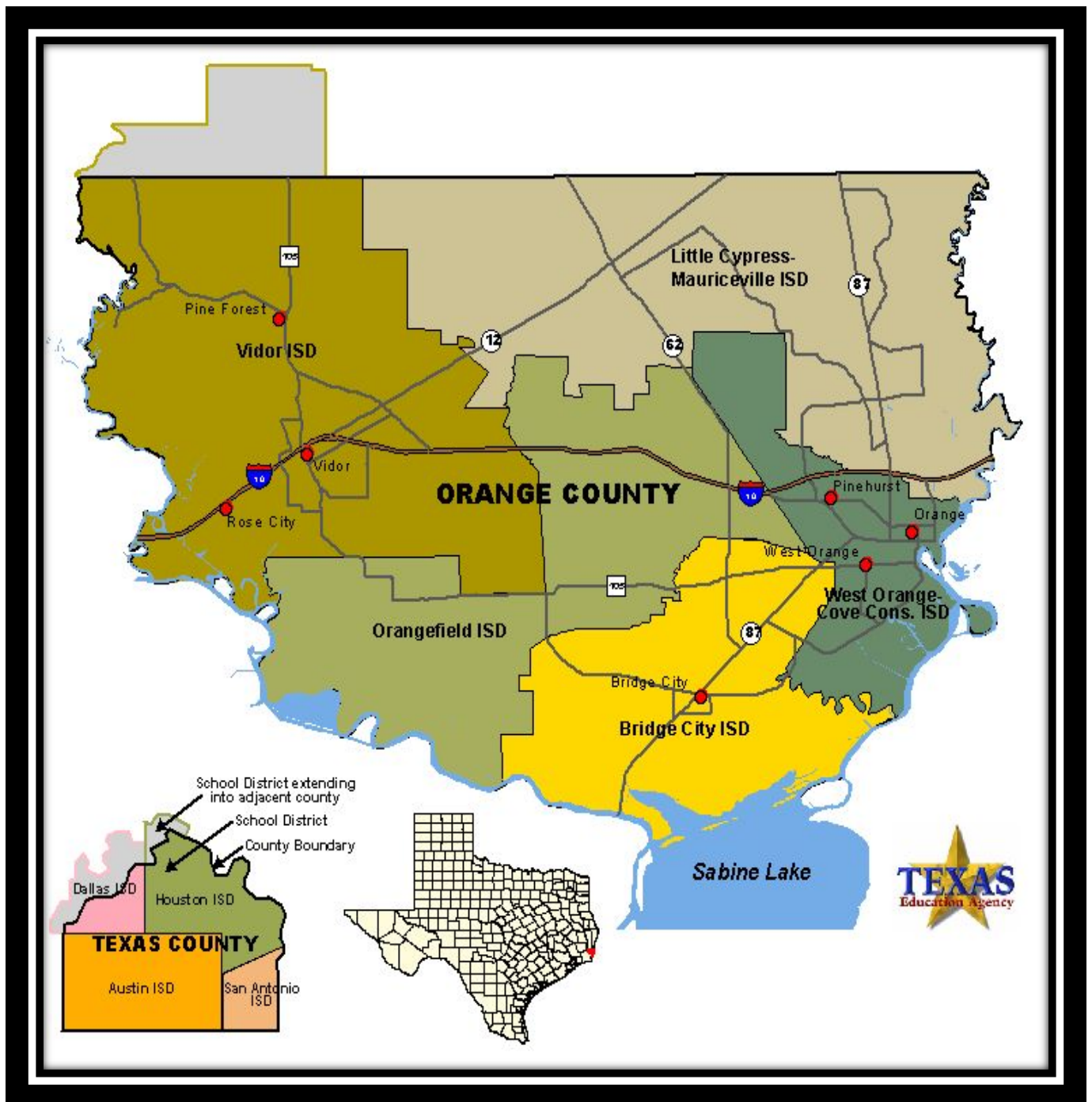


MAP III — ORANGE COUNTY



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

Map IV –Public School Districts



Source: Texas Education Agency

Demographics and Economics

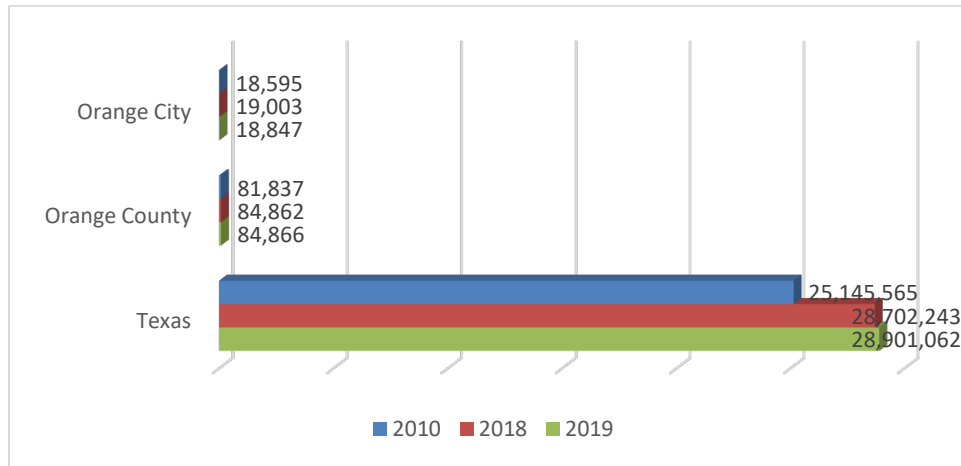


Table 9: Population

Location	2010	2018	2019	Percent Change 2010 - 2018	Percent Change 2010 - 2019
Orange City	18,595	19,003	18,847	2.2%	1.4%
Orange County	81,837	84,862	84,866	3.7%	3.7%
Texas	25,145,565	28,702,243	28,901,062	14.1%	14.9%

Source: https://demographics.texas.gov/Resources/TPEPP/Estimates/2018/2018_txpopest_county.pdf

Key Findings: Orange County reported a population of 84,866 in 2019, representing 3.7% change since 2010. The city of Orange reported a population of 18,847 in 2019, representing 1.4% change since 2010. Approximately 22.2% of the county's population resides in the city of Orange. Approximately 0.3% of the population of Orange City has either moved away or moved outside of the city since 2015.

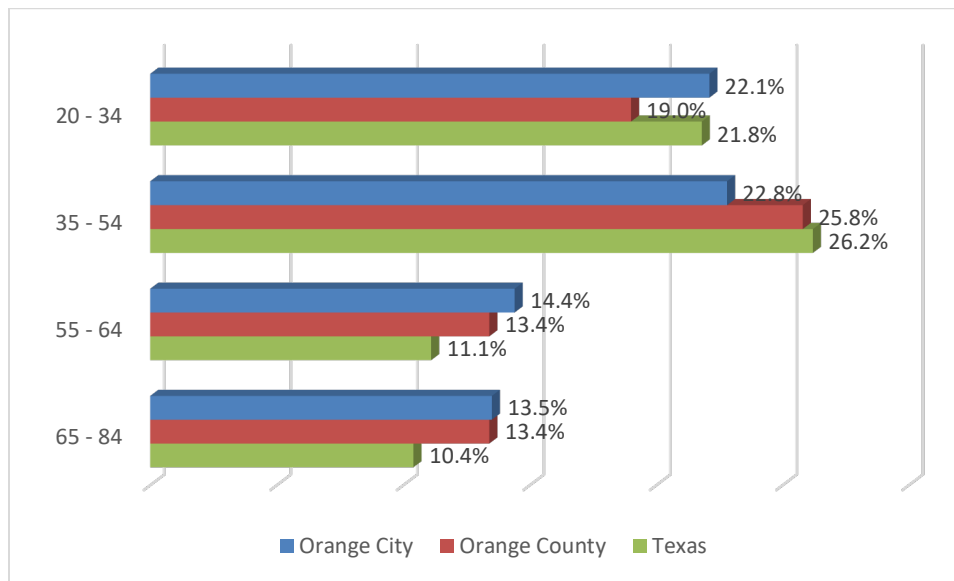
Population (Cities)

Location	2010	2018	2019	Percent Change 2010 - 2018	Percent Change 2010 - 2019
Bridge City	7,840	7,986	7,900	1.9%	10.8%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	3,252	3,871	3,905	19.0%	20.1%
Pine Forest City	487	509	505	4.5%	3.7%
Pinehurst City	2,097	2,162	2,163	3.1%	3.1%
Rose City (77662)	502	518	511	3.2%	1.8%
Vidor City	10,579	10,944	10,955	3.5%	3.6%
West Orange City	3,443	3,426	3,378	-0.5%	-1.9%

Source: *Texas Association of Counties*

Key Findings: The city of Vidor (10,955) reported the largest population, with Bridge City (7,900) reporting the second largest population. Pine Forest City (505) and Rose City (511) reported the smallest population. However, Mauriceville (20.1%) reported the highest percent change in population from 2010 – 2019.

Table 10: Adult Population by Ages



Location	20 - 34	%	35 - 54	%	55 - 64	%	65 - 84	%	Median Age
Orange City	4,177	22.1%	4,325	22.8%	2,735	14.4%	2,556	13.5%	37.4
Orange County	15,916	19.0%	21,570	25.8%	11,210	13.4%	11,162	13.4%	37.7
Texas	5,986,379	21.8%	7,200,118	26.2%	3,036,278	11.1%	2,856,074	10.4%	34.3

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

Key Findings: The majority of adults in the city of Orange were between the ages of 20 - 34 (22.1%) and 35 - 54 (22.8%). 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 25.8% of the population, while adults 55 - 84 represent 26.8% of the population. The median age in Orange County was 37.7, higher than the state (34.3).

Adult Population by Ages (Cities)

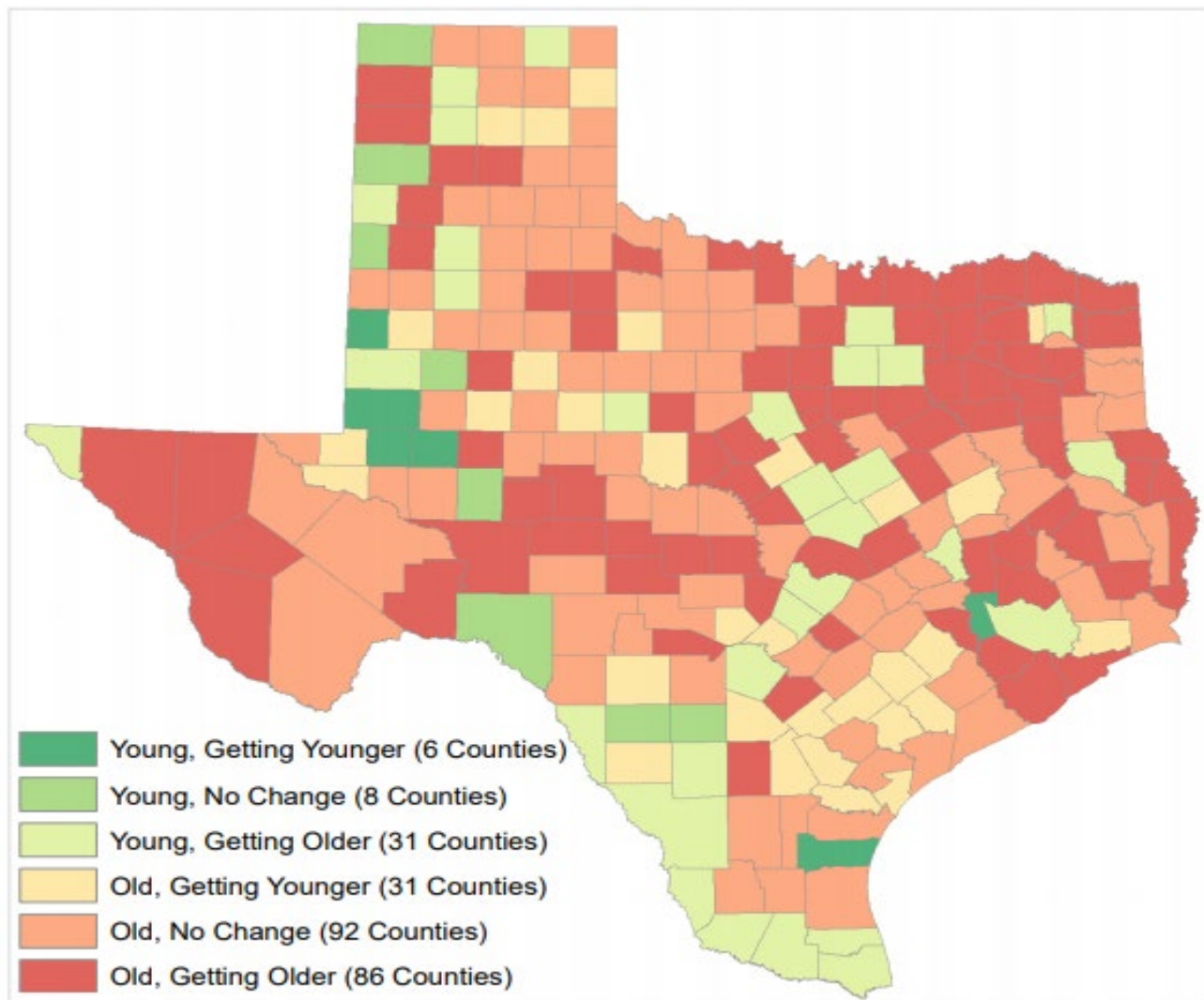
Location	20 - 34	%	35 - 54	%	55 - 64	%	65 - 84	%	Median Age
Bridge City	1,821	22.8%	2,122	26.6%	943	11.8%	721	9.1%	34.9
Mauriceville Town (77632)	498	14.9%	1,016	30.2%	459	13.7%	393	11.7%	40.5
Pine Forest City	85	14.9%	214	37.5%	51	8.9%	94	16.5%	42.0
Pinehurst City	562	23.8%	595	25.2%	274	11.6%	373	15.9%	39.9
Rose City (77662)	94	18.4%	153	29.9%	54	10.6%	45	8.8%	34.8
Vidor City	2,370	21.8%	2,470	22.8%	1,171	10.8%	1,389	12.8%	34.0
West Orange City	678	19.8%	942	27.6%	390	11.4%	436	12.8%	36.4

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

Key Findings: Bridge City (22.8%) reported the highest percentage of adults ages 20 - 34, while Vidor reported the largest number of adults ranging from age 20 – 34. Pine Forest City (42.0) reported the highest median age,

considerably higher than the county (37.7) and state (34.3) median age. The city of Vidor reported the lowest median age (34).

Figure 1: Trends in Aging by County 2010 to 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Data; Texas Demographic Center, 2018 Population Estimates

Source: https://demographics.texas.gov/Resources/publications/2019/20191205_PopEstimatesBrief.pdf

Key Findings: Figure 1 shows how county median age changed between 2010 and 2018. Overall, more than one third, or 100, of the counties did not have significant changes in median age between 2010 and 2018. Among the 209 counties that were older than the state in 2010 (depicted in shades of orange to red), one third, or 86 counties, got older and 31 counties saw a decline in median age, or got younger. On the other hand, of the 45 counties that were younger than the state in 2010 (depicted in shades of green), 31 counties got older but 6 got younger.

Table 11: Population by Race/Ethnicity

Location	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian	2 or More Races	Hispanic
Orange City	62.5%	29.6%	0.4%	3.7%	0.0%	2.8%	6.9%
Orange County	87.8%	8.3%	0.35	1.2%	0.0%	1.9%	7.1%
Texas	74.6%%	12.0%	0.5%	4.5%	0.0%	2.6%	38.9%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts; *z value greater than zero but less than half of unit of measure shown. DP05*

Key Findings: The majority of the population in the city of Orange identified as White (62.5%), while individuals who identified as Black (29.6%) and Hispanic (6.9%) were the next largest population groups. The percentage of individuals who identified as Black was higher in the city of Orange (29.6%) than in Orange County (8.3%). The Hispanic population in the city of Orange was 6.9% as compared with the county (7.1%). Individuals who identified as Two or more races in the city of Orange were approximately 2.8%, slightly higher than the county rate (1.9%). The Asian population in the city of Orange (3.7%) showed growth and was higher than the county rate (1.2%).

Population by Race/Ethnicity (Cities)

Location	White	Black/African American	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian	2 or More Races	Hispanic
Bridge City	95.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	3.2%	1.8%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	95.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	4.2%	4.2%
Pine Forest City	98.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	11.8%
Pinehurst City	75.6%	22.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	6.7%
Rose City (77662)	98.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%
Vidor City	97.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	6.8%
West Orange City	83.5%	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	21.8%

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

Key Findings: The majority of the population in the above cities identified as White, although West Orange (14.0%) reported the highest percentage of individuals who identified as Black. Pine Forest City (11.8%) and West Orange City (21.8%) reported the highest percentages of individuals who identified as Hispanic.

Table 12: Child Population Ages 0 - 4

Location	Under 3	3 - 4	Total 0 - 5
Orange City	815	554	1,369
Orange County	3,331	2,378	5,709
Texas	1,165,403	815,814	1,981,217

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

Key Findings: In the city of Orange, children ages 0 - 4 represented 24% (1,369) of the county's population. In the city of Orange, children ages 3 - 4 represented approximately 23% of that age group that lived within Orange County.

Child Population Ages 0 - 4 (Cities)

Location	Under 3	3 - 4	Total 0 - 5
Bridge City	307	248	555
Mauriceville Town (77632)	64	23	87
Pine Forest City	20	8	28
Pinehurst City	115	22	137
Rose City (77662)	23	14	37
Vidor City	552	297	849
West Orange City	135	30	165

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

Key Findings: There were 3,331 children under age 3 and 2,378 children, ages 3 - 4, in Orange County. The city of Orange (815) reported the largest number of children below age 3, while Rose City (23) and Pine Forest (20) reported the lowest number of children below age 3. The cities of Bridge City (307), West Orange City (135), Pinehurst (115) and Vidor (552) had large numbers of children who were below age 3. The city of Orange (554), Bridge City (248), and Vidor (297) reported the largest population of children ages 3 – 4, while Pine Forest (8), Rose City (14) and Pinehurst (22) reported the smallest number of children ages 3 – 4.

Table 13: Population Projections – Texas and Orange County 2020 -2030

Projected Year	Total Population Texas	Total Population Orange County
2020	29,677,668	86,155
2025	32,204,920	87,951
2030	34,894,452	89,113

Source: <https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>

Key Findings: The total population for Texas is projected to increase by 5,216,784 individuals from 2020 to 2030. The population for Orange County is projected to increase by 2,958 individuals by 2030.

Table 14: Orange County - Population Projections 2020 - 2025 (Race/Ethnicity)

Projected Year	Anglo	Black	Hispanic	Other
2020	69,153	7,699	6,477	1,901
2021	69,213	1,773	6,663	1,951
2022	69,248	7,863	6,856	2,000
2023	69,283	7,955	7,046	2,045
2024	69,286	8,047	7,235	2,089
2025	69,278	8,137	7,420	2,139

Source: <https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>

Key Findings: According to the Texas Demographic Center, the Hispanic population will increase by 943 individuals by the year 2025 in Orange County. The Anglo population is projected to increase by only 125 individuals. The Black population is projected to increase by 438, and the “Other” category is expected to increase by 238 individuals.

Table 15: Orange County - Population Projections 2020 - 2025 (Age)

Projected Year	Age 3	Age 4
2020	1,090	1,089
2021	1,099	1,103
2022	1,108	1,112
2023	1,110	1,119
2024	1,114	1,122
2025	1,113	1,126

Source: <https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>

Key Findings: According to the Texas Demographic Center, the population for children age 3 will increase by only 23 individuals by the year 2025 in Orange County. Children age 4 is projected to increase in population by only 37 individuals by 2025. The child population, ages 3 – 4, is projected to remain relatively stable for the next five years with no significant growth.

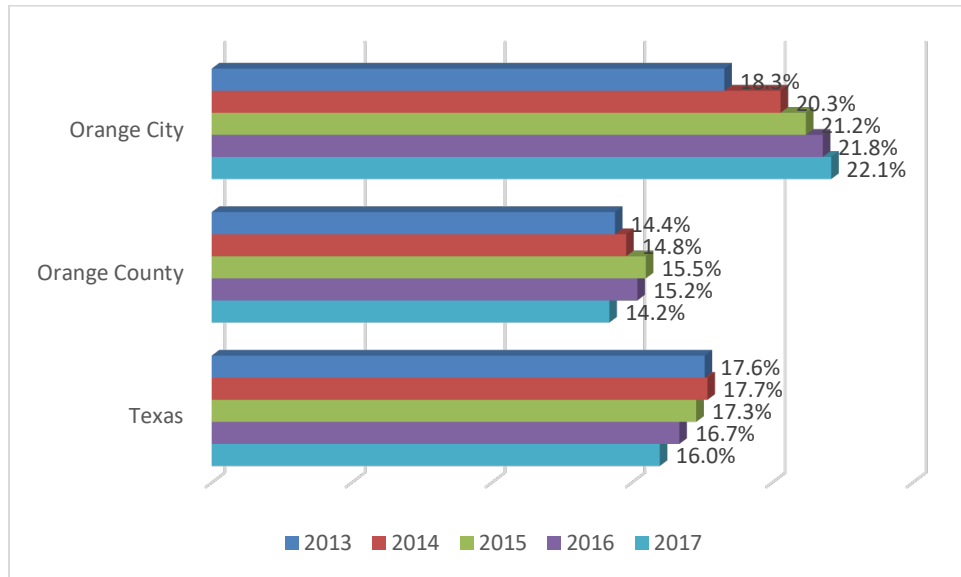


Table 16: Adult Poverty Rates

Location	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Orange City	18.3%	20.3%	21.2%	21.8%	22.1%
Orange County	14.4%	14.8%	15.5%	15.2%	14.2%
Texas	17.6%	17.7%	17.3%	16.7%	16.0%

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

Key Findings: In 2017, the poverty rate for adults in the city of Orange was 22.1%, which was higher than the county (14.2%) and the state (16.0%). The poverty rate in Orange County experienced a marginal decrease of 1.0% since 2016. The poverty rates have remained somewhat consistent in the past five years for Orange County.

Adult Poverty Rate (Cities)

Location	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bridge City	12.4%	13.7%	14.9%	11.0%	8.8%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	15.6%	17.5%	16.1%	18.8%	14.2%
Pine Forest City	8.5%	6.2%	4.6%	3.8%	3.5%
Pinehurst City	23.5%	26.9%	18.3%	16.0%	15.2%
Rose City (77662)	9.5%	12.0%	9.1%	7.1%	3.1%
Vidor City	16.8%	15.7%	18.5%	20.9%	21.1%
West Orange City	17.4%	12.9%	16.6%	13.5%	12.7%

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

Key Finding: Pinehurst (15.2%), Vidor (21.1%) and Mauriceville (14.2%) reported the highest poverty rates, while Rose City (3.1%) and Pine Forest (3.5%) reported the lowest poverty rates. The poverty rates for each city decreased in 2017 except the city of Vidor.

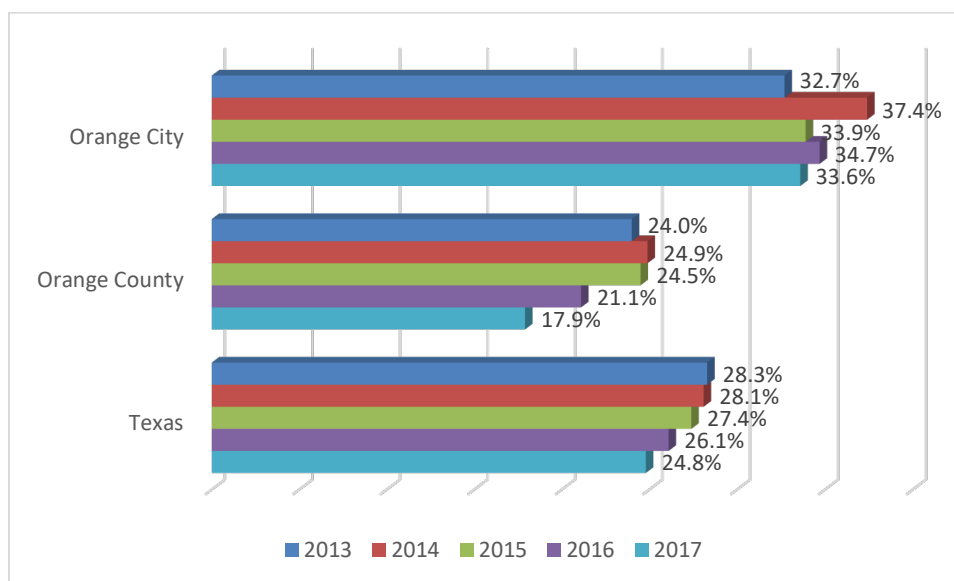


Table 17: Poverty Rate Children Ages 0 - 5

Location	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Orange City	32.7%	37.4%	33.9%	34.7%	33.6%
Orange County	24.0%	24.9%	24.5%	21.1%	17.9%
Texas	28.3%	28.1%	27.4%	26.1%	24.8%

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

Key Findings: In 2017 the poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5 in the city of Orange was 33.6%, representing a small decrease of 1.1% since 2016. The poverty rate for Orange County decreased from 24.9% in 2014 to 17.9% in 2017, representing a 7.0% decrease in poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5. The 0 - 5 poverty rate for the city of Orange (33.6%) was considerably higher than the county (17.9%) and the state rate of 24.8%.

Poverty Rate Children 0 - 5 (Cities)

Location	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bridge City	23.6%	25.7%	28.8%	5.2%	5.2%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%
Pine Forest City	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	3.9%	7.1%
Pinehurst City	43.6%	42.3%	33.7%	33.8%	19.7%
Rose City (77662)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vidor City	26.9%	26.4%	31.7%	30.9%	28.3%
West Orange City	67.3%	20.6%	32.6%	27.5%	13.9%

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

Key Findings: The cities of West Orange (13.9%), Pinehurst (19.7%) and Vidor (28.3%) reported the highest poverty rate for children below age 5, while the cities of Bridge City (5.2%) and Rose City (0.0%) reported the lowest poverty rates for children below age 5.

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

Source: ChildStats.gov



Table 18: Poverty Rate by Marital Status

Location	Poverty Rate All Families	Percent of Poverty Married Couples	Percent of Poverty Female Householder
	With Children under 5	With Children under 5	With Children under 5
Orange City	35.2%	17.4%	41.0%
Orange County	16.7%	8.4%	35.2%
Texas	16.7%	7.2%	42.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 - 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. S1702.

Key Findings: The percentage of households in poverty by marital status is shown in the table above. It is estimated that the poverty rate for all families with children under age five (5) was 16.7% in Orange County, comparable to the state rate (16.7%). In Orange City, households below poverty were significantly higher for female-only households with children under 5 years old (41%), much higher than the county rate of 35.2%. In Orange County, 8.4% of married households with children below age 5 were below the federal poverty level, slightly higher than the state rate of 7.2%. However, data indicate that the city of Orange reported 17.4% of married households with children under 5 that were below the poverty level

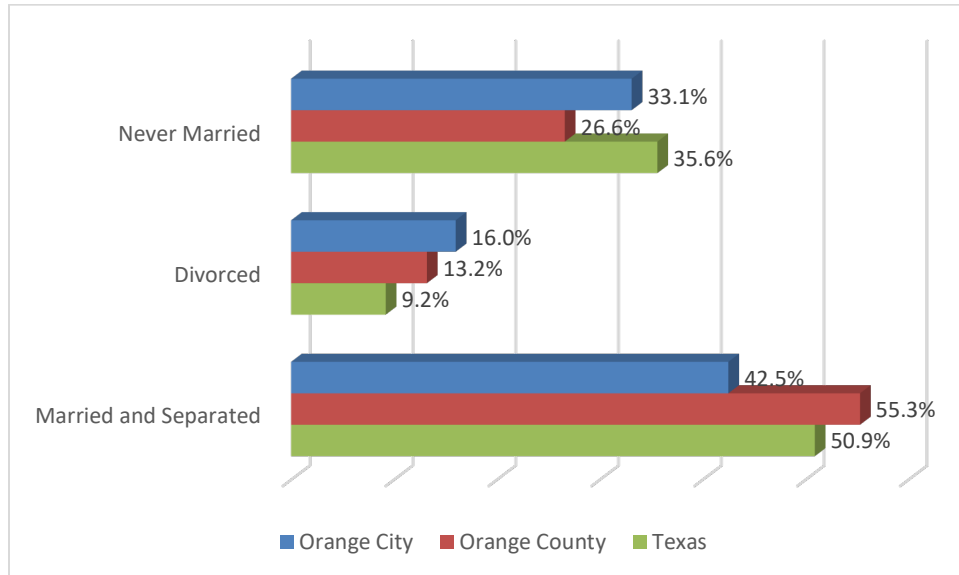
Table 19: Poverty Rate by Marital Status

Location	Poverty Rate All Families	Percent of Poverty Married Couples	Percent of Poverty Female Householder
	With Children under 5	With Children under 5	With Children under 5
Bridge City	5.8%	8.7%	0.0%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	60.0%	21.2%	-
Pine Forest City	9.1%	16.7%	0.0%
Pinehurst City	31.8%	60.7%	11.1%
Rose City (77662)	0.0%	0.0%	-
Vidor City	14.9%	0.0%	58.8%
West Orange City	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Key Findings: It is estimated that the poverty rate for all families with children under age five (5) was 60% in Mauriceville and 31.8% in Pinehurst city, much higher than the county and state rate (16.7%). Married couples in Pinehurst City, with children under age five (5), reported 60.7% poverty rate, significantly higher than the county and state rates. In the city of Vidor, female-headed households with children under age five (5) reported a 58.8% poverty rate as compared with female householders in the State of Texas (42.6%).

Table 20: Marital Status Males 15 Years and Older



Location	Never Married	Divorced	Married and Separated
Orange City	33.1%	16.0%	42.5%
Orange County	26.6%	13.2%	55.3%
Texas	35.6%	9.2%	50.9%

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

Key Findings: The divorce rate for males 15 years and older in the city of Orange (16.0%) was higher than the county (13.2%) and state rate of 9.2%. Males who never married in the city of Orange represented 33.2%, which was higher than the county (26.6%) but lower than the state rate (35.6%). In the city of Orange, males who were married and now separated represented 42.5%, which was lower than the county rate of 55.3%.

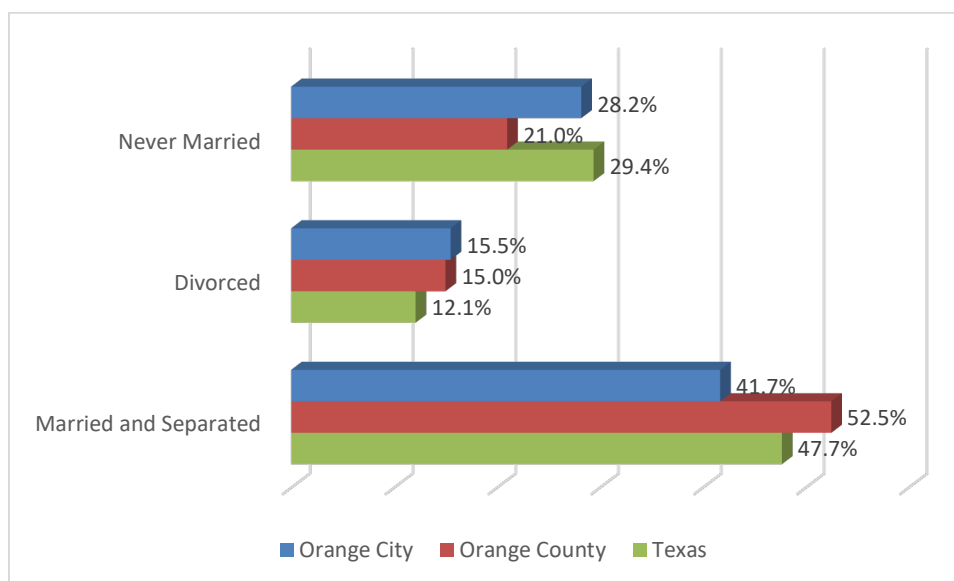
Marital Status Males 15 Years and Older (Cities)

Location	Never Married	Divorced	Married and Separated
Bridge City	28.3%	10.5%	60.4%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	17.6%	11.6%	64.4%
Pine Forest City	13.2%	9.5%	71.4%
Pinehurst City	37.1%	14.9%	39.6%
Rose City (77662)	27.2%	2.0%	63.9%
Vidor City	23.4%	11.8%	59.8%
West Orange City	32.2%	15.6%	47.1%

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

Key Findings: The divorce rate for males 15 years and older in West Orange was 15.6%, while Pinehurst City (14.9%) reported the second highest divorce rate. Approximately 63.9% of males in Rose City reported being married and separated.

Table 21: Marital Status Females 15 Years and Older



Location	Never Married	Divorced	Married and Separated
Orange City	28.2%	15.5%	41.7%
Orange County	21.0%	15.0%	52.5%
Texas	29.4%	12.1%	47.7%

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

Key Findings: The divorce rate for females 15 years and older in the city of Orange (15.5%) was slightly higher than the county (15.0%) and state rate of 12.1%. Females who never married in the city of Orange represented 28.2%, which was higher than the county (21.0%) but lower than the state rate (29.4%). In the city of Orange, females who were married and now separated represented 41.7%, which was lower than the county rate of 52.5%.

Marital Status Females 15 Years and Older (Cities)

Location	Never Married	Divorced	Married and Separated
Bridge City	16.0%	12.7%	62.2%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	17.7%	15.8%	59.3%
Pine Forest City	15.3%	9.2%	65.6%
Pinehurst City	30.5%	26.6%	28.9%
Rose City (77662)	22.6%	6.3%	64.7%
Vidor City	21.8%	14.8%	52.4%
West Orange City	25.4%	17.8%	43.4%

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

Key Findings: The divorce rate for females 15 years and older in Pinehurst (26.6%) was higher than the listed cities. However West Orange reported the second highest divorce rate of 17.8%.

Table 22: Types of Families - Children below Age 5

Location	Married couples with children under 5 years only		Female householder with children under 5 years only		Male householder with children under 5 years only	
	Under 3	3 - 4	Under 3	3 - 4	Under 3	3 - 4
Orange City	237	167	318	215	75	17
Orange County	1,867	1,586	682	354	216	90
Texas	685,982	488,523	200,151	157,628	68,942	46,566

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

Key Findings: Within Orange County, married couples (3,453) reported the largest number of children below age five (5) with female householders (1,036) reporting the next largest number of children below age five (5). There were approximately 306 male householders with children below age five (5), with the largest number being with children under three (3) years old (216).

Types of Families - Children below Age 5 (Cities)

Location	Married couples with children under 5 years only		Female householder with children under 5 years only		Male householder with children under 5 years only	
	Under 3	3 - 4	Under 3	3 - 4	Under 3	3 - 4
Bridge City	210	198	7	13	75	37
Mauriceville Town (77632)	64	13	0	0	0	0
Pine Forest City	12	8	0	0	0	0
Pinehurst City	58	17	19	0	14	5
Rose City (77662)	23	14	0	0	0	0
Vidor City	266	165	174	68	8	8
West Orange City	80	19	18	11	0	0

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

Key Findings: Within the service area, Bridge City and Vidor reported the highest number of married couples with children below age five (5). Bridge City also reported the highest number of male householders with children below age 5, while Vidor reported the highest number of female householders with children below age five (5).



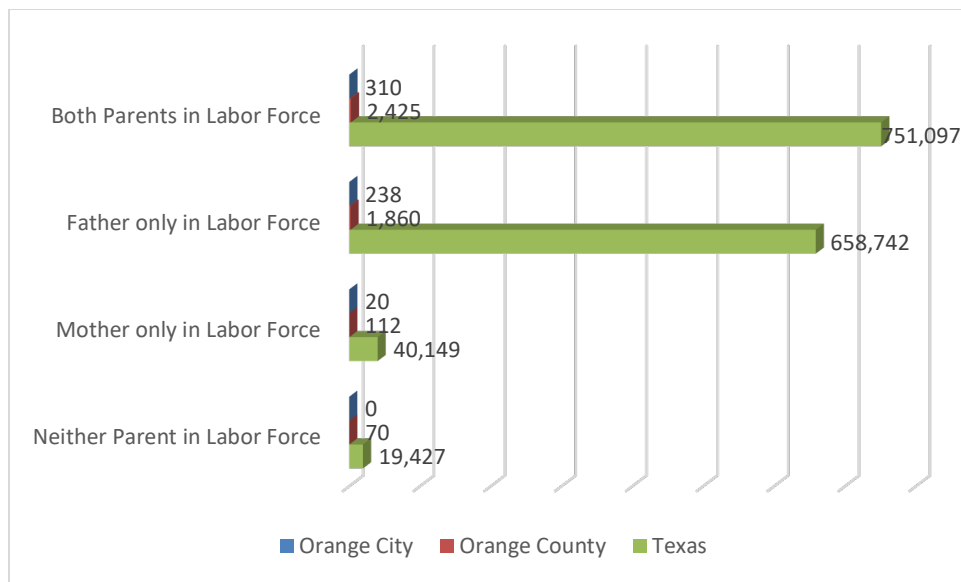


Table 23 Number of Working Families with Children below Age 6 (Living with both Parents)

Location	Both Parents in Labor Force	Father only in Labor Force	Mother only in Labor Force	Neither Parent in Labor Force
Orange City	310	238	20	0
Orange County	2,425	1,860	112	70
Texas	751,097	658,742	40,149	19,427

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

Key Findings: The number of working families with children below age six (6) living with both parents is shown in the table above. According to ACS, there were 2,425 working families within the service area in which both parents were in the labor force. There were 1,860 working families with children below age six (6) within the service area in which the father only was in the labor force. The number of families in which neither parent was in the labor force was only 70.

Number of Working Families with Children below Age 6 (Living with both Parents) (Cities)

Location	Both Parents in Labor Force	Father only in Labor Force	Mother only in Labor Force	Neither Parent in Labor Force
Bridge City	487	179	0	0
Mauriceville Town (77632)	47	82	0	0
Pine Forest City	7	9	0	7
Pinehurst City	36	75	0	0
Rose City (77662)	18	23	0	0
Vidor City	292	274	0	0
West Orange City	22	111	0	0

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

Key Findings: In Bridge City, there were 487 working families in which both parents were in the labor force and 292 in Vidor. Also, in Vidor there were 274 working families with children below age six (6) within the service area in which the father only was in the labor force and 179 in Bridge City. The number of families in which neither parent was in the labor force was only 7 in Pine Forest.

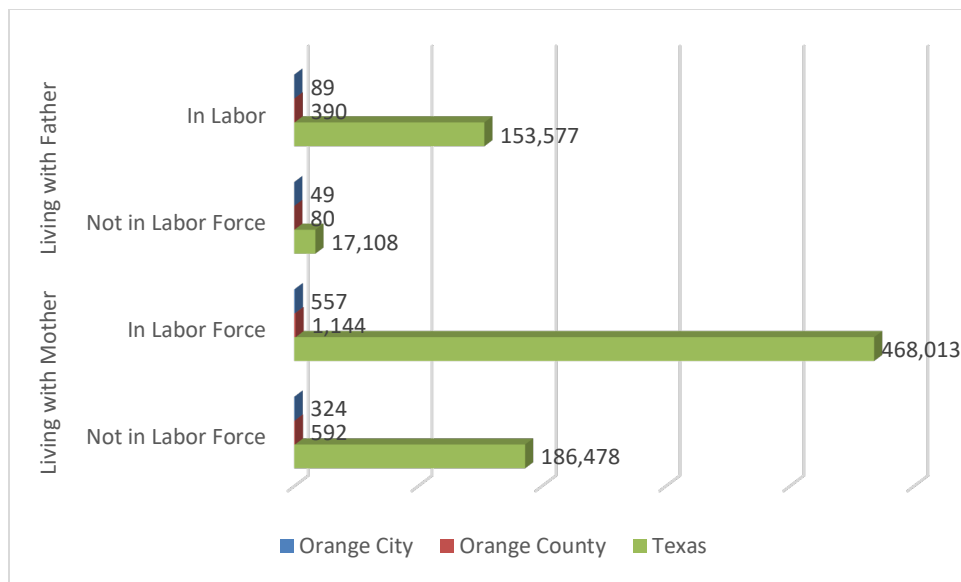


Table 24 Working Families with Children below Age 6 (Living with Single Parent)

Location	Number Living with One Parent	Number Living with Father	Living with Father		Number Living with Mother	Living with Mother	
			In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force		In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force
Orange City	1,019	138	89	49	881	557	324
Orange County	2,206	470	390	80	1,736	1,144	592
Texas	825,176	170,685	153,577	17,108	654,491	468,013	186,478

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

Key Findings: The number of working families with children below age six (6) living with a single parent is shown in the table above. According to ACS, there were 2,206 children in Orange County living with only one parent, of which 470 children lived with a single father. There were 1,144 children residing with mothers who were in the labor force, and 592 children living with mothers who were not in the labor force.

Working Families with Children below Age 6 (Living with Single Parent) (Cities)

Location	Number Living with One Parent	Number Living with Father	Living with Father		Number Living with Mother	Living with Mother	
			In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force		In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force
Bridge City	132	112	112	0	20	7	13
Mauriceville Town (77632)	15	5	5	0	10	10	0
Pine Forest City	9	0	0	0	9	0	9
Pinehurst City	78	36	36	0	42	23	19
Rose City (77662)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vidor City	360	65	34	31	295	191	104
West Orange City	29	0	0	0	29	29	0

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

Key Findings: According to ACS, there were 360 children in Vidor living with only one parent, of which 65 children lived with a single father. There were 132 children in Bridge City living with only one parent, of which 112 children lived with a single father. In Vidor, there were 191 children residing with mothers who were in the labor force, and 104 children living with mothers who were not in the labor force.

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

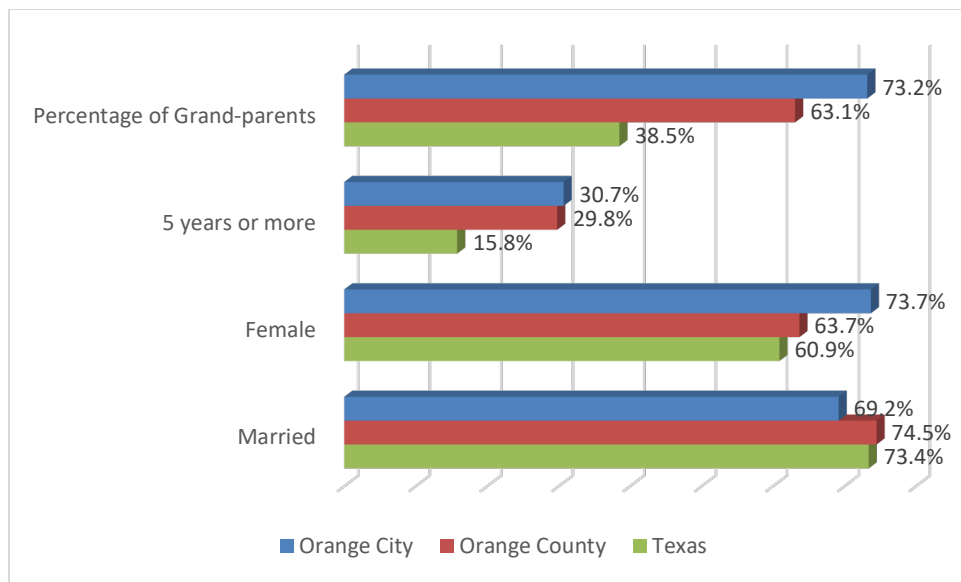


Table 25: Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren

Location	Number of Grandparents responsible for grandchildren	Percentage of Grand-parents	5 years or more		Female		Married	
Orange City	357	73.2%	150	30.7%	263	73.7%	247	69.2%
Orange County	1,286	63.1%	608	29.8%	819	63.7%	958	74.5%
Texas	297,553	38.5%	122,174	15.8%	181,164	60.9%	218,256	73.4%

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

Key Findings: Grandparents responsible for their grandchildren in the city of Orange was 73.2%, higher than the county rate of 63.1% and the state rate of 38.5%. In the city of Orange, approximately 73.7% of grandparents were female, 69.2% were married and 30.7% were responsible for their grandchildren for 5 years or more. The percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren in Orange County (63.1%) was significantly higher than the state rate of 38.5%.

Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren (Cities)

Location	Number of Grandparents responsible for Grandchildren	Percentage of Grandparents	5 years or more		Female		Married	
Bridge City	73	59.3%	73	59.3%	38	52.1%	73	100%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	121	69.1%	94	53.7%	80	66.1%	100	82.6%
Pine Forest City	14	53.8%	8	30.8%	7	50.0%	12	85.7%
Pinehurst City	33	78.6%	4	9.5%	28	84.8%	10	30.3%
Rose City (77662)	22	100%	22	100%	11	50.0%	22	100%
Vidor City	259	72.3%	131	36.6%	150	57.9%	211	81.5%
West Orange City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

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

Key Findings: Rose City (100%) had the highest percentage of grandparents responsible for grandchildren, however Vidor reported the largest number of grandparents responsible for grandchildren, representing 72.3%. Pinehurst (78.6%) reported the second highest percentage of grandparents responsible for grandchildren.

Table 26: Median Household and Per Capita Income

Location	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income
Orange City	\$43,042	\$26,944
Orange County	\$53,667	\$27,938
Texas	\$57,051	\$28,985
United States	\$57,652	\$31,177

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (DP03, B19013 or B19301)

Key Findings: Two common measures of income are Median Household Income and Per Capita Income, based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates. Both measures are shown for the report area above. Per Capita income serves as an indicator of the report area living standards. In Orange County, Per Capita Income (\$27,938) was lower than the state’s Per Capita Income (\$28,985). The median household income for Orange County was \$53,667, while the city of Orange had a median household income of \$43,042. Both were lower than the state and national median household income.

Median Household and Per Capita Income (Cities)

Location	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income
Bridge City	\$72,635	\$28,789
Mauriceville Town (77632)	\$62,318	\$30,538
Pine Forest City	\$72,083	\$32,073
Pinehurst City	\$45,580	\$26,057
Rose City (77662)	\$58,690	\$27,230
Vidor City	\$39,898	\$20,967
West Orange City	\$48,429	31,744

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

Key Findings: Pine Forest (\$32,073) reported the highest Per Capita Income, while the City of Vidor (\$20,967) reported the lowest Per Capita Income. Median household income was highest in Bridge City (\$72,635) and Pine Forest (\$72,083). The City of Vidor (\$39,898) reported the lowest median household income.

Table 27: Family Income

Location/Indicator	Orange City	Orange County	Texas
Less than \$10,000	8.4%	3.9%	4.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.5%	3.6%	3.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,000	8.6%	7.5%	8.0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8.4%	10.0%	8.9%
\$35,000 to \$49,000	12.5%	13.3%	12.5%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17.9%	21.0%	17.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15.1%	12.8%	13.4%
\$100,000 to \$149,000	12.2%	17.1%	16.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5.8%	6.8%	7.1%
\$200,000 or more	4.5%	4.1%	7.9%
Median Family Income	\$58,986	\$64,150	\$67,344

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

Key Findings: This table shows the percent of family income for the service area. Orange County reported a higher percentage of income for those families making \$50,000 to \$74,999, higher than the state rate. Median family income is typically higher than median household income because of the composition of households. However, the median family income for Orange County (\$64,150) was lower than the state (\$67,344) average.

Family Income (Cities)

Location/Indicator	Bridge City	Mauriceville Town (77632)	Pine Forest City	Pinehurst City	Rose City (77662)	Vidor City	West Orange City
Less than \$10,000	0.3%	2.2%	2.9%	10.8%	1.5%	2.8%	2.3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.6%
\$15,000 to \$24,000	3.3%	11.9%	1.1%	6.1%	3.0%	12.3%	7.2%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7.9%	3.4%	10.3%	19.4%	15.9%	14.3%	7.0%
\$35,000 to \$49,000	9.7%	4.5%	9.1%	12.1%	8.3%	17.0%	26.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.7%	30.5%	14.9%	23.4%	23.5%	17.4%	29.5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	20.6%	9.1%	19.4%	7.7%	9.1%	13.0%	6.85
\$100,000 to \$149,000	28.3%	23.5%	30.9%	13.5%	20.5%	12.5%	15.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	7.3%	12.7%	9.1%	5.2%	10.6%	1.5%	0.9%
\$200,000 or more	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%	0.8%	7.6%	2.8%	4.5%
Median Family Income	\$82,366	\$73,400	\$40,000	\$52,000	\$62,500	\$47,131	\$55,147

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

Key Findings: Bridge City (28.3%) and Pine Forest (30.9%) reported a higher percentage of income for those families earning \$100,000 to \$149,000 than the county (17.1%) and state rate (16.7%). Families in Mauriceville (30.5%), Pinehurst (23.4%), Rose City (23.5%) and West Orange (2.5%) reported higher percentage of income for those families earning \$50,000 to \$74,999. The City of Vidor reported 17% of families earning \$35,000 to \$49,000 and 17.4% earning \$50,000 to \$74,999.

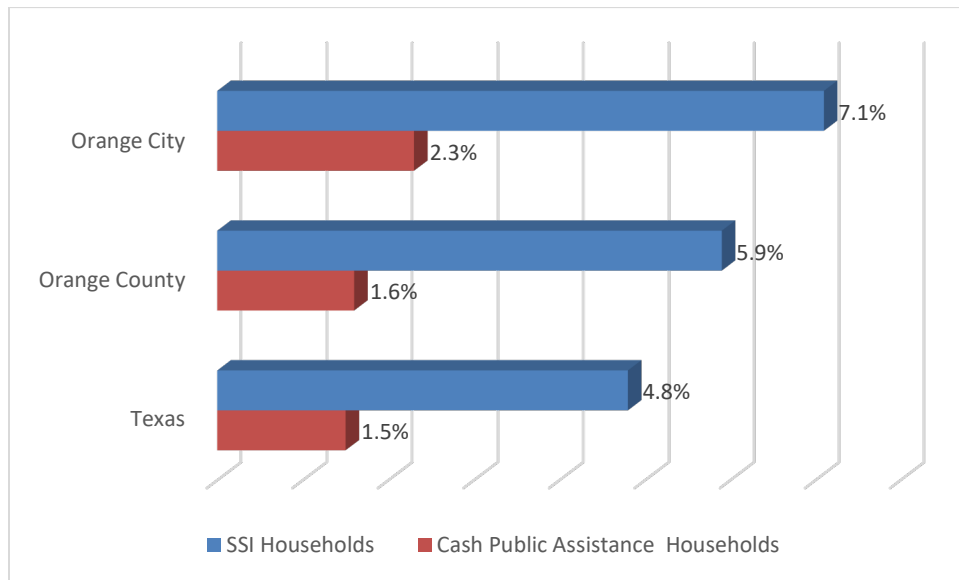


Table 28: Households with SSI and Public Assistance Income

Location	SSI Households	Percentage	Cash Public Assistance Households	Percentage
Orange City	566	7.1%	185	2.3%
Orange County	1,198	5.9%	524	1.6%
Texas	455,016	4.8%	141,939	1.5%

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

Key Findings: In Orange County, 1,198 (5.9%) of household received SSI, while only 1.6% of households received Cash Public Assistance. The percentage of SSI households in the city of Orange (7.1%) and Orange County (5.9%) was higher than the state rate of 4.8%.

Households with SSI and Public Assistance Income (Cities)

Location	SSI Households	Percentage	Cash Public Assistance Households	Percentage
Bridge City	263	9.2%	0	0.0%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	48	3.9%	33	2.7%
Pine Forest City	12	5.3%	5	2.2%
Pinehurst City	89	6.9%	8	2.4%
Rose City (77662)	5	2.9%	4	2.4%
Vidor City	197	5.0%	67	1.7%
West Orange City	105	7.3%	22	1.5%

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

Key Findings: Bridge City (263) and Vidor (197) reported the highest number of SSI households. Vidor (67) also reported the highest number of Cash Public Assistance households, while Mauriceville (2.7%) reported the highest percentage of households receiving Cash Public Assistance.

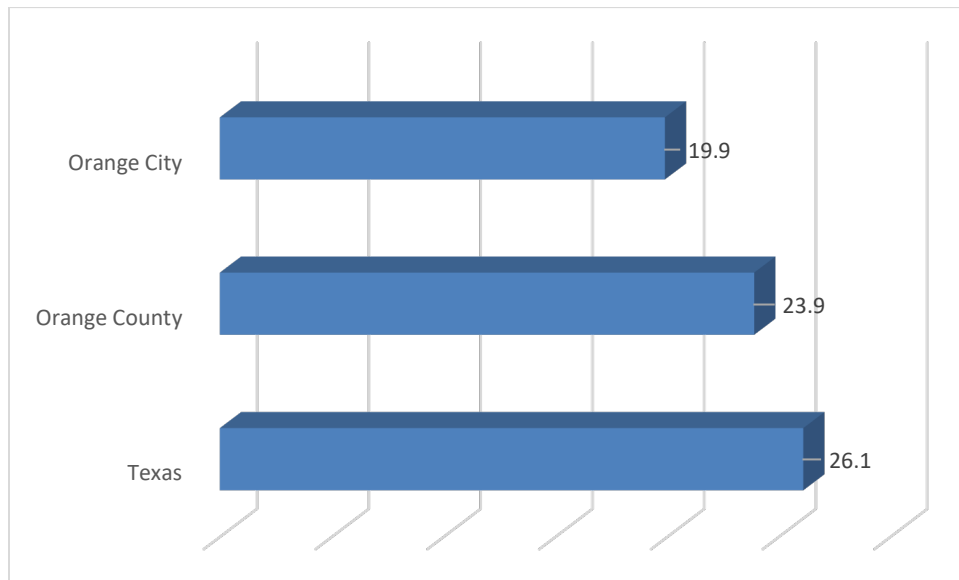


Table 29: Average Commuting Distance

Location	Minutes
Orange City	19.9
Orange County	23.9
Texas	26.1

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

Key Findings: The average commute distance for the city of Orange was 19.9 minutes, slightly lower than the county at 23.9 minutes and the state at 26.1 minutes.

Average Commuting Distance (Cities)

Location	Minutes
Bridge City	24.1
Mauriceville Town (77632)	31.0
Pine Forest City	28.6
Pinehurst City	17.8
Rose City (77662)	18.7
Vidor City	24.8
West Orange City	27.0

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

Key Findings: Mauriceville reported the longest average commute of 31 minutes. Vidor (24.8), West Orange (27), Pine Forest (28.6) and Bridge City (24.1) each reported a commute time of 24 -29 minutes.

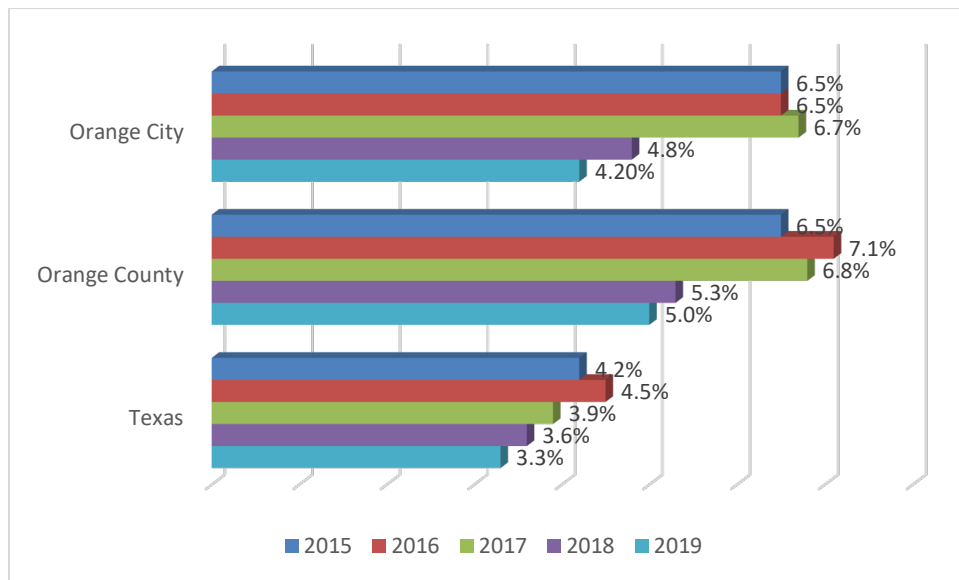


Table 30: Unemployment Rates

Location	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Orange City	6.5%	6.5%	6.7%	4.8%	4.2%
Orange County	6.5%	7.1%	6.8%	5.3%	5.0% (p)
Texas	4.2%	4.5%	3.9%	3.6%	3.3% (p)

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; (p) -preliminary

Key Findings: The average unemployment rate in Orange County was 5.0% in 2019, slightly higher than the state rate (3.3%). Unemployment rates for the County, as well as the city of Orange, experienced a steady decline since 2016. Overall, the unemployment rate was lower in 2019 than it has been for several years.

Unemployment Rates (Cities)

Location	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bridge City	6.5%	6.1%	6.7%	5.7%	4.2%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	6.5%	6.5%	6.7%	4.8%	4.2%
Pine Forest City	5.9%	6.5%	6.7%	4.8%	4.2%
Pinehurst City	3.7%	5.0%	3.7%	3.5%	2.9%
Rose City (77662)	6.5%	6.5%	6.7%	4.8%	4.2%
Vidor City	6.5%	6.5%	6.7%	4.8%	4.2%
West Orange City	6.5%	6.1%	6.7%	5.7%	4.2%

Source: www.homefacts.com/unemployment.html

Key Findings: The unemployment rate was 4.2% for each of the cities in the above chart except Pinehurst, which had an unemployment rate of 2.9% in 2019.

Hispanic Workers and Workforce Impact

The demographic shift with respect to ethnicity has been striking in recent years. Sparked by immigration and relatively high fertility rates, the number of Hispanics in the civilian U.S. workforce more than doubled, from 10.7 million to 25.4 million workers between 1990 and 2014. This 137-percent increase dwarfed the 13-percent increase in the number of non-Hispanic civilian workers by more than a factor of 10, nearly doubling the representation of Hispanics among *all* civilian workers during this time (from 8.5 percent to 16.0 percent).

Moreover, the growth rate of the number of Hispanic civilian women in the labor force was particularly acute (157 percent) compared with their male counterparts (124 percent) in the past quarter century. The population growth rates of female and male civilian non-Hispanic workers rose by 18 percent and 9 percent, respectively, during this time. These changes resulted in a doubling of the share of Hispanic women among female workers (from 7.3 percent to 14.7 percent), and an almost doubling of the share of Hispanic men among male workers (from 9.5 percent to 17.7 percent).

By 2050, Hispanics will represent nearly 30 percent of the total population. These dramatic demographic shifts have a variety of national labor market and other socioeconomic issues for the next 25 years and more. Indeed, the Pew Research Center projects that the Hispanic population will continue to rapidly grow, such that by 2050, Hispanics will represent nearly 30 percent of the total population. If Hispanic women continue to disproportionately enter the workforce, gender-related differences in labor market outcomes (including earnings, self-employment, labor force participation, and occupations) as well as in family/societal factors (such as fertility rates, maternity/parental leave, and access to childcare, healthcare, and schools) will become increasingly important.

One additional shift in just the past decade worth highlighting is that U.S.-born Hispanics have been driving population growth more than immigrants. It follows that domestic-related issues such as access to quality education, job training, and healthcare (as opposed to language, legalized status, and assimilation) will likely dominate labor market, business, and social concerns more than in the past.

Access to quality education is particularly critical when considering that Hispanics have less education on average than non-Hispanics (11.0 years versus 13.7 years among adults ages 25 years and older). The gap narrows but remains significant when exclusively focusing on U.S.-born workers (12.4 years versus 13.6 years), and similar gaps exist across gender. While Hispanics have been acquiring more schooling in recent years, non-Hispanics have as well, which has maintained the Hispanic/non-Hispanic education disparity.

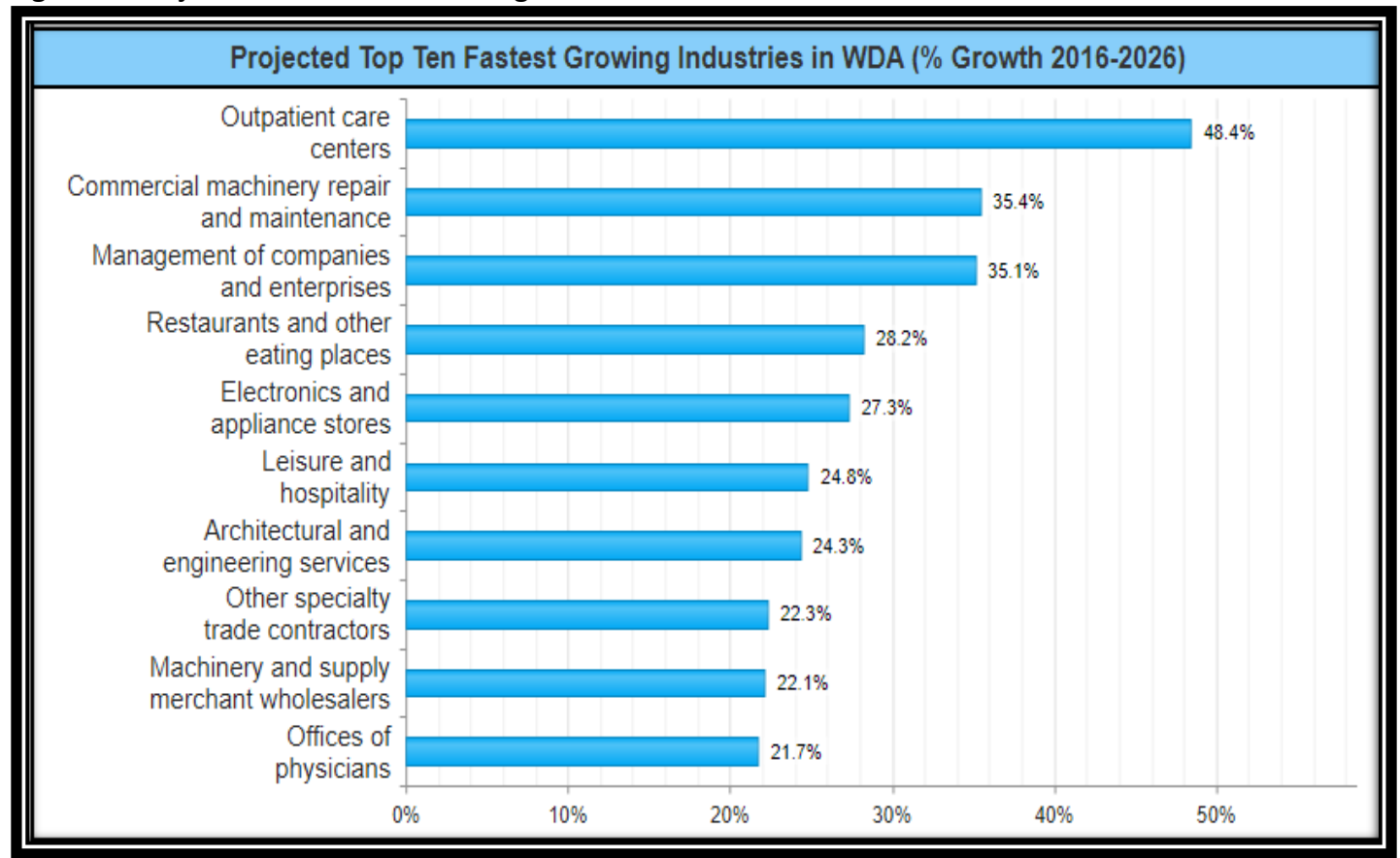
Among major industries, 27.3 percent of workers in construction were of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity in 2014. Other industries with high concentrations of Hispanics and Latinos include agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (23.1 percent) and leisure and hospitality (22.3 percent). Hispanics had the lowest share of employment in public administration (11.4 percent), financial activities (11.3 percent), and information (10.5 percent). Among occupational groups in 2014, 43.4 percent of workers in farming, fishing, and forestry were Hispanic or Latino. Other occupations with high shares of Hispanics or Latinos were building and grounds cleaning and maintenance

occupations (36.7 percent) and construction and extraction occupations (32.3 percent). Hispanics or Latinos were least likely to work in life, physical, and social science occupations (7.5 percent) and in computer and mathematical occupations (6.6 percent).

The under-education of Hispanics has numerous labor market, economic, and social repercussions, including relatively low wages and earnings, low asset and retirement-income accumulation, reduced purchasing power, and high unemployment and poverty rates, just to name a few. Moreover, the most recent recession that started with the financial crisis expedited “job polarization” (the permanent loss of a nontrivial number of middle-skilled jobs), and in the past couple of decades, many jobs have become increasingly skill-intensive. These labor market structural changes suggest that without making additional investments in the education of Hispanics, they are likely to fall further behind in upcoming years. Particularly in light of their population growth, the educational outcomes among Hispanics will not only affect Hispanic American communities; they will have increasing national and global consequences regarding the direction of the American workforce, the business sector, social programs, and economic prosperity.

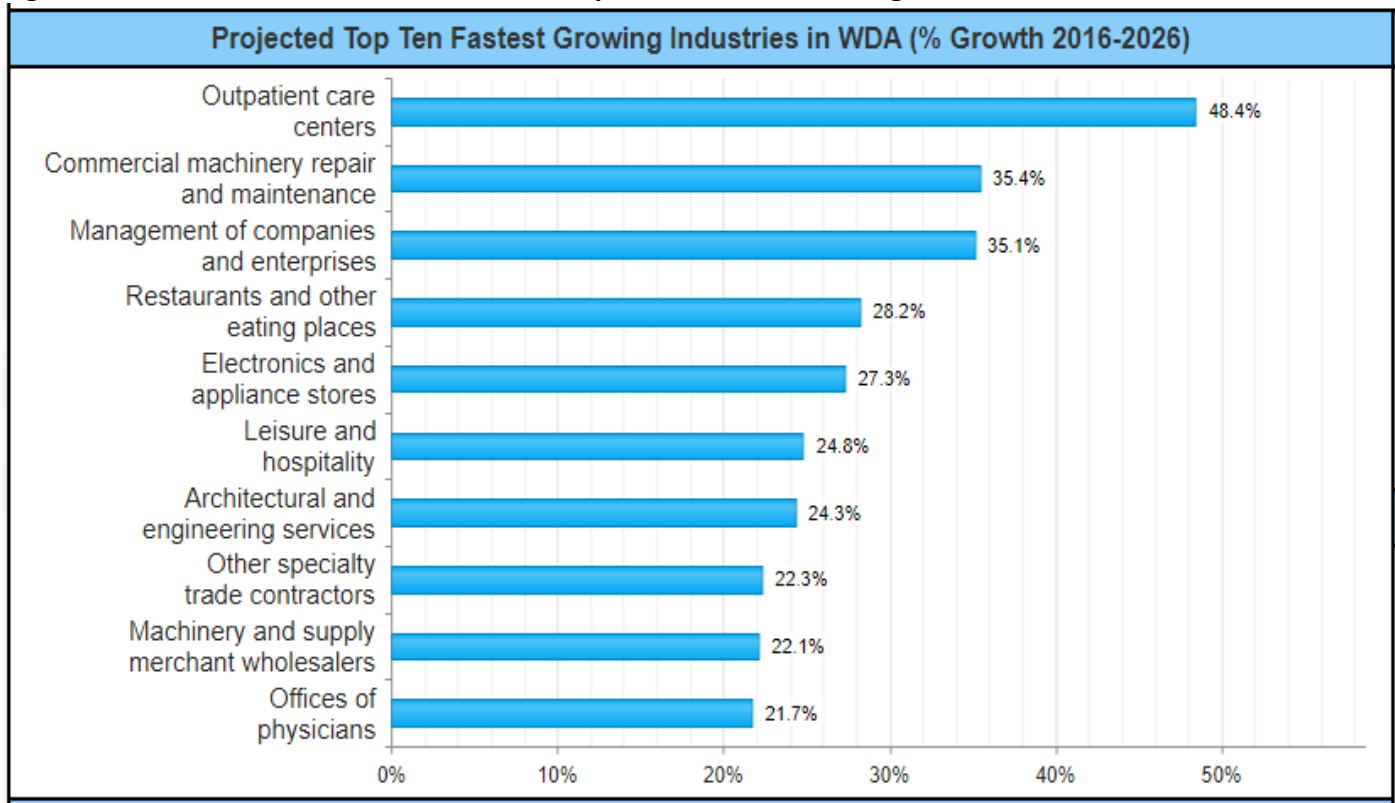
<https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2015/article/the-increasing-importance-of-hispanics-to-the-us-workforce.htm>

Figure 2: Projected Ten Fastest Growing Industries in WDA



Source: <https://texaslmi.com/EconomicProfiles/WDAProfiles>

Figure 3: South East Texas Workforce Development Fastest Growing Industries



Source: <https://texaslmi.com/EconomicProfiles/WDAProfiles>

Figure 4: South East Texas Workforce Development Average Weekly Wage and Employment by Industry

Average Weekly Wage (2nd Quarter 2019)					
	Q2 2019	Q1 2019	Q2 2018	Quarterly Change	Yearly Change
WDA	\$1,039	\$1,139	\$1,031	\$-100	\$8
Texas	\$1,102	\$1,204	\$1,062	\$-102	\$40
US	\$1,095	\$1,184	\$1,055	\$-89	\$40
Employment by Industry (2nd Quarter 2019, Percent Change)					
Industry	Employment	% of Total	% Quarterly Change	% Yearly Change	
Natural Resources and Mining	1,181	0.7%	2.3%	0.3%	
Construction	19,461	12.2%	-3.0%	1.4%	
Manufacturing	22,078	13.9%	0.3%	3.4%	
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	32,408	20.4%	1.0%	0.6%	
Information	1,105	0.7%	-0.5%	-7.1%	
Financial Activities	5,670	3.6%	0.7%	0.0%	
Professional and Business Services	13,744	8.6%	-1.0%	-3.4%	
Education and Health Services	35,075	22.1%	0.9%	0.3%	
Leisure and Hospitality	16,709	10.5%	2.6%	0.2%	
Other Services	4,116	2.6%	1.5%	-16.2%	
Public Administration	7,394	4.7%	1.4%	1.9%	

Source: <https://texaslmi.com/EconomicProfiles/WDAProfiles>

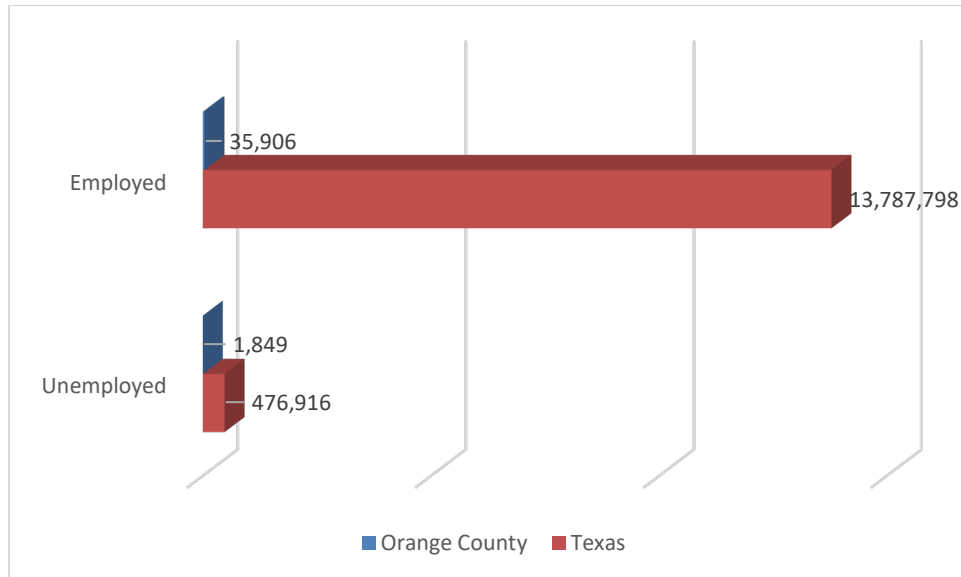


Table 31 Current Employment/Unemployment

Location	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		Number	Number
Orange County	37,755	35,906	1,849
Texas	14,264,714	13,787,798	476,916

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

Key Findings: Labor force, employment and unemployment data for the service area is shown in the table above. According to the Department of Labor, of the civilian labor force in Orange County, approximately 35,906 individuals were reported as employed and 1,849 individuals were reported unemployed.

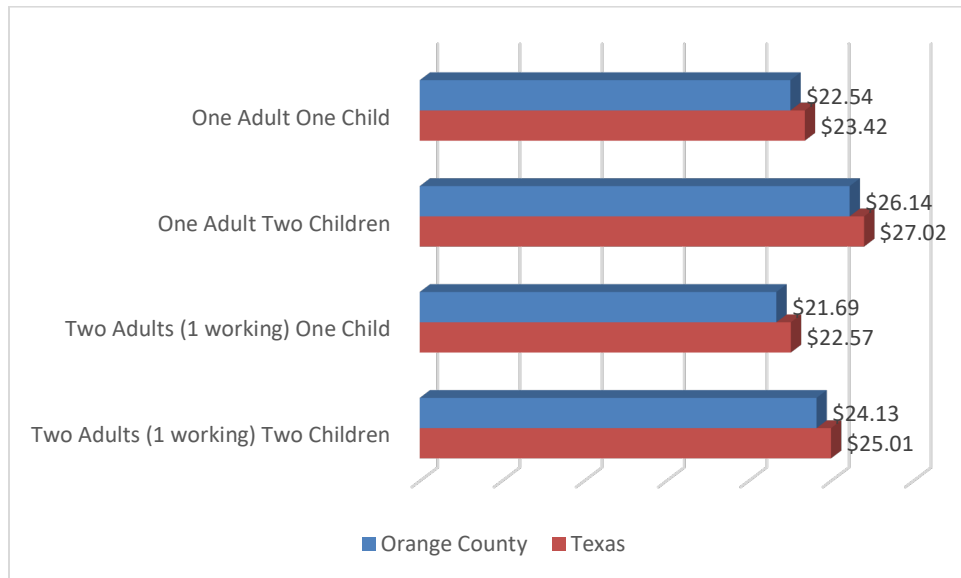


Table 32 Living Wage

Location	One Adult One Child	One Adult Two Children	Two Adults (1 working) One Child	Two Adults (1 working) Two Children
Orange County	\$22.54	\$26.14	\$21.69	\$24.13
Texas	\$23.42	\$27.02	\$22.57	\$25.01

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

Key Findings: The living wage shown is the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support their family if they are the sole provider or providers and are working full-time (2080 hours per year). The living wage within the service area for one adult two children \$26.14, as compared to Texas (\$27.02). The living wage within the service area for two adults (1 working) one child ranged was \$21.69, as compared to Texas (\$22.57). The living wage within the service area for two adults (1 working) with two children was \$24.13, as compared to Texas (\$25.01).

Table 33 Time Leaving to go to Work

Indicator	Orange County	Orange City	Bridge City	Mauriceville (77632)	Texas
Total	35,353	7,920	3,781	1,415	11,988,267
12:00 a.m. to 4:59 a.m.	3,919	719	611	241	552,115
5:00 a.m. to 5:29 a.m.	1,964	231	268	58	507,667
5:30 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2,342	638	197	100	621,558
6:00 a.m. to 6:29 a.m.	3,869	677	308	125	1,176,199
6:30 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	3,544	807	468	139	1,202,910
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	6,302	1,234	462	270	1,919,326
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	4,219	1,204	535	132	1,500,853
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	2,377	551	148	67	1,234,998
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	1,181	453	37	23	555,487
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	1,011	270	165	27	725,658
10:00 a.m. to 10:59 a.m.	737	89	129	16	328,651
11:00 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.	416	92	54	58	143,509
12:00 p.m. to 3:59 p.m.	1,742	608	200	50	710,532
4:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.	1,820	347	199	109	808,804

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

Key Findings: According to the American Community Survey, the majority of workers leave for work between the hours of 7:00a.m. – 7.59 a.m. in Orange County.

Time Leaving to go to Work (Cities)

Indicator	Pine Forest City	Pinehurst City	Rose City (77662)	Vidor	West Orange City
Total	298	1,080	232	4,209	1,460
12:00 a.m. to 4:59 a.m.	10	162	5	284	110
5:00 a.m. to 5:29 a.m.	64	57	7	209	111
5:30 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	18	29	22	217	64
6:00 a.m. to 6:29 a.m.	51	65	64	734	280
6:30 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	15	83	20	324	179
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	60	113	34	1,194	59
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	20	151	15	320	167
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	8	82	9	201	251
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	6	65	10	113	61
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	4	88	3	61	32
10:00 a.m. to 10:59 a.m.	7	54	0	85	60
11:00 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.	0	44	0	22	25
12:00 p.m. to 3:59 p.m.	30	26	29	179	0
4:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.	5	61	14	266	61

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

Key Findings: Many workers in cities within Orange county leave for work between 12:00 a.m. – 6:59 a.m.

Highlights and Considerations – Demographics and Economics

- ❖ Orange County reported a population of 84,866 in 2019, representing 3.7% change since 2010. The city of Orange reported a population of 18,847 in 2019, representing 1.4% change since 2010. Approximately 22.2% of the county's population resides in the city of Orange. Approximately 0.3% of the population of Orange City has either moved away or moved outside of the city since 2015.
- ❖ The city of Vidor (10,955) reported the largest population, with Bridge City (7,900) reporting the second largest population. Pine Forest City (505) and Rose City (511) reported the smallest population. However, Mauriceville (20.1%) reported the highest percent change in population from 2010 – 2019.
- ❖ The majority of adults in the city of Orange were between the ages of 20 - 34 (22.1%) and 35 - 54 (22.8%). 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 25.8% of the population, while adults 55 - 84 represent 26.8% of the population. The median age in Orange County was 37.7, higher than the state (34.3).
- ❖ Bridge City (22.8%) reported the highest percentage of adults ages 20 - 34, while Vidor reported the largest number of adults ranging from age 20 – 34. Pine Forest City (42.0) reported the highest median age, considerably higher than the county (37.7) and state (34.3) median age. The city of Vidor reported the lowest median age (34).
- ❖ Overall, more than one third, or 100, of the counties did not have significant changes in median age between 2010 and 2018. Among the 209 counties that were older than the state in 2010 (depicted in shades of orange to red), one third, or 86 counties, got older and 31 counties saw a decline in median age, or got younger. On the other hand, of the 45 counties that were younger than the state in 2010 (depicted in shades of green), 31 counties got older but 6 got younger.
- ❖ The majority of the population in the city of Orange identified as White (62.5%), while individuals who identified as Black (29.6%) and Hispanic (6.9%) were the next largest population groups. The percentage of individuals who identified as Black was higher in the city of Orange (29.6%) than in Orange County (8.3%). The Hispanic population in the city of Orange was 6.9% as compared with the county (7.1%). Individuals who identified as Two or more races in the city of Orange were approximately 2.8%, slightly higher than the county rate (1.9%). The Asian population in the city of Orange (3.7%) showed growth and was higher than the county rate (1.2%).
- ❖ The majority of the population identified as White, although West Orange (14.0%) reported the highest percentage of individuals who identified as Black. Pine Forest City (11.8%) and West Orange City (21.8%) reported the highest percentages of individuals who identified as Hispanic.

- ❖ In the city of Orange, children ages 0 - 4 represented 24% (1,369) of the county's population. In the city of Orange, children ages 3 - 4 represented approximately 23% of that age group that lived within Orange County.
- ❖ There were 3,331 children under age 3 and 2,378 children, ages 3 - 4, in Orange County. The city of Orange (815) reported the largest number of children below age 3, while Rose City (23) and Pine Forest (20) reported the lowest number of children below age 3. The cities of Bridge City (307), West Orange City (135), Pinehurst (115) and Vidor (552) had large numbers of children who were below age 3. The city of Orange (554), Bridge City (248), and Vidor (297) reported the largest population of children ages 3 – 4, while Pine Forest (8), Rose City (14) and Pinehurst (22) reported the smallest number of children ages 3 – 4.
- ❖ The total population for Texas is projected to increase by 5,216,784 individuals from 2020 to 2030. The population for Orange County is projected to increase by 2,958 individuals by 2030.
- ❖ According to the Texas Demographic Center, the Hispanic population will increase by 943 individuals by the year 2025 in Orange County. The Anglo population is projected to increase by only 125 individuals. The Black population is projected to increase by 438, and the "Other" category is expected to increase by 238 individuals.
- ❖ According to the Texas Demographic Center, the population for children age 3 will increase by only 23 individuals by the year 2025 in Orange County. Children age 4 is projected to increase in population by only 37 individuals by 2025. The child population, ages 3 – 4, is projected to remain relatively stable for the next five years with no significant growth.
- ❖ In 2017, the poverty rate for adults in the city of Orange was 22.1%, which was higher than the county (14.2%) and the state (16.0%). The poverty rate in Orange County experienced a marginal decrease of 1.0% since 2016. The poverty rates have remained somewhat consistent in the past five years for Orange County.
- ❖ Pinehurst (15.2%), Vidor (21.1%) and Mauriceville (14.2%) reported the highest poverty rates, while Rose City (3.1%) and Pine Forest (3.5%) reported the lowest poverty rates. The poverty rates for each city decreased in 2017 except the city of Vidor.
- ❖ In 2017 the poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5 in the city of Orange was 33.6%, representing a small decrease of 1.1% since 2016. The poverty rate for Orange County decreased from 24.9% in 2014 to 17.9% in 2017, representing a 7.0% decrease in poverty rate for children ages 0 - 5. The 0 - 5 poverty rate for the city of Orange (33.6%) was considerably higher than the county (17.9%) and the state rate of 24.8%.
- ❖ The cities of West Orange (13.9%), Pinehurst (19.7%) and Vidor (28.3%) reported the highest poverty rate for children below age 5, while the cities of Bridge City (5.2%) and Rose City (0.0%) reported the lowest poverty rates for children below age 5.

- ❖ It is estimated that the poverty rate for all families with children under age five (5) was 16.7% in Orange County, comparable to the state rate (16.7%). In Orange City, households below poverty were significantly higher for female-only households with children under 5 years old (41%), much higher than the county rate of 35.2%. In Orange County, 8.4% of married households with children below age 5 were below the federal poverty level, slightly higher than the state rate of 7.2%. However, data indicate that the city of Orange reported 17.4% of married households with children under 5 that were below the poverty level
- ❖ It is estimated that the poverty rate for all families with children under age five (5) was 60% in Mauriceville and 31.8% in Pinehurst city, much higher than the county and state rate (16.7%). Married couples in Pinehurst City, with children under age five (5), reported 60.7% poverty rate, significantly higher than the county and state rates. In the city of Vidor, female-headed households with children under age five (5) reported a 58.8% poverty rate as compared with female householders in the State of Texas (42.6%).
- ❖ The divorce rate for males 15 years and older in the city of Orange (16.0%) was higher than the county (13.2%) and state rate of 9.2%. Males who never married in the city of Orange represented 33.2%, which was higher than the county (26.6%) but lower than the state rate (35.6%). In the city of Orange, males who were married and now separated represented 42.5%, which was lower than the county rate of 55.3%.
- ❖ The divorce rate for males 15 years and older in West Orange was 15.6%, while Pinehurst City (14.9%) reported the second highest divorce rate. Approximately 63.9% of males in Rose City reported being married and separated.
- ❖ The divorce rate for females 15 years and older in the city of Orange (15.5%) was slightly higher than the county (15.0%) and state rate of 12.1%. Females who never married in the city of Orange represented 28.2%, which was higher than the county (21.0%) but lower than the state rate (29.4%). In the city of Orange, females who were married and now separated represented 41.7%, which was lower than the county rate of 52.5%.
- ❖ The divorce rate for females 15 years and older in Pinehurst (26.6%) was higher than the listed cities. However West Orange reported the second highest divorce rate of 17.8%.
- ❖ Within Orange County, married couples (3,453) reported the largest number of children below age five (5) with female householders (1,036) reporting the next largest number of children below age five (5). There were approximately 306 male householders with children below age five (5), with the largest number being with children under three (3) years old (216).
- ❖ Within the service area, Bridge City and Vidor reported the highest number of married couples with children below age five (5). Bridge City also reported the highest number of male householders with children below age 5, while Vidor reported the highest number of female householders with children below age five (5).
- ❖ According to ACS, there were 2,425 working families within the service area in which both parents were in the labor force. There were 1,860 working families with children below age six (6) within the service

area in which the father only was in the labor force. The number of families in which neither parent was in the labor force was only 70.

- ❖ In Bridge City, there were 487 working families in which both parents were in the labor force and 292 in Vidor. Also, in Vidor there were 274 working families with children below age six (6) within the service area in which the father only was in the labor force and 179 in Bridge City. The number of families in which neither parent was in the labor force was only 7 in Pine Forest.
- ❖ According to ACS, there were 2,206 children in Orange County living with only one parent, of which 470 children lived with a single father. There were 1,144 children residing with mothers who were in the labor force, and 592 children living with mothers who were not in the labor force.
- ❖ According to ACS, there were 360 children in Vidor living with only one parent, of which 65 children lived with a single father. There were 132 children in Bridge City living with only one parent, of which 112 children lived with a single father. In Vidor, there were 191 children residing with mothers who were in the labor force, and 104 children living with mothers who were not in the labor force.
- ❖ The Father Involvement Study, conducted by Nurturing Families Network, documented the importance that fathers placed on being a financial provider and cultivating a safe home environment where their children could grow and be “successful”. However, fathers also expressed trepidations about their lack of parental experience and, in many cases, about the lack of father role models in their lives. Fathers expressed a version of the American Dream that children should achieve a higher social status than their parents should.
- ❖ Grandparents responsible for their grandchildren in the city of Orange was 73.2%, higher than the county rate of 63.1% and the state rate of 38.5%. In the city of Orange, approximately 73.7% of grandparents were female, 69.2% were married and 30.7% were responsible for their grandchildren for 5 years or more. The percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren in Orange County (63.1%) was significantly higher than the state rate of 38.5%.
- ❖ Rose City (100%) had the highest percentage of grandparents responsible for grandchildren, however Vidor reported the largest number of grandparents responsible for grandchildren, representing 72.3%. Pinehurst (78.6%) reported the second highest percentage of grandparents responsible for grandchildren.
- ❖ In Orange County, Per Capita Income (\$27,938) was lower than the state’s Per Capita Income (\$28,985). The median household income for Orange County was \$53,667, while the city of Orange had a median household income of \$43,042. Both were lower than the state and national median household income.
- ❖ Pine Forest (\$32,073) reported the highest Per Capita Income, while the City of Vidor (\$20,967) reported the lowest Per Capita Income. Median household income was highest in Bridge City (\$72,635) and Pine Forest (\$72,083). The City of Vidor (\$39,898) reported the lowest median household income.
- ❖ Orange County reported a higher percentage of income for those families making \$50,000 to \$74,999, higher than the state rate. Median family income is typically higher than median household income

because of the composition of households. However, the median family income for Orange County (\$64,150) was lower than the state (\$67,344) average.

- ❖ Bridge City (28.3%) and Pine Forest (30.9%) reported a higher percentage of income for those families earning \$100,000 to \$149,000 than the county (17.1%) and state rate (16.7%). Families in Mauriceville (30.5%), Pinehurst (23.4%), Rose City (23.5%) and West Orange (2.5%) reported higher percentage of income for those families earning \$50,000 to \$74,999. The City of Vidor reported 17% of families earning \$35,000 to \$49,000 and 17.4% earning \$50,000 to \$74,999.
- ❖ In Orange County, 1,198 (5.9%) of household received SSI, while only 1.6% of households received Cash Public Assistance. The percentage of SSI households in the city of Orange (7.1%) and Orange County (5.9%) was higher than the state rate of 4.8%.
- ❖ Bridge City (263) and Vidor (197) reported the highest number of SSI households. Vidor (67) also reported the highest number of Cash Public Assistance households, while Mauriceville (2.7%) reported the highest percentage of households receiving Cash Public Assistance.
- ❖ The average commute distance for the city of Orange was 19.9 minutes, slightly lower than the county at 23.9 minutes and the state at 26.1 minutes.
- ❖ Mauriceville reported the longest average commute of 31 minutes. Vidor (24.8), West Orange (27), Pine Forest (28.6) and Bridge City (24.1) each reported a commute time of 24 -29 minutes.
- ❖ The average unemployment rate in Orange County was 5.0% in 2019, slightly higher than the state rate (3.3%). Unemployment rates for the County, as well as the city of Orange, experienced a steady decline since 2016. Overall, the unemployment rate was lower in 2019 than it has been for several years.
- ❖ The unemployment rate was 4.2% for all of the cities except Pinehurst, which had an unemployment rate of 2.9% in 2019.
- ❖ Among major industries, 27.3 percent of workers in construction were of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity in 2014. Other industries with high concentrations of Hispanics and Latinos include agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (23.1 percent) and leisure and hospitality (22.3 percent). Hispanics had the lowest share of employment in public administration (11.4 percent), financial activities (11.3 percent), and information (10.5 percent).
- ❖ The under-education of Hispanics has numerous labor market, economic, and social repercussions, including relatively low wages and earnings, low asset and retirement-income accumulation, reduced purchasing power, and high unemployment and poverty rates, just to name a few.
- ❖ According to the Department of Labor, of the civilian labor force in Orange County, approximately 35,906 individuals were reported as employed and 1,849 individuals were reported unemployed.
- ❖ The living wage within the service area for one adult two children \$26.14, as compared to Texas (\$27.02). The living wage within the service area for two adults (1 working) one child ranged was \$21.69, as

compared to Texas (\$22.57). The living wage within the service area for two adults (1 working) with two children was \$24.13, as compared to Texas (\$25.01).

- ❖ According to the American Community Survey, the majority of workers leave for work between the hours of 7:00a.m. – 7.59 a.m. in Orange County. Many workers in cities within Orange county leave for work between 12:00 a.m. – 6:59 a.m.

Education and Disabilities

Figure 5: STARR Grades 3 – 5 Results

		2016-17			2017-18		
		Approaches	Meets	Masters	Approaches	Meets	Masters
Grade 3	Mathematics	83.6%	56.0%	30.6%	83.4%	48.6%	25.1%
	Reading	81.0%	52.6%	30.2%	85.4%	49.4%	28.3%
Grade 4	Mathematics	77.9%	41.6%	25.5%	85.1%	44.8%	17.0%
	Reading	78.0%	50.0%	26.3%	78.0%	45.2%	22.4%
	Writing	75.0%	42.7%	17.7%	69.8%	46.7%	11.2%
Grade 5	Mathematics	89.7%	52.0%	20.6%	78.9%	45.2%	22.8%
	Reading	83.4%	56.1%	30.0%	81.9%	53.6%	23.6%
	Science	82.7%	46.9%	19.5%	83.3%	46.9%	19.3%

Source:

www.texaseducationinfo.org/TEA.TpeirPortal.Web/Reports/DIST_SUMMARY_2018/DIST_SUMMARY_181901.pdf

Key Findings: The figure above shows the percentage of 3rd through 5th grade student's results on the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) exams. In 2017 – 2018, approximately 48.6% of 3rd grade students met the mathematics standards of the STARR exam and 49.4% met the reading standard.



Table 34: High School Graduation Rate

Location/Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Orange County	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%
Texas	88%	88%	89%	89%	89%

Source: *County Health Rankings 2015 – 2019.*

Key Findings: From 2015 to 2019, according to County Health Rankings, Orange County (91%) consistently reported higher graduation rates than the state rate.

**Table 35: Educational Attainment**

Location	Percent Less than 9 th Grade	Percent 9 th to 12 th -No Diploma	Percent High School Graduate	Percent Some College	Percent Associates Degree	Percent Bachelor's Degree	Percent Graduate or Professional Degree
Orange City	2.6%	8.7%	34.7%	28.8%	7.5%	12.9%	4.8%
Orange County	2.7%	8.2%	38.6%	26.5%	8.3%	12.1%	3.6%
Texas	8.7%	8.5%	25.1%	22.1%	6.9%	18.8%	9.9%

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

Key Findings: According to ACS, 2.7% of individuals in Orange County had less than 9th grade education and 8.2% reported having 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma. Approximately 38.6% of individuals in Orange County were high school graduates, while 26.5% obtained some college as compared to the state rate (22.1%). In Orange County, the percent of individuals with a Bachelor's degree (12.1%) was lower than the state rate (18.8%). An estimated 3.6% of individuals in Orange County had a Graduate or Professional degree, which was significantly lower than the state rate (9.9%).

Figure 6: Wages of Texas Public College Graduates by College Major

College Major	Earning Year	Number of Employed Graduates			Median 4th Quarter Wage			Average 4th Quarter Wage		
		2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, and Related Sciences		1,231	1,256	1,240	\$10,238	\$9,942	\$10,199	\$10,633	\$9,835	\$10,245
Architecture and Related Services		294	290	295	\$9,875	\$10,603	\$10,696	\$10,022	\$10,091	\$10,236
Biological and Biomedical Sciences		2,160	2,256	2,433	\$7,238	\$6,596	\$6,705	\$7,535	\$7,063	\$7,153
Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services		8,163	8,274	8,669	\$11,979	\$11,507	\$11,766	\$12,157	\$11,605	\$11,916
Communication, Journalism and Related Programs		2,500	2,503	2,565	\$9,015	\$8,772	\$8,904	\$9,121	\$8,820	\$8,950
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services		805	1,001	1,114	\$14,980	\$14,640	\$15,005	\$14,474	\$14,357	\$14,722
Engineering		2,583	2,552	2,734	\$17,930	\$16,445	\$16,562	\$17,867	\$16,216	\$16,397
Engineering Technologies and Engineering-Related Fields		508	505	576	\$16,665	\$15,234	\$15,429	\$16,750	\$15,250	\$15,562
English Language and Literature/Letters		1,177	1,089	1,079	\$9,225	\$8,600	\$8,682	\$8,846	\$8,456	\$8,635
Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences		963	973	1,065	\$9,046	\$8,375	\$8,305	\$8,714	\$8,253	\$8,324
Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics		388	341	320	\$8,258	\$8,124	\$8,199	\$8,440	\$8,249	\$8,836
Health Professions and Related Programs		3,872	4,084	4,500	\$14,470	\$13,862	\$14,231	\$13,416	\$12,994	\$13,289
History		699	611	643	\$9,575	\$9,228	\$9,692	\$9,134	\$8,808	\$9,064
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting and Related Protective Services		1,699	1,917	1,919	\$8,874	\$8,512	\$8,680	\$8,738	\$8,588	\$8,834
Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities		696	792	963	\$8,874	\$8,562	\$8,759	\$9,227	\$8,802	\$9,164
Mathematics and Statistics		540	534	525	\$12,228	\$12,375	\$12,530	\$11,393	\$11,507	\$11,604
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies		4,196	4,071	4,143	\$11,675	\$11,771	\$12,113	\$10,869	\$10,847	\$10,957
Natural Resources and Conservation		394	397	405	\$9,475	\$8,895	\$9,000	\$9,492	\$8,894	\$9,212
Parks, Recreation, Leisure and Fitness Studies		2,325	2,425	2,406	\$8,033	\$7,807	\$7,756	\$8,289	\$8,081	\$8,033
Physical Sciences		515	524	566	\$10,675	\$9,553	\$9,927	\$10,771	\$9,603	\$9,961
Psychology		2,355	2,306	2,477	\$7,711	\$7,164	\$7,372	\$7,593	\$7,280	\$7,440
Public Administration and Social Service Professions		551	521	561	\$8,614	\$8,421	\$8,480	\$8,288	\$8,136	\$8,363
Social Sciences		2,124	2,024	1,967	\$9,402	\$8,686	\$9,207	\$9,572	\$9,124	\$9,704
Visual and Performing Arts		1,697	1,598	1,634	\$8,640	\$8,403	\$8,459	\$8,471	\$8,356	\$8,499

Source: [www.texaseducationinfo.org/Home/Topic/Employment and Earnings by Education=School to Employment](http://www.texaseducationinfo.org/Home/Topic/Employment%20and%20Earnings%20by%20Education%3D%20School%20to%20Employment)

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

Educational Attainment (Cities)

Location	Percent Less than 9 th Grade	Percent 9 th to 12 th -No Diploma	Percent High School Graduate	Percent Some College	Percent Associates Degree	Percent Bachelor's Degree	Percent Graduate or Professional Degree
Bridge City	1.4%	5.9%	35.8%	30.9%	9.0%	14.1%	2.8%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	2.8%	8.5%	47.9%	23.8%	6.1%	7.9%	2.9%
Pine Forest City	2.1%	12.2%	47.1%	17.3%	9.2%	9.7%	2.3%
Pinehurst City	1.0%	9.2%	35.9%	35.5%	7.1%	8.6%	2.7%
Rose City (77662)	1.0%	7.3%	48.3%	20.6%	13.7%	7.0%	2.2%
Vidor City	4.2%	10.8%	43.9%	23.1%	7.9%	7.6%	2.4%
West Orange City	3.7%	11.4%	37.8%	30.8%	4.5%	8.6%	3.2%

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

Key Findings: The majority of individuals in cities within Orange County reporting having a high school diploma or higher. However, individuals in Vidor (4.2%) and West Orange (3.7%) reported having less than 9th grade education.

Table 36: Annual Drop-Out Rates by District

School District	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 – 2017
Bridge City ISD	1.2%	0.9%	1.9%
Little Cypress-Mauriceville CISD	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%
Orangefield ISD	0.7%	0.8%	1.2%
Vidor ISD	3.4%	2.4%	3.8%
West Orange-Cove ISD	4.0%	2.7%	2.2%

Source: [www.texaseducationinfo.org/Home/Topic/Education Summary=Education Overview](http://www.texaseducationinfo.org/Home/Topic/Education%20Summary=Education%20Overview)

Key Findings: In 2016 - 2017, the drop-out rate was highest for Vidor ISD at 3.8%, while Little Cypress-Mauriceville ISD (0.8%) reported the lowest drop-out rate.

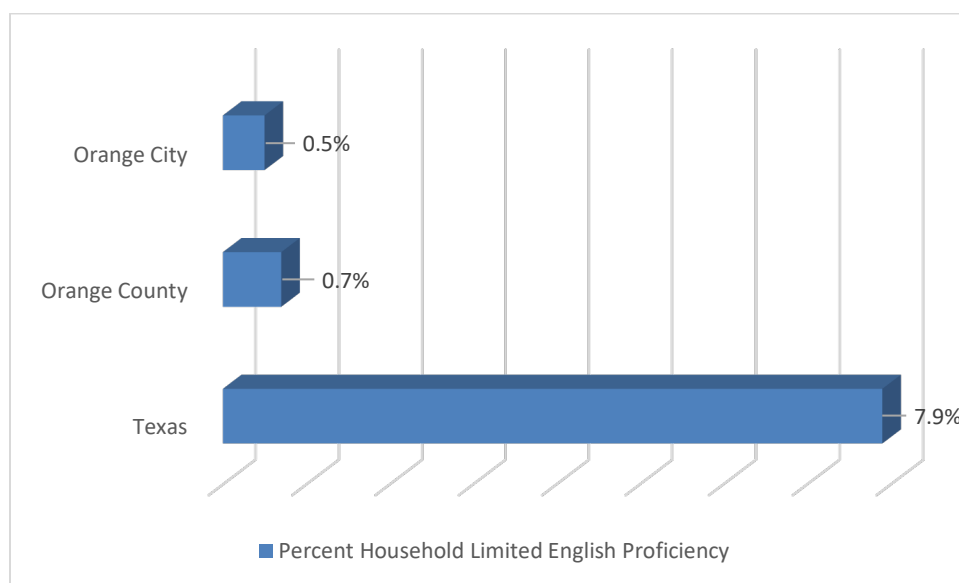


Table 37: Households with Limited English Proficiency

Location	Number of Households	Number of Households Limited English Proficiency	Percent Household Limited English Proficiency
Orange City	7,925	36	0.5%
Orange County	32,272	225	0.7%
Texas	9,430,419	743,837	7.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 - 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S1602

Key Findings: This indicator reports the number and percentage of households that speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than "very well." This indicator is relevant because an inability to speak English well creates barriers to healthcare access, provider communications, and health literacy/education. The percent of households with limited English proficiency was 0.7% in Orange County, significantly lower than the state (7.9%) rate.

Households with Limited English Proficiency (Cities)

Location	Number of Households	Number of Households Limited English Proficiency	Percent Households Limited English Proficiency
Bridge City	2,852	19	0.7%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	1,220	41	3.4%
Pine Forest City	225	0	0.0%
Pinehurst City	996	6	0.6%
Rose City (77662)	170	0	0.0%
Vidor City	3,923	61	1.6%
West Orange City	1,436	10	0.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 - 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S1602

Key Findings: Mauriceville (3.4%) reported the highest percent of households that were limited English proficient, while Vidor (1.6%) reported the second highest percent of limited English proficient households.

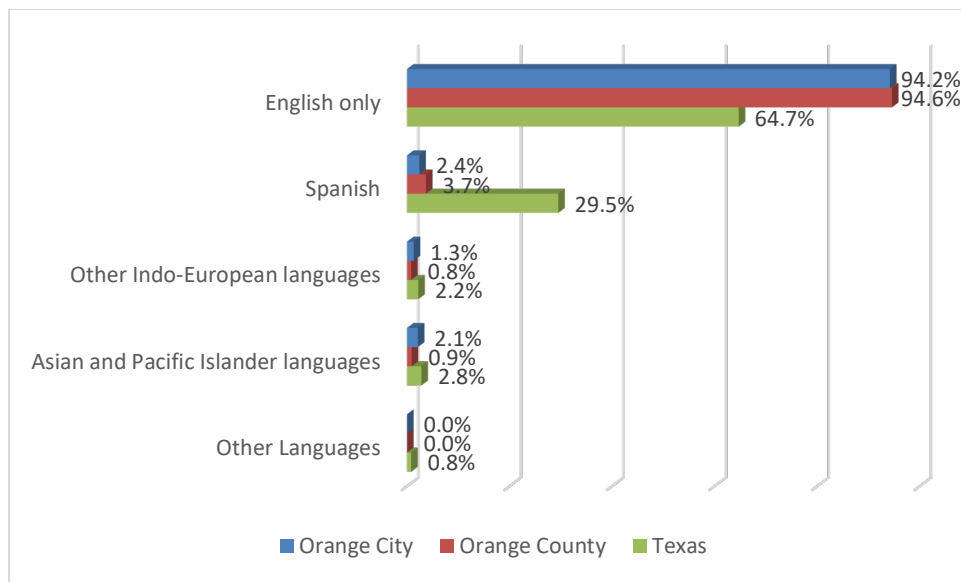


Table 38: Languages Spoken at Home

Location	English only	Spanish	Other Indo-European languages	Asian and Pacific Islander languages	Other Languages
Orange City	94.2%	2.4%	1.3%	2.1%	0.0%
Orange County	94.6%	3.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%
Texas	64.7%	29.5%	2.2%	2.8%	0.8%

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

Key Findings: The majority of residents in Orange County spoke English (94.6%) at home. However, 3.7% of residents in Orange County spoke Spanish, and 0.9% spoke Asian and Pacific Islander languages.

Languages Spoken at Home (Cities)

Location	English only	Spanish	Other Indo-European languages	Asian and Pacific Islander languages	Other Languages
Bridge City	97.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	97.1%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pine Forest City	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pinehurst City	94.3%	5.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Rose City (77662)	79.8%	19.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Vidor City	95.8%	3.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
West Orange City	82.9%	16.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Key Findings: The majority of residents in cities within Orange County spoke English at home. However, 19.8% of residents in Rose City and 16.2% in West Orange spoke Spanish, and 1.1% spoke Other Indo-European languages.

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. 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, 2019

Table 39: Computer and Internet Use

Location	Households with a Broadband Internet Subscription	Households with a Computer
Orange City	68.3%	79.9%
Orange County	73.9%	84.6%
Texas	76.8%	87.6%

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

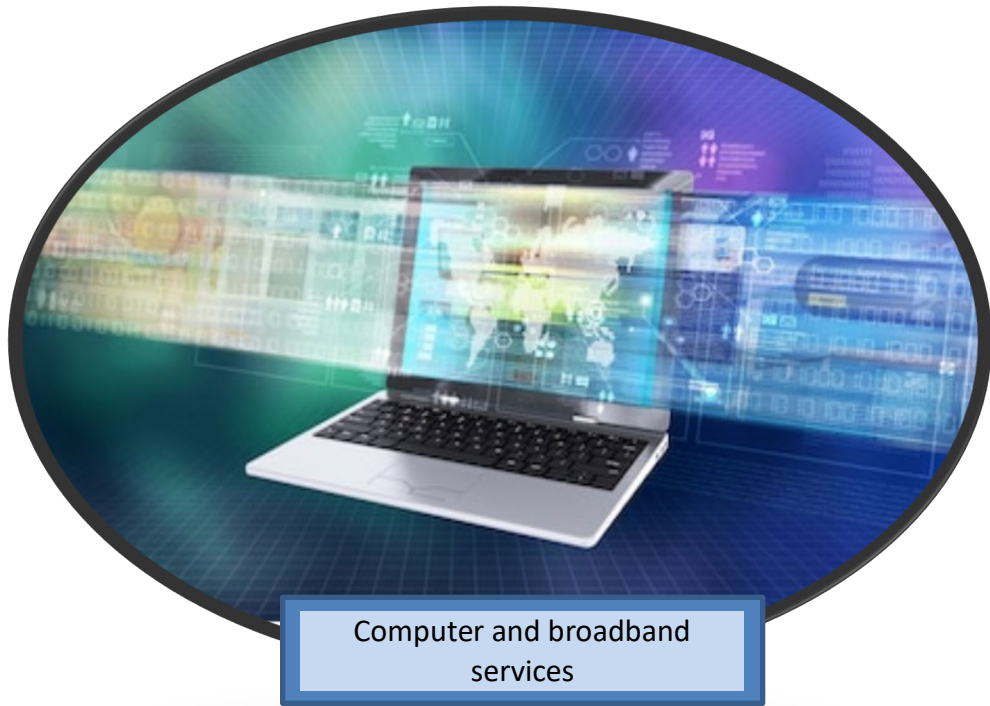
Key Findings: In Orange County, approximately 84.6% of households have a computer, with 73.9% of household with a broadband internet subscription. The percentage of broadband internet subscriptions is lower than the state (76.8%). The percentage of households with a computer (84.6%) is also lower than the state (87.6%).

Computer and Internet Use (Cities)

Location	Households with a Broadband Internet Subscription	Households with a Computer
Bridge City	77.6%	88.8%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	74.0%	79.4%
Pine Forest City	78.2%	89.8%
Pinehurst City	78.6%	90.2%
Rose City (77662)	84.7%	87.6%
Vidor City	77.2%	87.5%
West Orange City	63.4%	77.6%

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

Key Findings: Mauriceville (79.4%) and West Orange (77.6%) reported the lowest percentage of households with a computer, as well as a broadband internet subscription.



Computer and broadband
services

Table 40: Special Needs by Type for Children Ages 3 – 5, 2018 - 2019

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	0	*	*	0	0	6
Age 4	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	8	0	*	14
Bridge City ISD															
Age 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*
Age 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	7
Little Cypress- Mauriceville CISD															
Age 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	*	0	*	0	0	10
Age 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	*	0	0	0	0	10
Orangefield ISD															
Age 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*
Age 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	*	0	0	10
Vidor ISD															
Age 3	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	21
Age 4	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	8	0	*	15
Total for Orange County	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	27	*	*	25	0	*	93

Source: *Region V Education Service Center*

Key Findings: There were approximately 93 children, ages 3 - 4, with special needs being served within Orange County School Districts. The disability categories reporting the highest number of diagnosed children were Speech Impairment and Non-Categorical Early Childhood. Based on current Program Information Report (PIR) data, West Orange-Cove CISD Head Start program provided services to 25 children with identified disabilities, representing 11% percent of the program's 239 funded enrollees. The majority of Head Start children were diagnosed with a speech or language impairment.

Table 41: Disability Resources

Early Childhood Intervention	Local Education Agency (School Districts)	Incredible Years
Texas Health and Human Services	Texas State Health Services	National Down Syndrome Society
American Speech Hearing Association	Spindletop MHMR Services	The ARC of Greater Beaumont
Region V Education Service Center	Community Resource Coordination Group	Texas State Audio Visual Library

Source: http://www.spindletopcenter.org/MHMR_ECI.html

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)



Table 42: FY 2018 Early Childhood Intervention

Location	Birth-to-3 Population	Children Served Comprehensive Services	Children Served: Follow Along	Total Served
Orange County	4,262	151	*	153
Texas	1,661,923	57,485	1,524	59,009

Source: <https://hhs.texas.gov/doing-business-hhs/provider-portals/assistive-services-providers/early-childhood-intervention-eci-programs/eci-data-reports>.

Key Findings: Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) provides services to eligible children birth to age three (3). The ECI program reported that 151 infants and toddlers received services from the Early Intervention program in FY 2018.

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



SPINDLETOP CENTER
Promoting Healthy Living in our Community

Spindletop Center Early Childhood Intervention

Spindletop Center is a community mental health and intellectual and developmental disabilities center located in Southeast Texas. It provides a variety of behavioral health care services to people with mental illness, intellectual and developmental disabilities and chemical dependency. Spindletop Center was formed September 1, 2000 when Beaumont State Center and Life Resource joined forces. The center provides services in Jefferson, Orange, Hardin and Chambers counties and serves approximately 8,000 consumers a year. The center employs more than 400 full-time staff and is governed by a nine-member board of trustees appointed by the county commissioners' courts in the four-county area. The Center is licensed by the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) to provide chemical dependency treatment services and is also contracted by HHSC to deliver mental health services.

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:

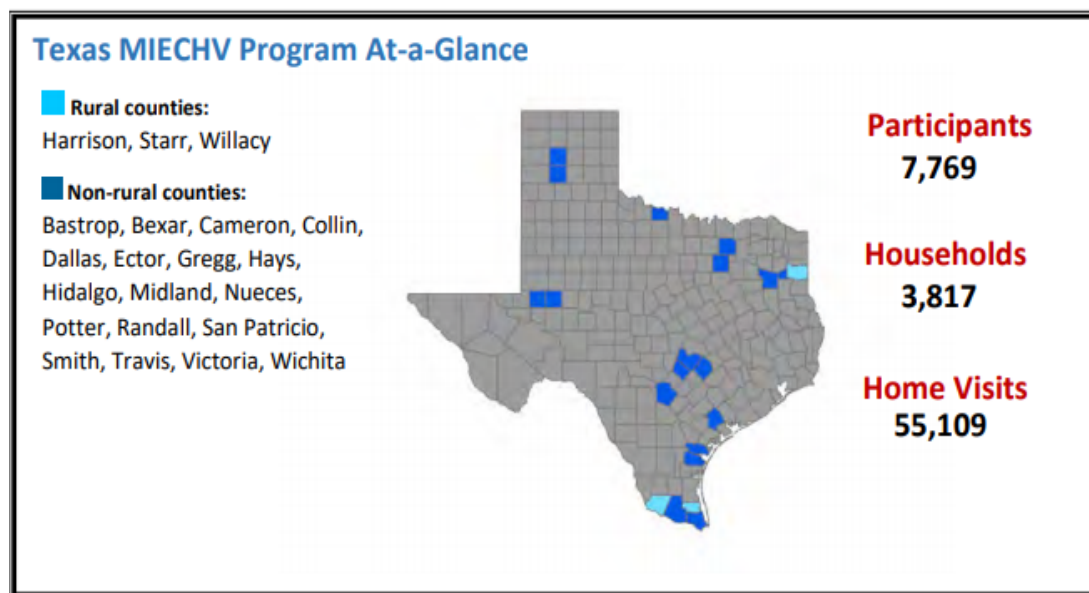
- promoting development and learning,
- providing support to families,
- coordinating services, and
- decreasing the need for costly special programs.

Services may include

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

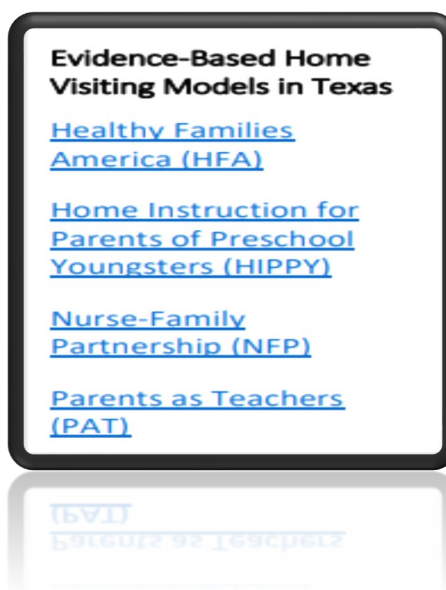
Source: <http://www.spindletopcenter.org/index.html#>

Figure 7: Texas Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program



Source: <https://mchb.hrsa.gov/maternal-child-health-initiatives/home-visiting/home-visiting-program-state-fact-sheets>

Figure 8: Evidence-Based Home Visiting Models in Texas



Texas's MIECHV Program FY 2018 HRSA's Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program:

- Supports the Texas Home Visiting Program and provides voluntary, evidence-based home visiting programs for at-risk pregnant women and families with children through kindergarten entry
- Builds upon decades of scientific research showing that home visits by a nurse, social worker, early childhood educator, or other trained professional during pregnancy and in the first years of a child's life helps prevent child abuse and neglect, supports positive parenting, improves maternal and child health, and promotes child development and school readiness.

Texas Serves a High-Risk Population MIECHV Program awardees serve high-risk populations. Awardees tailor their programs to serve populations of need within their state:

- 58.7% of households were low income
- 21.1% of households included someone with low student achievement
- 7.4% of households included pregnant teens

Texas Performance Highlights:

- Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) - Screening: 93.6% of caregivers enrolled in home visiting were screened for IPV within 6 months of enrollment
- Child Maltreatment - Only 0.8% of children enrolled in home visiting had an investigated case of child maltreatment

Highlights and Considerations – Education and Disabilities

- ❖ In 2017 – 2018, approximately 48.6% of 3rd grade students met the mathematics standards of the STARR exam and 49.4% met the reading standard.
- ❖ From 2015 to 2019, according to County Health Rankings, Orange County (91%) consistently reported higher graduation rates than the state rate. The majority of individuals in cities within Orange County reporting having a high school diploma or higher. However, individuals in Vidor (4.2%) and West Orange (3.7%) reported having less than 9th grade education.
- ❖ In 2016 - 2017, the drop-out rate was highest for Vidor ISD at 3.8%, while Little Cypress-Mauriceville ISD (0.8%) reported the lowest drop-out rate.
- ❖ The percent of households with limited English proficiency was 0.7% in Orange County, significantly lower than the state (7.9%) rate.
- ❖ Mauriceville (3.4%) reported the highest percent of households that were limited English proficient, while Vidor (1.6%) reported the second highest percent of limited English proficient households.
- ❖ The majority of residents in Orange County spoke English (94.6%) at home. However, 3.7% of residents in Orange County spoke Spanish, and 0.9% spoke Asian and Pacific Islander languages.
- ❖ The majority of residents in cities within Orange County spoke English at home. However, 19.8% of residents in Rose City and 16.2% in West Orange spoke Spanish, and 1.1% spoke Other Indo-European languages.
- ❖ In Orange County, approximately 84.6% of households have a computer, with 73.9% of household with a broadband internet subscription. The percentage of broadband internet subscriptions is lower than the state (76.8%). The percentage of households with a computer (84.6%) is also lower than the state (87.6%). Mauriceville (79.4%) and West Orange (77.6%) reported the lowest percentage of households with a computer, as well as a broadband internet subscription.
- ❖ Approximately 93 children, ages 3 - 4, with special needs were served within Orange County School Districts. The disability categories reporting the highest number of diagnosed children were Speech Impairment and Non-Categorical Early Childhood. Based on current Program Information Report (PIR) data, West Orange-Cove CISD Head Start program provided services to 25 children with identified disabilities, representing 11% percent of the program's 239 funded enrollees. The majority of Head Start children were diagnosed with a speech or language impairment. Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) provides services to eligible children birth to age three (3).
- ❖ The ECI program reported that 151 infants and toddlers received services from the Early Intervention program in FY 2018. 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 home visits by a nurse, social worker, early childhood educator, or other trained professional during pregnancy and in the first years of a child's life helps prevent child abuse and neglect, supports positive parenting, improves maternal and child health, and promotes child development and school readiness.

Health Care, Birth Characteristics and Nutrition

Table 43: Health Behaviors

Indicator	Orange County	Texas
Adult smoking	18%	14%
Access to exercise opportunities	61%	80%
Excessive drinking	21%	19%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	18%	28%
Sexually transmitted infections	282.5	520.4
Teen birth rate	47	37
Primary care physicians	5,000:1	1,660:1
Dentists	3,540:1	1,760:1
Mental Health Providers	4,720:1	960:1
Diabetic Prevalence	12%	10%
Mammography screening	36%	37%
Food insecurity	20%	15%
Limited access to healthy foods	9%	9%
Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths	26	13

Source: *County Health Ranking, 2019.*

Key Findings: Orange County (18%) reported a higher percentage of adult smoking than the state average (14%). Within Orange County, approximately 61% of residents reported having less access to exercise opportunities than the state average. (80%). Orange County also reported 21% of residents engaging in excessive drinking, slightly higher than the state average of 19%. Alcohol-impaired driving deaths were reported at 18%. There were less primary care physicians, dentists and mental health providers per resident within the service area than the state average. Diabetic prevalence was higher in Orange County than the state rate. The percentage of residents within the service area who reported having limited access to healthy food was comparable to the state rate of 9%.



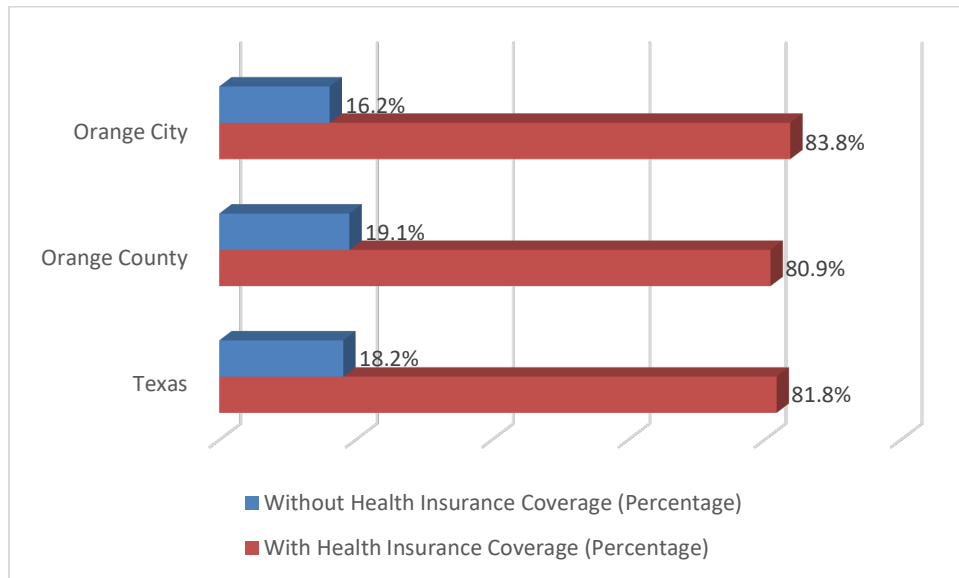


Table 44 Insurance Coverage

Location	Without Health Insurance Coverage (Number)	Without Health Insurance Coverage (Percentage)	With Health Insurance Coverage (Number)	With Health Insurance Coverage (Percentage)
Orange City	2,981	16.2%	15,465	83.8%
Orange County	6,496	19.1%	27,440	80.9%
Texas	4,916,911	18.2%	22,026,776	81.8%

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

Key Findings: Orange County reported 80.9% or 27,440 residents with health insurance coverage and 19.1% without health insurance coverage. The percentage of adults with insurance coverage was slightly lower than the state rate of 81.9%.

Insurance Coverage (Cities)

Location	Without Health Insurance Coverage (Number)	Without Health Insurance Coverage (Percentage)	With Health Insurance Coverage (Number)	With Health Insurance Coverage (Percentage)
Bridge City	842	10.6%	7,130	89.4%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	543	16.2%	2,813	83.3%
Pine Forest City	75	13.2%	495	86.8%
Pinehurst City	790	34.5%	1,500	65.5%
Rose City (77662)	41	8.0%	471	92.0%
Vidor City	2,177	20.4%	8,513	79.6%
West Orange City	790	23.1%	2,629	76.9%

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

Key Findings: Orange County reported 80.9% or 27,440 residents with health insurance coverage and 19.1% without health insurance coverage. The percentage of adults with insurance coverage was slightly lower than the state rate of 81.9%.

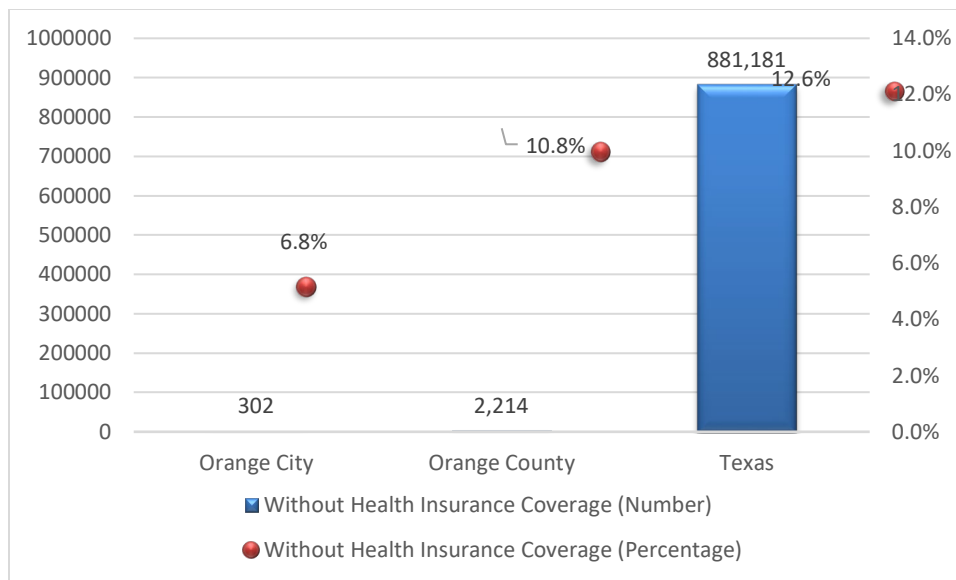


Table 45: Health Insurance Coverage Population under Age 19

Location	Without Health Insurance Coverage (Number)	Without Health Insurance Coverage (Percentage)
Orange City	218	4.8%
Orange County	1,904	8.7%
Texas	836,178	11.0%

Source: American Community Survey 2010 – 2014. DP03

Key Findings: The percentage of uninsured children in Orange County was 8.7%, lower than the state rate of 11.0%.

Health Insurance Coverage Population under Age 19 (Cities)

Location	Without Health Insurance Coverage (Number)	Without Health Insurance Coverage (Percentage)
Bridge City	107	5.1%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	69	7.1%
Pine Forest City	13	12.9%
Pinehurst City	83	18.7%
Rose City (77662)	8	4.8%
Vidor City	459	14.9%
West Orange City	201	24.0%

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

Key Findings: West Orange (24.0%), Pinehurst (18.7%) and Vidor (14.9%) reported the highest percentages of uninsured children, while Rose City (4.8%) and Bridge City (5.1%) were among the lowest percentages of uninsured children.

Table 46: Low-income Preschool Obesity Rate

Location	Percentage
Orange County	7.1%
Texas	15.7%

Source: *citi-data.com 2018*

Key Findings: Orange County reported preschool obesity rate (7.1%) that was lower than the state rate of 15.7%. Obesity prevalence was highest among children in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 100% or less, 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*).

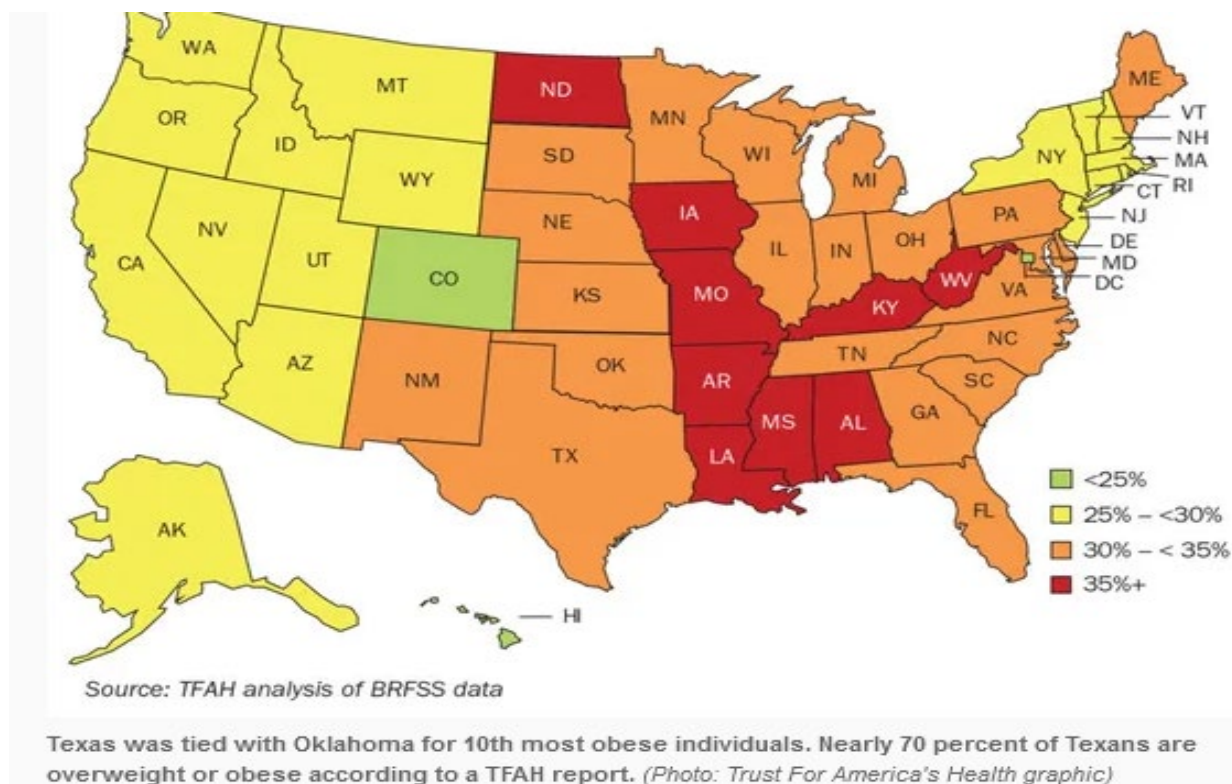
Table 47: Adult Obesity

Location	Total Population Age 20+	Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)	Percent Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)
Orange County	61,642	25,150	40.9%
Texas	19,833,252	5,974,730	30.0%
United States	241,290,773	69,953,947	28.8%

Source: *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2018.*

Key Findings: An estimated 40.9% of adults aged 20 and older self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0% (obese) in Orange County. This was considerably higher than the state rate (30.0%) and national rate (28.8%). Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

Figure 9: Adult Obesity Rate by State, 2018



Source: www.timesrecordnews.com/story/news/local/2019/09/12/texas-ranks-10th-obesity-in-america-1-in-3-people-obese/2300871001/

Table 48: Physical Inactivity

Location	Total Population Age 20+	Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity	Percent Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity
Orange County,	61,618	23,415	36.9%
Texas	19,839,391	4,832,328	24.2%
United States	241,280,347	56,248,204	22.8%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2018.

Key Findings: In Orange County, 23,415 or 36.9% of adults aged 20 and older self-report no leisure time for activity, based on the question: "During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise"? This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and poor cardiovascular health.

Table 49: Access to Primary Care

Location	Total Population	Primary Care Physicians	Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Orange County	84,964	17	20.0
Texas	27,862,596	16,815	60.3
United States	326,701,562	247,069	75.6

Source: *US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2014*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the number of primary care physicians per 100,000 persons. Doctors classified as "primary care physicians" by the AMA include: General Family Medicine MDs and DOs, General Practice MDs and DOs, General Internal Medicine MDs and General Pediatrics MDs. Physicians age 75 and over and physicians practicing sub-specialties within the listed specialties are excluded. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues. Approximately 20.0 primary care physicians per 100,000 persons were reported for Orange County, significantly lower than the state (60.3) and national (75.6) rates.

Table 50: Access to Dentists

Location	Total Population	Dentists	Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Orange County	84,260	24	28.48
Texas	27,469,114	14,857	54.1
United States	321,418,820	210,832	65.6

Source: *US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2018*

Key Findings: This indicator reports the number of dentists per 100,000 population. This indicator includes all dentists - qualified as having a doctorate in dental surgery (D.D.S.) or dental medicine (D.M.D.), who are licensed by the state to practice dentistry and who are practicing within the scope of that license. Orange County reported a rate of 28.48 dentists per 100,000 persons, significantly lower than the state rate (54.1) and national rate (65.6).


Location	Estimated Population	Number of Mental Health Providers	Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population (1 Provider per x Persons)	Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Orange County	85,047	18	4,724.8	21.2
Texas	28,056,273	29,561	949.1	105.4
United States	317,105,555	643,219	493	202.8

Key Findings: This indicator reports the rate of the county population to the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, clinical social workers, and counselors that specialize in mental health care. In Orange County, there is a very low mental health care provider rate per 100,000 persons (21.2), significantly lower than the state (105.4) and national rate (202.8).



Figure 10: Suicide Facts & Figures

Suicide Facts & Figures: Texas 2019 *




On average, one person dies by suicide every two hours in the state.

More than twice as many people died by suicide in Texas in 2017 than in alcohol related motor vehicle accidents.

The total deaths to suicide reflect a total of 84,679 years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 65.



Suicide cost Texas a total of **\$3,516,245,000** combined lifetime medical and work loss cost in 2010, or an average of **\$1,216,273 per suicide death.**

*Based on most recent 2017 data from CDC. Learn more at afsp.org/statistics.



11th leading cause of death in Texas

2nd leading
cause of death for ages 15-34

4th leading
cause of death for ages 35-44

5th leading
cause of death for ages 45-54

9th leading
cause of death for ages 55-64

17th leading
cause of death for ages 65 & older

Suicide Death Rates

	Number of Deaths by Suicide	Rate per 100,000 Population	State Rank
Texas	3,778	13.34	40
Nationally	47,173	14.00	

Source: afsp.org/statistics

Table 52: Cancer

Location	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2012 - 2016	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Orange County	84,132	199	236.8	195.0
Texas	27,408,291	39,449	143.93	150.64
United States	321,050,281	593,931	185.0	158.0

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER 2012 - 16.

Key Findings: Within Orange County, the age-adjusted death rate due to cancer per 100,000 persons is 195.0. This rate is greater than the state (150.64) and national rate (158.0). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death in the United States.

Table 53: Coronary Heart Disease

Location	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2012 - 2016	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Orange County	84,132	146	173.8	146.6
Texas	27,408,291	24,666	90.0	97.06
United States	321,050,281	366,195	114.1	97.1

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Key Findings: Within Orange County, the age-adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 persons is 146.6. This rate is greater than the state (97.06) and national rate (97.1). This indicator is relevant because heart disease is one of the leading causes of death in the United States.

Table 54: Poor General Health

Location	Total Population Age 18+	Estimated Population with Poor or Fair Health	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Orange County	61,453	9,955	16.2%	15.8%
Texas	17,999,726	3,167,952	17.6%	17.8%
United States	232,556,016	37,766,703	16.2%	15.7%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse.

Key Findings: Within Orange County, the age-adjusted percentage of adults (15.8%), age 18 and older, self-reported having poor or fair health in response to the question "Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor"? The response rate was lower than the state (17.8%), but comparable to the national rate (15.7%). This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of general poor health status.

Texas Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas,
June 2017

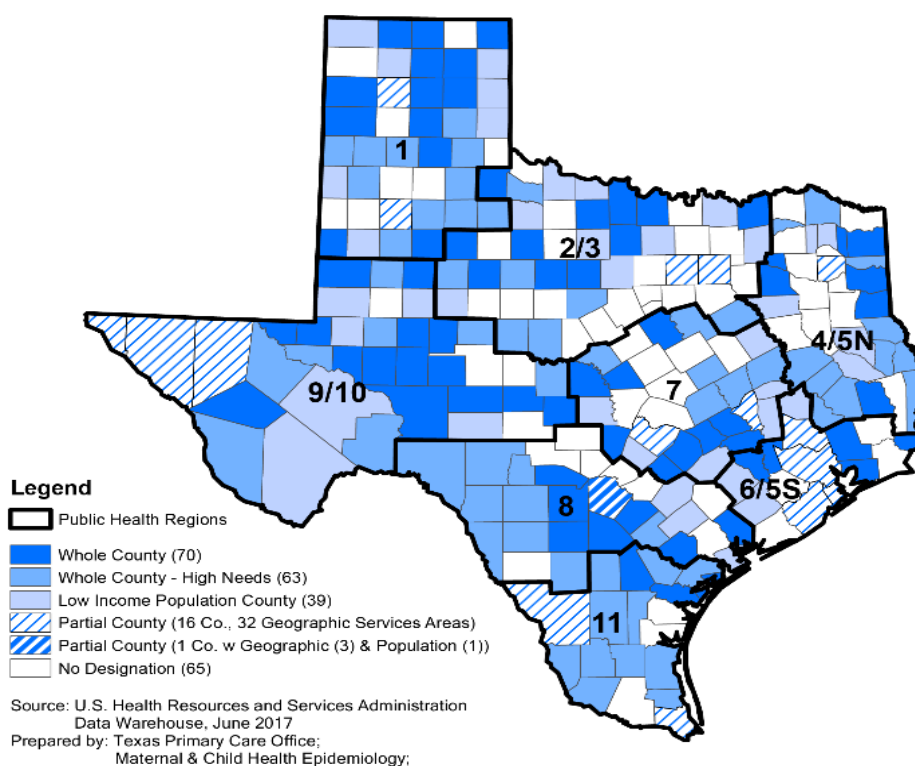


Table 55: Diabetes (Adults)

Location	Total Population Age 20+	Population with Diagnosed Diabetes	Population with Diagnosed Diabetes, Age-Adjusted Rate
Orange County	61,784	9,453	13.7 %
Texas	19,818,078	1,987,303	9.82%
United States	243,852,590	25,204,602	9.32%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2016

Key Findings: This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 20 and older who have ever been told by a doctor that they have diabetes. This indicator is relevant because diabetes is a prevalent problem in the U.S.; it may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues. In Orange County, an estimated 13.7% of the adult population was diagnosed with diabetes, which was higher than the state rate (9.8) and national rate (9.3).

Table 56: Medicaid Enrollment Ages 0 – 18

Location	Data Type	2012	2013	2014	2015
Orange County	Number	8,188	8,256	8,661	8,890
	Percent	38.0%	38.4%	40.4%	41.4%
Texas	Number	2,789,703	2,772,479	3,024,502	3,024,502
	Percent	37.7%	37.3%	40.1%	40.7%

Source: Kids Count. Texas Health and Human Services Commission.

Key Findings: In Orange County, 8,890 participants, representing 41.4%, were enrolled in children’s Medicaid in 2015. Medicaid enrollment in Orange County was slightly higher than the state average (40.7%).

Table 57: CHIP Enrollment Ages 0 - 18

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Orange County	Number	1,498	1,559	1,611	1,054	891
	Percent	6.9%	7.2%	7.5%	4.9%	4.2%
Texas	Number	544,434	583,151	607,057	403,336	341,253
	Percent	7.4%	7.9%	8.2%	5.3%	4.5%

Source: Kids Count. Texas Health and Human Services Commission.

Key Findings: CHIP enrollment decreased approximately 720 participants from 2013 to 2015, representing 4.2% participation rate. The State of Texas CHIP enrollment also experienced a decrease in participation.

Table 58: Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC)

Location	Total Population	Number of Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rate of Federally Qualified Health Center per 100,000 Population
Orange County	81,837	2	2.44
Texas	25,145,561	517	2.06
United States	312,471,327	9,192	2.94

Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File. September 2018

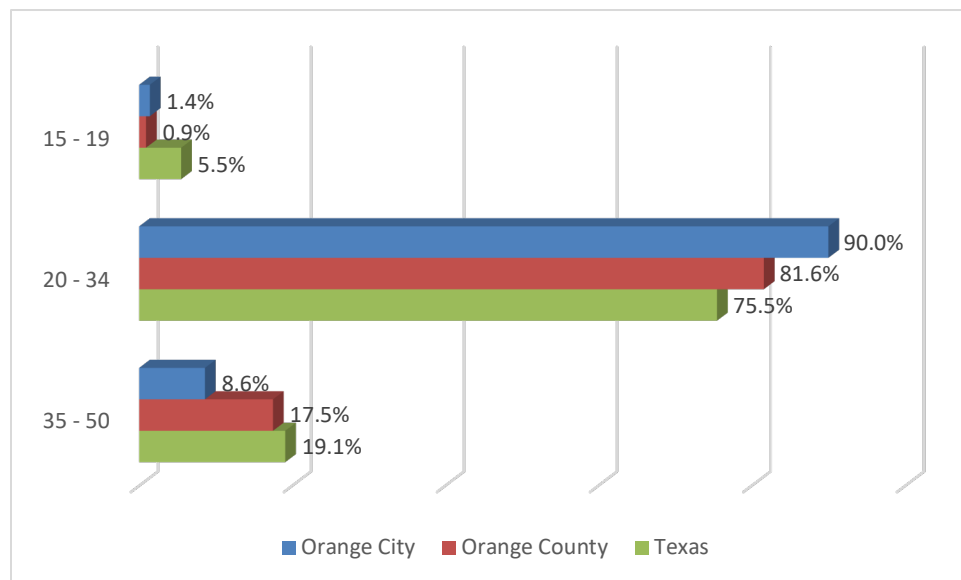
Key Findings: The chart above shows the number of Federally Qualified Health Centers in Orange County. According to the Department of Health and Human Services, there was one (1) FQHC in Orange County.

Table 59: 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	247	217	213	677
United States	3,985	3,623	3,438	11,028

Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Professional Shortage Areas, March 2018

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.

**Table 60: Birth to Women in past 12 Months**

Location	Number of women 15 – 50 who had a birth in the past 12 months	15 - 19		20 - 34		35 - 50	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Orange City	419	6	1.4%	377	90.0%	36	8.6%
Orange County	1,163	11	0.9%	949	81.6%	203	17.5%
Texas	397,530	21,768	5.5%	299,957	75.5%	75,805	19.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 - 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (S1301)

Key Findings: There were approximately 1,163 births reported in Orange County within the past 12 months. The majority of births within the county were to women ages 20 – 34 (81.6%). Orange County reported eleven (11) teen births, of which six (6) births were to teens residing in the City of Orange. However, the teen birth rate in Orange County (0.9%) remains lower than the state rate of 5.5%. Childbirth during adolescence often is associated

with long-term difficulties for the mother and her child. Compared with babies born to older mothers, babies born to adolescent mothers, particularly younger adolescent mothers, are at higher risk of low birthweight and infant mortality.

Birth to Women in past 12 Months (Cities)

Location	Number of women 15 – 50 who had a birth in the past 12 months	15 - 19		20 - 34		35 - 50	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bridge City	77	0	0.0%	77	100%	0	0.0%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	38	0	0.0%	38	100%	0	0.0%
Pine Forest City	2	0	0.0%	2	100%	0	0.0%
Pinehurst City	17	0	0.0%	17	100%	0	0.0%
Rose City (77662)	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vidor City	270	0	0.0%	172	63.7%	98	36.3%
West Orange City	53	0	0.0%	53	100%	0	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 - 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (S1301)

Key Findings: The city of Vidor reported 270 births in the past 12 months, of which 172 births were to women ages 20 – 34 and 98 were to women ages 35 – 50. Vidor reported the second highest number of births in Orange County.

Table 61: Poverty Status of Women who gave Birth last 12 Months Ages 15 – 50

Location	100% of Poverty Level		100% – 199% of Poverty Level		200% or more above Poverty Level	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Orange City	130	31.4%	156	37.7%	128	30.9%
Orange County	288	24.9%	317	27.4%	553	47.8%
Texas	106,817	27.0%	91,346	23.1%	197,936	50.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 - 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (S1301).

Key Findings: Approximately 31.4% of women giving birth within the last 12 months and who were below 100% of poverty level resided in Orange City. Approximately 37.7% of women in Orange City reported births between 100% - 199% of poverty level.

Poverty Status of Women who gave Birth last 12 Months Ages 15 – 50 (Cities)

Location	100% of Poverty Level		100% – 199% of Poverty Level		200% or more above Poverty Level	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bridge City	14	18.2%	0	0.0%	63	81.8%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	38	100%
Pine Forest City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100%
Pinehurst City	8	47.1%	9	52.9%	0	0.0%
Rose City (77662)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vidor City	90	33.3%	75	27.8%	105	38.9%
West Orange City	0	0.0%	39	73.6%	14	26.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 - 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (S1301). “- “means that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

Key Findings: The percent of women who gave birth within the last 12 months and were below 100% of poverty level was 47.1% in Pinehurst and 33.3% in the City of Vidor. Approximately 73.6% of women in West Orange reported the highest percentage of births to women between 100% - 199% of poverty level.

Table 62: Educational Attainment of Women who gave Birth last 12 Months Ages 15 – 50

Location	Less than High school	High School/GED	Some College or Associate’s Degree	Bachelor’s Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Orange City	10.0%	38.7%	43.2%	3.8%	4.3%
Orange County	4.8%	33.0%	39.8%	16.1%	6.3%
Texas	16.6%	25.7%	30.7%	18.4%	8.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 - 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (S1301). “- “means that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

Key Findings: Orange County reported 4.8% percent of women who gave birth with less than a high school diploma, significantly lower than the state (16.6%). Approximately 39.8% of women obtained some college or an Associate’s Degree in Orange County, higher than the state average (30.7%).

Educational Attainment of Women who gave Birth last 12 Months Ages 15 – 50 (Cities)

Location	Less than High school	High School/GED	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Bridge City	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	51.9%	19.5%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	0.0%	57.9%	42.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Pine Forest City	0.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pinehurst City	29.4%	0.0%	23.5%	47.1%	0.0%
Rose City (77662)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vidor City	0.0%	28.5%	51.1%	13.3%	7.0%
West Orange City	0.0%	60.4%	24.5%	15.1%	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 - 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. (S1301). “- “means that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate.

Key Findings: Pinehurst City (29.4%) reported the highest percent of women who gave birth with less than a high school diploma. In Bridge City, 51.9% of women who gave birth within the last 12 months reported attaining a Bachelor’s degree. Approximately 19.5% of women in Bridge City reported attaining a Graduate or Professional Degree.

Table 63: Race/Ethnicity of Women who gave Birth last 12 Months Ages 15 – 50

Location	White Alone/Not Hispanic/Latino	Black/ African American	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
Orange City	64.0%	36.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%
Orange County	86.5%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	8.9%
Texas	72.9%	12.4%	0.5%	5.2%	0.1%	6.5%	2.3%	46.1%

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

Key Findings: In Orange County, the majority of women who gave birth within the last 12 months identified as White Alone/Not Hispanic/Latino, while mothers who identified as Black/African Americans were 36.0% in Orange City. An estimated 8.9% of births within the past 12 months were to women who identified as Hispanic/Latino in Orange County.

Race/Ethnicity of Women who gave Birth last 12 Months Ages 15 – 50 (Cities)

Location	White Alone/Not Hispanic Latino	Black/ African American	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic/ Latino
Bridge City	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pine Forest City	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pinehurst City	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rose City (77662)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vidor City	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
West Orange City	88.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	71.7%

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

Key Findings: The majority of women giving birth within the last 12 months, within the referenced cities in Orange County, identified as White Alone/Not Hispanic or Latino. However, West Orange reported 71.7% of Hispanic/Latino births.

Table 64: Infant Mortality (Number and Rate per 1,000)

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Orange County	Rate per 1,000	7.9	8.2	7.8	11.0	9.0
	Number	8	9	9	13	11
Texas	Rate per 1,000	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6
	Number	2,136	2,224	2,253	2,320	2,270

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

Key Findings: The table above shows the number and rate per 1,000 children who died before their first birthday. The infant mortality rate in Orange County fluctuated from 2011 - 2015. Orange County reported an infant mortality rate of 9.0 per 1,000 children in 2015, which was higher than the state rate of 5.6 per 1,000.

Figure 11: Births (Natality)

	County	County (%)	Texas (%)
Total Live Births	1,218		
Adolescent Mothers (<18)	24	2.0%	2.5%
Unmarried Mothers	589	48.4%	41.7%
Low Birth Weight	124	10.3%	8.2%
Prenatal Care in First Trimester	652	65.3%	62.2%
	County (Rate)		Texas (Rate)
Fertility Rate	81.6		70.3

Source: http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/HealthFactsProfiles_14_15

Table 65: Low Birth Weight Infants (2,500 grams)

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Orange County	Number	96	98	124	106	124
	Percent	9.4%	8.9%	10.7%	9.0%	10.2%
Texas	Number	32,048	31,647	32,175	32,661	33,178
	Percent	8.5%	8.3%	8.3%	8.2%	8.2%

Source: Kids Count, Texas Department of State Health Services 2015.

Key Findings: Orange County reported 10.2% low birth weight infants, higher than the state rate of 8.2%. The percent of low birth weight infants increased from 9.4% in 2011 to 10.2% in 2015. Infants who have low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) face infant mortality rates 25 times higher than that of their peers with birth weights of 2,500 grams or more.

Table 66: Preterm Births

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Orange County	Number	120	122	144	155	164
	Percent	11.8%	11.1%	12.5%	13.1%	13.5%
Texas	Number	47,508	46,674	46,435	47,970	47,390
	Percent	12.6%	12.2%	12.0%	12.0%	11.7%

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

Key Findings: In 2015, Orange County reported 13.5% pre-term births. The percent of pre-term births increased from 11.8% to 13.5%. A preterm birth is one in which an infant is born before 37 weeks of gestation. Using the obstetric estimate of gestational age, 10.2 percent of all live births in Texas were delivered preterm in 2015, down from 11.3 percent in 2006. However, the preterm birth rate in Texas has consistently been higher than the national average over the past decade.



Table 67: Births to Women receiving late or no Prenatal Care

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Orange County	Number	262	295	331	361	347
	Percent	26%	27%	29%	30%	28%
Texas	Number	131,684	135,235	137,604	145,265	146,363
	Percent	35%	35%	36%	36%	36%

Source: Kids Count Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of State Health Services 2015.

Key Findings: According to Texas Department of State Health Services, Orange County reported approximately 28% or 347 women received late or no prenatal care in 2015. This was lower than the state rate of 36%.

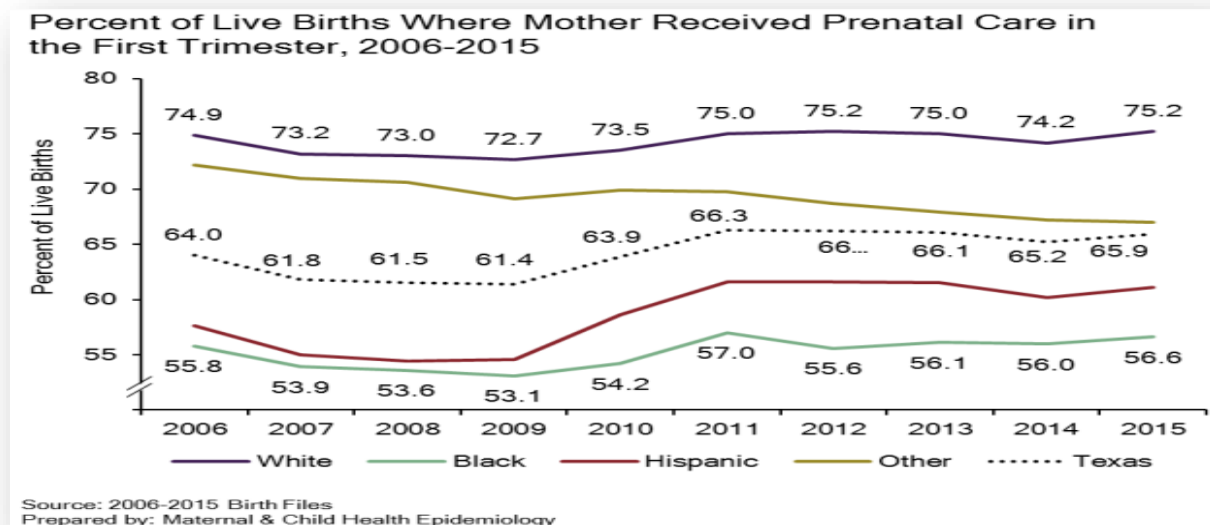


Table 68: WIC Recipients (0 - 4)

Location	Age group	2013	2014	2015
Orange County	1 - 4	1,443	1,464	1,418
	Under 1	756	766	765
Texas	1 - 4	478,416	451,241	452,509
	Under 1	226,938	222,232	228,036

Source: <https://datacenter.kidscount.org>

Key Findings: Orange County reported 765 infants (under age 1) and 1,418 children (ages 1 - 4) who participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC) in 2015.

Table 69: Women Receiving WIC

Location	Data Type	2013	2014	2015
Orange County	Number	799	792	797
Texas	Number	249,718	242,988	247,598

Source: Kids Count; Texas Department of State Health Services

Key Findings: In Orange County, 797 women participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC) in 2015. There has been consistent participation in the WIC program during the past three years.

Table 70 Household SNAP Participation

Location	Number of Households	Percentage
Orange City	2,189	27.6%
Orange County	5,235	16.2%
Texas	1,196,016	12.7%

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

Key Findings: Orange County reported 5,235 households (16.2%) participating in the SNAP program. The percentage of SNAP participation in the city of Orange (27.6%) was significantly higher than the county (16.2%) and state (12.7%) participation rates.

Household SNAP Participation (Cities)

Location	Number of Households	Percentage
Bridge City	354	12.4%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	167	13.7%
Pine Forest City	14	6.2%
Pinehurst City	241	24.2%
Rose City (77662)	23	13.5%
Vidor City	630	16.1%
West Orange City	236	16.4%

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

Key Findings: The highest percentage of individuals participating in the SNAP program resided in Pinehurst (24.2%). Pine Forest (6.2%) reported the lowest percentage of SNAP participants.

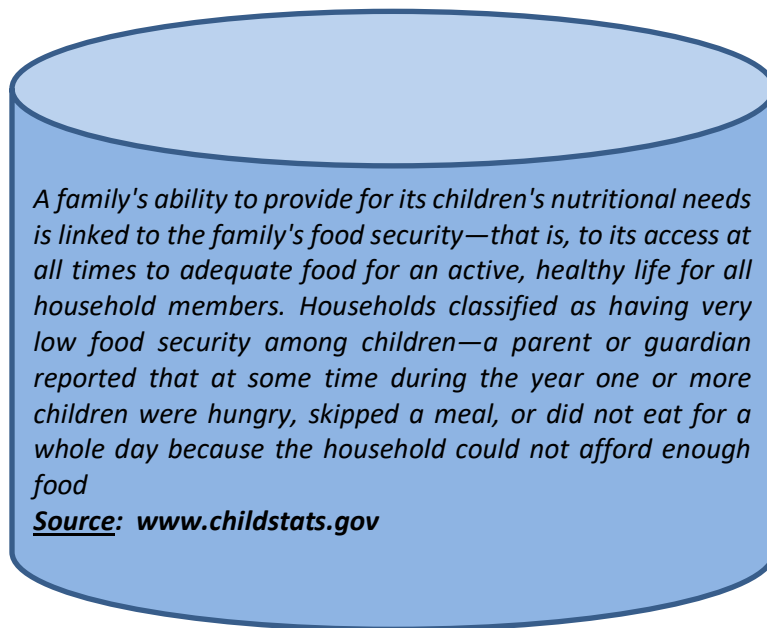


Table 71: Food Insecurity

Location	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Orange County	19.0%	22%	21%	21%	20%
Texas	18.0%	18.0%	17%	16%	15%

Source: County Health Rankings 2019

Key Findings: In 2019, Orange County reported 20% of households as food insecure, which was higher than the state rate of 15.0%.

Table 72: Free and Reduced Lunch Program

Location	Total Students	Number Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible	Percent Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible
Orange County	15,424	7,315	47.43%
Texas	5,360,756	3,159,896	58.94%
United States	50,737,716	24,970,187	49.21%

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

Key Findings: In Orange County, an estimated 7,315 students (47.43%) were eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, which was less than the state (58.94%) and national average (49.21 %).



Highlights and Considerations – Health, Birth Characteristics and Nutrition

- ❖ Orange County (18%) reported a higher percentage of adult smoking than the state average (14%). Within Orange County, approximately 61% of residents reported having less access to exercise opportunities than the state average. (80%). Orange County also reported 21% of residents engaging in excessive drinking, slightly higher than the state average of 19%. Alcohol-impaired driving deaths were reported at 18%. There were less primary care physicians, dentists and mental health providers per resident within the service area than the state average. Diabetic prevalence was higher in Orange County than the state rate. The percentage of residents within the service area who reported having limited access to healthy food was comparable to the state rate of 9%.
- ❖ Orange County reported 80.9% or 27,440 residents with health insurance coverage and 19.1% without health insurance coverage. The percentage of adults with insurance coverage was slightly lower than the state rate of 81.9%.
- ❖ Orange County reported 80.9% or 27,440 residents with health insurance coverage and 19.1% without health insurance coverage. The percentage of adults with insurance coverage was slightly lower than the state rate of 81.9%.
- ❖ The percentage of uninsured children in Orange County was 8.7%, lower than the state rate of 11.0%.
- ❖ West Orange (24.0%), Pinehurst (18.7%) and Vidor (14.9%) reported the highest percentages of uninsured children, while Rose City (4.8%) and Bridge City (5.1%) were among the lowest percentages of uninsured children.
- ❖ Orange County reported preschool obesity rate (7.1%) that was lower than the state rate of 15.7%. Obesity prevalence was highest among children in families with an income-to-poverty ratio of 100% or less, 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*).
- ❖ An estimated 40.9% of adults aged 20 and older self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese) in Orange County. This was considerably higher than the state rate (30.0%) and national rate (28.8%). Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.
- ❖ In Orange County, 23,415 or 36.9% of adults aged 20 and older self-report no leisure time for activity, based on the question: "During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise"? This indicator

is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and poor cardiovascular health.

- ❖ Approximately 20.0 primary care physicians per 100,000 persons were reported for Orange County, significantly lower than the state (60.3) and national (75.6) rates. Orange County reported a rate of 28.48 dentists per 100,000 persons, significantly lower than the state rate (54.1) and national rate (65.6). In Orange County, there is a very low mental health care provider rate per 100,000 persons (21.2), significantly lower than the state (105.4) and national rate (202.8).
- ❖ Within Orange County, the age-adjusted death rate due to cancer per 100,000 persons is 195.0. This rate is greater than the state (150.64) and national rate (158.0). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death in the United States. The age-adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 persons is 146.6. This rate is greater than the state (97.06) and national rate (97.1). This indicator is relevant because heart disease is one of the leading causes of death in the United States.
- ❖ Within Orange County, the age-adjusted percentage of adults (15.8%), age 18 and older, self-reported having poor or fair health in response to the question "Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor"? The response rate was lower than the state (17.8%), but comparable to the national rate (15.7%). This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of general poor health status.
- ❖ In Orange County, an estimated 13.7% of the adult population was diagnosed with diabetes, which was higher than the state (9.8) and national rate (9.3).
- ❖ In Orange County, 8,890 participants, representing 41.4%, were enrolled in children's Medicaid in 2015. Medicaid enrollment in Orange County was slightly higher than the state average (40.7%).
- ❖ CHIP enrollment decreased approximately 720 participants from 2013 to 2015, representing 4.2% participation rate. The State of Texas CHIP enrollment also experienced a decrease in participation.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ There were approximately 1,163 births reported in Orange County within the past 12 months. The majority of births within the county were to women ages 20 – 34 (81.6%). Orange County reported eleven (11) teen births, of which six (6) births were to teens residing in the City of Orange. However, the teen birth rate in Orange County (0.9%) remains lower than the state rate of 5.5%. Childbirth during adolescence often is associated with long-term difficulties for the mother and her child. Compared with babies born to older mothers, babies born to adolescent mothers, particularly younger adolescent mothers, are at higher risk of low birthweight and infant mortality. The city of Vidor reported 270 births in the past 12 months, of

which 172 births were to women ages 20 – 34 and 98 were to women ages 35 – 50. Vidor reported the second highest number of births in Orange County.

- ❖ Approximately 31.4% of women giving birth within the last 12 months and who were below 100% of poverty level resided in Orange City. Approximately 37.7% of women in Orange City reported births between 100% - 199% of poverty level. The percent of women who gave birth within the last 12 months and were below 100% of poverty level was 47.1% in Pinehurst and 33.3% in the City of Vidor. Approximately 73.6% of women in West Orange reported the highest percentage of births to women between 100% - 199% of poverty level. Orange County reported 4.8% percent of women who gave birth with less than a high school diploma, significantly lower than the state (16.6%). Approximately 39.8% of women obtained some college or an Associate's Degree in Orange County, higher than the state average (30.7%). Pinehurst City (29.4%) reported the highest percent of women who gave birth with less than a high school diploma. In Bridge City, 51.9% of women who gave birth within the last 12 months reported attaining a Bachelor's degree. Approximately 19.5% of women in Bridge City reported attaining a Graduate or Professional Degree. In Orange County, the majority of women who gave birth within the last 12 months identified as White Alone/Not Hispanic/Latino, while mothers who identified as Black/African Americans were 36.0% in Orange City. An estimated 8.9% of births within the past 12 months were to women who identified as Hispanic/Latino in Orange County.
- ❖ The majority of women giving birth within the last 12 months, within the referenced cities in Orange County, identified as White Alone/Not Hispanic or Latino. However, West Orange reported 71.7% of Hispanic/Latino births.
- ❖ The infant mortality rate in Orange County fluctuated from 2011 - 2015. Orange County reported an infant mortality rate of 9.0 per 1,000 children in 2015, which was higher than the state rate of 5.6 per 1,000.
- ❖ Orange County reported 10.2% low birth weight infants, higher than the state rate of 8.2%. The percent of low birth weight infants increased from 9.4% in 2011 to 10.2% in 2015. Infants who have low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) face infant mortality rates 25 times higher than that of their peers with birth weights of 2,500 grams or more.
- ❖ Orange County reported 13.5% pre-term births. The percent of pre-term births increased from 11.8% to 13.5%. A preterm birth is one in which an infant is born before 37 weeks of gestation. Using the obstetric estimate of gestational age, 10.2 percent of all live births in Texas were delivered preterm in 2015, down from 11.3 percent in 2006. However, the preterm birth rate in Texas has consistently been higher than the national average over the past decade.
- ❖ According to Texas Department of State Health Services, Orange County reported approximately 28% or 347 women received late or no prenatal care in 2015. This was lower than the state rate of 36%.
- ❖ Orange County reported 765 infants (under age 1) and 1,418 children (ages 1 - 4) who participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC) in 2015.

- ❖ In Orange County, 797 women participated in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children's (WIC). There has been consistent participation in the WIC program during the past three years.
- ❖ Orange County reported 5,235 households (16.2%) participating in the SNAP program. The percentage of SNAP participation in the city of Orange (27.6%) was significantly higher than the county (16.2%) and state (12.7%) participation rates.
- ❖ The highest percentage of individuals participating in the SNAP program resided in Pinehurst (24.2%). Pine Forest (6.2%) reported the lowest percentage of SNAP participants.
- ❖ In 2019, Orange County reported 20% of households as food insecure, which was higher than the state rate of 15.0%. In Orange County, an estimated 7,315 students (47.43%) were eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, which was less than the state (58.94%) and national average (49.21 %).

Social Services

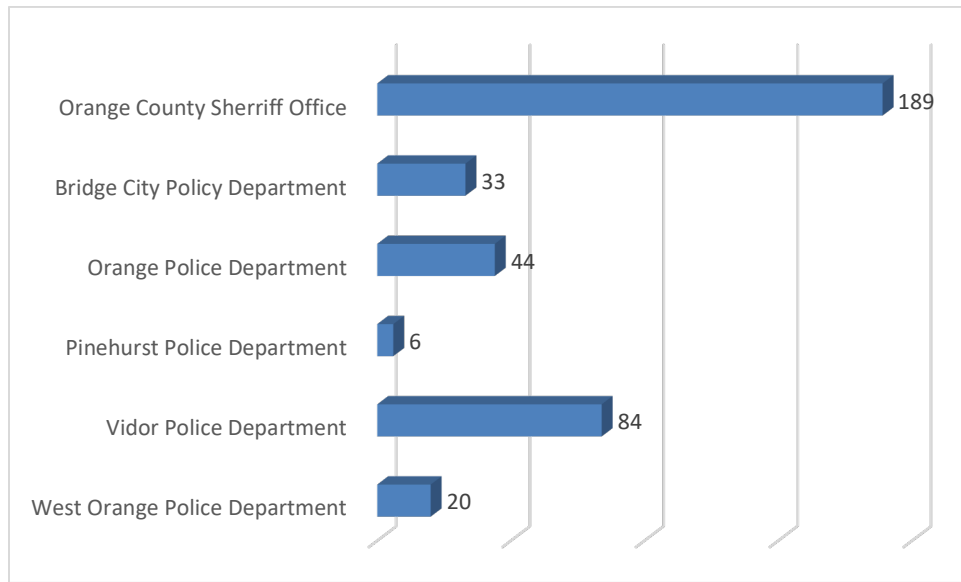


Table 73: Family Violence

Orange County Sherriff Office	189
Bridge City Police Department	33
Orange Police Department	44
Pinehurst Police Department	6
Vidor Police Department	84
West Orange Police Department	20

Source: http://dps.texas.gov/administration/crime_records/pages/crimestatistics.htm
2018 Crime in Texas Report

Key Findings: Orange County Sherriff’s Office reported 189 incidents of family violence, whereas the Orange Police Department reported 44 family violence incidents. Vidor Police Department reported the second highest number of family violence incidents (84).

Table 74: Victim/Offender Relationships

Type		Relationship Victim to Offender	Total %
Marital	33.4%	Husband	4.2%
		Wife	13.1%
		Common Law Husband	2.5%
		Common Law Wife	9.5%
		Ex-Husband	0.9%
		Ex-Wife	3.2%
Parental/Child	16.4%	Father	2.3%
		Mother	6.1%
		Son	2.3%
		Daughter	3.2%
		Stepfather	0.8%
		Stepmother	0.3%
		Stepson	0.6%
		Stepdaughter	0.8%
		Foster Parent	0.0%
		Foster Child	0.0%
Other Family	50.2%	Grandfather	0.2%
		Grandmother	0.6%
		Grandson	0.1%
		Granddaughter	0.3%
		Brother	2.9%
		Sister	3.8%
		Stepbrother	0.1%
		Stepsister	0.2%
		Male Roommate	2.1%
		Female Roommate	3.6%
		Male In-Law	0.8%
		Female In-Law	1.0%
		Other Male Family Member	8.8%
		Other Female Family Member	25.6%

Source: 2018 Crime in Texas Report

Key Findings: The number of Texas family violence incidents in 2018 was 197,023. This represented at 0.9% increase when compared to 2017. The largest percentage of family violence reports was between other family members (50.2%). The second most commonly reported relationship among offenders and victims was married spouses and the third most common relationship was parental/child. Safety and protection are provided to victims of family violence and/or sexual assault through crisis intervention counseling, risk assessment, safety planning, emergency shelter, support groups, women’s economic education classes, hospital advocacy, legal advocacy and accompaniment to law enforcement agencies and court. Crisis intervention and prevention programs are provided to the children who live in the emergency shelter and to non-residential children whose mother’s attend evening support groups.

Table 75: Number of Child Abuse Victims

Orange County	2015	2016	2017	2018
Confirmed	280	283	244	280
Not Confirmed	1,049	1,003	927	692
Total	1,329	1,286	1,171	972

Source: data.texas.gov/Social-Services/CPI-3-8-Abuse-Neglect-Investigations-Alleged-and-C/v63e-6dss

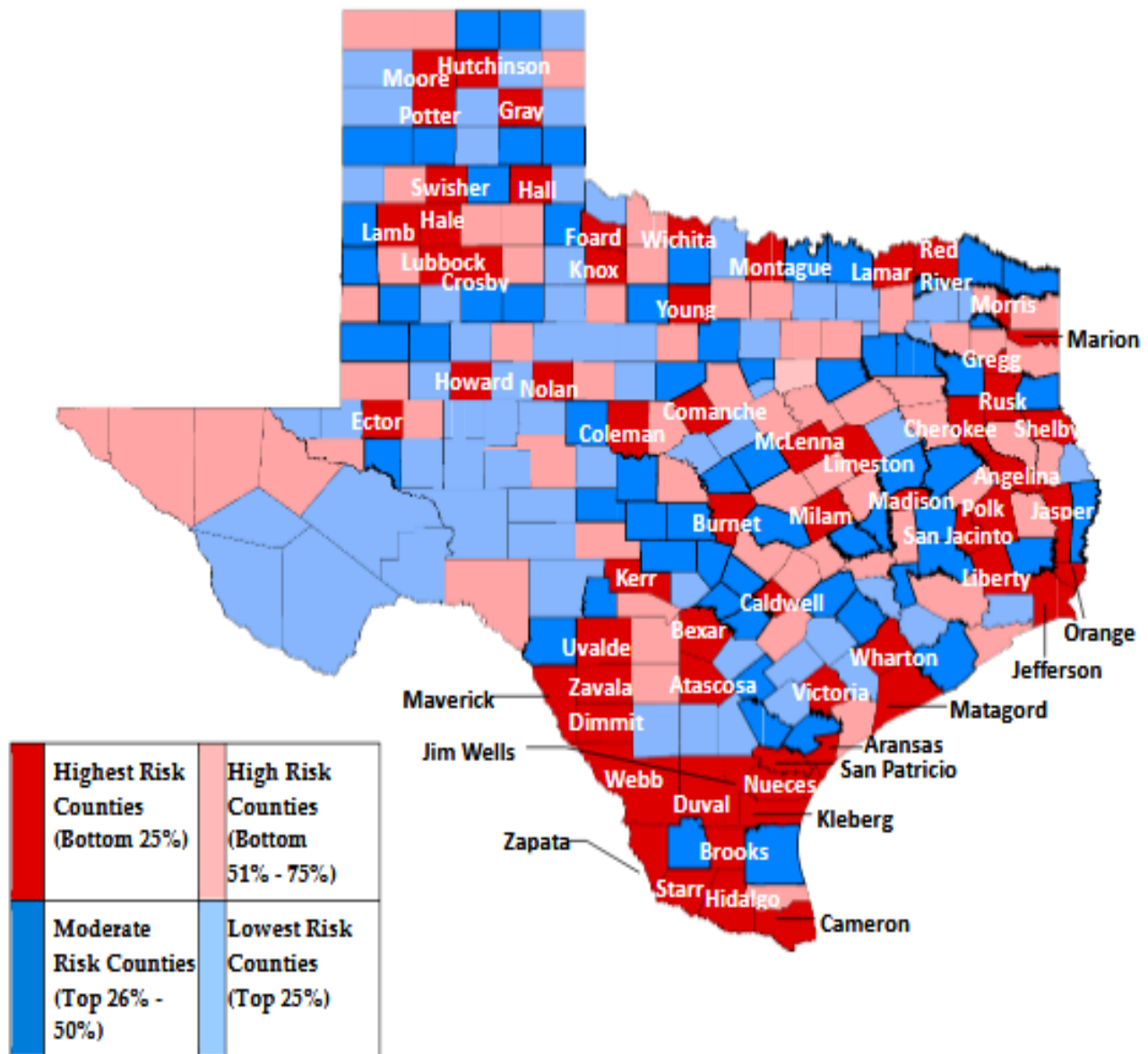
Key Findings: In Orange County, 280 children were confirmed victims of child abuse in 2018. An estimated 692 investigations were not confirmed. The number of confirmed victims of child abuse in Orange County increased since 2017. The psychological consequences of child abuse and neglect include the immediate 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 lifelong relationship problems and may lead to the development of antisocial behavioral traits. These children are also more likely to engage in violent behaviors and to be diagnosed with conduct and personality disorders (childhelp.org).

Figure 12: Child Abuse Victims Served by the Garth House Children's Advocacy Center

<i>Forensic Interviews</i>			
Year	Hardin County	Jefferson County	Orange County
2017	54	232	87
2016	31	289	77
2015	34	246	79
2014	57	221	63
2013	36	191	55
2012	59	250	82
2011	46	207	96
2010	48	225	60
<i>Counseling Services by Children Served</i>			
Year	Hardin County	Jefferson County	Orange County
2017	8	101	40
2016	15	112	65
2015	27	131	73
2014	28	99	57
2012	38	128	52
2011	51	153	44
2010	35	44	55

Source: http://www.setrpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/SETRPC_2018_CJ-Regional-Strategic-Plan.pdf

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



[https://www.texprotects.org/media/uploads/08_14_14_child_maltreatment_county_risk_assessment_final_\(2\).pdf](https://www.texprotects.org/media/uploads/08_14_14_child_maltreatment_county_risk_assessment_final_(2).pdf)

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

Table 76: Foster Care

Orange County	2015	2016	2017	2018
Children in Foster Care	197	196	154	173
Removals (Investigations)	95	108	61	112

Source: data.texas.gov/Social-Services/CPS-2-1-Removals-by-County-FY10-FY19/xmtn-e5c8

Key Findings: Foster Care is a subset of Substitute Care Placements. About two-thirds of all children placed by DFPS are in Foster Care Placements. In 2018, 173 children were reported in the foster care system in Orange County. Foster care placements have remained somewhat consistent during the past four (4) years. Approximately 112 children were removed from their homes during investigations. A removal occurs when CPS determines that a child cannot safely remain in their own home and that DFPS needs to seek legal custody to ensure child safety. Removals can occur in an investigation, family preservation, family substitute care or family reunification stage. 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.

Many children entering the child welfare system have been exposed to developmental and health risk factors, including, poverty and substance abuse, and parental neglect and abuse (Halfon et al., 1995; Silver et al., 1999; Wulczyn et al., 1997; Wulczyn et al., 2005). Societal and familial risk factors, including parental incarceration and HIV/AIDS, are also related to children entering the child welfare system (Chipungu & Bent-Goodley, 2004). Moreover, these risk factors tend to coexist and interact; presenting a complex family dynamic and a complicated set of service needs (Chipungu & Bent-Goodley, 2004).

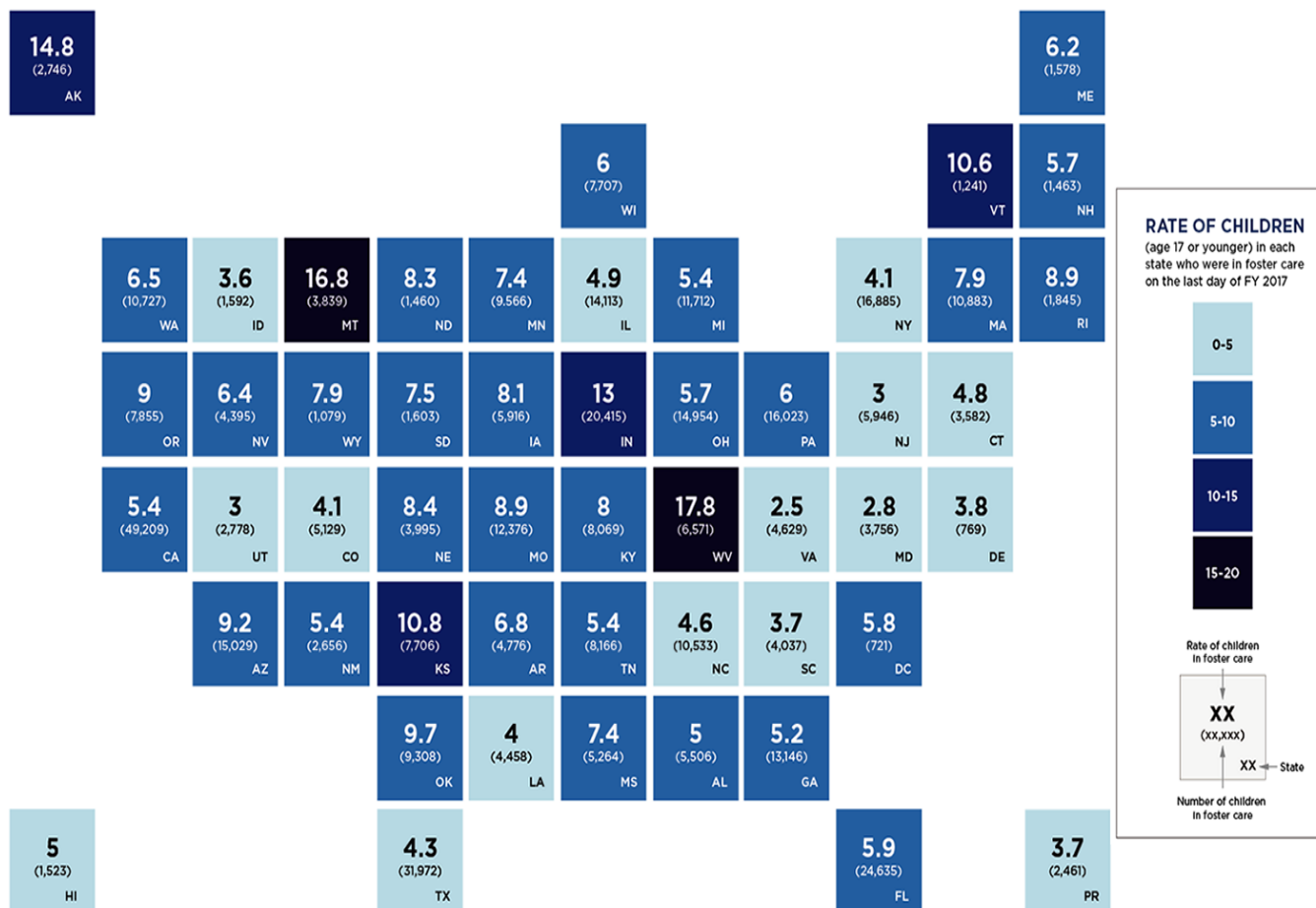
Compared to the general child population, children involved in the child welfare system are more likely to have physical, learning and mental health conditions that limit their daily activities, to be living in high-risk parental care (Green et al., 2005) and to be living in households with incomes below poverty (Wulczyn et al., 2005). Programs can help children build resilience against traumatic experiences by becoming trauma informed. New research summarizes current practices for implementing trauma-informed care to support children who have been exposed to trauma. There are a broad range of programs (including afterschool programs, schools, early care and education providers, medical providers, and social services) that can incorporate trauma-informed care into their services and help children build resilience against past and future traumatic experiences. Childhood trauma is strongly linked to mental and physical health problems over a child's life. To help children build resilience against traumatic experiences, a comprehensive system of programs, services, and individuals must:

- Understand the widespread impact of trauma and potential paths for recovery
- Recognize the signs and symptoms of trauma in clients, families, staff, and others involved in the system
- Fully integrate knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices
- Prevent the re-traumatization of children and the adults who care for them

Figure 13: Rate of Children Foster Care Per State 2017

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

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



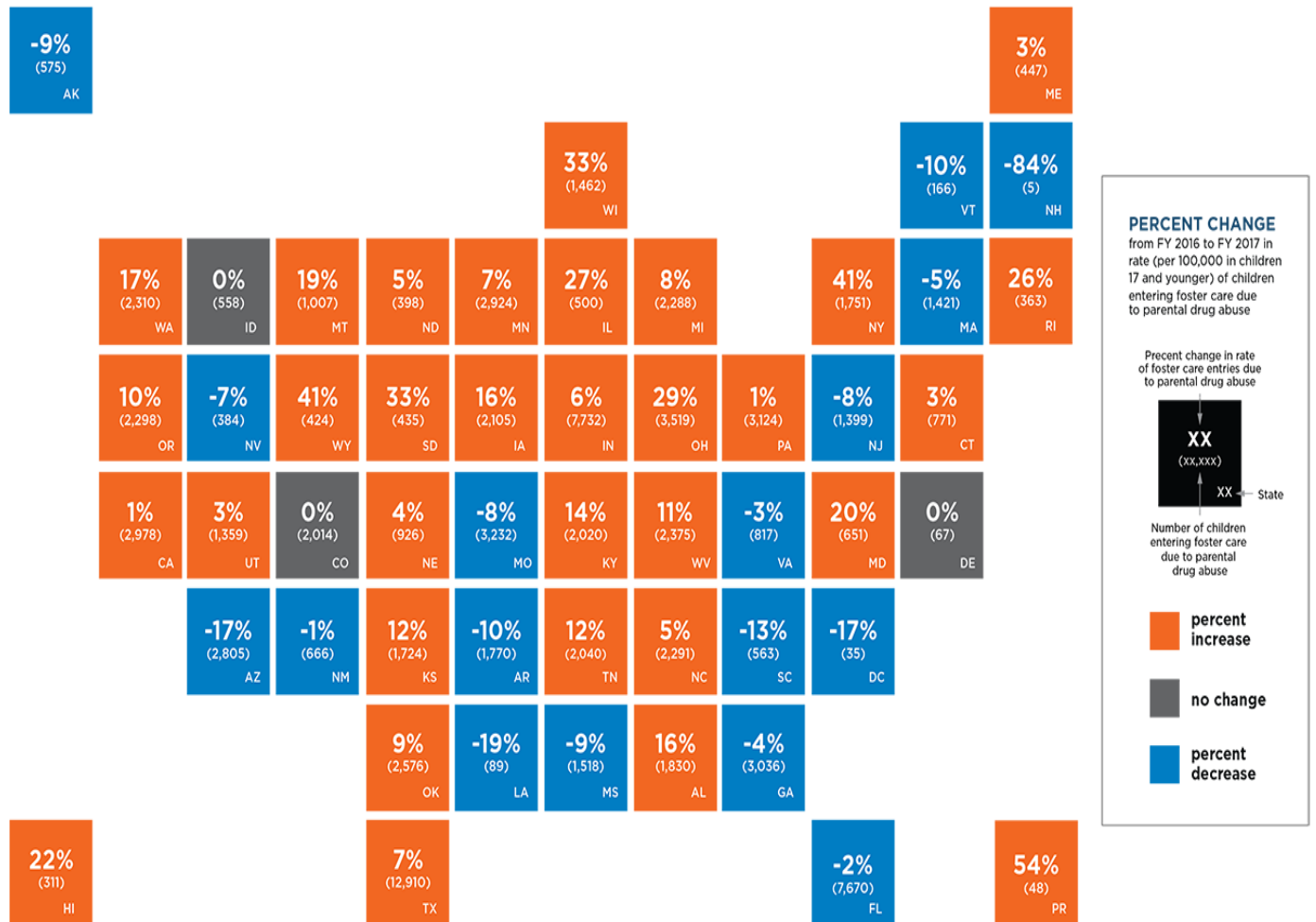
Source: Foster care rates are calculated using the federal Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) and data from the U. S. Census Bureau. AFCARS data represents the federal fiscal year 2017 reporting period (October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017). Data from the U. S. Census Bureau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

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

Figure 14: Rate of U.S. Children Entering Foster Care due to Parental Drug Abuse 2017

The rate of U.S. children entering foster care due to parental drug abuse increased by 5 percent in 2017

Percent change in rate of children ages 17 and younger who entered foster care due to parental drug abuse, per 100,000, by state, fiscal years 2016-2017



Source: Foster care rates are calculated per 100,000 in the general child population (ages 17 and under) using the federal Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) data and data from the U.S. Census Bureau. AFCARS data represents the federal fiscal year the FY 2017 reporting period (October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017).

childtrends.org

Source: National Center for Homeless Education

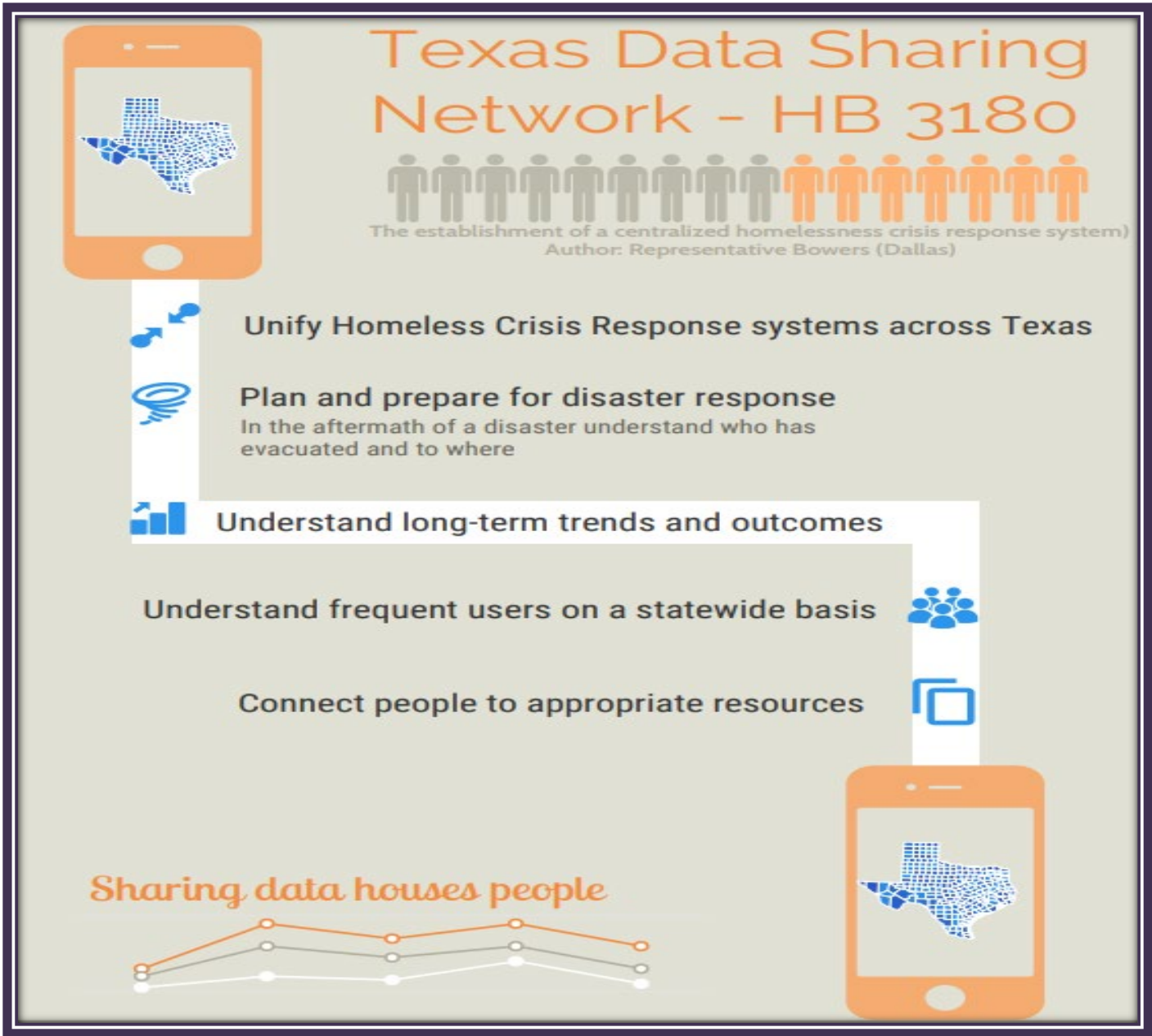
Nationally, neglect is the most common reason for removal (62%), but these cases often involve other underlying factors such as drug or alcohol abuse or parental mental health problems, which may not be reported or even known by child welfare agencies at the time of removal. The threshold for indicating parental drug abuse as a reason for removal varies among, and sometimes within, states. For example, some states require a formal diagnosis of drug abuse for parental drug abuse to be listed as a reason for removal, while others maintain lower thresholds such as a positive urine screen or investigator suspicion. States also do not report data on informal arrangements in which a child stays with relatives or family friends without formally entering foster care.

Policy and media attention have focused on increased opioid use as the primary factor in the recent increase in the foster care population. According to a series of recent reports from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (U.S. Department of Health & Human Services), counties with higher rates of drug overdose deaths and hospitalizations also tend to have higher rates of maltreatment reports, larger caseloads, and more challenging and severe child welfare cases. And while, in 2017, opioids were involved in more drug overdose deaths (67%) than any other substance, there is little research on the specific influence of opioids on the child welfare system. One challenge to better understanding this relationship is that federal law does not require states to specify the type of drug abuse involved in a child's removal from the home.

Despite growing knowledge about the influence of drug abuse on the child welfare system, challenges persist in addressing the problem. Many localities lack resources to provide appropriate treatment for parents battling addiction and struggle with a shortage in foster homes to care for children while their parents are in treatment. The 2018 Family First Prevention Services Act may provide some relief to states by making federal Title IV-E funding available to help families whose children are at risk of being removed. Expanded preventive services, including mental health and substance abuse services, could provide families with supports that prevent the need to remove their children.

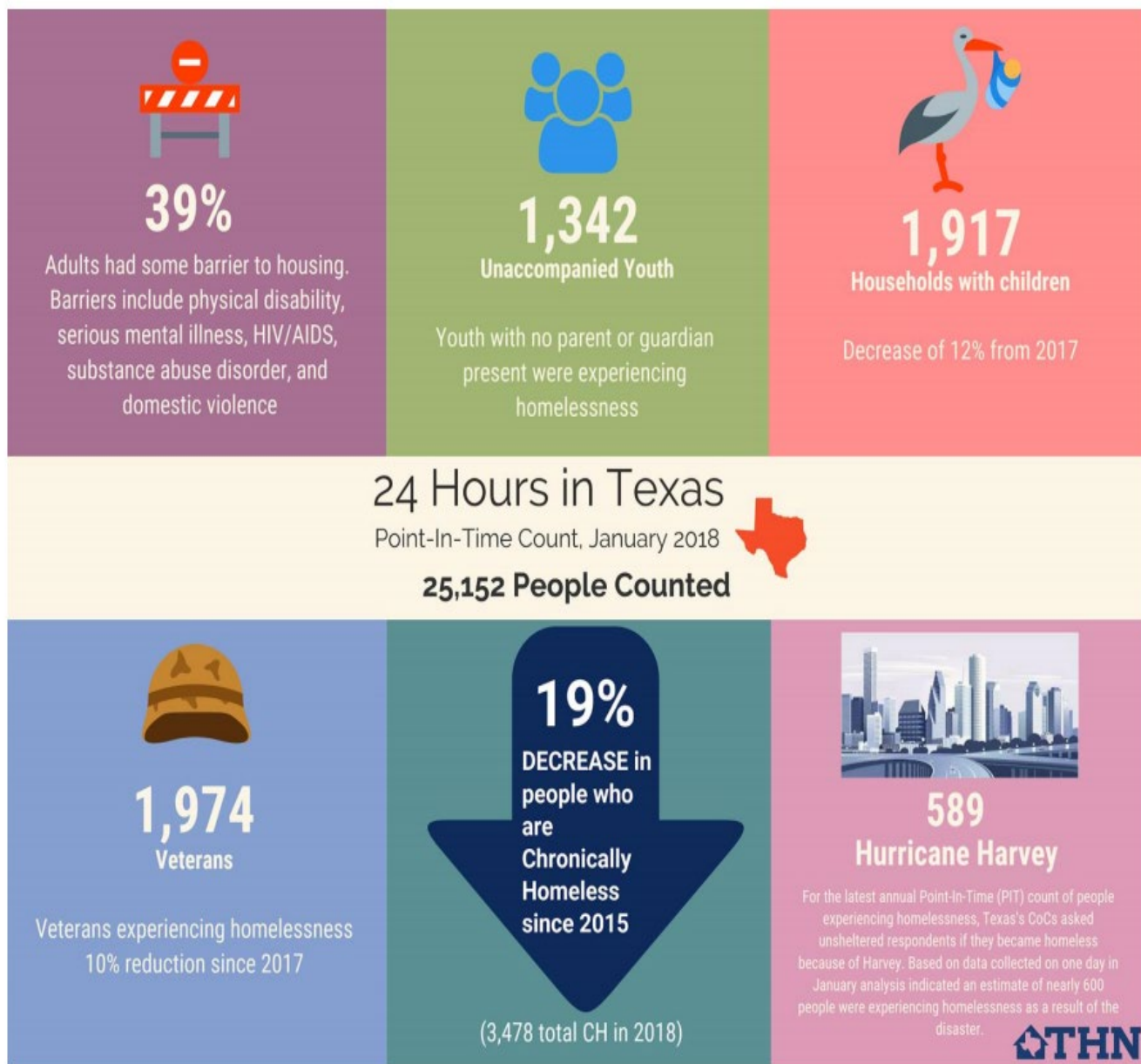
<https://www.childtrends.org/one-in-three-children-entered-foster-care-in-fy-2017-because-of-parental-drug-abuse>

Figure 15: Texas Data Sharing Network



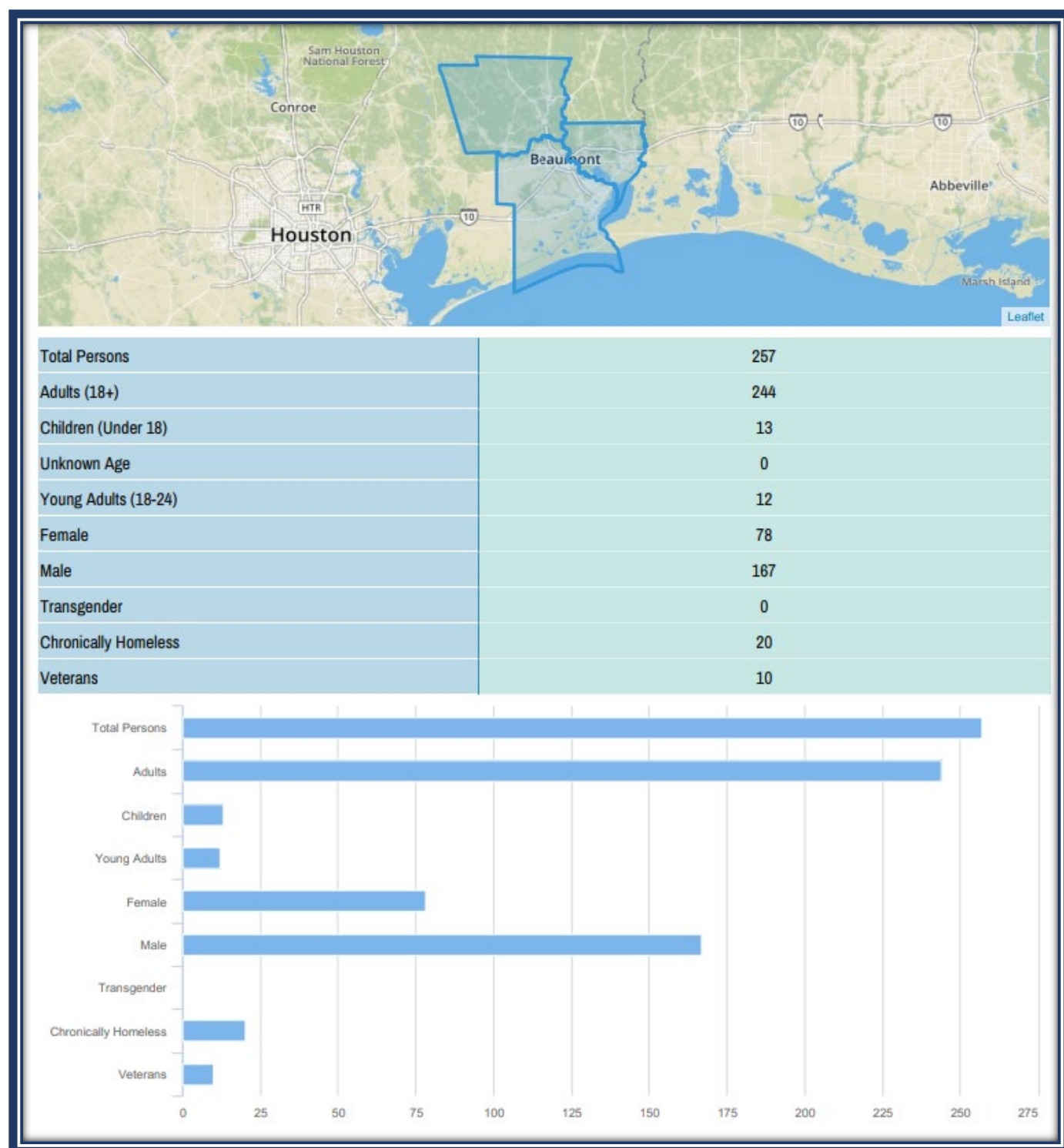
Source: <https://www.thn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/HAD-Infographics.pdf>

Figure 16: State of Texas Homelessness Overview



Source: <https://www.thn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/HAD-Prep-Session-Webinar-3-28-19.pdf>

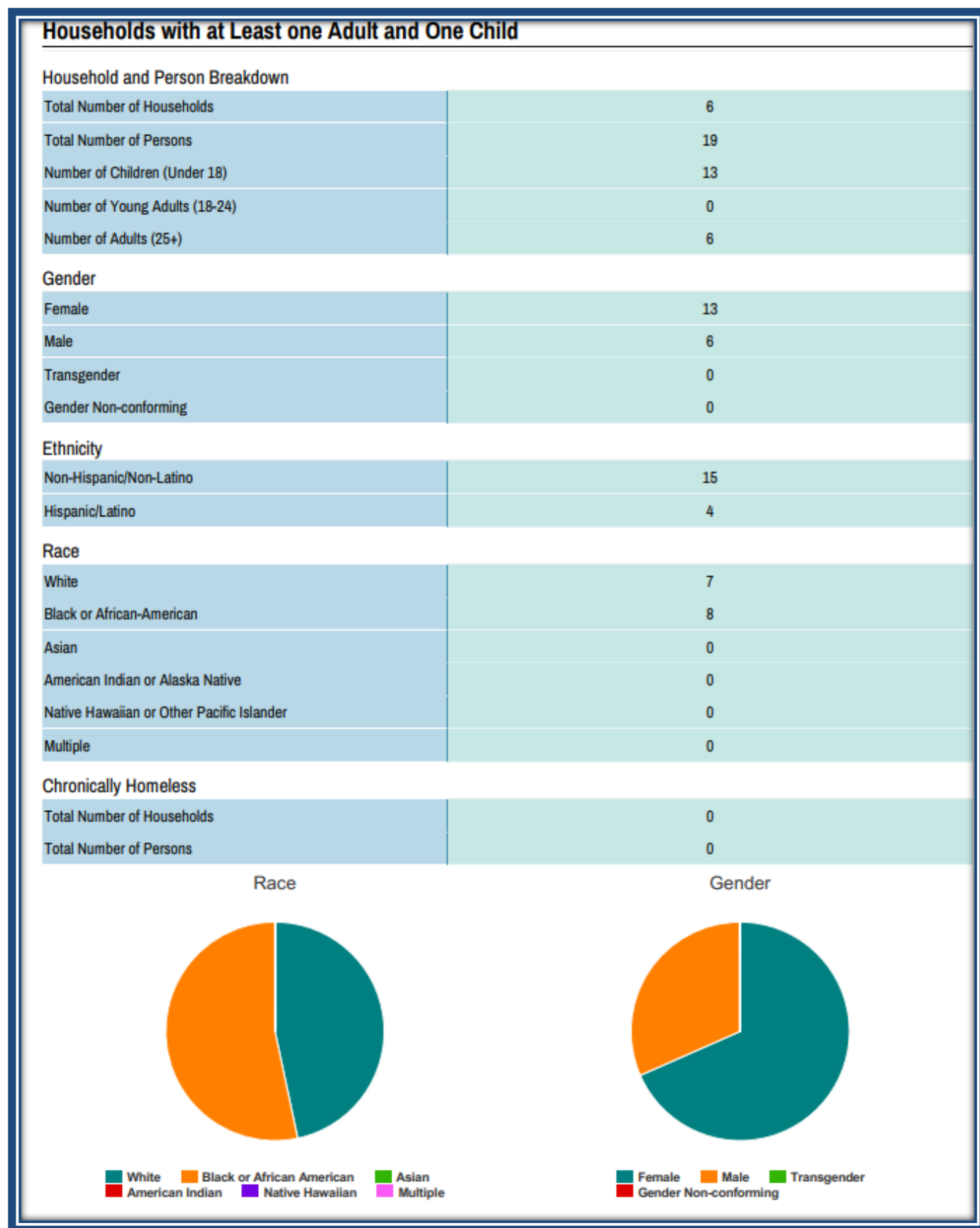
Figure 17: Hardin, Jefferson and Orange Counties Homeless Count



Source: Southeast Texas Coalition for the Homeless 2019 Point-in-Time Count

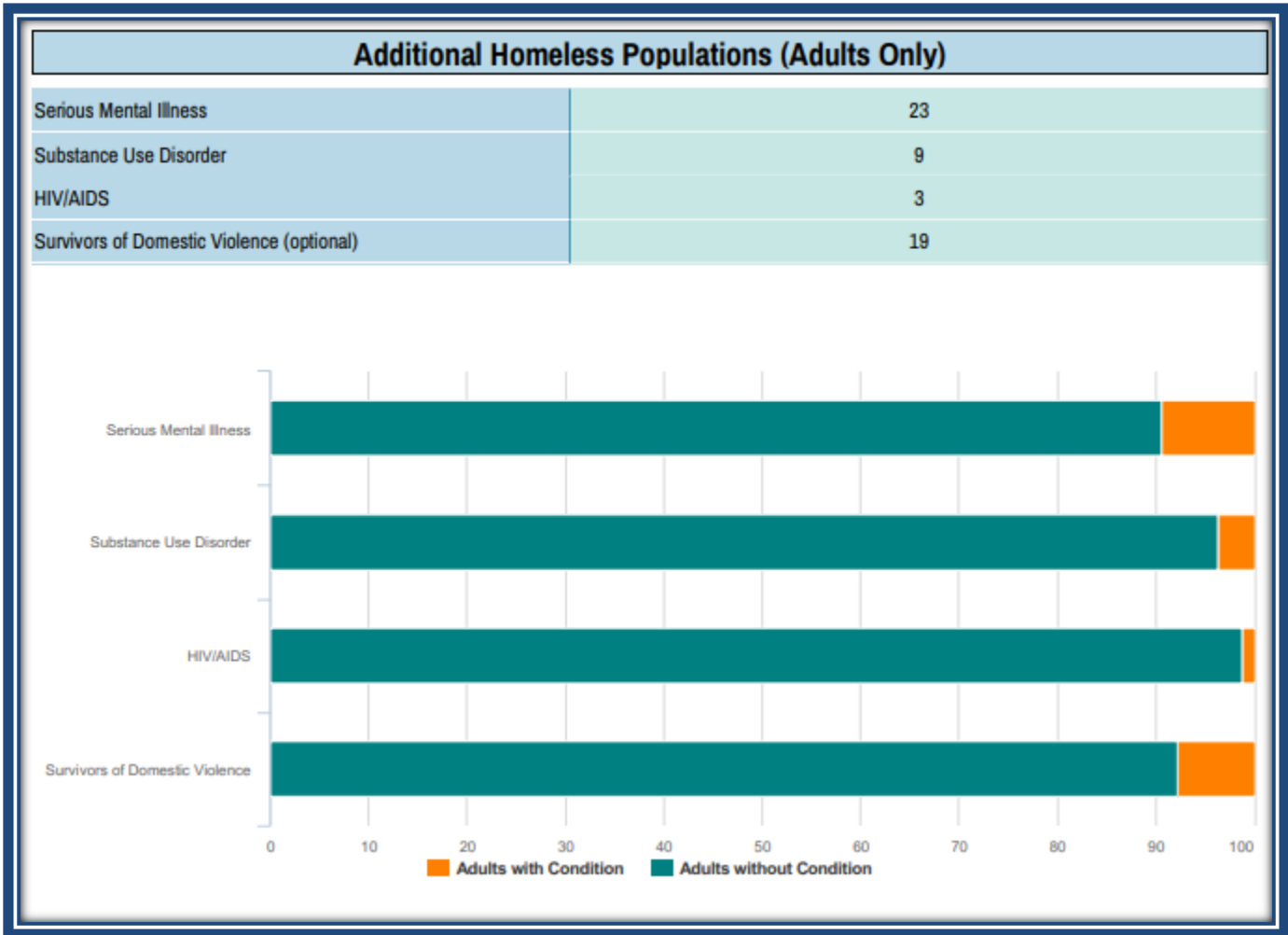
Key Findings: According to Southeast Texas Coalition for the Homeless, 257 individuals were identified as homeless in the 2019 Point-in-Time Count. As estimated 13 individuals were children under age 18. Twenty individuals were identified as chronically homeless, and 10 individuals were veterans. Twenty-three individuals reported serious mental illness, and 19 individuals were victims of domestic violence.

Figure 18: Households with at Least One Adult and One Child



Source: Southeast Texas Coalition for the Homeless 2019 Point-in-Time Count

Figure 19: Additional Home Populations (Adults Only)



Source: *Southeast Texas Coalition for the Homeless 2019 Point-in-Time Count*

National Perspective on Homelessness

Ahead of the release of the 2019 Annual Homelessness Report to Congress, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Secretary Ben Carson certified data related to the study on homelessness. While the rest of the country experienced a combined decrease in homelessness in 2019, significant increases in unsheltered and chronic homelessness on the West Coast, particularly California and Oregon, offset those nationwide decreases, causing an overall increase in homelessness of 2.7 percent in 2019, according to the latest national estimate by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The study found that 567,715 persons experienced homelessness on a single night in 2019, an increase of 14,885 people since 2018. Meanwhile, homelessness among veterans and families with children continued to fall, declining 2.1 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively, in 2019.

There is significant local variation reported from different parts of the country. Twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia reported declines in homelessness between 2018 and 2019, while 21 states reported

increases in the number of persons experiencing homelessness. Homelessness in California increased by 21,306 people, or 16.4 percent, which is more than the total national increase of every other state combined.

HUD's national estimate is based upon data reported by approximately 3,000 cities and counties across the nation. Every year on a single night in January, planning agencies called "Continuums of Care," (COC) along with tens of thousands of volunteers, seek to identify the number of individuals and families living in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, and in unsheltered settings. These one-night 'snapshot' counts, as well as full-year counts and data from other sources (U.S. Housing Survey, Department of Education), are crucial in understanding the scope of homelessness and measuring progress toward reducing it.

Key Findings

On a single night in January 2019, state and local planning agencies (Continuums of Care) reported:

- 567,715 people were homeless, representing an overall 2.7 percent increase from 2018 but a nearly 11 percent decline since 2010.
- 37,085 Veterans were reported as homeless, a decline of 2.1 percent from 2018 and 50 percent since 2010.
- 53,692 families with children experienced homelessness last January, down nearly 5 percent from 2018 and more than 32 percent since 2010.
- Homelessness increased in California by 21,306 people, or 16.4 percent, accounting for more than the entire national increase.
- The estimated number of persons experiencing long-term, chronic homelessness increased 8.5 percent between 2018 and 2019. This increase was concentrated on the West Coast, with the largest increases in California.
- The number of unaccompanied homeless youth and children in 2019 is estimated to be 35,038, a 3.6 percent decline since 2018. HUD and local communities are engaged in a more intense effort to more accurately account for this important, difficult-to-count population.

Veteran Homelessness

Homelessness among veterans is half of what was reported in 2010. Last year alone, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness declined by 2.1 percent. These declines are the result of intense planning and targeted interventions, including the close collaboration between HUD and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). These agencies jointly administer the HUD-VA Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) Program, which combines permanent HUD rental assistance with case management and clinical services provided by the VA. This year, more than 4,400 veterans, many experiencing chronic forms of homelessness, will find permanent housing and critically needed support services through the HUD-VASH program. An additional 50,000 veterans found permanent housing and supportive services through VA's continuum of homelessness programs.

Family Homelessness

Local communities continue to report declines in homelessness among families with children in the U.S. In January of 2019, there were 53,692 family households with children experiencing homelessness, a decline of five percent between 2018 and 2019 and of 27 percent between 2007 and 2019. Following HUD's guidance and data-driven evidence and best practices, local planners are increasingly relying upon interventions to move families into permanent housing more quickly and at lower cost. Communities are using more robust coordinated entry efforts, which has proven to be an effective response in helping families experiencing temporary crises, as well as those enduring the most chronic forms of homelessness.

Chronic Homelessness

Long-term or chronic homelessness among individuals with disabilities grew 8.5 percent since 2018 while falling 9.4 percent below the levels reported in 2010. This longer trend is due in large measure to more permanent supportive housing opportunities available for people with disabling health conditions who otherwise continually cycle through local shelters or the streets.

Source: https://www.hud.gov/press/press_releases_media_advisories/HUD_No_19_177

Table 77: Texas Department of Criminal Justice Incarceration Releases by County of Conviction

Location	Prison	State Jail	SAFP	Total
Orange County	179	117	32	328
Jefferson County	551	187	136	874
Texas	41,443	17,025	6,646	65,114

Source: tdcj.texas.gov/documents/Statistical_Report.FY2018.pdf. *SAFP - Texas Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility*

Key Findings: According to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, of the number of convictions in Orange County, approximately 328 individuals were released from prison, state jail and SAFP in 2018. An estimated 874 individuals, who were convicted in Jefferson County, were released in 2018.

Table 78: Texas Department of Criminal Justice Incarceration Receives by County of Conviction

Location	Prison	State Jail	SAFP	Total
Orange County	155	90	42	287
Jefferson County	519	187	124	830
Texas	42,438	16,996	6,276	65,710

Source: tdcj.texas.gov/documents/Statistical_Report.FY2018.pdf

Key Findings: According to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, approximately 287 individuals were received into prison, state jail and SAFP in 2018 from Orange County. Jefferson County reported 830 individuals received by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

Table 79: Texas Department of Criminal Justice Prison and State Discharges by County of Conviction

Location	Prison	State Jail	Total
Jefferson County	66	139	205
Texas	6,281	16,941	23,222

Source: tdcj.texas.gov/documents/Statistical_Report.FY2018.pdf

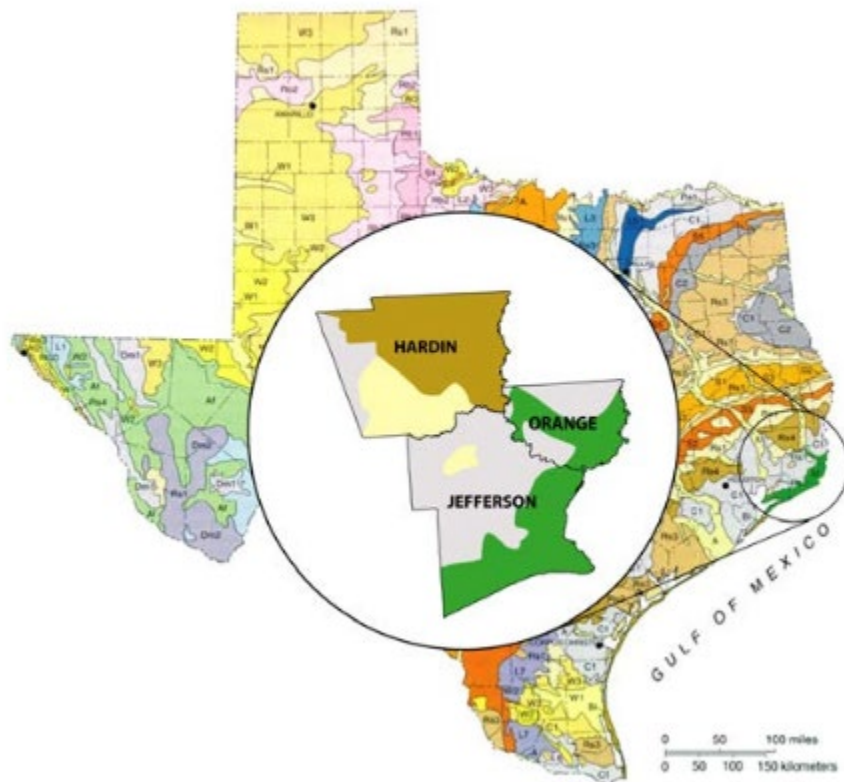
Key Findings: According to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, an estimated 205 individuals, who were convicted in Jefferson County, were discharged in 2018.

Table 80: Texas Department of Criminal Justice Prison and SAFP Releases to Parole Supervision

Location	Prison	State Jail	Total
Jefferson County	482	8	490
Texas	34,910	725	35,635

Source: tdcj.texas.gov/documents/Statistical_Report.FY2018.pdf

Key Findings: According to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, approximately 490 individuals from TDCJ and SAFP were released to parole supervision in 2018 to Jefferson County.

Figure 20: Southeast Texas Regional Planning Commission

Source: http://www.setrpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/SETRPC_2018_CJ-Regional-Strategic-Plan.pdf

Figure 21: Orange County - Marijuana

In 2017, the following was interdicted on I-10:	
<i>Orange County Sheriff's Office 1-10 Interdiction Unit:</i>	
Item Confiscated	Amount/Number
US Currency	\$124,500
Vehicles	0
Marijuana	22g
Cocaine	0
Synthetic Cannabinoid	0

Source: http://www.setrpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/SETRPC_2018_CJ-Regional-Strategic-Plan.pdf

Figure 22: Jefferson County – Marijuana, Cocaine and Methamphetamine

<i>Jefferson County Sheriff's Office:</i>	
Arrests	35
Assistance to Other Agencies	63
Currency	\$1,098,399
Vehicles	1
Marijuana	73lbs / 36oz
Cocaine	1lb / 1oz / 34g
Heroin	
Codeine	
Methamphetamine	4lb / 10oz / 135g

Source: http://www.setrpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/SETRPC_2018_CJ-Regional-Strategic-Plan.pdf

Key Findings: Marijuana continues to be the most seized drug in Orange County. However, Jefferson County reported seizures of Methamphetamine, Cocaine and Marijuana. Methamphetamine remains the major drug threat.

Drug in Southeast Texas

Methamphetamine remains the major drug threat, according to half of the 18 DEA offices in Texas. There were 715 deaths due to methamphetamine in Texas in 2016, as compared with 539 to heroin. Key indicators are far higher than when the drug was made from pseudoephedrine, and with the phenyl-2-propanone method, the drug is now 95% potent. Seizures at the Texas–Mexico border have increased by 103% since 2014. Methamphetamine in solution (“Liquid Meth”), which is easier to transport into the United States, is increasing and the price of methamphetamine has dropped by half. Blowing past cocaine to No. 2 in usage across Texas, methamphetamine poses the greatest drug threat to Southeast Texans, say local undercover agents tracking illicit

drug trends. Marijuana remains the most seized drug in the state, according to a recent annual report by UT-Austin. <https://socialwork.utexas.edu/dl/ari/texas-drug-trends-2017.pdf>

Meanwhile, the state is reporting record numbers of meth-related deaths and seizures, the Houston Chronicle reported. Jefferson County's proximity to Houston, a major distribution hub for drugs coming into the U.S. from Mexico, makes Southeast Texas a permanent target for illegal drug trends across the state. From 1999 to 2006, the drug was linked to about 650 deaths. From 2007 to 2012, the number increased to 985 deaths, according to data from the Texas Department of State Health Services. In 2009, the Jefferson County Regional Crime Laboratory detected methamphetamine in 97 samples taken from drug busts in Jefferson County. In 2013, the number jumped to 246, according to previous Enterprise reporting. The lab also analyzes samples from Orange, Hardin and Chambers counties, though it gets few from Hardin and Chambers. From 2009 to 2013, the number of samples that contained meth more than doubled, from 162 to 382, across the four counties. Meth, known for its toll on the bodies and teeth of users, is cheaper and purer now that the drug is mass-produced in Mexican super labs rather than bathtubs in rural areas, said Capt. Troy Tucker with Jefferson County's Narcotics Task Force.

In 2006, the state and federal governments placed strict regulations on the sale of pseudoephedrine, a compound found in cold medicine that is used to manufacture meth, the Houston Chronicle reported. The crackdown worked, but only for a while. Jane Maxwell, who authored UT-Austin's report, said the restrictions had an adverse effect in that the sudden drop of domestic meth production created a demand that the Mexican cartels were willing to fill. Maxwell recently testified to the state Legislature that the meth problem is even greater now than when pseudoephedrine was outlawed. About seven years ago or more, meth labs abounded in rural parts of Jefferson County, Tucker said. But they became rare as manufacturers' accessibility to the ingredients decreased, he said. Orange County averages about two home narcotics searches a month, said Chief Deputy Clint Hodgkinson. Traffic stops account for most drug-related arrests in the county. Meth usage is associated with property crimes, including burglaries and copper theft, he said. Maxwell said methamphetamine affects a wide demographic. Local treatment programs say they've seen meth, which is cheaper and now more potent than cocaine, flooding the streets. Other trends Maxwell noted in her report included an increase in the number of younger heroin users as well as a surge in cocaine's popularity in Europe at the same time it is dipping in Texas. Pill mills are trending downward, but they still remain a problem in the state. Another growing threat is the use of designer and synthetic drugs, which are difficult to identify, and which change often. "It's hard to warn our kids when parent don't know what bath salts are or when new types of drugs are made every day," Maxwell said.

Jefferson County's Tucker said most overdose deaths in Jefferson County are caused by prescription pills. Bath salts, a synthetic drug with stimulant and mood-altering properties often found in crystal form, and synthetic marijuana also are trending in Jefferson County, he said. In early January, Beaumont Emergency Medical Services responded to more than 50 overdoses linked to a batch of synthetic marijuana that police were referring to as "particularly vile."

Table 81: Crime Rates

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Murders	4	2	2	3	2
per 100,000	21.0	10.5	10.5	15.4	10.2
Rapes	1	0	0	0	1
per 100,000	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
Robberies	30	32	64	39	43
per 100,000	157.4	168.5	337.1	200.1	219.9
Assaults	76	38	92	84	86
per 100,000	398.8	200.1	484.6	430.9	439.9
Burglaries	236	196	211	177	147
per 100,000	1,238	1,032	1,112	908.0	751.8
Thefts	299	250	343	301	226
per 100,000	1,569	1,316	1,807	1,544	1,156
Auto thefts	42	49	34	52	47
per 100,000	220.4	258.0	179.1	266.8	240.4
Arson	0	3	15	12	10
per 100,000	0.0	15.8	79.0	61.6	51.9

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. According to our research of Texas and other state lists, there were 224 registered sex offenders living in Orange, Texas as of February 14, 2020. The ratio of all residents to sex offenders in Orange is 88 to 1.

Table 82: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) State

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

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

Key Findings: The table above shows the four most common adverse childhood experiences among children ages birth through age 17 on a state and national level. Economic hardship (29%) was the most prevalent adverse childhood experience, followed by divorce (20%), alcohol (10%) and mental illness (8%) for children in Texas.

Approximately 36% of children in Texas experienced at least one or two adverse childhood experiences and 11% experienced three or more.

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that can have negative, lasting effects on health and well-being. These experiences range from physical, emotional, or sexual abuse to parental divorce or the incarceration of a parent or guardian. By far, the most common ACEs in all 50 states are economic hardship, and parental divorce or separation. Nationally, just over one in four children ages birth through 17 has experienced economic hardship somewhat or very often. Divorce is the second-most-common ACE experienced by children in each age group. Nationally, about equal numbers of children ages birth to five have lived with someone who has an alcohol or drug problem or have lived with someone with mental illness. Living with someone with alcohol or drug-use problems were reported among 12% of 6 to 11-year-old and 15% of 12 to 17-year-old. One in seven 12 to 17-year-old children (14%) was the victim of, or witness to, neighborhood violence.

Trauma

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

Potentially traumatic experiences are common among U.S. children, with more than one in four having been exposed to economic hardship, even in the first five years of life. One in five has experienced parental divorce or separation, and one in ten has lived in a household where an adult has an alcohol or drug problem. More troubling still, more than one in ten children nationally and, in a few states, about one in six has experienced three or more adverse experiences. These findings have important implications for children's health and well-being, including the need for increased attention to the early detection and treatment of children affected by trauma, as well as to the conditions in families and communities that contribute to adverse development.

Measurement of Adverse Childhood Experiences

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

1. Lived with a parent or guardian who was divorced or separated.
2. Lived with a parent or guardian who died.
3. Lived with a parent or guardian who served time in jail or prison.
4. Lived with anyone who was mentally ill or suicidal, or severely depressed for more than a couple of weeks.
5. Lived with anyone who had a problem with alcohol or drugs.
6. Witnessed a parent, guardian, or other adult in the household behaving violently toward another (e.g., slapping, hitting, kicking, punching, or beating each other up).

7. Was ever the victim of violence or witnessed any violence in his or her neighborhood and
8. Experienced economic hardship “somewhat often” or “very often” (i.e., the family found it hard to cover costs of food and housing).

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



Figure 23: Impact of Childhood Trauma
Impact of Childhood Trauma

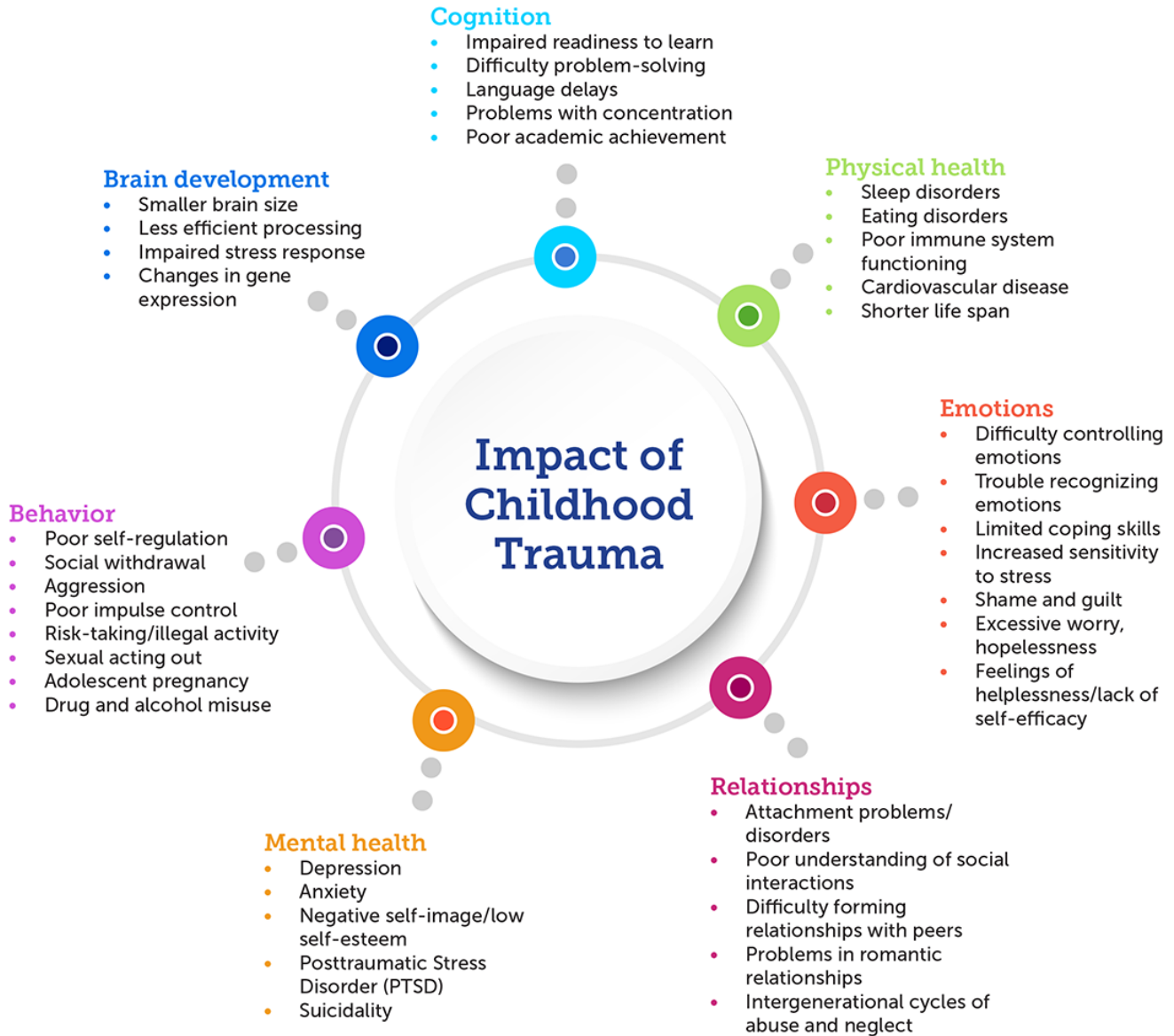
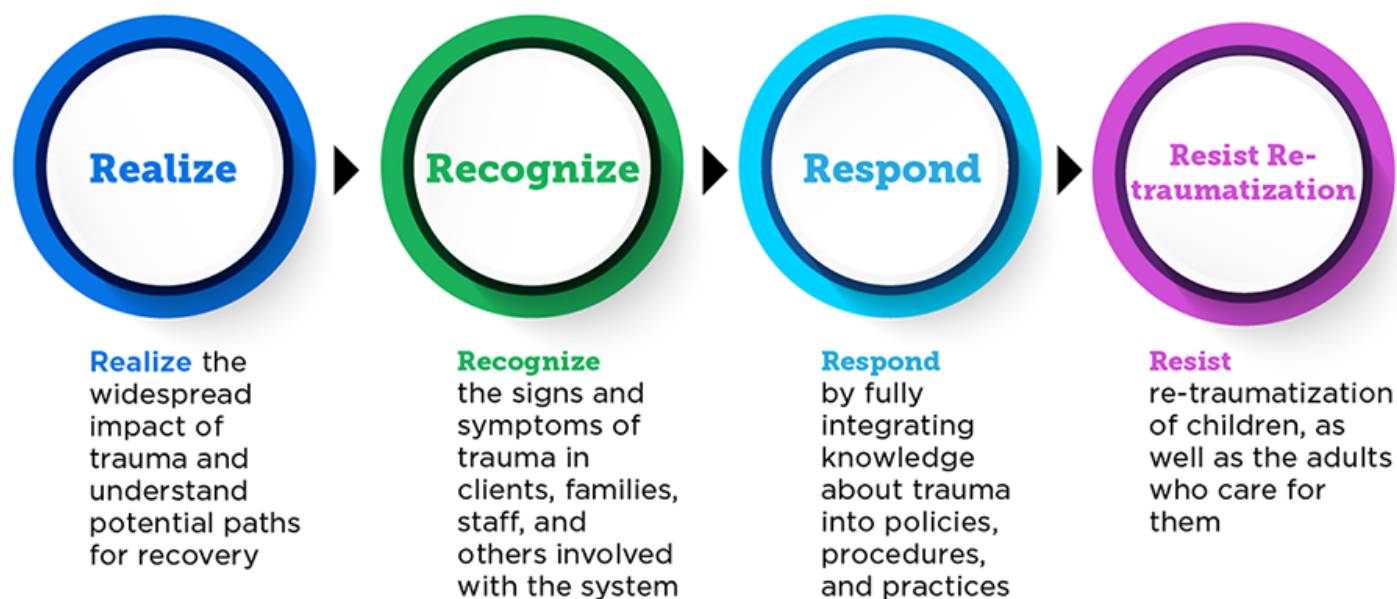


Figure 24: The Four R's of Trauma-Informed Care

The Four Rs of Trauma-Informed Care



This figure is adapted from: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2014). SAMHSA's concept of trauma and Guidance for a trauma-informed approach. HHS publication no. (SMA) 14-4884. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Source: <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/how-to-implement-trauma-informed-care-to-build-resilience-to-childhood-trauma>

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

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

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

Highlights and Considerations – Social Services

- ❖ Orange County Sheriff's Office reported 189 incidents of family violence, whereas the Orange Police Department reported 44 family violence incidents. Vidor Police Department reported the second highest number of family violence incidents (84).
- ❖ The number of Texas family violence incidents in 2018 was 197,023. This represented a 0.9% increase when compared to 2017. The largest percentage of family violence reports was between other family members (50.2%). The second most commonly reported relationship among offenders and victims was married spouses and the third most common relationship was parental/child.
- ❖ In Orange County, 280 children were confirmed victims of child abuse in 2018. An estimated 692 investigations were not confirmed. The number of confirmed victims of child abuse in Orange County increased since 2017. 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 lifelong relationship problems and may lead to the development of antisocial behavioral traits. These children are also more likely to engage in violent behaviors and to be diagnosed with conduct and personality disorders.
- ❖ The areas that are most in need of maltreatment prevention services are scattered across the state, although there is a higher concentration of need in the southern region of Texas. However, Orange and Jefferson Counties are among the highest risk counties for child maltreatment.
- ❖ In 2018, 173 children were reported in the foster care system in Orange County. Foster care placements have remained somewhat consistent during the past four (4) years. Approximately 112 children were removed from their homes during investigations. A removal occurs when CPS determines that a child cannot safely remain in their own home and that DFPS needs to seek legal custody to ensure child safety. Removals can occur in an investigation, family preservation, family substitute care or family reunification stage.
- ❖ 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. Many children entering the child welfare system have been exposed to developmental and health risk factors, including, poverty and substance abuse, and parental neglect and abuse (Halfon et al., 1995; Silver et al., 1999; Wulczyn et al., 1997; Wulczyn et al., 2005).
- ❖ Compared to the general child population, children involved in the child welfare system are more likely to have physical, learning and mental health conditions that limit their daily activities, to be living in high-

risk parental care (Green et al., 2005) and to be living in households with incomes below poverty (Wulczyn et al., 2005). Nationally, neglect is the most common reason for removal (62%), but these cases often involve other underlying factors such as drug or alcohol abuse or parental mental health problems, which may not be reported or even known by child welfare agencies at the time of removal.

- ❖ Despite growing knowledge about the influence of drug abuse on the child welfare system, challenges persist in addressing the problem. Many localities lack resources to provide appropriate treatment for parents battling addiction and struggle with a shortage in foster homes to care for children while their parents are in treatment. The 2018 Family First Prevention Services Act may provide some relief to states by making federal Title IV-E funding available to help families whose children are at risk of being removed.
- ❖ According to Southeast Texas Coalition for the Homeless, 257 individuals were identified as homeless in the 2019 Point-in-Time Count. As estimated 13 individuals were children under age 18. Twenty individuals were identified as chronically homeless, and 10 individuals were veterans. Twenty-three individuals reported serious mental illness, and 19 individuals were victims of domestic violence.
- ❖ Local communities continue to report declines in homelessness among families with children in the U.S. In January of 2019, there were 53,692 family households with children experiencing homelessness, a decline of five percent between 2018 and 2019 and of 27 percent between 2007 and 2019.
- ❖ Long-term or chronic homelessness among individuals with disabilities grew 8.5 percent since 2018 while falling 9.4 percent below the levels reported in 2010. This longer trend is due in large measure to more permanent supportive housing opportunities available for people with disabling health conditions who otherwise continually cycle through local shelters or the streets.
- ❖ According to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, of the number of convictions in Orange County, approximately 328 individuals were released from prison, state jail and SAJP in 2018. An estimated 874 individuals, who were convicted in Jefferson County, were released in 2018.
- ❖ According to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, approximately 287 individuals were received into prison, state jail and SAJP in 2018 from Orange County. Jefferson County reported 830 individuals received by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.
- ❖ According to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, an estimated 205 individuals, who were convicted in Jefferson County, were discharged in 2018.
- ❖ According to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, approximately 490 individuals from TDCJ and SAJP were released to parole supervision in 2018 to Jefferson County.
- ❖ Marijuana continues to be the most seized drug in Orange County. However, Jefferson County reported seizures of Methamphetamine, Cocaine and Marijuana. Methamphetamine remains the major drug threat.
- ❖ Methamphetamine remains the major drug threat, according to half of the 18 DEA offices in Texas. There were 715 deaths due to methamphetamine in Texas in 2016, as compared with 539 to heroin. Key

indicators are far higher than when the drug was made from pseudoephedrine, and with the phenyl-2-propanone method, the drug is now 95% potent. Seizures at the Texas–Mexico border have increased by 103% since 2014. Methamphetamine in solution (“Liquid Meth”), which is easier to transport into the United States, is increasing and the price of methamphetamine has dropped by half. Blowing past cocaine to No. 2 in usage across Texas, methamphetamine poses the greatest drug threat to Southeast Texans, say local undercover agents tracking illicit drug trends. Marijuana remains the most seized drug in the state, according to a recent annual report by UT-Austin. <https://socialwork.utexas.edu/dl/ari/texas-drug-trends-2017.pdf>

- ❖ Thefts, burglaries and assaults were the more prevalent crimes reported in the city of Orange. According to our research of Texas and other state lists, there were 224 registered sex offenders living in Orange, Texas as of February 14, 2020. The ratio of all residents to sex offenders in Orange is 88 to 1.
- ❖ Economic hardship (29%) was the most prevalent adverse childhood experience, followed by divorce (20%), alcohol (10%) and mental illness (8%) for children in Texas. Approximately 36% of children in Texas experienced at least one or two adverse childhood experiences and 11% experienced three or more.
- ❖ Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that can have negative, lasting effects on health and well-being. These experiences range from physical, emotional, or sexual abuse to parental divorce or the incarceration of a parent or guardian. By far, the most common ACEs in all 50 states are economic hardship, and parental divorce or separation.
- ❖ Potentially traumatic experiences are common among U.S. children, with more than one in four having been exposed to economic hardship, even in the first five years of life. One in five has experienced parental divorce or separation, and one in ten has lived in a household where an adult has an alcohol or drug problem. More troubling still, more than one in ten children nationally and, in a few states, about one in six has experienced three or more adverse experiences.
- ❖ For children to succeed during elementary school, in further schooling and in their careers, they need to be socially, emotionally, and academically competent. Students’ SEL competencies are built through policies, programs, and practices that enhance children’s and adults’ capacities to understand and manage emotions, set and achieve positive goals, feel and show empathy for others, establish and maintain positive relationships, and make responsible decisions.

Transportation

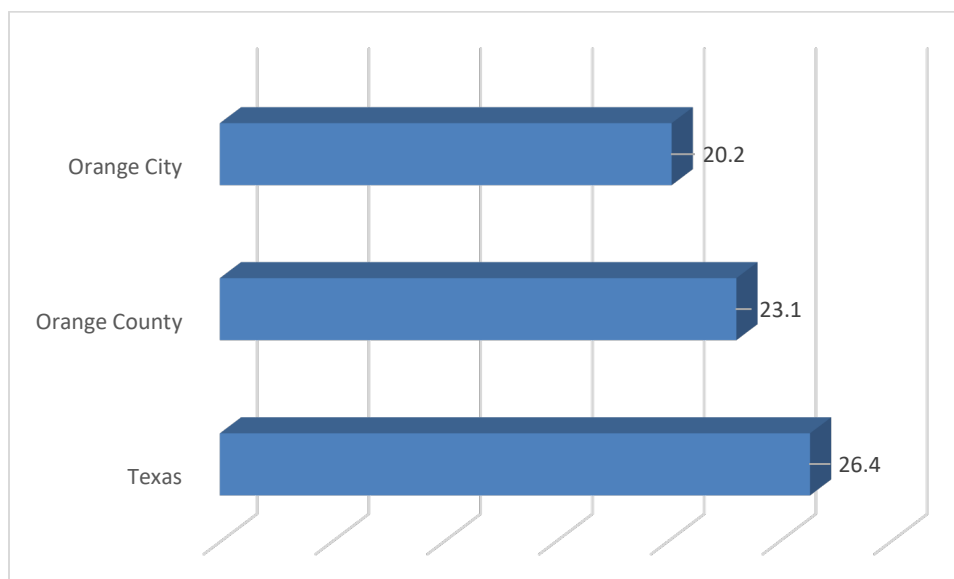


Table 83: Average Commute Time

Location	Minutes
Orange City	20.2
Orange County	23.1
Texas	26.4

Source: *Quick Facts 2019*

Key Findings: Average commute to work in Orange County was approximately 23.1 minutes. The commute to work in the city of Orange was approximately 20.2 minutes, slightly lower than the county (23.1) and state average (26.4).

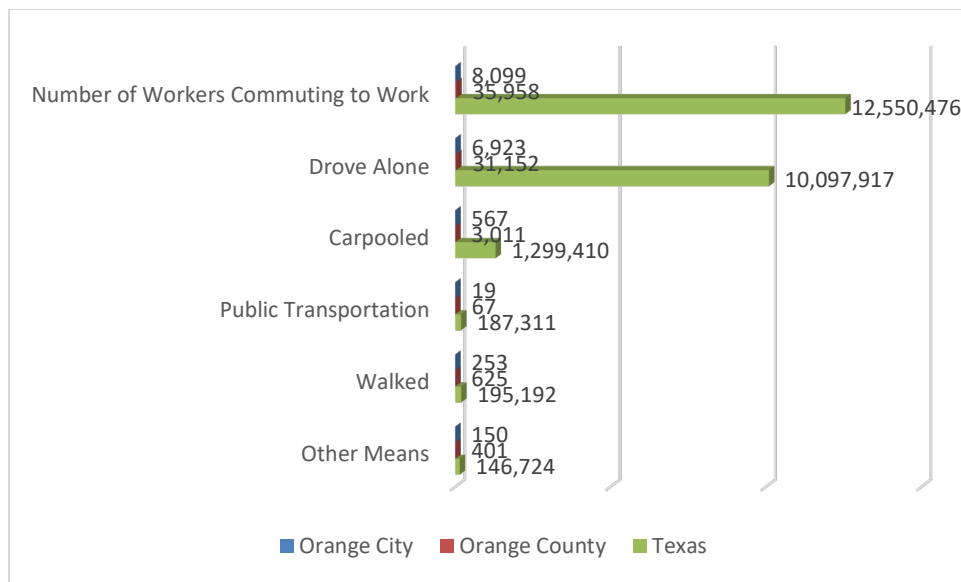


Table 84: Commute to Work

Location	Number of Workers Commuting to Work	Drove Alone	Carpooled	Public Transportation	Walked	Other Means
Orange City	8,099	6,923	567	19	253	150
Orange County	35,958	31,152	3,011	67	625	401
Texas	12,550,476	10,097,917	1,299,410	187,311	195,192	146,724

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.B08301

Key Findings: In the city of Orange, approximately 6,923 workers drove alone to work, while 567 carpooled to work. Also, in the city of Orange 253 workers walked to work, while only 19 workers used public transportation.

Commute to Work (Cities)

Location	Number of Workers Commuting to Work	Drove Alone	Carpooled	Public Transportation	Walked	Other Means
Bridge City	3,867	3,570	204	0	7	0
Mauriceville Town (77632)	1,438	1,148	226	0	0	41
Pine Forest City	298	270	24	0	0	1
Pinehurst City	1,088	818	144	0	95	0
Rose City (77662)	252	217	13	2	0	0
Vidor City	4,251	3,461	548	0	68	119
West Orange City	1,510	1,362	89	0	2	0

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

Key Findings: The majority of workers commuting to work drove alone. Vidor (548) reported the highest number of workers who carpooled, and Pinehurst reported the highest number of workers who walked (95) to work.

Table 85: Households with/without Vehicles Available

Location	No Vehicle Available		1 Vehicle Available		2 Vehicles Available	
Orange City	891	11.2%	3,251	41.0%	2,664	33.6%
Orange County	1,887	5.8%	10,742	33.3%	13,149	40.7%
Texas	517,945	5.5%	3,150,038	33.4%	3,801,252	40.3%

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

Key Findings: The majority of Orange County is largely auto-oriented communities. However, 11.2% of households in Orange City reported having no available vehicle.

Households with/without Vehicles Available (Cities)

Location	No Vehicle Available		1 Vehicle Available		2 Vehicles Available	
Bridge City	45	1.6%	970	34.0%	1,368	48.0%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	64	5.2%	303	24.8%	464	38.0%
Pine Forest City	1	0.4%	33	14.7%	124	55.1%
Pinehurst City	82	8.2%	357	35.8%	441	44.3%
Rose City (77662)	6	3.5%	61	35.9%	44	25.9%
Vidor City	228	5.8%	1,450	37.0%	1,720	43.8%
West Orange City	143	10.0%	535	37.3%	545	38.0%

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

Key Findings: An estimated 10% of households in West Orange and 8.2% in Pinehurst reported having no available vehicle.

Transportation Services

The following transportation services are provided in South East Texas:

- Local Bus Transit Services
- Disability-Related Transportation
- Senior Ride Programs
- Evacuation Transportation
- Medical Appointments Transportation
- Mercy Transportation
 - Beaumont Municipal Transit, Fixed Route Bus Service –
 - City of Beaumont: Provides a fixed route scheduled transit service with nine routes Monday-Saturday within the city limits of Beaumont

- Beaumont Municipal Transit, Special Transit Services – City of Beaumont: Provides door-to-door transportation on lift-equipped vans for ADA eligible persons who are unable to ride regular fixed route service
- Orange County Action Association Section 5311 Rural Transportation Program – Orange County: Provides low-cost transportation for individuals living in the city limits of Orange
- Orange County Transportation, Local Bus Transit – Orange County: Provides transportation for any resident of Orange County
- Port Arthur Transit, Fixed Route Bus Service – City of Port Arthur: Provides accessible, affordable alternative modes of mobility for all citizens of Port Arthur
- Medical Transportation Program – Government: Provide transportation assistance to adults and children enrolled in Medicaid, or in the Children with Special Health Care Needs program
- American Cancer Society, Medical Appointment Transportation – Non-Profit: Provides medical appointment transportation for people with cancer

http://www.setrpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/SETRPC_2018_CJ-Regional-Strategic-Plan.pdf

Highlights and Considerations – Transportation

- ❖ Average commute to work in Orange County was approximately 23.1 minutes. The commute to work in the city of Orange was approximately 20.2 minutes, slightly lower than the county (23.1) and state average (26.4).
- ❖ In the city of Orange, approximately 6,923 workers drove alone to work, while 567 carpooled to work. Also, in the city of Orange 253 workers walked to work, while only 19 workers used public transportation.
- ❖ The majority of workers commuting to work drove alone. Vidor (548) reported the highest number of workers who carpooled, and Pinehurst reported the highest number of workers who walked (95) to work.
- ❖ The majority of Orange County is largely auto-oriented communities. However, 11.2% of households in Orange City reported having no available vehicle.
- ❖ An estimated 10% of households in West Orange and 8.2% in Pinehurst reported having no available vehicle.

Housing

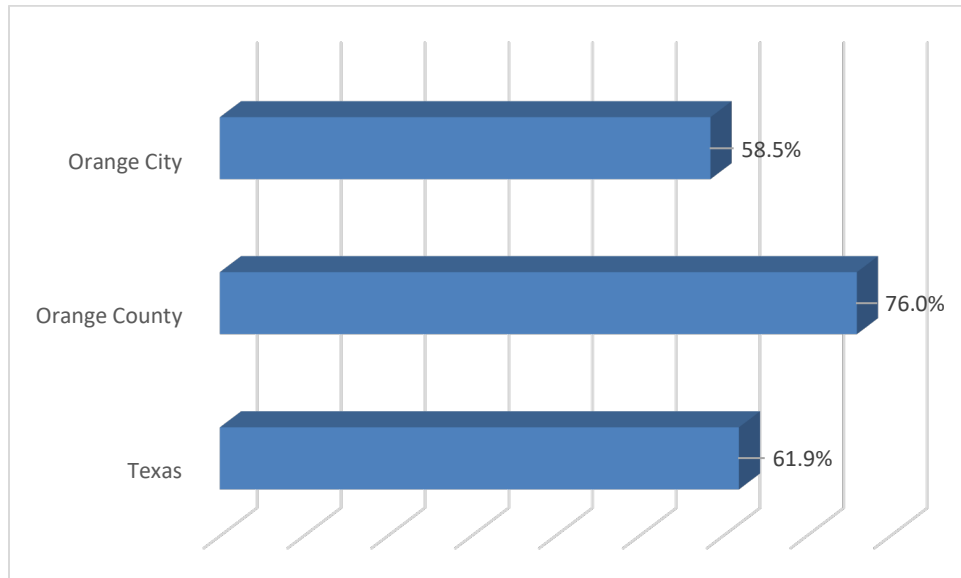


Table 86: Home Ownership Rate

Location	Percentage
Orange City	58.5%
Orange County	76.0%
Texas	61.9%

Source: *U.S. Census Quick Facts 2019*

Key Findings: The home ownership rate in the city of Orange was 58.5%, which was lower than the home ownership rate for Orange County (76.0%). The home ownership rate for Orange County was much higher than the state rate (61.9%).

Table 87: Vacancy Rates and Occupied Units

Location/Percentage	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Homeowner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate
Orange City	9,219	86.0%	14.0%	2.1%	9.7%
Orange County	36,649	88.4%	11.9%	1.9%	7.0%
Texas	10,611,386	88.9%	11.1%	1.6%	7.6%

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

Key Findings: The city of Orange (86.0%) had a slightly lower percentage of occupied housing units than Orange County (88.4%). The city of Orange also reported 14.0% vacant housing units with a 9.7% rental vacancy rate, which was higher than the county and state rates.

Vacancy Rates and Occupied Units (Cities)

Location/Percentage	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Homeowner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate
Bridge City	3,104	91.9%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	1,422	85.8%	14.2%	2.1%	0.0%
Pine Forest City	267	84.3%	15.7%	2.9%	0.0%
Pinehurst City	1,109	89.8%	10.2%	5.0%	0.0%
Rose City (77662)	206	82.5%	17.5%	0.0%	51.3%
Vidor City	4,508	87.0%	13.0%	5.0%	6.8%
West Orange City	1,765	81.4%	18.6%	2.7%	7.7%

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

Key Findings: West Orange City (18.6%) reported the highest percentage of vacant housing units. However, Rose City reported 51.3% rental vacancy rate.

Table 88: Gross Rent (occupied units paying rent)

Location	Occupied Units paying rent	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$999	\$1,000 - \$1,499	\$1,500 - \$1,999	Median Rent
Orange City	2,911	18.6%	59.4%	22.1%	0.0%	\$772
Orange County	7,002	16.9%	62.0%	20.5%	0.7%	\$778
Texas	3,395,179	7.9%	47.3%	30.9%	9.9%	\$952

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

Key Findings: The percentage of occupied units paying gross rent ranging from \$1,000 – \$1,499 was slightly higher in the city of Orange (22.1%) than Orange County (20.5%). In Orange County, housing units paying \$500 - \$999 (62%) were higher than the state rate of 47.3%. Median rent was reported at \$778 in Orange County.

Gross Rent (occupied units paying rent) (Cities)

Location	Occupied Units paying rent	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$999	\$1,000 - \$1,499	\$1,500 - \$1,999	Median Rent
Bridge City	622	9.3%	71.5%	19.0%	0.2%	\$817
Mauriceville Town (77632)	132	15.9%	37.1%	31.1%	15.9%	\$898
Pine Forest City	19	0.0%	10.5%	89.5%	0.0%	\$1,110
Pinehurst City	432	23.4%	54.9%	21.8%	0.0%	\$821
Rose City (77662)	0	-	-	-	-	-
Vidor City	1,040	22.5%	65.5%	11.0%	1.1%	\$674
West Orange City	399	12.8%	65.9%	21.3%	0.0%	\$816

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.”- “indicates too few sample observations were available.

Key Findings: Pine Forest reported the highest median rent of \$1,110, followed by Mauriceville (\$898).

Table 89: Selected Housing Characteristics

Location	Occupied Housing Units	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities		No Telephone Service Available	
Orange City	7,925	28	0.4%	31	0.4%	99	1.2%
Orange County	32,272	112	0.3%	212	0.7%	688	2.1%
Texas	9,430,419	42,879	0.5%	75,053	0.8%	238,308	2.5%

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

Key Findings: Orange County and the city of Orange reported somewhat comparable percentages as related to homes lacking complete plumbing. An estimated 0.7% of homes lacked complete kitchen facilities and 2.1% of homes were without telephone service in Orange County.

Selected Housing Characteristics (Cities)

Location	Occupied Housing Units	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities		No Telephone Service Available	
Bridge City	2,852	7	0.2%	0	0.0%	38	1.3%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	1,220	13	1.1%	13	1.1%	48	3.9%
Pine Forest City	225	12	5.3%	5	2.2%	2	0.9%
Pinehurst City	996	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	29	2.9%
Rose City (77662)	170	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	4.7%
Vidor City	3,923	22	0.6%	42	1.1%	98	2.5%
West Orange City	1,436	0	0.0%	17	1.2%	25	1.7%

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

Key Findings: Pine Forest reported 5.3% of homes lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities (2.2%). However, Vidor reported the largest number of homes (64) lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities.

Table 90: 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	18.4%	11.3%	11.6%	11.1%	6.2%	41.4%
Orange County	18.3%	15.4%	15.0%	11.2%	5.0%	35.0%
Texas	13.5%	13.5%	13.6%	11.6%	9.0%	38.8%

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

Key Findings: The percentage of households that paid gross rent 35% or more of household income in the city of Orange was 41.4%, as compared to 35.0% in Orange County and 38.8% in the state.

Gross Rent (as percentage of household income) (Cities)

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
Bridge City	24.1%	20.1%	9.0%	11.9%	0.0%	34.9%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	15.9%	18.9%	22.7%	0.0%	0.0%	42.4%
Pine Forest City	57.9%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.3%
Pinehurst City	13.9%	22.2%	14.8%	6.9%	1.4%	40.7%
Rose City (77662)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vidor City	16.3%	17.1%	16.4%	13.6%	6.1%	30.4%
West Orange City	19.3%	13.8%	34.3%	16.5%	0.0%	16.0%

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

Key Findings: The percentage of households that paid gross rent 35% or more of household income was highest in Mauriceville (42.4%), Pinehurst (40.7%) and Bridge City (34.9%). West Orange City reported the lowest rate with 16% of households paying gross rent that was 35% or more of household income.

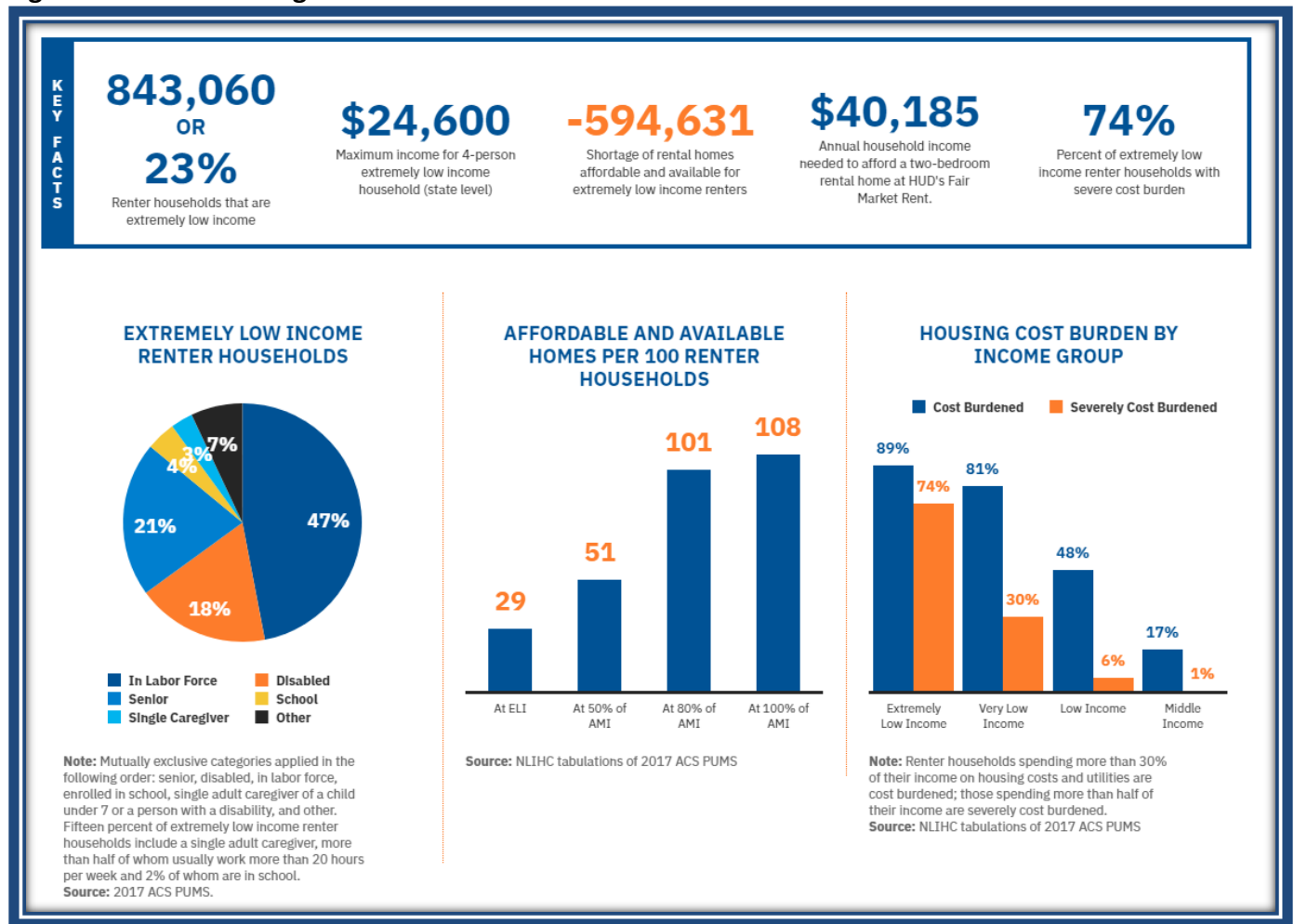
Table 91: Housing Authority Payment Standards 2020

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	\$623	\$623	\$885
1 Bedroom	\$688	\$688	\$977
2 Bedrooms	\$857	\$857	\$1,217
3 Bedrooms	\$1,115	\$1,115	\$1,583
4 Bedrooms	\$1,180	\$1,180	\$1,676

Source: [www.orangeha.com. https://orangeha.com/files/2019/12/Payment-Standards.pdf](https://orangeha.com/files/2019/12/Payment-Standards.pdf)

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 \$623, while the rent is \$885 at 142% of FMR in Hardin, Jefferson and Orange Counties.

Figure 25: State Housing Overview



Source: National Low-Income Housing Coalition

Key Findings: Across Texas, there is a shortage of rental homes affordable and available to extremely low-income households (ELI), whose incomes are at or below the poverty guideline or 30% of their area median income (AMI). Many of these households are severely cost burdened, spending more than half of their income on housing.

Housing Instability

New research finds that housing instability can affect the mental and physical health of family members of all ages. There has been quite a bit of research linking financial insecurity to poor health outcomes. The connection is, on its face, an obvious one, as a depleted checking account can cause stress, which can manifest in our bodies and minds. A new study by researchers at Boston Medical Center furthers that unfortunate connection. It finds housing instability, including chronically late rent payment, can affect the mental and physical health of family members of all ages. A stable home is the foundation to thrive. It is important to start thinking about creating more of that foundation, so people can have a fair shot and start getting ahead.

Over a period of five years in five urban medical centers nationwide, the researchers surveyed and interviewed 22,324 low-income families with a series of questions about chronic forms of housing instability, and rated both the caregiver and child's health. Approximately 34% of the families surveyed who had children ages

four and below faced at least one form of housing instability; 27% fell behind on rent at least two times in the past year, 8% had moved at least twice in the past year, and 12% had a history of homelessness.

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights and Considerations – Housing

- ❖ The home ownership rate in the city of Orange was 58.5%, which was lower than the home ownership rate for Orange County (76.0%). The home ownership rate for Orange County was much higher than the state rate (61.9%).
- ❖ The city of Orange (86.0%) had a slightly lower percentage of occupied housing units than Orange County (88.4%). The city of Orange also reported 14.0% vacant housing units with a 9.7% rental vacancy rate, which was higher than the county and state rates.
- ❖ West Orange City (18.6%) reported the highest percentage of vacant housing units. However, Rose City reported 51.3% rental vacancy rate.
- ❖ The percentage of occupied units paying gross rent ranging from \$1,000 – \$1,499 was slightly higher in the city of Orange (22.1%) than Orange County (20.5%). In Orange County, housing units paying \$500 - \$999 (62%) were higher than the state rate of 47.3%. Median rent was reported at \$778 in Orange County.
- ❖ Pine Forest reported the highest median rent of \$1,110, followed by Mauriceville (\$898).
- ❖ Orange County and the city of Orange reported somewhat comparable percentages as related to homes lacking complete plumbing. An estimated 0.7% of homes lacked complete kitchen facilities and 2.1% of homes were without telephone service in Orange County.
- ❖ Pine Forest reported 5.3% of homes lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities (2.2%). However, Vidor reported the largest number of homes (64) lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities.
- ❖ The percentage of households that paid gross rent 35% or more of household income in the city of Orange was 41.4%, as compared to 35.0% in Orange County and 38.8% in the state. The percentage of households that paid gross rent 35% or more of household income was highest in Mauriceville (42.4%), Pinehurst (40.7%) and Bridge City (34.9%). West Orange City reported the lowest rate with 16% of households paying gross rent that was 35% or more of household income.
- ❖ For an efficiency apartment, the minimum rent is \$623, while the rent is \$885 at 142% of FMR in Hardin, Jefferson and Orange Counties.
- ❖ Across Texas, there is a shortage of rental homes affordable and available to extremely low-income households (ELI), whose incomes are at or below the poverty guideline or 30% of their area median income (AMI). Many of these households are severely cost burdened, spending more than half of their income on housing.
- ❖ New research finds that housing instability can affect the mental and physical health of family members of all ages. There has been quite a bit of research linking financial insecurity to poor health outcomes. Caregivers of young children in low-income unstable housing are subjected to significant negative health effects, becoming two times more likely than those in stable housing to be in fair or poor health, and almost three times more likely to report depressive symptoms. The rated health of children in families

experiencing trouble meeting rent deadlines looked similar to the health of children who had experienced homelessness or multiple moves.

Child Care

Table 92: Available and Eligible Children, Ages Birth to Five

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
33.6%	Orange City	1,369	815	274	554	186
5.2%	Bridge City	555	307	16	248	13
11.5%	Mauriceville Town (77632)	87	64	7	23	3
7.1%	Pine Forest City	28	20	1	8	1
19.7%	Pinehurst City	137	115	23	22	4
0.0%	Rose City (77662)	37	23	0	14	0
28.3%	Vidor City	849	552	156	297	84
13.9%	West Orange City	165	135	19	30	4
17.9%	Orange County	5,709	3,331	596	2,378	426

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

Key Findings: The funded enrollment for North Early Learning Center Head Start was 239 in 2018 – 2019. There were approximately 3,331 available 0 - 3-year-old children and 2,378 available 3 - 5-year-old children in Orange County. There were approximately 596 eligible 0 - 3-year-old children and 426 eligible 3 - 5-year-old children in Orange County. Orange City 186 and Vidor (84) reported the largest number of eligible children ages 3 - 5. The program currently serves 100% of eligible Head Start children in the city of Orange and 56% in Orange County. The number of eligible unserved children ages 0 – 3 (596) indicates possible expansion opportunities for Early Head Start services in Orange County. Also, possible Head Start expansion may be considered for the city of Vidor.

Many children spend time with a child care provider other than their parents. Two important measures of early childhood child care usage is 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)

Table 93: Children Enrolled in Preschool or Nursery School

Location	Number Enrolled in Nursery School, Preschool	Enrolled in Kindergarten
Orange City	498	276
Orange County	1,691	1,208
Texas	457,034	413,027

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. B14001

Key Findings: Approximately 1,691 children were reported enrolled in a nursery school or preschool in Orange County. Of that number, 498 were enrolled in the City of Orange.

Children Enrolled in Preschool or Nursery School (Cities)

Location	Number Enrolled in Nursery School, Preschool	Enrolled in Kindergarten
Bridge City	257	268
Mauriceville Town (77632)	7	59
Pine Forest City	3	5
Pinehurst City	37	53
Rose City (77662)	4	4
Vidor City	175	140
West Orange City	25	21

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. B14001

Key Findings: Approximately 257 children were reported enrolled in a nursery school or preschool in Bridge City and 175 were enrolled in Vidor.

Table 94: Prekindergarten Programs and Enrollment Ages 3 and 4 (2018 - 2019)

Location	Total Students Enrolled	Economically Disadvantaged	English Language Learners	Military Children	Homeless	Foster Care
Bridge City ISD	92	68 (74%)	17 (18.0%)	6 (7.0%)	10 (11.0%)	*
Little Cypress-Mauriceville ISD	48	48 (100%)	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Orangefield ISD	34	32 (94%)	*	*	6 (18%)	*
Vidor ISD	192	186 (97%)	10 (5.0%)	*	54 (28.0%)	7 (4.0%)
West Orange Cove ISD	275	272 (99%)	30 (11.0%)	0.0%	26 (9.0%)	*

Source: Texas Education Agency. [www.texaseducationinfo.org/Home/Topic/Prekindergarten Programs=PK-12](http://www.texaseducationinfo.org/Home/Topic/Prekindergarten%20Programs=PK-12). * - data are masked to protect the confidentiality of student data

Key Findings: Orange County school districts reported 641 children ages 3 and 4 enrolled in Prekindergarten in 2018 - 2019. The majority of the children were reported economically disadvantaged. An estimated 18% were English Language Learners in Bridge City ISD and 11% in West Orange Cove ISD. Vidor ISD (28%) and West Orange ISD (9.0%) reported serving a total of 70 homeless students. An estimated 6% of children in Bridge City were from military families.

Table 95: Prekindergarten Enrollment by Full or Half-Day Programs Age 3

Location	Number Students Enrolled		Total	Percent Enrolled	
	Full day	Half-day		Full day	Half-day
Bridge City ISD	*	0	-	*	0.0%
Little Cypress-Mauriceville ISD	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Orangefield ISD	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Vidor ISD	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
West Orange Cove ISD	108	0	108	100%	0.0%
Total	108	0	108		

Source: Texas Education Agency. [www.texaseducationinfo.org/Home/Topic/Prekindergarten Programs=PK-12](http://www.texaseducationinfo.org/Home/Topic/Prekindergarten%20Programs=PK-12). * - Data are masked to protect the confidentiality of student data.

Key Findings: West Orange Cove ISD reported 108 children, age three (3), enrolled in a full-day Prekindergarten program. This was the only school district in the county reporting services to children age three (3).

Table 96: Prekindergarten Enrollment by Full or Half-Day Programs Age 4

Location	Number Students Enrolled		Total	Percent Enrolled	
	Full day	Half-day		Full day	Half-day
Bridge City ISD	*	0	-	*	0.0%
Little Cypress-Mauriceville ISD	0	48	48	0.0%	100.0%
Orangefield ISD	0	34	34	0.0%	100.0%
Vidor ISD	192	0	192	100%	0.0%
West Orange Cove ISD	167	0	167	100%	0.0%
Total	359	82	441		

Source: Texas Education Agency. [www.texaseducationinfo.org/Home/Topic/Prekindergarten Programs=PK-12](http://www.texaseducationinfo.org/Home/Topic/Prekindergarten%20Programs=PK-12)

Key Findings: In Orange County, an estimated 359 children were enrolled in a full-day Prekindergarten program, and 82 children were enrolled in a half-day program in 2018 - 2019.

Table 97: Children Enrolled in Public or Private School

Location	Number Enrolled in School	Percent of 3 and 4-year-old children Enrolled in school	Enrolled in Public School		Enrolled in Private School	
Orange City	347	62.6%	278	80.1%	69	19.9%
Orange County	1,161	48.8%	748	64.4%	413	35.6%
Texas	345,864	42.4%	216,420	62.6%	129,444	37.4%

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

Key Findings: Approximately 64.4% of 3 and 4-year-old children were enrolled in public school in Orange County, and 35.6% were enrolled in private school. An estimated 19.9% of children in Orange City were enrolled in private school.

Children Enrolled in Public or Private School (Cities)

Location	Number Enrolled in School	Percent of 3 and 4-year-old children Enrolled in school	Enrolled in Public School		Enrolled in Private School	
Bridge City	161	64.9%	123	76.4%	38	23.6%
Mauriceville Town (77632)	7	30.4%	0	0.0%	7	100%
Pine Forest City	2	25.0%	2	100%	0	0.0%
Pinehurst City	22	100%	22	100%	0	0.0%
Rose City (77662)	4	28.6%	0	0.0%	4	100%
Vidor City	155	52.2%	119	76.8%	36	23.2%
West Orange City	11	36.7%	11	100%	0	0.0%

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

Key Findings: Approximately 23.6% of 3 and 4-year-old children were enrolled in private schools in Bridge City, followed by 23.2% in Vidor. 100% of 3 and 4-year-old children were enrolled in private schools in Mauriceville and Rose City. The majority of children were enrolled in public school.

Table 98: Children (0 - 12) receiving Subsidized Child Care

Location	Data Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Orange	Number	489	382	369	369	312
	Percent	3.4%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.2%
Texas	Number	231,097	206,991	195,767	187,435	183,415
	Percent	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%	3.7%	3.5%

Source: Kids Count, Texas Workforce Commission 2015.

Key Findings: In 2015, there were 312 children, ages 0 - 12, who received state subsidized childcare in Orange County, representing 2.2%. This was slightly lower than the state rate of 3.5%.

Table 99: Number of Child Care Facilities and Family Homes

Location/Indicator	Licensed Child Care Centers	Listed Family Homes	Registered Child Care Homes	Licensed Child Care Homes	Total
Orange County	22	17	11	3	53
Jefferson County	76	33	22	9	140
Hardin County	12	9	2	0	23
Texas	9,458	5,026	4,678	1,720	20,882

Source: www.dfps.state.tx.us/About_DFPS/Annual_Report/2015/pdf/10-County-Tables.pdf

Key Findings: There were 22 licensed childcare centers and 3 licensed childcare homes in Orange County.

Table 100: Capacity of Child Care Facilities and Family Homes

Location/Indicator	Licensed Child Care Centers	Licensed Child Care Homes	Total
Orange County	2,608	36	2,646
Jefferson County	8,227	102	8,329
Hardin County	1,492	0	1,492
Texas	1,009,741	20,494	1,030,235

Source: www.dfps.state.tx.us/About_DFPS/Annual_Report/2015/pdf/10-County-Tables.pdf

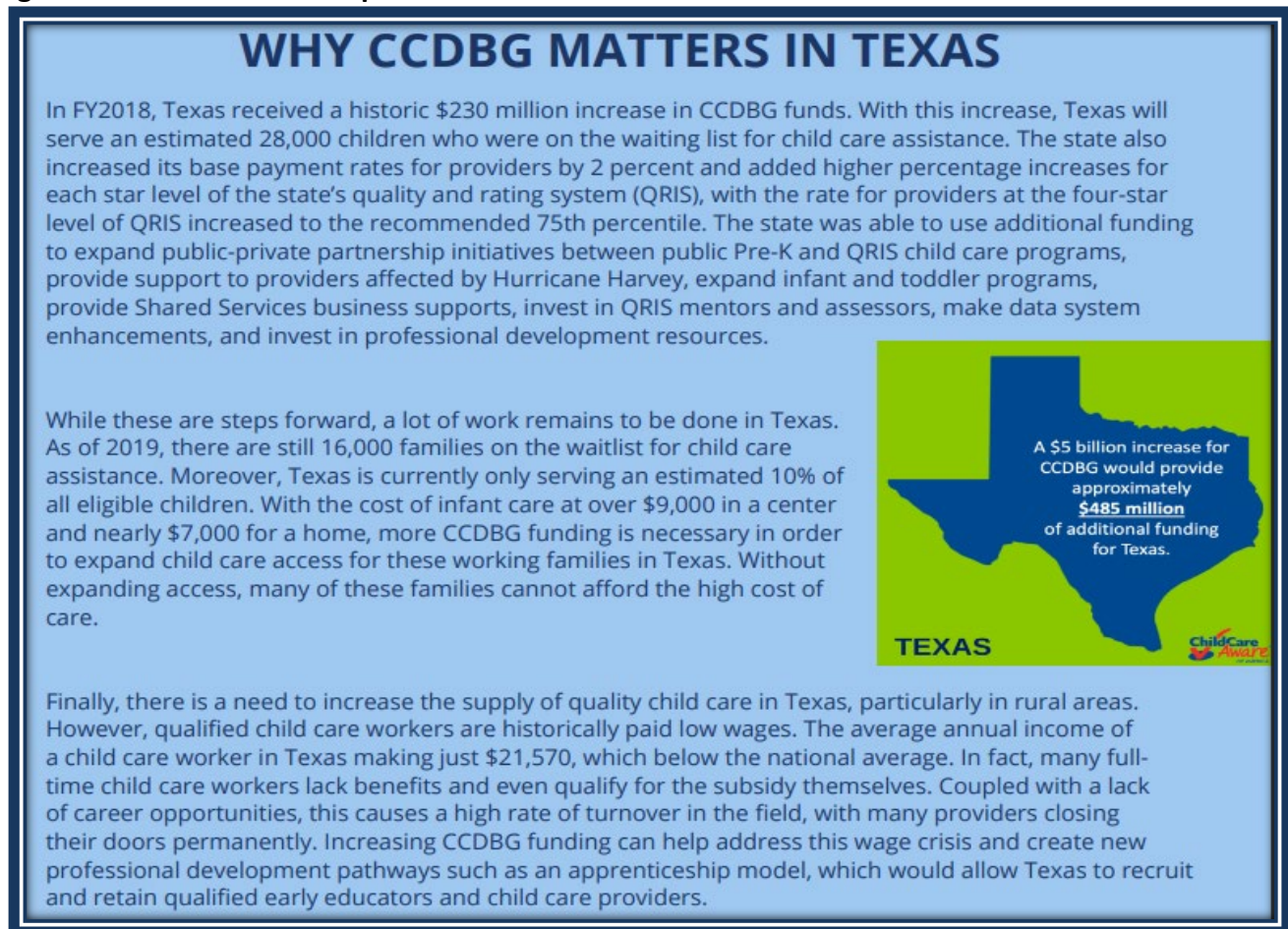
Key Findings: Licensed childcare center capacity for Orange County was 2,608, 8,227 for Jefferson County and 1,492 for Hardin County. The capacity for licensed childcare homes was 36 in Orange County and 102 in Jefferson County.

Figure 26: Child Care Daily Market Rate Local Workforce Development Area (18) South East Texas

			Mean	30th percentile	40th percentile	Median	60th percentile	70th percentile	75th percentile
Licensed-Child-Care-Centers-(rates-from-98-of-121-facilities-in-area)	Infant	Full-time	\$20.58	\$17.65	\$18.93	\$20.17	\$21.45	\$22.85	\$23.65
		Part-time	\$16.97	\$14.28	\$15.43	\$16.55	\$17.72	\$18.99	\$19.72
	Toddler	Full-time	\$18.95	\$16.12	\$17.34	\$18.53	\$19.76	\$21.11	\$21.87
		Part-time	\$15.66	\$13.07	\$14.17	\$15.25	\$16.37	\$17.59	\$18.29
	Preschool	Full-time	\$17.23	\$14.52	\$15.68	\$16.81	\$17.98	\$19.27	\$20.00
		Part-time	\$13.24	\$10.83	\$11.83	\$12.82	\$13.85	\$14.98	\$15.63
	School-age	Full-time	\$16.05	\$13.43	\$14.54	\$15.63	\$16.76	\$18.01	\$18.72
		Part-time	\$12.52	\$10.18	\$11.15	\$12.11	\$13.11	\$14.21	\$14.84
Licensed-Child-Care-Homes-(rates-from-14-of-14-facilities-in-area)	Infant	Full-time	\$18.47	\$15.67	\$16.87	\$18.05	\$19.26	\$20.59	\$21.35
		Part-time	\$16.14	\$13.51	\$14.63	\$15.72	\$16.86	\$18.10	\$18.81
	Toddler	Full-time	\$17.46	\$14.74	\$15.91	\$17.05	\$18.23	\$19.52	\$20.26
		Part-time	\$13.72	\$11.28	\$12.30	\$13.31	\$14.35	\$15.51	\$16.16
	Preschool	Full-time	\$16.70	\$14.03	\$15.17	\$16.28	\$17.44	\$18.71	\$19.43
		Part-time	\$12.57	\$10.22	\$11.20	\$12.16	\$13.16	\$14.26	\$14.89
	School-age	Full-time	\$12.95	\$10.57	\$11.56	\$12.53	\$13.55	\$14.67	\$15.31
		Part-time	\$11.50	\$9.24	\$10.17	\$11.09	\$12.04	\$13.10	\$13.70

Source: <https://twc.texas.gov/programs/texas-child-care-market-rate-survey>

Figure 27: Child Care Development Block Grant



Source: <https://info.childcareaware.org/ccdbg-2019-state-snapshots#texas>

Texas Rising Star (TRS)

Texas Rising Star (TRS): a voluntary program for providers who are committed to quality care and who exceed the state's minimum childcare standards. Texas Rising Star Provider certification is a process for improving the quality of childcare services provided in Texas. The system provides graduated (2 - 4 star) levels of certification as providers meet progressively higher certification requirements. In addition to Texas Rising Star, there are other State/National Quality Child Care Indicators. These include:

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

Highlights and Considerations – Child Care

- ❖ The funded enrollment for North Early Learning Center Head Start was 239 in 2018 – 2019. There were approximately 3,331 available 0 - 3-year-old children and 2,378 available 3 - 5-year-old children in Orange County. There were approximately 596 eligible 0 - 3-year-old children and 426 eligible 3 - 5-year-old children in Orange County. Orange City 186 and Vidor (84) reported the largest number of eligible children ages 3 - 5. The program currently serves 100% of eligible Head Start children in the city of Orange and 56% in Orange County. The number of eligible unserved children ages 0 – 3 (596) indicates possible expansion opportunities for Early Head Start services in Orange County. Also, possible Head Start expansion may be considered for the city of Vidor.
- ❖ Approximately 1,691 children were reported enrolled in a nursery school or preschool in Orange County. Of that number, 498 were enrolled in the City of Orange. Approximately 257 children were reported enrolled in a nursery school or preschool in Bridge City and 175 were enrolled in Vidor.
- ❖ Orange County school districts reported 641 children ages 3 and 4 enrolled in Prekindergarten in 2018 - 2019. The majority of the children were reported economically disadvantaged. An estimated 18% were English Language Learners in Bridge City ISD and 11% in West Orange Cove ISD. Vidor ISD (28%) and West Orange ISD (9.0%) reported serving a total of 70 homeless students. An estimated 6% of children in Bridge City were from military families.
- ❖ West Orange Cove ISD reported 108 children, age three (3), enrolled in a full-day Prekindergarten program. This was the only school district in the county reporting services to children age three (3). In Orange County, an estimated 359 children were enrolled in a full-day Prekindergarten program, and 82 children were enrolled in a half-day program in 2018 - 2019.
- ❖ Approximately 64.4% of 3 and 4-year-old children were enrolled in public school in Orange County, and 35.6% were enrolled in private school. An estimated 19.9% of children in Orange City were enrolled in private school. Approximately 23.6% of 3 and 4-year-old children were enrolled in private schools in Bridge City, followed by 23.2% in Vidor. 100% of 3 and 4-year-old children were enrolled in private schools in Mauriceville and Rose City. The majority of children were enrolled in public school.
- ❖ There were 312 children, ages 0 - 12, who received state subsidized childcare in Orange County, representing 2.2%. This was slightly lower than the state rate of 3.5%.
- ❖ There were 22 licensed childcare centers and 3 licensed childcare homes in Orange County. Licensed childcare center capacity for Orange County was 2,608, 8,227 for Jefferson County and 1,492 for Hardin County. The capacity for licensed childcare homes was 36 in Orange County and 102 in Jefferson County.

Profile of Head Start Children and Families

Table 101: Children by Age

Indicator	# of children at enrollment
Under 1 year	0
1 Year Old	0
2 Years Old	0
3 Years Old	113
4 Years Old	140
5 Years and Older	0

Source: Program Information Report 2018 - 2019

Key Finding: Approximately 55% of enrolled children were age four (4) and 45% were age three (3).

Table 102: Type of Eligibility

Indicator	# of children
Income below 100% of Federal Poverty Line	194
Public Assistance such as TANF, SSI	21
Status as a Foster Child - # Children Only	9
Status as Homeless	23
Over Income	0

Source: Program Information Report 2018 - 2019

Key Finding: Approximately 79% of enrolled children were below 100% of the Federal Poverty Line. Twenty-three children were reported as homeless.

Table 103: Race and Ethnicity

Indicator	# Non-Hispanic or Latino Origin
American Indian or Alaska Native	1
Asian	3
Black or African American	158
White	38
Biracial/Multi-racial	13

Source: Program Information Report 2018 - 2019

Key Finding: The majority of enrolled children identified as Black or African American of Non-Hispanic or Latino origin.

Table 104: Primary Language of Family at Home

Indicator	# of children
English	226
Spanish	24
Middle Eastern and South Asian Languages	1
East Asian Languages	2

Source: Program Information Report 2018 - 2019

Key Finding: The majority of enrolled children speak English, and approximately 9.4% speak Spanish. Two children speak East Asian Languages and one child speaks Middle Eastern and South Asian Languages.

Table 105: Number of Families

Indicator	# of families at enrollment
Total number of families:	235
a. Of these, the number of two-parent families	59
b. Of these, the number of single-parent families	176

Source: *Program Information Report 2018 - 2019*

Key Finding: Approximately 25% of Head Start children were from two-parent families, and 75% were from single-parent families.

Table 106: Number of Two Parent Families

Of the number of two-parent families, the number in which the parent/guardian figures are best described as:	# of two-parent families at enrollment
a. Parents (biological, adoptive, stepparents, etc.)	55
b. Grandparents	0
c. Relatives other than grandparents	1
d. Foster parents not including relatives	2
e. Other	1

Source: *Program Information Report 2018 - 2019*

Key Finding: 93% of two-parent families were biological/adoptive/stepparents. Approximately 3.4% of two-parent families were foster parents, who were not a relative.

Table 107: Number of Single-Parent Families

Of the number of single-parent families, the number in which the parent/guardian figure is best described as:	# of single-parent families at enrollment
a. Mother (biological, adoptive, stepmother, etc.)	163
b. Father (biological, adoptive, stepfather, etc.)	7
c. Grandparent	1
d. Relative other than grandparent	1
e. Foster parent not including relative	1
f. Other	3

Source: *Program Information Report 2018 - 2019*

Key Finding: Approximately 93% of single-parent families were mothers and 4% were fathers. 3.4% were described as grandparent, relative, foster parent or other.

Table 108: Employment

Of the number of two-parent families, the number of families in which:	# of families at enrollment
a. Both parents/guardians are employed	17
b. One parent/guardian is employed	36

c. Both parents/guardians are not working (i.e. unemployed, retired, or disabled)	6
Of the number of single-parent families, the number of families in which:	
a. The parent/guardian is employed	94
b. The parent/guardian is not working (i.e. unemployed, retired, or disabled)	82
The number of all families in which:	
a. At least one parent/guardian is a member of the United States military on active duty	4
b. At least one parent/guardian is a veteran of the United States military	7

Source: *Program Information Report 2018 - 2019*

Key Finding: In 29% of two-parent families, both of the parents were employed, 61% had one-parent employed and 10% had neither parent employed. Of the single-parent families approximately 53% were employed and 47% were not employed. Approximately eleven (11) families had at least one parent who was a veteran or member of the United States military, representing 6.2%.

Table 109: Federal or Other Assistance

Indicator	(1) # of families at enrollment	(2) # of families at end of enrollment year
Total number of families receiving any cash benefits or other services under the Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program	1	3
Total number of families receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	23	25
Total number of families receiving services under the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	118	100
Total number of families receiving services under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly referred to as Food Stamps	167	142

Source: *Program Information Report 2018 – 2019*

Key Findings: At the end of the enrollment year, there were three (3) families receiving cash benefits or other services under the Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program. An estimated 25 families received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and 100 received services under the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Approximately 142 families received services under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly referred to as Food Stamps.

Table 110: Two Parent Families in Job Training/School

Of the number of two-parent families, the number of families in which:	# of families at enrollment
a. Both parents/guardians are in job training and school	2
b. One parent/guardian is in job training or school	11
c. Neither parent/guardian is in job training nor school	46

Source: *Program Information Report 2018 – 2019*

Key Findings: Of the 29 two-parent families, 19% had one parent in job training or school. In 78% of two-parent families, neither parent/guardians were in job training nor school.

Table 111: Single Parent in Job Training

Of the number of single-parent families, the number of families in which:	Number
a. The parent/guardian is in job training or school	20
b. The parent/guardian is not in job training nor school	156

Source: *Program Information Report 2018 – 2019*

Key Findings: In 11 % of single parent families, the parent/guardian was in job training or school. An estimated 89% of single parent/guardians were neither in job training nor school.

Table 112: Parent Completion of Education

Of the total number of all families, the number in which one or more parent/guardian:	# of families at end of enrollment year
a. Completed a grade level in school, prior to high school graduation (e.g. 8th grade, 11th grade)	8
b. Completed high school or was awarded a GED during this program year	34
c. Completed an associate degree during this program year	8
d. Completed a Baccalaureate or advanced degree during this program year	3
Of the total number of all families, the number in which one or more parent/guardian completed a job training program, professional certificate, or license during this program year	4

Source: *Program Information Report 2018 – 2019*

Key Findings: Of the total number of families at end of enrollment year, there were 34 families that completed high school/GED. Eight families completed an Associate's Degree, three (3) completed a Bachelor's Degree and four (4) families completed a job training program, professional certificate or license during the 2018 – 2019 program year.

Table 113: Parent/Guardian Highest Level of Education

Of the total number of families, the highest level of education obtained by the child's parent(s) / guardian(s)	# of families at enrollment
a. An advanced degree or Baccalaureate degree	35
b. An Associate's degree, vocational school, or some college	27
c. A high school graduate or GED	153
d. Less than high school graduate	16

Source: *Program Information Report 2018 – 2019*

Key Findings: Of the total number of families, the highest level of education obtained by the child's parent(s)/guardian(s) were advanced degree or Baccalaureate degree (35), Associate's degree, vocational school or some college (27), high school graduate or GED (153) and less than high school graduate (16).

Table 114: Number of Families and Children Experiencing Homelessness

Total number of families experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year	30
Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year	0
Total number of families experiencing homelessness that acquired housing during the enrollment year	4

Source: Program Information Report 2018 – 2019

Key Findings: Thirty (30) families experienced homelessness during the enrollment year. Only four (4) families acquired housing during the enrollment year.

Table 115: Children enrolled in Foster Care

Total number of enrolled children who were in foster care at any point during the program year	14
Total number of enrolled children who were referred to Head Start services by a child welfare agency	6

Source: Program Information Report 2018 – 2019

Key Findings: Fourteen (14) children were reported in foster care of which six (6) were referred to Head Start services by a child welfare agency.

Table 116: Types of Family Services

Indicator	# of Families that received Services
a. Emergency/crisis intervention such as meeting immediate needs for food, clothing, or shelter	10
b. Housing assistance such as subsidies, utilities, repairs, etc.	4
c. Mental health services	39
d. English as a Second Language (ESL) training	25
e. Adult education such as GED programs and college selection	7
f. Job training	1
g. Substance abuse prevention	1
h. Substance abuse treatment	0
i. Child abuse and neglect services	6
j. Domestic violence services	1
k. Child support assistance	0
l. Health education	30
m. Assistance to families of incarcerated individuals	2
n. Parenting education	73
o. Relationship/marriage education	2
p. Asset building services (such as financial education, opening savings and checking accounts, debt counseling, etc.)	2

Source: Program Information Report 2018 - 2019

Key Finding: The top three (3) family services provided were: mental health services (39 families), English as a Second Language (25 families and Health Education (30 families).

Highlights and Considerations – Profile of Head Start Children and Families

- ❖ Approximately 55% of enrolled children were age four (4) and 45% were age three (3).
- ❖ Approximately 79% of enrolled children were below 100% of the Federal Poverty Line. Twenty-three children were reported as homeless.
- ❖ The majority of enrolled children identified as Black or African American of Non-Hispanic or Latino origin.
- ❖ The majority of enrolled children speak English, and approximately 9.4% speak Spanish. Two children speak East Asian Languages and one child speaks Middle Eastern and South Asian Languages.
- ❖ Approximately 25% of Head Start children were from two-parent families, and 75% were from single-parent families.
- ❖ 93% of two-parent families were biological/adoptive/stepparents. Approximately 3.4% of two-parent families were foster parents, who were not a relative.
- ❖ Approximately 93% of single-parent families were mothers and 4% were fathers. 3.4% were described as grandparent, relative, foster parent or other.
- ❖ In 29% of two-parent families, both of the parents were employed, 61% had one-parent employed and 10% had neither parent employed. Of the single-parent families approximately 53% were employed and 47% were not employed. Approximately eleven (11) families had at least one parent who was a veteran or member of the United States military, representing 6.2%.
- ❖ At the end of the enrollment year, there were three (3) families receiving cash benefits or other services under the Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program. An estimated 25 families received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and 100 received services under the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Approximately 142 families received services under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly referred to as Food Stamps.
- ❖ Of the 29 two-parent families, 19% had one parent in job training or school. In 78% of two-parent families, neither parent/guardians were in job training nor school.
- ❖ In 11 % of single parent families, the parent/guardian was in job training or school. An estimated 89% of single parent/guardians were neither in job training nor school.
- ❖ Of the total number of families at end of enrollment year, there were 34 families that completed high school/GED. Eight families completed an associate degree, three (3) completed a Bachelor's Degree and four (4) families completed a job training program, professional certificate or license during the 2018 – 2019 program year.
- ❖ Of the total number of families, the highest level of education obtained by the child's parent(s)/guardian(s) were advanced degree or Baccalaureate degree (35), Associate's degree, vocational school or some college (27), high school graduate or GED (153) and less than high school graduate (16).

- ❖ Thirty (30) families experienced homelessness during the enrollment year. Only four (4) families acquired housing during the enrollment year.
- ❖ Fourteen (14) children were reported in foster care of which six (6) were referred to Head Start services by a child welfare agency.
- ❖ The top three (3) family services provided were: mental health services (39 families), English as a Second Language (25 families and Health Education (30 families).

Survey Analysis

Respondents Demographics (N=124)

Percentages and numbers may not add to 100% due to unanswered questions on the survey

Ages of Respondents

Age	Number	Percent
15 and under	0	0.0%
16 - 21	6	5.0%
22 - 27	45	37%
28 - 33	46	37%
34 - 39	15	12%
40 - 45	6	5.0%
46 - 51	1	1.0%
52 - 59	3	2.0%
Over 60	1	1.0%

- The majority of respondents (74%) were between the ages of 22 – 33.

Primary Language Spoken in Home

Indicator	Number	Percent
English	105	85%
Spanish	18	15%
Other	0	0%
Bangla + English	3	2%

- The majority of respondents spoke English in the home.

Level of Education

Highest Level of Education Obtained	Number	Percent
Some High School	19	15%
High School Graduate/GED	52	42%
Vocational Degree	8	7%
Some College	34	28%
Associate's Degree	6	5%
Bachelor's Degree	6	5%
Some Graduate School	1	1%
Master's Degree	2	2%

- Approximately 42% of respondents were high school graduates and had some college (28%). Approximately 5% of respondents had an Associate's Degree. An estimated 15% of respondents reported attending some high school.

Housing

Type of Housing	Number	Percent
Rent	62	50%
Own	29	24%
Live with other people	14	11%
Homeless	0	0%
Other – Live in RV Camper on Father’s Land	1	1%

- Approximately 50% of respondents rented an apartment or home, as compared to 24% of respondents owning their home. An estimated 11% of respondents lived with other people.

Employment

Employment Status	Number	Percent
Not Employed	22	18%
Employed full-time	54	44%
Employed part-time	26	21%
Other	6	6%

- Approximately 44% of respondents were employed full-time. An estimated 21% of respondents worked part-time and 18% of respondents were unemployed. The typical work schedule for the majority of parents was Monday – Friday between the hours of 6 a.m. – 4 p.m. Some parents reported working weekends, swing shifts and some night/overnight shifts.

Households in School

School	Number	Percent
Yes	13	11%
No	86	70%

- Approximately 11% of respondents reported that a household member was enrolled in school. 70% of respondents were not enrolled in school. The typical school schedule for respondents was M – Thurs. 7 a.m. – 4 p.m., “full-time”, “evenings or nights” and “on-line classes”.

Job Training

Job Training	Number	Percent
Yes	0	0.0%
No	100	81%

- The majority of respondents reported they were not involved in job training

Volunteer Work

Volunteer Work	Number	Percent
Yes	1	1.0%
No	114	93%

- Approximately 1.0% of respondents reported engaging in volunteer work. Respondents reported volunteering with local baseball programs. The typical volunteer hours were reported sometimes “11:00 a.m. in the mornings”.

Type of Child Care Used

Type of Arrangements	Number	Percent
Older sibling	4	3%
Relative	55	45%
Babysitter	14	11%
Childcare center	12	10%
Licensed family childcare	2	2%
Other	15	15%

- Approximately 45% of respondents reported that a relative was used to provide childcare, and 11% reported using a babysitter.

What are the top five (5) issues that you feel are major problems or concerns in your community?
N = 124
Answers
Affordable housing (149)
Crime and Violence (145)
Lack of Affordable Child Care (144)
Lack of Jobs (129)
Drugs and Alcohol Abuse (114)

Parents identified the major five (5) issues and concerns in the local community were:

1. Affordable housing
2. Crime and violence
3. A Lack of affordable childcare
4. Lack of jobs
5. Drugs and alcohol abuse

Table 117: Health, Education and Social Service Needs of Families

Employment (16.0%)	Housing assistance (7.0%)	Emergency rent and utility assistance (10.0%)	Transportation (5.0%)	Budgeting (11.0%)
Counseling services/mental health services (2.0%)	Nutrition related services (2.0%)	Child Care (2.0%)	English as a second language (8.0%)	Health-related services (7.0%)
Help managing child behaviors (11.0%)	Help for my child that has a disability (6.0%)	Additional Education (12%)	Getting services or resources in my community (4.0%)	

Key Finding: The highest percentage of identified needs were employment (16%), additional education (12%), budgeting (11%), help managing child behaviors (11%), and emergency rent and utility assistance (10%).

Table 118: Barriers that Prevents Families from getting needed Services (N=124)

Answer Choices	Responses
Not aware of existing services (No tiene conocimiento de los servicios existentes)	56%
Services are too far away from home (Servicios están demasiado lejos de casa)	18%
Waiting lists are too long (La lista de espera estan demasiado largas)	49%
Agencies are not open at convenient time (Agencias no abren el tiempo conveniente)	13%
Service providers don't speak my language (Los proveedores de servicios no hablan mi idioma)	7.0%
Transportation (Transportacion)	24%
Having a criminal record (Tener antecedentes penales)	17%
Childcare is not available (Cuidado de ninos no esta disponible)	26%
Agency rules and eligibility exclude people (Las reglas de la agencia y elegibilidad excluyen a las personas)	12%
Other (needs hospital in Orange, Tx.)	1.0%

Key Finding: Parents identified the top five barriers to utilizing community resources as not aware of existing services (56%), child care is not available (26%), waiting lists are too long (49%), services are too far away from home (18%) and transportation (24%).

Availability and Accessibility of Community Resources and Services

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

1. Waiting list too long – 49%
2. Transportation – 24%
3. Not aware of existing services - 56%
4. Childcare is not available – 26%
5. Services are too far away from home – 18%

Strengths of the Head Start Program

Great teachers and employees	Provides a place for families to learn with their children	Helpful and determined staff	Provides safe environment	Communication
Parent involvement	Prepare children for Kindergarten	Education of my child	Teachers are knowledgeable	Family oriented
Help with resources	Free childcare	Hands-on experience	Help kids get a jump on learning system	Early exposure to classroom setting

Parent Survey 2020

Strengths in your local community

Resources	Everyone helps everyone – good neighbors	Many community activities	Food Pantry	Safe, quiet respectable community
Sports	Leadership (mayor)	People/close knit communities	Come together in hard times (hurricane/flood)	Programs assist with family needs
Resilient community	Playgrounds	Churches	Local jobs offering diversity	Organize local events and meeting

Parent Survey 2020

What is your dream for the community?

Affordable Housing	More speed bumps	Kids are safe while playing outside	Cleaner environment
More childcare assistance for single parents	More shopping stores	Community to be crime and drug free	Getting children more involved
After school programs that are affordable	More clean streets	More activities for children	Education and learning for kids
Economic and educational growth	No crime	Everyone has access to resources and programs	Better streets

Parent Survey 2020

If you could change anything about where you live or work, what would it be?

Housing area flood all the time	No drugs or gangs	Cleaner community	Better jobs/higher wages	More Spanish speaking programs
Slower speed limit	Weather	Cheaper housing	Improve streets and roads	Better opportunities
More community involvement	Lower housing costs	Re-open the local hospital	Nigh time patrol	Less expensive childcare

Parent Survey 2020

Highlights and Considerations – Parent Survey

- ❖ The majority of respondents (74%) were between the ages of 22 – 33.
- ❖ The majority of respondents spoke English in the home.
- ❖ Approximately 42% of respondents were high school graduates and had some college (28%). Approximately 5% of respondents had an associate degree. An estimated 15% of respondents reported attending some high school.
- ❖ Approximately 50% of respondents rented an apartment or home, as compared to 24% of respondents owning their home. An estimated 11% of respondents lived with other people.
- ❖ Approximately 44% of respondents were employed full-time. An estimated 21% of respondents worked part-time and 18% of respondents were unemployed. The typical work schedule for the majority of parents was Monday – Friday between the hours of 6 a.m. – 4 p.m. Some parents reported working weekends, swing shifts and some night/overnight shifts.
- ❖ Approximately 11% of respondents reported that a household member was enrolled in school. 70% of respondents were not enrolled in school. The typical school schedule for respondents was M – Thurs. 7.
- ❖ The majority of respondents reported they were not involved in job training.
- ❖ Approximately 1.0% of respondents reported engaging in volunteer work. Respondents reported volunteering with local baseball programs. The typical volunteer hours were reported sometimes “11:00 a.m. in the mornings”.
- ❖ Approximately 45% of respondents reported that a relative was used to provide childcare, and 11% reported using a babysitter.
- ❖ Parents identified the major five (5) issues and concerns in the local community as affordable housing, crime and violence, lack of affordable childcare, lack of jobs and drugs and alcohol abuse.
- ❖ The highest percentage of identified needs were employment (16%), additional education (12%), budgeting (11%), help managing child behaviors (11%), and emergency rent and utility assistance (10%).
- ❖ Parents identified the top five barriers to utilizing community resources as not aware of existing services (56%), childcare is not available (26%), waiting lists are too long (49%), services are too far away from home (18%) and transportation (24%).
- ❖ The top five (5) barriers that prevent families from getting needed services were identified as waiting lists are too long, lack of transportation, not aware of existing services, childcare is not available, and services are too far away from home.

- ❖ Strengths of Head Start were identified as great teachers and employees, provides a place for families to learn with their children, helpful and determined staff, parent involvement, prepares children for Kindergarten and education of children.
- ❖ Strengths in the local community were identified as lots of resources, everyone helps everyone, good neighbors, many community activities, food Pantries, sports, leadership (mayor), people/close knit communities, people come together in hard times (hurricane/flood), resilient community, playgrounds, churches and local jobs offering diversity.
- ❖ Dreams identified for the community were affordable housing, more speed bumps, more childcare assistance for single parents, more shopping stores, after school programs that are affordable, cleaner streets, economic and educational growth and no crime.
- ❖ If respondents could change anything about where they live or work, it would be to correct the housing areas that flood all the time, no drugs or gangs, slower speed limit, better weather, more community involvement and lower housing costs.

Staff Survey (N=33)

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

INDICATORS	INCREASE	DECREASE	NO CHANGE	DON'T KNOW
Number of low-income families contacting your agency	57.58% 19	0.00% 0	12.12% 4	30.30% 10
Number of families over your income guidelines	15.15% 5	3.03% 1	21.21% 7	60.61% 20
Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers	75.76% 25	3.03% 1	6.06% 2	15.15% 5
Job availability in local community	39.39% 13	18.18% 6	24.24% 8	18.18% 6
Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult	36.36% 12	0.00% 0	18.18% 6	45.45% 15
Number of teen parents	48.48% 16	6.06% 2	15.15% 5	30.30% 10
Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver	66.67% 22	3.03% 1	15.15% 5	15.15% 5
Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities	54.55% 18	0.00% 0	6.06% 2	39.39% 13
Number of children with health issues	60.61% 20	3.03% 1	12.12% 4	24.24% 8
Number of children with nutrition issues	57.58% 19	0.00% 0	15.15% 5	27.27% 9
Number of children with mental health issues	62.50% 20	0.00% 0	9.38% 3	28.13% 9
Number of families with social service needs	48.48% 16	3.03% 1	6.06% 2	42.42% 14
Number of homeless individuals/families in the local community	18.18% 6	9.09% 3	6.06% 2	66.67% 22
Number of non-English speaking individuals and families	87.88% 29	0.00% 0	3.03% 1	9.09% 3
Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community	70.97% 22	3.23% 1	12.90% 4	12.90% 4
Available and accessible modes of transportation	18.18% 6	6.06% 2	39.39% 13	36.36% 12

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

- Number of non-English speaking individuals and families (87.88%)
- Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers (75.76%)
- Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community (70.97%)

- Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver (66.67%)
- Number of children with mental health issues (62.50%)
- Number of children with health issues (60.61%)

Strengths of the Head Start Program

Great teachers and employees	Parent involvement activities	Flexibility in teaching	Provides safe environment	Provides transportation
Locating resources	Innovative principal	Gives children a head start	Teachers are knowledgeable	Involve community in school activities
Help with resources	Activities offered to parents free of charge	Location	Provide health services	Certified teachers and assistants

Staff Survey 2020

Strengths in your local community

Raising money for the schools	Everyone helps everyone – good neighbors	Head Start	Great Mayor	Unity and support
Job opportunities	Growth of leadership and industry	Diverse Community	Local support groups	Cultural interests
Qualified teachers	Lamar-Orange State College	Growing and providing jobs for people	Lots of talent within the community	Giving and charitable community

Staff Survey 2020

What is your dream for the community?

New Head Start school	Job growth	To have resident employed and off government assistance programs	To provide community with a safe haven for children and families
Community Center	Affordable after school programs	Parks and recreation	More shopping opportunities
Hospital	Movie theater	Community garden	Animal sanctuary
Healthier places to eat	More places for kids and things for them to do	Less violence	Every school age child attending school

Staff Survey 2020

If you could change anything about where you live or work, what would it be?

Better pay	Cleaner city	Layout of the school to be more kid friendly	Help more families that need assistance	New school
Provide transportation to out-of-district families	No crime	Choices in shopping	Grocery stores	More activities to do
Less prejudice	Parents take advantage of our local college to better themselves	Awareness of our campus and what we do for children and families	Expanding ideas of our program to reach families and community	Everyone is held accountable

Staff Survey 2020

What do you believe are the major issues and challenges in working with and serving families?

Keeping open communication with one another	Parents changing phone numbers	Getting children to school on time	Discipline at home	Lack of parent involvement
Housing	Transportation	Young parents	Parent attitudes	Violence in homes and community
Generational poverty	Attendance	Cultural awareness	Parents using cell phone on campus during activities	Parenting skills

Staff Survey 2020

What other programs or services that you believe your program could offer to better serve the children and families

After school care	Before/after school care	Day care	Summer programs	Feeding programs
ESL classes for adults	Universal Pre-K	Resource Center	Community/parent outreach center	Childcare for employees
More nutrition activities	Parenting classes	Emotional support for struggling students and parents	Engaging activities within the school that promote family and education as one	Parenting skills

Staff Survey 2020

Highlights and Considerations – Staff

- ❖ Staff survey identified observing increases in the top 6 issues as number of non-English speaking individuals and families, need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers, number of diverse ethnic groups in local community, number of grandparents as the primary caregiver, number of children with mental health issues and number of children with health issues.
- ❖ Some of the strengths of the Head Start Program were identified as great teachers and employees, parent involvement activities, flexibility in teaching, locating resources, innovative principal, gives children a head start, provides transportation, activities offered to parents free of charge and location.
- ❖ Strengths in the local community were identified as the community raises money for the schools, everyone helps everyone, good neighbors, Head Start, great Mayor, job opportunities, growth of leadership and industry, diverse Community and local support groups.
- ❖ Dreams identified for the community were a new Head Start school, job growth, community center, affordable after school programs, hospital, movie theater, healthier places to eat, more places for kids and activities for them to do.
- ❖ If respondents could change anything about where they live or work, it would be to have better pay, a cleaner city, transportation to out of district families, no crime, less prejudice and parents take advantage of our local college to better themselves.
- ❖ Major issues and challenges in working with and serving families were identified as keeping open communication with one another, parents changing phone numbers, getting children to school on time, housing, transportation, young parents, generational poverty, attendance and cultural awareness.
- ❖ Other programs or services that your program could offer to better serve children and families were identified as after school care, before/after school care, day care, ESL classes for adults, Universal Pre-K, resource center, more nutrition activities, parenting classes and emotional support for struggling students and parents.

Community Resources

Table 119: 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
Better Living for Texans Program	Helps people make healthy meals, improve their physical fitness, save money at the grocery store, grow their own foods, and adopt better food safety habits.	(409) 882-7010
Foster Grandparents Program.	Provides income-eligible adults, age 55 and older, with meaningful volunteer opportunities	(409) 899-8444
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 North Early Learning Center has a commitment to help provide services for families or to refer those families to the appropriate agency for needed services.



Child Care and Family Homes

Table 120: Child Care and Family Homes

Type	Operation/Caregiver Name	Location	Phone Number
Licensed Center	Apple Tree Child Enrichment Center	9983 FM 105 Orange, Tx. 77630	409-735-6226
Registered Child-Care Home	Artimese Lindsey	1810 Burton Ave. Orange, Tx 77630	409-670-1009
Registered Child-Care Home	Bonnie Soileau	215 Shadowdale St. Bridge City, Tx. 77611	409-201-4251
Licensed Center	Bright Beginnings Learning Center	1023 Church St. Vidor, Tx. 77662	409-422-4409
Licensed Center	Bright Horizons Learning Center	5830 N Main St. Vidor, Tx. 77662	409-786-1713
Licensed Center	Building Blocks Academy	467 Moore Dr. Vidor, Tx 77662	409-769-1622
Licensed Center	Circle K Kiddie Ranch, Inc.	16944 Highway 62 S Orange, Tx. 77630	409-745-5555
Registered Child-Care Home	Colleen Fowler	212 Ridgewood St. Bridge City, Tx 77611	409-735-3432
Licensed Center	Community Church Day Care	3400 Martin Luther King Jr. Dr. Orange, Tx. 77632	409-330-4734
Licensed Center	Donnas New Begininz Academy	3807 Meeks Dr. Orange, Tx. 77632	409-883-0667
Licensed Center	Early Learning Child Care Center	2395 Highway 12 Vidor, Tx. 77662	409-769-2395
Registered Child-Care Home	Ellen Fleming	2921 Dogwood St. Orange, Tx. 77632	409-779-4101
Registered Child-Care Home	Fredonna Seigrist	185 Colburn St. Vidor, Tx. 77662	409-769-9656
Licensed Center	Just for Kids	480 E Round Bunch Rd. Bridge City, Tx. 77611	409-735-8301
Licensed Center	Kids Castle Learning Center	100 Parkside Dr. Bridge City, Tx. 77611	409-735-3700
Licensed Center	Kidz World Learning Center	1875 Miller Dr. Bridge City, Tx. 77611	409-697-1700
Licensed Center	Lighthouse Academy Inc.	19400 Highway 62 S. Orange, Tx. 77630	409-738-3696
Licensed Center	Little Cypress Baptist Learning Center	3274 Little Cypress Dr. Orange, Tx. 77632	409-330-4053
Licensed Center	Little Flock Christian Daycare	8257 Highway 87 N. Orange Tx. 77632	409-883-2484

Licensed Center	Little Pirates Learning Center	240 S. Main St. Ste. 4 Vidor, Tx. 77662	409-681-5118
Licensed Child-Care Home	Little Rascals	325 Goss Rd. Orange, Tx. 77632	409-988-8674
Licensed Child-Care Home	Little Tykes	3355 Evangeline Dr. Vidor, Tx. 77662	409-783-2185
Licensed Center	Lollipop Stop Children's Center	920 Calvary St. Vidor, Tx. 77662	409-769-3080
Licensed Center	Loving Start, LLC	2335 Highway 12 Vidor, Tx. 77662	409-769-6070
Licensed Child-Care Home	Mrs. Gs Smart Start Learning Center	5640 Jefferson St. Vidor, Tx. 77662	409-658-6978
Licensed Center	Orange County Preschool LLC	2660 Roosevelt St. Vidor, Tx. 77662	409-313-1977
Licensed Center	Panthers Den	5970 White Oak Rd. Orange, Tx. 77632	409-745-5998
Registered Child-Care Home	Patrina Rich	615 Elgie St. Vidor, Tx. 77662	409-783-9411
Licensed Center	Presbyterian Day School	412 9 th St. Orange, Tx. 77630	409-883-4116
Registered Child-Care Home	Sharon Walters	1810 W. Luther Dr. Orange, Tx. 77632	763-257-7005
Registered Child-Care Home	Sheila Stone	1410 Turner Dr. Bridge City, Tx. 77611	409-474-9290
Licensed Center	St. Paul Pre-School Program	1155 W. Round Bunch Rd. Bridge, City Tx. 77611	409-735-5546
Registered Child-Care Home	Susan Klein	172 Ridgewood St. Bridge City, Tx. 77611	409-735-5815
Registered Child-Care Home	Tabatha Hubert	906 Mill St. Orange, Tx. 77630	409-670-4010
Licensed Center	Write the Vision Learning Center	3300 Western Ave. West Orange, Tx. 77630	409-670-9060

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

