

2008

# Beyond ABC:

Growing Up in Collin County

Assessing Our Children's Quality of Life



**W**e are pleased to present the first edition of *Beyond ABC: Growing Up in Collin County*, a comprehensive report on the quality of life for children in our community. More than 179,000 children call Collin County home and we are blessed with the birth of about 28 babies every day.

*Beyond ABC: Growing Up in Collin County* is a tool to better understand children's needs through objective data and to encourage active involvement in making our community an even better place for children. The report presents 12 years of data on 61 indicators of child health, education, safety and economic security.

The data show that Collin County residents clearly demonstrate a strong commitment to an enriching environment for children and youth. Crime rates are significantly lower than the nation at large. There are extensive opportunities for constructive activities for children and youth. High-quality education is widely available and parents strongly support the schools. Yet the report identifies significant problems that threaten the well-being of Collin County children and makes recommendations for action.

We are grateful to the members of the *Beyond ABC: Growing Up in Collin County* Advisory Board who devoted significant effort to developing this report. The Advisory Board includes city and county staff, educators, civic group members, non-profit agency leaders and healthcare providers.

We hope this report helps you better understand our children's needs, as together we seek to continue to make Collin County a premier community for children to grow, to thrive and to fulfill their potential. The full report with data and information on each of the 61 indicators is available at [www.childrens.com/BeyondABC](http://www.childrens.com/BeyondABC).

Thank you for working with us to actively address issues that impact our children.



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2008

# Beyond ABC:

## Growing Up in Collin County

Assessing Our Children's Quality of Life

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### PUBLISHED BY

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and  
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*We gratefully acknowledge Children at Risk for allowing the use of the methodology of its "Growing Up in Houston" report. We also are grateful to Texans Care for Children, the Center for Public Policy Priorities, United Way of Metropolitan Dallas and the Foundation for Community Empowerment for ongoing support.*

*We encourage widespread use of this information. Permission to use any part of this document is granted provided that all written uses give credit to Children's Medical Center.*

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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### **Special Thanks**

*Special thanks to all the dedicated employees of city, county, state and federal agencies, school districts and nonprofit organizations who provided data for this publication.*

*The following were particularly helpful:*

Center for Public Policy Priorities  
Collin County Health Care Services  
Collin County Juvenile Probation Services  
Texas Education Agency  
Texas Health and Human Services Commission  
United Way of Metropolitan Dallas



**More than 179,000 children call Collin County home, and they represent a growing tapestry of diversity:** 71 percent are Anglo, 14 percent are Hispanic, and 6 percent are black. Each day on average 28 babies are born here in Collin County, contributing to a North Texas pediatric population that is growing at three times the national average. And nearly one-fifth of Collin County children are less than 4 years old, which means they're at their most formative developmental stage.

Families often face significant challenges in today's complex world, yet caring for our children is a sacred trust and must be at the heart of everything we as a community do.

The nonprofit Search Institute, a national leader on raising competent, caring and responsible children and adolescents, promotes a framework of developmental assets that are essential for youth development. While many of the required assets are nurtured in families, the community is key to providing many supportive assets, including safety, options for constructive uses of time, opportunities for service to others and a commitment to learning.

Collin County residents clearly demonstrate a strong commitment to promoting an enriching environment to build assets in children and youth. As one of the safest places in the U.S. to live, Collin County boasts crime rates that are significantly lower than crime rates in the rest of Texas and in the nation at large. Opportunities for constructive activities include 174 parks, 19 sports complexes,

34 recreation centers and more than 40 youth sports associations involving more than 50,000 children and youth. Tens of thousands of young people participate in programs such as scouting, YMCA, and Boys and Girls Clubs. Local volunteers support 44 programs dedicated to helping Collin County children and adolescents through the Volunteer Center of North Texas. More than 2,600 children and teens volunteered through the city of Plano in 2006. More than 2,000 were involved in Habitat for Humanity's Extreme Build program to plan, sponsor and build two homes for deserving families in need. In addition, nearly two-thirds of residents are involved in religious activities.

High quality education is widely available in Collin County, which ranks second nationwide in school districts where you can "get more bang for your buck." Per-pupil spending is \$7,048, and average college entrance exam scores are 1,103, according to Forbes.com in July 2007. Public school students score significantly higher than the state average on the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) tests. And parents strongly support the schools: There were 63,927 PTA members in Collin County in 2007. In addition, although only 31 percent of Texas adults have completed a college degree, 55 percent of adults in Collin County aged 25 or older have done so.

## MAJOR FINDINGS

### Good News

This report describes many positive trends in Collin County, demonstrating that investments in the health, education, safety and economic security of our children have clearly paid off.

- The rate of adolescent pregnancy declined 40 percent between 1995 and 2004.
- Eighty-three percent of Collin County 2-year-olds were fully immunized in 2006, well above the Texas immunization rate of 79.5 percent.
- Collin County has the highest median income and lowest child poverty rate among Texas counties.
- Half of the children here live in families with incomes greater than \$75,000, and 42 percent of Collin County children's families have incomes greater than \$100,000.
- The rate of juvenile crime is decreasing.

### EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES IN COLLIN COUNTY ARE PARTICULARLY GRATIFYING.

- Ninety-six percent of third graders met standard reading criteria for TAKS tests.
- Eighty-six percent of public school students passed the TAKS tests in 2007, well above the state average of 70 percent.
- Most seniors in the 14 public school districts are prepared to enter college.

## Community Concerns

Yet significant threats remain for Collin County children.

### HEALTH

- The rates of prematurity and infant mortality are increasing.
- More than 50,000 Collin County children have limited access to healthcare as a result of being uninsured or being enrolled in Children's Medicaid or CHIP, the Children's Health Insurance Program.
- There is a severe lack of behavioral health treatment for children and youth in Collin County.
- During the 2006-2007 school year, 768 public school students in Collin County were disciplined for possessing alcohol, tobacco or controlled substances on school grounds.
- Nine Collin County children's and teens' deaths in 2004 were alcohol-related.

### ECONOMIC SECURITY

- More than 11,000 Collin County children live in poverty.
- Nearly one in five students is considered economically disadvantaged and is eligible for free or reduced-cost school lunches in the 14 public school districts.
- Nearly 8 percent of Collin County families earn less than \$25,000 annually, suggesting that many parents may struggle to provide the basic necessities for their children.
- The supply of affordable housing is inadequate.

- The number of low-income children enrolled in Children’s Medicaid has quadrupled since 2001.
- Nearly 9,000 children and pregnant women in low-income households received services in 2007 from WIC, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children.
- Police departments in the county handled 3,054 cases of family violence in 2006.
- The death rate of children 19 or younger due to motor vehicle crashes increased by 54 percent in Collin County between 1999 and 2004.

## EDUCATION

- Two-thirds of all parents work, which makes affordable quality child care, after-school care and summer programs of the utmost importance.

## SAFETY

- Five Collin County children were murdered in 2005. Two of them were younger than 5, and the other three were 10 or older.
- On average, more than 1,000 Collin County children are confirmed as victims of child abuse and neglect each year, and 10 children’s deaths were attributed to child abuse or neglect in 2006. Fortunately this dropped to two deaths in 2007.
- The Texas Department of Family and Protective Services had 57 state-licensed foster or adoptive homes in Collin County in February 2008; additional homes are available through private agencies. Due to this severe shortage of foster homes, nearly 80 percent of children in foster care must be placed outside the county, increasing the trauma to those children.
- Family violence shelters in Collin County served 119 children in 2006, more than doubling the number served since 2000.

The costs of failing to address these ongoing problems are enormous. These costs are measured not just in the harm done to individual children and families but in subsequent costs associated with medical treatment, criminal justice and the lost productivity of our future work force. It’s vital that we promote measures that help children become productive adults.

This executive summary of “Beyond ABC: Growing Up in Collin County” provides the major findings of our comprehensive analysis of 61 indicators covering issues of health, education, safety and economic security. By compiling data for 1995 through the most recent data available (2004/2007), this report provides a clear view of the status of children. The full report with data and information on each of the 61 indicators is available at [www.childrens.com/BeyondABC](http://www.childrens.com/BeyondABC).

This information enables Collin County community leaders to review baseline information on the status of our children, to identify clear objectives for improvement and to measure progress over the last 12 years. Recommendations are listed on the following page, and opportunities to help children are listed on page 42.

## The “Beyond ABC: Growing Up in Collin County” Advisory Board identified the following recommendations.

### PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS TO HELP COLLIN COUNTY CHILDREN

- Establish a coalition to focus on the needs of Collin County children.
- Increase financial support and access to health and dental services for children and pregnant women, including outreach and health education programs and increasing the network of health-care providers who accept Medicaid or CHIP.
- Strengthen the infrastructure for mental-health and substance-abuse treatment for children and youth.
- Establish a family justice center to deal more effectively with family violence.
- Expand the supply of affordable quality child-care and preschool programs to ensure school readiness.
- Expand the availability of after-school and summer programs that are affordable, safe, engaging and include transportation.
- Mobilize faith groups, civic leaders and volunteers to help low-income families access resources such as Medicaid, CHIP, WIC, food stamps and child-care subsidies.
- Ensure that multilingual education, health and social services are available for non-English-speaking families.

### ADDITIONAL HEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase coordination of immunization efforts and strengthen the use of the state’s central immunization registry (ImmTrac) in Collin County.
- Ensure the implementation of the state’s

approved school health programs in all Collin County schools and increase student physical activity levels to prevent childhood obesity.

### ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase the stock of safe, affordable housing units in Collin County.
- Support local efforts to ensure children in low-income families receive adequate nutrition.

### ADDITIONAL EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase awareness about the availability of existing mentoring programs for children and youth, and expand truancy education classes.
- Teach independent living and marketable skills in high schools, and expand career-training options for students.

### ADDITIONAL SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Strengthen the Foster and Adoptive Parents of Collin County organization to increase the number of foster and adoptive homes for children in custody of Child Protective Services.
- Infuse resources into the Texas Child Protective Services system to reduce caseloads, hire more workers to keep pace with the growth in children entering the system, increase pay for all direct and professional staff, and invest in effective child-abuse-prevention services.
- Strengthen Texas child passenger safety laws, and intensify enforcement of traffic regulations and child passenger safety regulations.
- Increase the capacity of the John R. Roach Juvenile Detention Center.
- As the community grows, evaluate the need for a dedicated juvenile court, and support Collin County Juvenile Services initiatives to reduce juvenile offenses.

## DETAILED FINDINGS

## HEALTH

All children deserve to be free from hunger and preventable disease and to receive regular healthcare.

### Good News

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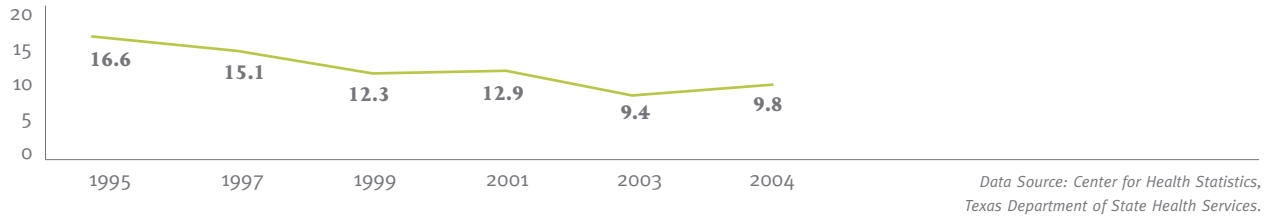
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## Strong Decline in Adolescent Pregnancy

### Adolescent Pregnancy

Rate per 1,000 females ages 13 to 17



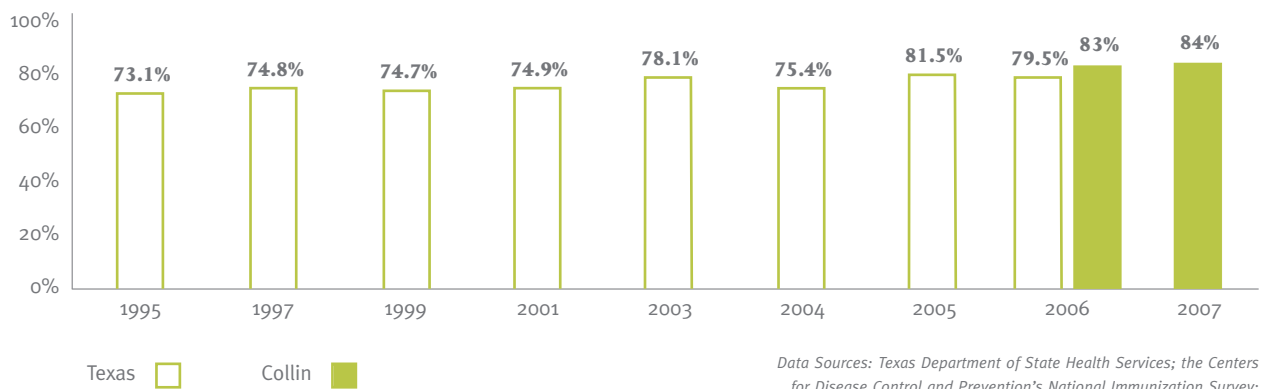
The rate of adolescent pregnancy among girls ages 13 to 17 in Collin County declined 40 percent between 1995 and 2004, reflecting a national trend. In 2004, 161 babies were born to Collin County girls ages 13 to 17, and 64 teen pregnancies were terminated in the county. Although the teen birthrate in Texas declined 17 per-

cent between 1995 and 2004, the state's teen birthrate was the highest in the nation in 2004 with 52,361 births to mothers younger than 20. And Texas had the highest percent of repeat teen births, according to Child Trends, an independent nonpartisan research center focused on young people.

## Immunization Rates Improving

### Immunizations

Percent of children fully immunized by age 2



Eighty-three percent of Collin County 2-year-olds were fully immunized in 2006, surpassing the Texas immunization rate of 79.5 percent. Immunizations save lives, suffering and money. When large numbers of children are not fully immunized, the chances of an epidemic increase.

Some have voiced concerns that the MMR vaccine is linked to autism. But there is no association between MMR and autism, according to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the American Academy of Pediatrics and the National Institutes of Health.

## Access to Healthcare Limited for Nearly One-Third of Collin County Children

**Insurance Status of Collin County Children With Limited Healthcare Access (2007)**



*Data Sources: Kids Count 2000-2005; Texas Health and Human Services Commission, 2006-2007.*

More than 50,000 Collin County children have limited access to healthcare as a result of being uninsured or being enrolled in Children’s Medicaid or CHIP, the Children’s Health Insurance Program.

Children who lack health insurance are less likely to have a medical home with timely access to a doctor or to specialty care when needed. They are more likely to receive sporadic care from emergency rooms or clinics, and that drives up healthcare costs for everyone.

More than 22,000 low-income Collin County children were insured through Children’s Medicaid and CHIP in December 2007. These joint state and federal programs are the backbone of the healthcare safety net in Texas. Yet a very limited number of pediatricians

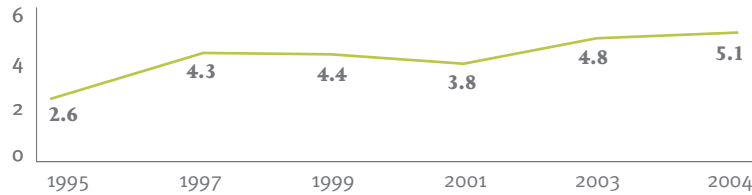
and dentists in Collin County will accept children enrolled in these programs. As a result, many families must travel out of the county to seek care for their children, and less than half of low-income Texas children enrolled in Medicaid received dental care in 2006.

In addition, many children are underinsured: Their health insurance is not comprehensive and thus limits their access to healthcare. Very limited health resources are available for uninsured and underinsured children. Although local faith groups, healthcare providers and philanthropic organizations work cohesively to operate health clinics for uninsured, low-income and immigrant children, they are unable to ensure adequate access to care.

## Birth Outcomes Worsening

### Infant Mortality

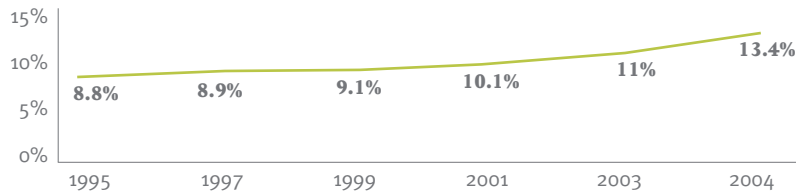
Rate of deaths per 1,000 births



Data Source: Center for Health Statistics, Texas Department of State Health Services.

### Premature Births

Percent of babies born before 37 weeks of completed pregnancy



Data Source: Center for Health Statistics, Texas Department of State Health Services.

While most of the 28 babies born on an average day in Collin County are healthy, the rates of prematurity and infant mortality are increasing.

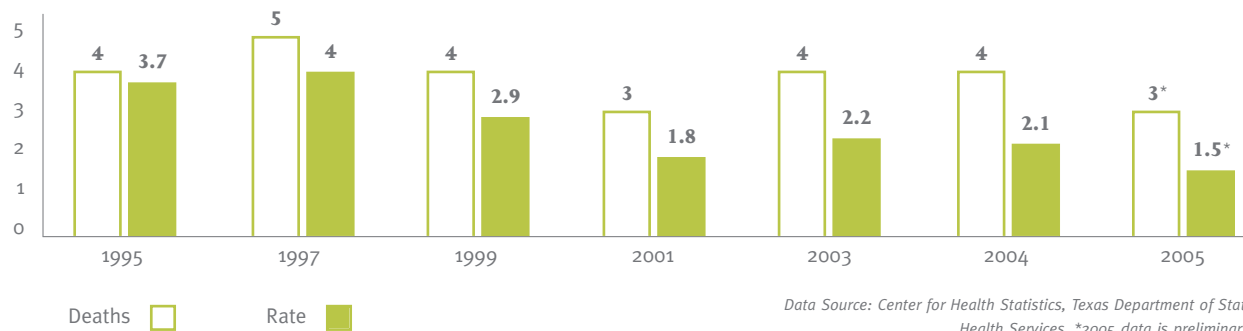
In 2004 more than 15 percent of births in Collin County were to mothers who had received inadequate prenatal care. In addition, 53 children less than 1 year old died,

one of eight live births was preterm, and 7.6 percent of babies weighed less than 5.5 pounds at birth. Babies who are premature or have low birthweight are at risk for mental retardation, cerebral palsy, lung and gastrointestinal problems, and vision and hearing loss – as well as death.

## Teen Suicide

### Suicide Rate

Suicide deaths and rates per 100,000 children under 19

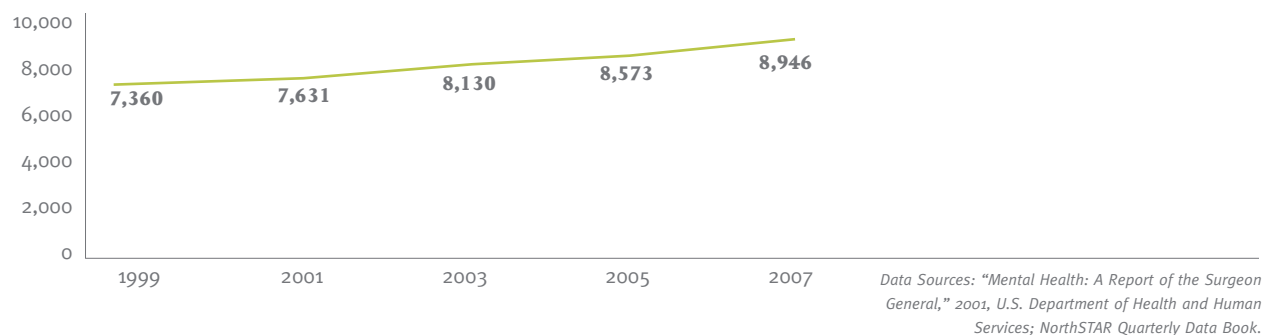


Three young males took their own lives in Collin County in 2005, including one adolescent younger than 14 and two ages 15 to 19. Common risk factors contributing to the decision to take one's own life include mental illness

(especially depression), a stressful situation or recent loss, drug and alcohol abuse, school or personal failure, and disruptive or aggressive behavior.

## Limited Access to Mental Health Care and Substance Abuse Care

### Estimated Number of Children with Mental Illness



It's estimated that nearly 9,000 Collin County children and youth have a diagnosable mental illness that results in significant functional impairment. To better address this complex issue, Collin County needs to expand children's and teens' access to behavioral health treatment. The needed continuum of mental health and substance abuse care includes psychiatric care, emergency room services, crisis mental health intervention services, residential treatment and outpatient treatment.

NorthSTAR, a North Texas public behavioral healthcare treatment initiative, serves low-income children and adults who have severe mental illness or substance abuse issues. Due to very limited state funding, NorthSTAR served only 348 Collin County children in 2006, well below the need for services. And frequently even private health insurance policies offer only minimal coverage for mental illness and substance abuse treatment.

## Substance Abuse Among Children and Teens

### Students Disciplined for Possession of Alcohol, Tobacco or Controlled Substances on School Grounds

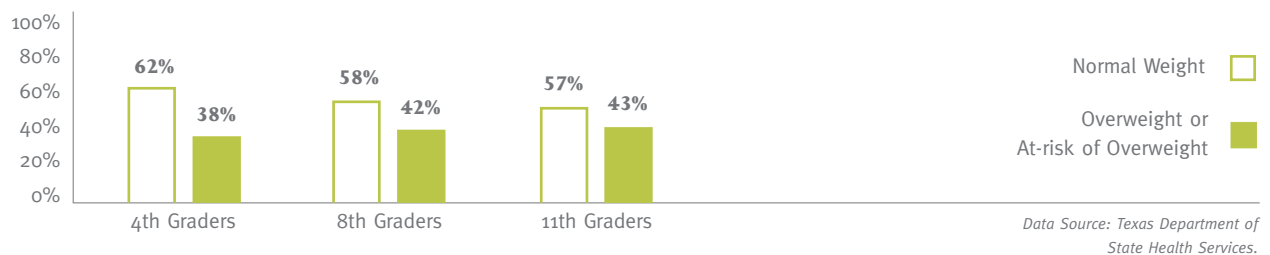


Nine Collin County children's and teens' deaths were alcohol-related in 2004. Substance abuse among young people is a significant issue in Collin County and throughout the nation. During the 2006-2007 school year, 768 public school students in the county were disciplined for possessing alcohol, tobacco or controlled substances on school grounds. The majority of the offenses (61 percent) involved possession of drugs at school; 22 percent involved possession of alcohol; and 14 percent involved possession of tobacco. Three percent of these were felony-level violations.

The 2006 Texas School Survey of Substance Use conducted by the Texas Department of State Health Services surveyed 141,905 students in grades 7 to 12 from 81 school districts on their self-reported use of alcohol, drugs and tobacco. One-third of Texas students in grades 7 to 12 reported having used alcohol within the past 30 days; 15 percent reported using tobacco within the past 30 days; 11 percent reported using marijuana during the past 30 days; and 3 percent reported having used some form of cocaine in the past 30 days.

## Prevalence of Overweight Children

### Weight Classification of North Texas Children in 2005



Texas was ranked the 12th most overweight state in the nation with an average of 26.3 percent of adults overweight in a 2007 report by Healthy Americans. In North Central Texas, 38 percent of fourth graders, 42 percent of eighth graders and 43 percent of 11th graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight, according to a 2005 report from the Texas Department of State Health Services.

An overweight child has a 70 percent chance of becoming an overweight adult. Serious health risks are associated with being overweight, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, hypertension, certain cancers, breathing problems, arthritis and joint problems. Children who are overweight are at greater risk of social stigma and low self-esteem, and they are less likely to succeed in school.

## DETAILED FINDINGS

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

All children deserve a secure future and the opportunity to grow up in an economically stable family.

### Good News

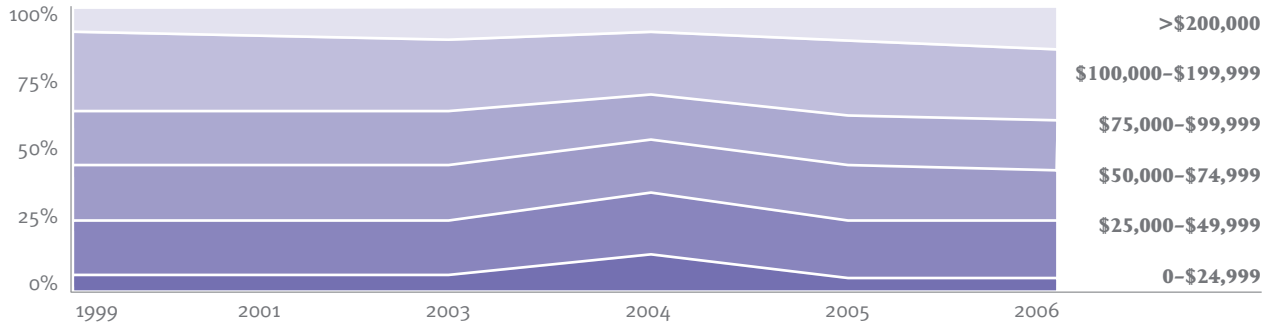
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## Annual Family Income

### Annual Family Income



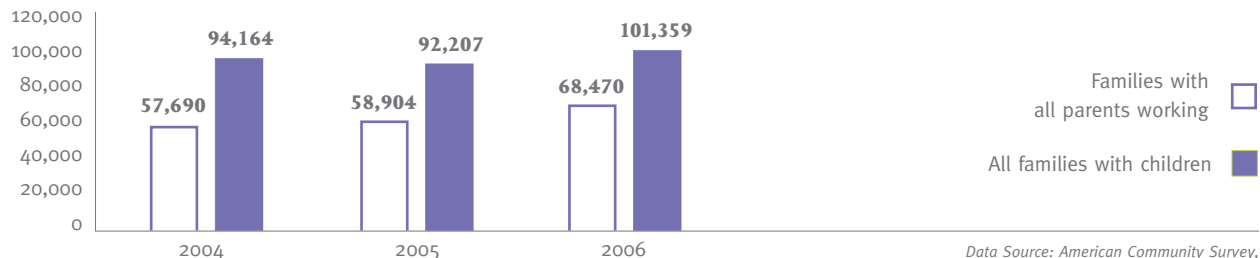
*Data Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov>).*

Collin County is the wealthiest county in Texas, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. The median family income of \$88,180 in 2006 was 41 percent higher than the median family income in Texas as a whole. More than 42 percent of Collin County families have incomes above \$100,000. There are extremes on each end of the spectrum, however. On the one hand about 6 percent of families with children live in poverty, and on the other hand about 10 percent of families with children earn more than \$200,000.

Nearly one-fourth of area families make less than \$50,000 a year. A family of four in Collin County must earn between \$44,000 and \$52,000 a year to cover basic needs for housing, food, child care, medical expenses and transportation, according to “The Family Budget Estimator: What It Really Takes to Get By in Texas” by the Center for Public Policy Priorities.

## Majority of Families Have All Parents Working

Families With All Parents Working



Data Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov>).

More than two-thirds of Collin County families have both parents or the only parent working. This contributes to the high median family income but makes child care, after-school care and summer care critical. Nearly 30,000 children live in single-parent families. In addition, 3,437 grandparents were raising their grandchildren in 2006 in Collin County.

Quality affordable child care and preschool are essential to healthy child development and children’s school readiness. The average annual cost for child care for a preschooler in Texas in 2007 was \$5,564, almost as much as the average annual tuition and fees at a

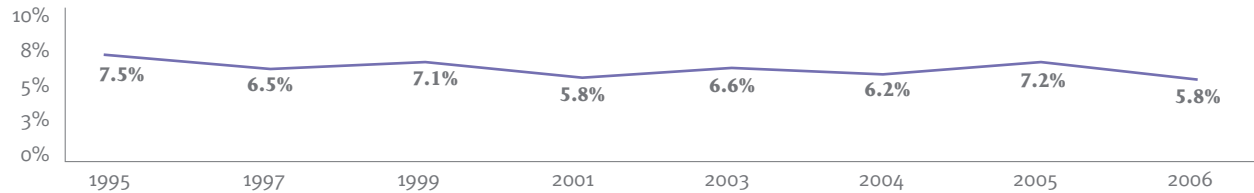
public university in Texas (\$5,940), according to the National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies. Child development experts recommend the expansion of neighborhood-based after-school and summer programs that are affordable, safe and engaging, and include transportation.

Working parents experience constant demands on their time and energy to meet obligations at home and at work. Support structures are vital and generally include family, friends, faith groups, and programs for parents and their children.

## Children Living in Poverty

### Children Living in Poverty

Percent of children in families with incomes below the federal poverty level



Data Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov>).

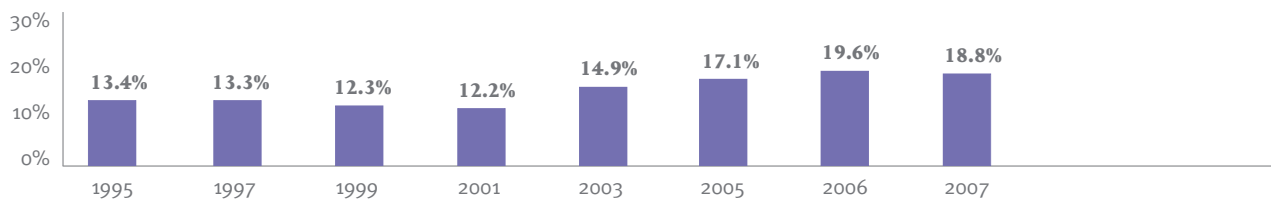
More than 11,000 Collin County children lived in poverty in 2006. That's 5.8 percent of all children in the county. Families headed by single mothers were most at risk, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, with 14 percent of those families having incomes below the federal poverty level that year.

The working poor face significant challenges in caring for their children's basic needs. Poverty is associated with poor outcomes in children's health, education and emotional welfare as well as higher rates of delinquency.

## Nearly One-Fifth of Students Qualify for Free or Reduced-Price Lunches

### School Lunch Program Eligibility

Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price school lunches



Data Sources: Texas Education Agency: *Approved Free and Reduced Students Report*; *Snapshot Summary Tables Distribution Statistics*; *Students Economically Disadvantaged Report*.

Nearly 20 percent of Collin County public school students were eligible for free or reduced-price lunches in 2007, an increase of 54 percent since 2001. The school lunch program provides free or reduced-price school meals for children who are economically disadvantaged. Children from households with income below 130 percent of the

federal poverty level (\$26,845 for a family of four) are eligible for free meals, and those from households with income between 130 percent and 185 percent of the federal poverty level (\$38,202 for a family of four) receive reduced-price meals.

## Inadequate Supply of Affordable Housing

### Subsidized Housing Units



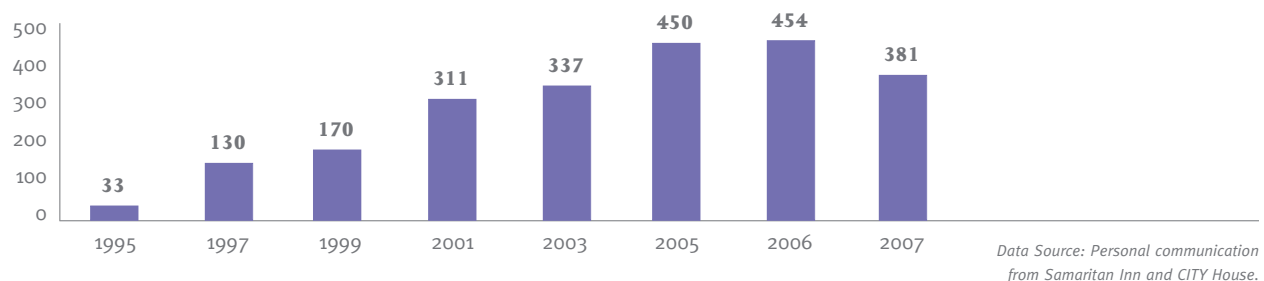
Almost 8 percent of Collin County families earn less than \$25,000 annually and are in need of affordable housing. In 2007 there were 1,657 units of subsidized housing or housing vouchers in Collin County. The fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment in the county was \$798 in 2006, according to the National Low Income Housing Coalition’s “Out of Reach” report.

Subsidized housing programs in the Collin County area are administered by the cities of Farmersville, Frisco, McKinney, Plano and Princeton.

In addition, the recent mortgage crisis makes it difficult for many families to pay their mortgages and stay in their homes. In February 2008, 623 homes were scheduled for foreclosure, a record high for the county.

## Homeless Children and Teens

### Homeless Children and Teens in Collin County Shelters



In the 2006-2007 school year, 840 homeless students were identified in Collin County schools. The number of homeless children and teens who received shelter at the Samaritan Inn and CITY House more than doubled between 1999 and 2007. In addition, the Collin County Homeless Coalition identified 108 homeless women and children during a census conducted in January 2007. This “point-in-time” count provides a good snapshot of the homeless population that can be identified in one night but does not reflect the full extent of homelessness in

Collin County. Of the 49 children and teens identified as homeless, 40 percent were younger than 7, and nine were “unaccompanied,” meaning they were not with their parents or other relatives. These children were located in emergency shelters for runaway, homeless, abused or neglected children and youth. Half of the people interviewed cited family problems or domestic abuse as the main cause of their homelessness, and 41 percent reported job loss as a reason they were homeless.

## DETAILED FINDINGS

## EDUCATION

All children deserve an education that prepares them to meet the future and inspires them to achieve their potential.

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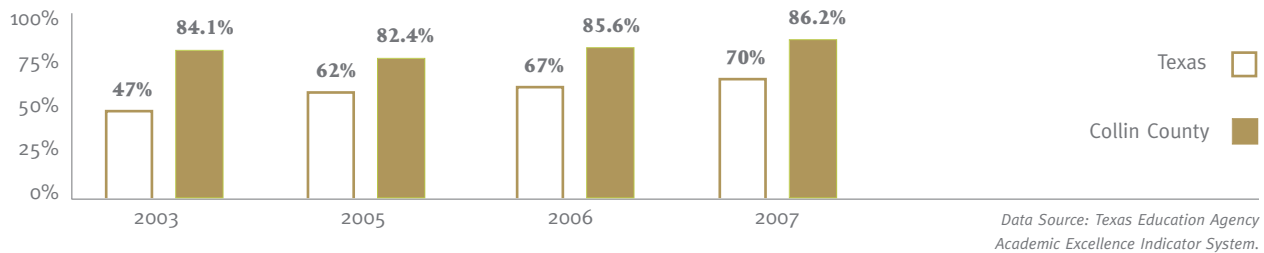
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## Students Significantly Surpass Statewide Passing Rates on TAKS Tests

### Students Passing All TAKS Tests

Percent of students in Collin County and the State of Texas



In 2007, 86.2 percent of students in Collin County public schools passed all Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) tests, significantly above the statewide passing rate of 70 percent.

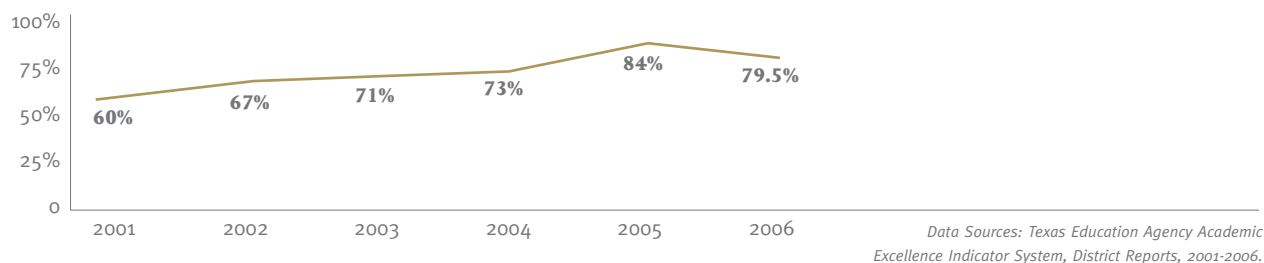
TAKS is the statewide testing program that measures academic learning and higher-order thinking and problem-solving skills. Test content reflects material that should have been mastered in the previous grade, covering basic areas such as mathematics, reading and writing.

The Student Success Initiative has specific requirements for students to be promoted from one grade to the next based on TAKS scores. Every third grader must pass the TAKS reading test to be promoted to the fourth grade. Every fifth grader must pass both reading and mathematics tests to be promoted to the sixth grade. To graduate from a Texas public high school, students in grade 11 must pass all parts of the TAKS exit-level tests.

## Majority of Students Prepared for College

### College Readiness

Recommended High School Program/Distinguished Achievement Program (RHSP/DAP) graduates



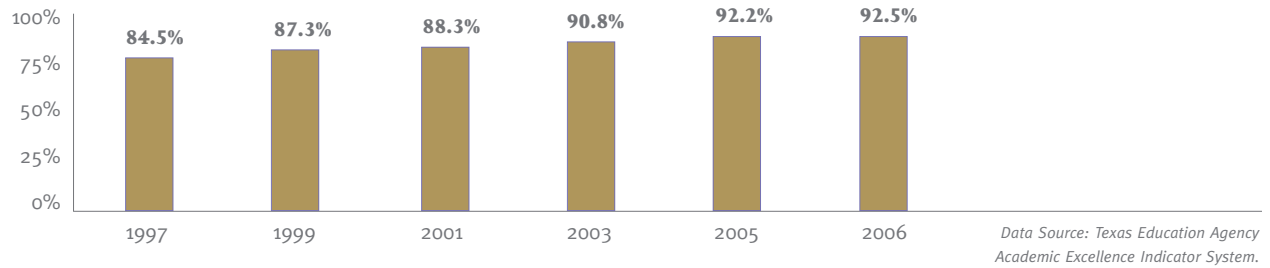
Eighty percent of the graduates of Collin County public high schools are considered to be very well prepared for college. Several indicators are used to evaluate college preparedness, including advanced course/dual enrollment completion, Recommended High School Program/Distinguished Achievement Program graduates and

SAT/ACT results. Many factors influence college grades, however, including personal motivation, prior scholastic achievement, use of time and parental expectations. Fifty-five percent of Collin County residents age 25 or older have completed a college degree, compared to 31 percent of adults statewide.

## High Rate of Seniors Graduating From Public Schools

### Senior Graduation Rate

Percent of students graduating out of their senior class



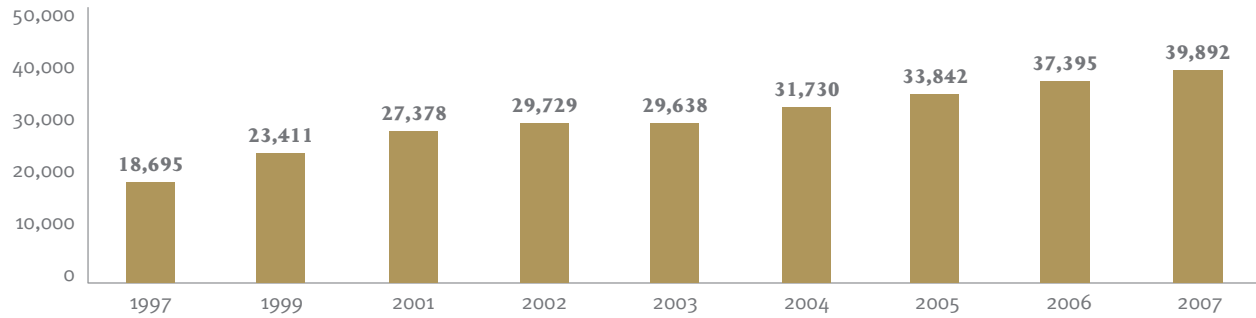
The graduation rate reflects the percent of seniors who stayed in school until they finished their senior year. This does not quantify the percent of students who dropped out prior to their senior year. It also does not

reflect the number of students who graduate in the summer or winter after their senior year. The latter has significantly increased in recent years.

## Child-Care Capacity

### Licensed Child-Care Slots

Number of state-licensed child-care slots



*Data Sources: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Child Care Licensing; Texas Workforce Commission.*

Collin County has the highest rate of licensed child-care slots per 1,000 children under the age of 12 in North Texas.

Collin County is home to nearly 112,000 children under the age of 12, and that number is steadily growing. The majority of these children will spend at least part of each day in child care because their parents work.

Research indicates that high-quality child care increases children’s language and literacy development as well as their mathematical and reasoning abilities.

The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) accredits early childhood programs that meet professional standards for high-quality care. In January 2008, 17 early childhood programs in Collin County had received NAEYC accreditation.

## DETAILED FINDINGS

## SAFETY

All children deserve to grow up in a safe environment free from abuse, neglect and violence.

### Good News

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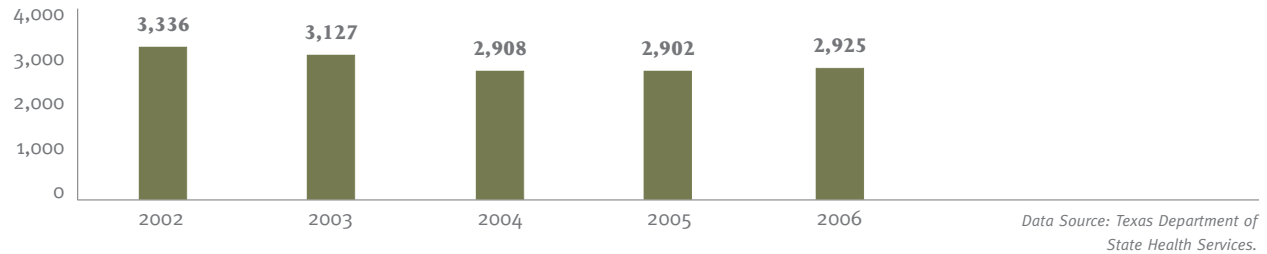
### Concerns

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## Low Crime Rates

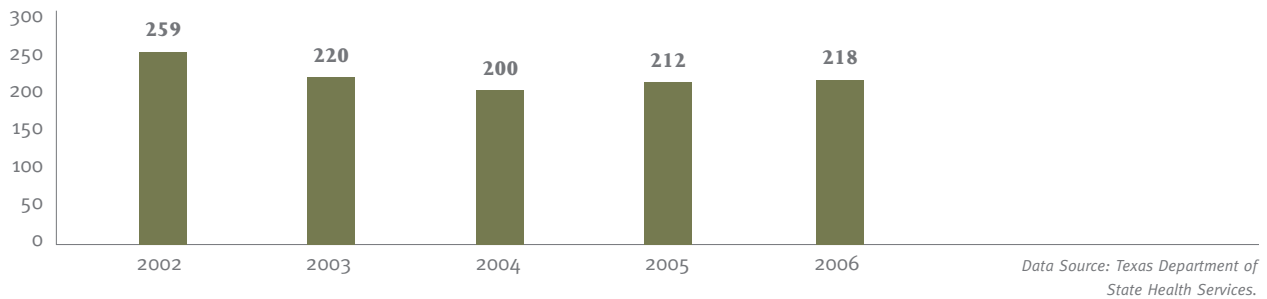
### Property Crime

Rate of property crimes per 100,000 people



### Violent Crime

Rate of violent crimes per 100,000 people

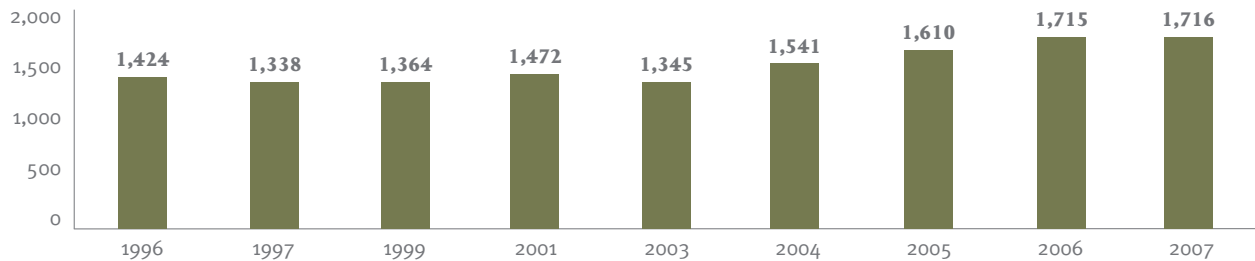


Despite the steady increase in population, crime rates in Collin County decreased significantly in recent years. The rate of violent crime decreased 16 percent between 2002 and 2006; crimes against property decreased 12 percent during the same period. Plano and McKinney ranked in the top 70 safest U.S. cities with populations

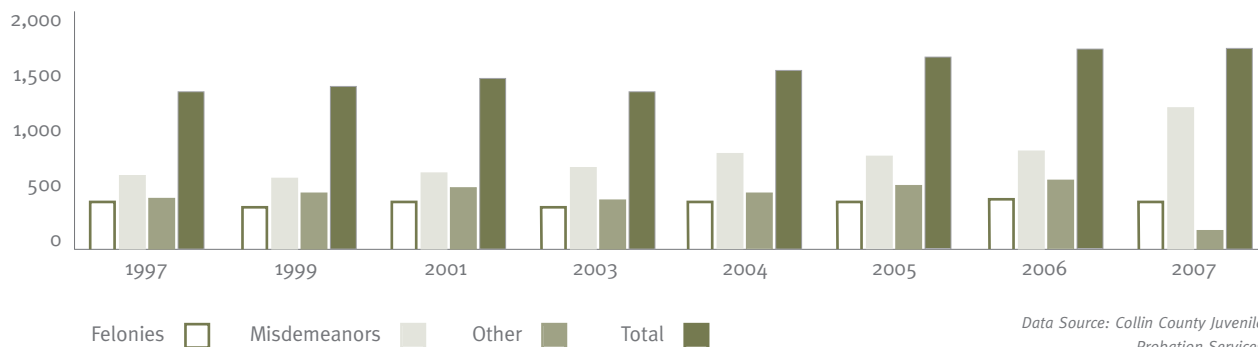
greater than 75,000, according to Morgan Quitno Press in 2006. In addition, the Collin County Council on Family Violence received one of the Texas governor’s Community Capacity Builder awards for enhancing service delivery in Collin County in 2007.

## Juvenile Crime Increasing More Slowly Than Youth Population

### Children Referred to the Juvenile Department



### Juvenile Offenses by Type



The number of juvenile crimes handled by the Collin County Juvenile Probation Services increased 28 percent from 2003 to 2007, well below the 36 percent increase in the population of county residents ages 10 through 16. Twenty percent of the juvenile offenses were felonies in 2007, including theft, burglary, aggravated assault, sexual assault and drug offenses. Seventy-one percent of the offenses were misdemeanors, and 9 percent were offenses such as truancy, runaway, liquor law violations or disorderly conduct. Three-fourths of the offenders were male. Half were Anglo, one-third were black and 20 percent were Hispanic.

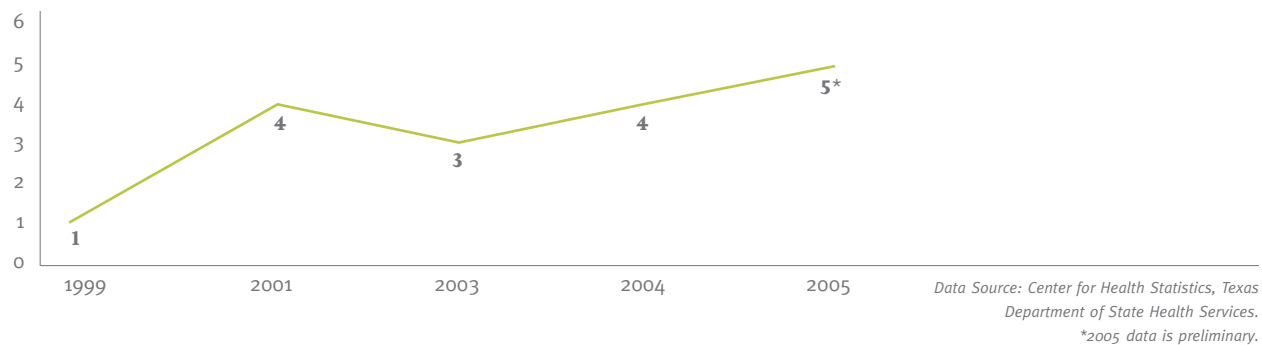
The juvenile justice system is designed to focus on rehabilitation of young people by providing educational assistance, family intervention, substance abuse treatment, mental health services and after-school programs. The major cities in Collin County are implementing an aggressive early intervention program for young offenders.

The most serious offenders are committed to the Texas Youth Commission (TYC). In 2007, 17 Collin County youth were committed to TYC, including one female. Three of them were known gang members. One-third were committed for burglary, theft or robbery, 42 percent for assault, and the remainder for offenses such as indecency with a child, resisting arrest or possession of unlawful weapons. Forty-seven percent of the youth committed to TYC were Anglo, 24 percent were black and 29 percent were Hispanic. Eighty-eight percent of the offenders had dropped out of school before completing the 10th grade.

TYC is responsible for the rehabilitation of young people committed to the commission by the juvenile court. Statewide, 41 percent of the young people committed to TYC in 2006 had serious mental health problems, and 46 percent were chemically dependent.

## Child Victims of Homicides

### Number of Child Homicides

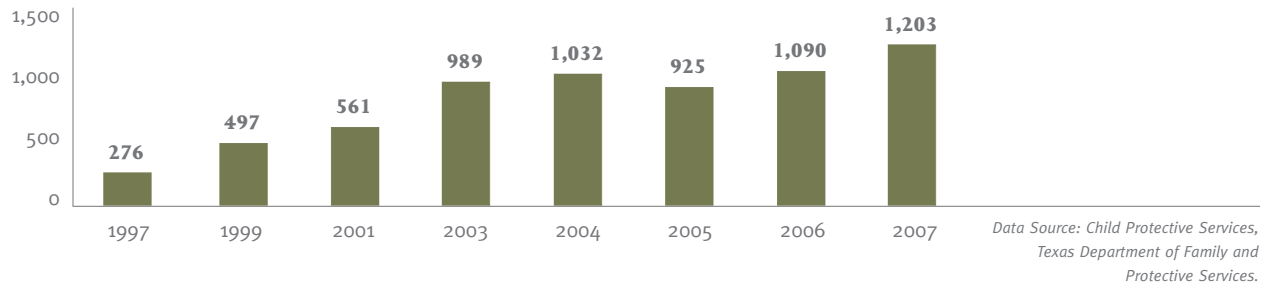


Five children were intentionally killed in Collin County in 2005; two of them were younger than 5, and three were 10 or older. Homicide deaths include children who were beaten, shot, abandoned or otherwise murdered.

Measures to decrease child homicide include curfew enforcement and expanded community-based prevention and intervention programs targeting high-risk youths.

## Children Suffering From Child Abuse and Neglect

### Confirmed Victims



### Children in Conservatorship



More than 1,000 Collin County children are confirmed as victims of child abuse and neglect each year on average, and 10 children's deaths were attributed to child abuse or neglect in 2006. Child Protective Services (CPS) handled 4,450 reports of child abuse in Collin County in 2007, an increase of 84 percent since 2001. After investigation, 1,203 children were confirmed as victims. Parents, other relatives or a parent's partner account for more than 95 percent of all perpetrators in Texas CPS cases.

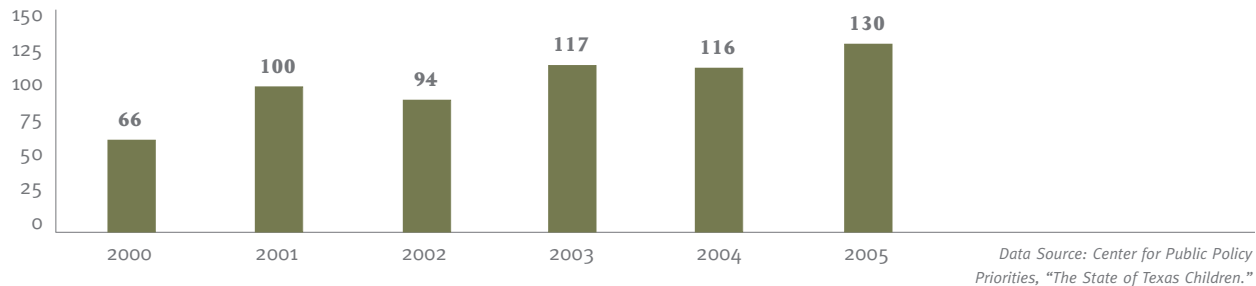
In 2007 CPS had legal responsibility for 737 Collin County children who had been removed from their homes. The Texas Department of Family and Protective Services had 57 state-licensed foster or adoptive homes in Collin County in February 2008; additional homes are

available through private agencies. Due to this severe shortage of foster homes, nearly 80 percent of children in foster care must be placed outside the county, increasing the trauma to those children.

More than 70 percent of the reported child victims in North Texas were neglected or abandoned by their caregivers, 18 percent were physically abused, 8 percent were sexually abused, and 1 percent were emotionally abused. Limited funding and staffing hinder the effectiveness of CPS. Heavy caseloads and uncompetitive salaries at CPS result in high turnover, high vacancy rates and an inexperienced work force. Although child-abuse prevention works and is cost-effective, Texas makes minimal investments in prevention and early intervention.

## Children Displaced by Violence

### Number of Children Displaced by Violence



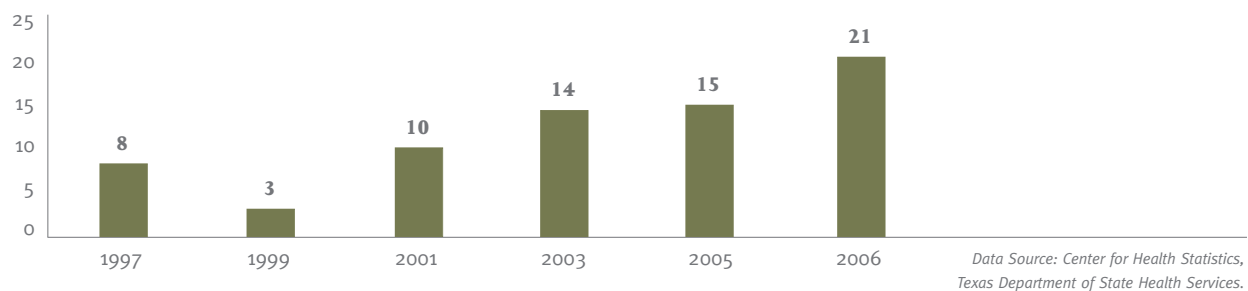
Many Collin County children regularly witness family violence and, in the worst cases, they are forced to leave their homes. Collin County domestic violence shelters served 130 children in 2005, nearly doubling the number served in 2000. This number does not include children who were displaced by violence and had to be sent to shelters and facilities outside Collin County. Police departments in the county handled 3,054 cases of family violence in 2006.

The Collin County Council on Family Violence recommends the establishment of a Family Justice Center to support both child and adult victims of violence and sexual assault. The Family Justice Center's goals would include increased safety for victims and their families; decreased expenditures for the county; increased prosecution and conviction rates in family violence cases; and the ability to respond to the increased number of adults and children seeking services.

## Increasing Rate of Children Dying in Motor Vehicle Crashes

### Motor Vehicle Crashes

Number of unintentional deaths of children



The rate of deaths of children 19 or younger due to motor vehicle crashes increased by 54 percent in Collin County between 1999 and 2004. Car crashes are the No. 1 killer of children less than 14 years old in the United States. In 2005 nearly half of the U.S. children who died while riding in motor vehicles were not wearing seat

belts or secured in a car seat. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, car seats can reduce fatal injury by 71 percent for children under 1 year old and by 54 percent for toddlers ages 1 to 4 if the seat is installed correctly.

**This report is intended to create clarity and provide strategic direction to our community as we work together to make a lasting and measurable difference in the lives of our children. Everyone in Collin County can contribute to this effort.**

We thank the advisory board members for giving so generously of their time, expertise and insights. We greatly appreciate their outstanding leadership and guidance during the preparation of this report. We are also grateful to our numerous technical advisers, who provided invaluable information on specific aspects of the quality of life of Collin County children.

## **TO VIEW THE COMPREHENSIVE REPORT**

This executive summary of “Beyond ABC: Growing Up in Collin County” provides only the major findings of our comprehensive analysis of 61 indicators covering issues of health, education, safety and economic security. By compiling data for 1995 through the most recent data available (2004/2007), this report provides a clear view of the status of children. The full report with data and information on each of the 61 indicators is available at [www.childrens.com/BeyondABC](http://www.childrens.com/BeyondABC).

## **METHODOLOGY**

The quality of life indicator model covers four issues significant to children: health, education, safety and economic security. Indicators define children’s well-being in each of these areas. The data provides comparison of statistics over time.

The indicators focus on children ranging from newborns to age 17, although some variation occurs due to the data-collection processes of various agencies. Whenever possible, statistics include all cities in Collin County. In instances where data is not readily available on a county-wide basis, the report provides Texas data and national data for comparison purposes. All data sources are listed in the full report online at [www.childrens.com/BeyondABC](http://www.childrens.com/BeyondABC).

In some cases data requested for the quality-of-life indicator was unavailable and is shown as N/A (not available). The most recent data available in March 2008 has been reported for each indicator. The most recent county data for births and deaths from the Texas Vital Statistics Bureau was for 2004 (or preliminary data for 2005 in some cases). Preliminary data is noted.

Data sources are listed in the full report at [www.childrens.com/BeyondABC](http://www.childrens.com/BeyondABC)

## Health

### Children Without Health Insurance

Percent of children lacking any health insurance

1995	1997	1998	2000	2003	2004	2005
24%	25%	20.2%	13.3%	21%	21.2%	17.6%
Texas	Texas	Collin	Collin	Texas	Texas	Collin

### Children Enrolled in CHIP

Children enrolled in the Children's Health Insurance Program

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
3,055	4,122	4,131	3,448	3,665	3,791	4,802

### Children Enrolled in Medicaid

Number of children younger than 19 enrolled in Medicaid

2000	2001	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007
3,518	4,167	7,530	10,715	14,353	14,077	17,225

### Children Enrolled in Medicaid and Receiving Dental Care

Number of children who received services at least once

1996	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
1,479	1,705	1,595	1,804	6,290	8,791	9,666

### Children Enrolled in Medicaid and Receiving Texas Health Steps Medical Screening Services

Number of children who received services at least once

1996	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
2,706	2,624	2,347	1,473	7,143	10,501	11,244

### Early Prenatal Care

Women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005
91.3%	91.1%	90.8%	86.6%	85.4%	84.3%	N/A

### Infant Mortality

Rate of deaths per 1,000 births

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005
2.6	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.8	5.1	N/A

### Premature Births

Percent of babies born before 37 weeks of completed pregnancy

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005
8.8%	8.9%	9.1%	10.1%	11%	13.4%	N/A

### Low-Birthweight Babies

Percent of live births below 5.5 pounds

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005
6.4%	6.5%	6.5%	7.3%	7.8%	7.6%	7.6%

### Adolescent Pregnancy

Number and rate per 1,000 females ages 13 to 17

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005
205	214	194	225	201	230	N/A
16.6	15.1	12.3	12.9	9.4	9.8	N/A

### Immunizations

Percent of children fully immunized by age 2

2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
74.9%	78.1%	75.4%	81.5%	83%	84%
Texas	Texas	Texas	Texas	Collin	Collin

### Prevalence of Overweight Children

Percent of children ages 6 to 18 estimated to be overweight

2000	2002	2004	2005
30%	38.6%	39%	N/A
U.S.	Texas	Texas	

### Asthma

Estimated number of children who have had asthma during their lifetime

2000	2001	2003	2005	2007
15,309	15,873	16,911	17,833	18,608

### Prevalence of Children With Mental Illness

Estimated number of children with mental illness

2000	2001	2003	2005	2007
7,360	7,631	8,130	8,573	8,946

### Children Receiving Mental Health Services Through NorthSTAR

Number of children receiving mental health services through NorthSTAR Medicaid Managed Care

2000	2001	2003	2005	2006
166	145	278	359	348

### Teen Suicide

Suicide deaths and rate per 100,000 people under age 19

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005
4	5	4	3	4	4	3
3.7	4.0	2.9	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.5

### Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Number of new HIV cases in people under age 20

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
0	<3	3	<3	<3	0	<3

### Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Cases in people under age 20

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
Syphilis	4	0	0	<3	<3	<3	4
Chlamydia	136	166	232	270	297	372	374
Gonorrhea	60	68	104	89	62	70	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>459</b>

### Children With Developmental Disabilities

Estimated number of children with developmental disabilities

1995	1997	2000	2001	2003	2005	2007
N/A	N/A	4,416	4,578	4,878	5,144	5,368

### Children Receiving Services for Special Healthcare Needs

Number of clients in the state's Children With Special Healthcare Needs Services Program

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
Clients Served	39	47	41	49	21	34	36
Waiting List	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	32	32

### Students Disciplined for Possessing Alcohol, Tobacco or Controlled Substances on School Grounds

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
453	366	573	573	567	753	768

## Economic Security

### Annual Family Income

Percent of families in income range

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
0-\$24,999	8.6%	6.9%	7.5%	10.9%	8.8%	7.8%
\$25,000-\$49,999	15.1%	17.4%	16.6%	18%	16.6%	15.2%
\$50,000-\$74,999	18%	17.4%	20%	18.9%	16.6%	17.5%
\$75,000-\$99,999	20.2%	19.4%	19.1%	15.6%	16.4%	16.9%
\$100,000-\$199,999	30.9%	30.5%	29.2%	28.1%	32.8%	32.5%
>\$200,000	7.3%	8.4%	7.6%	8.6%	8.9%	10.2%

### Families With All Parents Working

Percent of families where all parents are in the labor force

2001	2003	2004	2005	2006
N/A	N/A	61%	64%	68%

### Children Living in Poverty

Percent of children in families with incomes below the federal poverty level

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006
7.5%	6.5%	7.1%	5.8%	6.6%	6.2%	7.6%	5.8%

### Children in Single-Parent Families

Number of families headed by single parents

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
22,968	*16,687	26,340	28,604	30,113	29,976

\*2002 data is under-reported.

### Child Support: Court Order Compliance

Percent of Texas parents who paid any part of their child support

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007
44%	45%	43%	55%	78%	82%	81%	80%

### Children Receiving TANF

Number of children receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families benefits (monthly average)

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
2,094	1,401	732	621	1,180	975	784	630	612

### WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children)

Number of eligible infants, children and pregnant women served

1995	1997	1999	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
N/A	N/A	N/A	4,892	6,052	6,860	7,577	7,850	8,754

### School Lunch Program Eligibility

Percent of children eligible for free or reduced-price school lunches (economically disadvantaged students)

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007
13.4%	13.3%	12.3%	12.2%	14.9%	17.1%	19.6%	18.8%

### Subsidized Housing Units

Number of units for low- and moderate-income families with children

	Farmersville		Frisco		McKinney		Plano		Princeton		TOTAL	
	Low Rent	Sect. 8	Low Rent	Sect. 8	Low Rent	Sect. 8	Low Rent	Sect. 8	Low Rent	Sect. 8	Low Rent	Sect. 8
2002	N/A	N/A	20	0	201	345	50	850	N/A	N/A	271	1,195
2003	N/A	N/A	20	0	201	345	50	850	N/A	N/A	271	1,195
2004	N/A	N/A	20	0	201	345	50	900	N/A	N/A	271	1,245
2005	N/A	N/A	20	0	201	345	50	900	N/A	N/A	271	1,245
2006	N/A	N/A	20	0	201	345	24	942	N/A	N/A	245	1,287
2007	49	N/A	20	0	201	345	24	1,002	16	N/A	310	1,347

### Homeless Children/Youth

Number of children with no permanent residence

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007
Samaritan Inn	33	90	95	162	160	234	200	120
CITY House	N/A	40	75	149	177	216	254	261
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>381</b>

## Education

### Publicly Funded Early Childhood Education Programs

Number of children enrolled

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
Even Start Family Literacy Program	N/A	N/A	48	48	48	48	48
Early Childhood Intervention (ECI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,273	1,125	1,279
Head Start	N/A	N/A	351	351	351	378	378
Public Pre-Kindergarten	590	709	837	966	1,656	1,957	2,206

### Third-Grade Reading

Percent of third graders who met standard reading criteria for TASS or TAKS tests

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007
88.5%	91.0%	94.5%	95.3%	97.1%	96.3%	97.4%	96.2%

### Students Passing All TASS or TAKS Tests

Percent of public school students passing TASS or TAKS tests

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007
N/A	N/A	87.9%	91.2%	84.1%	82.4%	85.6%	86.2%

### Students With Limited English Proficiency

Percent of students

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007
4.4%	5.2%	5%	6.8%	8.2%	8.9%	8.8%	8.9%

### Students Receiving Special Education in Public Schools

Number of students

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007
6,691	7,783	8,936	10,446	11,834	13,218	13,708	14,095

### Truancy

Number of truancy filings in the JP and specialty courts

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
2,153	1,595	1,788	1,662	1,693	1,614	2,074

### Senior Graduation Rate

Percent of students graduating out of their senior class

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
N/A	84.5%	87.3%	88.3%	90.8%	92.2%	92.5%

### College Readiness

Recommended High School Program/Distinguished Achievement Program (RHSP/DAP) graduates

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
60%	67%	71%	73%	84%	79.5%

### Licensed Child-Care Slots

Number of state-licensed child-care slots

1997	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
18,695	23,411	27,378	29,729	29,638	31,730	33,842	37,395	39,892

### Licensed, Registered or Listed Child-Care Facilities

Number of facilities

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007
Child-Care Centers	235	271	281	294	328	340
Registered Family Day Homes	235	224	267	210	226	241
Listed Homes	94	174	221	356	207	194
Licensed 24-Hour Care	19	20	31	80	128	144

### Eligible Children in Subsidized Child Care

Number of children receiving free or reduced-price child care

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007
N/A	304	712	1,016	1,215	1,441	1,430	1,520

### Texas Rising Star Providers

Number of child-care facilities meeting the Texas Rising Star requirements

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007
20	18	18	35	30	24	19	19

## Safety

### Violent Crime Rate

Rate of violent crimes per 100,000 people

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
258.3	219.5	200.4	212	217.9

### Property Crime Rate

Rate of property crimes per 100,000 people

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
3,336	3,127	2,908	2,902	2,925

### Child Abuse and Neglect Reports

Number of referrals to Child Protective Services and rate per 1,000 children

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number	N/A	N/A	2,088	2,415	2,994	3,647	3,380	4,351	4,450
Rate	N/A	N/A	19	16.6	19.4	20.7	18.2	23.3	23

### Child Abuse and Neglect: Confirmed Victims

Number of cases confirmed by Child Protective Services and rate per 1,000 children

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number	N/A	276	497	561	989	1,032	925	1,090	1,203
Rate	N/A	2.7	4.5	3.9	6.4	5.8	5	5.8	6.2

**Number of Deaths From Child Abuse and Neglect**

Number of deaths confirmed by Texas Department of Family and Protective Services

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0	4	1	0	2	3	4	2	10	2

**Child Protective Services Caseload**

Average number of cases assigned to each CPS caseworker in Region 3 per month

Unit	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Investigation	47.8	55.4	65.2	55.1	46
Family-Based Services	16.2	18.6	24.2	19.4	21.4
Substitute Care	34.5	35.9	45.6	45.7	43.9
Foster/Adoptive Home Development	17.1	16.9	27.6	26.4	22.1

**Children in Conservatorship**

Number of children removed from their homes by CPS and rate per 100,000 children

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007
Number	N/A	140	219	338	539	574	656	737
Rate	N/A	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.8

**Children Displaced by Violence**

Number of children less than 18 years old living in family violence shelters and rate per 100,000 children

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number	66	100	94	117	116	130	119
Rate	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	N/A

**Traumatic Injuries Resulting in Admission to Children’s Medical Center Dallas**

Number of children with traumatic injuries admitted from Collin County

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007
Inpatient Admissions	N/A	59	60	63	96	119	133	101

**Unintentional Deaths of Children: Motor Vehicle Collisions**

Number of children under age 20 and rate per 100,000 children

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005
Rate	7.4	2.4	7.1	8.4	8.1	10.9	N/A
Deaths	8	3	10	14	15	21	N/A

**Unintentional Deaths of Children: Drownings**

Number of children under age 20 and rate per 100,000 children

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005
Rate	.9	0	0	.6	1.6	2.1	N/A
Deaths	1	0	0	1	3	4	N/A

**Unintentional Deaths of Children: Gunfire**

Number of children under age 20 and rate per 100,000 children

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005
Rate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0*
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	2*

\*2005 data is preliminary.

**Child Homicide**

Number of deaths from intentional injury of children younger than 20 and rate per 100,000 children

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005
Deaths	4	1	1	4	3	4	5*
Rate	3.7	0.8	0.7	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.5*

\*2005 data is preliminary.

**Runaway Reports**

Number of reports received by Collin County Juvenile Probation Services

1996	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
169	209	158	166	89	151	149	200	127

**Children Referred to Juvenile Probation Services**

Number of referrals to Collin County Juvenile Probation Services

1996	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1,424	1,338	1,364	1,472	1,345	1,541	1,610	1,715	1,716

**Juvenile Offenses by Type**

Types of referrals to Collin County Juvenile Probation Services

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Felonies	353	327	351	310	349	344	367	336
Misdemeanors	630	610	648	699	786	766	810	1,227
Other	355	427	473	336	406	500	538	153
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,716</b>

**Commitments to the Texas Youth Commission**

Number of youth committed to TYC

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
6	13	15	16	15	17	17	18	17

**Projected 2007 Population by Age, Sex and Race/Ethnicity**

Assuming 0.5% Migration for Collin County

Age	Male	Female	Total	Total Anglo	Total Black	Total Hispanic	Total Other
<1	4,155	4,007	8,162	5,558	418	1,441	745
1	4,284	4,124	8,408	5,754	427	1,431	796
2	4,419	4,258	8,677	5,965	441	1,430	841
3	4,523	4,367	8,890	6,130	455	1,415	890
4	4,639	4,482	9,121	6,301	461	1,413	946
5	4,759	4,612	9,371	6,483	474	1,416	998
6	4,893	4,750	9,643	6,714	498	1,426	1,005
7	5,101	4,908	10,009	7,012	587	1,458	952
8	5,040	4,796	9,836	6,972	571	1,418	875
9	5,045	4,843	9,888	7,084	583	1,340	881
10	4,934	4,921	9,855	7,089	555	1,319	892
11	5,116	5,007	10,123	7,301	563	1,392	867
12	5,215	4,988	10,203	7,466	537	1,401	799
13	5,078	4,909	9,987	7,372	555	1,343	717
14	5,050	4,832	9,882	7,185	613	1,346	738
15	5,137	4,672	9,809	7,234	593	1,272	710
16	4,929	4,602	9,531	6,984	613	1,241	693
17	4,656	4,602	9,258	6,818	588	1,171	681
18	4,226	4,042	8,268	6,007	528	1,086	647
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,199</b>	<b>87,722</b>	<b>178,921</b>	<b>127,429</b>	<b>10,060</b>	<b>25,759</b>	<b>15,673</b>

Data Sources: Office of the State Demographer; Texas State Data Center (October 2006).

**Projected 2012 Population by Age, Sex and Race/Ethnicity**

Assuming 0.5% Migration for Collin County

Age	Male	Female	Total	Total Anglo	Total Black	Total Hispanic	Total Other
<1	4,106	3,952	8,058	5,327	445	1,651	635
1	4,098	3,951	8,049	5,336	449	1,614	650
2	4,136	3,981	8,117	5,393	459	1,584	681
3	4,199	4,055	8,254	5,497	468	1,562	727
4	4,326	4,177	8,503	5,670	477	1,563	793
5	4,492	4,361	8,853	5,915	493	1,577	868
6	4,700	4,565	9,265	6,231	509	1,601	924
7	4,916	4,795	9,711	6,562	523	1,649	977
8	5,110	4,988	10,098	6,869	529	1,672	1,028
9	5,284	5,158	10,442	7,146	533	1,686	1,077
10	5,467	5,338	10,805	7,426	546	1,713	1,120
11	5,644	5,500	11,144	7,695	575	1,740	1,134
12	5,827	5,611	11,438	7,932	659	1,764	1,083
13	5,744	5,486	11,230	7,851	658	1,717	1,004
14	5,707	5,507	11,214	7,892	673	1,639	1,010
15	5,593	5,549	11,142	7,847	645	1,638	1,012
16	5,681	5,588	11,269	7,952	650	1,699	968
17	5,680	5,495	11,175	7,998	617	1,681	879
18	5,229	5,053	10,282	7,296	612	1,609	765
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,939</b>	<b>93,110</b>	<b>189,049</b>	<b>129,835</b>	<b>10,520</b>	<b>31,359</b>	<b>17,335</b>

Data Sources: Office of the State Demographer; Texas State Data Center (October 2006).

**Projected 2017 Population by Age, Sex and Race/Ethnicity**

Assuming 0.5% Migration for Collin County

Age	Male	Female	Total	Total Anglo	Total Black	Total Hispanic	Total Other
<1	4,689	4,521	9,210	5,997	493	2,005	715
1	4,581	4,408	8,989	5,852	494	1,949	694
2	4,487	4,322	8,809	5,733	500	1,897	679
3	4,420	4,265	8,685	5,646	511	1,845	683
4	4,396	4,251	8,647	5,613	517	1,818	699
5	4,420	4,284	8,704	5,649	524	1,802	729
6	4,484	4,359	8,843	5,758	533	1,801	751
7	4,593	4,473	9,066	5,914	540	1,822	790
8	4,742	4,637	9,379	6,147	545	1,844	843
9	4,932	4,816	9,748	6,427	551	1,865	905
10	5,167	5,058	10,225	6,768	567	1,908	982
11	5,420	5,301	10,721	7,130	577	1,957	1,057
12	5,657	5,540	11,197	7,473	590	2,010	1,124
13	5,867	5,738	11,605	7,761	610	2,047	1,187
14	6,040	5,902	11,942	8,007	624	2,070	1,241
15	6,217	6,052	12,269	8,241	639	2,110	1,279
16	6,306	6,175	12,481	8,398	684	2,124	1,275
17	6,371	6,187	12,558	8,491	755	2,117	1,195
18	5,908	5,657	11,565	7,749	711	2,036	1,069
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,697</b>	<b>95,946</b>	<b>194,643</b>	<b>128,754</b>	<b>10,965</b>	<b>37,027</b>	<b>17,897</b>

Data Sources: Office of the State Demographer; Texas State Data Center (October 2006).

**Children's Medical Center is a private, not-for-profit healthcare system, and is one of the largest pediatric healthcare providers in the nation.**

As the only academic healthcare system in North Texas dedicated exclusively to the comprehensive care of children from birth to age 18, Children's provides patient care ranging from simple eye exams to specialized treatment in areas such as heart disease, hematology-oncology and cystic fibrosis at facilities across the Dallas Fort Worth Metroplex. Through an affiliation with the region's premier medical school - UT Southwestern Medical Center - Children's offers its patients leading-edge therapies and some of the nation's best physicians.

Children's is licensed for 411 beds, and features the only designated Level I trauma center for pediatrics in the Southwestern United States. In addition, Children's is a major pediatric kidney, liver, intestine, heart and bone marrow transplant center. Children's also offers outpatient specialty services at satellite outpatient centers across the area. The satellite centers are strategically located to offer the services patients in those areas need the most.

Children's Medical Center Legacy in Plano began its staged opening in 2008 to provide local access to the best in pediatric healthcare to families in the five-county area north of Dallas. The Children's Legacy Ambulatory Care Pavilion opened in April and now offers the largest suburban group of pediatric specialists in the nation. By the end of 2008, Children's Legacy will offer 36 beds, intensive care services, an ER and full-service diagnostics.

The Legacy Pavilion is outfitted with specialized equipment to diagnose and treat a wide variety of disorders and diseases, including lab and radiology services. The Pavilion features the Ambience™ system from Philips, an MRI machine that is one of only seven in the world. A full array of pediatric

lab services also are available onsite for patients, making the Children's Legacy campus a central location for all of a patient's needs.

Children's enjoys a stellar reputation as one of the finest pediatric healthcare providers in the United States. The Joint Commission awarded Children's an "outstanding" ranking. Both *U.S. News & World Report* and *CHILD* magazines have named Children's as one of the nation's top pediatric providers, and the *Dallas Business Journal* recognized Children's as a "Best Place to Work." Children's makes life better for the patients it sees during more than 340,000 visits each year.

Child advocacy is an important part of the Children's mission as we continually work to educate officials and the public on matters of healthcare, education, safety and security for the children of Texas. Children's is the founding member of the Coalition for North Texas Children, a nonpartisan educational alliance of national, state and local nonprofit organizations working together to solve the serious problems children face. Advocacy efforts extend into the areas of children's health insurance (Medicaid and CHIP), child abuse, early childhood education, pediatric AIDS, childhood obesity, immunizations and community health. Children's also leads the Dallas Area Safe Kids Coalition, spearheading local efforts to raise awareness about childhood injury prevention.

As a private, not-for-profit healthcare organization, Children's relies upon generous philanthropic and volunteer support as it expands to meet the needs of North Texas' fast-growing pediatric population (three times the national average). Please visit our Web site [www.childrens.com](http://www.childrens.com) to make a financial gift or to explore volunteer opportunities. With your help, we will continue our mission to make life better for children.

## Local

**2-1-1 Texas InfoLine Database**  
[www.rtmdesigns.net/ccgd/](http://www.rtmdesigns.net/ccgd/)

**Court Appointed Special Advocates of Collin County**  
[www.casaofcollincounty.org](http://www.casaofcollincounty.org)

**ChildCareGroup**  
[www.childcaregroup.org](http://www.childcaregroup.org)

**Children's Medical Center**  
[www.childrens.com](http://www.childrens.com)

**Community Council of Greater Dallas**  
[www.ccgd.org](http://www.ccgd.org)

**Collin County Children's Advocacy Center**  
[www.cacplano.org](http://www.cacplano.org)

**Collin County Council on Family Violence**  
[www.ccc-fv.org](http://www.ccc-fv.org)

**Collin County Juvenile Probation Services**  
[www.co.collin.tx.us/juvenile\\_probation/index.jsp](http://www.co.collin.tx.us/juvenile_probation/index.jsp)

**Dallas Area Coalition to Prevent Childhood Obesity**  
[www.ccgd.org/youth\\_health/prevent\\_child\\_obesity.html](http://www.ccgd.org/youth_health/prevent_child_obesity.html)

**Foster and Adoptive Parents of Collin County**  
[www.fapcc.com](http://www.fapcc.com)

**Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance**  
[www.mdhatx.net](http://www.mdhatx.net)

**North Texas Food Bank**  
[www.ntxfoodbank.org](http://www.ntxfoodbank.org)

**United Way of Metropolitan Dallas**  
[www.unitedwaydallas.org/](http://www.unitedwaydallas.org/)

## Texas

**Center for Public Policy Priorities**  
[www.cppp.org](http://www.cppp.org)

**Intercultural Development Research Association**  
[www.idra.org](http://www.idra.org)

**Prevent Child Abuse Texas**  
[www.preventchildabusetexas.org](http://www.preventchildabusetexas.org)

**Texans Care for Children**  
[www.texanscareforchildren.org](http://www.texanscareforchildren.org)

**Texas CHIP Coalition**  
[www.texaschip.org](http://www.texaschip.org)

**Texas CHIP/Children's Medicaid Application and Information**  
[www.chipmedicaid.org](http://www.chipmedicaid.org)

**Texas Council on Family Violence**  
[www.tcfv.org](http://www.tcfv.org)

**Texas Department of Family and Protective Services**  
[www.dfps.state.tx.us](http://www.dfps.state.tx.us)

**Texas Education Agency**  
[www.tea.state.tx.us](http://www.tea.state.tx.us)

**Texas Health Steps**  
[www.dshs.state.tx.us/thsteps](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/thsteps)

**Texas Kids Count**  
[www.cppp.org/category.php](http://www.cppp.org/category.php)

**Texas Youth Commission: A World of Prevention**  
[www.tyc.state.tx.us/prevention/index.html](http://www.tyc.state.tx.us/prevention/index.html)

**TexProtects: The Texas Association for the Protection of Children**  
[www.texprotects.org](http://www.texprotects.org)

## National

**American Academy of Pediatrics**  
[www.aap.org](http://www.aap.org)

**The Arc of the United States**  
[www.thearc.org](http://www.thearc.org)

**Child Statistics from the U.S. Government**  
[www.childstats.gov](http://www.childstats.gov)

**Child Welfare League of America**  
[www.cwla.org](http://www.cwla.org)

**Children's Defense Fund**  
[www.childrensdefense.org](http://www.childrensdefense.org)

**Covering Kids & Families**  
[www.coveringkidsandfamilies.org](http://www.coveringkidsandfamilies.org)

**Guttmacher Institute (Sexual and Reproductive Health)**  
[www.guttmacher.org](http://www.guttmacher.org)

**Kaiser Family Foundation**  
[www.kff.org](http://www.kff.org)

**March of Dimes**  
[www.marchofdimes.com](http://www.marchofdimes.com)

**Mental Health America**  
[www.nmha.org](http://www.nmha.org)

**National Association for the Education of Young Children**  
[www.naeyc.org](http://www.naeyc.org)

**Robert Wood Johnson Foundation**  
[www.rwjf.org](http://www.rwjf.org)

**Safe Kids USA**  
[www.usa.safekids.org](http://www.usa.safekids.org)

**Voices for America's Children**  
[www.voices.org](http://www.voices.org)

**WIC: Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children**  
[www.fns.usda.gov/wic](http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic)

To get involved or for more information on a specific issue, please contact the following organizations.

## CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT

**Child Abuse Hotline:** 800-252-5400 or 911

**Collin County Children's Advocacy Center:** 972-633-6600,  
[www.cacplano.org](http://www.cacplano.org)

**CASA, Court Appointed Special Advocates:** 972-529-2272,  
[www.casaofcollincounty.org](http://www.casaofcollincounty.org)

**Foster and Adoptive Parents of Collin County:**  
972-633-6619, [www.fapcc.com](http://www.fapcc.com)

**Texas Association for the Protection of Children:**  
214-422-1672, [www.texprotects.org](http://www.texprotects.org)

## CHILDREN AND YOUTH

**Ready for Life (KERA):** 214-740-9241, [www.readyforlife.org](http://www.readyforlife.org)

**Volunteer Center of North Texas:** 866-797-8268,  
[www.volunteernorthtexas.org](http://www.volunteernorthtexas.org)

## CRIME PREVENTION/PUBLIC SAFETY

**Collin County Crime Prevention:** 972-547-5100,  
[www.collincountytx.gov/sheriff/crime.jsp](http://www.collincountytx.gov/sheriff/crime.jsp)

**Collin County Juvenile Probation Services:**  
972-424-1460 ext. 6470,  
[www.co.collin.tx.us/juvenile\\_probation/index.jsp](http://www.co.collin.tx.us/juvenile_probation/index.jsp)

## DISABILITY ISSUES

**Early Childhood Consortium of North Texas:** 214-986-8046,  
[www.eccnt.org](http://www.eccnt.org)

**Early Childhood Intervention of LifePath Systems:**  
877-789-8889, [www.eci-lps.org](http://www.eci-lps.org)

## FAMILY VIOLENCE

**Collin County Council on Family Violence:** 972-769-0557,  
[www.ccc-fv.org](http://www.ccc-fv.org)

**National Domestic Violence Hotline:** 800-799-SAFE

## EDUCATION AND LITERACY

**Early Childhood Intervention of LifePath Systems:**  
972-562-0331, [www.eci-lps.org](http://www.eci-lps.org)

## HEALTH

**Children's Medical Center:** 214-456-7000,  
[www.childrens.com](http://www.childrens.com)

**Collin County Health Clinic:** 972-548-5500

**Dallas Area Coalition to Prevent Childhood Obesity:**  
214-871-5065,  
[www.ccgd.org/youth\\_health/prevent\\_child\\_obesity.htm](http://www.ccgd.org/youth_health/prevent_child_obesity.htm)

**Plano Children's Medical Clinic:** 972-801-9689,  
[www.plano-cmc.org](http://www.plano-cmc.org)

## HOMELESSNESS/DISPLACED TEENS

**CITY House, Collin Intervention to Youth:** 972-424-4626,  
[www.cityhouse.org](http://www.cityhouse.org)

**The Samaritan Inn:** 972-542-5302,  
[www.thesamaritaninn.org](http://www.thesamaritaninn.org)

## SAFETY

**Safe Kids Dallas Area Coalition:** 214-456-7397,  
[www.safekids.org](http://www.safekids.org)

## SUBSTANCE ABUSE

**Al-Anon/Alateen:** 214-363-0461, [www.al-anon.alateen.org/](http://www.al-anon.alateen.org/)

**Alliance on Underage Drinking:** 214-522-8600,  
[www.gdcada.org/coalitions/aloud.htm](http://www.gdcada.org/coalitions/aloud.htm)

**Collin County Substance Abuse Program:**  
972-424-1460 ext. 5570,  
[www.collincountytx.gov/substance\\_abuse/index.jsp](http://www.collincountytx.gov/substance_abuse/index.jsp)

**For information on recent studies regarding children's issues, please refer to the following.**

**America's Children:** Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2007; Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. [www.childstats.gov](http://www.childstats.gov)

**Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress:** Office of Community Planning and Development, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, February 2007. [www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/ahar.pdf](http://www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/ahar.pdf)

**Care for Texas Children:** The Role of Children's Hospitals, 2006-2007. [www.childhealthtx.org](http://www.childhealthtx.org)

**Children and Secondhand Smoke Exposure:** Excerpts from The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2007. [www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/smokeexposure/report/fullreport.pdf](http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/smokeexposure/report/fullreport.pdf)

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**Children's Mental Health Services in Texas:** A State of the State Report, May 2006; Children's Hospital Association of Texas. [www.childhealthtx.org](http://www.childhealthtx.org)

**Code Red: The Critical Condition of Health in Texas:** Task Force on Access to Health Care in Texas, April 2006. [www.coderedtx.org](http://www.coderedtx.org)

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**Community Needs Assessment:** Building Successful Youth and Families 2006; United Way of Metropolitan Dallas Inc., 2006. [www.unitedwaydallas.org/CommunityAssessment](http://www.unitedwaydallas.org/CommunityAssessment)

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**Healthy People 2010: Midcourse Review:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006. [www.healthypeople.gov](http://www.healthypeople.gov)

**Kids Count State-Level Data Online, Texas:** The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2007. [www.kidscount.org/sld/profile\\_results.jsp?r=45&d=1](http://www.kidscount.org/sld/profile_results.jsp?r=45&d=1)

**National Report: Texas Has the Worst Teen Birth Rate in the Country:** Center for Public Policy Priorities, 2007. [www.cppp.org/research.php?aid=696&cid=10](http://www.cppp.org/research.php?aid=696&cid=10)

**Our Community Health Checkup 2007 for Collin County:** Parkland Health and Hospital System under the auspices of the Dallas-Fort Worth Hospital Council, 2007. [www.dfwhc.org/About+DFWHC/documents/Collin\\_County\\_2007.pdf](http://www.dfwhc.org/About+DFWHC/documents/Collin_County_2007.pdf)

**Out of Reach Report:** National Low Income Housing Coalition Annual Report, 2006. [www.nlihc.org](http://www.nlihc.org)

**Parents' Guide to Childhood Immunizations:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2008. [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/parents-guide/downloads/2008-parents-guide.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/parents-guide/downloads/2008-parents-guide.pdf)

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[www.cppp.org/research.php?aid=715&cid=3&scid=4](http://www.cppp.org/research.php?aid=715&cid=3&scid=4)

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**Too Many Babies Born Before Their Time: The Growing Problem of Preterm Births:** The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2007.  
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