
















# HELPING CHILDREN AND YOUTH ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL

## OVERVIEW

INDICATOR	SUMMARY	TREND
Educational Attainment	Educational attainment for residents over the age of 25 varies throughout the North Texas region. In comparison to Texas, the region has more residents who have completed some type of post-secondary education – 45% vs. 31% in Texas.	 <b>SAME OR MIXED</b>
New TYC Commitments	The rate of new TYC (Texas Youth Commission) commitments increased by 12% from 2002 to 2006.	 <b>WORSENING</b>
Number Of Child Care Slots	The rate of child care slots in the North Texas region has decreased by 2% while the child population has increased by 7% from 2002 to 2006. In 2006, there were 194 child care slots per 1,000 children 0-13 in the population.	 <b>WORSENING</b>
Eligible Children In Subsidized Child Care	The rate of eligible children in subsidized care has remained relatively stable since 2002. The child population during that time has increased by 7%.	 <b>SAME OR MIXED</b>
Pre-K Enrollment	Among 13 major independent school districts in the Region, the rate of students enrolled in Pre Kindergarten increased by 32% from 2002 to 2006. Some districts have seen larger increases than others.	 <b>IMPROVING</b>
Free/Reduced Lunch Eligibility	From 2002-2006, the rate of free/reduced lunches increased in the majority of school districts in the region, resulting in a 29% increase for the region.	 <b>WORSENING</b>
Students At-Risk	Between 2002 and 2006, the rate of at-risk students increased in the majority of school districts in the region, resulting in a 22% increase for the region.	 <b>WORSENING</b>

Limited English Proficiency (LEP)	Almost all school districts in the region had increases in the rate of LEP students between 2002 and 2006, resulting in an 18% increase for the region.	 <b>WORSENING</b>
Reading At Grade Level (3rd/11th Grade TAKS)	The percentage of students passing the 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 11 <sup>th</sup> grade TAKS reading exams increased in most school districts throughout the region from 2002-2006. Largest increases were seen in Dallas and Grand Prairie 3 <sup>rd</sup> Graders with 14.3% and 11.1% increases respectively; the largest increases amongst 11 <sup>th</sup> graders were seen in Allen (35.7%) and McKinney (29.7%). Disparities in passing rates between ethnic groups continue to exist.	 <b>IMPROVING</b>
High School Attrition	Intercultural Development Research Association (IDRA) reports that attrition rate, the percent of 9 <sup>th</sup> grade students who did not graduate with their class, decreased by 2% in the North Texas Region from 2002 to 2006.	 <b>SAME OR MIXED</b>
Births to Teens (10-19 yrs)	The number of births to teens decreased by 4% between 2000 and 2004 for the UWMD four county service region.	 <b>IMPROVING</b>
Violent Crimes Against Persons	The rate of violent crimes has decreased by 12% between 2001 and 2005 in the region.	 <b>IMPROVING</b>
Crimes Against Property	The rate of crimes against property in the region decreased 16% between 2001 and 2005. Dallas County is the only county in the region that had an overall increase (3%) in the rate of crimes against property over the past 5 years.	 <b>IMPROVING</b>
Family Violence	The rate of family violence has fluctuated in the region with decreases in all four counties in the region: Rockwall County (9%), Dallas County (8%), Denton County (30%) and Collin County (13%) from 2001 to 2005.	 <b>IMPROVING</b>
Child Protective Services (CPS) Summary	The rate of confirmed child abuse victims has increased in all four counties but Rockwall County. Rockwall County is the only county in the region that had a decrease from 2002 to 2006 – 46%. The number of initial intakes alleging abuse or neglect has gradually increased across the region with an increase of 28% from 2002 to 2006.	 <b>WORSENING</b>

## OVERVIEW

Examining whether North Texas families and children are safe, well educated, and successful is the focus of Helping Children and Youth Achieve Their Potential. This chapter identifies and analyzes key indicators of well being for youth and families and presents supporting data in the form of charts and graphs.

Youth and families in the North Texas region are doing somewhat better than in the recent past and have improved in the areas of education and youth development. More youth are continuing to enroll in Pre-Kindergarten and overall, the percentage of children passing the TAKS reading exams in 3<sup>rd</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grades continues to increase. Teen pregnancies and births continue to decrease as have rates of violent crime and crime against property. Family violence rates continue to fluctuate but remained relatively stable from the previous year.

Several indicators suggest that families and youth who are at risk continue to face substantial challenges. Although the child population continues to increase, there are fewer child care slots available for families who need subsidized care. The number of initial intakes alleging child abuse or neglect continues to increase along with the rate of confirmed cases of child abuse. Similarly, the number of children eligible for free lunch, the number of students classified by the school district as “at risk”, and the number of Limited English Proficiency students have increased in the majority of school districts. Additionally, the number of new Texas Youth Commission commitments has increased throughout the region.

## INDICATOR HIGHLIGHTS

### CHILDCARE

This data on licensed childcare in the region was gleaned from the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services. The Child Care Licensing Department is responsible for regulating all child-care operations and child-placing agencies to protect the health, safety, and well-being of children in care, largely by reducing the risk of injury, abuse, and communicable disease. They establish and monitor operations and agencies for compliance with minimum standards of care, inform parents and the public about child care and about the histories of specific homes, child-care operations, and child-placing operations in complying with minimum standards of care and even provides technical assistance to providers on meeting minimum standards of care.

	<b>DALLAS COUNTY</b>	<b>DENTON COUNTY</b>	<b>COLLIN COUNTY</b>	<b>ROCKWALL COUNTY</b>
<b>LICENSED CHILD CARE</b>	Although the child population from 0 – 13 years has increased by only 1% from 2002 to 2006, the rate of child care slots in Dallas County has decreased by 5%.	Although the child population from 0 – 13 years has increased by 21% from 2002 to 2006, the rate of child care slots in Denton County has decreased by 5%.	Collin County has the highest rate of licensed child care slots per 1,000 children in the population with 261 slots per 1,000 children in 2006.	Although the child population from 0 – 13 years has increased by 26% from 2002 to 2006, the rate of child care slots in Rockwall County continues to be the lowest in the region and has decreased by 5%.

### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

This data on educational attainment in the region was gleaned from the 2005 American Community Survey produced by the United States Census Bureau. Unfortunately, Rockwall County is not large enough to be included in the American Community Survey.

	<b>DALLAS COUNTY</b>	<b>DENTON COUNTY</b>	<b>COLLIN COUNTY</b>
<b>POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION</b>	One in four Dallas County residents does not have a high school diploma, 13% completed less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade.	Denton County is similar to Collin County in educational attainment levels, 47% of residents have completed some type of post secondary education.	Collin County has the region's largest percentage of residents with Bachelor's and Graduate or Professional degrees, 33% and 15% respectively. More than half of Collin County residents have completed some post-secondary education.

## EDUCATIONAL FACTORS

Free lunch, at-risk students, limited English proficiency rates and TAKS scores are all obtained from the Texas Education Agency which gathers this data from school districts on an annual basis; most recent data is from the 2005-2006 school year. The mission of the Texas Education Agency is to provide leadership, guidance, and resources to help schools meet the educational needs of all students.

Attrition rates are also reported annually, most recent data is from the 2005-2006 school year, by the Intercultural Development Research Association (IDRA). The Intercultural Development Research Association is an independent, private non-profit organization dedicated to strengthening public schools to work for all children. Attrition rates are calculated by: (1) dividing the high school enrollment in the end year by the high school enrollment in the base year; (2) multiplying the results from Calculation 1 by the ninth grade enrollment in the base year; (3) subtracting the results from Calculation 2 from the 12th grade enrollment in the end year; and (4) dividing the results of Calculation 3 by the result of Calculation 2. The attrition rate results (percentages) were rounded to the nearest whole number.

Teen Birth data was gathered from the Texas Department of Vital Statistics. Vital statistics refers to demographic data on births, deaths, fetal deaths, abortions, marriages, and divorces. The most recent data available on teen pregnancy was from 2004. The data from 2005 is not complete and no other recent data has been published at the time of this report (September 2007).

	<b>DALLAS COUNTY</b>	<b>DENTON COUNTY</b>	<b>COLLIN COUNTY</b>	<b>ROCKWALL COUNTY</b>
<b>FREE LUNCH</b>	In Dallas ISD, the rate of students eligible for free lunch was consistently the highest in the region between 2002 and 2006. The rate increased 13% overall during this period.	Lewisville ISD had an 82% increase in the rate of students eligible for free lunch from 2002 to 2006.	The rate of students eligible for free lunch increased each year between 2002 and 2006 and 60% overall in Plano ISD.	The rate of students eligible for free lunch in Rockwall ISD increased 11% from 2002 to 2006.
<b>AT-RISK STUDENTS</b>	More than 60% of all students enrolled in Dallas ISD are considered at-risk. The rate of at-risk students increased 11% between 2002 and 2006.	Between 2002 and 2006, the rate of at-risk students in Lewisville ISD increased 84%.	The four major school districts in Collin County (Allen, Frisco, McKinney, and Plano) have seen a 12% increase in at-risk students from 2002-2006.	In Rockwall ISD, the rate of at-risk students increased 78% between 2002 and 2006.

	<b>DALLAS COUNTY</b>	<b>DENTON COUNTY</b>	<b>COLLIN COUNTY</b>	<b>ROCKWALL COUNTY</b>
<b>LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT STUDENTS</b>	Dallas ISD was the only school district in the region with an overall decrease (10%) in the rate of Limited English Proficiency (LEP) students between 2002 and 2006. 3 out of 10 students are classified as Limited English Proficient.	In Lewisville ISD, the rate of Limited English Proficient students increased 48% between 2002 and 2006.	From 2002 to 2006, the rate of Limited English Proficient students increased 33% in Plano ISD.	The rate of Limited English Proficient students increased 58% from 2002 to 2006 in Rockwall ISD.
<b>TAKS SCORES 3<sup>RD</sup> GRADERS</b>	In Dallas ISD, the rate of 3 <sup>rd</sup> graders passing the TAKS Reading Exam from 2002 and 2006 increased 14%, the largest in the region; however, in 2005-2006, only 80% of 3 <sup>rd</sup> graders passed; the lowest in the region.	In Lewisville ISD, the rate of 3 <sup>rd</sup> graders passing the TAKS Reading Exam from 2002-2006 increased 2.1% and, in 2005-2006, 97% of 3 <sup>rd</sup> graders passed.	In Plano ISD, the rate of 3 <sup>rd</sup> graders passing the TAKS Reading Exam from 2002-2006 remained stable and, in 2005-2006, 97% of 3 <sup>rd</sup> graders passed.	In Rockwall ISD, the rate of 3 <sup>rd</sup> graders passing the TAKS Reading Exam from 2002-2006 increase 3.2% and, in 2005-2006, 98% of 3 <sup>rd</sup> graders passed.
<b>TAKS SCORES 11<sup>TH</sup> GRADERS</b>	The rate of students passing the 11 <sup>th</sup> grade TAKS reading exam increased 25% from 2002 and 2006. During 2005-2006, 8 out of 10 students passed this exam.	The rate of students passing the 11 <sup>th</sup> grade TAKS Reading exam in Lewisville ISD increased 20% from 2002 and 2006 and in 2005-2006 96% of 11 <sup>th</sup> Graders passed the exam.	The rate of students passing the 11 <sup>th</sup> grade TAKS Reading Exam in Plano ISD increased 13% from 2002-2006 and 95% of 11 <sup>th</sup> graders passed the exam in 2005-2006.	The rate of students passing the 11 <sup>th</sup> grade TAKS Reading Exam in Rockwall ISD increase only 8% from 2002-2006, and 94% of 11 <sup>th</sup> graders passed the exam in 2005-2006.

	<b>DALLAS COUNTY</b>	<b>DENTON COUNTY</b>	<b>COLLIN COUNTY</b>	<b>ROCKWALL COUNTY</b>
<b>ATTRITION RATE</b>	IDRA reports that the attrition rate has decreased by 11% from 2002 to 2006. Dallas County continues to have the highest attrition rate in the region for the 2005-06 school year.	In Denton County, the attrition rate has decreased by 5% from 2002 to 2006.	Collin County had the lowest attrition rate in the region for the 2005-06 school year (27.0) a 7% decrease from 2002-2006.	IDRA reports that the attrition rate has increased by 19% from 2002 to 2006. Rockwall is the only county in the region to experience a total increase during this time frame.
<b>ATTRITION RATE FOR MINORITY STUDENTS</b>	Hispanic and African American students continue to have the highest attrition rates in the county with 58% and 45%, respectively, of 9 <sup>th</sup> grade students not graduating with their class.	Hispanic students continue to have the highest attrition rate in the county and the only ethnic group that actually saw a slight increase in the attrition rate from 2002 to 2006 of 2%.	Hispanic students continue to have the highest attrition rate in the county (44%), with African American students close behind at 42%.	Hispanic students continue to have the highest attrition rate in the county and African American students were the only group that saw a decrease in attrition rate from 2002 to 2006 (10%).
<b>BIRTHS TO TEENS (10-19 YRS)</b>	Between 2000 and 2004, the number of births to teens in Dallas County decreased by 5%, this is consistent with the region and the State of Texas.	Between 2000 and 2004, the number of births to teens in Denton County also decreased by approximately 5%.	Collin County is the only county in the region to see an increase in births to teens from 2000-2004, with a 12% increase.	While Rockwall County experienced an overall 19% decrease in births to teens between 2000 and 2004, there was an increase in births to teens ages 15-17 during that same time period (55% or 6 teens).

## CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

The youth sent to the Texas Youth Commission (TYC) are the state's most serious or chronically delinquent offenders. In fiscal year 2006 (9/05 - 8/06), 33% of new arrivals had committed violent offenses, the same percentage as in fiscal 2005. Overall, 39% of new arrivals were categorized as high risk offenders. The Texas Department of Public Safety is an agency of this state created to provide public safety services to those people in the state of Texas by enforcing laws, administering regulatory programs, managing records, educating the public, and managing emergencies, both directly and through interaction with other agencies. From this agency we gather data on violent crimes, crimes against property, and family violence.

Violent crimes include murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, while property crimes consist of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The Texas Family Code defines Family Violence as an act by a member of a family or household against another member that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm. The law excludes the reasonable discipline of a child and defines abuse as physical injury that results in substantial

harm or genuine threat; sexual contact, intercourse, or conduct; or compelling or encouraging the child to engage in sexual conduct.

	<b>DALLAS COUNTY</b>	<b>DENTON COUNTY</b>	<b>COLLIN COUNTY</b>	<b>ROCKWALL COUNTY</b>
<b>TYC COMMITMENTS</b>	The 2006 rate of new TYC commitments in Dallas County (47.74) continues to be the highest in the region with a 22% increase in the rate of new commitments from 2002 to 2006.	The rate of new TYC commitments in Denton County (18.63) has decreased by 37% from 2002 to 2006.	While the rate of new TYC commitments in Collin County remains the lowest in the region (9.32), there has been a 50% increase in the rate from 2002 to 2006.	The rate of new TYC commitments in Rockwall County (9.69) increased by 44% from 2002 to 2006.
<b>VIOLENT CRIMES</b>	In Dallas County, the rate of violent crimes has fluctuated from 2001 to 2005, with a decrease of 5% during that time period.	In Denton County, the rate of violent crimes has decreased by 30% over the past from 2001 to 2005.	In Collin County, the rate of violent crimes has fluctuated from 2001 to 2005, with a decrease of 23% over the past 5 years.	In Rockwall County, the rate of violent crimes has decreased by 12% over the past 5 years.
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>	The rate of crimes against property has fluctuated from 2001 to 2005, with an increase of 3%. Dallas continues to have the highest rate of crimes in the region.	The rate of crimes against property has decreased by 30% over the past from 2001 to 2005.	The rate of crimes against property has fluctuated from 2001 to 2005, with a decrease of 25%.	The rate of crimes against property decreased by 31%.
<b>FAMILY VIOLENCE</b>	From 2001 to 2005, the rate of family violence has fluctuated in Dallas County, with a decrease of 8%. This rate is twice the rate of the other counties in the region.	From 2001 to 2005, the rate of family violence has decreased by 30%. Denton County continues to have the lowest rate of family violence in the region.	From 2001 to 2005, the rate of family violence has fluctuated in Collin County, with a decrease of 13%.	From 2001 to 2005, the rate of family violence has decreased by 9%.

## CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

The Child Protective Services Division of the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services investigates reports of abuse and neglect of children. The agency is required by state law to conduct civil investigations of reports of suspected child abuse or neglect. The objectives of the investigation are to ensure child safety, determine whether abuse or neglect occurred, determine whether children are at risk for abuse or neglect in the future, provide child or family needed safety services and refer the family to services available in the community, if needed. At the conclusion of the investigation, staff must assign a disposition to each allegation to specify conclusion regarding the occurrence of abuse or neglect. The dispositions that staff must use are: Reason to Believe (Confirmed), Ruled Out, Unable to Complete, or Unable to Determine.

	DALLAS COUNTY	DENTON COUNTY	COLLIN COUNTY	ROCKWALL COUNTY
<b>CONFIRMED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT</b>	Between 2002 and 2006, the rate of confirmed child abuse victims has increased 5% in Dallas County.	Between 2002 and 2006, the rate of confirmed child abuse victims has increased 33% in Denton County, the highest increase in the rate of confirmed child abuse victims in the region.	Between 2002 and 2006, the rate of confirmed child abuse victims has increased by 9%.	Between 2002 and 2006, the rate of confirmed child abuse victims has decreased 46% in Rockwall County, the largest decrease in the region.
<b>ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT</b>	The number of initial intakes alleging child abuse or neglect in Dallas County has fluctuated from 2002 to 2006 with an increase of 21% over the past 5 years.	The number of initial intakes alleging child abuse or neglect in Denton County has increased by 34% between 2002 and 2006.	The number of initial intakes alleging child abuse or neglect in Collin County has consistently increased each year from 2002 to 2006 with an increase of 65%, the largest increase in the region over this time period.	During that same time period, the number of initial intakes alleging child abuse or neglect in Rockwall County has increased by 42%.

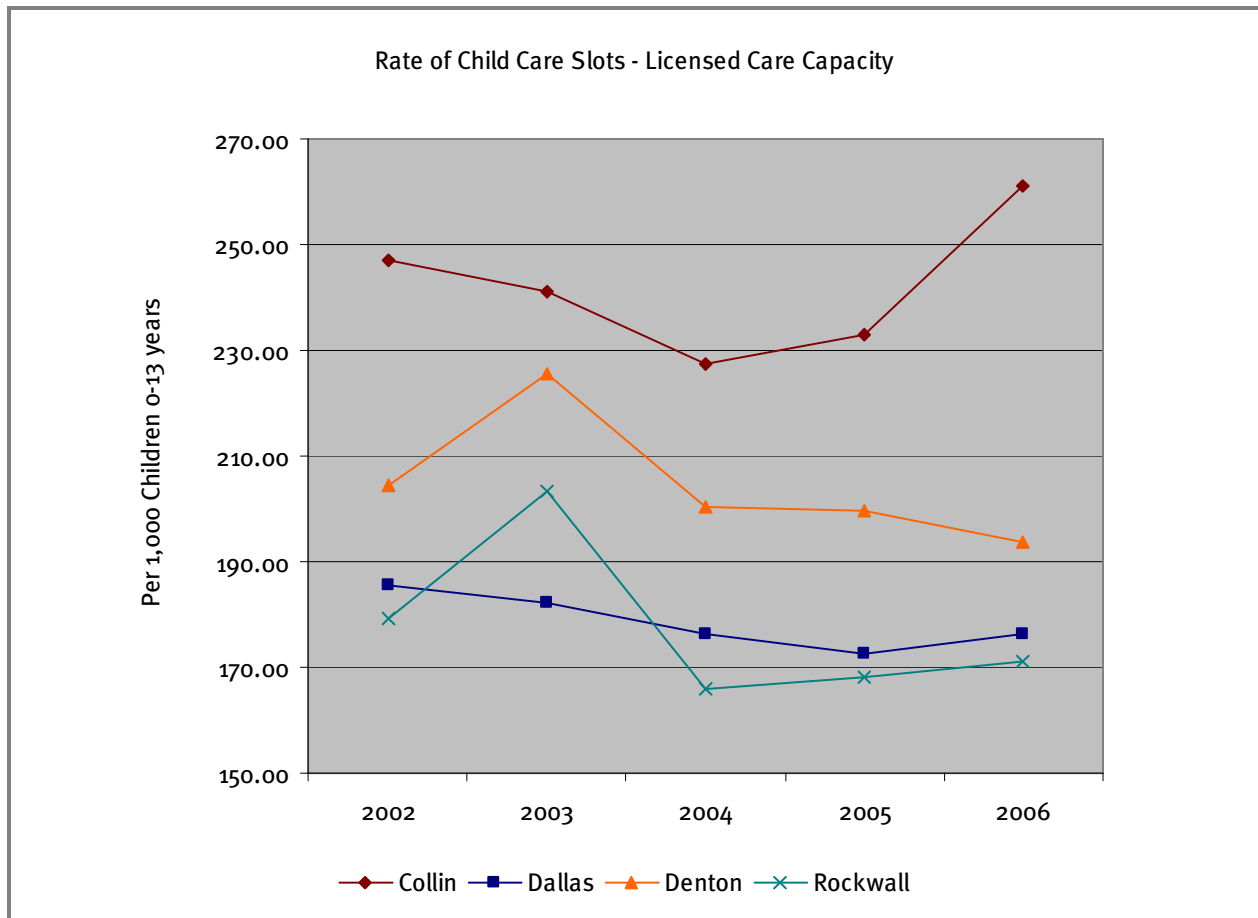
## SUPPORTING DATA

### RATE OF CHILD CARE SLOTS - LICENSED DAY CARE CAPACITY

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% CHANGE 02-06
<b>COLLIN</b>	247.03	241.21	227.47	233.01	261.07	5.7%
<b>DALLAS</b>	185.71	182.06	176.17	172.48	176.46	-5.0%
<b>DENTON</b>	204.47	225.73	200.22	199.62	193.53	-5.4%
<b>ROCKWALL</b>	179.15	203.32	166.03	168.33	171.00	-4.6%
<b>REGION</b>	198.16	197.96	188.61	189.89	194.30	-2.0%

(per 1,000 children 0-13 in population)

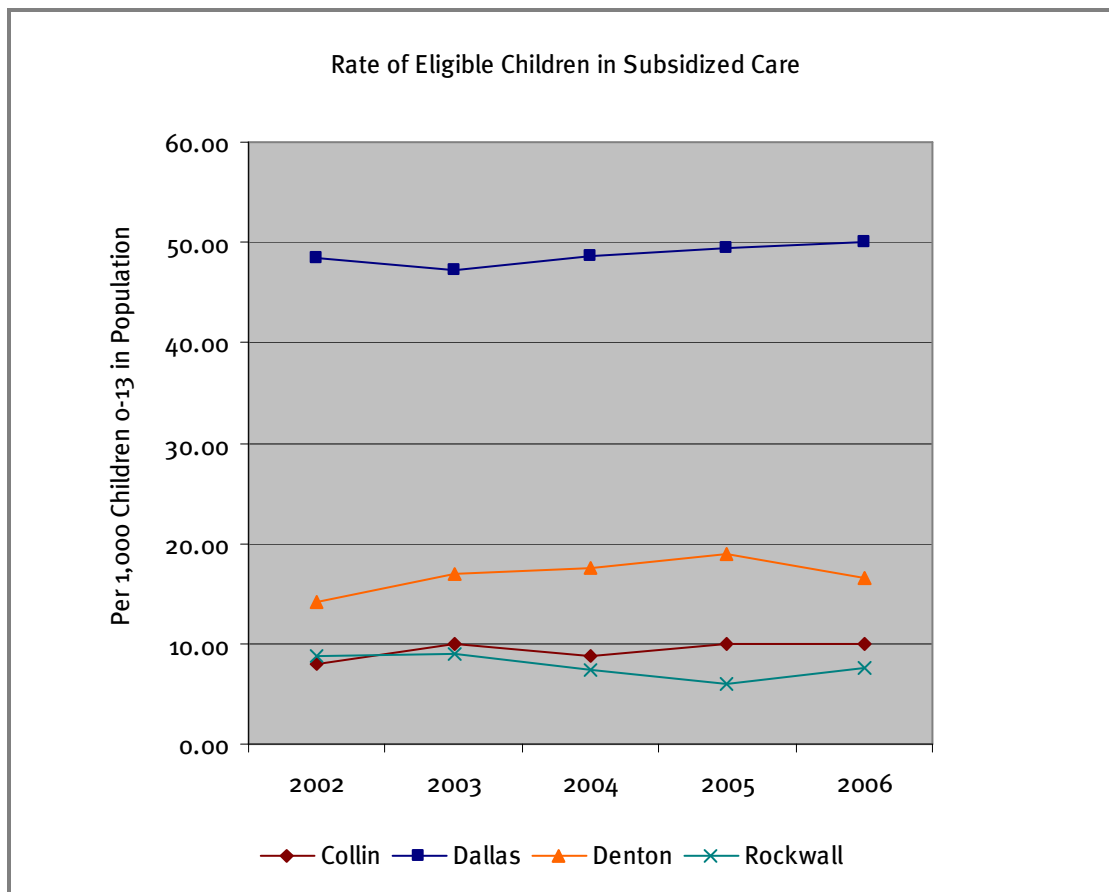


## RATE OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN SUBSIDIZED CARE

Source: Child Care Assistance, Dallas County and North Central Texas Child Care Services

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% CHANGE 02-06
<b>COLLIN</b>	8.02	9.89	8.68	9.92	9.98	24.5%
<b>DALLAS</b>	48.50	47.32	48.57	49.47	50.06	3.2%
<b>DENTON</b>	14.18	16.98	17.61	18.95	16.63	17.3%
<b>ROCKWALL</b>	8.81	8.89	7.34	6.08	7.48	-15.1%
<b>REGION</b>	36.71	36.55	36.41	37.18	37.03	0.9%

(per 1,000 children 0-13 in population)



## RATE OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PRE-KINDERGARTEN

Source: Texas Education Agency

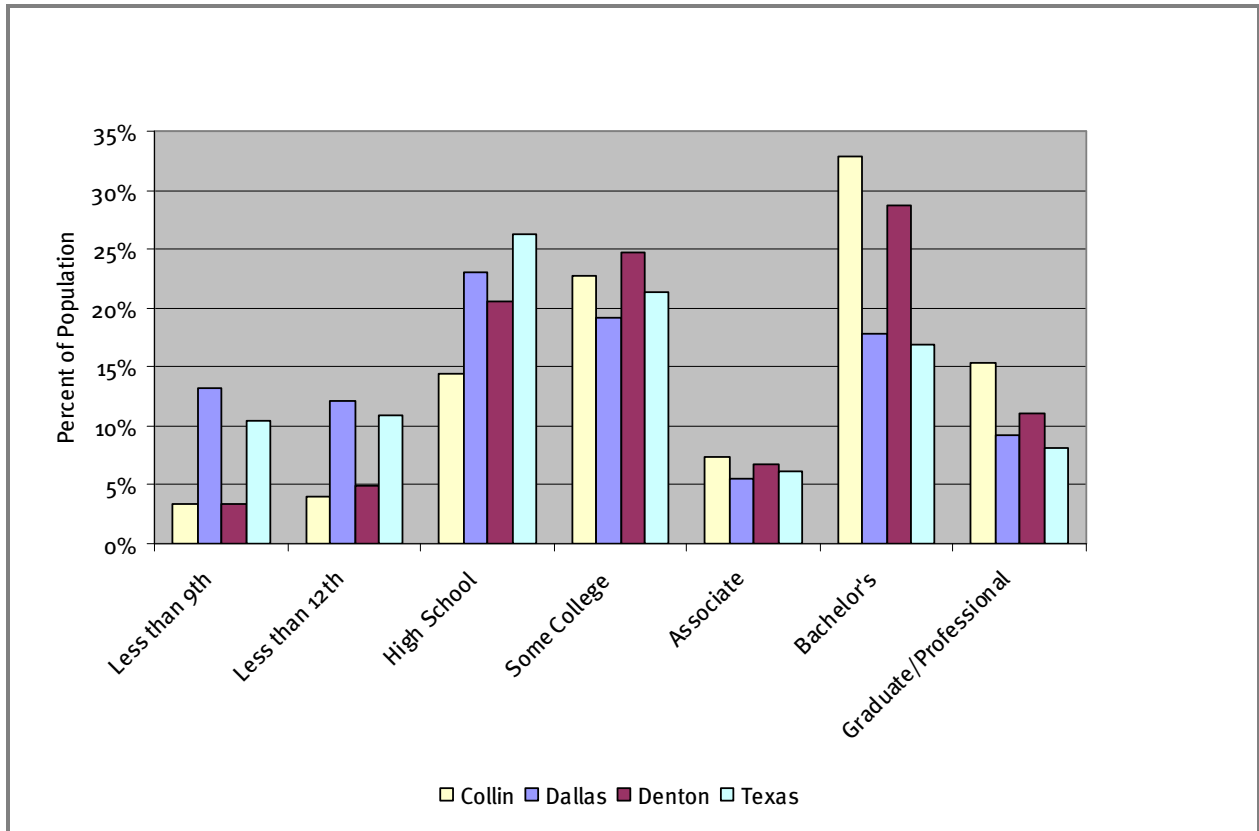
SCHOOL DISTRICT	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	% <i>CHANGE</i>
ALLEN	9	12	11	11	13	37.5%
CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH	29	32	32	35	34	19.3%
DALLAS	42	45	45	46	52	22.2%
FRISCO	11	10	10	12	12	6.2%
GARLAND	22	22	28	31	30	41.4%
GRAND PRAIRIE	22	22	25	26	26	15.6%
IRVING	48	48	53	55	54	12.0%
LEWISVILLE	5	6	8	8	12	162.9%
MCKINNEY	14	16	15	17	17	21.2%
MESQUITE	14	16	17	16	16	13.9%
PLANO	10	17	19	18	19	86.0%
RICHARDSON	26	27	30	32	33	25.6%
ROCKWALL	4	8	8	18	22	392.2%

(Per 1,000 Students Enrolled)

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2005

Source: US Census, American Community Survey

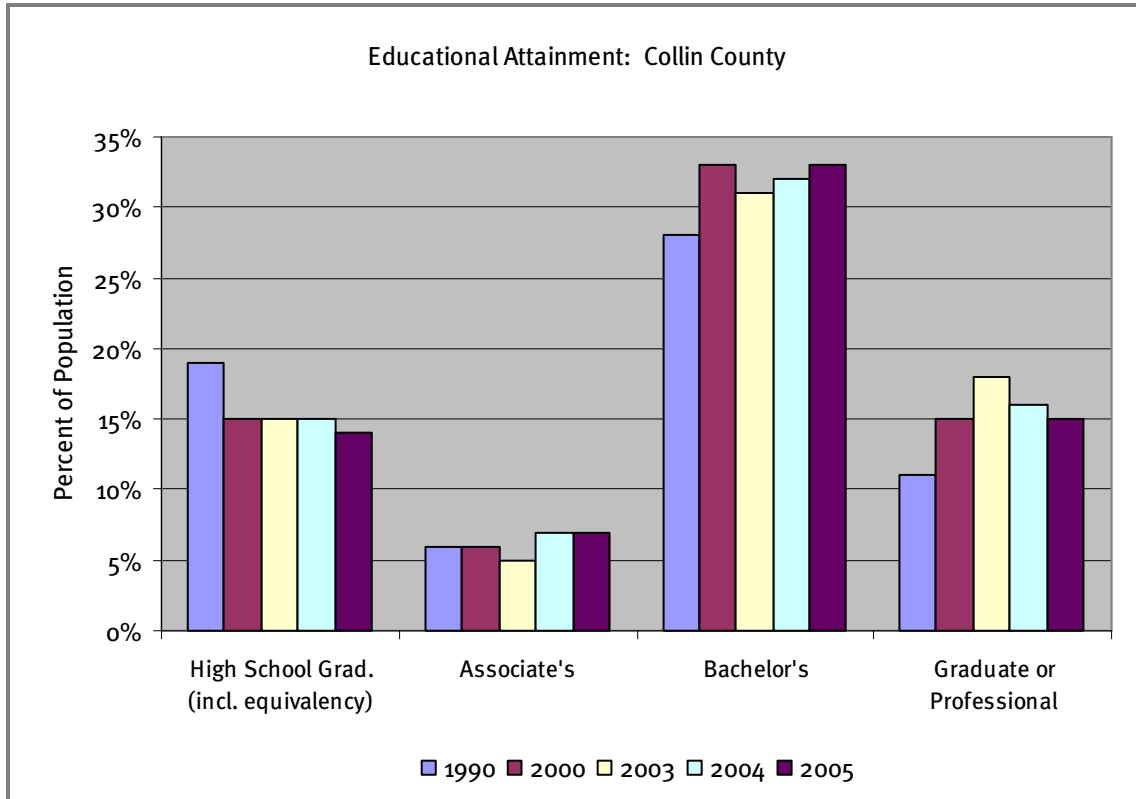
	<b>COLLIN</b>	<b>DALLAS</b>	<b>DENTON</b>	<b>TEXAS</b>
<b>LESS THAN 9TH</b>	3%	13%	3%	10%
<b>LESS THAN 12TH</b>	4%	12%	5%	11%
<b>HIGH SCHOOL</b>	14%	23%	21%	26%
<b>SOME COLLEGE</b>	23%	19%	25%	21%
<b>ASSOCIATE</b>	7%	5%	7%	6%
<b>BACHELOR'S</b>	33%	18%	29%	17%
<b>GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL</b>	15%	9%	11%	8%



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Source: US Census - American Community Survey

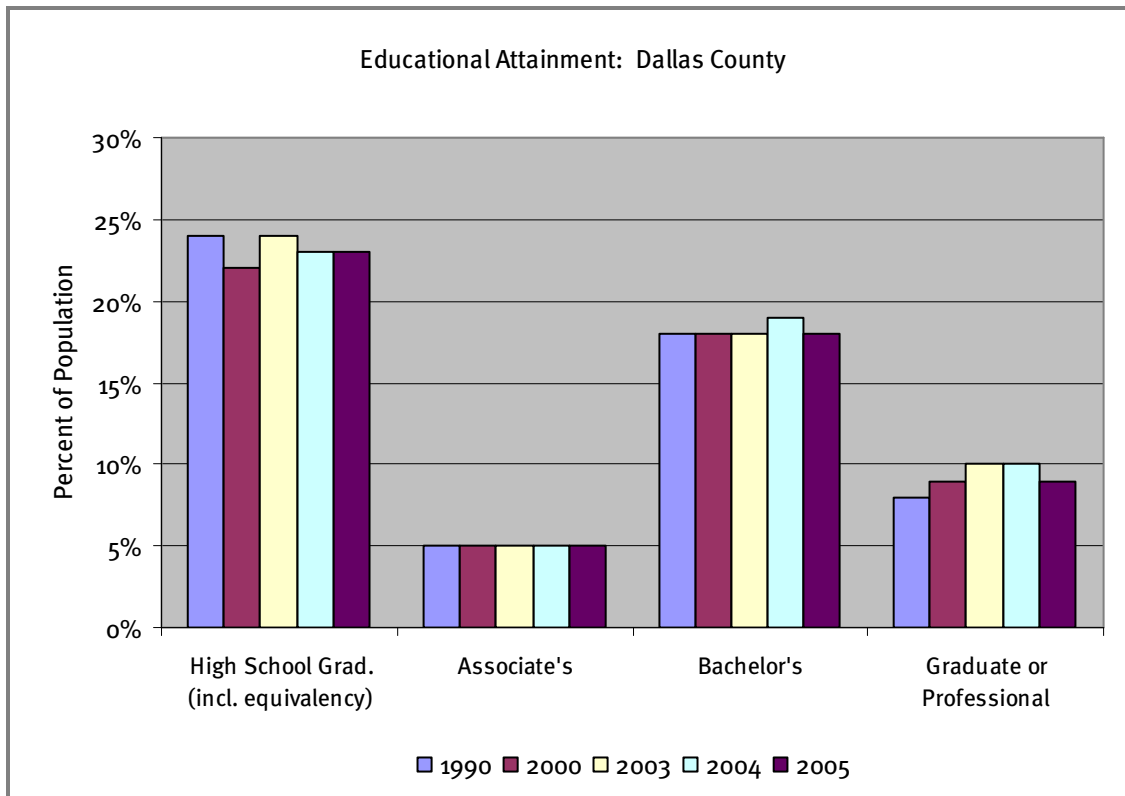
	COLLIN					
	1990	2000	2003	2004	2005	% CHANGE
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE (INCL. EQUIVALENCY)</b>	19%	15%	15%	15%	14%	-26%
<b>ASSOCIATE DEGREE</b>	6%	6%	5%	7%	7%	17%
<b>BACHELOR'S DEGREE</b>	28%	33%	31%	32%	33%	18%
<b>GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL DEGREE</b>	11%	15%	18%	16%	15%	36%



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Source: US Census - American Community Survey

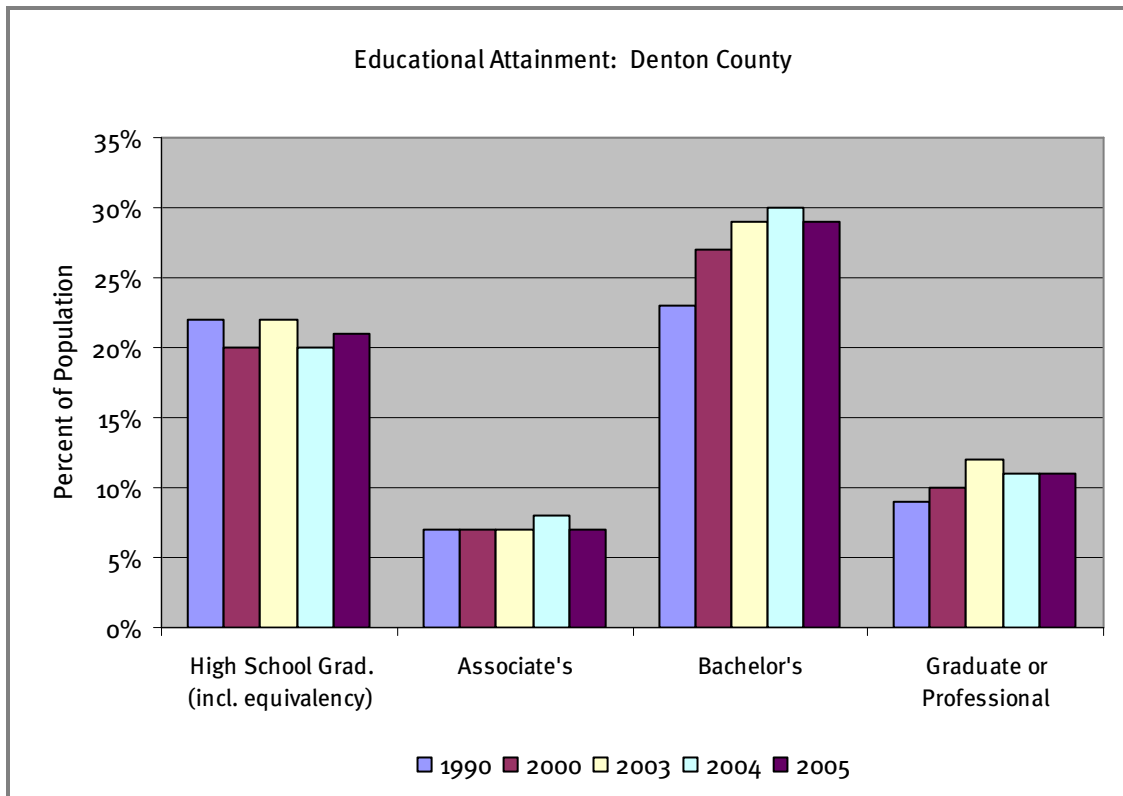
	DALLAS					
	1990	2000	2003	2004	2005	% CHANGE
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE (INCL. EQUIVALENCY)</b>	24%	22%	24%	23%	23%	-4%
<b>ASSOCIATE DEGREE</b>	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	0%
<b>BACHELOR'S DEGREE</b>	18%	18%	18%	19%	18%	0%
<b>GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL DEGREE</b>	8%	9%	10%	10%	9%	13%



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Source: US Census - American Community Survey

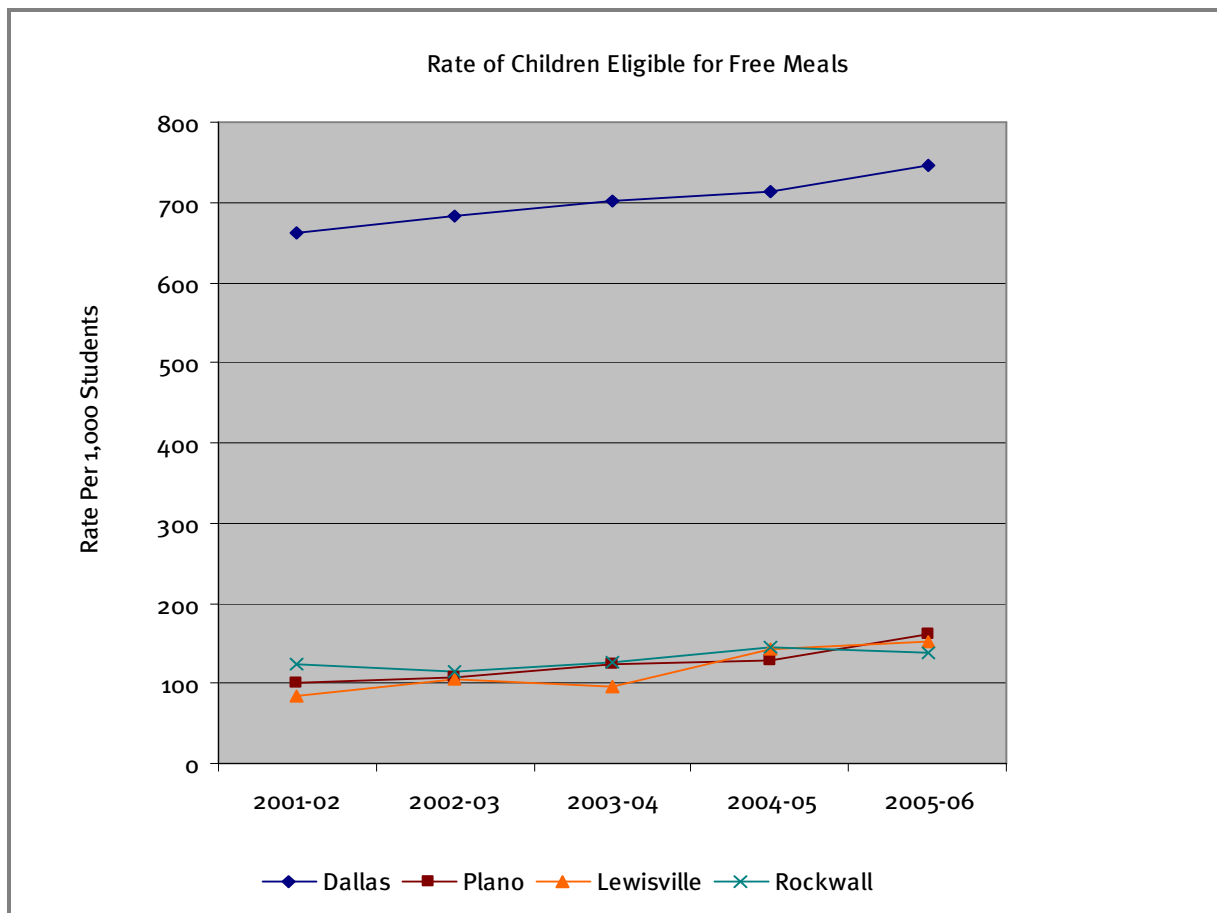
	DENTON					
	1990	2000	2003	2004	2005	% CHANGE
<b>HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE (INCL. EQUIVALENCY)</b>	22%	20%	22%	20%	21%	-5%
<b>ASSOCIATE DEGREE</b>	7%	7%	7%	8%	7%	0%
<b>BACHELOR'S DEGREE</b>	23%	27%	29%	30%	29%	26%
<b>GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL DEGREE</b>	9%	10%	12%	11%	11%	22%



## RATE OF FREE MEAL ELIGIBLE STUDENTS (PER 1,000 STUDENTS)

Source: Texas Education Agency

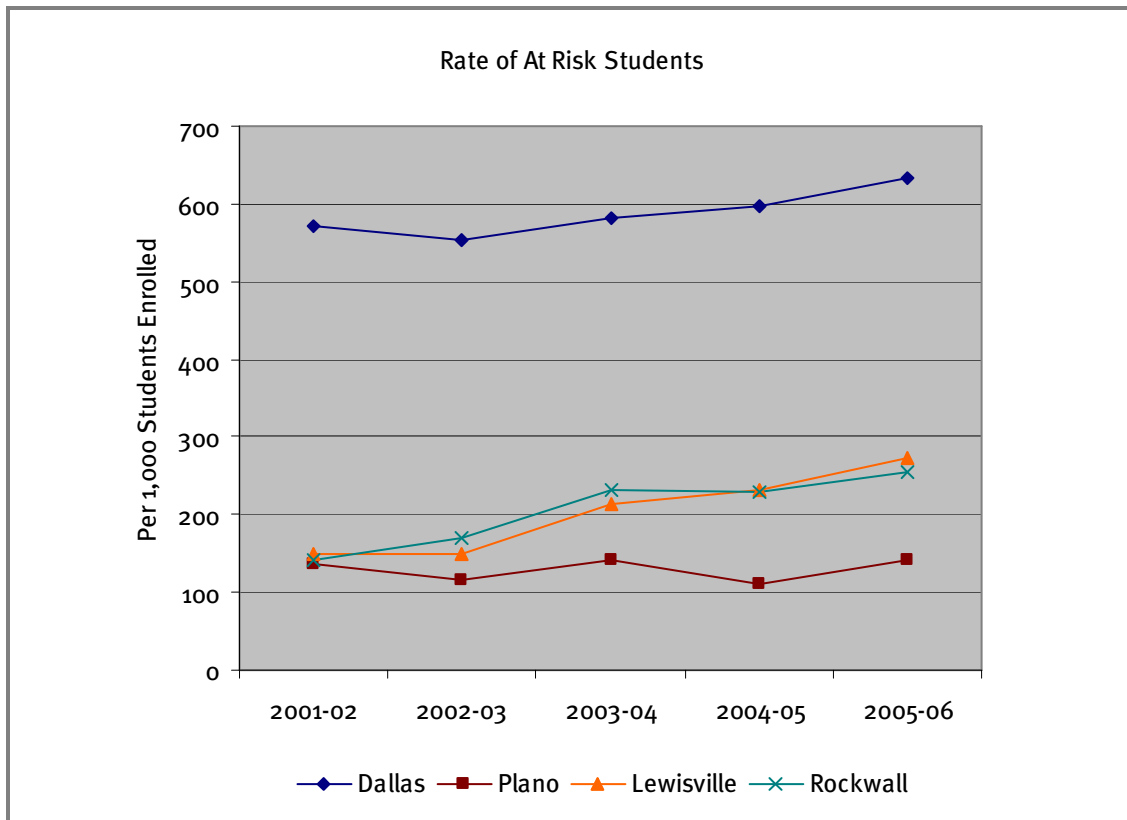
SCHOOL DISTRICT	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	% CHANGE 2001-2006
ALLEN	36	48	59	76	94	161.2%
CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH	293	317	353	372	410	39.7%
DALLAS	663	684	702	713	747	12.8%
FRISCO	66	65	69	73	82	24.6%
GARLAND	274	311	329	349	375	37.1%
GRAND PRAIRIE	415	458	452	402	474	14.3%
IRVING	479	487	501	529	561	17.1%
LEWISVILLE	84	104	96	142	153	82.4%
McKINNEY	182	191	178	180	194	7.0%
MESQUITE	234	270	296	326	370	58.1%
PLANO	101	107	123	129	161	60.1%
RICHARDSON	309	324	346	378	426	37.7%
ROCKWALL	124	116	126	146	138	11.3%
REGION	3,258	3,481	3,629	3,815	4,185	28.5%



## RATE OF AT RISK STUDENTS (PER 1,000 STUDENTS ENROLLED)

Source: Texas Education Agency

SCHOOL DISTRICT	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	% CHANGE 2001-2006
ALLEN	107	127	185	214	243	126.5%
CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH	413	411	430	457	498	20.6%
DALLAS	572	553	581	598	634	10.8%
FRISCO	233	121	141	159	185	-20.6%
GARLAND	464	510	532	520	542	16.8%
GRAND PRAIRIE	473	482	540	547	548	15.8%
IRVING	597	569	605	631	653	9.5%
LEWISVILLE	148	148	212	233	273	84.1%
MCKINNEY	250	197	237	229	246	-1.4%
MESQUITE	248	314	357	385	441	77.5%
PLANO	137	115	140	111	142	3.6%
RICHARDSON	415	423	354	408	478	15.3%
ROCKWALL	142	170	232	229	254	78.3%
<b>REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>4,546</b>	<b>4,721</b>	<b>5,137</b>	<b>22.3%</b>

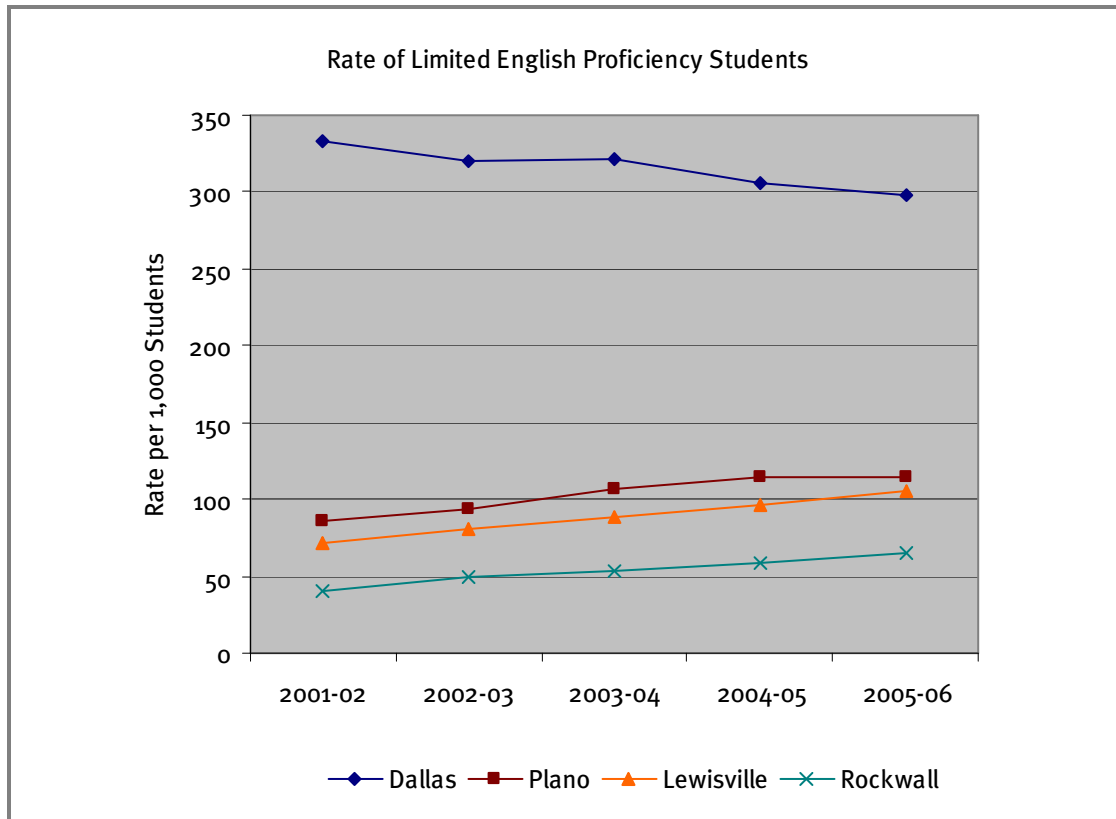


## RATE OF LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (LEP) STUDENTS

Source: Texas Education Agency

SCHOOL DISTRICT	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	% CHANGE
ALLEN	31	38	49	51	60	94.0%
CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH	221	219	229	237	238	8.0%
DALLAS	333	321	321	306	299	-10.3%
FRISCO	40	43	47	50	53	31.3%
GARLAND	153	201	221	222	231	50.8%
GRAND PRAIRIE	160	169	179	193	203	27.0%
IRVING	326	333	338	337	345	5.7%
LEWISVILLE	71	81	89	96	105	47.9%
MCKINNEY	82	84	87	89	90	10.2%
MESQUITE	77	90	103	116	134	74.9%
PLANO	86	93	106	115	115	33.0%
RICHARDSON	182	185	186	189	190	4.1%
ROCKWALL	41	50	54	59	65	57.9%
<b>REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>18.0%</b>

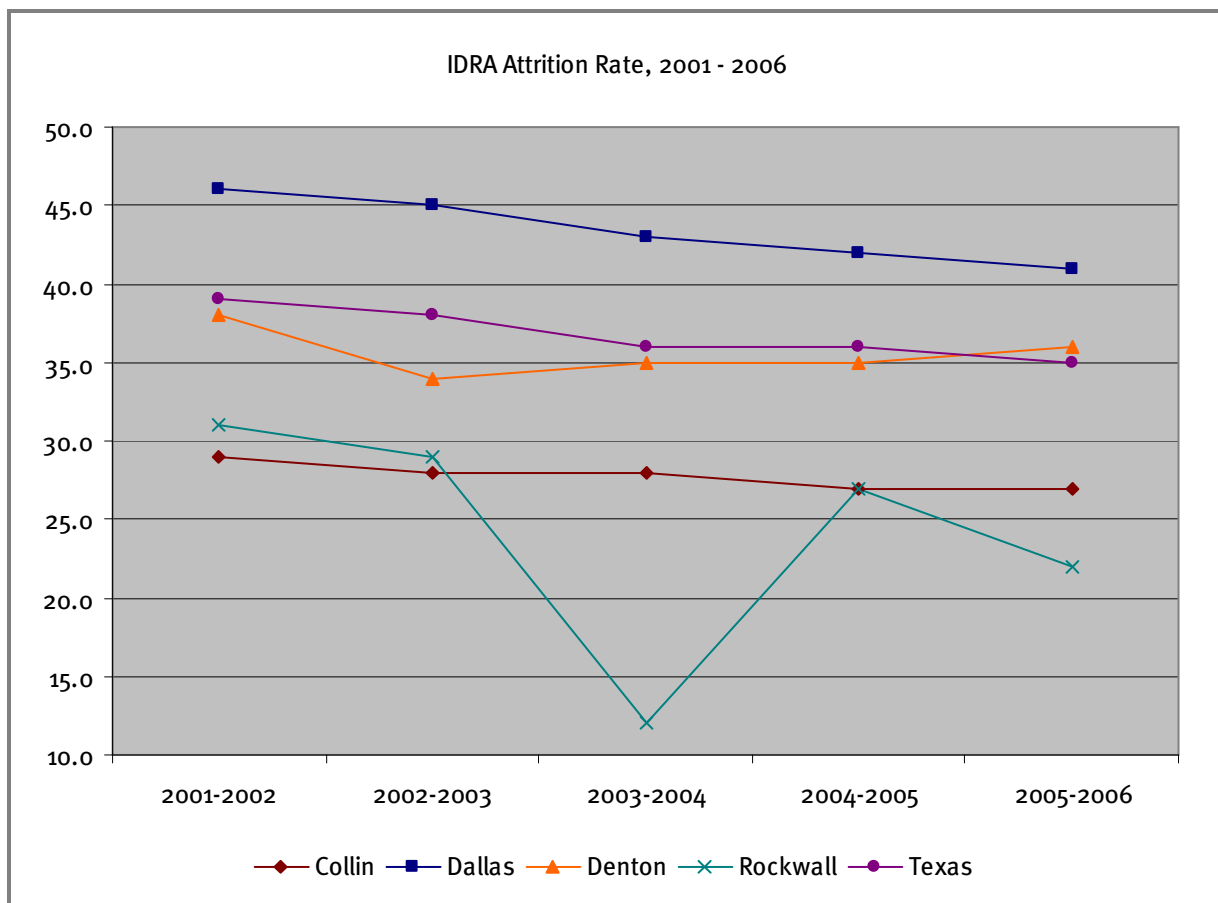
(Per 1,000 Students Enrolled)



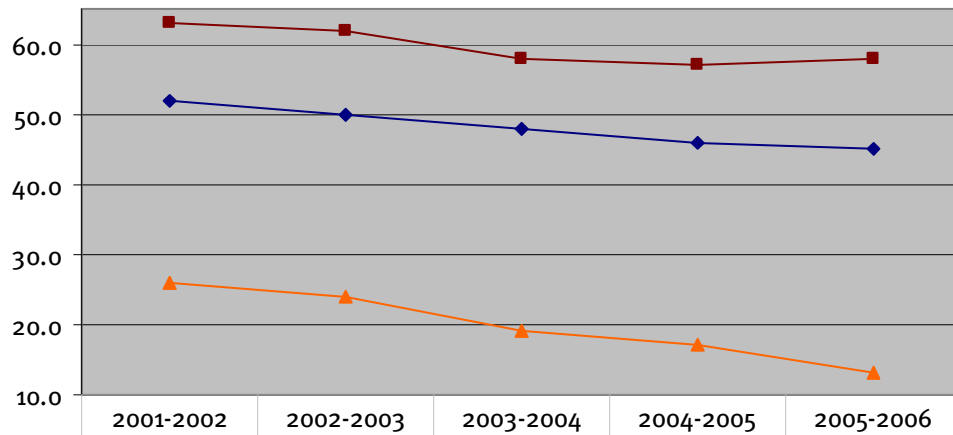
## INTERCULTURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (IDRA) ATTRITION RATE, 2000-2006

Source: Intercultural Development Research Association (IDRA)

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	% CHANGE 02 - 06
<b>COLLIN</b>	29.0	28.0	28.0	27.0	27.0	-6.90%
<b>DALLAS</b>	46.0	45.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	-10.87%
<b>DENTON</b>	38.0	34.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	-5.26%
<b>ROCKWALL</b>	31.0	29.0	12.0	27.0	22.0	-29.03%
<b>TEXAS</b>	39.0	38.0	36.0	36.0	35.0	-10.26%

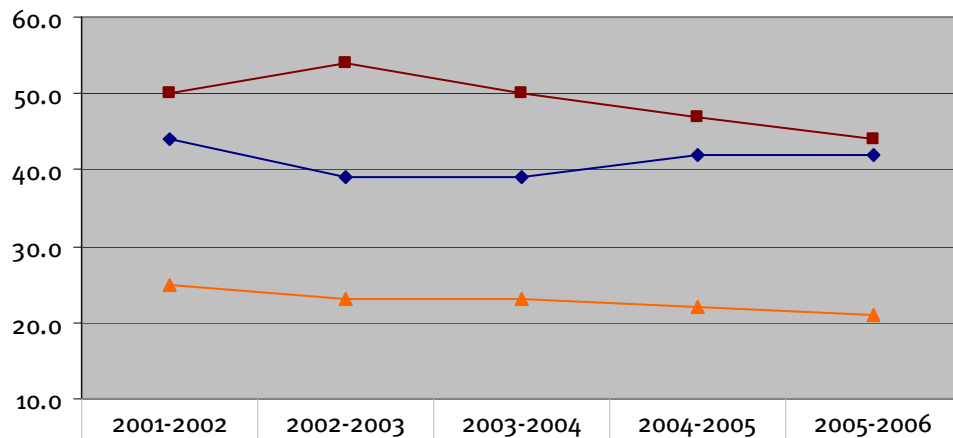


Dallas County - IDRA Attrition Rates



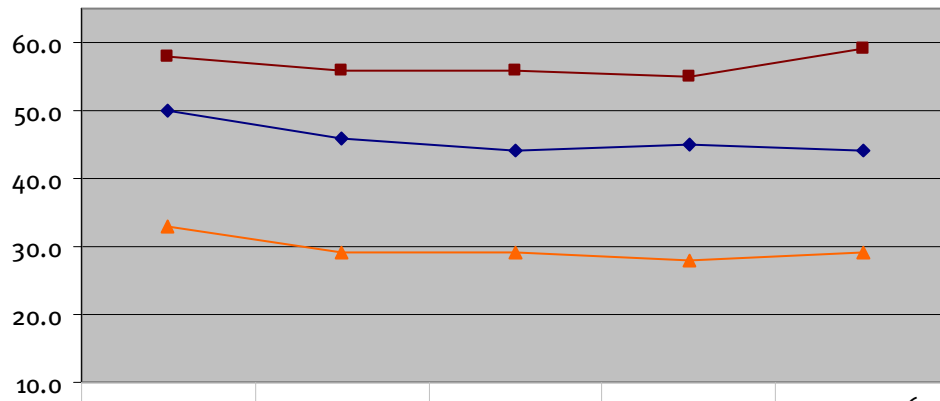
◆ African American	52.0	50.0	48.0	46.0	45.0
■ Hispanic	63.0	62.0	58.0	57.0	58.0
▲ White	26.0	24.0	19.0	17.0	13.0

Collin County - IDRA Attrition Rates



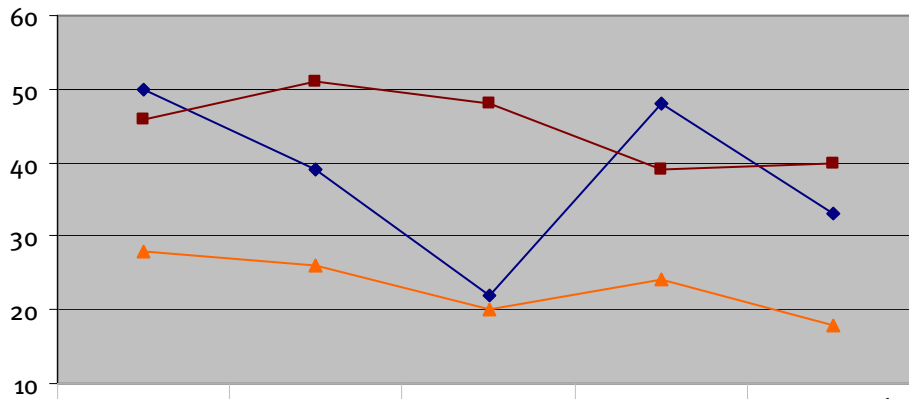
◆ African American	44.0	39.0	39.0	42.0	42.0
■ Hispanic	50.0	54.0	50.0	47.0	44.0
▲ White	25.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	21.0

Denton County - IDRA Attrition Rates



	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
◆ African American	50.0	46.0	44.0	45.0	44.0
■ Hispanic	58.0	56.0	56.0	55.0	59.0
▲ White	33.0	29.0	29.0	28.0	29.0

Rockwall County - IDRA Attrition Rates



	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
◆ African American	50	39	22	48	33
■ Hispanic	46	51	48	39	40
▲ White	28	26	20	24	18

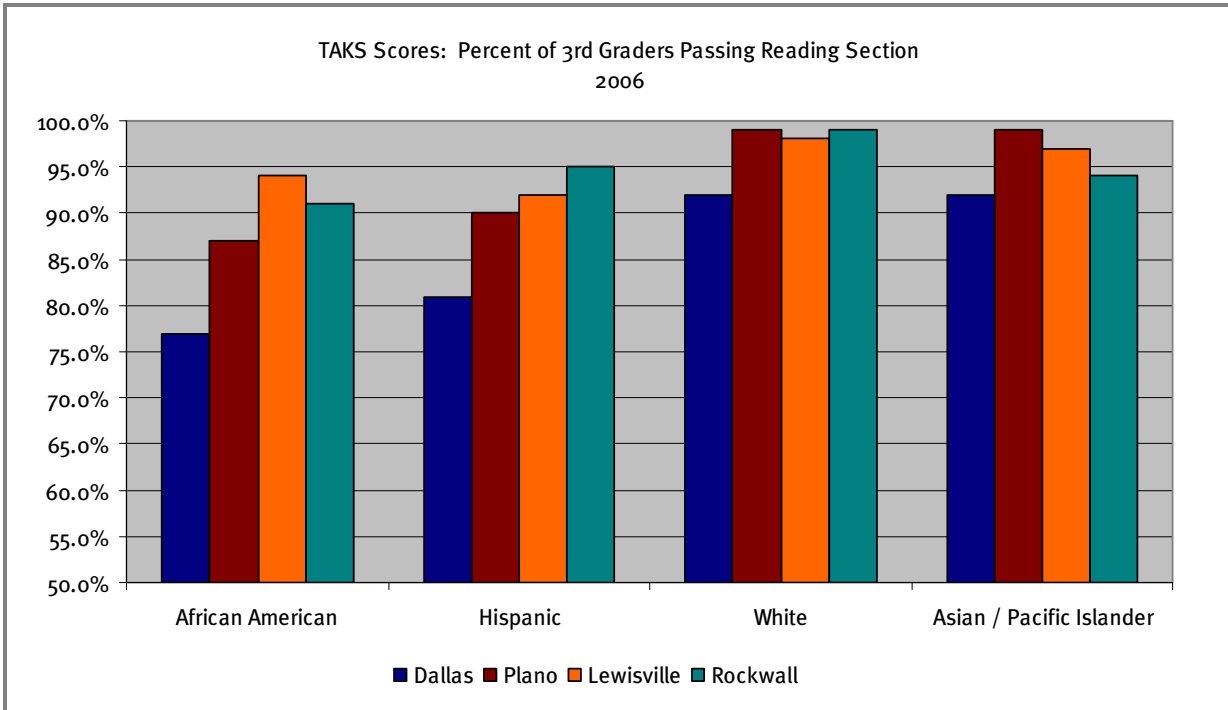
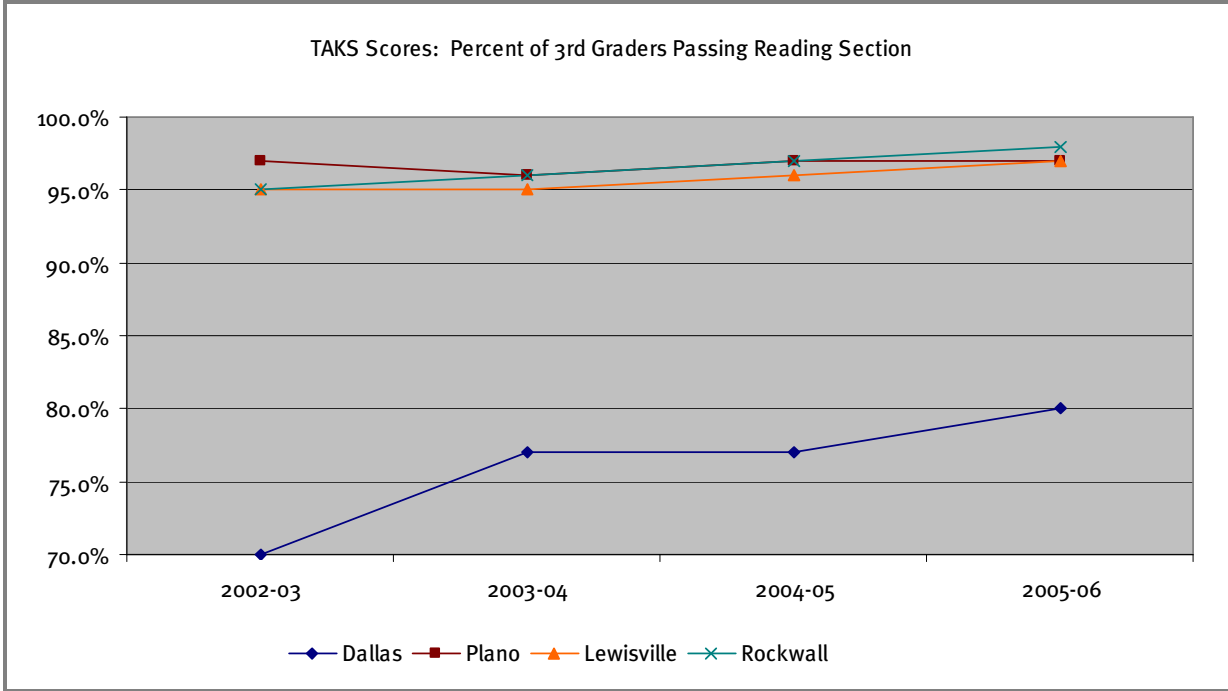


## TAKS SCORES

Source: Texas Education Agency

PERCENT OF 3RD GRADE STUDENTS PASSING READING					
SCHOOL DISTRICT	SCHOOL YEARS				% CHANGE 2002-2006
	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	
ALLEN	95%	98%	97%	98%	3.2%
CARROLLTON- FARMERS BRANCH	86%	86%	91%	90%	4.7%
DALLAS	70%	77%	77%	80%	14.3%
FRISCO	96%	96%	97%	98%	2.1%
GARLAND	89%	91%	93%	92%	3.4%
GRAND PRAIRIE	81%	85%	87%	90%	11.1%
IRVING	85%	86%	86%	85%	0.0%
LEWISVILLE	95%	95%	96%	97%	2.1%
McKINNEY	96%	96%	97%	98%	2.1%
MESQUITE	86%	88%	88%	87%	1.2%
PLANO	97%	96%	97%	97%	0.0%
RICHARDSON	87%	85%	88%	88%	1.1%
ROCKWALL	95%	96%	97%	98%	3.2%

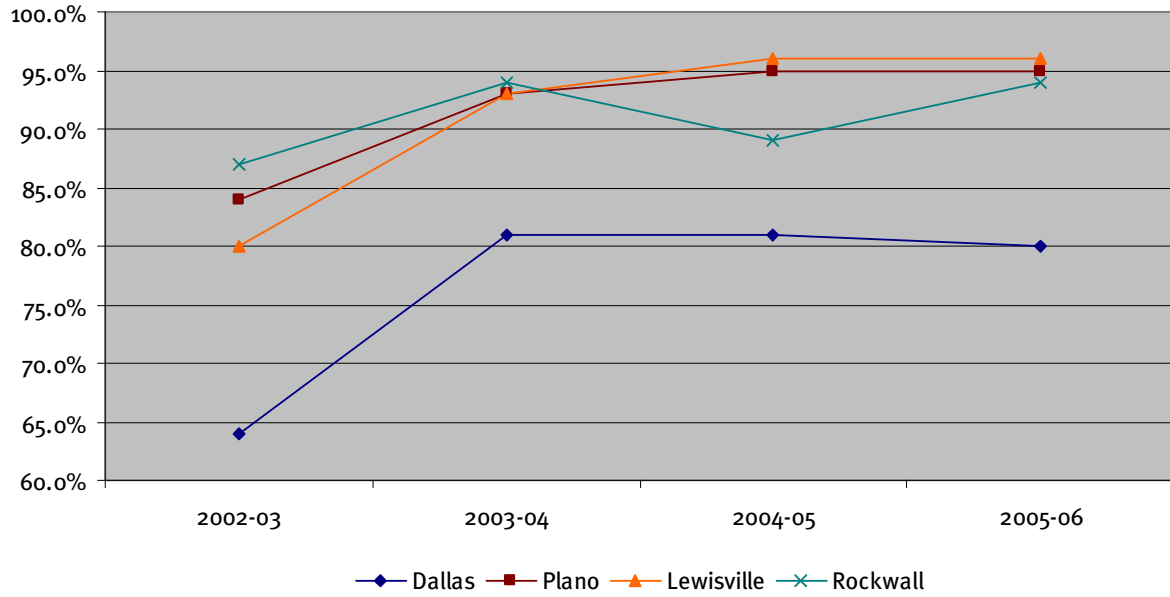
2005 - 2006 SCHOOL YEAR PERCENT OF 3RD GRADE STUDENTS PASSING READING				
SCHOOL DISTRICT	BY ETHNICITY			
	AFRICAN- AMERICAN	HISPANIC	WHITE	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER
ALLEN	92%	95%	99%	97%
CARROLLTON- FARMERS BRANCH	87%	85%	97%	96%
DALLAS	77%	81%	92%	92%
FRISCO	95%	91%	99%	99%
GARLAND	89%	89%	96%	94%
GRAND PRAIRIE	85%	89%	94%	90%
IRVING	75%	86%	90%	85%
LEWISVILLE	94%	92%	98%	97%
McKINNEY	89%	93%	99%	95%
MESQUITE	82%	85%	91%	91%
PLANO	87%	90%	99%	99%
RICHARDSON	81%	82%	97%	93%
ROCKWALL	91%	95%	99%	94%



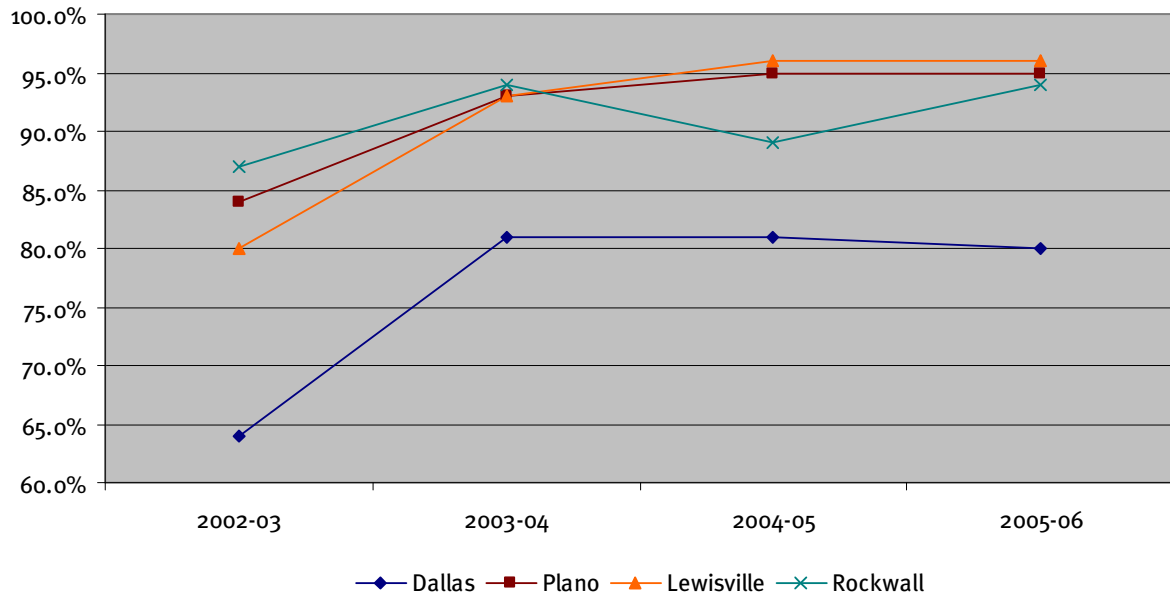
<b>PERCENT OF 11TH GRADE STUDENTS PASSING READING</b>					
<b>SCHOOL DISTRICT</b>	<b>SCHOOL YEARS</b>				<b>% CHANGE 2002-2006</b>
	<b>2002-2003</b>	<b>2003-2004</b>	<b>2004-2005</b>	<b>2005-2006</b>	
<b>ALLEN</b>	70%	86%	95%	95%	35.7%
<b>CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH</b>	85%	86%	91%	90%	5.9%
<b>DALLAS</b>	64%	81%	81%	80%	25.0%
<b>FRISCO</b>	76%	95%	83%	94%	23.7%
<b>GARLAND</b>	74%	89%	90%	87%	17.6%
<b>GRAND PRAIRIE</b>	70%	79%	82%	81%	15.7%
<b>IRVING</b>	70%	85%	86%	87%	24.3%
<b>LEWISVILLE</b>	80%	93%	96%	96%	20.0%
<b>MCKINNEY</b>	74%	90%	96%	96%	29.7%
<b>MESQUITE</b>	72%	88%	88%	91%	26.4%
<b>PLANO</b>	84%	93%	95%	95%	13.1%
<b>RICHARDSON</b>	87%	91%	92%	92%	5.7%
<b>ROCKWALL</b>	87%	94%	89%	94%	8.0%

<b>2005 - 2006 SCHOOL YEAR: PERCENT OF 11TH GRADE STUDENTS PASSING READING</b>				
<b>SCHOOL DISTRICT</b>	<b>BY ETHNICITY</b>			
	<b>AFRICAN-AMERICAN</b>	<b>HISPANIC</b>	<b>WHITE</b>	<b>ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER</b>
<b>ALLEN</b>	92%	88%	96%	97%
<b>CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH</b>	91%	83%	95%	89%
<b>DALLAS</b>	81%	78%	92%	90%
<b>FRISCO</b>	91%	88%	96%	97%
<b>GARLAND</b>	84%	78%	93%	94%
<b>GRAND PRAIRIE</b>	81%	74%	89%	93%
<b>IRVING</b>	93%	80%	96%	94%
<b>LEWISVILLE</b>	97%	91%	97%	97%
<b>MCKINNEY</b>	97%	87%	97%	99%
<b>MESQUITE</b>	91%	86%	94%	93%
<b>PLANO</b>	91%	84%	96%	97%
<b>RICHARDSON</b>	84%	82%	97%	95%
<b>ROCKWALL</b>	90%	77%	96%	99%

TAKS Scores: Percent of 11th Graders Passing Reading Section



TAKS Scores: Percent of 11th Graders Passing Reading Section



## BIRTHS TO TEENS (AGES 10-19 YEARS)

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, <http://soupfin.tdh.state.tx.us/birth.htm>; Accessed: October 5, 2007

BIRTHS FOR COLLIN COUNTY						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% CHANGE 00-04
AGE GROUP	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	
10 TO 14	5	7	9	6	6	20.00%
15 TO 17	141	158	137	134	155	9.93%
18 TO 19	306	320	294	325	345	12.75%
<b>TOTAL 10-19</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>11.95%</b>

BIRTHS FOR DALLAS COUNTY						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% CHANGE 00-04
AGE GROUP	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	
10 TO 14	146	141	130	115	127	-13.01%
15 TO 17	2,310	2,139	2,091	2,134	2,169	-6.10%
18 TO 19	3,870	3,924	3,700	3,490	3,703	-4.32%
<b>TOTAL 10-19</b>	<b>6,326</b>	<b>6,204</b>	<b>5,921</b>	<b>5,739</b>	<b>5,999</b>	<b>-5.17%</b>

BIRTHS FOR DENTON COUNTY						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% CHANGE 00-04
AGE GROUP	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	
10 TO 14	4	7	8	8	4	0.00%
15 TO 17	145	179	160	192	171	17.93%
18 TO 19	404	380	351	405	347	-14.11%
<b>TOTAL 10-19</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>-5.61%</b>

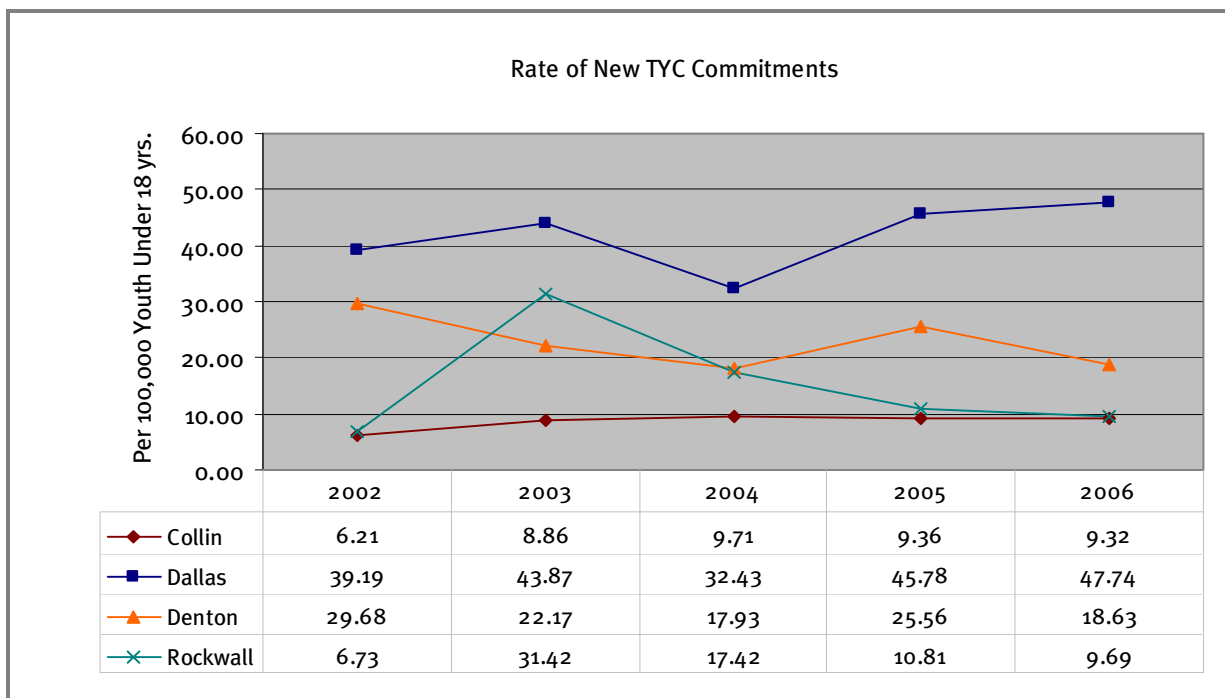
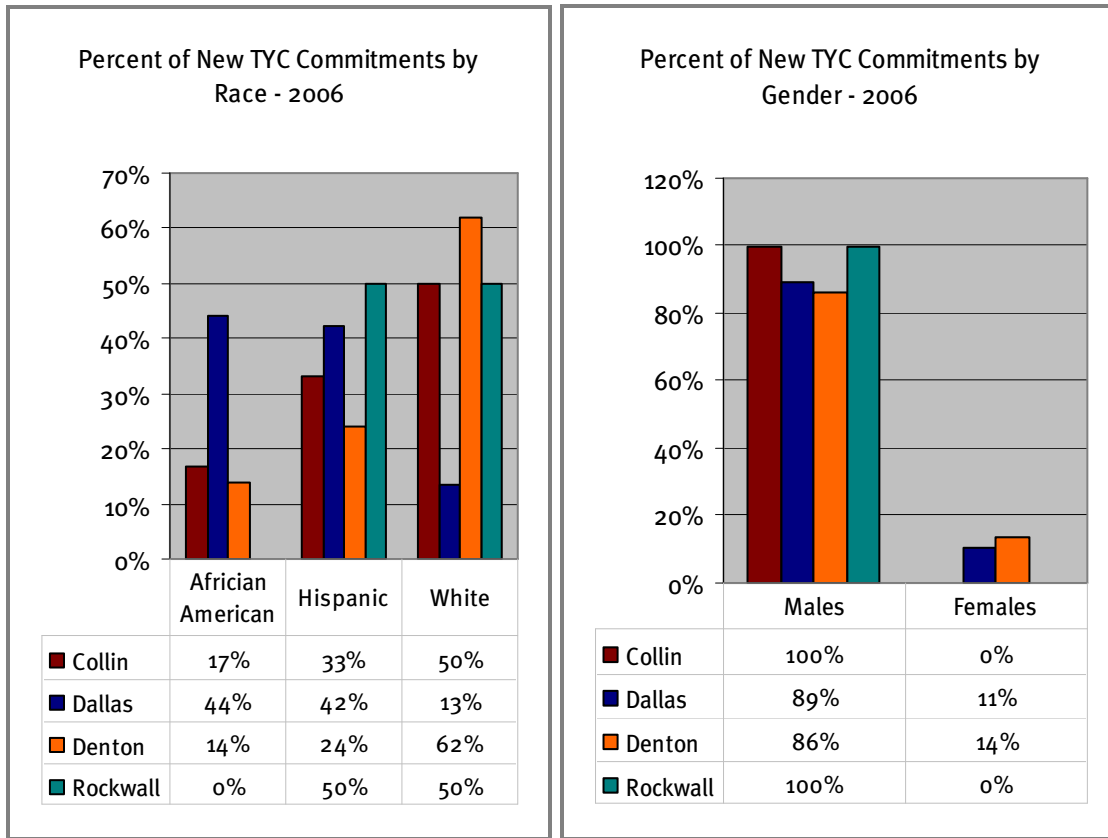
ROCKWALL COUNTY						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% CHANGE 00-04
AGE GROUP	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	
10 TO 14	1	0	0	0	1	0.00%
15 TO 17	11	11	19	18	17	54.55%
18 TO 19	46	38	47	43	29	-36.96%
<b>TOTAL 10-19</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>-18.97%</b>

BIRTHS FOR THE REGION						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% CHANGE 00-04
AGE GROUP	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	
10 TO 14	156	155	147	129	138	-11.54%
15 TO 17	2,607	2,487	2,407	2,478	2,512	-3.64%
18 TO 19	4,626	4,662	4,392	4,263	4,424	-4.37%
<b>TOTAL 10-19</b>	<b>7389</b>	<b>7304</b>	<b>6946</b>	<b>6870</b>	<b>7074</b>	<b>-4.26%</b>

BIRTHS FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% CHANGE 00-04
AGE GROUP	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	
10 TO 14	1,121	1,071	1,008	966	972	-13.29%
15 TO 17	19,631	18,683	18,722	18,271	18,275	-6.91%
18 TO 19	34,665	34,048	33,401	32,807	33,137	-4.41%
<b>TOTAL 10-19</b>	<b>55,417</b>	<b>53,802</b>	<b>53,131</b>	<b>52,044</b>	<b>52,384</b>	<b>-5.47%</b>

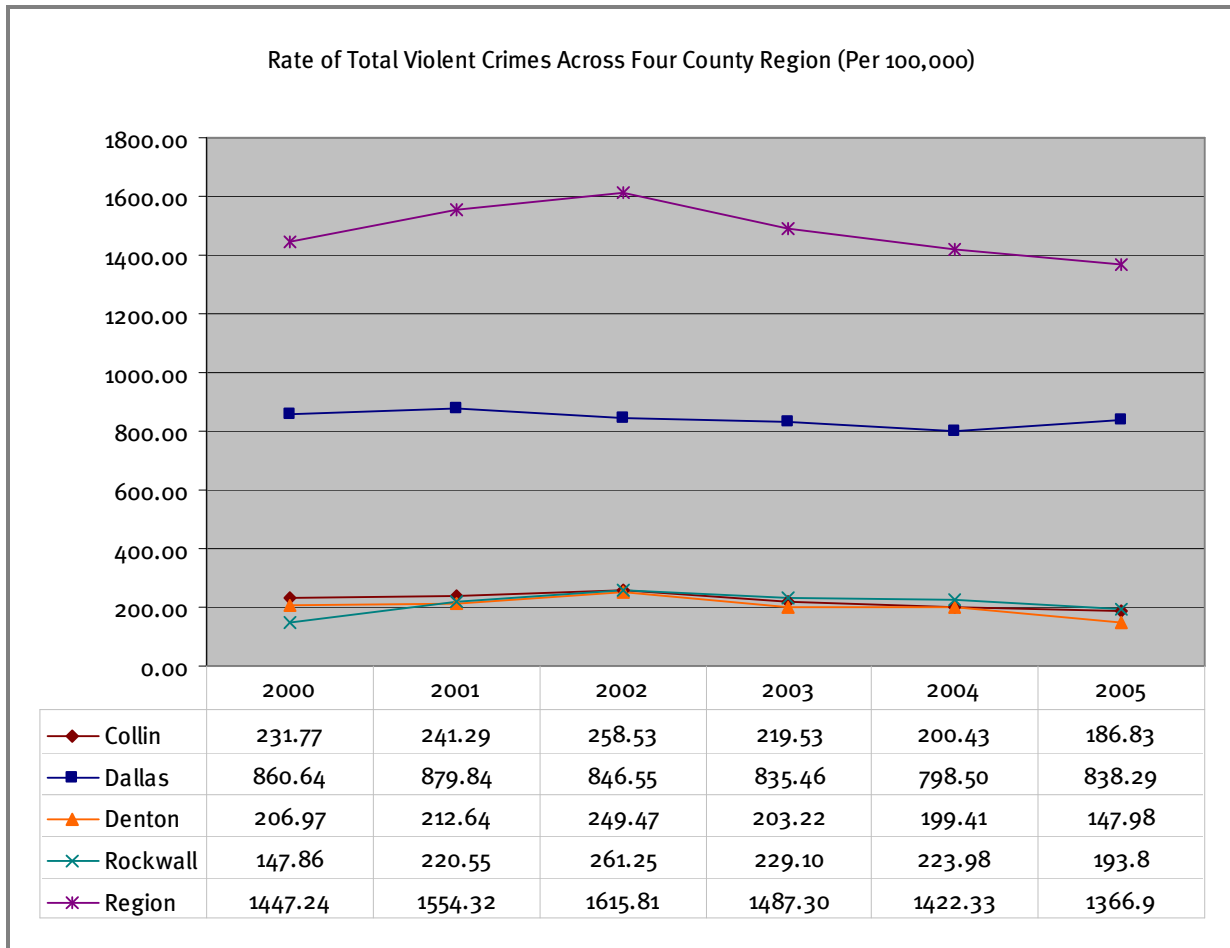
# TEXAS YOUTH COMMISSION (TYC) COMMITMENTS

Source: Texas Youth Commission



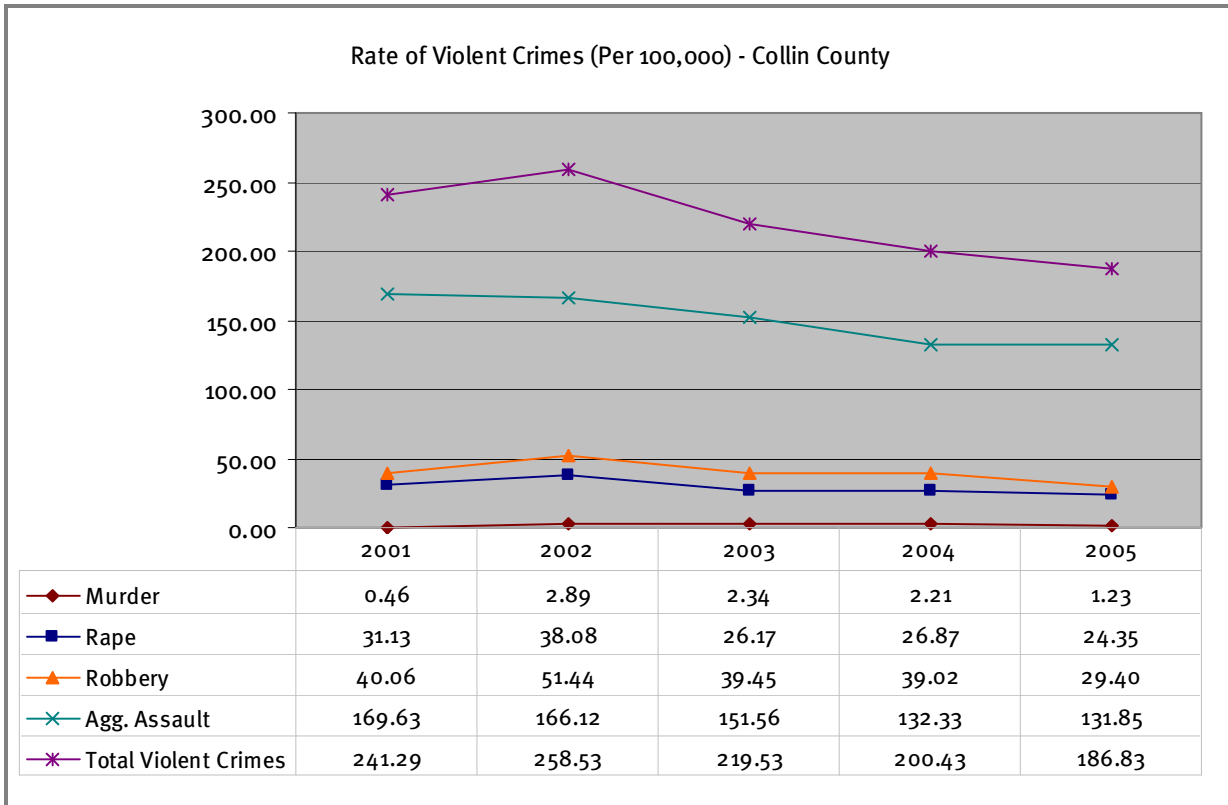
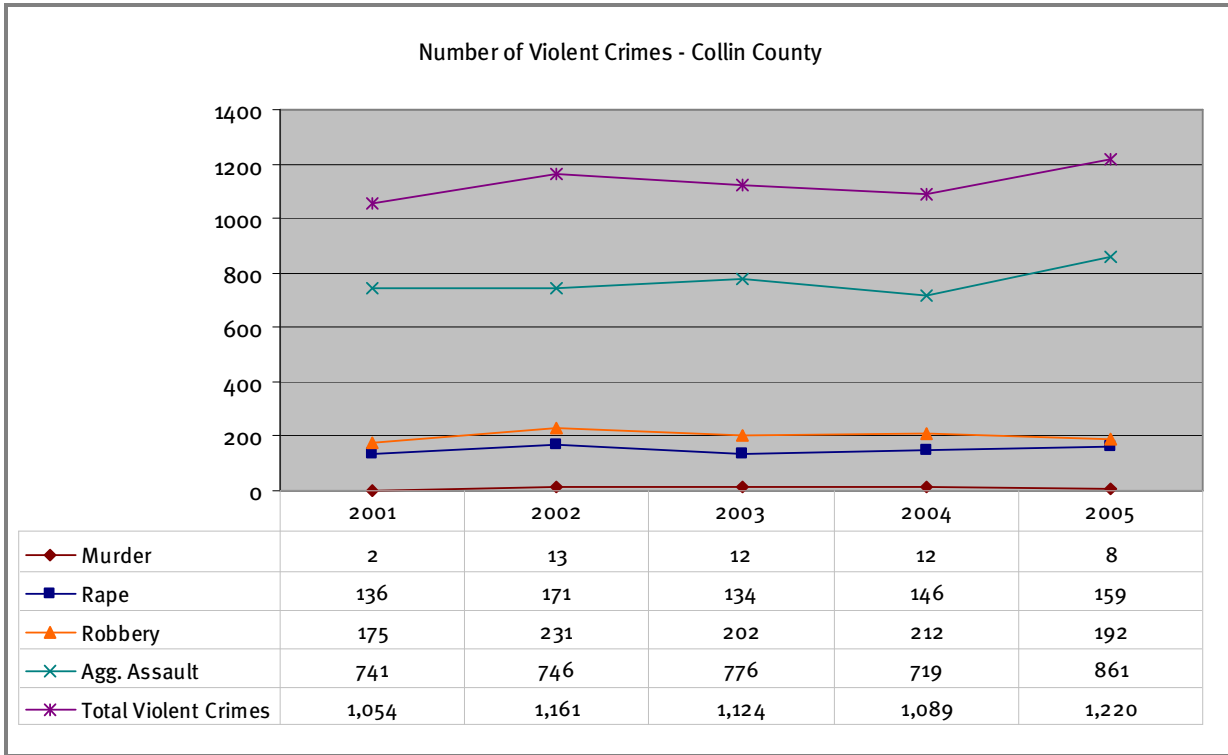
## VIOLENT CRIMES – REGION

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety



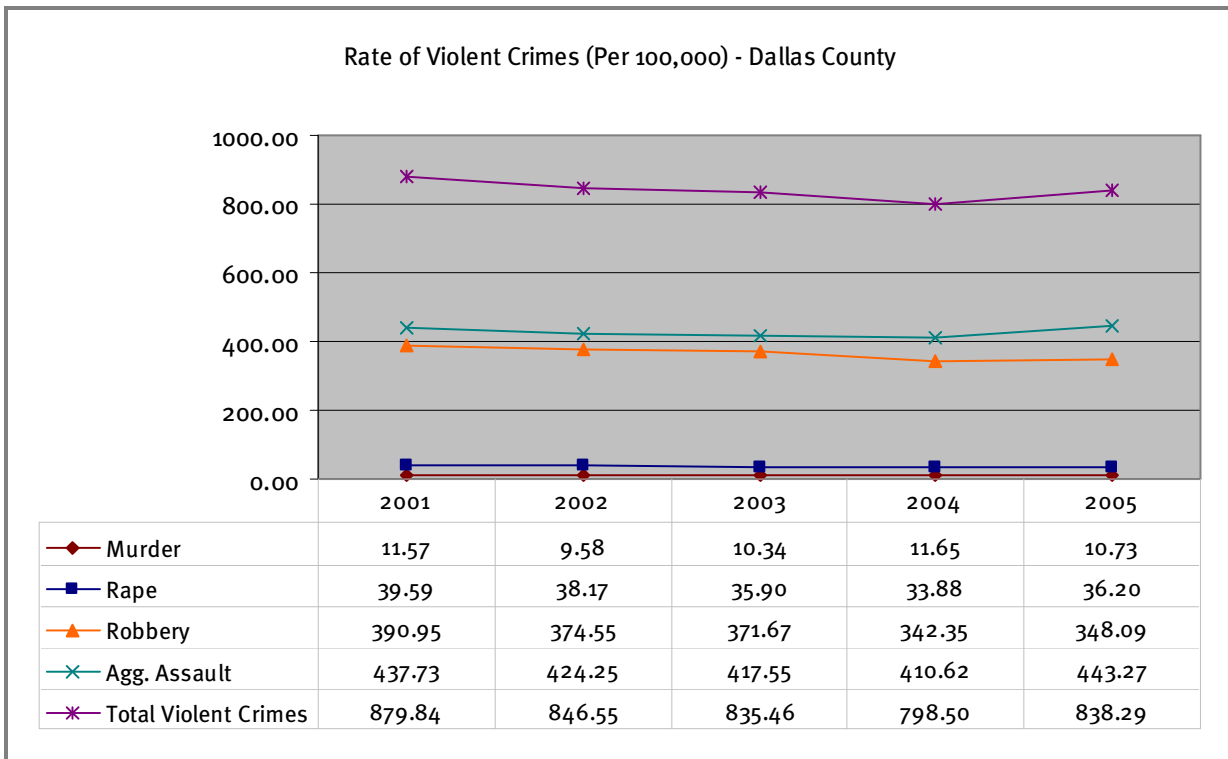
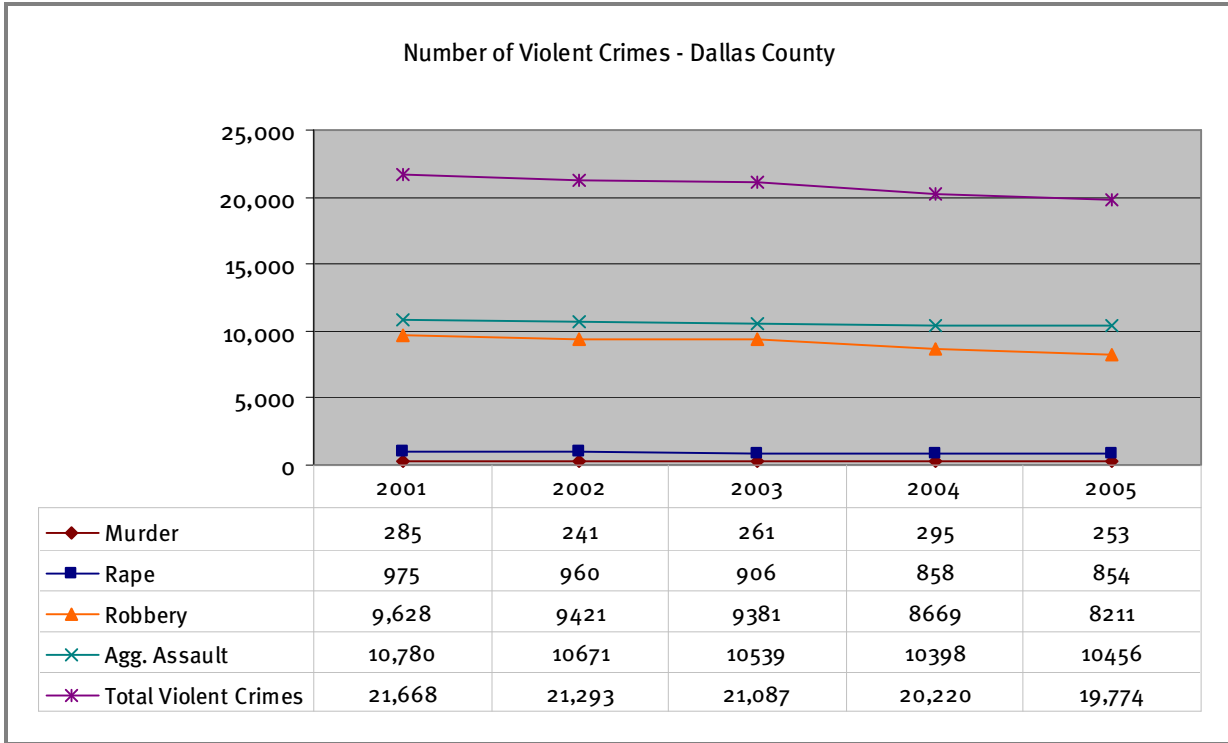
# VIOLENT CRIMES – COLLIN COUNTY

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety



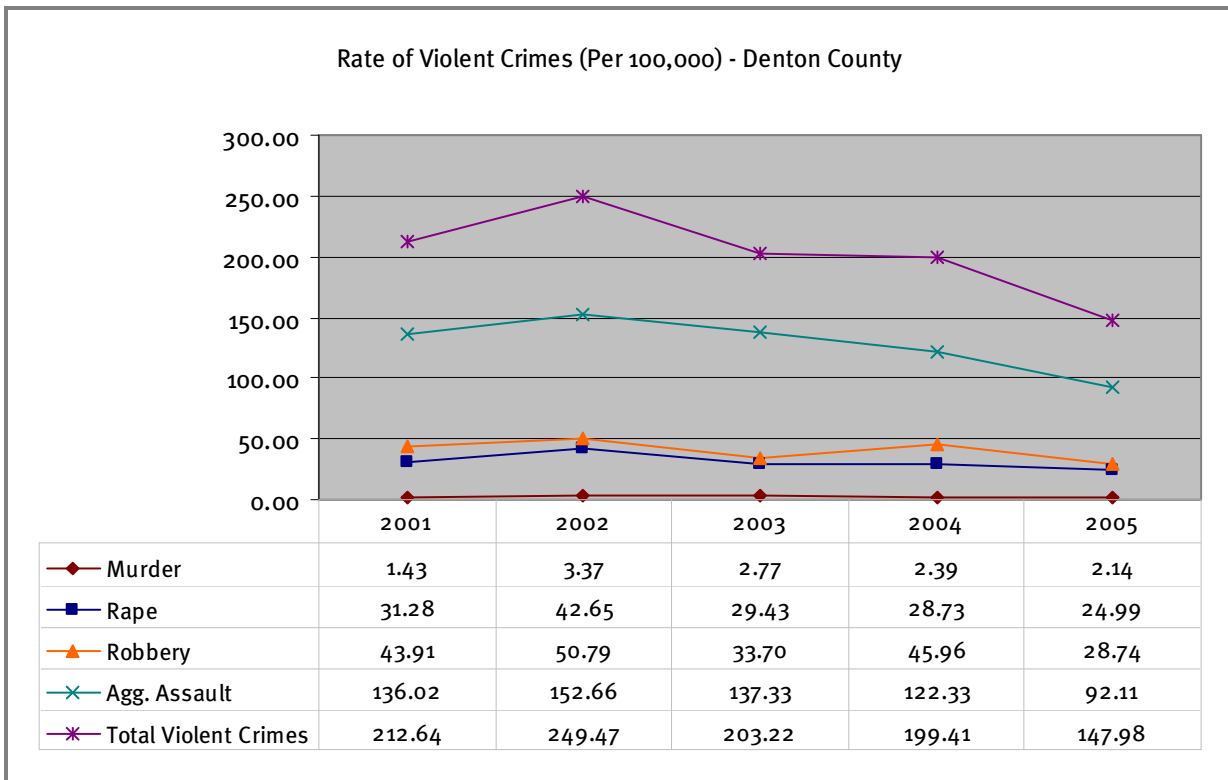
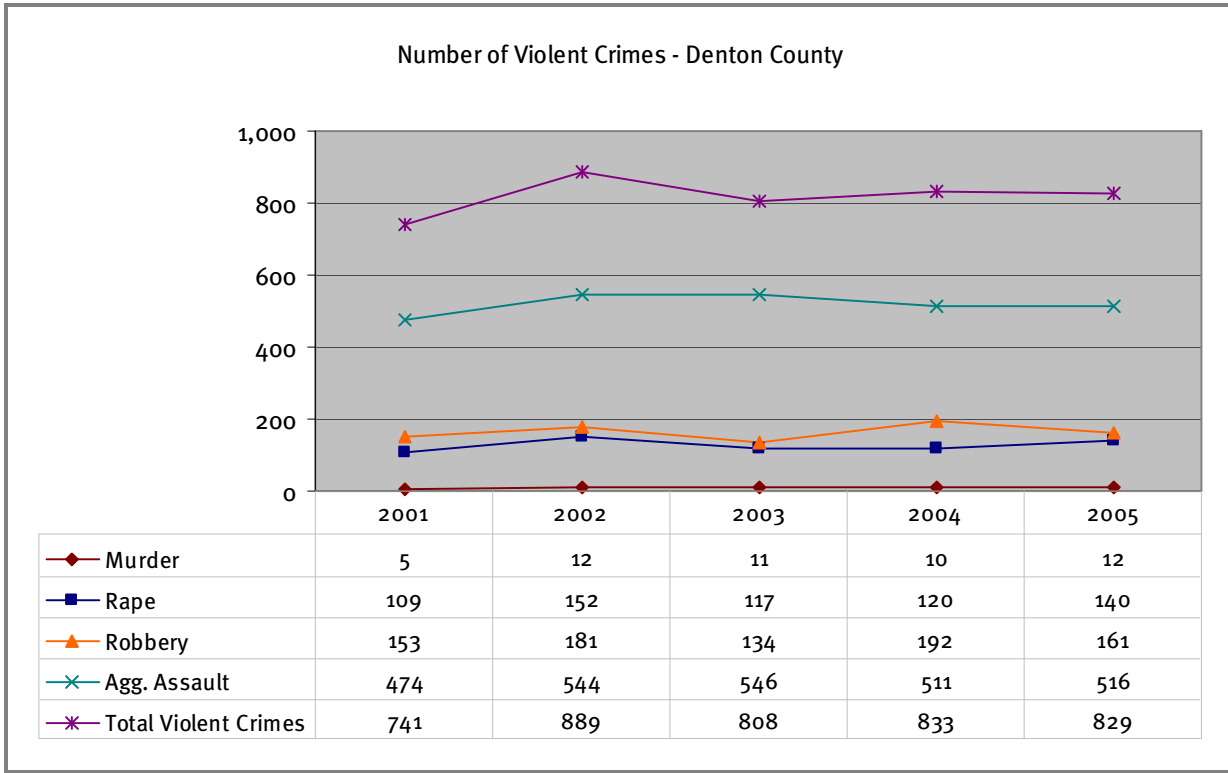
# VIOLENT CRIMES – DALLAS COUNTY

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety



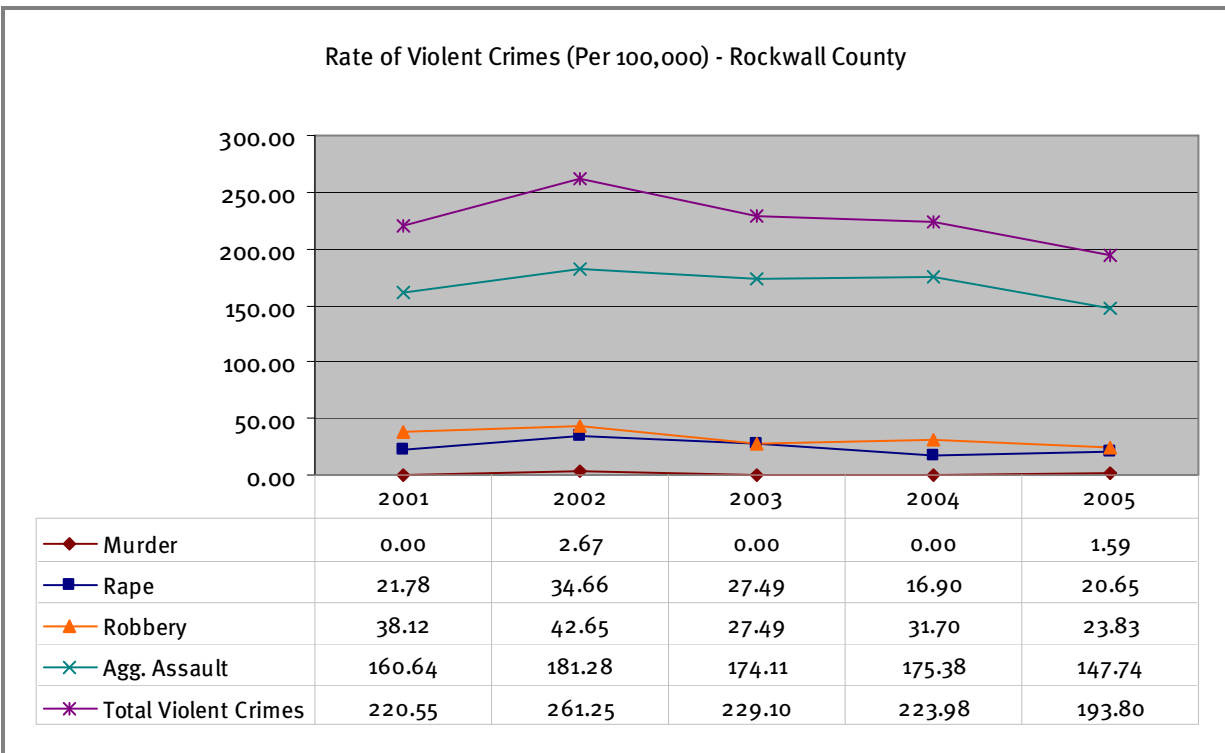
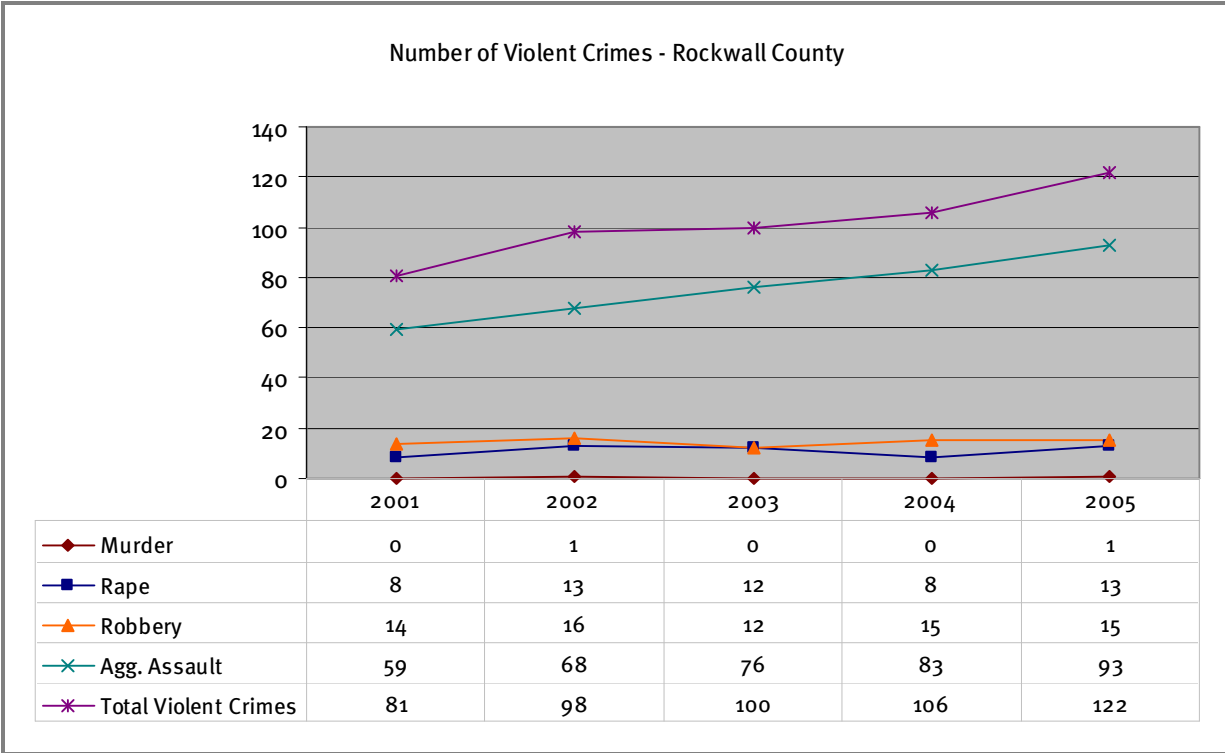
# VIOLENT CRIME – DENTON COUNTY

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety



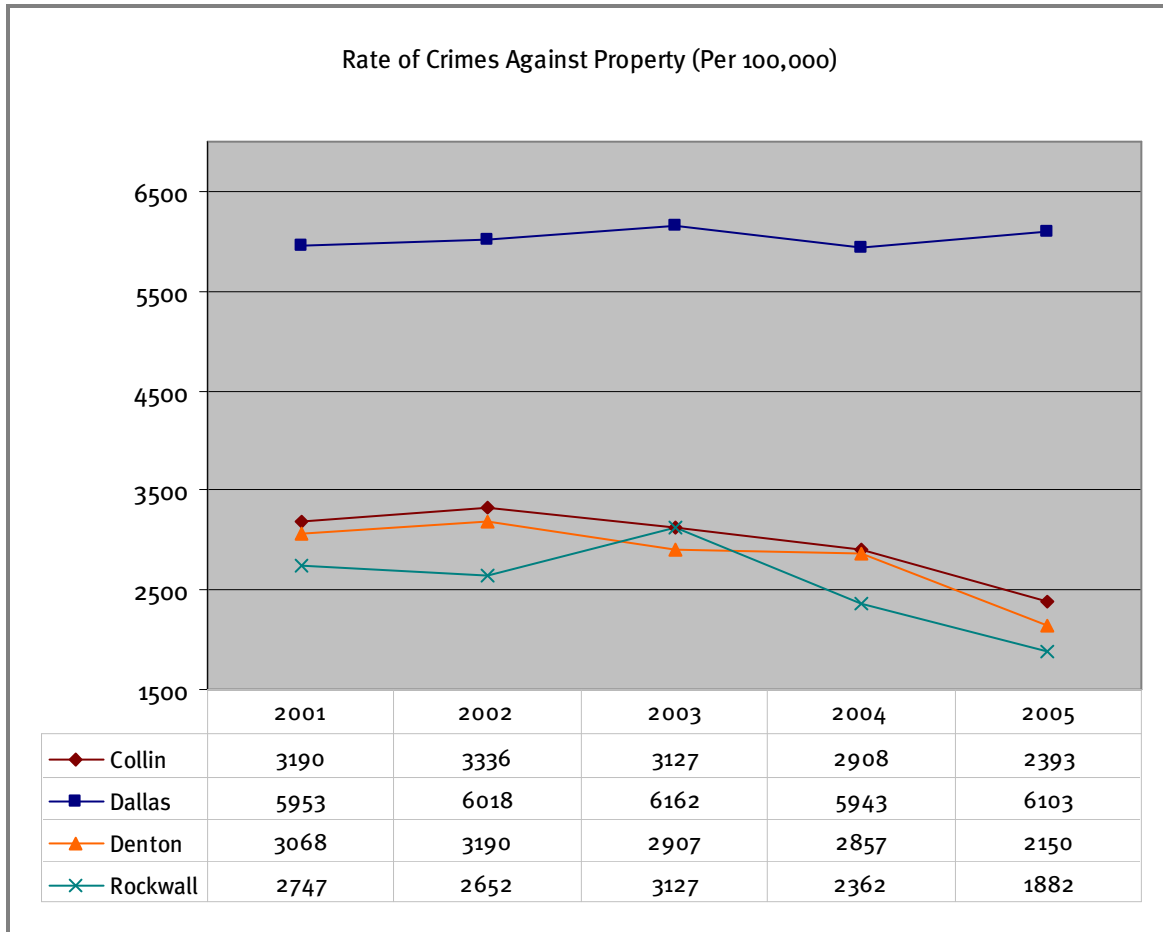
# VIOLENT CRIMES – ROCKWALL COUNTY

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety



## CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY – REGION

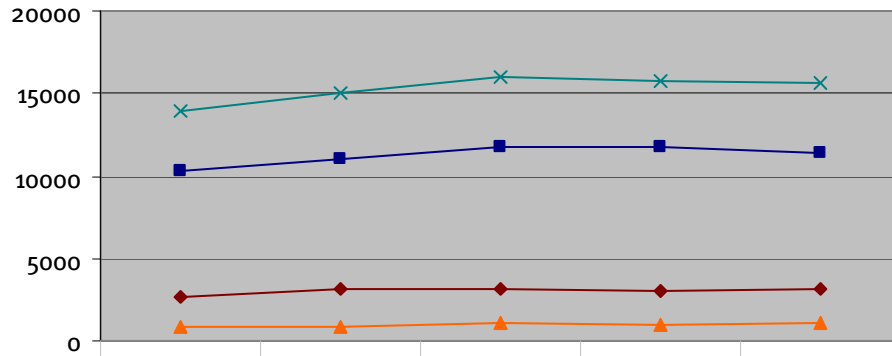
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety



## CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY – COLLIN COUNTY

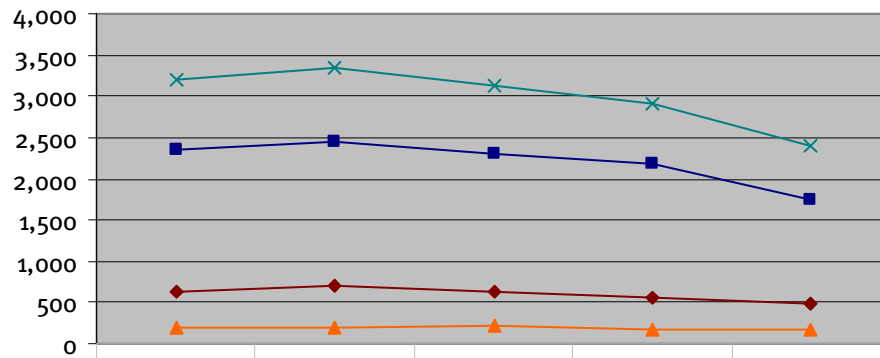
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Number of Crimes Against Property - Collin County



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
◆ Burglary	2722	3108	3168	3051	3163
■ Theft	10317	11001	11759	11790	11366
▲ Motor Vehicle Theft	894	874	1081	958	1100
× Total	13,933	14,983	16,008	15,799	15,629

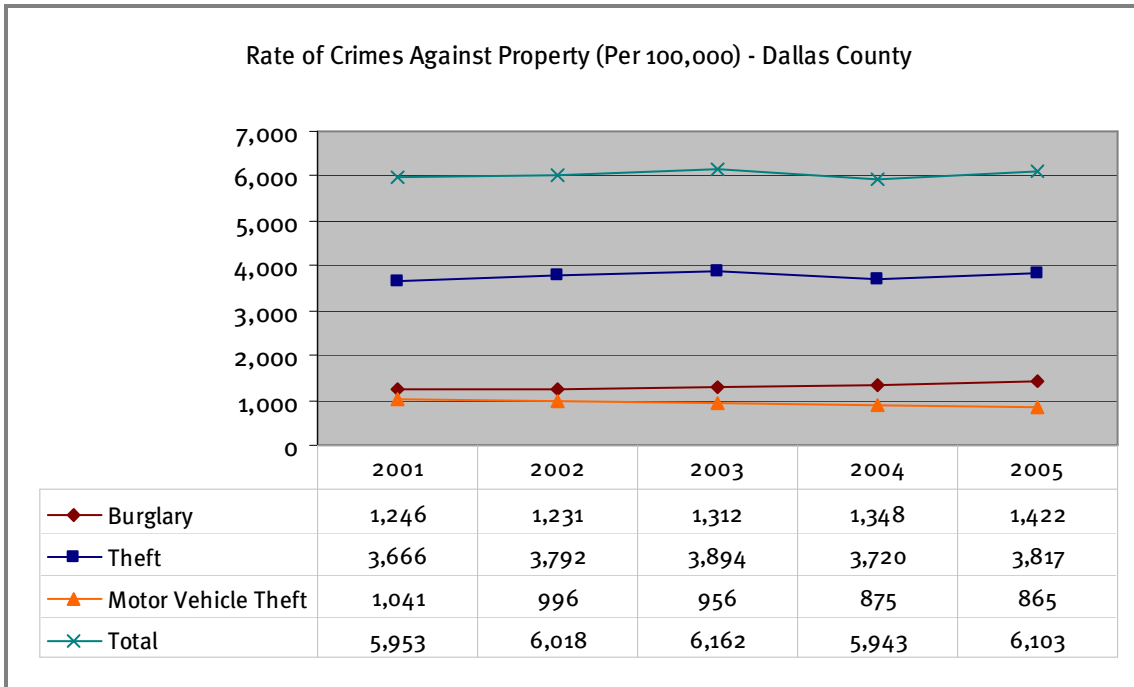
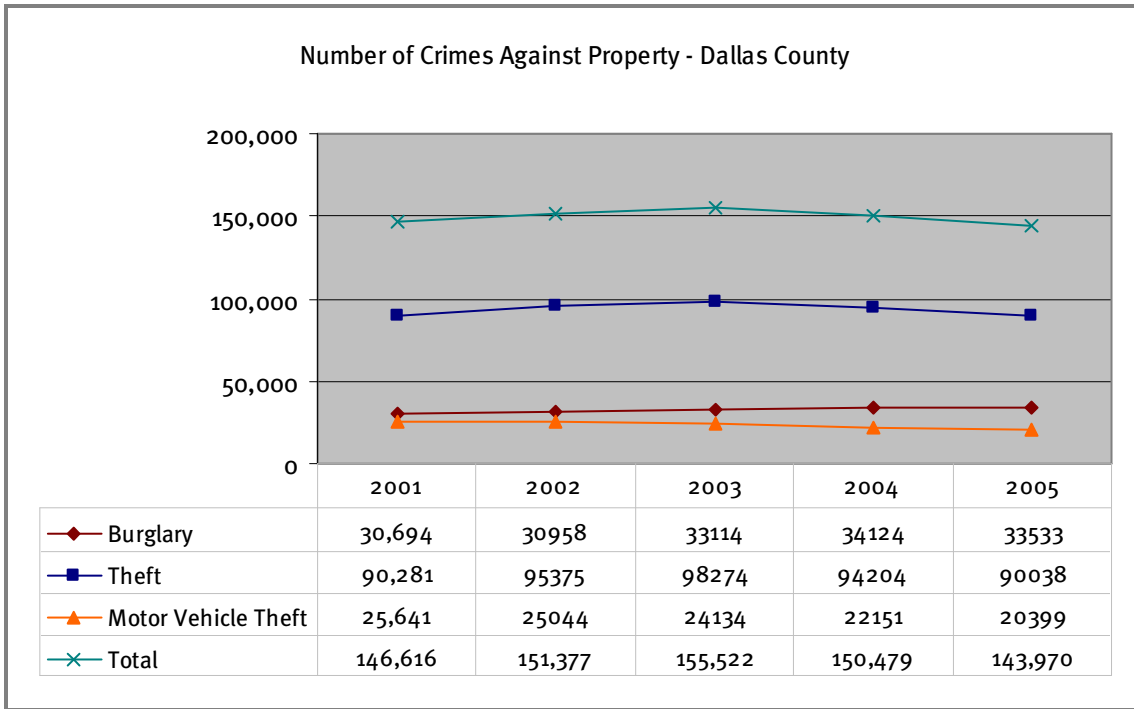
Rate of Crimes Against Property (Per 100,000) - Collin County



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
◆ Burglary	623	692	619	562	484
■ Theft	2,362	2,450	2,297	2,170	1,741
▲ Motor Vehicle Theft	205	195	211	176	168
× Total	3,190	3,336	3,127	2,908	2,393

# CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY – DALLAS COUNTY

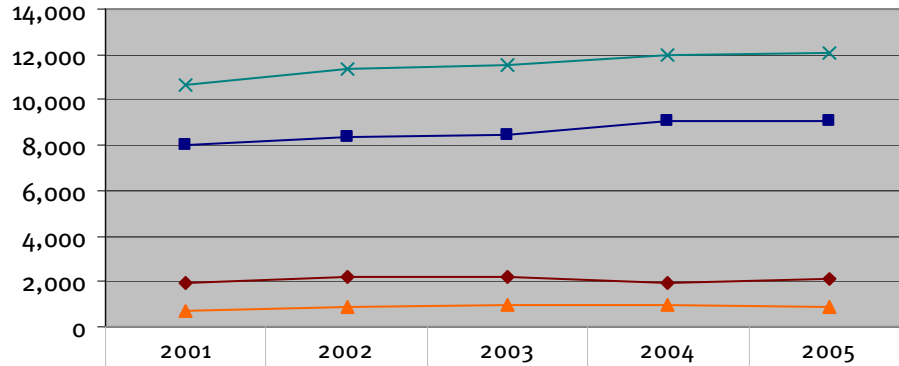
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety



# CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY – DENTON COUNTY

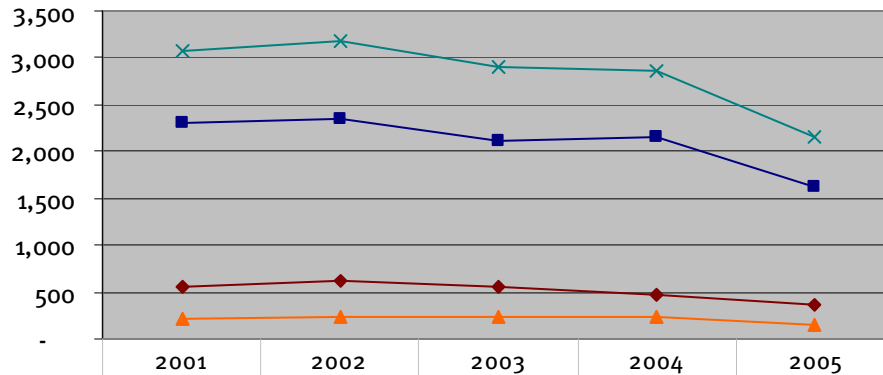
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

### Number of Crimes Against Property - Denton County



◆ Burglary	1,922	2,168	2,209	1,954	2,092
■ Theft	8,048	8,333	8,411	9,027	9,106
▲ Motor Vehicle Theft	721	868	937	953	846
× Total	10,691	11,369	11,557	11,934	12,044

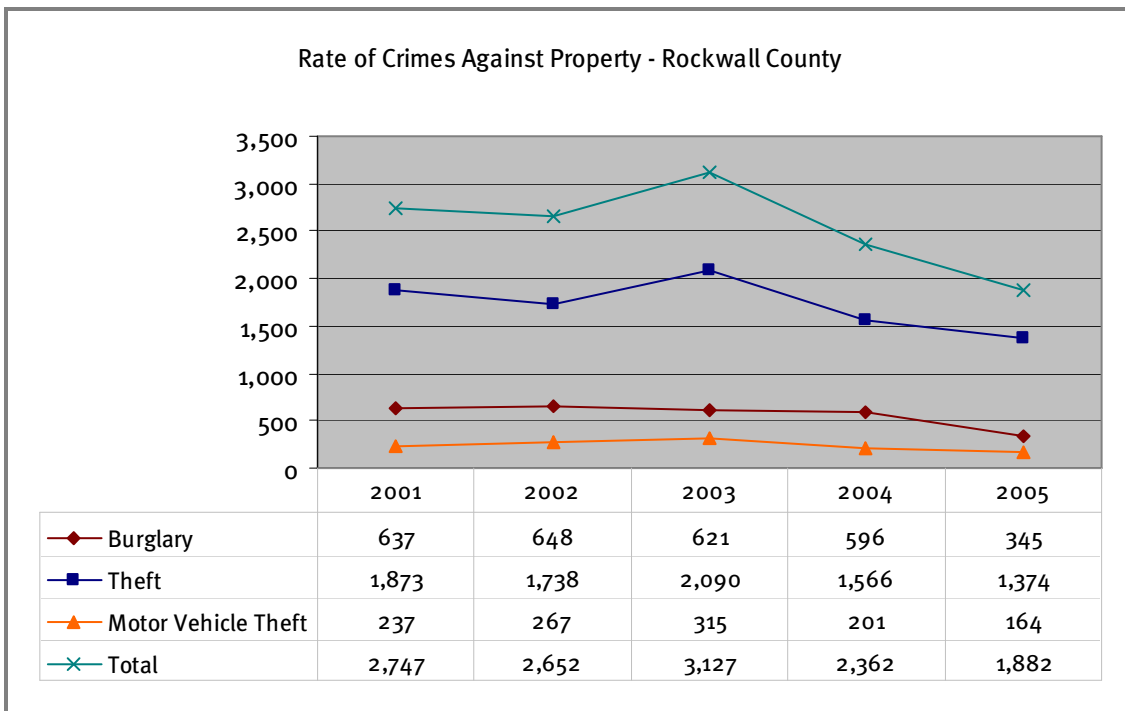
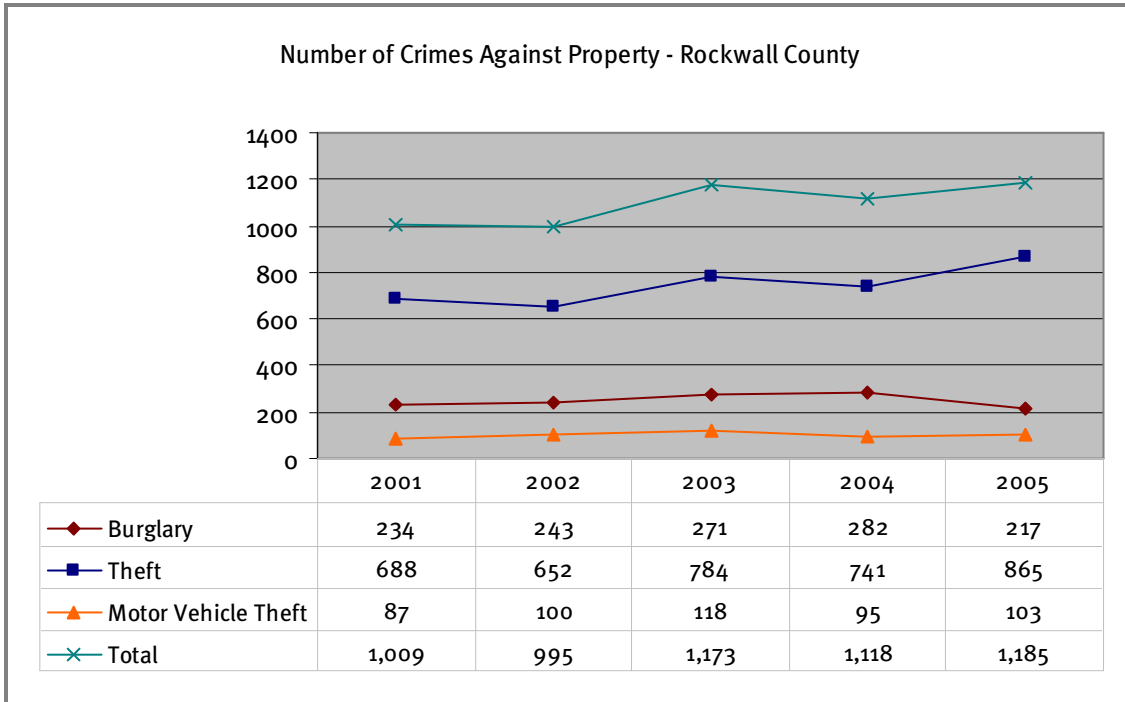
### Rate of Crimes Against Property - Denton County



◆ Burglary	552	608	556	468	373
■ Theft	2,310	2,338	2,115	2,161	1,625
▲ Motor Vehicle Theft	207	244	236	228	151
× Total	3,068	3,190	2,907	2,857	2,150

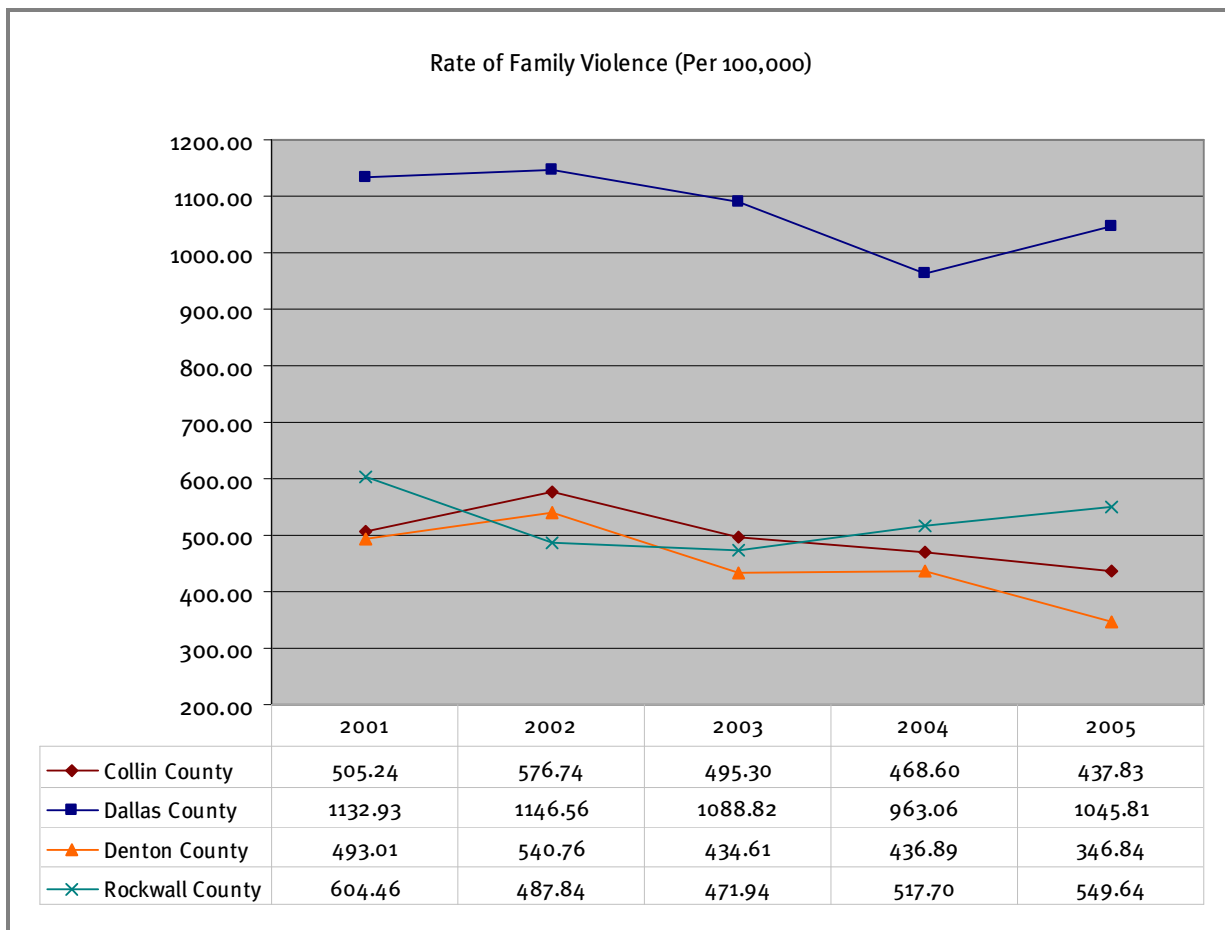
# CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY – ROCKWALL COUNTY

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety



## FAMILY VIOLENCE – REGION

Source: Texas Department of Public Safety



## CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Source: Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services

