

2024

Community Health

NEEDS ASSESSMENT



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Central Texas Community Health Centers (dba CommUnityCare, CUC) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit healthcare organization that provides primary medical care (i.e., family medicine, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology), dental care, behavioral health care, substance use care and some specialty care services such as, endocrinology, dermatology, podiatry and rheumatology. CommUnityCare additionally provides health care services for people experiencing homelessness and for those afflicted or affected by HIV / AIDS and operates several on-site pharmacies and has established a robust contract pharmacy network. These services are provided through CommUnityCare's 29 federally qualified health centers (FQHC) located in Austin, Texas and surrounding areas. The designations for CommUnityCare's health centers as FQHC locations is tied to CommUnityCare and Travis County Health Care District's (Central Health) shared status as a Health Center Program grantee under Section 330 of the federal Public Health Services Act.

As one of the largest Health Center Program and FQHC operators in Texas and the United States, CommUnityCare's mission is strengthening the health and well-being of the communities we serve with a vision of striving to achieve greater health equity for all, but especially for our patients and the communities we are so privileged to serve. Of significance, some of the most unique requirements of a federal Health Center Program grantee include:

- Requirement to serve financially qualified low-income uninsured and underinsured residents (i.e., target population) of a specific geographic area (i.e., service area);
- To have a health center Board of directors that is majority controlled by active patients of the health center and whom are reflective of the communities of the served;
- Health Center Board of Directors' approval of a community health needs assessment (CHNA) in order to better understand the evolving health needs of the community including changes in current health market trends, shifts in demographic profiles, or emerging health crises so that resources can be allocated most effectively and services adjusted to better meet community needs.

In 2023, CommUnityCare provided care to 134,000 plus unique patients with 87% self-reporting as belong to a racial / ethnic minority population, 61% were best served in a language other than English, 24% of the 52,000 plus pediatric patients were uninsured, and staggering 68% of the 82,000 plus adult patients were uninsured.

This assessment aims to accurately capture the changing demographic, socioeconomic, and health care needs of CommUnityCare's long standing target population and residing with its federally approved service area. In order to better understand the highest need areas within the federally approved service area an assessment of census tracts with low educational attainment (i.e., less than 75% of the population having achieved a high school education or equivalency by the age of 25) and high rates of poverty (i.e., more than 20% of the population living at or below the poverty level) was undertaken with census tracts meeting both assessment thresholds

determined to be Vulnerable Population Footprint Area (herein VPFA). A VPFA has been previously demonstrated to exert considerable influence on people's lives and make populations more susceptible ("vulnerable") to undesirable health outcomes. Where possible and data are available or comparable, this CHNA incorporates components of secondary data analysis that focus on the health, social, and economic needs of our population. Below are some highlights of CUC's 2024 CHNA:

Population

The total population of Travis County continues to increase rapidly. As of 2021, 1,267,795 individuals lived in Travis County. Compared to the 2017-18 total population of 1,148,176 representing a 10.4% rise in the general population. The total number of people in CUC's federally approved service area increased by more than half (58.9%) within the same period (2017-18: 966,934 vs. 2021: 1,537,421).

Of the total population in Travis County, 79,195 or 6.3% of these individuals live in Travis County's VPFA. This represents a decrease of approximately 57.4% in the VPFA population since 2017-18.

The sharp decline might imply that low-income and poorly resourced populations (i.e., those living below 200% of the federal poverty level, FPL) in the VPFA – most of whom are served by CommUnityCare may have relocated elsewhere (i.e., out of Austin, Travis County, or the State of Texas) due to factors unaccounted for in this assessment, including the COVID-19 pandemic. More likely, the populations still remain within Travis County and surrounding areas as the vast majority of net migrants to Austin and its surrounding areas over the last several years has been tied to the areas growth sectors including technology with the majority having incomes above 200% of FPL. These trends coupled to geographic displacement (i.e., gentrification) due to escalating property values and cost of living have both proportionately decreased and diluted Travis County and the surrounding area's low-income population (i.e., <200% of FPL). The data also demonstrates that higher-income households have moved into prior VPFA's, and due to increasing housing costs, lower-income households are being pushed from longstanding communities in which they and their families have resided.

Citizenship Status

- At least 1 in 4 individuals living in the VPFA are not a U.S. citizen, in contrast to about 1 in 10 residents of Travis County and Texas, respectively.
- **Access to Primary Care**
- VPFA residents are about three times less likely to have access to primary care providers (PCPs) compared to Travis County residents, and almost two times less likely than their counterparts in Texas to have access to a PCP.
- The rate of access to dental care providers for people living in the VPFA is about two times lower compared to their counterparts in Travis County and Texas.
- The rate of access to nurse practitioners for VPFA residents is approximately three times lower compared to residents of Travis County, and about two times lower than their counterparts living elsewhere in Texas.
- Residents of Travis County and its VPFA have better access to mental health providers than their counterparts in Texas, but those in the VPFA have a lower access to providers (1.6-fold) than their counterparts in Travis County.
- Travis County and VPFA residents have better access to addiction and substance-use providers (≥ 1.5 -fold greater) than their counterparts in the rest of the State.

Family Income and Poverty

- In Travis County, for those whom poverty status is determined, an estimated 11.2% of the 1,267,795 people, live in poverty.

- Approximately 8% of Travis County families live at or below the federal poverty level (FPL), which translates into 23,655 families (See **Appendix VIII**).
- 302,746 people (24.4%) in Travis County have incomes at, or below 200% of the FPL noting that this number remained the same in recently released Census Data from 2022.
- Of the 76,162 Travis County people living in the VPFA, 42,201 or 55.4% have family incomes at or below the 200% of the FPL.
- Less than a third of families living in the VPFA (29.93%) earn a total annual income greater than \$75,000. This proportion is almost ten percent higher compared to the annual income of families who lived in the VPFA in 2017 (i.e., 20.50%). This is a possible indication that higher income households have moved into the VPFA.

Households Receiving SNAP Benefits

- About 6,054 (22.90%) or almost 1 in 4 households living in Travis County's VPFA receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, which is at least three times more than the proportion of those receiving similar benefits in Travis County (6.3%).
- American Indian or Alaska Natives (40.7%), Asians (40.1%), and Black/African Americans (33.7%) are more likely than other racial groups to receive SNAP benefits.

Housing Quality (Overcrowding and Substandard Housing)

- Of the 363,140 occupied housing units in Travis County, 20,830 or about 1 in 20 units (5.7%) are overcrowded.
- 3,520 or about 1 in 4 (27.8%) of the VPFA's 13,150 total occupied housing units are overcrowded.
- All occupied housing units in the VPFA (at least 1 in 2) and Travis County (about 1 in 3) have one or more substandard conditions (e.g., rodents or other infestations, exposed pipes, or other installations creating tripping hazards, among others) present.

Insurance

- For those whom insurance status is determined:
- At least 1 in 10 Travis County's residents (or 12.4%) are uninsured.
- At least 1 in 4 residents (or 27.7%) of Travis County's VPFA are uninsured.
- 22,982 (or 41.6%) of people living in the VPFA are enrolled in Medicaid – a threefold rate compared to that of Travis County (13.0%).
- Overall, among private insurance options, the majority are on private insurance through an employer or union (46.3%); and for public insurance coverage, Medicaid (41.6%) tops all. This trend is consistent across all report areas.

Food Insecurity

- At least 1 in 5 people in the VPFA live in a food desert, and about 1 in 9 people are considered low income with low food access (LILA), compared to 1 in 5 colleagues in Travis County.

Incarceration Rate

- Individuals living in the VPFA (4.2%) are about two times more likely to be incarcerated than their contemporaries living in other areas of Travis County (2.1%) and Texas (1.9%).

Transportation

- Approximately 1 in 10 occupied households in the VPFA are without a motor vehicle, this is twice the ratio of households in Travis County (5.3%) and Texas (5.2%) that do not have motor vehicles.
- About 1 in 25 people in the VPFA use public transit for commute to work, compared to 1 in 50 people in Travis County.

- It takes at least one hour in each direction (two hours minimum) to get to work and back, daily, for almost 1 in 10 residents in the VPFA

Technology (Digital Divide)

- Nearly 1 in 9 households in the VPFA have no computer, compared to about 1 in 33 similar households in Travis County.
- Approximately 1 in 5 households in the VPFA have slow or not internet access.

Teen Births

- A female who is 15-19 years of age and lives in the VPFA is about three times more likely to become pregnant (15.04%) compared to her counterparts living elsewhere in Travis County (5.09%).

Poor Dental Health - Teeth Loss

- Nearly 1 in 4 older adults (aged 65+ years) in the VPFA have lost all their natural teeth due to tooth decay or gum disease.

Additionally, a child who is 17 years or younger and lives in Travis County's VPFA:

- Has a 44% chance of living in poverty and a 76% possibility of living at 200% or below the FPL, compared to colleagues living elsewhere in Travis County.
- Is at least 2 in 3 chances (68.5%) likely to be Hispanic or Latino and/or live in a Hispanic or Latino household.
- Is about five (5) times more likely to dwell in an overcrowded household with a nearly 28% chance of living in substandard housing.
- Is approximately nearly three times (3) more likely to belong to a family that is receiving SNAP benefits compared to Travis County colleagues.
- Has a 62% possibility of living with a family (i.e., one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption).
- Has more than 2 in 3 chances (69.2%) of scoring below the average English reading "proficient" level, and at least 3 in 4 chances (76.1%) of not being proficient in Mathematics by the 4th grade.
- Is approximately two (2) times more likely to be eligible for the free or reduced lunch program compared his or her counterparts in Travis County.

Adults aged 18 years or older who live in Travis County's VPFA:

- Are nearly 3-fold more likely to live with vision problems (including being blind or having serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses) than their counterparts living West of Travis County's I-35 (TC: W-35).
- Are 1.5-fold less likely to live with cancer (other than skin cancer), and more likely (nearly 2-fold higher) to be diagnosed with diabetes, compared to their counterparts living in TC: W-35.
- Are more likely to smoke and be diagnosed of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (1.6-fold greater) than their counterparts living in TC: W-35.
- Are about 3-fold more likely than their counterparts in TC: W-35 to lose all their teeth if they lived in the VPFA during their entire life, beyond 65+ years.
- Are more likely (1.6-fold greater) to have a body mass index (BMI) ≥ 30.0 kg/m², and suffer a stroke, than their mates in TC: W-35.
- Are more likely (nearly 1.45-fold higher) to live through a poor mental health state (including stress, depression, and problems with emotions) for ≥ 14 days (in the past 30 days).

It is worth mentioning that beyond morbidity and mortality, this CHNA demonstrates that the COVID-19 pandemic had a considerable impact on Travis County communities and vulnerable groups. The pandemic magnified emotional turmoil and disrupted employment, income, education, and health care. It also impacted food security, transportation, and societal norms or practices (such as recreational activities) that foster social

cohesion and build social capital. Overall, Travis County is ranked among the healthiest counties in Texas (number 8 of 244 highest 75%-100% ranked counties) †, but pockets of extreme poverty, low educational attainment, and other health equity issues continue to persist among those who live in the VPFA and East of Interstate Highway 35 (I-35), where Hispanic/Latinos and Black/African Americans are most affected.

† County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Travis, TX. Retrieved June 16, 2023, at: <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/texas/travis?year=2023>

INTRODUCTION

Background and Purpose

The Health Resources and Services Administration, HRSA, is the government agency responsible for administering the Health Center Program (HCP) as authorized under Section 330 of the U.S. Public Health Services Act and for monitoring performance of HCP grantees including adherence to CHNA requirements. Each year, CommUnityCare's (CUC) Board is required to evaluate its federally approved service area (i.e., the borders of specific geographic areas approved as part of CommUnityCare's approved scope of project) to ensure, among other factors ¹, that the:

- "Size of CUC's area is such that the services to be provided through the center (including any satellite service sites) are available and accessible to the residents of the area promptly and as appropriate; and
- Boundaries of CUC's area conform, to the extent practicable, to relevant boundaries of political subdivisions, school districts, and areas served by Federal and State health and social service programs.
- Boundaries of CUC's area eliminate, to the extent possible, barriers resulting from the area's physical characteristics, its residential patterns, its economic and social groupings, & available transportation." ¹

HRSA also requires that CUC assess any unmet need for health services in its federally approved service area for its federally approved target population which includes individuals/families who: (1) have incomes less than 200% of FPL; (2) who are homeless. Factors in determining unmet need include:

1. "Available health resources in relation to CUC's service area and its target population, including appropriate ratios of primary care physicians in general or family practice, internal medicine, pediatrics, or obstetrics and gynecology to its population.
2. Health indices for CUC's service area population, such as infant mortality rate.
3. Economic factors affecting CUC's service area population's access to health services, such as percentage of the population with incomes below the poverty level; and
4. Demographic factors affecting the population's need and demand for health services, such as percentage of the population age 65 and over". ¹

Additionally, the HRSA expects the CHNA to use the most recently accessible data for the service area and is expected to evaluate the following:

1. "Factors associated with access to care and health care utilization (e.g., unemployment, educational attainment, geographic location, occupation, transportation, income level);
2. Significant causes of morbidity and mortality such as, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer, low birth weight, behavioral health, and any associated health disparities; and
3. Additional unique health care needs or characteristics that impact health status or access to, or utilization of, primary care (e.g., social factors, the physical environment, cultural/ethnic factors, language needs, housing status)." ¹

Apart from the requirements previously mentioned, both the HRSA and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) – after passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act in 2010 ² – anticipate that CUC and other 501(c)(3) nonprofit healthcare organizations complete or revise its needs assessment at least once every three years and/or consider implementation strategies to meet any priority health needs identified through the assessment. To execute this responsibility, a CHNA is one tool in this effort as it identifies unmet health needs in CUC's service area, provides pertinent information to select priorities for action, focuses on high-need geographical

areas, and serves as the basis for actionable data for strategic initiatives and valuable community intervention programs.

Overall, CUC remains committed to identifying and closing health equity gaps in high need communities within its federally approved service area. Thus, our CHNA includes a review of zip codes that have been approved by HRSA as part of CUC's service area, which includes the VPFA, and incorporates components of secondary data analysis that focus on populations in its service area that have high health and social and/or economic needs.

Federally Approved Service Area

CommUnityCare's federally approved service area is comprised of 66 zip code tabulation areas (ZCTA). However, some of the ZCTAs are non-residential, meaning that no population is reported. Consequently, 55 of the 66 ZCTAs (see Appendix II) within CUC's service area have residents with the vast majority located in Travis County with extension into Williamson, Bastrop, Hays, Caldwell and Burnet counties. Additionally, these 55 ZCTAs encompass 18 cities or neighborhoods (Austin, Bastrop, Bee Cave, Buda, Cedar Creek, Cedar Park, Dale, Del Valle, Elgin, Highland Haven, Leander, Manchaca, Manor, Pflugerville, Red Rock, Round Rock, Spicewood, Sunset Valley) with each ZCTA examined in this assessment.

A map of CUC's federally approved service area including ZCTAs is under Appendix A. shown in **Figure 1**.

Vulnerable Population Footprint Area (VPFA)

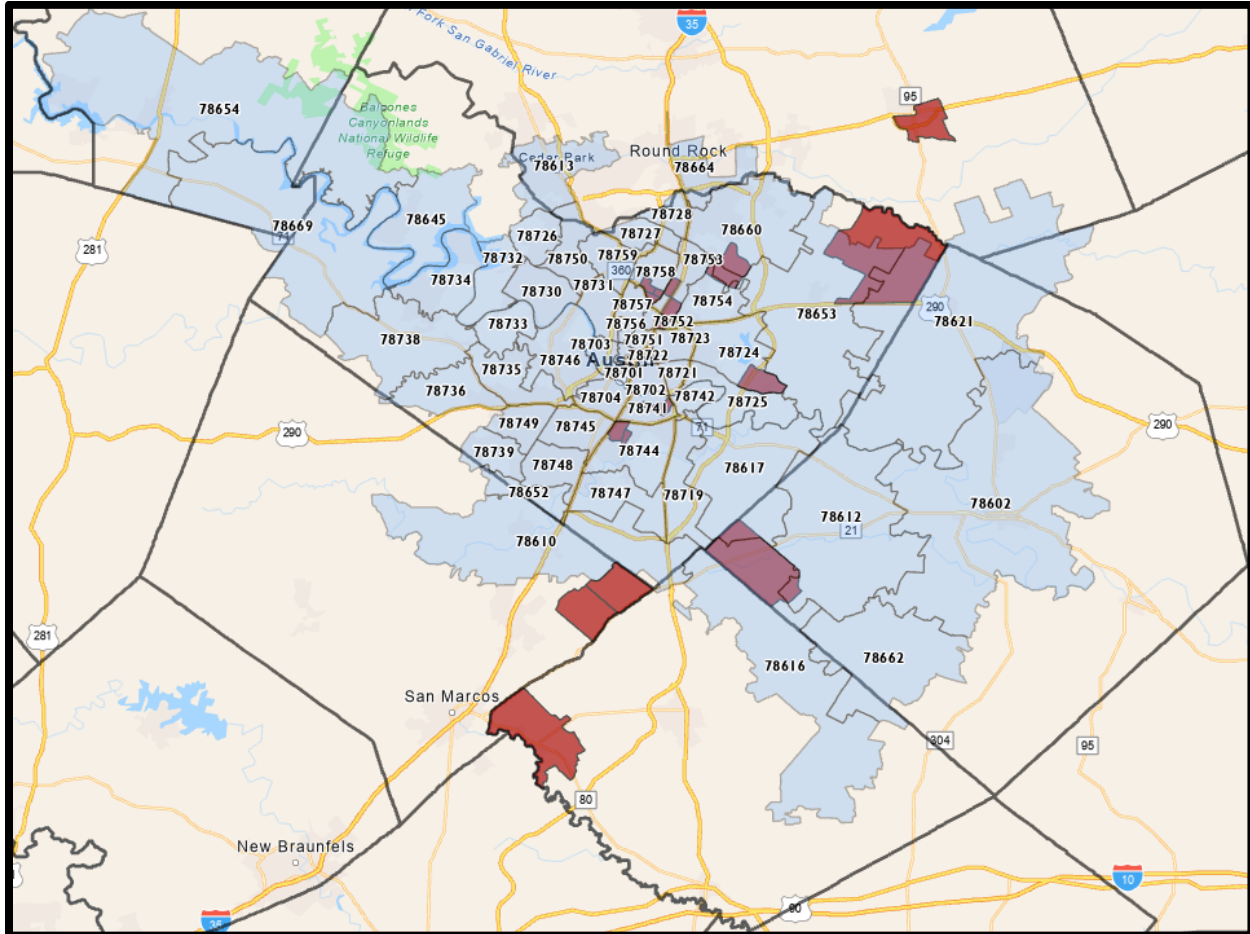
Poverty and educational attainment are two important determinants known to exert considerable influence on health outcomes. Abject poverty impacts health outcomes by means of constrained healthcare access, inadequate nutrition, mental health challenges, scholastic disparities, and amplified susceptibility to infectious diseases. Poverty also worsens health gaps between different demographic groups.³

Educational attainment improves skills such as literacy and develops effective habits. Education also leads to more accurate health beliefs and knowledge – which leads to better lifestyle choices, better skills, and greater self-advocacy.⁴

Lower educational attainment is associated with lower income, which is connected to poorer health.⁵ A vulnerable population footprint (VPFA)⁺⁺ (See Figure 1 below) is not only a map, but also a reporting tool which determines geographic areas where high rates of poverty and low educational attainment (i.e., lack of a high school diploma) intersect (See Appendix V for VPFA comparison). Research shows that when community resources are invested in these two non-clinical determinants of health, population health outcomes improve considerably.³⁻⁵

Given that educational attainment and poverty are significant influencers of health, our analysis, using the Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES) online VPF tool set the threshold for poverty at 20% or greater – coupled to an adult high school of attainment level of 75% or lower – in order to define VPFAs within the Service Area. For a trend of VPFAs over the years, refer to **Appendix III**.

CommUnityCare Federally Approved Service Area: American Community Survey ACS 2021 Derived



VPFA Analysis Highlights:

- **Population:** 79,195 live in Travis County's VPFA, including 642 persons occupying each square mile. The VPFA population is predominantly male (52%). In general, children under 18 comprise the majority (27.3%) of the total population, with ages 5-17 being the most dominant age group (19.2%).
- **Race/Ethnicity:** At least 2 in 3 (68.5%) residents are Hispanic or Latinos, about 1 in 5 (17.4%) are non-Hispanic White, nearly 1 in 10 (9.9%) are Black or African Americans, and approximately 1 in 50 are Asian (2.3%).
- **Educational Attainment:** Approximately 1 in 3 adults (34.2%) aged 25 and over have no high school diploma.
- **Poverty:** About 7 in 12 residents (55.1%) over 18 years old, and 3 in 4 children (76.0%) for whom poverty has been determined, live at or below 200% of the FPL.
- **Linguistic Isolation:** (Limited English-Speaking Households): When measured together with other factors such as poverty and educational attainment, linguistic isolation can guide deliberate investment in both child and/or adult education community resources – by integrating non-English speaking households socially and economically to help prevent social isolation. ⁶ Approximately 1 in 5 households (18.6%) have nobody above 14 years of age who speaks only English at home (or speaks English "very well" as a second language).

¹ Health Resources and Services Administration. HRSA Health Center Program: Chapter 3 – Needs Assessment. Retrieved from <https://bphc.hrsa.gov/compliance/compliance-manual/chapter3>.

² Internal Revenue Service. Charitable Organizations: Requirements for 501(c)(3) Hospitals Under the Affordable Care Act – Section 501(r). Retrieved from <https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/charitable-organizations/requirements-for-501c3-hospitals-under-the-affordable-care-act-section-501r>.

³ Walker ER, Druss BG. Cumulative burden of comorbid mental disorders, substance use disorders, chronic medical conditions, and poverty on health among adults in the United States. *Psychol Health Med*. 2017; 22(6):727-735.

⁴ Zajacova A, Lawrence EM. The relationship between education and health: reducing disparities through a contextual approach. *Annual review of public health*. 2018. 39:273-89.

⁵ Benzeval M, Taylor J, Judge K. Evidence on the relationship between low income and poor health: Is the government doing enough? *Fiscal Studies*. 2000; 21(3):375-99.

⁶ Han WJ. Bilingualism and academic achievement. *Child development*. 2012; 83(1):300-21.

^{††} Travis County's VPFA represents sub-regions observed in the County's Eastern corridor (when split by Interstate Highway 35, I-35). Thus, the VPFA is not a fixed sub-region located in the East of Austin's I-35, but it represents any area in Travis County (including some portions West of I-35) where low educational attainment is associated with poverty (low income) and resources, and poor health.

DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data were gathered from local, county, and state sources to present community demographics, social (i.e., non-clinical) determinants of health, health care access, birth indicators, leading causes of death, acute and chronic disease, health behaviors, mental health, substance use, and preventive practices, among others. Analysis of the data includes an examination and reporting of health disparities for various health indicators such as chronic diseases, access (to care and/or food), and housing, among others. Data tables show data for indicators, the geographic area represented, the data measurement (e.g., crude prevalence, rate ratio, number, or percent), the data source, and data year. These data are presented in the context of Travis County VPFA, CUC's approved service area, Travis County, Texas, and the United States – framing the scope of an issue as it relates to the broader community.

Whenever available, trending data are provided throughout this CHNA report as revealed by comparison to prior CHNA or other survey results. Also, Travis County and geographical subareas with outcomes worse or greater than the State's average are shown in **red bold font** while outcomes with averages better or lower than that of the State are indicated in **green bold font**. Secondary data indicators in this report do not carry a sampling error but might be subject to reporting error. Therefore, "significance," for the purposes of this report, is determined by a $\pm 5\%$ variation from the comparative measure (with *significant figures in the data marked with an asterisk, **).

Community Needs and/or Areas of Opportunity

Significant health needs and/or areas of opportunity identified after our review of secondary data include (but are not limited to):

- Income and Poverty
- Insurance and Access to Healthcare
- Housing
- Educational Attainment
- Food Environment
- Health Outcomes
- Health-risk Behavior
- Special Populations (Homelessness)
- Built Environment
- Health Prevention Practices
- Health Status and Disability

Information Gaps

CUC made its last CHNA report publicly available through its website and can be accessed here: <https://communitycaretx.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/CHNA-Updated-FINAL-Document.pdf>. By this process, CUC solicited written comments as well as feedback from the public regarding the CHNA, or an implementation strategy for identified (or unidentified) unmet needs. At the time of this writing, CUC had not received any written comments.

However, CUC will continue to make CHNA reports publicly available and endeavor to seek input from the broader community in subsequent assessments regarding the identification and prioritizing of health needs of the community, through population surveys and key informant input. Additionally, CUC will continue to use its website as a tool to obtain public comments and ensure that these comments are considered in the development of future CHNAs.

With reference to content, this CHNA is intended to provide a comprehensive and broad picture of the health needs and areas of opportunity for CUC's service area and target population. Therefore, although this assessment is comprehensive, it is important to recognize that it is unable to measure all possible aspects of health in the community – nor can it adequately represent all possible populations of interest – due to information gaps that might limit the ability to assess all the community's health needs. For example, certain population groups – such as the homeless, institutionalized persons, or those who only speak a language other than English or Spanish, LGBTQIA+ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, and Asexual; the additional "+" represents all of the other identities not encompassed in the short acronym), undocumented residents, and members of certain cultural or immigrant groups – might not be identifiable or might not be represented in numbers sufficient for comparison in the data.

COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics comprise a selection of socioeconomic data, including the breakdown of a population by gender, age, race, income, employment status, and many more; it is about a population of interest or a specific geography such as a town, city, state or even a nation, and can influence how key decisions are made by leaders.

⁷Demographics also provide leaders or communities with the information they need for current and future planning or investment – which helps to determine who gets federal aid, how much aid is received from local, state, and federal sources, and/or where assistance programs are targeted. Furthermore, demographics can capture snapshots in time, for instance what happened in 2010 vs. 2018-2020; so that, by examining data at different points in time, one can see historical trends and use that information to make timely evidence-based decisions.

Total Population Change, 2010 - 2020

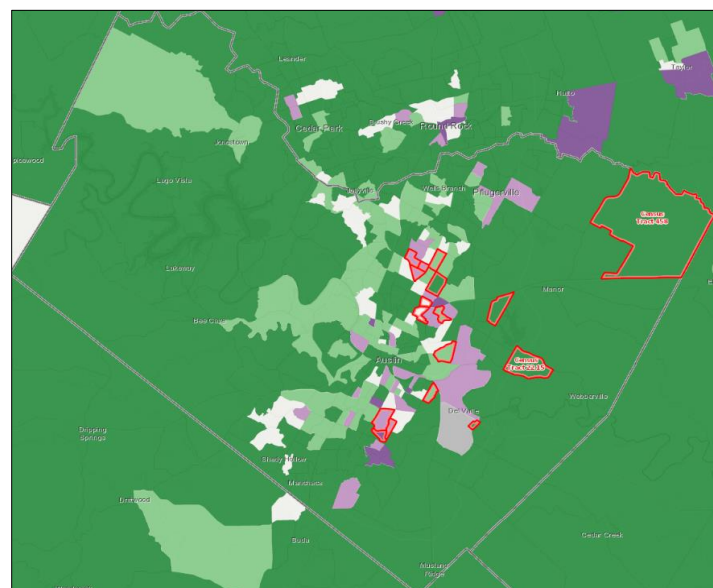
Over the past decade, the Travis County VPFA population grew by 4,400 persons, a change of 5.84%.

Report Area	Total Population, 2010 Census	Total Population, 2020 Census	Population Change, 2010-2020	Population Change, 2010- 2020, Percent
Travis County VPFA	75,284	79,684	4,400	5.84%*
CUC Service Area	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Travis County, TX	1,024,183	1,290,188	266,005	25.97%*

Texas	25,145,557	29,145,505	3,999,948	15.91%
United States	312,471,161	334,735,155	22,263,994	7.13%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2020

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Population Change, Percent by Tract, US Census 2010 - 2020

- Over 10.0% Increase (+)
- 2.0 - 10.0% Increase (+)
- Less Than 2.0% Change (+/-)
- 2.0 - 10.0% Decrease (-)
- Over 10.0% Decrease (-)
- No Population or No Data
- Travis County VPFA

⁷ Anderson, M. Social implications of demographic change. In: F. Thompson (Ed.), Cambridge Social History of Britain, pp.1-70. 1990. Cambridge University Press

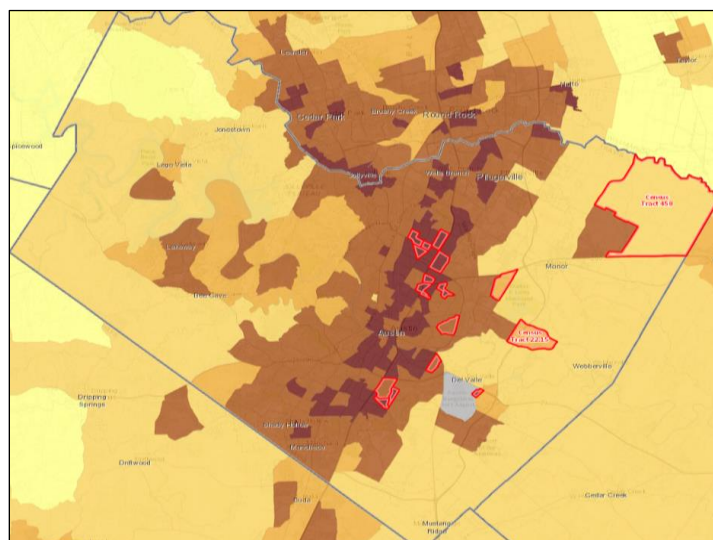
Total Population and Population Density

A total of 79,195 people live in the Travis County VPFA, with a population density estimated at 1,387 persons per square mile. These parameters are important because they show the effects of issues, such as overcrowding, on several indices of health and/or social adaptation. Overall, the VPFA population fell by 57.4% since 2017-18 (See Figure 3).

Report Area	Total Population	Total Land Area (Square Miles)	Population Density (Per Square Mile)
Travis County VPFA	79,195	57.11	1,387
CUC Service Area	1,537,421	1,870.23	822
Travis County, TX	1,267,795	994.07	1,275
Texas	28,862,581	261,268.21	110
United States	329,725,481	3,533,041.03	93

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21.

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Population, Density (Persons per Sq Mile) by Tract, ACS 2017-21

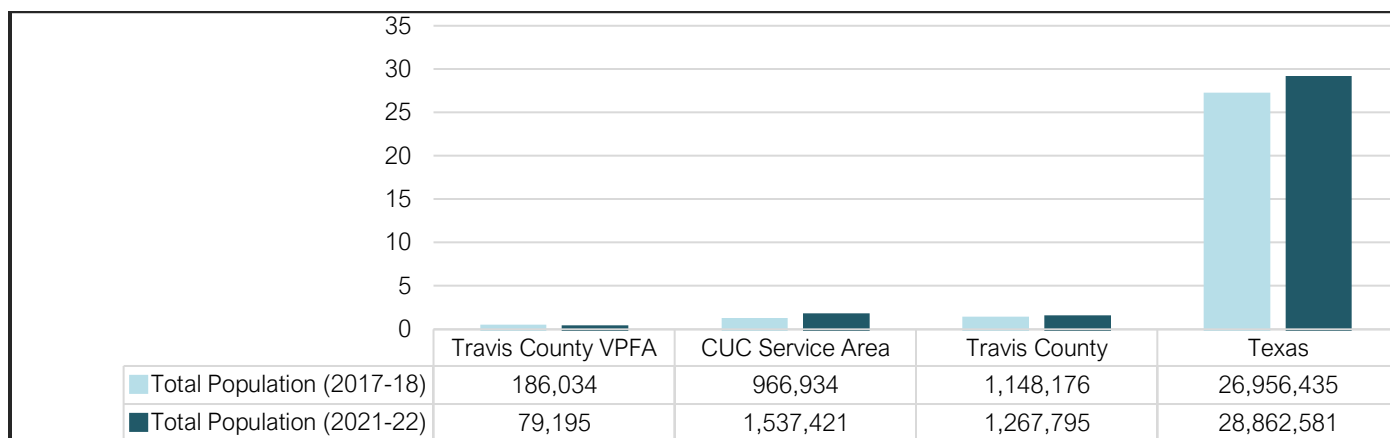
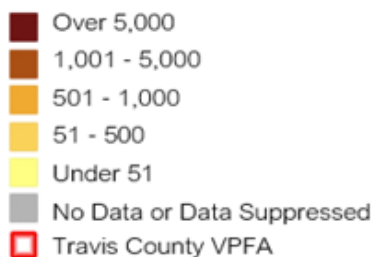
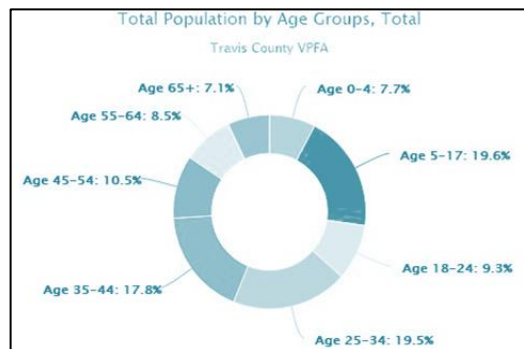


Fig. 3. A graph showing trends in total population for each area between 2017-2021

Total Population by Age Groups, Total

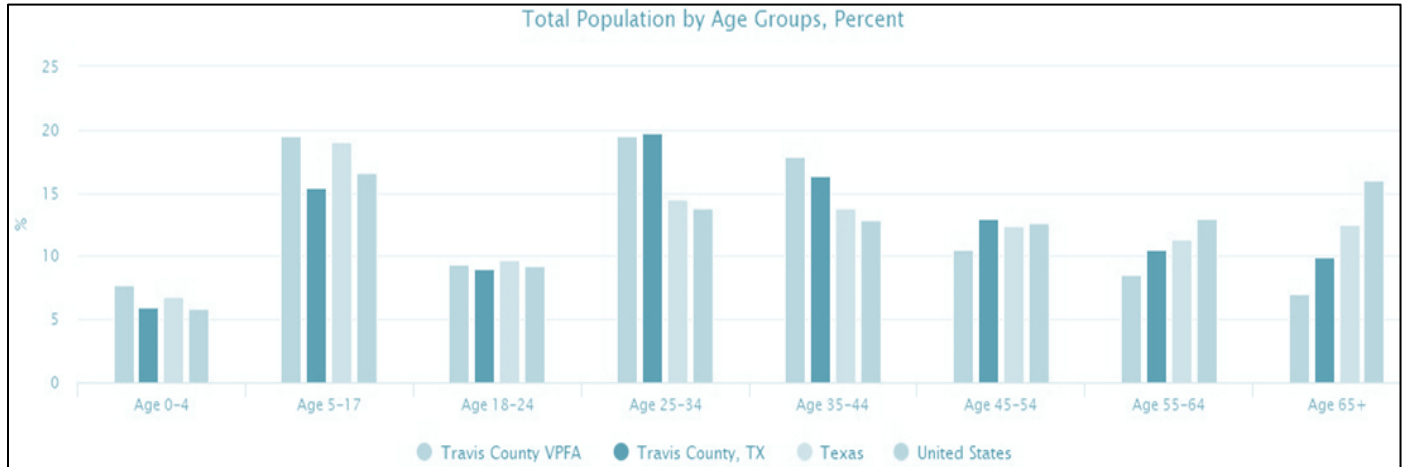
As previously indicated (Figure 3), the total population for every age group in Travis County's VPFA declined by 50% or more, between 2017-18 and 2021-22.



Report Area	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65+
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Travis County VPFA	6,125	15,486	7,362	15,480	14,115	8,317	6,722	5,588
CUC Service Area	91,709	248,028	139,145	289,742	250,024	198,000	162,071	158,702
Travis County, TX	75,954	195,945	114,246	250,368	207,529	164,277	132,996	126,480
Texas	1,959,223	5,486,953	2,796,936	4,180,029	3,979,307	3,575,796	3,263,539	3,620,798
United States	19,423,121	54,810,954	30,339,089	45,360,942	42,441,883	41,631,458	42,829,413	52,888,621

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21.

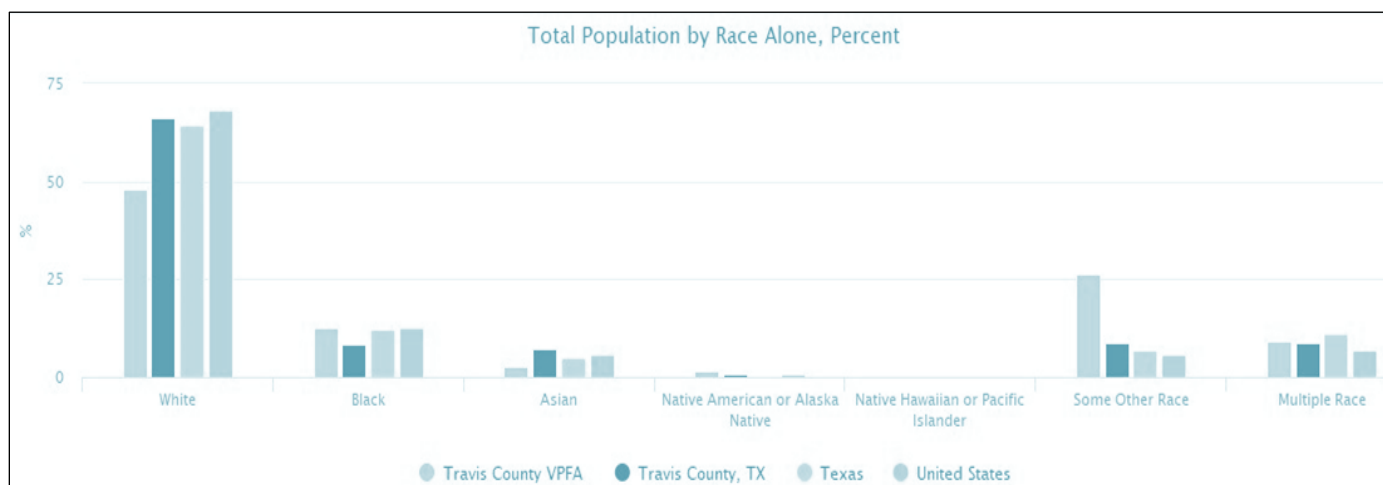
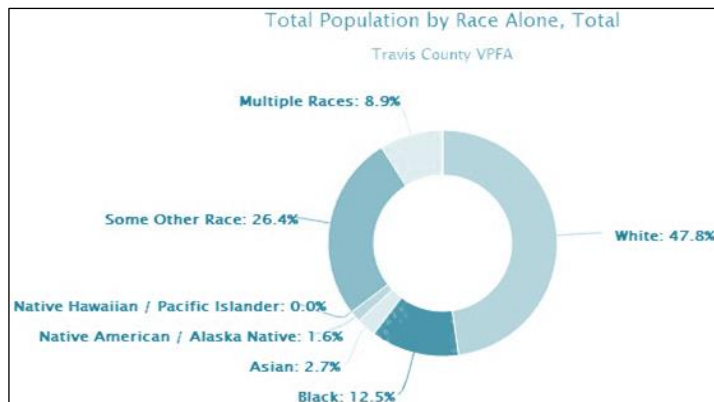


Total Population by Race Alone, Total

At least 2 in 3 whites (68.9%) and more than half of the Black population (55.4%) in Travis County's VPFA departed the vicinity between 2017 and 2021.

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Travis County VPFA	37,842	9,906	2,146	1,273	34	20,907	7,087
CUC Service Area	1,025,932	123,378	100,544	11,006	805	135,303	140,453
Travis County, TX	838,840	105,127	89,571	9,418	533	111,393	112,913
Texas	18,566,027	3,499,862	1,452,713	147,892	24,608	2,019,394	3,152,085
United States	224,789,109	41,393,012	18,782,924	2,722,661	615,557	18,382,796	23,039,422

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21.

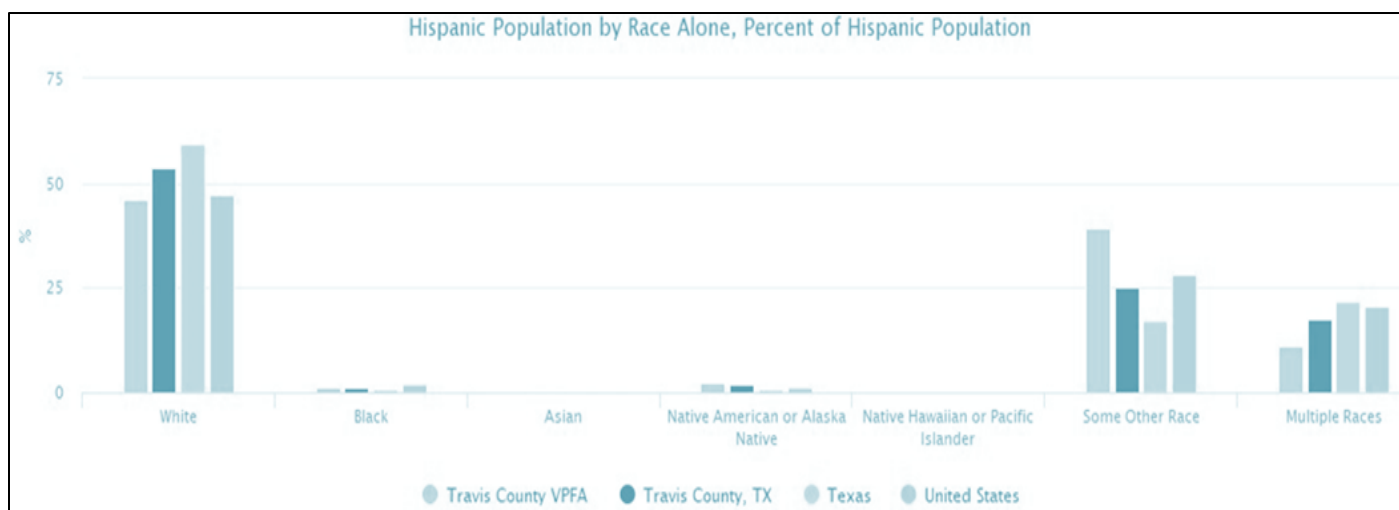
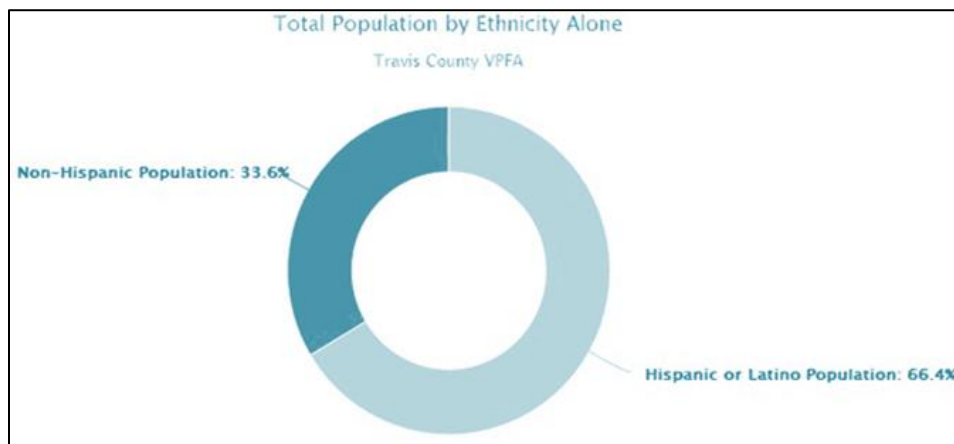


Population by Ethnicity (Hispanic Origin) Alone

Report Area	Total Population	Hispanic or Latino Population	Hispanic or Latino Population, Percent	Non-Hispanic Population	Non-Hispanic Population, Percent
Travis County VPFA	79,195	52,579	66.39%*	26,616	33.61%*
CUC Service Area	1,537,421	522,548	33.99%*	1,014,873	66.01%*
Travis County, TX	1,267,795	426,399	33.63%*	841,396	66.37%*
Texas	28,862,581	11,479,932	39.77%	17,382,649	60.23%
United States	329,725,481	60,806,969	18.44%	268,918,512	81.56%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

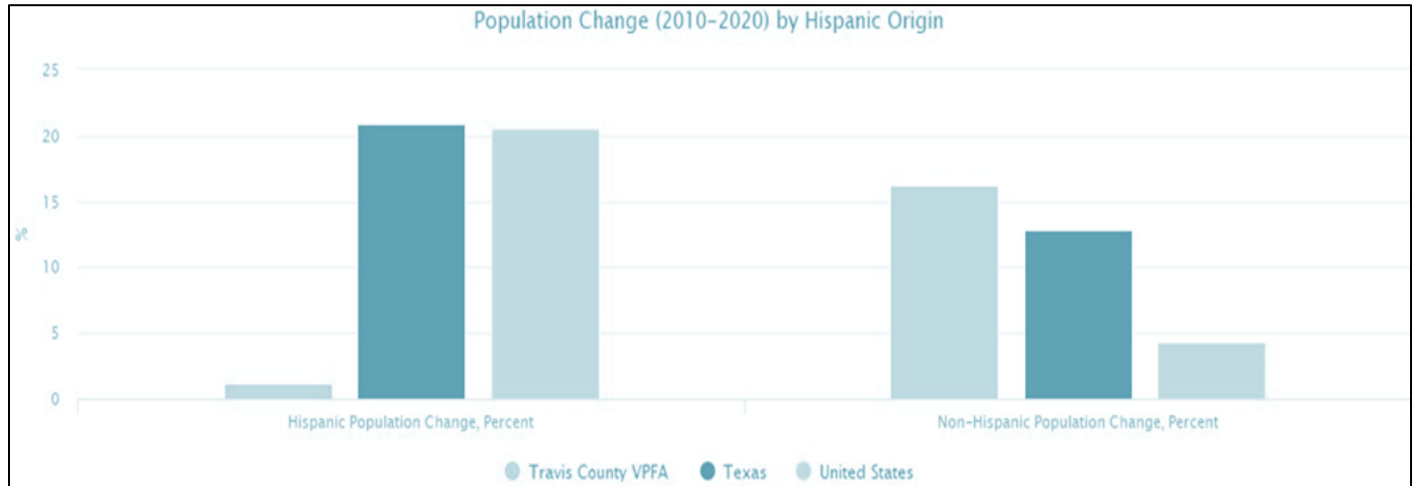


Population Change by Ethnicity (Hispanic Origin), 2010-2020

Report Area	Hispanic Population Change, Total	Hispanic Population Change, Percent	Non-Hispanic Population Change, Total	Non-Hispanic Population Change, Percent
Travis County VPFA	638	1.22%*	3,763	16.28%
CUC Service Area	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Travis County, TX	78,364	22.86%	187,644	27.54%*
Texas	1,980,797	20.94%	2,019,141	12.87%
United States	11,163,011	20.61%	11,100,922	4.30%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



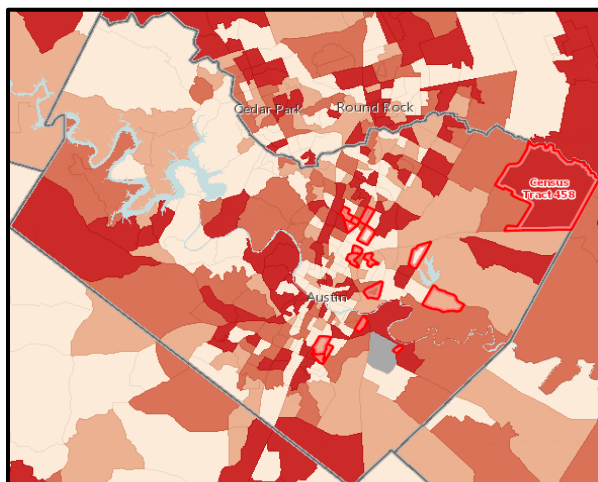
Female Population

Females represent about 48% of the total population in the VPFA. This percentage has remained stable since 2017.

Report Area	Total Population	Female Population	Percent Female Population
Travis County VPFA	79,195	37,973	47.95%
CUC Service Area	1,537,421	761,321	49.52%
Travis County, TX	1,267,795	624,626	49.27%
Texas	28,862,581	14,464,410	50.11%
United States	329,725,481	166,518,866	50.50%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017–21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Female Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21

- Over 52.0%
- 50.1 - 52.0%
- 48.1 - 50.0%
- Under 48.1%
- No Female Population Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Travis County VPFA

Female Population by Ethnicity (Hispanic Origin) Alone

Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent
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Travis County VPFA	24,766	47.10%	13,207	49.62%
CUC Service Area	255,668	48.93%	505,653	49.82%
Travis County, TX	207,783	48.73%	416,843	49.54%
Texas	5,683,395	49.51%	8,781,015	50.52%
United States	30,016,886	49.36%	136,501,980	50.76%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

Female Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Travis County VPFA	49.10%	50.85%	23.72%*	51.91%	100.00%*	45.81%	46.99%
CUC Service Area	49.71%	50.67%	44.59%	50.11%	57.52%*	47.64%	48.87%
Travis County, TX	49.48%	50.17%	43.02%	49.87%	51.22%	47.55%	48.60%
Texas	50.10%	51.40%	47.94%	51.46%	50.46%	48.04%	49.60%
United States	50.32%	51.92%	49.88%	52.13%	49.53%	48.68%	49.93%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

Male Population

The male population in the VPFA has not significantly changed in the past five years. Males represent about 52% of the total population, with the majority being of Hispanic origin.

Report Area	Total Population	Male Population	Percent Male Population
Travis County VPFA	79,195	41,222	52.05%
CUC Service Area	1,537,421	776,100	50.48%
Travis County, TX	1,267,795	643,169	50.73%
Texas	28,862,581	14,398,171	49.89%
United States	329,725,481	163,206,615	49.50%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

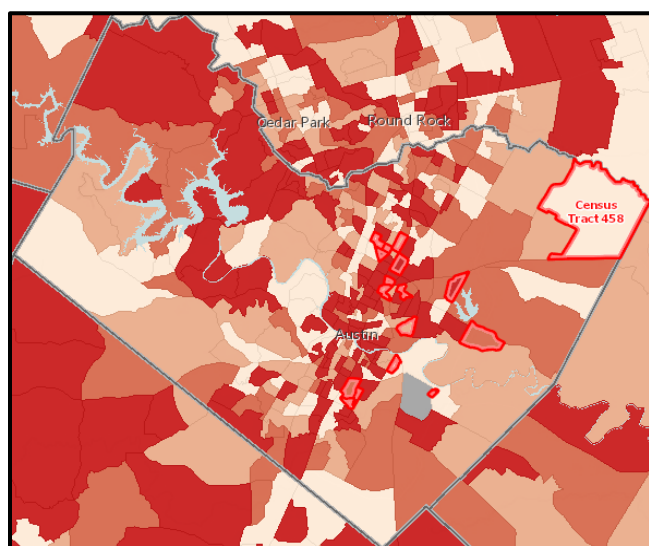
Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas

Male Population by Ethnicity (Hispanic Origin) Alone

Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent
Travis County VPFA	27,813	52.90%	13,409	50.38%
CUC Service Area	266,880	51.07%	509,220	50.18%
Travis County, TX	218,616	51.27%	424,553	50.46%
Texas	5,796,537	50.49%	8,601,634	49.48%
United States	30,790,083	50.64%	132,416,532	49.24%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Male Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21

- Over 52.0%
- 50.1 - 52.0%
- 48.1 - 50.0%
- Under 48.1%
- No Male Population Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Travis County VPFA

Male Population by Race Alone, Percent

Among the Native American or Alaskan Native population in the VPFA, greater than 75% are male.

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
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Travis County VPFA	50.90%	49.15%	76.28%*	48.09%	0.00%*	54.19%	53.01%
CUC Service Area	50.29%	49.33%	55.41%	49.89%	42.48%	52.36%	51.13%
Travis County, TX	50.52%	49.83%	56.98%	50.13%	48.78%	52.45%	51.40%
Texas	49.90%	48.60%	52.06%	48.54%	49.54%	51.96%	50.40%
United States	49.68%	48.08%	50.12%	47.87%	50.47%	51.32%	50.07%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas.

Median Age

The median age of people in Travis County is 34.9 years.

Report Area	Total Population	Age
Travis County VPFA	79,195	No data
CUC Service Area	1,537,421	No data
Travis County, TX	1,267,795	34.9
Texas	28,862,581	35.0
United States	329,725,481	38.4

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21.

Lower than Texas

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas and Other Neighboring Counties; **Green** –

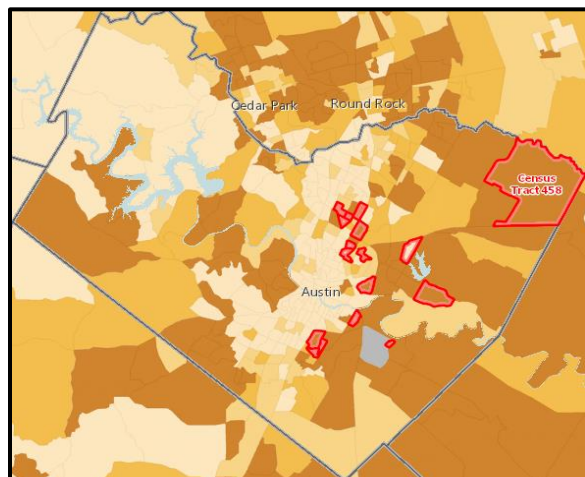
Population Under Age 18 (Children)

The number of persons under age 18 is important because this population has limited intellectual and emotional capacities. They are often vulnerable in terms of food insecurity, educational attainment, exploitation, abuse, neglect, violence, and infection with HIV, among other issues. Therefore, the needs of this group must be carefully considered from other age groups. The table below shows that at least 1 in 4 children (under age 18) reside in Travis County's VPFA.

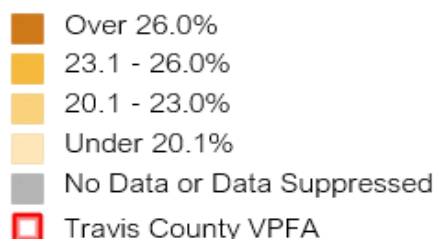
Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 0-17	Population Age 0-17, Percent
Travis County VPFA	79,195	21,611	27.29%
CUC Service Area	1,537,421	339,737	22.10%
Travis County, TX	1,267,795	271,899	21.45%
Texas	28,862,581	7,446,176	25.80%
United States	329,725,481	74,234,075	22.51%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Population Age 0-17, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



Population Under Age 18 by Percent Hispanic Origin (Ethnicity) Alone, Percent of Total

Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Hispanic or Latino, Percent of Total	Not Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent of Total
Travis County VPFA	17,150	32.62%	79.36%*	4,461	16.76%*	20.64%*
CUC Service Area	154,881	29.64%	45.59%	184,856	18.21%	54.41%
Travis County, TX	123,941	29.07%	45.58%	147,958	17.58%	54.42%
Texas	3,666,170	31.94%	49.24%	3,780,006	21.75%	50.76%
United States	18,840,815	30.98%	25.38%	55,393,260	20.60%	74.62%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas

Population Under Age 18 by Race Alone, Percent

At least 1 in 2 children under age 18 who lived in Travis County's VPFA between 2012 and 2016 left the neighborhood by the end of 2021 (i.e., 2012-16: 55,381 vs. 2017-2021: 21,611). This represents a 61% decline in this demographic. Nonetheless, the Asian population in the VPFA more than doubled in the same period (17.9% vs. 35.8%).

Report Area	White, Percent	Black or African American, Percent	Native American or Alaska Native, Percent	Asian, Percent	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Percent	Some Other Race, Percent	Multiple Race, Percent
Travis County VPFA	27.03%*	28.15%*	46.47%*	35.83%*	No data	30.87%	27.90%
CUC Service Area	20.04%	22.84%	25.60%	19.67%	18.57%	29.61%	31.62%
Travis County, TX	19.38%*	22.22%	21.65%	18.49%*	7.69%*	28.97%	31.05%
Texas	24.34%	25.81%	23.80%	23.10%	21.27%	28.00%	34.36%
United States	20.30%	24.69%	26.55%	20.09%	24.99%	28.47%	36.91%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

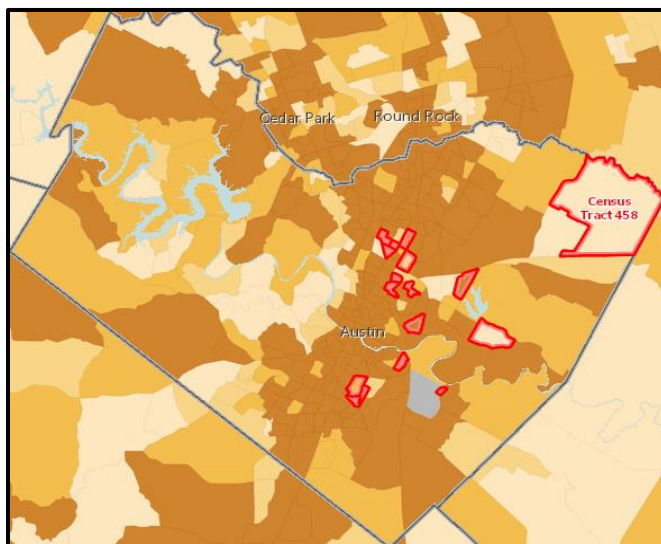
Population Age 18-64 (Adults)

The population of adults (aged 18-64) has remained stable in all report areas since 2017, with males as the predominant gender.

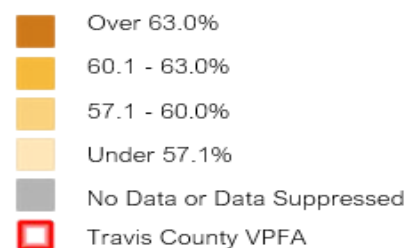
Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 18-64	Population Age 18-64, Percent
Travis County VPFA	79,195	51,996	65.66%
CUC Service Area	1,537,421	1,038,982	67.58%*
Travis County, TX	1,267,795	869,416	68.58%*
Texas	28,862,581	17,795,607	61.66%
United States	329,725,481	202,602,785	61.45%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Population Age 18-64, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21

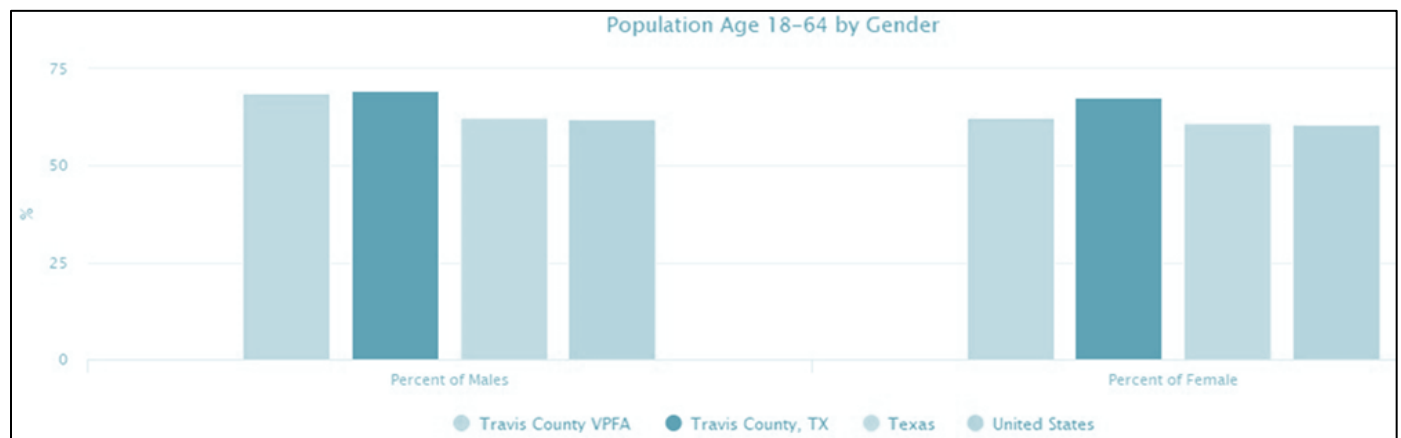


Population Age 18-64 by Gender

Report Area	Male	Male, Percent	Female	Female, Percent
Travis County VPFA	28,300	68.65%*	23,696	62.40%
CUC Service Area	530,754	68.39%*	508,228	66.76%*
Travis County, TX	446,334	69.40%*	423,082	67.73%*
Texas	8,961,794	62.24%	8,833,813	61.07%
United States	101,452,751	62.16%	101,150,034	60.74%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Population Age 18-64 by Hispanic Origin (Ethnicity) Alone

Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent
Travis County VPFA	33,003	62.77%*	18,993	71.36%*
CUC Service Area	339,592	64.99%*	699,390	68.91%*
Travis County, TX	279,577	32.16%*	589,839	67.84%*
Texas	6,963,334	39.13%	10,832,273	60.87%
United States	37,421,476	18.47%	165,181,309	81.53%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

Population Age 18-64 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
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Travis County VPFA	66.63%*	62.83%	62.06%	67.43%	100.00%*	64.12%	68.84%*
CUC Service Area	67.85%*	68.10%	71.82%*	73.26%*	74.78%*	64.54%	63.64%*
Travis County, TX	68.94%*	68.58%	71.32%*	74.18%*	81.99%*	65.32%	64.37%*
Texas	60.99%	64.52%	66.16%	66.81%	68.78%	63.76%	58.42%
United States	60.92%	63.54%	62.88%	66.98%	65.05%	63.79%	56.18%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

Population Age 65+

As the population of Travis County continues to grow older, it is projected that by 2030, adults 65+ years and older would make up about one-fifth (20 percent) of the U.S. population. ⁹ Information on people aged 65 years and above is important because the needs of this group, such as multiple chronic diseases, increased risk of deteriorating health, and increased health-care use and costs are unique from other age groups. ^{8,9}

The population of older adults (65+ years) has remained stable since 2017-18, with females as the predominant gender.

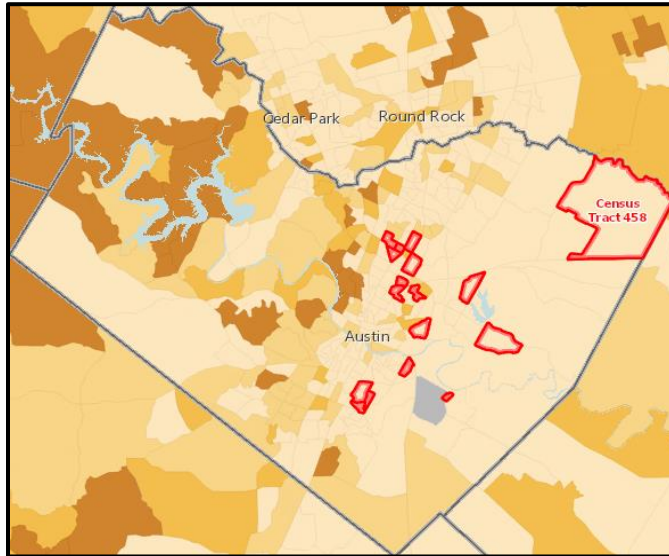
Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 65+	Population Age 65+, Percent
Travis County VPFA	79,195	5,588	7.06%*
CUC Service Area	1,537,421	158,702	10.32%
Travis County, TX	1,267,795	126,480	9.98%
Texas	28,862,581	3,620,798	12.54%
United States	329,725,481	52,888,621	16.04%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

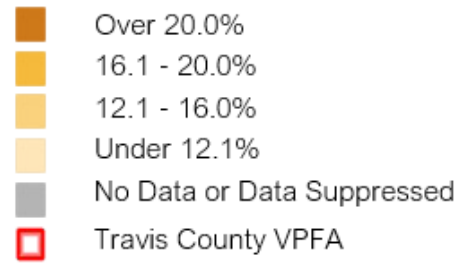
Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

⁸ Bergman H, et al. Understanding and meeting the needs of the older population: A global challenge. Can Geriatr J. 2013 Jun 3;16(2):61-5.

⁹ Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging. 2018 profile of older Americans [Internet]. Washington (DC): ACL. Available from: <https://acl.gov/sites/default/files/Aging%20and%20Disability%20in%20America/2018OlderAmericansProfile.pdf>



Population Age 65+, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21

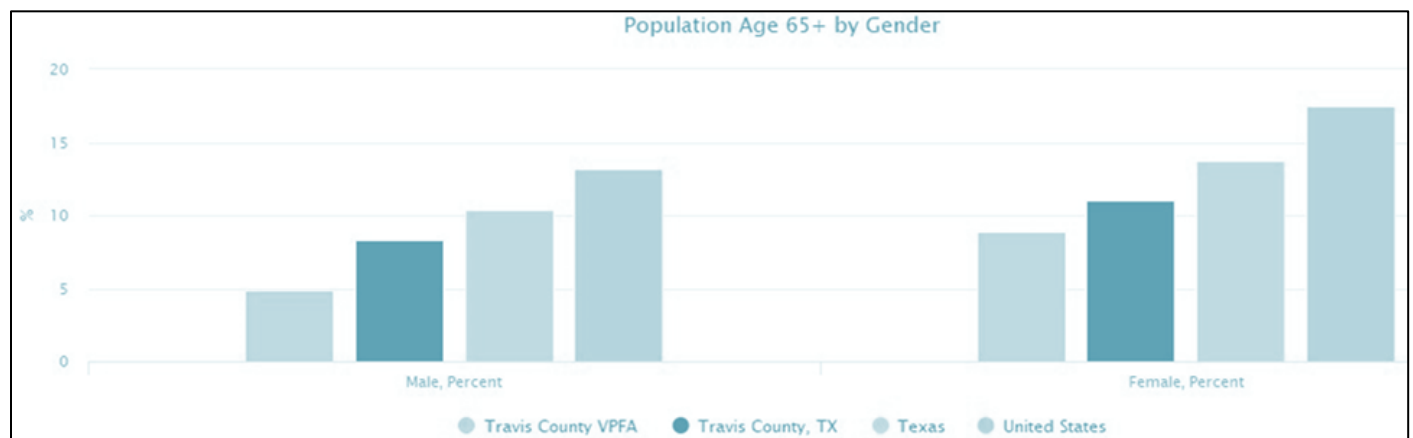


Population Age 65+ by Gender

Report Area	Male	Male, Percent	Female	Female, Percent
Travis County VPFA	1,986	4.82%*	3,366	8.86%*
CUC Service Area	67,250	8.67%	86,309	11.34%
Travis County, TX	53,395	8.30%	68,667	10.99%
Texas	1,493,028	10.37%	1,987,480	13.74%
United States	21,484,809	13.16%	29,126,201	17.49%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



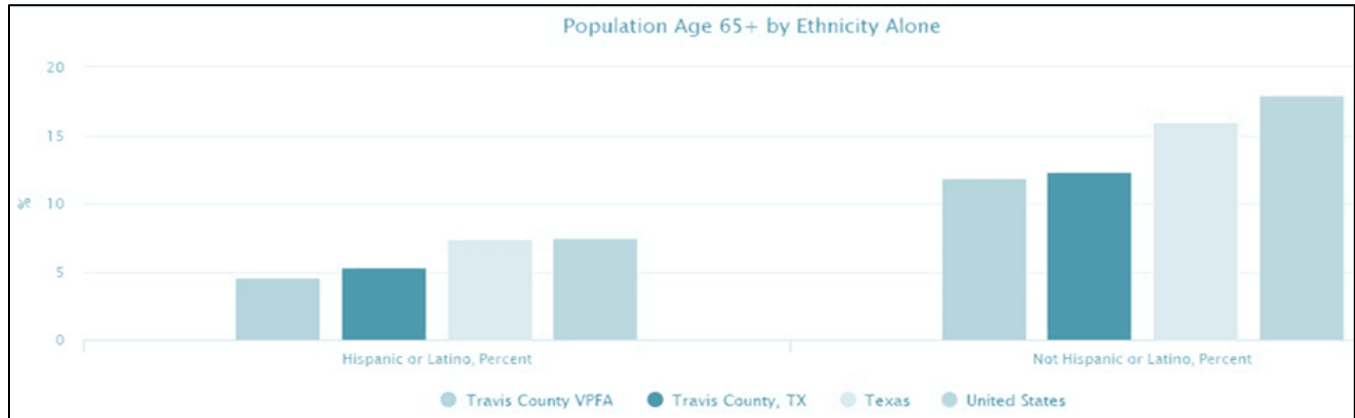
Population Age 65+ by Hispanic Origin (Ethnicity) Alone

For persons 65 years and older, the predominant population in Travis County's VPFA is *Not Hispanic or Latino*.

Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent
Travis County VPFA	2,426	4.61%	3,162	11.88%
CUC Service Area	28,075	5.37%	130,627	12.87%
Travis County, TX	22,881	5.37%	103,599	12.31%
Texas	850,428	7.41%	2,770,370	15.94%
United States	4,544,678	7.47%	48,343,943	17.98%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas

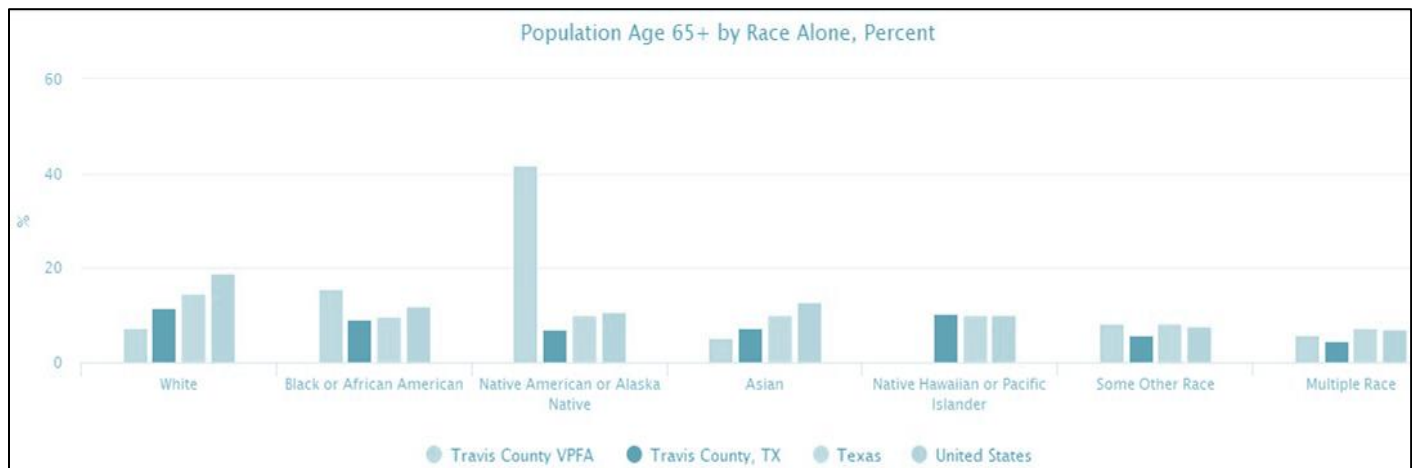


Population Age 65+ by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Travis County VPFA	7.34%*	15.48%*	41.67%*	5.08%*	No data	8.20%	5.90%
CUC Service Area	12.11%	9.23%	10.03%	7.48%	48.18%*	6.14%	4.86%
Travis County, TX	11.68%	9.20%	7.03%	7.32%	10.32%	5.71%	4.58%
Texas	14.68%	9.67%	10.04%	10.09%	9.95%	8.24%	7.22%
United States	18.78%	11.77%	10.57%	12.93%	9.96%	7.74%	6.91%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Travis County: Overall Population Trend by Age and Sex, 2010-2021

The population pyramids group Travis County inhabitants by age and sex, for male and females (See Figure 4). A wider base pyramid implies that a population is younger, whereas a broader top indicates the population is older. In general, the population of Travis County has grown older in the past decade.



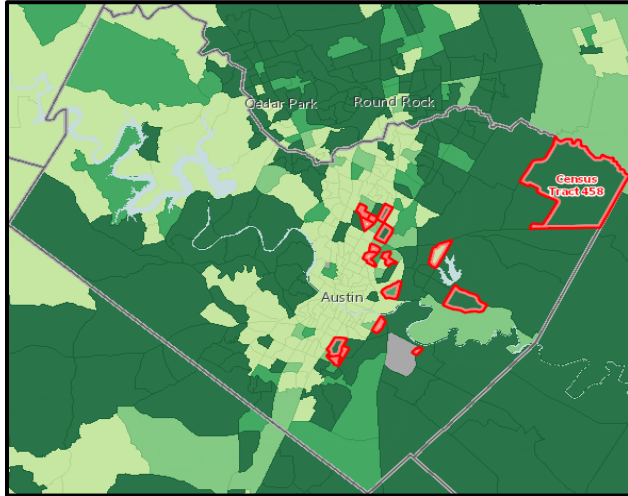
Fig. 4: A population pyramid of Travis County showing changes by age and sex, 2010-2021. Source: US Census Bureau Population Estimates Program 2010-21

Families with Children

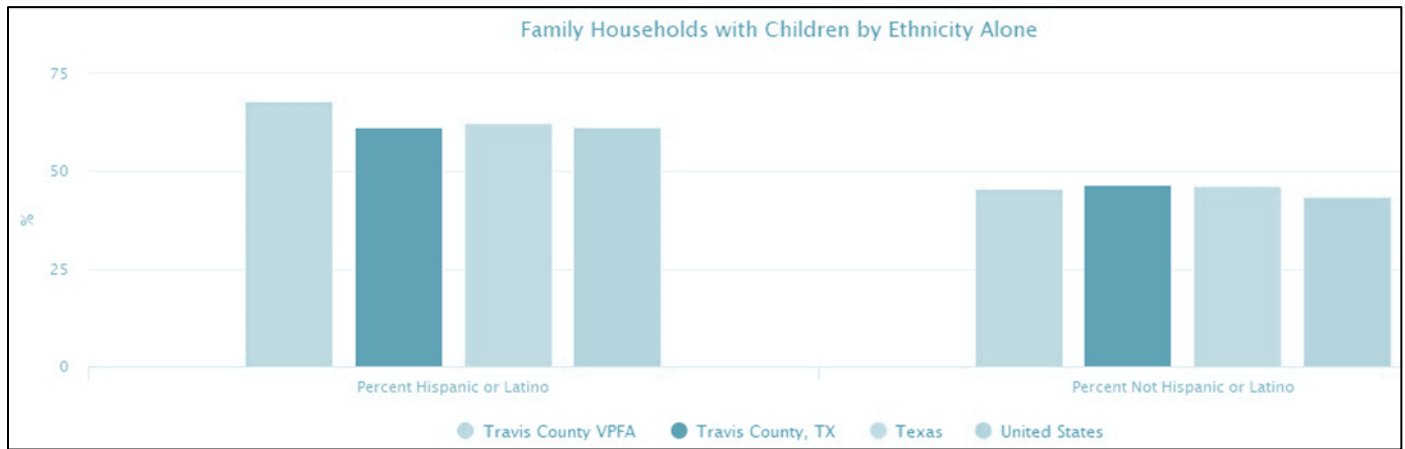
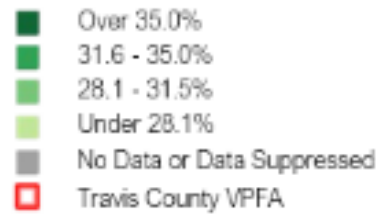
Approximately 2 in 5 occupied households in Travis County's VPFA are family households with one or more child(ren) under the age of 18.

Report Area	Total Households	Total Family Households	Families with Children (Age 0-17)	Families with Children (Age 0-17), Percent of Total Households
Travis County VPFA	26,431	16,307	9,933	37.58%*
CUC Service Area	611,273	360,100	186,243	30.47%*
Travis County, TX	514,227	292,935	149,760	29.12%*
Texas	10,239,341	7,055,810	3,683,164	35.97%
United States	124,010,992	80,755,759	37,558,302	30.29%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Households with Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21

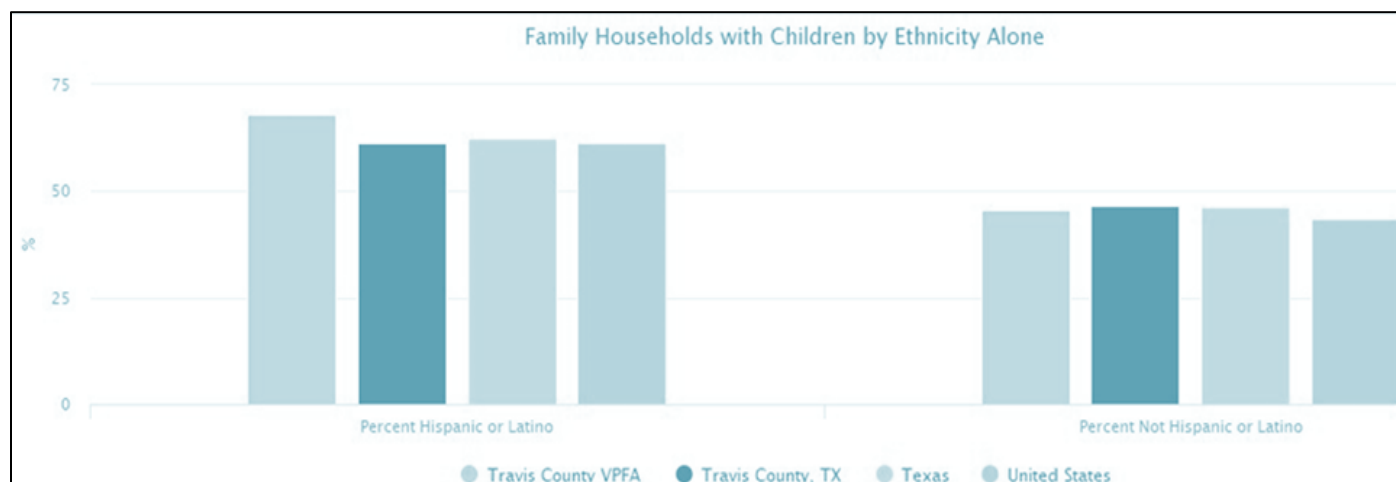


Family Households with Children, by Ethnicity Alone

At least 2 in 3 family households in Travis County's VPFA are Hispanic or Latino.

Report Area	Total Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Travis County VPFA	7,549	68.10%*	2,374	45.46%
CUC Service Area	68,910	46.87%*	116,980	62.35%*
Travis County, TX	55,028	61.29%	94,422	46.48%
Texas	1,588,335	62.39%	2,080,440	46.13%
United States	7,869,826	61.43%	29,510,577	43.43%

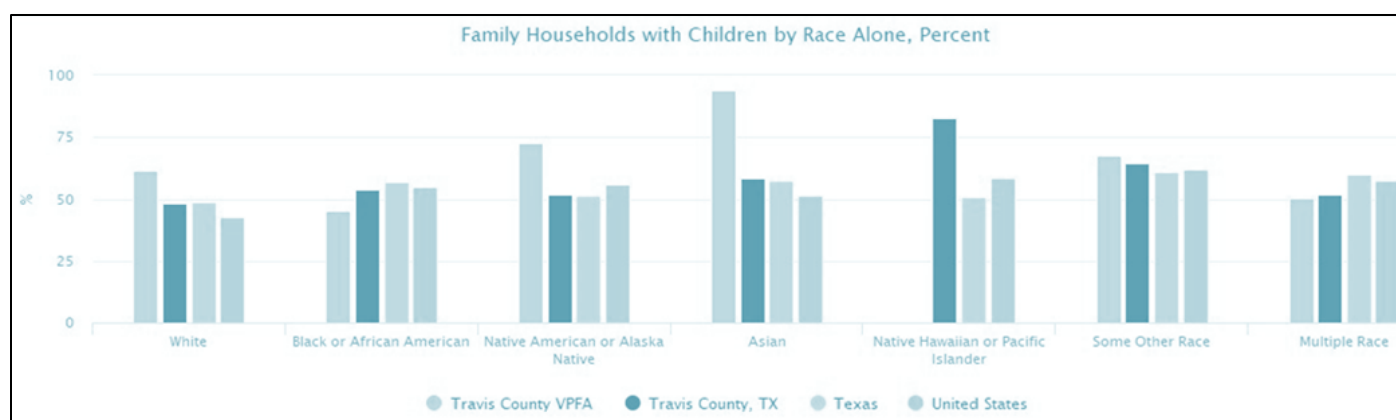
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Family Households with Children, by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Travis County VPFA	61.20%*	45.11%*	72.54%*	93.73%*	No data	67.65%	50.07%
CUC Service Area	48.58%	54.33%	50.37%	61.10%	35.64%*	65.00%	55.30%
Travis County, TX	48.29%	53.81%	52.03%	58.61%	82.72%*	64.49%	51.65%
Texas	48.87%	56.78%	51.24%	57.58%	50.62%	60.96%	59.79%
United States	42.58%	54.94%	55.98%	51.31%	58.24%	62.12%	57.30%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

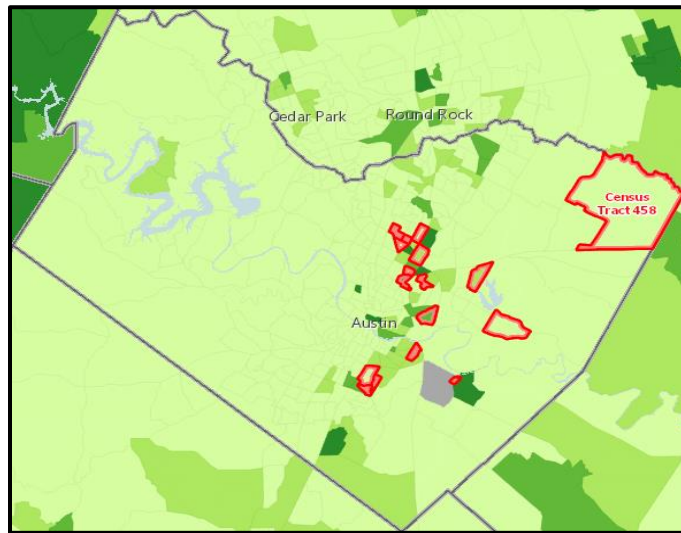


Population with any Disability

People living with a disability are a vulnerable population that requires targeted health care services and outreach by providers. The percentage of people living with a disability in the VPFA rose by 2% since our last CHNA (2017-18: 10.7% vs. 2021-22: 12.7%). This implies that for those whom disability has been determined, about 1 in 8 individuals live with a form of disability in the VPFA.

Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Disability Status Is Determined)	Population with a Disability	Population with a Disability, Percent
Travis County VPFA	76,409	9,682	12.67%
CUC Service Area	1,527,237	135,107	8.85%
Travis County, TX	1,260,085	105,259	8.35%
Texas	28,410,863	3,247,014	11.43%
United States	324,818,565	41,055,492	12.64%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Disabled Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21

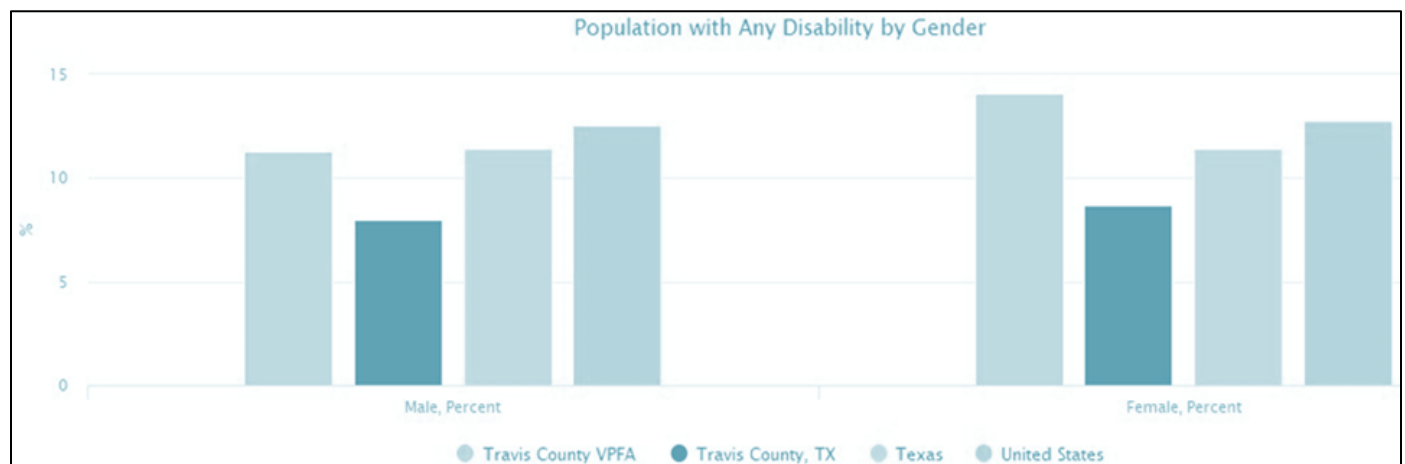
- Over 18.0%
- 15.1 - 18.0%
- 12.1 - 15.0%
- Under 12.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Travis County VPFA

Population with any Disability, by Gender

Overall, the data suggest that females report being more prone to disability – and this is more prevalent if one lives in the VPFA.

Report Area	Male	Male, Percent	Female	Female, Percent
Travis County VPFA	4,394	11.28%	5,288	14.11%
CUC Service Area	65,608	8.53%	69,499	9.16%
Travis County, TX	51,093	8.01%	54,166	8.71%
Texas	1,600,899	11.40%	1,646,115	11.46%
United States	19,984,640	12.52%	21,070,852	12.75%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



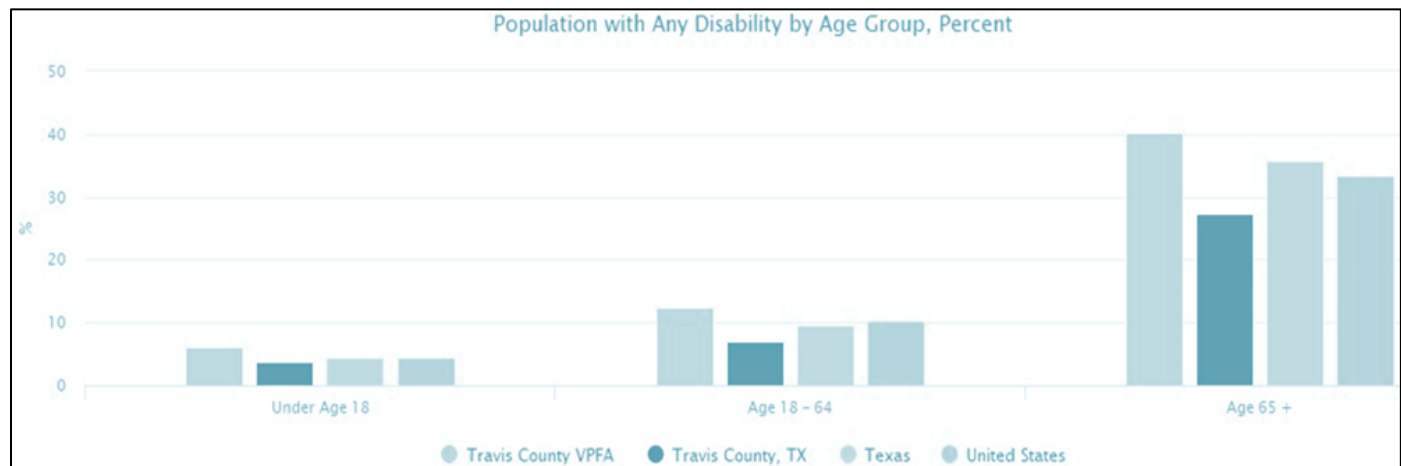
Population with any Disability, by Age Group, Percent

In general, older adults (aged of 65+ years) are more prone to disability – and the condition is more prevalent if one lives in the VPFA.

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18-64	Age 65+
Travis County VPFA	6.14%	12.40%	40.21%*
CUC Service Area	3.79%	7.48%	28.80%*
Travis County, TX	3.70%	7.09%	27.34%*
Texas	4.39%	9.48%	35.75%
United States	4.41%	10.32%	33.36%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Population with Any Disability by Race Alone, Percent

Compared to other racial groups, the table below indicates that Blacks or African Americans are more likely to face disability issues in Travis County's VPFA.

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Travis County VPFA	13.54%	25.13%*	15.54%	5.00%	0.00%	6.33%	12.26%
CUC Service Area	9.10%	13.18%	10.71%	4.24%	4.66%*	7.79%	7.43%
Travis County, TX	8.39%	13.40%	8.88%*	4.31%	7.31%*	7.68%	7.31%
Texas	11.94%	13.09%	15.27%	5.82%	16.19%	9.57%	10.18%
United States	13.31%	13.99%	16.32%	7.28%	11.61%	9.26%	10.46%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

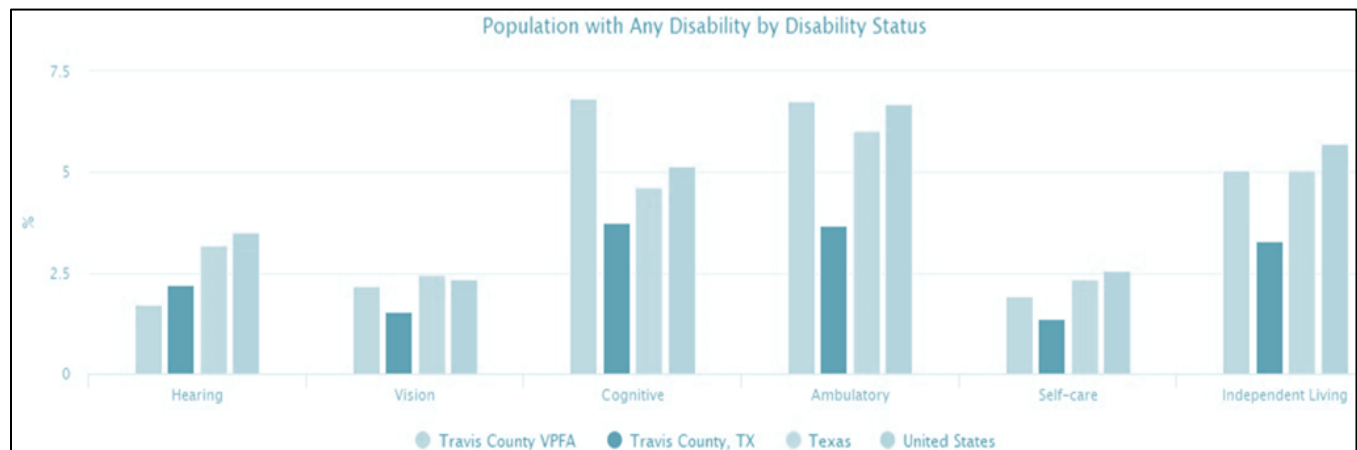
Population with Any Disability, by Disability Status

The American Community Survey (ACS, 2017-21) data on disability measures the disability status within different age groups: hearing and vision difficulty (for the entire population); cognitive, ambulatory, and self-care (for individuals 5 years and older); and independent living (reported for persons 18 years and older).

The table below indicates that people with cognitive and ambulatory challenges make up the largest proportion of all disability categories in Travis County and its VPFA, with higher prevalence rates occurring in the latter.

Report Area	Hearing	Vision	Cognitive	Ambulatory	Self-care	Independent Living
Travis County VPFA	1.72%	2.19%	6.84%	6.77%	1.93%	5.06%
CUC Service Area	2.46%	1.66%	3.88%	3.97%	1.51%	3.62%
Travis County, TX	2.20%	1.53%	3.74%	3.67%	1.38%	3.30%
Texas	3.19%	2.47%	4.63%	6.02%	2.34%	5.05%
United States	3.51%	2.34%	5.15%	6.68%	2.56%	5.73%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



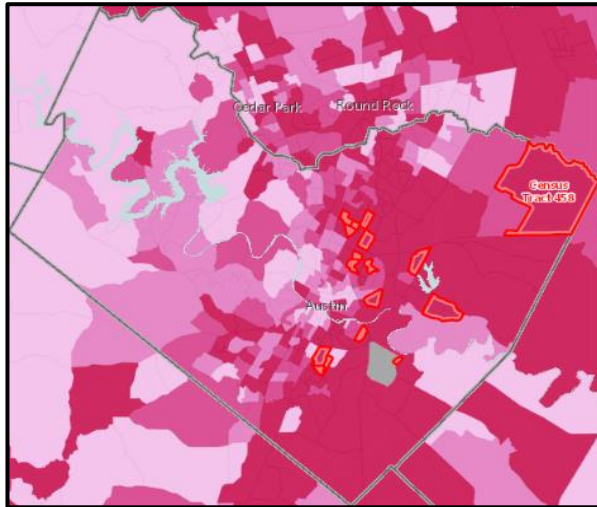
Population in Limited English Households (Linguistic Isolation)

A limited English-speaking household is one in which no household member 14 years old and over speaks only English at home, or no household member speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English “very well”. This indicator reports the percentage of the population aged 5 years and older living in Limited English-speaking households.

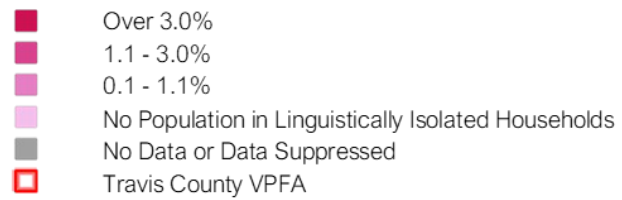
The table below shows that approximately 1 in 5 people aged 5 years or older is linguistically isolated in the VPFA.

Report Area	Population Age 5+	Linguistically Isolated Population Age 5+	Linguistically Isolated Population Age 5+, Percent
Travis County VPFA	73,070	14,281	19.54*
CUC Service Area	1,445,712	71,178	4.92%
Travis County, TX	1,191,841	62,842	5.27%
Texas	26,903,358	1,788,862	6.65%
United States	310,302,360	12,335,923	3.98%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Population in Linguistically Isolated Households, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



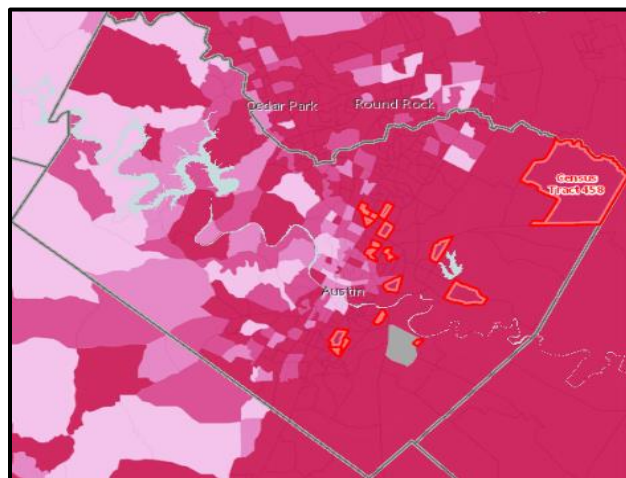
Population with Limited English Proficiency

Like linguistic isolation, this indicator is important because a person's inability to speak English well creates barriers to healthcare access, provider communication, and health literacy or education. The data below shows the percentage of the population aged 5 and older who speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than "very well".

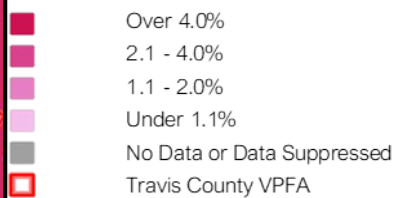
Report Area	Population Age 5+	Population Age 5+ with Limited English Proficiency	Population Age 5+ with Limited English Proficiency, Percent
Travis County VPFA	73,070	21,943	30.03%*
CUC Service Area	1,445,712	146,016	10.10%
Travis County, TX	1,191,841	123,956	10.00%
Texas	26,903,358	3,532,172	13.00%
United States	310,302,360	25,535,259	8.00%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Population with Limited English Proficiency, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21

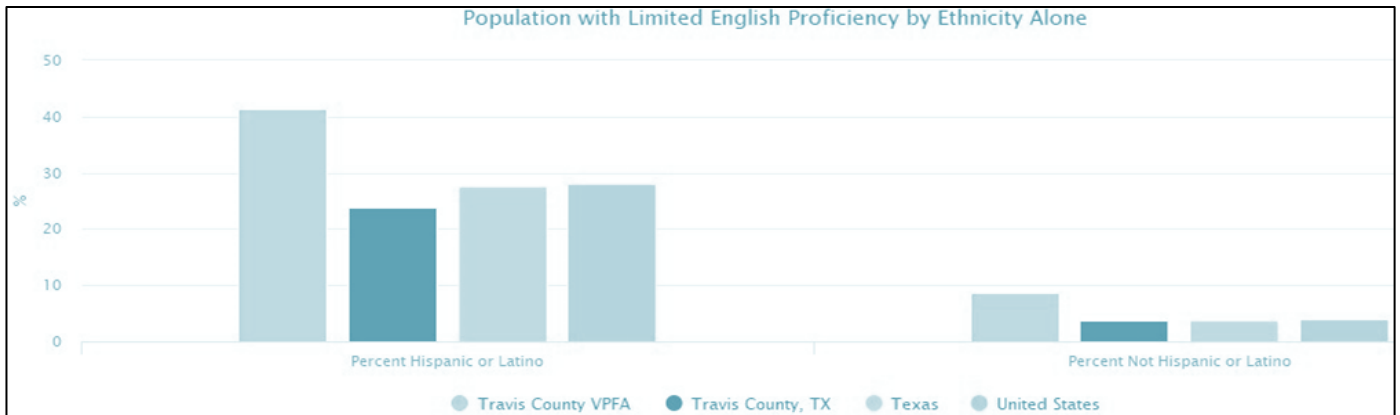


Population with Limited English Proficiency, by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Travis County VPFA	19,771	41.42%*	2,172	8.57%*
CUC Service Area	110,155	22.88%	35,861	3.72%
Travis County, TX	93,378	23.78%	30,578	3.83%
Texas	2,909,579	27.67%	622,593	3.80%
United States	15,698,264	28.13%	9,836,995	3.87%

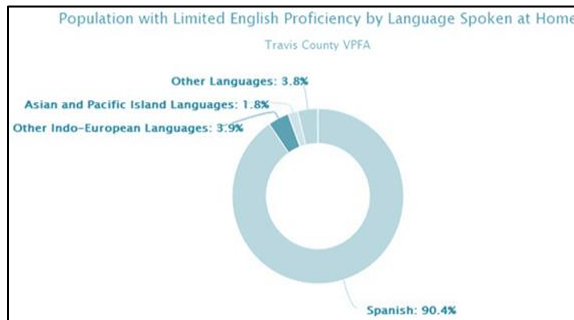
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Population with Limited English Proficiency, by Language Spoken at Home

Approximately 9 in 10 people aged 5 and older living in the VPFA speak Spanish as their main language at home.



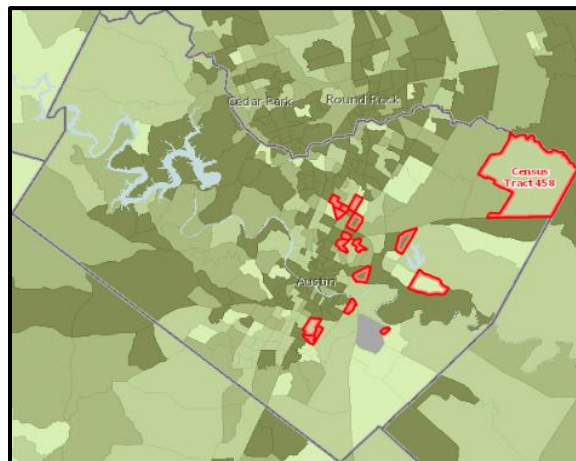
Population Geographic Mobility

This indicator reports information about population in-migration by assessing changes in residence within a one-year period. Persons who moved to a new household from outside of their current county of residence, from outside their state of residence, or from abroad are considered part of the in-migrated population. Persons who moved to a new household from a different household within their current county of residence are not included.

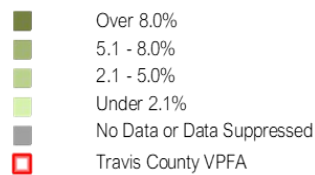
Report Area	Total Population	Population In-Migration	Percent Population In-Migration
Travis County VPFA	78,389	5,955	7.60%
CUC Service Area	1,521,340	130,801	8.60%
Travis County, TX	1,253,880	105,306	8.40%
Texas	28,515,322	1,845,688	6.47%
United States	326,169,561	19,810,161	6.07%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Population Migrated from Outside of the County, State, or Country, Percent of Total Population by Tract
ACS 2017-21



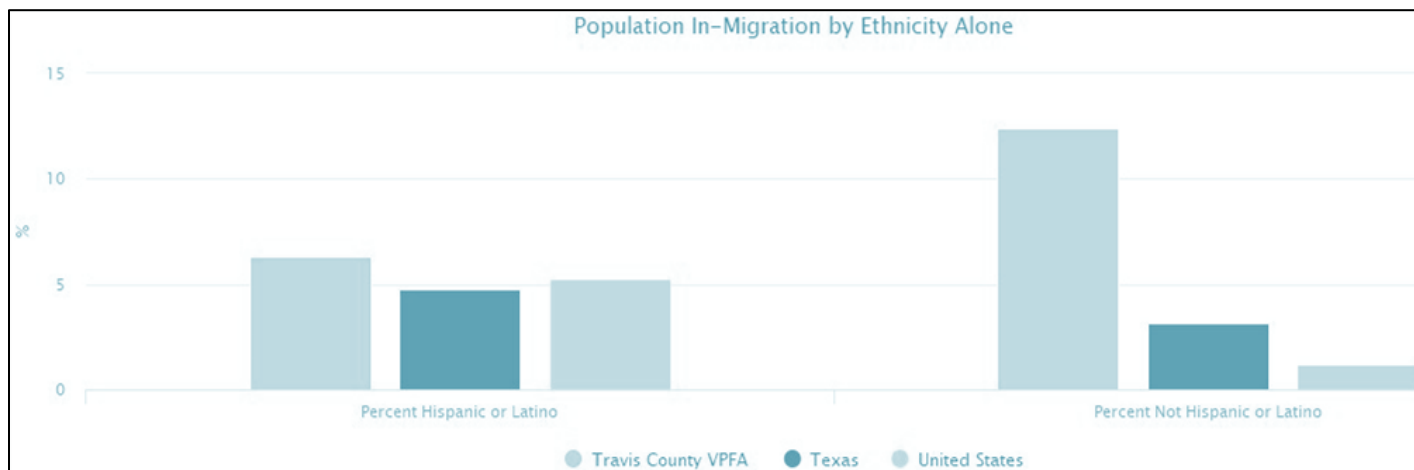
Population In-Migration, by Ethnicity Alone

About twice the ratio of non-Hispanics or Latinos – compared to Hispanics or Latinos – moved into Travis County’s VPFA from other areas between 2017 and 2021. Additionally, among non-Hispanics who in-migrated, the VPFA had about four times the proportion of in-migrants compared to Travis County and the State.

Report Area	Total Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Travis County VPFA	3,273	6.29%	2,682	12.43%*
CUC Service	40,414	7.82%	90,387	4.02%
Travis County, TX	30,041	7.13%	75,265	3.61%
Texas	540,249	4.77%	1,305,439	3.14%
United States	3,165,510	5.28%	16,644,651	1.19%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

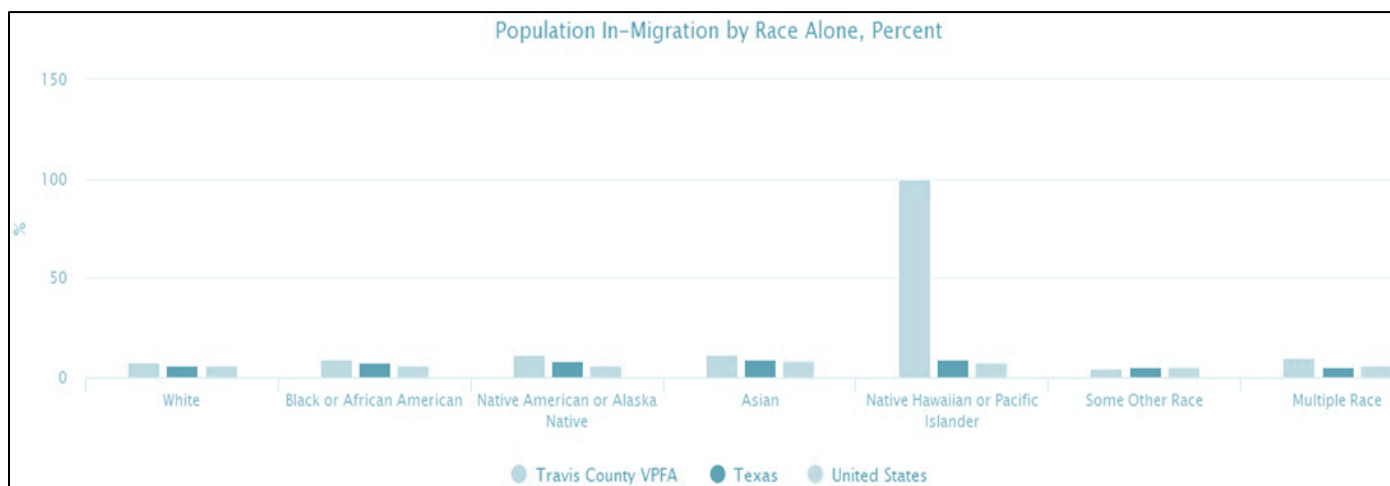
Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Population In-Migration, by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Travis County VPFA	7.82%	9.30%	11.55%	11.38%	100.00%*	4.91%	9.65%
CUC Service Area	8.27%	9.63%	10.99%	13.05%	22.86%	7.31%	7.86%
Travis County, TX	8.20%	8.87%	9.42%	12.73%	24.02%	6.46%	7.79%
Texas	6.34%	7.25%	8.06%	9.51%	9.51%	5.50%	5.52%
United States	5.92%	6.28%	6.18%	8.04%	7.37%	5.06%	6.39%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Migration Patterns, Total Population (2010-2020)

This indicator reports the net change in total population due to migration. The table below indicates that between 2010 and 2020, more people moved out of Travis County and its VPFA compared to the State.

Report Area	Starting Population (2010)	Inflows	Outflows	Net Migration	Migration Rate
Travis County VPFA	63,662	63,153	58,141	5,011	7.87%
CUC Service Area	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Travis County, TX	1,030,806	1,022,563	941,416	81,147	7.87%
Texas	25,257,114	14,977,867	13,833,421	1,144,446	4.53%
United States	309,349,689	149,073,587	149,092,889	-19,302	-0.01%

Data Source: [IRS - Statistics of Income](#). 2010-2020.

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas

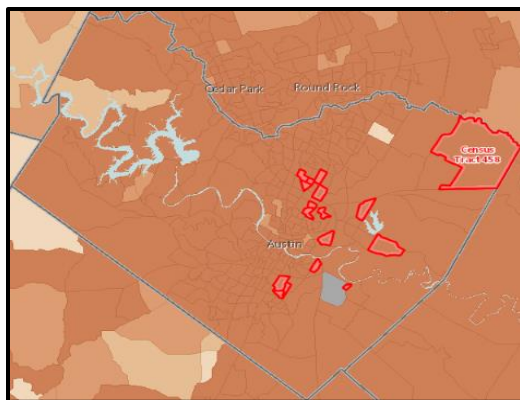
Foreign-Born Population

This indicator shows the percentage of the population that is foreign-born. The foreign-born population includes anyone who was not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national at birth during the ACS survey. This demographic includes any non-citizens as well as persons born outside of the U.S. who have become naturalized citizens. The native U.S. population includes any person born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (such as Guam), or abroad of American (U.S. citizen) parent or parents.

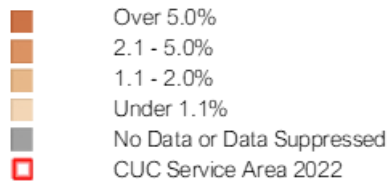
Although the foreign-born population remained stable within the past decade (2012-2016: 31.34% vs. 2017-2021: 31.91%), the proportion of foreign-born persons in the VPFA is approximately two times that of Travis County (17.42%) and the State (16.99%) average.

Report Area	Total Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizens	Population without U.S. Citizenship	Total Foreign-Birth Population	Foreign-Birth Population, Percent of Total Population
Travis County VPFA	79,195	5,242	20,032	25,274	31.91%*
CUC Service	1,537,421	99,082	158,894	257,976	16.78%
Travis County, TX	1,267,795	84,379	136,425	220,804	17.42%
Texas	28,862,581	1,951,246	2,952,923	4,904,169	16.99%
United States	329,725,481	23,141,369	21,703,439	44,844,808	13.60%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



2017-21 Foreign-Born Population (Non-Citizen or Naturalized), Percent by Tract, ACS



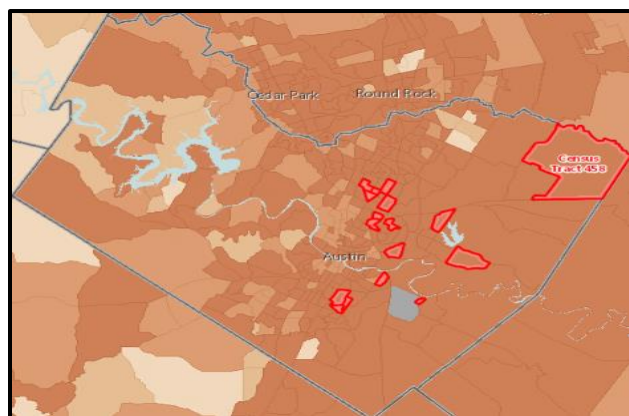
Citizenship Status

Immigrant populations often face barriers, many of which are like those faced by low-income populations, when seeking to access health services. These include, but are not limited to, lack of health insurance coverage, health care costs, transportation, and unpredictable work schedules.¹¹ At least 1 in 4 residents of Travis County's VPFA is not a U.S. citizen.

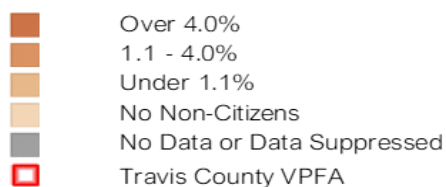
Report Area	Native	Born in a US Territory	Born Abroad to US Citizens	Naturalized	Non-Citizen	Non-Citizen, Percent
Travis County VPFA	52,822	113	986	5,242	20,032	25.29%*
CUC Service	1,249,768	6,106	23,571	99,082	158,894	10.34%
Travis County, TX	1,021,524	5,120	20,347	84,379	136,425	10.76%
Texas	23,494,190	113,475	350,747	1,951,246	2,952,923	10.23%
United States	279,427,702	2,074,899	3,378,072	23,141,369	21,703,439	6.58%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Non-US Citizen Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



¹¹ Congressional Research Service. (2022). Immigrants' Access to Health Care. Accessed online at: <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47351#:~:text=Noncitizen%20eligibility%20varies%20by%20program,federal%20health%20care%20coverage%20programs>.

Hispanic or Latino Citizenship Status

This indicator reports the citizenship status of the Hispanic or Latino population in each report area. Overall, the native-born Hispanic or Latino population is significantly lower (59.36%) in the VPFA, and the non-citizen population remained notably higher (33.74%), compared to other report areas.

Report Area	Native Born	Native Born, Percent	Naturalized Citizen	Naturalized Citizen, Percent	Not A Citizen	Not A Citizen, Percent
Travis County VPFA	31,213	59.36%*	3,625	6.89%	17,741	33.74%*
CUC Service Area	383,070	73.31%	39,958	7.65%	99,520	19.05%
Travis County, TX	309,154	72.50%	31,878	7.48%	85,367	20.02%
Texas	8,324,650	72.51%	1,009,454	8.79%	2,145,828	18.69%
United States	41,130,718	67.64%	7,868,061	12.94%	11,808,190	19.42%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

Urban and Rural Population (2020)

This indicator reports the percentage of the population living in incorporated areas (cities or towns). If a town is unincorporated, it implies it does not have a local government or elected officials at the town level and are not formally considered to be municipal areas of their own accord; so, they typically function as part of a larger municipality, such as a county or city.¹² The data below shows that most residents of Travis County and its VPFA live in incorporated places.

Report Area	Total Population, 2020 Census	Total in Incorporated Areas	Percentage in Incorporated Areas	Total Outside Incorporated Areas	Percentage Outside Incorporated Areas
Travis County VPFA	79,684	73,973	92.83%*	5,711	7.17%*
CUC Service Area	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Travis County, TX	1,290,188	1,113,385	86.30%*	176,803	13.70%*
Texas	29,145,505	22,482,418	77.14%	6,663,087	22.86%
United States	334,735,155	251,616,800	75.17%	83,118,355	24.83%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2020

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

¹² Public Information Act Handbook. (2018). Accessed online at https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/sites/default/files/2018-06/PIA_handbook_2018_0.pdf

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND PHYSICAL FACTORS

Examining differences in society is essential to addressing racial disparities in health care. Socioeconomic factors – such as income, employment, housing, and education, among others – are important determinants of people's health. For example, people who are disadvantaged in one or more of the aforementioned areas may have difficulty accessing health care and, this in turn, may impact their overall health and wellbeing.¹³

Given that socioeconomic factors can potentially have undesirable consequences on people's quality of life or overall health due to their associations with other determinants of health – including constraints on the provision of care at locations serving people with low income – it is important to improve access to social and economic resources to prevent social or health costs that eventually impact us all.

INCOME

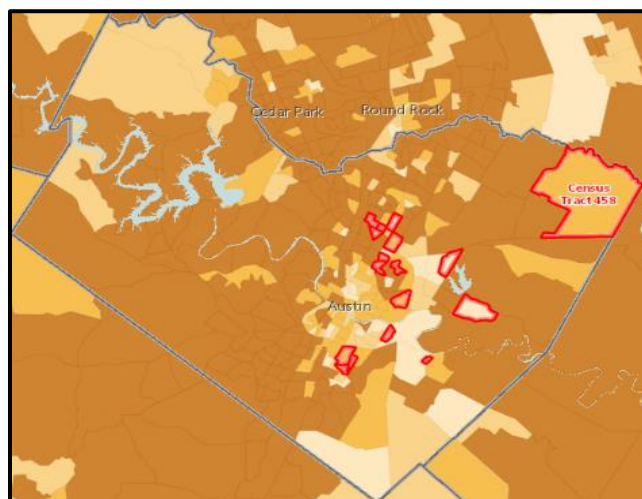
Families Earning Over \$75,000

The US Census Bureau (USCB)¹⁴ defines a family household as any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. A non-family household is any household occupied by the householder alone, or by the householder and one or more unrelated individuals. Total income includes all reported income from wages and salaries as well as income from self-employment, interest or dividends, public assistance, retirement, and other sources.

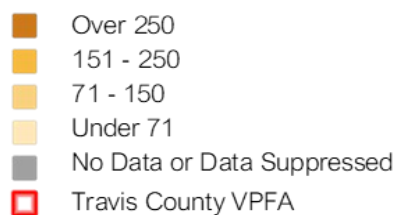
The percentage of families living in Travis County and its VPFA who made over \$75,000 annually rose by approximately 13% between 2016 and 2021 (i.e., 2012-2016: 53.76% vs. 2017-2021: 66.32%), and 10% (i.e., 2012-2016: 20.50% vs. 2017-2021: 29.93%), respectively. This increase could be an indication that wealthier families have probably migrated into the County and its VPFA due, in part, to the rapid gentrification and ongoing housing developments in Travis County.¹⁵

Report Area	Total Families	Families with Income Over \$75,000	Percent Families with Income Over \$75,000
Travis County VPFA	16,307	4,880	29.93%*
CUC Service Area	360,100	237,267	65.89%
Travis County, TX	292,935	194,263	66.32%
Texas	7,055,810	3,758,685	53.27%
United States	80,755,759	45,273,870	56.06%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Family Income Over \$75,000, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



¹³ Braveman P, Egerter S, Williams DR. The social determinants of health: coming of age. Annu Rev Public Health. 2011; 32: 381 – 98

¹⁴ USCB. (2022). Subject Definitions. Retrieved at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-definitions.html>.

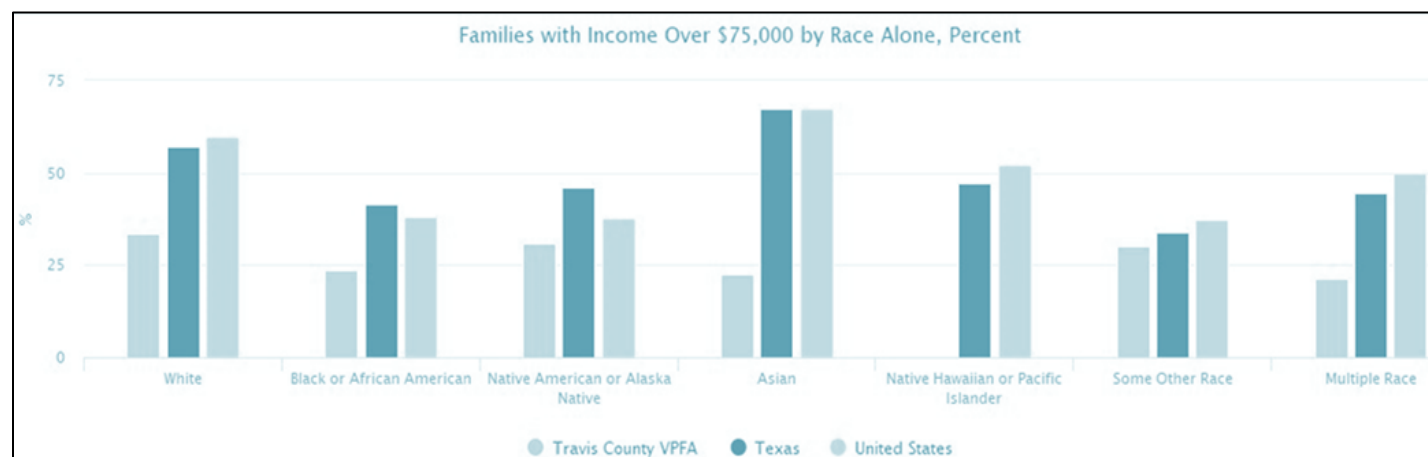
¹⁵ Way et al. (2018-22). Uprooted. Retrieved online at <https://sites.utexas.edu/gentrificationproject/files/2019/10/AustinUprooted.pdf>.

Families Earning Over \$75,000, by Race Alone, Percent

About a third or less of all families in Travis County's VPFA earn over \$75,000 annually.

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Travis County VPFA	33.51%*	23.54%*	30.74%*	22.62%*	No data	29.98%	21.50%
CUC Service Area	70.26%*	48.74%*	40.50%*	71.86%*	70.74%*	43.24%	62.73%
Travis County, TX	71.20%*	48.56%*	44.40%	71.44%*	76.54%*	42.01%	62.13%
Texas	57.24%	41.60%	46.23%	67.25%	47.28%	33.81%	44.67%
United States	59.88%	38.23%	37.63%	67.29%	52.20%	37.37%	49.73%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



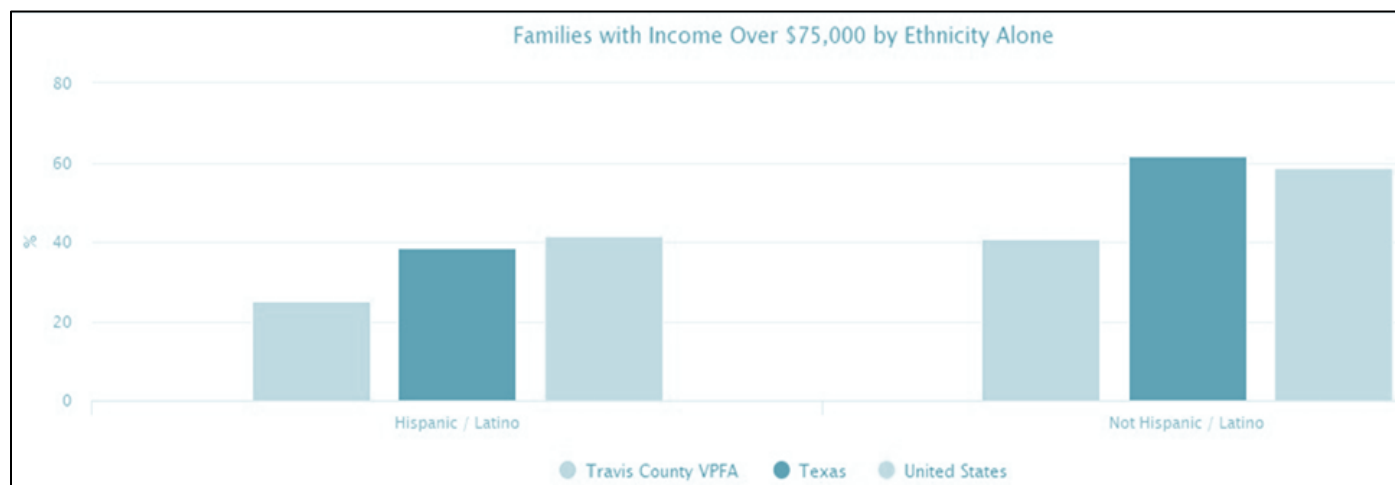
Families with Income Over \$75,000 by Ethnicity Alone

Overall, a smaller number of families living in the VPFA earn more than \$75,000 annually) as observed among both the Hispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations. Also, among the Hispanic or Latino population, at least 1 in 4 families living in Travis County's VPFA earn over \$75,000 annually compared to approximately 1 in 2 families with similar income in Travis County and Texas.

Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent
Travis County VPFA	2,761	24.91%*	2,119	40.58%*
CUC Service Area	54,597	49.40%*	182,670	73.19%*
Travis County, TX	42,837	47.71%*	151,426	74.54%*
Texas	976,643	38.37%	2,782,042	61.68%

United States	5,296,269	41.34%	39,977,601	58.84%
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Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Median Household Income

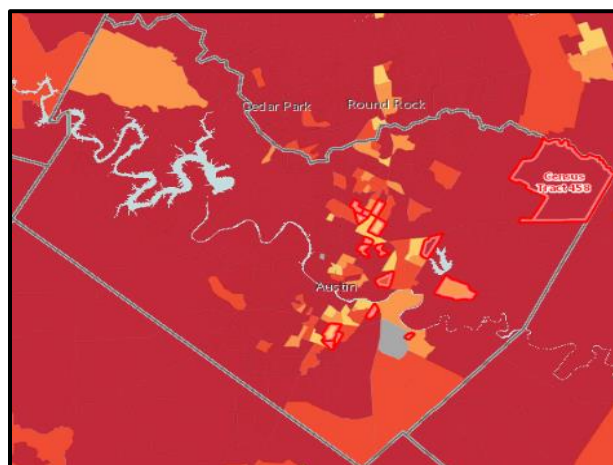
This indicator represents income below 50% and above 50% of all households in an area (that is, the income where half of all homes in a particular area earns more and the other half earns less). Median household income is appropriate for learning about the quality of life of residents in a given area, including discovering the number of households that are in poverty.

The median household income – based on the latest 5-year American Community Survey estimates – shows income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. The median household income in Travis County is higher than that of the State.

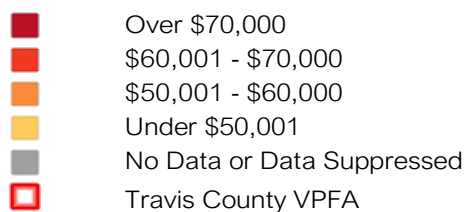
While median household income data is unavailable for Travis County's VPFA and our service area, previous trends between the VPFA, Travis County, and Texas – as well as the correlation between average income and median income in the table below (i.e., median income is lower than average income) – shows that the median household income in the VPFA is comparatively lower to that of the County and State.

Report Area	Total Households	Average Household Income	Median Household Income
Travis County VPFA	26,431	\$66,543	No data
CUC Service Area	No Data	No Data	No Data
Travis County, TX	514,227	\$119,031	\$85,043
Texas	10,239,341	\$94,115	\$67,321
United States	124,010,992	\$97,196	\$69,021

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Median Household Income by Tract, ACS 2017-21

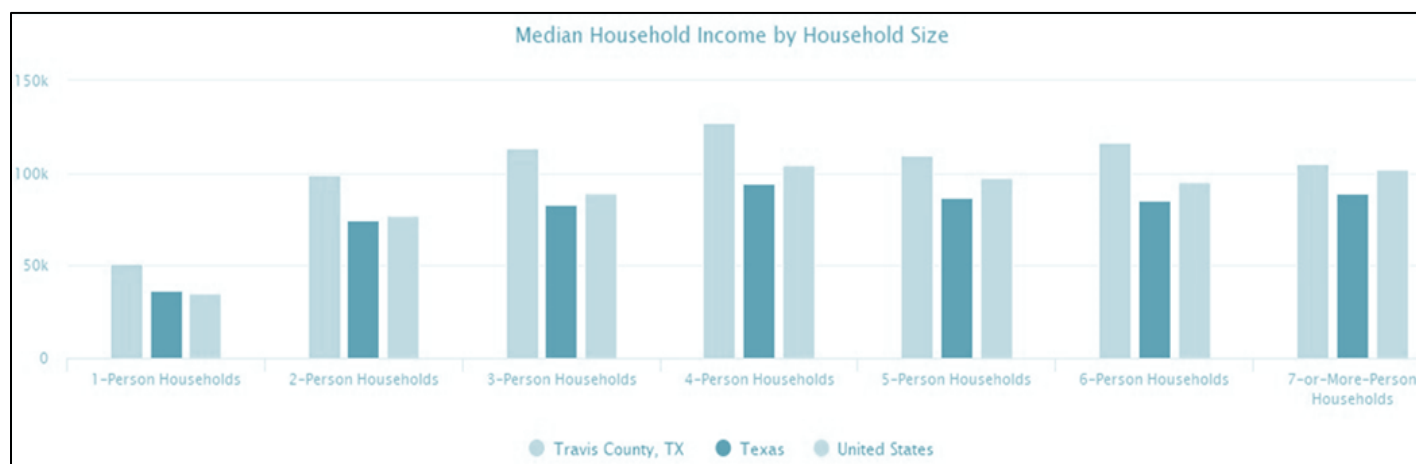


Median Household Income by Household Size

In general, 4-person households in Travis County seem to do better economically than all other household sizes, statewide or nationwide.

Report Area	1-Person Household	2-Person Household	3-Person Household	4-Person Household	5-Person Household	6-Person Household	7-or-More-Person Household
Travis County VPFA	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
CUC Service Area	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Travis County, TX	\$50,712	\$98,842	\$113,459	\$127,426	\$109,466	\$116,455	\$105,426
Texas	\$36,673	\$74,504	\$82,657	\$94,740	\$87,097	\$85,205	\$89,014
United States	\$35,334	\$76,650	\$89,386	\$104,149	\$97,274	\$94,889	\$102,234

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Median Household Income by Race or Ethnicity of Householder

Black or African American households reported the lowest median annual household income in Travis County during the period under review.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Asian	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or PI	Some Other Race	Multiple Race	Hispanic or Latino
Travis County VPFA	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
CUC Service Area	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Travis County, TX	\$102,079	\$56,435	\$102,651	\$61,629	\$64,318	\$61,445	\$82,211	\$65,646
Texas	\$82,254	\$50,916	\$96,961	\$62,393	\$63,991	\$50,990	\$60,120	\$54,786
United States	\$75,208	\$46,401	\$98,367	\$50,183	\$71,029	\$55,769	\$65,220	\$58,791

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas

Public Assistance Income

This indicator reports the percentage households receiving public assistance income. Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, also called “Food Stamps”).

Report Area	Total Households	Households with Public Assistance Income	Percent Households with Public Assistance Income
Travis County VPFA	26,431	788	2.98%
CUC Service Area	611,273	10,498	1.72%
Travis County, TX	514,227	8,862	1.72%
Texas	10,239,341	196,678	1.92%
United States	124,010,992	3,248,323	2.62%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

POVERTY

Poverty is a state in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living, such as food, clean water, shelter, and clothing. Poverty also includes the absence of access to resources, including health care, education, transportation, and the inability to participate in recreational activities due to a lack of community resources.¹⁶ In the United States, the federal poverty level (FPL) – an annual pre-tax income level catalogued by size of household and age of household members – is an economic measure used to decide whether the income level of an individual or family qualifies them for certain federal benefits and programs. For example, in 2021, the federal poverty income level was \$12,880 for an individual younger than 65 years and \$26,500 for a family of four.¹⁷ This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access, including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.¹⁶

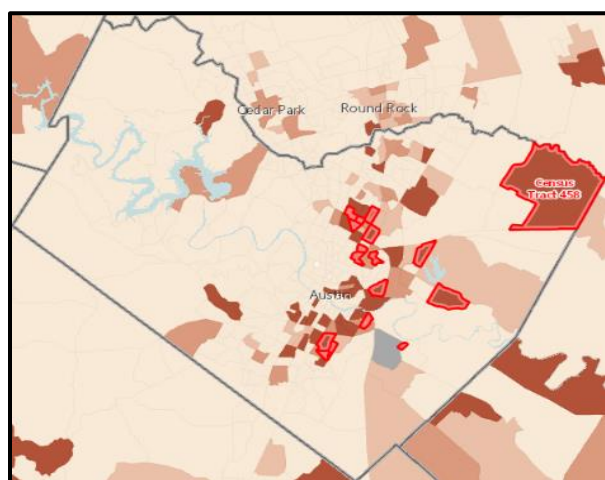
Children Below 100% FPL

For children aged 0-17 years living below 100% of the FPL, the population in poverty in Travis County's VPFA is over two times the County- and Statewide rate.

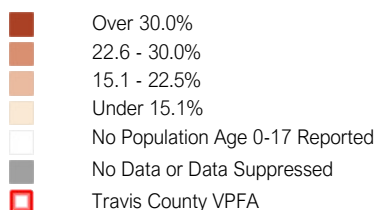
Report Area	Total Population	Population < Age 18	Population < Age 18 in Poverty	Population < Age 18 in Poverty, Percent
Travis County VPFA	76,162	21,279	9,340	43.89%*
CUC Service Area	1,509,074	336,195	45,364	13.49%*
Travis County, TX	1,242,158	268,923	37,270	13.86%*
Texas	28,260,264	7,355,933	1,442,731	19.61%
United States	321,897,703	72,996,065	12,443,424	17.05%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



¹⁶ Phelan et.al. Social conditions as fundamental causes of health inequalities: theory...and policy implications. J Hlth Soc Beh. 2010;51 Suppl: S28-S40.

¹⁷ Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. Accessed July 2, 2023. <https://aspe.hhs.gov/2021-poverty-guidelines>

Children in Poverty by Race, Percent

This indicator reports percent of children aged 0-17 living in households with income below the FPL, by race. Black or African (63.6%) and Native American or Alaska Native children (45.3%) living in the VPFA are more likely to live in poverty compared to other racial groups.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Travis County VPFA	33.49%*	63.66%*	45.31%*	37.24%*	No data	34.06%	61.13%
CUC Service Area	4.29%	23.49%	27.04%*	5.05%	50.00%*	20.45%	10.84%
Travis County, TX	4.30%	22.85%	29.50%*	4.86%	50.00%*	20.57%	9.48%
Texas	8.56%	26.20%	17.24%	9.30%	33.86%	27.94%	20.50%
United States	10.39%	31.19%	30.15%	10.44%	23.20%	26.28%	17.74%

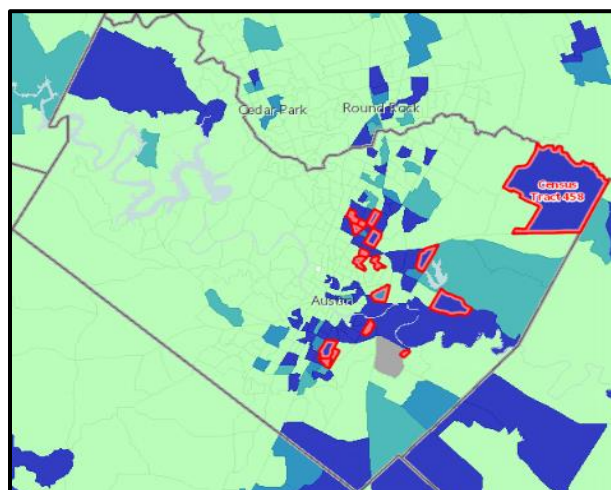
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas

Children Below 200% FPL

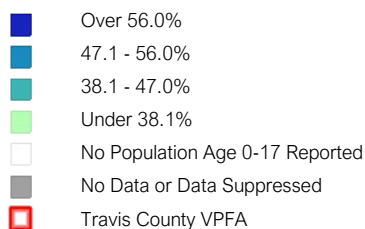
About 3 in 4 children under age 18 in the VPFA live below 200% of the FPL.

Report Area	Total Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 Below 200% FPL	Population Under Age 18 Below 200% FPL, Percent
Travis County VPFA	21,279	16,167	75.98%*
CUC Service Area	336,195	104,031	30.94%*
Travis County, TX	268,923	81,778	30.41%*
Texas	7,355,933	3,128,133	42.53%
United States	72,996,065	27,587,656	37.79%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



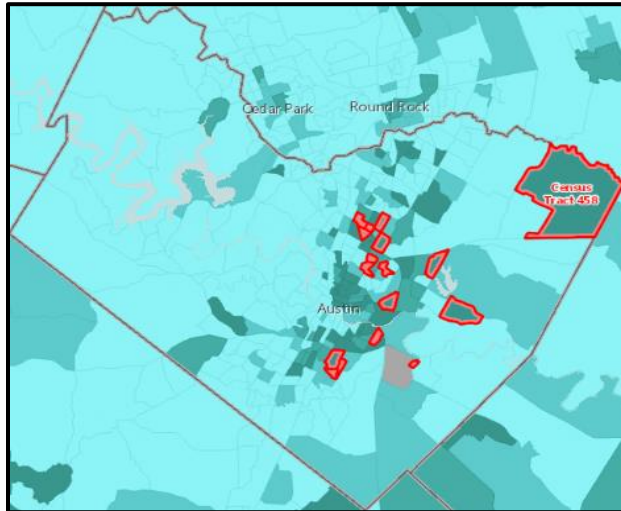
Population Below 100% FPL

The rate of poverty in Travis County's VPFA is approximately two times that of the State and more than twice the rate of Travis County.

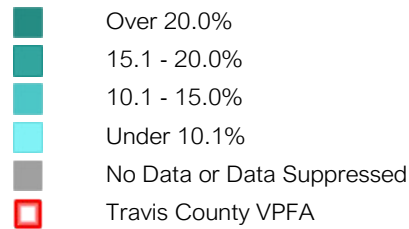
Report Area	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Population in Poverty, Percent
Travis County VPFA	76,162	21,010	27.59%*
CUC Service Area	1,509,074	162,094	10.74%
Travis County, TX	1,242,158	139,464	11.23%
Texas	28,260,264	3,965,117	14.03%
United States	321,897,703	40,661,636	12.63%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



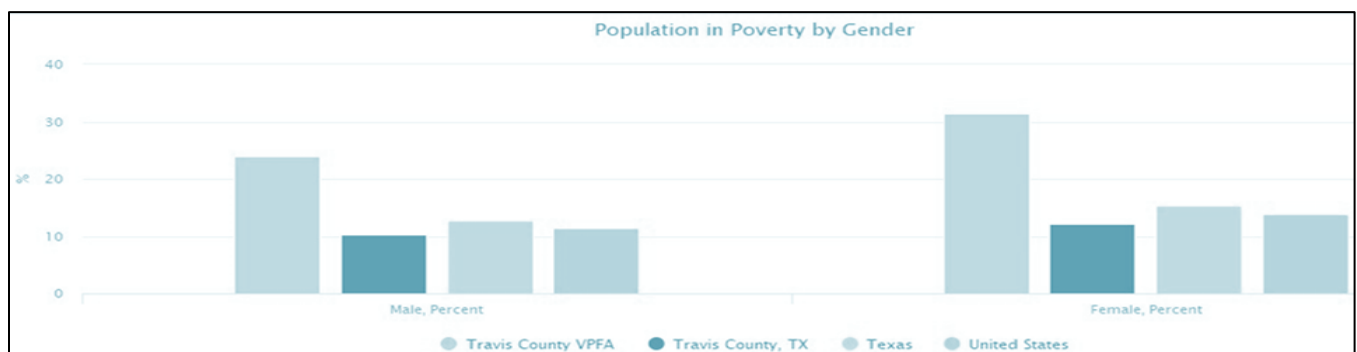
Population in Poverty by Gender

In general, women have higher rates of poverty than men in all report areas. The percentage of males and females in poverty in the VPFA is at least two times that of Travis County and the State.

Report Area	Male	Male, Percent	Female	Female, Percent
Travis County VPFA	9,323	23.99%*	11,687	31.33%*
CUC Service Area	74,941	9.84%	87,153	11.66%
Travis County, TX	64,952	10.29%	74,512	12.19%
Texas	1,774,327	12.67%	2,190,790	15.36%
United States	18,132,275	11.44%	22,529,361	13.79%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



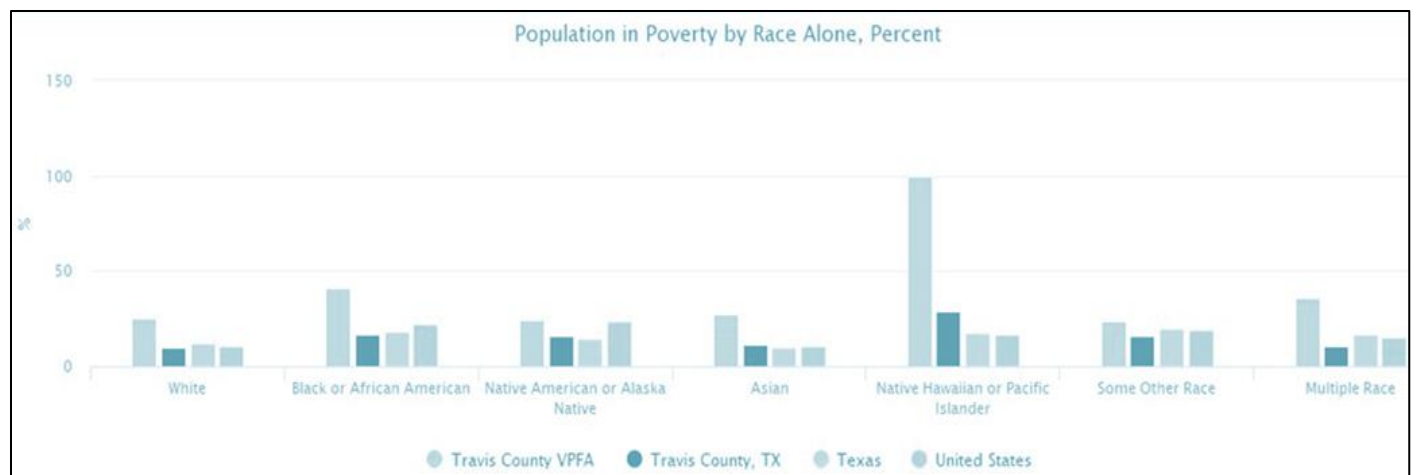
Population in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent

Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders and the Black population have a higher burden of disparities in terms of socioeconomic well-being, with the former struggling with higher rates of poverty in Travis County and its VPFA.

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Travis County VPFA	25.16%*	40.74%*	24.39%*	27.51%*	100.00%*	23.43%	35.91%
CUC Service Area	9.35%	17.03%	13.73%	10.81%	29.92%*	15.56%	10.52%
Travis County, TX	9.89%	16.95%	15.73%	11.76%	28.92%*	15.92%	10.50%
Texas	12.42%	18.64%	14.77%	9.66%	17.85%	20.03%	16.61%
United States	10.29%	21.71%	23.40%	10.31%	16.68%	19.06%	14.89%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

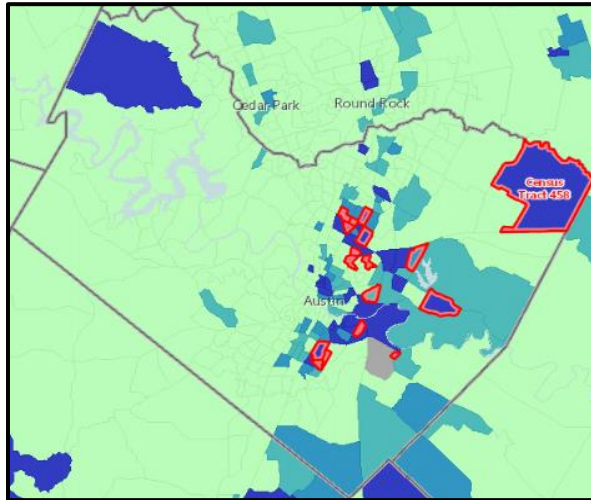


Population Below 185% FPL

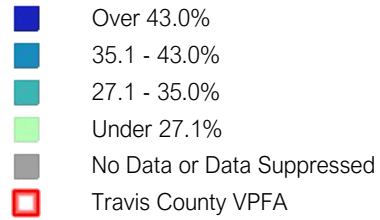
Report Area	Total Population	Population with Income Below 185% FPL	Population with Income Below 185% FPL, Percent
Travis County VPFA	76,162	38,721	50.84%*
CUC Service Area	1,509,074	330,760	21.92%*
Travis County, TX	1,242,158	275,631	22.19%*
Texas	28,260,264	8,437,679	29.86%
United States	321,897,703	85,630,280	26.60%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Population Below 185% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21

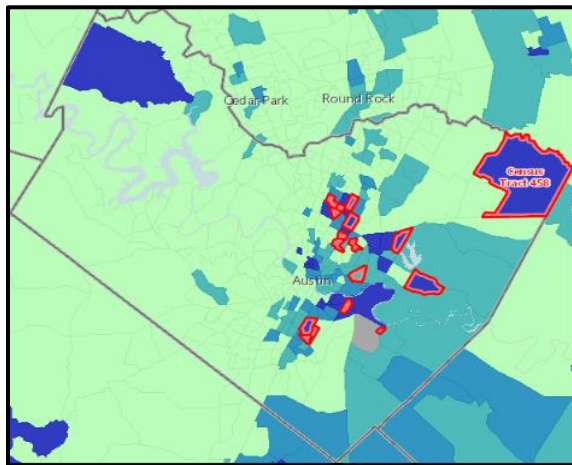


Population Below 200% FPL

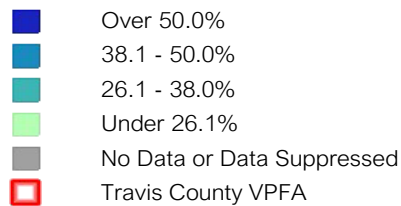
Report Area	Total Population	Population with Income Below 200% FPL	Population with Income Below 200% FPL Percent
Travis County VPFA	76,162	42,201	55.41%*
CUC Service Area	1,509,074	367,087	24.33%*
Travis County, TX	1,242,158	302,746	24.37%*
Texas	28,260,264	9,228,226	32.65%
United States	321,897,703	94,041,155	29.21%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



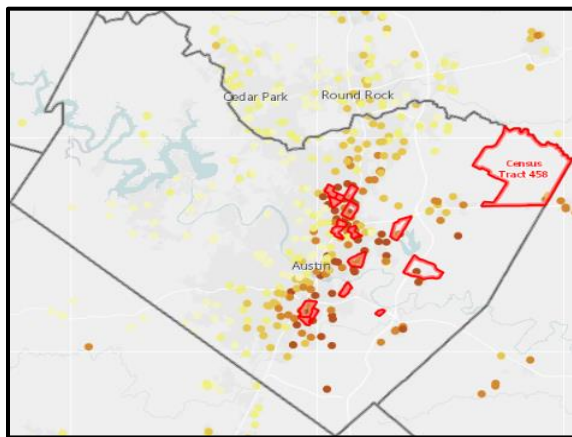
Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

Free or reduced-price lunches are served to qualifying students in families with income between under 185 percent (reduced price) or under 130 percent (free lunch) of the US federal poverty threshold as part of the federal National School Lunch Program (NSLP). This indicator is important because lunch, especially for low-income students, ensures that students have adequate and healthy nutrition throughout the day to study, addresses food insecurity, improves attentiveness in class, and improve overall health of children in low-income populations. About 4 in every 5 children living in the VPFA qualify for free or reduced-price lunch.

Report Area	Total Students	Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch	Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, Percent
Travis County VPFA	6,811.00	5,950.00	87.4%*
CUC Service Area	No data	No data	No data
Travis County, TX	188,972	93,521	49.5%*
Texas	5,428,609	3,289,711	60.6%
United States	40,249,650	19,533,765	51.7%

Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data, 2020-2021
 Lower than Texas

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, NCES CCD 2020-21

- Over 90.0%
- 75.1% - 90.0%
- 50.1% - 75.0%
- 20.1% - 50.0%
- Under 20.1%
- Not Reported
- Travis County VPFA

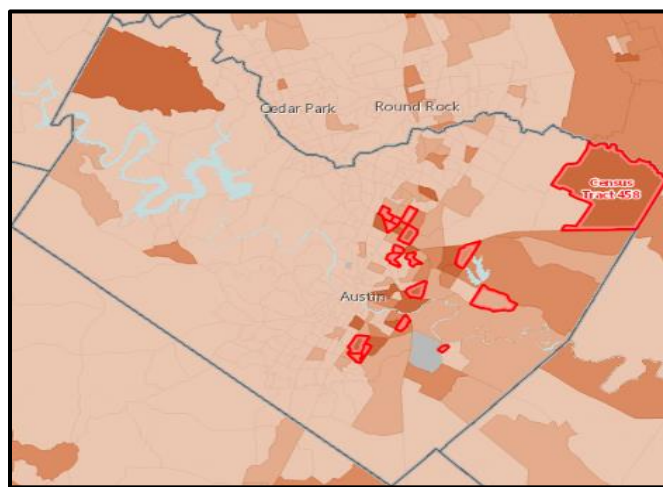
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) - Households Receiving SNAP Benefits

SNAP provides food benefits to low-income families to support and help afford nutritious foods essential to health and well-being. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, food insecurity, and social support needs. When combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment. A household in the VPFA is about four times more likely to receive SNAP benefits compared to similar households in Travis County.

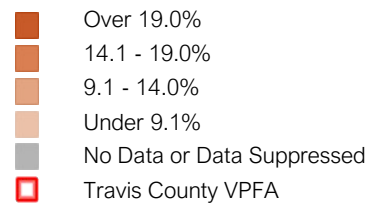
Report Area	Total Households	Households Receiving SNAP Benefits	Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits
Travis County VPFA	26,431	6,054	22.90%*
CUC Service Area	611,273	38,017	6.22%
Travis County, TX	514,227	32,582	6.34%
Texas	10,239,341	1,178,059	11.51%
United States	124,010,992	14,105,231	11.37%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21

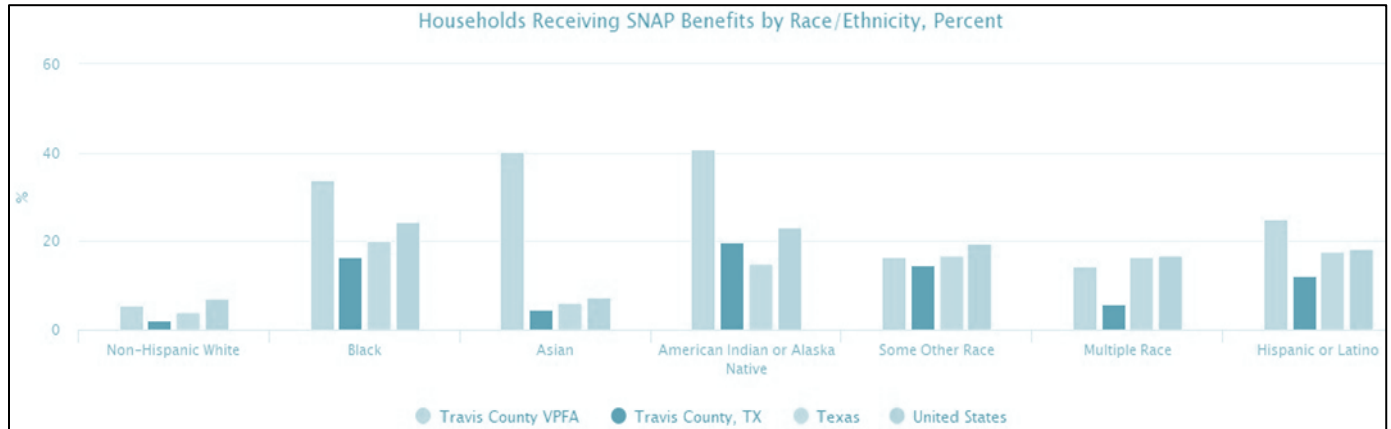


Households Receiving SNAP Benefits by Race/Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Asian	American Indian or Alaska Native	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Travis County VPFA	24.83%*	5.44%	33.71%*	40.29%*	40.70%*	16.48%	14.40%
CUC Service Area	11.17%*	2.24%	16.08%	4.26%	20.75%*	13.62%	5.92%
Travis County, TX	12.06%*	2.02%	16.47%	4.60%	19.74%*	14.61%	5.78%
Texas	17.65%	3.98%	20.07%	6.05%	14.93%	16.75%	16.56%
United States	18.31%	6.92%	24.36%	7.39%	23.01%	19.35%	16.69%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



EDUCATION

Education is closely tied to health outcomes and economic opportunity. It provides individuals with the tools needed to succeed, live fulfilling lives, and contribute meaningfully to society. Additionally, access to quality education early in life, high school graduation, and getting a college education provide opportunities for people to improve their socioeconomic status and reduce the likelihood of negative health outcomes.¹⁸ The following indicators describe the education system, including educational outcomes, and describe variation in population access, proficiency, and attainment from pre-kindergarten to advanced degree achievement.

Head Start

Head Start is a program designed to help children from families at or below poverty level, from birth to age 5. The program's goal is to reduce inequalities in educational outcomes and raise educational attainment levels by offering matching funds to community programs that deliver preschool, healthcare, and nutritional services to children in poor families.¹⁸

Overall, the data below indicate that the rate of head start programs in the VPFA is nearly ten times that of Travis County and about eight times the rate of Texas – a clear indication of the prevalence of poverty and income inequality in the VPFA.

Report Area	Children Under Age 5	Total Head Start Programs	Head Start Programs, Rate (Per 10,000 Children Under Age 5)
Travis County VPFA	3,186	17	54.86*
CUC Service Area	16,303	64	39.37*
Travis County, TX	75,774	44	5.81
Texas	1,928,473	1,352	7.01
United States	20,426,118	21,511	10.53

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, [HRSA - Administration for Children and Families](#), 2022

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas Population data is from the 2010 US Decennial Census.

¹⁸ Bitler MP, Hoynes HW, Domina T. Experimental evidence on distributional effects of Head Start. National Bureau of Economic Research; 2014 Aug 28.

Educational Attainment Overview

Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25 years old and is an estimated average for the period from 2017 to 2021. This indicator is important because ill-equipped and understaffed schools in poor neighborhoods lead to poor education. A poor or low educational status leads to poor employment status – which puts a person right back in a poor neighborhood and making that individual more likely to experience negative health outcomes.

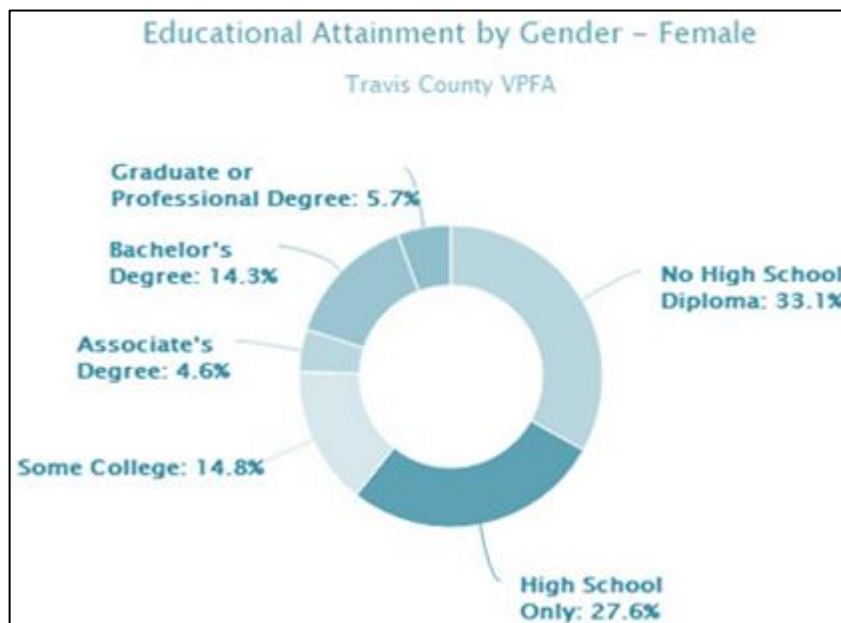
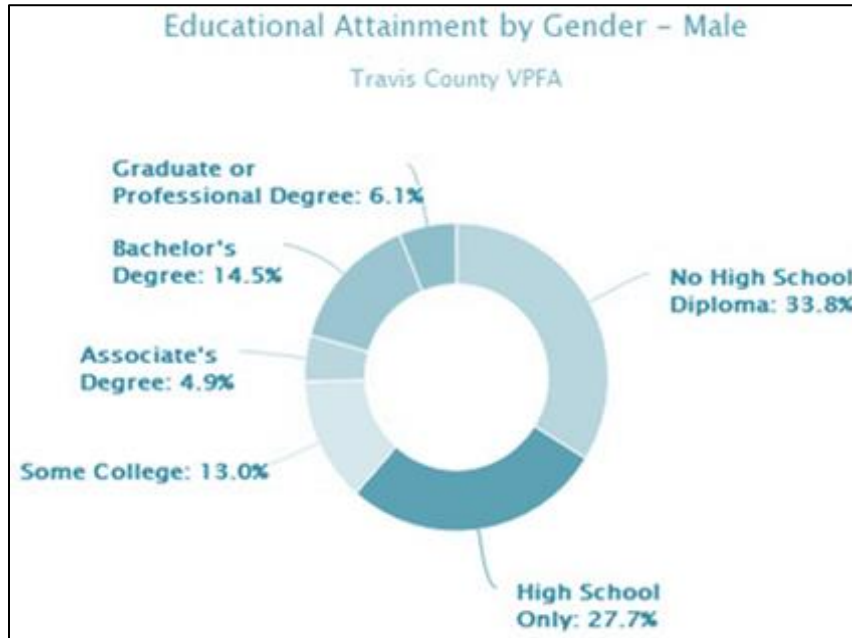
In contrast, higher educational attainment makes it more likely for people to access quality healthcare, find employment that pays a living wage, and live in a safe, non-polluted environment.¹⁹ Overall, the table below shows that persons aged 25 years or older living in Travis County's VPFA have higher rates of lower educational attainment (i.e., up to high school) – and lower rates of higher educational attainment (i.e., up to graduate school).

In terms of the level of education achieved by gender, approximately 1 in 20 (5.9%) have a graduate or professional degree with a similar distribution between males (6.1%) and females (5.7%).

Report Area	No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Travis County VPFA	33.49%*	27.63%*	13.85%*	4.74%	14.37%*	5.91%*
CUC Service Area	9.59%*	17.16%*	17.70%	5.96%	31.43%*	18.17%*
Travis County, TX	9.40%*	15.70%*	16.70%*	5.50%	33.00%*	19.70%*
Texas	15.20%	24.50%	21.30%	7.50%	20.40%	11.20%
United States	11.10%	26.50%	20.00%	8.70%	20.60%	13.10%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas

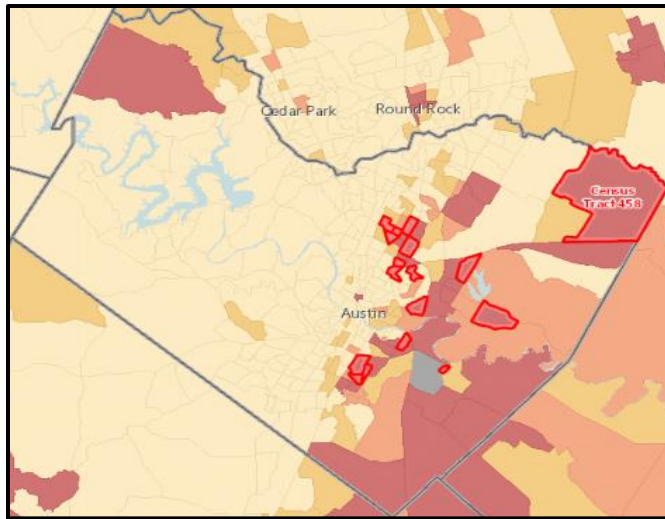


¹⁹ Health TLP. Education: a neglected social determinant of health. The Lancet. Public Health. 2020 Jul;5(7): e361.

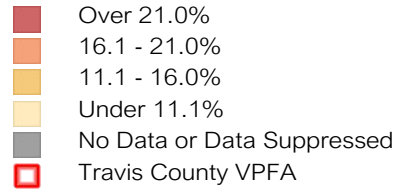
No High School Diploma

At least 1 in 3 (33.5%) people living in the VPFA dropped out of school before they could finish high school (so, are without a high school diploma).

Report Area	Total Population Age 25+	Population Age 25+ with No High School Diploma	Population Age 25+ with No High School Diploma, Percent
Travis County VPFA	50,222	16,820	33.49%
CUC Service Area	1,058,539	101,483	9.59%
Travis County, TX	881,650	82,571	9.37%
Texas	18,619,469	2,826,181	15.18%
United States	225,152,317	25,050,356	11.13%



Population with No High School Diploma (Age 25+), Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



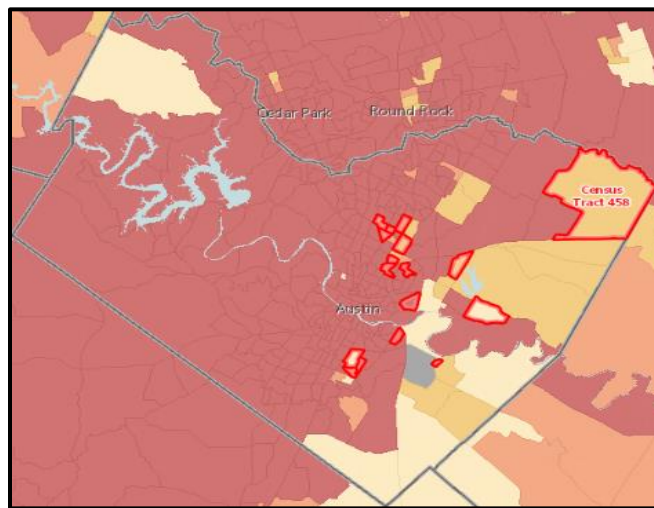
Associate Level Degree or Higher

1 in 4 persons (25.02%) living in Travis County's VPFA aged 25 and older have an Associate level degree or higher.

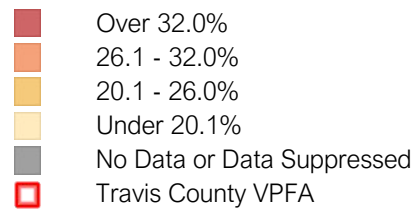
Report Area	Total Population Age 25+	Population Age 25+ with Associate's Degree or Higher	Percent Population Age 25+ with Associate's Degree or Higher
Travis County VPFA	50,222	12,567	25.02%*
CUC Service Area	1,058,539	588,092	55.56%*
Travis County, TX	881,650	513,464	58.24%*
Texas	18,619,469	7,273,639	39.06%
United States	225,152,317	95,423,544	42.38%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Population with an Associate Level Degree or Higher, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



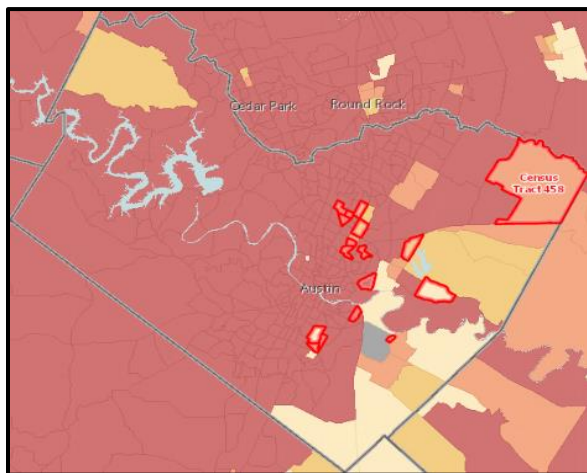
Bachelor's Level Degree or Higher

1 in 5 persons (20.3%) living in Travis County's VPFA aged 25 and older have a Bachelor level degree or higher.

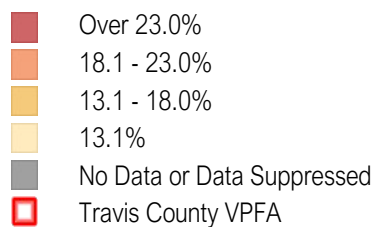
Report Area	Total Population Age 25+	Population Age 25+ with Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Population Age 25+ with Bachelor's Degree or Higher Percent
Travis County VPFA	50,222	10,188	20.29%*
CUC Service Area	1,058,539	525,018	49.60%*
Travis County, TX	881,650	464,623	52.70%*
Texas	18,619,469	5,871,195	31.53%
United States	225,152,317	75,808,834	33.67%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



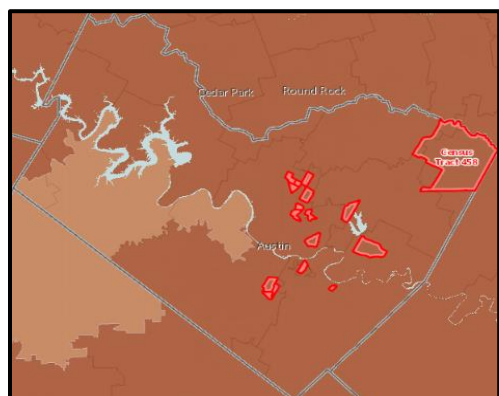
Proficiency – Student Math Proficiency (4th Grade)

Student performance in 4th grade Math, for the state-specific standardized tests, is displayed in the table below. For children living in the VPFA, at least 3 in 4 children assessed performed worse in Math compared to their colleagues living in Travis County and the State.

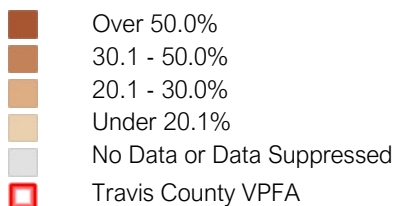
Report Area	Students with Valid Test Scores	Students Scoring 'Proficient' or Better, Percent	Students Scoring 'Not Proficient' or Worse, Percent
Travis County VPFA	2,035	23.9%*	76.1%*
CUC service Area	No Data	No Data	No Data
Travis County, TX	11,841	27.9%*	72.1%*
Texas	382,603	33.3%	66.7%
United States	5,080,634	36.1%	63.9%

Data Source: US Department of Education, EDData. Additional analysis by CARES. 2020-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Math Test Scores, Grade 4, Percent Not Proficient by School District (Elementary), ED Facts 2020-21



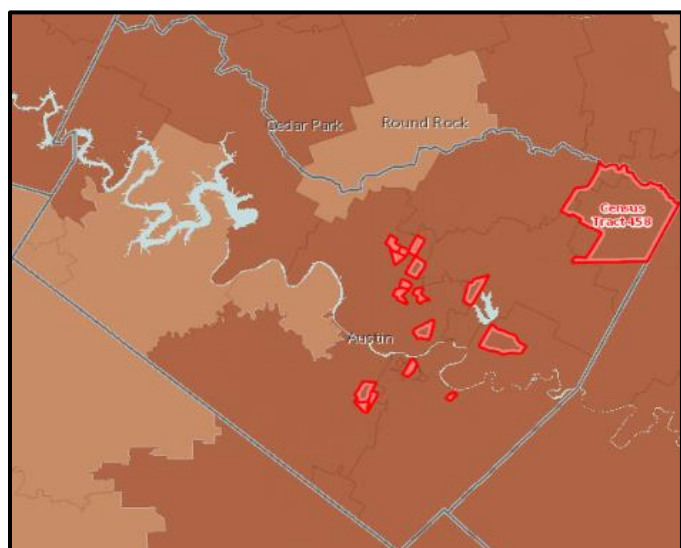
Proficiency – Student Reading Proficiency (4th Grade)

Student performance in 4th grade English Language, for the state-specific standardized tests, is presented in the table below. Nearly 7 in 10 students assessed in the VPFA performed worse compared to other children in Travis County and the State.

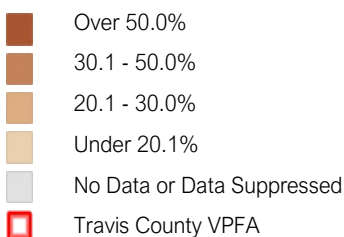
Report Area	Students with Valid Test Scores	Students Scoring 'Proficient' or Better, Percent	Students Scoring 'Not Proficient' or Worse, Percent
Travis County VPFA	2,036	30.8%	69.2%
CUC service Area	No Data	No Data	No Data
Travis County, TX	11,827	34.6%	65.4%
Texas	382,140	33.1%	66.9%
United States	4,968,367	39.9%	60.1%

Data Source: US Department of Education, ED Facts. Additional analysis by CARES. 2020-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Language Arts Test Scores, Grade 4, Percent Not Proficient by School District (Elementary), ED Facts 2020-21



HOUSING

This indicator is essential because there is compelling evidence linking housing's relationship to health outcomes, and housing interventions for low-income people have been found to improve population health as well as reduce

health care costs.²⁰ Housing is also an important social determinant of health given that household structure, housing stability, quality, safety, and affordability all impact health outcomes.

Household Structure – Single-Parent Households

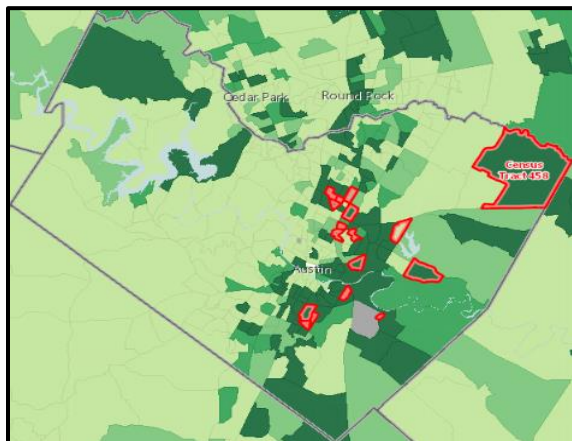
About 1 in 2 children living in Travis County’s VPFA live in a household where only one parent is present.

Report Area	Population Age 0-17	Children in Single-Parent Households	Percentage of Children in Single-Parent Households
Travis County VPFA	21,514	10,534	48.96%*
CUC Service Area	338,655	74,414	21.97%
Travis County, TX	271,015	60,755	22.42%
Texas	7,428,662	1,914,279	25.77%
United States	74,008,972	18,598,212	25.13%

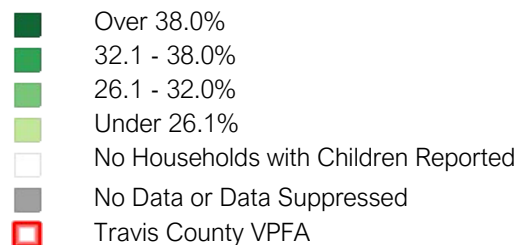
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

²⁰Taylor L. Housing and health: An overview of the literature. Health Affairs Health Policy Brief. 2018 Jun 7;10 (10.1377).



Single Parent Households with Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



Household Structure – Older Adults Living Alone

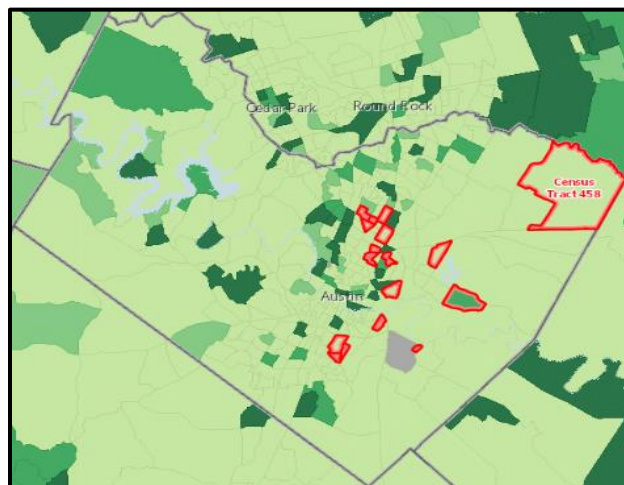
This indicator reports the percentage of households occupied by a single older adult (age 65+). It is important because older adults who live alone are considered a vulnerable population – and may have challenges accessing health and social needs.

Report Area	Total Occupied Households	Total Households with Seniors (Age 65+)	Households with Seniors Living Alone	Percentage of Total Households	Percentage of Senior Households
Travis County VPFA	26,431	4,246	1,465	5.54%	34.50%
CUC Service Area	611,273	115,190	39,132	6.40%	33.97%
Travis County, TX	514,227	92,423	31,393	6.10%	33.97%

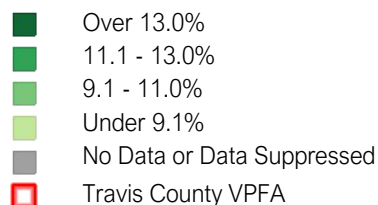
Texas	10,239,341	2,584,587	855,078	8.35%	33.08%
United States	124,010,992	37,491,224	13,888,306	11.20%	37.04%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Households with Seniors (Age 65+) Living Alone, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



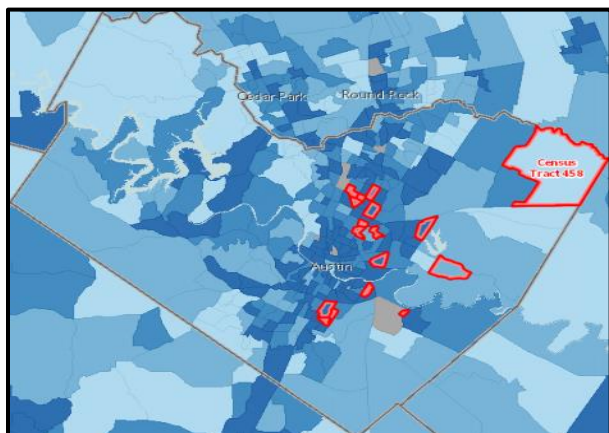
Housing Costs - Cost Burden (30%)

This indicator reports the percentage of households where housing costs are 30% or more of the total household income. The information offers a measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

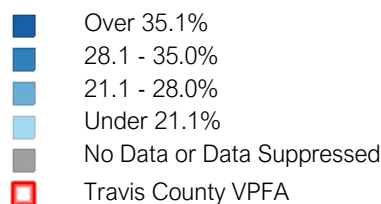
Report Area	Total Households	Cost-Burdened Households	Cost-Burdened Households, Percent
Travis County VPFA	26,431	12,051	45.59%*
CUC Service Area	611,273	199,131	32.58%
Travis County, TX	514,227	171,424	33.34%
Texas	10,239,341	3,059,220	29.88%
United States	124,010,992	37,625,113	30.34%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Household Income), Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



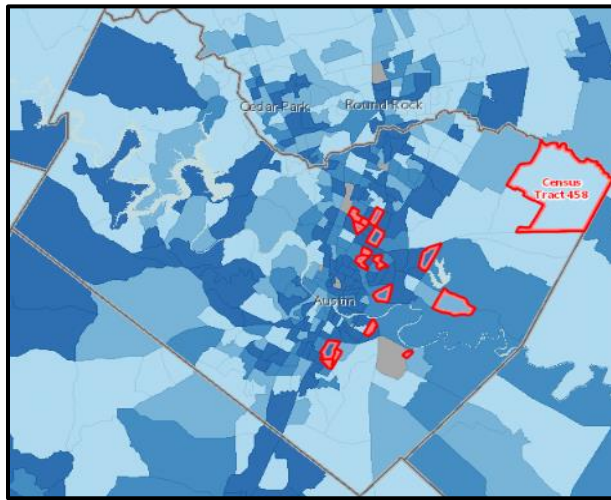
Housing Costs - Cost Burden, Severe (50%)

Nearly 1 in 4 families living in Travis County's VPFA is a household where housing costs are 50% or more of the total household income. The data indicate that severely burdened households (i.e., housing costs are 50% or more of the total household income) and cost-burdened households (i.e., housing costs are 30% or more of the total household income) are disproportionately overrepresented in the VPFA compared to the County and State.

Report Area	Total Households	Severely Burdened Households	Severely Burdened Households, Percent
Travis County VPFA	26,431	6,341	23.99%*
CUC Service Area	611,273	87,728	14.35%
Travis County, TX	514,227	76,550	14.89%
Texas	10,239,341	1,355,112	13.23%
United States	124,010,992	17,176,191	13.85%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Severely Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 50% of Household Income), Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21

- Over 15.0%
- 12.1 - 15.0%
- 9.1 - 12.0%
- Under 9.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Travis County VPFA

Housing Quality - Overcrowding

Household crowding is a state where the number of occupants exceed the capacity of available dwelling space, whether measured as rooms, bedrooms, or floor area, leading to detrimental physical and mental health outcomes. ^a At least 1 in 4 families in Travis County's VPFA live in a house that is overcrowded.

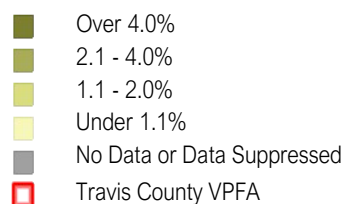
Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Overcrowded Housing Units	Percentage of Housing Units Overcrowded
Travis County VPFA	13,150	3,520	26.77%*
CUC Service Area	435,305	25,125	5.77%
Travis County, TX	363,140	20,830	5.74%
Texas	6,886,882	486,189	7.06%
United States	90,254,560	4,134,928	4.58%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Overcrowded Housing (Over 1 Person/Room), Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



Housing Quality - Substandard Housing

This indicator reports the number and percentage of owner- and renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following substandard conditions ^b: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) with 1 or more occupants per room, 4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30%, and 5) gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30%. Together with overcrowding, substandard housing is considered detrimental to health and well-being, with numerous studies reporting a direct connection between these indicators and adverse health outcomes, such as infectious disease and mental health problems. ^{21, 22}

It should be noted that overcrowding and substandard housing crowding are markers of poverty and social deprivation. For instance, these markers increase exposure to risk factors associated with home injury, social tensions, and exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke. Also, income constraints that force people to live in substandard dwellings, sometimes with inadequate space for their needs, could mean that such households struggle to afford good meals, transportation, and access to health care, among others.

The data below suggest that more than half, and about 1 in 3 occupied housing units in the VPFA and Travis County, respectively, meet at least one criterion for substandard housing (i.e., have one or more substandard conditions present).

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions, Percent
Travis County VPFA	26,431	13,460	50.93%*
CUC Service Area	611,273	207,531	33.95%
Travis County, TX	514,227	178,101	34.63%
Texas	10,239,341	3,292,497	32.16%
United States	124,010,992	39,049,569	31.49%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

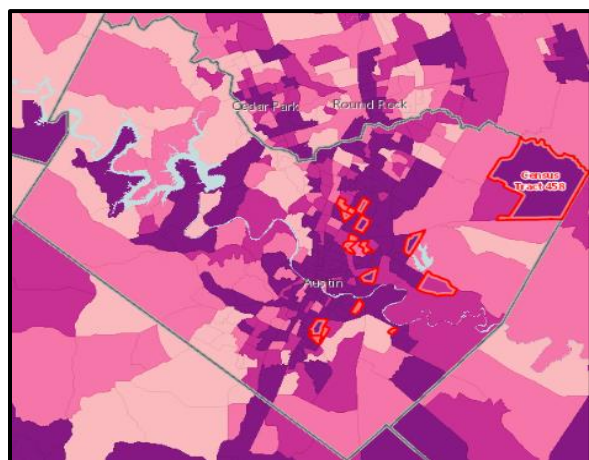
Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

^a The U.S. Census defines an overcrowded unit as one occupied by more than one person or more per room (excluding bathrooms and kitchens). Units with more than 1.5 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded. See 24 CFR 791.402 at <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-24/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/part-791/subpart-D/section-791.402>

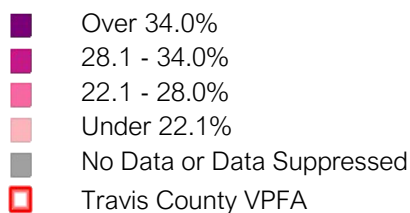
^b Substandard housing means, in addition to the conditions described above, that one (1) or more of the following conditions or defects are present in a dwelling unit, guest room, suite of rooms or the premises on which the same are located, which are ordinarily and customarily used for human habitation, to the extent that the life, limb, health, safety or property of the occupants or the public are in danger. Retrieved July 4, 2023, at <https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/LG/htm/LG.214.htm>

²¹ Rauh VA, et al. Housing and health: intersection of poverty and environmental exposures. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences. 2008 Jun;1136(1):276-88.

²² Gurney CM. Dangerous liaisons? Applying the social harm perspective to the social inequality, housing, and health trifecta during the Covid-19 pandemic. International Journal of Housing Policy. 2023 Apr 3;23(2):232-59.



Substandard Housing Units, Percent of Total by Tract, ACS 2017-21



Number of Substandard Conditions Present, Percentage of Total Occupied Housing Units

Report Area	No Conditions	One Condition	Two or Three Conditions	Four Conditions
Travis County VPFA	49.07%*	42.46%*	8.41%*	0.06%*

CUC Service Area	66.05%	31.87%	2.05%	0.03%
Travis County, TX	65.37%	32.55%	2.06%	0.03%
Texas	67.84%	30.03%	2.12%	0.01%
United States	68.51%	29.70%	1.78%	0.01%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas

INSURANCE

This indicator is relevant because health insurance coverage is considered a key driver of health status. Evidence suggests that health insurance is associated with more appropriate use of health care services, may decrease racial and ethnic disparities in the utilization of proper care across a range of preventive, chronic, and acute care services, and lead to better health outcomes.²³⁻²⁵

Insured Population and Provider Type

Private insurance entails having insurance through an employer or union, direct purchase (e.g., on a health exchange), Tricare, or other military health insurance. Public health coverage includes the federal programs Medicare, Medicaid, and VA Health Care (provided through the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The table below indicates that the proportion of people living in Travis County's VPFA with public insurance is disproportionately higher compared to their counterparts in the County and State.

²³ Majerol, M., Newkirk, V., & Garfield, R. (2015). The uninsured: A primer. Kaiser Family Foundation Publication, 7451-10.

²⁴ Institute of Medicine (U.S.) Committee on Understanding and Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care (2003). Unequal treatment:

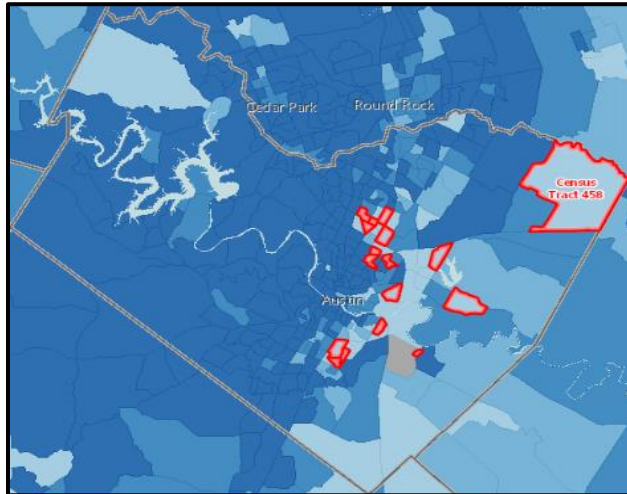
Confronting racial and ethnic disparities in health care (B. D. Smedley, A. Y. Stith, & A. R. Nelson, Eds.). National Academies Press.

²⁵ Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on the Consequences of Uninsurance. Care Without Coverage: Too Little, Too Late - Effects of Health Insurance on Health. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2002. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK220636/>

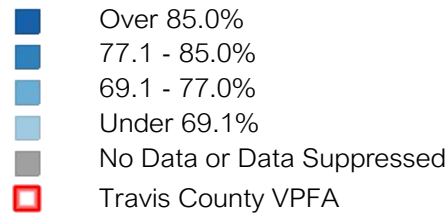
Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Population with Health Insurance	Percentage with Private Insurance	Percentage with Public Insurance
Travis County VPFA	76,409	55,283	56.82%*	50.64%*
CUC Service Area	1,527,237	1,333,141	84.99%*	24.68%*
Travis County, TX	1,260,085	1,103,924	85.21%*	23.93%*
Texas	28,410,863	23,415,482	75.87%	34.63%
United States	324,818,565	296,329,423	74.32%	38.83%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas. *Note: Percentages may exceed 100% as individuals may have more than one form of health insurance.*



Insured, Private Insurance, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



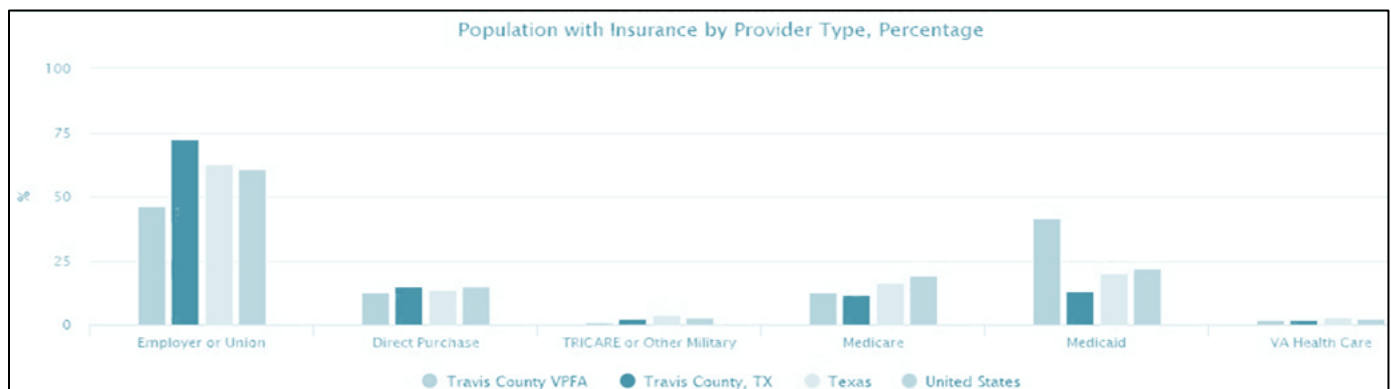
Population with Insurance by Provider Type, Percentage

This indicator reports the number of individuals with distinct types of public or private health insurance plans as a percentage of the total number of persons with health insurance. The type of insurance that an individual has is important because, due to lower reimbursement rates, Medicaid patients, for example, do experience access issues in areas where few physicians accept it.

Report Area	Employer or Union	Direct Purchase	TRICARE or Other Military	MEDICARE	MEDICAID	VA Health Care
Travis County VPFA	46.34%*	12.72%	1.16%	12.82%	41.57%*	1.84%
CUC Service Area	72.17%*	14.56%	2.61%	12.29%	13.17%*	2.02%
Travis County, TX	72.20%*	15.12%	2.14%	11.79%*	13.00%*	1.74%
Texas	62.74%	13.65%	3.67%	16.52%	19.91%	2.67%
United States	60.78%	14.77%	2.97%	19.26%	22.19%	2.45%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Population Receiving Medicaid by Age Group, Percent

Overall, the proportion of people living in the VPFA receiving Medicaid, across all age groups, is approximately two times that of Texas and Travis County, respectively. 2 in 3 children under age 18 in Travis County's VPFA receive Medicaid compared to at least 1 in 4 in Travis County and 1 in 3 in Texas.

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18-64	Age 65+
Travis County VPFA	66.56%	13.92%	21.53%
CUC Service Area	28.03%	5.77%	10.83%
Travis County, TX	28.00%	5.85%	10.95%
Texas	37.13%	7.34%	13.96%
United States	37.94%	14.87%	13.53%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

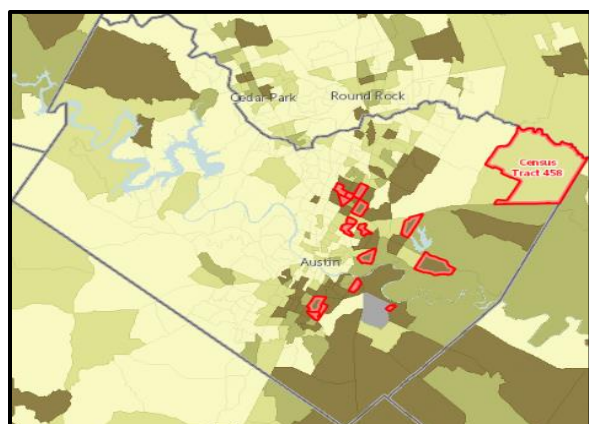
Uninsured Population

Being uninsured affects a person's ability to access needed medical care and threatens financial security as well. This indicator is important because uninsured people are usually less likely to receive preventive care and are more likely to be hospitalized for conditions that could have been prevented.²⁶ The proportion of uninsured persons in Travis County's VPFA is two times that of those living in Travis County.

Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Uninsured Population	Uninsured Population, Percent
Travis County VPFA	76,409	21,126	27.65%*
CUC Service Area	1,527,237	194,096	12.71%*
Travis County, TX	1,260,085	156,161	12.39%*
Texas	28,410,863	4,995,381	17.58%
United States	324,818,565	28,489,142	8.77%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21 Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

²⁶ Dickman SL, Himmelstein DU, Woolhandler S. Inequality and the health-care system in the USA. Lancet. 2017 Apr 8;389 (10077):1431-1441.



Uninsured Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



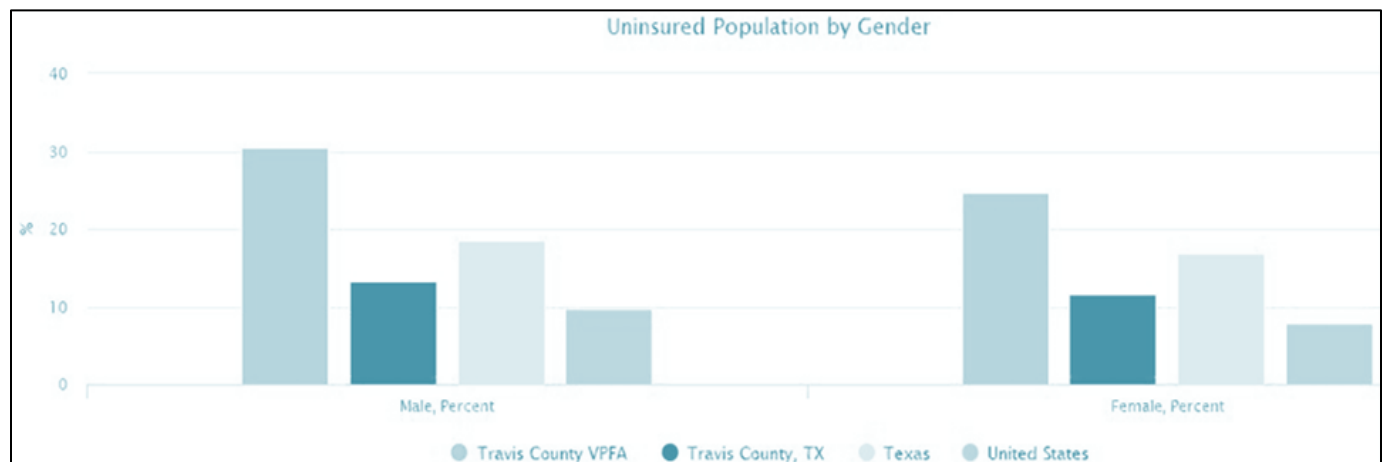
Uninsured Population by Gender

In general, the proportion of uninsured males is higher than females in all report areas. Additionally, in the VPFA, both males and females are approximately twice as likely to be uninsured compared to other report areas.

Report Area	Male	Male Percent	Female	Female Percent
Travis County VPFA	11,856	30.45%*	9,270	24.74%*
CUC Service Area	103,859	13.51%*	90,237	11.90%
Travis County, TX	84,620	13.27%*	71,541	11.50%*
Texas	2,588,591	18.43%	2,406,790	16.75%
United States	15,608,815	9.78%	12,880,327	7.80%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Uninsured Population by Age Group, Percent

The table below shows that for those living in the VPFA, individuals between the ages of 18 and 64 are approximately three times more likely to be uninsured compared to persons under age 18, and about ten times more likely to be uninsured compared to persons aged 65 and older.

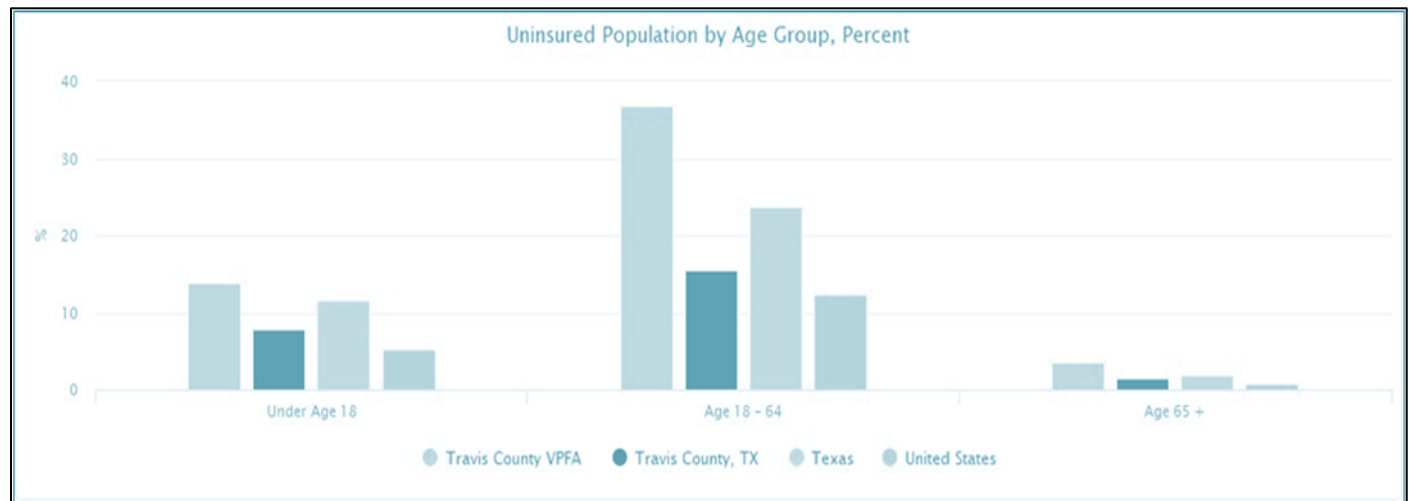
Also, across age groups, those living in the VPFA are nearly two times more likely to have no insurance compared to their contemporaries in Travis County.

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18-64	Age 65+
Travis County VPFA	13.90%	36.90%*	3.61%
CUC Service Area	8.55%	15.90%*	1.51%
Travis County, TX	7.84%	15.53%*	1.42%

Texas	11.53%	23.66%	1.85%
United States	5.30%	12.29%	0.80%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



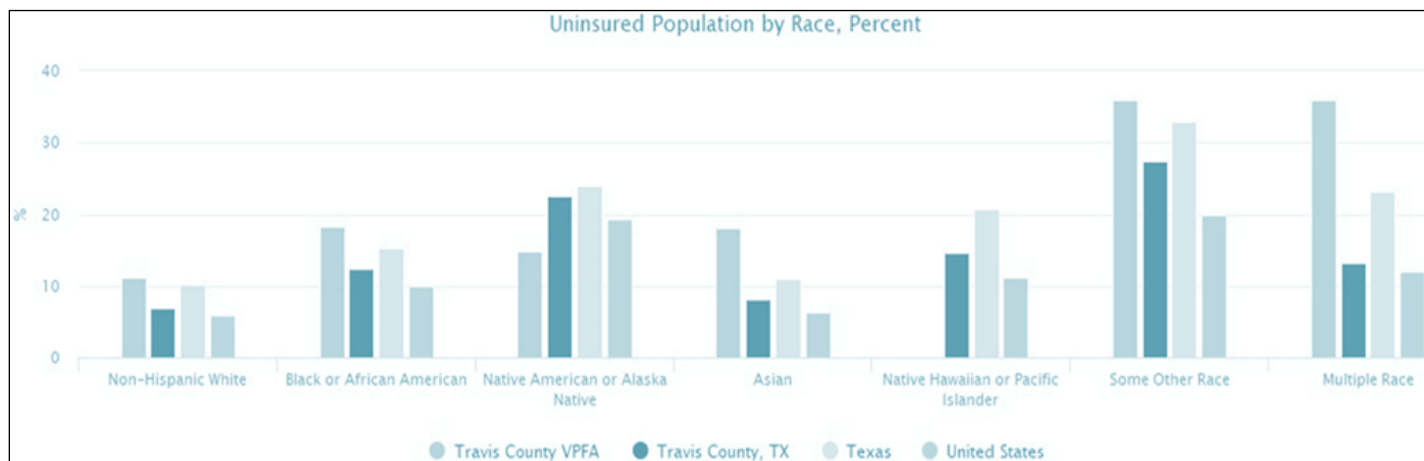
Uninsured Population by Race, Percent

For Travis County residents living in the VPFA, the Black and Asian populations are more likely to be uninsured compared to other racial groups, But in Travis County and Texas, Native Americans or Alaskan Natives and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders are the minority groups more likely to be uninsured.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American Or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Travis County VPFA	11.24%*	18.25%	14.79%*	18.03%*	0.00%	35.87%	35.88%
CUC Service Area	7.31%	12.14%	23.48%	7.66%	17.18%	27.90%	14.43%
Travis County, TX	6.82%	12.36%	22.56%	8.18%	14.61%*	27.40%	13.25%
Texas	10.12%	15.18%	23.93%	10.93%	20.75%	32.96%	23.23%
United States	5.97%	9.95%	19.32%	6.28%	11.15%	19.86%	11.99%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



OTHER SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

SPECIAL POPULATIONS⁺⁺

Teen Birth (Rate per 1,000 Female Population Aged 15-19)

Negative outcomes for children and mothers with early childbearing are best explained by social disadvantage and social adversity.²⁷ For instance, mothers who give birth during teen years end up facing barriers to attaining an education at or above high school completion and face additional mental and physical stress as well as chronic lack of community support. This indicator is notable because, teen moms who live in areas with high income inequality, such as the VPFA, may struggle to find affordable, quality childcare, and suitable transportation, further hampering opportunities for education or employment.

The data below suggest that females aged 15-19 living in Travis County's VPFA is three times more likely to become pregnant than their colleagues living in Travis County.

Report Area	Females Aged 15 to 19	Births to Teens	Births per 1,000 Teens
Travis County VPFA	2,926	44	15.04
CUC Service Area	47,824	360	7.53*
Travis County, TX	38,141	194	5.09*
Texas	1,015,026	16,108	15.87
United States	10,578,036	107,889	10.20

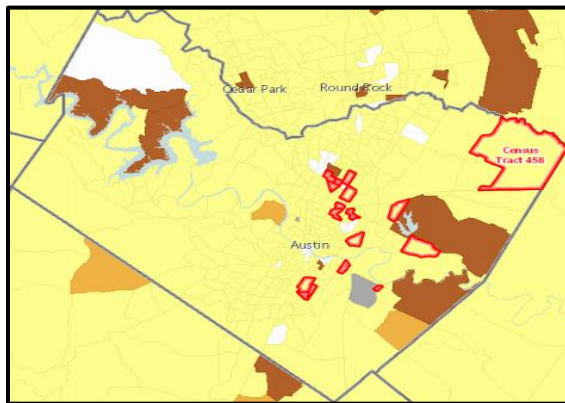
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

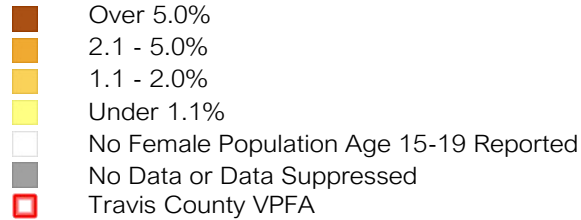
²⁷ Hans SL, White BA. Teenage childbearing, reproductive justice, and infant mental health. Infant mental health journal. 2019 Sep;40(5):690-709

⁺⁺ "Special Populations" include – (a) individuals with disabilities; (b) individuals from economically disadvantaged families, including low-income youth and adults; (c) individuals preparing for non-traditional fields; (d) single parents, including single pregnant women; (e) out-of-workforce individuals; (f) English learners; (g) homeless individuals described in section 11434a of title 42 ; (h) youth who are in, or have aged out of, the foster care system; and (i) youth with a parent who – (j) is a member of the armed forces (as such term is defined in section

101(a)(4) of title 10); and (ii) is on active duty (as such term is defined in section 101(d)(1) of such title). See 20 U.S. Code § 2302 at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/20/2302#48>.



Women that Gave Birth, Age 15-19, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



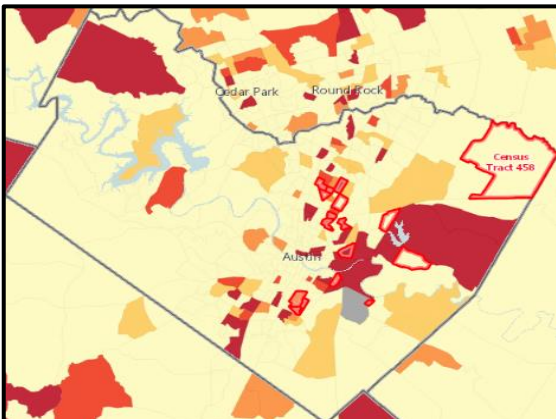
Young People Not in School and Not Working

Education and work are core activities in the transition from childhood to adulthood. Young adults who are disconnected from these activities due to seeking work but are unable to find them or leaving school and the workforce temporarily (or permanently) for personal, family, or financial reasons may have difficulty building a work history that contributes to future employability and higher wages.²⁸ The data below show that youths aged 15-19 living in Travis County's VPFA are about three times more likely to be detached from school and work than their colleagues living in Travis County.

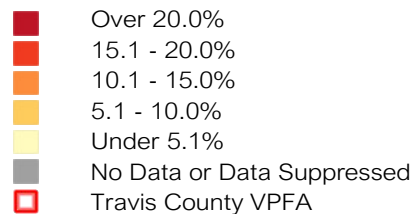
Report Area	Population Age 16-19	Population Age 16-19 Not in School and Not Employed	Population Age 16-19 Not in School and Not Employed, Percent
Travis County VPFA	4,832	670	13.87*
CUC Service Area	78,458	3,513	4.48%
Travis County, TX	62,945	2,745	4.36%
Texas	1,659,832	134,130	8.08%
United States	17,360,900	1,189,520	6.85%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Youths Not Enrolled in School and Not Employed, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



²⁸ Fernandes-Alcantara, A.L. (2015). Disconnected Youth: A Look at 16 to 24 Year Olds Who Are Not Working or In School (CRS Report No. R40535). Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service. Retrieved Aug 2, 2023, from <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R40535.pdf>

Homelessness

Homelessness^c comes in many forms: people living on the streets, at campsite, in shelters, temporary or transitional housing programs, and/or huddled up with family and friends. Being homeless or living in crowded homeless shelters is stressful and made worse by exposure to respiratory and communicable diseases, violence, malnutrition, and harmful weather exposure. That said, chronic health conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes, and asthma become worse given there is no safe place to store medications properly.

In 2005, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) decided that Continuums of Care (CoC) adopt the Point in Time (PIT) count method to help assess and address the issue of homelessness. However, the HUD also expects a Housing Inventory Count and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data from every CoC to be reported to Congress in the Annual Homeless Assessment Report in addition to PIT Counts.²⁹ *Ending Community Homelessness Coalition* (ECHO) is a Travis County Continuum of Care (CoC) lead agency in Austin tasked with the planning and coordinating of community-wide strategies to end homelessness in the Austin/Travis County geographic region. ECHO collaborates with other community non-profits and government agencies to organize housing services and resources for people experiencing homelessness in our community.

In general, the trend in Figures 3A and B implies that the number of persons experiencing homelessness on a single day in Travis County has been on the rise since 2017. For example, 2018 witnessed 2147 persons or a rate of 17.2 (per 10,000 Travis County residents); 2019→2255 persons (17.7);

2020→2506 persons (19.3); and 2021→3,160 persons (24.2).^{††}

Point Prevalence and PIT Counts

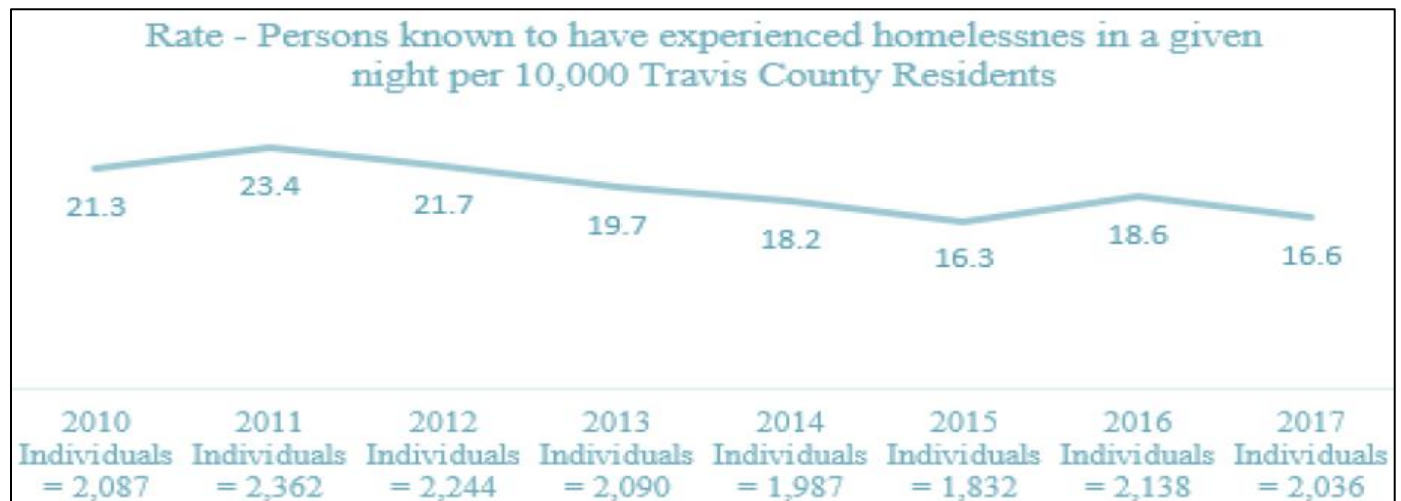


Figure 3A: Rate of homelessness (point prevalence) in Travis County (2010-2017).

Source: ECHO CoC Needs & Gaps Report (2017). Retrieved from <https://www.austinecho.org/leading-system-change/data-and-reports/>

²⁹ Homelessness Assistance Programs. AHAR Reports. Retrieved from <https://www.hudexchange.info/homelessness-assistance/ahar/#2022-reports>.

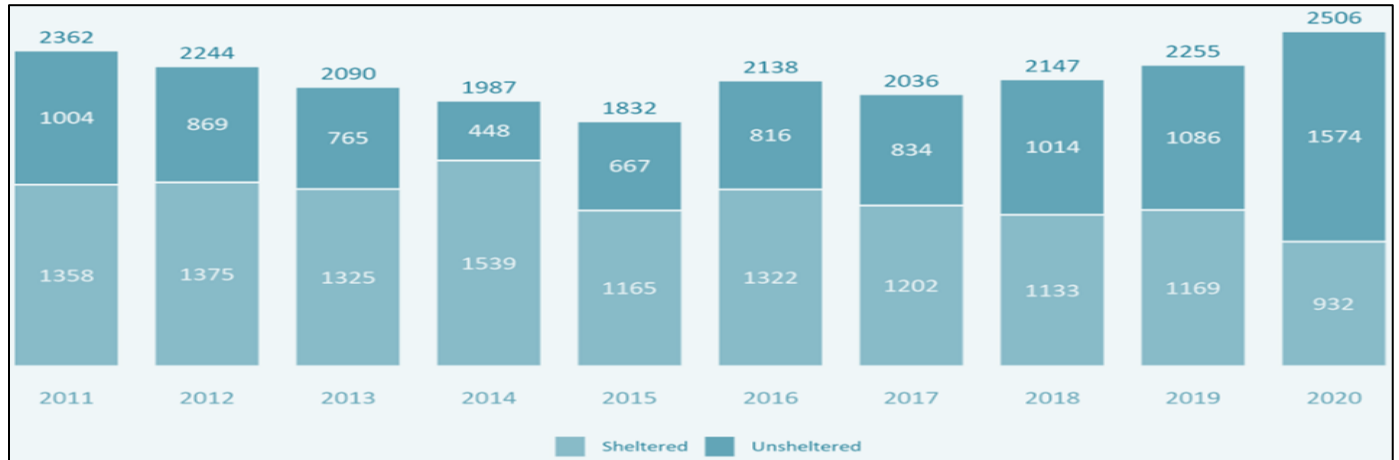
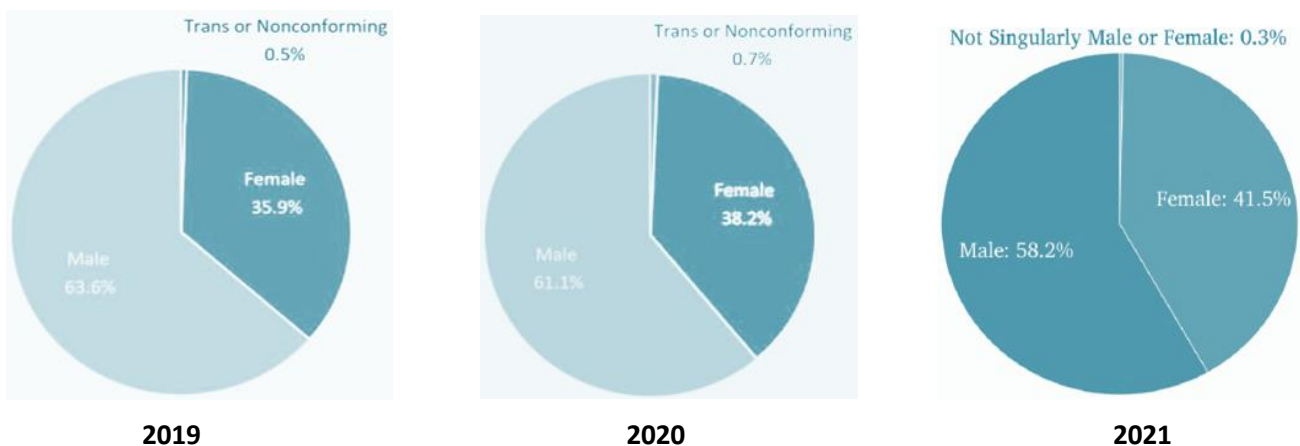


Figure 3B: PIT counts of homelessness in Travis County (2011-2020).

Source: ECHO (2020). Point-in-Time Count Travis County. Retrieved from <https://services.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=340650>.

Homelessness by Gender

The homeless population in Travis County is majority male – this trend is consistent across all racial groups.³⁰



Source: ECHO. Austin / Travis County Racial Disparities Report (2021).

Retrieved from https://www.austinecho.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Racial-Disparities-Report_07.01.2022

³⁰ ECHO. Austin / Travis County Racial Disparities Report (2021). Retrieved from https://www.austinecho.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Racial-Disparities-Report_07.01.2022.

^c The definition used by HUD to define homelessness (see Glossary for definition) and the methodologies of the counts have several limitations. For example, the definition does not include individuals who are: hospitalized or institutionalized; currently in jail; doubled up and living with family or friend; people not engaged in traditional homelessness services. Additionally, the timing and process of the PIT count also has the consequence of creating biases because of selection bias and lack of racial diversity among count volunteers; individuals that are hard-to-reach or well-hidden (off the grid) or only engage in informal homeless services; and changing methodologies and definitions, all of which impact metrics.

†Due to the pandemic, ECHO was excused from conducting a traditional in-person PIT count to avoid the spread of COVID-19. So, the organization developed and piloted an innovative approach to assess a single-day snapshot from the Coordinated Entry system maintained in the HMIS. ECHO considers this is the best approximation of the true need in our community. Information is based on the client population as documented in the HMIS and supplemented with U.S. census data for Travis County. Due to vast differences in methodologies between previous estimates and 2021 results, it is not advisable to compare 2021 results to past PIT Counts.

Other Key Homelessness Findings

Further analysis of 2021 data by the ECHO team revealed subpopulation trends to help direct awareness in specific areas of need in Travis County.³⁰

- The median age in 2021 is 34 years old, 4 years lower than 2020.
- Most of Travis County's homeless population are concentrated in Austin's city center (District 9[‡], see Appendix IV).
- Hispanic/Latinos (65%) and Black/African Americans (54%) experiencing homelessness are significantly more likely to be younger (under the age 35), whereas Non-Hispanic Whites (69%) are significantly more likely to be older (over aged 35).
- Nearly half of Hispanic/Latinos (47%) experiencing homelessness are youth under 25 years of age, and nearly half (48%) are members of family households with children.
- People with disabilities (PwD), Black/African Americans, and veterans are overrepresented in the population of people experiencing homelessness.
 - At least 2 in 3 people (69%) report living with a disability. PwD are also more likely to be unsheltered (71%) than sheltered (51%).
 - Black/African Americans are disproportionately overrepresented than any other racial or ethnic group. The likelihood of experiencing homelessness in Travis County for a Black/African American person (49%) is more than five times than that of a White person (9%).
 - Nearly 1 in 10 homeless people are veterans. Furthermore, veterans are more likely to experience housing instability and higher rates of returns to homelessness than the general population.
 - About 3 in 4 Black/African Americans are less likely than other racial or ethnic groups to survive domestic violence.

Incarceration Rate

This indicator is important because studies³¹⁻³³ suggest that when compared to the general population, people of both sexes who are incarcerated are more likely to experience high blood pressure, asthma, cancer, and infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and hepatitis C.

The table below shows that adults aged 18 and older living in the VPFA are two times more likely to be confined in prison than their contemporaries in other parts of Travis County and Texas.

[‡] Austin's District 9 represents the neighborhoods of Downtown, Rainey St., Old West Austin, West Campus, Hyde Park, Travis Heights, Bouldin Creek,

Mueller, Cherrywood, and more

³¹ Schnittker J, Massoglia M, Uggen C. Prisons, and health in the age of mass incarceration. Oxford University Press; 2022.

³² Dumont, DM. et al. (2012). Public health and the epidemic of incarceration. Annual Review of Public Health, 33, 325–339.

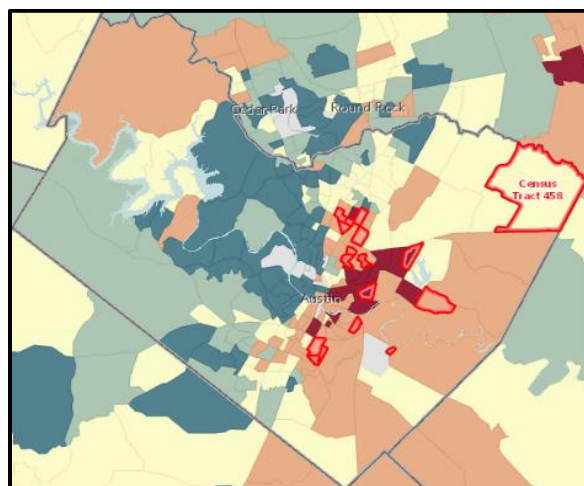
³³ Freudenberg, N. (2002). Adverse effects of US jail and prison policies on the health and well-being of women of color. American Journal of Public Health,

92(12), 1895–1899.

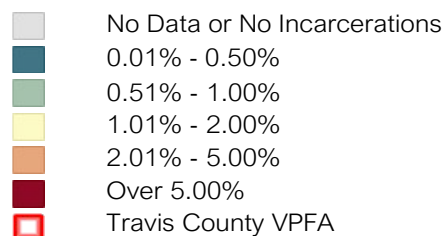
Report Area	Total Population	Incarceration Rate
Travis County VPFA	74,264	4.2%*
CUC Service Area 2022	No data	No data
Travis County, TX	1,024,266	2.1%
Texas	25,145,561	1.9%
United States	312,444,060	1.3%

Data Source: Opportunity Insights. 2018

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Incarceration Rate, Total by Tract, Opportunity Insights 2018



PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The physical environment represents any space where individuals live, learn, work and play. People relate to the physical environment through the air they breathe, the water they drink, homes they live in, community amenities they enjoy, and the transportation they use.

Air & Water Quality - Ozone

Ozone is a gas that is naturally present in the Earth's upper atmosphere and at ground level. It could be good or bad depending on where it is discovered. At ground level, Ozone is a harmful air pollutant due to its effects on people and the environment, and it is the main ingredient in "smog" (smoke mixed with fog).³⁴ Breathing ozone can initiate various health problems including chest pain, coughing, throat irritation, and congestion. Breathing ozone may inflame the lining of the lungs and, therefore, worsen bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma – repeated exposure may permanently scar lung tissue.³⁴

The table below indicates that the percentage of days that ozone standards were exceeded (0.81%) in Travis County puts children at risk of all the abovementioned health problems caused by ozone.

³⁴ Zhang J, Wei Y, Fang Z. Ozone pollution: a major health hazard worldwide. *Frontiers in immunology*. 2019 Oct 31;10:2518.

Report Area	Total Population	Average Daily Ambient Ozone Concentration (ppb)	Number of Days Exceeding Emissions Standards	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Crude Average	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average
Travis County VPFA	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
CUC Service Area	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Travis County, TX	1,024,266	38.34	2	0.55%	0.81%*
Texas	25,145,561	37.43	2	0.55%	0.66%
United States	306,675,006	37.87	1	0.27%	0.39%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [CDC - National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network](#). 2015. Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas

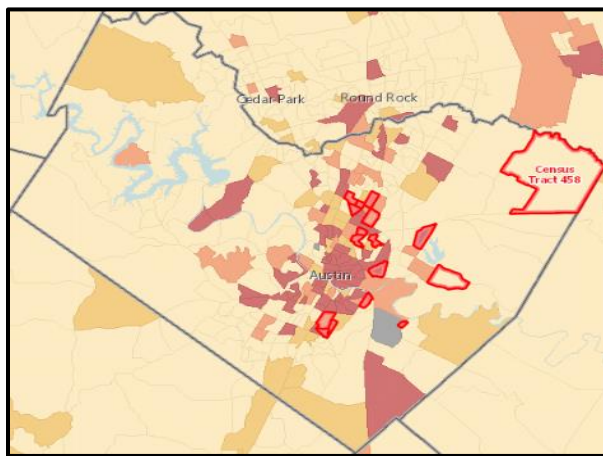
Households with No Motor Vehicle

Living without a motor vehicle presents an inconvenience that impacts access to health care for populations living in poverty. This indicator reports the number and percentage of households with no motor vehicle. At least 1 in 10 households in the VPFA have no motor vehicle; this is twice the ratio of households in Travis County (5.3%) and Texas (5.2%) that do not have motor vehicles.

Report Area	Total Occupied Households	Households with No Motor Vehicle	Households with No Motor Vehicle, Percent
Travis County VPFA	26,431	2,778	10.51%*
CUC Service Area	611,273	29,846	4.88%
Travis County, TX	514,227	27,311	5.31%
Texas	10,239,341	533,515	5.21%
United States	124,010,992	10,349,174	8.35%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Households with No Vehicle, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



Commuter Travel Patterns – Public Transportation

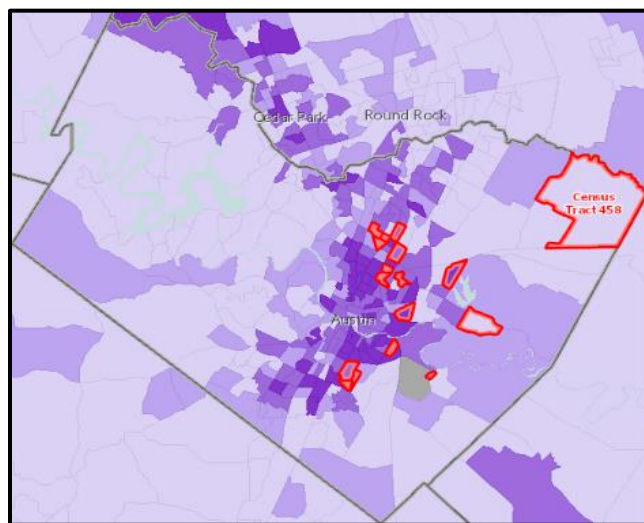
This indicator depicts percentage of the population using public transportation as the primary means of commuting to work. Public transportation includes buses or trolley buses, streetcars or trolley cars, subway or elevated rails, and ferryboats. ³⁵

Access to public transportation helps to reduce health disparities and promote equity by improving access to healthier food options, medical care, employment, and other vital services for communities that do not have equal access to these fundamental daily necessities. ³⁶ The table below suggests that about 1 in 25 people in the VPFA use public transit to commute to work compared to 1 in 50 people in Travis County.

Report Area	Total Population Employed Age 16+	Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work	Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work
Travis County VPFA	36,790	1,396	3.79%
CUC Service	843,166	15,893	1.88%
Travis County, TX	705,996	15,245	2.16%
Texas	13,464,482	152,475	1.13%
United States	155,284,955	6,472,373	4.17%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Workers Traveling to Work Using Public Transit, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21

- Over 4.0%
- 1.1 - 4.0%
- 0.1 - 1.0%
- No Workers Using Public Transit
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Travis County VPFA

³⁵ Kim S, et al. Long commute time and sleep problems with gender difference in work–life balance: a cross-sectional study of more than 25,000 workers. *Safety and health at work*. 2019. 10(4):470-5.

³⁶ Besser LM, et al. Commute time and social capital in the US. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 2008. 34(3):207-11.

Commuter Travel Patterns - Long Commute

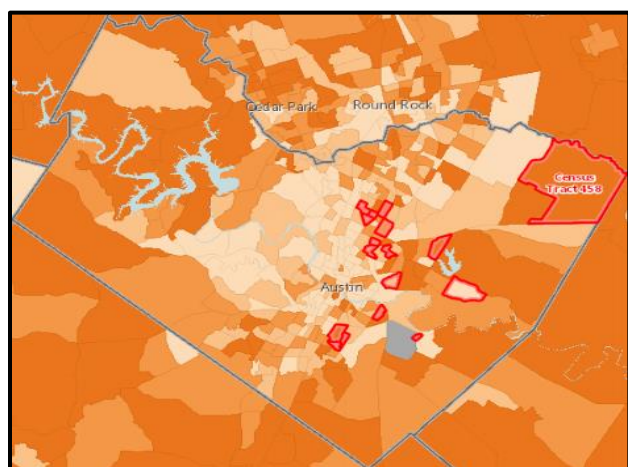
Long commute to work and its association with wellbeing remains a pressing concern in recent times for many reasons. One study found that long travel time, in connection with long working hours, increased the chances of sleep disorders even after accounting for factors like job satisfaction, income, and the autonomy to determine a work schedule.³⁶ Other studies have also found associations between lengthy commutes and decreased socialization,³⁶ increased stress, depressive symptoms, anger (leading to violence),³⁷⁻³⁸ and exposure to ultrafine particles that inflame the lungs and increase the risk of cardiovascular disease for people who had commutes longer than 90 minutes.³⁹

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that commutes to work for over 60 minutes each direction. The table below shows that it takes at least one hour in each direction (two hours minimum) for approximately 1 in 10 people living in Travis County's VPFA to go to work daily and back.

Report Area	Population Age 16+ that Commutes to Work	Population Commuting More than 60 Minutes	Population Commuting More than 60 Minutes, Percent
Travis County VPFA	34,067	3,264	9.58%
CUC Service Area	696,899	49,247	7.07%
Travis County, TX	574,680	34,845	6.06%
Texas	12,233,649	1,007,821	8.24%
United States	140,223,271	12,700,161	9.06%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Workers Commuting Over 60 Minutes, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Schaeffer, MH, et al. Commuting Takes Its Toll. Scientific American Mind. 2005. 16(3):14-15.

³⁸ Beland LP, Brent DA. Traffic and crime. Journal of Public Economics. 2018. 160:96-116.

³⁹ Fruin S, et al. Measurements and predictors of on-road ultrafine particle concentrations and associated pollutants in Los Angeles. Atmospheric

Environment. 2008. 42(2):207-19.

Commuter Travel Patterns - Overview

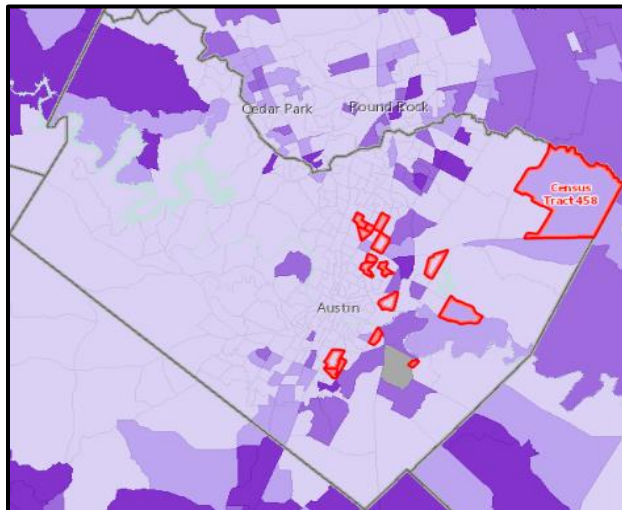
The type of transportation to work is vital because accessible and dependable transportation links people to health care, work, learning, social activities, and civic engagement – ensuring that people reach daily destinations safely, reliably, and conveniently. This indicator shows the form of transportation that commuters used to travel to work.

In general, the table indicates that – compared to their counterparts living elsewhere in Travis County – people living in the VPFA are at least two times less likely to work from home, and nearly two times more likely to carpool, use public transportation and/or taxis as their means of commuting to work and/or to participate in other civic activities.

Report Area	Workers 16 and Up	Percent Drive Alone	Percent Carpool	Percent Public Transportation	Percent Bicycle or Walk	Percent Taxi or Other	Percent Work at Home
Travis County VPFA	36,790	66.9%*	16.1%*	3.8%	3.3%	2.5%	7.4%
CUC Service Area	843,166	68.2%*	8.6%	1.9%	2.7%	1.3%	17.3%*
Travis County, TX	705,996	66.8%*	8.2%	2.2%	3.0%	1.2%	18.6%*
Texas	13,464,482	77.0%	9.7%	1.1%	1.7%	1.4%	9.1%
United States	155,284,955	73.2%	8.6%	4.2%	3.0%	1.4%	9.7%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Workers Traveling to Work by Car Alone, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21

- Over 83.0%
- 79.1 - 83.0%
- 75.1 - 79.0%
- Under 75.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Travis County VPFA

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The built environment includes the material parts of where we live and work (e.g., homes, buildings, streets, open spaces, and infrastructure) – it describes the man-made or modified structures that provide people with living, working, and recreational spaces and can influence a person’s lifestyle or level of physical activity. For example, nonexistent sidewalks or inaccessible biking and walking paths may contribute to inactive habits. These habits eventually lead to poor health outcomes such as obesity, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and some types of cancer.⁴⁰

Households with No Computer

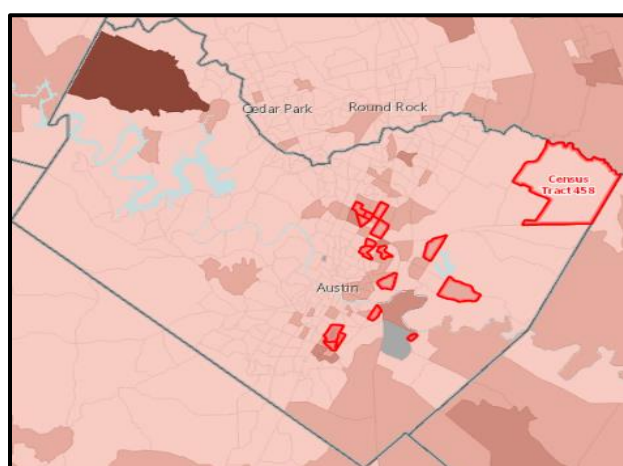
It is by no means essential to have a computer at home, but living without a computer presents several challenges and drawbacks. For example, it can lead to social isolation in addition to limiting access to information, health care, communication, and opportunities for work and/or education. This indicator reports the percentage of households who do not own or use any types of computers, including desktop or laptop, smartphone, tablet or other portable wireless computer and some other type of computer.

The table below indicates that about 1 in 9 households in Travis County’s VPFA have no computer.

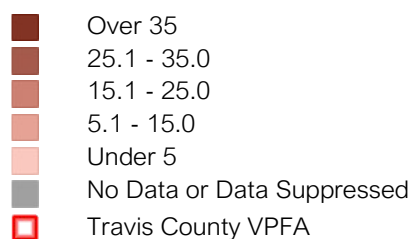
Report Area	Total Households	Households with No Computer	Households with No Computer, Percent
Travis County VPFA	26,431	3,037	11.49%*
CUC service Area	611,273	19,887	3.25%
Travis County, TX	514,227	16,291	3.17%
Texas	10,239,341	621,803	6.07%
United States	124,010,992	8,613,533	6.95%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Households with No Computer, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



⁴⁰ Perdue WC, Stone LA, Gostin LO. The built environment and its relationship to the public's health: the legal framework. American journal of public health. 2003

Sep;93(9):1390-4

Households with No or Slow Internet

Like the drawbacks of not having a computer at home, lack of a reliable high-speed internet at home impacts students and parents alike. Case in point, for some families, not having internet access could mean missing out on information or communication with schools and teachers. Furthermore, students without internet access may not be able to easily connect with teachers or classmates, do independent research, or get help with online homework.

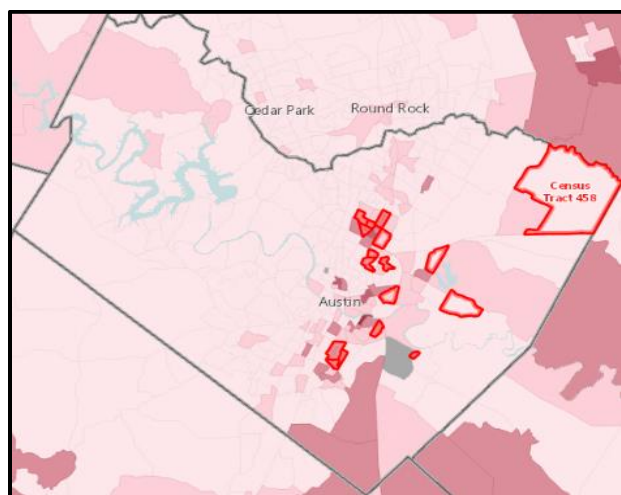
These circumstances lead to a form of inequality known as the 'digital divide' and widen the educational achievement gap between students who have internet access and those who do not. The table below indicates that approximately 1 in 5 households in the VPFA have either slow or no internet access.

Report Area	Total Households	Households with No or Slow Internet	Households with No or Slow Internet, Percent
Travis County VPFA	26,431	5,705	21.58%*

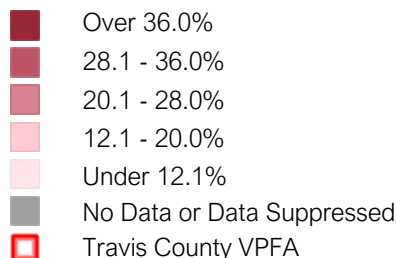
CUC Service Area 2022	611,273	50,102	8.20%*
Travis County, TX	514,227	41,748	8.12%*
Texas	10,239,341	1,336,521	13.05%
United States	124,010,992	16,120,566	13.00%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Households with No or Slow Internet, Percent by Tract, ACS 2017-21



Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

Access to recreation and fitness facilities encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors. The VPFA has 14 establishments operating fitness and sports facilities for recreational activities such as swimming, skating, soccer, or other sports.

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Travis County VPFA	79,684	14	17.68*
CUC Service Area	1,566,298	274	17.51*
Travis County, TX	1,289,568	228	17.68*
Texas	29,145,499	2,976	10.21
United States	331,449,275	39,562	11.94

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [County Business Patterns](#). Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). 2020.

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

FOOD ENVIRONMENT

Food environments are the physical, economic, political, and socio-cultural contexts in which people make decisions about food, including the foods and drinks that are available, accessible, affordable, and desirable in those spaces. ⁴¹ This indicator is pertinent because, nowadays, food environments exploit people's biological,

psychological, social, and economic vulnerabilities by promoting opportunities for foods linked to unhealthy and unsustainable diets – and making it easier for people to eat unhealthy foods.

Fast Food Restaurants

The prevalence of fast-food restaurants provides a measure of both access to healthy food and environmental influences on dietary behaviors. Fast food restaurants are defined as limited-service establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. This indicator reports the number of fast-food restaurants per 100,000 population.

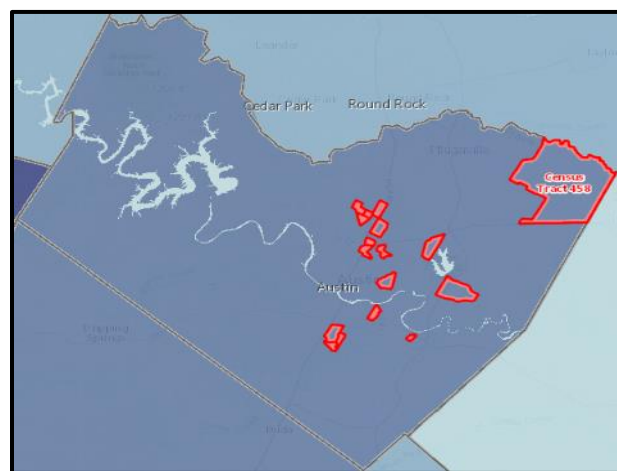
In general, those living in the VPFA, Travis County, and Texas have comparable rates of fast-food restaurant establishment rates.

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Travis County VPFA	79,684	63	79.56
CUC Service Area	1,566,298	1,235	78.83
Travis County, TX	1,289,568	1,026	79.56
Texas	29,145,499	22,469	77.09
United States	331,449,275	251,533	75.89

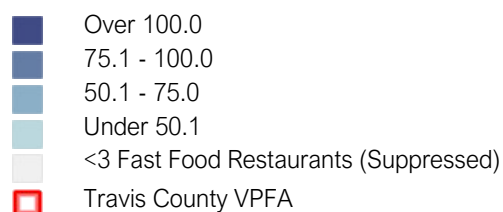
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [County Business Patterns](#). Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). 2020.

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas

⁴¹ Branca F, Lartey A, Oenema S, Aguayo V, et al. Transforming the food system to fight non-communicable diseases. *BMJ*. 2019 Jan 28;364.



Fast Food Restaurants, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2020



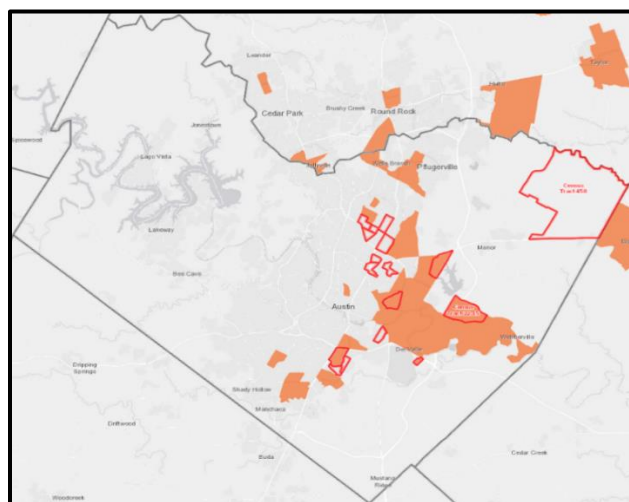
Food Desert Census Tracts

A food desert is any neighborhood that lacks healthy and affordable food sources because of income level, distance to supermarkets, or vehicle access. ⁴² To qualify as a food desert tract, a minimum of 500 people in the tract must have low access to a supermarket or large grocery store. This indicator reports the number of neighborhoods that are within food deserts. The table below indicates that at least 1 in 5 people in the VPFA live in a food desert.

Report Area	Total Population (2010)	Food Desert Census Tracts	Other Census Tracts	Food Desert Population	Other Population	% Food Desert Population
Travis County VPFA	74,264	4	10.00	16,763	57,501	22.57%*
CUC Service Area	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Travis County, TX	1,024,266	25	192	135,025	889,241	13.18%*
Texas	25,145,561	1,022	4,216	4,926,344	20,219,217	19.59%
United States	308,745,538	9,293	63,238	39,074,974	269,670,564	12.65%

Data Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, [USDA - Food Access Research Atlas](#). 2019

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Food Desert Census Tracts, 1 Mi. / 10 Mi. by Tract, USDA - FARA 2019

- Food Desert
- Not a Food Desert
- No Data
- Travis County VPFA

Low Income and Low Food Access (LILA)

Regarding access to food and healthy nutrition, low income (LI) applies to people with a poverty rate of 20% or greater, or having a median family income at or below 80% of the statewide

or metropolitan area's median family income. Low access⁺⁺ (LA) refers to a low-income tract with at least 500 people or 33% of the population living more than 1 mile (for urban areas) or more than 10 miles (for rural areas) from the nearest supermarket or grocery store.⁴²

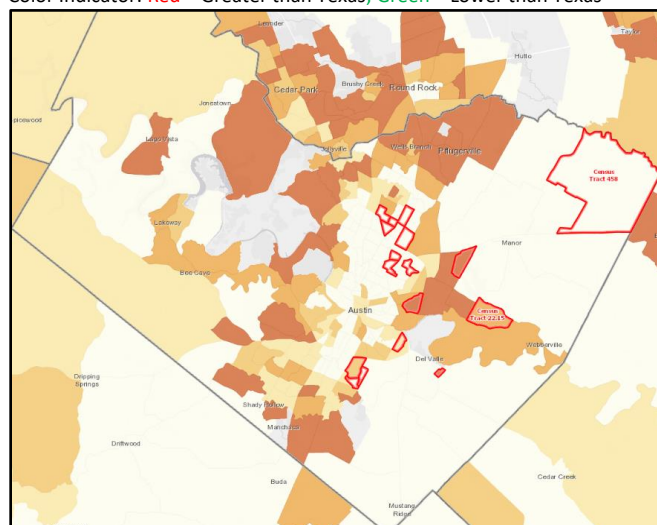
About 1 in 9 people in the VPFA are considered low-income with low-food access, compared to 1 in 5 people in Travis County.

Report Area	Total Population	Low Income Population	Low Income Population with Low Food Access	Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access
Travis County VPFA				

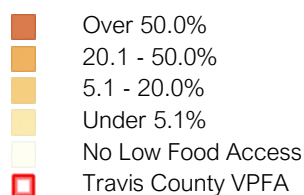
	74,263	42,994	4,676	10.88%*
CUC Service Area	No data	No data	No data	No data
Travis County, TX	1,024,266	292,603	54,187	18.52%*
Texas	25,145,561	8,939,284	2,099,610	23.49%
United States	308,745,538	97,055,825	18,834,033	19.41%

Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, [USDA - Food Access Research Atlas](#). 2019

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Population with Limited Food Access, Low Income, Percent by Tract, USDA - FARA 2019



⁴² Walker RE, Keane CR, Burke JG. Disparities, and access to healthy food in the United States: A review of food deserts literature. Health Place. 2010; 16:876–84

^{††}Some census tracts that contain supermarkets or large grocery stores may meet the criteria of a food desert if a substantial number or share of people within that census tract is more than 1 mile (urban areas) or 10 miles (rural areas) from the nearest supermarket. Furthermore, some residents of food desert census tracts may live within 1 or 10 miles of a supermarket; these residents are not counted as low access and thus not counted in the total.

Food Insecurity Rate

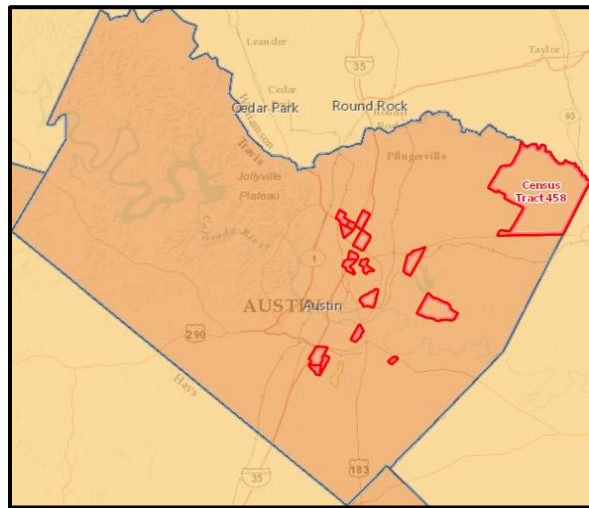
Food insecurity is described as a lack of regular access to sufficient food for every person in a household to live an active and healthy life. ⁴² This indicator is relevant because food insecurity has been linked to various health issues such as depression or other mental health problems and chronic diseases (e.g., diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, and obesity). ⁴² The data below suggest that about 1 in 10 people living in the VPFA experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year, just like their counterparts in Travis County.

Report Area	Total Population	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate
Travis County VPFA	77,503	9,765	12.60%
CUC Service Area	No Data	No Data	No Data

Travis County, TX	1,254,921	158,120	12.60%
Texas	28,620,846	3,720,710	13.00%
United States	326,616,501	33,365,240	10.22%

Data Source: [Feeding America](#). 2020.

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Food Insecure Population, Percent by County, Feeding America 2020

- Over 15.0%
- 12.6 - 15.0%
- 10.0 - 12.5%
- Under 10.0%
- Travis County VPFA

Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance

While many low-income families and individuals qualify for SNAP benefits, there is a gap between individuals and families who are over the federal poverty line and do not qualify for federal food assistance based on earnings and those with enough income to meet their food needs. People who fall between these two groups remain heavily dependent on food banks and continue to face hunger and nutritional challenges.⁴³

⁴³ Bovell-Ammon A, Cuba SE, et al. Trends in food insecurity and SNAP participation among Immigrant families of U.S-born young children. *Children (Basel)*. 2019

The table below suggests that at least 2 in 5 households (and about 1 in 3 children) in Travis County and those living in its VPFA, do not qualify for SNAP benefits and struggle to afford food; however, they are deemed “too rich” to qualify for federal food assistance based on their annual income.

Report Area	Food Insecure Population	Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance, Percent	Food Insecure Children	Food Insecure Children Ineligible for Assistance, Percent
Travis County, TX	158,120	45.00%*	42,030	34.00%*
CUC Service Area	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Travis County, TX	158,120	45.00%*	42,030	34.00%*
Texas	3,720,710	29.00%	1,395,890	26.00%
United States	33,365,240	29.00%	10,590,280	22.00%

Data Source: Feeding America. 2020.

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas

CLINICAL CARE AND PREVENTION

Health Care Access and Workforce

Health care access refers to a person’s ability to obtain health services such as prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and management of diseases, disorders, and other health-impacting conditions. ⁴⁴ For people to be able to access health care, it must be accessible or convenient (geographic accessibility – how easily patients can physically reach a provider’s location), affordable, accommodating, available, and acceptable (See Appendix I, *Glossary*, for definition of terms). Some of the factors that impact people’s access to health care include the availability and type of health center, where they are located, and the proportion of providers (including those who accept Medicaid and/or Medicare), among others. Lack of access to care creates barriers to good health.

Federally Qualified Health Centers

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) are federally funded nonprofit health centers or outpatient clinics that serve as important safety net providers in the community. Funded under section 330 of the Public Health Act, FQHCs provide services including high quality, culturally competent, cost-effective access to primary care, behavioral health, and enabling services that uniquely help low-income and marginalized populations, regardless of ability to pay. ⁴⁵

⁴⁴ Gulliford M, Figueroa-Munoz J, et al. What does access to health care mean? *Journal of Health Services Research & Policy*. 2002. 7(3):186-8.

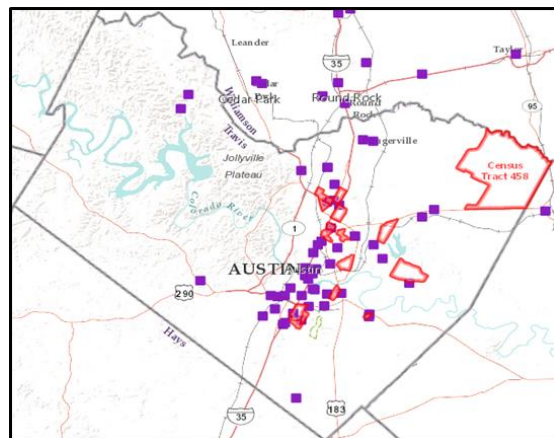
⁴⁵ HRSA Health Center Program. *Compliance*. Retrieved July 7, 2023 online from: <https://bphc.hrsa.gov/compliance>.

The availability of FQHCs in a community is a relevant factor as it gives an indication about health care access and equity improvement efforts for underserved groups. This indicator reports the number of FQHCs in the community. Even though the number of FQHCs in Travis increased by 53.1% in the past five years (i.e., 32 FQHCs in 2016 vs. 49 FQHCs in 2021), the table below suggests that there are approximately six FQHCs for every 100,000

people living in the VPFA. These FQHCs operate multiple clinic sites, majority of which are in the Greater Austin metropolitan area.

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Number of Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rate of Federally Qualified Health Centers per 100,000 Population
Travis County VPFA	79,684	5	6.27
CUC Service Area	1,566,298	53	3.38
Travis County, TX	1,289,568	49	3.80
Texas	29,145,499	584	2.00
United States	334,735,149	10,363	3.10

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, [Provider of Services File](#), September 2020. Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Federally Qualified Health Centers, POS September 2020

- Federally Qualified Health Centers
- Travis County VPFA

Access to Primary Care Providers

Access to primary care providers is fundamental to the health of medically underserved populations. Providers manage the day-to-day health needs and are able to anticipate health problems early before they become severe, which keeps patients healthy and lower medical costs. Various healthcare providers such as family practitioners, pediatricians, obstetricians and gynecologists, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants, geriatricians, and internists, offer primary care (See Appendix I, *Glossary*, for definition of terms). This indicator reports the number of providers with a Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) National Provider Identifier (NPI)** that specialize in primary care.

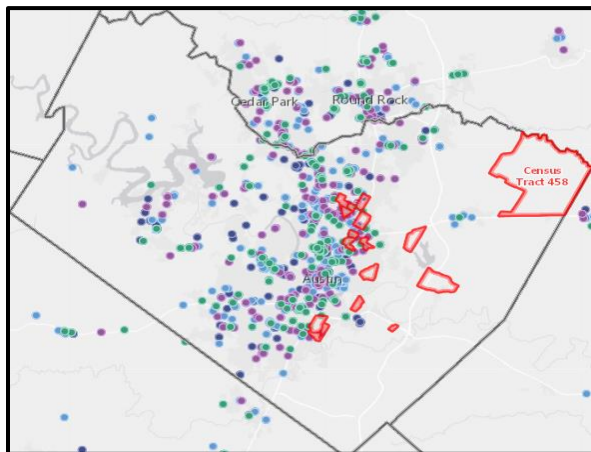
Primary health providers include practicing physicians specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics. The number of facilities that specialize in primary health care are also listed (but are not included in the calculated rate). In the table below, VPFA residents are nearly three times less likely, and about twice less likely, to have access to primary care providers in Travis County and Texas, respectively.

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Number of Facilities	Number of Providers	Providers, Rate per 100,000 Population
Travis County VPFA	79,684	30	31	38.90*

CUC Service Area	1,566,298	538	1,579	100.81*
Travis County, TX	1,290,188	435	1,387	107.50*
Texas	29,145,505	11,294	23,555	80.82
United States	334,735,155	121,338	361,454	107.98

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, [CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System \(NPPES\)](#). May 2023

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Primary Care Physicians, Specialty, CMS NPPES July 2023

- Internal Medicine
- Family Practice
- General Practice
- Pediatrics

Access to Dental Health Providers

There is a growing appreciation that oral diseases, such as dental caries or periodontal disease and health conditions including obesity and diabetes, are connected by common risk factors like excess sugar or alcohol consumption, and tobacco use.⁴⁶ Access to dental providers for poor children is particularly important due to the value of establishing good oral health habits at an early age. Therefore, efforts to integrate oral health and primary health care services while implementing interventions to improve access to, and quality of, services in safety net clinics and community settings can reduce gaps in access to oral health care across the life course.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ Northridge ME, Kumar A, Kaur R. Disparities in Access to Oral Health Care. *Annu Rev Public Health*. 2020. 41:513-535.

⁴⁷ Manski RJ, et al. Increasing Access to Dental and Medical Care by Allowing Greater Flexibility in Scope of Practice. *Am J Public Health*. 2015. 105(9):1755-62

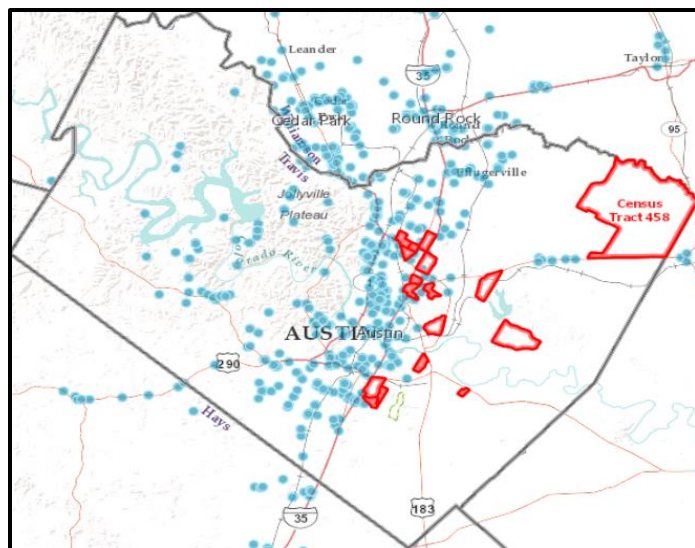
This indicator reports the number of oral health care providers with a CMS NPI.** Providers included in this summary are those who list "dentist", "general practice dentist", or "pediatric dentistry" as their primary practice classification, regardless of sub-specialty. In the table below, the rate of access to dental care providers for people in the VPFA is more than two-fold lower compared to their counterparts in Travis County and the State.

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Number of Facilities	Number of Providers	Providers, Rate per 100,000 Population
Travis County VPFA	79,684	5	10	12.55*
CUC Service Area	1,566,298	292	514	32.82
Travis County, TX	1,290,188	222	373	28.91
Texas	29,145,505	4,691	8,984	30.82



United States	334,735,155	54,382	121,807	36.39
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Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, [CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System \(NPPES\)](#). May 2023

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Dental Health Care Providers, CMS NPPES May 2023

 Dental Health Care Providers, CMS NPPES May 2023
 Travis County VPFA

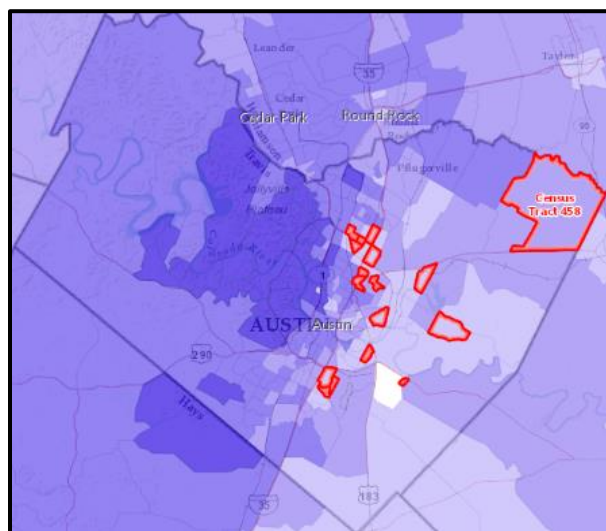
Dental Care Utilization

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who reported having been to the dentist or dental clinic the previous year. 2 in 5 adults aged 18+ years and living in the VPFA went to the dentist in the past year. This proportion supports the previous assertion that residents of the VPFA are less likely to obtain access to dental health care providers compared to their counterparts in Travis County and Texas.

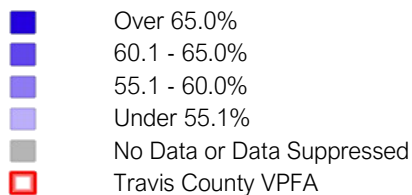
Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Adults Age 18+ with Recent Dental Visit (Crude)
Travis County VPFA	74,264	40.00%*
CUC Service Area	No Data	No Data
Travis County, TX	1,300,503	61.00%*
Texas	29,360,759	54.20%
United States	331,449,281	64.80%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](#). 2020.

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Dental Care Visit, Percent of Adults Seen in Past 1 Year by ZCTA, CDC BRFSS PLACES Project 2020



Access to Nurse Practitioners

Presently – and given the impending primary care physician shortage ⁴⁸ – getting access to a nearby nurse practitioner (NP) is invaluable in caring for Medicare patients in rural areas and underserved communities. This indicator reports the number of nurses with a CMS NPI. ** Nurses counted for this indicator include all advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs) and nurse practitioners, regardless of sub-specialty.

In the table below, VPFA residents have a rate of access to nurse practitioners that is more than three times lower compared to residents of Travis County, and over two times lower compared to residents living in other parts of the State.

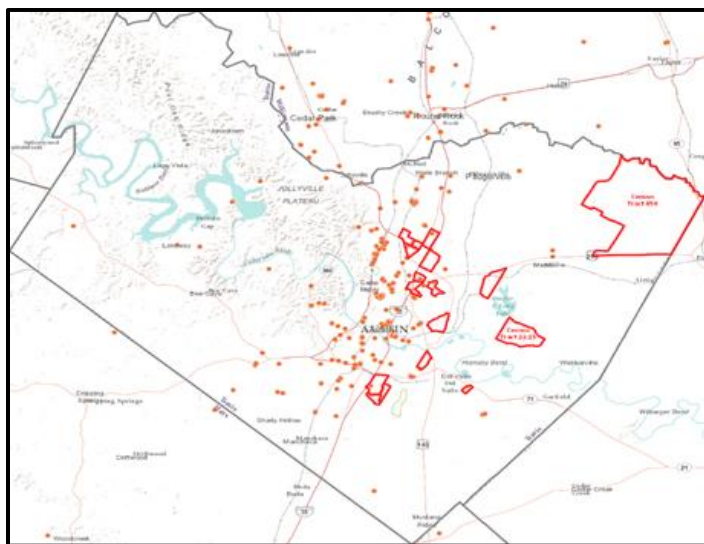
⁴⁸ Ahmed H, Carmody JB. On the looming physician shortage and strategic expansion of graduate medical education. Cureus. 2020 Jul 15;12(7).

** All health care providers who are HIPAA-covered entities, whether individuals or organizations, are required to get an NPI. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) developed the National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES) to assign unique identifiers to health care providers. The National Provider Identifier (NPI) has been the standard identifier for all HIPAA-covered entities (health care providers) since 2007. Providers comprise credentialed professionals with a CMS and valid NPI.

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Number of Facilities	Number of Providers	Providers, Rate per 100,000 Population
Travis County VPFA	79,684	0	13	16.31*
CUC Service Area	1,566,298	18	798	50.95*
Travis County, TX	1,290,188	14	729	56.50*
Texas	29,145,505	764	12,165	41.74
United States	334,735,155	6,802	216,011	64.53

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES). May 2023

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Nurse Practitioners, CMS NPPES May 2023



Nurse Practitioners, CMS NPPES May 2023
 Travis County VPFA

Access to Care - Mental Health Providers

Reports show that more than one-fifth of U.S. adults (52.9 million people) experienced a mental crisis in 2020,⁴⁹ with the American Academy of Pediatrics declaring a national emergency in child and adolescent mental health.⁵⁰ Access to care and treatment for mental health problems remain out of reach for many people in the United States where issues such as lack of available providers, fragmented care, inadequate insurance coverage, and high out-of-pocket costs continue to persist.⁴⁹⁻⁵²

⁴⁹ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results From the 2020 National

Survey on Drug Use and Health (HHS Publication No. PEP21-07-01-003, NSDUH Series H-56). Rockville, MD: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality.

SAMHSA. Accessed July 15, 2023 from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>

⁵⁰ American Academy of Pediatrics. AAP-AACAP-CHA Declaration of a National Emergency in Child and Adolescent Mental Health. Accessed July 29, 2023 from <https://www.aap.org/en/advocacy/child-and-adolescent-healthy-mental-development/aap-aacap-cha-declaration-of-a-national-emergency-in-child-and-adolescent-mental-health/>

⁵¹ Andrilla et al. Geographic variation in the supply of selected behavioral health providers. Am J Prev Med. 2018. 54(6): S199-S207.

⁵² Panchal N, et al. How Does Use of Mental Health Care Vary by Demographics and Health Insurance Coverage? Washington, DC: KFF; March 24, 2022. Accessed

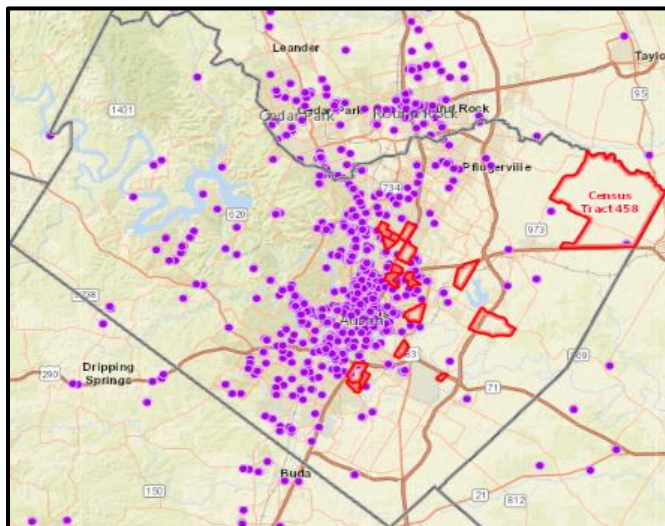
Aug 14, 2023 from <https://www.kff.org/health-reform/issue-brief/how-does-use-of-mental-health-care-vary-by-demographics-and-health-insurance-coverage/>

The table below indicates that residents of Travis County and its VPFA have better access to mental health providers than their colleagues in Texas, but those in the VPFA have a 1.6-fold lower access to providers than their counterparts in Travis County.

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Number of Facilities	Number of Providers	Providers, Rate per 100,000 Population
Travis County VPFA	79,684	9	60	75.30*
CUC Service Area	1,566,298	345	1,760	112.37*
Travis County, TX	1,290,188	288	1,605	124.40*
Texas	29,145,505	3,868	17,705	60.75
United States	334,735,155	65,056	506,180	151.22

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES). May 2023

Color Indicator: Red – Greater than Texas; Green – Lower than Texas



Mental Health Providers, All, CMS NPPES May 2023



Mental Health Providers, All, CMS NPPES May 2023
 Travis County VPFA

Access to Care - Addiction/Substance Abuse Providers

This indicator reports the number of providers [†] who specialize in addiction or substance abuse treatment, rehabilitation, addiction medicine, or providing methadone. The number of facilities that specialize in addiction and substance abuse treatment are listed (but not included in the calculated rate).

Overall, residents of Travis County and its VPFA have better access to addiction and substance-use providers (≥1.5-fold greater) than their counterparts in Texas.

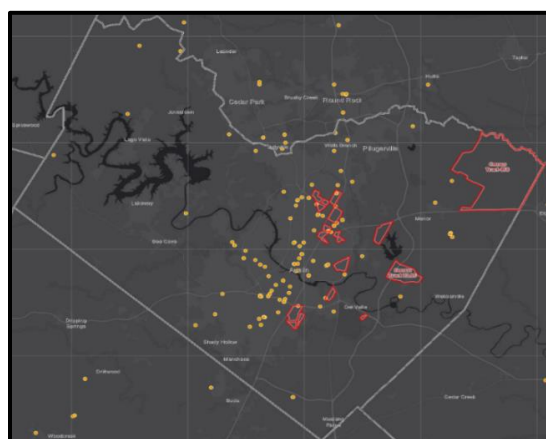
† Providers include Doctors of Medicine (MDs), Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine (DOs), and other credentialed professionals with a Center for Medicare and Medicaid

Services (CMS) and a valid National Provider Identifier (NPI).

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Number of Facilities	Number of Providers	Providers, Rate per 100,000 Population
Travis County VPFA	79,684	4	8	10.04*
CUC Service Area	1,566,298	52	155	9.90
Travis County, TX	1,290,188	43	136	10.54*
Texas	29,145,505	723	1,856	6.37
United States	334,735,155	16,803	81,080	24.22

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, [CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System \(NPPES\)](#). May 2023

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Addiction/Substance Abuse Providers, CMS NPPES May 2023

Addiction/Substance Abuse Providers, CMS NPPES May 2023

Travis County VPFA

OTHER KEY COMMUNITY/POPULATION HEALTH INDICATORS

Poor Dental Health - Teeth Loss

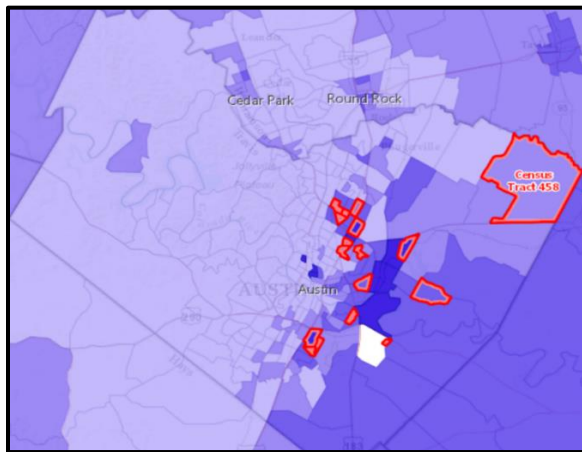
Without proper oral hygiene, microorganisms might reach levels that could cause oral infections, such as tooth decay and gum disease, and teeth loss. This indicator reports the number and percentage of adults aged 65+ years and older who report having lost all their natural teeth because of tooth decay or gum disease.

The data below indicate that nearly 1 in 4 older adults in the VPFA (aged 65+) have lost all their natural teeth due to tooth decay or gum disease.

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Adults Aged 65+ with Poor Dental Health (Crude)	Adults Age 18+ with Poor Dental Health (Age-Adjusted)
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Travis County VPFA	74,264	23.30%*	No data
CUC Service Area	No data	No data	No data
Travis County, TX	1,300,503	8.20%	8.60%
Texas	29,360,759	11.5%	12.1%
United States	331,449,281	13.4%	13.9%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](#). Accessed via the [PLACES Data Portal](#). 2020. Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Teeth Loss (All), Prevalence Among Adults Age 65+ by Census Tract, CDC BRFSS PLACES Project 2020

- Over 23.0%
- 15.1 - 23.0%
- 10.1 - 15.0%
- Under 10.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Travis County VPFA

Mortality

Motor Vehicle Crash, Pedestrian

This indicator is relevant because motor-vehicle crashes continue to be the primary cause of preventable death for U.S. teens. † The table shows the crude rate of pedestrians killed by motor vehicles per 100,000 population (fatality counts are based on the location of the crash and not the decedent's residence).

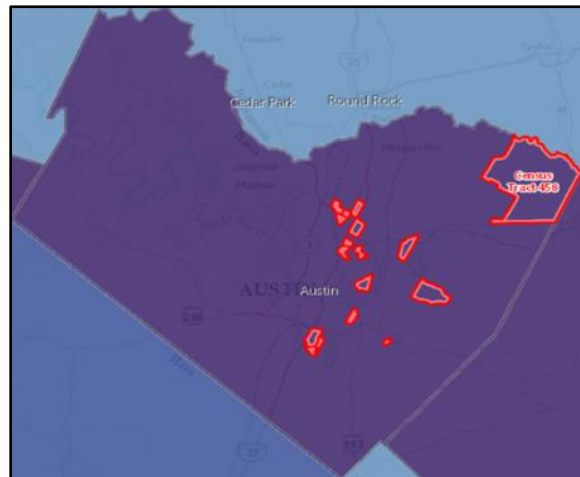
The death rate per 100,000 population, in the table below, indicates that pedestrians in the VPFA are killed by motor vehicles at nearly a two-fold rate compared to their counterparts in Travis County and Texas (i.e., Travis County, 1.6-fold; Texas, 2.05-fold).

† National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). Road Users – Teen Drivers. Retrieved from <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/813453>.

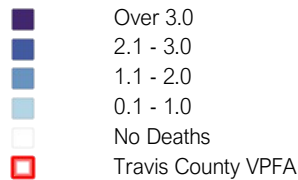
Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Pedestrian Deaths (2016-2020)	Pedestrian Deaths, Annual Rate per 100,000 Population
Travis County VPFA	70,170	18	4.3
CUC Service Area	1,565,357	206	2.6
Travis County, TX	1,289,568	178	2.7
Texas	29,145,499	3,509	2.1
United States	334,735,149	34,994	1.8

Data Source: US Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, NHTSA, [Fatality Analysis Reporting System](#). 2016-2020.

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Pedestrian Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NHTSA 2016-2020

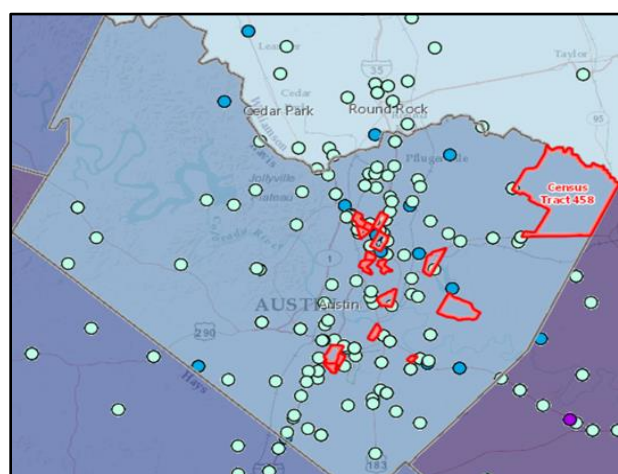


Motor Vehicle Crash (NHTSA)

This indicator reports the crude rate of people killed in motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 population. Fatality counts are based on the location of the crash and not the decedent's residence. The table below shows that the rate of fatal crash deaths among people killed by motor vehicles in the VPFA, compared to Travis County and Texas, is about 5.4-fold and 4.1-fold, respectively.

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Total Crash Deaths (2018-2020)	Fatal Crash Deaths, Annual Rate per 100,000 Population
Travis County VPFA	47,881	52	108.6*
CUC Service Area	5,365,127	954	17.8*
Travis County, TX	1,289,568	773	20.0*
Texas	29,145,499	23,313	26.7
United States	334,735,149	229,113	22.8

Data Source: US Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, NHTSA, [Fatality Analysis Reporting System](#). 2018-2020. Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Fatal Motor Vehicle Crashes, All Deaths, NHTSA 2020

- 1 Fatalities
- 2 - 3 Fatalities
- 4 - 5 Fatalities
- 6+ Fatalities

Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NHTSA 2016-2020

- Over 28.0
- 18.1 - 28.0
- 11.1 - 18.0
- 0.1 - 11.0
- No Deaths
- Travis County VPFA

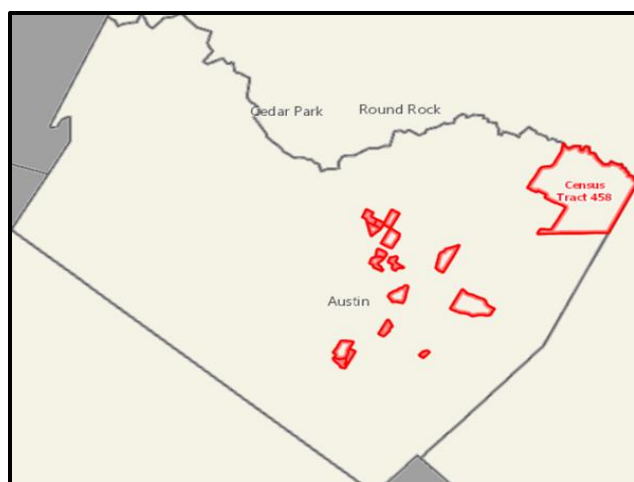
Opioid Overdose

This indicator reports the 2016-2020 five-year average death rate due to opioid drug overdose, per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as age-adjusted rates to the U.S. 2000 standard population. Rates are summarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. The table below shows that the age-adjusted death rates due to opioid overdose in the VPFA and Travis County are about 1.3 times higher than the rate of Texas.

Report Area	Total Population, 2016-2020 Average	5-Year Total Deaths, 2016-2020 Total	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Travis County VPFA	91,713	37	8.0	7.3
CUC Service Area	1,505,140	595	7.9	7.3
Travis County, TX	1,249,844	499	8.0	7.3
Texas	28,645,135	7,812	5.5	5.5
United States	326,747,554	256,428	15.7	16.0

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [CDC - National Vital Statistics System](#). Accessed via [CDC WONDER](#). 2016-2020.

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Opioid Overdose Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CDC NVSS 2016-20

- Over 40.0
- 20.1 - 40.0
- 15.1 - 20.0
- 10.1 - 15.0
- Under 10.1
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Travis County VPFA

Poisoning

This indicator is important because poisoning (as part of “unintentional” injuries, defined in later pages) ** was the principal cause of preventable death for all ages combined in 2021 (for the ninth consecutive year) – and was the leading cause of preventable death for every age from 22 to 68 years. **

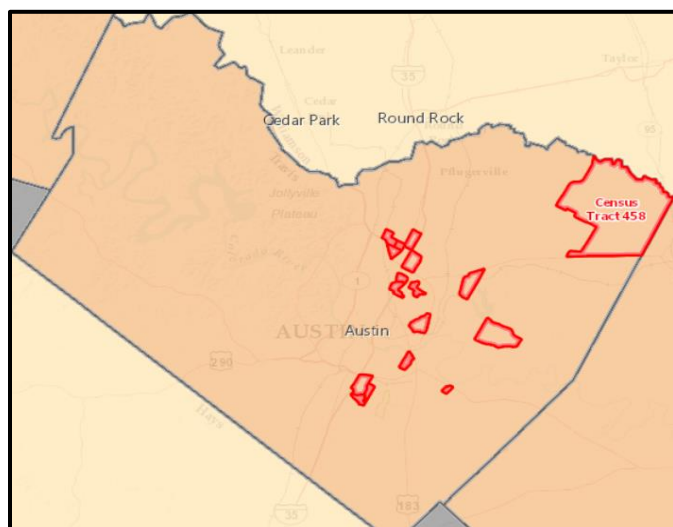
The table below shows the 2016-2020 five-year average rate of death due to poisoning (including drug overdose) per 100,000 population. Rates are summarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. Age-adjusted rates of death due to poisoning (including drug overdose) in the VPFA and Travis County are comparable to that of Texas.

Report Area	Total Population, 2016-2020 Average	5-Year Total Deaths, 2016-2020 Total	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Travis County VPFA	77,192	55	14.3	13.2
CUC Service Area	3,197,190	2,277	14.2	13.2
Travis County, TX	1,249,844	893	14.3	13.3

Texas	28,645,135	17,710	12.4	12.3
United States	326,747,554	389,651	23.9	24.0

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [CDC - National Vital Statistics System](#). Accessed via [CDC WONDER](#). 2016-2020.

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Poisoning Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CDC NVSS 2016-20

- Over 25.0
- 20.1 - 25.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- Under 10.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Travis County VPFA

** National Safety Council (Injury Facts). Deaths by Demographics – Age and Cause. Retrieved from <https://injuryfacts.nsc.org/all-injuries/deaths-by-demographics/deaths-by-age/#:~:text=Poisoning%20was%20the%20leading%20cause,people%20in%20the%20United%20States.>

** De Ramirez SS, et al. Unintentional injuries: magnitude, prevention, and control. Annual review of public health. 2012; 33:175-91.

Unintentional Injury (Accident)

An “unintentional” injury refers to a harm or injury that was unplanned. ** These injuries usually occur within a split second or a few minutes. The commonest forms of unintentional injuries include motor vehicle crashes, falls, fires, and burns, drowning, poisonings and aspirations (breathing in a foreign object, e.g., sucking food into the airway).[†] This indicator reports the 2016-2020 five-year average death rates due to unintentional injury, per 100,000 population. Rates are summarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available.

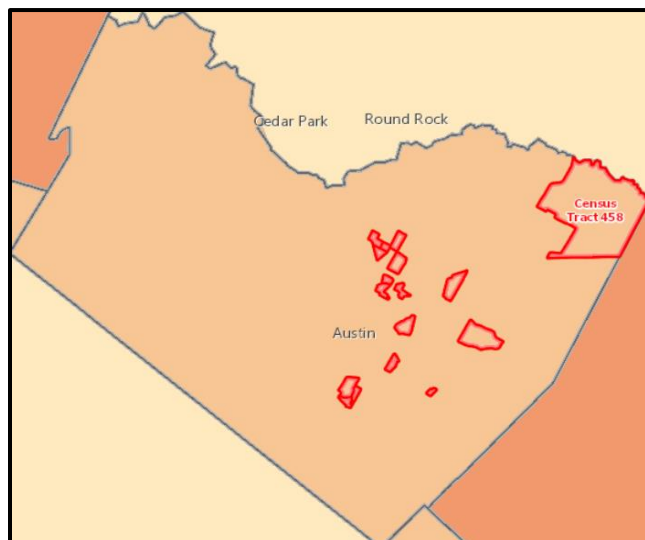
The table below indicates that the age-adjusted death rate due to unintentional injury in the VPFA and Travis County are comparatively (1.15-fold) higher than that of Texas.

Report Area	Total Population, 2016-2020 Average	Five Year Total Deaths, 2016-2020 Total	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Travis County VPFA	77,192	157	40.7	45.8*
CUC Service Area	3,197,190	6,546	40.9	46.0*

Travis County, TX	1,249,844	2,546	40.7	45.8*
Texas	28,645,135	56,248	39.3	39.9
United States	326,747,554	872,432	53.4	50.4

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [CDC - National Vital Statistics System](#). Accessed via [CDC WONDER](#). 2016-2020.

Color Indicator: **Red** – Greater than Texas; **Green** – Lower than Texas



Unintentional Injury Death, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CDC NVSS 2016-20

- Over 70.0
- 50.1 - 70.0
- 40.1 - 50.0
- Under 40.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Travis County VPFA

DISPARITIES IN OUTCOMES AND PREVENTION

The BRFSS and Disparities within Travis County Geographic Locations

Census tract data for Travis County were aggregated into three geographic areas, split by Interstate-35 Highway (I-35): the VPFA, Travis County West of I-35 (TC: W-35) and Travis County East of I-35 (TC: E-35). *Prevalence ratios* (PR)⁺⁺ were then calculated, using the *crude prevalence* for each measure and geographic area, to determine disparities in health outcomes and prevention (See Appendix I, *Glossary*, for definitions). The data, funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in conjunction with the CDC Foundation, PLACES⁺ (the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of Population Health, Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch).

The dataset includes estimates for 37 measures: 13 for health outcomes, 10 for preventive services use, 4 for chronic disease-related health risk behaviors, 3 for health status, and 7 for disabilities. Data sources used to generate these estimates are Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2021 or 2020 data, Census Bureau 2010 population data, and American Community Survey 2015–2019 estimates. Specifically, for county-level estimation, Census 2021 county population estimates and American Community Survey (ACS) 2017–2021 data were used. For Place-, Census tract-, and ZCTA-level estimation, corresponding 2020 Census population data were not available, so Census 2010 population counts, geographic boundaries, and ACS 2015–2019 data were used.

The 2023 release uses 2021 BRFSS data for 29 measures and 2020 BRFSS data for seven measures (*all teeth lost, dental visits, mammograms, cervical cancer screening, colorectal cancer screening, core preventive services among older adults, and sleeping less than 7 hours*). The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a state-based system of health surveys. The goal of the BRFSS is to gather uniform, state-specific information on health behaviors, preventive health practices, and health care access related to the leading causes of morbidity and

mortality in the United States. Data are collected from a representative sample in each state, and the sampling is designed to provide national estimates when all state data are merged.

The following sections discuss significant disparities in health outcomes, health prevention, health risk behaviors, health status, and disability, by geographic region in Travis County. Selected measures showing greater than or equal to a 1.45-fold disparity in PRs between any two geographic areas are reported and can be used to identify possible health problems and help implement effective, targeted population health interventions. Additional BRFSS results (including illustrations) – combined by measure and reported by Travis County geographic areas – can be found in Appendix VI.

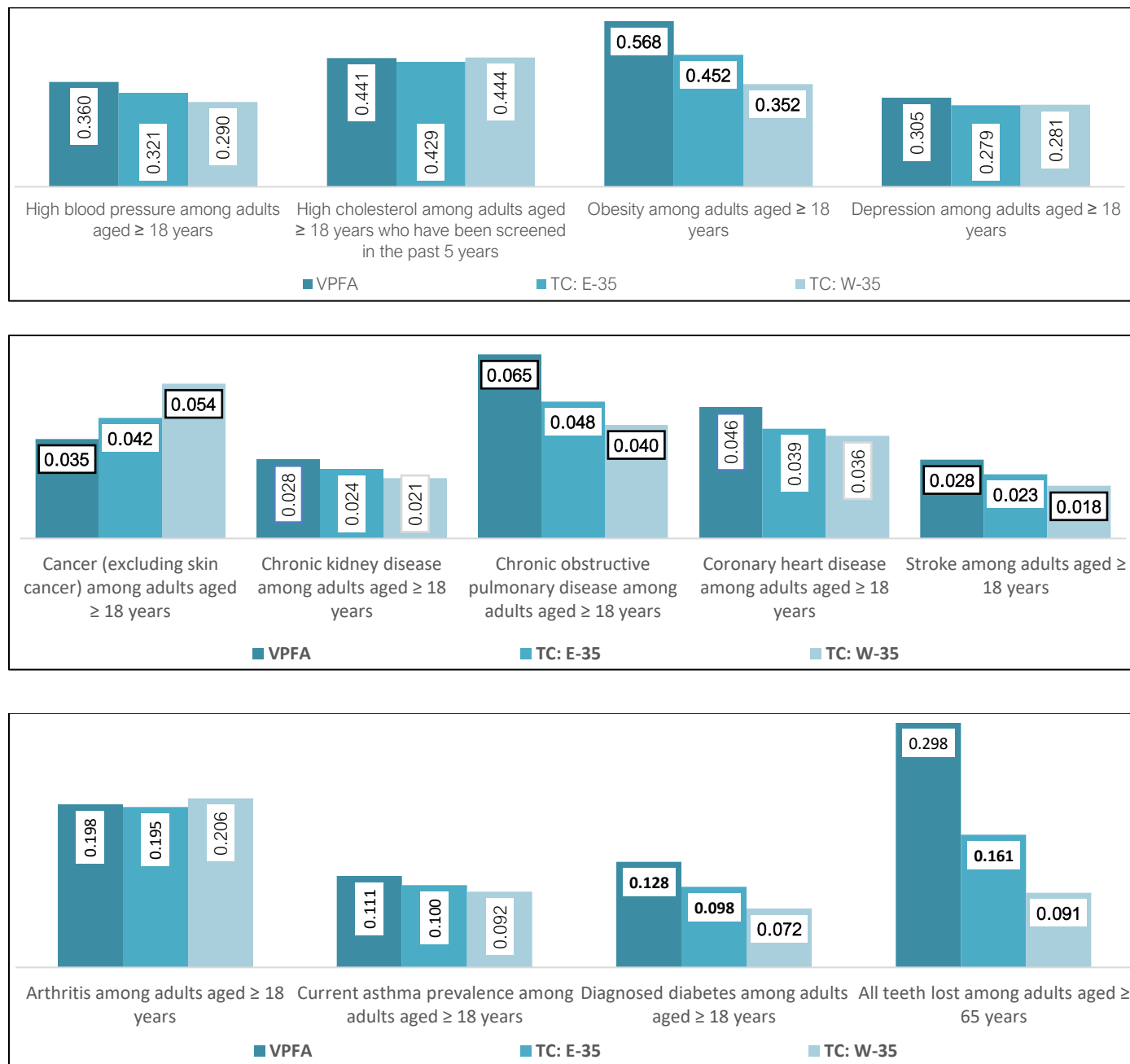
[†] PLACES is a partnership between CDC's Division of Population Health, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the CDC Foundation. Its goal is to offer county-, place-, census tract- and ZCTA-level data, obtained using small area approximation methods. This structure complements extant surveillance data by providing estimates needed to recognize any health issues impacting residents of local areas of all sizes, regardless of urban or rural status; advance and implement effective and targeted prevention activities; detect health problems; and establish important health objectives that benefit diverse populations. For more information, visit <https://www.cdc.gov/places/help/overview/index.html>.

^{**} Data on the crude prevalence of both exposure and a health outcome were utilized. A prevalence ratio (PR), rather than a risk ratio (RR), was used to compare geographic differences due to two major reasons: 1). A CHNA is a cross-sectional analytical study not a cohort study; and because BRFSS is also a cross-sectional survey, a causal relationship to determine risk cannot be truly established 2). Crude prevalence for most of the measures/indicators in the PLACES data is low, and when crude prevalence is low, a PR (analogous to a RR) gives a better assessment and explanation of any observed relationships or differences. Note that evidence of an association does not imply that the relationship is causal; the association may be artifactual or even non-causal due to numerous confounding factors.

Health Outcomes

Health outcomes are a set of attributes involving disease symptoms, impairments, functionality, and other measures that describe the impacts of disease on health-related quality of life individuals or populations. The relevance of health outcomes cannot be overstated because acceptable health outcomes represent the highest hopes of patients for treatment or intervention; and to health care professionals, beneficial outcomes are the anticipated endpoint of a complex web of care.

Adults aged ≥18: Obesity, Cancer (excl. skin cancer), COPD, Stroke, Diagnosed Diabetes, All Teeth Lost



In general, considerable geographic variability was observed in five (5) of the thirteen (13) BRFSS indicators categorized as *health outcomes* (see graphs above). Except for cancer (excluding skin cancer), TC: W-35 showed more favorable results compared to the VPFA^{††} and TC: E-35, with the data confirming that residents of the VPFA experience poor health outcomes.

Summary

Cancer: Compared to people living in the VPFA, cancer (other than skin cancer) is approximately 1.5-fold higher among those living in TC: W-35.

Diagnosed Diabetes: Compared to living in TC: W-35, being diagnosed with diabetes is about 1.8-fold higher when a person lives in the VPFA.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD): COPD is almost 1.6-fold higher among people living in the VPFA compared to those in TC: W-35.

All Teeth Lost: Compared to TC: W-35, losing all teeth among the elderly (≥ 65 years) is over 3-fold greater when a person lives in the VPFA.

Stroke: Occurrence of stroke is approximately 1.6 times higher among people living in the VPFA compared to TC: W-35.

Obesity: Compared to those living in TC: W-35, having a body mass index (BMI) ≥ 30.0 kg/m² is approximately 1.6-fold greater when a person lives in the VPFA.

^{††} Travis County's VPFA represents sub-regions essentially observed in the County's Eastern corridor (when split by Interstate Highway 35, I-35). Thus, the VPFA is not a fixed sub-

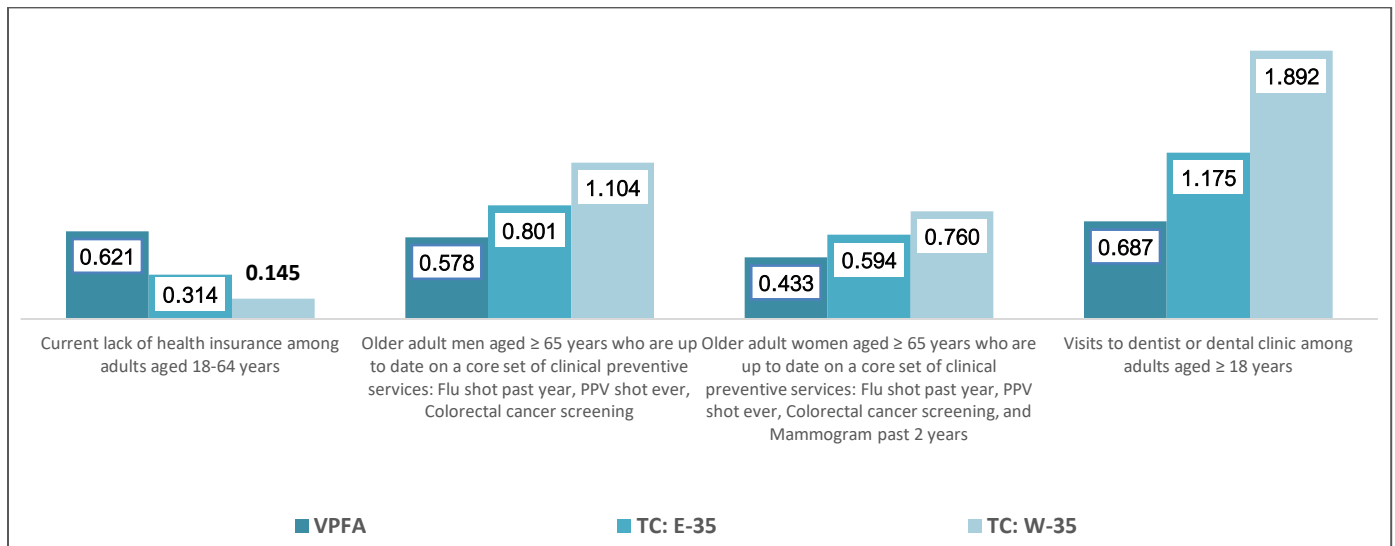
region located in the East of Austin's I-35, but it represents any area in Travis County (including some portions West of I-35) where low educational attainment is associated with

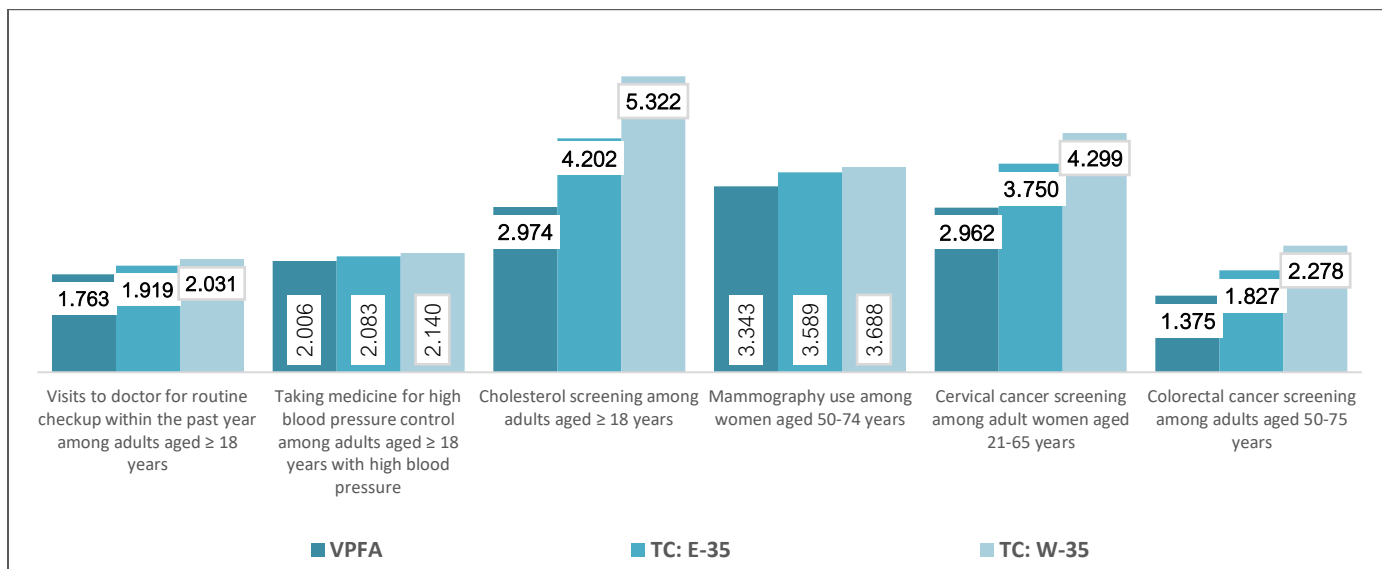
poverty (low income) and resources, and poor health.

HEALTH PREVENTION

Health prevention focuses on specific efforts aimed at reducing the development and severity of chronic diseases and morbidities. In general, considerable disparities were observed in seven (7) of the ten (10) BRFSS indicators categorized under health prevention (see graphs below). W-TC: W-35 indicated better results compared to the VPFA and E-TC: E-35, with the data suggesting that initiatives should be aimed at decreasing the severity of chronic diseases and morbidities among residents of the VPFA.

Health Insurance, Dental Visit, Cholesterol Screening, Cancer Screening (Cervical, Colorectal)





Summary

Health Insurance: Compared to living in TC: W-35, not having health insurance (for adults 18-64 years old) is nearly 4-fold higher when a person lives in the VPFA and approximately 1.7-fold greater among those living in TC: E-35.

Visit (To Dentist/Dental Clinic): Visiting the dentist to obtain dental care is about 2.8- and 1.6-fold higher among persons aged 18 years or older living in TC: W-35 and TC: E-35, respectively, compared to residents of the VPFA.

Cholesterol Screening: Getting a health screening for cholesterol is about 1.7-fold lower for people aged ≥ 18 years and living in the VPFA compared to those living in TC: W-35.

Cervical Cancer Screening: Compared to colleagues living in TC: W-35, getting a health screening for cervical cancer (Papanicolaou/PAP smear test), among women 21-65 years old, is nearly 1.5-fold lower for people living in the VPFA.

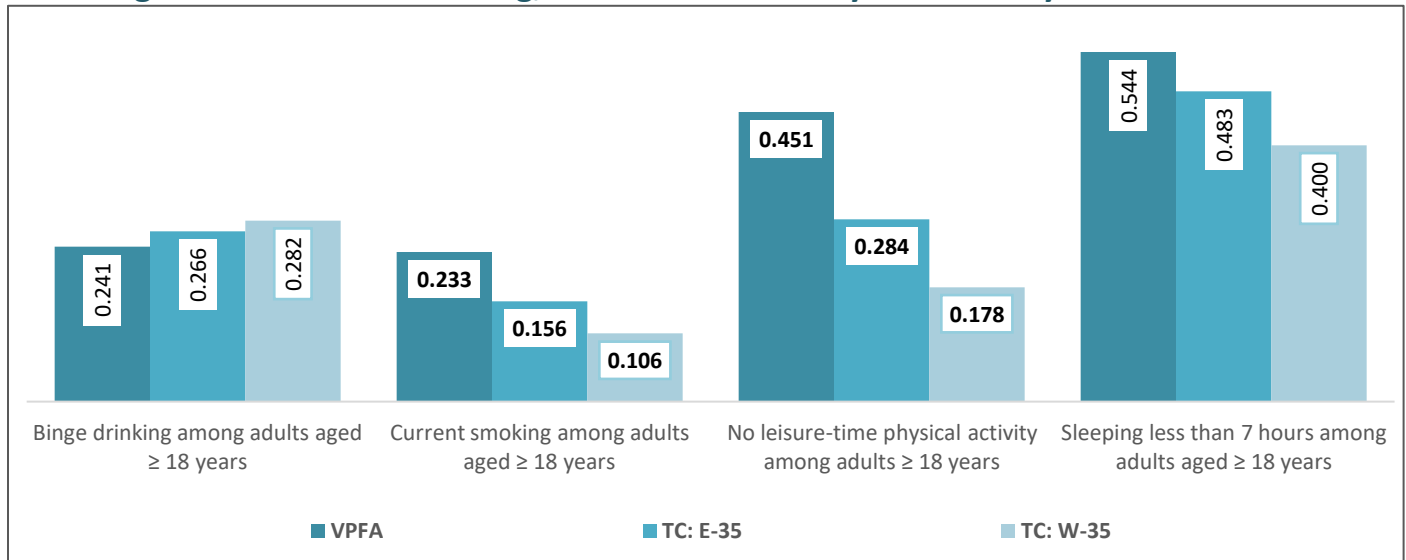
Colorectal Cancer Screening: Getting a health screening for colorectal cancer (fecal occult blood test, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy) among those aged 50-75 years is about 1.7-fold lower for people living in the VPFA compared to their colleagues in TC: W-35.

Up-to-Date Preventive Services (Men/Women): Among men aged 65 years or older, being up to date on a core set of clinical preventive services (Flu shot, pneumococcal vaccine ever, colorectal cancer screening ever) is nearly 1.5- and 1.9-fold lower for those living in TC: E-35 and the VPFA, respectively, compared to their counterparts in TC: W-35. A similar trend is observed among women - being up to date on the same core set of clinical preventive services is about 1.7-fold lower for those living in the VPFA compared to those living in TC: W-35.

HEALTH RISK BEHAVIORS

High-risk behaviors are acts that increase the risk of disease or injury and may consequently lead to disability, death, or social problems. Overall, significant disparities were observed in two (2) of the four (4) BRFSS indicators categorized under health risk behaviors (see graphs below). Again, compared to the VPFA and TC: E-35, our analysis revealed satisfactory results for residents of TC: W-35, with the data suggesting that more effort should be centered on programs aimed at reducing behaviors that increase the risk of disease or injury among residents of the VPFA.

Adults aged ≥18: Current Smoking, No Leisure-time Physical Activity



Summary

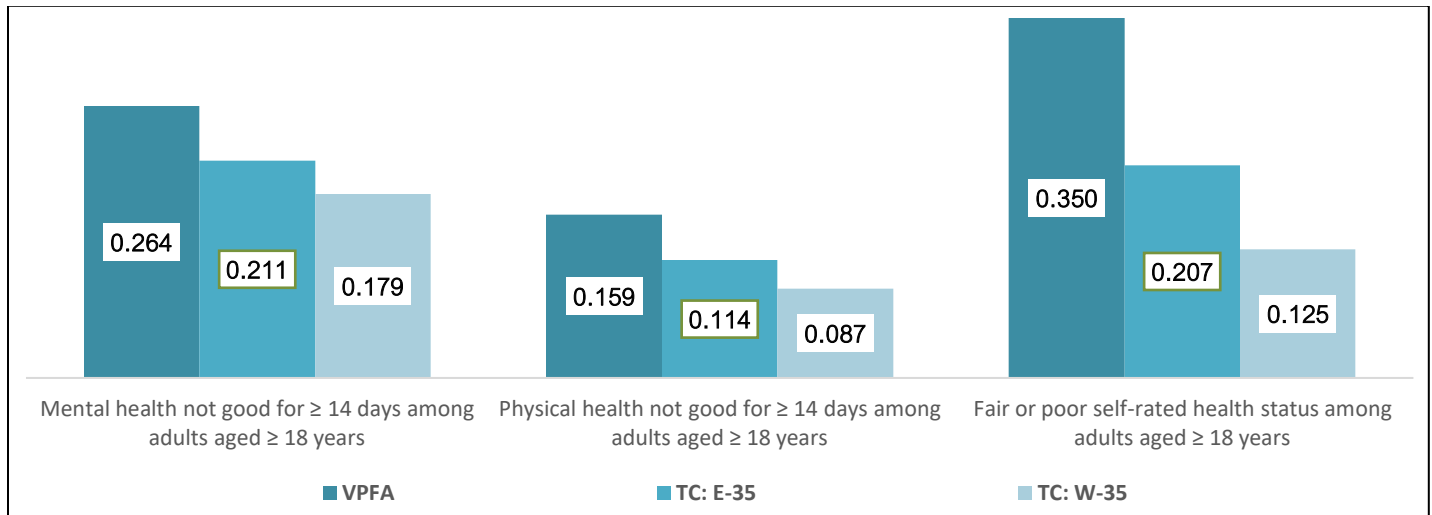
Current Smoking: Smoking daily, or on some days, is approximately 1.5- and 2.2-fold higher among adults aged 18 years or older living in the VPFA compared to their colleagues in TC: E-W35 and TC: W-35, respectively.

No Leisure-time Physical Activity: Among adults aged 18 years or older living in the VPFA, not being able to participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, gardening, or walking other than their regular job, is approximately 2.5-fold greater compared to their counterparts in TC: E-W35; 1.7-fold higher compared to those living in TC: E-35; and nearly 1.6-fold greater for those living in TC: E-35 vs. TC: W-35.

HEALTH STATUS

Health status is a gauge of how individuals perceive their health – rating it as either excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. Reported health status is a predictor of specific and crucial health outcomes such as mortality, morbidity, and functional status.^{53, 54} In general, significant inequalities were observed in all three (3) BRFSS indicators categorized under health status (see graphs below). TC: W-35 continued to demonstrate more favorable results compared to the VPFA and TC: E-35, with the data suggesting that more effort should be directed at initiatives that seek to improve the overall health of VPFA residents.

Adults aged ≥18: Mental Health, Physical Health, Self-Rated Health Status



Summary

Mental Health: Compared to their mates in TC: W-35, living through a poor mental health state (including stress, depression, and problems with emotions) for ≥ 14 days (in the past 30 days) is 1.45-fold elevated among adults aged 18 years or older living in the VPFA.

Physical Health: Compared to their contemporaries in TC: W-35, being in a poor physical health condition for ≥ 14 days (in the past 30 days) is about 1.8-fold greater among adults aged 18 years or older living in the VPFA.

Self-Rated Health Status: Compared to their colleagues in TC: W-35, having a fair or poor health status for ≥ 14 days (in the past 30 days) is about 2.7-, and 1.5-fold greater among adults aged 18 years or older living in the VPFA and TC: E-35, respectively.

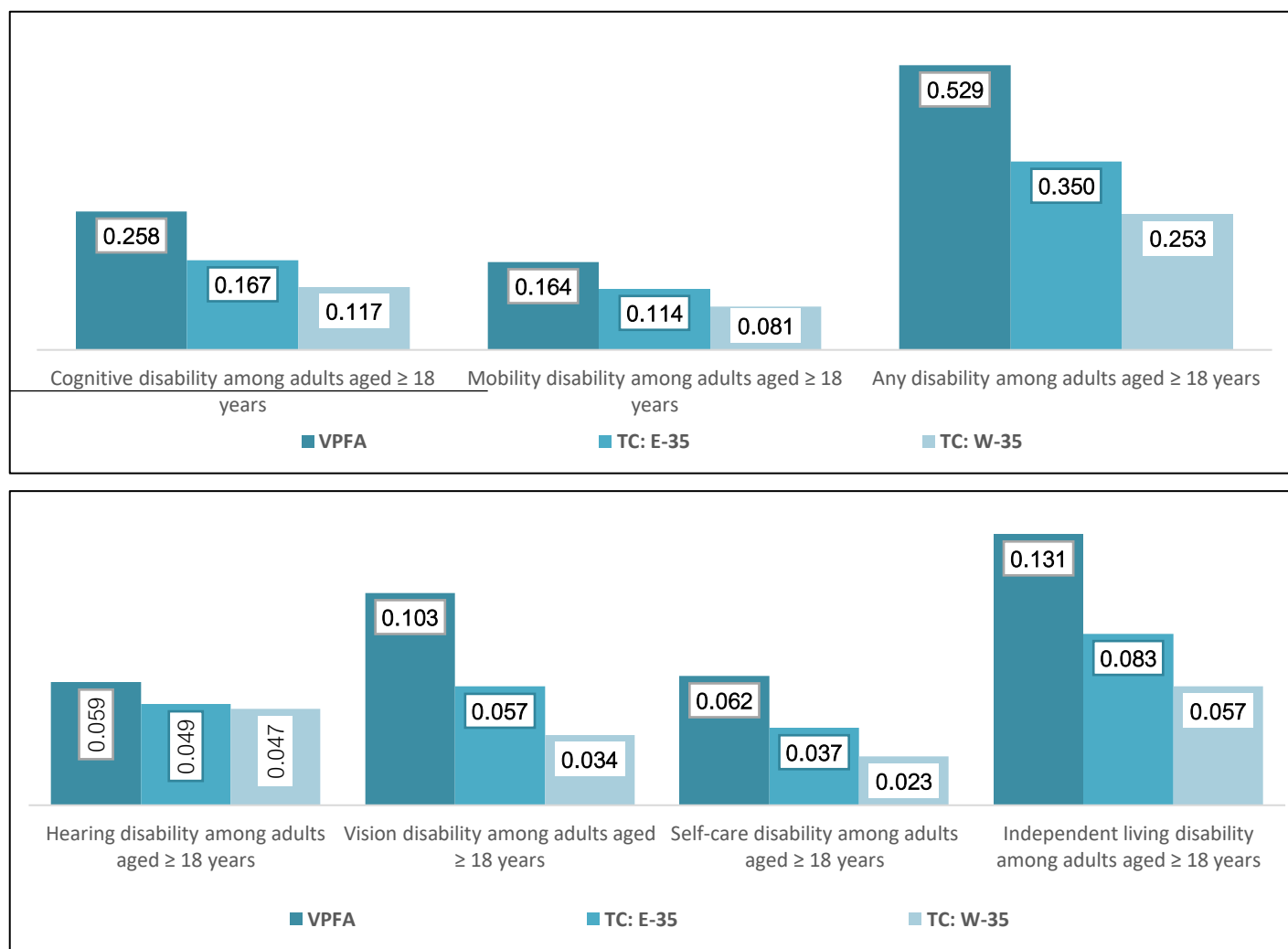
⁵³ Dowd JB, Zajacova A. Does the predictive power of self-rated health for subsequent mortality risk vary by socioeconomic status in the US? *Int J Epidemiol* 36(6):1214–21. 2007.

⁵⁴ Batham K, Peek CW. Self-rated health, and morbidity onset among late midlife U.S. adults. *J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci* 68(1):107–16. 2013.

DISABILITY

A disability is any impairment of the body that makes it more difficult for the person with the condition to engage in specific activities (activity limitation) or interact with the world around them (participation restrictions). ⁵⁵ In general, significant disparities were observed in six (6) of the seven (7) BRFSS indicators categorized under disability (see graphs below). W-TC continued to demonstrate more satisfactory results (compared to the VPFA and E-TC), with the data suggesting that more effort should be directed at programs to improve the disability challenges of residents in the VPFA.

Adults aged ≥18: Vision, Self-care, Independent Living, Cognitive, Mobility, Any Disability



⁵⁵ Oliver, M. 2018. *Understanding disability: From theory to practice*. Bloomsbury Publishing.

Summary

Vision: Having poor vision (including being blind or having serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses) is approximately 3-, and 1.8-fold worse among adults aged 18 years or older living in the VPFA and TC: E-35, respectively, compared to their colleagues in TC: W-35. Furthermore, vision problems are worse (1.6-fold greater) in TC: E-35 compared to TC: W-35.

Self-care: Having a self-care disability (such as difficulty dressing or bathing) is approximately 2.6- and 1.7-fold worse among adults aged 18 years or older living in the VPFA and TC: E-35, respectively, compared to their contemporaries in TC: W-35. Also, self-care inability is about 1.6-fold greater when one lives in TC: E-35 as against TC: W-35.

Independent Living: Compared to their mates in TC: W-35, having a physical, mental, or emotional condition that makes it difficult to engage in errands, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping, is nearly 2.3-fold higher

among adults aged 18 years or older living in the VPFA. Additionally, it is more difficult to live independently (nearly 1.5-fold greater) when one lives in the VPFA compared to living in TC: E-35.

Cognitive: Among adults aged 18 years or older who have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions, the situation is approximately 2.2-fold worse for those living in the VPFA compared to their counterparts in TC: W-35, and about 1.5-fold poorer compared to their mates living in TC: E-35.

Mobility: Among adults aged 18 years or older with serious mobility issues (for example, serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs), the condition is approximately 2-fold worse for those living in the VPFA compared to their fellows in TC: W-35.

Any Disability: Among adults aged 18 years or older who have at least one of the disabilities indicated above, those living in the VPFA are faring worse (about 2.0-fold greater) compared to their counterparts in TC: W-35, and 1.5-fold worse compared to their counterparts living in TC: E35.

CONCLUSION

In general, CUC's 2024 CHNA revealed that the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted our community's needs. The pandemic did not change the needs; rather, to some extent, it made them worse. In other words, the pandemic exposed the disparities we already knew existed and has challenged us to do better as an organization and society at large. We must focus on access to and provision of primary care, including ongoing connection to primary care.

Additionally, we need to address the social determinants (non-clinical factors) of health, improve equity by delivering equitable care (that is, provide care that does not change in quality due to personal characteristics like gender, ethnicity, geographic location, insurance status, and socioeconomic status, among others), and focus on initiatives or strategies to increase access to food, transportation, and community resources to enable the poor and vulnerable populations to take care of themselves.

That said, this CHNA clearly showed that people who live in Travis County's Vulnerable Population Footprint Area (VPFA), and East of Travis County (TC: E-35), have greater financial, social, economic, ecological, and other resource needs, including significant health disparities, compared to their compatriots who live West of Travis County (TC: W-35). For instance, apart from the familiar factors that contribute to health disparities – such as poverty, language barriers, lack of access to care due to insurance or transportation, and inadequate access to healthy foods, among others – our CHNA identified geographic and racial inequalities in the use of technology. Many people who live in the VPFA and the East of Travis County (TC: E-35) lack access to personal computers and/or the Internet, with Black/African Americans and Hispanic/Latinos disproportionately impacted. This underscores why CUC must continue to prioritize the use of telehealth as a fundamental part of our model of care and technology infrastructure – to center equity and improve health care outcomes of our patients and community in our effort to help bridge the digital divide.

Furthermore, geographic disparities were observed for various indicators such as smoking, lack of physical activity, cancer screening, pedestrian deaths, and unintentional injury (including opioid use), with the VPFA indicative of a significantly greater burden of morbidity and mortality for each of these indicators. Also, as the cost of living goes up – and Travis County (and Austin) become less affordable due to rapid gentrification in low-income areas – it is not surprising to see an increase in homelessness, coupled with racial and gender disparities among the homeless population. Our assessment indicated that many homeless people had at least one chronic condition, and males (sex/gender) as well as Black/African Americans (race/ethnicity), were disproportionately represented.

Overall, CUC is committed to improving the overall health and wellbeing of its patient population and the communities it serves. This CHNA, in addition to the disparities highlighted above, has provided our organization the opportunity to focus on specific gaps in critical areas that are consistent with our 2022-2025 strategic goals, which include – but are not limited to – improving health equity and quality of care. For CUC, improving health equity and our quality of care includes increasing patient access (and diversity) for the uninsured and/or those living under 200% of the FPL who are unable to access healthcare in our HRSA-approved service area; engaging patients and local communities to increase health literacy; and meeting or exceeding quality of care standards as defined by State, Federal, and/or industry guidelines).

Having an equitable density of clinics and FQHCs in selected HRSA-approved service areas is challenging, but we are dedicated as an organization to positioning our clinics and health access points in strategic areas, which helps to improve access to care. We ensure that our clinics are close to sectors where people live, and providers are familiar with neighborhoods (to provide a more welcoming level of care). Ultimately, these findings will facilitate CUC's efforts regarding planning, developing, and implementing initiatives and help in guiding our strategic goals and programs – to give historically marginalized communities a fair shot at leading healthier lives.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CUC and the CHNA team would like to recognize the various sources of extant data and/or other information that enabled this project to be successful.

Even though all information presented throughout this document are referenced as “footnotes”, majority of the culturally relevant community-specific (census-level) data were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2017-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) (5-year estimates), available at: <https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/narrative-profiles/2021/report.php?geotype=county&state=48&county=453>. Additionally, ACS-associated maps were made possible through a data tool SparkMap.

Other sources of maps and data include (but are not limited to):

- Uniform Data System (UDS) Mapper (<https://udsmapper.org/>)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – National Vital Statistics System (via CDC WONDER (<https://wonder.cdc.gov/>))
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – PLACES (<https://www.cdc.gov/places/>)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – National Center for Education Statistics, NCES (<https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/ccddata.asp>)
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS – National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES) (<https://nppes.cms.hhs.gov/#/>)
- The Behavioral Risk Surveillance System (BRFSS) (https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_2021.html) – via PLACES (<https://www.cdc.gov/places/>)
- Feeding America (<https://www.feedingamerica.org/research>)
- County Health Rankings (<https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/county-health-rankings-measures>)

APPENDIX I: GLOSSARY OF SELECTED KEY TERMS

Access (to healthcare): To have the timely use of health services to achieve the best personal or population health outcomes.

Accessibility (geographic accessibility): How easily and quickly a patient can get to a provider's location.

Affordability: How a provider's charges relate to a patient's ability and willingness to pay for services (or the ability of a patient

to pay for healthcare services.

Availability: The scope or extent to which a provider has the necessary resources, such as workforce and technology, to meet

the needs of the patient.

Crude Prevalence: The prevalence of a health outcome is the proportion of individuals with a particular health outcome in a population. It is calculated as: $\text{Prevalence} = \text{cases} / \text{total population}$.

Family practitioners: Family medicine is a medical specialty within primary care. Family Practitioners help patients to remain healthy and free of disease through routine visits, immunizations, and screenings. They may provide medical care in various settings, including at-home care, standard clinics, hospitals, and urgent care centers.

Geriatricians: Primary care doctors who have additional training in treating older adults, especially those aged 65 years and older.

Homelessness (and Housing): See this link for more definitions:

<https://www.austintexas.gov/department/homelessness-glossary#:~:text=Homelessness%20%E2%80%93%20While%20it%20is%20defined,for%20human%20habitation%20or%20shelter.>

Internists: Doctors who specialize in internal medicine (specializes in the internal organs, including the heart, kidney, liver, and lungs). Internists routinely see patients with chronic conditions such as heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, obesity, and pulmonary disease.

Nurse Practitioner: A nurse who has advanced clinical education and training and is a licensed health care clinician who concentrates on managing patients' health conditions by treating injuries and illnesses, as well as supporting injury and disease prevention. Nurse practitioners hold more responsibility than registered nurses and some of their responsibilities are comparable to those of medical doctors and physician assistants.

Obstetrician/ Gynecologist: An obstetrician is a doctor who focuses on providing care during pregnancy and delivers babies. A gynecologist does not necessarily treat people who are pregnant or deliver babies but specializes in the female reproductive system. Healthcare providers usually combine these two areas of care (called obstetrics and gynecology, or Ob/Gyn) because these doctors both address women's needs.

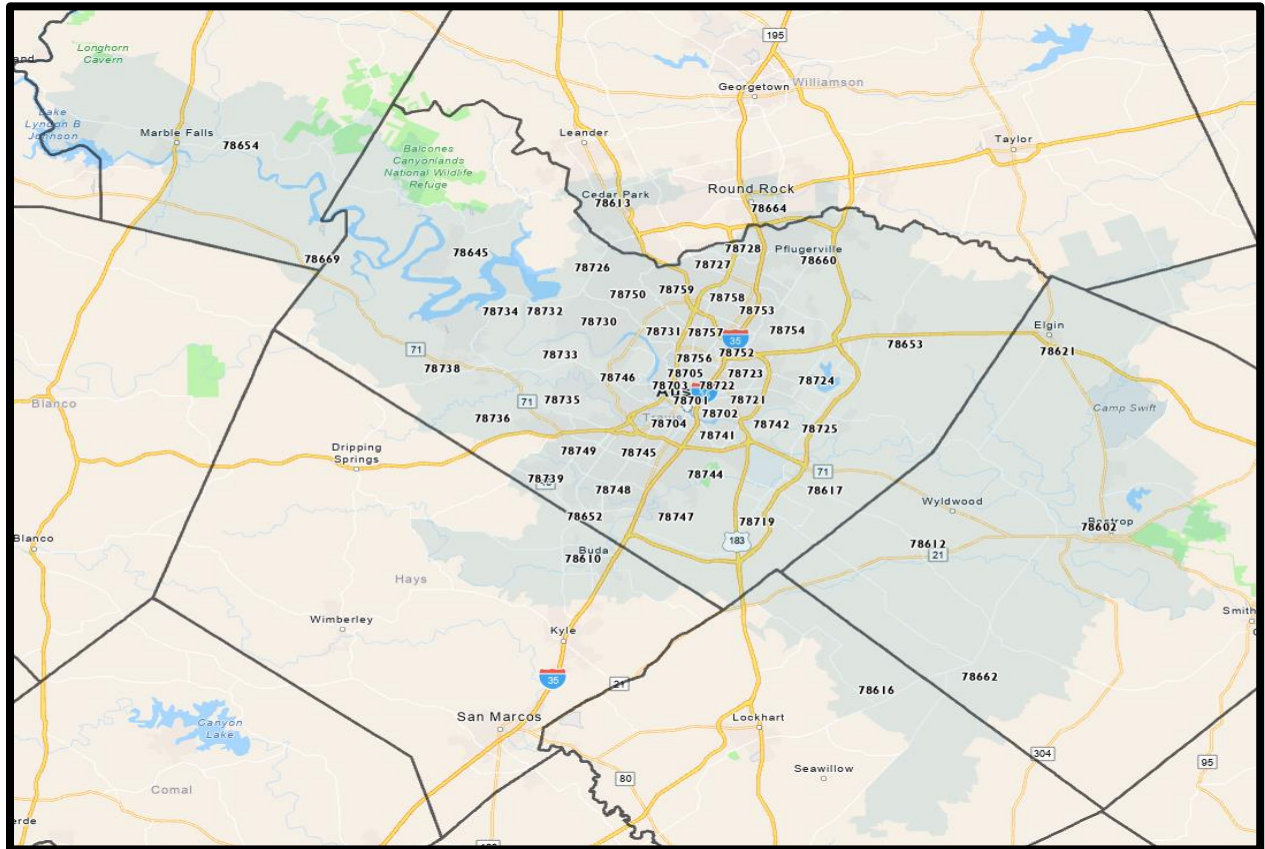
Pediatrician: A doctor who focuses on the health of infants, children, adolescents, and young adults.

Prevalence Ratio: Analogous to a risk ratio, prevalence ratio is simply a ratio of the cumulative proportion of individuals with a particular health outcome in a population divided by the cumulative proportion of individuals in that population without the outcome. It is calculated as: $\text{Prevalence Ratio} = (\# \text{ of cases} / \text{total of cases}) / (\# \text{ of non-cases} / \text{total of non-cases})$.

Physician Assistants: Licensed clinicians who provide primary healthcare services commonly performed by medical doctors, under the supervision of licensed physicians.

Safety Net: Providers that coordinate and deliver healthcare and/or other needed services to the uninsured, underinsured, Medicaid patients, and other vulnerable populations.

APPENDIX II: CommUnityCare Federally Approved Service Area with ZCTAs



APPENDIX II: Geographic Areas Analyzed:

CENSUS TRACTS

Vulnerable Populations Footprint Area (VPFA, 19 TOTAL):

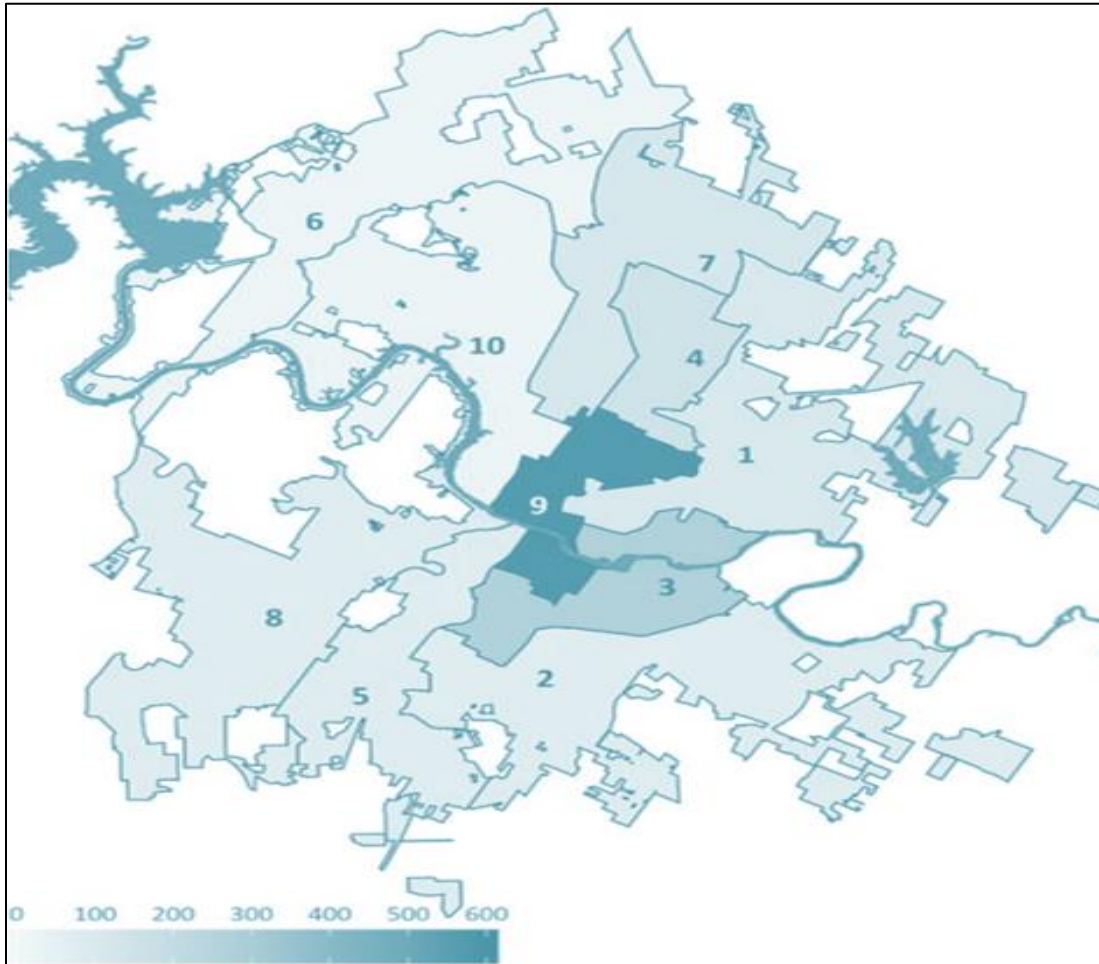
16.06, 21.05, 21.10, 21.12, 22.20, 22.21, 23.10, 23.15, 23.16, 23.20, 24.11, 24.13, 401.00, 403.00, 406.00, 407.00, 410.00, 433.00, 458.00

TC: E-35 (74 TOTAL):

4.02, 8.01, 8.02, 8.03, 8.04, 9.01, 9.02, 10.00, 14.03, 18.11, 18.12, 18.13, 18.32, 18.33, 18.34, 18.35, 18.39, 18.40, 18.41, 18.42, 18.54, 18.55, 18.56, 18.57, 18.58, 18.59, 18.60, 18.61, 18.62, 21.04, 21.05, 21.06, 21.07, 21.08, 21.09, 21.10, 21.11, 21.12, 21.13, 22.01, 22.02, 22.07, 22.08, 22.09, 22.10, 22.11, 22.12, 23.04, 23.07, 23.10, 23.12, 23.13, 23.14, 23.15, 23.16, 23.17, 23.18, 23.19, 24.11, 24.12, 24.13, 24.19, 24.25, 24.26, 24.27, 24.28, 24.29, 24.30, 24.31, 24.32, 24.33, 24.34, 24.35, 24.36

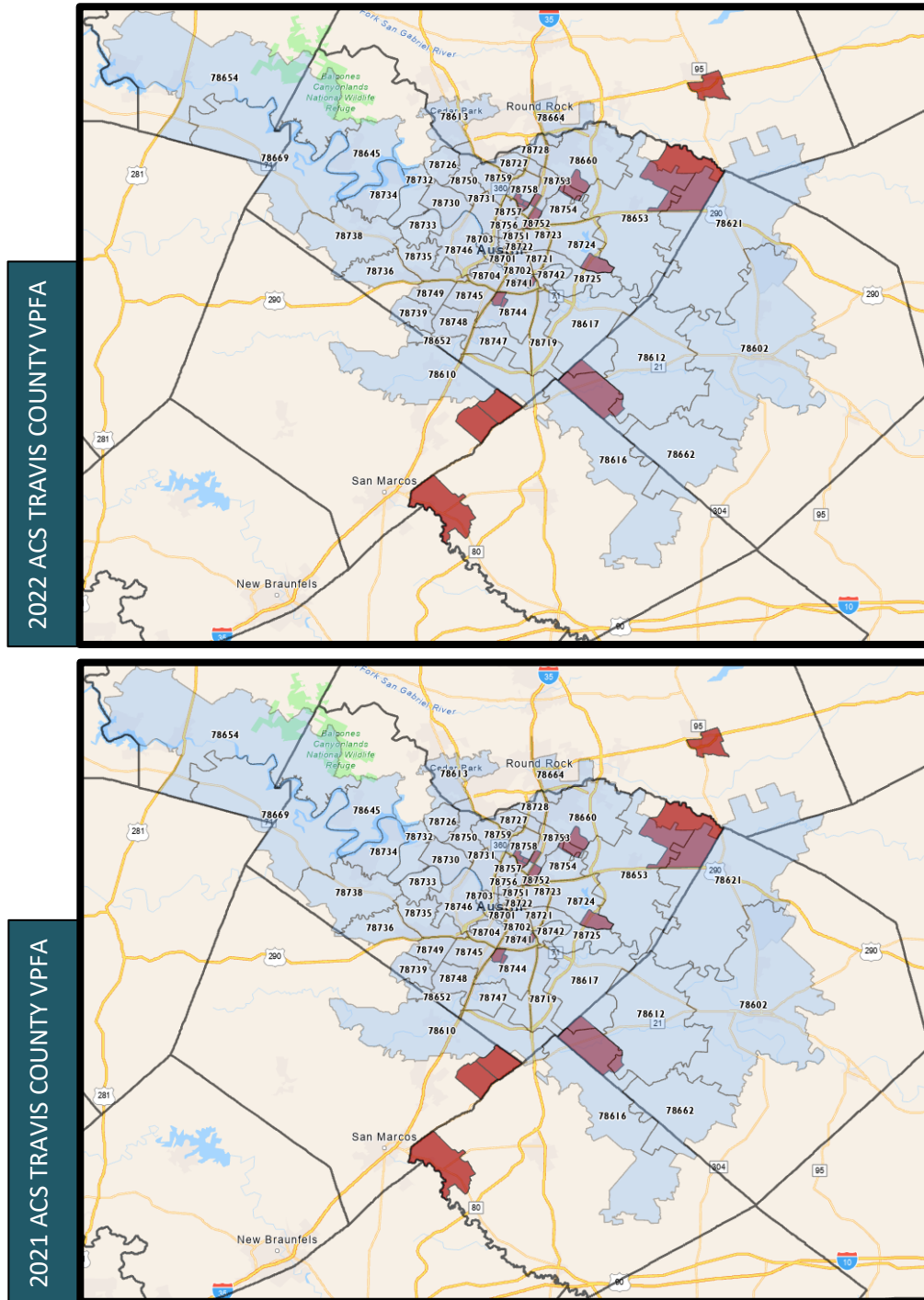
TC: W-35 (143 TOTAL): 1.01, 1.02, 2.03, 2.04, 2.05, 2.06, 3.02, 3.04, 3.05, 3.06, 3.07, 4.01, 5.00, 6.01, 6.03, 6.04, 7.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.03, 13.04, 13.05, 13.07, 13.08, 14.01, 14.02, 15.01, 15.03, 15.04, 15.05, 16.02, 16.03, 16.04, 16.05, 16.06, 17.05, 17.06, 17.07, 17.12, 17.13, 17.14, 17.16, 17.18, 17.19, 17.22, 17.28, 17.29, 17.33, 17.37, 17.38, 17.40, 17.41, 17.42, 17.45, 17.46, 17.47, 17.48, 17.49, 17.50, 17.51, 17.52, 17.53, 17.54, 17.55, 17.56, 17.57, 17.60, 17.61, 17.64, 17.65, 17.66, 17.68, 17.69, 17.70, 17.71, 17.72, 17.73, 17.74, 17.75, 17.76, 17.77, 17.78, 17.79, 17.80, 17.81, 17.82, 17.83, 17.84, 17.85, 17.86, 18.04, 18.05, 18.06, 18.17, 18.18, 18.19, 18.20, 18.21, 18.22, 18.23, 18.24, 18.26, 18.28, 18.29, 18.43, 18.44, 18.45, 18.46, 18.47, 18.48, 18.49, 18.50, 18.51, 18.53, 18.63, 18.64, 19.01, 19.08, 19.10, 19.11, 19.12, 19.13, 19.14, 19.15, 19.16, 19.17, 19.18, 19.19, 20.02, 20.03, 20.04, 20.05, 23.08, 24.02, 24.03, 24.07, 24.09, 24.10, 24.21, 24.22, 24.23, 24.24, 25.00

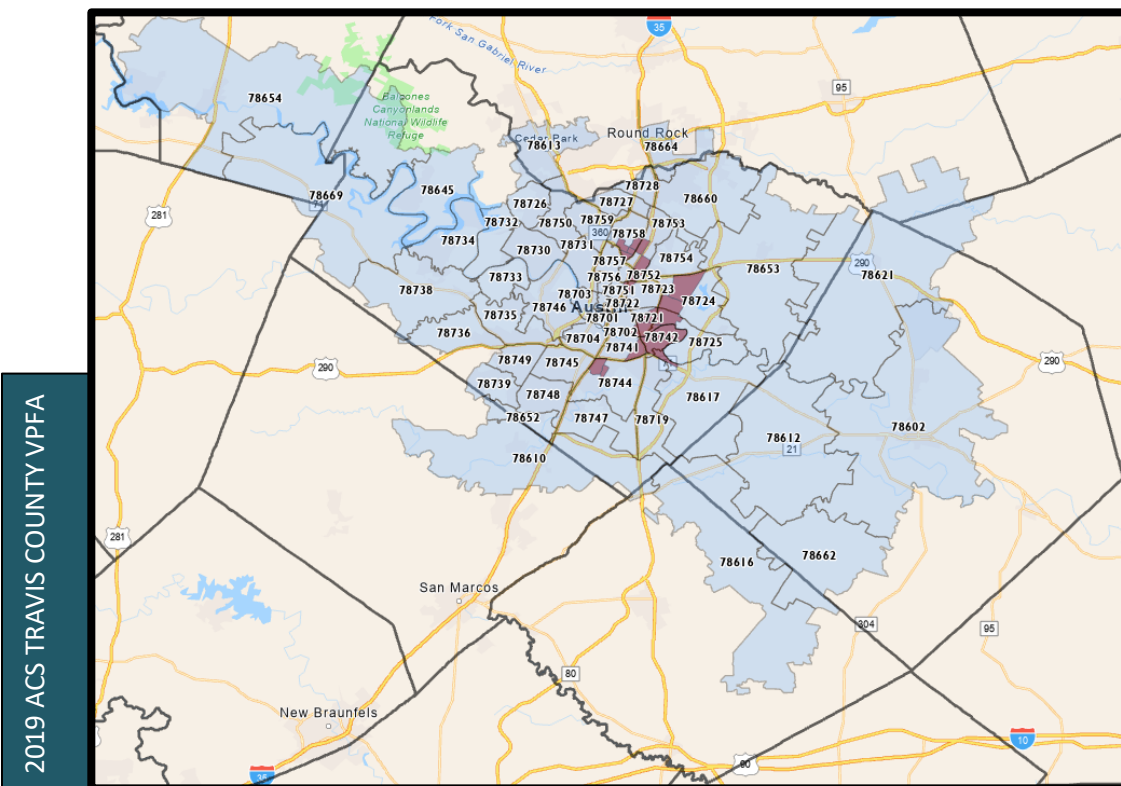
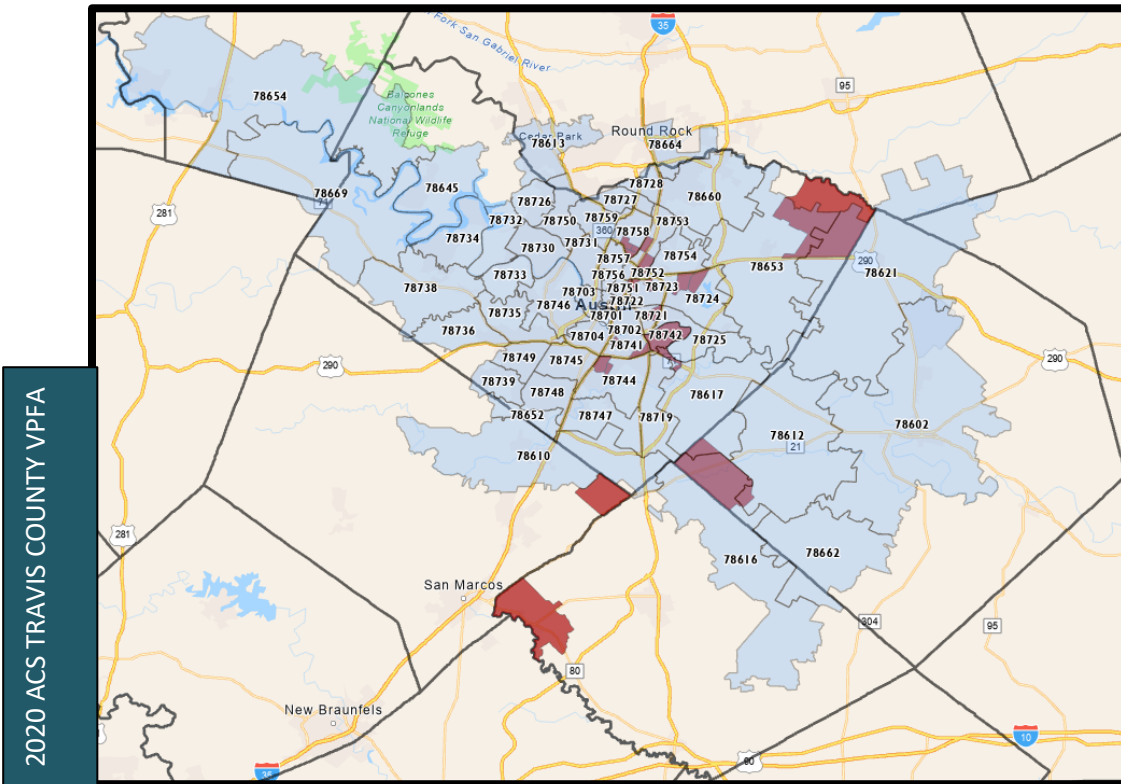
APPENDIX IV: Map of the Unsheltered HOMELESS POPULATION (TRAVIS COUNTY)

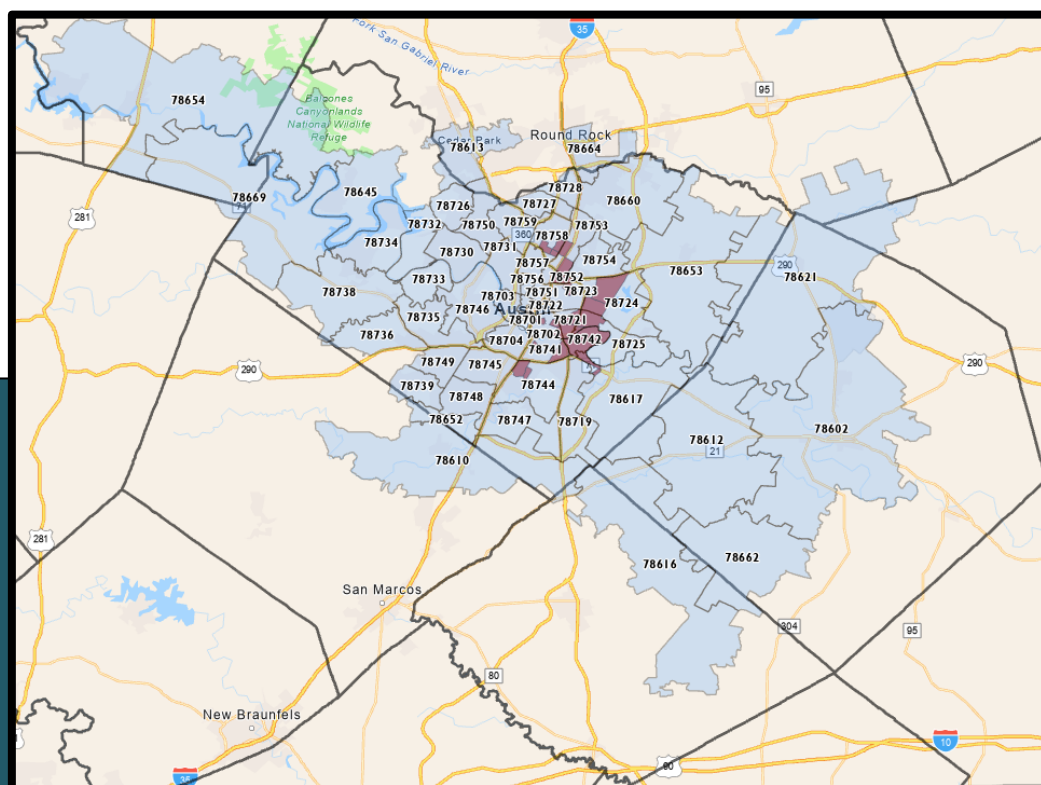
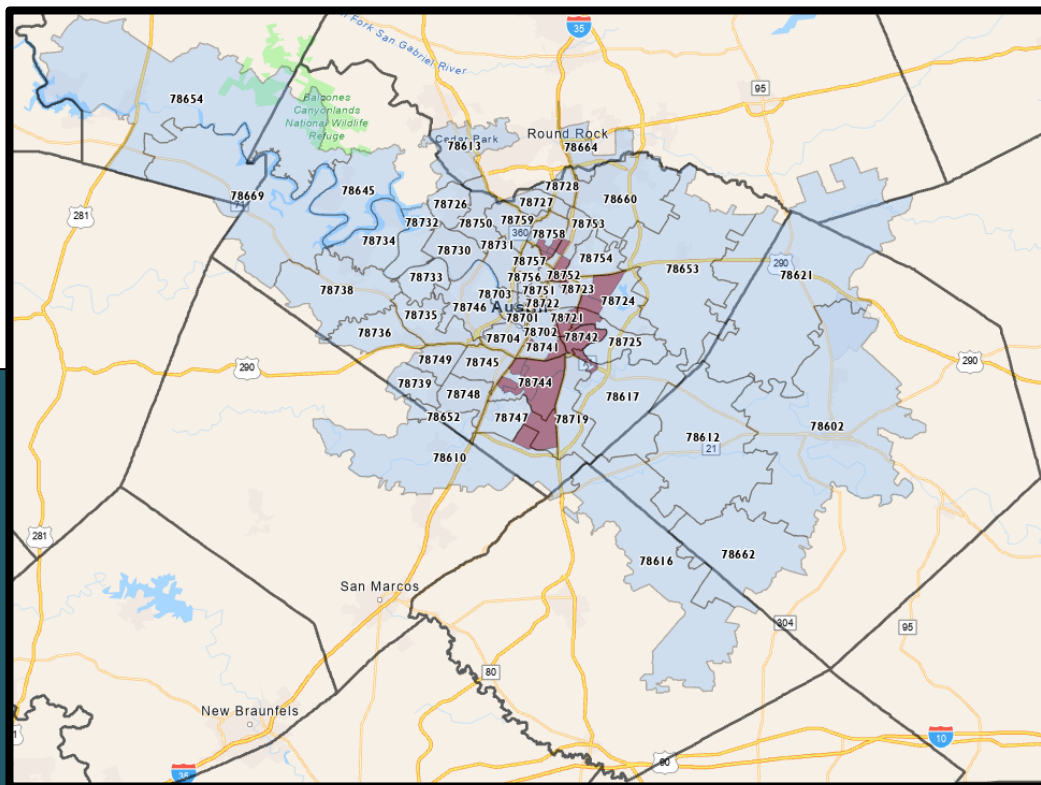


Source: ECHO. 2020-21 PIT Count. Retrieved from:
<https://services.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=340650>.

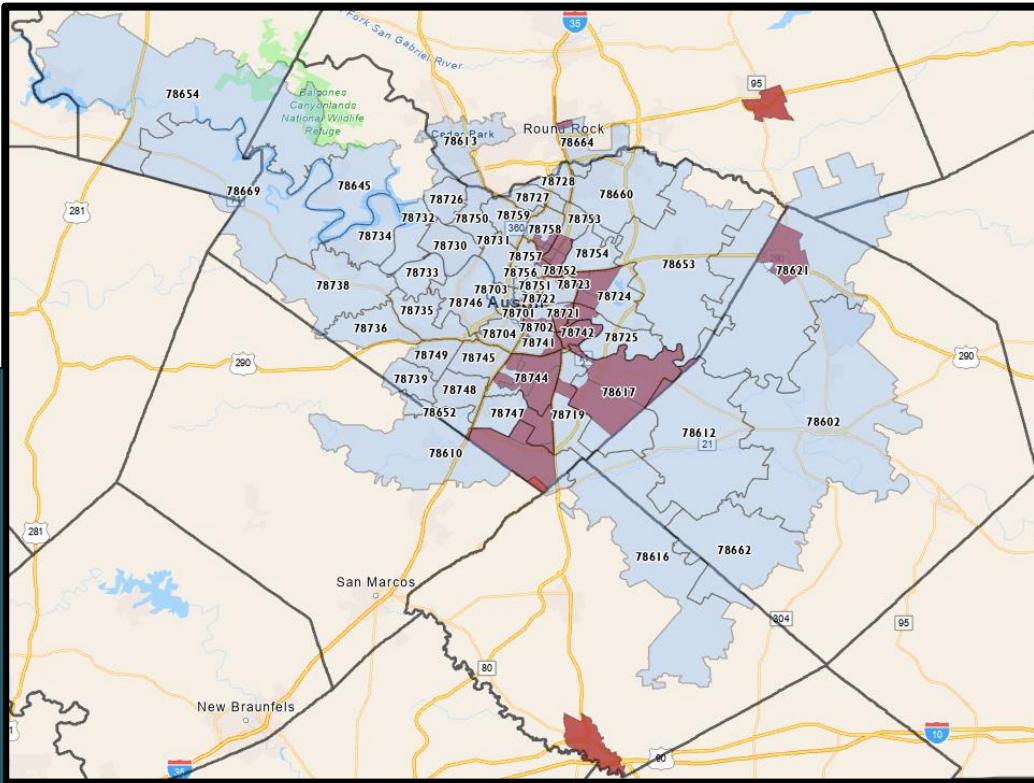
APPENDIX V: VPFA Changes by American Community Survey Year



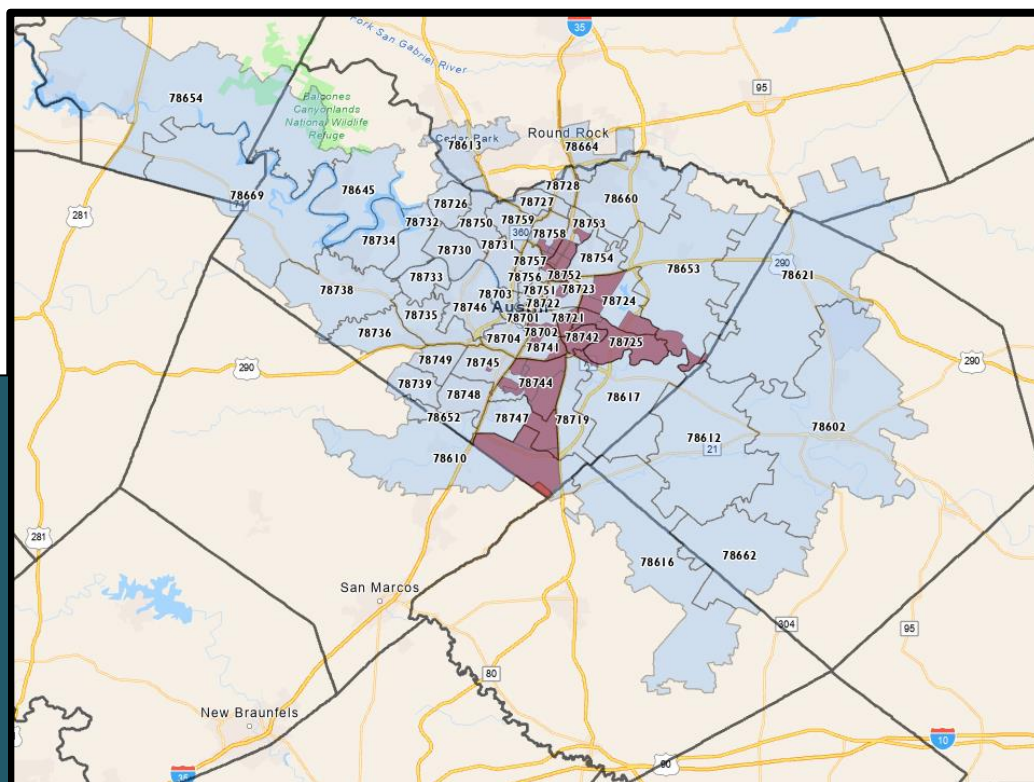




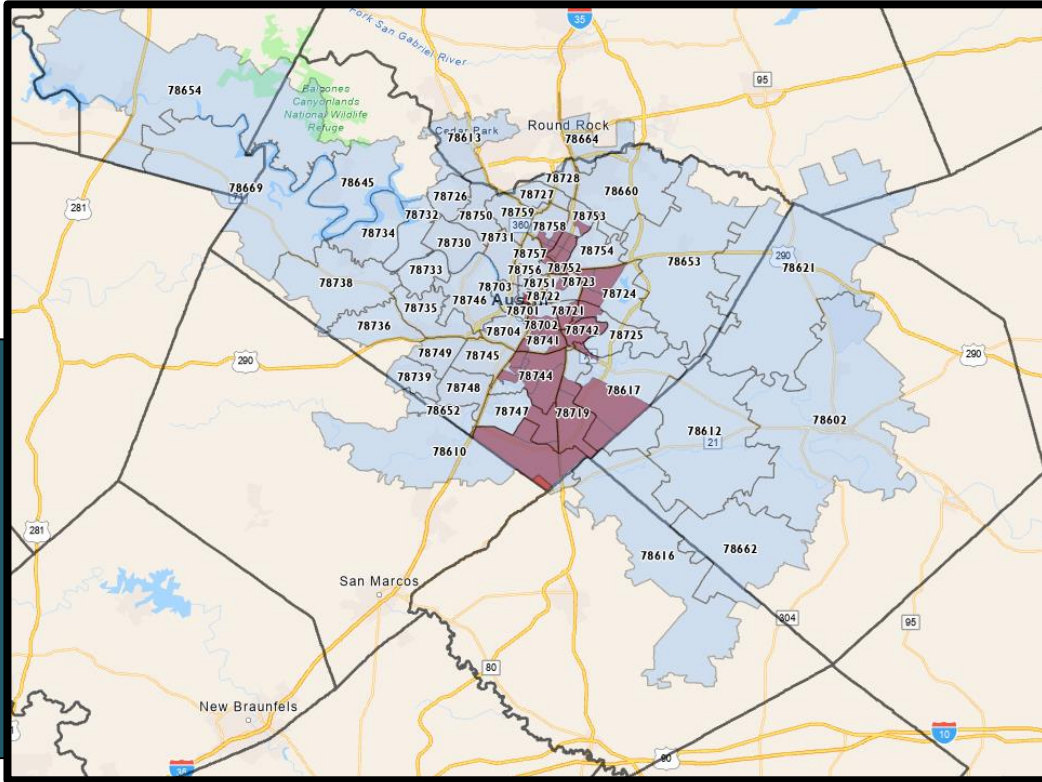
2016 ACS TRAVIS COUNTY VPFA



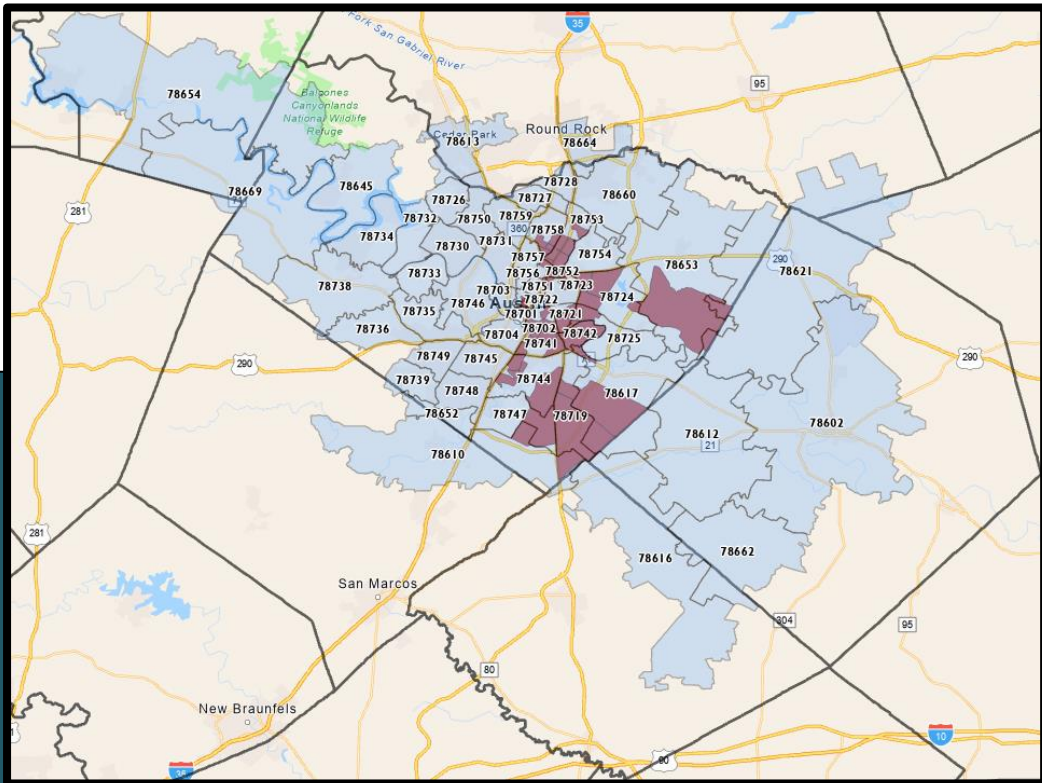
2015 ACS TRAVIS COUNTY VPFA



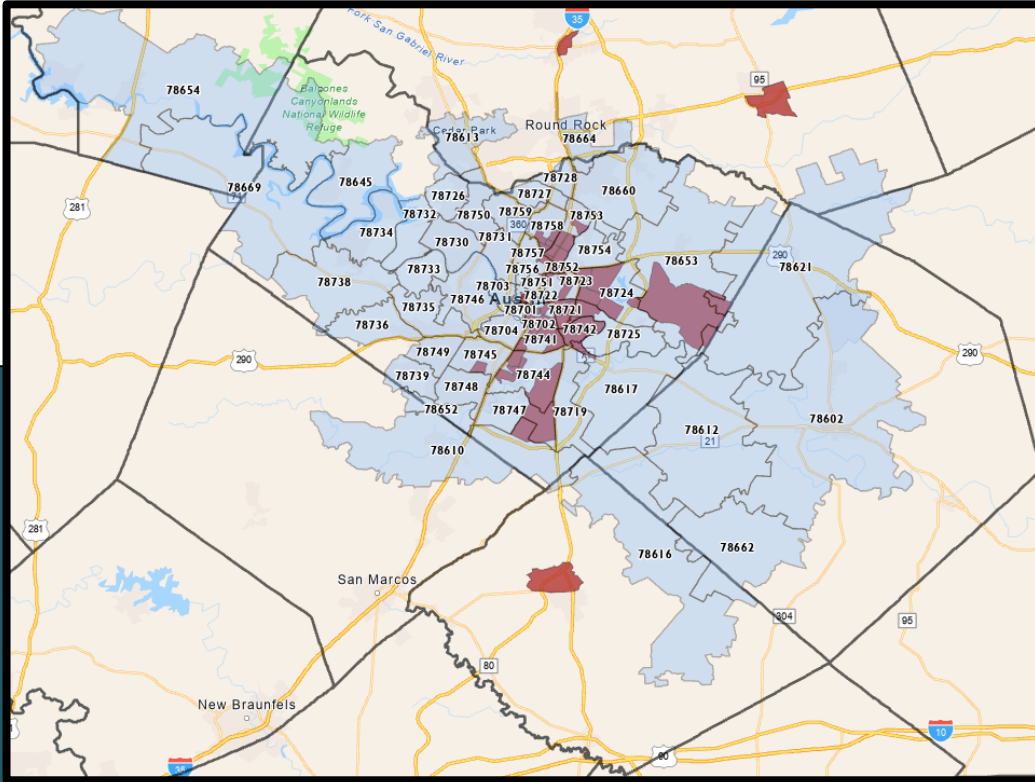
2014 ACS TRAVIS COUNTY VPFA



2013 ACS TRAVIS COUNTY VPFA



2012 ACS TRAVIS COUNTY VPFA



APPENDIX VI: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) Comparison of Health Indicators, by Geography, within Travis County

Prevalence Percentages for Health Outcomes			
Indicator – Crude Prevalence for Each Measure	Vulnerable Population Footprint Area	Travis County: East of I-35	Travis County: West of I-35
Arthritis among adults aged ≥ 18 years	16.54%	16.34%	17.08%
Current asthma prevalence among adults aged ≥ 18 years	10.03%	9.10%	8.42%
High blood pressure among adults aged ≥ 18 years	26.48%	24.33%	22.46%
Cancer (excluding skin cancer) among adults aged ≥ 18 years	3.38%	4.06%	5.16%
High cholesterol among adults aged ≥ 18 years who have been screened in the past 5 years	30.60%	30.01%	30.74%
Chronic kidney disease among adults aged ≥ 18 years	2.71%	2.38%	2.08%
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease among adults aged ≥ 18 years	6.07%	4.59%	3.84%
Coronary heart disease among adults aged ≥ 18 years	4.41%	3.72%	3.48%
Diagnosed diabetes among adults aged ≥ 18 years	11.37%	8.91%	6.70%
Obesity among adults aged ≥ 18 years	36.21%	31.15%	26.04%
All teeth lost among adults aged ≥ 65 years	22.94%	13.88%	8.34%
Stroke among adults aged ≥ 18 years	2.69%	2.21%	1.81%
Depression among adults aged ≥ 18 years	23.36%	21.78%	21.91%

Prevalence Percentages for Prevention

Indicator – Crude Prevalence for Each Measure	Vulnerable Population Footprint Area	Travis County: East of I-35	Travis County: West of I-35
Current lack of health insurance among adults aged 18-64 years	38.29%	23.87%	12.64%
Visits to doctor for routine checkup within the past year among adults aged ≥ 18 years	63.80%	65.74%	67.00%
Visits to dentist or dental clinic among adults aged ≥ 18 years	40.72%	54.02%	65.42%
Taking medicine for high blood pressure control among adults aged ≥ 18 years with high blood pressure	66.73%	67.57%	68.16%
Cholesterol screening among adults aged ≥ 18 years	74.83%	80.78%	84.18%
Mammography use among women aged 50-74 years	76.97%	78.21%	78.67%
Cervical cancer screening among adult women aged 21-65 years	74.76%	78.95%	81.13%
Colorectal cancer screening among adults aged 50-75 years	57.90%	64.63%	69.50%
Older adult men aged ≥ 65 years who are up to date on a core set of clinical preventive services: Flu shot past year, PPV shot ever, Colorectal cancer screening	36.63%	44.47%	52.46%
Older adult women aged ≥ 65 years who are up to date on a core set of clinical preventive services: Flu shot past year, PPV shot ever, Colorectal cancer screening, and Mammogram past 2 years	30.24%	37.28%	43.19%

Prevalence Percentages for Health Risk Behaviors

Vulnerable Population Footprint Area	Travis County: East of I-35	Travis County: West of I-35	Vulnerable Population Footprint Area
Binge drinking among adults aged ≥ 18 years	19.42%	20.99%	22.01%
Current smoking among adults aged ≥ 18 years	18.91%	13.51%	9.58%
No leisure-time physical activity among adults ≥ 18 years	31.10%	22.14%	15.14%
Sleeping less than 7 hours among adults aged ≥ 18 years	35.25%	32.58%	28.55%

Prevalence Percentages for Health Status

Vulnerable Population Footprint Area	Travis County: East of I-35	Travis County: West of I-35	Vulnerable Population Footprint Area
Mental health not good for ≥ 14 days among adults aged ≥ 18 years	20.90%	17.45%	15.15%
Physical health not good for ≥ 14 days among adults aged ≥ 18 years	13.71%	10.27%	8.00%
Fair or poor self-rated health status among adults aged ≥ 18 years	25.93%	17.16%	11.12%

Disability			
Vulnerable Population Footprint Area	Travis County: East of I-35	Travis County: West of I-35	Vulnerable Population Footprint Area
Hearing disability among adults aged ≥ 18 years	5.61%	4.66%	4.45%
Vision disability among adults aged ≥ 18 years	9.31%	5.43%	3.29%
Cognitive disability among adults aged ≥ 18 years	20.49%	14.31%	10.49%
Mobility disability among adults aged ≥ 18 years	14.06%	10.22%	7.46%
Self-care disability among adults aged ≥ 18 years	5.88%	3.60%	2.29%
Independent living disability among adults aged ≥ 18 years	11.58%	7.66%	5.42%
Any disability among adults aged ≥ 18 years	34.60%	25.94%	20.17%

Prevalence Ratios for Health Outcomes

Indicator – Crude Prevalence for Each Measure	Vulnerable Population Footprint Area	Travis County: East of I-35	Travis County: West of I-35
Arthritis among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.198	0.195	0.206
Current asthma prevalence among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.111	0.100	0.092
High blood pressure among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.360	0.321	0.290
Cancer (excluding skin cancer) among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.035	0.042	0.054
High cholesterol among adults aged ≥ 18 years who have been screened in the past 5 years	0.441	0.429	0.444
Chronic kidney disease among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.028	0.024	0.021
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.065	0.048	0.040
Coronary heart disease among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.046	0.039	0.036
Diagnosed diabetes among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.128	0.098	0.072
Obesity among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.568	0.452	0.352
All teeth lost among adults aged ≥ 65 years	0.298	0.161	0.091
Stroke among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.028	0.023	0.018
Depression among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.305	0.279	0.281

Prevalence Ratios for Prevention

Indicator – Crude Prevalence for Each Measure	Vulnerable Population Footprint Area	Travis County: East of I-35	Travis County: West of I-35
Current lack of health insurance among adults aged 18-64 years	0.621	0.314	0.145
Visits to doctor for routine checkup within the past year among adults aged ≥ 18 years	1.763	1.919	2.031
Visits to dentist or dental clinic among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.687	1.175	1.892
Taking medicine for high blood pressure control among adults aged ≥ 18 years with high blood pressure	2.006	2.083	2.140
Cholesterol screening among adults aged ≥ 18 years	2.974	4.202	5.322
Mammography use among women aged 50-74 years	3.343	3.589	3.688
Cervical cancer screening among adult women aged 21-65 years	2.962	3.750	4.299
Colorectal cancer screening among adults aged 50-75 years	1.375	1.827	2.278
Older adult men aged ≥ 65 years who are up to date on a core set of clinical preventive services: Flu shot past year, PPV shot ever, Colorectal cancer screening	0.578	0.801	1.104
Older adult women aged ≥ 65 years who are up to date on a core set of clinical preventive services: Flu shot past year, PPV shot ever, Colorectal cancer screening, and Mammogram past 2 years	0.433	0.594	0.760

Prevalence Ratios for Prevention

Indicator – Crude Prevalence for Each Measure	Vulnerable Population Footprint Area	Travis County: East of I-35	Travis County: West of I-35
Binge drinking among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.241	0.266	0.282
Current smoking among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.233	0.156	0.106
No leisure-time physical activity among adults ≥ 18 years	0.451	0.284	0.178
Sleeping less than 7 hours among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.544	0.483	0.400

Prevalence Ratios for Health Status

Indicator – Crude Prevalence for Each Measure	Vulnerable Population Footprint Area	Travis County: East of I-35	Travis County: West of I-35
Mental health not good for ≥ 14 days among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.264	0.211	0.179
Physical health not good for ≥ 14 days among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.159	0.114	0.087
Fair or poor self-rated health status among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.350	0.207	0.125

Prevalence Ratios for Disability

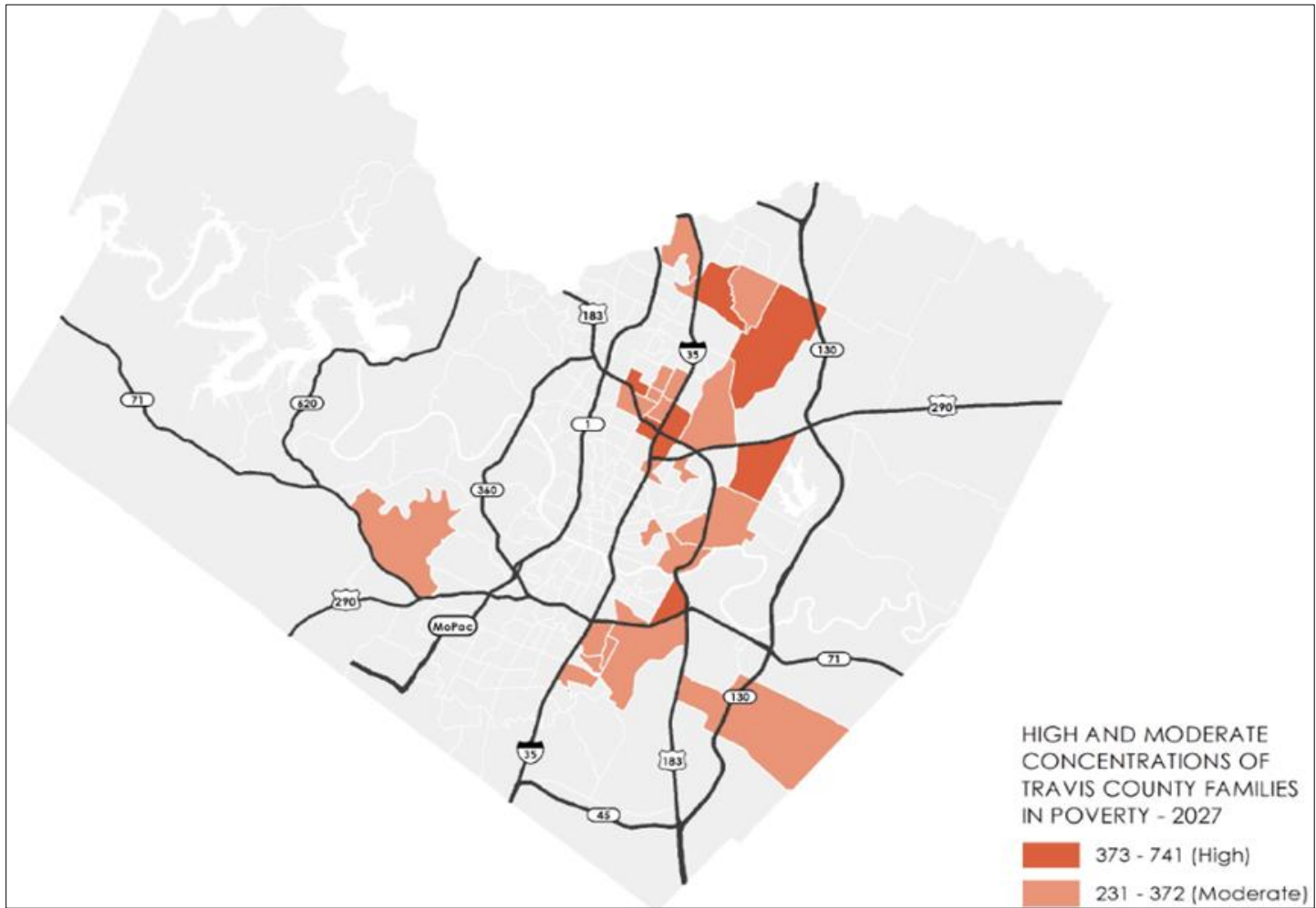
Indicator – Crude Prevalence for Each Measure	Vulnerable Population Footprint Area	Travis County: East of I-35	Travis County: West of I-35
Hearing disability among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.059	0.049	0.047
Vision disability among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.103	0.057	0.034
Cognitive disability among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.258	0.167	0.117
Mobility disability among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.164	0.114	0.081
Self-care disability among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.062	0.037	0.023
Independent living disability among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.131	0.083	0.057
Any disability among adults aged ≥ 18 years	0.529	0.350	0.253

[†] VPFA: 19 CENSUS TRACTS; ^{††} TC: E-35: 74 CENSUS TRACTS; ^{†††} TC: W-35: 143 CENSUS TRACTS

NOTES:

1. For Census tract-level estimation, corresponding 2020 Census population data were not available, so PLACES used Census 2010 tracts, geographic boundaries, and ACS 2015–2019/20 data where available.
2. To see the definitions for all indicators, kindly visit: <https://www.cdc.gov/places/measure-definitions/health-outcomes/index.html#arthritis>.

APPENDIX VII: Travis County Area Projection: High & Moderate Levels of Poverty (at or below the FPL) by 2027



Source: CENTRAL HEALTH. Retrieved from <https://www.centralhealth.net/2022-demographic-report/>.

- **Areas:**
- Colony Park
- Del Valle
- East Central Austin
- North Central Austin
- North Travis County
- Northeast Austin
- Oak Hill
- South Austin
- Southeast Austin