UNIVERSITY of HOUSTON
HOBBY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
WHITE PAPER SERIES

No. 12

Intergenerational Mobility Project: A Snapshot of Social Mobility in Texas

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June 2017

Executive Summary

This study attempts to provide a snapshot of the current state of social mobility in Texas by using geographical/spatial tools to describe the current state poverty, education, inequality, and income in terms of intergenerational mobility (IGM). By using data from the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS), American Community Survey (ACS), and Texas Health Data (THD), this study aims to provide a better understanding of social mobility in Texas according to the life-cycle stages: family structure, early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. In general, the study identifies that the Rio Grande region presents the highest number of negative indicators for IGM. Metropolitan regions, particularly the Capital Area COG, present the least negative indicators for IGM. A brief highlight of the findings of this study follows:

- Family formation indicators:
    - At the Council of Governments (COG) level, the average range of mothers receiving early pre-natal care lies between 47.6% and 71.3%. Specifically, the lowest rates of pre-natal care from the first trimester onwards are present in the South Plains Association of Governments (SPAG) and the Costal Bend Council of Governments (CBCOG). In addition, the lowest rates of mothers receiving pre-natal care from the first trimester onward is concentrated along the Rio Grande region and East Texas
    - The average percentage of births at normal birthweight ranges from 89.9% to 93.3% at the COG level, and from 77.1% to 100% at the county level. The high rates of normal birthweight infants are a positive revelation for Texas because past research suggests that low birthweight is problematic for future development.
    - At the county level, young mothers are highest in the West Texas region as well as along the Rio Grande River. This further confirms that the Rio Grande region displays multiple negative indicators for social mobility. The data at the COG level further corroborates that this region experiences the highest rates of young motherhood.
    - The COGs located in the Rio Grande region have the highest rates of non-high school graduate mothers at birth and the lowest rates of more than high school mothers at birth.
- Early childhood indicators:
    - At the COG level, child poverty does not appear to be prevalent in the same regions as the family formation indicators. Although child poverty does not appear to be substantively significant, in relation to family formation indicators, the state median of almost 14% remains unsettling.
- Middle childhood indicators:
    - By focusing on the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) for reading and mathematics for grades 3 through 6, this study finds the perseverance of the same COGs as the highest and lowest performing COGs. In particular, the Capital

Area COG is the highest performing of all COGs for third grade math, third grade reading, sixth grade math, and sixth grade reading, whereas South Texas Development Council (STDC) is the lowest performing COG for third grade reading, sixth grade math, and sixth grade reading.

- Adolescence/early adulthood indicators:

  - By focusing on average English ACT score, average Math ACT score, average Writing SAT score, and average Math SAT score, this study finds that a continued persistence of the lowest performing COGs concentrated in the Rio Grande region as well as the highest performing COGs, such as the Capital Area COG, remaining at the top.

- Adulthood indicators:

  - People with less education will have lower rates of social mobility. The data show a significant number of counties below the median income in West Texas for all individuals and individuals with less than a high school education. The Rio Grande region is at the lower bound of median income for both all individuals and individuals without a high school diploma, suggesting that people in the Rio Grande region may be subject to lower levels of social mobility, regardless of educational attainment.

  - Poverty is prevalent throughout the State at the county level, but concentrated in the deep south of Texas. Specifically, poverty is less prevalent throughout the State for people with a high school education. However, poverty remains a persistent problem for those with a high school education in the Rio Grande region. On the other hand, poverty is substantively insignificant throughout the State for people with more than a high school diploma.

  - The Gini coefficients of all counties in Texas are above the average for OECD Countries. Moreover, the levels of income inequality in some counties are comparable to that of less developed countries. In addition, income inequality is concentrated in the southern COGs of the Rio Grande region.

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Texas policy to promote educational achievement has been incrementally successful over the past few decades. Public officials have yet to receive accurate research on *social* and *intergenerational mobility* in Texas. This report begins the conversation on intergenerational mobility in Texas through the *life-cycle stages,* which are made up of *family structure, early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence, and adulthood*. The research will reflect the importance of social mobility for Texans, and how it becomes stagnant due to lack of *education*, *poverty,* and *income constraints*. The complexities of these barriers are defined and uncovered in the subsequent data and research. Recommendations and concepts for future policies are also delimited in the summary.

Keywords: intergenerational mobility, social mobility, educational achievement, life-cycle stages, family structure, early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence, adulthood, poverty and income, Texas.

Introduction

Increased inequality in developed nations since the 1980s (Stand and Rising 2011) led researchers to question whether intergenerational, or social, mobility has also been on a decline. Social mobility can be understood in two aspects, as the change in socioeconomic status in an individual's career lifetime and a rise in socioeconomic status from an individual family to their children. Social and economic opportunity is universally known as the American Dream. It is imperative to comprehend intergenerational mobility and identify if there is in fact a decline of opportunity. A decline of opportunity, and the American Dream, is not good for Texas and the livelihood of Texan families.

To gain a comprehensive understanding of the circumstances that define intergenerational mobility (IGM) researchers must establish leading indicators that have the highest impact on individual opportunities. This information provides policymakers with the framework necessary to create and support programs that have practical goals and outcomes. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) identifies that policies and institutions explain some of the differences in mobility observed across countries (Reforms 2010). Such as public policies that affect access to education and that influence intergenerational wage and income inequality: mobility depends more on how resources are spent for schooling rather than the amount, early childhood education and care that promotes social mobility, school practices that group students at early ages that undermine social mobility, diversity of students within schools to promote social mobility, student loan support systems in tertiary education, and income support policies that enhance social mobility (Reforms 2010).

We provide a snapshot of the current state of social mobility in Texas by visualizing aggregate statistics using geographical/spatial tools describing poverty, education, inequality, and income in

terms of IGM. The analysis aims to present a summary of social mobility to identify areas that would benefit from promoting IGM. This report is written in response to the current Texas Higher Education Strategic Plan: 2015-2030, known as *60x30TX*. Our report aims to aid State and local leaders by synthesizing the current literature, identify regional areas that require supplementary support, and identify questions of interest for future research. The framework guiding our analysis adopts a life-cycle approach that includes: Family Formation, Early Childhood, Middle Childhood, Adolescence, Early Adulthood, and Adulthood life stages to disaggregate the complexity of IGM.

The report is structured in seven sections. The subsequent section provides a summary of the current literature, the third describes growing demographic trends in Texas, the fourth describes the data used in the report, the fifth describes the methodology adopted in the report, the sixth presents the analysis and description of aggregate-level data, and the seventh concludes.

Literature Review

Recently published studies, focus on life-cycle indicators that drive social and educational mobility. A primordial emphasis has been on individual socioeconomic circumstances at birth and early childhood as noteworthy predictors of future potential (Heckman and Mosso 2014; Mazumder et al. 2010; Nores and Barnett 2014; Smeeding 2016). Medical research for years has suggested that a mother's behavior and health during pregnancy can have long-term effects on the fetus (Mazumder et al. 2010).

Smeeding (2016) finds that a mother's stress levels during pregnancy, along with postpartum health and development, have substantial influence on a child's cognitive development. A common contributor to stress is poverty, violence, crime, and environment – all of which are recurring factors of achievement (Duncan, Magnuson, and Votruba-Drzal 2014; Smeeding 2016). Cheadle and Goosby (2010) conclude parents with fewer economic resources had children with lower birth weight and "entered kindergarten with poorer academic skills and, [consequently], fell behind and were less likely to have finished high school on time." Subsequent research has corroborated this assertion (Duncan, Magnuson, and Votruba-Drzal 2014; Nores and Barnett 2014). Reeves (2016) highlights IGM based on income quintile children are born or reared in, compared to their income quintile as an adult. "There is more than a twofold difference in the odds of a child born in the top quintile remaining in the top income quintiles (the "comfortable middle class"), compared to one born in the bottom quintile (56 % versus 23 %)," (Reeves 2016).

As individuals age, additional factors begin to accumulate, compounding difficulties that further inhibit advancement – oftentimes these factors are external, but have consequential impressions on a child's ability to progress academically. Smeeding (2016) notes five factors that determine early development: family structure, parenting, social institutions, neighborhoods and role of place, and economic inequality. "Children are overrepresented in the bottom half of all of these distributions, leading to concerns about their upward mobility," (Smeeding 2016). Roos et al. (2013) find a continuing trend in socioeconomic factors contributing to achievement. Unmarried mothers and families receiving some assistance from Child and Family Services, but never being placed in care, saw negative impacts on educational attainment (Roos et al. 2013). These findings highlight that any IGM policy needs a solid groundwork in early childhood and family formation

Studies note the combining significance of life cycle indicators and other factors such as gender, race, and geography as contributing to potential achievement. Reeves (2016) identifies "One in

two Black children born in the bottom quintile will remain there in adulthood, compared to just one in four Whites, and only 3% of Black children rise to the top quintile." Smeeding (2016) identifies that social mobility is lower for Hispanic children than Whites. These findings reiterate a vital point – IGM policies must encompass diversity in policy implementation to ensure that vulnerable members of the population are reached.

Each study recognizes birth and early childhood circumstances are critical predictors to an individual's potential. However, this is not to say one life-cycle is more important than another; rather they work in conjunction. IGM policies, such as the *60x30TX* initiative must adopt a comprehensive approach to social mobility to alleviate the issue. While various methodologies are used in each of these studies, it is important to note these studies are accompanied with their own flaws. A reoccurring theme is the heterogeneity of the indicators tested. There is no universally-defined formula to solve for educational achievement. Texas must lead the way in future research on IGM indicators, to identify and mitigate any gaps of Intergenerational Mobility in the State.

To better achieve the successful implementation of the *60x30TX* goals, the policies to support the program must be grounded in strong evidence and accommodate flexibility at the various life cycles. Polices that comprehensively address the diverse groups within the target population will determine if the program thrives.

Demographics

In the last three and a half decades the Black and Hispanic population in Texas has grown at a much higher rate than Whites. By 2000, Texas had the second largest population in the United States and encompassed the second largest Black and Hispanic populations. The growth in the Hispanic population is especially interesting because it has been the single determinant of population growth in the state for the last two decades (Murdock 2003).

Texas demographer, Steven Murdock (2003), has analyzed racial growth in Texas to create forecasts. An interesting observation is the average age of a non-Hispanic white (NHW) woman is 42, whereas the average age of Hispanic women is 28. The significance of this review is that NHW women are leaving the child-bearing age, while Hispanic women have at least another ten years to have children. When connected with the fact that Hispanic women are more likely to have more children that their NHW counterpart, it is expected the Hispanic population will grow at an exponential rate (Ennis 2014).

Forecasts portray Hispanic workers will outnumber NHW three to one by the year 2050. This is especially disconcerting, since Hispanic workers have stagnated in lower paying jobs and lower levels of education. If Texas stays on this course, "it will have higher rates of poverty, lower net-worth, have fewer assets, and have housing that is lower in value," (Ennis 2014).

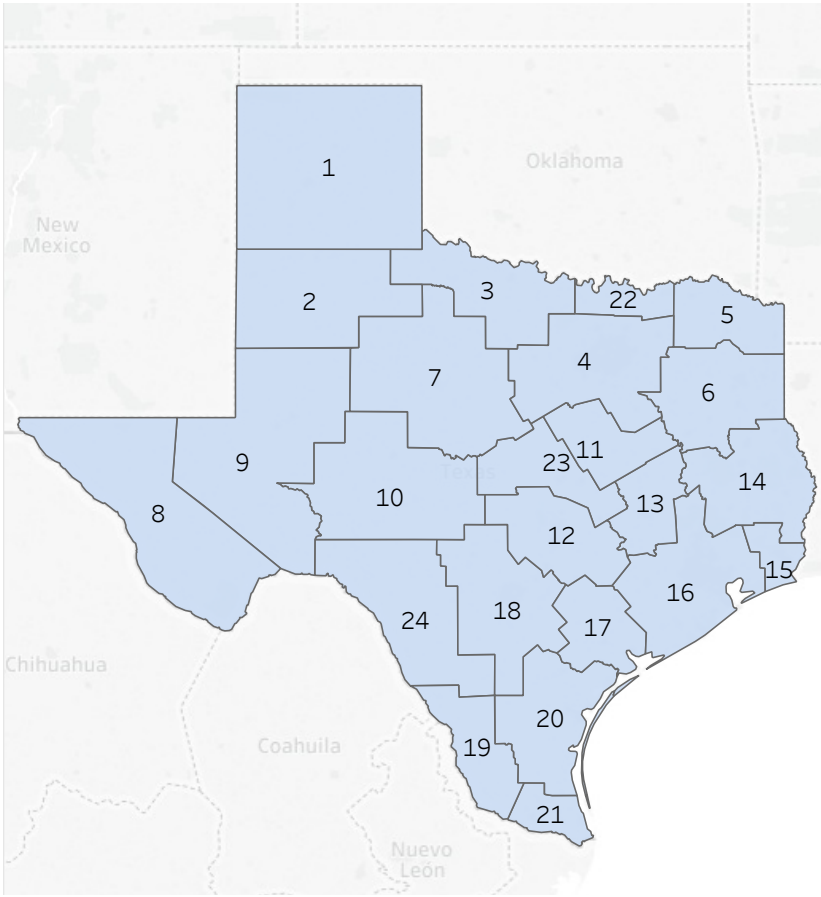
Data

The data in this report derives from the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) collected by the Texas Education Agency (TEA), the 2014 estimates of the 5-year estimates American Community Survey (ACS) collected by the U.S. Census Bureau, and Texas Health Data (THD) from the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS). The variables used in this report include aggregate county-level data either directly obtained from individual datasets or operationalized from smaller municipalities located within individual counties. PEIMS

data was obtained at the campus-level and further aggregated at the county-level based on the physical address of each campus. All other data was obtained at the county-level.

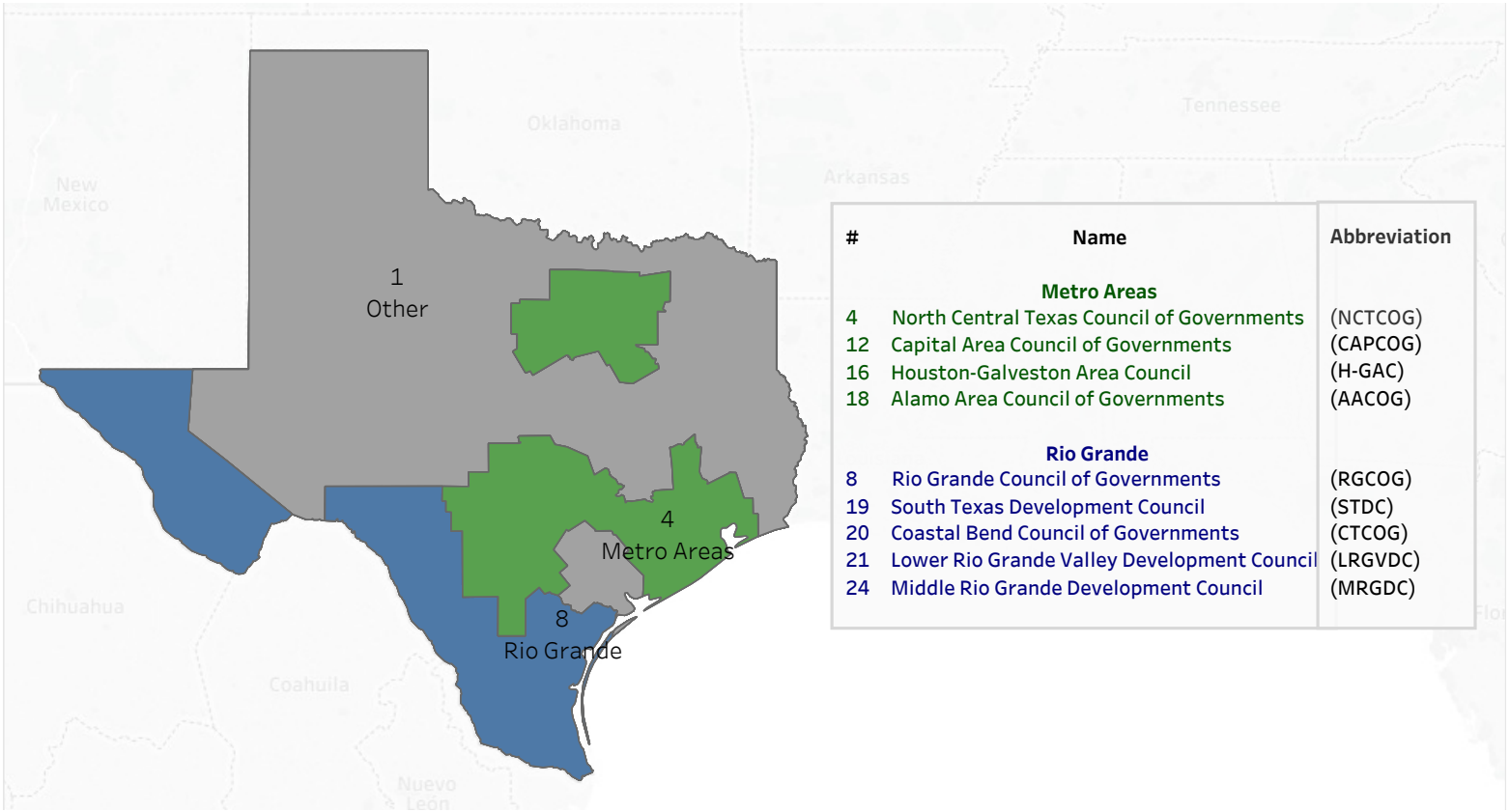
The analysis also includes aggregate Area Council/Council of Governments (COG) level data operationalized from the counties located within the COGs. COGs are voluntary associations of municipal governments designed to deal with regional issues that compel cross-border attention. COG-level data is employed to identify regional areas in Texas which share similar tendencies that may require additional attention for the realization of access to social mobility. Furthermore, we identify two regions of interest for future research; these regions are aggregated from two similar collections of COGs, low-performing COGs along the Rio Grande River (Rio Grande region) and Metropolitan/Urban regions (Metropolitan region). Figure 1 displays all Texas COGs in a reference chart. Figure 2 displays an outline of Regional areas. For a complete list of the COGs and counties with their descriptive statistics, please refer to Appendix A.

Figure 1. Reference Chart, COGs Map



#	Name	Abbreviation
1	Panhandle Regional Planning Commission	(PRPC)
2	South Plains Association of Governments	(SPAG)
3	Nortex Regional Planning Commission	(NORTEX)
4	North Central Texas Council of Governments	(NCTCOG)
5	Ark-Tex Council of Governments	(ARK-TEX)
6	East Texas Council of Governments	(ETCOG)
7	West Central Texas Council of Governments	(WCTCOG)
8	Rio Grande Council of Governments	(RGCOG)
9	Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission	(PBRPC)
10	Concho Valley Council of Governments	(CVCOG)
11	Heart of Texas Council of Governments	(HOTCOG)
12	Capital Area Council of Governments	(CAPCOG)
13	Brazos Valley Council of Governments	(BVCOG)
14	Deep East Texas Council of Governments	(DETCOG)
15	South East Texas Regional Planning Commission	(SETRPC)
16	Houston-Galveston Area Council	(H-GAC)
17	Golden Crescent Regional Planning Commission	(GCRPC)
18	Alamo Area Council of Governments	(AACOG)
19	South Texas Development Council	(STDC)
20	Coastal Bend Council of Governments	(CBCOG)
21	Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council	(LRGVDC)
22	Texoma Council of Governments	(TEXOMA)
23	Central Texas Council of Governments	(CTCOG)
24	Middle Rio Grande Development Council	(MRGDC)

Figure 2. Reference Chart, Regional Map



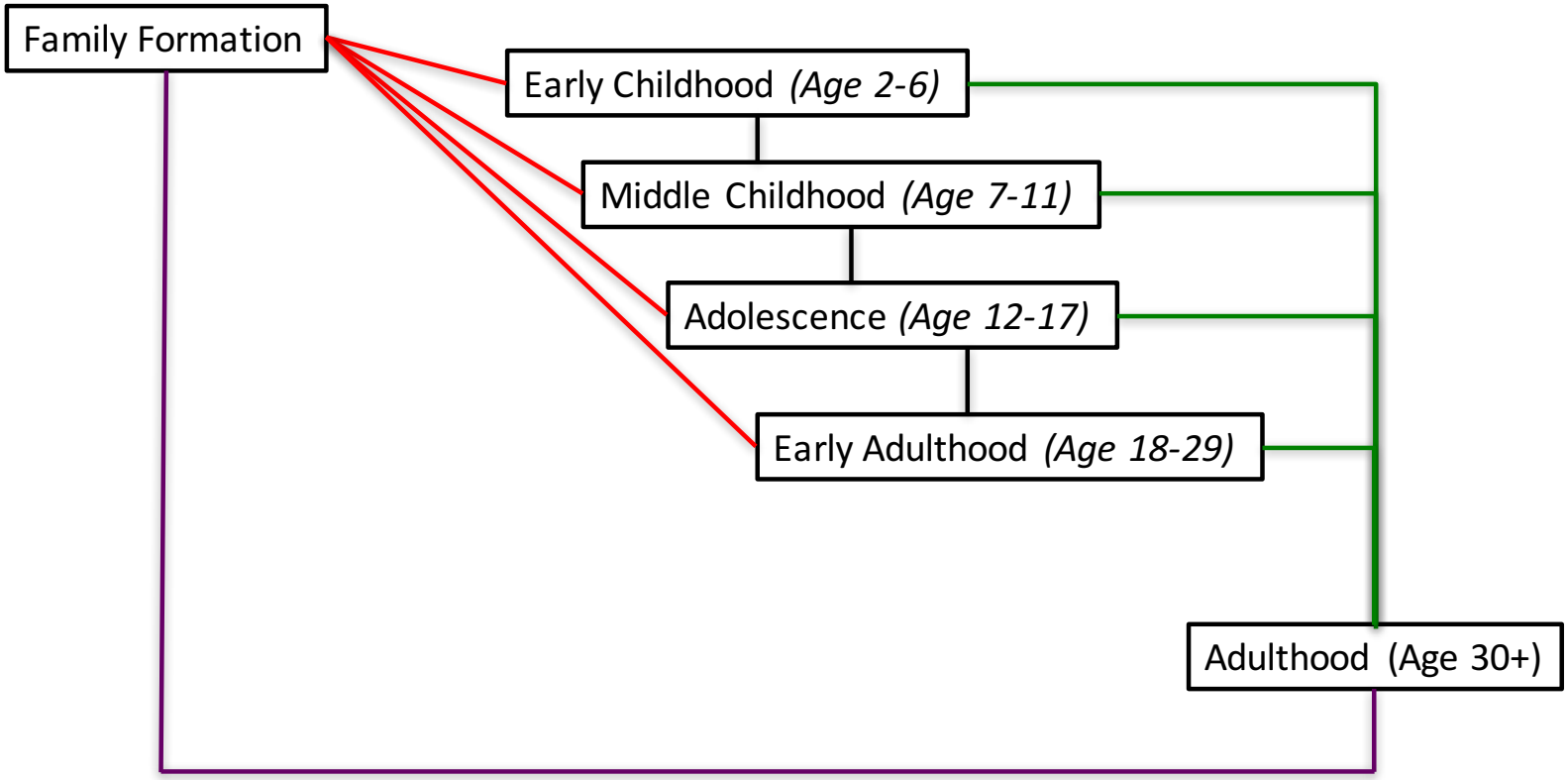
#	Name	Abbreviation
	Metro Areas	
4	North Central Texas Council of Governments	(NCTCOG)
12	Capital Area Council of Governments	(CAPCOG)
16	Houston-Galveston Area Council	(H-GAC)
18	Alamo Area Council of Governments	(AACOG)
	Rio Grande	
8	Rio Grande Council of Governments	(RGCOG)
19	South Texas Development Council	(STDC)
20	Coastal Bend Council of Governments	(CTCOG)
21	Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council	(LRGVDC)
24	Middle Rio Grande Development Council	(MRGDC)

Methodology

The analysis uses aggregate level data presented through descriptive statistics and data visualization techniques to provide a snapshot of social mobility in Texas. The primary analysis introduces geographical maps to identity regions that present negative indicators that could potentially setback the dissemination of social mobility, with a corresponding narrative grounded in the literature behind leading indicators of social mobility. The framework behind our analysis follows a life-cycle approach that identifies levels of achievement in an individual lifetime. The life-cycle framework is modeled after the framework prominent in recent literature (Reeves 2016; Smeeding 2016). This methodology permits us to disaggregate the social mobility problem into six life stages. Further, we rely on the leading social mobility indicators outlined by Reeves (2016). Figure 3, displays an outline of the life-cycle stages employed in this report.

This framework conceptualizes social mobility as cyclical. The structure of family formation has a lasting effect on childhood, adolescence, and the transition into adulthood. If there are gaps of opportunity along the life-cycle stages, Adulthood will lack the social, human, and emotional capital necessary to commence family formation.

Figure 3. Life-Cycle Framework



Analysis

Equality of opportunity to improve one's situation through hard work and initiative is the foundation of the American Dream. Although many would still like to believe the American Dream is alive and well, the reality is regrettably receding. This once solid foundation is shattering as human capital and social capital have diminished in the face of exponentially growing technology and the globalized economy (Braun and Kirsch 2016). More broadly, this problem is exacerbated as IGM gaps increasingly rifts equality of opportunity in America. As individuals are increasingly left behind, it is up to State and local leaders to act and address this increasing skills and social mobility gap.

To aid State and local leaders, the current report provides a snapshot of the current state of affairs in Texas, identifies regional areas requiring supplementary support, and identifies questions of interest for future research. The framework guiding our analysis adopts a life-cycle approach that includes: Family Formation (family structure), Early Childhood (birth through Kindergarten), Middle Childhood (third through eighth grade), Adolescence (ninth through twelfth grade), Early Adulthood (college/career entrance), and Adulthood (career establishment). In our analysis, we start with adulthood, as a reminder of the cyclical relationship between the life-stages.

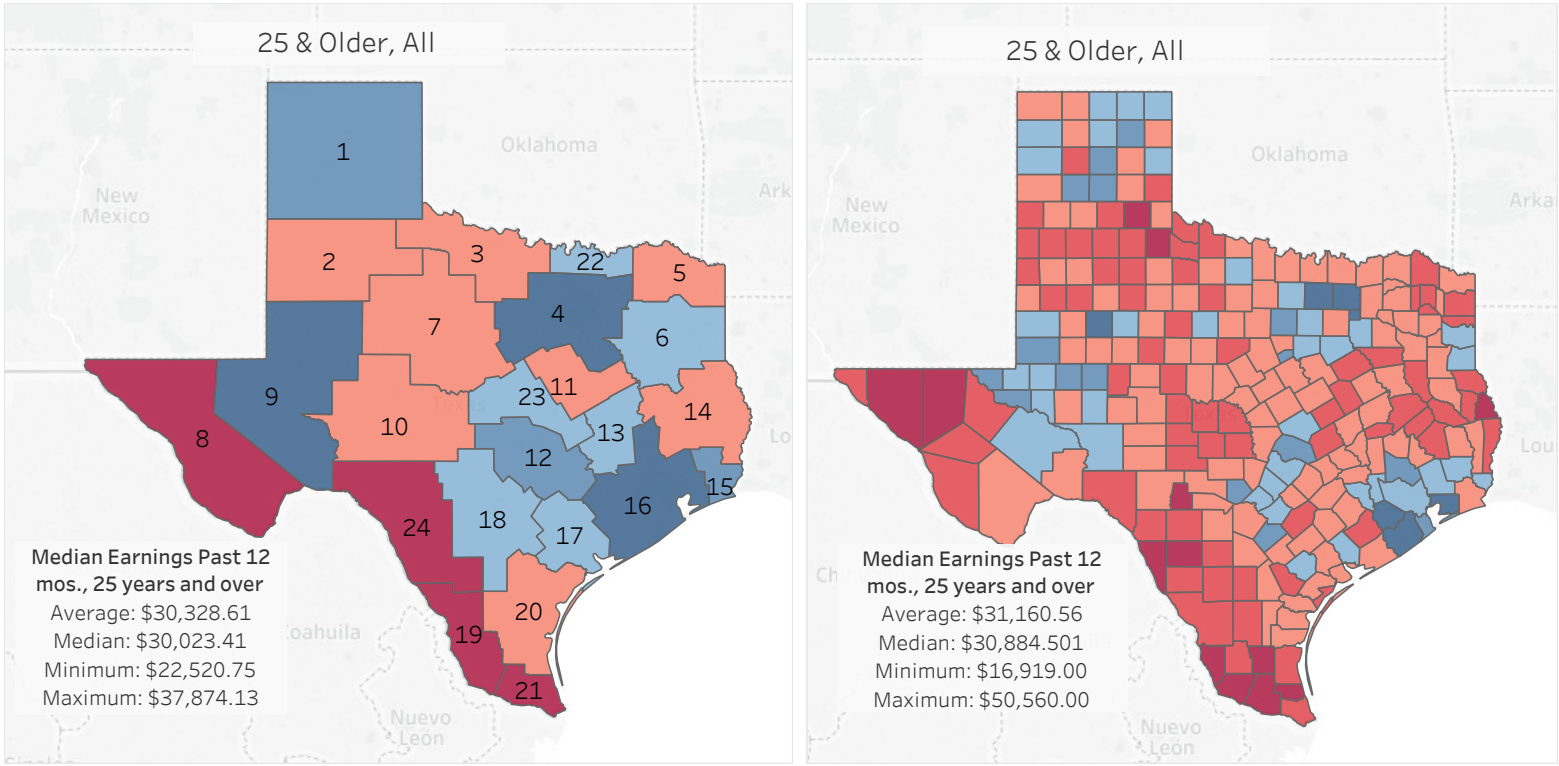
Adulthood – Socioeconomic origins

The economic status of a child's family can have diverging effects on the academic readiness of children. In fact, school readiness inequalities have stagnated over the past decade, with children in the lowest income quintile starting kindergarten with academic skills 20 months behind children in the top income quintile in the U.S. (Nores and Barnett 2014). Impoverished families face high levels of distress that negatively affects all household members. The stress many low-income families face can have long lasting adverse effects on the academic and behavioral development of the children living in the household (Duncan, Magnuson, and Votruba-Drzal 2014). This revelation is disconcerting given regions in Texas that are well below the median income in the State. Figure 4 displays median income by both county and COG-level, for all individuals over the age of 25. Figure 5 displays median income by both county and COG-level, for individuals with less than a High School Diploma over the age of 25. It is informative to display individuals without a High School Diploma, as the literature indicates there is a considerable amount of IGM "stickiness" among the top and lowest income earners (Jäntti et al. 2006). It is expected that individuals with less than a High School education will have lower rates of social mobility.

The figures reveal that in West Texas there are a significant number of counties below the median income, for all individuals and individuals with less than a High School Diploma. Aggregating at the COG-level reveals that the areas identified as the Rio Grande region are at the lower bound of median income for both all individuals and individuals with no High School Diploma. [1] This suggests that individuals in the Rio Grande region may be subject to lower levels of social mobility, regardless of educational attainment.

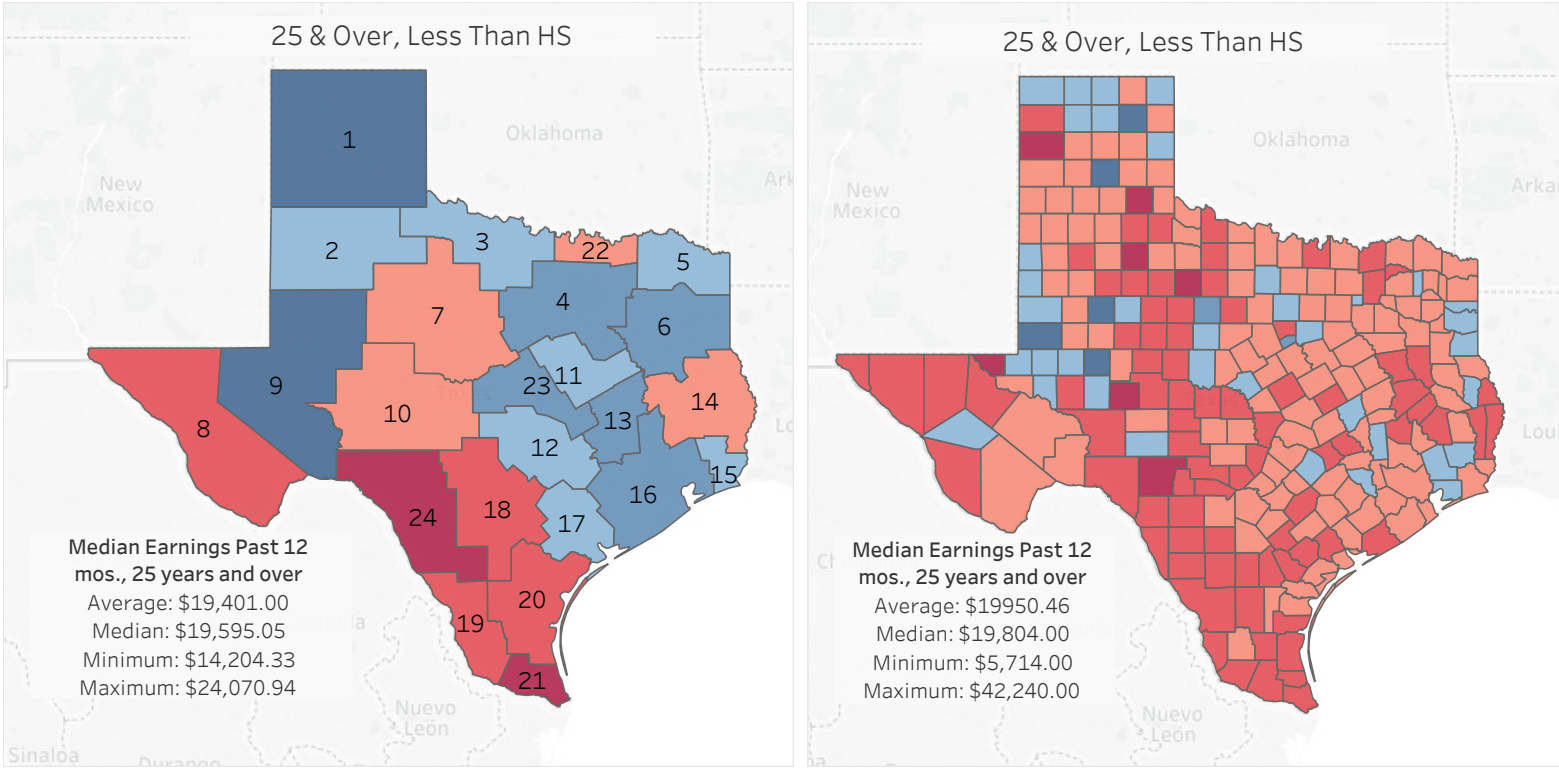
[1] All figures are displayed in a six-gradient color scheme, with red universally representing low performance on any given indicator. Blue is universally used to represent higher performance on any given indicator. A darker shade of either, represents the extremities of each indicator. I.e. Dark red represents the worst performing, while dark blue represents the best performing county or COG.

Figure 4. Median Income for Individuals over 25 (All), by COG and county



Map show Median Income for all individuals 25 years & over in the past 12 months by COG and County. The marks are labeled by COG Number. Income data from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

Figure 5. Median Income for Individuals over 25 (Less than a HS Diploma), by COG and county

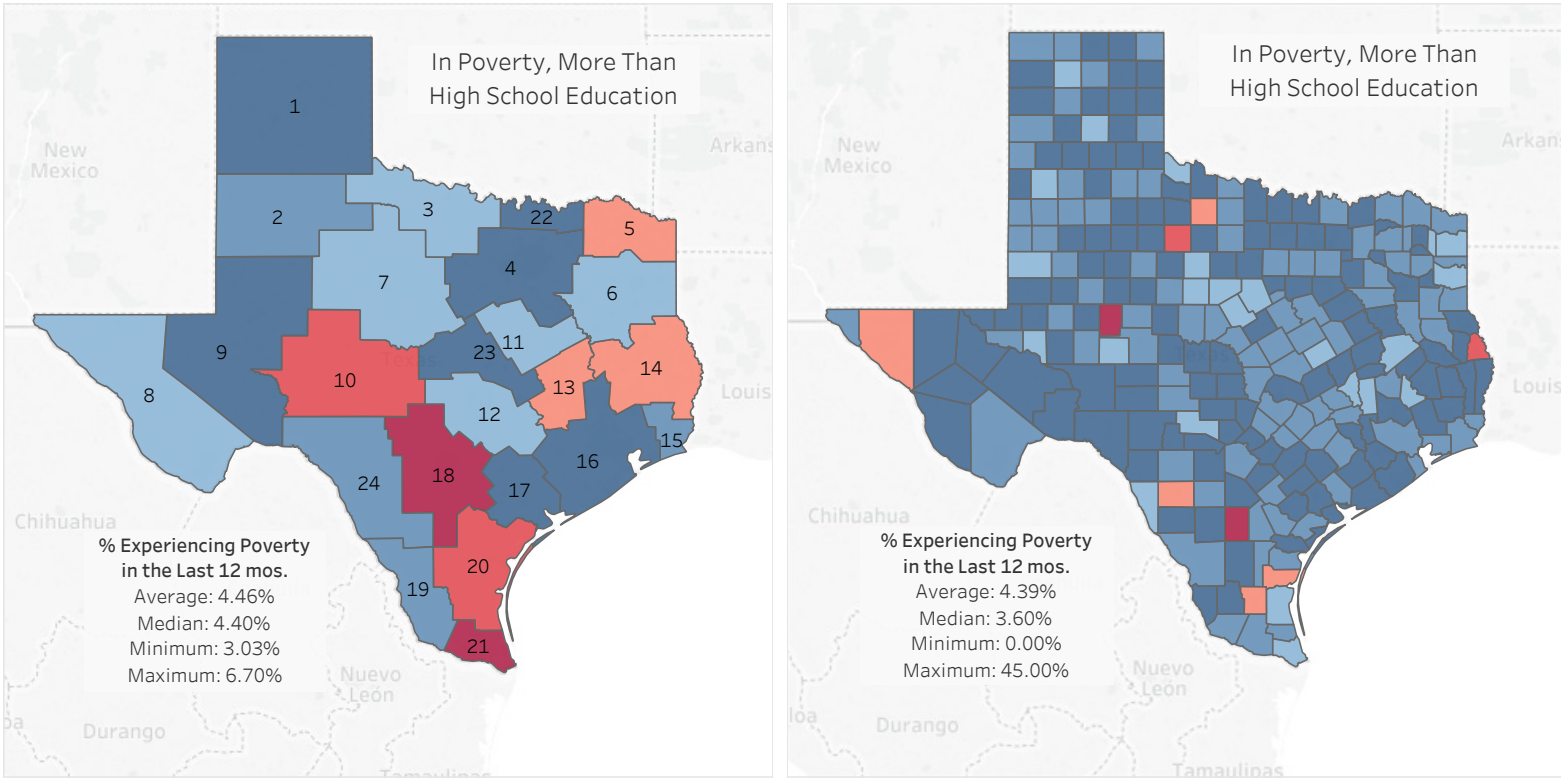


Map show Median Income for individuals 25 years & over with less than high school attainment in the past 12 months by COG and County. The marks are labeled by COG Number. Income data from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

Median income may not be an adequate measure of economic well-being as the cost-of-living throughout the State diverges between rural economies and large metropolitan areas. As a supplementary variable, Figure 6 displays the rate of individuals that experience poverty in the previous 12 months for individuals with more than a High School Diploma. Figure 7 displays the rate of individuals that experience poverty in the previous 12 months for individuals with a High School Diploma. Figure 8 displays the rate of individuals that experience poverty in the previous 12 months for individuals with less than a High School Diploma. All figures are displayed at the COG and county level.

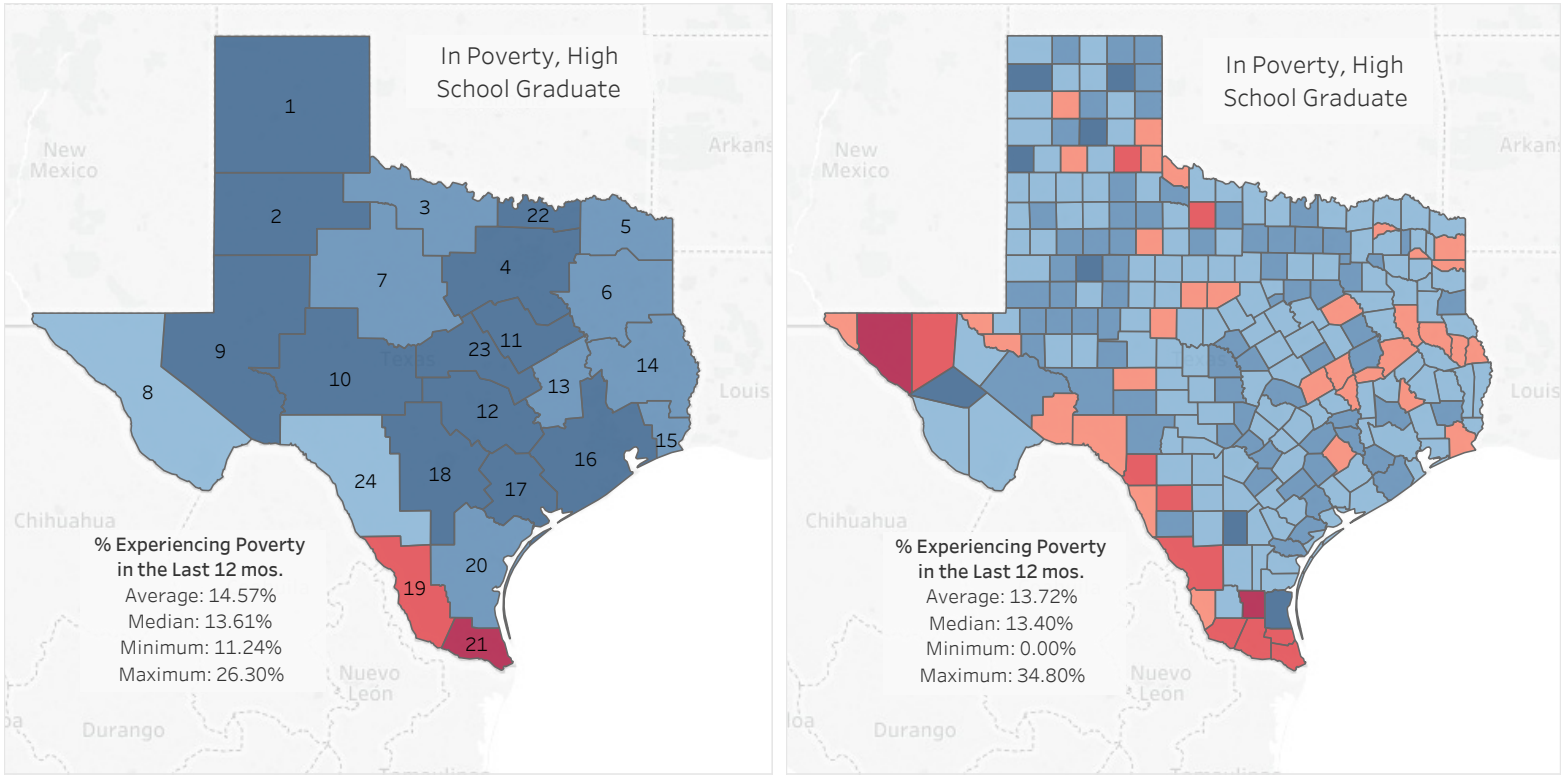
For individuals with less than a High School Diploma, poverty is prevalent throughout the State at the county level, but concentrated in the deep south in the aggregated COG-level. For High School Graduates, poverty is less prevalent throughout the State, but the concentration in the southern area of the Rio Grande region persists. For individuals with more than a High School Diploma, poverty is substantively insignificant throughout the State. In the more than High School figure, McMullen County and Sterling County stand out as the only counties with a significant amount of poverty; respectively 45-percent and 22-percent. This may be due to a level of income inequality present in the counties. In fact, McMullen County has the highest Gini coefficient (highest income inequality), at 0.605, for the State in the year 2014. Notably, these rates of poverty suggest, with the exception of individuals with postsecondary education, poverty is prevalent in the Southern COGs of the Rio Grande region.

Figure 6. Poverty for Individuals with More Than a HS Diploma, by COG and County



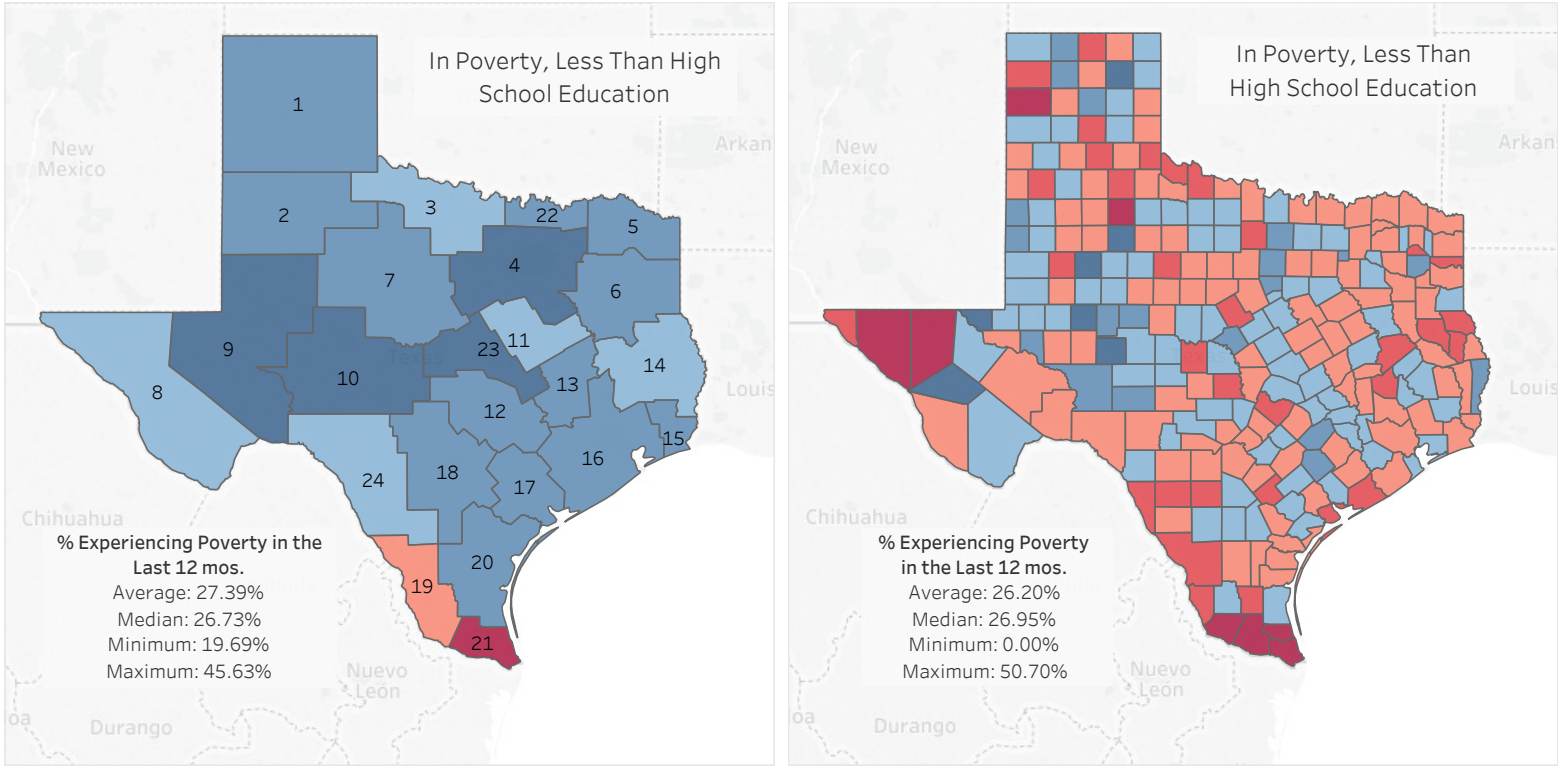
Maps based on percentage of population 25 years & over with more than high school attainment who have experienced poverty in the past 12 months by COG (left) and County (right). The marks are labeled by COG number. The data for poverty is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

Figure 7. Poverty for Individuals with Only a HS Diploma, by COG and County



Maps based on percentage of population 25 years & over with only high school attainment who have experienced poverty in the past 12 months by COG (left) and County (right). The marks are labeled by COG number. The data for poverty is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

Figure 8. Poverty for Individuals with Less Than a HS Diploma, by COG and County

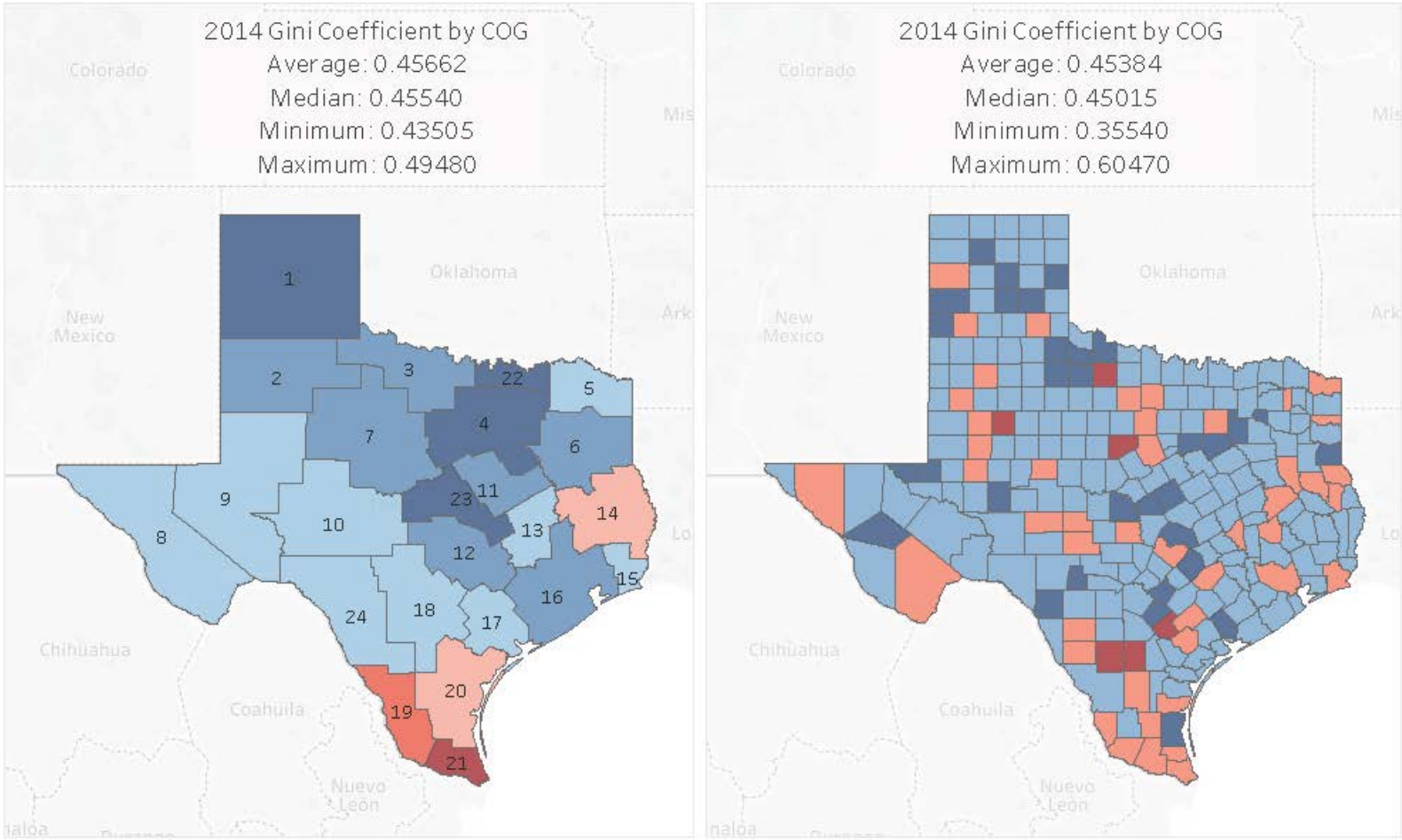


Maps based on percentage of population 25 years & over with less than high school attainment who have experienced poverty in the past 12 months by COG (left) and County (right). The marks are labeled by COG number. The data for poverty is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

In general, below-average wages and prevalence of poverty in the Rio Grande region suggests other factors, such as income inequality, may be present. This is disconcerting due to IGM stickiness at the top and bottom income percentiles, discussed earlier. If there is a significant frequency of income inequality within the region, this suggests that there is not a strong middle class, but rather a societal deterioration where the lowest income earners and their children are trapped in a perpetual state of poverty and lack of opportunity. To measure the level of income inequality in the region, we use the Gini coefficient from the ACS data. The Gini coefficient is a widely-adopted measure of inequality, and is represented as a number between 0 and 1. Where a "0" represents perfect equality, and a "1" represents perfect inequality. As a reference point, the OECD notes that since the 1980s income inequalities have been rising throughout developed nations. The average Gini coefficient for OECD nations at 0.29 during the 1980s rising to 0.316 by the late 2000s (Stand and Rising 2011). Figure 9 below, displays the Gini coefficient at the COG and County-level in Texas for the year 2014.

All counties in Texas are above the average for OECD Countries, but more disconcerting is that there are counties with levels of inequality that are comparable to less developed countries; for comparison, the Gini coefficient for 2014 in Colombia was 0.535, 0.482 for Mexico, 0.418 for El Salvador, and 0.34 for Niger (World Bank 2017). In fact, the nations that are most comparable to the Texas average (0.45) are Cameroon (0.465), Ecuador (0.454), and Peru (0.441) (World Bank 2017). Not surprisingly when the data is aggregated at the COG-level, inequality is concentrated in the southern COGs of the Rio Grande region. However, inequality is persistent in both the Rio Grande region as well as the Metropolitan region. Table 1 displays the counties within these regions that have the highest rates (above 0.48) of inequality, along with some descriptive statistics. Appendix B has the full list of counties within these regions.

Figure 9. Gini Coefficients in 2014, by COG and County



Map shows GINI Coefficient by COG and County. Annotation is of the corresponding CoG number. Gini Coefficient information is from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014

Table 1. High Gini Coefficients in 2014, by Region and County

Area	County	2014 GINI	% Total Population Change 2010-2016	% of Population, Hispanic	% Family HHs Below Poverty Level
Metro Areas	Dallas	0.49710	8.38%	39.03%	15.94%
	Erath	0.49560	9.39%	19.92%	14.16%
	Fayette	0.49600	2.39%	19.63%	7.81%
	Harris	0.49560	11.40%	41.56%	15.20%
	Karnes	0.55130	2.89%	51.48%	17.80%
	Llano	0.53480	5.49%	9.27%	10.42%
	McMullen	0.60470	1.85%	45.56%	16.47%
	Palo Pinto	0.48210	-0.25%	19.36%	13.21%
	Travis	0.49150	15.59%	33.74%	12.15%
	Walker	0.48690	5.23%	17.66%	16.59%
Rio Grande	Brewster	0.49400	-0.35%	43.35%	3.53%
	Brooks	0.52420	-0.12%	92.85%	34.81%
	Cameron	0.49420	3.81%	88.54%	30.02%
	Dimmit	0.50740	7.47%	85.75%	14.07%
	Duval	0.54130	-3.06%	88.54%	20.89%
	Hidalgo	0.49010	9.16%	91.03%	30.28%
	Hudspeth	0.50330	17.33%	78.44%	33.83%
	Kleberg	0.48020	-1.16%	71.33%	19.19%
	La Salle	0.54750	3.60%	18.75%	13.32%
	Starr	0.48870	5.03%	98.71%	37.50%
	Willacy	0.50010	-1.49%	87.51%	33.81%
	Zapata	0.48580	2.31%	93.62%	31.53%
	Zavala	0.49720	2.87%	93.00%	26.14%

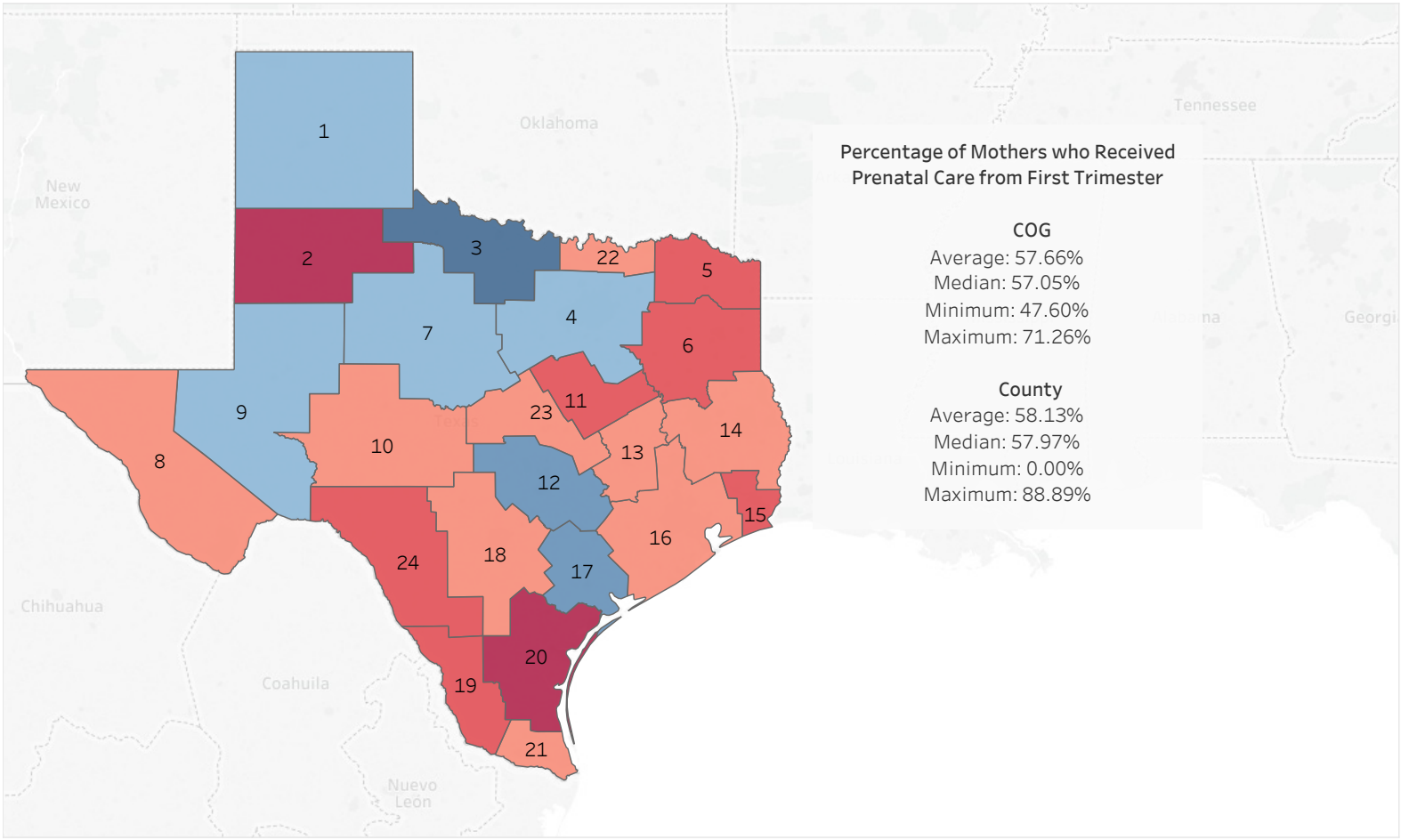
Graph shows GINI Coeffeicient for 2014, percent change of population between 2010-2016, percent of population that is Hispanic, and percent of family households below the poverty level by county and areas of focus (Metro & Rio Grande Areas). GINI, Population Change, Ethnicity, and Poverty data is from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014

Family Formation

The literature on the "Fetal Origins Hypothesis" from Barker (1995) onwards establishes the notion that fetal experiences that lead to unbalanced development can have long-lasting detrimental effects. This literature has progressively grown and identified indicators that have momentous effects on later stages of life (Almond and Currie 2011). Recognizing the importance of pre-natal experiences, the literature has converged on primary indicators of family formation, including: birth weight, family structure, and maternal education (Reeves 2016). For the analysis, the following indicators were obtained from the DSHS: pre-natal care from the first trimester onwards, newborns at normal birthweight, percentage of births to mothers aged 14-19, and maternal education.

Figure 10 below displays the first indicator, pre-natal care from the first trimester onwards, at the COG-level. For each COG, the average range of mothers receiving early pre-natal care lies between 47.6% and 71.3%, with the lowest rates of pre-natal care from the first trimester onwards present in the South Plains Association of Governments (SPAG) and the Costal Bend Council of Governments (CBCOG). Regionally, the lowest rates of mothers receiving pre-natal care from the first trimester onward is concentrated along the Rio Grande region and East Texas. This is the first negative indicator for East Texas, but we do not consider it problematic, as there may be different significant family formation indicators more representative of Texas. In the present analysis, we are concerned with several negative indicators present in the same region.

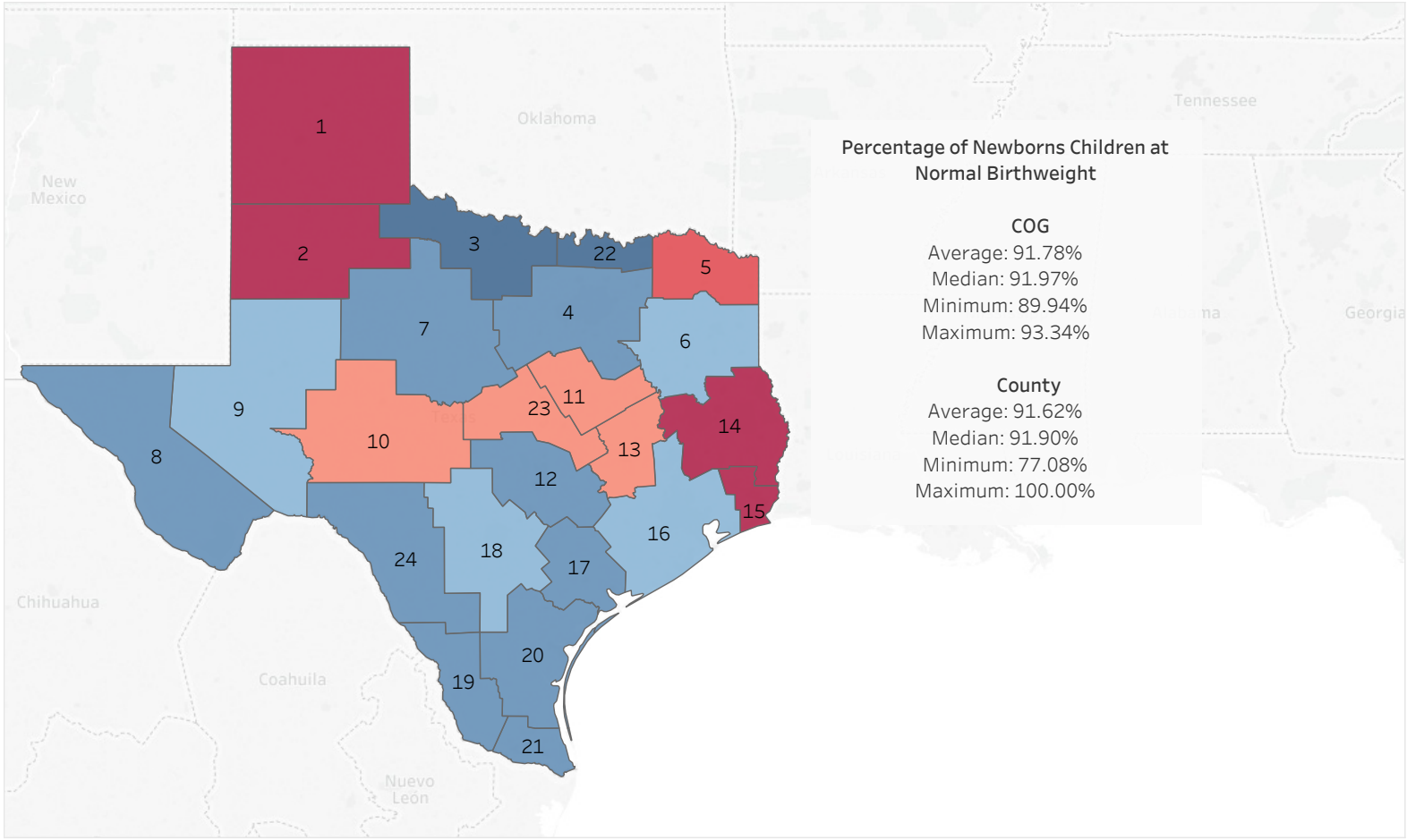
Figure 10. Rate of Prenatal Care from the First Trimester Onwards, by COG



Map shows percentage of the mothers who received prenatal care from the 1st trimester of pregnancy by COG. Annotation is of the corresponding COG number. The data for mothers is from the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS).

Figure 11 displays the second leading indicator of family formation, newborns normal birthweight. The average percentage of births at normal birthweight ranges from 89.9% to 93.3% at the COG level, and from 77.1% to 100% at the County-level. These particularly high rates of normal birthweight infants are a positive revelation for Texas, as the literature suggests low birthweight is problematic for future development (Barker 1995). However, this may also indicate that perhaps "normal birthweight" by itself is not a significant indicator for Texas and other family formation indicators identified in the literature, such as adverse maternal behavior (e.g. smoking, drinking, drug usage, etc.) and maternal health (Aizer and Currie 2014; Almond and Currie 2011; Lien and Evans 2005) would be more significant for Texas.

Figure 11. Rate of Births at Normal Birthweight, by COG

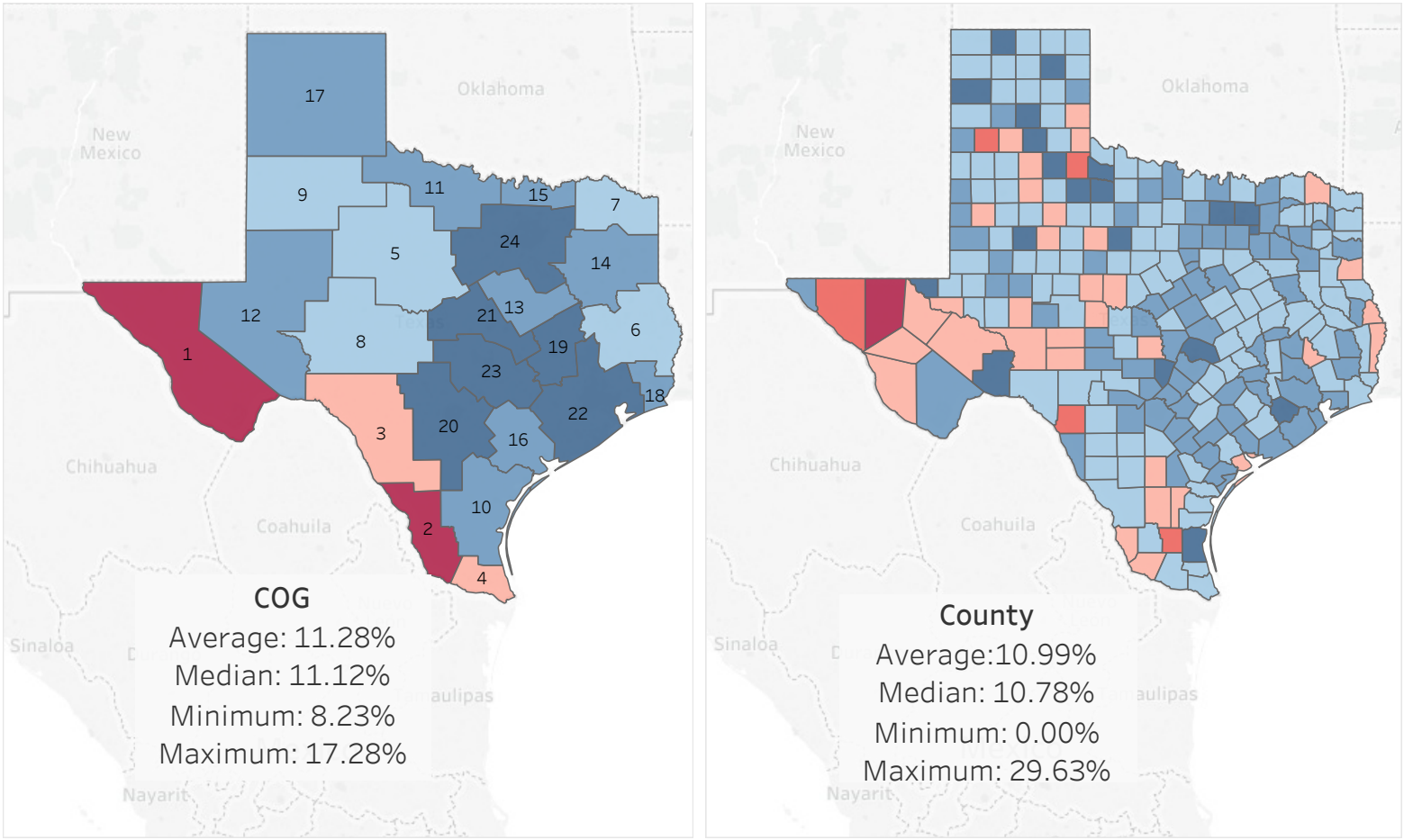


Map shows percentage of born at normal brithweight by COG. Annotation is of the corresponding COG number. The data for mothers is from the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS).

The next family formation indicator is young motherhood. This family formation indicator rises in the literature from young adults proceeding to have a baby before establishing themselves and the decline of the traditional family structure (Carlson and Meyer 2014; Smeeding 2016; Smeeding, Garfinkel, and Mincy 2011). The fundamental idea is young parents often do not have the social, emotional, and economic capital necessary for child rearing.

The THD collects the rate of births to mothers aged 14 to 19, these numbers are displayed in Figure 12, at both the COG and county level. At the county level, young mothers are highest in the West Texas region as well as along the Rio Grande River. This is of interest, because it further confirms the Rio Grande region displays multiple negative indicators for social mobility. Aggregating the data at the COG level further corroborates this region experiences the highest rates of young motherhood.

Figure 12. Rate of Births to Mothers Aged 14-19, by COG and County



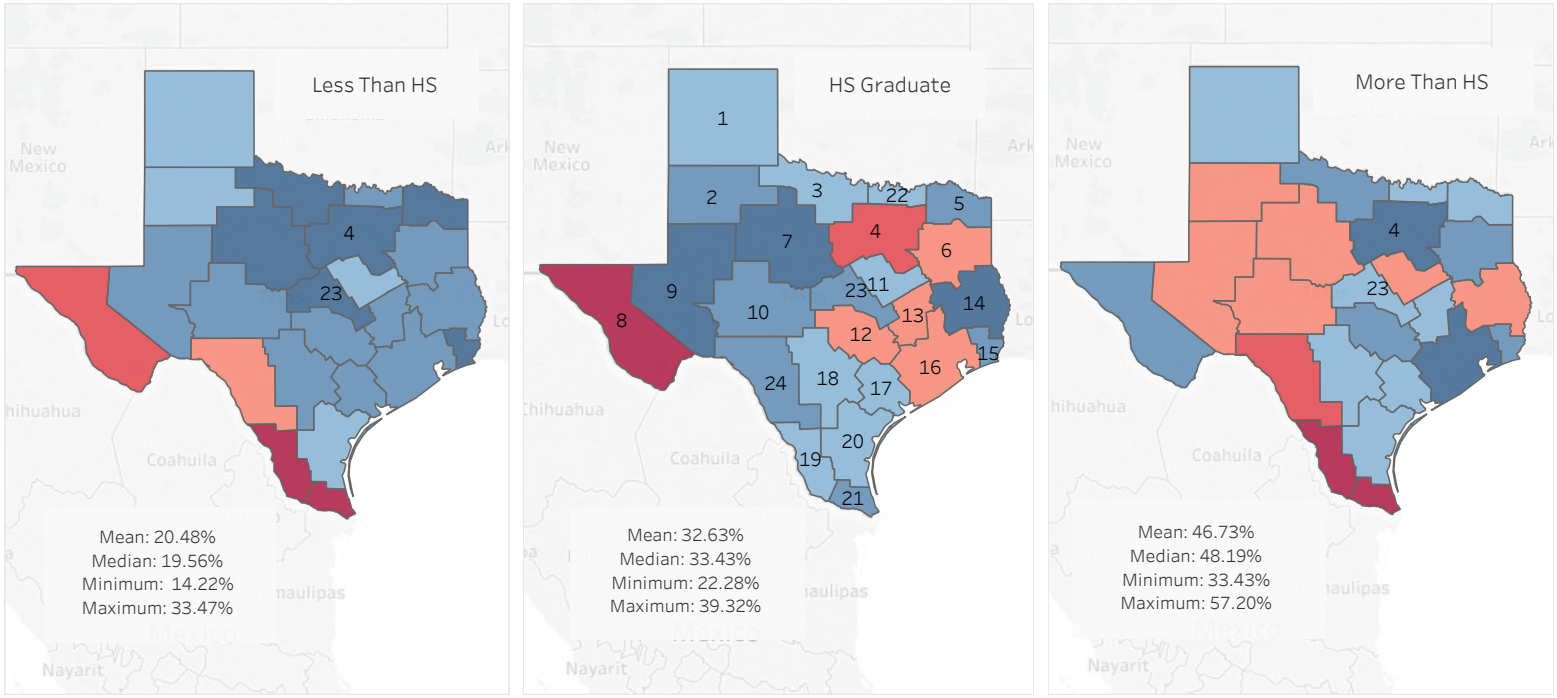
Maps based on percentage of overall births to mothers aged 14 to 19 by COG (left) and County (right). The marks are labeled by COG number. The data for mothers is from the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS).

Our final family formation indicator of interest is maternal education. This variable is closely associated with young motherhood in the literature, given that younger mothers are more likely not to have completed a High School degree or established a career. Further, the literature has indicated that low educated mothers are more likely to have more premarital conceptions and births (England, Shafer, and Wu 2012), that structurally limits resource-pooling and arguably social mobility for children (Carlson and Meyer 2014). Figure 13 below, displays a breakdown of maternal education at the COG level, and Figure 14 follows it with a regional breakdown of the two worst COGs in the Rio Grande region at the county-level.

An immediate observation is the COGs located in the Rio Grande region have the highest rates of non-high school graduate mothers at birth and the lowest rates of more than high school mothers at birth. This may in fact be a result of a strong correlation between young motherhood and a lack of education. In fact, the correlation coefficient for "Less than High School Mothers" and "Young Mothers" is 0.987 and the correlation coefficient for "More than High School Mothers" and "Young Mothers" is -0.979.

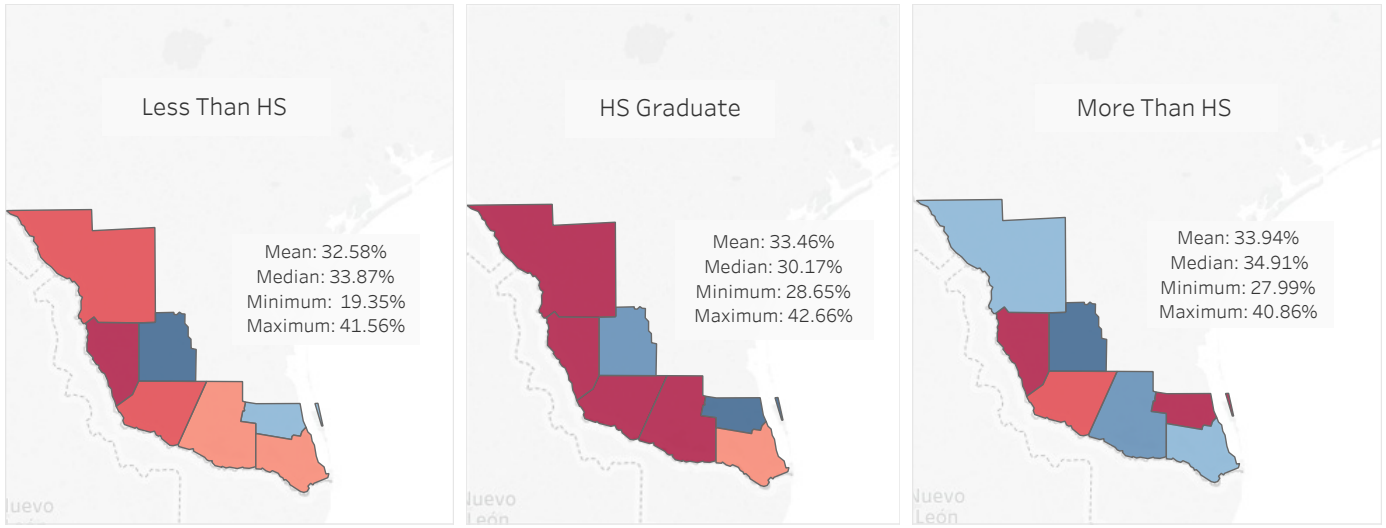
However, the coefficient of determination, R-squared, for "Less than High School Mothers" and "Young Mothers" is 0.208 (p-value < 0.0001) and the coefficient of determination for "More than High School Mothers" and "Young Mothers" is 0.370 (p-value < 0.0001). This suggests that at first glance young motherhood and low-educated mothers appear to be interchangeable, but it may be instructive to include both indicators in a more sophisticated longitudinal study.

Figure 13. Breakdown of Maternal Education at Birth, by COG



Percentage of births to mothers with three levels of education for each COG: 1) did not complete high school; 2) high school completion or equivalency; 3) some college and greater. Data for mothers' education is from Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) for 2014.

Figure 14. Breakdown of Maternal Education at Birth, Southern Rio Grande, by County



Area	Less Than HS	HS Graduate	More Than HS
Metro Areas	17.51%	29.21%	53.14%
Rio Grande	25.86%	31.61%	42.42%
Other	19.08%	34.31%	46.44%

Area	Region	County	Less Than HS	HS Graduate	More Than HS
Rio Grande	Number 19	Jim Hogg	19.35%	39.78%	40.86%
		Starr	37.84%	30.17%	31.98%
		Webb	35.11%	28.99%	35.87%
		Zapata	41.56%	29.87%	28.57%
	21	Cameron	30.97%	34.08%	34.91%
		Hidalgo	33.87%	28.65%	37.41%
		Willacy	29.35%	42.66%	27.99%

Percentage of births to mothers with three levels of education for each Council of Government: 1) some college and above, 2) high school completion or the equivalency, 3) did not complete high school. The specific focus of the tables is on the differences between the Rio Grande Area, Metro Areas, and every Other COGs; then on the lowest achieving COG within the Rio Grande area shown by county. The data for mothers' education is from the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) for 2014.

Early Childhood

Apart from family formation, early childhood is the most determinant stage in the life-cycle. The literature on social mobility increasingly identifies the earliest stages of life are the most indispensable to development, health, and future success (Aizer and Currie 2014; Campbell et al. 2012; Campbell et al. 2014; Mazumder et al. 2010; Schweinhart 2002). Furthermore, early childhood interventions are an optimal platform for public policy as conceivably the most cost-effective intervention for at-risk children (Heckman et al. 2010; Heckman and Mosso 2014; Schweinhart 2002).

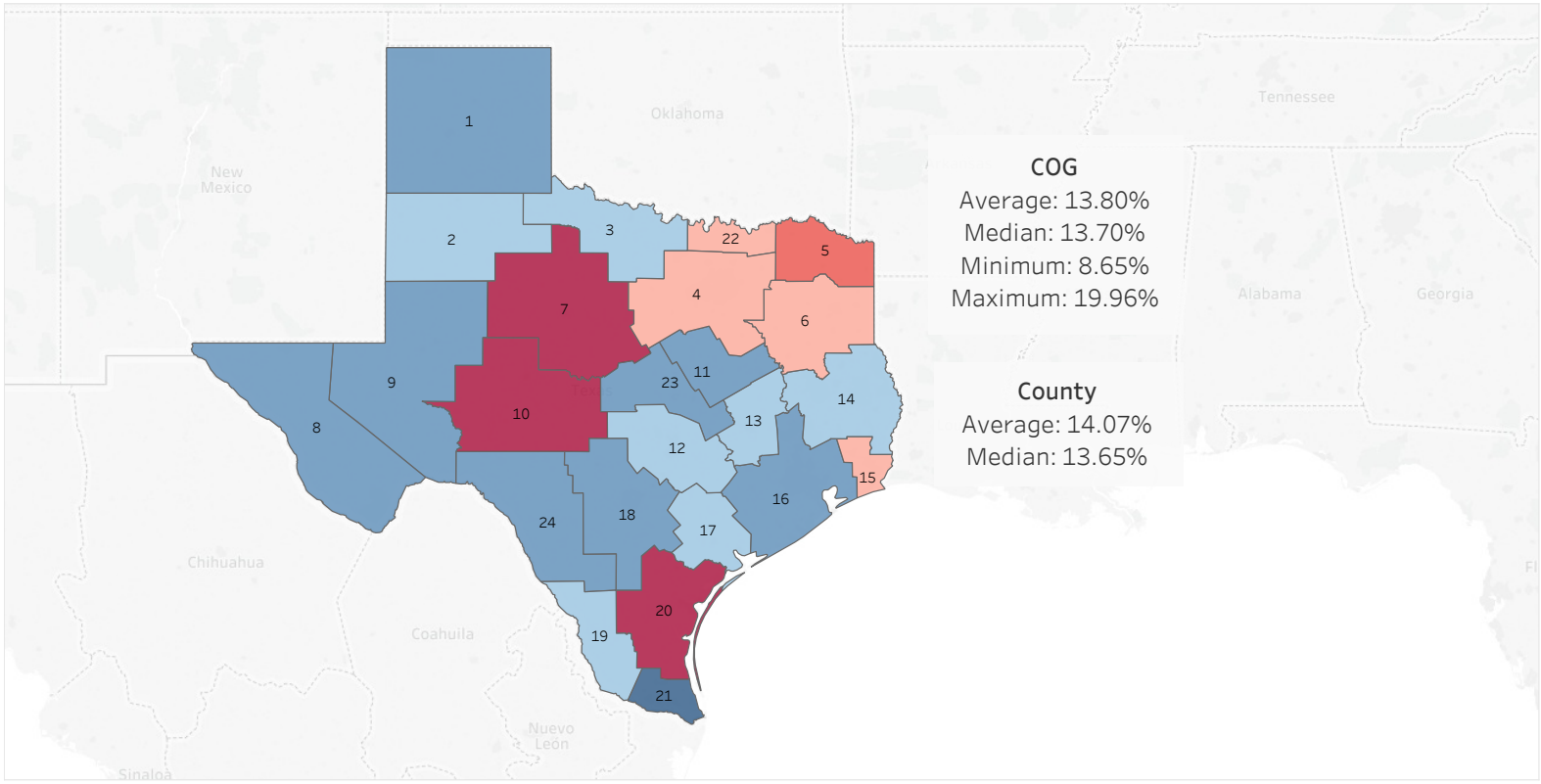
Although this should be one of the most imperative indicators of social mobility, data collection has regrettably neglected to collect significant indicators for this life-stage. The literature has identified school readiness such as social-emotional skills, early reading, and early math skills as early childhood indicators (Reeves 2016). In the absence of these accessibility indicators, the literature has shifted towards observing school readiness through attendance of high-quality preschool and public pre-kindergarten programs. The literature focuses considerable attention on public school pre-kindergarten, as these programs consistently provide higher levels of social and academic benefit. Examples include curriculum sharing between pre-kindergarten and kindergarten teachers, higher pay for staff, higher education requirements for instructors, and instructional climates that are required to meet rigorous state demands (Magnuson, Ruhm, and Waldfogel 2007). Although private preschool programs may be perceived to be higher quality, the quality of centers may vary widely while public school pre-kindergarten programs provide a consistent level of quality.

To date there have only been two major studies evaluating the efficacy of the Texas Public Pre-Kindergarten program. Both studies, published in 2012, evaluate the efficacy of the public pre-kindergarten program by evaluating public school pre-kindergarten attendance against third grade academic test results. Both studies find concurrent evidence of minute academic gains associated with public school pre-kindergarten attendance (Andrews, Jargowsky, and Kuhne 2012; Huston, Gupta, and Schexnayder 2012). Despite evidence that Texas policy is working, both studies focus on academic results that are based on archaic assessments, and therefore not pertinent to our current environment. More recently, Children at Risk attempted to fill this void by conducting a study evaluating the academic success of economically disadvantaged students that attended 'high-quality' public school pre-kindergarten;[2] the researchers identified increased odds of reading at a college-ready pace for public school pre-kindergarten students (Sanborn et al. 2017). However, this study did not reach the statistical sophistication of its processors.

Although we are not able to measure early academic readiness for Texas children, we are able to observe childhood poverty that can adversely affect the academic readiness of children. (Duncan, Magnuson, and Votruba-Drzal 2014; Nores and Barnett 2014). Figure 15 displays the rate of poverty experienced in the previous 12 months for households with children under 5 years of age. At the aggregate COG level, child poverty does not appear to be prevalent in the same regions as the Family Formation indicators, apart from the CBCOG. Although child poverty does not appear to be substantively significant, in relation to family formation indicators, the state median of almost 14% remains unsettling. As a supplement, Appendix C includes descriptive statistics of Texas Births and Poverty Family Households, by COG and County.

[2] Children at Risk is a Houston based non-profit, non-partisan research and advocacy think tank dedicated to social problems impacting the livelihood of Texas children.

Figure 15. Rate of Households with Children Under Five Years of Age Experiencing Poverty, by COG



Map color based on level of percent of Family Households with Children 5 & Under experiencing poverty in the past 12 months. The numbers correspond to COG. The data for poverty is from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

Middle Childhood

The literature on social mobility has identified basic math and reading skills, social-emotional skills, and physical health as indicators for social mobility (Reeves 2016; Smeeding 2016). These competencies are imperative to future livelihood, with some estimates of social-emotional interventions during this life-stage suggesting an increase of family incomes by middle-age of 4-percent (Aber et al. 2012).

For our analysis, we obtained aggregate results for the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) for reading and mathematics for grades 3 through 6, at the district level. Specifically, we adopt "Level III – Advanced" pass rate as a positive indicator for social mobility. We limit our immediate analysis on Math and Reading scores for the third and sixth grade, Appendix D provides an overview of these results at the COG and county level. Figure 16 through 19 display tree maps of these results at the COG-level.[3] Correspondingly third grade math, third grade reading, sixth grade math, and sixth grade reading.

A prominent commonality in these figures is the perseverance of the same COGs as the highest and lowest performing COGs. CACOG is the highest performing of all COGs for each of the figures and STDC is the lowest performing COG in the 3 of the 4 figures. This data further substantiates the persistence of negative indicators in the Rio Grande region.

[3] Tree maps are an information visualization method that displays hierarchical data through nested rectangles. In these figures top-left most rectangle represents the highest performing COG, while the bottom-right most rectangle represents the lowest performing COG. The size of the rectangles in these figures corresponds to the same information.

Figure 16. Tree Map - Third Grade Mathematics STAAR Level III Pass Rate, by COG

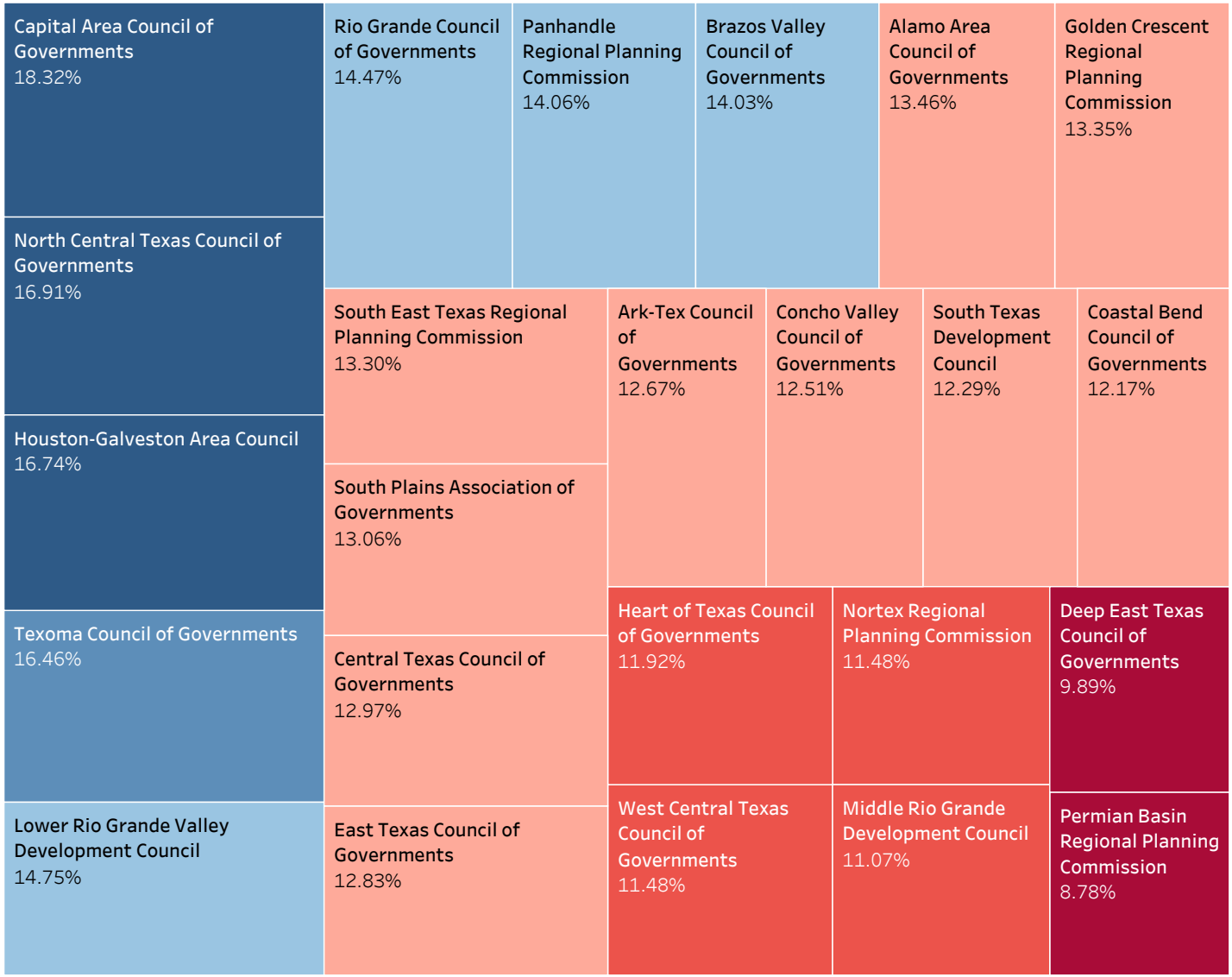


Figure 17. Tree Map - Third Grade Reading STAAR Level III Pass Rate, by COG

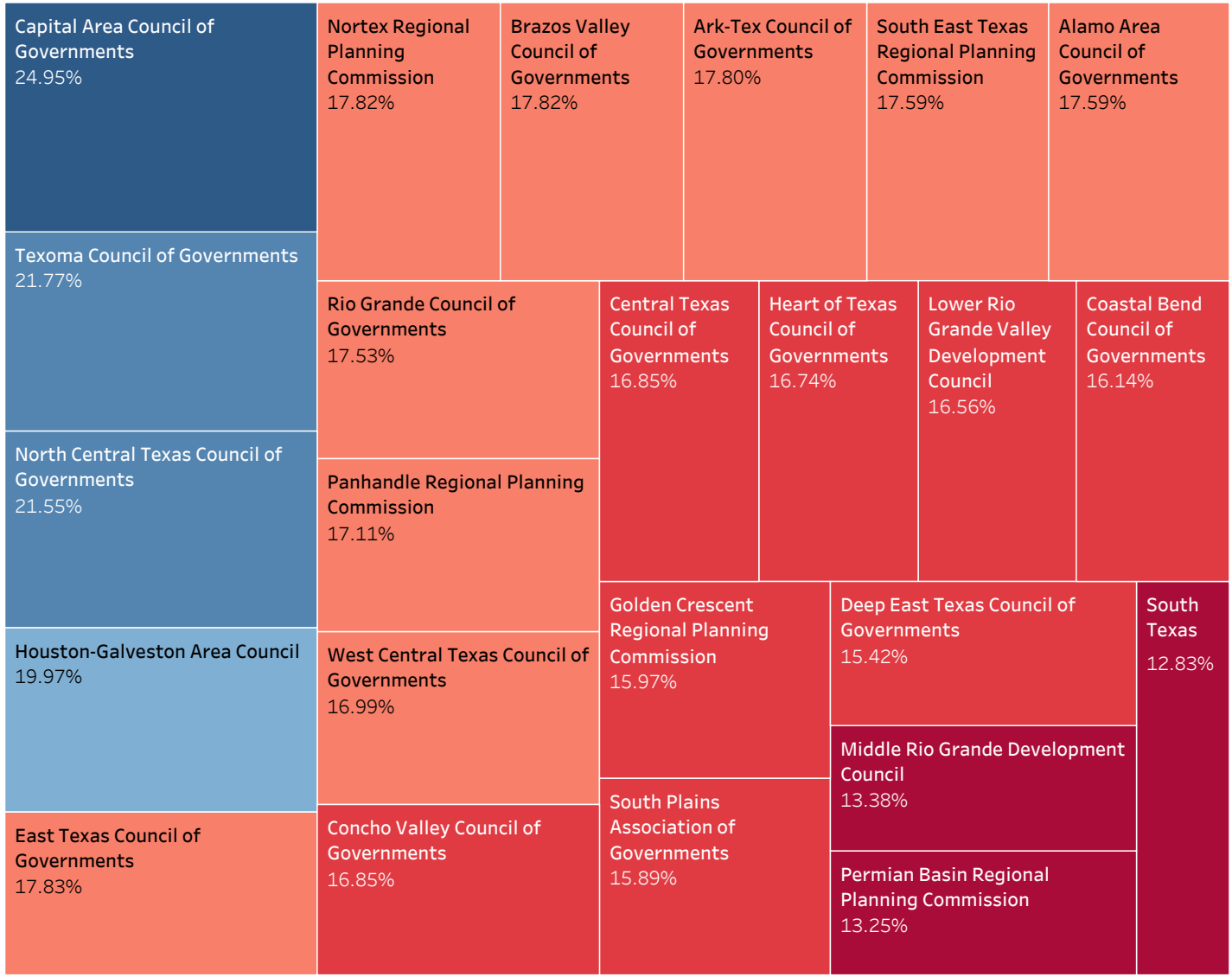


Figure 18. Tree Map - Sixth Grade Mathematics STAAR Level III Pass Rate, by COG

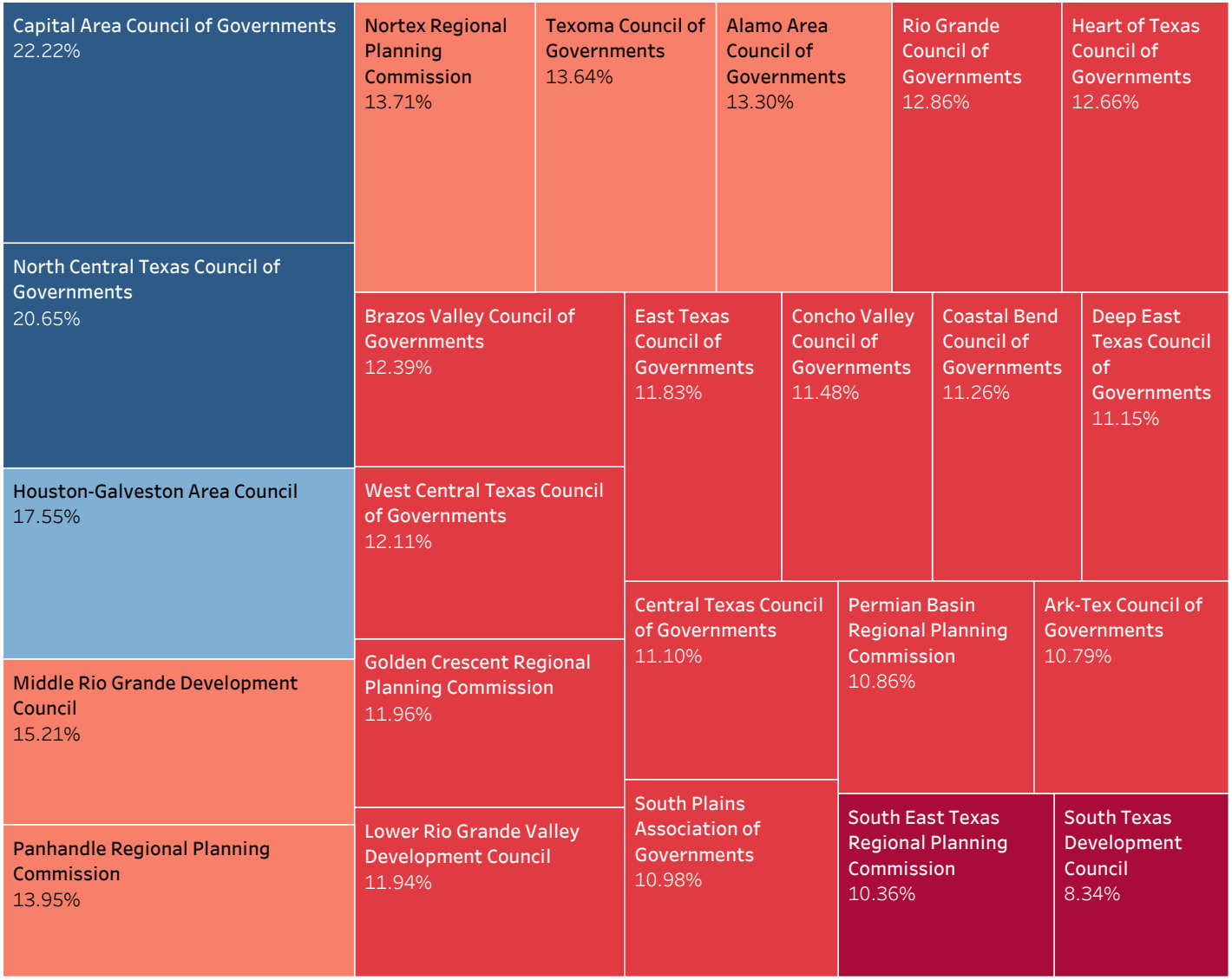
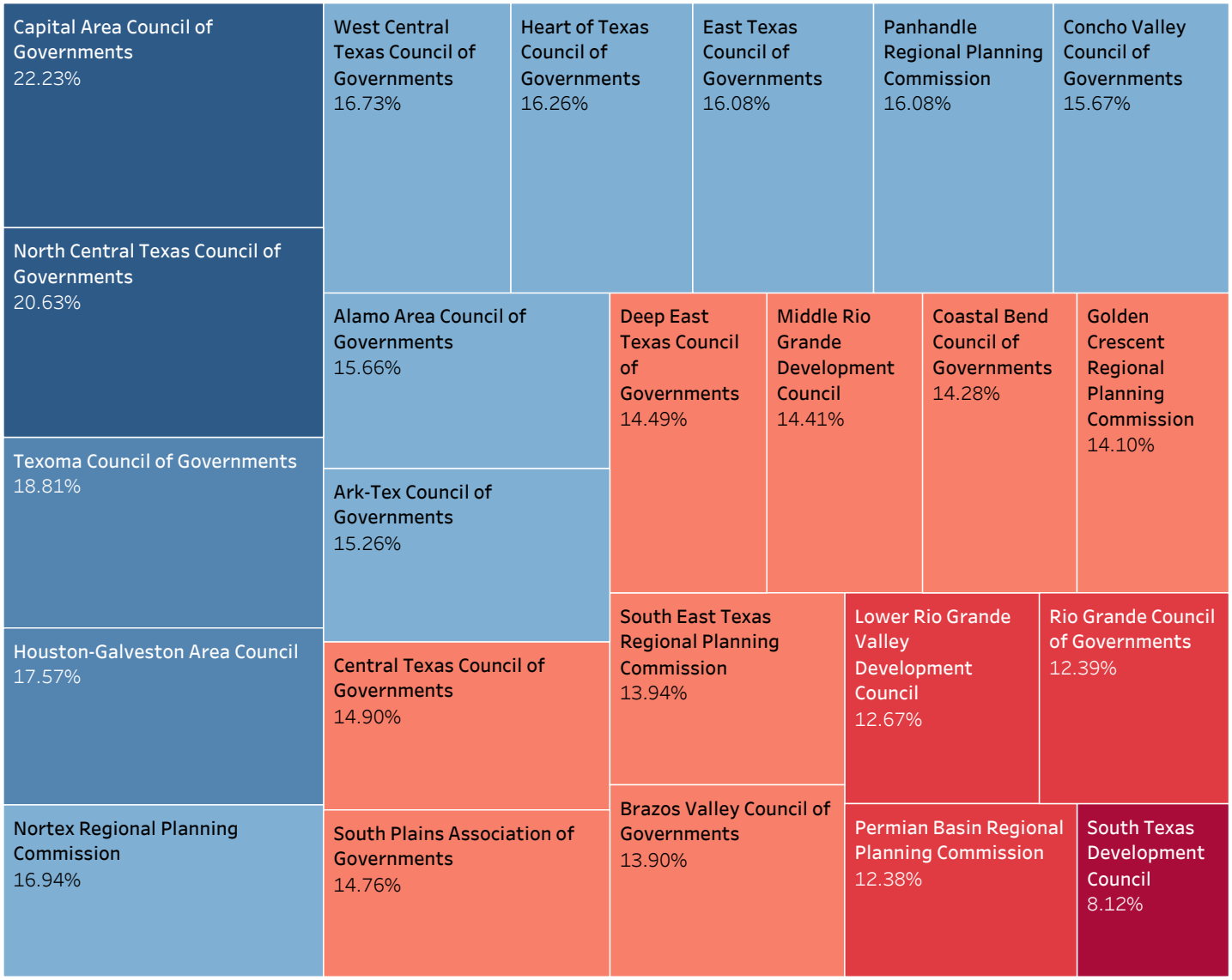


Figure 19. Tree Map - Sixth Grade Reading STAAR Level III Pass Rate, by COG

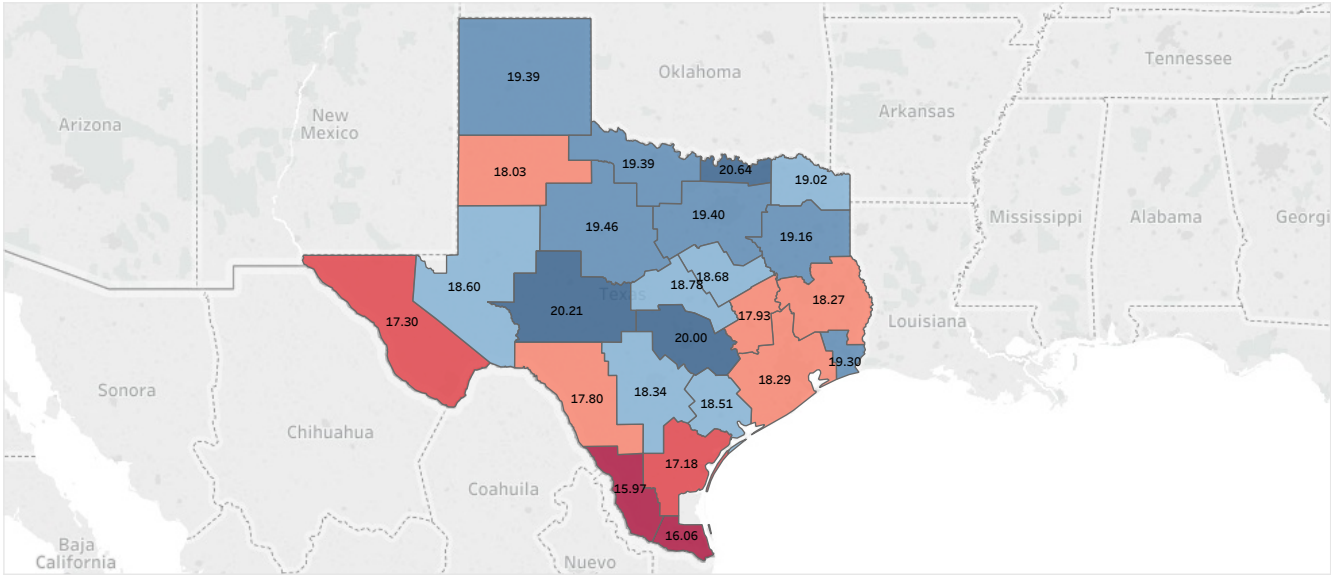


Adolescence/ Early Adulthood

The literature on adolescence identifies college- and career-readiness, high school graduation, and developed social-emotional skills as leading indicators of social mobility (Reeves 2016; Smeeding 2016). The literature on Early Adulthood has focused on postsecondary graduation and career attainment (Reeves 2016; Smeeding 2016). To gain a better perspective on Early Adulthood in the future, we have decided to combine both the Adolescence and Early Adulthood indicators to college-readiness indicators. The idea is that college- and career-ready COGs suggest postsecondary success and positive social mobility indicators. For this combined life-cycle stage, we use ACT Math and English Score and SAT Writing and Math Scores. We focus on college readiness at the COG-level and expect COGs with above-average college readiness to produce individuals with higher levels of social and academic readiness that translates to higher levels of social mobility and opportunity.

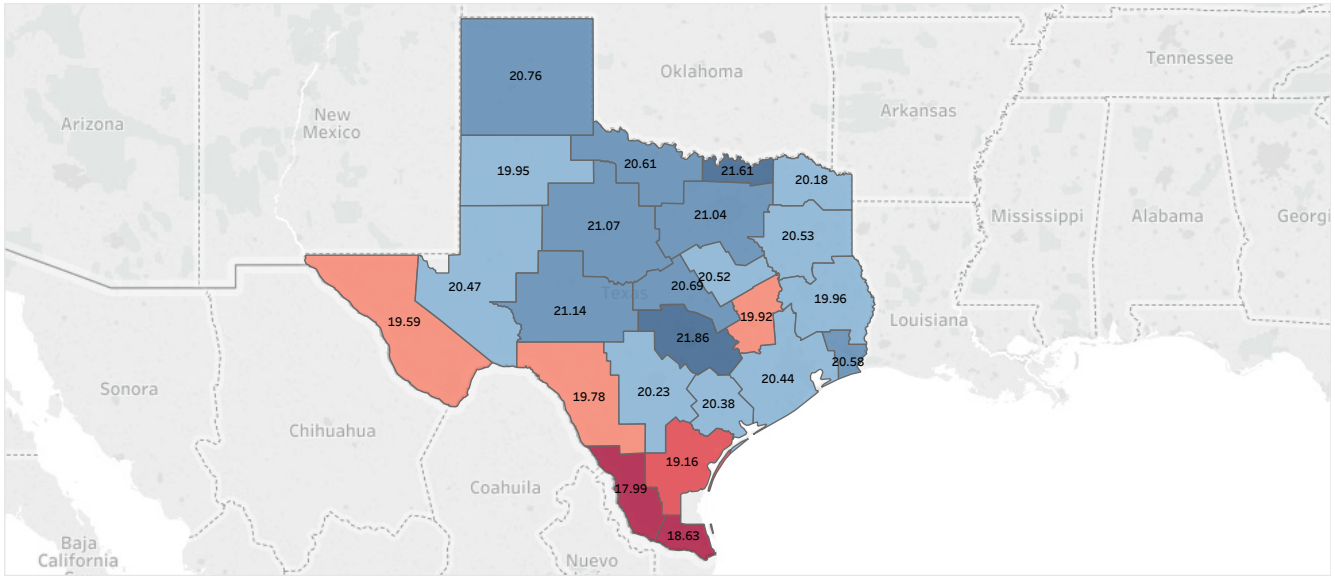
Figures 20 through 23 correspondingly display both a COG-level map and tree map for: average English ACT score, average Math ACT score, average Writing SAT score, and average Math SAT score. In these figures, we see a continued persistence of the lowest performing COGs concentrated in the Rio Grande region as well as the highest performing COGs, such as the CACOG, remaining at the top.

Figure 20. Average English ACT Scores, by COG



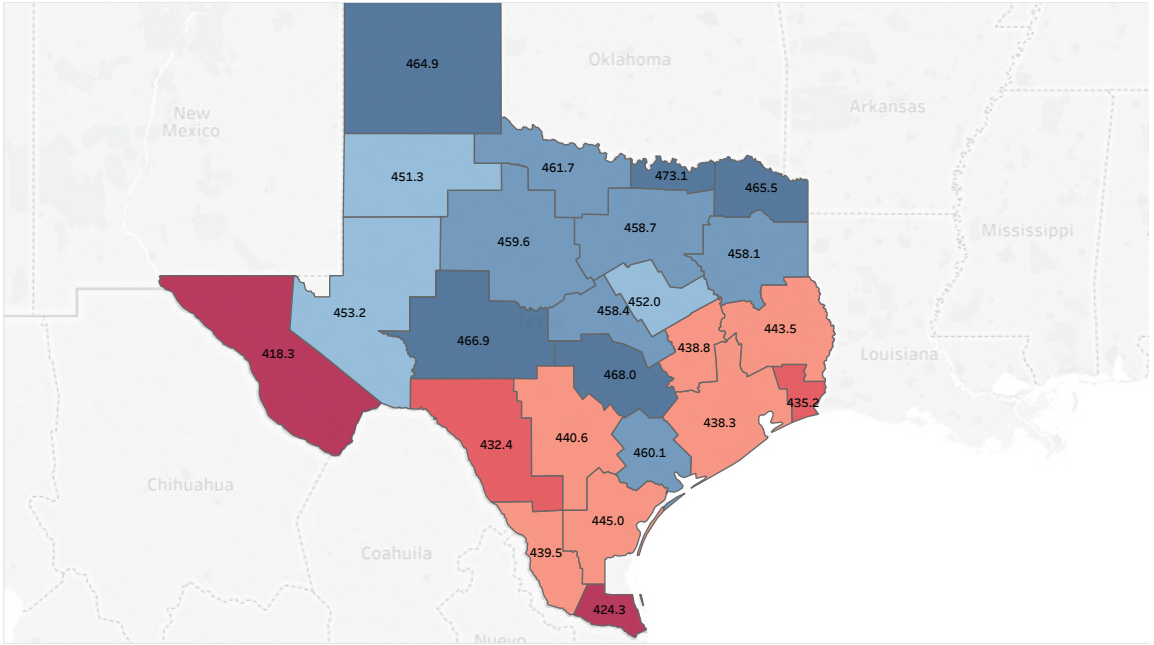
Texoma Council of Governments 20.544	North Central Texas Council of Governments 19.243	Panhandle Regional Planning Commission 18.867	Golden Crescent Regional Planning Commission 18.373	Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission 17.963	Brazos Valley Council of Governments 17.773	South Plains Association of Governments 17.768
Concho Valley Council of Governments 19.843	Nortex Regional Planning Commission 19.224	Ark-Tex Council of Governments 18.813	Alamo Area Council of Governments 18.342	Middle Rio Grande Development Council 17.742	Coastal Bend Council of Governments 17.030	Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council 16.018
Capital Area Council of Governments 19.652	West Central Texas Council of Governments 19.145	Central Texas Council of Governments 18.715	Houston-Galveston Area Council 18.282	Rio Grande Council of Governments 17.092	South Texas Development Council 15.994	
South East Texas Regional Planning Commission 19.431	East Texas Council of Governments 18.898	Heart of Texas Council of Governments 18.614	Deep East Texas Council of Governments 18.062			

Figure 21. Average Math ACT Scores, by COG



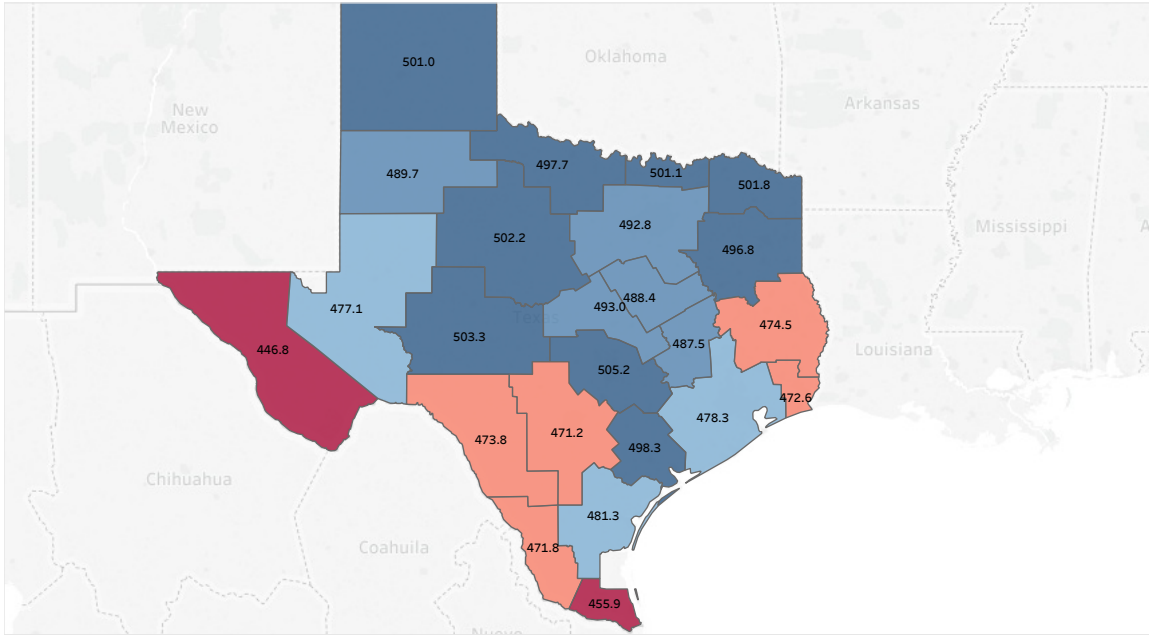
Capital Area Council of Governments 21.673	West Central Texas Council of Governments 20.849	Houston-Galveston Area Council 20.511	Golden Crescent Regional Planning Commission 20.267	Brazos Valley Council of Governments 19.914	Deep East Texas Council of Governments 19.846	South Plains Association of Governments 19.790
Texoma Council of Governments 21.542	South East Texas Regional Planning Commission 20.719	Nortex Regional Planning Commission 20.452	Alamo Area Council of Governments 20.221	Middle Rio Grande Development Council 19.766	Coastal Bend Council of Governments 19.046	Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council 18.605
Concho Valley Council of Governments 21.014	Central Texas Council of Governments 20.655	East Texas Council of Governments 20.401	Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission 20.059	Rio Grande Council of Governments 19.436	South Texas Development Council 18.011	
North Central Texas Council of Governments 20.987	Panhandle Regional Planning Commission 20.557	Heart of Texas Council of Governments 20.343	Ark-Tex Council of Governments 19.955			

Figure 22. Average Writing SAT Scores, by COG



Texoma Council of Governments 473.1	Panhandle Regional Planning Commission 464.9	North Central Texas Council of Governments 458.7	Heart of Texas Council of Governments 452.0	Alamo Area Council of Governments 440.6	South Texas Development Council 439.5	Brazos Valley Council of Governments 438.8
Capital Area Council of Governments 468.0	Nortex Regional Planning Commission 461.7	Central Texas Council of Governments 458.4	South Plains Association of Governments 451.3	Houston-Galveston Area Council 438.3	Middle Rio Grande Development Council 432.4	Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council 424.3
Concho Valley Council of Governments 466.9	Golden Crescent Regional Planning Commission 460.1	East Texas Council of Governments 458.1	Coastal Bend Council of Governments 445.0	South East Texas Regional Planning Commission 435.2	Rio Grande Council of Governments 418.3	
Ark-Tex Council of Governments 465.5	West Central Texas Council of Governments 459.6	Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission 453.2	Deep East Texas Council of Governments 443.5			

Figure 23. Average Math SAT Scores, by COG



Capital Area Council of Governments 505.2	Texoma Council of Governments 501.1	East Texas Council of Governments 496.8	Heart of Texas Council of Governments 488.4	Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission 477.1	Deep East Texas Council of Governments 474.5	Middle Rio Grande Development Council 473.8
Concho Valley Council of Governments 503.3	Panhandle Regional Planning Commission 501.0	Central Texas Council of Governments 493.0	Brazos Valley Council of Governments 487.5	South East Texas Regional Planning Commission 472.6	Alamo Area Council of Governments 471.2	Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council 455.9
West Central Texas Council of Governments 502.2	Golden Crescent Regional Planning Commission 498.3	North Central Texas Council of Governments 492.8	Coastal Bend Council of Governments 481.3	South Texas Development Council 471.8		
Ark-Tex Council of Governments 501.8	Nortex Regional Planning Commission 497.7	South Plains Association of Governments 489.7	Houston-Galveston Area Council 478.3		Rio Grande Council of Governments 446.8	

Summary/Research Recommendations

None of the life-cycle stages are an end in themselves, but they are contributing factors to successful livelihood and opportunity. Although it would seem ideal to focus on a single policy that captures the lowest performing indicator, that will not be enough.

For a stronger analysis in the relationship between social mobility and the Texas economy, longitudinal data collection is absolutely critical. Longitudinal data has the benefit of allowing observation of long-term trends from a relatively small collection effort per wave. Identifying long-term trends in geographic mobility, demographic shifts, and family formation are just a few potential outcomes of such a collection. In the context of this report series, it allows for a deeper understanding of how Life-Stage variables work in Texas, granting a Texas-specific model from which to analyze social-mobility indicators. While national and international analysis on this subject has been tremendously helpful in understanding overarching trends, none of these studies strive to understand Texas, either the people or the culture. On top of allowing Texas one more research tool to complete competitive research nationally, longitudinal data helps Texas decision-makers analyze social mobility in Texas in the truest sense.

Rather than relying on national level data extrapolated to Texas, we would have the ability to speak confidently about the effects of a variety of Life-Stage indicators for social mobility. Effects of prenatal care on early childhood development; education of parents at time of birth on child's educational attainment; geographic mobility on economic success of areas/individuals; primary and secondary education outcomes on post-secondary secondary education outcomes; criminal penalization on child's success; and other potential inhibitors of economic success are attainable through longitudinal data collection.

Longitudinal collection captures meaningful indicators to build a true Texas Life-Stage model, houses collected data to support and advantage research universities, and provides decision makers the ability to ask questions and receive answers on the social mobility indicators that matter for Texas.

Conclusion

As more students obtain higher education, the social mobility in Texas will increase and have a trickledown effect on the next generation. Evidence shows early intervention in life determines one's adult success and reduces the differences in mobility among children who come from different backgrounds and life experiences (Smeeding 2016).

Texas' children need to be given further opportunities to promote education and obtain an upward intergenerational mobility. Texas' previous initiative to promote higher education, *Closing the Gaps*, focused on four goals of: participation, success, excellence, and research. The goal of *Closing the Gaps* in participation rates was not met by nearly 25,000 students (THECB 2016). Future policies and initiatives in Texas need to be more aggressive by including everyone in Texas' growing population.

The *60x30TX* initiative to increase the educational level of the targeted population born between 1996 and 2005, many of whom will become a parental or mentor role for the next generation. Research shows family structure, parenting, economic inequality, social limitations, and the neighborhood play a large role in affecting children as factors determining their adult successes.

It is evident by the data and demographics research presented, action taken will need to focus on specified areas to increase social mobility to economically disadvantaged children. Future initiatives, like the *60x30TX* plan, should be obligated to have a strong spotlight on school districts falling below education standards and those with low social mobility. As this targeted population achieve a higher level of education, they subsequently will increase the chance of upward mobility for the next generation due to being unlimited in their economic and educational advances.

This research series will benefit from expanding the analysis into more specific group differences. More focus on gender and race/ethnicity differences across all indicators is obvious low-hanging fruit. Arresting this information allows for future researchers to understand if, and if so how strongly, these factors are related to social mobility in Texas. Capturing income and mobility of residents aged 18 to 25 by education would help pin down life-stage indicators for Life-Stage 5. Mobility is extremely high for this life stage and leaves its relationship between Life-Stages 4 and murky. Finally, differences between geographic areas would provide a great deal of nuance to every other analysis by providing context to potential causal relationships. Geographic boundaries segregate both industries and individuals; gaining an understanding of differences due to geography would go a long way towards accounting for potential complications in relationships.

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Appendix A. COGs and Counties in Texas with Descriptive Statistics, 2014

Area	Region Number	Region Name	Total Population	Total Population Change 2015-2016	Population, Caucasian	Population, Hispanic	25 & Over In Poverty, Less Than HS	25 & Over In Poverty, HS Grad	25 & Over In Poverty, Bachelor's	Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over	Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS
Metro Areas	4	North Central Texas Council of Governments	5,717,651	2.09%	65.30%	23.50%	22.78%	12.11%	3.57%	$37,874.13	$22,348.31
	12	Capital Area Council of Governments	1,503,598	2.67%	64.33%	27.01%	26.24%	11.24%	4.34%	$33,255.00	$20,325.00
	16	Houston-Galveston Area Council	5,039,632	2.07%	54.36%	26.54%	26.66%	13.09%	3.22%	$37,770.00	$21,808.92
	18	Alamo Area Council of Governments	1,800,411	1.92%	53.75%	41.20%	27.82%	11.53%	6.67%	$32,289.31	$17,404.08
Rio Grande	8	Rio Grande Council of Governments	136,091	3.84%	38.24%	57.39%	30.83%	17.42%	4.45%	$24,837.17	$17,226.50
	19	South Texas Development Council	259,085	0.09%	4.39%	94.90%	36.38%	22.30%	3.78%	$22,520.75	$16,820.50
	20	Coastal Bend Council of Governments	440,313	-0.04%	32.99%	62.33%	28.25%	14.61%	5.54%	$28,446.36	$17,128.55
	21	Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council	944,375	0.50%	9.27%	89.03%	45.63%	26.30%	6.70%	$22,654.67	$14,402.33
	24	Middle Rio Grande Development Council	96,383	3.57%	39.36%	58.82%	28.46%	16.73%	4.23%	$24,358.56	$14,204.33
Other	1	Panhandle Regional Planning Commission	327,281	-0.66%	60.80%	32.84%	25.62%	12.08%	3.46%	$32,759.08	$23,369.88
	2	South Plains Association of Governments	343,628	0.14%	50.86%	43.61%	26.67%	12.33%	3.75%	$28,600.20	$19,585.67
	3	Nortex Regional Planning Commission	166,090	-0.48%	77.52%	15.62%	28.81%	14.05%	4.47%	$29,369.18	$19,658.64
	5	Ark-Tex Council of Governments	179,971	0.30%	64.32%	20.85%	27.80%	15.53%	5.29%	$29,312.33	$20,334.89

Total Population, Total Population Change 2015-2016, Population, Caucasian, Population, Hispanic, 25 & Over In Poverty, Less Than HS, 25 & Over In Poverty, HS Grad, 25 & Over In Poverty, Bachelor's, Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over and Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS broken down by Area, Region Number and Region Name. All data is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

Area	Region Number	Region Name	Total Population	Total Population Change 2015-2016	Population, Caucasian	Population, Hispanic	25 & Over In Poverty, Less Than HS	25 & Over In Poverty, HS Grad	25 & Over In Poverty, Bachelor's	Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over	Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS
Other	6	East Texas Council of Governments	651,223	0.59%	68.75%	15.79%	26.80%	14.77%	4.65%	$30,677.64	$21,004.14
	7	West Central Texas Council of Governments	246,202	-0.12%	70.13%	24.12%	26.32%	14.38%	4.73%	$29,309.32	$19,023.32
	9	Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission	376,934	-0.94%	41.89%	52.09%	19.69%	11.65%	3.42%	$36,622.18	$24,070.94
	10	Concho Valley Council of Governments	126,477	-0.43%	54.81%	41.25%	20.75%	12.85%	5.48%	$29,257.69	$18,340.62
	11	Heart of Texas Council of Governments	92,694	4.81%	67.04%	16.20%	28.47%	13.17%	4.77%	$29,033.50	$19,344.50
	13	Brazos Valley Council of Governments	240,884	1.17%	65.06%	19.91%	24.64%	15.17%	5.39%	$31,548.71	$21,193.29
	14	Deep East Texas Council of Governments	285,068	0.33%	71.37%	10.91%	28.44%	15.97%	5.34%	$28,014.50	$18,326.08
	15	South East Texas Regional Planning Commission	293,598	0.65%	70.60%	10.15%	25.30%	14.07%	4.23%	$34,634.33	$20,675.33
	17	Golden Crescent Regional Planning Commission	145,442	0.34%	54.86%	37.05%	25.26%	12.57%	3.03%	$31,631.86	$19,604.43
	22	Texoma Council of Governments	146,467	1.25%	77.95%	13.17%	28.30%	12.80%	3.37%	$32,237.00	$18,319.67
	23	Central Texas Council of Governments	344,467	0.97%	64.25%	25.07%	21.41%	13.03%	3.21%	$30,873.14	$21,104.14

Total Population, Total Population Change 2015-2016, Population, Caucasian, Population, Hispanic, 25 & Over In Poverty, Less Than HS, 25 & Over In Poverty, HS Grad, 25 & Over In Poverty, Bachelor's, Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over and Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS broken down by Area, Region Number and Region Name. All data is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

County	Population	Total Population Change, 2010 to 2016	In Poverty 25 & Over, Less Than HS	Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS	In Poverty 25 & Over, HS Graduate	Population 25 & Over, HS Graduate	In Poverty 25 & Over, Bachelor's Degree	Population 25 & Over, More Than HS	Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over	Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS	Avg. Population 25 years and over Some college, no degree
Anderson	57,915	-724	1,955	8,248	2,331	15,537	141	3,291	$30,690.00	$17,006.00	10,539
Andrews	16,775	2,974	406	2,279	242	3,403	47	1,037	$42,995.00	$42,240.00	2,181
Angelina	87,748	1,020	3,310	11,696	2,851	18,274	284	5,792	$26,587.00	$19,972.00	13,776
Aransas	24,292	2,563	714	2,758	825	5,288	113	2,231	$26,108.00	$20,073.00	5,236
Archer	8,779	-352	158	778	207	2,137	83	949	$36,708.00	$22,011.00	1,519
Armstro..	1,943	-25	51	144	16	342	26	251	$43,485.00	$38,500.00	428
Atascosa	47,050	3,886	1,670	7,048	1,361	10,718	44	2,680	$31,088.00	$20,133.00	5,971
Austin	28,886	1,347	464	2,681	388	6,474	93	2,567	$36,727.00	$28,393.00	4,712
Bailey	7,126	16	457	1,503	165	1,286	14	285	$26,606.00	$20,717.00	864
Bandera	20,796	1,291	670	2,161	724	4,527	78	2,303	$30,164.00	$17,439.00	4,496
Bastrop	76,948	8,574	3,463	10,276	1,817	15,665	338	6,095	$33,634.00	$25,902.00	12,240
Baylor	3,628	-29	75	415	205	840	85	442	$30,938.00	$17,105.00	622
Bee	32,659	889	1,921	6,300	920	7,027	72	1,322	$27,784.00	$13,890.00	5,110
Bell	326,041	30,167	5,078	20,071	8,117	54,478	1,740	27,335	$34,546.00	$20,662.00	55,243
Bexar	1,825,502	213,906	55,292	190,005	43,310	279,420	14,513	190,005	$32,377.00	$18,606.00	268,243
Blanco	10,723	893	178	936	181	2,319	31	1,565	$29,311.00	$16,875.00	1,989
Borden	705	-8	2	36	0	135	0	111	$45,347.00	$41,250.00	92
Bosque	17,971	-115	553	2,417	513	4,309	122	1,304	$29,298.00	$18,391.00	3,350
Bowie	93,155	1,295	2,681	8,050	3,304	22,029	657	7,489	$31,663.00	$20,330.00	16,974
Brazoria	331,741	41,068	7,744	30,369	6,142	53,407	1,227	37,699	$45,808.00	$22,389.00	51,103
Brazos	205,271	25,556	4,455	14,703	4,265	21,652	3,248	20,142	$32,414.00	$20,404.00	20,343
Brewster	9,235	-32	186	855	170	1,392	94	1,308	$29,259.00	$20,625.00	1,599
Briscoe	1,670	-163	94	260	45	293	6	170	$27,962.00	$18,750.00	253
Brooks	7,221	-9	604	1,533	594	1,708	61	303	$21,000.00	$17,125.00	822
Brown	37,833	165	955	3,915	1,442	10,016	192	3,025	$30,569.00	$22,008.00	5,949
Burleson	17,293	573	529	2,604	516	4,234	115	1,118	$33,260.00	$16,613.00	2,878
Burnet	44,144	3,536	1,524	4,704	1,165	9,869	464	4,858	$30,651.00	$17,480.00	7,256
Caldwell	39,347	3,104	1,262	5,348	1,076	8,611	210	2,772	$30,456.00	$21,629.00	5,299
Calhoun	21,666	584	1,041	3,008	607	4,598	64	1,432	$31,375.00	$22,524.00	3,209
Callahan	13,532	276	393	1,216	746	3,677	94	960	$31,444.00	$25,139.00	2,803
Cameron	417,947	15,916	36,813	85,412	15,017	57,100	2,988	27,360	$23,386.00	$14,836.00	44,015
Camp	12,516	466	658	1,936	470	2,628	40	838	$27,162.00	$21,198.00	1,855
Carson	6,068	-125	42	430	72	1,220	24	674	$40,205.00	$19,792.00	1,195
Cass	30,328	-89	944	3,301	1,666	9,306	208	1,938	$27,902.00	$19,955.00	4,791
Castro	7,948	-393	232	1,371	296	1,830	17	478	$30,894.00	$23,059.00	750
Chambers	37,251	4,800	837	3,722	903	7,281	184	3,140	$48,111.00	$25,727.00	6,211
Cherokee	51,167	834	2,392	7,228	2,115	10,958	252	3,829	$27,089.00	$17,098.00	7,327
Childress	7,059	11	174	459	350	1,890	17	565	$33,181.00	$18,000.00	1,024
Clay	10,479	-559	263	917	378	2,780	40	887	$32,371.00	$21,993.00	2,066
Cochran	2,993	-245	100	607	84	566	10	178	$26,974.00	$25,568.00	351
Coke	3,238	-55	30	279	101	851	22	313	$31,492.00	$17,171.00	640
Coleman	8,536	-475	247	1,173	318	2,376	50	672	$29,936.00	$25,805.00	1,436
Collin	862,215	157,126	7,502	35,058	8,835	84,138	8,543	174,209	$50,560.00	$19,177.00	112,724
Collings..	3,058	-41	135	431	122	647	22	273	$26,840.00	$21,154.00	464
Colorado	20,757	145	805	2,573	1,018	5,686	97	1,862	$31,506.00	$23,563.00	2,601
Comal	119,632	26,317	2,351	8,428	1,833	19,505	855	18,060	$38,862.00	$18,034.00	19,425
Comanche	13,623	-477	807	2,153	490	3,159	128	1,128	$30,242.00	$21,733.00	1,909
Concho	4,086	192	279	1,108	142	1,092	7	250	$23,693.00	$15,938.00	593
Cooke	38,761	829	1,031	3,819	898	8,022	147	3,819	$32,999.00	$17,158.00	6,510
Coryell	76,128	-702	993	5,642	1,927	14,383	308	4,949	$33,473.00	$17,000.00	14,383
Cottle	1,510	-103	95	315	61	358	8	144	$19,852.00	$12,411.00	296
Crane	4,730	455	103	832	78	852	25	221	$37,353.00	$24,732.00	702
Crockett	3,699	-44	102	822	63	757	10	161	$36,938.00	$12,394.00	567
Crosby	6,007	-64	320	1,144	209	1,224	20	337	$25,790.00	$19,609.00	830
Culberson	2,296	-200	257	530	154	571	0	128	$20,250.00	$12,813.00	180
Dallam	7,014	356	255	1,035	173	1,290	26	368	$28,408.00	$25,246.00	1,015
Dallas	2,485,003	208,312	96,240	343,715	60,790	357,587	19,464	285,145	$33,440.00	$20,607.00	311,347
Dawson	13,542	-722	889	2,599	358	3,172	60	670	$31,992.00	$19,816.00	1,789
Deaf Smi..	19,245	-542	791	3,365	438	3,588	79	1,174	$29,289.00	$20,569.00	2,090
Delta	5,223	-16	142	511	245	1,336	14	474	$29,727.00	$12,188.00	985
Denton	731,851	143,793	7,348	35,844	6,810	85,129	6,047	126,798	$45,897.00	$21,477.00	107,980

Total Population, Population Change 2010-2016, Total, In Poverty, 25 & Over, Less Than HS, Calculation3, In Poverty, 25 & Over, HS Graduate, Population 25 & over, HS Graduate, In Poverty, 25 & Over, Bachelor's Degree, Population 25 & over, Bachelor's Degree, Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over and Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS broken down by County. All data is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

County	Population	Total Population Change, 2010 to 2016	In Poverty 25 & Over, Less Than HS	Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS	In Poverty 25 & Over, HS Graduate	Population 25 & Over, HS Graduate	In Poverty 25 & Over, Bachelor's Degree	Population 25 & Over, More Than HS	Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over	Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS	Avg. Population 25 years and over Some college, no degree
DeWitt	20,540	768	668	3,427	534	5,291	34	1,319	$30,975.00	$18,930.00	2,911
Dickens	2,281	-257	180	394	48	507	4	183	$26,534.00	$5,714.00	465
Dimmit	10,682	798	590	2,161	155	1,699	7	430	$26,455.00	$15,750.00	1,584
Donley	3,588	-323	96	393	131	805	3	260	$33,298.00	$20,179.00	618
Duval	11,577	-354	751	2,599	401	2,413	13	408	$25,372.00	$12,824.00	1,455
Eastland	18,328	-309	596	2,099	859	4,619	165	1,354	$25,496.00	$20,888.00	3,055
Ector	149,557	20,326	3,907	22,848	2,359	24,572	407	8,881	$36,795.00	$27,022.00	21,727
Edwards	1,906	-91	135	404	35	415	10	277	$31,954.00	$10,707.00	231
El Paso	157,058	37,271	42,963	123,103	22,792	118,707	5,966	68,879	$26,691.00	$15,596.00	110,891
Ellis	831,095	18,902	3,522	15,248	2,982	29,233	412	14,374	$39,059.00	$23,646.00	25,154
Erath	40,039	3,759	989	3,877	745	5,961	419	3,922	$30,122.00	$21,533.00	5,558
Falls	17,410	-590	995	2,980	517	4,500	100	1,029	$26,580.00	$16,649.00	2,597
Fannin	33,748	121	1,289	4,267	1,153	8,180	113	2,405	$30,903.00	$16,593.00	5,894
Fayette	24,849	595	525	3,523	552	6,569	140	2,054	$31,421.00	$21,771.00	3,718
Fisher	3,858	-120	112	486	137	944	15	286	$32,630.00	$13,598.00	634
Floyd	6,178	-529	254	957	148	1,175	6	525	$27,726.00	$21,859.00	941
Foard	1,197	-153	50	190	25	243	0	127	$25,147.00	$19,464.00	246
Fort Bend	658,331	156,534	9,008	45,494	7,007	72,232	4,558	109,745	$48,855.00	$21,833.00	86,200
Franklin	10,599	4	258	1,145	225	2,341	114	941	$27,902.00	$25,177.00	1,714
Freestone	19,586	-193	829	2,821	425	4,674	43	1,186	$31,996.00	$21,053.00	3,461
Frio	18,168	1,739	1,253	3,548	493	3,878	32	791	$24,640.00	$11,870.00	2,219
Gaines	18,916	2,952	857	4,285	374	2,968	86	903	$34,417.00	$25,950.00	1,453
Galveston	308,163	38,128	6,292	25,170	6,725	51,339	2,261	36,756	$41,054.00	$19,302.00	49,341
Garza	6,410	-19	522	1,757	101	1,448	4	285	$30,876.00	$16,848.00	1,048
Gillespie	25,398	1,684	598	2,535	635	4,773	209	4,089	$28,335.00	$18,657.00	3,867
Glasscock	1,180	88	0	161	13	199	6	180	$42,384.00	$40,250.00	231
Goliad	7,410	307	150	626	324	2,001	28	584	$35,823.00	$17,250.00	1,258
Gonzales	20,172	1,069	1,188	3,737	611	4,020	45	1,237	$26,067.00	$17,844.00	2,835
Gray	22,983	190	625	2,905	602	4,775	74	1,582	$31,353.00	$18,775.00	4,000
Grayson	122,780	7,371	3,005	10,849	3,345	25,531	692	10,849	$32,809.00	$21,208.00	22,024
Gregg	123,178	1,981	3,809	13,508	3,067	21,597	498	10,602	$31,627.00	$20,775.00	21,440
Grimes	26,961	1,103	1,013	3,736	1,057	6,862	157	1,406	$32,944.00	$26,881.00	4,550
Guadalu..	143,460	23,728	2,220	11,937	2,304	26,477	613	14,989	$37,603.00	$20,855.00	21,092
Hale	35,504	-1,966	1,585	6,289	1,096	6,892	117	1,917	$26,955.00	$22,028.00	4,329
Hall	3,203	-215	184	661	164	652	10	226	$19,425.00	$10,526.00	555
Hamilton	8,266	-213	255	1,070	304	2,027	14	849	$32,311.00	$22,679.00	1,310
Hansford	5,559	-75	327	893	154	972	0	619	$33,944.00	$26,183.00	682
Hardeman	3,992	-233	224	556	203	1,057	46	404	$27,080.00	$18,333.00	601
Hardin	55,375	1,687	932	5,148	1,611	14,011	142	4,192	$38,598.00	$24,980.00	9,046
Harris	4,356,362	496,686	158,155	554,929	103,812	621,628	34,043	498,903	$35,732.00	$20,040.00	560,265
Harrison	66,417	905	1,901	6,965	2,254	14,925	636	5,797	$33,909.00	$24,407.00	9,994
Hartley	6,121	-315	322	942	17	1,659	22	768	$36,263.00	$16,042.00	813
Haskell	5,853	-218	360	1,084	206	1,393	120	507	$28,473.00	$11,105.00	912
Hays	177,562	47,381	3,121	10,876	2,485	21,059	1,455	25,410	$37,574.00	$21,604.00	23,828
Hemphill	4,115	322	81	470	70	717	0	457	$31,792.00	$23,750.00	664
Henders..	79,016	1,367	2,795	10,089	3,027	18,917	448	5,867	$28,048.00	$19,353.00	13,270
Hidalgo	819,217	75,073	72,179	167,468	25,305	105,000	4,898	52,278	$22,506.00	$13,728.00	77,531
Hill	34,923	-8	1,349	4,961	1,236	7,359	156	2,374	$28,300.00	$19,323.00	6,029
Hockley	23,322	348	640	3,246	429	3,795	85	1,588	$33,141.00	$20,438.00	3,696
Hood	53,171	5,689	754	4,836	1,425	11,221	310	6,234	$33,714.00	$16,539.00	10,239
Hopkins	35,645	1,239	1,245	4,480	1,445	8,653	133	2,263	$30,271.00	$23,299.00	5,305
Houston	22,949	-978	1,123	3,191	1,142	6,416	237	1,739	$25,724.00	$13,886.00	3,917
Howard	36,105	1,696	1,444	5,752	980	7,100	137	2,190	$31,935.00	$19,323.00	6,113
Hudspeth	3,330	577	443	1,018	172	574	25	118	$20,012.00	$15,515.00	344
Hunt	88,052	5,912	2,974	9,720	3,156	19,726	370	6,518	$32,081.00	$17,466.00	14,066
Hutchins..	21,858	-738	661	2,378	703	4,814	75	1,349	$34,690.00	$25,755.00	4,365
Irion	1,644	-42	3	150	38	435	14	104	$32,460.00	$11,477.00	319
Jack	8,946	-300	455	1,213	248	2,505	0	437	$30,559.00	$28,433.00	1,502
Jackson	14,486	794	353	1,763	456	3,307	71	1,267	$34,558.00	$22,786.00	2,258
Jasper	35,768	-62	1,170	3,980	1,542	10,493	84	1,785	$30,758.00	$15,743.00	5,669
Jeff Davis	2,232	-142	19	262	17	391	21	382	$26,843.00	$25,216.00	377

Total Population, Population Change 2010-2016, Total, In Poverty, 25 & Over, Less Than HS, Calculation3, In Poverty, 25 & Over, HS Graduate, Population 25 & over, HS Graduate, In Poverty, 25 & Over, Bachelor's Degree, Population 25 & over, Bachelor's Degree, Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over and Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS broken down by County. All data is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

County	Population	Total Population Change, 2010 to 2016	In Poverty 25 & Over, Less Than HS	Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS	In Poverty 25 & Over, HS Graduate	Population 25 & Over, HS Graduate	In Poverty 25 & Over, Bachelor's Degree	Population 25 & Over, More Than HS	Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over	Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS	Avg. Population 25 years and over Some college, no degree
Jefferson	252,872	2,402	8,915	28,392	10,148	55,456	1,584	21,253	$31,473.00	$17,937.00	40,845
Jim Hogg	5,239	-154	179	823	201	1,173	12	272	$25,470.00	$23,462.00	823
Jim Wells	41,461	311	2,097	7,255	1,395	8,456	107	1,661	$31,325.00	$20,487.00	5,799
Johnson	155,450	12,330	3,566	16,982	3,163	32,276	297	11,719	$38,354.00	$27,129.00	26,218
Jones	19,978	-189	1,334	3,947	679	5,521	28	976	$24,648.00	$14,357.00	3,306
Karnes	14,879	430	1,091	2,872	555	3,603	74	968	$30,030.00	$16,250.00	1,956
Kaufman	109,289	14,986	3,424	11,413	2,361	21,459	228	8,816	$39,330.00	$21,967.00	18,247
Kendall	37,361	9,121	792	2,507	408	5,163	242	6,255	$40,536.00	$12,728.00	5,089
Kenedy	565	-9	25	108	0	104	4	31	$27,273.00	$17,292.00	70
Kent	821	-39	5	123	18	168	0	103	$26,953.00	$15,682.00	156
Kerr	50,149	1,879	1,062	4,229	1,445	10,251	822	6,631	$28,408.00	$17,169.00	9,104
Kimble	4,486	-182	199	605	194	1,269	30	424	$25,802.00	$14,901.00	800
King	267	3	10	46	6	87	0	39	$31,932.00	$23,594.00	50
Kinney	3,577	-8	172	786	162	640	4	286	$25,147.00	$15,063.00	643
Kleberg	32,029	-371	1,403	4,675	499	3,779	544	3,009	$28,455.00	$14,634.00	4,066
Knox	3,796	87	104	493	156	1,009	9	301	$28,021.00	$21,146.00	607
La Salle	20,219	727	335	1,707	200	1,447	7	401	$25,213.00	$15,861.00	565
Lamar	7,191	2	1,613	4,962	1,455	11,544	246	3,539	$30,300.00	$18,273.00	8,633
Lamb	49,566	-702	913	2,522	328	2,669	94	953	$26,689.00	$18,162.00	1,924
Lampasas	13,742	1,082	441	1,715	406	3,756	109	1,878	$30,677.00	$21,154.00	3,987
Lavaca	19,549	546	400	2,596	527	5,726	69	1,626	$30,345.00	$21,279.00	2,501
Lee	16,664	445	435	1,898	537	4,260	106	1,302	$32,831.00	$16,720.00	2,328
Leon	16,819	498	443	1,903	429	4,160	34	1,324	$30,410.00	$20,677.00	3,026
Liberty	77,486	6,063	3,205	11,740	3,028	19,165	102	3,211	$34,897.00	$25,214.00	12,693
Limestone	23,454	82	933	3,297	880	5,986	83	1,585	$27,374.00	$21,375.00	3,537
Lipscomb	3,483	185	73	386	63	788	18	360	$34,299.00	$25,078.00	443
Live Oak	11,873	528	396	1,642	431	3,079	54	919	$31,030.00	$15,691.00	2,058
Llano	19,323	1,061	678	1,926	452	4,032	136	2,823	$26,541.00	$20,446.00	3,972
Loving	117	31	0	9	11	49	0	2	$41,875.00	$0.00	14
Lubbock	290,782	24,240	6,706	25,023	6,019	42,993	2,202	29,726	$31,669.00	$17,388.00	42,657
Lynn	5,764	-204	287	897	137	1,233	21	489	$27,419.00	$19,393.00	851
Madison	4,066	320	529	2,059	696	3,623	32	668	$26,645.00	$19,103.00	2,059
Marion	36,598	-389	514	1,262	594	3,002	65	658	$27,297.00	$25,786.00	1,998
Martin	56,548	924	192	741	102	988	11	397	$32,459.00	$20,870.00	581
Mason	8,273	99	123	466	121	997	23	522	$24,185.00	$19,934.00	712
Matagor..	241,505	485	1,904	5,536	1,131	8,566	85	2,768	$29,908.00	$17,802.00	4,582
Maverick	778	3,427	4,721	13,337	1,560	6,998	364	2,730	$21,730.00	$14,200.00	5,335
McCulloch	13,838	-111	475	1,247	279	1,923	10	635	$27,758.00	$15,560.00	1,498
McLennan	10,248	13,028	7,314	24,711	6,069	40,462	1,341	21,098	$30,653.00	$19,276.00	33,814
McMullen	5,252	97	31	136	3	135	9	20	$25,255.00	$15,234.00	145
Medina	47,392	3,277	1,595	5,823	1,385	9,550	127	4,097	$32,220.00	$18,182.00	7,301
Menard	2,182	-119	86	367	68	444	16	162	$24,375.00	$17,574.00	356
Midland	151,290	25,693	2,744	16,139	1,369	21,063	866	16,230	$41,627.00	$27,787.00	24,801
Milam	24,344	118	655	3,103	1,130	6,174	73	1,976	$27,589.00	$19,671.00	3,446
Mills	4,875	-29	92	574	66	878	50	545	$31,654.00	$29,896.00	818
Mitchell	9,169	-683	361	1,522	179	2,040	7	499	$31,897.00	$15,786.00	1,642
Montague	19,478	-306	522	2,310	564	4,660	51	1,613	$32,182.00	$22,910.00	3,690
Montgo..	502,586	100,453	11,936	42,781	8,709	77,069	2,593	68,261	$42,873.00	$20,742.00	74,867
Moore	22,281	216	741	4,409	446	3,594	150	1,293	$28,779.00	$24,699.00	2,663
Morris	12,700	-341	270	1,510	539	3,136	96	720	$31,137.00	$21,549.00	2,230
Motley	1,071	-45	40	118	24	237	8	115	$26,500.00	$12,125.00	178
Nacogdo..	65,531	1,282	2,381	6,707	1,885	10,650	626	5,565	$30,586.00	$18,171.00	8,255
Navarro	48,118	683	1,855	6,894	1,732	9,677	176	3,648	$26,786.00	$19,132.00	7,018
Newton	14,231	-442	210	1,457	544	4,692	14	515	$26,016.00	$14,636.00	2,399
Nolan	15,061	-224	660	2,192	483	3,137	38	906	$26,198.00	$16,294.00	2,270
Nueces	352,060	21,127	11,774	43,770	8,934	61,189	2,096	28,808	$31,721.00	$18,211.00	56,499
Ochiltree	10,642	83	444	1,622	177	2,082	17	615	$36,590.00	$22,889.00	1,305
Oldham	2,071	24	98	211	32	227	5	241	$34,643.00	$9,306.00	319
Orange	83,217	3,127	1,831	6,934	2,730	22,014	372	5,393	$33,832.00	$19,109.00	14,474
Palo Pinto	27,921	-69	1,143	3,642	1,127	6,831	108	1,944	$30,689.00	$17,910.00	4,491
Panola	23,900	-304	548	2,649	620	5,796	105	1,381	$37,271.00	$24,692.00	4,608

Total Population, Population Change 2010-2016, Total, In Poverty, 25 & Over, Less Than HS, Calculation3, In Poverty, 25 & Over, HS Graduate, Population 25 & over, HS Graduate, In Poverty, 25 & Over, Bachelor's Degree, Population 25 & over, Bachelor's Degree, Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over and Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS broken down by County. All data is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

County	Population	Total Population Change, 2010 to 2016	In Poverty 25 & Over, Less Than HS	Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS	In Poverty 25 & Over, HS Graduate	Population 25 & Over, HS Graduate	In Poverty 25 & Over, Bachelor's Degree	Population 25 & Over, More Than HS	Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over	Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS	Avg. Population 25 years and over Some college, no degree
Parker	121,418	12,493	1,418	8,699	2,466	21,628	817	14,286	$41,776.00	$25,450.00	22,586
Parmer	10,004	-493	639	2,128	69	1,648	40	724	$27,985.00	$23,674.00	1,095
Pecos	15,807	463	1,022	3,341	223	3,593	33	840	$33,836.00	$23,750.00	1,891
Polk	46,113	2,502	1,784	7,252	1,853	11,727	138	2,613	$26,933.00	$17,406.00	8,166
Potter	122,352	-246	5,480	18,086	4,052	21,215	668	7,936	$27,685.00	$20,725.00	20,146
Presidio	7,304	-859	634	2,178	113	953	0	649	$25,968.00	$13,594.00	590
Rains	11,037	400	225	1,330	329	3,225	21	629	$30,075.00	$21,688.00	2,047
Randall	126,782	11,781	1,480	6,884	1,752	18,061	698	16,927	$40,968.00	$22,216.00	23,893
Reagan	3,598	241	264	904	96	698	11	183	$34,310.00	$27,375.00	419
Real	3,356	80	104	484	109	739	0	368	$18,855.00	$14,087.00	638
Red River	12,567	-657	635	2,016	535	3,453	65	976	$27,925.00	$20,366.00	1,862
Reeves	14,179	1,138	846	3,454	372	2,599	33	735	$27,772.00	$15,344.00	1,910
Refugio	7,277	-62	247	1,011	190	1,729	22	342	$29,286.00	$19,485.00	1,243
Roberts	931	-13	0	26	4	199	7	186	$40,188.00	$63,250.00	178
Robertson	16,532	131	652	2,459	741	4,050	60	1,328	$32,300.00	$24,148.00	2,261
Rockwall	85,536	15,652	462	4,443	996	11,722	707	13,489	$47,697.00	$28,100.00	13,596
Runnels	10,445	-53	403	1,431	599	2,799	26	733	$25,519.00	$15,201.00	1,527
Rusk	53,457	-572	1,927	7,008	1,671	13,057	299	3,615	$31,312.00	$20,443.00	9,664
Sabine	10,440	-532	356	1,253	608	3,375	150	600	$22,371.00	$14,175.00	1,930
San Aug..	8,695	-544	526	1,411	526	2,752	19	462	$27,519.00	$28,988.00	1,219
San Jacin..	27,023	1,330	843	3,513	1,599	7,915	177	1,720	$33,392.00	$23,466.00	4,142
San Patri..	66,070	2,848	2,757	9,605	1,375	12,172	110	4,140	$33,556.00	$18,702.00	10,682
San Saba	5,893	-187	174	856	152	1,344	0	424	$25,862.00	$16,667.00	1,289
Schleicher	3,224	-405	99	498	124	539	8	289	$30,893.00	$21,890.00	388
Scurry	17,238	412	572	2,531	258	3,067	58	1,160	$34,231.00	$25,542.00	3,089
Shackelf..	3,352	-63	90	313	119	758	42	449	$34,515.00	$30,556.00	560
Shelby	25,725	131	1,446	3,931	785	5,855	50	1,497	$27,350.00	$18,019.00	3,815
Sherman	3,066	34	57	515	39	509	25	309	$30,456.00	$25,809.00	415
Smith	217,552	15,569	5,346	20,406	5,789	35,298	1,216	23,991	$32,384.00	$20,038.00	34,746
Somervell	8,608	284	231	970	123	1,369	97	1,090	$40,721.00	$33,382.00	1,249
Starr	62,648	3,154	8,377	18,371	1,991	7,514	162	2,447	$18,294.00	$12,588.00	4,309
Stephens	9,452	276	334	1,202	264	2,204	23	820	$29,230.00	$16,569.00	1,427
Sterling	1,346	224	30	215	28	259	52	176	$26,964.00	$20,882.00	163
Stonewall	1,414	-64	56	201	67	381	6	122	$29,050.00	$17,054.00	204
Sutton	3,966	-259	70	629	43	722	14	385	$31,642.00	$25,500.00	611
Swisher	7,713	-388	344	1,149	316	1,776	24	557	$30,935.00	$17,917.00	1,020
Tarrant	1,914,526	206,258	48,221	181,283	40,325	281,995	13,724	241,710	$38,030.00	$21,299.00	287,920
Taylor	134,435	5,025	3,157	11,605	3,480	23,048	1,018	13,553	$30,559.00	$17,199.00	20,776
Terrell	921	-172	41	157	50	221	0	72	$31,731.00	$19,861.00	158
Terry	12,687	148	465	2,513	365	2,416	59	717	$27,413.00	$22,868.00	1,530
Throckm..	1,545	-108	40	162	32	360	2	174	$27,266.00	$15,781.00	294
Titus	32,553	258	1,508	5,328	942	5,542	86	1,809	$26,984.00	$21,877.00	4,337
Tom Gre..	115,056	8,162	2,962	12,189	3,219	22,514	694	10,468	$29,838.00	$17,832.00	16,348
Travis	1,121,645	174,845	31,051	90,002	19,665	122,145	16,752	204,290	$37,734.00	$18,510.00	140,717
Trinity	14,405	-233	391	1,787	625	4,696	27	804	$26,228.00	$15,332.00	2,422
Tyler	21,462	-442	617	2,420	917	6,366	63	1,202	$32,710.00	$20,119.00	3,715
Upshur	40,096	1,653	784	4,695	1,219	9,094	153	2,683	$31,989.00	$21,301.00	7,324
Upton	3,405	324	129	459	107	769	6	152	$32,353.00	$14,519.00	514
Uvalde	26,952	880	1,427	5,098	518	3,573	148	1,738	$26,035.00	$14,605.00	3,541
Val Verde	48,980	2	3,114	9,792	1,491	7,804	172	3,566	$26,919.00	$14,328.00	4,911
Van Zandt	52,736	1,795	1,650	6,707	1,790	13,161	306	3,517	$32,013.00	$21,477.00	8,774
Victoria	90,099	5,674	3,427	10,846	1,820	17,674	291	6,771	$32,280.00	$16,618.00	14,231
Walker	69,330	3,623	2,650	7,659	2,036	15,541	385	5,522	$33,307.00	$16,016.00	10,731
Waller	45,847	6,892	1,289	5,156	1,236	8,585	143	3,379	$35,003.00	$22,393.00	5,206
Ward	11,225	942	560	1,838	421	2,204	39	601	$41,242.00	$19,716.00	1,630
Washing..	34,236	1,356	838	4,344	737	6,642	347	3,730	$32,868.00	$20,527.00	4,504
Webb	263,251	20,889	21,024	50,177	7,532	32,327	1,458	17,147	$24,642.00	$15,127.00	25,580
Wharton	41,264	455	1,782	6,481	1,397	9,255	107	2,507	$27,229.00	$20,102.00	5,548
Wheeler	5,618	136	198	691	115	1,153	6	488	$38,179.00	$25,774.00	1,033
Wichita	131,957	169	3,659	11,918	3,634	26,919	728	11,584	$32,012.00	$17,898.00	21,169
Wilbarger	13,158	-643	693	1,760	318	2,523	17	1,153	$27,244.00	$17,609.00	2,150

Total Population, Population Change 2010-2016, Total, In Poverty, 25 & Over, Less Than HS, Calculation3, In Poverty, 25 & Over, HS Graduate, Population 25 & over, HS Graduate, In Poverty, 25 & Over, Bachelor's Degree, Population 25 & over, Bachelor's Degree, Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over and Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS broken down by County. All data is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

County	Population	Total Population Change, 2010 to 2016	In Poverty 25 & Over, Less Than HS	Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS	In Poverty 25 & Over, HS Graduate	Population 25 & Over, HS Graduate	In Poverty 25 & Over, Bachelor's Degree	Population 25 & Over, More Than HS	Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over	Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS	Avg. Population 25 years and over Some college, no degree
Willacy	22,002	-327	2,538	5,007	1,303	4,571	70	980	$22,072.00	$14,643.00	2,286
Williams..	473,592	106,181	3,968	22,675	5,217	60,662	3,296	77,742	$42,397.00	$22,313.00	73,030
Wilson	45,509	5,567	1,277	4,626	768	10,236	105	3,909	$40,243.00	$21,096.00	7,102
Winkler	7,576	783	267	1,355	175	1,378	17	422	$36,464.00	$26,776.00	1,155
Wise	61,243	5,345	820	6,117	1,283	15,092	90	4,789	$37,730.00	$22,759.00	10,423
Wood	42,712	2,266	1,366	4,896	1,320	10,649	246	3,825	$28,621.00	$18,796.00	7,895
Yoakum	8,213	609	118	1,279	223	1,547	51	532	$32,779.00	$27,474.00	891
Young	18,329	-398	572	2,497	567	4,570	108	1,511	$28,968.00	$18,078.00	2,647
Zapata	14,308	331	1,254	3,465	433	1,942	10	529	$21,677.00	$16,105.00	1,310
Zavala	12,060	346	1,029	2,767	412	1,767	75	397	$16,919.00	$13,238.00	1,185

Total Population, Population Change 2010-2016, Total, In Poverty, 25 & Over, Less Than HS, Calculation3, In Poverty, 25 & Over, HS Graduate, Population 25 & over, HS Graduate, In Poverty, 25 & Over, Bachelor's Degree, Population 25 & over, Bachelor's Degree, Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over and Median Earnings, Population 25 & Over, Less Than HS broken down by County. All data is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

Appendix B. Gini Coefficients for All Counties in Rio Grande and Metro Areas, 2014

Area	County	2014 GINI	% Total Population Change 2010-2016	% of Population, Hispanic	% Family HHs Below Poverty Level
Metro Areas	Atascosa	0.44550	8.26%	62.79%	12.53%
	Austin	0.43840	4.66%	25.37%	6.91%
	Bandera	0.42660	6.21%	17.52%	8.82%
	Bastrop	0.41470	11.14%	34.48%	11.42%
	Bexar	0.46060	11.72%	59.15%	14.02%
	Blanco	0.42340	8.33%	18.97%	6.14%
	Brazoria	0.42760	12.38%	28.94%	8.32%
	Burnet	0.43040	8.01%	21.32%	10.85%
	Caldwell	0.41950	7.89%	49.10%	11.49%
	Chambers	0.42680	12.89%	20.86%	7.33%
	Collin	0.42980	18.22%	15.01%	5.77%
	Colorado	0.46790	0.70%	27.85%	13.13%
	Comal	0.45430	22.00%	26.27%	7.81%
	Dallas	0.49710	8.38%	39.03%	15.94%
	Denton	0.42640	19.65%	18.85%	5.84%
	Ellis	0.40710	2.27%	81.30%	9.17%
	Erath	0.49560	9.39%	19.92%	14.16%
	Fayette	0.49600	2.39%	19.63%	7.81%
	Fort Bend	0.42840	23.78%	24.02%	6.96%
	Frio	0.47120	9.57%	78.07%	17.10%
	Galveston	0.45640	12.37%	23.47%	10.13%
	Gillespie	0.47090	6.63%	21.36%	9.52%
	Guadalupe	0.39780	16.54%	36.70%	7.48%
	Harris	0.49560	11.40%	41.56%	15.20%
	Hays	0.46100	26.68%	36.69%	9.61%
	Hood	0.43720	10.70%	11.36%	7.91%
	Hunt	0.45020	6.71%	14.63%	14.84%
	Johnson	0.40050	7.93%	19.52%	9.97%
	Karnes	0.55130	2.89%	51.48%	17.80%
	Kaufman	0.40160	13.71%	18.81%	10.70%
	Kendall	0.44980	24.41%	21.84%	4.59%
	Kerr	0.46400	3.75%	25.32%	12.61%
	Lee	0.43300	2.67%	23.09%	10.74%
	Liberty	0.43300	7.82%	20.03%	13.20%
	Llano	0.53480	5.49%	9.27%	10.42%
	Matagorda	0.47460	0.20%	24.82%	17.63%
	McMullen	0.60470	1.85%	45.56%	16.47%
	Medina	0.42080	6.91%	50.78%	12.05%
	Montgomery	0.46460	19.99%	22.17%	9.41%
	Navarro	0.44810	1.42%	25.22%	16.56%
	Palo Pinto	0.48210	-0.25%	19.36%	13.21%
	Parker	0.43770	10.29%	11.23%	7.84%
	Rockwall	0.39190	18.30%	16.73%	5.30%
	Somervell	0.43980	3.30%	19.20%	10.81%
	Tarrant	0.46030	10.77%	27.61%	11.89%
	Travis	0.49150	15.59%	33.74%	12.15%

Graph shows GINI Coeffeicient for 2014, percent change of population between 2010-2016, percent of population that is Hispanic, and percent of family households below the poverty level by county and areas of focus (Metro & Rio Grande Areas). GINI, Population Change, Ethnicity, and Poverty data is from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014

Area	County	2014 GINI	% Total Population Change 2010-2016	% of Population, Hispanic	% Family HHs Below Poverty Level
Metro Areas	Walker	0.48690	5.23%	17.66%	16.59%
	Waller	0.45560	15.03%	29.12%	12.72%
	Wharton	0.44920	1.10%	39.19%	14.57%
	Williamson	0.39530	22.42%	23.79%	5.29%
	Wilson	0.41330	12.23%	38.75%	8.39%
	Wise	0.42960	8.73%	18.21%	7.94%
Rio Grande	Aransas	0.47750	10.55%	26.11%	15.95%
	Bee	0.47300	2.72%	57.34%	20.35%
	Brewster	0.49400	-0.35%	43.35%	3.53%
	Brooks	0.52420	-0.12%	92.85%	34.81%
	Cameron	0.49420	3.81%	88.54%	30.02%
	Culberson	0.46630	-8.71%	78.35%	27.08%
	Dimmit	0.50740	7.47%	85.75%	14.07%
	Duval	0.54130	-3.06%	88.54%	20.89%
	Edwards	0.43760	-4.77%	51.00%	9.39%
	El Paso	0.46760	23.73%	24.72%	20.40%
	Hidalgo	0.49010	9.16%	91.03%	30.28%
	Hudspeth	0.50330	17.33%	78.44%	33.83%
	Jeff Davis	0.40360	-6.36%	38.49%	2.56%
	Jim Hogg	0.47370	-2.94%	91.95%	15.66%
	Jim Wells	0.47690	0.75%	79.47%	16.75%
	Kenedy	0.37050	-1.59%	66.19%	17.48%
	Kinney	0.40950	-0.22%	62.09%	16.42%
	Kleberg	0.48020	-1.16%	71.33%	19.19%
	La Salle	0.54750	3.60%	18.75%	13.32%
	Live Oak	0.42130	4.45%	36.94%	13.00%
	Maverick	0.47370	440.49%	48.07%	26.51%
	Nueces	0.46120	6.00%	62.03%	13.70%
	Presidio	0.45310	-11.76%	80.97%	17.79%
	Real	0.38700	2.38%	20.05%	13.28%
	Refugio	0.45480	-0.85%	49.21%	16.47%
	San Patricio	0.43410	4.31%	55.62%	14.17%
	Starr	0.48870	5.03%	98.71%	37.50%
	Uvalde	0.44820	3.27%	70.22%	18.91%
	Val Verde	0.44850	0.00%	80.39%	16.89%
	Webb	0.47820	7.94%	95.31%	27.53%
	Willacy	0.50010	-1.49%	87.51%	33.81%
	Zapata	0.48580	2.31%	93.62%	31.53%
	Zavala	0.49720	2.87%	93.00%	26.14%

Graph shows GINI Coeffeicient for 2014, percent change of population between 2010-2016, percent of population that is Hispanic, and percent of family households below the poverty level by county and areas of focus (Metro & Rio Grande Areas). GINI, Population Change, Ethnicity, and Poverty data is from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014

Appendix C. Descriptive Statistics on Texas Births and Poverty for Family Households by COG and County, 2014

Area	Region Number	Births All	Births 14 to 19	Births NBW	Births Prenatal	Births to Mother with No HS	Births to Mother with HS	Births to Mother with SC & Above	All Family HH Below Poverty Line	Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 5 & under	Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 18 & under
Metro Areas	4	7,045	554	6,464	4,198	1,264	1,830	3,943	12,060	1,632	9,899
	12	2,795	169	2,591	2,025	456	555	1,780	4,500	626	3,638
	16	7,751	569	7,088	4,334	1,697	1,722	4,317	15,372	2,080	12,498
	18	2,753	244	2,512	1,581	510	822	1,418	5,539	767	4,381
Rio Grande	8	411	37	379	234	66	104	240	6,741	742	5,381
	19	1,819	273	1,678	1,004	649	535	635	5,462	608	4,493
	20	787	88	717	406	157	273	357	1,953	343	1,531
	21	7,957	1,022	7,317	3,851	2,620	2,425	2,907	28,369	2,889	23,051
	24	288	37	265	151	78	88	121	894	91	681
Other	1	254	28	231	155	55	82	118	513	83	417
	2	405	47	364	254	57	134	213	924	141	740
	3	254	28	235	184	36	88	131	606	110	477
	5	358	45	324	181	66	115	176	1,267	239	966
	6	1,031	106	947	564	217	275	538	1,971	302	1,505
	7	229	27	208	147	32	89	107	575	107	431
	9	491	59	452	316	107	182	203	670	107	521
	10	171	20	158	108	30	52	88	363	60	277
	11	319	36	294	172	73	107	139	2,085	284	1,641
	13	616	49	568	358	120	151	345	1,437	226	1,082
	14	372	43	338	210	76	132	163	1,177	174	853
	15	1,836	187	1,652	953	330	612	892	4,869	839	3,819
	17	392	46	362	266	85	117	189	905	142	730
	22	817	95	757	482	157	253	406	2,044	357	1,522
	23	1,134	89	1,036	676	120	342	669	1,772	320	1,520

Births All, Births 14 to 19, Births NBW, Births Prenatal, Births to Mother with No HS, Births to Mother with HS, Births to Mother with SC & Above, All Family HH Below Poverty Line, Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 5 & under and Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 18 & under broken down by Area and COG. The data for mothers and births is from the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS).
Poverty data is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

County	Births All	Births 14 to 19	Births NBW	Births Prenatal	Births to Mother with No HS	Births to Mother with HS	Births to Mother with SC & Above	All Family HH Below Poverty Line	Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 5 & under	Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 18 & under
Anderson	571	55	526	341	102	203	266	1,649	306	1,324
Andrews	344	37	322	212	62	132	150	323	0	217
Angelina	1,174	122	1,072	646	213	393	566	3,183	599	2,729
Aransas	274	25	249	120	63	105	106	1,046	288	820
Archer	84	7	81	65	10	24	50	185	0	125
Armstrong	13	0	13	11	0	6	7	32	6	18
Atascosa	707	80	654	365	119	313	273	1,464	179	1,164
Austin	363	33	328	193	69	109	184	535	53	382
Bailey	109	16	87	37	35	36	36	286	12	232
Bandera	158	14	140	72	24	56	78	524	67	416
Bastrop	1,041	109	970	711	261	343	435	2,125	265	1,752
Baylor	43	6	39	34	4	10	29	141	67	85
Bee	416	52	379	256	93	134	189	1,288	162	961
Bell	6,225	478	5,689	3,672	631	1,809	3,770	8,905	1,793	7,800
Bexar	27,781	2,428	25,302	15,854	5,224	8,171	14,351	58,342	8,091	46,640
Blanco	102	2	98	59	19	25	58	176	48	146
Borden	6	0	6	4	0	1	5	2	0	0
Bosque	167	13	154	94	38	59	68	467	26	329
Bowie	1,217	158	1,081	554	182	392	634	3,881	1,021	2,993
Brazoria	4,783	365	4,402	2,763	582	1,173	3,019	6,783	819	5,050
Brazos	2,829	192	2,619	1,672	545	577	1,703	6,135	1,155	4,695
Brewster	104	8	98	74	9	19	74	78	6	58
Briscoe	11	0	9	3	2	5	4	85	3	55
Brooks	116	25	108	44	49	38	29	551	163	377
Brown	425	61	395	309	77	166	182	1,312	339	1,068
Burleson	210	24	193	118	34	73	103	533	108	405
Burnet	454	44	427	297	87	155	211	1,283	46	1,030
Caldwell	513	56	459	284	106	202	205	969	183	801
Calhoun	304	46	285	212	88	94	120	932	213	805
Callahan	162	16	142	93	17	53	92	493	66	287
Cameron	7,253	950	6,637	5,005	2,246	2,472	2,532	28,650	2,981	22,751
Camp	219	21	195	107	55	65	99	473	25	413
Carson	69	7	68	48	6	27	36	69	8	54
Cass	361	37	324	188	51	129	181	1,255	98	847
Castro	117	25	109	73	39	40	38	259	60	222
Chambers	475	44	442	259	61	121	293	728	49	361
Cherokee	742	89	694	355	219	222	297	2,404	284	1,767
Childress	82	13	75	52	14	20	48	329	36	263
Clay	82	6	80	60	12	22	48	259	13	150
Cochran	46	4	43	22	13	16	17	100	17	57
Coke	30	3	29	19	7	12	11	98	39	76
Coleman	83	15	71	54	10	42	31	370	94	328
Collin	10,886	368	9,994	7,376	817	1,410	8,643	12,686	1,464	9,866
Collingswor..	31	6	25	19	7	8	16	148	35	143
Colorado	268	31	247	153	65	81	122	737	44	428
Comal	1,447	98	1,318	817	205	370	871	2,480	481	1,829
Comanche	138	20	128	83	48	44	46	561	41	410
Concho	25	4	21	18	3	10	12	72	27	51
Cooke	561	55	525	340	131	156	273	1,299	143	951
Coryell	1,064	76	970	712	76	354	633	1,503	249	1,391
Cottle	18	4	15	16	3	7	8	61	0	44
Crane	78	11	69	59	12	34	32	125	38	88
Crockett	62	12	56	29	16	26	20	119	55	112
Crosby	90	16	78	52	20	42	28	322	54	243

Births All, Births 14 to 19, Births NBW, Births Prenatal, Births to Mother with No HS, Births to Mother with HS, Births to Mother with SC & Above, All Family HH Below Poverty Line, Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 5 & under and Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 18 & under broken down by County. The data for mothers and births is from the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS).

Poverty data is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

County	Births All	Births 14 to 19	Births NBW	Births Prenatal	Births to Mother with No HS	Births to Mother with HS	Births to Mother with SC & Above	All Family HH Below Poverty Line	Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 5 & under	Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 18 & under
Culberson	27	8	26	14	8	8	11	153	29	83
Dallam	127	15	118	79	34	50	43	246	39	206
Dallas	39,791	3,528	36,333	22,373	8,920	12,636	18,169	90,480	11,273	75,940
Dawson	166	23	156	110	44	58	64	479	38	346
Deaf Smith	322	44	301	159	91	117	114	721	119	631
Delta	72	6	63	42	7	30	35	174	29	133
Denton	9,872	430	9,132	6,520	1,091	1,498	7,273	10,419	1,432	8,570
DeWitt	289	27	263	200	55	106	128	538	68	423
Dickens	15	2	13	5	3	8	4	67	15	41
Dimmit	190	27	175	131	61	62	67	349	43	303
Donley	28	3	26	18	6	9	13	101	1	75
Duval	193	33	175	68	56	76	61	565	121	442
Eastland	218	30	200	127	40	83	94	732	165	355
Ector	3,161	405	2,905	2,241	721	1,329	1,111	4,365	637	3,657
Edwards	28	4	26	11	4	18	6	49	7	32
El Paso	2,140	168	1,975	1,218	302	553	1,284	39,622	4,338	31,677
Ellis	13,567	1,534	12,428	8,428	2,577	3,488	7,499	3,722	413	3,055
Erath	529	53	504	322	83	117	329	1,275	201	782
Falls	218	32	190	93	41	87	89	540	59	356
Fannin	328	30	310	186	55	120	153	1,083	178	746
Fayette	243	18	219	171	47	68	126	520	56	372
Fisher	51	7	46	41	7	20	24	116	19	46
Floyd	67	10	55	43	16	26	23	298	22	271
Foard	7	0	7	5	0	2	5	13	0	4
Fort Bend	9,314	328	8,451	5,777	787	1,215	7,292	11,395	1,361	8,947
Franklin	92	13	89	52	12	30	50	293	26	241
Freestone	204	22	185	97	44	58	102	708	57	549
Frio	273	35	247	106	72	110	89	630	95	462
Gaines	407	39	383	186	185	136	86	602	74	369
Galveston	4,133	285	3,756	2,440	626	1,022	2,483	7,764	954	6,142
Garza	63	9	56	31	14	25	24	117	38	82
Gillespie	256	23	236	143	57	88	110	687	197	548
Glasscock	16	1	16	11	2	2	12	11	0	0
Goliad	76	5	73	51	5	24	47	243	27	188
Gonzales	320	38	288	141	92	117	111	699	112	564
Gray	340	43	308	198	72	154	114	518	107	407
Grayson	1,562	199	1,436	920	284	484	793	3,751	749	2,869
Gregg	1,962	231	1,804	1,086	474	503	981	4,761	874	3,871
Grimes	338	36	309	181	74	117	147	806	51	640
Guadalupe	1,786	133	1,653	1,078	225	469	1,092	2,709	415	2,085
Hale	464	66	415	290	103	163	197	1,609	194	1,401
Hall	34	4	29	18	6	10	18	141	14	104
Hamilton	84	7	82	54	13	30	41	222	0	74
Hansford	91	10	86	56	13	34	44	192	0	176
Hardeman	44	6	41	30	9	15	20	223	40	176
Hardin	692	66	626	443	72	248	371	1,495	220	1,166
Harris	71,395	5,524	65,214	38,750	18,103	16,075	37,065	151,428	21,199	125,135
Harrison	851	82	773	460	179	222	450	2,298	384	1,518
Hartley	60	7	56	50	11	16	33	91	0	90
Haskell	50	5	49	23	10	25	15	243	16	201
Hays	2,367	152	2,217	1,600	303	513	1,549	3,636	345	2,991
Hemphill	66	8	65	47	18	14	34	94	0	69
Henderson	887	99	825	494	184	276	420	2,972	340	2,228
Hidalgo	16,325	2,074	15,038	6,369	5,529	4,677	6,107	54,961	5,607	45,310

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County	Births All	Births 14 to 19	Births NBW	Births Prenatal	Births to Mother with No HS	Births to Mother with HS	Births to Mother with SC & Above	All Family HH Below Poverty Line	Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 5 & under	Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 18 & under
Hill	413	37	388	265	88	130	195	1,332	262	1,028
Hockley	310	32	276	179	55	92	163	639	124	463
Hood	578	46	534	360	90	176	312	1,128	240	856
Hopkins	471	58	437	313	79	140	251	1,574	209	1,258
Houston	207	23	192	94	41	79	84	862	87	605
Howard	518	76	477	273	108	183	227	943	158	733
Hudspeth	38	9	32	18	14	9	15	251	32	197
Hunt	1,144	89	1,037	628	243	321	577	3,111	380	2,179
Hutchinson	307	44	282	193	33	169	105	646	107	466
Irion	14	1	12	5	2	2	9	44	8	34
Jack	99	11	89	57	18	37	42	202	21	192
Jackson	202	18	186	141	37	63	102	341	34	264
Jasper	395	54	354	232	73	163	158	1,123	177	766
Jeff Davis	16	3	16	9	5	2	9	18	0	14
Jefferson	3,633	367	3,264	1,804	723	1,202	1,707	10,505	1,967	8,386
Jim Hogg	93	12	85	57	18	37	38	200	41	71
Jim Wells	730	114	647	289	187	257	286	1,714	382	1,286
Johnson	2,022	213	1,867	1,302	325	635	1,060	4,077	503	3,101
Jones	185	28	173	114	24	93	68	554	58	418
Karnes	191	15	177	106	48	66	77	549	45	467
Kaufman	1,527	127	1,402	891	237	385	905	2,944	438	2,188
Kendall	361	22	331	242	49	93	217	459	22	382
Kenedy	5	0	5	4	0	1	4	18	0	14
Kent	11	2	11	7	2	3	6	15	8	15
Kerr	545	61	508	248	95	210	240	1,658	77	1,089
Kimble	46	3	42	19	11	17	18	237	51	192
King	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	0	2
Kinney	25	5	22	14	4	10	11	131	0	111
Kleberg	479	53	444	265	74	149	256	1,416	186	1,103
Knox	69	2	64	40	11	28	30	194	54	163
La Salle	722	93	638	416	158	240	324	170	18	132
Lamar	200	23	177	108	49	70	81	2,015	404	1,526
Lamb	248	33	235	158	25	95	127	631	57	520
Lampasas	104	14	94	44	19	40	45	530	34	473
Lavaca	242	23	225	164	48	58	136	451	36	291
Lee	225	26	213	133	39	82	104	456	56	272
Leon	205	21	184	116	56	67	81	424	60	308
Liberty	1,082	107	985	497	237	404	438	2,439	389	1,835
Limestone	342	40	316	176	86	99	157	826	70	712
Lipscomb	43	5	34	20	16	10	17	50	0	36
Live Oak	138	12	132	73	34	43	61	345	25	236
Llano	161	25	146	100	33	63	65	567	109	406
Loving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubbock	4,237	459	3,818	2,783	471	1,329	2,433	9,009	1,512	7,249
Lynn	64	8	56	37	11	26	27	233	17	157
Madison	83	6	74	58	17	24	42	502	42	399
Marion	3,618	384	3,292	2,161	748	832	2,035	458	64	343
Martin	12	1	10	4	0	7	5	143	32	87
Mason	166	18	156	95	41	63	62	85	0	51
Matagorda	87	8	83	45	17	32	38	1,601	174	1,242
Maverick	119	11	115	64	31	41	47	3,453	279	2,600
McCulloch	28	3	26	15	4	9	15	300	3	188
McLennan	572	73	532	304	138	209	224	8,637	1,232	6,870
McMullen	1,171	179	1,061	881	365	346	460	28	0	19

Births All, Births 14 to 19, Births NBW, Births Prenatal, Births to Mother with No HS, Births to Mother with HS, Births to Mother with SC & Above, All Family HH Below Poverty Line, Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 5 & under and Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 18 & under broken down by County. The data for mothers and births is from the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS).

Poverty data is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

County	Births All	Births 14 to 19	Births NBW	Births Prenatal	Births to Mother with No HS	Births to Mother with HS	Births to Mother with SC & Above	All Family HH Below Poverty Line	Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 5 & under	Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 18 & under
Medina	602	49	553	367	81	210	310	1,430	151	1,074
Menard	23	2	21	15	0	12	11	66	19	57
Midland	2,826	278	2,590	1,772	494	839	1,490	2,854	636	2,269
Milam	332	34	303	166	72	119	141	1,004	148	757
Mills	58	5	48	37	10	22	26	109	19	70
Mitchell	93	12	83	65	14	44	34	104	18	97
Montague	220	25	206	136	34	95	91	667	116	455
Montgomery	6,971	468	6,502	4,274	1,151	1,533	4,282	11,696	1,328	9,424
Moore	421	60	378	213	144	129	147	758	70	667
Morris	143	11	132	75	24	40	79	480	119	368
Motley	4	0	4	1	2	0	2	31	9	21
Nacogdoches	886	92	816	508	199	266	420	2,723	421	2,006
Navarro	768	85	699	371	200	210	357	2,120	358	1,734
Newton	147	22	127	84	19	60	68	329	54	156
Nolan	232	34	209	160	56	87	89	439	121	331
Nueces	5,170	544	4,705	2,775	968	1,750	2,445	11,805	1,901	9,496
Ochiltree	207	22	175	87	66	73	68	390	118	333
Oldham	22	1	21	18	3	7	12	52	0	34
Orange	1,184	127	1,066	611	196	387	599	2,606	331	1,906
Palo Pinto	361	42	332	259	69	143	149	932	144	712
Panola	293	46	253	152	53	75	162	618	21	476
Parker	1,422	93	1,329	1,037	150	380	892	2,508	201	1,928
Parmer	144	10	111	63	61	30	51	394	54	321
Pecos	227	39	206	121	56	92	79	448	72	326
Polk	476	50	425	276	100	190	185	1,722	229	1,151
Potter	2,071	250	1,863	1,194	574	726	768	5,134	883	4,187
Presidio	143	23	125	71	60	34	47	326	48	255
Rains	87	8	82	48	13	28	46	236	52	182
Randall	1,762	124	1,628	1,269	142	387	1,232	2,366	383	1,902
Reagan	47	7	42	26	19	15	13	149	19	104
Real	36	5	34	19	10	8	18	123	27	63
Red River	127	24	111	67	17	51	59	428	69	317
Reeves	201	35	180	129	51	89	61	383	79	246
Refugio	93	6	84	49	18	26	49	325	131	281
Roberts	9	0	7	7	1	0	8	4	0	0
Robertson	235	26	217	126	41	85	109	671	74	443
Rockwall	985	48	893	631	60	153	772	1,202	182	807
Runnels	99	16	96	62	20	39	40	530	41	427
Rusk	576	68	535	334	133	158	285	1,586	215	1,137
Sabine	82	15	72	61	14	28	40	512	91	293
San Augusti..	92	7	82	52	12	42	38	314	30	196
San Jacinto	284	47	259	149	76	97	111	1,068	122	583
San Patricio	1,047	108	960	520	184	422	441	2,405	411	1,824
San Saba	69	6	66	46	16	23	30	131	0	78
Schleicher	40	7	36	23	5	17	18	132	23	103
Scurry	261	41	234	146	56	90	115	417	82	352
Shackelford	23	1	23	11	1	8	14	155	42	91
Shelby	351	37	312	200	100	128	123	1,172	170	1,014
Sherman	41	2	37	21	8	10	23	68	10	62
Smith	3,150	259	2,917	1,540	624	770	1,752	6,384	1,044	5,105
Somervell	85	7	82	51	11	31	43	261	64	254
Starr	1,382	230	1,296	391	523	417	442	5,008	341	3,774
Stephens	96	12	90	62	15	37	44	403	67	324
Sterling	20	2	20	13	5	8	7	52	4	35

Births All, Births 14 to 19, Births NBW, Births Prenatal, Births to Mother with No HS, Births to Mother with HS, Births to Mother with SC & Above, All Family HH Below Poverty Line, Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 5 & under and Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 18 & under broken down by County. The data for mothers and births is from the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS).
Poverty data is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

County	Births All	Births 14 to 19	Births NBW	Births Prenatal	Births to Mother with No HS	Births to Mother with HS	Births to Mother with SC & Above	All Family HH Below Poverty Line	Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 5 & under	Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 18 & under
Stonewall	17	2	15	10	1	7	9	50	0	35
Sutton	53	8	48	32	11	15	27	54	7	38
Swisher	95	17	88	53	23	44	28	317	115	232
Tarrant	28,405	2,135	26,130	16,187	5,196	7,446	15,734	54,825	8,469	45,482
Taylor	2,120	200	1,914	1,378	204	818	1,098	4,209	797	3,221
Terrell	18	0	14	12	1	4	13	30	0	26
Terry	210	33	185	100	59	95	56	286	20	193
Throckmort..	14	1	13	10	0	5	9	28	0	20
Titus	540	73	498	234	171	155	214	1,302	177	1,011
Tom Green	1,666	184	1,541	1,089	263	474	925	3,314	519	2,565
Travis	16,386	1,011	15,179	11,893	3,178	2,939	10,248	29,177	4,381	23,985
Trinity	157	21	145	88	33	63	61	370	25	185
Tyler	214	20	196	132	36	71	107	749	79	548
Upshur	491	54	441	284	79	165	247	987	197	771
Upton	49	7	49	29	13	23	13	124	17	81
Uvalde	409	53	382	252	93	119	197	1,173	123	900
Val Verde	866	106	808	325	282	239	345	1,930	205	1,453
Van Zandt	568	51	535	315	98	183	287	1,719	277	1,283
Victoria	1,309	163	1,214	951	270	357	682	3,133	505	2,577
Walker	674	59	614	430	86	214	374	2,020	377	1,426
Waller	667	81	612	415	159	210	297	1,272	173	953
Ward	187	28	173	126	35	89	63	417	41	311
Washington	415	36	377	236	70	116	228	989	95	682
Webb	5,492	792	5,047	3,391	1,928	1,592	1,970	15,499	1,879	13,047
Wharton	552	67	507	340	124	194	233	1,432	123	1,154
Wheeler	100	7	88	50	30	31	39	121	0	97
Wichita	1,816	193	1,664	1,371	225	613	977	3,795	752	3,103
Wilbarger	155	18	141	97	21	62	72	503	76	403
Willacy	293	42	276	180	86	125	82	1,495	80	1,092
Williamson	6,457	242	5,979	5,000	489	1,156	4,798	6,090	767	4,627
Wilson	514	37	479	271	66	183	264	1,047	151	775
Winkler	136	19	126	88	28	70	38	145	4	99
Wise	773	72	729	427	148	253	371	1,273	352	923
Wood	418	41	391	217	79	141	198	1,055	144	654
Yoakum	147	13	138	70	33	62	52	219	25	163
Young	230	29	220	157	55	77	98	620	130	505
Zapata	308	59	284	178	128	92	88	1,140	170	1,081
Zavala	197	29	183	126	62	58	77	671	120	532

Births All, Births 14 to 19, Births NBW, Births Prenatal, Births to Mother with No HS, Births to Mother with HS, Births to Mother with SC & Above, All Family HH Below Poverty Line, Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 5 & under and Family HH Below Poverty Line, with Children 18 & under broken down by County. The data for mothers and births is from the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS).
Poverty data is from American Community Survey (ACS) 2015 5-Year Estimates for 2014.

Appendix D. Descriptive Statistics on 3rd and 6th Grade STAAR Results by COG and County, 2014

Area	COG Number	% Advanced Math, 3rd	# Students Taking STAAR Math, 3rd	% Recommended Reading, 3rd	# Students Taking STAAR Reading, 3rd	# Campuses	# Districts
Metro Areas	4	16.91%	465,900	21.55%	423,871	1,160	174
	12	18.32%	119,591	24.95%	113,504	301	59
	16	16.74%	413,681	19.97%	407,856	873	106
	18	13.46%	146,706	17.59%	147,169	390	73
Rio Grande Area	8	14.47%	54,544	17.53%	53,435	159	25
	19	12.29%	31,107	12.83%	31,016	69	8
	20	12.17%	36,406	16.14%	36,311	97	44
	21	14.75%	111,544	16.56%	99,839	280	32
	24	11.07%	13,325	13.38%	13,435	42	16
Other	1	14.06%	30,298	17.11%	30,553	115	62
	2	13.06%	26,706	15.89%	26,722	96	49
	3	11.48%	12,617	17.82%	12,680	50	33
	5	12.67%	17,784	17.80%	16,892	60	45
	6	12.83%	47,880	17.83%	46,850	121	75
	7	11.48%	24,107	16.99%	24,209	110	63
	9	8.78%	29,945	13.25%	30,074	93	34
	10	12.51%	10,074	16.85%	10,078	42	22
	11	11.92%	23,529	16.74%	23,855	82	52
	13	14.03%	16,738	17.82%	16,732	57	25
	14	9.89%	22,107	15.42%	22,176	71	57
	15	13.30%	23,590	17.59%	23,693	49	18
	17	13.35%	12,527	15.97%	12,609	43	23
	22	16.46%	11,367	21.77%	11,233	39	29
	23	12.97%	32,469	16.85%	32,463	90	32

% Advanced Math, 3rd, # Students Taking STAAR Math, 3rd, % Recommended Reading, 3rd, # Students Taking STAAR Reading, 3rd, # Campuses and # Districts broken down by Area and COG Number.

County Name	# Advanced Math, 3rd	# Students Taking STAAR Math, 3rd	# Advanced Reading, 3rd	# Students Taking STAAR Reading, 3rd	# Campuses	# Districts
ANDERSON	320	2,952	494	2,893	7	7
ANDREWS	134	1,405	215	1,392	1	1
ANGELINA	670	5,980	924	5,922	11	7
ARANSAS	138	1,115	162	1,134	1	1
ARCHER	88	626	159	622	3	3
ARMSTRONG	13	121	27	119	1	1
ATASCOSA	406	3,128	410	3,121	5	5
AUSTIN	282	1,987	410	2,026	4	3
BAILEY	42	528	56	536	1	1
BANDERA	65	847	135	848	3	2
BASTROP	695	5,164	775	4,637	11	4
BAYLOR	40	215	52	215	1	1
BEE	198	1,963	307	1,951	7	5
BELL	3,412	24,647	4,352	24,626	61	11
BEXAR	15,008	109,402	19,800	110,010	298	32
BLANCO	85	609	118	607	2	2
BORDEN	11	99	24	99	1	1
BOSQUE	139	948	186	950	8	8
BOWIE	1,033	5,988	1,202	5,956	19	13
BRAZORIA	5,039	22,930	5,463	22,324	48	8
BRAZOS	1,929	9,481	2,264	9,456	31	4
BREWSTER	57	418	57	430	4	4
BRISCOE	6	67	6	67	1	1
BROOKS	34	562	45	562	1	1
BROWN	259	2,372	463	2,345	9	7
BURLESON	119	966	155	958	3	3
BURNET	334	2,039	383	2,055	6	2
CALDWELL	232	2,221	305	2,154	6	3
CALHOUN	277	1,463	290	1,479	4	1
CALLAHAN	88	900	135	894	5	4
CAMERON	5,033	32,949	5,261	32,515	83	9
CAMP	105	876	176	871	1	1
CARSON	115	416	109	413	3	3
CASS	271	1,825	389	1,820	7	7
CASTRO	84	498	75	526	3	3
CHAMBERS	366	1,625	389	1,622	4	3
CHEROKEE	442	2,937	433	2,562	8	5
CHILDRESS	87	416	110	417	1	1
CLAY	110	566	134	562	4	4
COCHRAN	14	179	23	181	2	2
COKE	9	77	16	77	1	1
COLEMAN	40	482	68	478	3	3
COLLIN	20,735	68,085	24,294	68,951	152	15
COLLINGSWORTH	30	192	34	193	1	1
COLORADO	103	1,121	148	1,126	7	3
COMAL	2,201	10,024	2,841	9,899	29	3
COMANCHE	99	822	145	839	4	4

Number of 3rd grade students who achieved Advanced-Recommended on STAAR math, number of students who took STAAR math, number of 3rd grade students who achieved recommended on STAAR reading, number of students who took STAAR reading, number of Campuses ,and number of Districts broken down by County Name. STAAR test data is from the Texas Academic Performance Reports (TAPR), from the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

County Name	# Advanced Math, 3rd	# Students Taking STAAR Math, 3rd	# Advanced Reading, 3rd	# Students Taking STAAR Reading, 3rd	# Campuses	# Districts
CONCHO	1	99	7	98	2	2
COOKE	298	2,317	428	2,337	8	8
CORYELL	578	3,912	728	3,923	11	5
COTTLE	4	80	7	80	1	1
CRANE	41	377	47	378	1	1
CROCKETT	14	310	22	311	1	1
CROSBY	23	431	30	429	3	3
CULBERSON	6	27	6	27	1	1
DALLAM	59	609	70	606	2	2
DALLAS	23,611	165,376	25,422	134,786	437	42
DAWSON	74	997	108	987	4	4
DEAF SMITH	179	1,527	220	1,516	6	2
DELTA	32	332	52	328	2	2
DENTON	7,959	42,687	11,281	42,009	101	13
DEWITT	176	1,537	220	1,533	6	6
DICKENS	21	121	22	121	2	2
DIMMIT	83	890	81	882	1	1
DONLEY	26	207	49	207	2	2
DUVAL	69	895	89	898	4	4
EASTLAND	126	1,048	170	1,048	5	5
ECTOR	751	10,215	1,103	10,209	30	3
EDWARDS	15	169	21	169	2	2
EL PASO	8,113	53,385	9,602	52,260	147	13
ELLIS	1,964	11,657	2,488	11,451	30	11
ERATH	476	2,124	451	2,135	7	7
FALLS	39	495	66	503	5	4
FANNIN	223	1,792	345	1,797	8	8
FAYETTE	99	777	155	772	5	5
FISHER	17	181	24	182	2	2
FLOYD	42	475	34	477	2	2
FOARD	3	29	6	29	1	1
FORT BEND	8,404	34,995	10,040	35,357	71	4
FRANKLIN	97	590	98	572	1	1
FREESTONE	159	1,352	198	1,389	4	4
FRIO	75	1,125	106	1,114	2	2
GAINES	116	1,086	160	1,161	3	3
GALVESTON	4,617	25,710	6,381	25,963	53	10
GARZA	27	345	32	354	2	2
GILLESPIE	264	1,184	324	1,204	4	3
GLASSCOCK	20	98	19	99	1	1
GOLIAD	51	266	37	266	1	1
GONZALES	171	1,495	226	1,521	3	3
GRAY	112	1,443	143	1,472	7	4
GRAYSON	1,310	7,258	1,614	7,099	23	13
GREGG	974	6,076	1,263	6,085	11	5
GRIMES	152	1,592	179	1,591	6	4
GUADALUPE	1,368	8,496	1,879	8,451	17	4

Number of 3rd grade students who achieved Advanced-Recommended on STAAR math, number of students who took STAAR math, number of 3rd grade students who achieved recommended on STAAR reading, number of students who took STAAR reading, number of Campuses ,and number of Districts broken down by County Name. STAAR test data is from the Texas Academic Performance Reports (TAPR), from the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

County Name	# Advanced Math, 3rd	# Students Taking STAAR Math, 3rd	# Advanced Reading, 3rd	# Students Taking STAAR Reading, 3rd	# Campuses	# Districts
HALE	372	2,728	327	2,744	10	5
HALL	21	243	32	242	2	2
HAMILTON	68	418	68	413	2	2
HANSFORD	60	538	101	541	3	3
HARDEMAN	31	255	44	252	2	2
HARDIN	574	3,752	824	3,726	6	5
HARRIS	46,914	274,237	55,594	269,158	591	46
HARRISON	682	4,832	846	4,706	12	6
HARTLEY	4	109	9	108	2	2
HASKELL	31	312	31	312	3	3
HAYS	1,596	11,540	2,504	10,929	26	6
HEMPHILL	79	365	107	375	1	1
HENDERSON	636	3,494	708	3,545	12	8
HIDALGO	11,382	77,007	11,303	65,739	192	19
HILL	218	2,151	323	2,142	12	12
HOCKLEY	198	1,620	219	1,605	7	6
HOOD	450	2,747	572	2,777	7	3
HOPKINS	308	2,253	376	2,077	10	7
HOUSTON	70	943	129	950	5	5
HOWARD	139	2,296	266	2,270	7	3
HUDSPETH	14	168	23	164	3	3
HUNT	650	4,760	909	4,730	16	10
HUTCHINSON	157	1,557	230	1,569	4	4
IRION	22	96	31	97	1	1
JACK	64	572	84	589	3	3
JACKSON	170	1,201	211	1,210	4	3
JASPER	241	2,299	367	2,298	8	5
JEFF DAVIS	4	53	6	54	2	2
JEFFERSON	1,943	14,478	2,586	14,639	35	8
JIM HOGG	20	438	43	440	1	1
JIM WELLS	332	3,117	428	3,112	10	5
JOHNSON	1,675	11,756	2,266	11,312	31	9
JONES	100	931	137	913	5	5
KARNES	83	907	129	900	4	4
KAUFMAN	1,317	9,149	1,897	9,089	21	7
KENDALL	740	2,797	882	2,800	7	3
KENEDY	8	50	9	50	1	1
KENT	12	41	5	40	1	1
KERR	506	2,268	516	2,295	8	5
KIMBLE	17	213	41	216	1	1
KING	8	33	14	33	1	1
KINNEY	19	199	41	201	1	1
KNOX	30	237	52	237	3	3
LA SALLE	41	482	48	472	2	1
LAMAR	388	2,966	575	2,927	8	5
LAMB	156	1,032	166	1,064	5	5
LAMPASAS	157	1,286	241	1,285	4	2

Number of 3rd grade students who achieved Advanced-Recommended on STAAR math, number of students who took STAAR math, number of 3rd grade students who achieved recommended on STAAR reading, number of students who took STAAR reading, number of Campuses ,and number of Districts broken down by County Name. STAAR test data is from the Texas Academic Performance Reports (TAPR), from the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

County Name	# Advanced Math, 3rd	# Students Taking STAAR Math, 3rd	# Advanced Reading, 3rd	# Students Taking STAAR Reading, 3rd	# Campuses	# Districts
LAVACA	138	822	162	823	6	6
LEE	76	1,032	119	1,033	3	3
LEON	101	1,031	170	1,025	6	5
LIBERTY	537	4,930	640	4,611	7	7
LIMESTONE	115	1,332	188	1,376	4	3
LIPSCOMB	26	306	36	307	4	4
LIVE OAK	116	600	145	599	2	2
LLANO	93	627	172	623	2	1
LUBBOCK	2,731	17,145	3,441	17,066	51	10
LYNN	70	419	73	422	4	4
MADISON	117	853	138	854	2	2
MARION	33	412	94	411	1	1
MARTIN	29	402	63	405	2	2
MASON	60	231	52	226	1	1
MATAGORDA	318	2,458	365	2,450	8	5
MAVERICK	667	4,962	715	4,836	15	1
MCCULLOCH	56	538	75	534	3	3
MCLENNAN	2,527	17,251	3,335	17,495	49	21
MCMULLEN	9	81	20	82	1	1
MEDINA	538	3,459	714	3,467	7	5
MENARD	10	109	13	111	1	1
MIDLAND	886	9,053	1,402	9,090	29	3
MILAM	169	1,629	235	1,631	6	6
MILLS	34	267	53	264	3	3
MITCHELL	40	492	69	488	3	3
MONTAGUE	104	1,151	152	1,144	7	7
MONTGOMERY	8,386	34,621	9,361	34,285	62	7
MOORE	168	1,762	206	1,881	6	2
MORRIS	84	714	99	713	2	2
MOTLEY	2	64	6	63	1	1
NACOGDOCHES	432	3,963	652	4,050	15	10
NAVARRO	329	3,587	412	3,554	11	7
NEWTON	70	658	99	655	3	3
NOLAN	187	1,140	204	1,146	4	4
NUECES	2,935	22,418	3,873	22,339	58	15
OCHILTREE	142	899	131	897	1	1
OLDHAM	65	251	76	252	4	4
ORANGE	693	5,360	907	5,328	8	5
PALO PINTO	117	1,673	188	1,669	6	6
PANOLA	166	1,360	246	1,389	3	3
PARKER	1,233	7,161	1,716	6,905	19	8
PARMER	60	833	94	837	4	4
PECOS	159	1,098	156	1,176	4	3
POLK	266	2,236	418	2,237	7	6
POTTER	2,153	13,154	2,409	13,245	39	4
PRESIDIO	42	493	62	500	2	2
RAINS	57	552	93	546	2	1

Number of 3rd grade students who achieved Advanced-Recommended on STAAR math, number of students who took STAAR math, number of 3rd grade students who achieved recommended on STAAR reading, number of students who took STAAR reading, number of Campuses ,and number of Districts broken down by County Name. STAAR test data is from the Texas Academic Performance Reports (TAPR), from the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

County Name	# Advanced Math, 3rd	# Students Taking STAAR Math, 3rd	# Advanced Reading, 3rd	# Students Taking STAAR Reading, 3rd	# Campuses	# Districts
RANDALL	865	3,417	927	3,370	8	1
REAGAN	21	329	38	332	1	1
REAL	5	132	17	134	3	2
RED RIVER	59	711	95	711	4	4
REEVES	63	924	106	913	2	2
REFUGIO	49	479	58	477	3	3
ROBERTS	6	75	10	75	1	1
ROBERTSON	131	1,096	169	1,110	5	5
ROCKWALL	1,638	7,220	2,054	7,269	17	2
RUNNELS	69	735	102	739	4	4
RUSK	328	2,902	481	2,936	9	8
SABINE	57	510	70	505	2	2
SAN AUGUSTINE	20	407	24	407	2	2
SAN JACINTO	93	1,122	152	1,155	2	2
SAN PATRICIO	636	5,207	841	5,189	10	7
SAN SABA	45	310	59	321	3	3
SCHLEICHER	21	210	27	212	1	1
SCURRY	84	1,151	157	1,147	4	3
SHACKELFORD	37	208	44	207	2	2
SHELBY	197	1,934	248	1,938	6	6
SHERMAN	31	328	37	328	2	2
SMITH	1,839	13,389	2,413	12,772	34	10
SOMERVELL	131	642	170	652	2	2
STARR	904	5,914	959	5,892	16	3
STEPHENS	54	559	83	551	1	1
STERLING	18	118	24	117	1	1
STONEWALL	31	103	25	101	1	1
SUTTON	52	299	33	294	1	1
SWISHER	50	558	74	575	3	3
TARRANT	19,861	124,231	24,988	113,664	294	25
TAYLOR	1,637	12,314	2,485	12,463	49	6
TERRELL	3	24	5	25	1	1
TERRY	63	852	81	866	3	3
THROCKMORTON	6	79	13	79	2	2
TITUS	337	2,405	310	1,788	7	4
TOM GREEN	1,016	7,445	1,330	7,453	27	7
TRAVIS	11,601	55,921	14,382	51,357	158	21
TRINITY	39	794	97	800	4	4
TYLER	113	1,261	185	1,259	6	5
UPSHUR	406	2,603	444	2,594	7	7
UPTON	24	321	30	320	3	2
UVALDE	144	1,999	251	1,989	7	4
VAL VERDE	467	3,639	472	3,904	8	2
VAN ZANDT	395	3,277	688	3,309	8	7
VICTORIA	592	5,743	729	5,777	19	3
WALKER	186	2,492	338	2,518	6	2
WALLER	471	3,464	509	3,305	7	3

Number of 3rd grade students who achieved Advanced-Recommended on STAAR math, number of students who took STAAR math, number of 3rd grade students who achieved recommended on STAAR reading, number of students who took STAAR reading, number of Campuses ,and number of Districts broken down by County Name. STAAR test data is from the Texas Academic Performance Reports (TAPR), from the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

County Name	# Advanced Math, 3rd	# Students Taking STAAR Math, 3rd	# Advanced Reading, 3rd	# Students Taking STAAR Reading, 3rd	# Campuses	# Districts
WARD	93	885	93	885	2	2
WASHINGTON	264	1,719	281	1,738	4	2
WEBB	2,883	23,493	2,929	23,445	48	3
WHARTON	390	3,111	522	3,111	5	5
WHEELER	34	407	48	415	4	4
WICHITA	924	7,023	1,383	7,096	22	5
WILBARGER	60	929	115	918	3	3
WILLACY	103	1,588	176	1,585	5	4
WILLIAMSON	9,159	39,661	12,394	39,337	82	12
WILSON	366	2,988	531	2,978	5	4
WINKLER	48	665	77	665	2	2
WISE	346	3,045	520	2,918	9	7
WOOD	232	2,218	422	2,231	6	6
YOAKUM	49	734	82	761	2	2
YOUNG	164	1,171	191	1,173	3	3
ZAPATA	108	1,262	115	1,239	4	1
ZAVALA	49	853	41	848	3	2

Number of 3rd grade students who achieved Advanced-Recommended on STAAR math, number of students who took STAAR math, number of 3rd grade students who achieved recommended on STAAR reading, number of students who took STAAR reading, number of Campuses ,and number of Districts broken down by County Name. STAAR test data is from the Texas Academic Performance Reports (TAPR), from the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

Area	COG Number	% Advanced Math, 6th	# Students Taking STAAR Math, 6th	% Advanced Reading, 6th	# Students Taking STAAR Reading, 6th	# Campuses	# Districts
Metro Areas	4	20.65%	445,513	20.63%	458,008	707	173
	12	22.22%	112,428	22.23%	118,026	201	59
	16	17.55%	423,524	17.57%	436,580	453	106
	18	13.30%	150,778	15.66%	152,496	209	75
Rio Grande Area	8	12.86%	60,396	12.39%	62,013	101	26
	19	8.34%	29,617	8.12%	30,458	24	8
	20	11.26%	35,366	14.28%	35,802	65	44
	21	11.94%	110,945	12.67%	116,423	129	32
	24	15.21%	12,517	14.41%	12,708	34	16
Other	1	13.95%	28,610	16.08%	28,986	76	61
	2	10.98%	24,683	14.76%	24,717	65	49
	3	13.71%	11,754	16.94%	11,802	54	33
	5	10.79%	16,833	15.26%	16,950	48	45
	6	11.83%	47,793	16.08%	48,554	102	77
	7	12.11%	23,769	16.73%	23,884	101	63
	9	10.86%	30,109	12.38%	30,480	96	34
	10	11.48%	9,248	15.67%	9,279	28	22
	11	12.66%	22,905	16.26%	23,441	77	51
	13	12.39%	16,408	13.90%	16,682	37	25
	14	11.15%	20,732	14.49%	20,874	63	56
	15	10.36%	21,774	13.94%	22,288	32	19
	17	11.96%	11,917	14.10%	11,976	34	22
	22	13.64%	11,302	18.81%	11,349	34	29
	23	11.10%	28,445	14.90%	28,947	56	32

% Advanced Math, 6th, # Students Taking STAAR Math, 6th, % Advanced Reading, 6th, # Students Taking STAAR Reading, 6th, # Campuses and # Districts broken down by Area and COG Number.

County Name	# Recommended Math, 6th	# Students Taking STAAR Math, 6th	# Recommended Reading, 6th	# Students Taking STAAR Reading, 6th	# Campuses	# Districts
ANDERSON	358	2,862	414	2,878	9	7
ANDREWS	113	1,306	156	1,345	1	1
ANGELINA	1,016	5,806	925	5,811	8	7
ARANSAS	141	1,166	173	1,168	1	1
ARCHER	118	662	149	669	3	3
ARMSTRONG	9	125	21	127	1	1
ATASCOSA	297	3,190	413	3,204	6	5
AUSTIN	340	2,044	372	2,072	4	3
BAILEY	46	476	50	483	1	1
BANDERA	107	799	155	800	2	2
BASTROP	641	5,569	733	5,593	5	4
BAYLOR	29	194	40	197	1	1
BEE	159	1,829	226	1,835	6	5
BELL	2,680	20,821	3,213	21,290	31	11
BEXAR	15,512	114,383	18,235	115,799	141	34
BLANCO	96	601	105	609	2	2
BORDEN	20	100	32	100	1	1
BOSQUE	161	984	195	997	9	8
BOWIE	752	5,499	1,042	5,565	14	13
BRAZORIA	2,764	19,637	5,043	23,228	25	8
BRAZOS	1,836	9,425	1,877	9,577	14	4
BREWSTER	36	403	74	409	4	4
BRISCOE	9	68	11	68	1	1
BROOKS	24	516	40	515	1	1
BROWN	329	2,431	398	2,449	7	7
BURLESON	94	822	122	820	3	3
BURNET	352	2,386	380	2,510	4	2
CALDWELL	217	2,334	271	2,356	3	3
CALHOUN	175	1,458	170	1,482	2	1
CALLAHAN	97	908	129	908	4	4
CAMERON	4,034	33,496	3,956	34,308	32	9
CAMP	114	868	126	864	1	1
CARSON	91	412	86	410	3	3
CASS	187	1,823	293	1,825	7	7
CASTRO	39	524	54	532	3	3
CHAMBERS	137	1,557	324	1,677	5	3
CHEROKEE	281	2,843	357	2,836	5	5
CHILDRESS	52	387	56	392	1	1
CLAY	69	613	112	613	4	4
COCHRAN	14	182	23	184	2	2
COKE	11	95	16	95	1	1
COLEMAN	37	456	60	460	3	3
COLLIN	24,198	65,545	24,743	69,246	72	15
COLLINGSWORTH	18	171	27	175	1	1
COLORADO	96	1,131	125	1,143	7	3
COMAL	2,164	10,362	2,586	10,437	13	3
COMANCHE	38	501	89	499	4	4
CONCHO	12	144	25	144	2	2

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County Name	# Recommended Math, 6th	# Students Taking STAAR Math, 6th	# Recommended Reading, 6th	# Students Taking STAAR Reading, 6th	# Campuses	# Districts
COOKE	256	2,189	338	2,203	9	8
CORYELL	479	3,817	581	3,839	6	5
COTTLE	6	75	5	75	1	1
CRANE	16	374	24	388	1	1
CROCKETT	17	254	19	256	1	1
CROSBY	16	300	27	300	3	3
CULBERSON	1	94	3	96	1	1
DALLAM	46	639	64	656	2	2
DALLAS	22,832	153,795	22,774	157,052	256	42
DAWSON	69	860	80	864	4	4
DEAF SMITH	80	1,438	106	1,452	3	2
DELTA	33	323	43	328	2	2
DENTON	9,283	42,527	11,250	44,158	45	13
DEWITT	115	1,587	184	1,596	7	6
DICKENS	19	136	28	138	2	2
DIMMIT	107	831	59	832	2	1
DONLEY	21	195	20	192	2	2
DUVAL	64	814	78	819	4	4
EASTLAND	119	1,006	156	1,018	5	5
ECTOR	831	10,918	986	11,067	35	3
EDWARDS	10	144	21	142	2	2
EL PASO	7,655	59,080	7,614	60,653	88	14
ELLIS	1,690	10,219	1,928	10,288	19	11
ERATH	344	2,199	400	2,203	22	8
FALLS	46	491	80	492	5	4
FANNIN	194	1,781	315	1,796	8	8
FAYETTE	194	1,217	252	1,223	6	5
FISHER	10	97	17	96	2	2
FLOYD	51	395	37	384	3	2
FOARD	0	26	5	26	1	1
FORT BEND	10,164	37,821	9,875	38,519	33	4
FRANKLIN	148	551	133	551	1	1
FREESTONE	148	1,369	214	1,361	4	4
FRIO	35	1,097	64	1,106	2	2
GAINES	138	1,112	157	1,132	3	3
GALVESTON	5,245	26,270	6,402	27,083	38	10
GARZA	19	344	32	345	3	2
GILLESPIE	236	1,196	245	1,207	3	3
GLASSCOCK	22	89	25	88	1	1
GOLIAD	64	387	62	388	2	1
GONZALES	142	1,397	165	1,401	4	3
GRAY	93	1,369	138	1,376	4	4
GRAYSON	1,007	7,332	1,376	7,350	17	13
GREGG	1,122	8,087	1,267	8,226	10	7
GRIMES	137	1,438	163	1,514	4	4
GUADALUPE	1,917	6,761	1,621	6,888	10	4
HALE	153	1,707	183	1,709	6	5
HALL	32	214	32	217	2	2

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County Name	# Recommended Math, 6th	# Students Taking STAAR Math, 6th	# Recommended Reading, 6th	# Students Taking STAAR Reading, 6th	# Campuses	# Districts
HAMILTON	47	356	77	353	3	2
HANSFORD	70	492	85	505	3	3
HARDEMAN	36	238	41	241	2	2
HARDIN	567	3,667	691	3,655	6	5
HARRIS	52,124	290,204	52,856	297,613	286	46
HARRISON	464	4,116	739	4,588	9	6
HARTLEY	23	133	29	131	2	2
HASKELL	20	313	49	316	3	3
HAYS	1,984	11,214	2,413	11,445	14	6
HEMPHILL	39	339	78	342	1	1
HENDERSON	367	3,507	520	3,525	10	8
HIDALGO	8,354	75,910	9,597	80,567	93	19
HILL	247	2,132	310	2,149	13	12
HOCKLEY	142	1,594	199	1,587	6	6
HOOD	370	2,645	464	2,663	5	3
HOPKINS	285	2,284	361	2,293	9	7
HOUSTON	117	989	152	1,006	6	5
HOWARD	101	2,063	217	2,090	5	3
HUDSPETH	17	232	17	248	3	3
HUNT	685	4,796	776	4,830	13	10
HUTCHINSON	146	1,451	187	1,455	4	4
IRION	20	122	23	123	2	1
JACK	42	531	74	535	3	3
JACKSON	135	1,202	179	1,207	3	3
JASPER	148	1,640	238	1,644	6	5
JEFF DAVIS	8	70	15	71	2	2
JEFFERSON	1,425	12,966	1,859	13,442	20	9
JIM HOGG	14	385	25	380	1	1
JIM WELLS	155	2,866	269	2,869	6	5
JOHNSON	1,646	11,493	1,937	11,587	19	9
JONES	78	786	133	780	5	5
KARNES	185	866	153	870	5	4
KAUFMAN	1,645	9,280	1,801	9,300	20	7
KENDALL	932	3,191	1,062	3,209	9	3
KENEDY	8	42	4	42	1	1
KENT	13	58	12	57	1	1
KERR	449	2,271	499	2,303	7	5
KIMBLE	20	196	23	200	1	1
KING	7	50	13	50	1	1
KINNEY	37	204	42	207	2	1
KNOX	28	248	40	250	3	3
LA SALLE	52	448	42	446	1	1
LAMAR	344	2,883	471	2,893	5	5
LAMB	72	1,037	125	1,044	5	5
LAMPASAS	144	1,263	228	1,271	2	2
LAVACA	130	770	172	765	7	6
LEE	95	973	121	977	3	3
LEON	122	1,005	145	1,011	6	5

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County Name	# Recommended Math, 6th	# Students Taking STAAR Math, 6th	# Recommended Reading, 6th	# Students Taking STAAR Reading, 6th	# Campuses	# Districts
LIBERTY	430	3,775	429	3,764	8	7
LIMESTONE	109	1,301	122	1,307	5	3
LIPSCOMB	31	270	38	272	4	4
LIVE OAK	89	552	128	549	2	2
LLANO	92	629	127	626	1	1
LUBBOCK	2,306	16,480	3,000	16,483	23	10
LYNN	54	413	59	415	4	4
MADISON	132	891	130	903	2	2
MARION	18	379	33	381	1	1
MARTIN	31	411	45	413	2	2
MASON	40	217	55	220	1	1
MATAGORDA	279	2,475	309	2,495	5	5
MAVERICK	947	5,142	755	5,221	15	1
MCCULLOCH	55	483	84	474	3	3
MCLENNAN	2,343	16,628	2,972	17,135	41	20
MCMULLEN	23	85	16	84	1	1
MEDINA	574	3,401	544	3,413	5	5
MENARD	6	106	10	109	1	1
MIDLAND	1,198	9,231	1,223	9,288	30	3
MILAM	159	1,641	209	1,643	6	6
MILLS	55	251	63	252	5	3
MITCHELL	26	447	45	444	4	3
MONTAGUE	135	1,156	195	1,156	7	7
MONTGOMERY	7,919	29,687	8,019	29,994	28	7
MOORE	194	1,656	195	1,730	2	2
MORRIS	43	675	75	672	2	2
MOTLEY	2	55	10	55	1	1
NACOGDOCHES	478	3,800	573	3,833	10	9
NAVARRO	444	3,464	457	3,459	7	7
NEWTON	39	681	86	687	3	3
NOLAN	111	1,055	145	1,041	5	4
NUECES	2,296	21,958	3,338	22,351	33	15
OCHILTREE	34	794	73	803	1	1
OLDHAM	81	323	87	326	4	4
ORANGE	497	5,141	740	5,191	6	5
PALO PINTO	211	1,580	208	1,579	6	6
PANOLA	199	1,310	221	1,309	3	3
PARKER	1,535	7,180	1,596	7,215	15	8
PARMER	63	815	73	824	4	4
PECOS	118	1,050	106	1,067	3	3
POLK	279	2,278	306	2,288	7	6
POTTER	2,029	12,146	1,977	12,377	15	4
PRESIDIO	55	517	60	536	3	2
RAINS	66	564	119	563	1	1
RANDALL	1,031	3,477	811	3,448	3	1
REAGAN	11	297	14	304	1	1
REAL	9	131	18	138	3	2
RED RIVER	57	544	69	548	4	4

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County Name	# Recommended Math, 6th	# Students Taking STAAR Math, 6th	# Recommended Reading, 6th	# Students Taking STAAR Reading, 6th	# Campuses	# Districts
REEVES	52	879	68	889	2	2
REFUGIO	85	472	69	470	3	3
ROBERTS	12	77	14	77	1	1
ROBERTSON	146	1,042	161	1,054	6	5
ROCKWALL	2,217	7,372	2,034	7,396	15	2
RUNNELS	91	703	116	706	5	4
RUSK	295	2,757	398	2,779	10	8
SABINE	45	535	70	540	2	2
SAN AUGUSTINE	21	256	18	256	3	2
SAN JACINTO	58	1,178	98	1,180	2	2
SAN PATRICIO	569	5,151	697	5,184	8	7
SAN SABA	42	296	49	299	3	3
SCHLEICHER	44	211	29	213	1	1
SCURRY	81	1,118	97	1,124	3	3
SHACKELFORD	48	229	53	227	2	2
SHELBY	171	1,782	212	1,828	6	6
SHERMAN	18	188	28	189	1	1
SMITH	2,074	12,455	2,254	12,517	20	10
SOMERVELL	7	473	113	612	3	2
STARR	586	5,672	444	5,825	6	3
STEPHENS	75	529	59	523	2	1
STERLING	20	107	25	104	2	1
STONEWALL	12	87	18	87	2	1
SUTTON	23	308	47	312	1	1
SWISHER	56	530	77	535	3	3
TARRANT	21,666	119,694	24,624	123,162	182	23
TAYLOR	2,022	12,722	2,452	12,824	39	6
TERRELL	4	47	15	48	1	1
TERRY	55	795	67	805	3	3
THROCKMORTON	9	75	13	75	2	2
TITUS	239	2,251	271	2,275	4	4
TOM GREEN	710	6,708	1,007	6,725	11	7
TRAVIS	9,634	49,800	12,176	52,425	105	21
TRINITY	68	577	69	583	4	4
TYLER	103	1,210	166	1,218	6	5
UPSHUR	261	2,523	422	2,558	8	7
UPTON	21	267	31	270	3	2
UVALDE	142	1,316	159	1,326	5	4
VAL VERDE	382	3,489	412	3,584	2	2
VAN ZANDT	500	3,389	594	3,392	8	7
VICTORIA	432	5,116	554	5,137	9	2
WALKER	253	2,601	342	2,614	4	2
WALLER	390	3,374	438	3,431	4	3
WARD	96	792	80	804	2	2
WASHINGTON	205	1,785	277	1,803	2	2
WEBB	2,028	22,414	2,014	23,091	16	3
WHARTON	259	2,948	392	2,947	6	5
WHEELER	24	377	45	375	5	4

Number of 6th grade students who achieved Advanced-Recommended on STAAR math, number of students who took STAAR math, number of 6th grade students who achieved recommended on STAAR reading, number of students who took STAAR reading, number of Campuses ,and number of Districts broken down by County Name. STAAR test data is from the Texas Academic Performance Reports (TAPR), from the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

County Name	# Recommended Math, 6th	# Students Taking STAAR Math, 6th	# Recommended Reading, 6th	# Students Taking STAAR Reading, 6th	# Campuses	# Districts
WICHITA	966	6,209	1,092	6,237	24	5
WILBARGER	84	845	106	849	4	3
WILLACY	83	1,539	154	1,548	4	4
WILLIAMSON	9,237	37,705	12,528	40,262	58	12
WILSON	575	3,176	641	3,176	5	4
WINKLER	47	610	53	627	2	2
WISE	384	3,251	528	3,258	8	7
WOOD	251	2,133	362	2,138	7	6
YOAKUM	119	719	92	735	2	2
YOUNG	210	1,205	198	1,204	4	3
ZAPATA	68	1,146	74	1,162	1	1
ZAVALA	44	812	70	812	2	2

Number of 6th grade students who achieved Advanced-Recommended on STAAR math, number of students who took STAAR math, number of 6th grade students who achieved recommended on STAAR reading, number of students who took STAAR reading, number of Campuses ,and number of Districts broken down by County Name. STAAR test data is from the Texas Academic Performance Reports (TAPR), from the Texas Education Agency (TEA).