Executive Summary

Williamson County grew 83 percent from 2000 to 2012. Cedar Park, the largest city in WCSA West, grew 122 percent in the same period, over doubling in population. White (not Hispanic or Latino) and Hispanics or Latinos were the two most common race/ethnicities in WCSA West major cities.

The median age in WCSA West was 34.2 years. About 40 percent of WCSA West residents had a Bachelor's degree or Graduate or Professional degree. Liberty Hill had one of the lowest percent of households with children while Leander had one of the highest (38 percent compared to 54 percent, respectively). The median income was higher than the Williamson County average, with WCSA West at $74,147 and Williamson County at $71,346. The areas with the highest rate of poverty among all individuals and among children were both in northern Cedar Park/southern Leander.

The majority of all births in WCSA West major cities were of Caucasian and Hispanic or Latino race/ethnicity; furthermore, births to mothers under age 18 were also generally most likely to Caucasian and Hispanic or Latino mothers in Cedar Park and Leander. In comparing 2007-2008 to 2009-2010 births, more mothers in Cedar Park of all race/ethnicities began receiving prenatal care in the first trimester in 2009-2010. The rate of low birth weight infants was lower in Cedar Park and Leander, but higher in Liberty Hill, compared to Williamson County’s rate.

In the 2011-2012 school year, Leander ISD had about 20 percent of tested students at risk because of a high body mass index, while Jarrell ISD had about 21 percent. The most commonly reported drug (among tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana) “ever used” among students at Leander and Liberty Hill ISDs was alcohol.

The most common cause of death in Cedar Park was from diseases of the circulatory system at 29 percent of all deaths. Among adjacent counties, Williamson County had the lowest percent of both uninsured people age 18-64 and uninsured people under age 19.

It is highly recommended that this report be viewed and/or printed in all color for better readability in the maps and graphs.
# Table of Contents

About the WilCo Wellness Alliance ................................................................. 3

Community Health Profile Boundaries.......................................................... 3

Contact Information ....................................................................................... 3

Population Demographics ............................................................................ 4

Birth Data – Maternal and Child Health ......................................................... 15

Sexually Transmitted Infections ................................................................. 24

Child Health ................................................................................................ 26

Mortality Data (Cause of Death) ................................................................. 31

Access to Care .............................................................................................. 33
About the WilCo Wellness Alliance:
The WilCo Wellness Alliance is a countywide coalition of stakeholders dedicated to improving the health and wellness of Williamson County communities through policy, systems, and environmental change strategies. Their mission is to empower the people of Williamson County to lead healthy lifestyles by promoting a safe environment through public and private initiatives. Currently, efforts are focused on eight areas of health:

- Access to Care
- Substance Abuse
- Nutrition
- School Health
- Maternal and Child Health
- Mental Health
- Physical Activity
- Employee Wellness

Membership includes people from the community at large, community institutions and organizations, healthcare, education, worksites, and businesses.

Community Health Profile Boundaries:
This profile is focusing on the West area of Williamson County, which is shaded green in the map below. The cities included in the West Williamson County Statistical Area (WCSA) include Austin, Cedar Park, Leander, and Liberty Hill. While a portion of Austin is displayed on this map, the majority of the city of Austin is within Travis County and therefore will not be analyzed in this report.

Contact Williamson County and Cities Health District with questions or inquiries:
Elise Huebner, MS-HSR
Research Specialist
512-248-7632
ehuebner@wcchd.org
Population Demographics

Other Places in WCSA West:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incorporated Place</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005 (estimate)</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012 (estimate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Hill</td>
<td>1,409</td>
<td>1,491</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>1,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamson County</td>
<td>249,967</td>
<td>328,421</td>
<td>422,679</td>
<td>456,232</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population Change as a Percent (2000-2012):

Cedar Park was the largest city in WCSA West in 2012 with approximately 57,957 people (almost 13 percent of Williamson County’s total population in 2012). From 2000 and 2012, Cedar Park increased in population by 122 percent.

From 2000 to 2012, Leander’s population grew by 22,024 people (290 percent growth) to total 29,620 people (almost half of Cedar Park’s population).

Liberty Hill decreased in population by 28 percent or 397 people.

Between 2000 and 2010, the White (not Hispanic or Latino) population decreased by 10 percentage points to 69 percent, while the Hispanic or Latino population increased by 6 percentage points to 19 percent. Two or more races or other races and Black or African American also increased by 1 percentage point to 3 percent and 4 percent, respectively. Asian populations increased 2 percentage points to 5 percent.

Between 2000 and 2010, the White (not Hispanic or Latino) population decreased by 13 percentage points to 66 percent, while the Hispanic or Latino population increased by 9 percentage points to 25 percent. The Black or African American, Asian, and Two or more race or Other populations all increased by 1 percentage point to 4 percent, 2 percent, and 3 percent, respectively.
Between 2000 and 2010, the White (not Hispanic or Latino) population decreased by 4 percentage points to 76 percent, while the Hispanic or Latino population was stable. The Black or African American and Asian populations increased from 0 percent to 2 percent and 1 percent respectively. Two or more races or Other also increased 1 percentage point to 2 percent.

Source: U.S. Census 2000 and 2010
Population Demographics (cont’d.) – Race/Ethnicity

Race & Ethnicity Dot Density Map:

The map represents population density by race/ethnicity in WCSA West by census tract. One dot is equal to 100 people of the corresponding race or ethnicity. The majority of WCSA West’s population resided in the Cedar Park, Austin, and southern Leander areas. In addition, the major population group was the White population (purple dots), who was also more common outside city limits compared to the other population groups.

Source: 2010 Census
Population Demographics (cont’d.) – Social & Economic Demographics

Language Spoken at Home:

In WCSA West, the percent of the population that spoke a language other than English was highest in Liberty Hill (23 percent), then Leander (18 percent), and Cedar Park (16 percent). WCSA West had a smaller percent (17 percent) of the population that spoke a language other than English than both Williamson County (20 percent) and Texas (34 percent).

Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS)

Age Distribution:

The median age for each place or area was as follows:

- Cedar Park – 33.4 years
- Leander – 31.4 years
- Liberty Hill – 34.2 years
- WCSA West – 34.2 years
- Williamson County – 34.2 years
- Texas – 33.6 years

Source: 2007-2011 ACS
Population Demographics (cont’d.) – Social & Economic Demographics

Highest Educational Attainment:

In Cedar Park, 70 percent of residents had some college education or more (Associate’s degree, Bachelor’s degree, or graduate or professional degree), which was higher than WCSA West (67 percent), Texas (55 percent), Jarrell (51 percent), Weir (43 percent), Florence (20 percent). The percent of Williamson County residents with some college or more was also 70 percent.

Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unemployment:

In WCSA West, the highest percent of unemployment was in Cedar Park at 7 percent of residents. The lowest percent was in Leander at 5 percent. Overall, WCSA West had 5 percent of residents unemployed, compared to Williamson County and Texas at 7 percent.

See map on page 10.

Source: 2007-2011 ACS
Percent of Unemployment:

Unemployment:

In WCSA West, the areas with the lowest percent of unemployment were in central and far eastern Cedar Park, ranging from 1.1-3 percent. The highest percentage of unemployment was in a census tract near eastern Cedar Park at 15.7 percent. The tracts near Liberty Hill averaged 4.4 percent unemployment. Excluding the outlier in eastern Cedar Park, all tracts in WCSA West ranged from 1.1-8.6 percent.

Source: 2007-2011 ACS
Population Demographics (cont’d.) – Social & Economic Demographics

Percent of Households with Children:

Liberty Hill has the lowest percent of households with individuals under 18 years of age at 38 percent, which was the third lowest among cities in the county (following Georgetown and Granger). On the other hand, Leander had the second highest percent among cities in the county at 54 percent (following Hutto).

See map on page 12.

Source: 2010 Census

Income Distribution:

The median income in WCSA West was highest for households in Cedar Park, which was also similar to the WCSA West average at approximately $74,000. WCSA West had the highest median household income among all areas in Williamson County. Liberty Hill had the lowest median household income of WCSA West at $56,955.

See map on page 13.

Source: 2007-2011 ACS
Population Demographics (cont’d.) – Social & Economic Demographics

Percent of Households with Children (<18 years old):

Households with Children:

In WCSA West, the highest percent of households with children were in census tracts near Leander (highest at 60 percent), while the lowest percent were in the Austin area in the most southern point in WCSA West (lowest at 19.7 percent). Also, western Cedar Park and far eastern Cedar Park had higher percentages of households with children, averaging in the mid-50 percent. The Liberty Hill area averaged in the mid-40 percent.

Source: 2007-2011 ACS
Population Demographics (cont’d.) – Social & Economic Demographics

Median Household Income by Census Tract. 2007-11:

In WCSA West, the areas with the lowest household median income were near central Leander and Austin, near the southern-most point on the map, in the $50,000-$60,000 range. The highest were near far eastern Cedar Park (towards Round Rock), in the $120,000s. The census tracts near Liberty Hill differed from a median household income of $83,605 in the northern half to $69,940 in the southern half, where the majority of Liberty Hill city limits exist.

Source: 2007-2011 ACS
Population Demographics (cont’d.) – Social & Economic Demographics

All People Below the Poverty Level*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Percent of All People in Poverty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Park</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leander</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Hill</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCSA West</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamson County</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The highest percent of people in poverty was near northern Cedar Park/southern Leander area (15.4 percent), while there was 0 percent near central Cedar Park. While the average in Liberty Hill was almost three times the WCSA West average, Liberty Hill’s population was also 1/57th the size of Cedar Park and 1/29th the size of Leander in population.

Children Below the Poverty Level*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Percent of Children in Poverty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Park</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leander</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Hill</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCSA West</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamson County</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The highest percent of children in poverty was near northern Cedar Park/southern Leander area (26.4 percent), while there was 0 percent child poverty near central Cedar Park, in Austin city limits, and far eastern Cedar Park towards Round Rock. While the average in Liberty Hill was over three times the WCSA West average, Liberty Hill has some of the fewest households with children in Williamson County.

(*Percentage of people under 18 years old whose income in the past 12 months was below the poverty level.)

Source: 2007-2011 ACS
Birth Data - Maternal and Child Health

All Births, by Residence* of Mother, 2009-2010:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother's Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Cedar Park</th>
<th>Leander</th>
<th>Liberty Hill</th>
<th>Williamson County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>1,156</td>
<td>66.1%</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>67.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Births</td>
<td>1,749</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>1,268</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data is based on mother's place of residence including city limits and cities' extra territorial jurisdictions.

In WCSA West, Cedar Park, Leander, and Liberty Hill had higher percentages of Caucasian and Hispanic births than other races/ethnicities. In comparing 2007-2008 to 2009-2010, the WCSA West major cities' births per race/ethnicity remained stable, except that Liberty Hill had a higher percentage of Caucasian babies and fewer Hispanic/Latino. Leander had only 481 fewer births than Cedar Park, despite Cedar Park’s population being almost double that of Leander’s. Births in Cedar Park, Leander, and Liberty Hill consisted of 25.8 percent of all births in Williamson County from 2009-2010.

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics Unit
Birth Data - Maternal and Child Health (cont’d):

Births to Mothers under Age 18 by Residence* of Mother, 2009-2010:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother’s Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Cedar Park</th>
<th>Leander</th>
<th>Liberty Hill</th>
<th>Williamson County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent of all Births</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Births</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data is based on mother’s place of residence including city limits and cities’ extra territorial jurisdictions.

In West WCSA, the Caucasian and Hispanic/Latino populations had the highest percentages of births to under 18-year-old mothers in Cedar Park and Leander. In comparing 2007-2008 to 2009-2010, Cedar Park decreased their underage births from 69 to 28. Births in Georgetown, Florence, and Jarrell consisted of 22.7 percent of births to mothers under 18 years old in Williamson County from 2009-2010.

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics Unit

October 7, 2013
Birth Data - Maternal and Child Health (cont’d):

Rate of Births (per 1,000) to Mothers under Age 18, by Residence* of Mother, by Zip Code, 2009-2010:

In Williamson County, the Bartlett area had the highest rate of births to mothers under age 18 (133.3 per 1,000), followed by the Taylor area (66.2 per 1,000). Areas with the lowest rates of births to mothers under age 18 include near Coupland, southwestern Williamson County near Austin and Round Rock, and near Granger.

WCSA West ranged from approximately 6.2 per 1,000 in southeastern Cedar Park area, to 25.5 per 1,000 Liberty Hill.

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics Unit
In WCSA West, Cedar Park mothers received the highest percentage of prenatal care in the first trimester, particularly Caucasian and Other Races mothers. In comparing 2007-2008 to 2009-2010, all percentages per race/ethnicity in Cedar Park and Leander increased. The average percent of prenatal care received in the first trimester in Cedar Park, Leander, and Liberty Hill was 71.5 percent, compared to 73.2 percent in Williamson County from 2009-2010.
Birth Data - Maternal and Child Health (cont’d):

Percent of Mothers who Received Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, by Residence* of Mother, by Zip Code, 2009-2010:

In Williamson County, the Florence area had the lowest percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester (55.7 percent), followed by the Jarrell area (60.3 percent) and much of eastern Williamson County. Areas with the highest percentages of prenatal care in the first trimester include near Austin, Round Rock, Hutto, and Cedar Park.

WCSA West ranged from approximately 70.9 percent near northern Leander to 88.5 percent near southeastern Cedar Park/Austin area.

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics Unit
In WCSA West, Cedar Park had the lowest rate of low weight births (<2,500 grams) at 69.2 per 1,000. In comparing 2007-2008 to 2009-2010, Cedar Park, Leander, and Liberty Hill’s overall rate and number of births with low birth weight increased. In Cedar Park and Leander, African Americans had the highest rates of low weight births. The average rate of low weight births in Cedar Park, Leander, and Liberty Hill was 86.1 per 1,000, compared to 76.7 per 1,000 in Williamson County from 2009-2010.

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics Unit
Birth Data - Maternal and Child Health (cont’d):

Percent of Low Birth Weight (<2,500 grams) Births, by Residence* of Mother, by Zip Code, 2009-2010:

In Williamson County, the Thorndale area had the highest percentage of low birth weight births (14.3 percent), followed by the Liberty Hill area (12.2 percent) and the Granger area (12 percent). Areas with the lowest percentages of low birth weight births include near northwestern Georgetown, Bartlett, Cedar Park, Leander, and much of eastern Williamson County.

WCSA West ranged from approximately 6.9 percent near Cedar Park, to 12.2 percent near the Liberty Hill, the third highest rate among zip codes within Williamson County.

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics Unit
Birth Statistics - Maternal and Child Health (cont’d):

Fetal Death Rate, 2007-2008 and 2009-2010, Williamson County:

![Fetal Death Rate Chart]

Infant Death Rate, 2007-2008 and 2009-2010, Williamson County:

![Infant Death Rate Chart]

Note: Data was based on mother’s place of residence including city limits and cities’ extra territorial jurisdictions.

* Indicates city was located in more than one county

**Balance of County represents population not included in one of the cities already shown. These are typically residents outside of city limits or in small towns.

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services Vital Statistics, Annual Reports, Table 28

October 7, 2013
Birth Statistics - Maternal and Child Health (cont’d):

Neonatal Death Rate, 2007-2008 and 2009-2010, Williamson County:

Perinatal Death Rate, 2007-2008 and 2009-2010, Williamson County:

Note: Data was based on mother’s place of residence including city limits and cities’ extra territorial jurisdictions.

* Indicates city was located in more than one county

**Balance of County represents population not included in one of the cities already shown. These are typically residents outside of city limits or in small towns.

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services Vital Statistics, Annual Reports, Table 28
Sexually Transmitted Infections

Chlamydia Rate (cases per 100,000), 2010-2011:

Note: Data was based on county of residence.

* Indicates a peer county in Texas, which was similar in demographics, geography, and culture.

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services TB/HIV/STD Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, Texas STD Surveillance Report 2010 and 2011
Sexually Transmitted Infections (cont’d):

People Living with HIV Diagnosis Rate (cases per 100,000), 2010-2011:

![People Living with HIV Diagnosis Rate graph]

Total Syphilis Rate (cases per 100,000, 2010-2011):

![Total Syphilis Rate graph]

Note: Data was based on county of residence.

* Indicates a peer county in Texas, which was similar in demographics, geography, and culture.

Child Health

Type 2 Diabetes Measurements – Leander and Liberty Hill ISDs:

The Risk Assessment for Type 2 Diabetes in Children is a legislatively mandated program developed, coordinated, and administered by The University of Texas-Pan American Border Health Office (BHO). The program assesses children who may be at high risk of developing Type 2 diabetes. During vision/hearing and scoliosis screenings of 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th graders, certified individuals assess children for the Acanthosis nigricans (AN) marker, a skin condition that signals high insulin levels. Children who are identified with the marker undergo additional assessments of body mass index (BMI), BMI percentile, and blood pressure. Referrals to a health care professional for further assessment are issued to the parents of these children, alerting each parent of what the risk factors are and what changes will be necessary to prevent or delay future health problems for children at risk of developing type 2 diabetes and other health conditions. Source: Texas Risk Assessment for Type 2 Diabetes.

Referrals for Type 2 Diabetes Risk:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School District/ Region</th>
<th>2010-2011</th>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>2011-2012</th>
<th>Percent of Assessed Students that were Referred</th>
<th>2012-2013</th>
<th>Percent of Assessed Students that were Referred</th>
<th>Percent Referred, Three Year Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leander ISD</td>
<td>11,809</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>11,998</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>10,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Hill ISD</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 13 (Central Texas Counties)</td>
<td>110,282</td>
<td>4,819</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>109,236</td>
<td>4,723</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>92,202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In WCSA West, from 2012-2013, Liberty Hill ISD has the highest percent of referred students for potential Acanthosis nigricans at 2.4 percent, which was 1.9 percentage points lower than Region 13’s percent. Overall, the south and western portion of Williamson County had the lowest percentages in ISDs.

Note: Bartlett, Coupland, Granger, and Thrall ISDs did not have any reported data from 2010-2013.

Source: Risk Assessment for Type 2 Diabetes in Children through University of Texas – Pan American
Child Health (cont’d.):

FitnessGram – Leander and Liberty Hill ISDs:

FitnessGram is a fitness assessment that is legislatively mandated for use in all Texas public schools. Students complete an assessment that includes a variety of health-related physical fitness tests that assess aerobic capacity; muscular strength, muscular endurance and flexibility; and body composition. Scores from these assessments are compared to Healthy Fitness Zone standards to determine students’ overall physical fitness. Standards are based on levels of fitness needed for good health as determined by the FitnessGram creators at the Cooper Institute. Source: Texas Education Agency.

Seventy-one (71) percent of Leander ISD and 81 percent of Liberty Hill ISD students in grades 3-12 completed the FitnessGram assessment in 2011-2012 school year. Of the assessed students, in Leander ISD, 72 percent achieved the health fitness zone in at least 5 areas tested, and 73 percent in Liberty Hill ISD achieved this measure. In Leander and Liberty Hill ISDs, the percent of students assessed declined greatly from 9-12 grades; however, the percent of students achieving the health fitness zones remained stable (excluding Liberty Hill 12th grade).

Comparatively, among all participating Williamson County ISDs, 71 percent of students were assessed and 50 percent of these students achieved the health fitness zone measure.
Child Health (cont’d.):

FitnessGram Body Mass Index Measurements – Percent of Students at High Risk, by School District:

WCSA West is generally comprised of Leander and Liberty Hill ISDs. Leander ISD had 19.8 percent of tested students at risk because of a high body mass index (BMI) score, while Liberty Hill ISD had 20.7 percent. Among ISDs with reported data, Leander ISD had the lowest percent within the county. Overall in Williamson County, the northeastern portion of the county had the highest percent (e.g., Bartlett ISD at 40.4 percent).

During 2011-2012 school year, Florence and Coupland ISDs did not have reported FitnessGram data.

Source: FitnessGram, 2011-2012
Child Health (cont’d.):

FitnessGram Body Mass Index Measurements – Percent of Students at High Risk, by High School:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School District</th>
<th>High School</th>
<th>Percent of Students with High-Risk BMIs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leander ISD</td>
<td>Cedar Park HS</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leander HS</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Hope HS</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rouse HS</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vandegrift HS</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Hill ISD</td>
<td>Vista Ridge HS</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liberty Hill HS</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WCASA North is generally comprised of Leander and Liberty Hill ISDs. Leander ISD was comprised of six high schools, of which five had reported FitnessGram 2011-2012 data. Vandegrift High School reported 6.4 percent of tested students were at risk with high BMI scores, which is the lowest percent of all reported high school data in Williamson County ISDs*. All high schools in Leander ISD and Liberty Hill ISD were below the average of 20.0 percent of all Williamson County ISDs’ high school percent of tested students were at risk with high BMI scores.

* Leander ISD spanned Williamson and Travis Counties (county boundaries in blue in map above). Vandegrift High School is in Travis County.
Child Health (cont’d.):

Texas School Survey – Leander and Liberty Hill ISDs:

“The Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use is an annual collection of self-reported tobacco, alcohol, inhalant, and substance (both licit and illicit) use data from among elementary and/or secondary students in individual districts throughout the state of Texas. The survey, conducted by the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) in conjunction with the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), is available for students in grades 4 through 6 and grades 7 through 12.

“The Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use has been conducted in Texas school districts since 1988. Local school district surveys are offered every year, with a statewide survey conducted every two years. The survey covers not only prevalence of substance use, but also other factors affecting youth substance use and students’ attitudes toward substance use.

“A corresponding statewide survey using identical survey instruments is conducted every two years. Data from the statewide sampling are incorporated into an over-time database maintained by DSHS to track trends in substance use so that policymakers at the state have up-to-date information upon which to base decisions and plot prevention strategies. These data also serve as an overall standard of comparison for use by those at the district to interpret, and act upon, local survey findings in a similar way” (Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use website, 2011).

In Leander ISD, almost half of students (49 percent) have at least tried an alcoholic product. Less than one-quarter (21 percent) of students have at least tried a tobacco product and 23 percent have at least tried marijuana.

In Liberty Hill ISD, 54 percent of students have at least tried an alcoholic product. One-quarter (25 percent) of students have at least tried a tobacco product and 21 percent have at least tried marijuana.

*Note: Because of the difference in years and grades sampled, please do not compare school districts, as they are most likely not identical years and grades sampled.
Mortality Data (Cause of Death)

Top Five Causes of Death, 2009-2010:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Percent of all Deaths in Cedar Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Diseases of the Circulatory System</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Neoplasms (Cancers)</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>External Causes of Morbidity</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Diseases of the Nervous System</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Diseases of the Respiratory System</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mental and Behavioral Disorders</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sum of Top Five Causes of Death**: 82.3%

**All Other Causes of Death**: 17.2%

*Number of deaths = 457*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Percent of all Deaths in Williamson County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Diseases of the Circulatory System</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Neoplasms (Cancers)</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>External Causes of Morbidity</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Diseases of the Respiratory System</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Diseases of the Nervous System</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sum of Top Five Causes of Death**: 76.7%

**All Other Causes of Death**: 23.3%

*Number of deaths = 3,607*

Note: Data was based on person’s place of residence including city limits and cities’ extra territorial jurisdictions. Classification was based on ICD-10 codes for the underlying cause of death.

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics Unit
Mortality Data (Cause of Death) (cont’d):

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPPL), 2005-2007 and 2008-2010, Williamson County:

The years of potential life lost (YPPL) decreased for Williamson County and all other adjacent and peer counties, excluding Collin County. Williamson County’s YPLL rate decreased from 4,616 to 4,462 per 100,000 population, or 154. YPLL rates can be an important tool in public health interventions to target high-risk counties that have more premature (before age 75) deaths, many of which are likely to be preventable deaths (see Mortality Data section, page 25).

According to the County Health Rankings, “Every death occurring before the age of 75 contributes to the total number of years of potential life lost. For example, a person dying at age 25 contributes 50 years of life lost, whereas a person who dies at age 65 contributes 10 years of life lost to a county’s YPLL. The YPLL measure is presented as a rate per 100,000 population and is age-adjusted to the 2000 US population.”

* Indicates a peer county in Texas, which was similar in demographics, geography, and culture.

Access to Care

Uninsured People, Age 18-64 Years Old:

- Williamson County – 21.0%
- Bastrop County – 30.4%
- Bell County – 24.5%
- Burnet County – 32.7%
- Lee County – 30.5%
- Milam County – 29.9%
- Travis County – 26.4%

Uninsured People, Under 19 Years Old:

- Williamson County – 10.2%
- Bastrop County – 15.5%
- Bell County – 11.4%
- Burnet County – 16.3%
- Lee County – 17.3%
- Milam County – 14.7%
- Travis County – 12.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates