



My Brother's Keeper Houston 2024 Preliminary Data Report

Implementation Areas:

Scarborough

Wheatley

Kashmere





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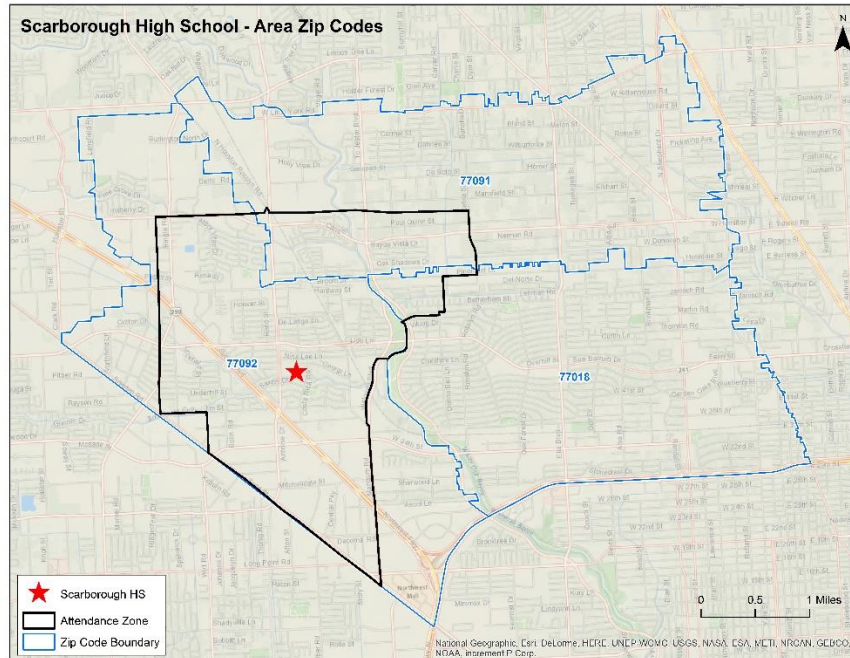
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The Areas

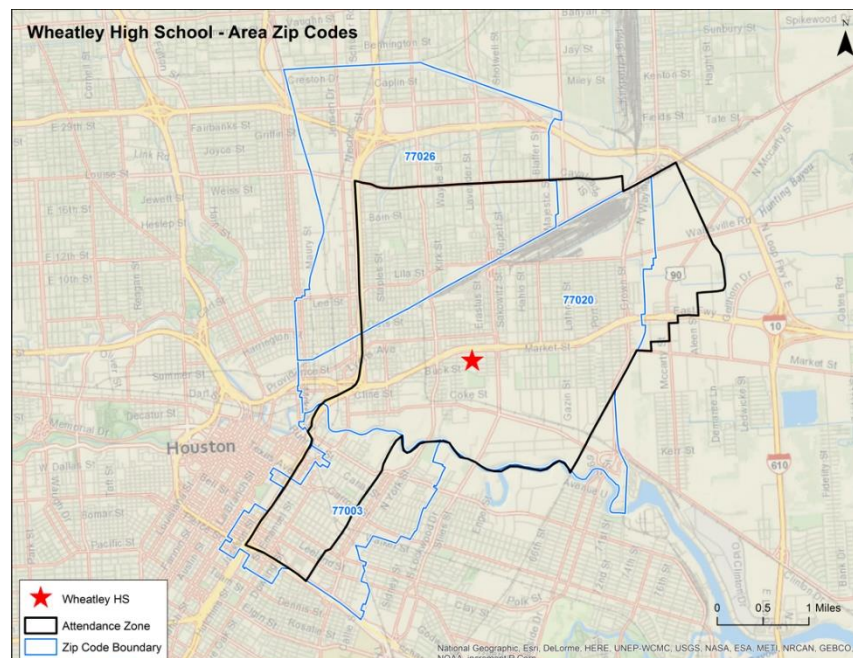
Scarborough Area

Scarborough High School area zip codes include 77018, 77091, 77092



Wheatley Area

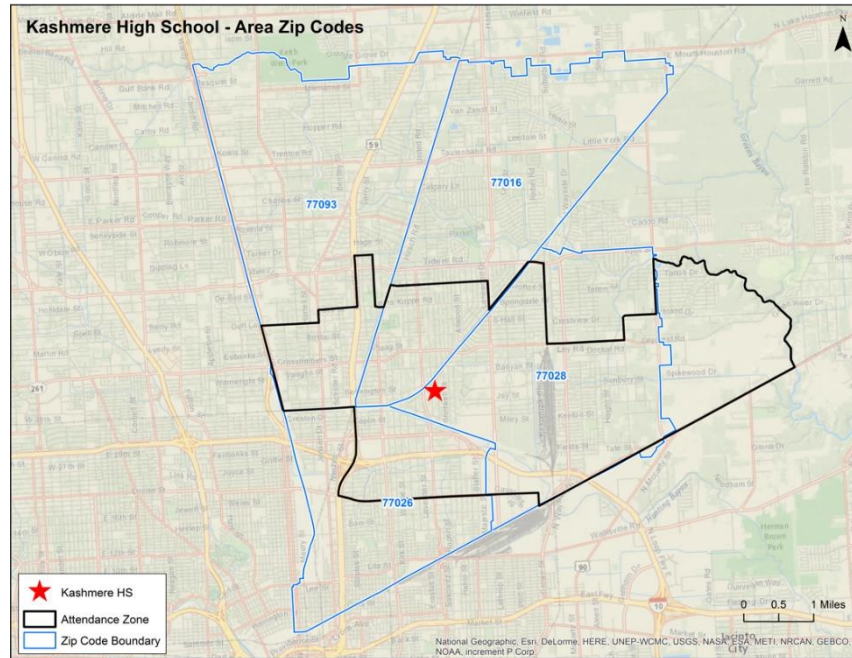
Wheatley High School area zip codes include 77003, 77020, 77026





Kashmere Area

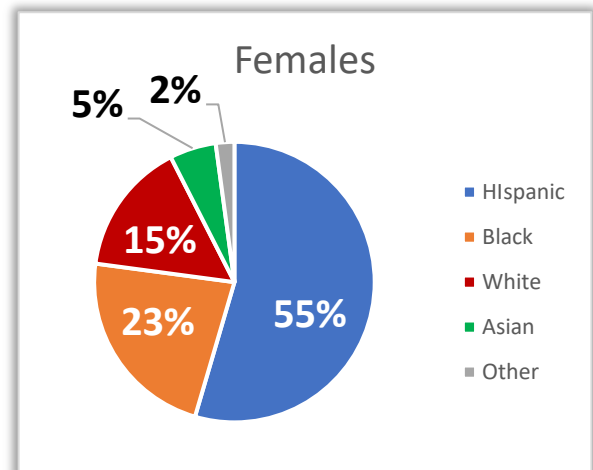
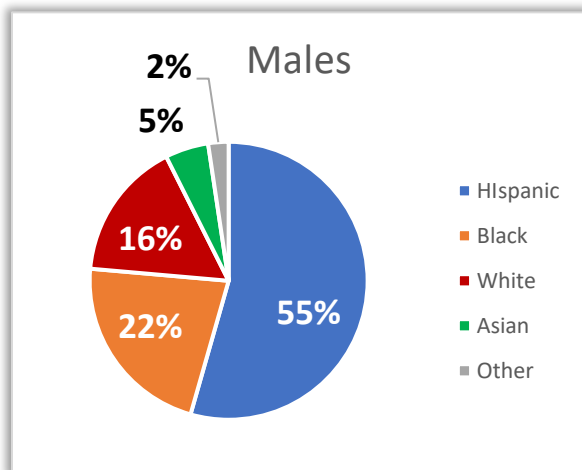
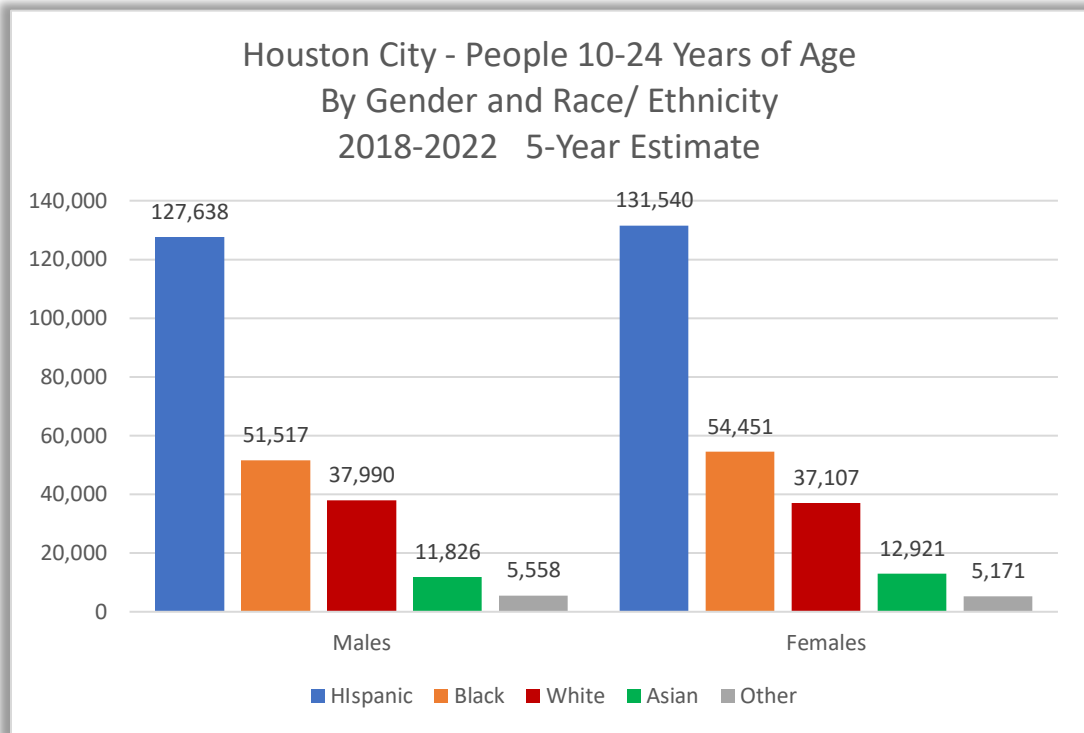
Kashmere High School area zip codes include 77016, 77026, 77028, 77093





Demographics Data

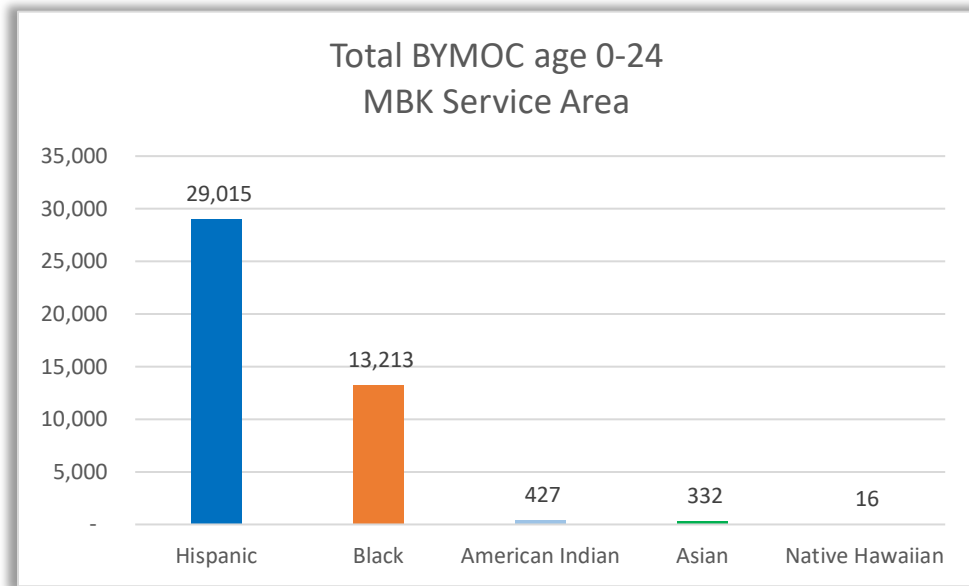
Among young men 10-24 years old, there are 3.36 as many Hispanics male youth and 1.36 times as many Black male youth in Houston compared to White male youth. Hispanic and Black population account for 77% of 10–24-year-old male youth in the city of Houston.



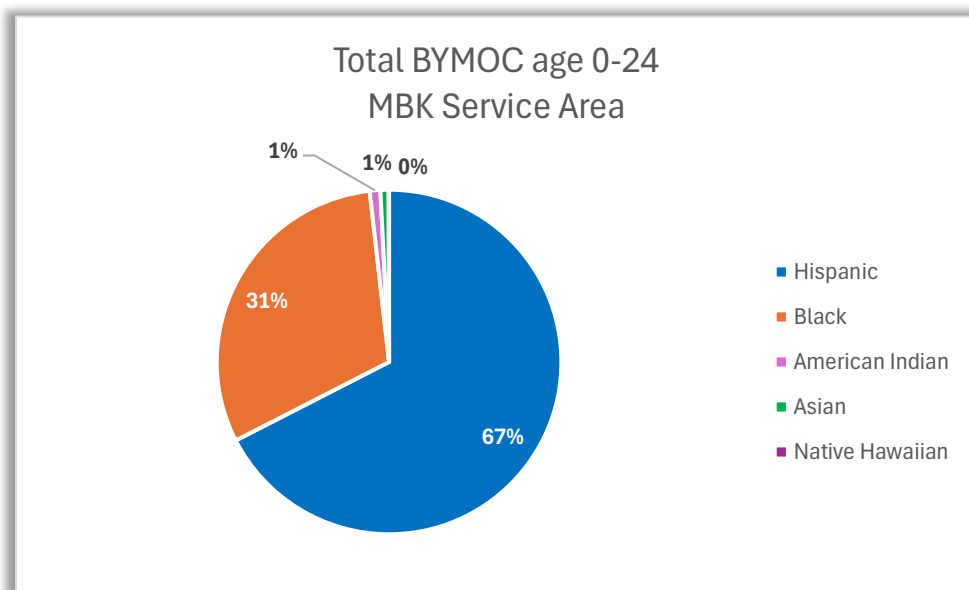
Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimate – Sex by Age B01001, 2018-2022



The first visual is a bar chart showing the total number of boys and young men of color (BYMOC) aged 0-24 in the MBK Service Area. It indicates that Hispanic youth represent the largest group (29,015), followed by Black youth (13,213), with much smaller populations for American Indian (427), Asian (332), and Native Hawaiian (16). The second visual is a pie chart illustrating the same data in percentage terms: 67% of the population is Hispanic, 31% is Black, and 1% or less is made up of American Indian, Asian, and Native Hawaiian. MBK Houston's target population of BYMOC aged 0 to 24 account for a total of 43,003 youth.



Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimate – Sex by Age B01001, 2018-2022. Kashmere, Wheatley, and Scarborough High School feeder pattern areas. Zip Codes include: 77003,77020,77026,77016,77018,77026,77028,77091,77092,77093



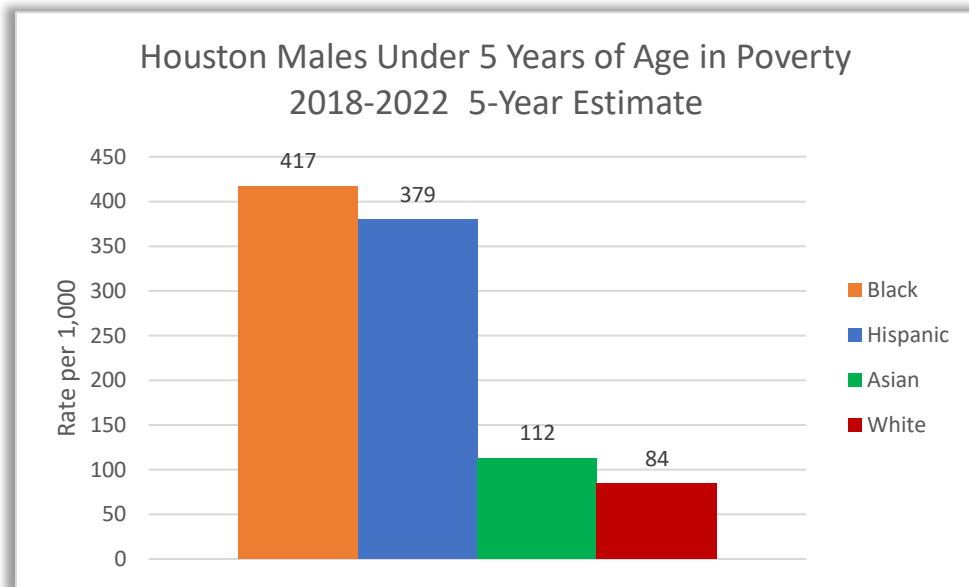
Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimate – Sex by Age B01001, 2018-2022. Kashmere, Wheatley, and Scarborough High School feeder pattern areas. Zip Codes include: 77003,77020,77026,77016,77018,77026,77028,77091,77092,77093



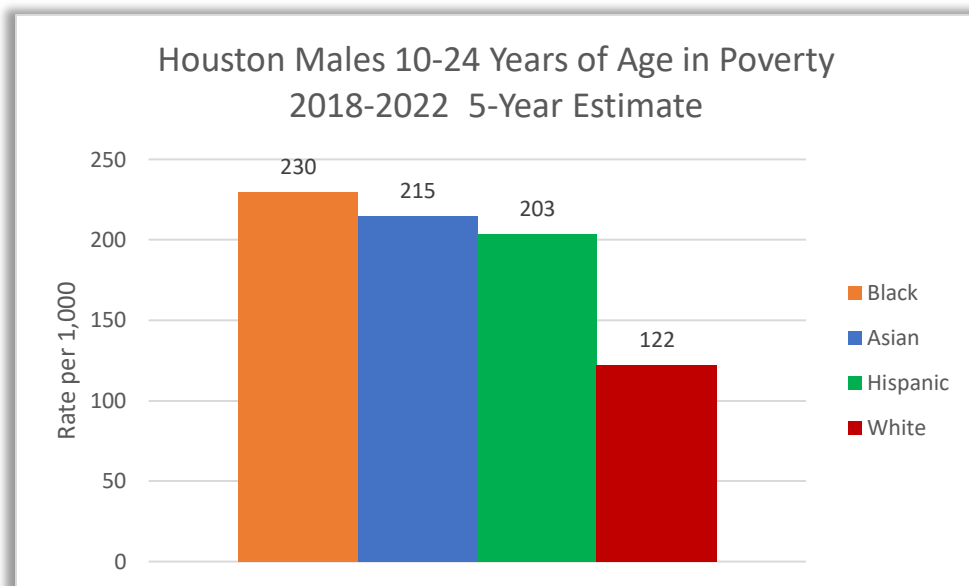
Milestone 1. Entering school ready to learn

Demographic Poverty

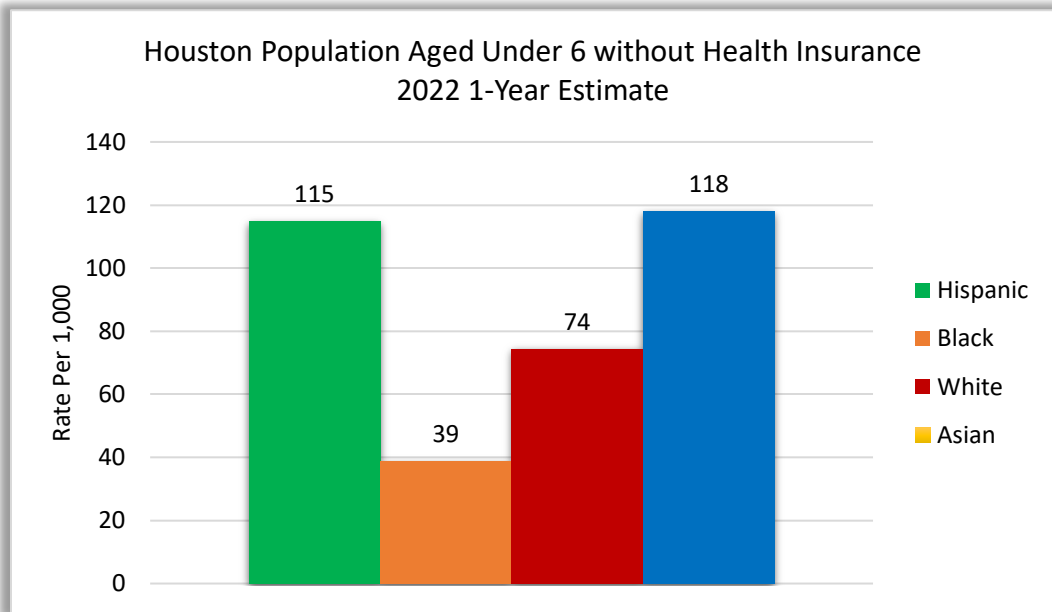
Currently, 16% of all children in the United States – 11.6 million kids total – are living in poverty. A family of four with annual earnings below \$29,678 is considered poor. In the Houston region, black males under 5 years of age experience poverty at a rate approximately 5 times higher than that of white males. Hispanic males under 5 years of age experience poverty at a rate approximately 4.5 times higher than that of white males of the same age range.



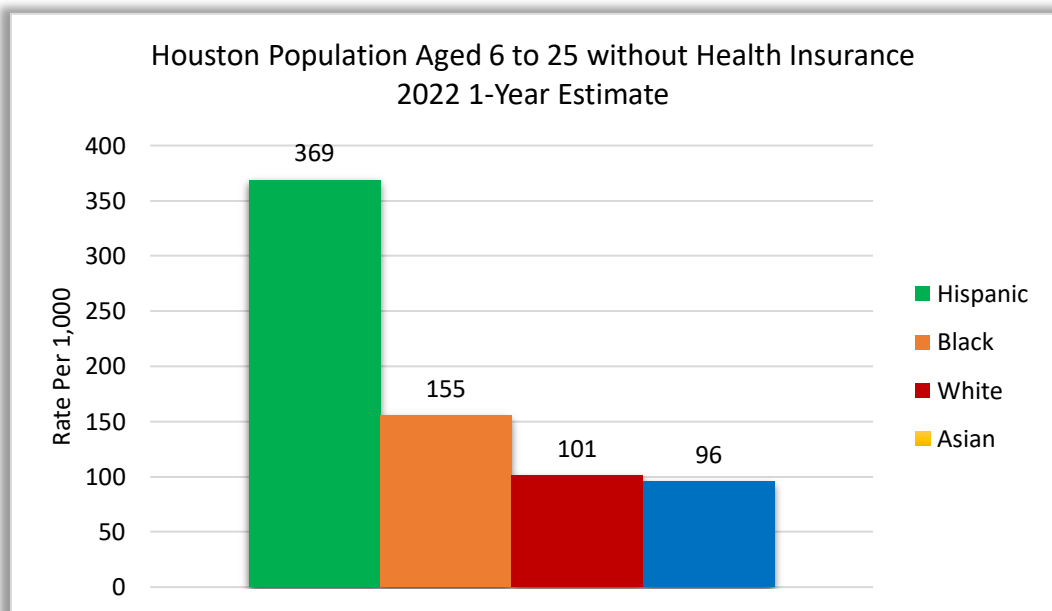
Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimate – Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age B17001, 2018-2022



Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimate – Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age B17001, 2018-2022



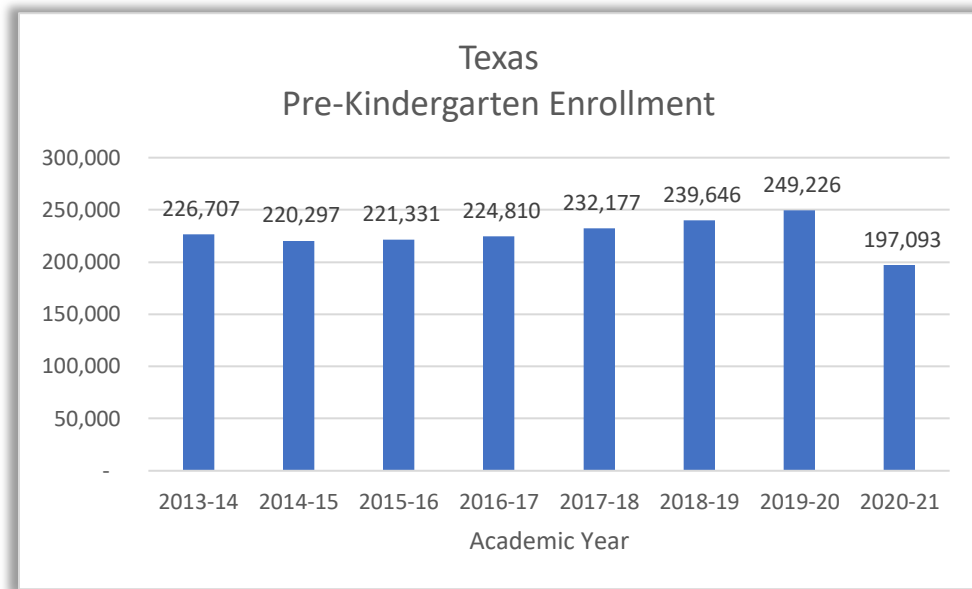
Source: American Community Survey, 1-year estimate – Health Insurance Coverage Status by Age B27001, 2022



Source: American Community Survey, 1-year estimate – Health Insurance Coverage Status by Age B27001, 2022

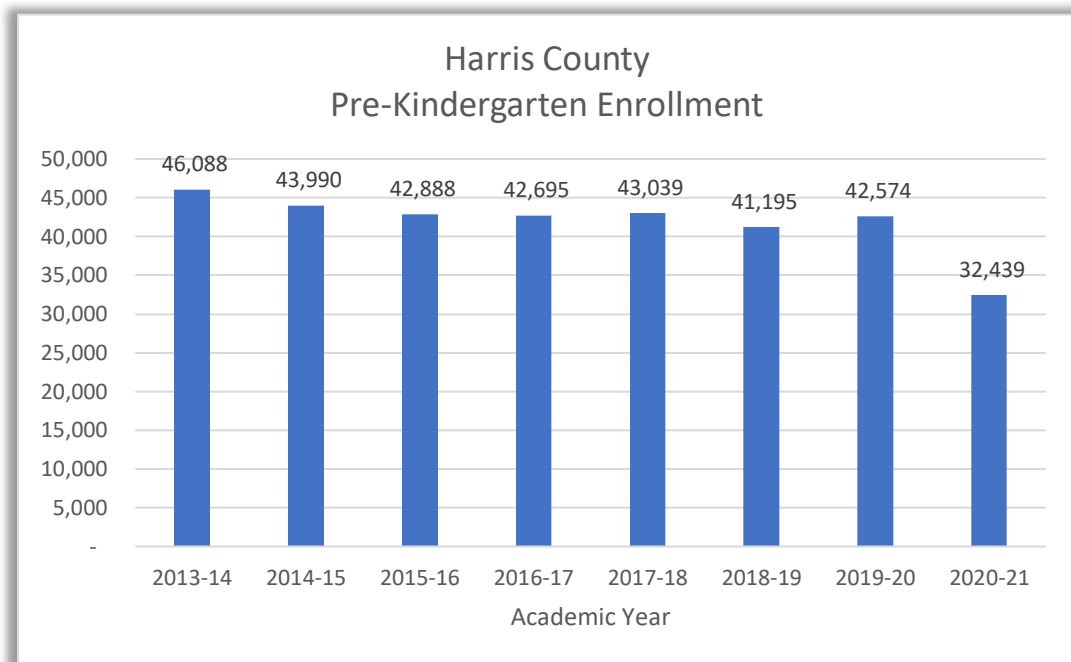


There was a 20.92% decline in Texas Pre-Kindergarten enrollments from 2019-20 to 2020-21



Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)

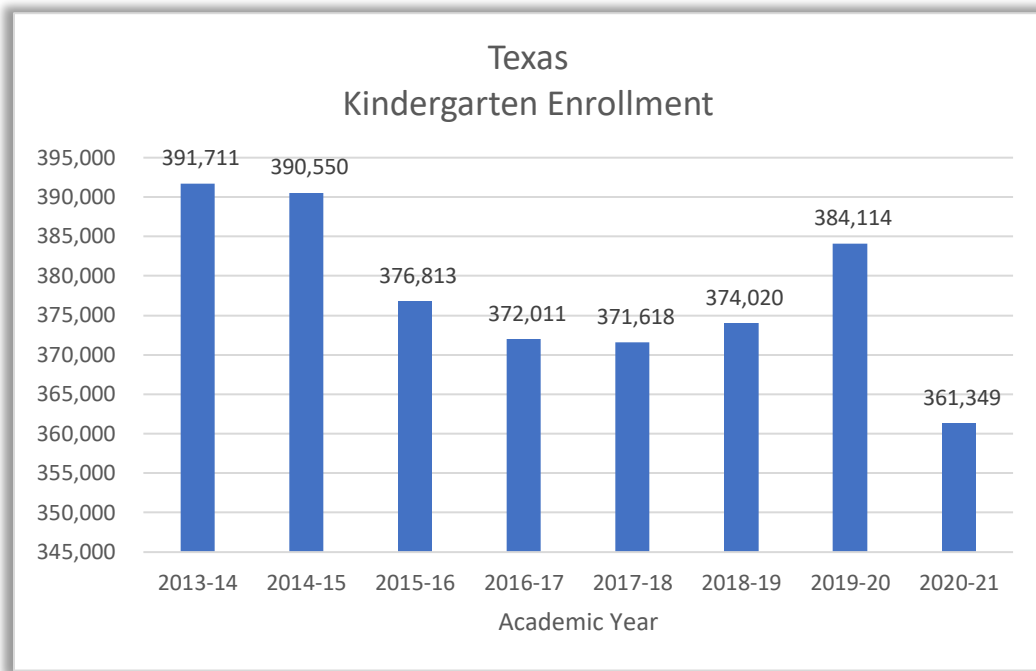
There was a 23.81% decline in Harris County enrollments from the 2019-20 to 2020-21 academic year.



Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)

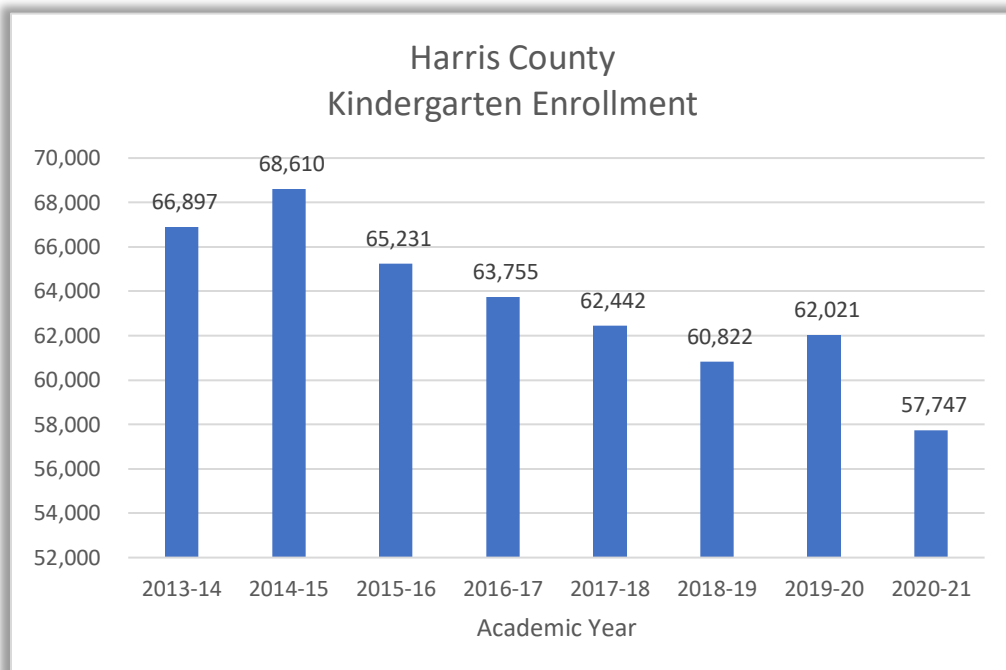


There was a 5.93% decline in Texas Kindergarten enrollments from the 2019-20 to 2020-21 academic year.



Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)

There was a 6.89% decline in Harris County Kindergarten enrollments from 2019-20 to 2020-21 academic year

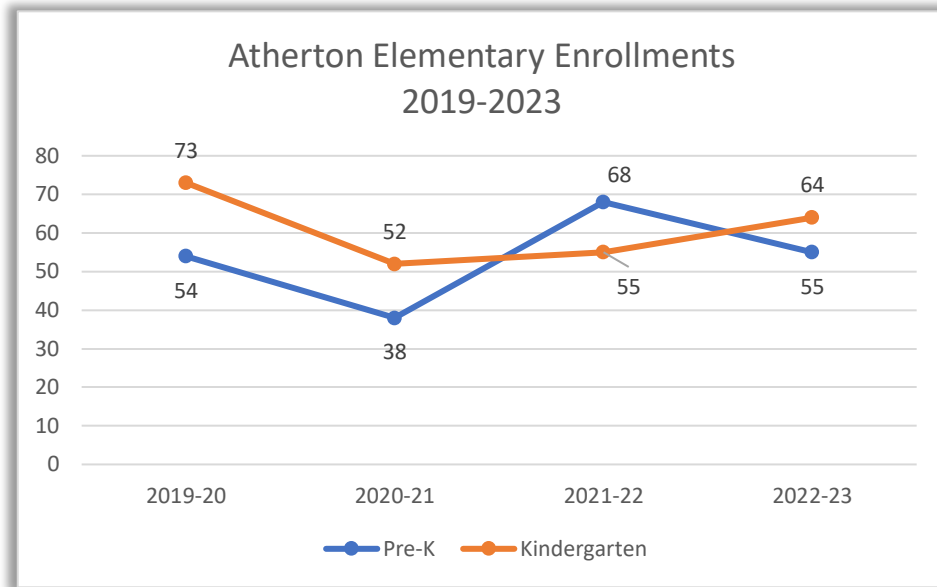


Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)

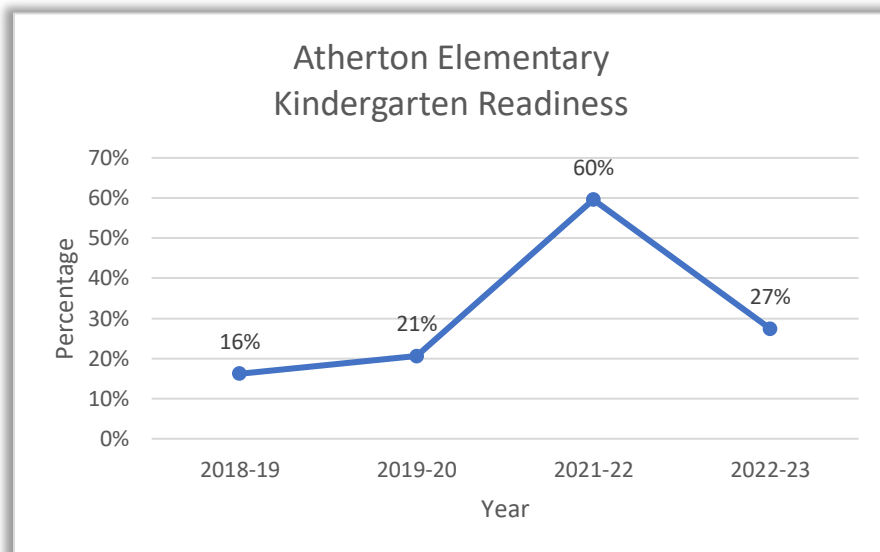


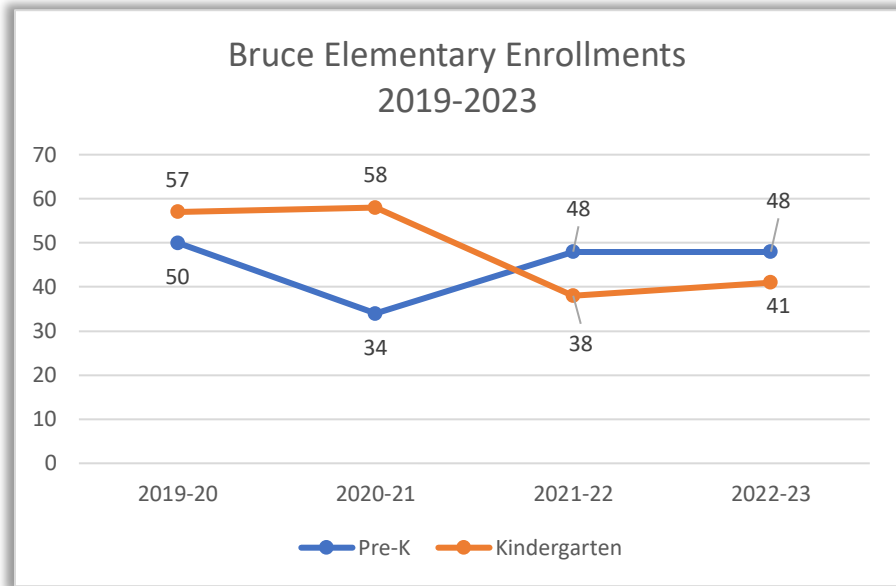
Wheatley High School Feeder Pattern Schools

The enrollment data for Atherton Elementary from 2019 to 2023 shows a fluctuation in both Pre-K and Kindergarten numbers. Pre-K enrollments declined from 54 in 2019-20 to a low of 38 in 2020-21 before rebounding to 68 in 2021-22, stabilizing at 55 in 2022-23. Kindergarten enrollments decreased steadily from 73 in 2019-20 to 52 in 2020-21, but then increased slightly to 64 by 2022-23.

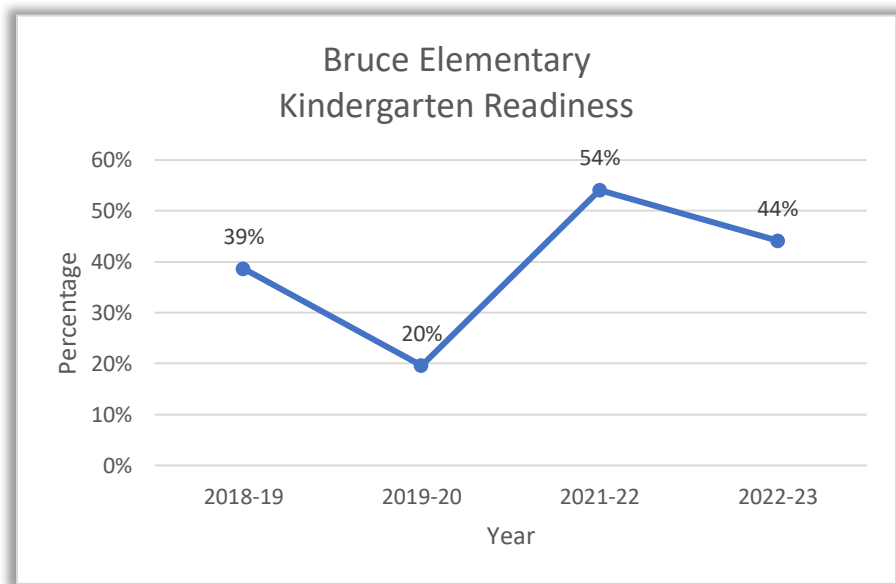


In the State of Texas, "Kindergarten Readiness" metrics refer to a set of indicators used to assess whether children are prepared to succeed in kindergarten. These metrics evaluate various developmental domains to ensure that children have the necessary skills and knowledge to thrive in a school environment. The kindergarten readiness at Atherton Elementary saw significant improvement, peaking at 60% in the 2021-22 school year before dropping to 27% in 2022-23. Despite the increase from 16% in 2018-19 to 21% in 2019-20, the recent decline suggests a need for renewed focus on early childhood preparation programs.





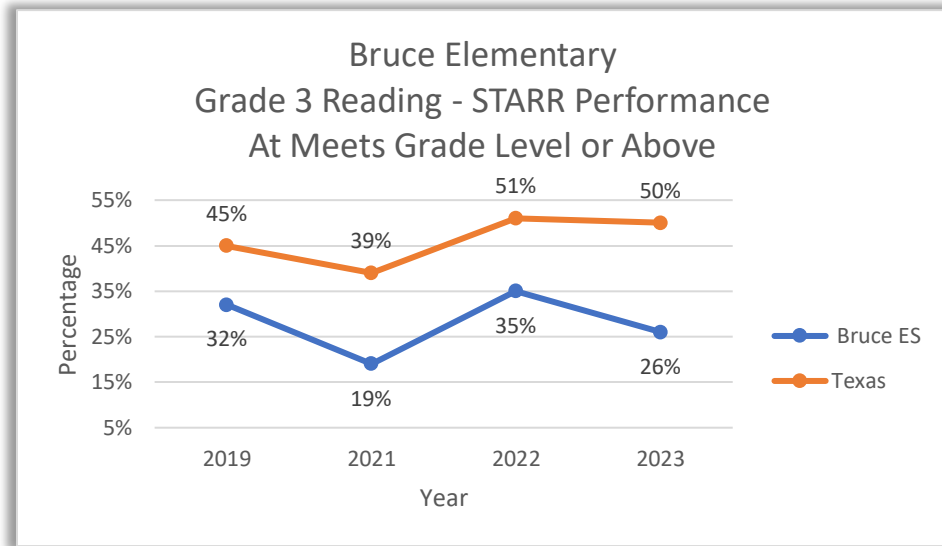
The trend in Kindergarten Readiness at Bruce Elementary shows a fluctuating pattern over the years. There was a significant decrease from 39% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2019-20, followed by a sharp increase to 54% in 2021-22, before dropping again to 44% in 2022-23.



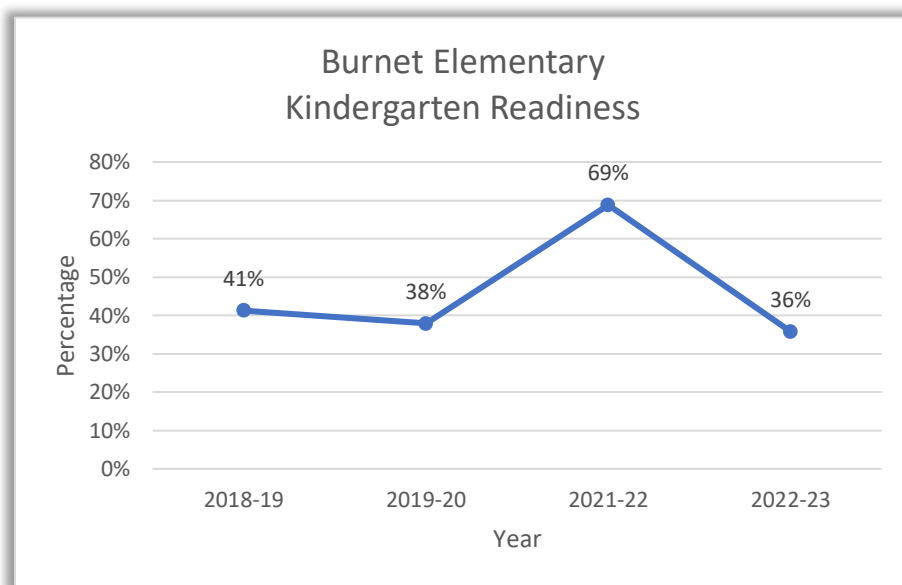
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



The Grade 3 Reading performance at Bruce Elementary shows a downward trend from 2019 to 2023, with a notable decline from 32% in 2019 to 26% in 2023, despite a temporary improvement to 35% in 2022. In contrast, the state of Texas consistently performed better, maintaining a relatively stable performance between 39% and 51% during the same period.



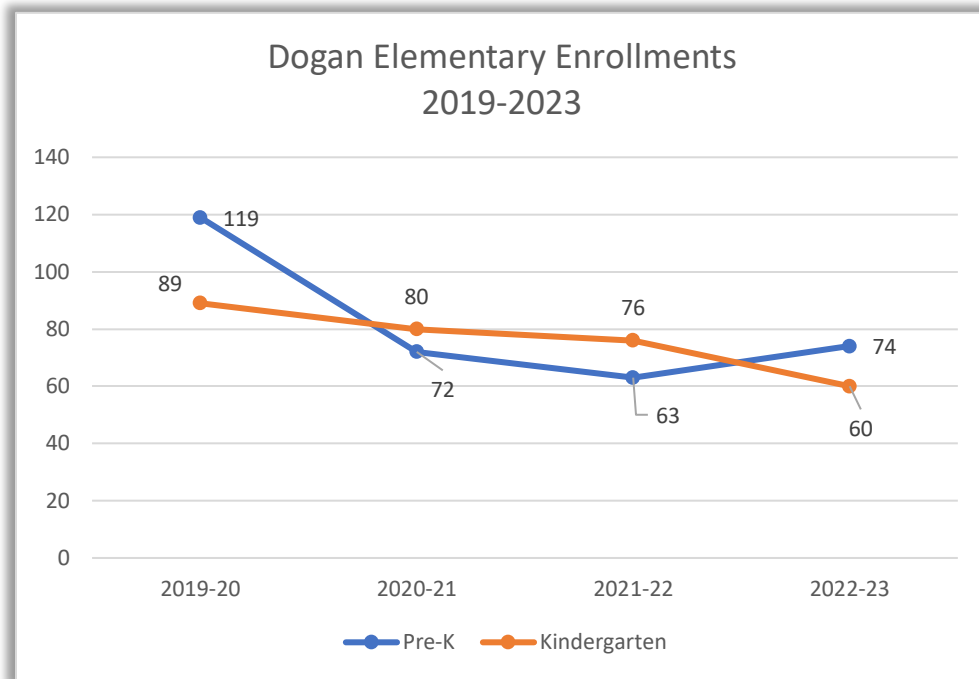
The Kindergarten Readiness at Burnet Elementary shows a fluctuating trend over the years. After a slight decrease from 41% in 2018-19 to 38% in 2019-20, there was a significant spike to 69% in 2021-22, followed by a drop to 36% in 2022-23.



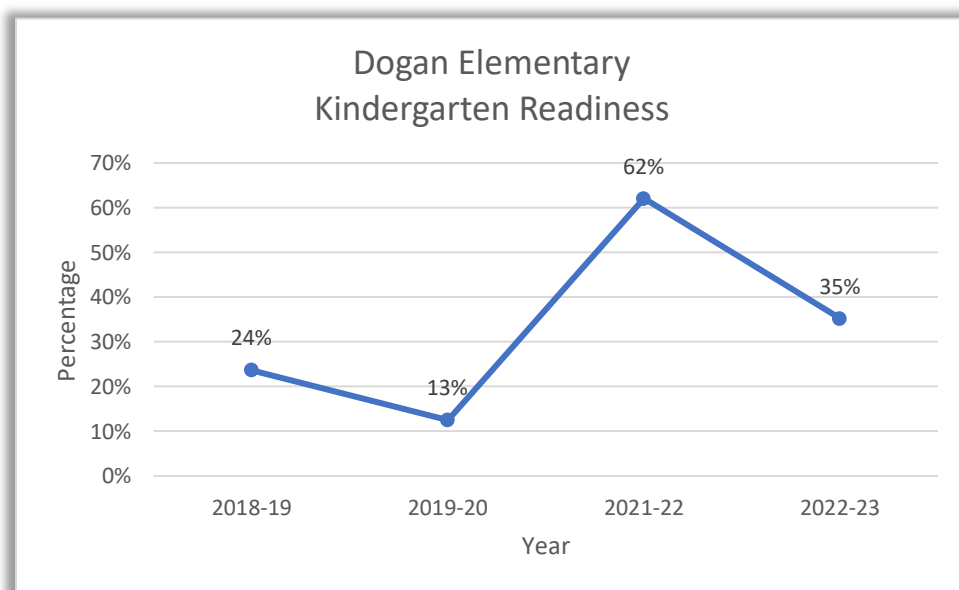
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



The enrollments at Dogan Elementary for both Pre-K and Kindergarten show a declining trend from 2019-20 to 2022-23. Pre-K enrollments decreased from 119 to 74, while Kindergarten enrollments declined from 89 to 60 during this period.

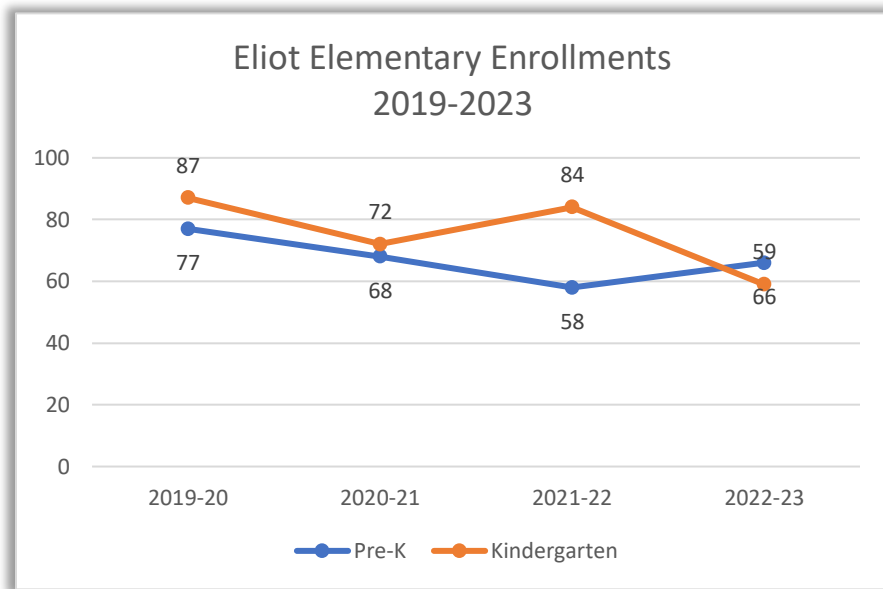


The Kindergarten Readiness at Dogan Elementary shows an initial decline from 24% in 2018-19 to 13% in 2019-20, followed by a significant increase to 62% in 2021-22, before dropping again to 35% in 2022-23.

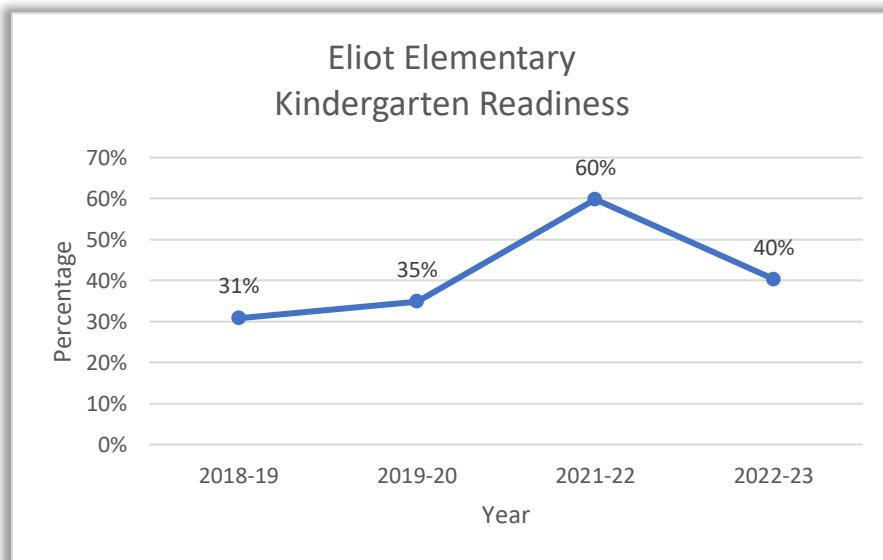




The enrollment for Pre-K at Eliot Elementary shows a steady decline from 77 students in 2019-20 to 58 in 2021-22, with a slight increase to 66 in 2022-23. In contrast, Kindergarten enrollment initially decreased from 87 in 2019-20 to 72 in 2020-21 but then rose to 84 in 2021-22 before dropping significantly to 59 in 2022-23.



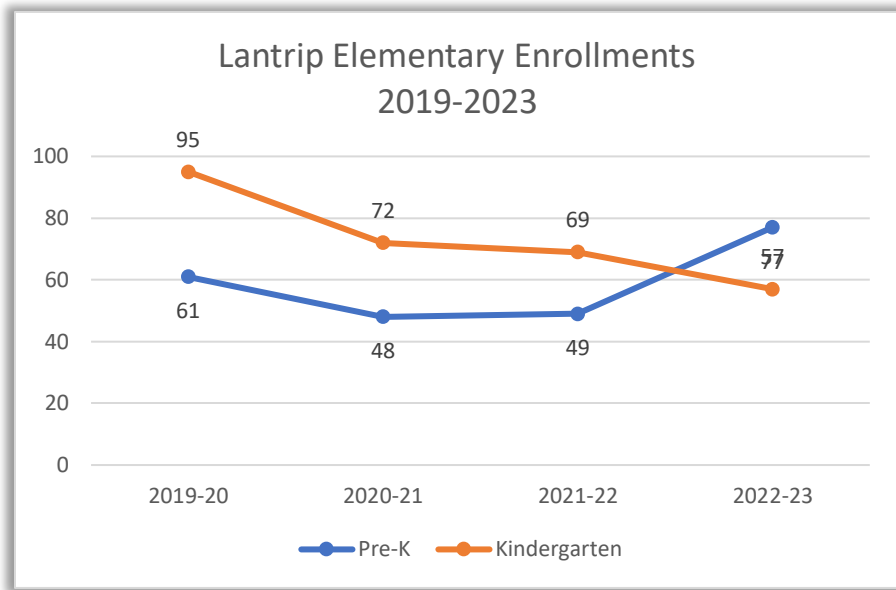
The Kindergarten Readiness at Eliot Elementary increased steadily from 31% in 2018-19 to 60% in 2021-22, showing significant improvement. However, there was a decline in readiness in 2022-23, dropping to 40%.



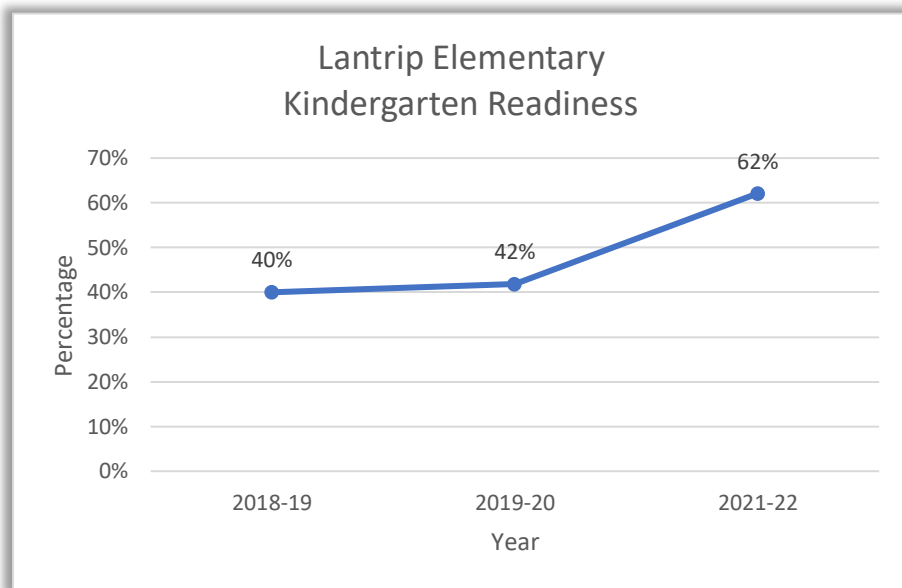
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



At Lantrip Elementary, Kindergarten enrollment steadily decreased from 95 students in 2019-20 to 57 in 2022-23. Meanwhile, Pre-K enrollment showed a slight decline from 61 students in 2019-20 to 48 in 2020-21, remaining nearly flat in 2021-22 before increasing to 69 in 2022-23.

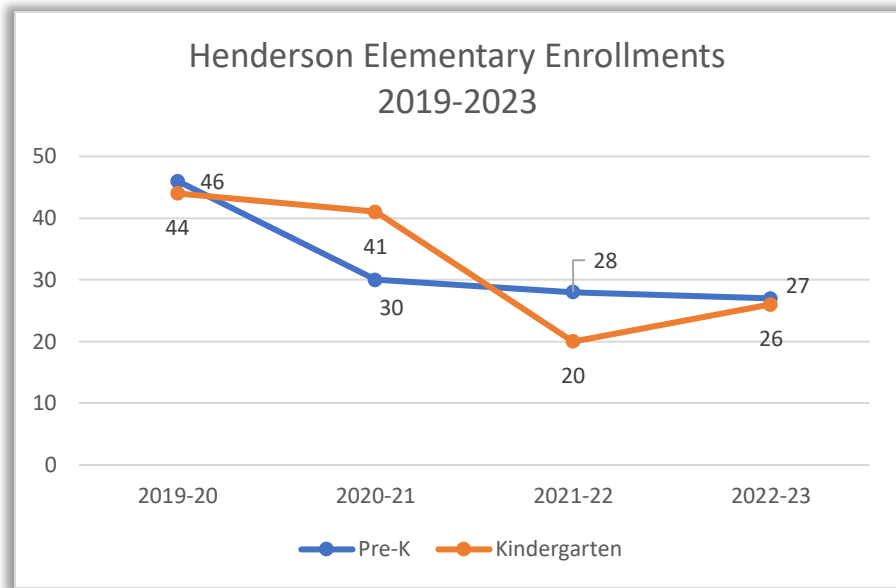


The Kindergarten Readiness at Lantrip Elementary showed a gradual increase from 40% in 2018-19 to 42% in 2019-20, followed by a more significant rise to 62% in 2021-22. Overall, the trend indicates steady improvement in readiness over the observed years.

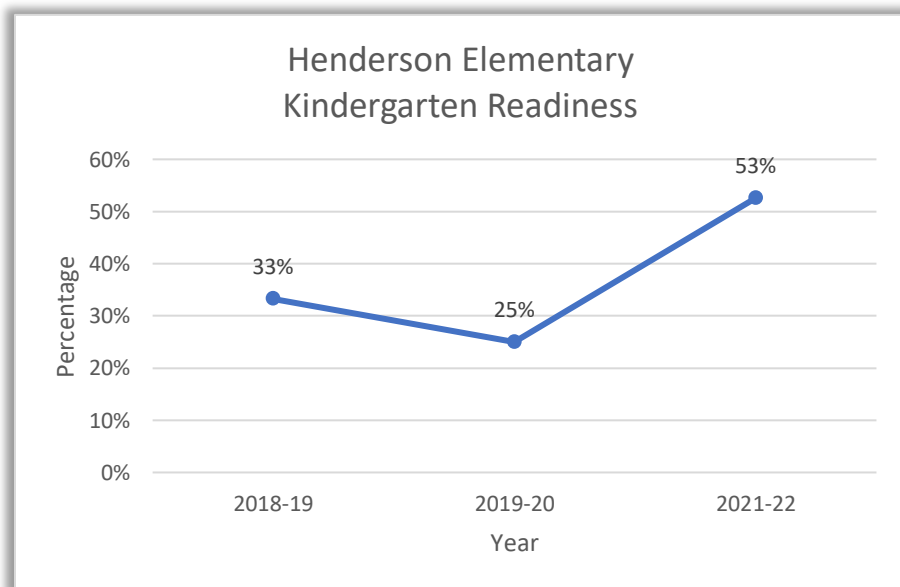




At Henderson Elementary, both Pre-K and Kindergarten enrollments have declined from 2019-20 to 2021-22, with Pre-K enrollment dropping from 44 to 20 and Kindergarten enrollment from 46 to 28. However, in 2022-23, both Pre-K and Kindergarten enrollments slightly increased to 26 and 27, respectively.



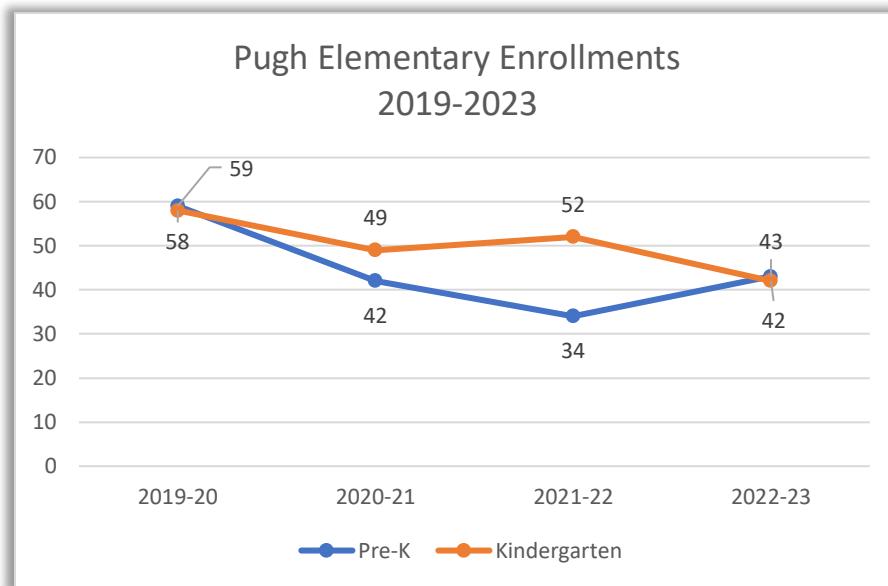
At Henderson Elementary, Kindergarten Readiness initially declined from 33% in 2018-19 to 25% in 2019-20. However, there was a significant improvement in readiness by 2021-22, where the percentage increased to 53%.



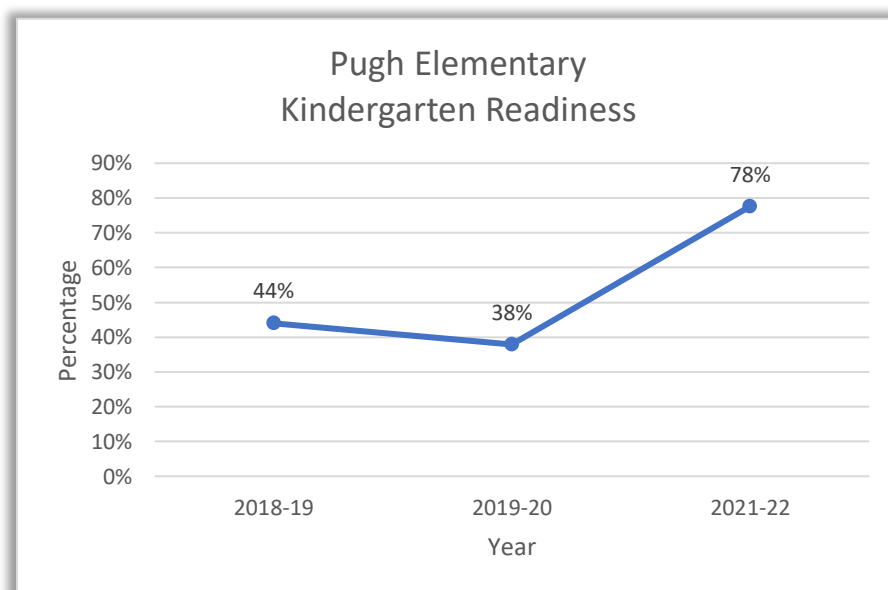
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



At Pugh Elementary, both Pre-K and Kindergarten enrollments decreased from 2019-20 to 2020-21, with Pre-K dropping from 58 to 42 and Kindergarten from 59 to 49. In the following years, Pre-K enrollment continued to decline to 34 in 2021-22 before returning to 42 in 2022-23, while Kindergarten enrollment fluctuated slightly, peaking at 52 in 2021-22 before decreasing to 43 in 2022-23.



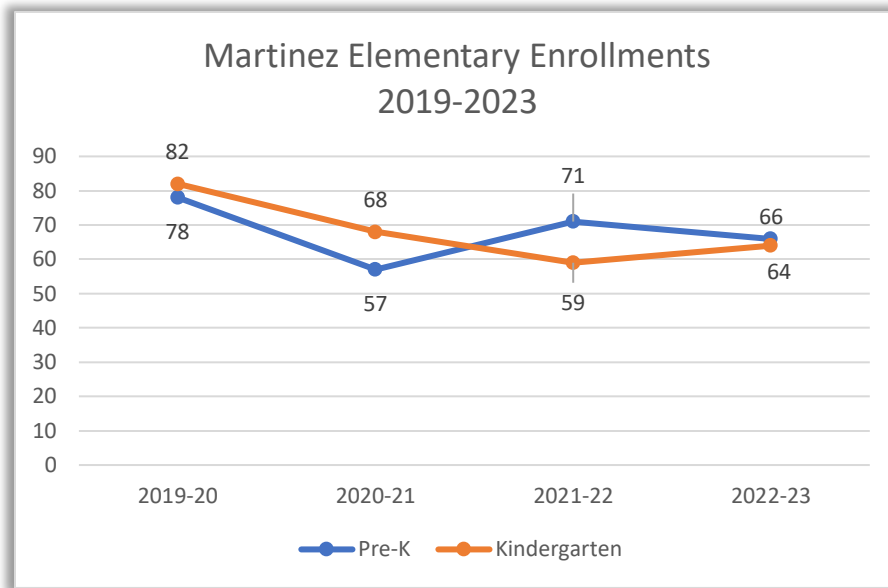
At Pugh Elementary, Kindergarten Readiness initially declined from 44% in 2018-19 to 38% in 2019-20. However, there was a significant improvement by 2021-22, with readiness increasing sharply to 78%.



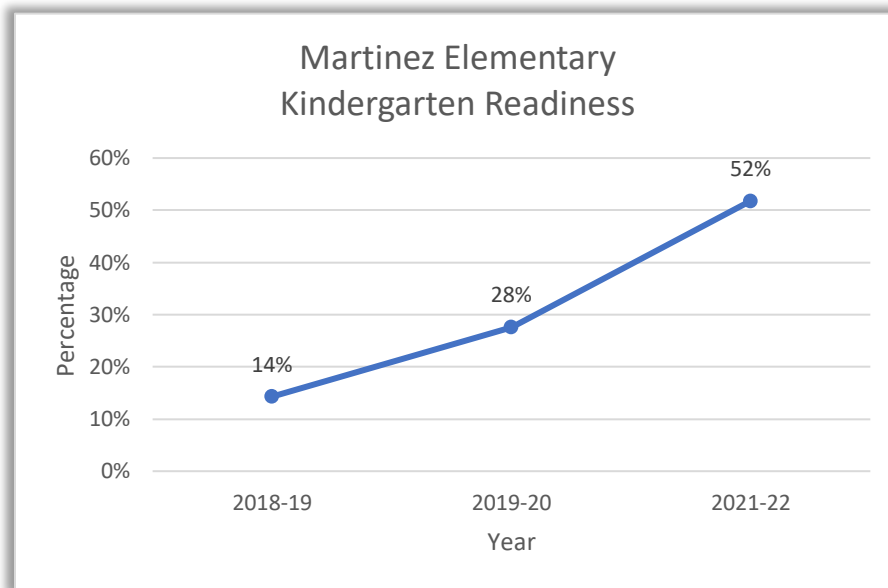
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



At Martinez Elementary, both Pre-K and Kindergarten enrollments declined from 2019-20 to 2020-21, with Pre-K dropping from 78 to 57 and Kindergarten from 82 to 68. However, enrollments for both levels showed a slight recovery in the following years, with Pre-K stabilizing around 66-71 students and Kindergarten at 59-64 students by 2022-23.



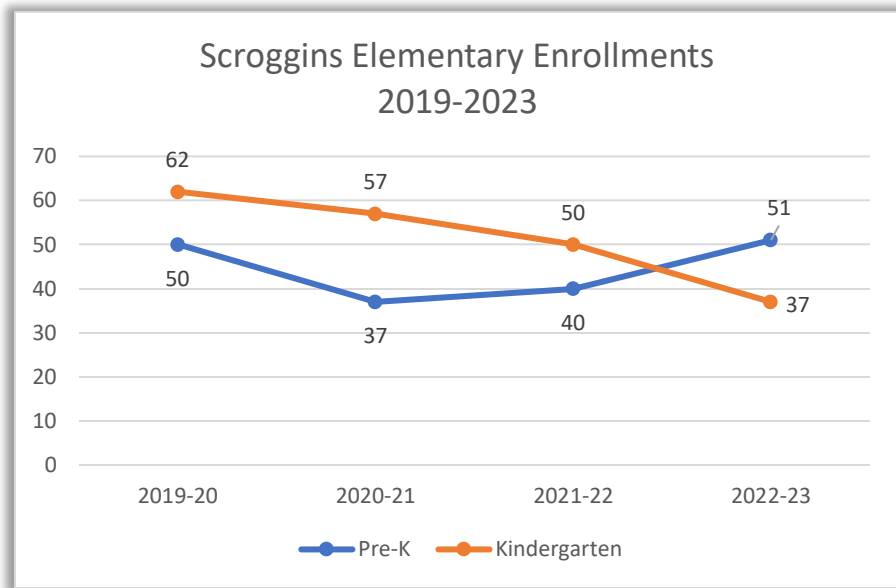
At Martinez Elementary, Kindergarten Readiness showed a significant upward trend, starting at 14% in 2018-19 and increasing to 28% in 2019-20. This improvement continued, reaching 52% by 2021-22, indicating steady progress in readiness over the years.



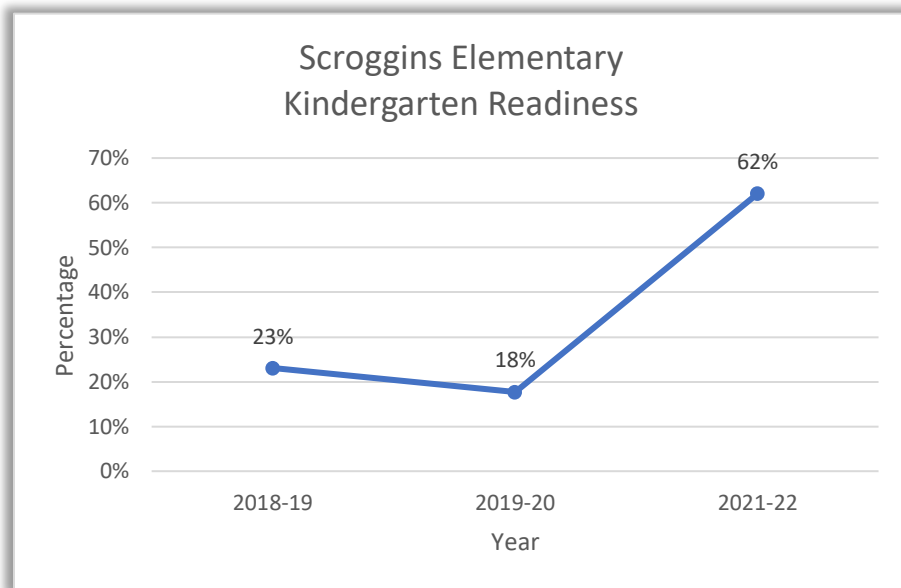
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



At Scroggins Elementary, Kindergarten enrollment showed a consistent decline from 62 students in 2019-20 to 37 in 2022-23. In contrast, Pre-K enrollment fluctuated, initially decreasing from 50 in 2019-20 to 37 in 2020-21, but then gradually increasing to 51 by 2022-23.



At Scroggins Elementary, Kindergarten Readiness initially declined from 23% in 2018-19 to 18% in 2019-20. However, there was a dramatic improvement by 2021-22, with readiness increasing sharply to 62%.

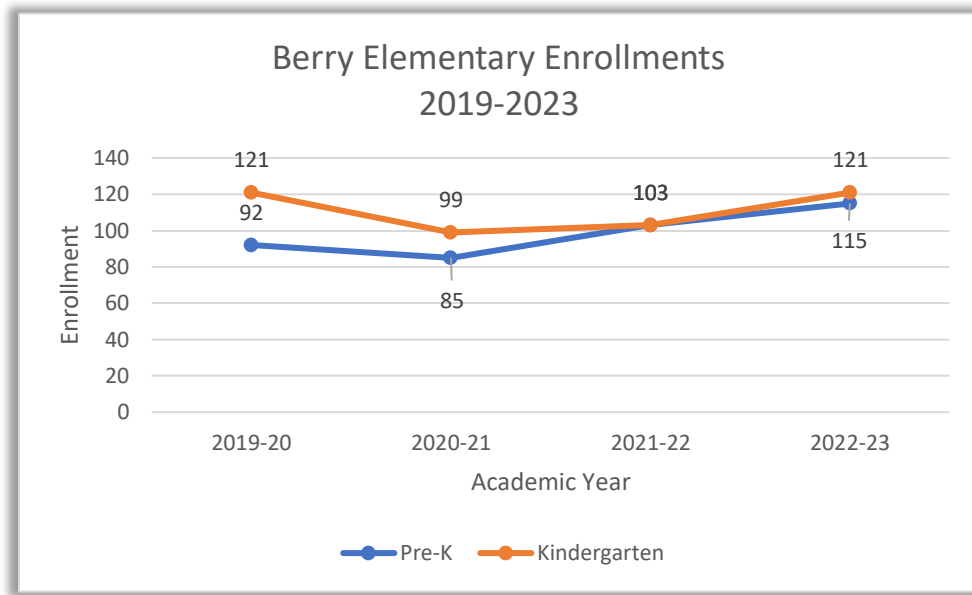


Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)

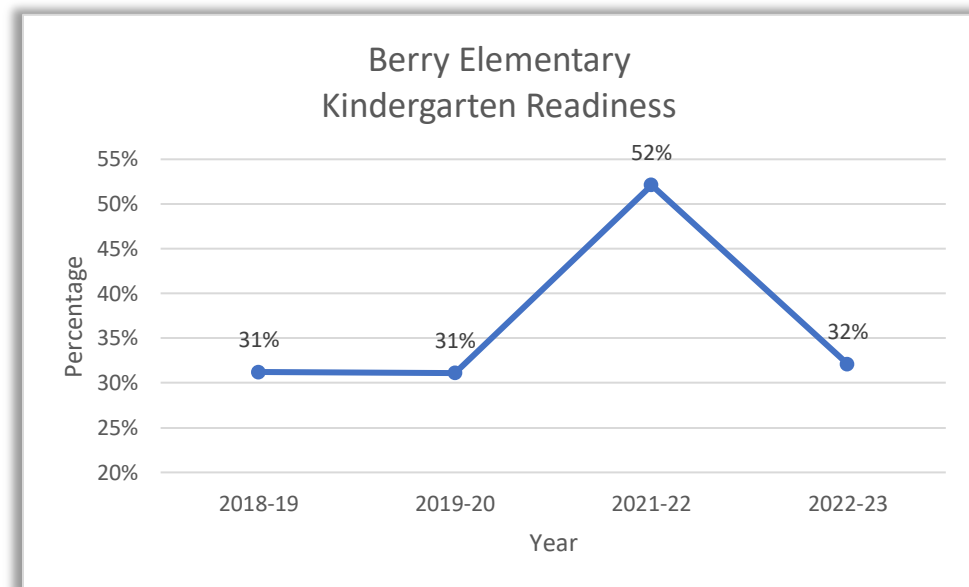


Kashmere High School Feeder Pattern Schools

At Berry Elementary, Kindergarten enrollment decreased from 121 students in 2019-20 to 99 in 2020-21 but then gradually increased, reaching 121 again in 2022-23. Pre-K enrollment showed a slight decline from 92 in 2019-20 to 85 in 2020-21, followed by a steady rise to 115 in 2022-23.



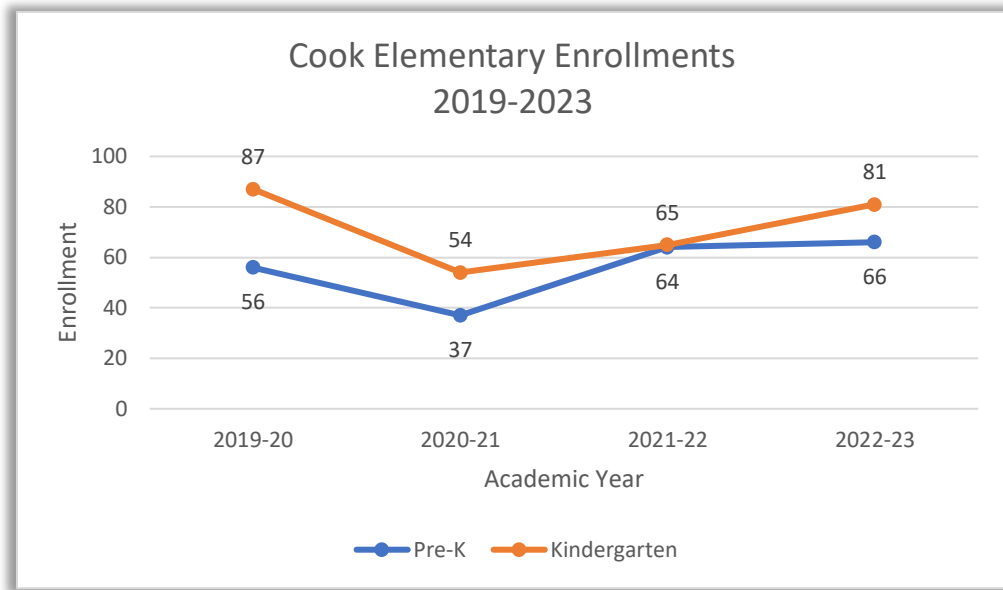
At Berry Elementary, Kindergarten Readiness remained steady at 31% between 2018-19 and 2019-20. However, there was a significant increase to 52% in 2021-22, followed by a sharp decline to 32% in 2022-23.



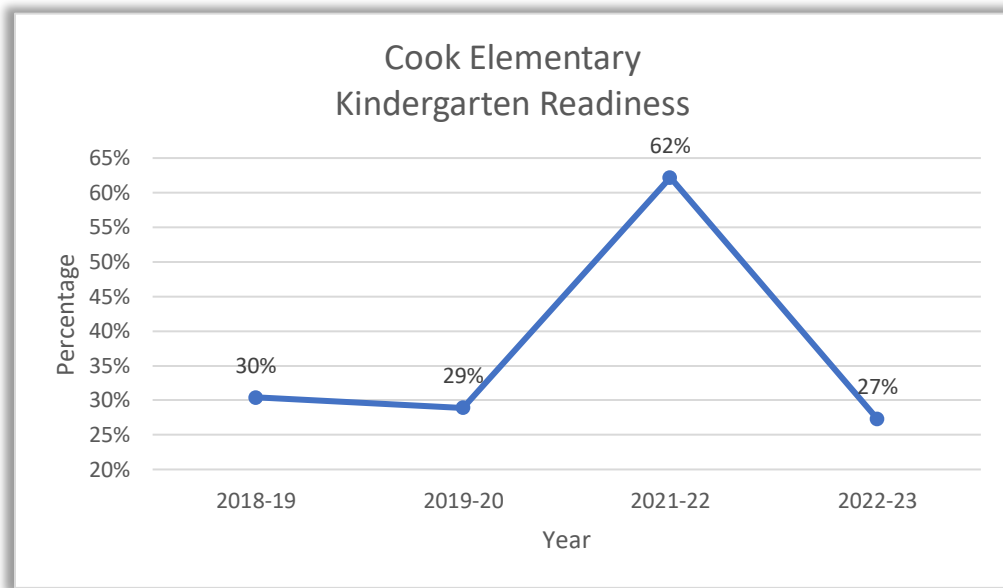
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



At Cook Elementary, Kindergarten enrollment experienced a decline from 87 students in 2019-20 to 54 in 2020-21, followed by a recovery to 81 students by 2022-23. Pre-K enrollment showed a similar pattern, decreasing from 56 in 2019-20 to 37 in 2020-21, and then increasing steadily to 66 by 2022-23.

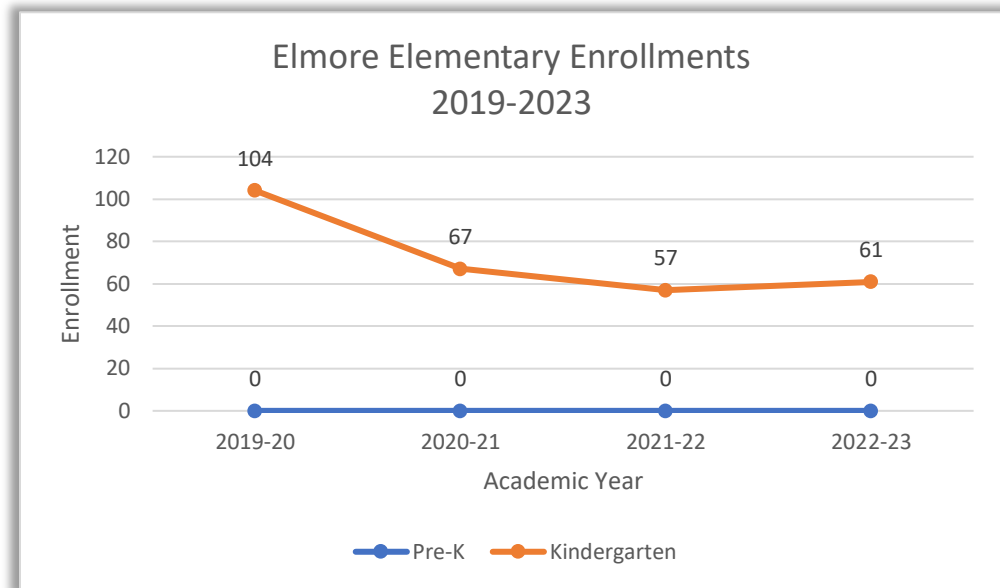


At Cook Elementary, Kindergarten Readiness remained relatively stable around 30% between 2018-19 and 2019-20. However, there was a significant spike to 62% in 2021-22, followed by a sharp decline to 27% in 2022-23.

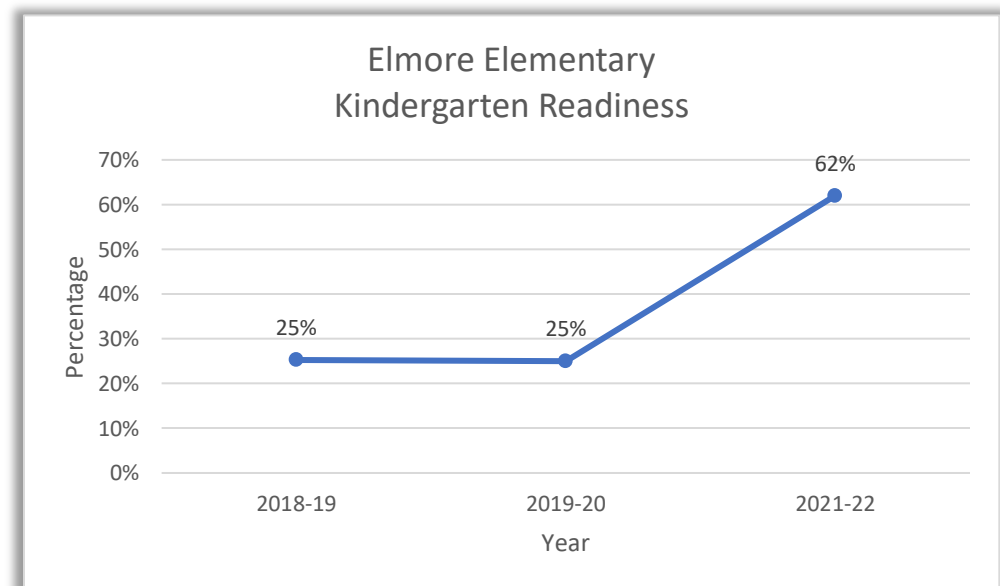




At Elmore Elementary, Kindergarten enrollment has steadily decreased from 104 students in 2019-20 to 57 in 2021-22, with a slight increase to 61 in 2022-23. Notably, there have been no Pre-K enrollments reported during the entire period from 2019 to 2023.

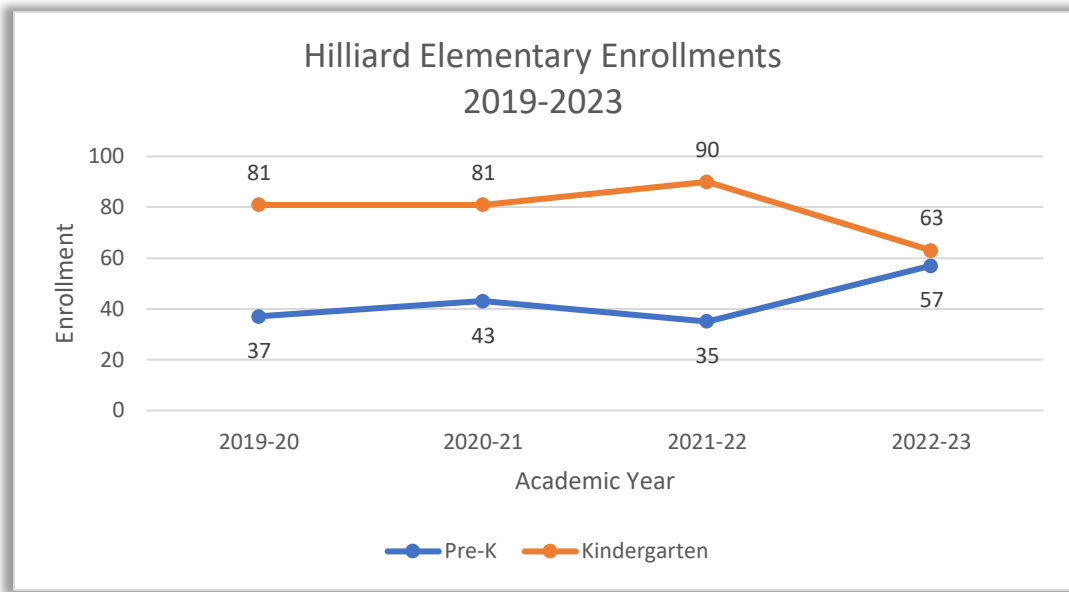


At Elmore Elementary, Kindergarten Readiness remained stable at 25% between 2018-19 and 2019-20. However, there was a significant improvement by 2021-22, with readiness increasing sharply to 62%.

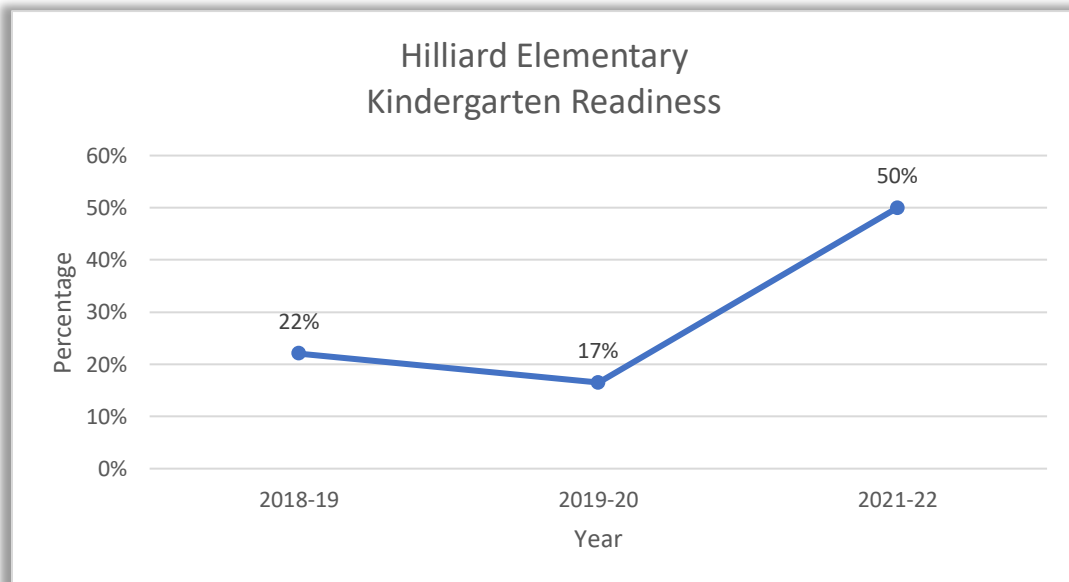




At Hilliard Elementary, Kindergarten enrollment remained stable at 81 students from 2019-20 to 2020-21, then increased to 90 in 2021-22, before dropping to 63 in 2022-23. Pre-K enrollment showed a gradual increase from 37 in 2019-20 to 43 in 2020-21, followed by a slight decline to 35 in 2021-22, and then a significant rise to 57 in 2022-23.



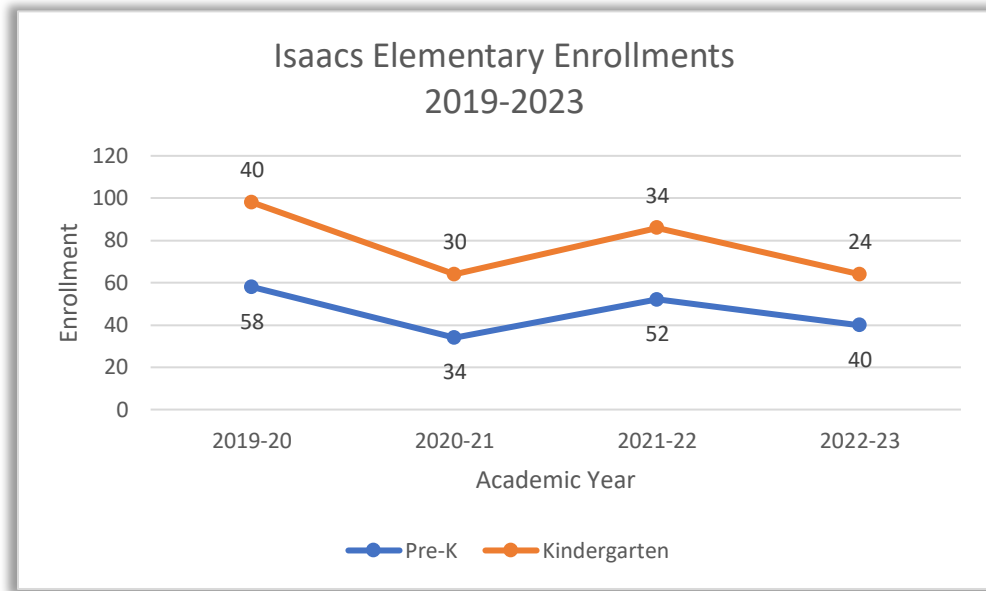
At Hilliard Elementary, Kindergarten Readiness decreased slightly from 22% in 2018-19 to 17% in 2019-20. However, there was a significant improvement by 2021-22, with readiness increasing sharply to 50%.



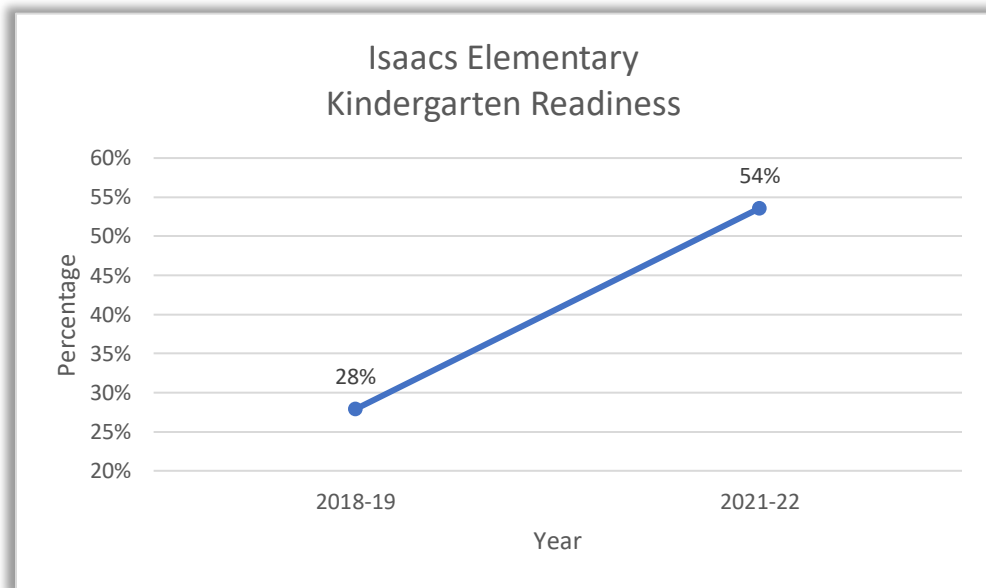
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



At Isaacs Elementary, Kindergarten enrollment decreased from 40 students in 2019-20 to 30 in 2020-21, then experienced a slight increase to 34 in 2021-22 before dropping to 24 in 2022-23. Pre-K enrollment followed a similar pattern, decreasing from 58 in 2019-20 to 34 in 2020-21, then rising to 52 in 2021-22, before declining again to 40 in 2022-23.



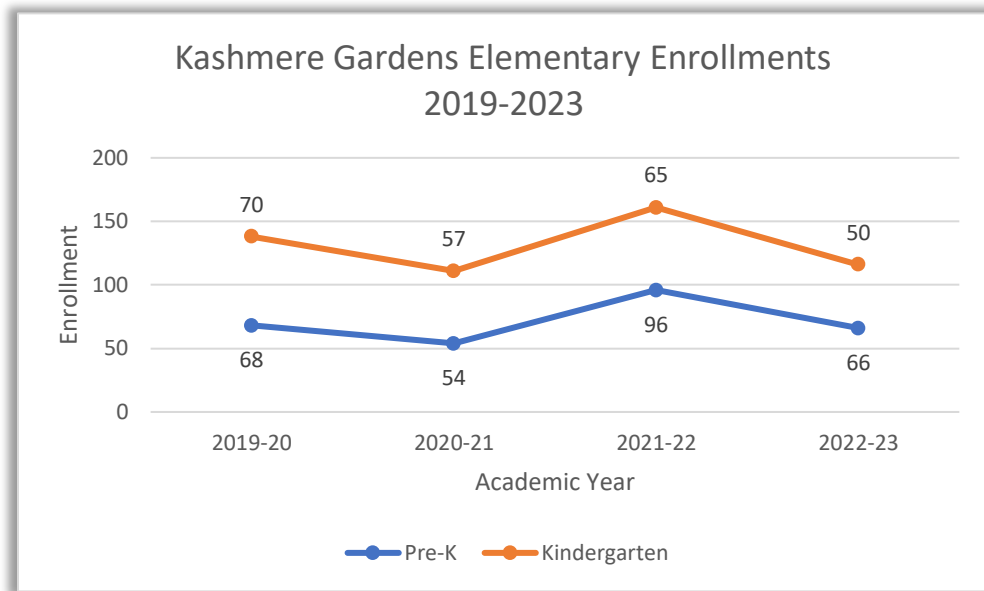
At Isaacs Elementary, Kindergarten Readiness showed a consistent upward trend, starting at 28% in 2018-19 and steadily increasing to 54% by 2021-22. This indicates a significant improvement in readiness over the observed years.



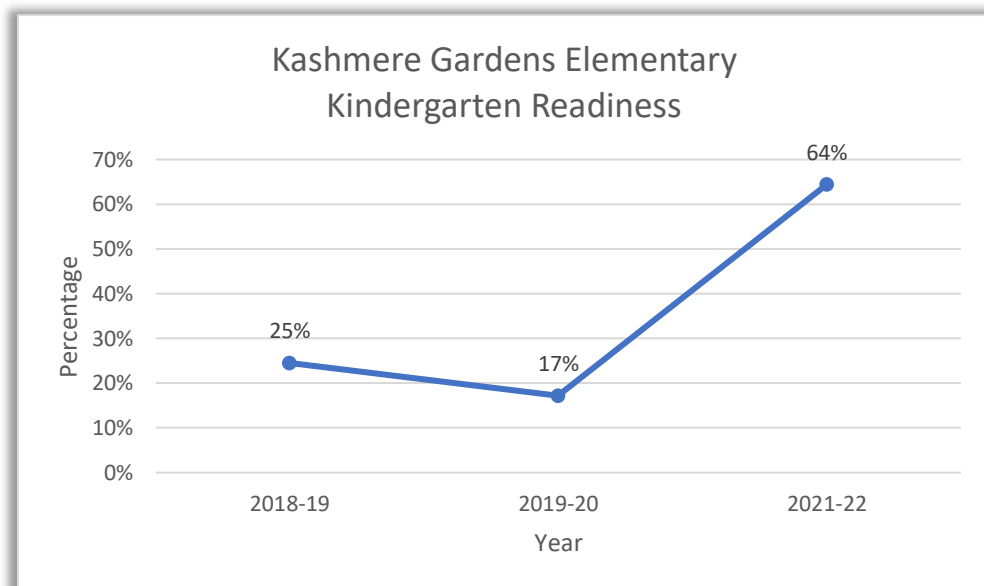
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



At Kashmere Gardens Elementary, Kindergarten enrollment decreased from 70 students in 2019-20 to 57 in 2020-21, then increased to 65 in 2021-22 before dropping again to 50 in 2022-23. Pre-K enrollment initially declined from 68 in 2019-20 to 54 in 2020-21, saw a significant rise to 96 in 2021-22, and then decreased to 66 in 2022-23.



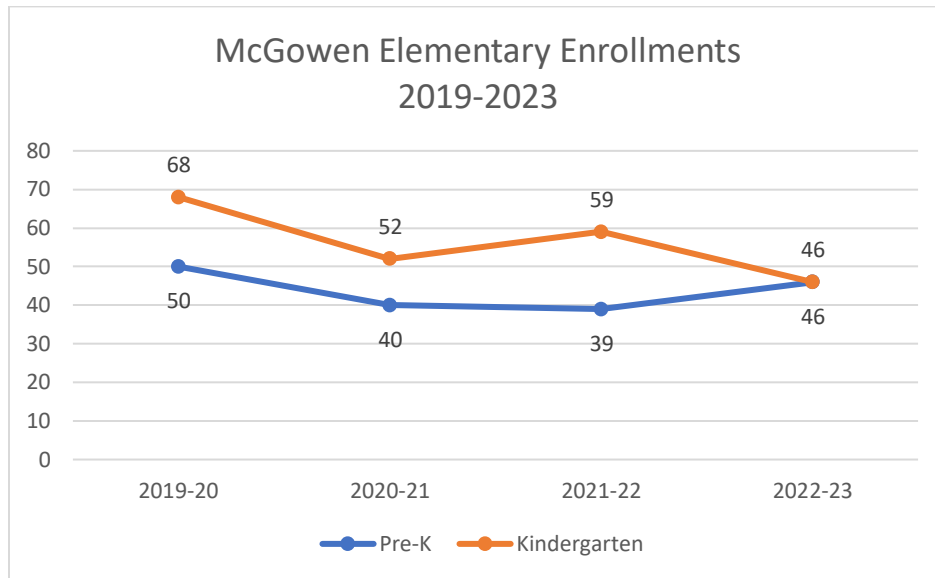
At Kashmere Gardens Elementary, Kindergarten Readiness initially declined from 25% in 2018-19 to 17% in 2019-20. However, there was a significant improvement by 2021-22, with readiness increasing sharply to 64%.



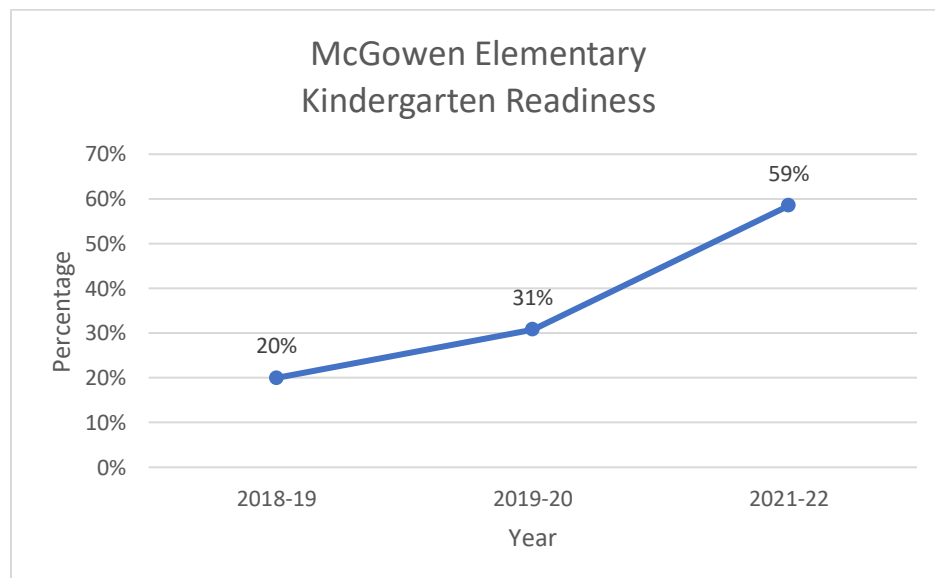
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



At McGowen Elementary, Kindergarten enrollment decreased from 68 students in 2019-20 to 52 in 2020-21, then experienced a slight increase to 59 in 2021-22 before dropping to 46 in 2022-23. Pre-K enrollment followed a similar downward trend, declining from 50 students in 2019-20 to 39 in 2021-22, but it slightly increased to 46 in 2022-23.



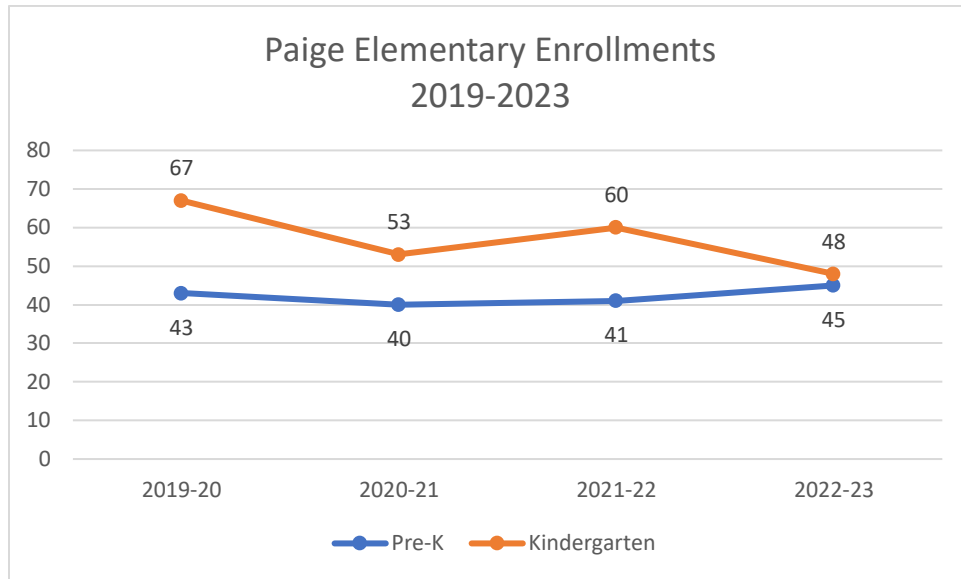
At McGowen Elementary, Kindergarten Readiness showed a consistent upward trend, starting at 20% in 2018-19 and increasing to 31% in 2019-20. This upward trend continued, reaching 59% by 2021-22, indicating significant improvement in readiness over the years.



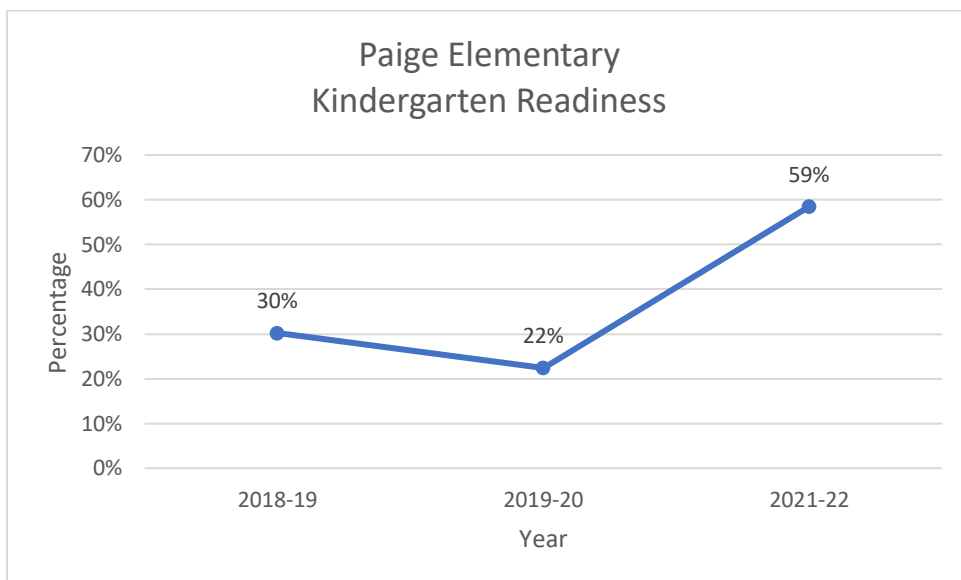
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



At Paige Elementary, Kindergarten enrollment decreased from 67 students in 2019-20 to 53 in 2020-21, then saw a slight increase to 60 in 2021-22 before dropping again to 48 in 2022-23. Pre-K enrollment remained relatively stable over the years, with a slight decline from 43 in 2019-20 to 40 in 2020-21 and 41 in 2021-22, followed by a small increase to 45 in 2022-23.



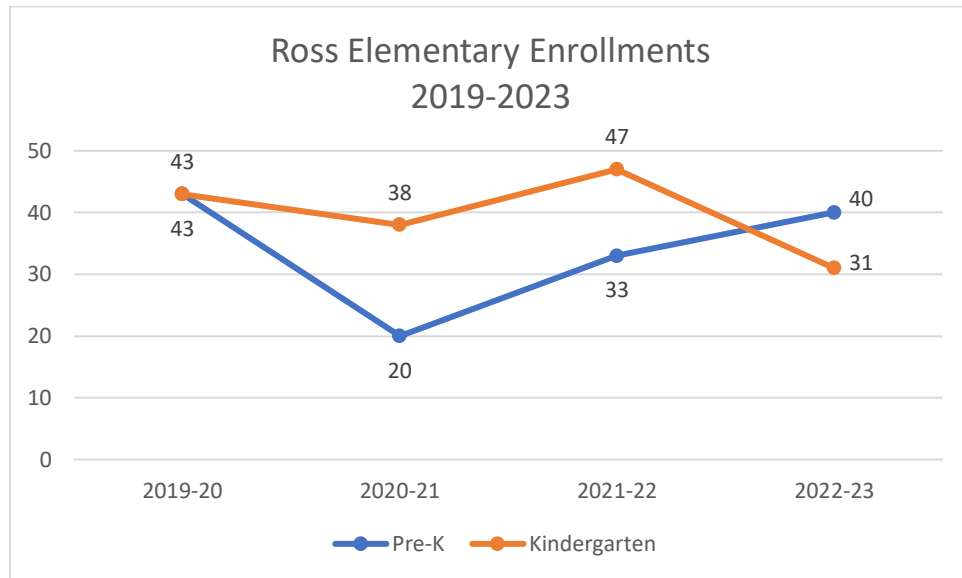
At Paige Elementary, Kindergarten Readiness declined from 30% in 2018-19 to 22% in 2019-20. However, there was a significant improvement by 2021-22, with readiness increasing sharply to 59%.



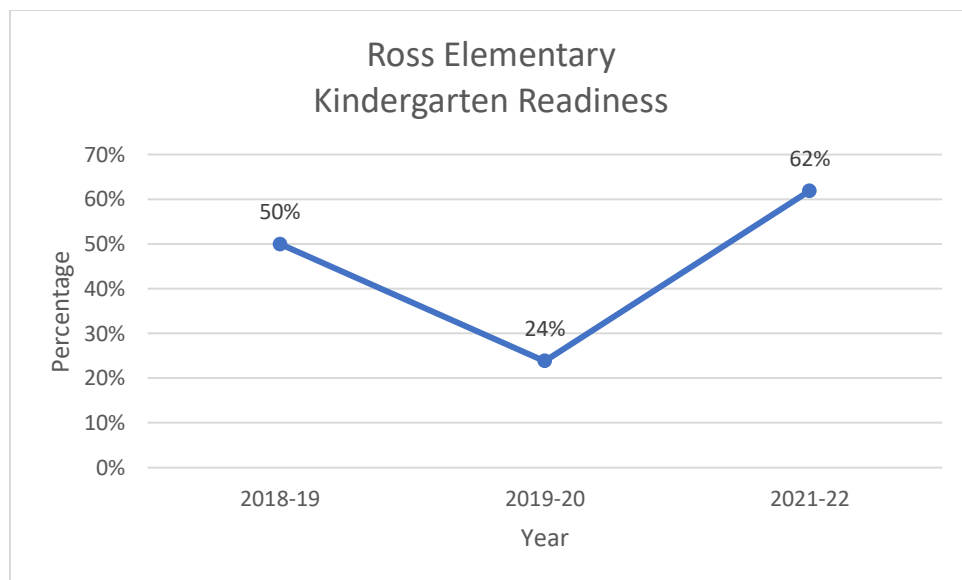
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



At Ross Elementary, Kindergarten enrollment declined from 43 students in 2019-20 to 38 in 2020-21, then increased to 47 in 2021-22 before dropping again to 31 in 2022-23. Pre-K enrollment experienced a sharp decline from 43 in 2019-20 to 20 in 2020-21, followed by a gradual recovery to 40 students by 2022-23.



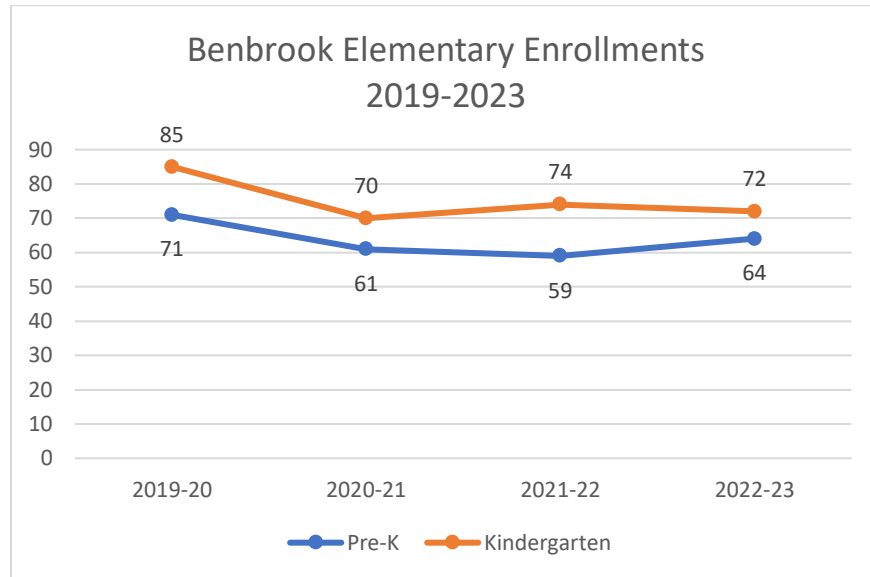
At Ross Elementary, Kindergarten Readiness decreased significantly from 50% in 2018-19 to 24% in 2019-20. However, it rebounded sharply, increasing to 62% by 2021-22, indicating a strong recovery and improvement in readiness.



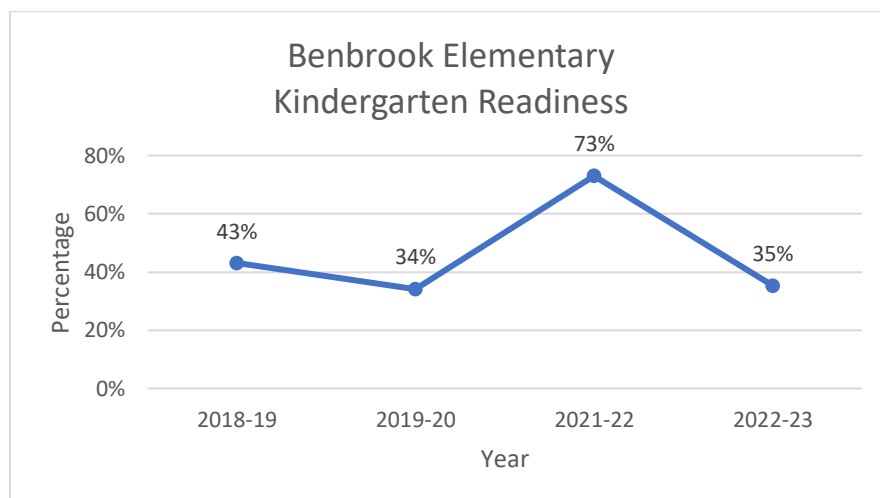


Scarborough High School Feeder Pattern Schools

The graph shows enrollment trends at Benbrook Elementary from 2019 to 2023. It compares the enrollment numbers of Pre-K and Kindergarten, with Pre-K enrollments ranging from 59 to 71 students and Kindergarten enrollments ranging from 70 to 85 students over the specified period.



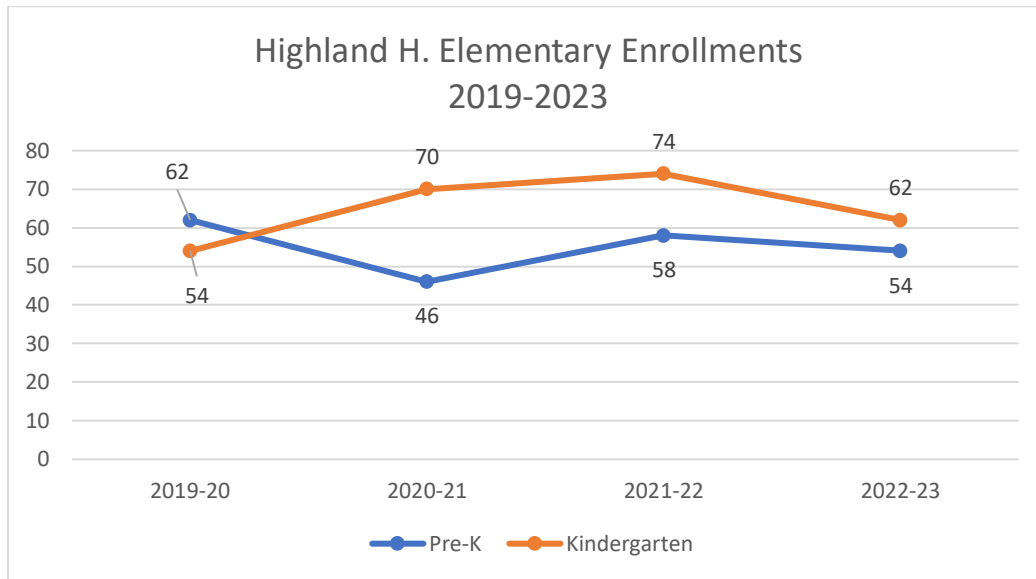
The graph illustrates the percentage of kindergarten readiness at Benbrook Elementary from 2018 to 2023. The percentage fluctuates, starting at 43% in 2018-19, dipping to 34% in 2019-20, peaking at 73% in 2021-22, and then dropping to 35% in 2022-23.



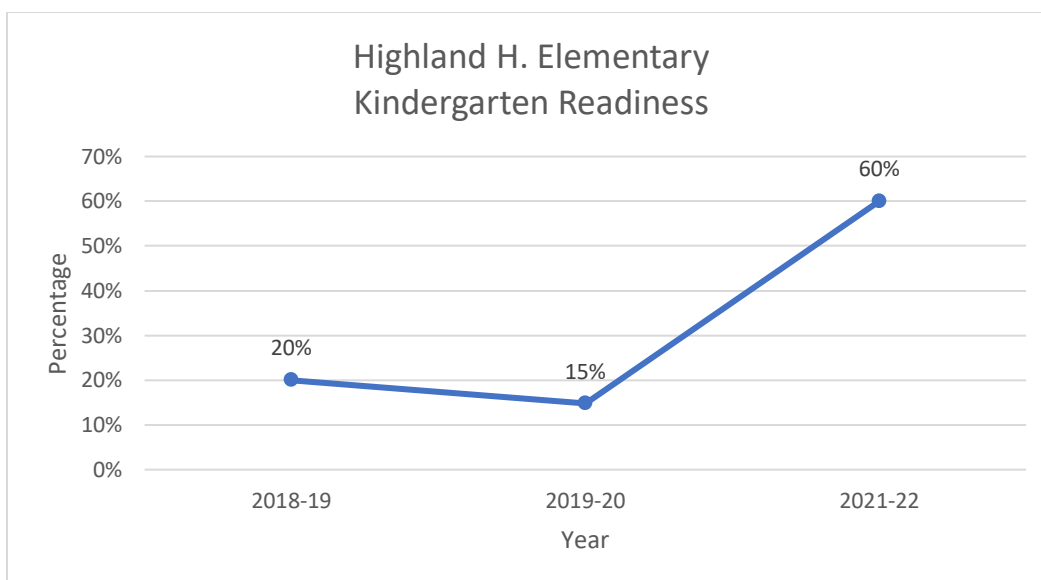
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



The graph shows that Kindergarten enrollments at Highland H. Elementary increased from 62 to 74 students between 2019-20 and 2021-22, then decreased to 62 students in 2022-23. Pre-K enrollments fluctuated, dropping from 54 students in 2019-20 to a low of 46 in 2020-21, then rising to 58 before returning to 54 in 2022-23.



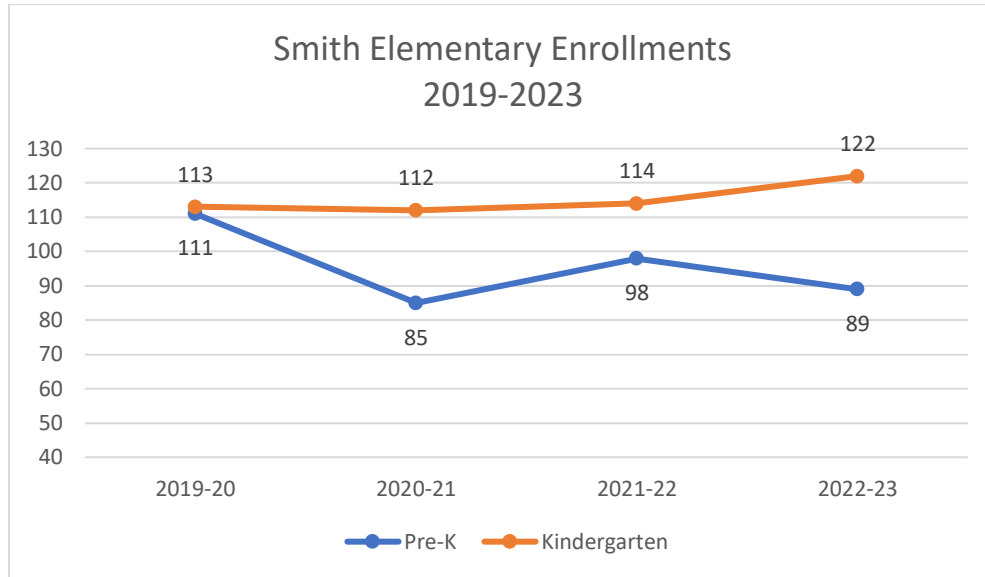
The graph shows that Kindergarten readiness at Highland H. Elementary remained relatively low from 2018-19 to 2019-20, with percentages of 20% and 15%, respectively. However, there was a significant increase to 60% in 2021-22, indicating a marked improvement in readiness over time.



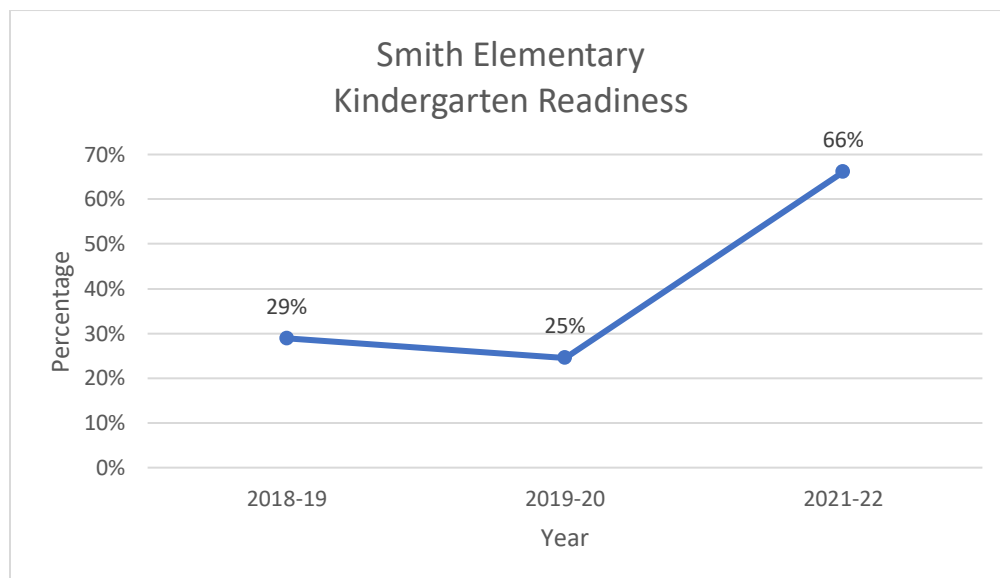
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



The graph shows that Kindergarten enrollments at Smith Elementary remained relatively stable from 2019-20 to 2021-22, fluctuating slightly between 112 and 114 students, before increasing to 122 students in 2022-23. Pre-K enrollments, on the other hand, decreased from 111 students in 2019-20 to 85 in 2020-21, then rebounded to 98 in 2021-22, before dropping again to 89 students in 2022-23.



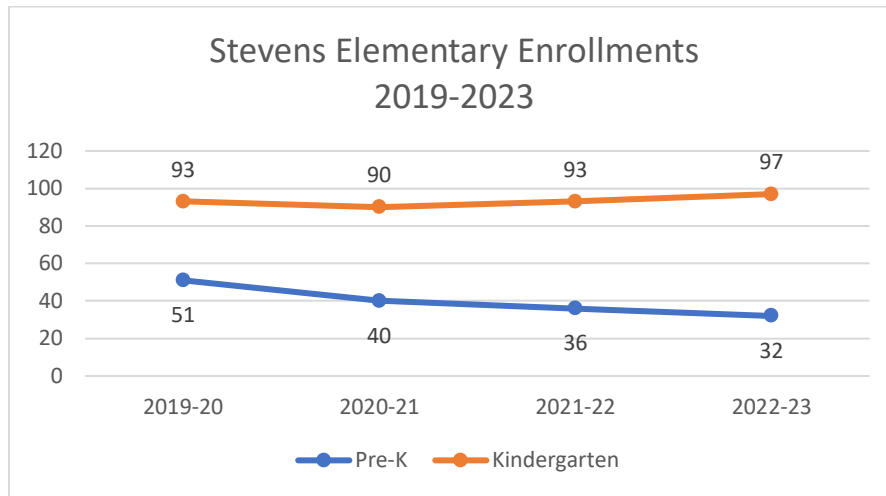
The graph shows that Kindergarten readiness at Smith Elementary decreased slightly from 29% in 2018-19 to 25% in 2019-20. However, there was a significant improvement by 2021-22, with readiness increasing sharply to 66%.



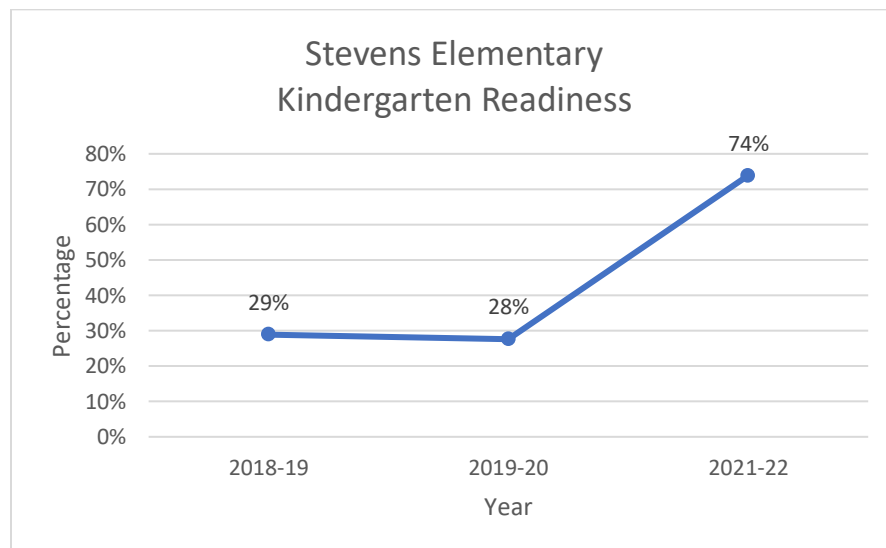
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



The graph shows that Kindergarten enrollments at Stevens Elementary remained relatively stable between 90 and 97 students from 2019-20 to 2022-23, with a slight increase over time. In contrast, Pre-K enrollments consistently declined from 51 students in 2019-20 to 32 students in 2022-23.

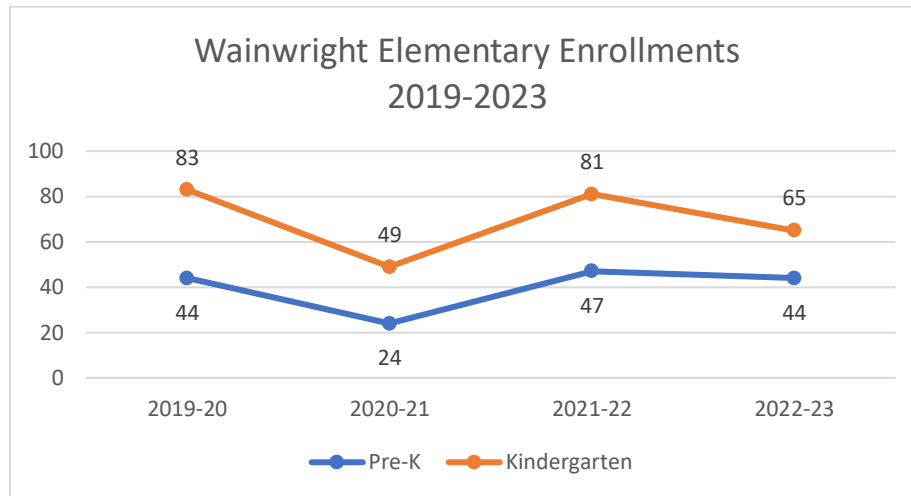


The graph shows that Kindergarten readiness at Stevens Elementary remained nearly flat between 2018-19 and 2019-20, with a slight decrease from 29% to 28%. However, there was a significant increase in readiness by 2021-22, with the percentage rising sharply to 74%.

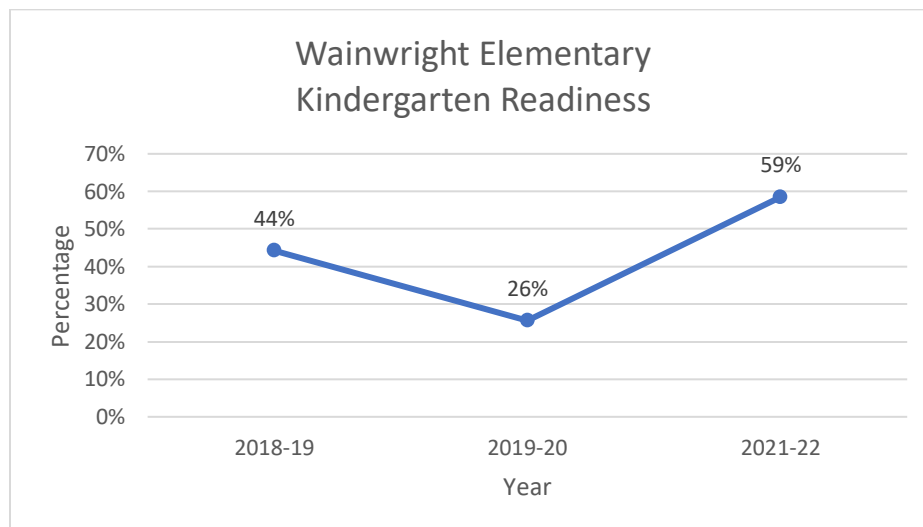




The graph shows that Kindergarten enrollments at Wainwright Elementary declined from 83 students in 2019-20 to 49 in 2020-21, then rebounded to 81 students in 2021-22 before dropping again to 65 in 2022-23. Pre-K enrollments followed a similar pattern, decreasing from 44 students in 2019-20 to 24 in 2020-21, increasing to 47 in 2021-22, and then slightly declining back to 44 in 2022-23.



The graph shows that Kindergarten readiness at Wainwright Elementary declined from 44% in 2018-19 to 26% in 2019-20. However, there was a significant improvement by 2021-22, with readiness increasing to 59%.



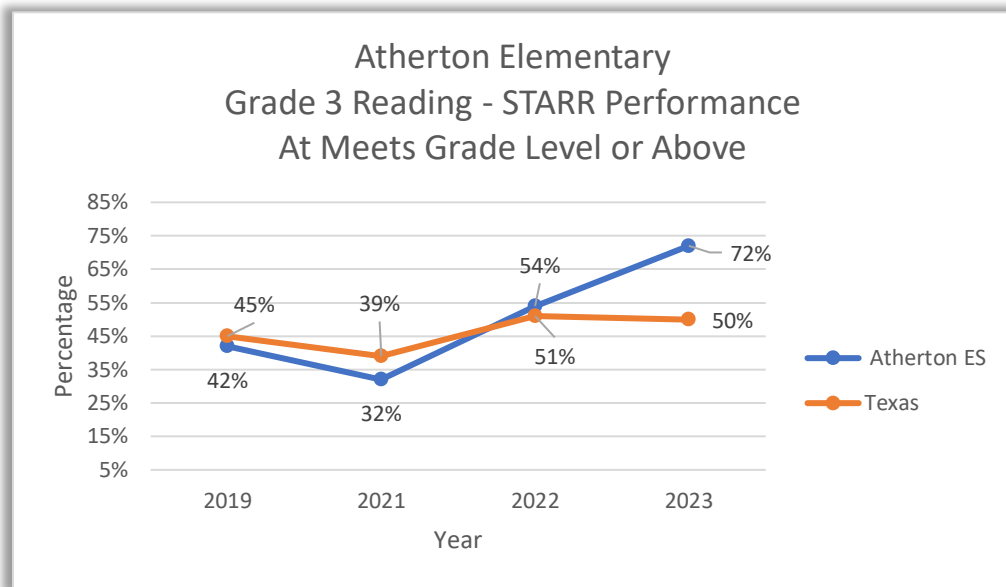
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



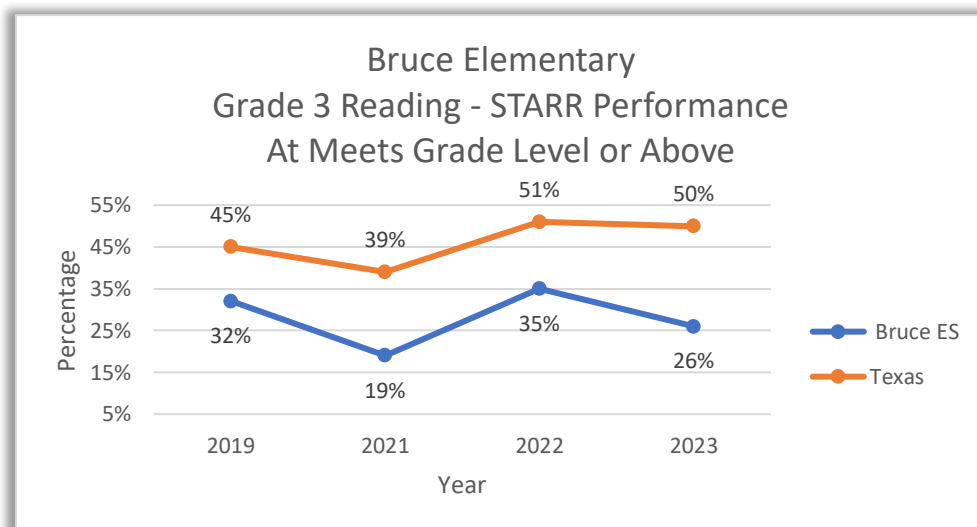
Milestone 2: Reading at grade level by third grade

Wheatley High School Feeder Pattern Schools

The Grade 3 reading performance at Atherton Elementary, as measured by the STAAR test, showed a substantial improvement, rising from 42% in 2019 to 72% in 2023, significantly outpacing the state average of 50%. This trend indicates a strong positive trajectory in reading proficiency at Atherton Elementary compared to the more stable performance at the state level.



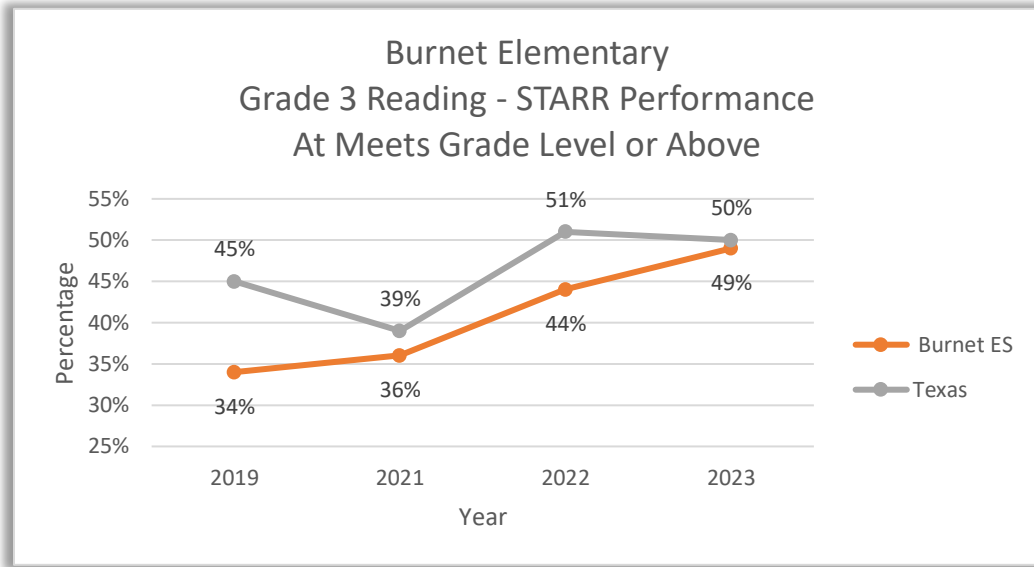
Bruce Elementary consistently performed below the state average, with performance fluctuating more significantly than the relatively steady state trend.



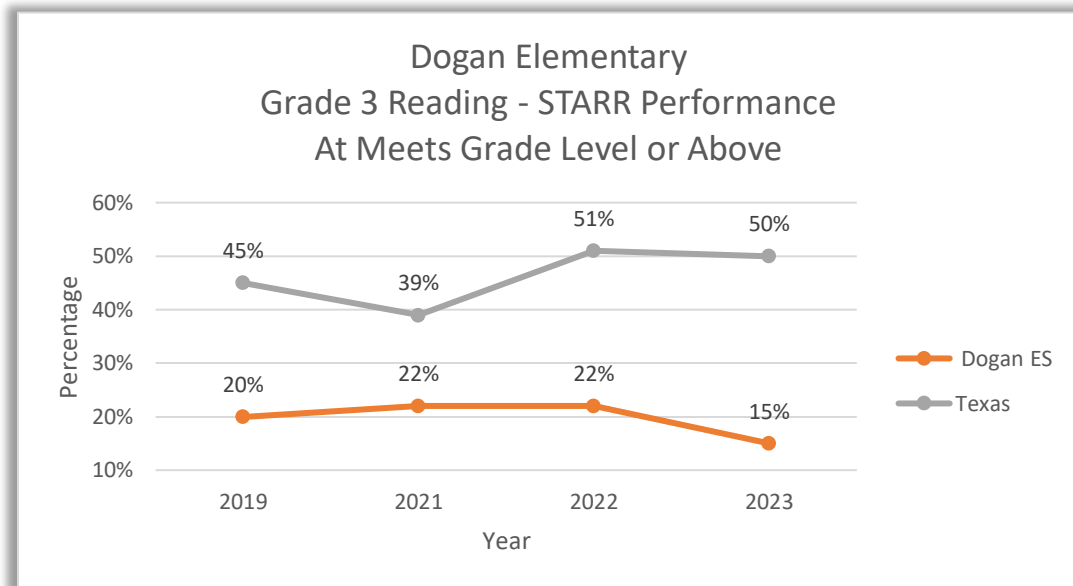
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



Burnet Elementary's performance improved steadily over the years, closing the gap with the state average, which remained relatively stable. In 2023, Burnet Elementary nearly matched the state's performance level.



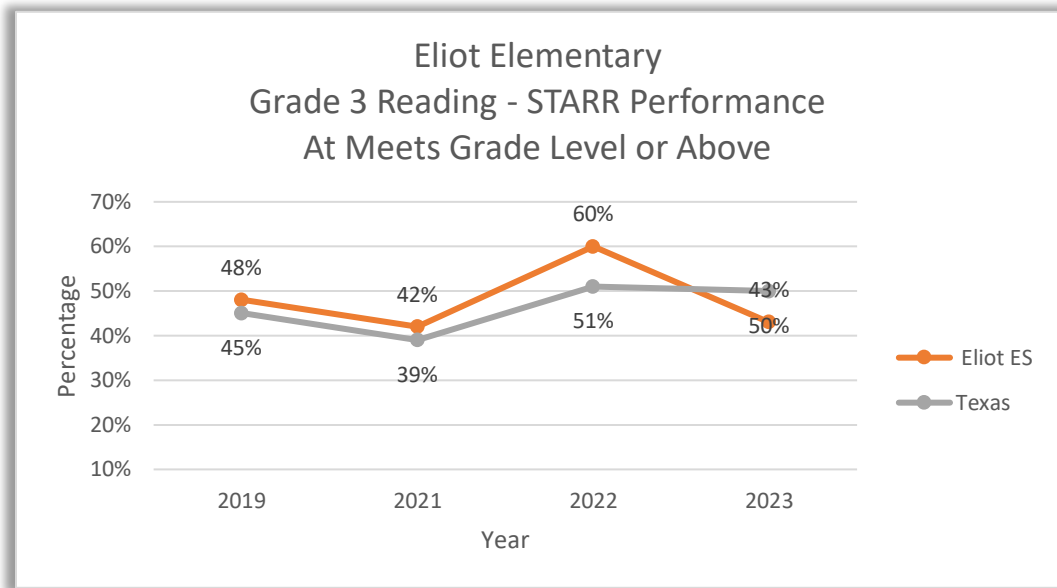
Dogan Elementary's performance remained fairly flat, peaking at 22% in 2021 and 2022, but dropped to 15% in 2023. Throughout the period, Dogan Elementary performed well below the state average, which showed a more stable trend.



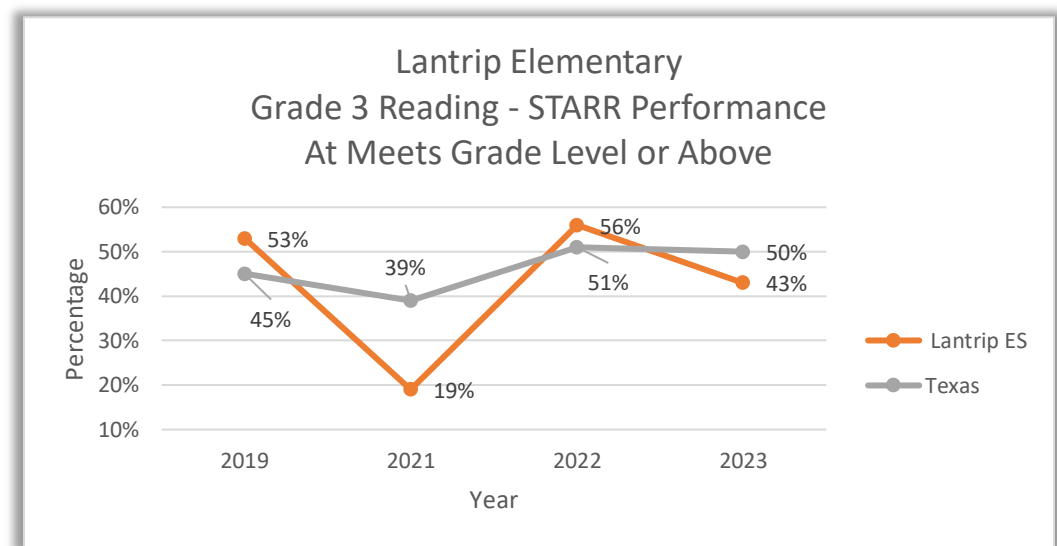
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



Eliot Elementary's performance was close to or slightly above the state average, peaking at 60% in 2022 before dropping to 43% in 2023. In contrast, the state's performance remained relatively steady during the same period.

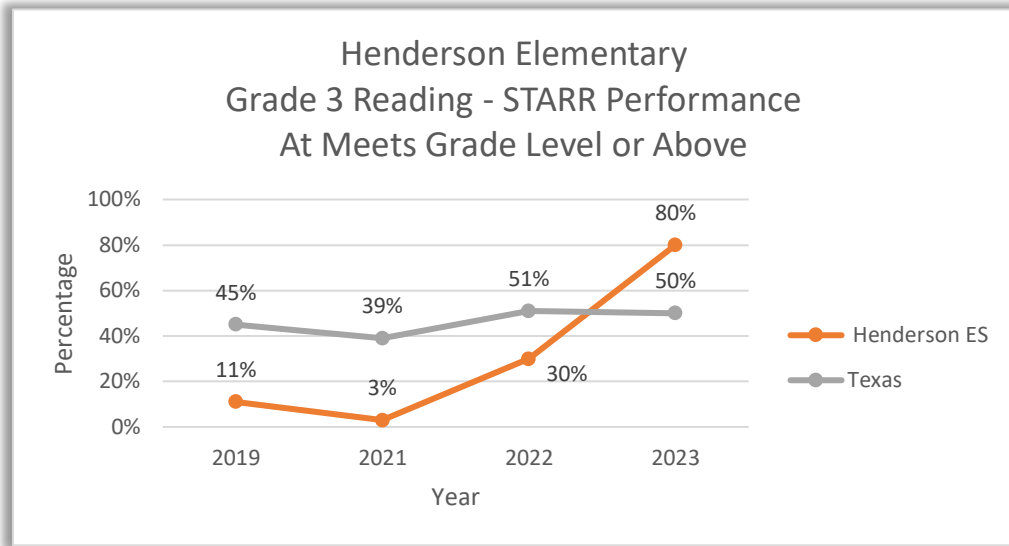


Lantrip Elementary's performance saw significant fluctuations, dropping sharply from 53% in 2019 to 19% in 2021, then recovering to 56% in 2022 before declining again to 43% in 2023. Throughout this period, the state's performance remained more stable, with smaller variations.

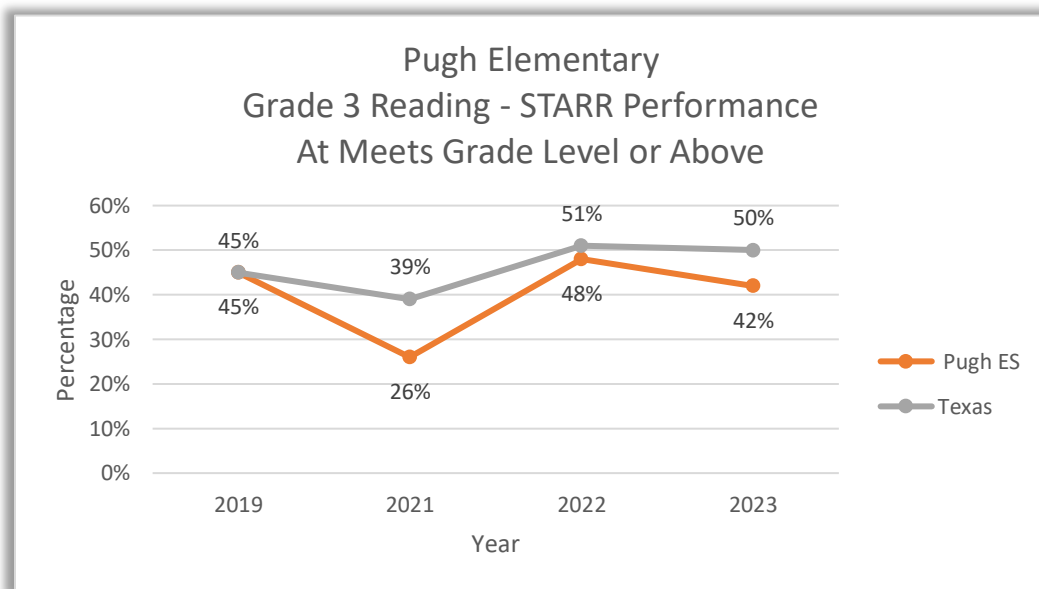




Henderson Elementary showed significant improvement, starting at 11% in 2019, dropping to 3% in 2021, and then rising dramatically to 80% by 2023. In contrast, the Texas state average remained relatively stable, with only slight fluctuations around the 45% to 51% range during the same period.



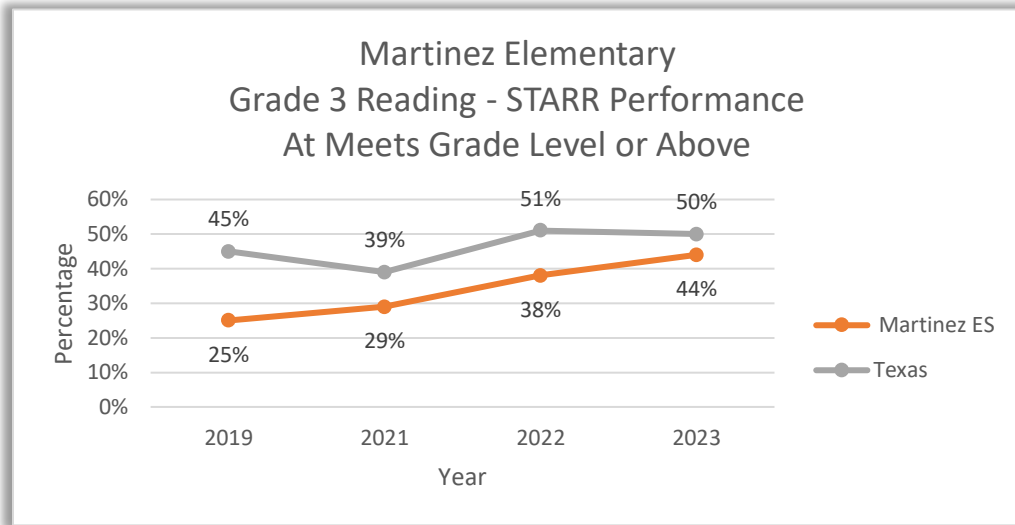
Pugh Elementary's performance declined sharply from 45% in 2019 to 26% in 2021, then rebounded to 48% in 2022 before slightly dropping to 42% in 2023. The state average remained more stable, fluctuating between 39% and 51% during the same period. Pugh Elementary performed similarly to the state in 2019 and 2022, but remained below the state average in other years.



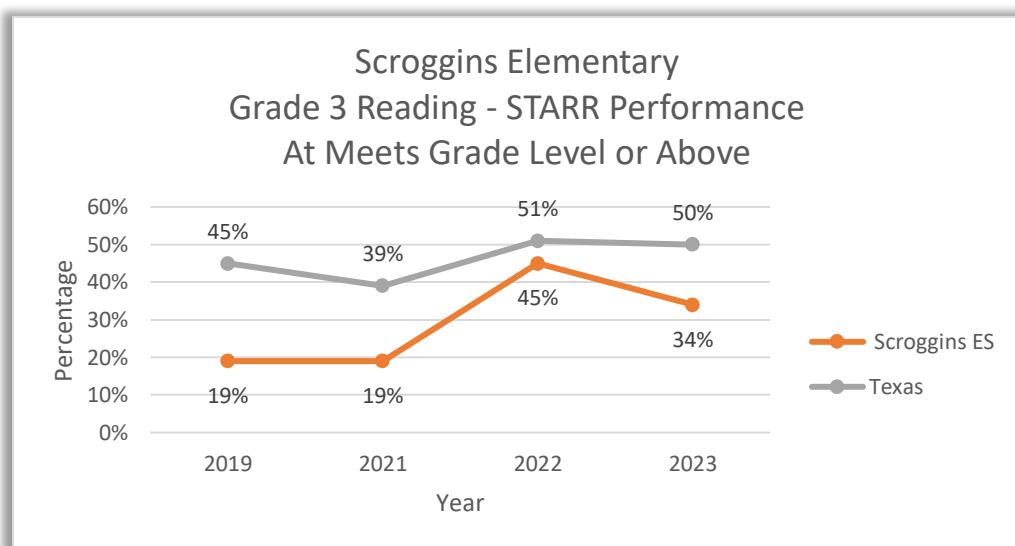
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



Martinez Elementary showed steady improvement over the years, rising from 25% in 2019 to 44% in 2023. However, its performance remained below the state average, which fluctuated between 39% and 51% during the same period, with the state maintaining a more stable trend overall.



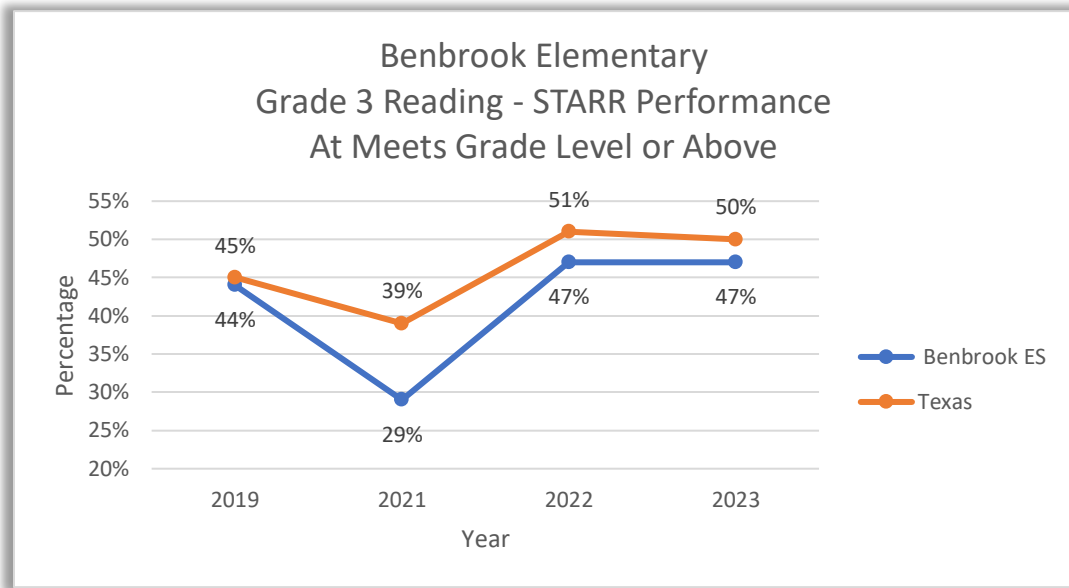
Scroggins Elementary's performance remained at 19% in 2019 and 2021, saw a significant improvement to 45% in 2022, but then dropped to 34% in 2023. Throughout the period, Scroggins performed below the state average, which remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 39% and 51%.



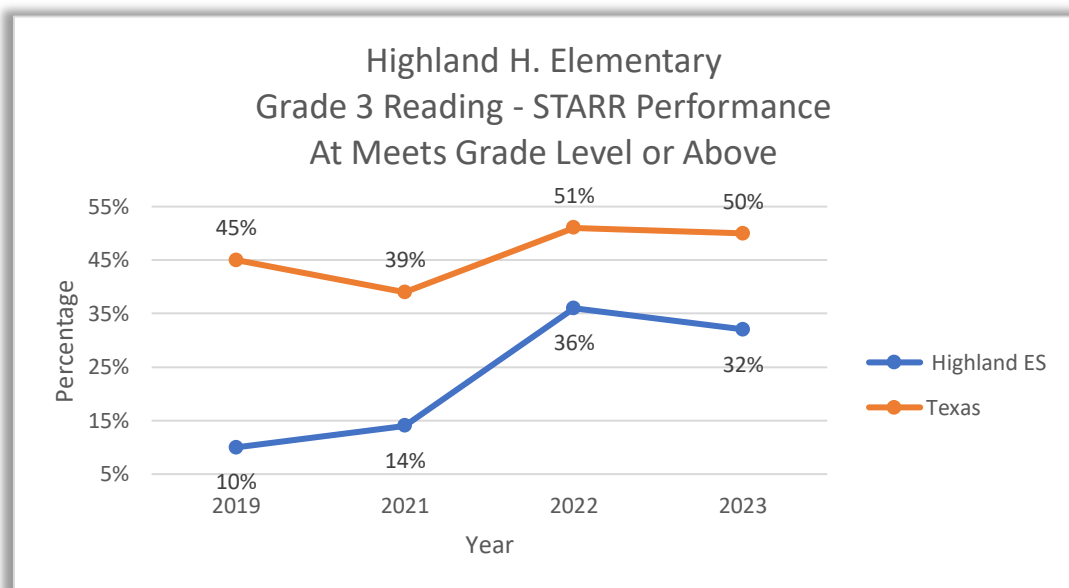


Scarborough High School Feeder Pattern Schools

Benbrook Elementary's performance dipped from 44% in 2019 to 29% in 2021 but then recovered to 47% in 2022 and remained stable in 2023. The Texas state average showed more stability, fluctuating between 39% and 51%, with a slight decline to 50% in 2023. By 2023, Benbrook Elementary had closed the gap with the state average.



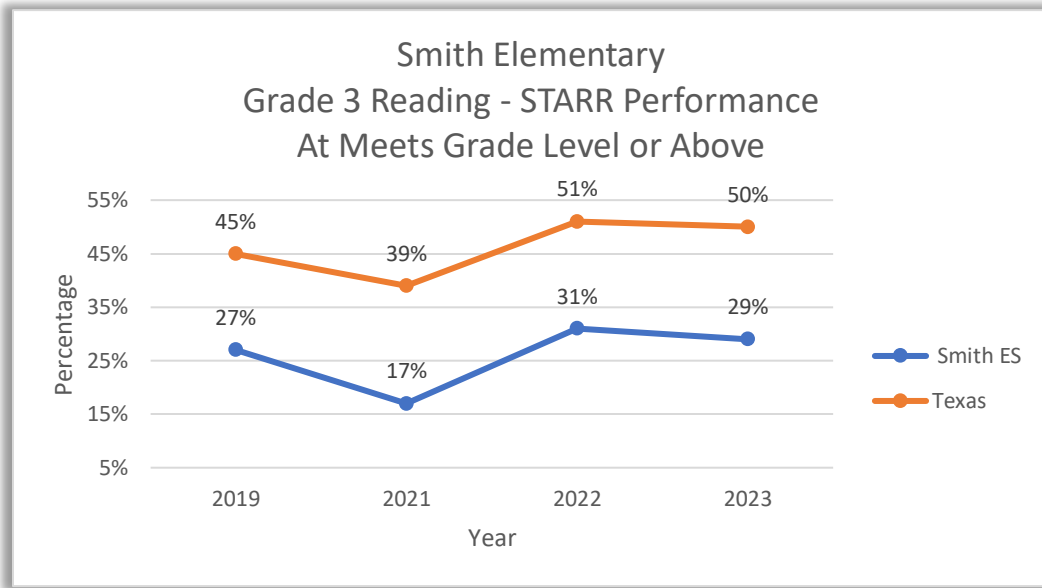
Highland H. Elementary showed gradual improvement from 10% in 2019 to 36% in 2022, though it slightly declined to 32% in 2023. Throughout the period, Highland H. Elementary performed below the Texas state average, which remained relatively stable between 39% and 51%, showing minor fluctuations.



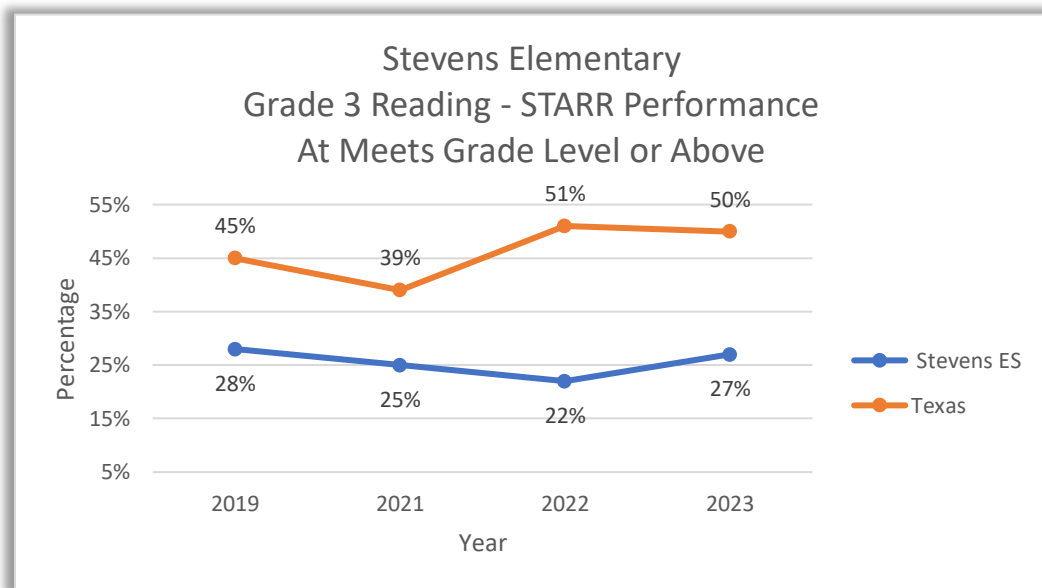
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



Smith Elementary experienced fluctuations, starting at 27% in 2019, dropping to 17% in 2021, and then recovering to 31% in 2022 before slightly declining to 29% in 2023. Meanwhile, the Texas state average remained relatively stable, ranging from 39% to 51% during the same period, with minor variations. Smith Elementary consistently performed below the state average throughout the years.

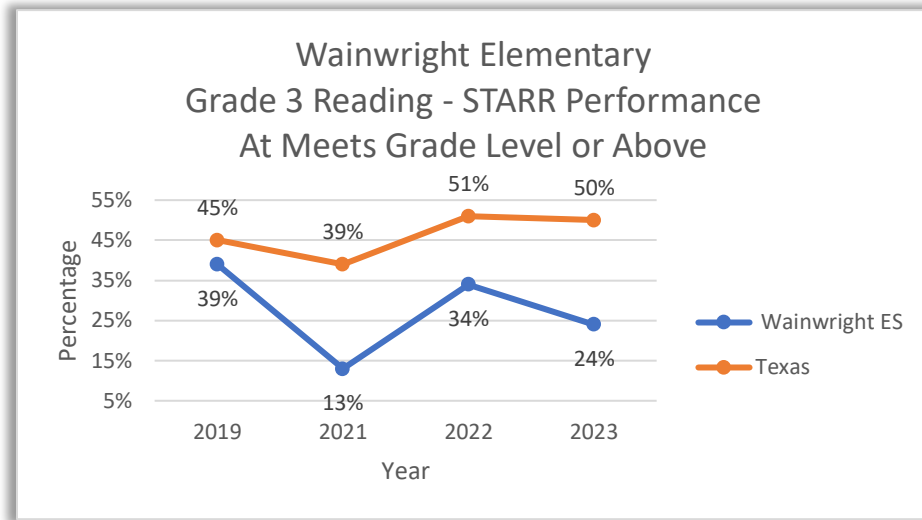


Stevens Elementary's performance fluctuated slightly, starting at 28% in 2019, dipping to 22% in 2022, and rising to 27% in 2023. Throughout the period, Stevens Elementary performed below the Texas state average, which remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 39% and 51%.



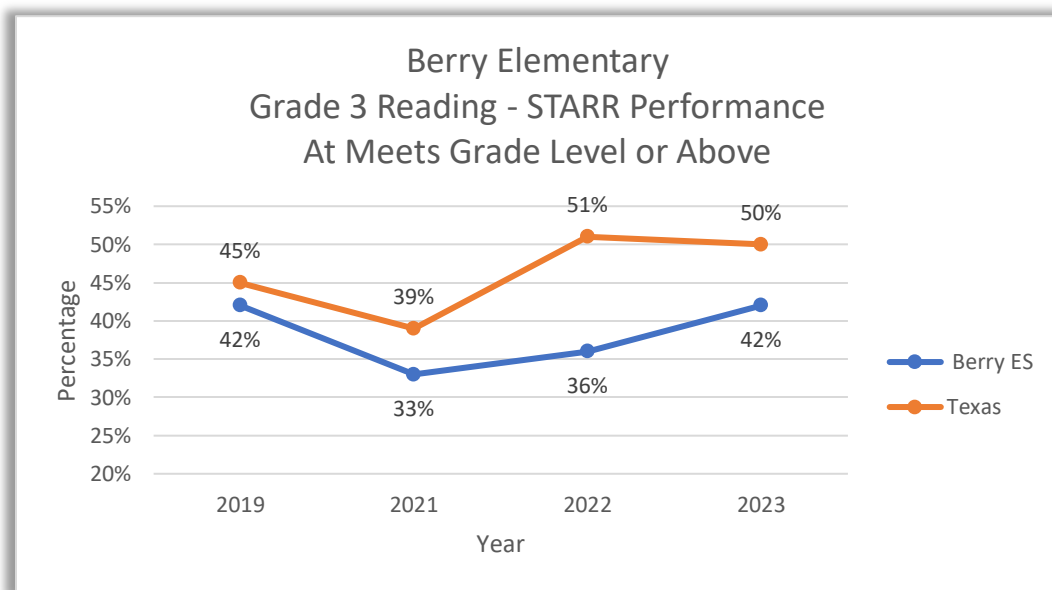


Wainwright Elementary's performance showed significant fluctuations, dropping from 39% in 2019 to 13% in 2021, recovering to 34% in 2022, and then decreasing again to 24% in 2023. In contrast, the Texas state average remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 39% and 51% during the same period, consistently outperforming Wainwright Elementary.



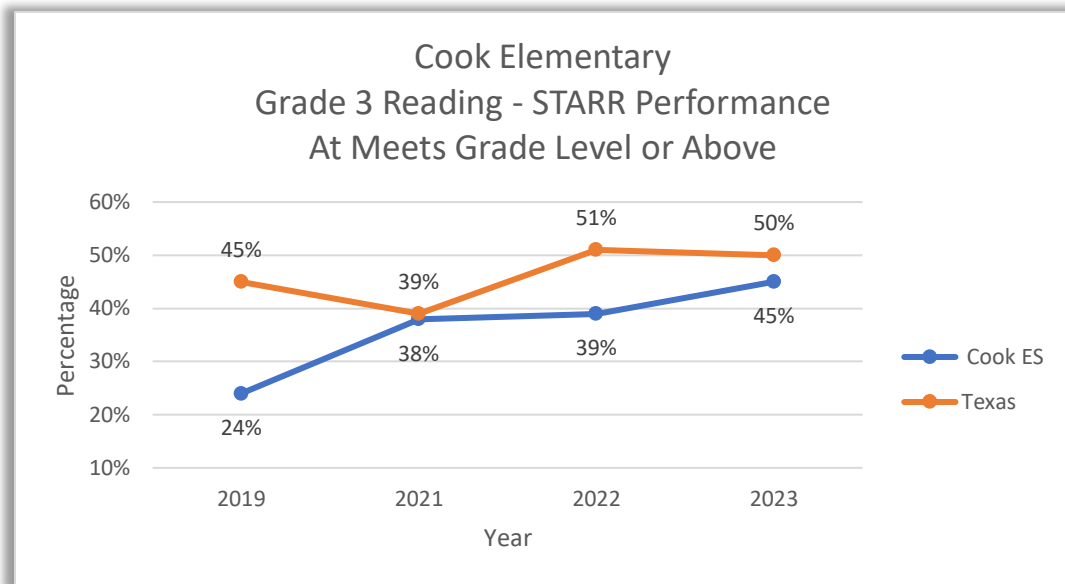
Kashmere High School Feeder Pattern Schools

Berry Elementary's performance dipped from 42% in 2019 to 33% in 2021, followed by a gradual improvement to 42% in 2023. The Texas state average remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 39% and 51% during the same period, consistently outperforming Berry Elementary except in 2023, when both nearly converged at similar performance levels.

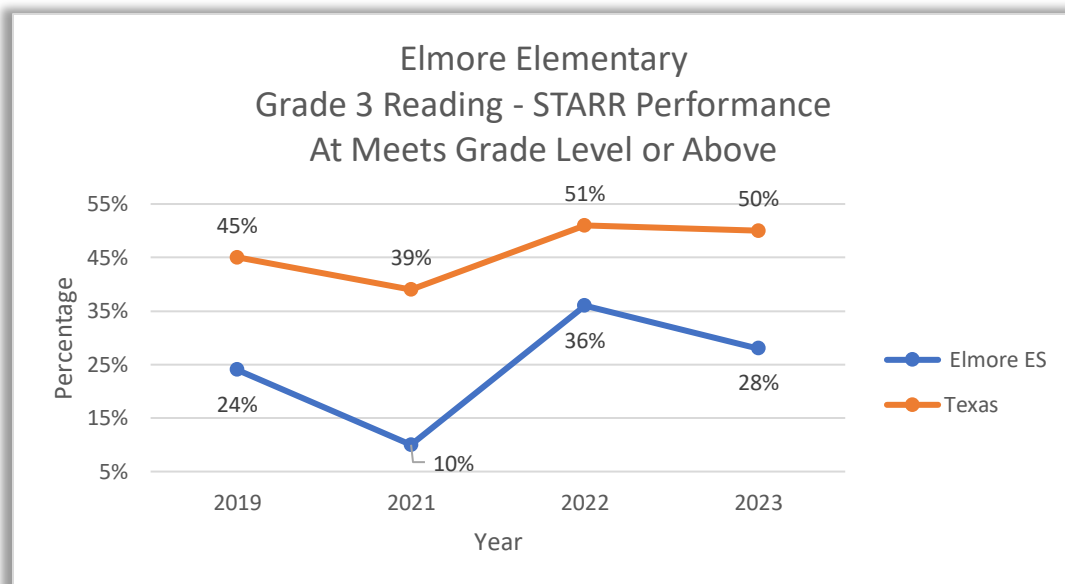




Cook Elementary's performance improved steadily over the years, starting at 24% in 2019 and rising to 45% by 2023. The Texas state average, meanwhile, remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 39% and 51% during the same period. By 2023, Cook Elementary had nearly closed the gap with the state average.



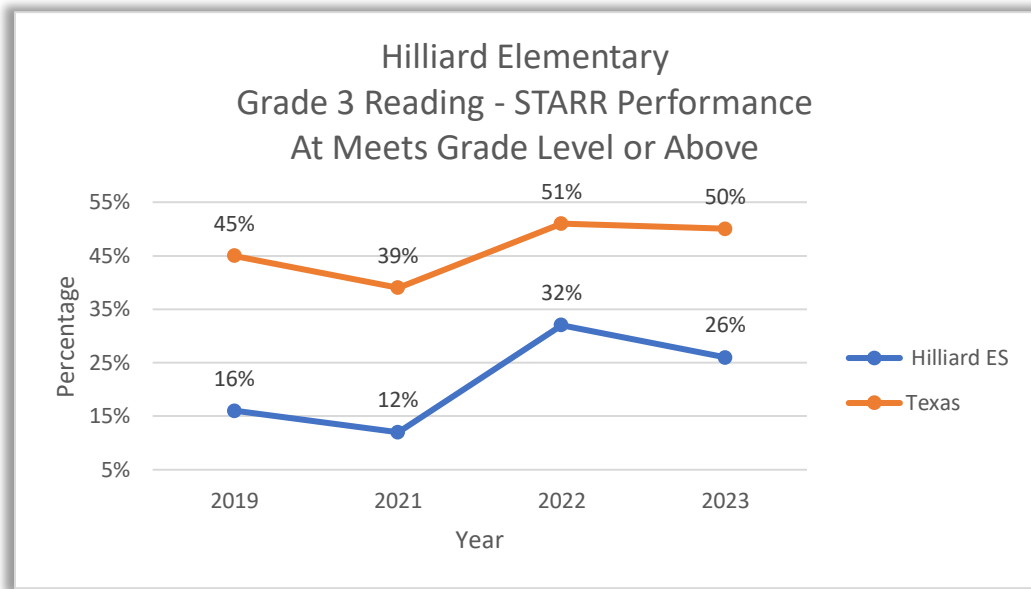
Elmore Elementary's performance fluctuated significantly, starting at 24% in 2019, dropping to 10% in 2021, then recovering to 36% in 2022 before declining again to 28% in 2023. The Texas state average remained more stable, ranging between 39% and 51%, consistently outperforming Elmore Elementary throughout the period.



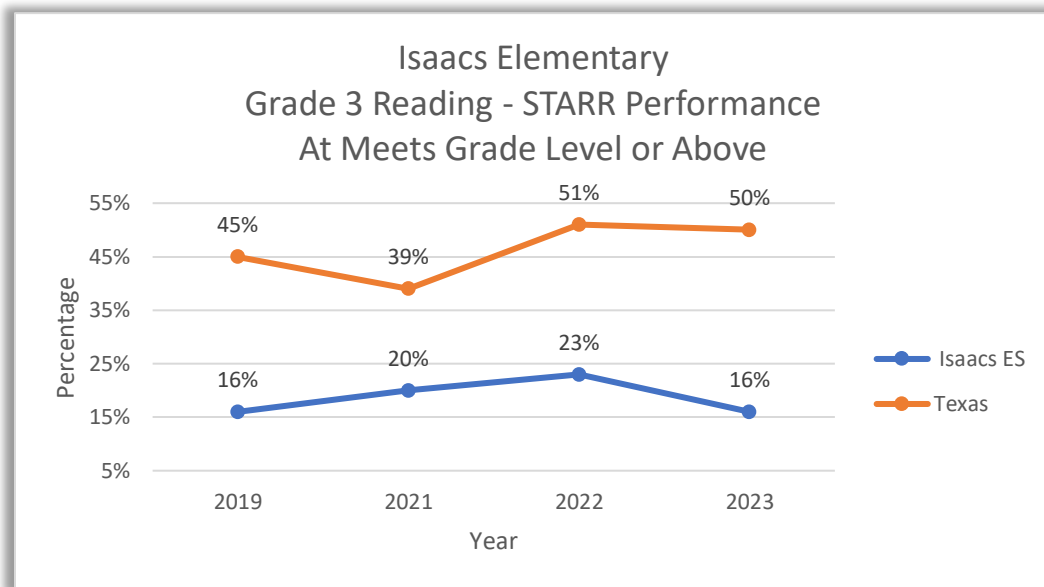
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



Hilliard Elementary's performance fluctuated, starting at 16% in 2019, dropping to 12% in 2021, peaking at 32% in 2022, and then declining to 26% in 2023. In contrast, the Texas state average remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 39% and 51%, consistently outperforming Hilliard Elementary throughout the period.

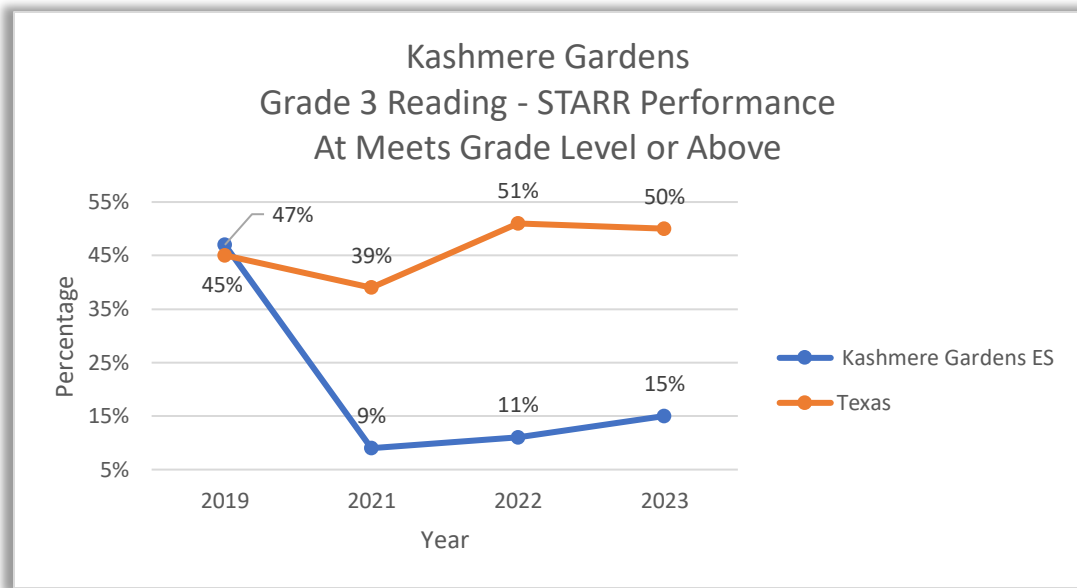


Isaacs Elementary's performance showed slight fluctuations, starting at 16% in 2019, peaking at 23% in 2022, and then dropping back to 16% in 2023. The Texas state average remained relatively stable during this period, fluctuating between 39% and 51%, consistently outperforming Isaacs Elementary throughout the years.

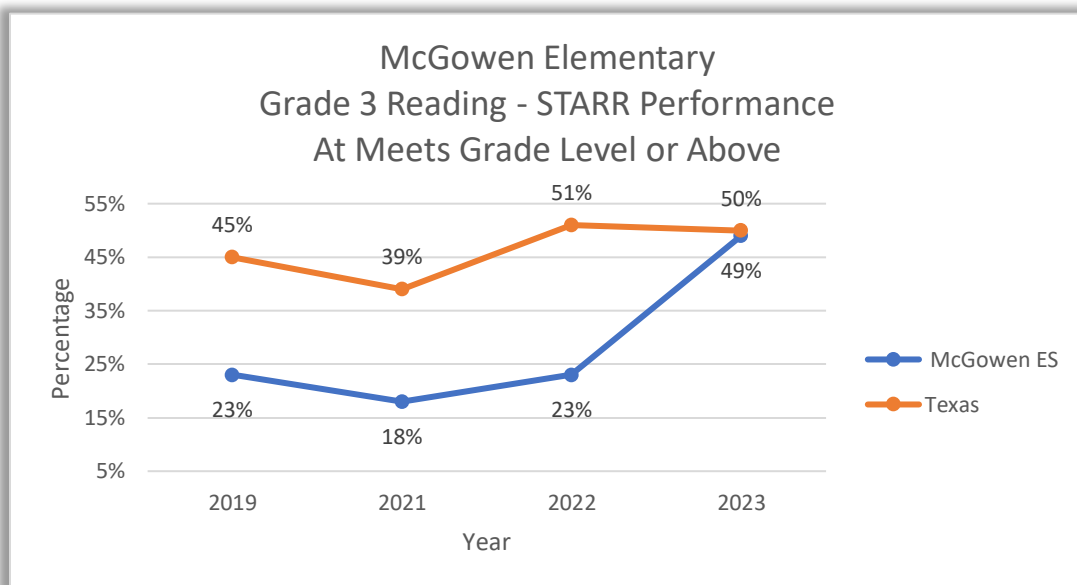




Kashmere Gardens experienced a sharp decline from 45% in 2019 to 9% in 2021, with slight recovery to 15% by 2023. Meanwhile, the Texas state average remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 39% and 51%, consistently outperforming Kashmere Gardens throughout the period.

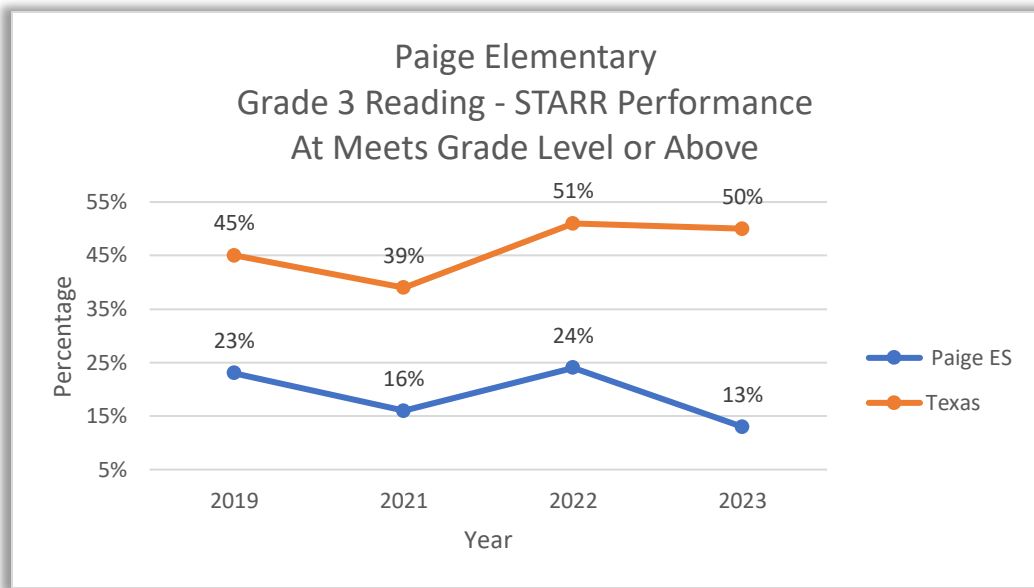


McGowen Elementary's performance remained fairly flat from 2019 to 2022, fluctuating between 18% and 23%, before significantly improving to 49% in 2023. The Texas state average remained more stable during the same period, fluctuating between 39% and 51%, with McGowen Elementary nearly closing the gap with the state average by 2023.

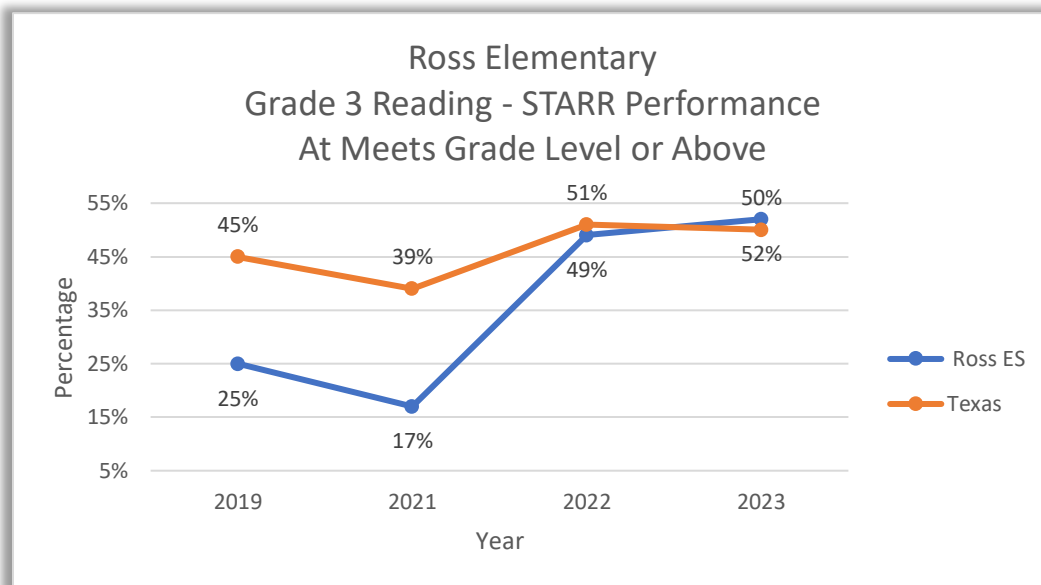




Paige Elementary's performance declined from 23% in 2019 to 16% in 2021, then slightly improved to 24% in 2022 before dropping to 13% in 2023. The Texas state average remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 39% and 51%, consistently outperforming Paige Elementary throughout the period.



Ross Elementary's performance dipped from 25% in 2019 to 17% in 2021, followed by a significant improvement to 49% in 2022 and a further rise to 52% in 2023, surpassing the state average. The Texas state average remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 39% and 51%, with Ross Elementary outperforming the state in 2023.

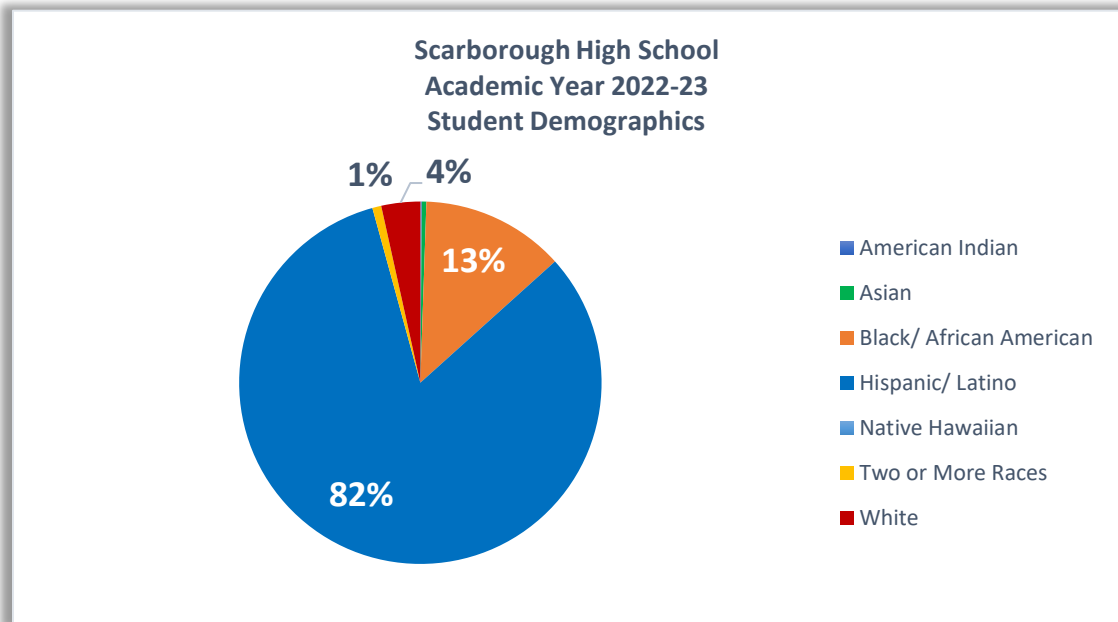


Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)

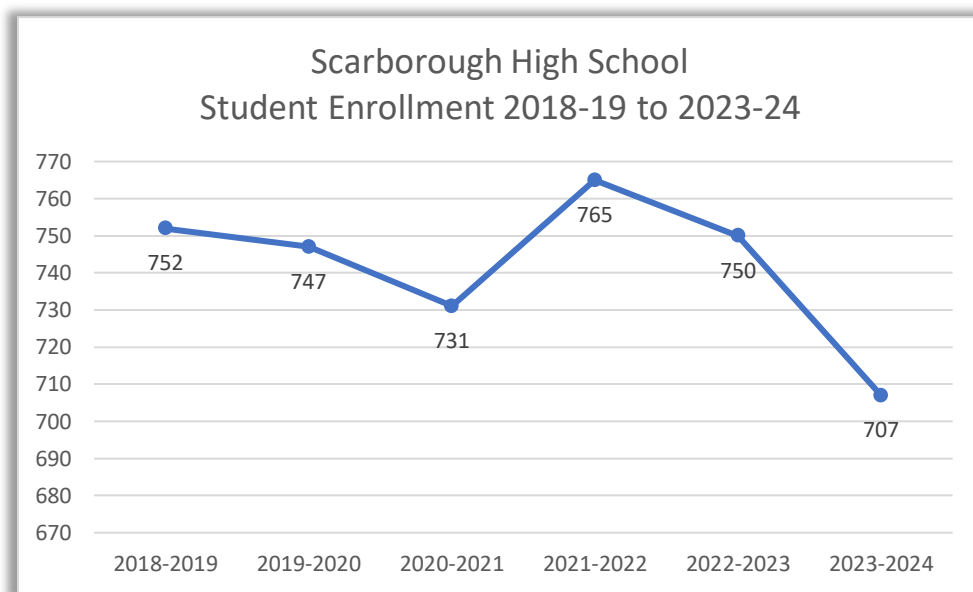


Milestone 3: Graduate from high school

The pie chart shows the student demographics at Scarborough High School for the academic year 2022-23. The majority of students are Hispanic/Latino, making up 82% of the student body, followed by Black/African American students at 13%, with other groups such as White, Asian, and Native American each representing 4% or less of the population.



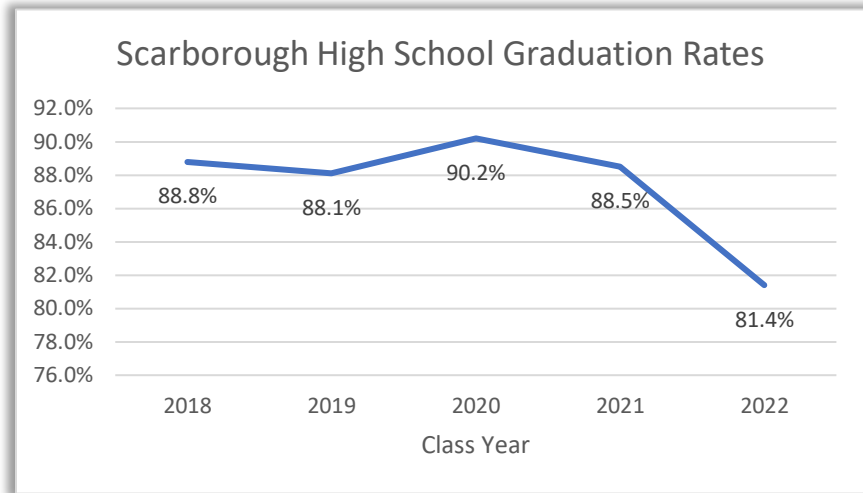
The graph shows student enrollment at Scarborough High School from the 2018-19 to 2023-24 academic years. Enrollment increased by approximately 1.7% from 2018-19 to 2021-22, peaking at 765 students, but then decreased by about 7.6% from 2021-22 to 2023-24, reaching a low of 707 students.



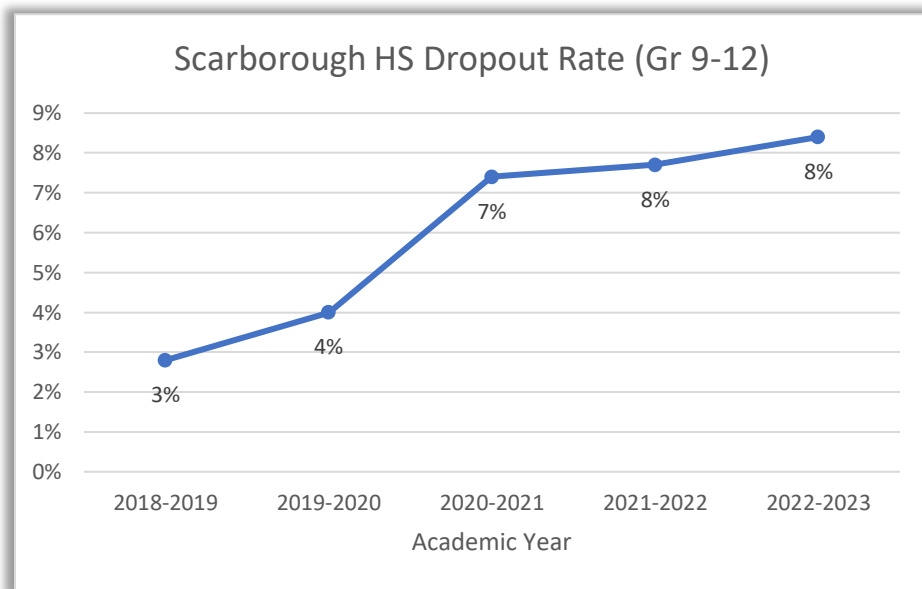
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



The graph shows that graduation rates at Scarborough High School remained relatively stable from 2018 to 2019, with rates of 88.8% and 88.1%, respectively, followed by an increase to 90.2% in 2020. However, there was a sharp decline in graduation rates after 2020, dropping to 81.4% by 2022.



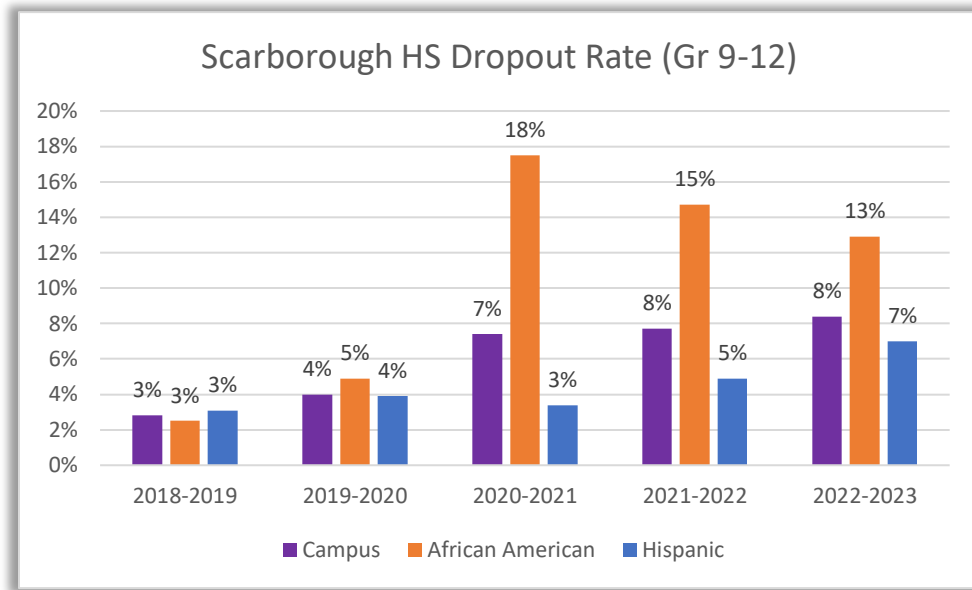
The graph shows that Scarborough High School's dropout rate steadily increased from 3% in 2018-2019 to 7% in 2020-2021. The rate then remained stable at 8% in 2021-2022 and 2022-2023, indicating a plateau in the most recent years.



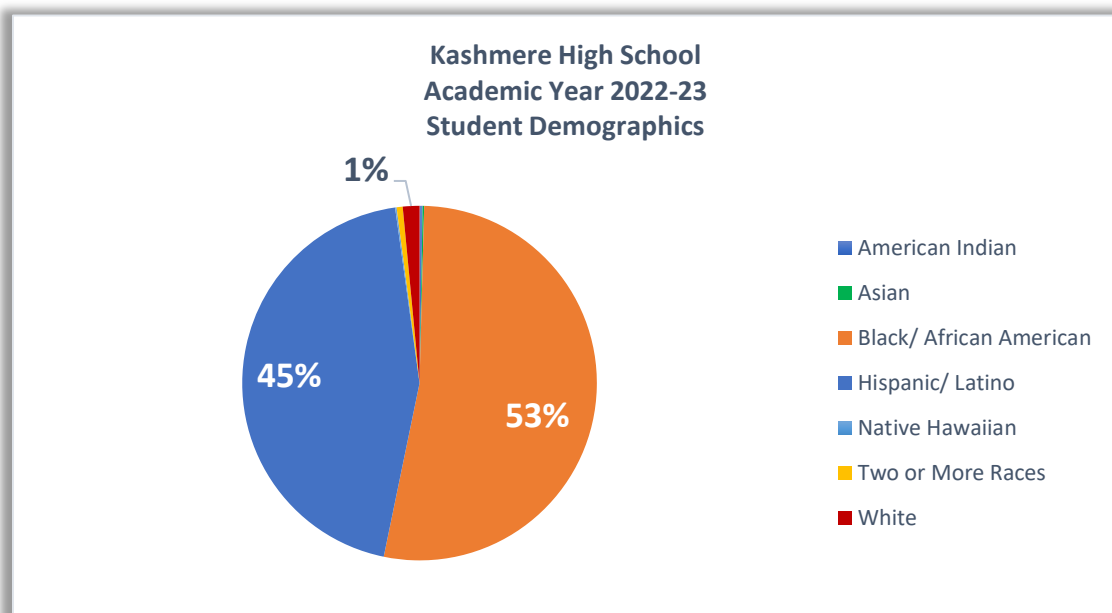
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



The graph shows that dropout rates at Scarborough High School increased for all groups from 2018-2019 to 2020-2021, with African American students peaking at 18% in 2020-2021. Although the rates decreased slightly for African American students in the following years, they remained higher than both campus-wide and Hispanic dropout rates, which showed a more gradual increase, peaking at 8% and 7%, respectively, in 2022-2023.

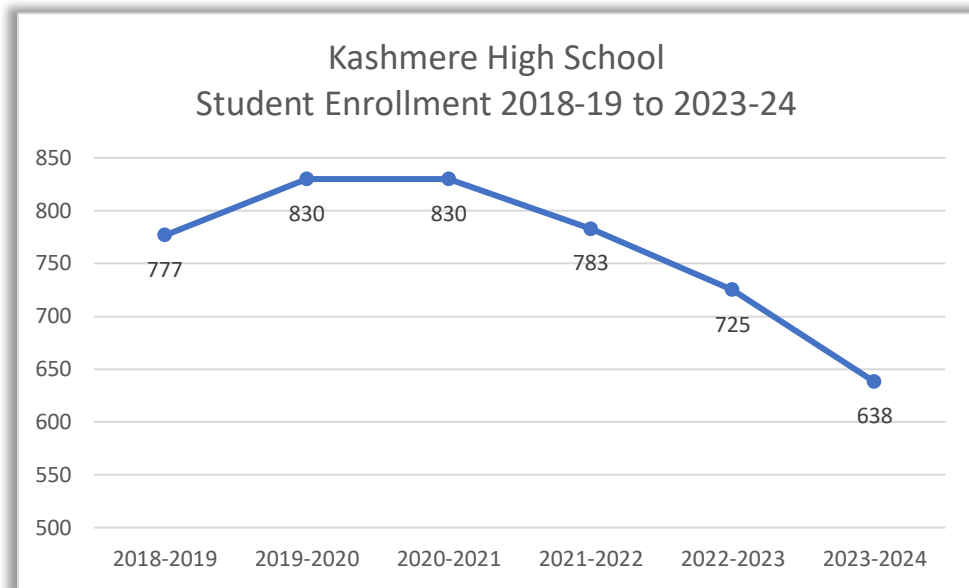


The pie chart shows the student demographics at Kashmere High School for the academic year 2022-23. The student body is predominantly Black/African American at 53%, followed by Hispanic/Latino students at 45%, with other groups such as White, Asian, and American Indian each representing 1% or less of the population.

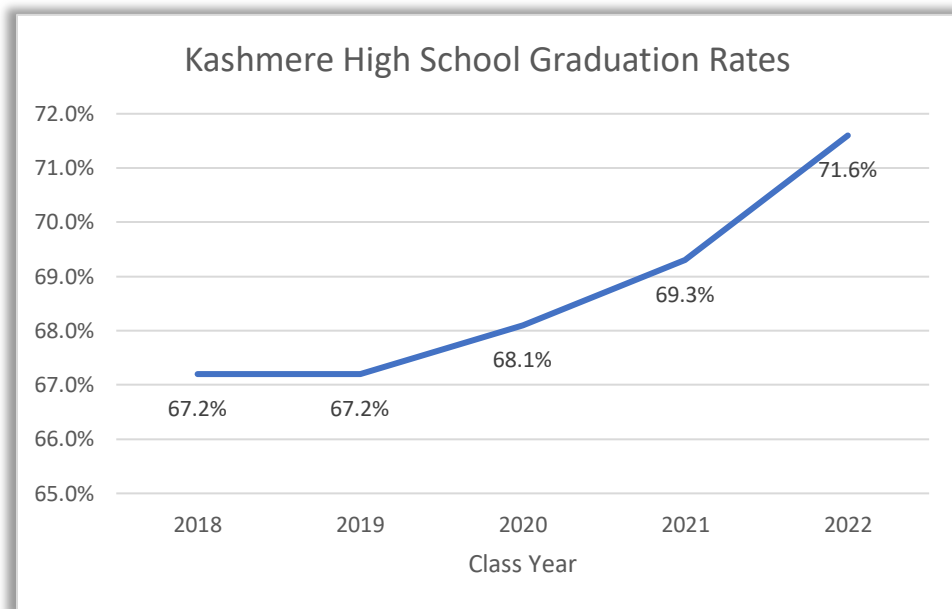




The graph shows that student enrollment at Kashmere High School increased by approximately 6.8% from 777 students in 2018-19 to 830 students in 2019-20 and 2020-21. However, enrollment has since declined by about 23.1%, dropping to 638 students in 2023-24.

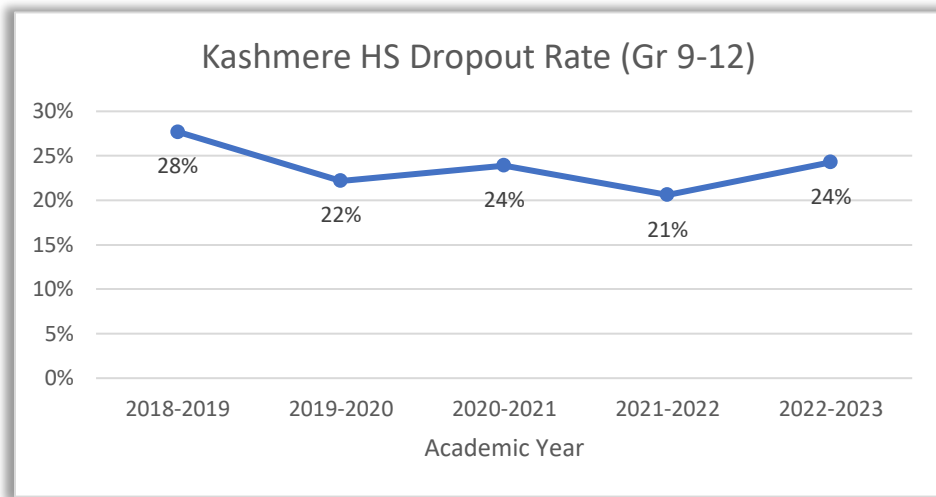


The graph shows that graduation rates at Kashmere High School remained relatively flat from 2018 to 2019 at 67.2%, before gradually increasing to 68.1% in 2020. From there, the rates continued to rise, reaching 71.6% by 2022, indicating steady improvement over the years.

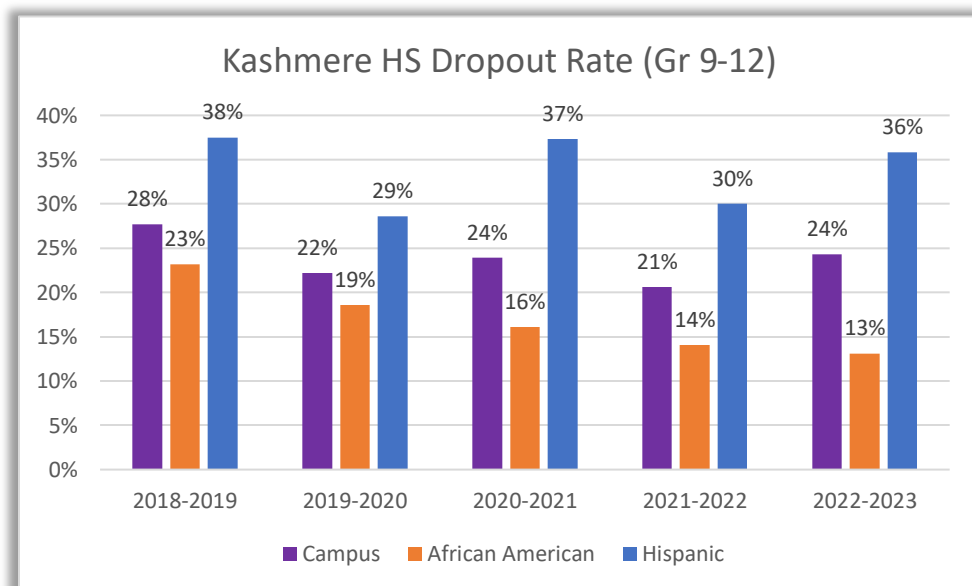




The graph shows that Kashmere High School's dropout rate decreased from 28% in 2018-2019 to 22% in 2019-2020 and reached a low of 21% in 2021-2022. However, the rate rose again to 24% in 2022-2023, indicating a slight upward trend in the most recent year.



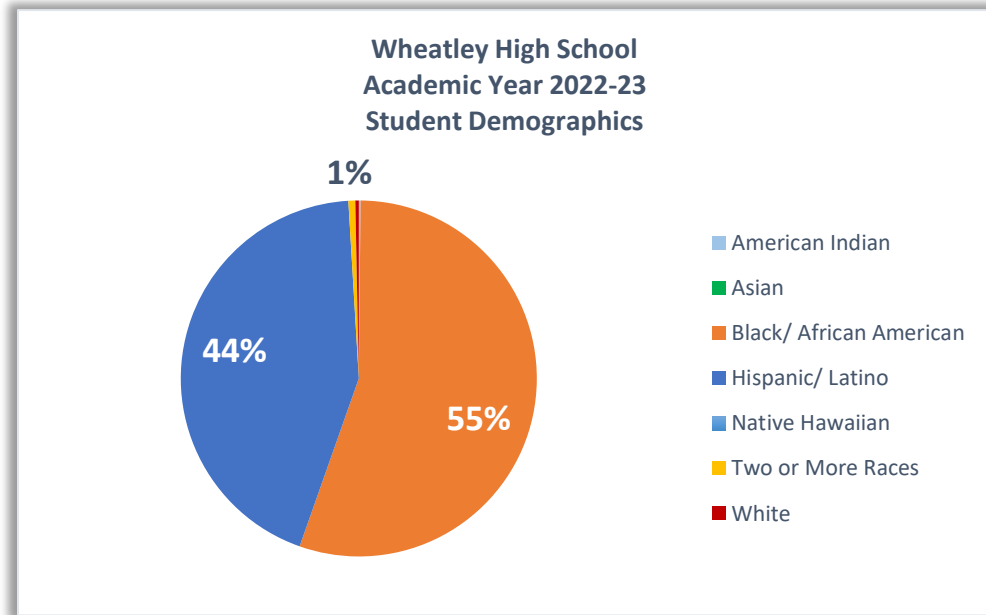
The graph shows that dropout rates at Kashmere High School fluctuated between 2018-2019 and 2022-2023, with Hispanic students consistently having the highest rates, peaking at 38% in 2018-2019 and 36% in 2022-2023. African American students experienced lower dropout rates, ranging from 13% to 23%, while campus-wide rates followed a similar pattern, peaking at 28% in 2018-2019 and 24% in 2022-2023.



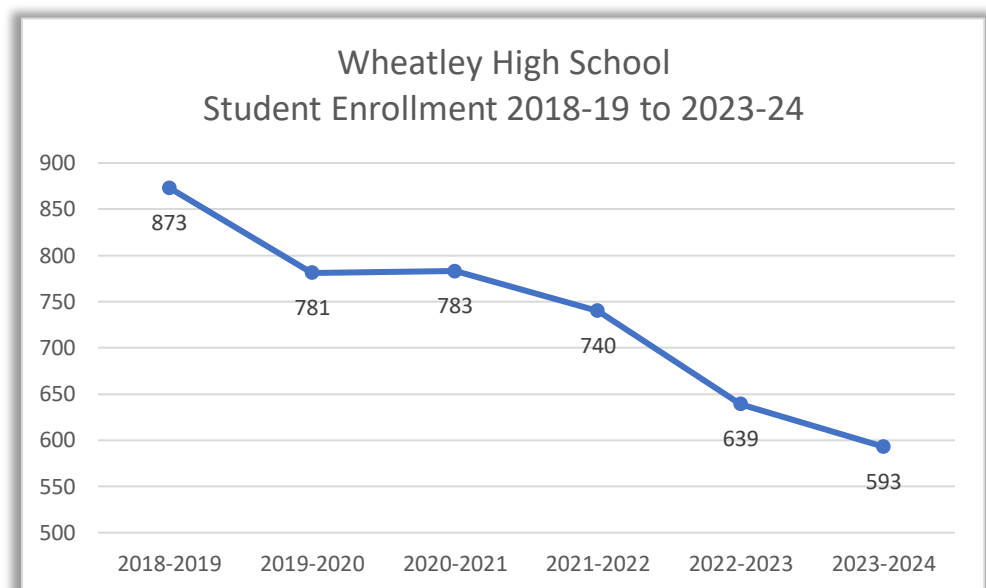
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



The pie chart shows the student demographics at Wheatley High School for the academic year 2022-23. The student body is predominantly Black/African American, making up 55% of the population, followed by Hispanic/Latino students at 44%, with other groups such as White, Asian, and American Indian each representing 1% or less of the student population.



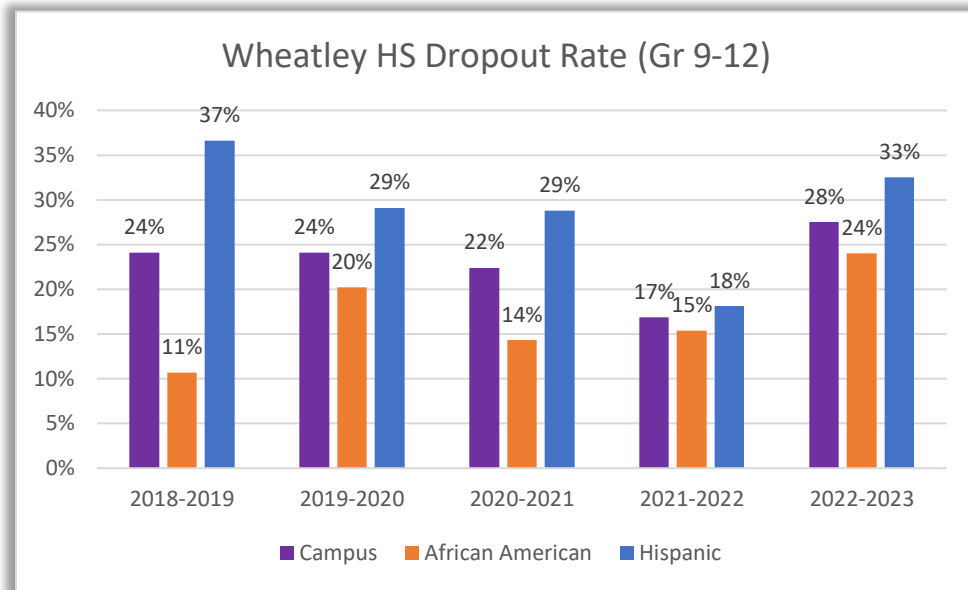
The graph shows that student enrollment at Wheatley High School decreased by approximately 10.5% from 873 students in 2018-19 to 781 in 2019-20 and 2020-21. The decline continued, with enrollment dropping by 32% from 2018-19 to 593 students in 2023-24.



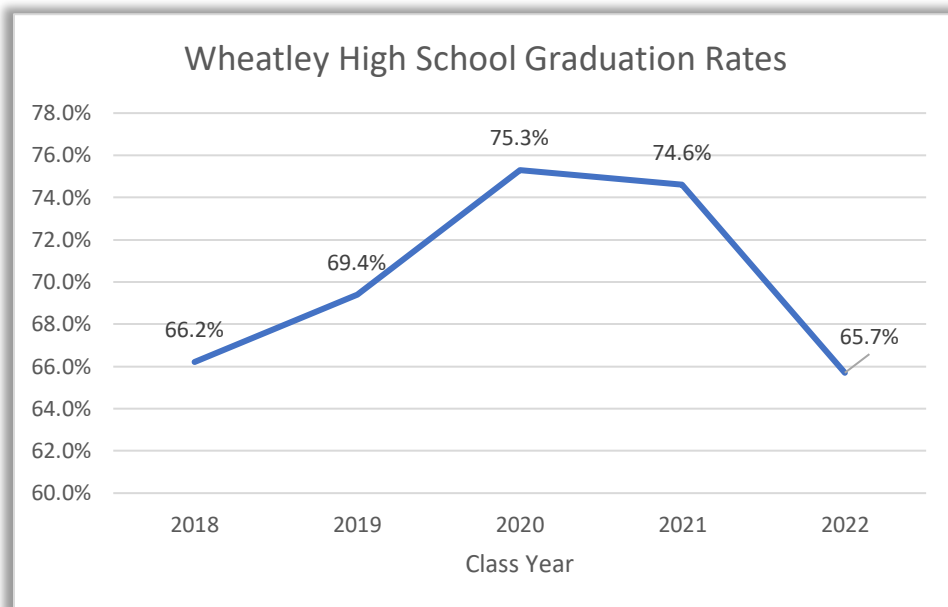
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



The graph shows that dropout rates at Wheatley High School fluctuated over time, with both campus-wide and Hispanic student rates peaking in 2018-2019 and again in 2022-2023. African American students consistently had lower dropout rates compared to Hispanic students, but their rates increased from 11% in 2018-2019 to 24% in 2022-2023.



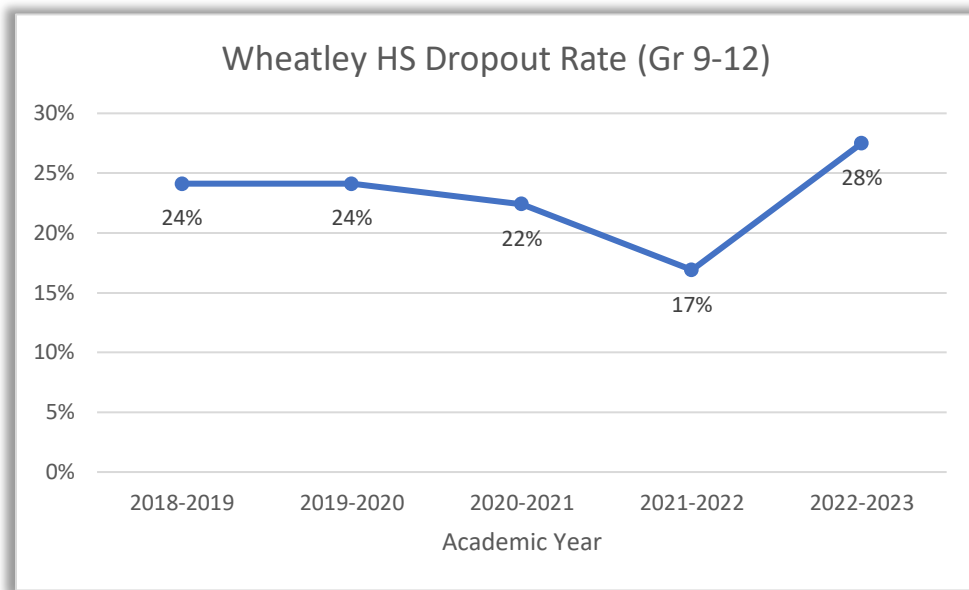
The graph shows that graduation rates at Wheatley High School increased from 66.2% in 2018 to a peak of 75.3% in 2020. However, after 2020, the rates began to decline, dropping to 65.7% by 2022, the lowest point over the period.



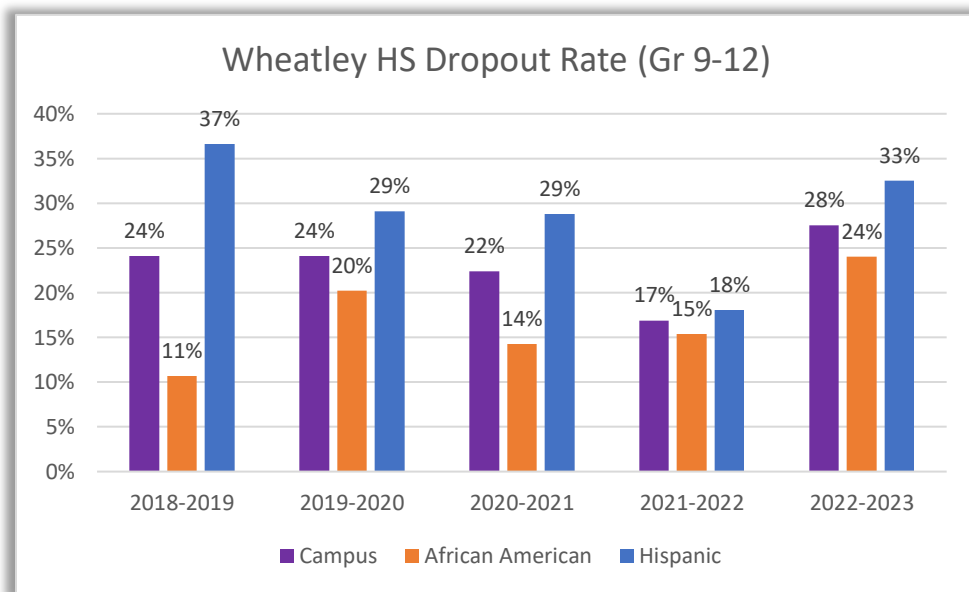
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



The graph shows that Wheatley High School's dropout rate for grades 9-12 remained steady at 24% from 2018-2019 to 2019-2020, before gradually decreasing to 17% in 2021-2022. However, there was a sharp increase in the dropout rate to 28% in 2022-2023, the highest rate shown during the period.



The graph shows that dropout rates at Wheatley High School fluctuated over time, with both campus-wide and Hispanic student rates peaking in 2018-2019 and again in 2022-2023. African American students consistently had lower dropout rates compared to Hispanic students, but their rates increased from 11% in 2018-2019 to 24% in 2022-2023.

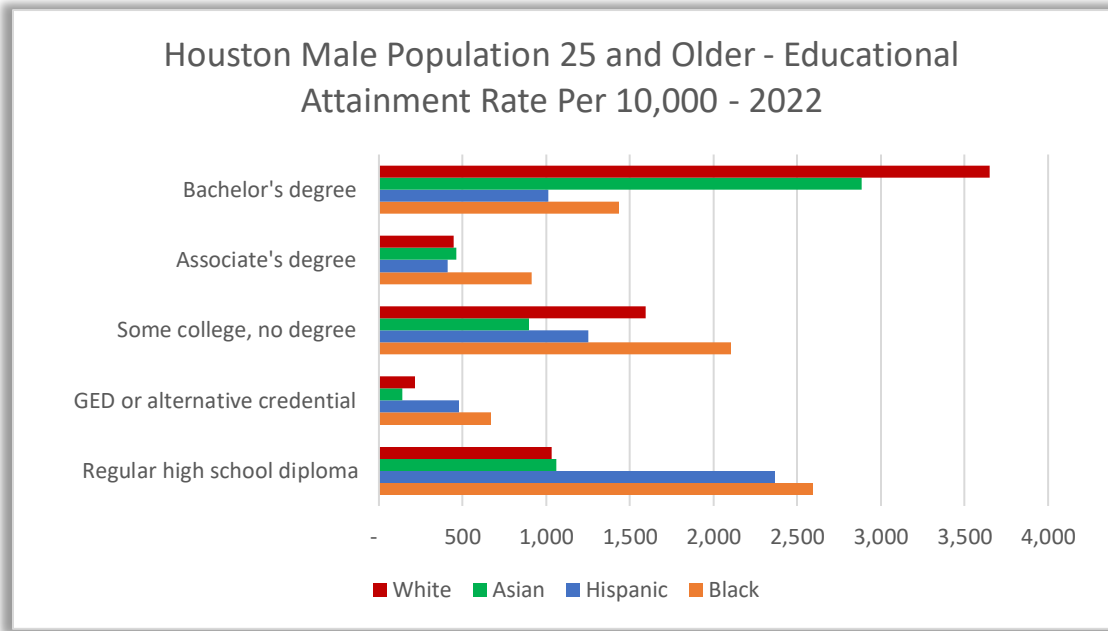


Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



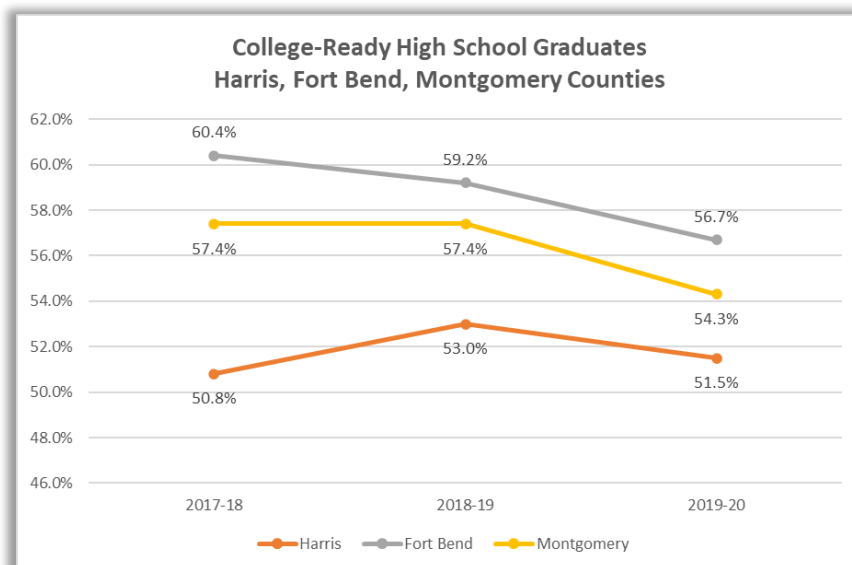
Milestone 4: Complete post-secondary education or training

Examining the educational attainment figures for Houston Males 25 years old and up, we clearly see disparities. Black males have higher rates in lower education categories, while Asian and White males excel in higher education.



Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimate – Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over B15002

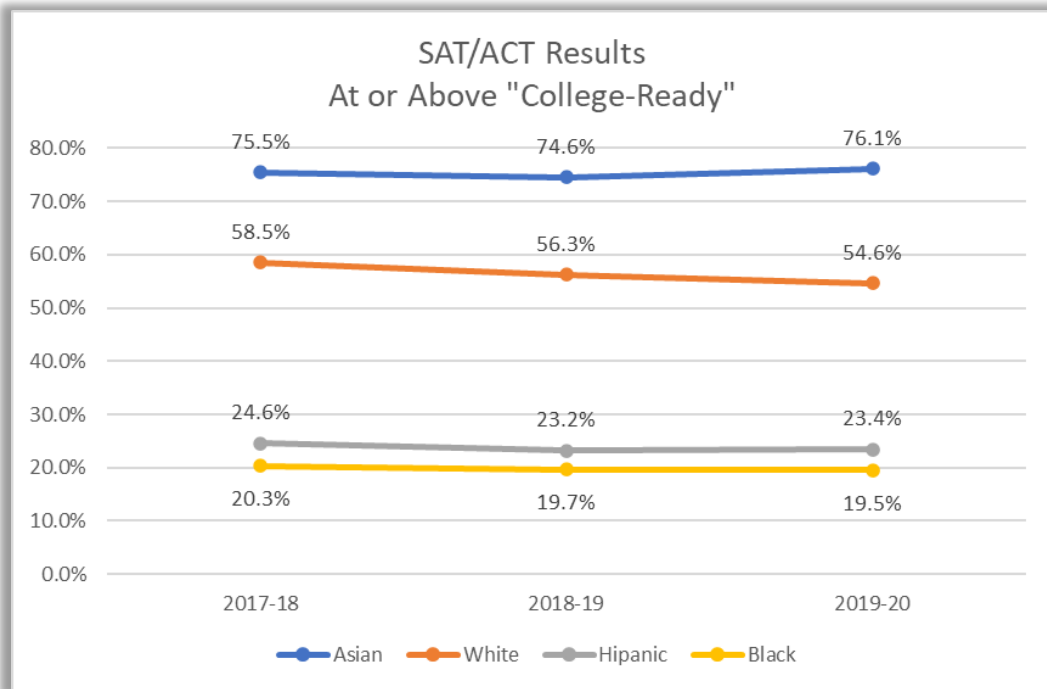
The line chart compares the percentage of college-ready high school graduates across Harris, Fort Bend, and Montgomery counties from 2017-18 to 2019-20. Fort Bend consistently has the highest percentage, while Harris has a lower and more variable trend, and Montgomery shows a declining trend over the three years. Half of high school graduates from Houston's three-county region are considered "college ready."



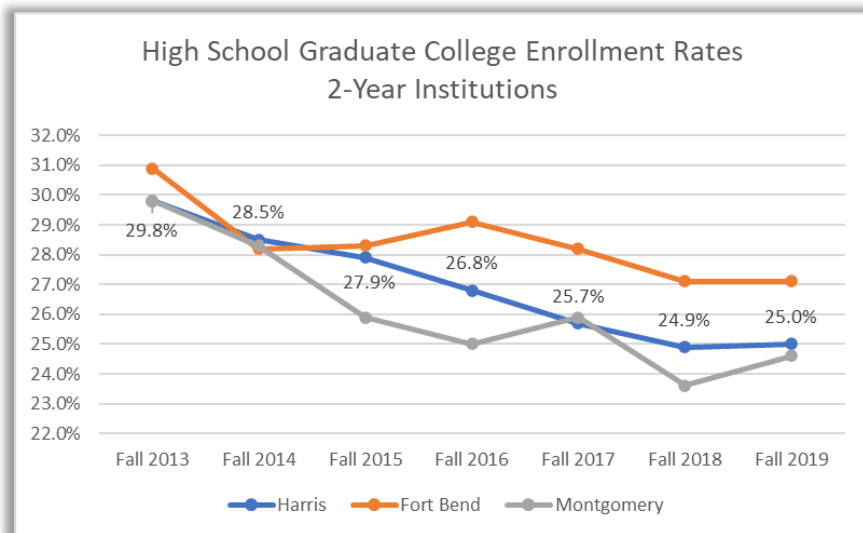
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



The line chart shows the percentage of students from different racial and ethnic groups who scored at or above "college-ready" on the SAT/ACT from 2017-18 to 2019-20. Asian students consistently score the highest, followed by White students, while Hispanic and Black students have lower and relatively flat trends over the three years, with Black students having the lowest scores. Black and Hispanic students consistently score at lower rates than their Asian and White counterparts.



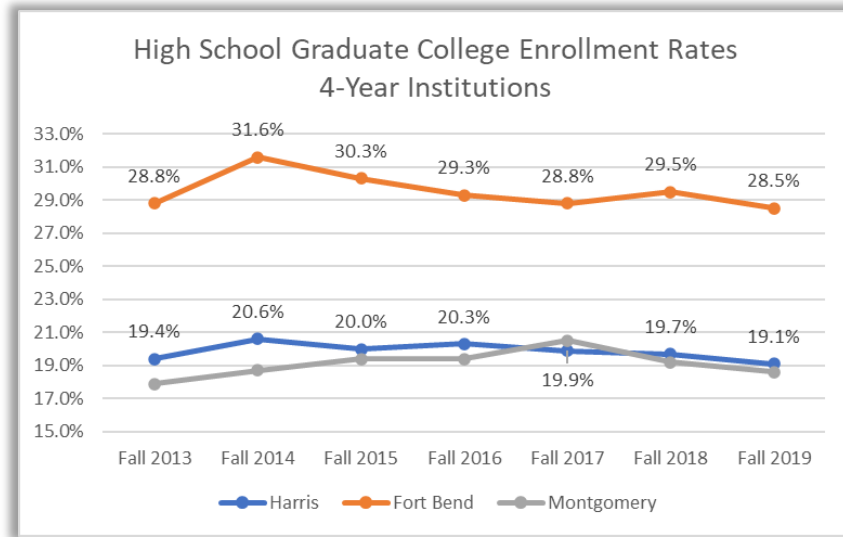
There has been an overall decline in High school graduates in Houston's three-county region who attend 2-year institutions over the years.



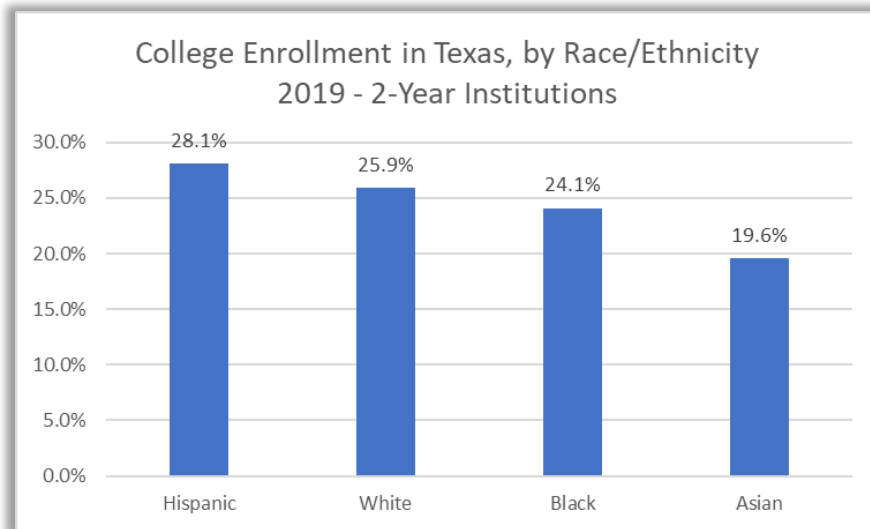
Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Performance Reporting System (TRPS)



The line chart compares the high school graduate college enrollment rates at 4-year institutions for Harris, Fort Bend, and Montgomery counties from Fall 2013 to Fall 2019. Fort Bend consistently has the highest enrollment rates, with a peak of 31.6% in Fall 2014, while Harris and Montgomery have lower and more stable rates, with both counties converging near 19% by Fall 2019.

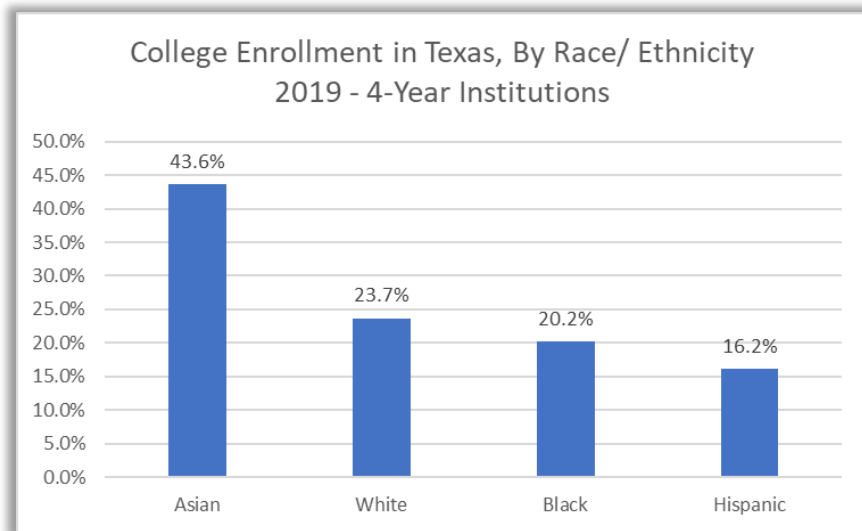


The bar chart displays college enrollment rates in Texas for 2-year institutions in 2019, broken down by race/ethnicity. Hispanic students have the highest enrollment rate at 28.1%, followed by White students at 25.9%, Black students at 24.1%, and Asian students with the lowest enrollment rate at 19.6%.

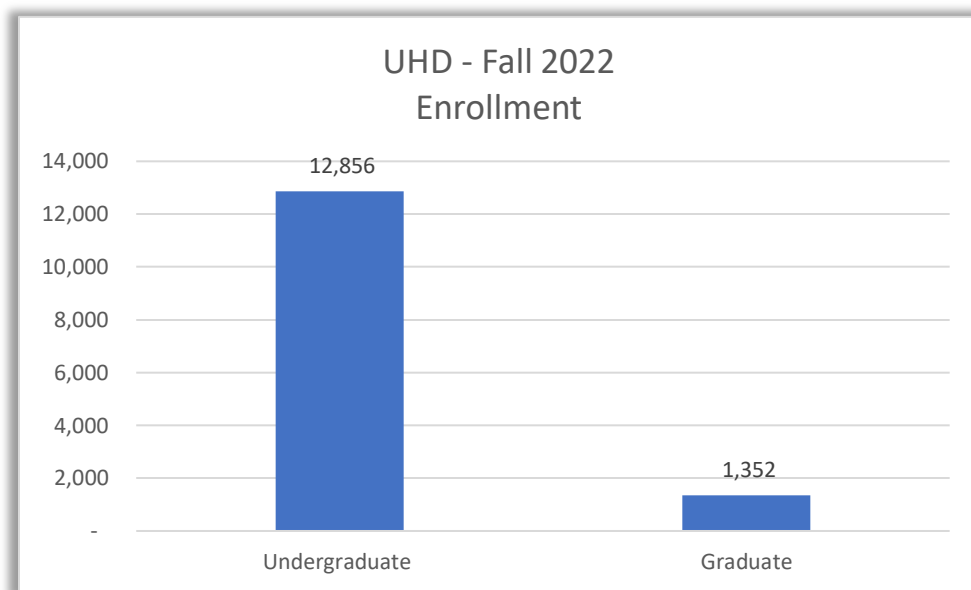




The bar chart shows college enrollment rates in Texas for 4-year institutions in 2019, broken down by race/ethnicity. Asian students have the highest enrollment rate at 43.6%, followed by White students at 23.7%, Black students at 20.2%, and Hispanic students with the lowest enrollment rate at 16.2%.



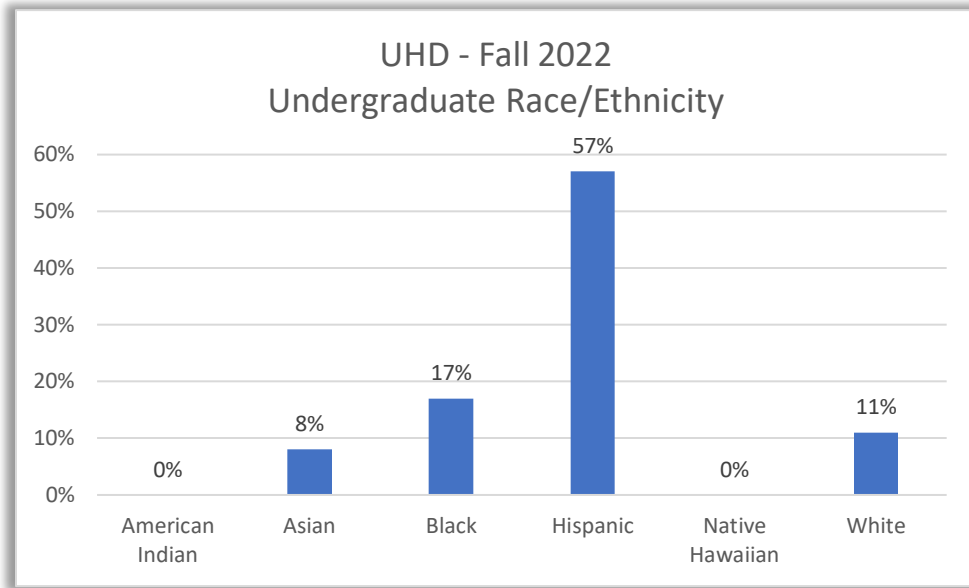
The graph shows a significant difference between undergraduate and graduate enrollment at UHD (University of Houston-Downtown) in Fall 2022. Undergraduate enrollment is much higher, with 12,856 students, compared to only 1,352 graduate students, indicating a strong emphasis on undergraduate programs at the institution.



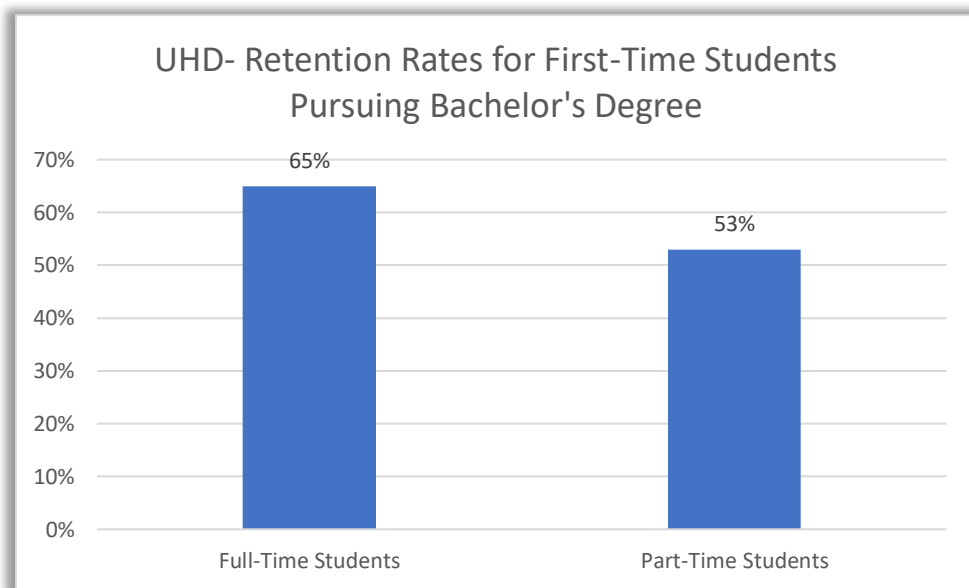
Source: Institute of Education Sciences - National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)



The graph shows the racial/ethnic composition of undergraduate students at UHD for Fall 2022. The majority of students are Hispanic, making up 57% of the undergraduate population, followed by Black students at 17%, White students at 11%, and Asian students at 8%. There are no students identified as American Indian or Native Hawaiian in the undergraduate population. This indicates that UHD has a predominantly Hispanic undergraduate community.



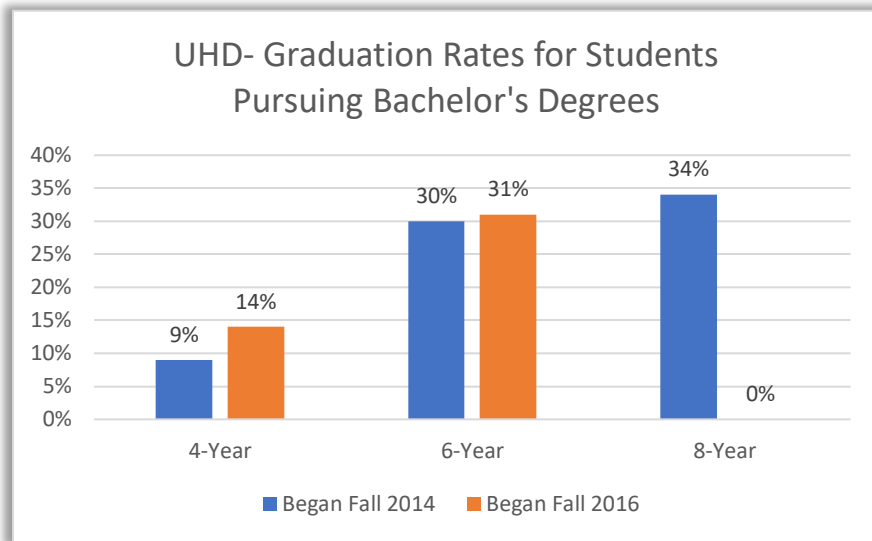
The graph shows retention rates for first-time students pursuing Bachelor's degrees at UHD, comparing full-time and part-time students. Full-time students have a higher retention rate at 65% compared to 53% for part-time students. This suggests that students who are able to commit to full-time studies are more likely to continue their education at UHD than those attending part-time.



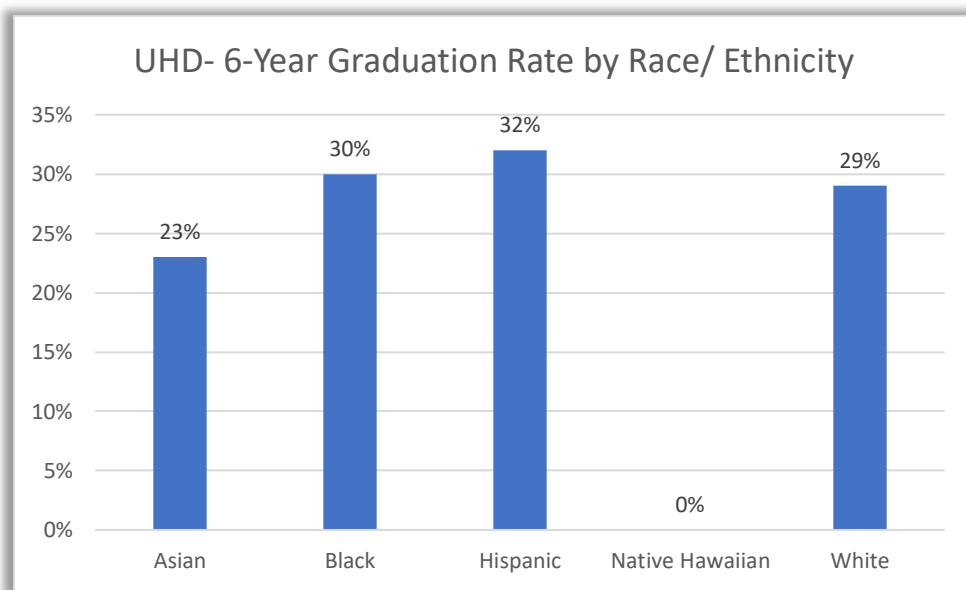
Source: Institute of Education Sciences - National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)



The graph compares the graduation rates for students pursuing Bachelor's degrees at UHD who began in Fall 2014 and Fall 2016, measured over 4, 6, and 8 years. For the Fall 2014 cohort, the 4-year graduation rate is 9%, the 6-year rate is 30%, and the 8-year rate is 34%. For the Fall 2016 cohort, the 4-year rate is slightly higher at 14%, and the 6-year rate is 31%. This indicates that graduation rates improve with time, but UHD students generally take longer than 4 years to complete their degrees.



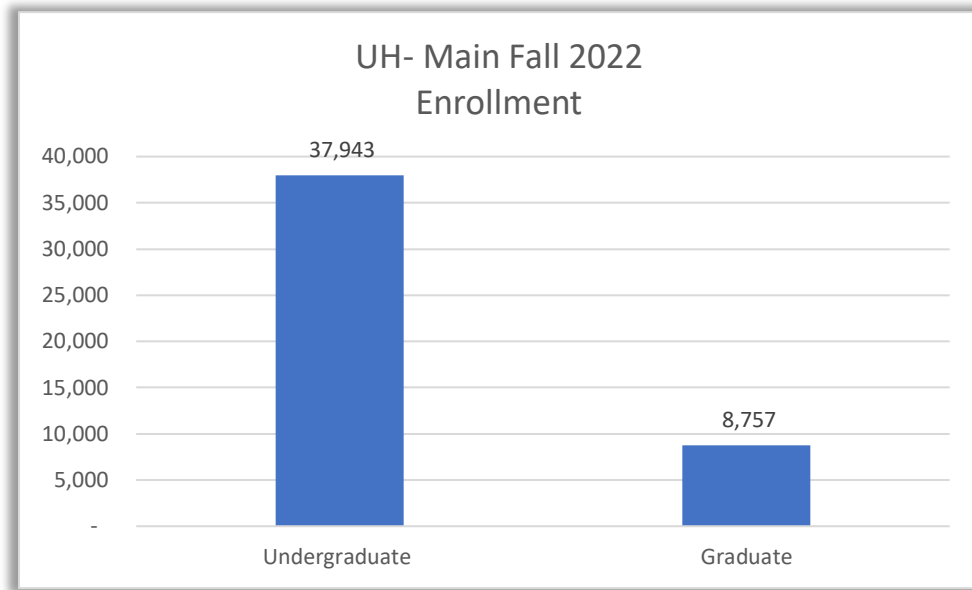
The graph shows the 6-year graduation rate at UHD by race/ethnicity. Hispanic students have the highest 6-year graduation rate at 32%, followed by Black students at 30%, White students at 29%, and Asian students at 23%. Native Hawaiian students have a 0% graduation rate. This indicates disparities in graduation rates among different racial/ethnic groups, with Hispanic students slightly outperforming other groups at UHD in terms of 6-year graduation rates.



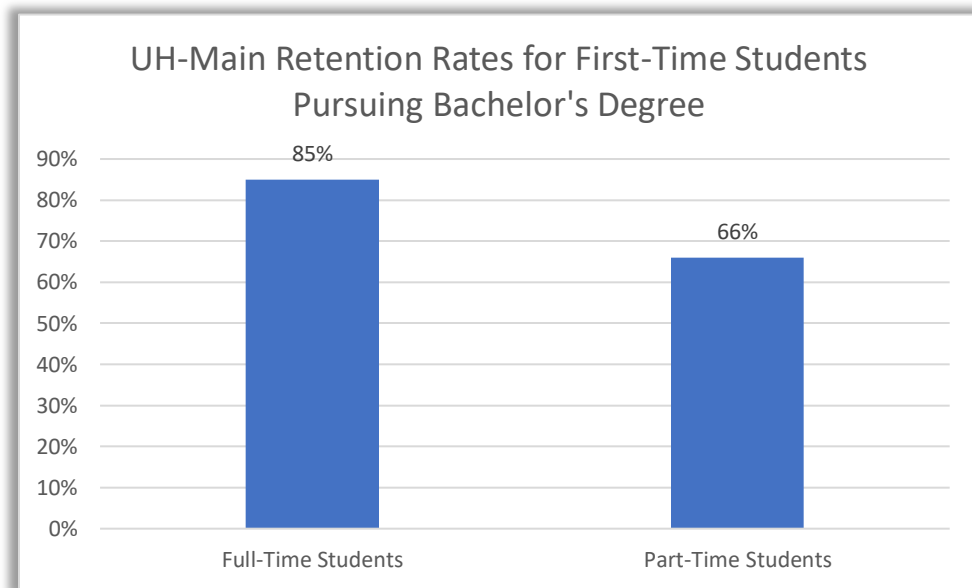
Source: Institute of Education Sciences - National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)



The graph displays the enrollment data for the University of Houston (UH) Main Campus for Fall 2022. The undergraduate enrollment is significantly higher, with 37,943 students, compared to 8,757 graduate students. This highlights the larger undergraduate population at UH, with nearly five times as many undergraduates as graduate students enrolled.

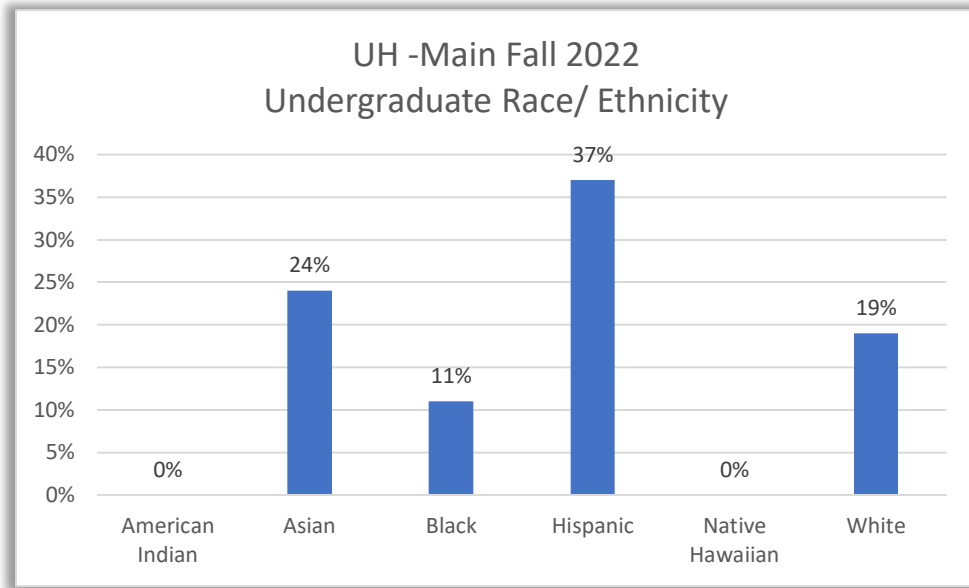


The graph shows the retention rates for first-time students pursuing Bachelor's degrees at UH Main Campus. Full-time students have a higher retention rate of 85%, while part-time students have a lower retention rate of 66%. This suggests that students who attend full-time are more likely to continue their studies compared to those attending part-time.

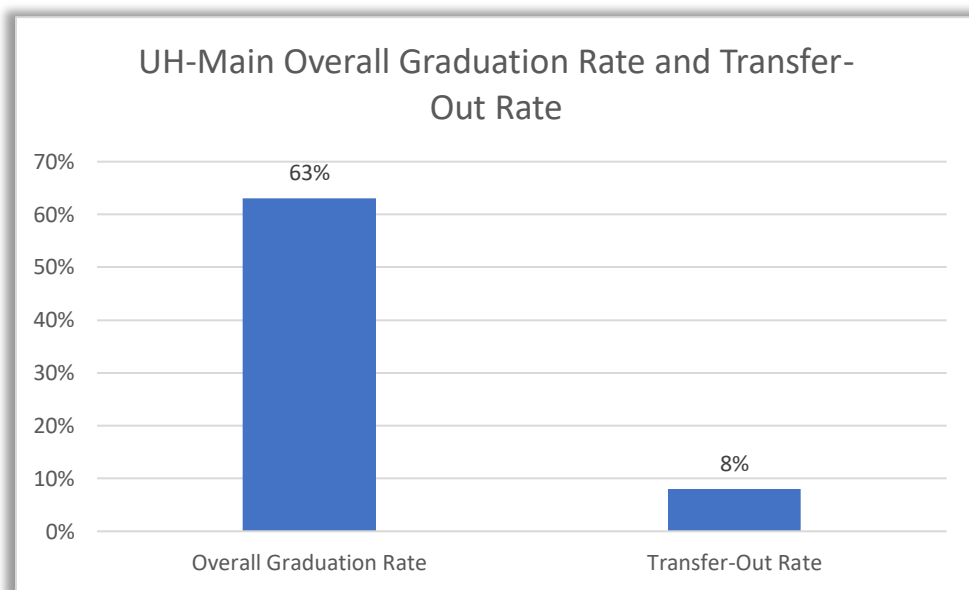




The graph displays the racial/ethnic breakdown of undergraduate students at UH Main Campus for Fall 2022. Hispanic students make up the largest group at 37%, followed by Asian students at 24%, White students at 19%, and Black students at 11%. There are no students identified as American Indian or Native Hawaiian in the undergraduate population. This shows a diverse student body, with a significant proportion of Hispanic and Asian students.



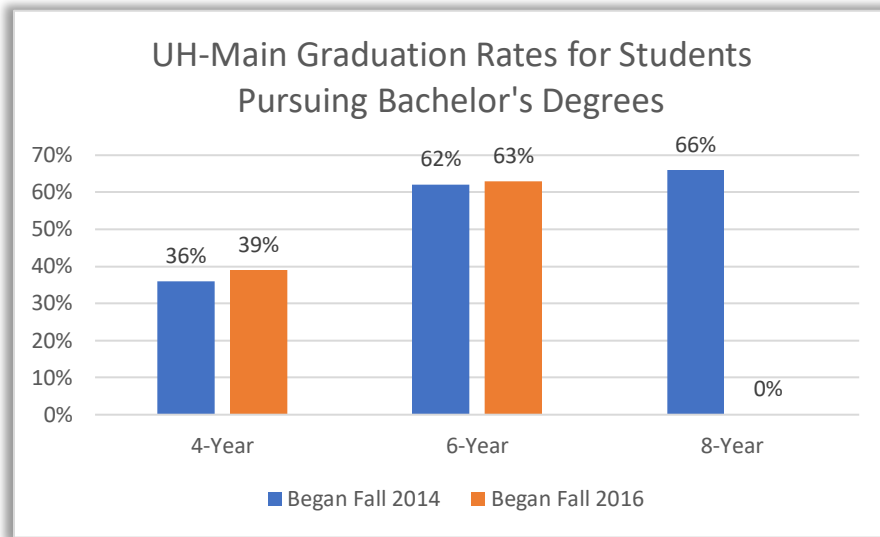
The graph shows the overall graduation rate and transfer-out rate for UH Main Campus. The overall graduation rate is 63%, indicating that the majority of students successfully complete their degrees. The transfer-out rate is much lower at 8%, suggesting that a small percentage of students leave the university to continue their education elsewhere. This reflects a relatively strong graduation rate and a low transfer-out rate for UH Main Campus students.



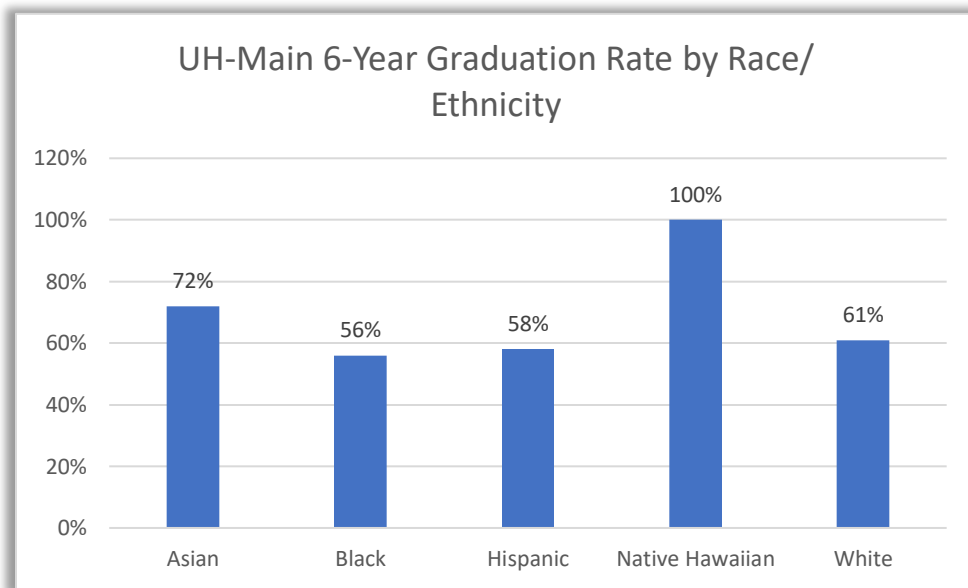
Source: Institute of Education Sciences - National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)



The graph shows the graduation rates for students pursuing Bachelor's degrees at UH Main Campus, comparing cohorts that began in Fall 2014 and Fall 2016. For the Fall 2014 cohort, 36% graduated within 4 years, 62% within 6 years, and 66% within 8 years. For the Fall 2016 cohort, 39% graduated within 4 years and 63% within 6 years. This indicates an increasing trend in graduation rates within the earlier time frames, with slight improvement in the 4-year graduation rate from 2014 to 2016. The 6-year graduation rate is similar for both cohorts.



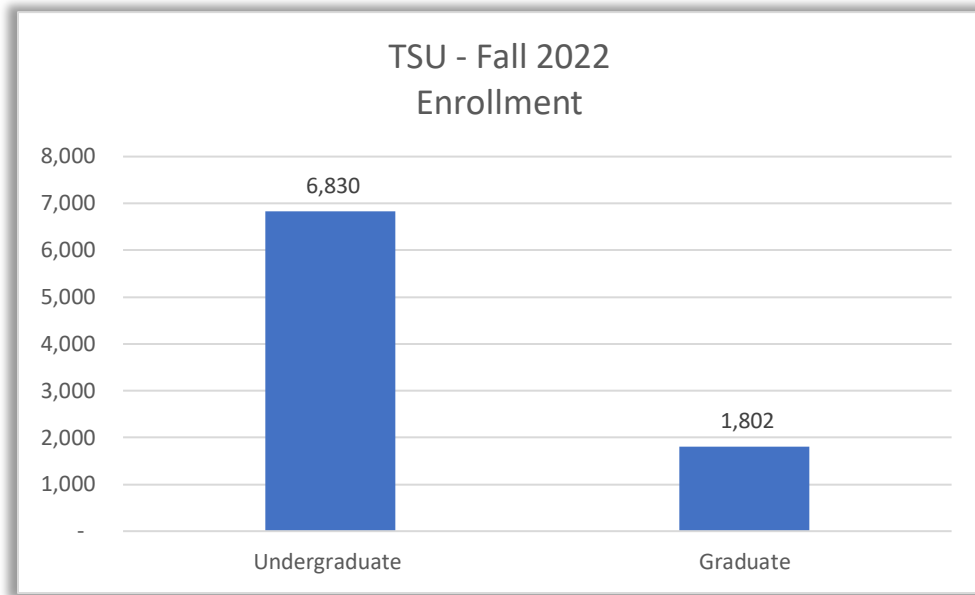
The graph displays the 6-year graduation rates at UH Main Campus by race/ethnicity. Native Hawaiian students have the highest graduation rate at 100%, followed by Asian students at 72%, White students at 61%, Hispanic students at 58%, and Black students at 56%. This illustrates disparities in graduation outcomes across different racial/ethnic groups, with Native Hawaiian and Asian students achieving notably higher rates compared to other groups.



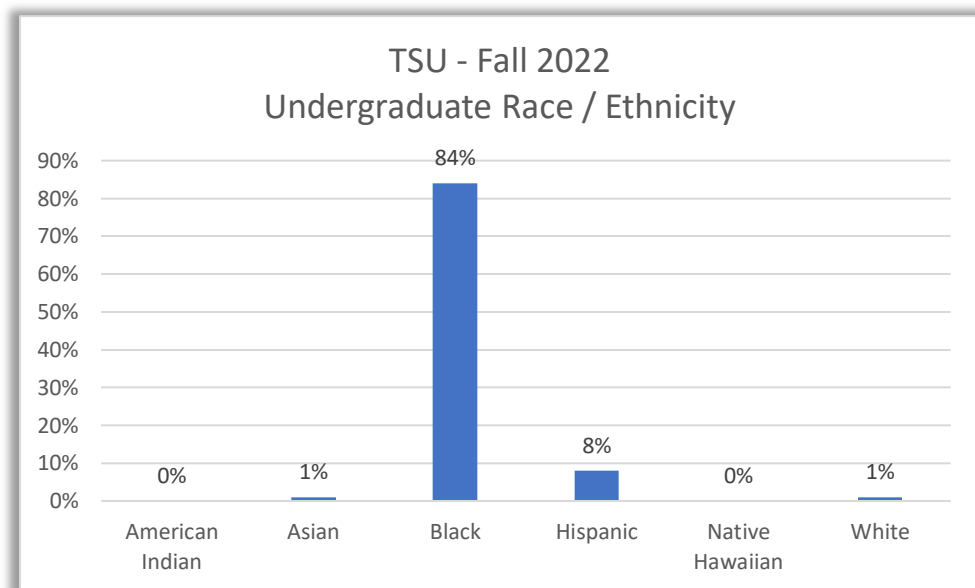
Source: Institute of Education Sciences - National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)



The graph displays the enrollment numbers for Texas Southern University (TSU) in Fall 2022. The undergraduate enrollment is 6,830 students, while the graduate enrollment is significantly smaller, with 1,802 students. This shows that the majority of students at TSU are undergraduates, with a graduate population that is less than a third of the undergraduate size.

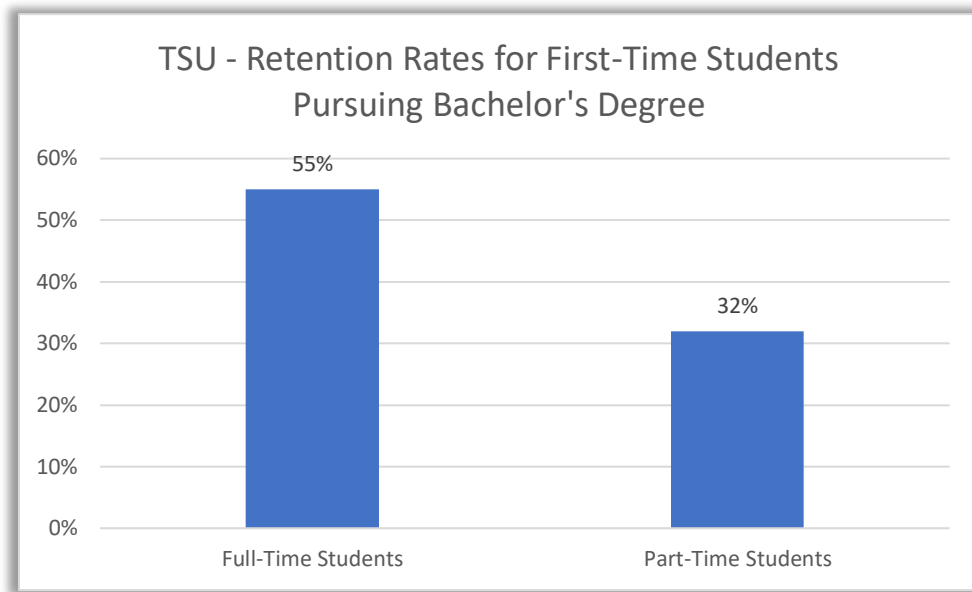


The graph displays the racial/ethnic breakdown of undergraduate students at Texas Southern University (TSU) for Fall 2022. The majority of the undergraduate population is Black, making up 84%, followed by Hispanic students at 8%. Asian and White students each represent 1% of the population, while there are no American Indian or Native Hawaiian students. This indicates that TSU has a predominantly Black undergraduate student body.

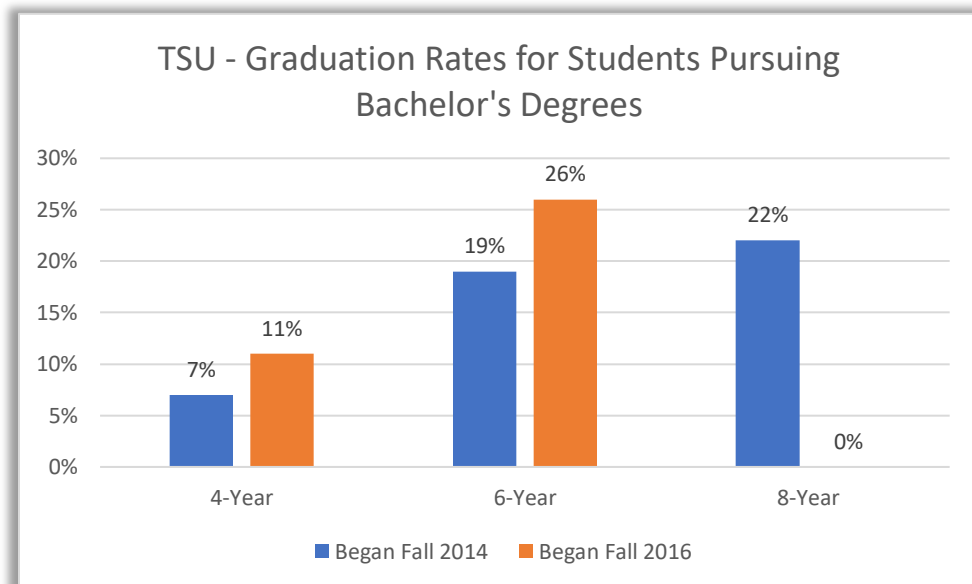




The graph shows the retention rates for first-time students pursuing Bachelor's degrees at Texas Southern University (TSU). Full-time students have a retention rate of 55%, while part-time students have a significantly lower retention rate of 32%. This indicates that full-time students are more likely to continue their education at TSU compared to part-time students.

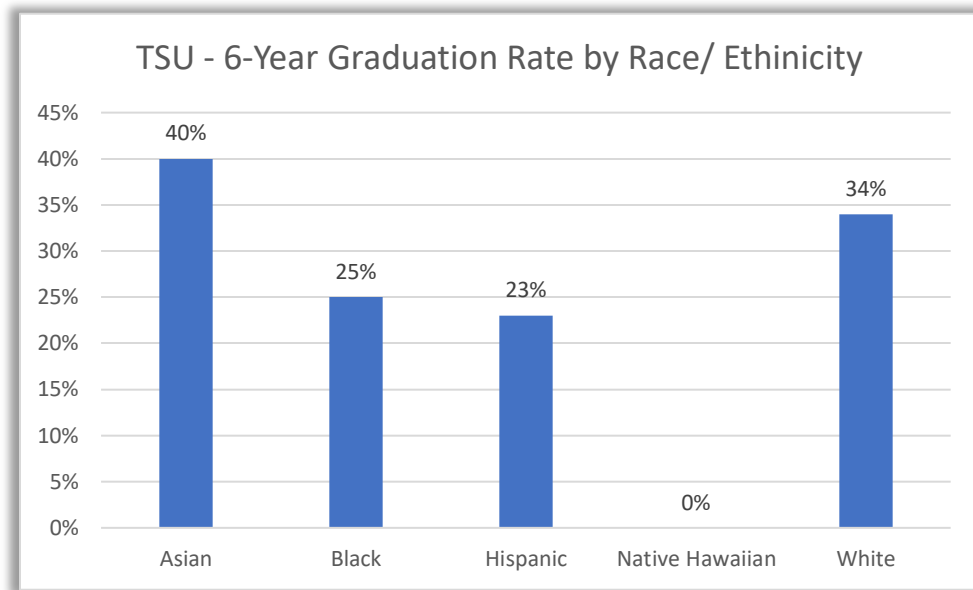


The graph shows the graduation rates for students pursuing Bachelor's degrees at Texas Southern University (TSU), comparing cohorts that began in Fall 2014 and Fall 2016. For the Fall 2014 cohort, the 4-year graduation rate is 7%, the 6-year rate is 19%, and the 8-year rate is 22%. For the Fall 2016 cohort, the 4-year rate is higher at 11%, and the 6-year rate is 26%. This indicates that graduation rates have improved slightly for the Fall 2016 cohort compared to the Fall 2014 cohort, especially within the 6-year period.

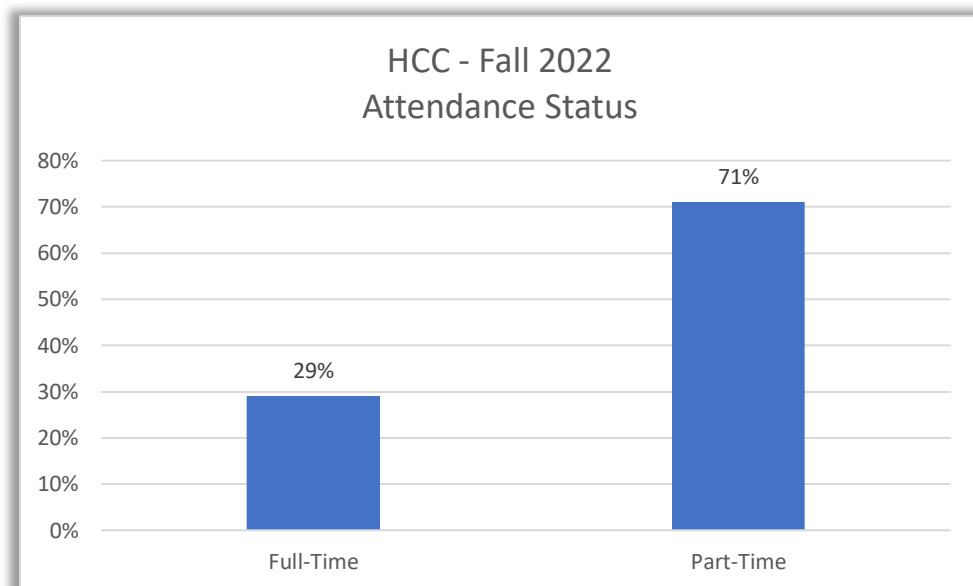




The graph shows the 6-year graduation rates at Texas Southern University (TSU) by race/ethnicity. Asian students have the highest 6-year graduation rate at 40%, followed by White students at 34%. Black students have a graduation rate of 25%, while Hispanic students have a rate of 23%. Native Hawaiian students have a 0% graduation rate. This highlights disparities in graduation outcomes across different racial/ethnic groups at TSU, with Asian and White students graduating at higher rates compared to other groups.

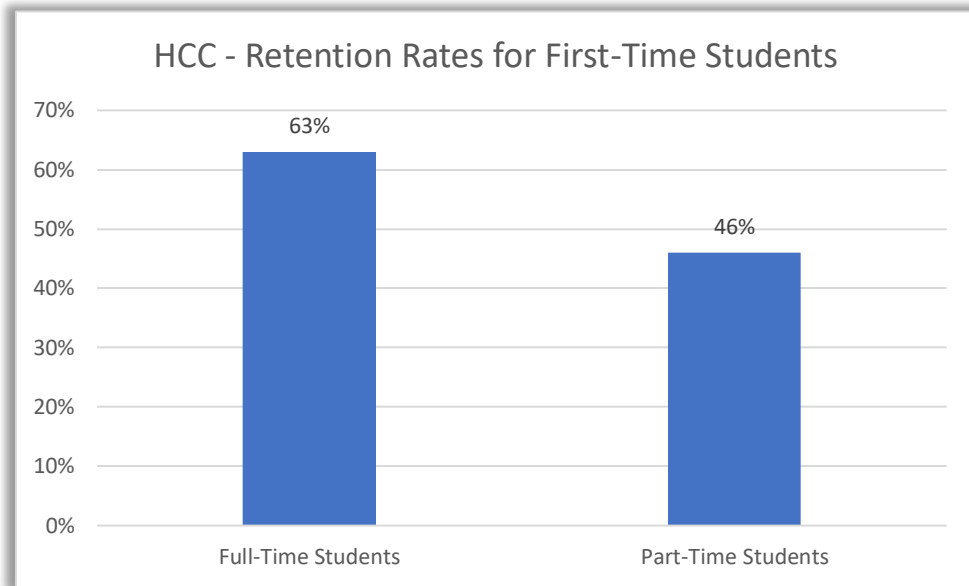


The graph displays the attendance status of students at Houston Community College (HCC) in Fall 2022. A majority of the students, 71%, are enrolled part-time, while 29% are enrolled full-time. This suggests that most students at HCC are balancing their studies with other commitments, such as work or family, leading them to opt for part-time enrollment.

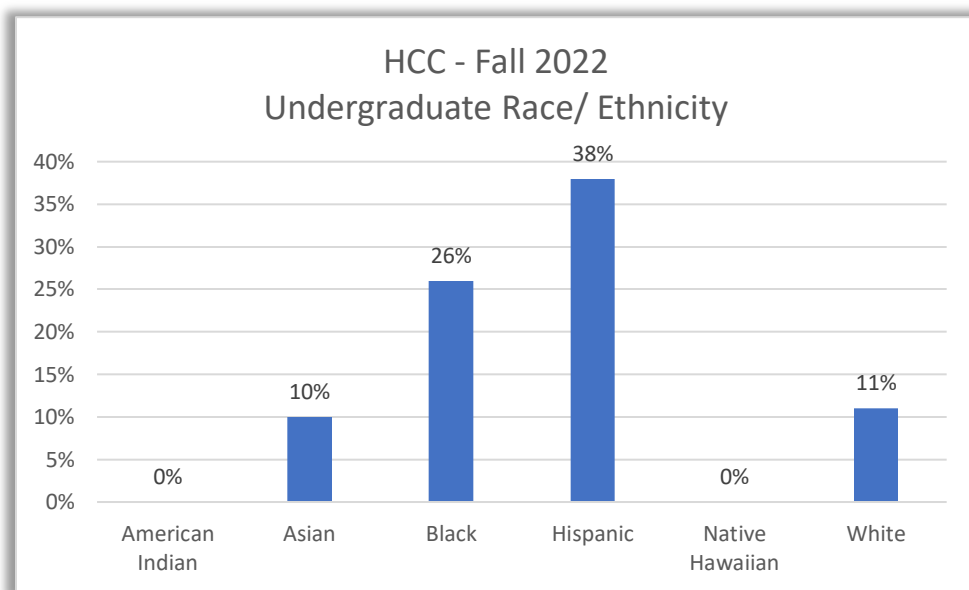




The graph shows the retention rates for first-time students at Houston Community College (HCC). Full-time students have a retention rate of 63%, while part-time students have a lower retention rate of 46%. This suggests that full-time students are more likely to continue their studies compared to part-time students at HCC.



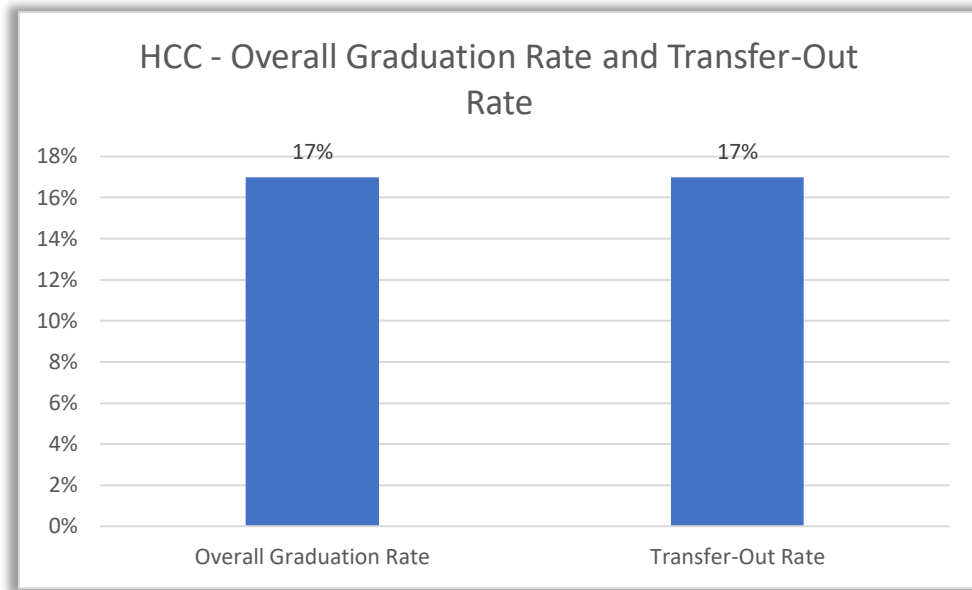
The graph displays the racial/ethnic composition of undergraduate students at Houston Community College (HCC) for Fall 2022. Hispanic students make up the largest group at 38%, followed by Black students at 26%, White students at 11%, and Asian students at 10%. There are no American Indian or Native Hawaiian students represented. This highlights a diverse student body, with Hispanic students comprising the largest proportion of the undergraduate population at HCC.



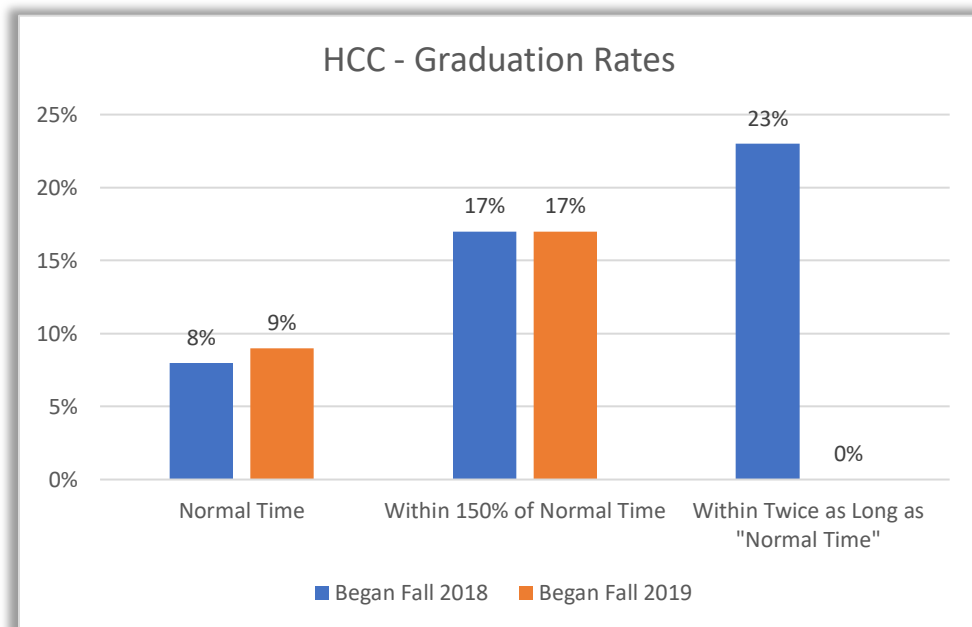
Source: Institute of Education Sciences - National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)



The graph shows the overall graduation rate and transfer-out rate at Houston Community College (HCC). Both the graduation rate and the transfer-out rate are 17%, indicating that an equal percentage of students either complete their studies at HCC or transfer to another institution. This suggests that a considerable portion of students may be using HCC as a stepping stone to further their education elsewhere.

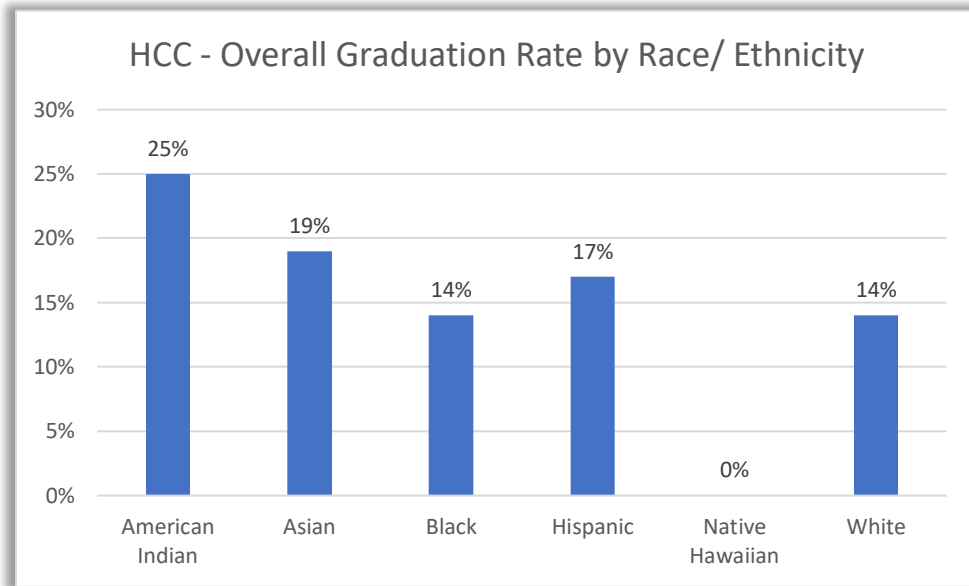


The percentage of students graduating within the "normal time" is slightly higher for the Fall 2019 cohort (9%) compared to the Fall 2018 cohort (8%). Both cohorts have a 17% graduation rate within 150% of the normal time. For students from the Fall 2018 cohort, 23% graduated within twice the normal time, while no students from the Fall 2019 cohort have reached that mark yet. This indicates a trend where students at HCC may take longer than the normal time to complete their studies, with a noticeable increase in graduation rates when given extended time.

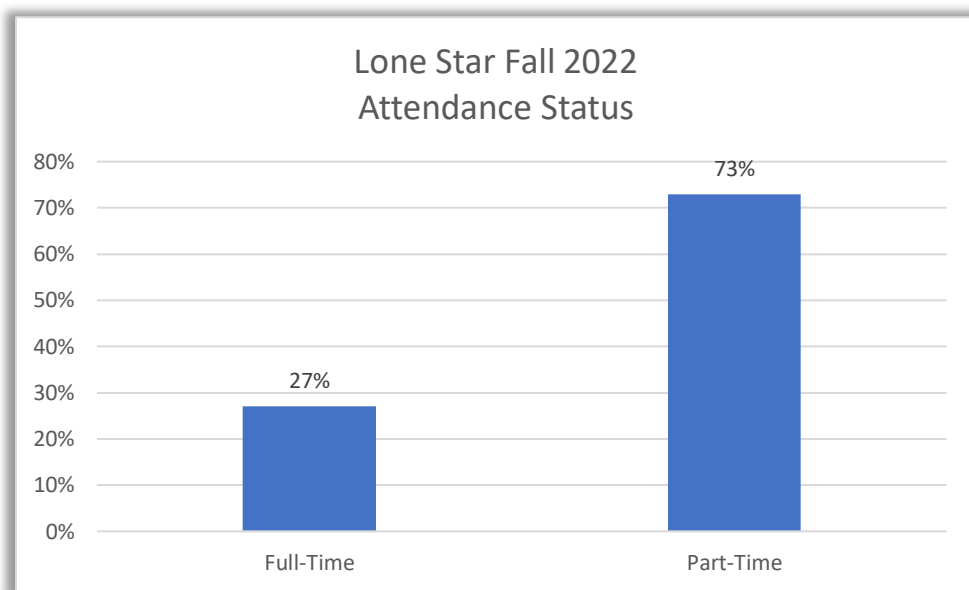




The graph displays the overall graduation rate at Houston Community College (HCC) by race/ethnicity. American Indian students have the highest graduation rate at 25%, followed by Asian students at 19%, Hispanic students at 17%, and both Black and White students at 14%. There are no graduation rates recorded for Native Hawaiian students. This shows varying graduation outcomes across different racial/ethnic groups, with American Indian and Asian students achieving higher graduation rates compared to other groups.



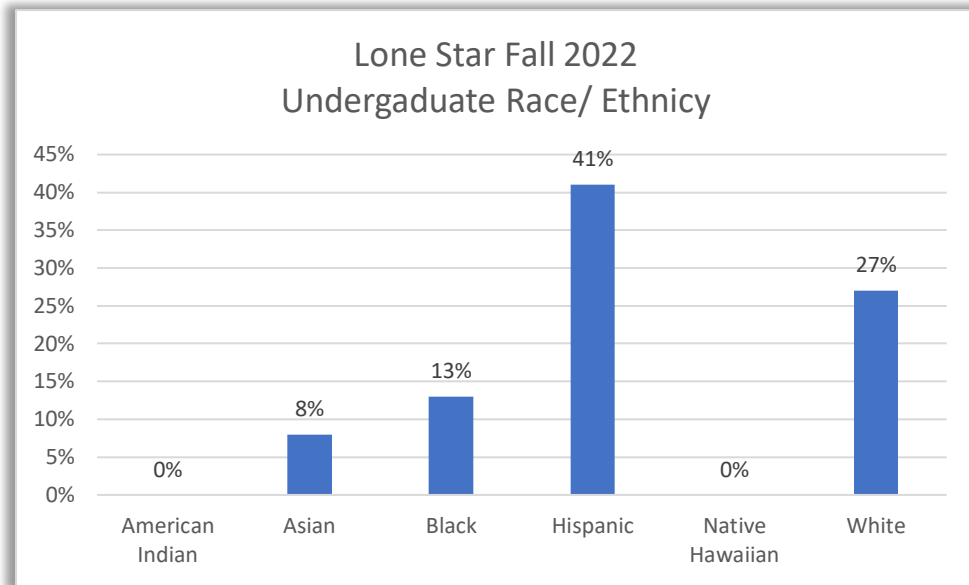
The graph displays the attendance status of students at Lone Star College for Fall 2022. A majority of the students, 73%, are enrolled part-time, while only 27% are enrolled full-time. This indicates that most students at Lone Star College are part-time, likely balancing their studies with work or other commitments.



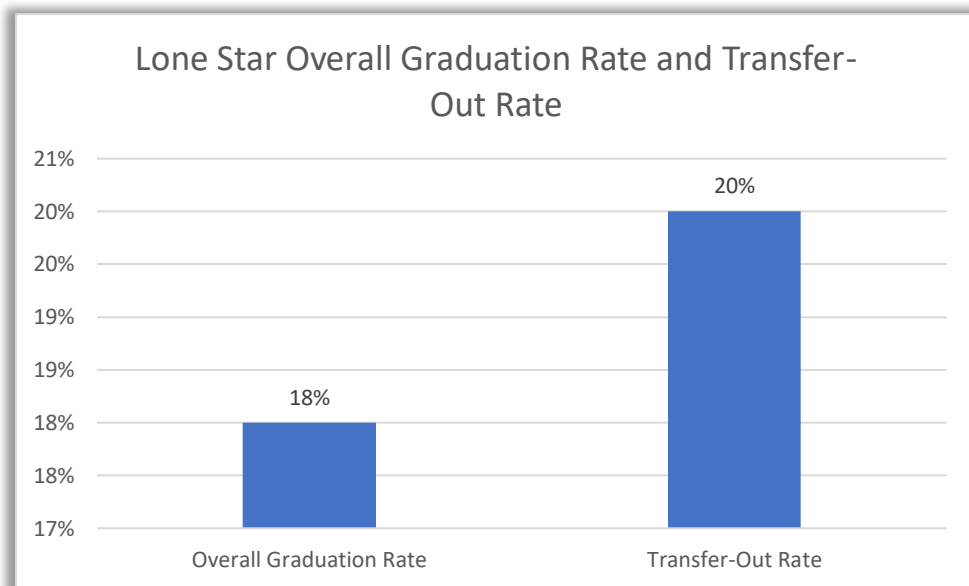
Source: Institute of Education Sciences - National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)



The graph shows the racial/ethnic composition of undergraduate students at Lone Star College for Fall 2022. Hispanic students make up the largest group at 41%, followed by White students at 27%, Black students at 13%, and Asian students at 8%. There are no students identified as American Indian or Native Hawaiian. This indicates that the student body at Lone Star College is predominantly Hispanic, with a notable proportion of White and Black students as well.

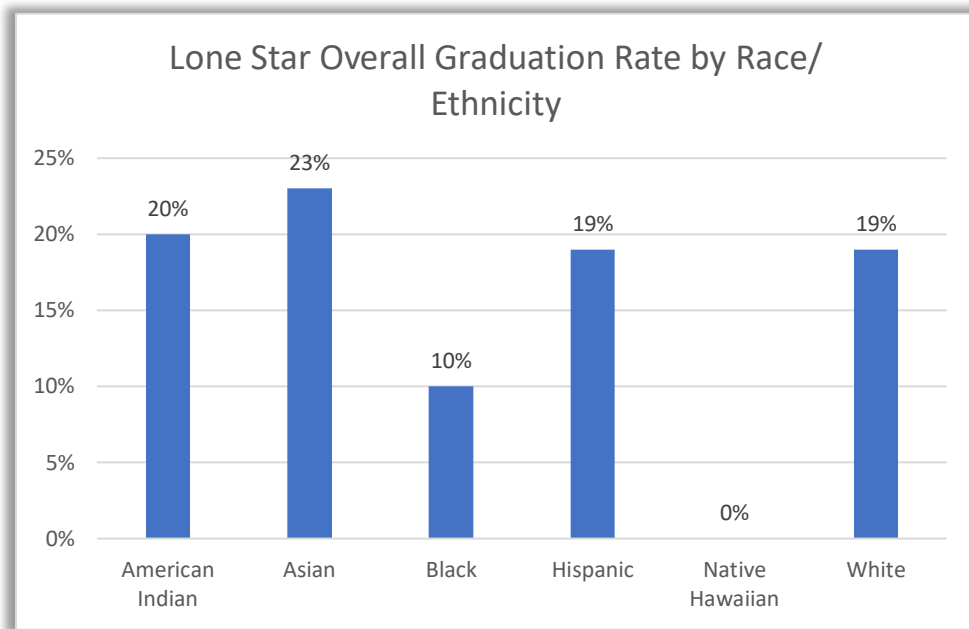


The graph shows the overall graduation rate and transfer-out rate at Lone Star College. The overall graduation rate is 18%, while the transfer-out rate is higher at 20%. This indicates that a significant portion of students leave Lone Star College to continue their education at another institution, with a slightly higher percentage transferring out compared to those who complete their studies at Lone Star.





The graph shows the overall graduation rate at Lone Star College by race/ethnicity. Asian students have the highest graduation rate at 23%, followed by American Indian students at 20%, and both Hispanic and White students at 19%. Black students have the lowest graduation rate at 10%, while there are no graduation rates recorded for Native Hawaiian students. This highlights disparities in graduation outcomes across different racial/ethnic groups at Lone Star College, with Asian and American Indian students achieving higher graduation rates compared to other groups.

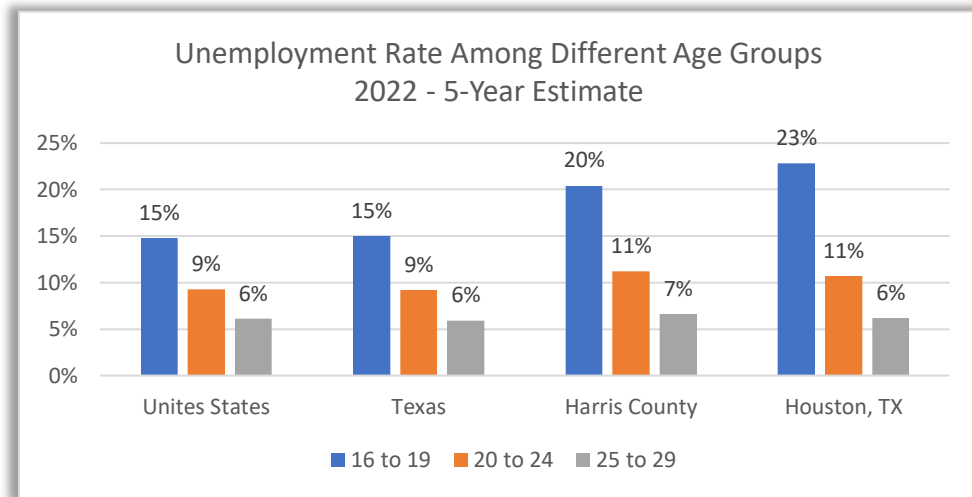


Source: Institute of Education Sciences - National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

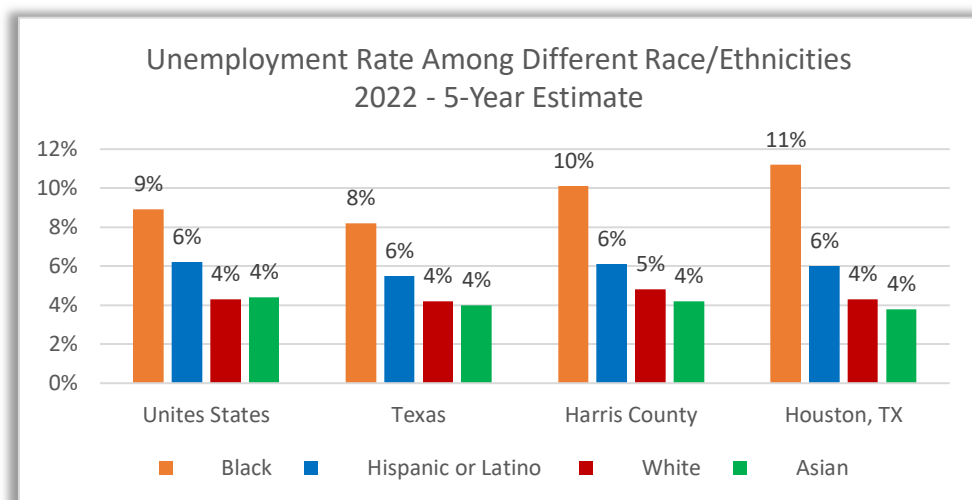


Milestone 5: All youth out of school are employed

The graph shows that the 16-19 age group has the highest unemployment rates, especially in Houston (23%) and Harris County (20%), compared to 15% nationally and in Texas. The unemployment rates for the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups are lower, with the 25-29 group consistently having the lowest rates across all regions at around 6%.



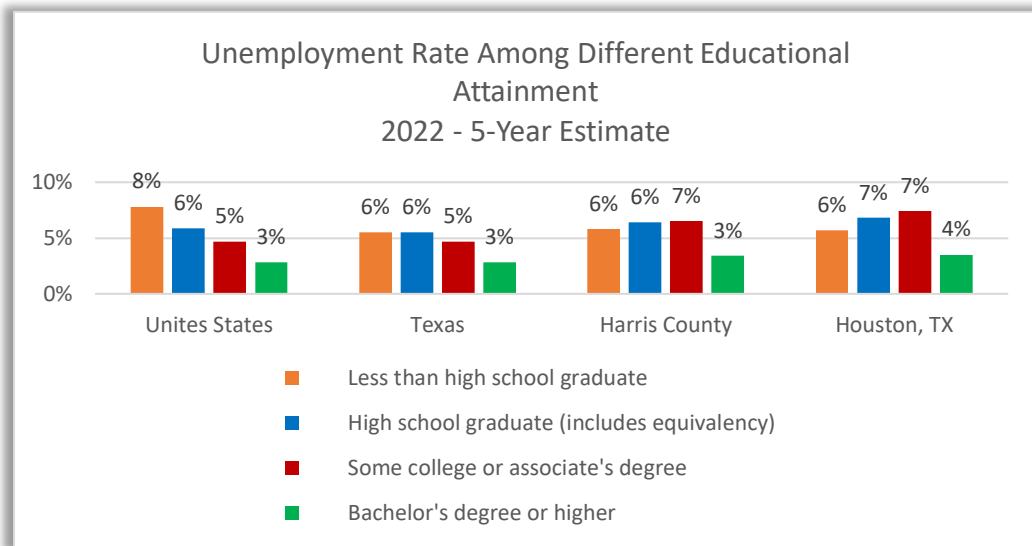
Black individuals consistently have the highest unemployment rates, particularly in Houston (11%) and Harris County (10%), compared to 9% nationally and 8% in Texas. Hispanic or Latino, White, and Asian groups have significantly lower unemployment rates, ranging from 4% to 6% across all regions. This highlights racial disparities in unemployment, with Black individuals facing the highest rates.



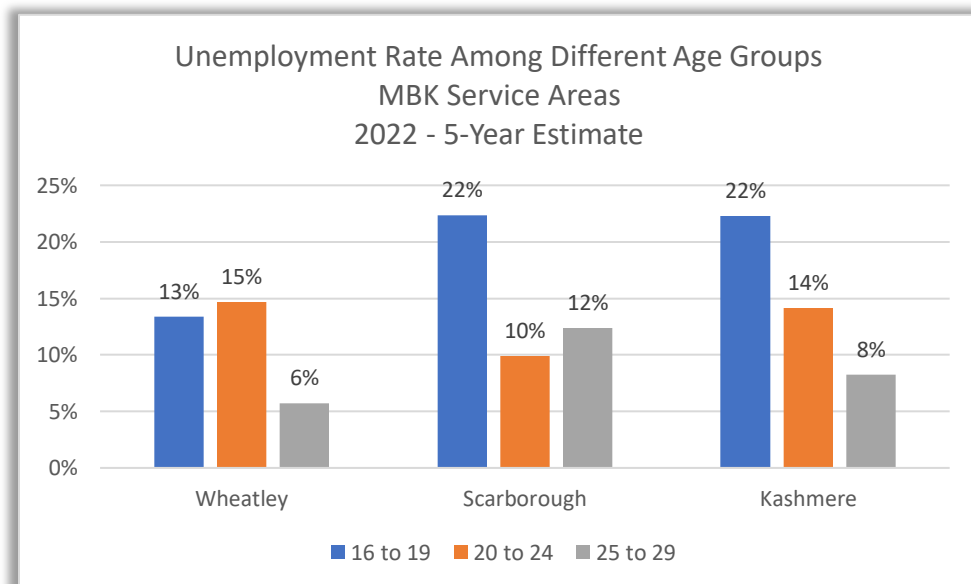
Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimate – Employment Status S2301



The graph shows unemployment rates by educational attainment across the United States, Texas, Harris County, and Houston, TX, based on a 2022 5-year estimate. Individuals with less than a high school diploma have the highest unemployment rates, especially in the U.S. (8%) and Houston (7%). Unemployment rates decrease with higher educational attainment, with those holding a bachelor's degree or higher having the lowest rates, ranging from 3% to 4% across all regions. This illustrates a clear correlation between higher education levels and lower unemployment rates.

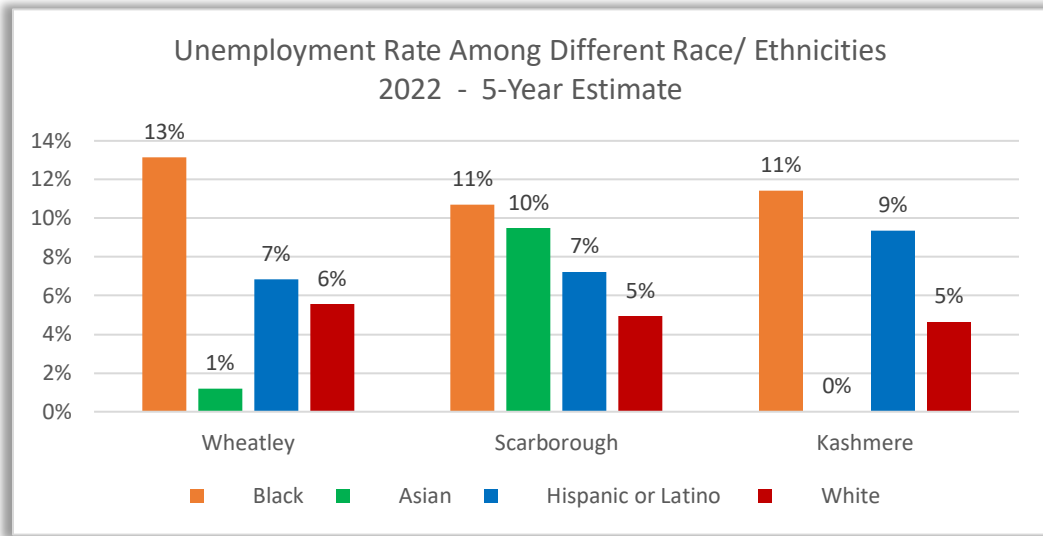


The highest unemployment rates are seen in the 16-19 age group, particularly in Scarborough and Kashmere (22%). The 20-24 age group shows lower unemployment rates across all areas, ranging from 10% to 15%, and the 25-29 group has the lowest rates, with 6% to 12% across the areas. This highlights that younger age groups face higher unemployment challenges in these service areas.

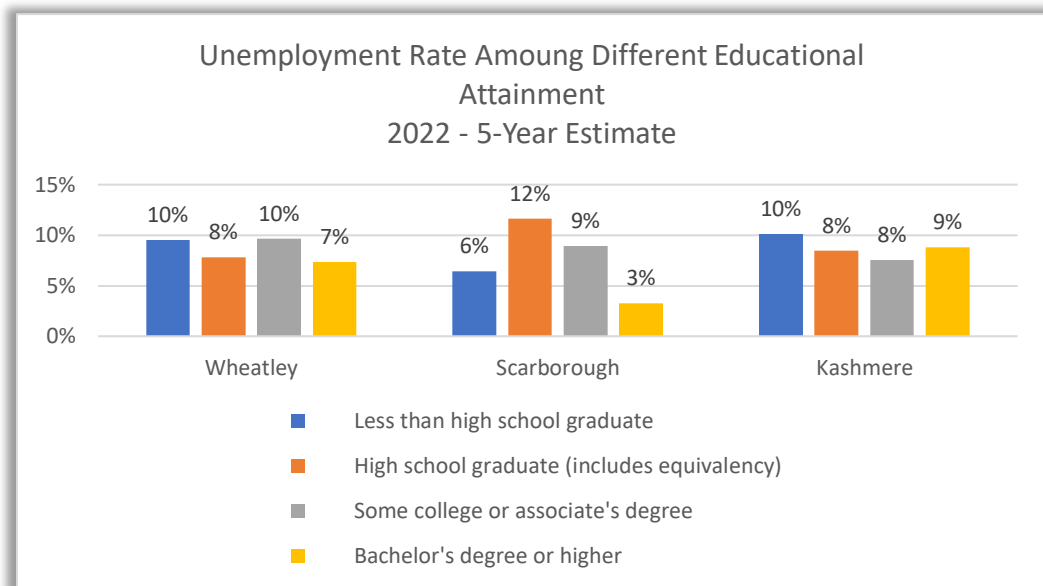




The graph shows unemployment rates by race/ethnicity in the MBK (My Brother's Keeper) service areas of Wheatley, Scarborough, and Kashmere, based on a 2022 5-year estimate. Black individuals have the highest unemployment rates across all areas, with 13% in Wheatley, 11% in Scarborough, and 11% in Kashmere. Hispanic or Latino unemployment rates range from 7% to 10%, while White and Asian groups generally have lower unemployment rates, ranging from 1% to 7%. This highlights racial disparities in unemployment within these service areas, with Black individuals experiencing the highest rates.



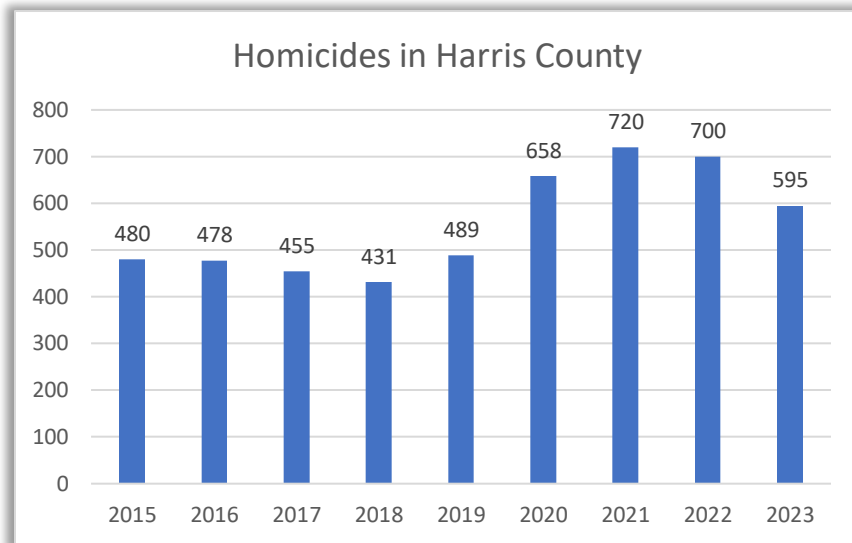
In all areas, individuals with less than a high school diploma have the highest unemployment rates, with Scarborough at 12%, Wheatley at 10%, and Kashmere also at 10%. Those with higher educational attainment, such as a bachelor's degree or higher, generally have lower unemployment rates, though Kashmere shows a relatively high 9% for this group. This suggests that higher education generally correlates with lower unemployment, though disparities exist across the service areas.



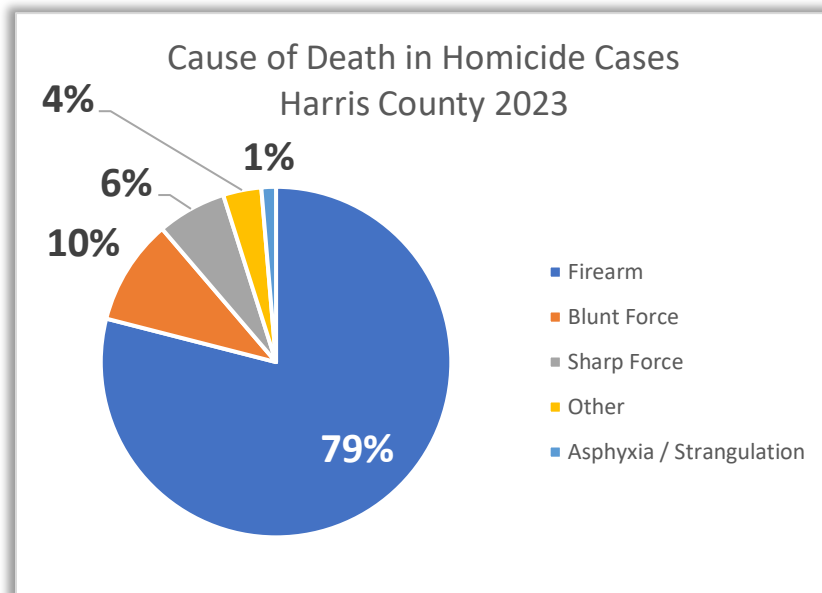


Milestone 6: All youth remain safe from violent crime

From 2022 to 2023 there was a 15% decrease in the number of homicides however, that is still a 22% increase since 2019 (year before COVID).



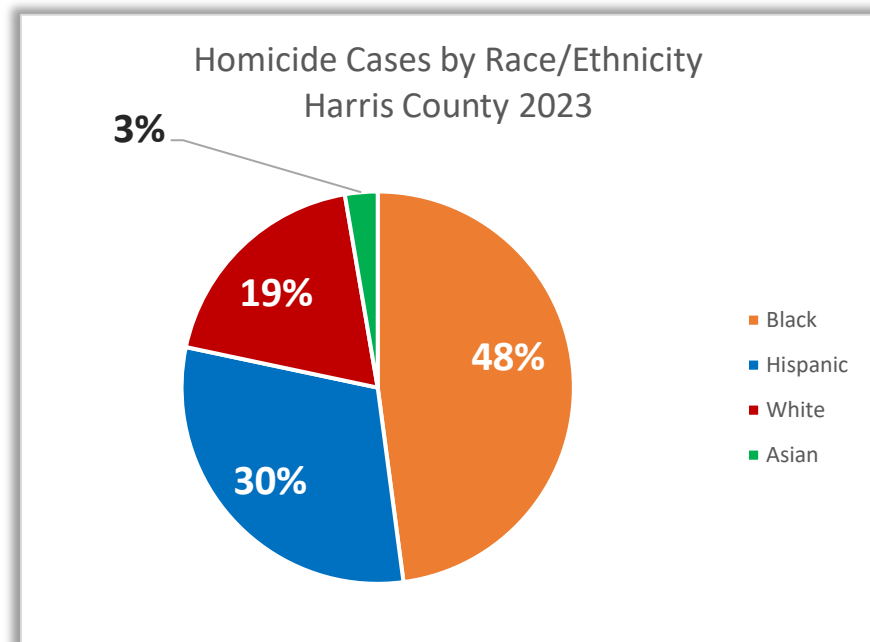
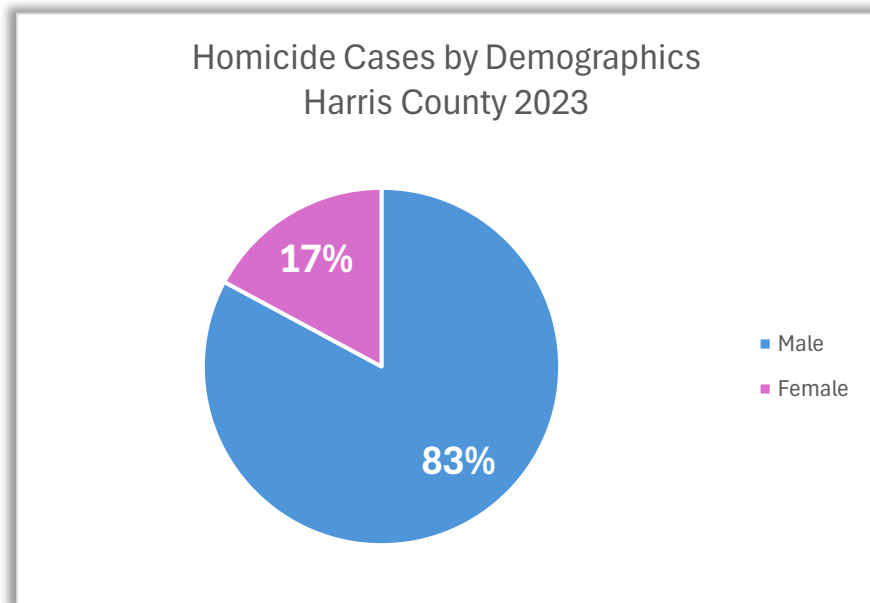
In Harris County for the year 2023, 79% of homicide cases were caused by firearms.



Source: Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences 2023 Annual Report



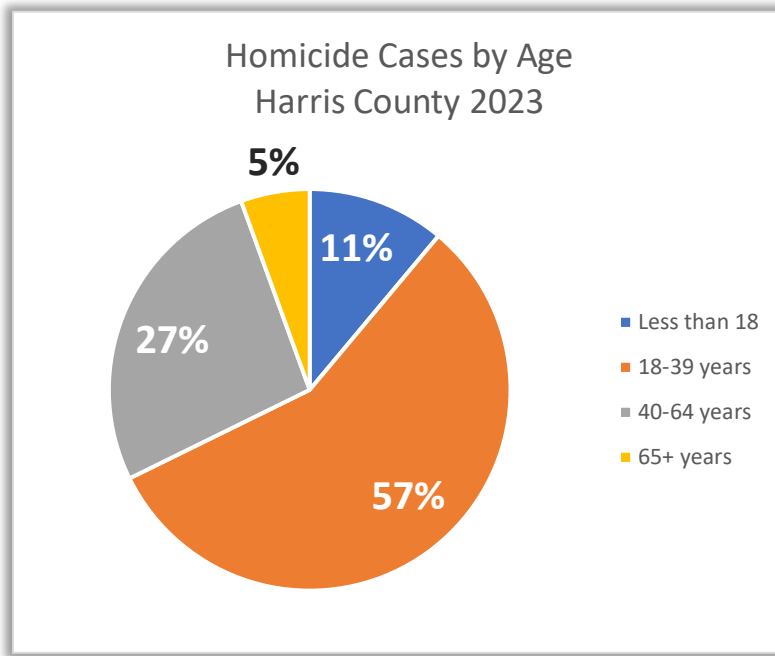
The vast majority of homicide victims in 2023 (83%) were males. The majority of homicide victims were Black (48%).



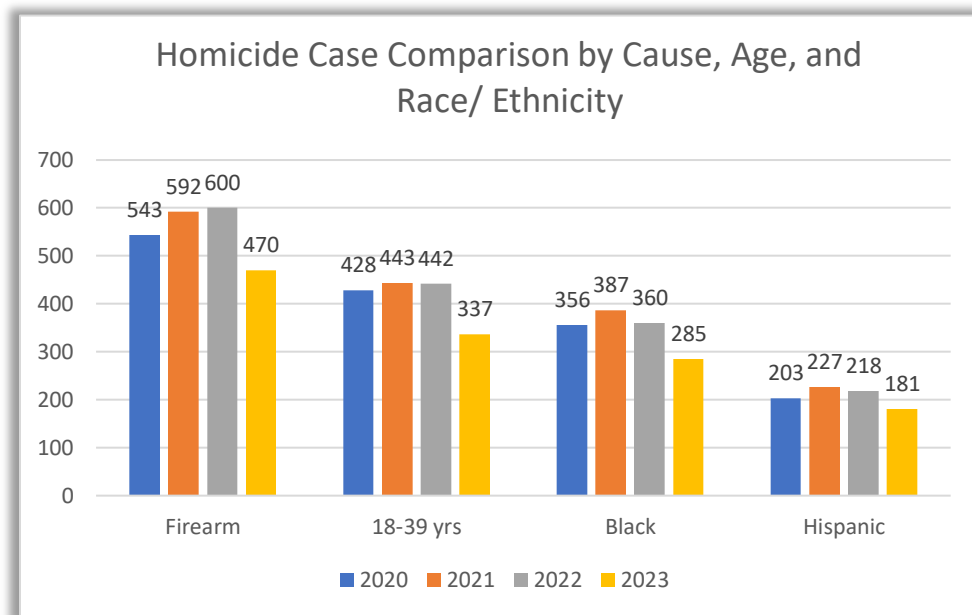
Source: Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences 2023 Annual Report



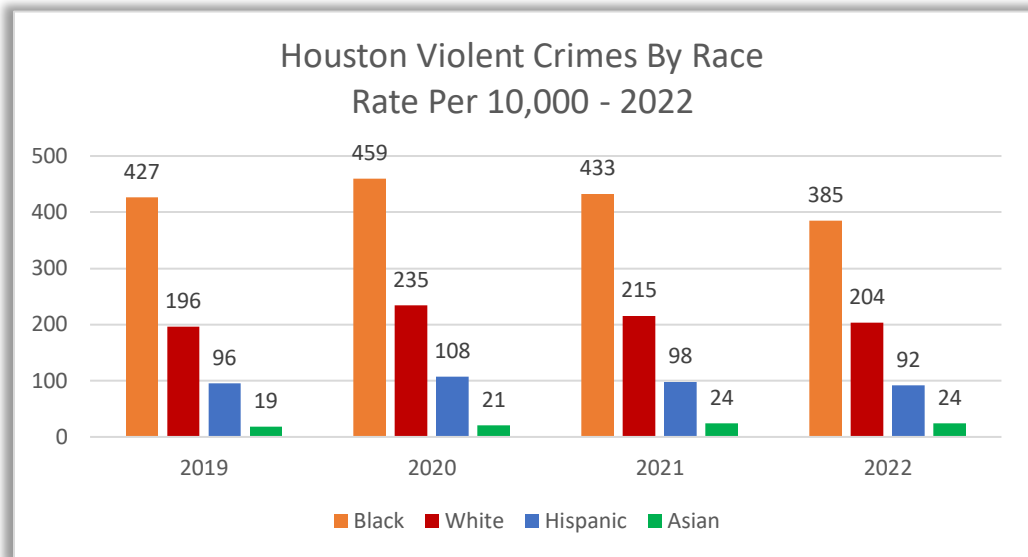
The majority of homicide victims in 2023 (57%) were between 18 to 39 years of age.



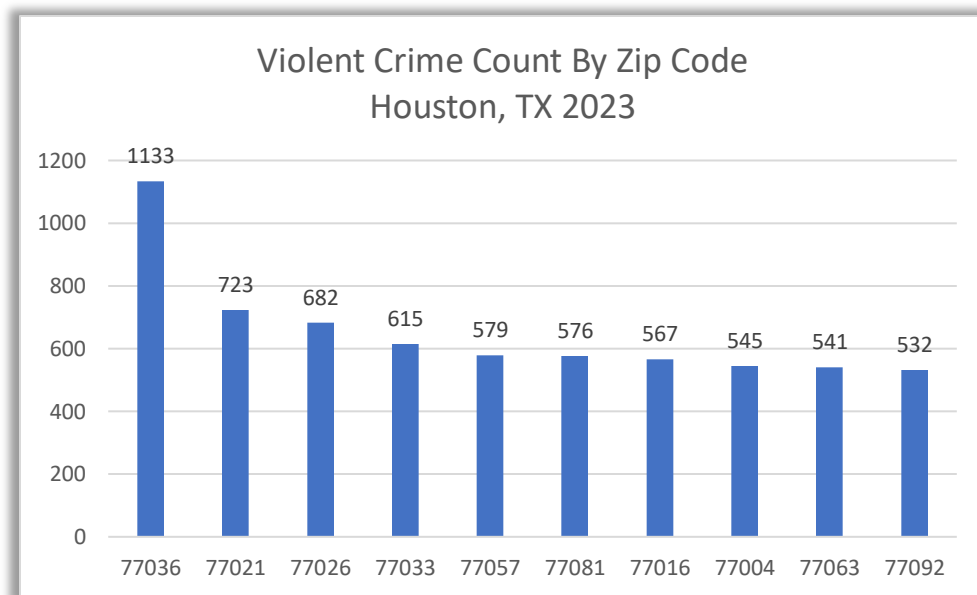
From 2022 to 2023 there was a 22% decrease in the number of deaths caused by firearms, there was a 24% decrease in the number of homicide victims between the ages of 18 to 39, there was a decrease of 21% of black homicide victims and 17% decrease in Hispanic victims.



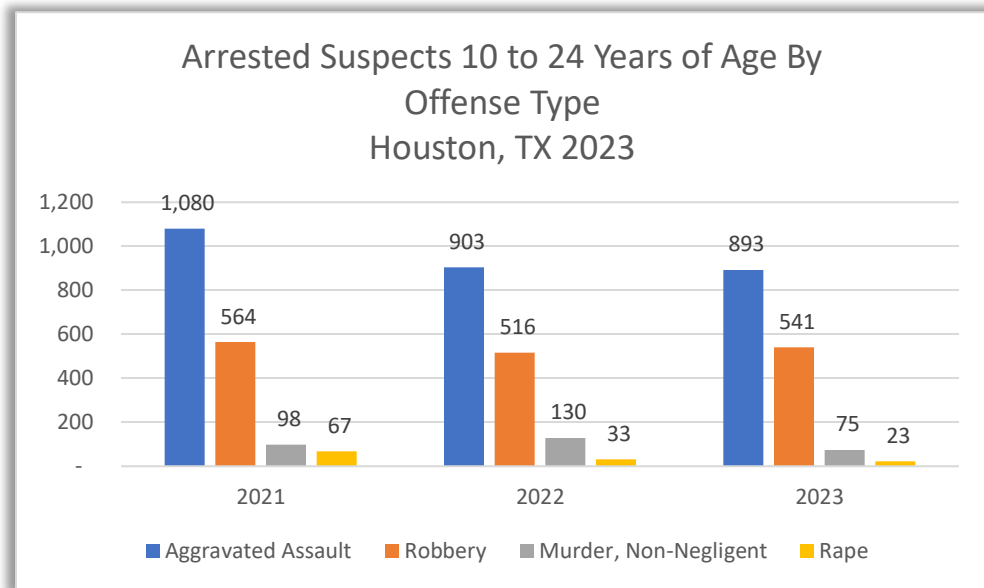
Source: Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences 2023 Annual Report



Source: Uniform Crime Report, Houston Police Department; American Community Survey, 5-year estimate – Sex by Age B01001, 2018-2022

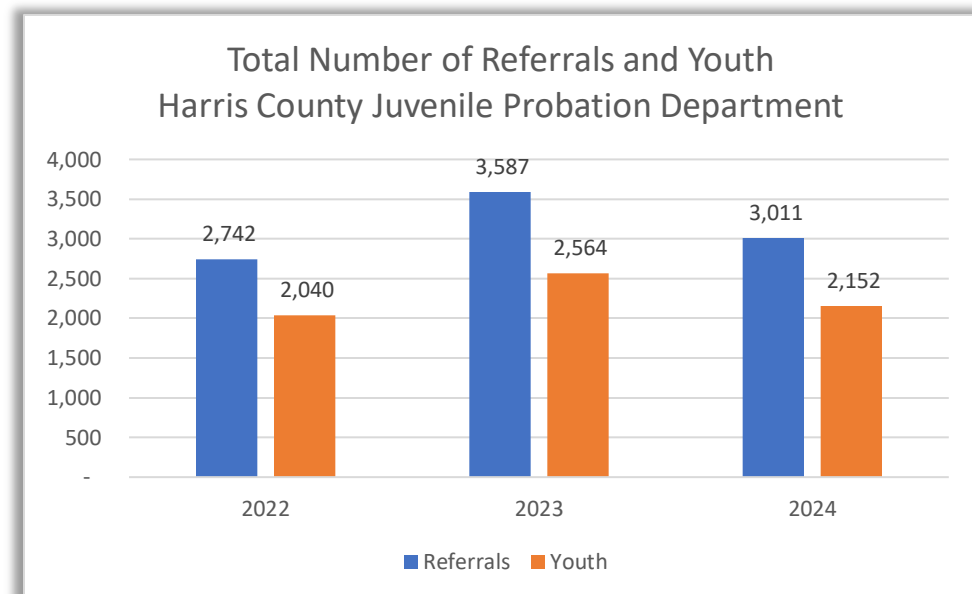


Source: Houston Police Department – Violent Crimes by Zip Code – Murder/Rape/Robbery/Aggravated Assault



Source: Houston Police Department – Arrested suspects (10-24 Years of Age)

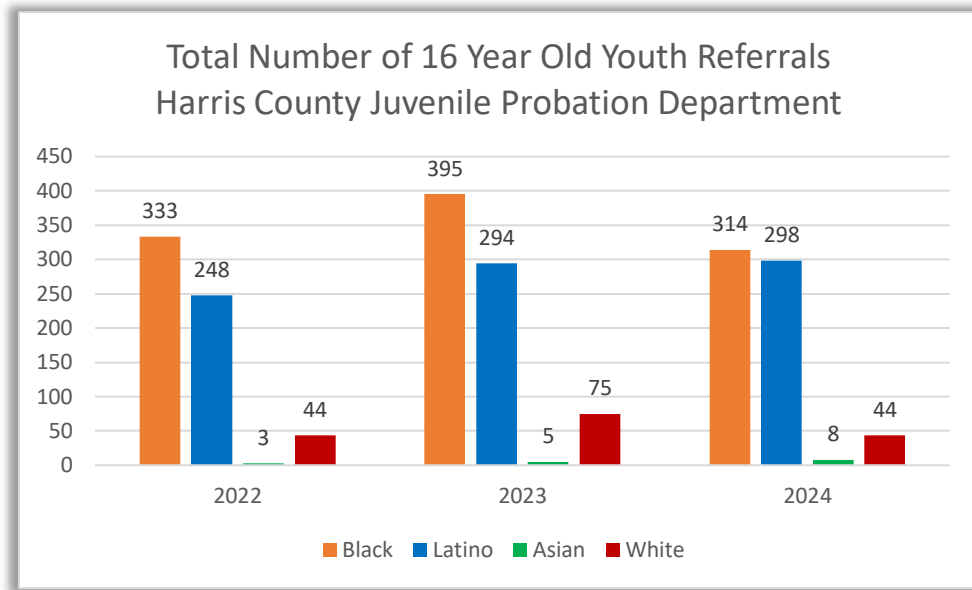
From 2023 to 2024 there was a drop in 16% in youth referrals to the Harris County Juvenile Probation Department, however that is still a 9.81% increase in referrals when compared with 2022.



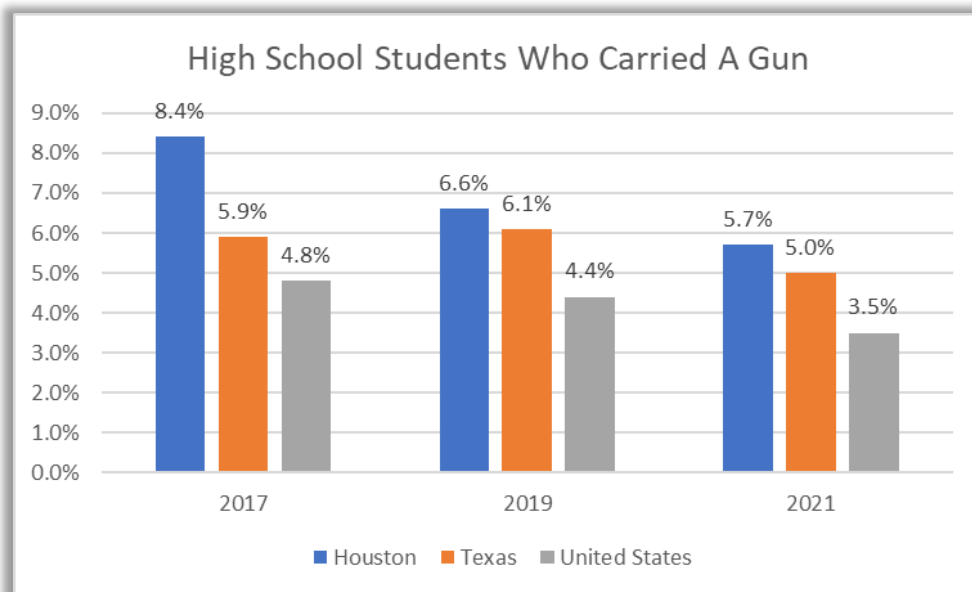
Source: Harris County Juvenile Probation Department (HCJPD) 2022-2024



The 16-year-old demographic consistently accounts for the highest number of referrals to the Harris County Juvenile Probation Department (HCJPD). Furthermore, from 2022 to 2024, Black and Hispanic youth represented the largest share of referrals, with Black youth leading in the total number of referrals. However, between 2023 and 2024, there was a notable 20% decrease in referrals among Black youth, while referrals for Hispanic youth increased by 1%.

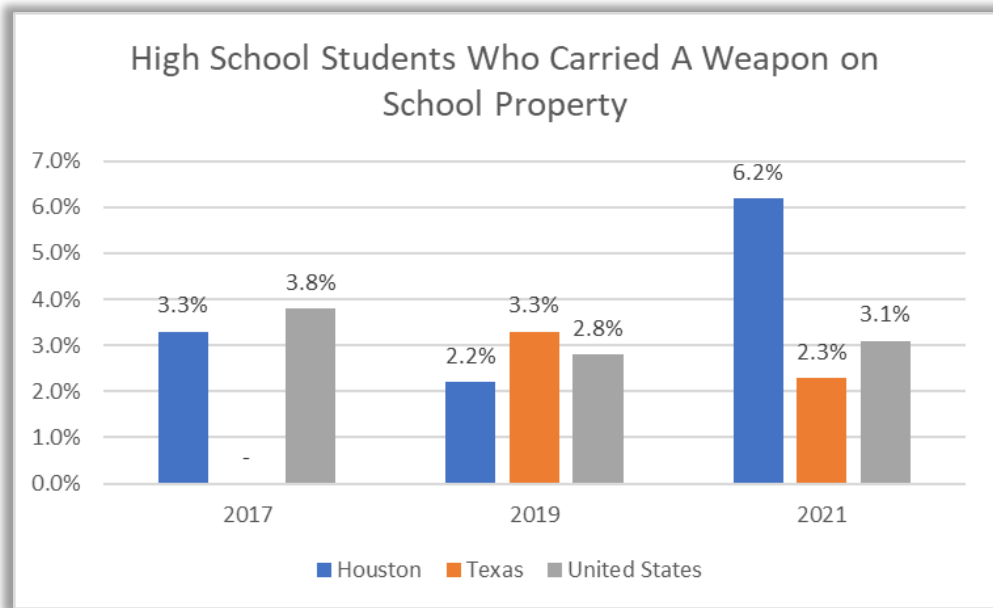


Source: Harris County Juvenile Probation Department (HCJPD) 2022-2024

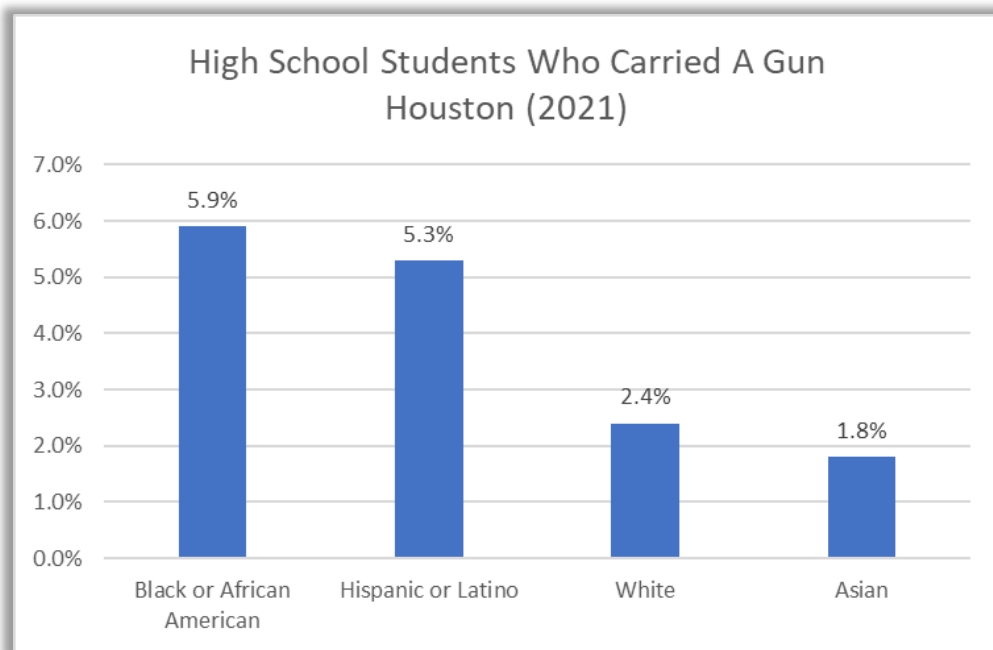


*Not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during 12 months before the survey

Source: Center for Disease Control (CDC) -Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2017-2021

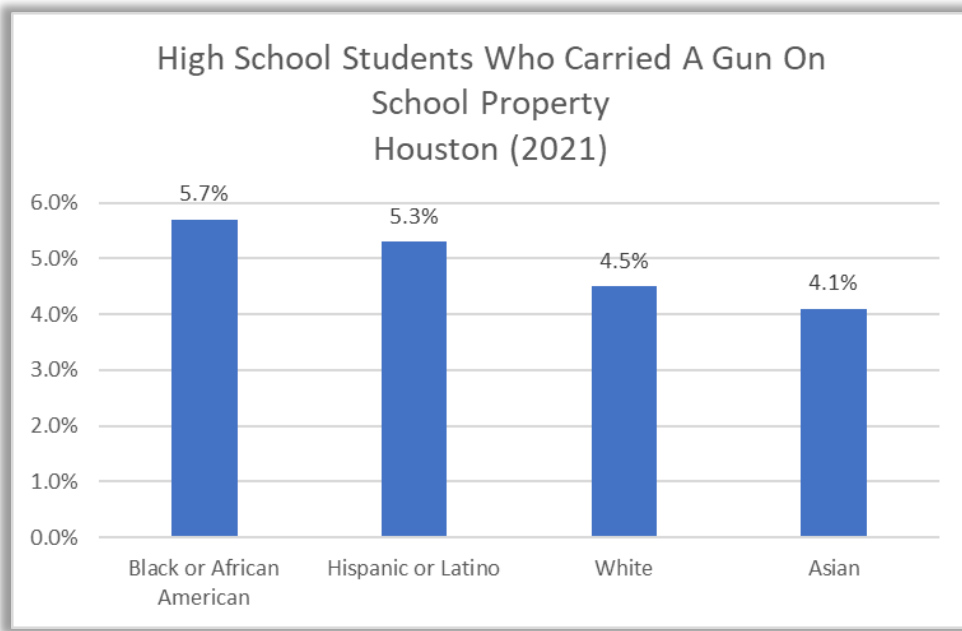


*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

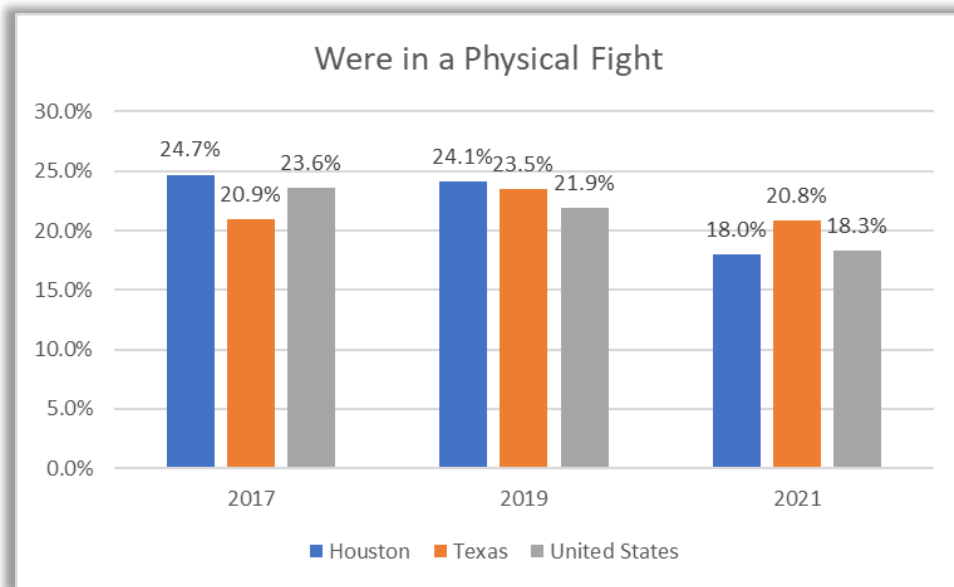


*Not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during 12 months before the survey

Source: Center for Disease Control (CDC) -Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2017-2021

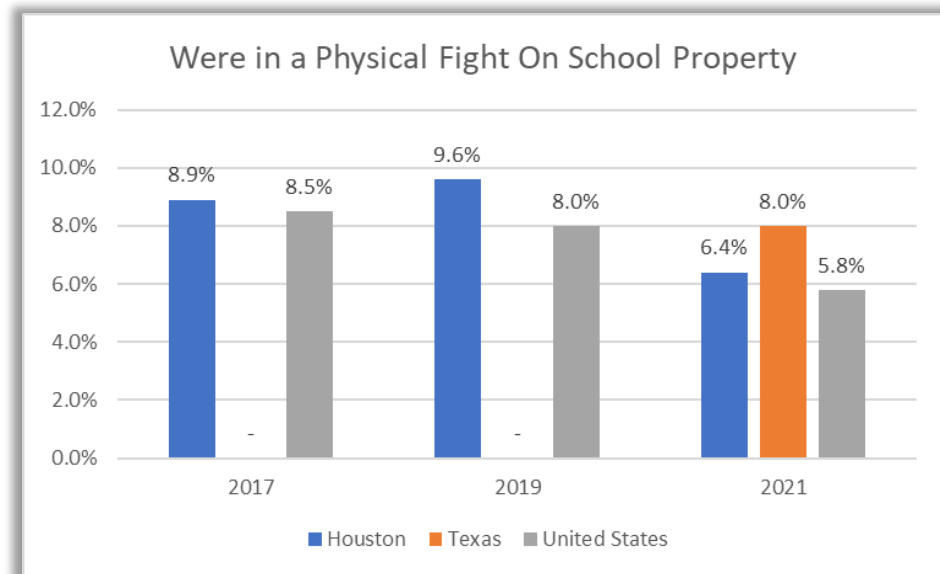


*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

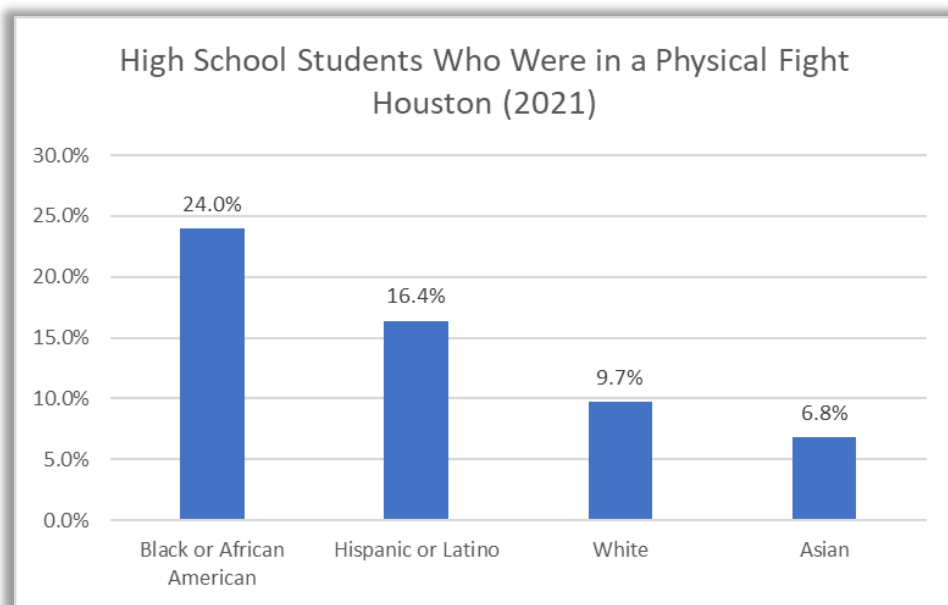


*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

Source: Center for Disease Control (CDC) -Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2017-2021

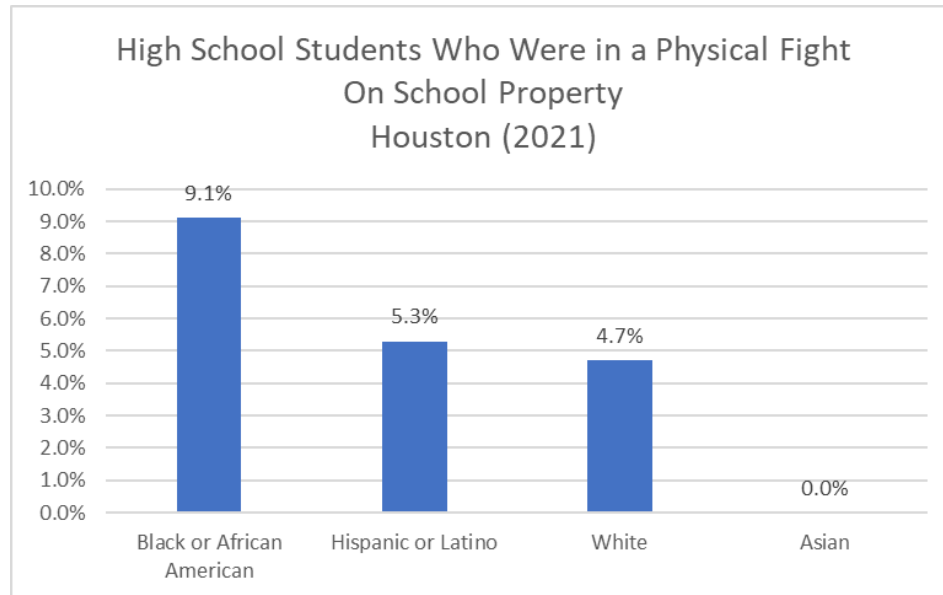


*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

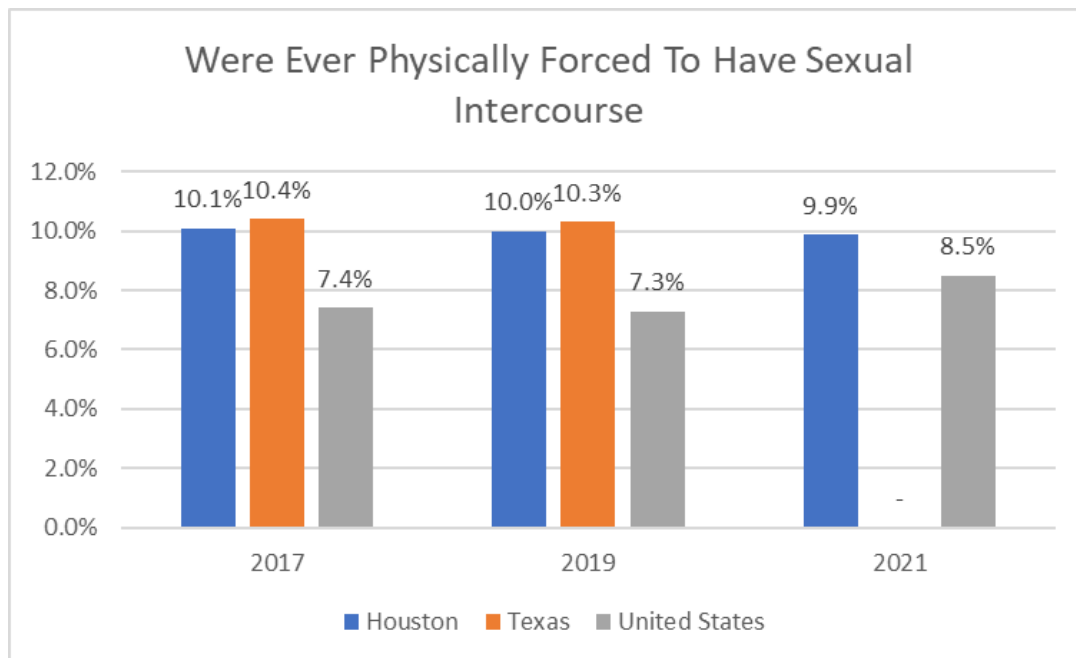


*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

Source: Center for Disease Control (CDC) -Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2017-2021

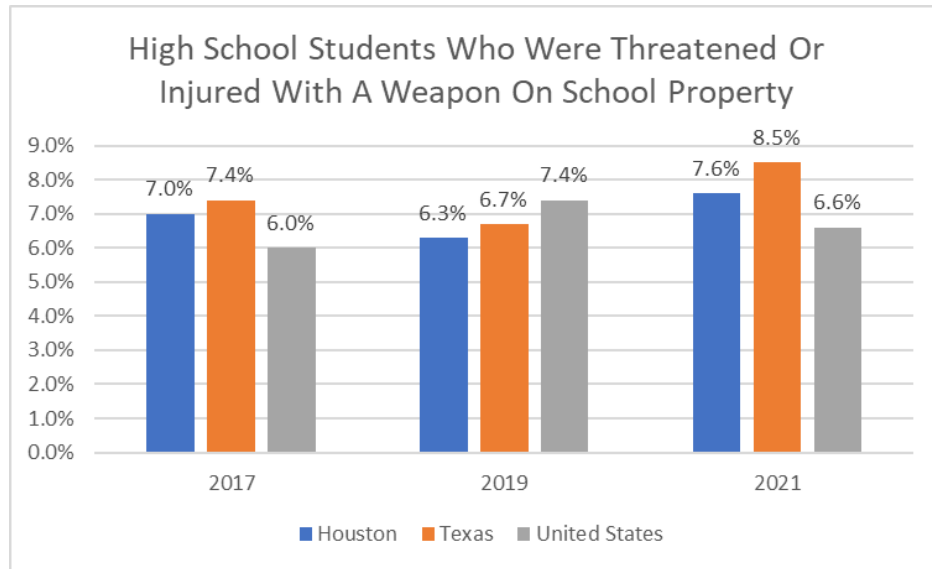


*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

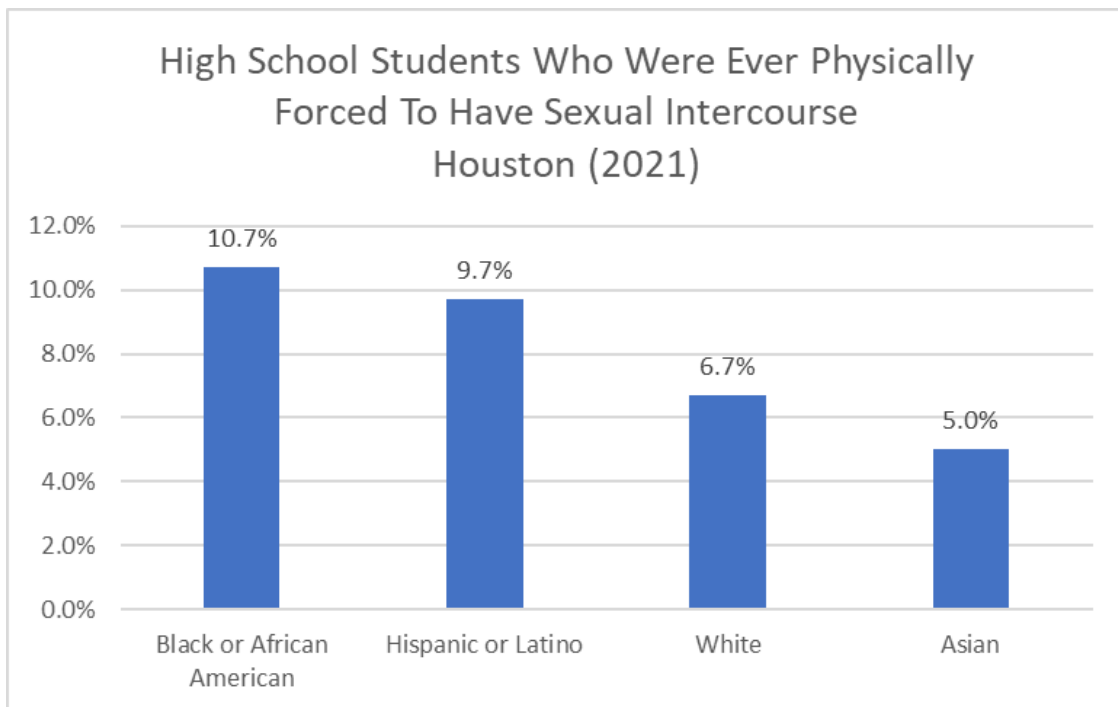


*When they did not want to.

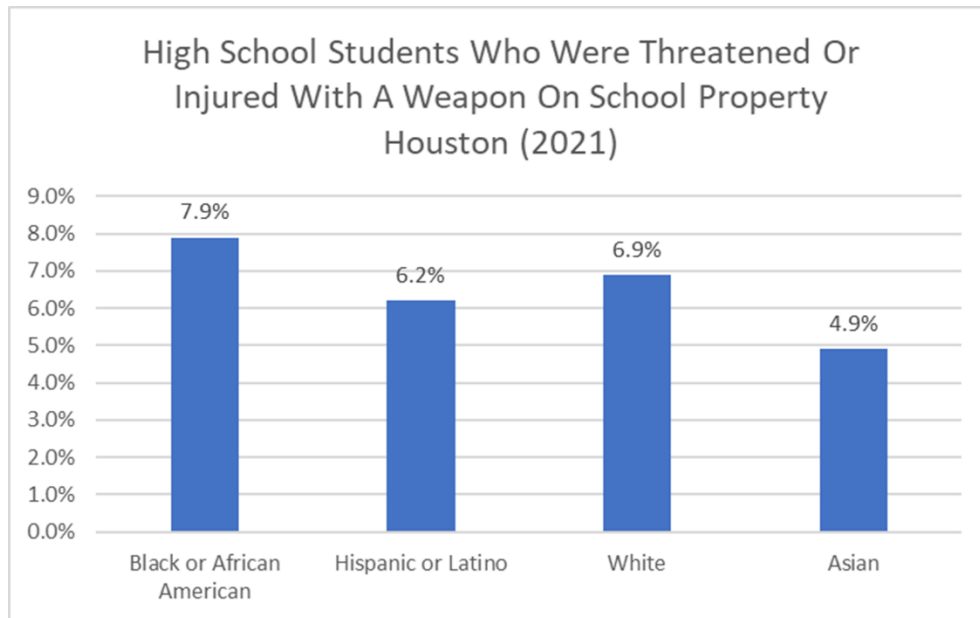
Source: Center for Disease Control (CDC) -Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2017-2021



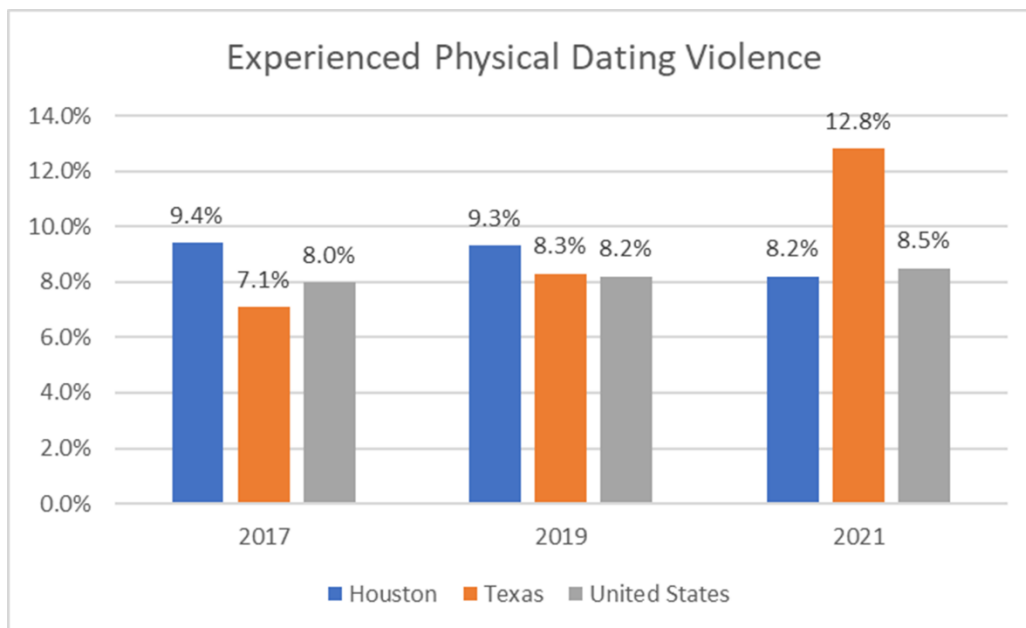
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.



Source: Center for Disease Control (CDC) -Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2017-2021

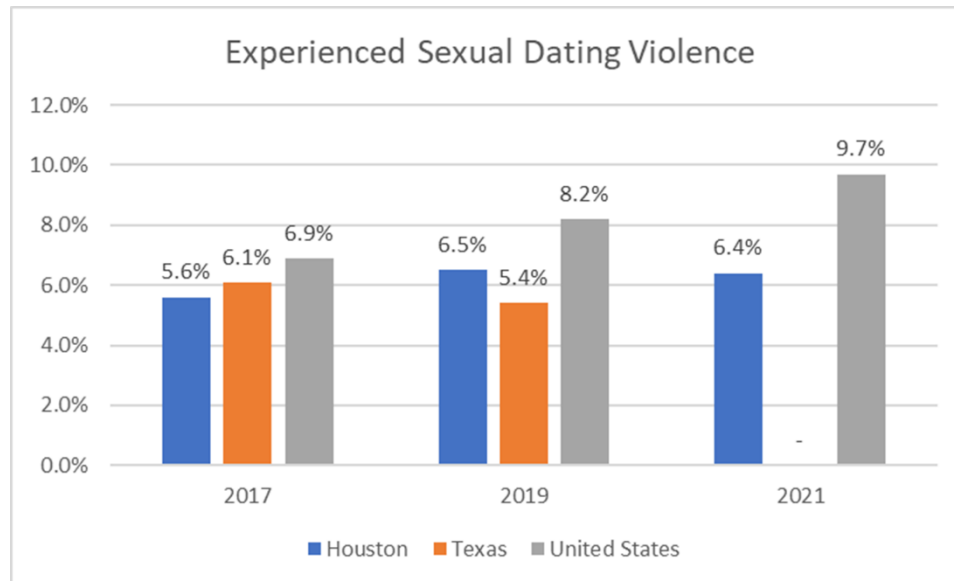


*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

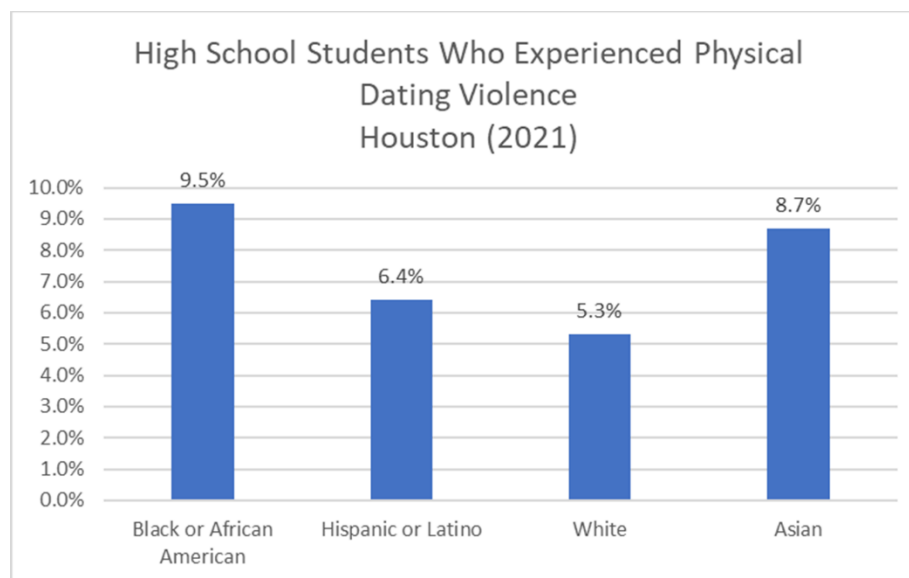


*Being physically hurt on purpose (counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon) by someone they were dating or going out with, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months, before the survey.

Source: Center for Disease Control (CDC) -Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2017-2021

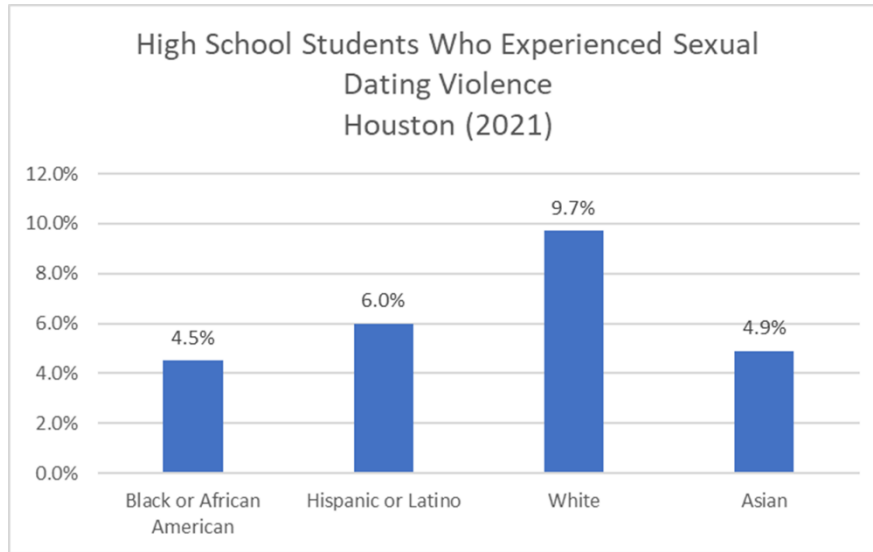


*Being forced to do sexual things (counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) they did not want to do by someone they were dating or going out with, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey.



*Being forced to do sexual things (counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) they did not want to do by someone they were dating or going out with, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey.

Source: Center for Disease Control (CDC) -Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2017-2021



*Being forced to do sexual things (counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) they did not want to do by someone they were dating or going out with, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey.

Source: Center for Disease Control (CDC) -Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2017-2021