

COMMUNITY STRENGTHS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Tarrant County
Community Youth Development (CYD)
Fiscal Year 2024
76106 and 76164



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INTRODUCTION

History of Program

The Community Youth Development (CYD) Program was established in 1995 with funds authorized by the 74th Legislature to assist communities in alleviating conditions in the family and community that lead to juvenile crime. In 2015, the CYD statute moved to the Texas Family Code from the Texas Human Resources Code without any amendments and is as follows:

Sec. 265.057. COMMUNITY YOUTH DEVELOPMENT GRANTS. (a) Subject to available funding, the department shall award Community Youth Development grants to communities identified by incidence of crime. The department shall give priority to awarding grants under this section to areas of the state in which there is a high incidence of juvenile crime. (b) The purpose of a grant under this section is to assist a community in alleviating conditions in the family and community that lead to juvenile crime.

The program has expanded over the last 28 years and supports youth by fostering safe spaces, positive relationships, and structured opportunities to build developmental assets and skills. These supports lead to strengthened connection, engagement, and contribution to their community. The Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) Prevention's Early Intervention (PEI) Division has adopted a Positive Youth Development approach for CYD to meet the goal of assisting communities in alleviating conditions in the family and community that lead to juvenile crime. This approach encompasses more than solely providing early intervention or preventing risk behaviors that lead to juvenile crime; it also builds skills, attributes, and developmental assets that are needed to prepare youth people to grow into thriving adults¹.

Tarrant County was involved in the planning stages and establishment of the local CYD program in December 1995, and has acted as the Fiscal Agent since program inception in April 1996. ZIP code 76106 was identified by the Legislature to receive CYD funding in 1996. In 2007, the United States Postal Service split 76106 into two ZIP codes, 76106 and 76164. Tarrant County has continued to serve the 76106 and 76164 ZIP code areas as one CYD community until present. The CYD program operates in partnership with Tarrant County Public Health Department (TCPH), Community Collaborative Committee (CCC), Youth Advisory Committee (YAC), and contracted service providers.

Purpose of CSNA

The Community Strengths and Needs Assessment (CSNA) is a tool to help identify local resources and community needs for promoting positive youth development. The results of this assessment are used to develop a prioritized list of youth service needs, effective strategies, and a responsive action plan. Furthermore, it identifies community strengths and protective factors, and includes community attitudes and expectations of youth. Therefore, Tarrant County CYD can better promote protective factors in youth to prevent negative outcomes such as juvenile delinquency by conducting, reviewing, and analyzing the outcomes of this CSNA.

¹ CYD RFA No. HHS0008417

Scope of CSNA

The CSNA is focused on juvenile delinquency prevention and protective factors of youth ages 6-17. Information gathered through this CSNA relates to and is analyzed in terms of the issues that impact youth, describes the needs for services, identifies strengths and protective factors within the community, and includes community attitudes and expectations of community youth. In addition to being a collaborative effort based on community input, the input and voice of community youth is a key component of this CSNA.

Goals of CSNA

1. Establish a profile of the 76106 and 76164 community.
2. Identify and list community needs.
3. Identify and list community assets and resources.
4. Develop a prioritized list of youth service needs.
5. Develop a prioritized list of effective strategies.
6. Share assessment outcomes with community partners and providers.
7. Match established community services with identified needs.
8. Establish funding priorities for CYD competitive process for service providers.

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Community History

Established at the fork of the Trinity River in 1849 by Major Ripley Arnold, the Fort Worth Stockyards represented the last “civilized” outpost for cowboys driving cattle to market along the famous Chisholm Trail. By the mid-1870’s, Fort Worth had become a major center for the buying and shipping of livestock, thanks to the Texas & Pacific Railroad. It soon became known as “Cowntown.”

Between the 1880’s and 1950’s, the Fort Worth Stockyards (located in ZIP code 76164) grew to become the largest livestock-trading center in the southwest, and during the Great Depression, in the country. Cattle, hogs and sheep were bought and sold here, and with the building of the Horse and Mule Barns in 1912, the Stockyards hosted the largest horse and mule market in the U.S. during the First World War. The Stockyards continued to grow throughout the next few decades, reaching a commercial peak during the 1940’s.

The 1950’s signaled a shift from rail transportation to the less expensive, more flexible trucking industry, and business gradually declined at the Stockyards as trading moved to countryside auctions. Today, live auctions at the Stockyards are primarily restricted to prize-winning bulls and “show” longhorns, bought and displayed for their fine lines and stunning animal beauty².

² Source: Fort Worth Stockyards History (2023). *Honoring the Past*

Decades later, gangs infiltrated this low-income area, which was predominantly inhabited by immigrants from Mexico. Mexican Cartels were very prevalent, bringing crime, drugs and human trafficking into the community.

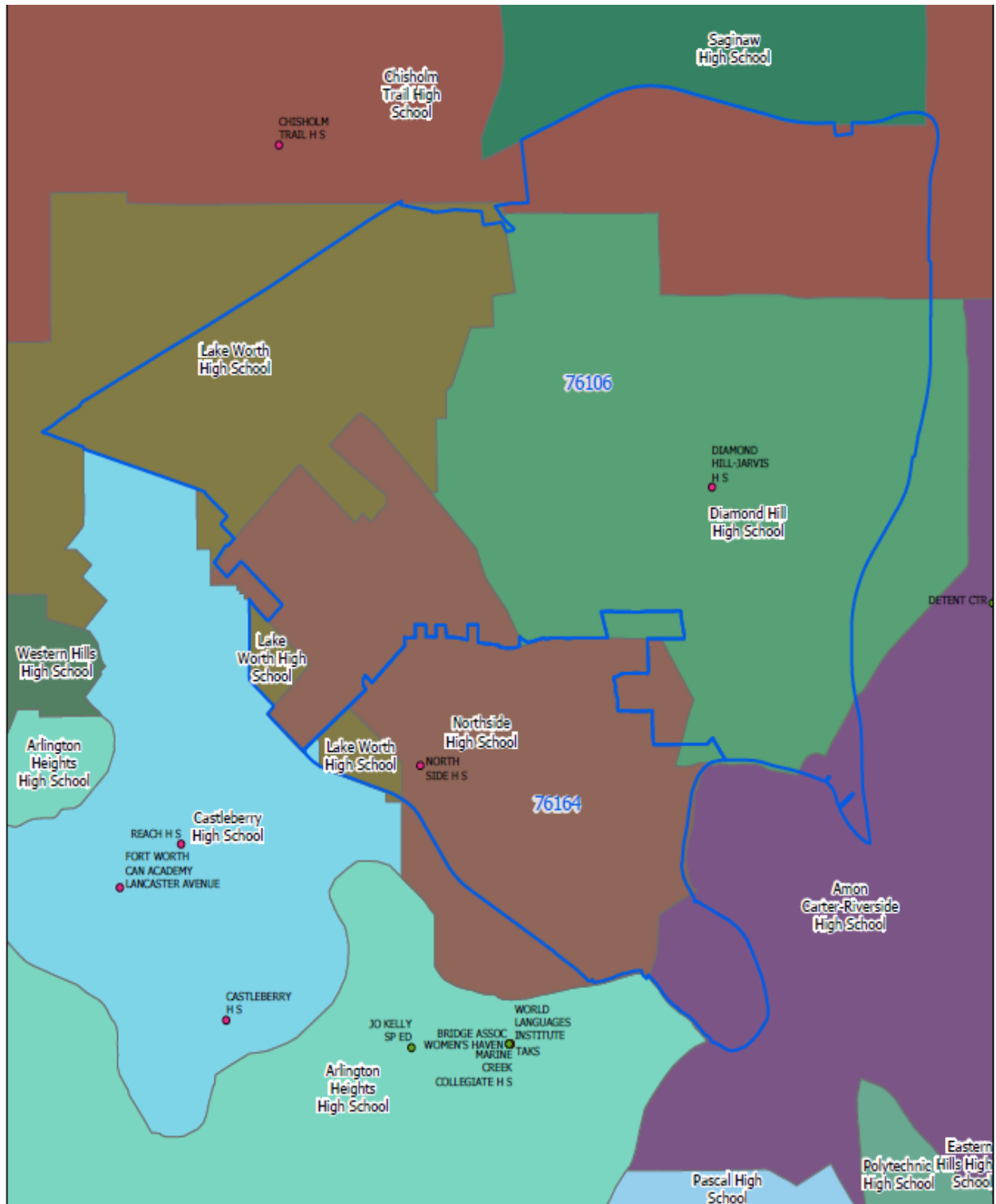
In 2019, the Northside Area was selected by the City of Fort Worth as the third target area to participate in the Neighborhood Improvement Program. The program granted over \$3.052 million to improve public safety and attract private investment in underserved neighborhoods³.

Community Characteristics

As shown in **Figure 1**, 76106 and 76164 ZIP codes are located in North Fort Worth. The northern section of the area is 76106, and the southern section is 76164. Together, the ZIP codes borders extend from Jacksboro Highway (west) and Loop 820 (north) to Belknap/Downtown Fort Worth (south) and Interstate I-35 (east). The 76106 and 76164 ZIP codes are comprised of two (2) neighborhoods: (1) Northside neighborhood – primarily the south and west portion, and (2) Diamond Hill neighborhood – primarily the north and east portion.

³ Source: City of Fort Worth, 2023. *Northside Area Neighborhood Improvement Project*

Figure 1. Outline of Tarrant County CYD Service Delivery Area ZIP Codes.



DATA COLLECTION METHODS

There were three main components to the assessment:

1. Collection of data through various sources (U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey, Texas Education Agency, Tarrant County Juvenile Services, Fort Worth ISD, etc.) to establish a demographic and social community profile for the 76106 and 76164 ZIP codes.
2. Youth Advisory Committee (YAC):
 - During November and December 2018, YAC surveyed members of the community to discover the prevalent needs and challenges they feel the youth are faced with daily, and what programs could improve these challenges. For accuracy, the surveys were conducted anonymously and participants were picked at random. Two separate surveys were conducted, (1) youth survey for adolescents in the community, and (2) adult survey for parents, school staff and community members.
 - During January 2019, YAC compiled and analyzed survey results to include in the CSNA.
 - During January and February 2019, YAC interviewed prominent leaders in their community with pre-formulated questions in relation to the CSNA survey.
 - During March through May 2022, the Youth Advisory Committee of Tarrant County surveyed members of the community to discover underage drinking impacts on youth. For accuracy, the surveys were conducted anonymously and participants were picked at random.
 - During the CYD Youth Leadership Workshops on August 6, 2022, 32 youth leaders from CYD programs responded to questions regarding mental health and needed services.
 - At least two YAC members attended each of our quarterly Community Collaborative Committee (CCC) meetings. At each CCC meeting, they give a presentation, which includes an update on YAC meetings and activities, community service projects, and Youth Summit.
3. Community meetings and events attended by CCC members (including CYD Project Manager and Service Providers). During these meeting and events, information was gathered from community residents and service providers through dialog. This information included: issues facing youth in the community, service needs, community resources, and programs currently offered in the community.

DATA ANALYSIS

There were two main components to creating this assessment: Determination of ZIP Codes and Data Collection.

Methodology of Determination of ZIP Codes

Due to high juvenile delinquency rates, ZIP code 76106 (now 76106 and 76164) was identified by the Legislature to receive CYD funding since the inception of the program. Tarrant County has served the 76106 and 76164 community for the past 28 years.

After performing a Strengths-Challenges-Opportunities-Threats (SCOT) analysis, which looked at communities' basic demographics, resources and CYD service locations, CYD funding is still needed in 76106 and 76164 to provide services to youth and families. Although CYD funding has

proven to reduce juvenile crime in the community and provide many services to youth, the community still has many high risk factors and issues to combat. Child maltreatment risks were considered to be “average,” and juvenile delinquency rates were considered to be “above average.” School ratings were determined by Texas Education Agency’s (TEA) 2022 Accountability Rating the percentage of students that are “economically disadvantaged”, percentage of students who “met grade level academic performance expectations”, percentage of graduates, and the percentage of students who dropped out.

CYD funding would also provide a continuation of services for those youth currently participating in CYD programs, maintain current partners in the community, and sustain positive progress.

Data Collection

YAC surveyed community youth and adults to gather community data. Survey results are recorded in the *Survey* sections. YAC interviewed community leaders. Findings from the interviews are recorded in the *Interview* section. CYD Youth Leadership Workshops Focus Group results are recorded in the *Focus Group* section.

RESULTS

The following section is a visual depiction of demographics, community resources, survey results, and other valuable information discovered during data collection.

Demographics

SEX⁴

As shown in **Figure 2**, percentages of males and females for each ZIP code are within 4% of each other, which is insignificant.

Figure 2. Sex Indicator for ZIP Codes 76106 and 76164



Source 4: U.S Census Bureau, 2021. *Demographic and Housing Estimates*

Race & Ethnicity⁵

The majority of people who reside in ZIP codes 76106 and 76164 are of Hispanic or Latino origin. A total of 81% of the 30,202 residents of 76106 and 93% of the 13,127 residents of 76164 are of Hispanic or Latino origin as shown in **Table 1**.

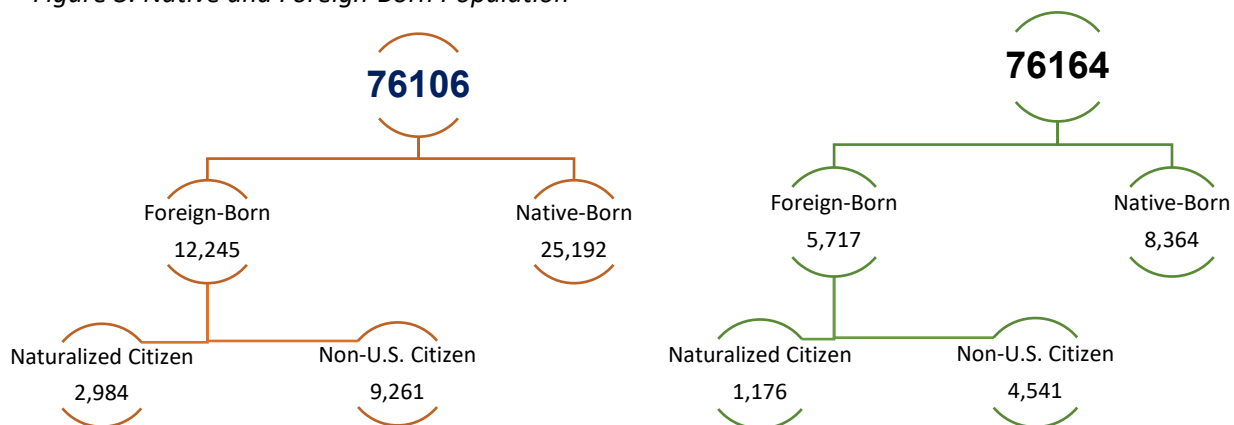
Table 1. Race/Ethnicity composition of ZIP Codes 76106 and 76164

Race & Ethnicity	76106 NUMBER	76106 PERCENT (%)	76164 NUMBER	76164 PERCENT (%)
Total population	37,437	100.00	14,081	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	30,202	80.7	13,127	93.2
Mexican	27,091	72.4	12,265	87.1
Puerto Rican	209	0.6	0	0.0
Cuban	16	0.0	0	0.2
Other Hispanic or Latino	2,886	7.7	862	6.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,235	19.3	954	6.8
White alone	3,552	9.5	644	4.6
Black or African American alone	3,057	8.2	213	1.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	4	0.0	42	0.3
Asian alone	358	1.0	8	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0
Some other race alone	0	0.0	19	0.1
Two or more races	265	0.7	28	0.2

Nativity⁶

As seen in **Figure 3**, 12,245 residents (33%) in ZIP code 76106 are Foreign-Born, and 5,717 residents (41%) in ZIP code 76164 are Foreign-Born. Immigration can be a barrier to receiving many resources and brings fear to families when threatened with deportation.

Figure 3. Native and Foreign-Born Population



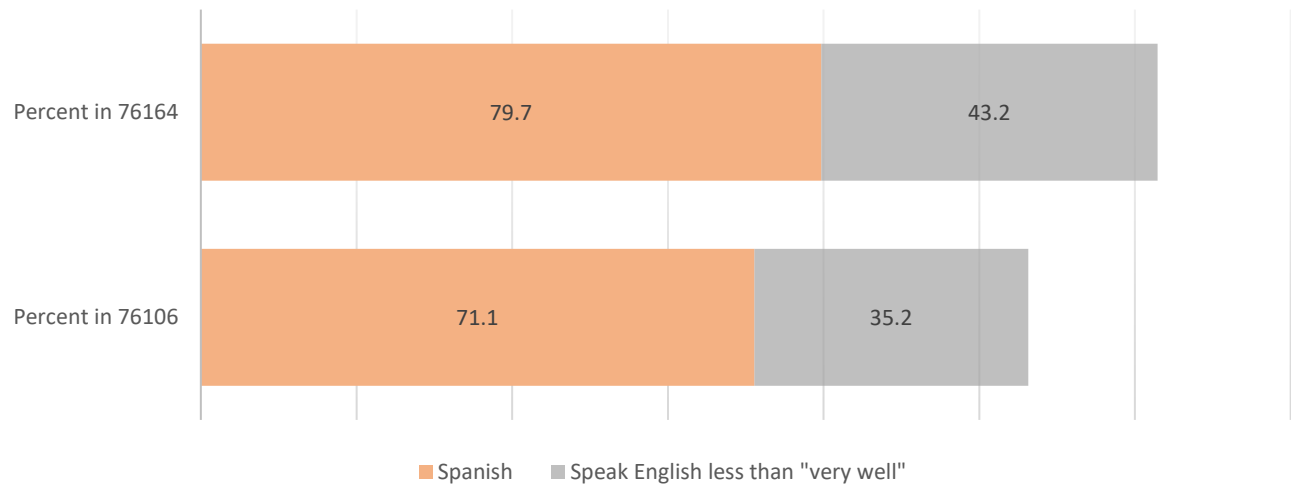
⁵Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021. *Demographic and Housing Estimates*

⁶Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021. *Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-Born Populations*

Languages⁷

In both ZIP codes, the most prominent language spoken in homes is Spanish. 79.7% of 76164 residents speak Spanish, while 71.1% of 76106 residents speak Spanish at home. Out of the Spanish speaking residents, 35.2% and 43.2% reported speaking English less than “very well” in 76106 and 76164, respectively as shown in **Figure 4**. Language can be a communication barrier to receiving resources like education and healthcare.

Figure 4. Languages spoken in the home



Age⁸

CYD serves ZIP codes with high incidences of juvenile crime. Community realities require youth in their ZIP codes to confront and cope with poverty and limited options in their neighborhood. **Table 2** shows the age range of members in the household per ZIP code which highlights the importance of CYD services in these communities to foster critical skills that are prudent in the development and maturation of youth.

Table 2. Age of household members for ZIP Codes 76106 and 76164

Age	76106 Number	Percent (%)
Under 10	6,287	16.8
10-14	3,630	9.7
15-19	3,248	8.7
20-34	8,197	21.8
35-54	6,509	23.6
55-64	3,883	10.3
65 and older	3,352	9

⁷Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021. *Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-Born Populations*

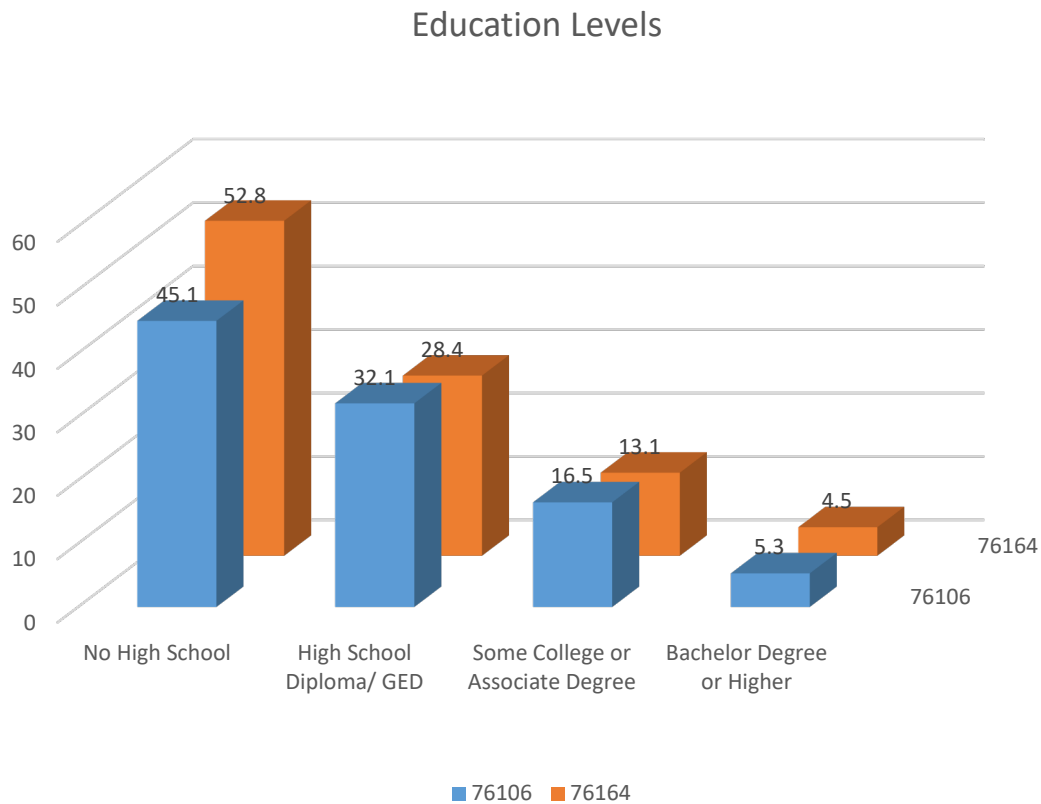
⁸Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021. *Demographic and Housing Estimates*

Age	76164 Number	Percent (%)
Under 10	1,817	12.9
10-14	858	6.1
15-19	1,113	7.9
20-34	3,222	22.8
35-54	3,729	26.5
55-64	1,788	12.7
65 and older	1,554	11.0

Education⁹

Figure 5 shows the education levels in both 76106 and 76164 resemble the design of an inverted pyramid—with little to no education, *No High School Diploma*, as the predominant education level and *Completed Bachelors or Higher Degree* as the least prevalent education level. Education levels are associated with job opportunities and income for adults. For adolescents, higher education levels are associated with lower levels of juvenile delinquents.

Figure 5. Education levels for ZIP Codes 76106 and 76164

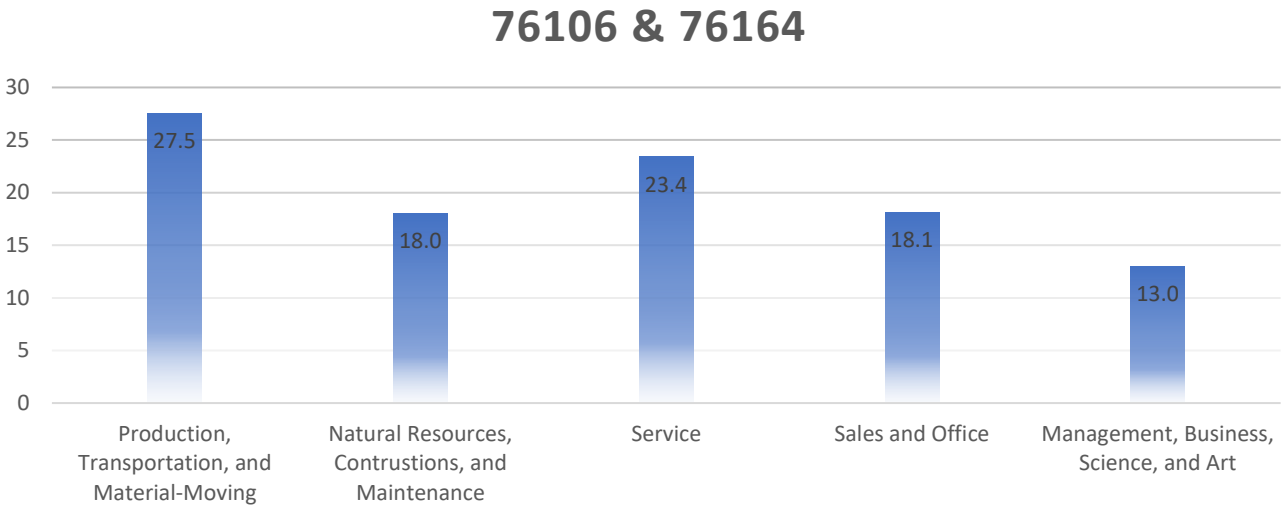


⁹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021. *Education attainment*

Employment ¹⁰

Despite the significant difference in labor force size, 76106 with 16,905 and 76164 with 7,368 working individuals, both ZIP codes share a commonality. **Figure 6** shows both ZIP codes, production, transportation, and material-moving is the most common job industry; while management, business, science, and industries art are the least prevalent.

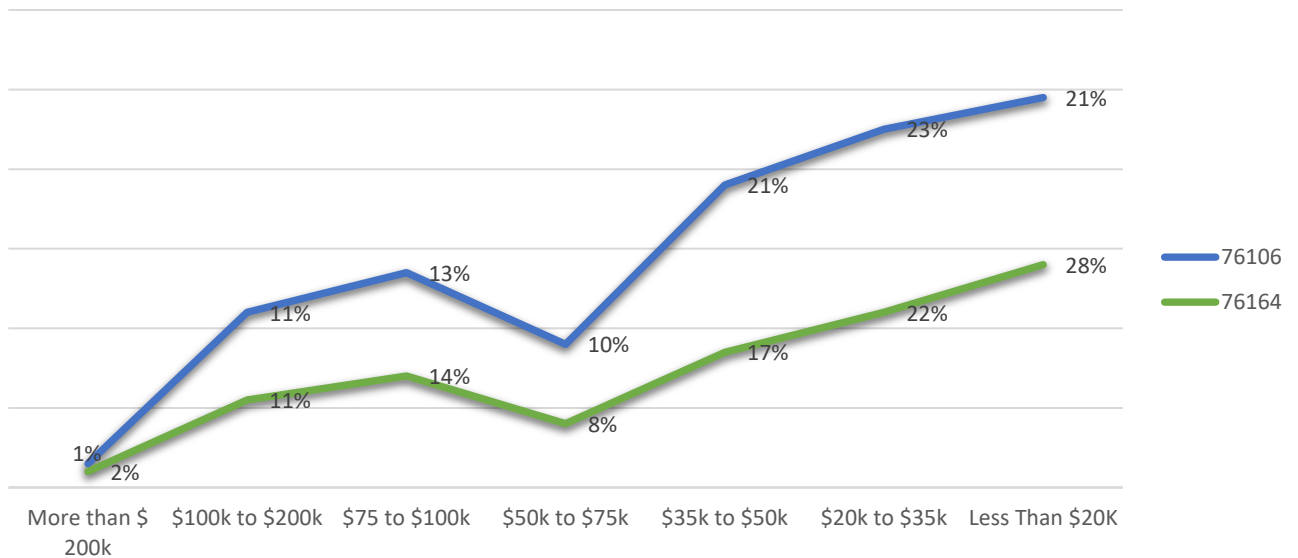
Figure 6. Employment industries



Family Income ¹¹

The average family for both 76106 and 76164 makes less than \$200k a year. The line graph in **Figure 7** depicts the various ranges of family income.

Figure 7. Median Household Income for ZIP Codes 76106 and 76164



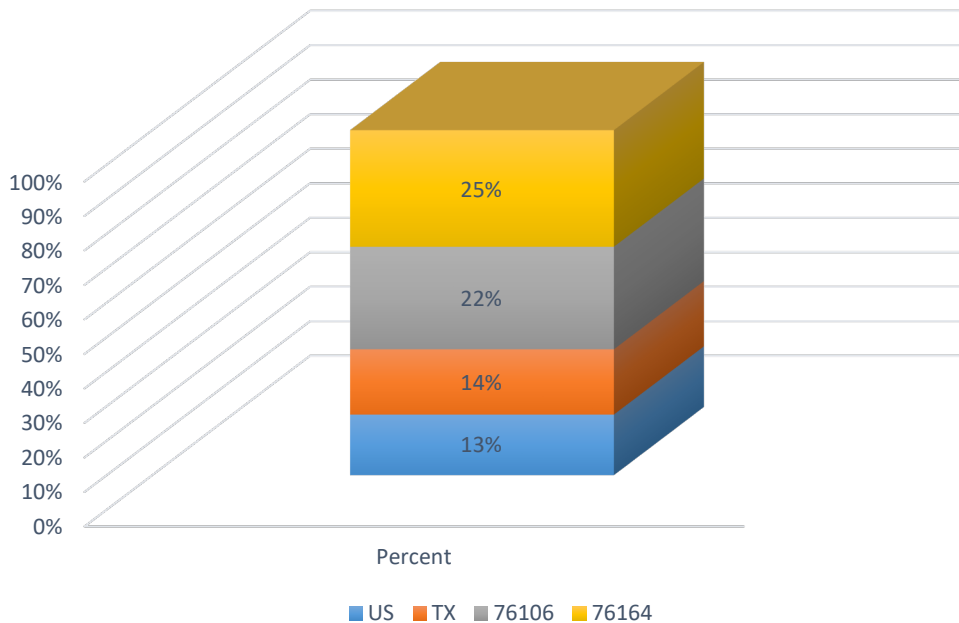
¹⁰ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021. *Selected Characteristic of the Native and Foreign-born populations*

¹¹ Source: Community Opportunity Map, n.d. *Economic Indicators*

Families Below Poverty Level¹²

The graph below compares the percentage of individuals living in poverty in the United States, Texas, ZIP code 76106, and ZIP code 76164 respectively, in 2019. As shown in **Figure 8**, the poverty levels of 76106 and 76164 are more than twice the national average.

Figure 8. Poverty level compared across US, TX, 76106 and 76164



Household & Family Structure¹³

Table 3 shows over 50% of family households have children under 18 years old in both ZIP codes.

Table 3. Family structure by household type

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	76106	Percent	76164	Percent
Total Family Households	8,890		3,221	
With own children under 18 years	4,447	54.5	1,263	54.9
Married-couple household with children under 18 years	2,448	57.2	543	37.4

¹² Source: Community Opportunity Map, n.d. *Economic Indicators*

¹³ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021. *Households and families*

Community Resources & Stakeholders

Libraries

Diamond Hill-Jarvis Library

Phone Number: 817-624-7331

Address: 1300 NE 35th Street, Fort Worth, TX 76106

Northside Library

Phone Number: 817-626-8241

Address: 601 Park Street, Fort Worth, TX 76164

Parks

PARK NAME	STREET ADDRESS	ZIP CODE
Arneson	1311 Homan Ave.	76164
Buck Sansom	3600 Sansom Park Dr.	76106
Circle	600 Park St.	76164
Diamond Hill	3709 Weber St.	76106
Far Northside	2950 Roosevelt Ave.	76106
Lincoln	2922 Lincoln Ave.	76106
Maddox	2414 Gould Ave.	76164
Marine	303 NW 20th St.	76164
Marine Creek Linear	3106 Angle Ave.	76106
Marine Creek Linear North	3317 Chestnut Ave.	76106
Marion Sansom	2501 Roberts Cut-Off Rd.	76164
Northside	1100 NW 18th St.	76164
Paz Hernandez	3515 Ellis Ave.	76106
Terry	3104 North Terry St.	76106
Trail Drivers	1700 NE 28th St.	76106

Community Centers

Diamond Hill Community Center

Phone Number: 817-625-1525

Address: 1701 Northeast 36th St. Fort Worth, TX 76106

Northside Community Center

Phone Number: 817-871-5820

Address: 1100 NW 18th St. Fort Worth, TX 76164

North Tri-Ethnic Community Center

Phone Number: 817-871-5850

Address: 2950 Roosevelt Ave. Fort Worth, TX 76106

Tarrant County CYD Service Providers for FY2023

Big Brothers Big Sisters Lone Star – One-to-One Mentoring Program

- Provides one-to-one mentoring through community-based and school-based programs.

Boys and Girls Club of Greater Tarrant County – Juvenile Crime Prevention Program

- Provides daily academic support services, sports & recreational activities, life skills, and special events.

Camp Fire First Texas – Teens in Action Program

- Provides curriculum classes, life skills training, and community service.
- Group meetings twice per week at community centers and schools.

Girls Inc. of Tarrant County –

Girl Power Program

- Provides curriculum classes and activities, academic support, life skills, and special events.
- Weekly group meetings at community schools and libraries.

Youth Advisory Committee

- Provides youth leadership opportunities including: officer roles, planning community service projects, CYD outreach and advisement, and developing CSNA.
- Monthly group meetings.

Youth Leadership Development Program

- Provides youth leadership classes to develop leadership skills, goal setting, and empowerment.
- Weekly group meetings at community centers and schools.
- 1 community service project per month.

My Health My Resources Tarrant County – WoW Talk Youth Cafés

- WoW Talk Cafes give teens a chance to get together with their peers and talk ways to be strong minded, making social connections and a chance to obtain support and resources.
- Weekly session at various community locations for 5 weeks.

Northside Inter-Community Agency, Inc. (NICA) – Circle of Winners Program

- Provides employment program for high school students, who provide weekly academic support services at community elementary schools.
- Weekly Saturday classes on leadership skills, goal setting, career and college prep, and college tours.

Schools¹⁴

Table 4 shows a list of all schools in the 76106 and 76164 ZIP codes along with their overall accountability rating to give a broad view of campus performance. As demonstrated in the list, all the schools in these ZIP codes are in low-income neighborhoods.

Table 4. List of schools in ZIP Codes 76106 and 76164

CAMPUS ID	SCHOOL NAME	NUMBER	STREET ADDRESS	ZIP	2022 OVERALL ACCOUNTABILITY RATING	% Low Income
PRIMARY SCHOOLS						
220905223	Cesar Chavez- PreK-2	817-378-5012	3710 Deen Road	76106	B	94.0%
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS						
220905122	Diamond Hill	817-815-0400	2000 Dewey St.	76106	B	94.6%
220905138	H.V. Helbing	817-815-0500	3524 N. Crump	76106	B	91.7%
220905227	Dolores Huerta	817-740-5550	3309 Long Ave.	76106	B	94.0%
220905114	Manuel Jara	817-814-4500	2100 Lincoln	76164	B	92.6%
220905139	Milton L. Kirkpatrick	817-814-4600	3229 Lincoln	76106	B	95.0%
220905120	Rufino Mendoza	817-814-4700	1412 Denver	76164	*Not Rated	96.0%
220905146	M.H. Moore	817-815-0600	1809 NE 36 th St.	76106	B	93.8%
220905161	Sam Rosen	817-814-4800	2613 Roosevelt	76164	C	94.0%
220905172	W.J. Turner	817-814-4900	3001 Azle Ave.	76106	C	95.5%
220905175	Washington Heights	817-815-0700	3215 N. Houston	76106	C	94.5%
MIDDLE SCHOOLS						
220905044	J.P. Elder	817-814-4100	709 NW 21 st St.	76164	*Not Rated	93.0%
220905049	Kirkpatrick	817-814-4200	3201 Refugio	76106	B	97.7%
220905051	W.A. Meacham	817-815-0200	3600 Weber	76106	*Not Rated	94.0%
HIGH SCHOOLS						
220905004	Diamond Hill-Jarvis	817-815-0000	1411 Maydell	76106	C	95.0%
220905008	North Side	817-740-5300	2211 McKinley	76164	*Not Rated	91.8%
PRIVATE SCHOOLS						
	All Saints Catholic School	817-624-2670	2006 N. Houston St	76164		

*Note. To align with Senate Bill 1365, a Not Rated label is used when the domain or overall scaled score is less than 70.

¹⁴ Source: Texas Education Agency, 2022. *Accountability Ratings*

School Overview¹⁵

Each school in the 76106 and 76164 ZIP codes are evaluated based on a multitude of important data points. These data points provide detailed profiles of the school and their surrounding communities that help CYD understand what the youth in these communities need. **Table 5** shows a list of middle schools with their profiles. **Table 6** shows a list of high schools with their profiles.

Table 5. Middle schools in ZIP Codes 76106 and 76164

	J.P. Elder	Kirkpatrick	Meacham
Grades	6-8	6-8	6-8
Students	1,087	544	782
Student:Teacher Ratio	16:1	16:1	16:1
Minority Enrollment	98% (94% Hispanic)	96% (89% Hispanic)	97% (94% Hispanic)
Overall Testing Rank	6621 out of 8079 schools (Bottom 50%)	7162 out of 8079 schools (Bottom 50%)	7391 out of 8079 schools (Bottom 50%)
Math Proficiency	16%	13%	9%
Reading Proficiency	28%	24%	25%
Diversity Score	0.08	0.20	0.12
Eligible for Free Lunch	94%	97%	95%
Eligible for Reduced Lunch	9%	5%	8%

Table 6. High schools in ZIP Codes 76106 and 76164

	Diamond Hill-Jarvis	North Side
Grades	9-12	9-12
Students	1,082	1,878
Student:Teacher Ratio	15:1	16:1
Minority Enrollment	90% (93% Hispanic)	97% (94% Hispanic)
Graduation Rate	90%	88%
Overall Testing Rank	7579 out of 8079 schools (Bottom 50%)	6597 out of 8079 schools (Bottom 50%)
Math Proficiency	12%	16%
Reading Proficiency	18%	29%
Diversity Score	0.12	0.12
Eligible for Free Lunch	95%	90%
Eligible for Reduced Lunch	10%	8%

¹⁵ Source: Public School Review, 2023. *Accountability Ratings*

Promotion & Graduation¹⁶

Trauma can be an underlying issue that leads to misbehavior, academic struggles, poor attendance, and dropping out of school. CYD programs are designed to reduce dropout rates and increase graduation rates in communities where students are high risk. **Table 7** provides a list of promotion and graduation details of the schools in the 76106 and 76164 ZIP codes.

Table 7. Attendance and dropout rates for middle and high school

Annual Dropout Rates (Grades 9-12)			
School	2016-2017	2019-2020	2020-2021
Diamond Hill-Jarvis HS	2.9%	1.5%	4.2%
North Side HS	3.5%	3.3%	2.6%

4-Year Longitudinal Graduation Rate (Grades 9-12)			
School	2016-2017	2019-2020	2020-2021
Diamond Hill-Jarvis HS	90.2%	91.2%	85.6%
North Side HS	84.6%	91.2%	89.4%

Attendance Rates			
School	2016-2017	2019-2020	2020-2021
J.P. Elder MS	94.8%	98.3%	95.0%
Kirkpatrick MS	94.0%	97.8%	91.0%
Meacham MS	94.3%	97.7%	90.9%
Diamond Hill-Jarvis HS	93.7%	97.6%	91.8%
North Side HS	91.8%	97.0%	92.0%

Gold Seal Programs of Choice¹⁷

Diamond Hill-Jarvis High School:

- P-TECH Collegiate Academy: Architecture, Construction or Logistics
- Welding
- Veterinary Medical Assistant

North Side High School:

- Medical Professions P-TECH Academy
- Culinary Arts
- Cosmetology
- Mariachi

¹⁶Source: Fort Worth ISD, 2023. *Campus Reports and CEIP Information*

¹⁷ Source: Fort Worth ISD, 2023. *Gold Seal Programs & Schools of Choice*

Community Strengths & Assets

North Fort Worth, where ZIP codes 76106 and 76164 are located, is a community that prides itself on hard work, friendliness, and culture. There is an admiration and celebration of the various nuances that make the culture and community so unique.

Cultural Attractions

Fort Worth Stockyards

Established in 1866, Fort Worth Stockyards National Historic District owes its fame and unique character to the cattle industry. The last big stopover on the Chisholm Trail - and the last remaining historic stockyard in the United States - it once saw millions of cattle pass through. Today, the area has been transformed into one of Fort Worth's biggest tourist attractions and takes visitors back to the days of the great cattle round-ups with all kinds of entertainment and fun things to see and do, from rodeos to live music shows, museums, and western-themed shopping. Some of the old cattle driving traditions live on, and volunteers can still be seen demonstrating the art; for those wanting to try their hand at being a cowboy or cowgirl, a number of fun horse treks are available. Start your adventure at the Stockyards Visitor Center or the Stockyards Museum in the Livestock Exchange Building.

Visit <https://www.fortworthstockyards.org> for more details.

Rose Marine Theater

Artes de la Rosa, formerly Latin Arts Association of Fort Worth, is the non-profit organization that manages the historic gem of Fort Worth's Northside – The Rose Marine Theater, and Fort Worth's only Hispanic theater company - Teatro de la Rosa. Artes de la Rosa obtained its non-profit status from the IRS in November, 1999, and though still a young organization, has quickly managed to become an award-winning organization receiving praise for its children's programming and critical acclaim for its productions. The Rose Marine Theater, the home of Artes de la Rosa, opened as a movie house in the 1920s and has operated under three names, and has a legacy of presenting Spanish language films to generations of the Northside's ever increasing Hispanic population. The theater is listed on the National Register of Historic places. Today, the Rose Marine Theater has a seating capacity of 254 seats and provides an intimate setting with excellent acoustics for any type of performance. Adjacent to the theater is a gorgeous outdoor plaza and art gallery, both of which provide ample space for performances and receptions. Visit <https://www.artesdelarosa.org> for more details.

Vintage Flying Museum

The primary mission is to preserve America's flying heritage in Word, Deed and Action. Over 200 members now support these efforts. Twenty aircraft are on exhibit including several which are extremely rare and historic. Our goal is to give the public a hands-on approach to our aviation heritage by educational tours of our aircraft and learning about aviation history through our extensive artifact and memorabilia collection ranging from WWI, WWII, Korea and the Vietnam era. Program such as our "Take Flight Days" are offered to students throughout the year. The collections are made available to the general public through the museum's many outreach activities. Visit <http://www.vintageflyingmuseum.org> for more details.

Local Businesses

Fort Worth Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Located in 76164 since 1982, the chamber has hundreds of businesses and professional leaders. Today the FWHCC is a dynamic force, promoting international trade, education, opportunity and economic mobility for all and the continuous development of its members. The chamber particularly strives to serve its members through business and professional seminars, workshops, networking opportunities and business procurement assistance through its Economic Development Programs. The chamber also works to give back to our community through the FWHCC Scholarship fund created in 1991. Since then, it has provided over a million dollars in scholarship awards. Visit <https://www.fwhcc.org> for more details.

Meacham International Airport

Meacham International Airport is the city's oldest operating airport; dating to 1925. Situated on 900 acres and strategically located just five miles north of historic downtown Fort Worth, Meacham shares a rich history with the City of Fort Worth and is poised for growth as North Texas' premier corporate and general aviation facility. Meacham's current facilities include three full-service FBOs, aircraft maintenance facilities, flight schools, ASOS and onsite rental car facilities. Visit <https://www.meacham.com> for more details.

Churches¹⁸

There are approximately 57 churches in ZIP codes 76106 and 76164. Forty-one (41) were identified in 76106, and 16 were identified in 76164. Denominations vary greatly and include: Catholic, Baptist, Pentecostal, and Methodist, to name a few. Both communities feature churches that cater to Spanish speakers.

Free & Income-Based Health Clinic

Northside Community Health Center

Phone Number: 817-625-4254

Address: 2332 Beverly Hills Drive Fort Worth, TX 76114

Community Liabilities

Co-occurring Factors

The following are coexisting social determinants that affect Tarrant County adolescents. Information provided by Tarrant County Public Health Department and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Behavior Survey.

2019 CDC Youth Behavior Survey Results¹⁹

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) conducts an annual Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) survey. **Appendix A** illustrates results from Fort Worth, TX.

¹⁸ Yellowpages.com

¹⁹ Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2023. *Adolescent and School Health*

Unless specified otherwise, statistics show behavior performed in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Highlights include: 39% texted or emailed while driving a car or other vehicle. 23% were in a physical fight. 34% felt sad or helpless. 43% used electronic vapor products. 22% currently drink alcohol. 26% were offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property. 38% ever had sexual intercourse. 94% did not use any type of birth control while having sexual intercourse. 80% are not physically active.

Summary: programs are needed to give youth skills to keep themselves safe, manage anger and conflict, abstain from risky behaviors (alcohol, drugs, sex, etc), and maintain a physically active lifestyle.

Community Maltreatment Risk Maps²⁰

The Community Maltreatment Risk Maps are tools that use risk-mapping and geographically based risk and resiliency models to illustrate the distribution of maltreatment rates in the state by ZIP Code. These maps were designed to identify and allocate resources in communities that may benefit from additional resources.

All data presented in these maps are expressed as z-scores, which reflects how far from the average a measure is. Values very close to zero are near the average. Negative values are below the average and positive values are above the average. For the purpose of this project, values that are more than .25 away from zero are importantly different from the average as shown in **Table 8** and **Table 9**.

Table 8. Estimated risk of maltreatment per ZIP code

	76106	76164
Families in Poverty	1.12	1.21
Health & Disability	0.68	1.09
Child Safety & Health	1.02	0.75
Low-Income	1.8	1.98
Assaults Needing Medical Attention	43.17	52.28
Enrollment for 3 & 4 year old	24.5	13.2

Table 9. Risk Levels per ZIP code

ZIP Code	County	Infant	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 17
76106	Tarrant	average	above average	above average	above average	comparatively high
76164	Tarrant	above average	above average	above average	comparatively high	among the highest

²⁰ Source: Maltreatment risk in Texas, n.d.

Vaping

Vaping has become popular in recent years because it is falsely believed to be the safer alternative to cigarette smoking. This liquid-based vapor carries the highly addictive nicotine into the lungs, which is later absorbed into the bloodstream.



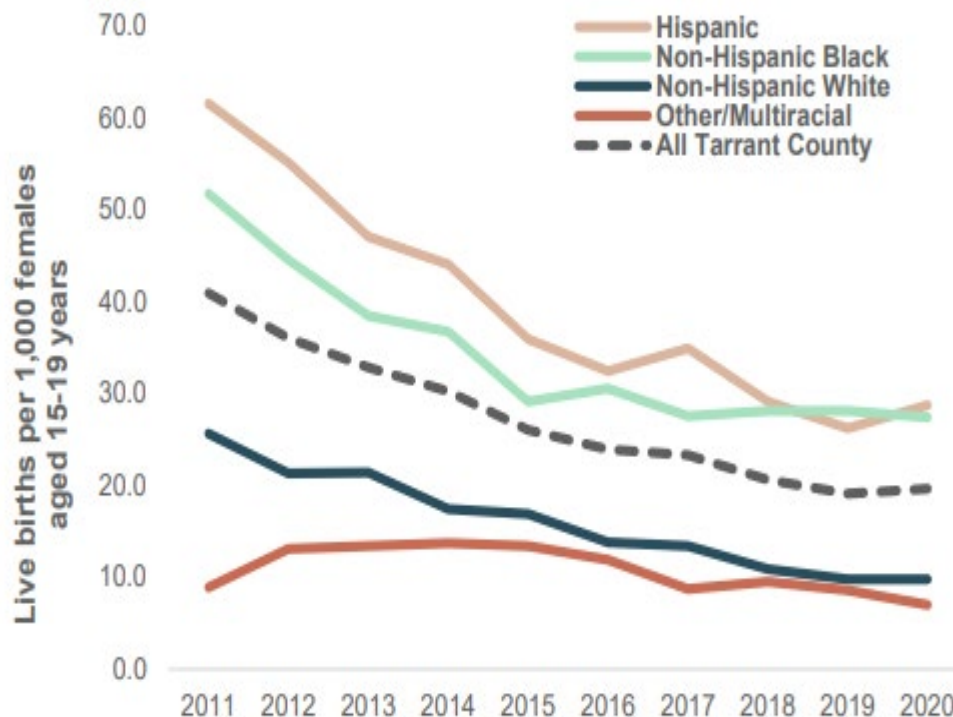
About 1 of every 5 high school students (19.6%) reported in 2020 reported that they used electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days- a decrease from 27.5% in 2019.²¹

According to the 2018 Texas Youth Tobacco Survey, 19% of high school students and 6% of middle school students vaped in the past 30 days.²²

Teen Pregnancy²³

In 2020, Tarrant County had a teen birth rate significantly lower than Texas and significantly higher than the United States. As seen in **Figure 9**, since 2011, teen pregnancies have steadily decreased. Tarrant County had a teen live birth rate of 19.6 per 1000 females in 2020, which is lower than the Texas rate (22.7), yet higher than the U.S. rate (15.3).

Figure 9. Live birth rates by race/ethnicity among Tarrant County residents aged 15-19 years, 2011-2020



²¹ Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention. *Trends in Tobacco Use Among Youth*

²² Source: Texas Department of State and Health Services, 2023. *E-Cigarettes*

²³ Source: Tarrant County Public Health Department, 2023. *Teen Live Births in Tarrant Count*

Teen Dating Violence²⁴

Teen dating violence includes “unhealthy actions or threats that occur in a teenage dating relationship”. Types of teen dating violence are listed in **Figure 10**. Females are significantly more likely to experience dating violence than males. Suffering from dating violence can increase one’s risk of obtaining antisocial behavior, depression and anxiety, thought of suicide, substance abuse, and experiencing domestic violence as an adult.

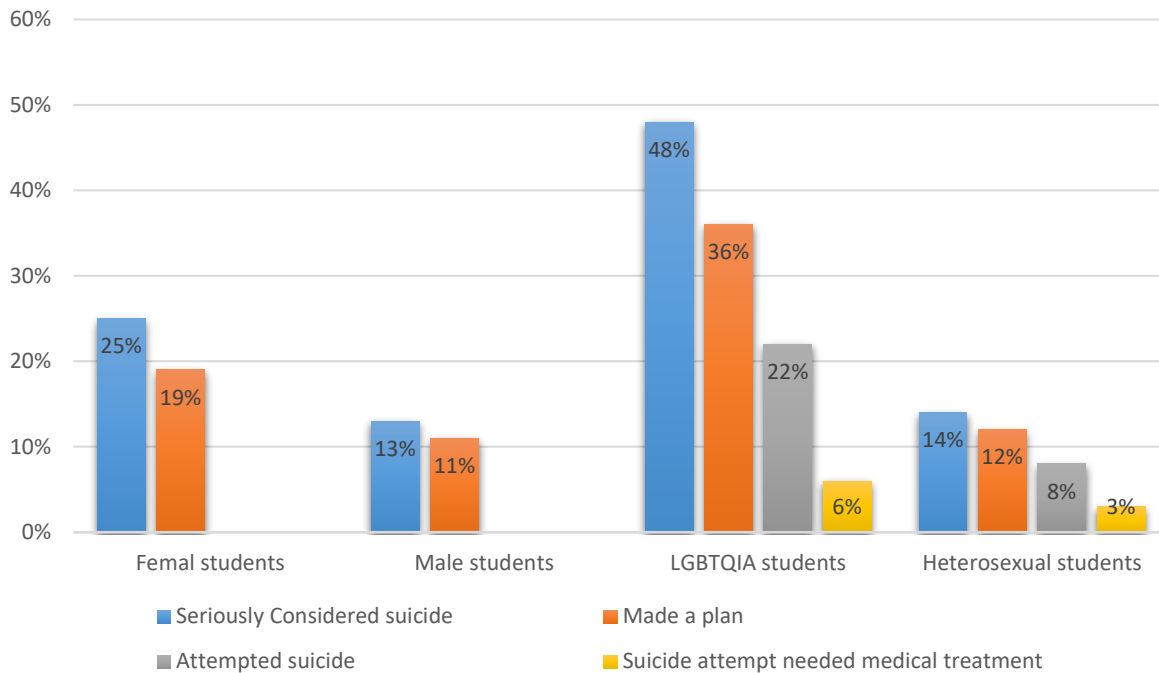
Figure 10. Type of Teen Dating Violence reported to Teen Dating Abuse hotline

Digital	•Use of technology to track or control partner
Financial	•Controlling or abusing partner's money
Physical	•Use of physical force to purposely harm partner
Psychological Aggression	•Communication that harms partner's mental and emotional health
Sexual	•Coerced sexual activity without partner's consent
Stalking	•Undesired contact or attention that causes partner to feel unsafe and anxious

Teen Suicide²⁵

Figure 11 illustrates a 2019 survey summarizes data regarding suicidal ideation and behaviors. Students reported having seriously considered suicide is more prevalent amongst female (25%) and LGBTQIA (48%) students compared to male (13%) and heterosexual (14%) students. Students having made a suicide plan has prevalent estimate highest among LGBTQIA (36%) students and female (19%) students.

Figure 11. Teen suicide rates among high school students in Texas



²⁴ Source: Tarrant County Public Health Department, 2023. *Teen Dating Violence*

²⁵ Tarrant County Public Health Department, 2022. *Teen Dating Violence Data Brief*

Human Trafficking²⁶

Texas is ranked 2nd for human trafficking cases reported to the National Human Trafficking Hotline (NHTH). Human trafficking can include both labor and sex work. JPS identified 300 patients of possible human trafficking victims in Tarrant County during 2020. **Figure 12** illustrates the locations in Texas with reports of human trafficking cases reported to NHTH in 2019.

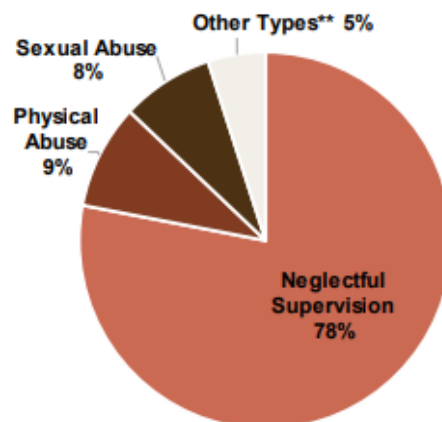
Figure 12. Locations of Texas human trafficking cases reported to the National Human Trafficking Hotline, 2019



Abuse and Neglect²⁷

A total of 6,511 Tarrant County children, ages 0-17, were identified as victims of abuse/neglect in 2021. **Figure 13** shows the various types of abuse children have experienced in the home. Neglectful Supervision was 78% of reported abuse/neglect.

Figure 13. Forms of abuse/neglect and perpetrator types among confirmed Tarrant County child victims aged 0-17 years, 2021.



²⁶ Tarrant County Public Health Department, 2021. *Human Trafficking Data Brief*

²⁷ Source: Tarrant County Public Health Department, 2023. *Abuse and Neglect Data Brief*

Juvenile Delinquency²⁸

The data presented below covers referrals from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2022 for ZIP codes 76106 and 76164.

Juvenile Referrals

Table 10 represents the top ten most listed ZIP codes in referrals. The 76106 ZIP code is included this list. The ZIP codes reflect where the individuals reside, not where the arrest was made.²⁹

Table 10. Percentage of juvenile referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Services per ZIP code

Zip Code	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
76010	10%	6%	6%	7%
76119	3%	5%	4%	4%
76116	5%	4%	3%	4%
76112	2%	4%	4%	4%
76105	4%	4%	3%	3%
76014	3%	3%	3%	3%
76106	2%	3%	2%	3%
76140	3%	2%	2%	2%
76114	4%	3%	2%	2%
76011	3%	1%	3%	2%

Number of Juveniles

Between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2022, a total of 158 juveniles were referred to Tarrant County Juvenile Probation Department (JPD) from ZIP codes 76106 and 76164. **Table 11** displays the number of juveniles who were referred to Tarrant County JPD per year from each ZIP code³⁰.

Table 11. Reported referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Probation Department for 76106 and 76164 ZIP codes

Zip Code	2020	2021	2022	Total
76106	37	34	41	112
76164	21	10	15	46
Total	58	44	56	158

²⁸ Courtesy of Tarrant County Juvenile Services, Research & Statistical Coordinator, 2023.

²⁹ This report is produced by the Tarrant County Juvenile Services Quality Development Department.

³⁰ The total number of juveniles referred per year does not equal the total number of juveniles referred in the three-year period because several juveniles can have more than one referral.

Juvenile Demographics

76106 ZIP Code:

As shown in **Table 12**, the majority of the juveniles referred to Tarrant County JPD from the 76106 ZIP code during the year in question were male (71%). The individual percentages for years 2020, 2021, and 2022 were 89%, 68%, and 59% respectively. Regarding ethnicity, the majority of individuals for the same years were Hispanic (72%). The individual percentages for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022 from highest to lowest were Hispanic (73%, 79%, 66%), Black (13.5%, 18%, 24%), and White (13.5%, 3%, 10%).³¹

Table 12. Total of juvenile referrals in a three-year period for 76106 ZIP code

Demographic Variable	Characteristic	Number & Percent Over Year			Totals 112 TOTAL
		2020 37 TOTAL	2021 34 TOTAL	2022 41 TOTAL	
Gender	Female	4 (11%)	11 (32%)	17 (41%)	32 (29%)
	Male	33 (89%)	23 (68%)	24 (59%)	80 (71%)
Ethnicity	Hispanic	27 (73%)	27 (79%)	27 (66%)	81 (72%)
	Black	5 (13.5%)	6 (18%)	10 (24%)	21 (19%)
	White	5 (13.5%)	1 (3%)	4 (10%)	10 (9%)

76164 ZIP Code:

As shown in **Table 13**, the majority of the juveniles referred to Tarrant County JPD from the 76164 ZIP code during the year in question were male (72%). The individual percentages for years 2020, 2021, and 2022 were 76%, 50%, and 71% respectively. Regarding ethnicity, the majority of individuals for the same years were Hispanic (78%). The individual percentages for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022 were from highest to lowest Hispanic (71%, 70%, 93%), White (10%, 20%, 7%), and Black (19%, 10%, 0%).³²

Table 13. Total of juvenile referrals in a three-year period for 76164 ZIP code

Demographic Variable	Characteristic	Number & Percent Over Year			Totals 46 TOTAL
		2020 21 TOTAL	2021 10 TOTAL	2022 15 TOTAL	
Gender	Female	5 (24%)	5 (50%)	3 (29%)	13 (28%)
	Male	16 (76%)	5 (50%)	12 (71%)	33 (72%)
Ethnicity	Hispanic	15 (71%)	7 (70%)	14 (93%)	36 (78%)
	White	2 (10%)	2 (20%)	1 (7%)	5 (11%)
	Black	4 (19%)	1 (10%)	0 (0%)	5 (11%)

³¹ According to the United States Census Bureau, the majority (80%) of the residents in this area classify themselves as Hispanic.

³² According to the United States Census Bureau, the majority (93%) of the residents in this area classify themselves as Hispanic.

Age at time of Referral

The average age of individuals referred to Tarrant County JPD was **16.17** years of age. However, there were several individuals with the age of 18 to 21 years of age and an individual of 34 years old. This is because the individual was a child when he or she committed the crime.³³

Number of Referrals

These 158 juveniles accounted for 290 separate referrals. The average number of referrals per juvenile was 1.78 referrals (range of 1 to 19 referrals). **Table 14** displays the number of referrals per year.

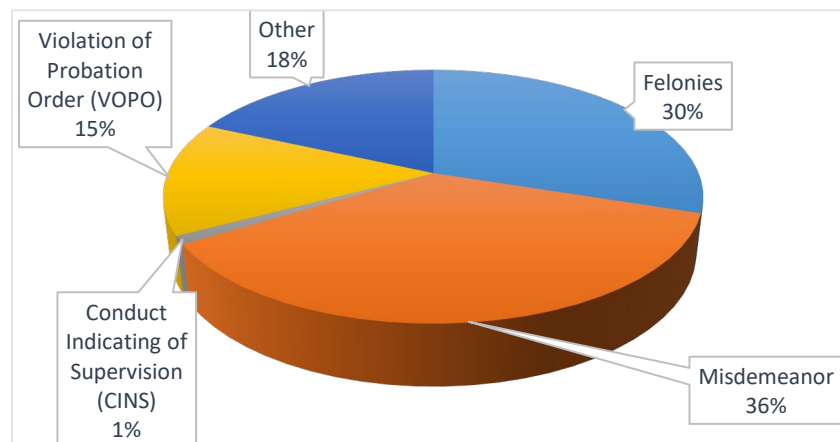
Table 14. Number of juvenile referrals per year with grand totals for ZIP codes 76106 and 76164

Year	76106	76164	Grand Total
2020	52	31	83
2021	71	24	95
2022	76	36	112
Grand Total	199	91	290

Degree of Referral

Of the referrals between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2022, the most frequent category (n=105) was for Misdemeanors. Felony offenses were the second most frequent referral category (n=87), third were “Other Category” such as “Directives to Apprehend” (n=53), followed by Violations of Probation Orders (n=42), and lastly Conduct Indicating a Need for Supervision (n=3).^{34 35 36} **Figure 14** shows the various degrees of referrals.

Figure 14. Degree of referrals from a two-year period



³³ These occurrences are rare. In some cases, the individual may be serving a juvenile sentence in conjunction with an adult sentence, whenever that individual violated its adult sentence, it may trigger the juvenile case(s).

³⁴ The less severe offenses and status offenses are found in the conduct indicating a need for supervision category. *Conduct indicating a need for supervision (CINS)* is defined as conduct, other than jailable traffic offenses, that violates: 1) penal laws punishable by fine only or penal ordinances of any political subdivision of the state; 2) truancy; 3) runaway; 4) inhalant abuse; 5) public intoxication; 6) an act that violates a school districts previously communicated written standards of student conduct for which the student has been expelled; or 7) conduct that violates a court order for a child declared at risk.

³⁵ Other referral types include Directive to Apprehend (e.g. a warrant), Detention Holds for other jurisdictions, and youth who are detained pending a court hearing.

³⁶ A violation of probation order involves the juvenile violating the terms and conditions of the probation in which he/she is currently serving.

Top 10 Offenses

Table 15 presents information on the top 10 delinquent offenses for the 3 years under investigation. These 10 offenses accounted for over half (69%) of the offenses reported during the timeframe.

Table 15. Top delinquent offenses for a three-year period

Offense Description	Type	Level/Degree	Total	Percent
Directive to Apprehend/Warrant	Other	n/a	53	18%
Assault Cases Bodily Injury	Person	C/A Misdemeanor	39	13%
Assault Cases Bodily Injury Family Member	Person	C/A Misdemeanor	20	7%
Violation of Probation - New Case	VOPO	n/a	20	7%
Violation of Probation -Technical	VOPO	n/a	20	7%
Agg assault with Deadly Weapon	Person	1st Degree Felony	12	4%
Agg Robbery	Person	C/A Misdemeanor	10	3%
Unlawful carrying of a weapon	Person	C/A Misdemeanor	9	3%
Agg Sexual Assault Child	Person	1st Degree Felony	8	3%
Assault Public Servant	Person	3rd Degree Felony	8	3%

Interview, Survey, and Focus Group Results

Interviews

During January and February 2019, the Youth Advisory Committee of Tarrant County interviewed prominent leaders in their community with pre-formulated questions in relation to the CSNA survey.

Questions/Responses

1. What are some prevalent issues you have encountered or observed from teens in our area?

- a. **Interviewee 1** – “The most prevalent issue I have seen is the lack of activities available for 12-18-year-olds. We have sports available at the schools, but outside of campus and school hours there are not enough programs that spark the youth’s interest.”
- b. **Interviewee 2** – “In agreement with Roxanne, teens lack options and activities that meet their interests. Aside from sports, teens would like to be involved in art, music, theatre, STEM, etc.”
- c. **Interviewee 3** – “There needs to be more activities outside of school that connect people with similar interests. Teens often stay out of trouble if they are involved in an after-school or weekend activity that they are passionate about. People need to feel connected and focusing energy in these types of groups deters energy from being used negatively.”
- d. **Interviewee 4** – “The lack of education on programs available to parents, family members, and students is a prevalent issue. There are many resources out there and our community needs to be educated on these.”

- e. **Interviewee 5** – “As for challenges in our community, I cannot speak negatively. In fact, our crime rates are not top ten in the county anymore. Referrals and truancy has gone down.”
- f. **Interviewee 6** – “As a community, our crime reports on drugs and theft have decreased immensely. As a whole, we are being affected by opioid use and drug use by minors. This is a prevalent issue of the nation. Sex trafficking is also an issue we are seeing spark across the U.S. People need to be more aware of sex trafficking, that is: what signs to look for, how to report it, and who to go to if they were or are a victim.”

2. Can you offer some thoughts on drug use in the local area?

- a. **Interviewee 1** – “Marijuana and cocaine were popular in the 90’s, but drug use has decreased. I advise people to attend community patrol meetings to become more informed. While the drug use reported has decreased, reporting these incidents is vital in determining how much action can take.”
- b. **Interviewee 2** – “Drug use has been around for a long time. The types of drugs being used have shifted to perhaps methane and heroine. Marijuana use has been prevalent (as in the previous decades).”
- c. **Interviewee 3** – “Teens and parents need to be more informed about the dangers of substance abuse. Students should be encouraged to speak up for their friends who are struggling.”
- d. **Interviewee 4** – “E-cigarettes are very popular now; some pre-teens and teens have found ways to use other substances besides tobacco in them. Drugs are also laced with fatal substances. I find that students are experimenting more with drugs without being educated about what could be inside them.”
- e. **Interviewee 5** – “Drug use has decreased in the community. In our previous efforts with CYD as a patrol officer, we insured drug use went down over the past ten years.”
- f. **Interviewee 6** – “Again, opioid use has risen across the country. Minors are using illegal drugs such as marijuana.”

3. What resources are you aware of that are in place to help with issues in the community?

- a. **Interviewee 1** – “The neighborhood patrol meetings, community meetings, school board meetings, and community centers are all in place to help and give a voice to the community. People who attend these are also great resources and advocates.”
- b. **Interviewee 2** – “Community centers, libraries, non-profit organizations (Boys and Girls Club, Girls Inc., Campfire, etc.) are helpful resources. These also provide classes, recreational sports, and a safe environment.”
- c. **Interviewee 3** – “The Neighborhood Association connects the community with city officials, the Neighborhood Patrol Officers (NPO) provide security, and the Boys

and Girls Clubs provide a safe space to learn. Other resources are the community libraries, the Trinity Metro (for transportation), and the museums.”

- d. **Interviewee 4** – “The Good Will, Texas Workforce, Girls Inc., and any chamber of commerce are great resources. These agencies help connect people with resources and are closer to us than we think.”
 - e. **Interviewee 5** – “There are intervention programs in place, but because crime has decreased, we need more preventative programs. We have some non-profits who have made an impact in the community, and we need more. These programs should be immersed in the culture of the community, speak the jargon, and be equipped with trustworthy, genuine people. Our efforts should engage students early and throughout their teen years to reverse the negative stigmas.”
 - f. **Interviewee 6** – “We have enough intervention programs in place, in agreement with Jacinto Ramos, we need more prevention programs in the libraries, community centers, and schools.”
- 4. Where can you suggest others seek support if there is lack of evident support from those around them?**
- a. **Interviewee 1** – “Counselors, teachers, and even community service staff provide great support. If you are shy, hot lines are also vital in providing support.”
 - b. **Interviewee 2** – “Teachers, counselors, older students, mentors, and other people who teens are comfortable with are great support if support is lacking from their peers or family.”
 - c. **Interviewee 3** – “Some of the resources provided in Question 3 provide great support and are filled with mentors. There are mentors at the Boys and Girls Clubs, NPO’s, and even those who work in health care services.”
 - d. **Interviewee 4** – “Counselors and teachers are great providers of support. They see students on a regular basis and are easily accessible. They are people just like everyone else and will notice if something is wrong almost immediately because of their experience and amount of exposure to the students.”
 - e. **Interviewee 5** – “People can seek support from school staff, their neighborhood patrol officers, and mentors in their after-school programs.”
 - f. **Interviewee 6** – “The teachers, coaches, counselors, and community center adults are a great source of support, knowledge, and encouragement.”
- 5. How can we encourage more interaction/involvement from others in the local area?**
- a. **Interviewee 1** – “I encourage you to find your passion and get involved with the community through community service. Meeting people through community service can open many doors for you. Your energy and involvement encourages others to participate and could maybe link you to new opportunities.”

- b. **Interviewee 2** – “Find what you like to do, encourage others through social media, and volunteer at events that have similarities to your career goals.”
 - c. **Interviewee 3** – “You can encourage more involvement by reaching out to other student leaders in other high schools, finding adults who are willing to be sponsors, and creating events that bring people with similar interests together.”
 - d. **Interviewee 4** – “Volunteering in the community and building relationships with people will encourage their involvement as well. You can volunteer at your local church, at a shelter, or even at the community centers.”
 - e. **Interviewee 5** – “Identify a strong group, or network of people, with the same mentality and change the narrative being provided through social media. The narrative should be how proud you are of your community because the North Side is a great place to live. People who graduate high school and college are coming back home because this is an excellent community.”
 - f. **Interviewee 6** – “Bring volunteers to help and build their own community. Reiterate the cause when inviting them and provide opportunities that meet their momentum. Find and identify other leaders in the community. Highlight how many great things are happening and encourage other to fill in gaps where they see a need.”
- 6. What are some ways of dealing with influence from peers and other members of the community?**
- a. **Interviewee 1** – “Simply reject their invitation politely and encourage them to do something positive with you instead.”
 - b. **Interviewee 2** – “Say no to peer pressure and tell a trusted adult if needed.”
 - c. **Interviewee 3** – “I have found that simply saying, ‘No’ is a great way to resist peer-pressure. If you have to involve an adult, go ahead and do so. You are protecting your friend and their life and health comes first.”
 - d. **Interviewee 4** – “Be honest and true to yourself. Go with your gut feeling and be confident that if you are not comfortable with something, you do not have to participate in it. Become a leader of a group in your community and encourage those around you in a positive manner.”
 - e. **Interviewee 5** – *Time did not allow.*
 - f. **Interviewee 6** – *Time did not allow.*

Surveys

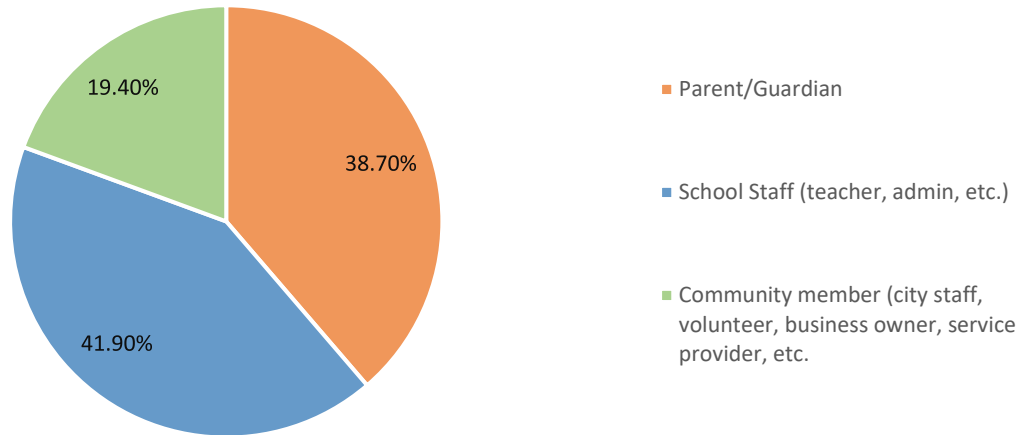
During November and December 2018, the Youth Advisory Committee of Tarrant County surveyed members of the community to discover the prevalent needs and challenges they feel the youth are faced with daily, and what programs could improve these challenges. For accuracy, the surveys were conducted anonymously, and participants were picked at random. Two

separate surveys were conducted: (1) youth survey for adolescents in the community, and (2) adult survey for parents, school staff and community members.

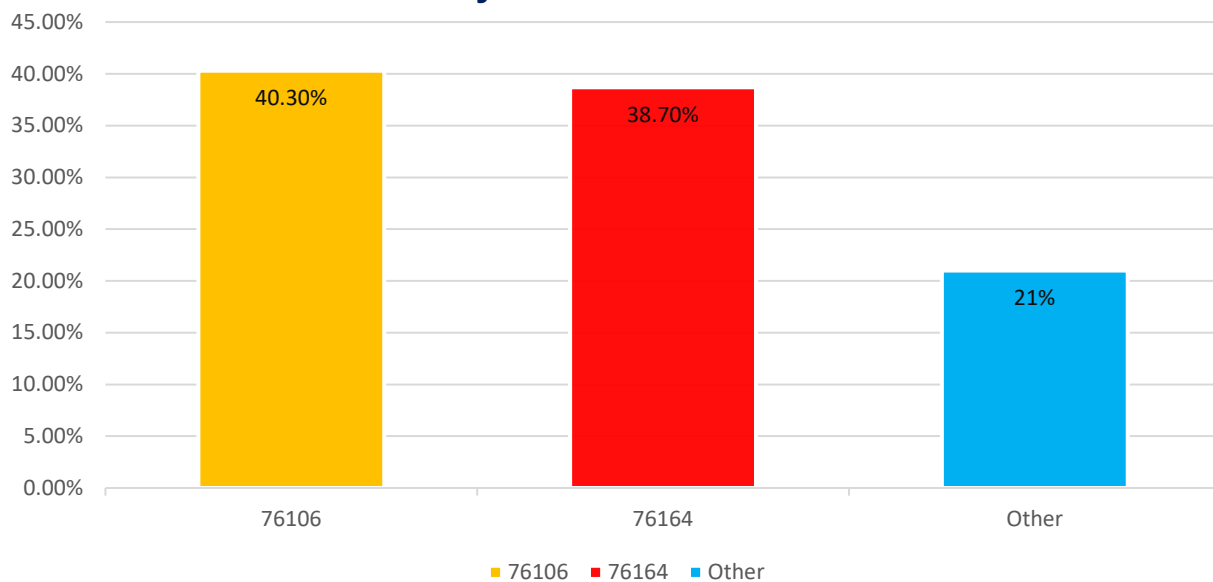
Adult Surveys

These results are based on a total of 62 adult survey responses.

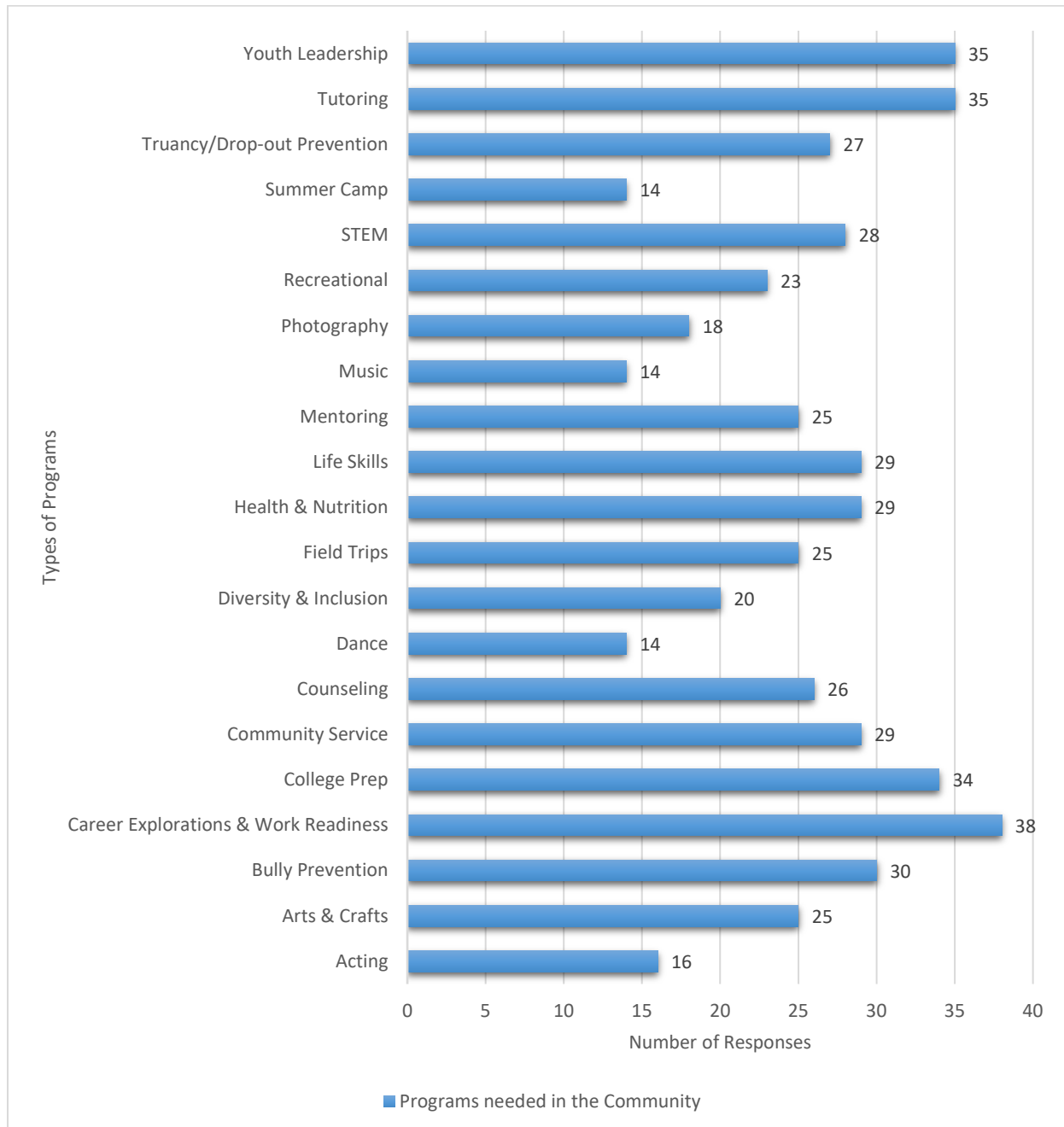
Q: Who are you?



Q: In what ZIP code do you live or work?



Q. Which of the following programs are needed in the community?



The top three programs chosen were:

1. Career Exploration and Work Readiness (38)
2. Education and Academic Support/Tutoring (35)
3. Youth Leadership (35)

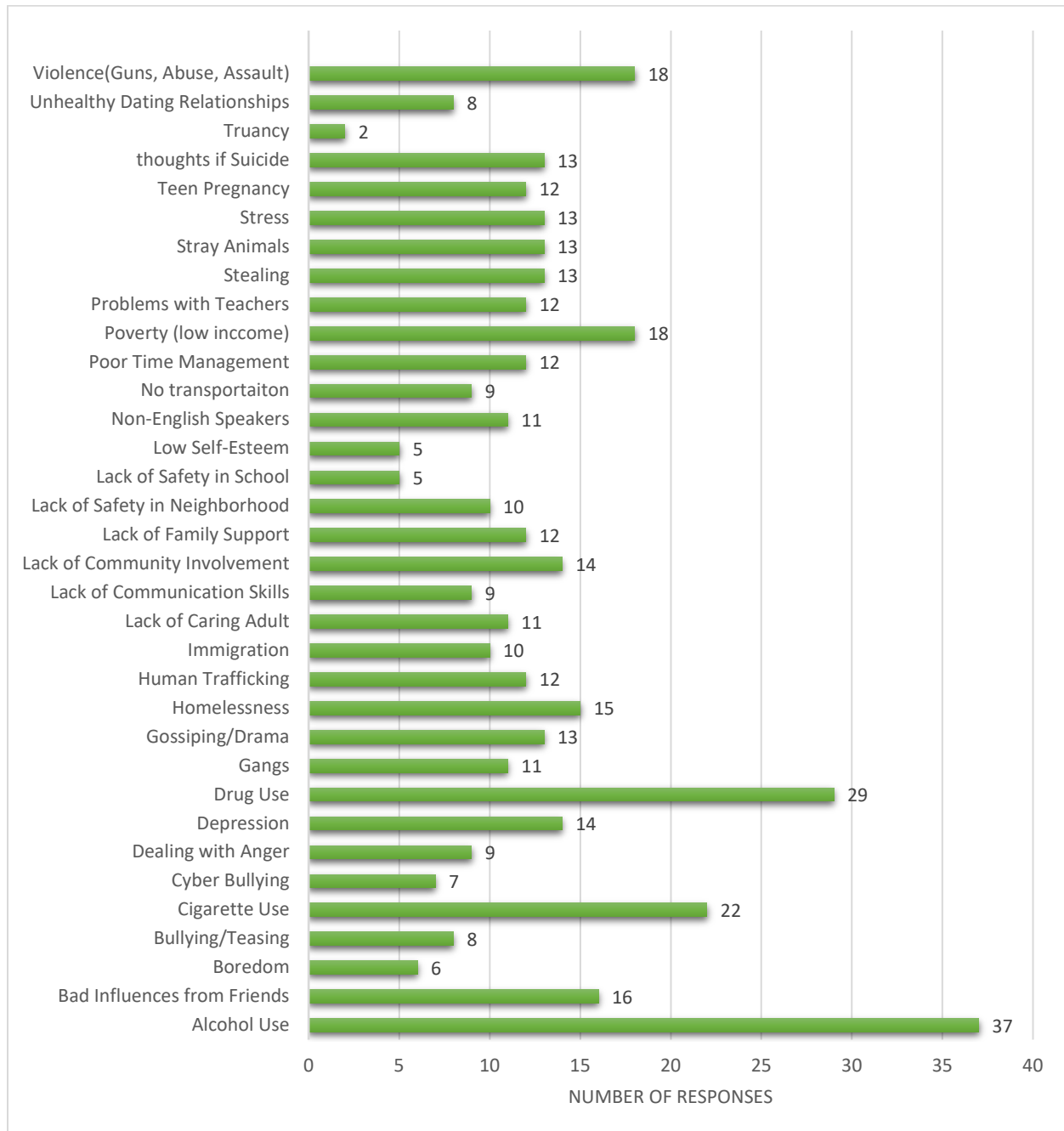
The three most unfavored programs chosen were:

1. Summer camp (14)
2. Music (14)
3. Dance (14)

Q: When is the best time to conduct community programs?



Q. Which issues do you see most often in your community?



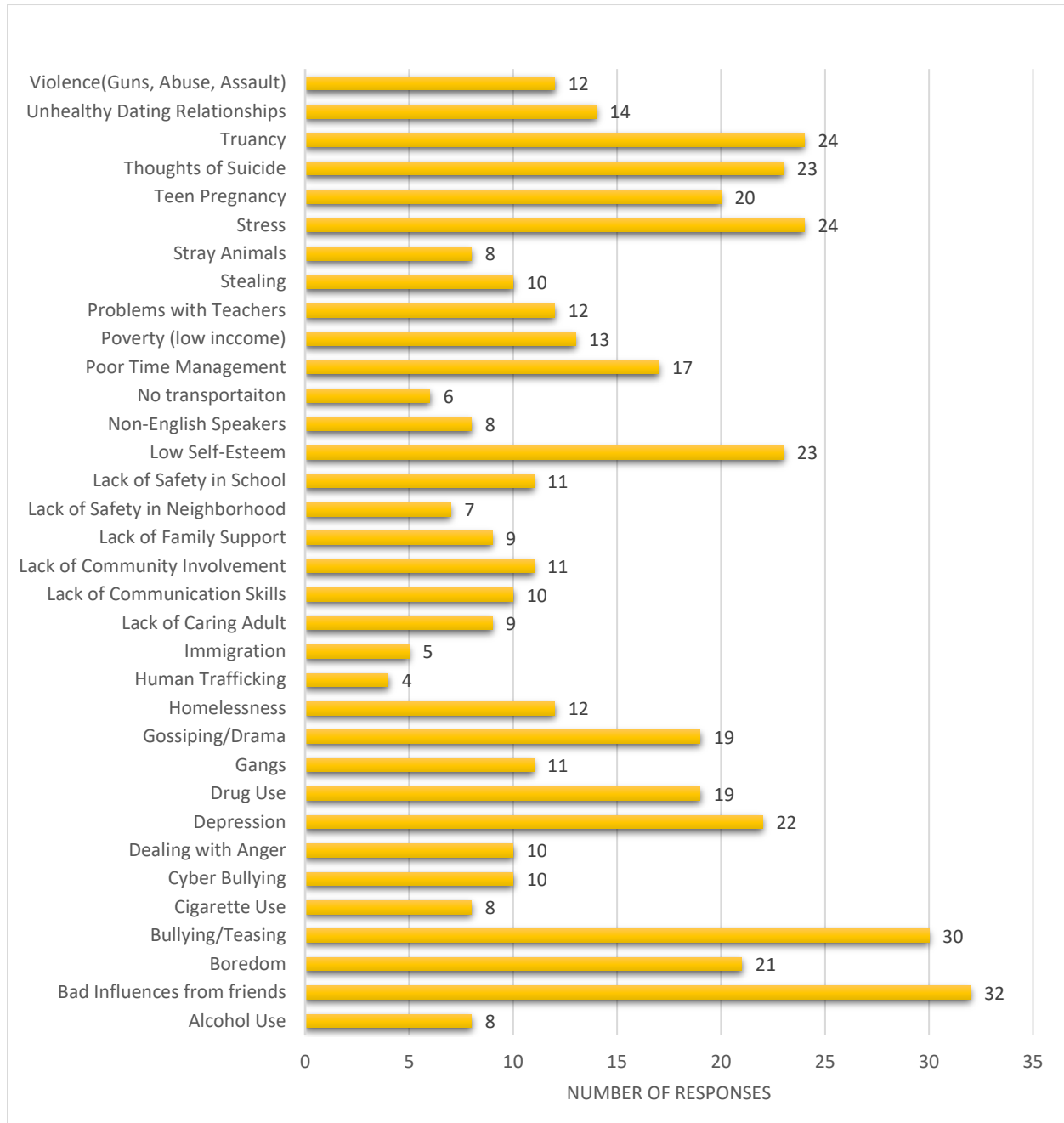
Top three most seen issues by adults in the community were:

1. Alcohol use (37)
2. Drug use (29)
3. Cigarette use (22)

The three least seen issues by adults in the community were:

1. Truancy (2)
2. Low self-esteem (5)
3. Lack of safety in school (5)

Q. Which issues do you see most often in your child's school?



Top three issues that adults see most in their child's school were:

1. Bad Influences from friends (32)
2. Bullying/teasing (30)
3. Stress (24)

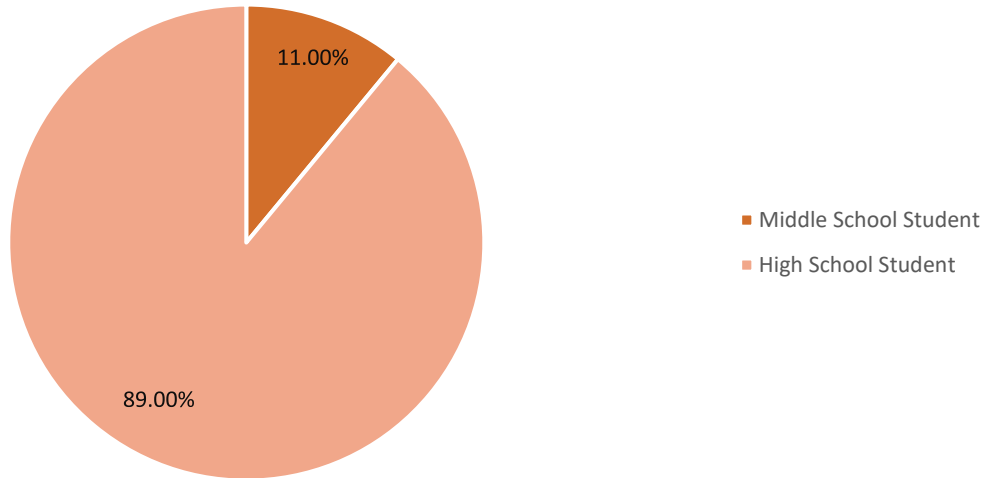
Least three issues that adults see in their child's school were:

1. Human trafficking (4)
2. Immigration (5)
3. No Transportation (6)

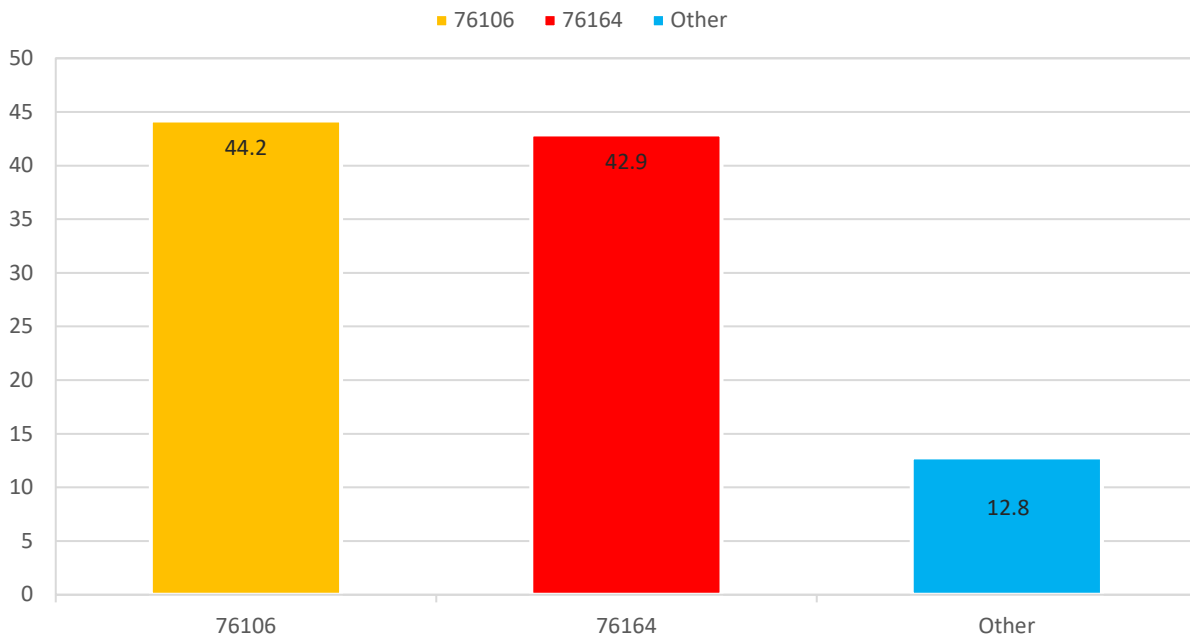
Youth Surveys

These results are based on a total of 156 youth survey responses.

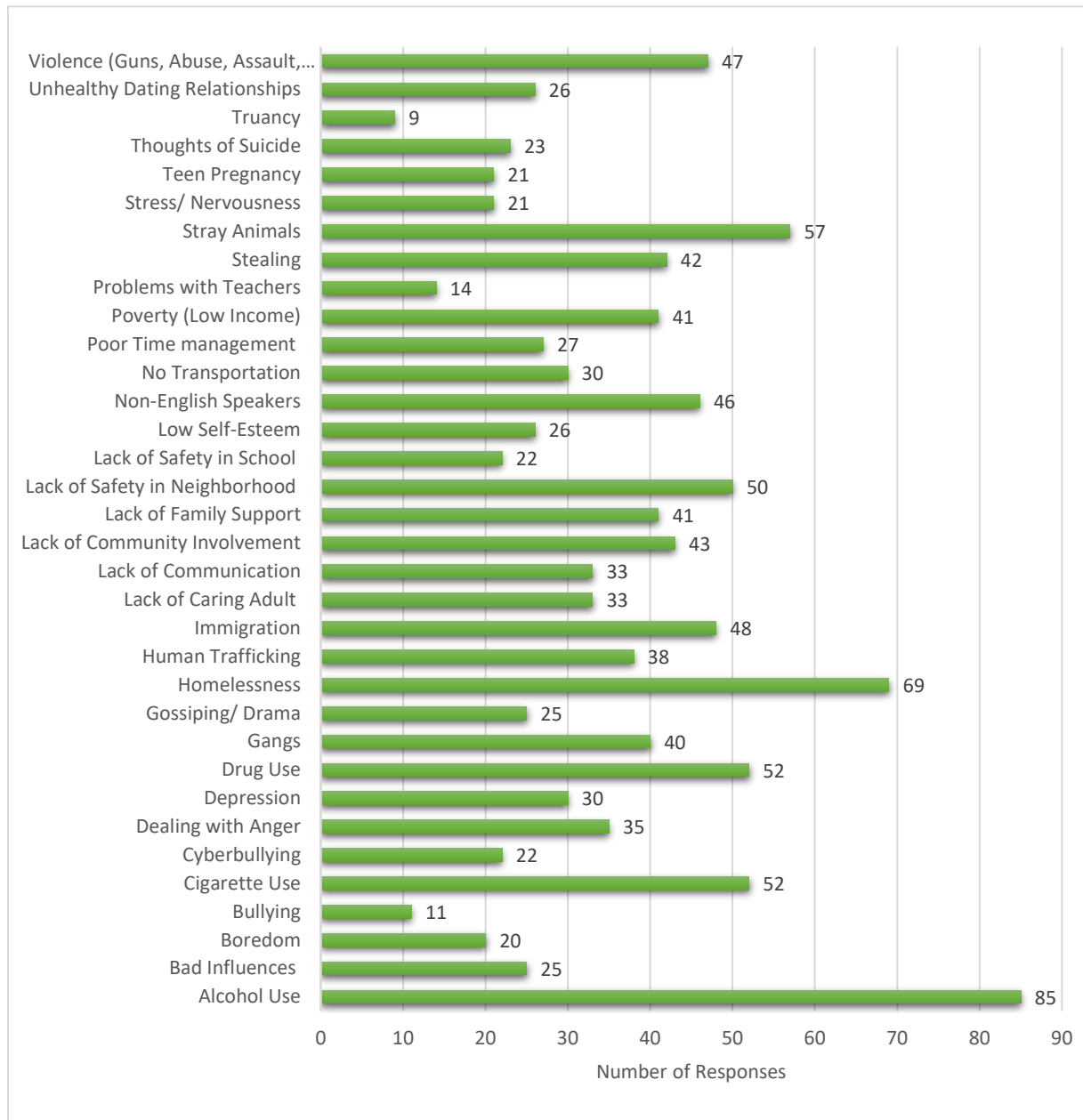
Q: Who are you?



Q: What is your ZIP Code?



Q. Which issues do you see most often in your community?



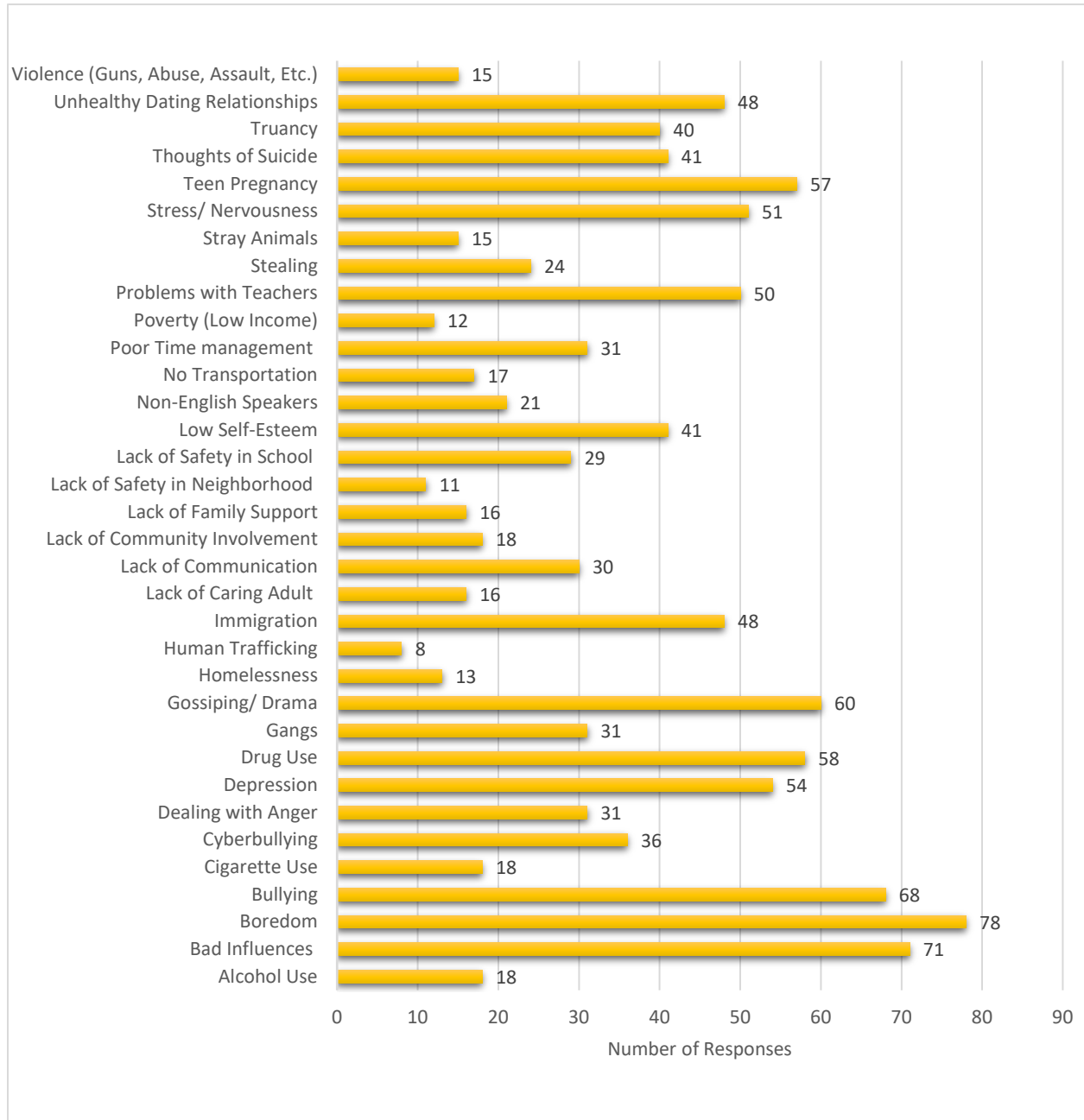
The top three issues in the community:

1. Alcohol Use (85)
2. Homelessness (69)
3. Stray Animals (57)

The least three issues in the community:

1. Truancy (9)
2. Bullying (11)
3. Problems with teachers (14)

Q. Which issues do you see most often in your school?



Top three issues in their school:

1. Boredom (78)
2. Bad Influences from friends/Peers (71)
3. Bullying (68)

Least three issues in their school:

1. Human trafficking (8)
2. Lack of safety in neighborhood (11)
3. Poverty (low income) (12)

Surveys

During March through May 2022, the Youth Advisory Committee of Tarrant County surveyed members of the community to discover underage drinking impacts on youth. For accuracy, the surveys were conducted anonymously, and participants were picked at random.

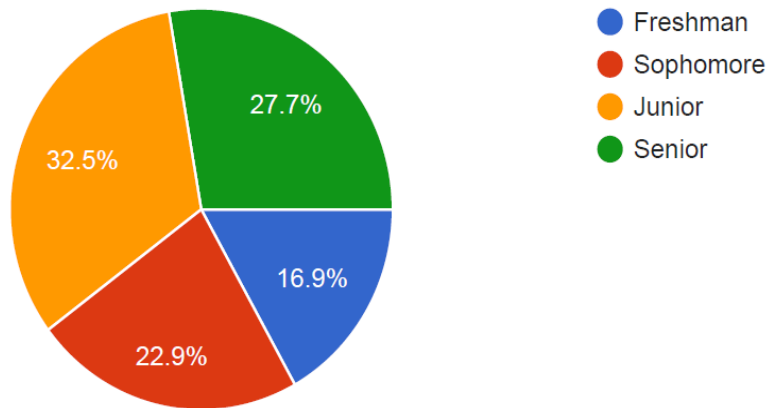
Youth Surveys

These results are based on a total of 92 survey responses.

Q: Who are you?

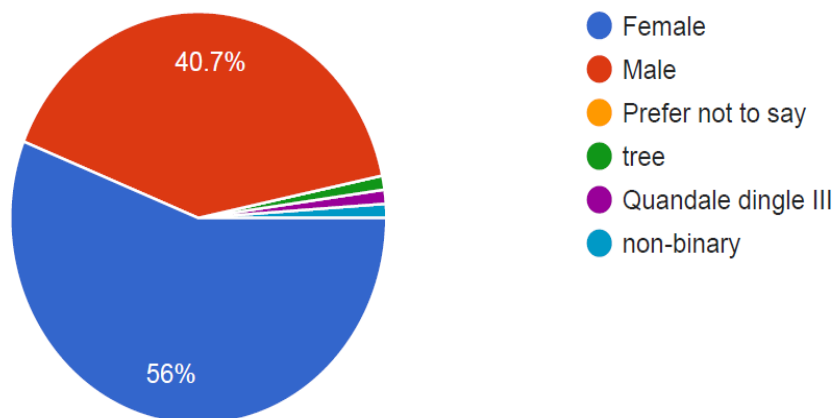
What grade are you currently in?

83 responses



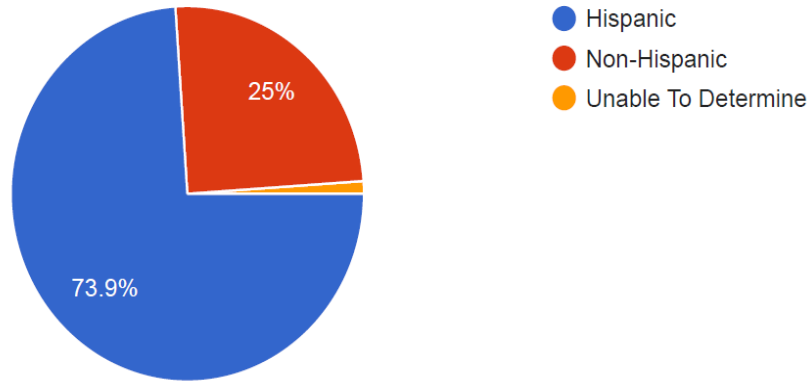
To which gender do you most identify?

91 responses



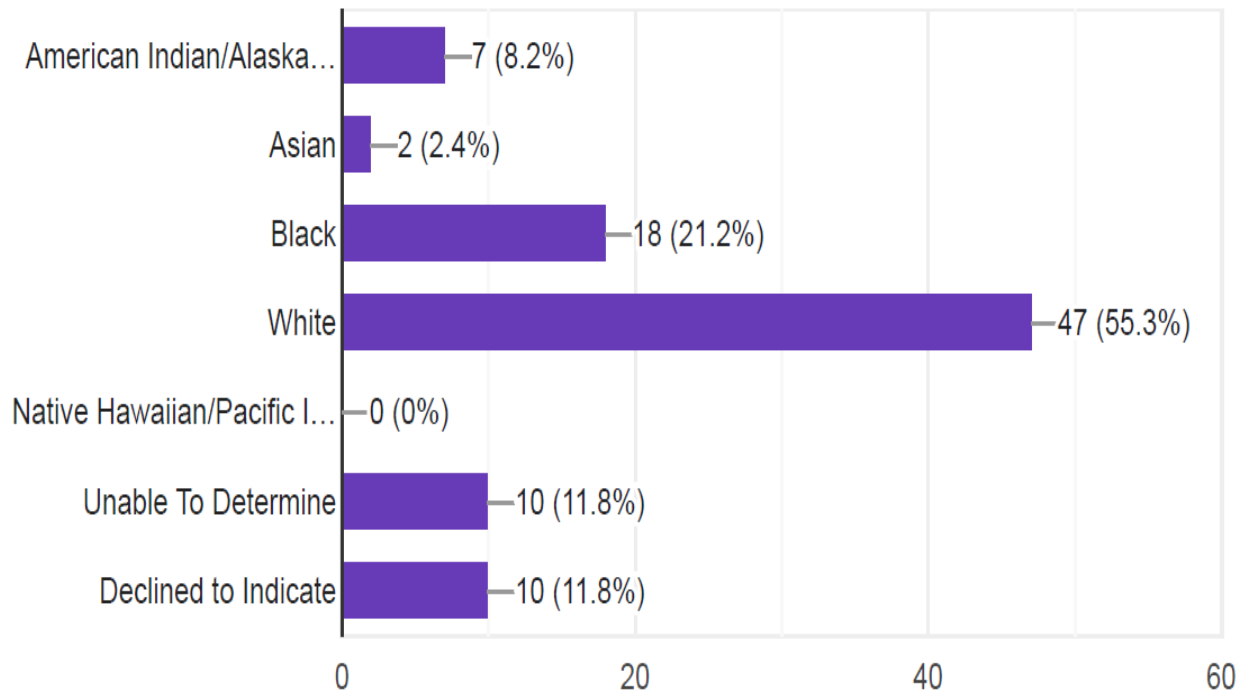
Hispanic Origin:

92 responses



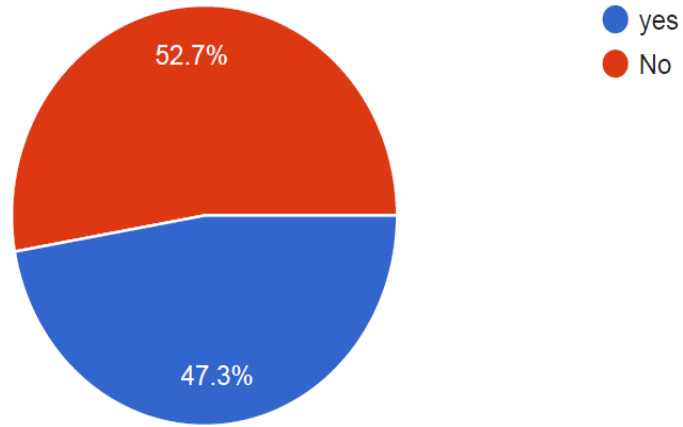
Race (select all that apply):

85 responses



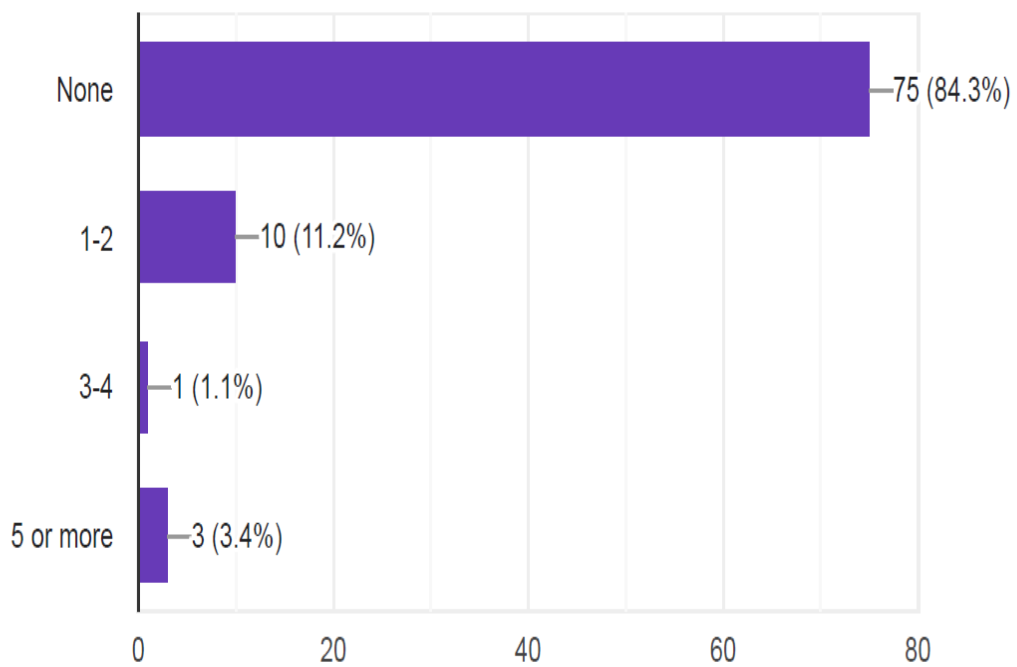
Have you ever drank alcohol?

91 responses



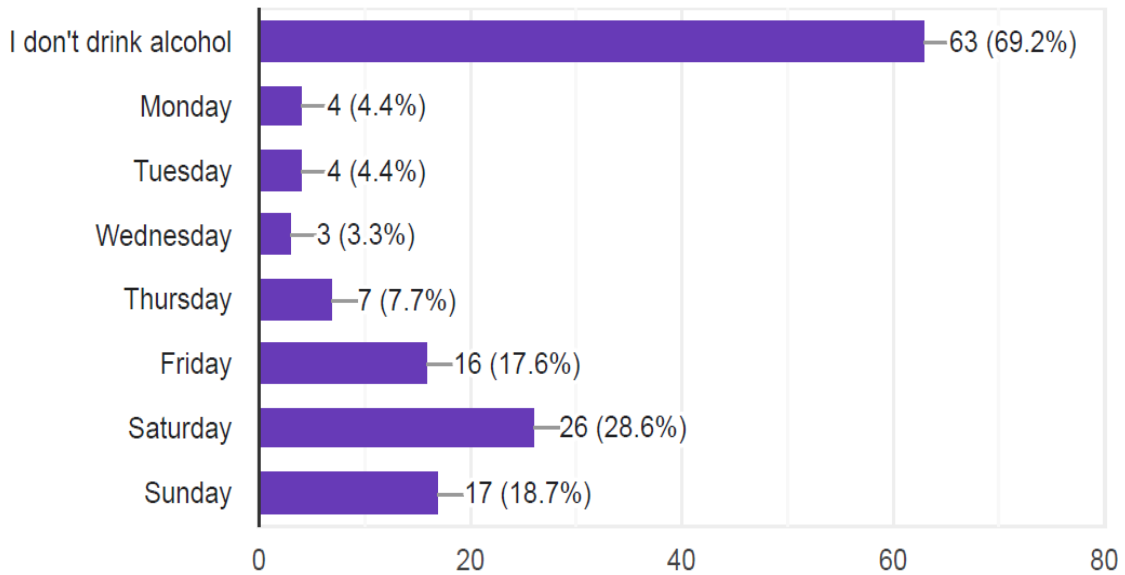
Typically, how many drinks do you drink per day?

89 responses



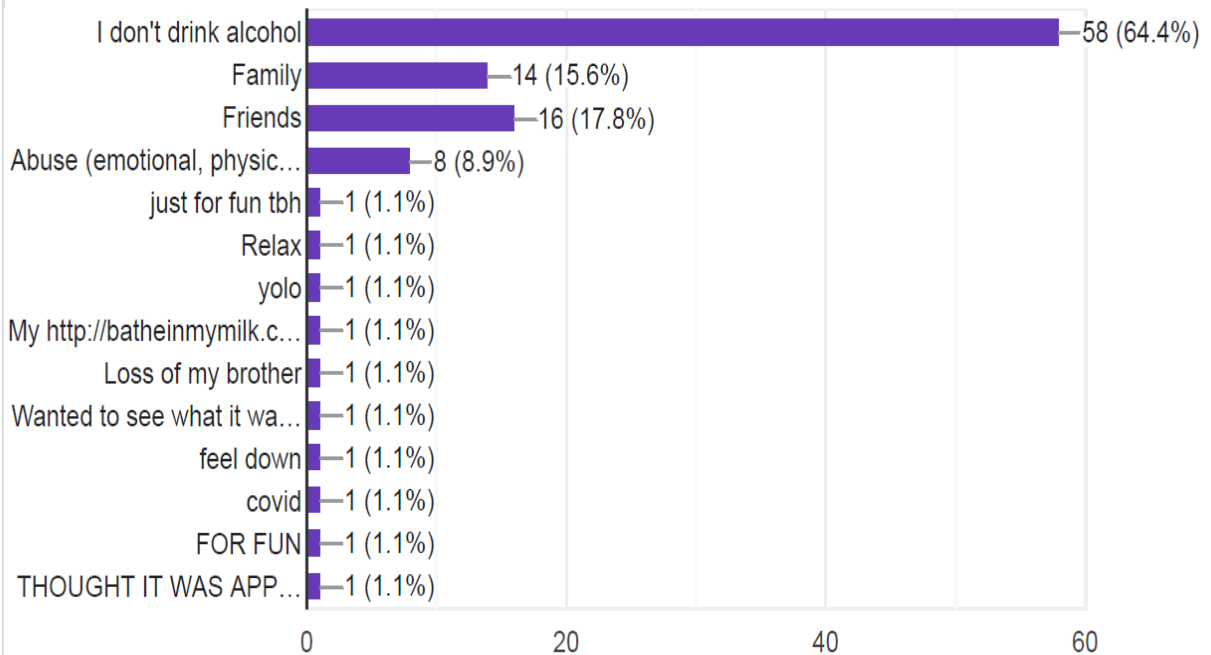
Check all of the days that you are more likely to drink.

91 responses



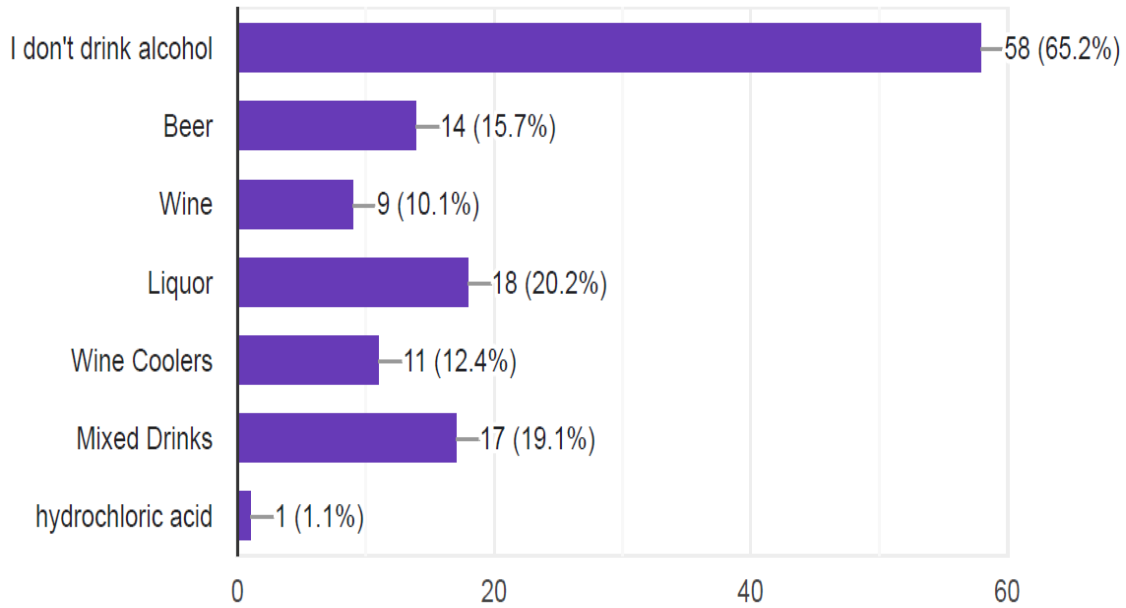
What caused you to start drinking? Check all that apply:

90 responses



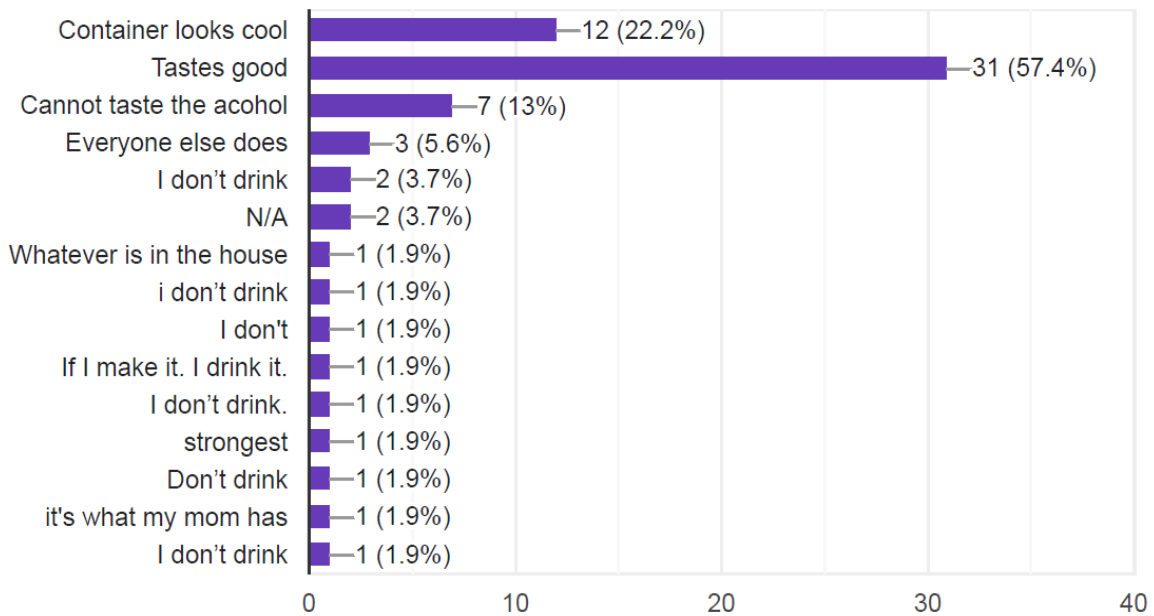
What types of drinks are you most likely to choose? Check all that apply:

89 responses



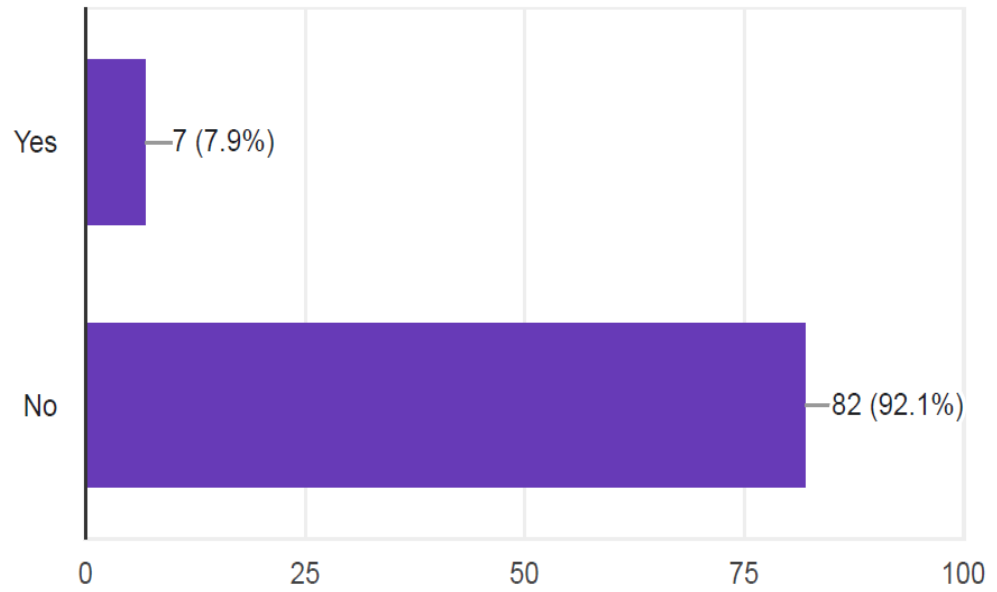
What determines the type of drinks you choose?

54 responses



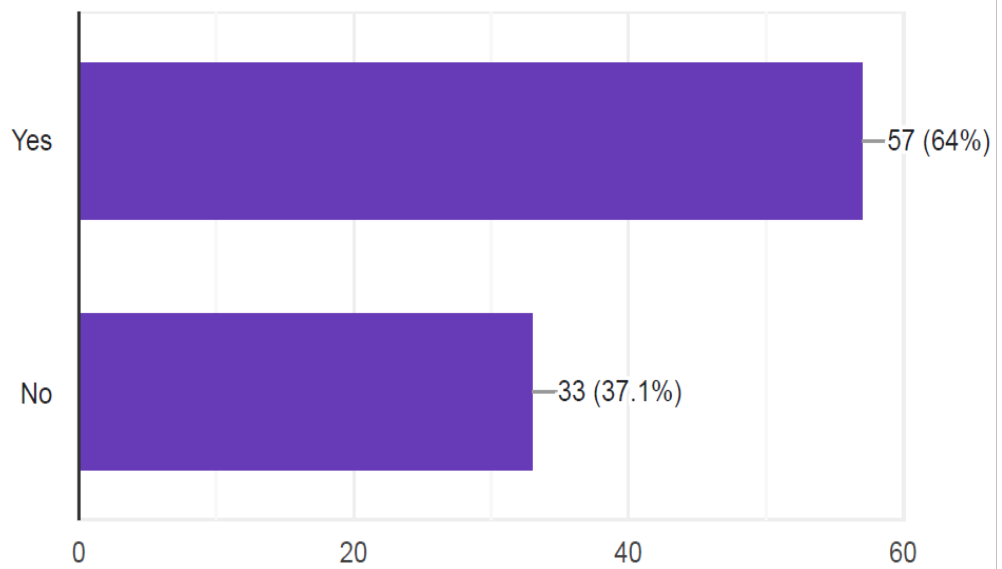
Do you feel peer pressured to drink?

89 responses



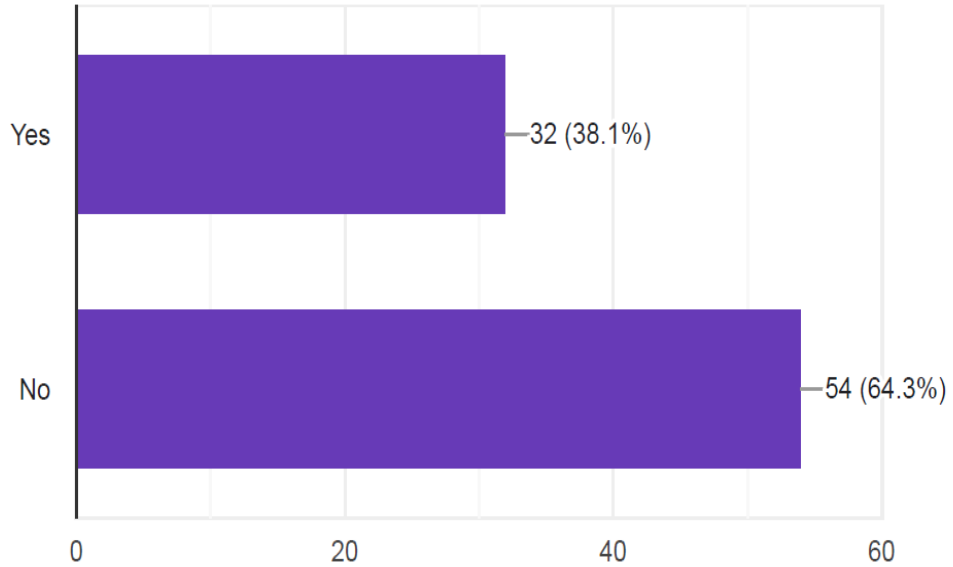
If you do not drink, do you know anyone underage who drinks?

89 responses



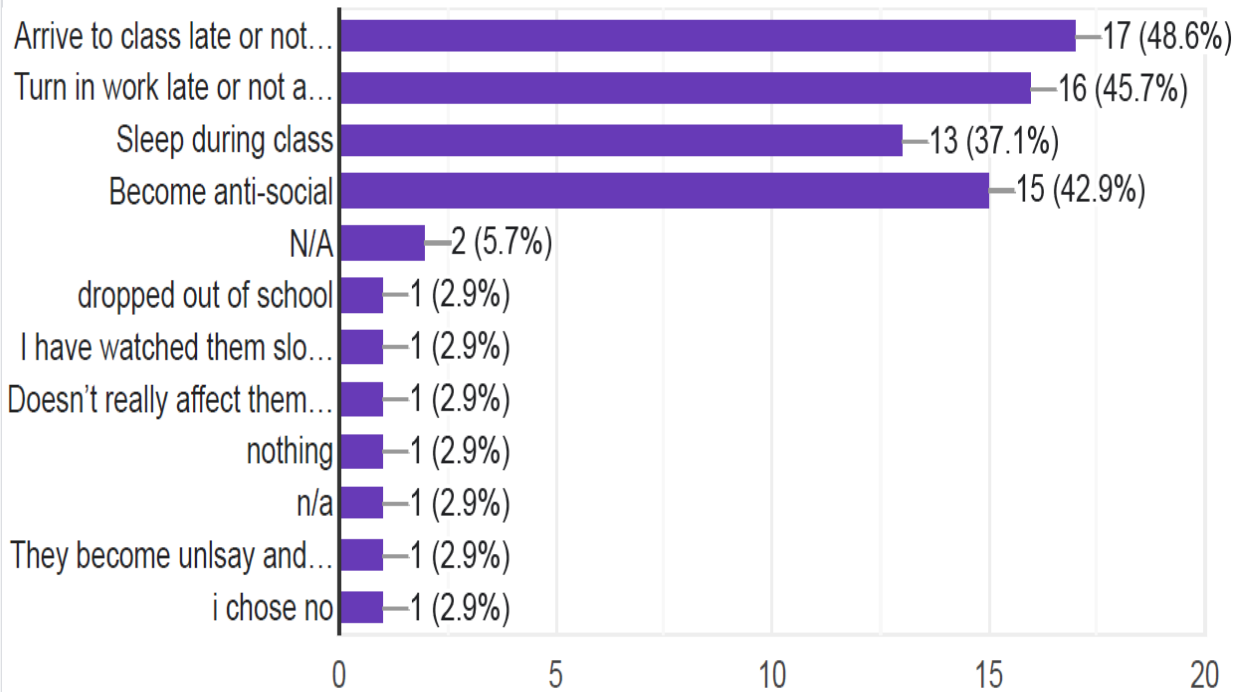
If yes, do you think if effects their academic performance?

84 responses



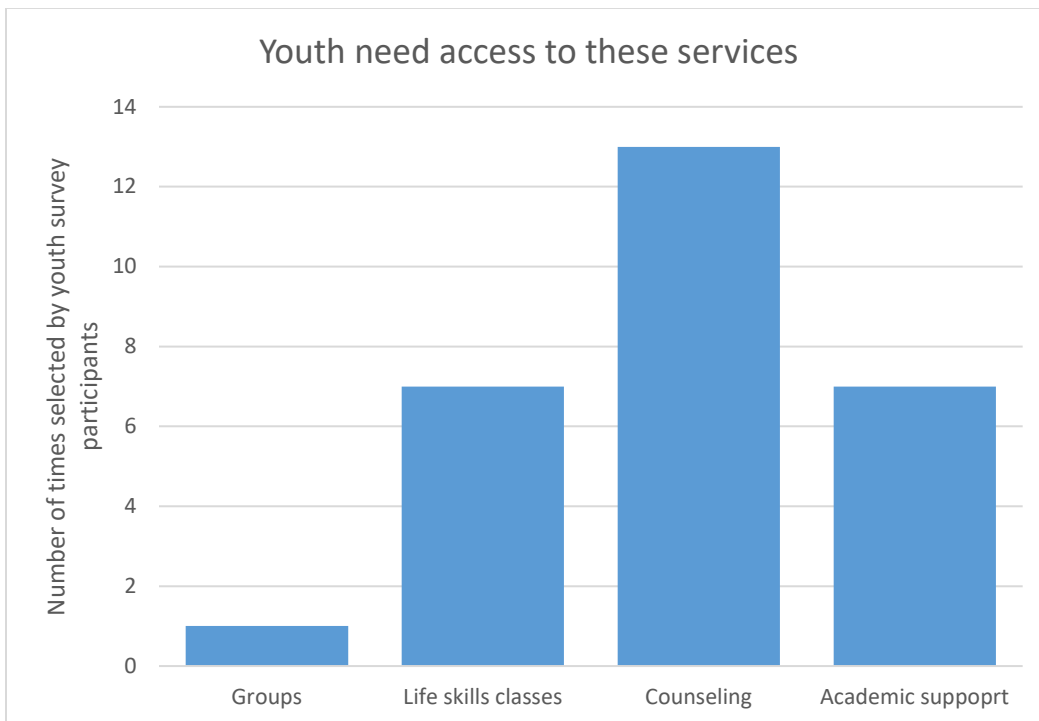
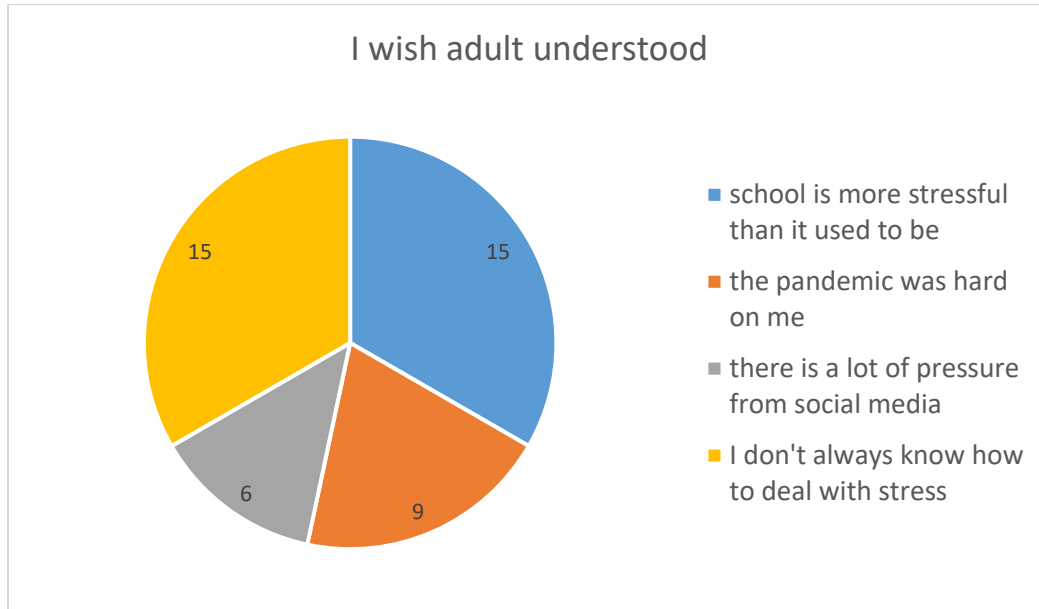
If yes, how?

35 responses

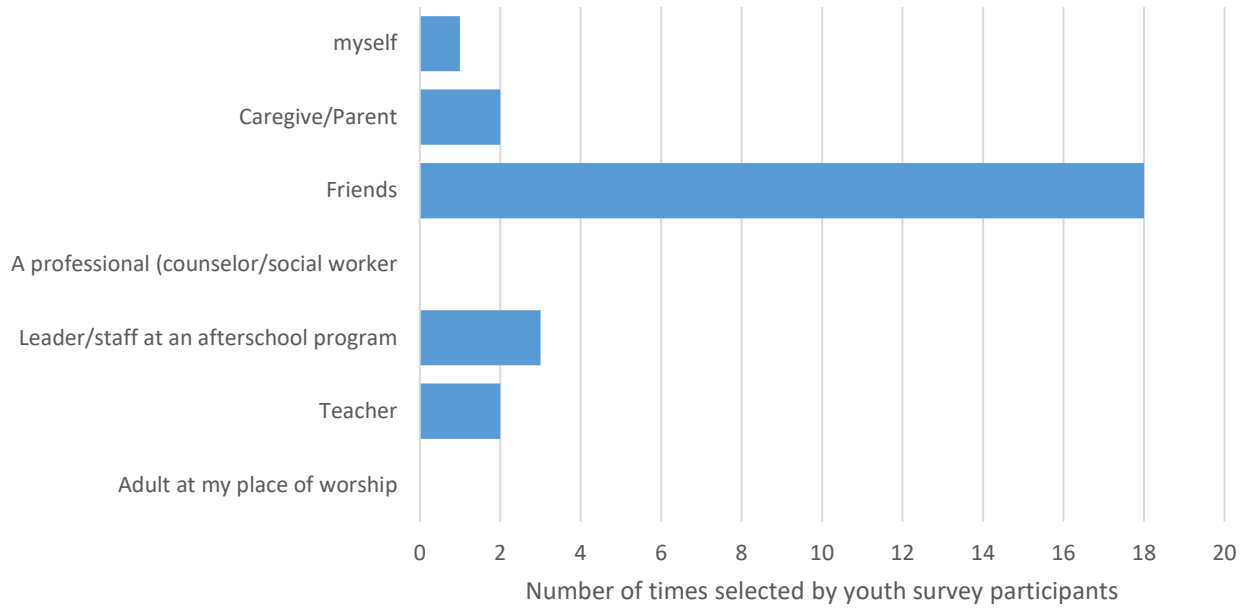


Focus Group

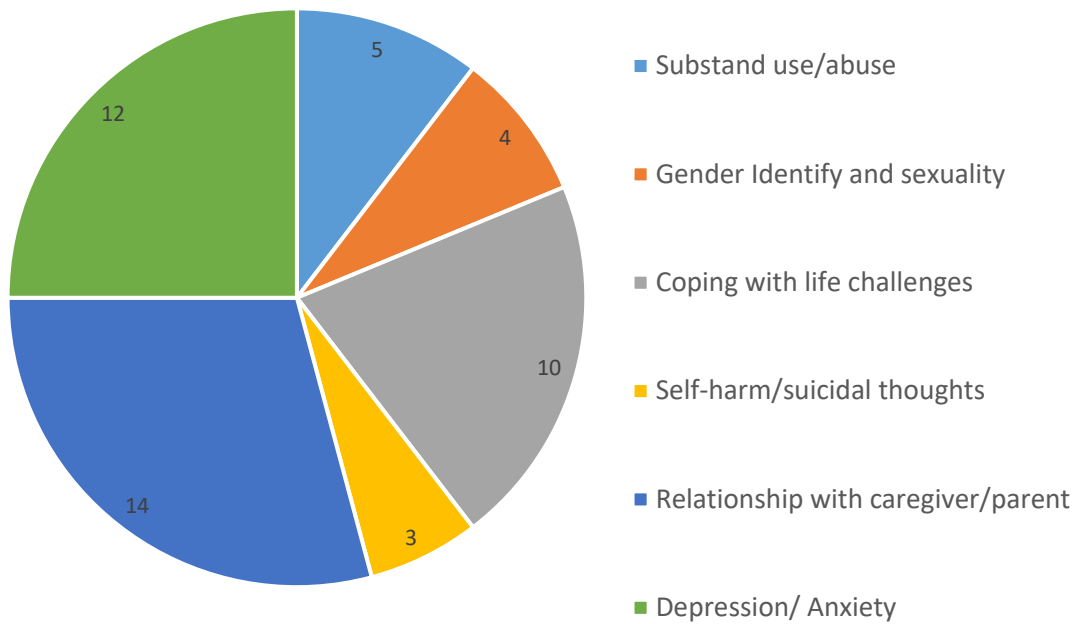
During the CYD Youth Leadership Workshops on August 6, 2022, 32 youth leaders from CYD programs responded to the following questions:



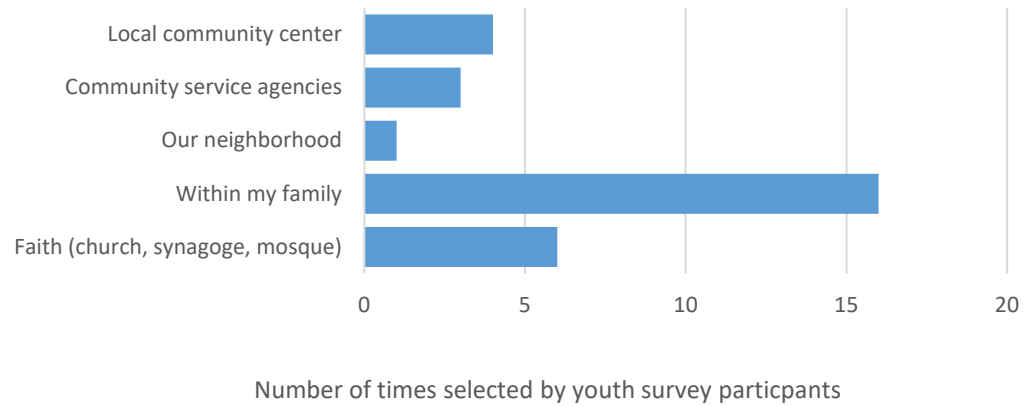
When I am having a hard time, I feel comfortable talking to



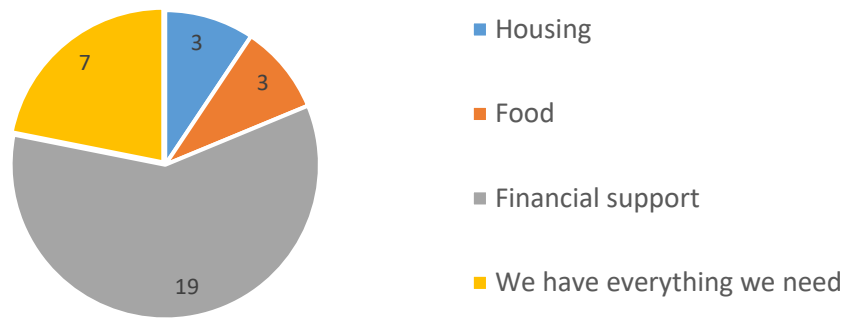
Most youth today struggle with



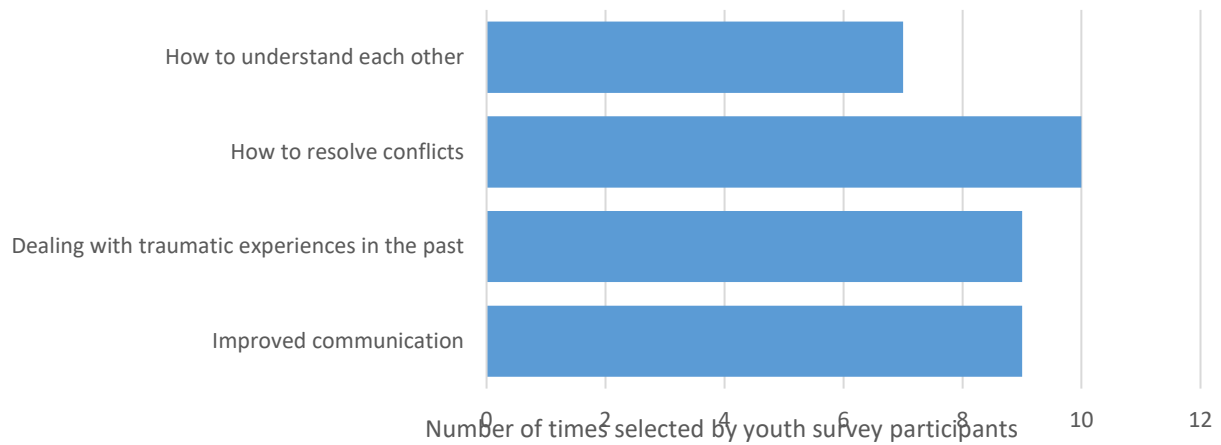
Where does your famiy find the support it needs?



In my family the greatest need is



The greatest need in most fo the families I know is



IMPLICATION OF FINDINGS

Summary

This section will summarize the surveys and focus group results. Programs needed in the community are identified, as well as those issues programs need to address with youth.

ISSUES			
COMMUNITY		SCHOOL	
ADULT	YOUTH	ADULT	YOUTH
Alcohol use	Alcohol use	Bad influences from friends	Boredom
Drug use	Homelessness	Bullying/teasing	Bad influences from friends
Cigarette use	Stray Animals	Stress	Bullying
Poverty	Drug use/Cigarette use	Truancy	Gossiping/Drama
Violence	Lack of safety in neighborhood	Low Self-Esteem	Drug use
		Thoughts of Suicide	

Programs needed in community:

- Career Exploration and Work Readiness
- Education and Academic Support/Tutoring
- Youth Leadership
- College Prep
- Bullying Prevention
- Community Service
- Health & Nutrition
- Life Skills

Interview Summary:

- Teens ages 12-18 need more activities after school.
- Community is being affected by opioid use and drug use by minors.
- Need education on sex trafficking.
- E-cigarettes are very popular and being used during school (used with tobacco and marijuana).
- Need more prevention programs.
- Encourage others through social media and volunteer at events, community service, build relationship with local church, community centers, libraries, etc.

Underage Drinking Summary:

- 47% of high school youth have drank alcohol.
- Majority of youth who drink alcohol were influenced by their friends and family.
- Alcohol use effects youths' attendance and participation in school.

Focus Group Summary:

- Youth with adults understood that school is more stressful than it used to be, and they don't always know how to deal with stress.
- Youth need access to counseling services, academic support, and life skills.
- Youth struggle with relationships with caregiver/parent, and depression/anxiety.
- Most families find support within their family, rather than accessing community services.
- Families greatest need is financial support.

Community Summary

76106 and 76164 Notable Characteristics:

- The communities make up is primarily Spanish-speaking Hispanics or Latinos.
- A large percentage of residents are Non-U.S. Citizens.
- The majority of citizens have less than a high school education.
- The poverty levels are more than twice the national average.
- Schools are underperforming.
- 76106 is #7 in highest number of referrals to Juvenile Services.
- Directive to Apprehend/Warrant and Assault Cases Bodily Injury are the top 2 offences for juveniles.
- Alcohol and drug use, poverty and violence are prevalent in the community.

Funding Priorities

CYD has evaluated all needs reported by the community, and has ranked funding priorities according to CYD policies, community issues, survey results and forum/event discussions.

CYD Funding Priorities:

1. Mentoring – required by grant
2. Youth Advisory Committee (YAC) – required by grant
3. Youth Leadership (YLD) – required by grant
4. Post-High School Readiness – required by grant
5. Life Skills
6. Education and Academic Support/Tutoring
7. Prevention – drug/alcohol (including vaping), sex trafficking, teen pregnancy and teen dating violence.
8. Career Exploration and Work Readiness
9. College Prep
10. Bullying Prevention
11. Community Service
12. Recreational Programs, to include Health & Nutrition

CONCLUSION

Recap

This CSNA was created to provide a profile of Tarrant County ZIP codes, 76106 and 76164, that can greatly benefit from CYD grant and services. Research shows that 76106 and 76164 experience higher rates of poverty and juvenile crime and low performing schools with limited resources.

Reflections

- Current CYD programs are working well, and addressing issues identified by community youth and adults.
- CYD programs include group sessions addressing topics listed under “Programs needed in Community.”
- CYD programs are held before school, during school, after school, and on weekends. CYD purposefully funds a variety of programs offered at a variety of times to meet the needs of all youth.
- CYD programs utilize all community assets for programming and outreach, including schools, community centers and libraries.
- Majority of parents are Spanish-speaking; therefore all programs provide program information in Spanish. Youth also need academic support/tutoring to ensure all school work is completed at a high level (youth are not able to access help from home).
- CYD staff form positive relationships with parents through all avenues, including home visits, phone calls and parent involvement events. Parents are concerned about immigration issues, and do not easily trust community services. Positive and consistent communication with parents will ensure youth participation in the program(s) and positive reinforcement from home.
- CYD programs have been in this community for 28 years, which has helped to decrease juvenile delinquency, drug use, teen pregnancy, and truancy/dropout rates. Community relationships are strong, and should continue to sustain positive progress.

Action Steps

Tarrant County CYD proposes to continue serving 76106 and 76164 as we have for the past 28 years, and continue to add programming in 76112 and 76119 to expand CYD services.

Since 76112 and 76119 are geographically next to one another, and most children and youth live and attend school interchangeably between the two ZIP codes, CYD will serve both 76112 and

76119 ZIP codes as one community as we do 76106 and 76164. Therefore, Tarrant County CYD will serve 2 distinct communities/service areas. It is believed that the presence of CYD will attract more support and services to these communities over the next three years.

- CSNA will be used to educate and direct Service Providers on content for programming.
- When working with teens, it has been found that gender-specific groups are beneficial. Issues are sensitive, and youth are more engaged and comfortable discussing personal matters with their own gender.
 - Girls Inc. provides Girl Power program for all-girls programming.
 - Tarrant County has not be able to fund an all-boys program, but continually seeks to find and recruit this type of program for our community.
- Continue to provide outreach for CYD and network with community service providers. These efforts will help provide additional resources to youth and families in need of services not provided by CYD. These efforts will also help recruit new Service Providers for CYD funding.
- Continue to provide a variety of programs offered at a variety of times to meet the needs of all youth.
- Continue to build and sustain partnerships with community schools, community centers and libraries for program referrals and group sites.
- Continue to build and sustain collaborations with neighborhood associations, coalitions and networking groups to best meet the needs of youth and families in our community.
- Continue to provide community service projects and attend community events, both as individual CYD Service Providers and CYD as a whole.
 - Continue to listen to youth voice through all avenues, including YAC and youth leader participation in quarterly CCC meetings.
 - Continue providing annual CYD Vision Awards ceremony to highlight outstanding youth leaders and special projects of CYD; must include parents.
 - CYD Service Providers must provide parent involvement to the highest level possible (minimum of one event per quarter).
 - YAC will explore new projects to include in CSNA for FY2025; including new ideas and lessons learned from Youth Summit.

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Appendix A: CDC Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey			
Question %	Fort Worth, TX %	Texas %	United States %
Unintentional Injuries and Violence			
Rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	7.0†	7.4	6.5
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	21.7	19.4	16.7
Drove when they had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)	7.2	5.3	5.4
Texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)	38.6	41.7	39.0
Carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	11.4	15.0	13.2
Carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	2.4	3.3	2.8
Carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey, not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting)	6.4	6.1	4.4
Were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	6.3	6.7	7.4
Were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	22.6	23.5	21.9
Were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	10.1	8.0	8.0
Were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey)	9.6	12.2	15.7
Were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	11.3	14.3	19.5

Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	11.1	12.1	8.7
Were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)	8.6	10.3	7.3
Experienced sexual violence by anyone (including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	9.7	10.0	10.8
Experienced sexual dating violence (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)	6.3	5.4	8.2
Experienced physical dating violence (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)	6.7	8.3	8.2
Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, during the 12 months before the survey)	33.5	38.3	36.7
Seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	14.8	18.9	18.8
Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	12.6	15.0	15.7
Actually attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	11.1	10.0	8.9
Suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)	3.9	3.4	2.5
Tobacco Use			
Ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)	20.9		24.1
First tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)	7.0	10.6	7.9
Currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	3.3	4.9	6.0
Currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	0.4	0.7	1.3
Currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	0.3	0.6	1.1
Smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)	N/A	N/A	8.1

Ever used electronic vapor products (including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods)	43.2	48.7	50.1
Currently used electronic vapor products (including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	12.5	18.7	32.7
Currently used electronic vapor products frequently (including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	3.2	6.5	10.7
Currently used electronic vapor products daily (including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	2.4	4.8	7.2
Usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods, during the 30 days before the survey, among the ___% of students nationwide who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)	15.3	15.3	8.1
Currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs, not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	2.6	3.4	3.8
Currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	5.1	5.7	5.7
Currently smoked cigars frequently (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	0.9	0.9	1.1
Currently smoked cigars daily (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	0.6	0.5	0.8
Currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	6.4	8.2	9.2
Currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	7.1	9.5	10.5
Currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	15.1	21.8	36.5
Currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	13.8	20.0	34.4

Did not try to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)	54.4	55.1	52.4
Alcohol and Other Drug Use			
Had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)	16.9	17.0	15.0
Currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	22.4	27.8	29.2
Currently were binge drinking (four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, that is, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	8.4	11.5	13.7
Usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)	41.8	40.5	40.5
Reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey)	2.2	3.8	3.1
Ever used marijuana (also called pot, weed, or cannabis, one or more times during their life)	36.8	33.5	36.8
Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years (also called pot, weed, or cannabis)	7.7	6.7	5.6
Currently used marijuana (also called pot, weed, or cannabis, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	18.5	17.7	21.7
Ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "Spice," "fake weed," "K2," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," or "Skunk," one or more times during their life)	7.6	7.1	7.3
Ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, Oxycontin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)	15.0	16.6	14.3
Currently took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)			7.2
Ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)	5.1	4.8	3.9
Ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)	5.7	6.3	6.4
Ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)	2.4	1.3	1.8

Ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)	2.5	2.2	2.1
Ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)	3.6	4.0	3.6
Ever used hallucinogenic drugs (such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their life)			7.0
Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)	2.7	2.1	1.9
Ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)	2.0	1.2	1.6
Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	26.0	27.6	21.8
Ever used select illicit drugs (counting cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, or hallucinogens, one or more times during their life)			14.8
Sexual Behaviors			
Ever had sexual intercourse	37.8	42.7	38.4
Had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	2.9	2.9	3.0
Had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)	8.1	9.7	8.6
Were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)	25.2	29.3	27.4
Did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)	45.1	51.0	45.7
Did not use birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)	86.2	84.9	77.0
Did not use an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)	92.5	95.8	95.2
Did not use birth control pills; an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)	76.8	78.0	69.1
Did not use both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)	94.4	92.9	90.9

Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)	21.1	22.1	11.9
Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)	14.6	17.6	21.2
Were never tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)	87.3	89.0	90.6
Were not tested for a sexually transmitted disease (STD) other than HIV (such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey)	88.1	90.5	91.4
Dietary Behaviors			
Did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks, during the 7 days before the survey)	6.9	8.8	6.3
Did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes (not counting French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	12.2	11.5	7.9
Did not drink milk (counting milk in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)	29.2	33.6	30.6
Drank soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	75.0	76.4	68.3
Drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	15.2	19.5	15.1
Drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	9.0	10.6	9.3
Drank a sports drink (such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)			49.9
Drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink one or more times per day (such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)			10.6
Drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink two or more times per day (such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey)			6.1
Did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey)			4.0

Did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)	23.7	18.0	16.7
Did not eat breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)	75.7	72.4	66.9
Physical Activity			
Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time, during the 7 days before the survey)	19.0	20.1	17.0
Were not physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time, during the 7 days before the survey)	62.6	58.2	55.9
Were not physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time, during the 7 days before the survey)	79.7	77.1	76.8
Did not do exercises to strengthen or tone muscles on three or more days (such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight-lifting, during the 7 days before the survey)			50.5
Played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent playing games, watching videos, texting, or using social media on their smartphone, computer, Xbox, PlayStation, iPad, or other tablet, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)	41.8	46.1	46.1
Watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)	21.2	20.9	19.8
Did not attend physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)	50.8	53.0	47.8
Did not attend physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)	69.3	64.9	74.1
Did not play on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)	51.0	51.5	42.6
Had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	15.6	13.4	15.1
Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control			
Had obesity (students who were \geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)	21.3	16.9	15.5
Were overweight (students who were \geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)	19.2	17.8	16.1
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	36.5	33.1	32.4
Were not trying to lose weight	46.2	48.7	51.7

Other Health Topics			
Ever told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma	21.0	22.6	21.8
Never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)	2.4	2.7	1.9
Did not get 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)	74.5	76.9	77.9
Used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth, not counting getting a spray-on tan, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)			4.5
Rarely or never wear sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher (when being outside for more than one hour on a sunny day)			15.5
Had to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction (such as skin rashes, swelling, itching, vomiting, coughing, or trouble breathing)			16.7
† Percentage, confidence interval, cell size			
N/A < 100 respondents for the subgroup			