



# **DASHBOARD 2020**

**Community Advancement  
Network**

## 2020 CAN Dashboard—Table of Contents

### Dashboards

- We are safe, just, & engaged ..... 3
- Our basic needs are met..... 4
- We are healthy ..... 5
- We achieve our full potential..... 6

### Economic Landscape ..... 7

### Indicators



- Property crime ..... 9
- Violent crime .....10
- Disproportionality of jail bookings.....11
- Voter turnout.....12
- Percent who live in poverty .....13
- Percent of residents who live in food insecure households .....14
- Percent of households that are housing cost-burdened .....15
- Percent who drive alone to work .....16
- Number of people identified as homeless on a given day .....17
- Percent under the age of 65 who have no health insurance .....18
- Percent of adults who report poor mental health.....19
- Percent of adults who are obese.....20
- Percent of adults who smoke.....21
- Number of days with good air quality .....22
- Percent of kindergarteners who are school ready.....23
- Percent of students who graduate from high school in four years.....24
- Percent of Central Texas HS grads who enrolled in a Texas institution  
within one year of graduating, and earn a degree within 6 years .....25
- Annual unemployment rate.....26

### About CAN .....27

## WE ARE SAFE, JUST & ENGAGED



- We are safe and free from abuse, neglect, crime, violence, and injustice.
- We respect and value diversity and inclusion.

	5 YEAR BASELINE	MOST RECENT	TARGET	5 YEAR TREND	ON TRACK TO TARGET?
Property Crime rate per 100,000 people:	3,631 in 2014	3,023 in 2018	1% annual reduction	 BETTER	Y
Violent Crime rate per 100,000 people:	357 in 2014	371 in 2018	1% annual reduction	 WORSE	N
Proportionality of jail bookings across all races and ethnicities	disproportionality ratio of 2.6 for Blacks in 2014	disproportionality ratio of 2.8 for Blacks in 2018	Proportionate by 2020	 WORSE	N
Percent voter turnout:					
Presidential elections	58% in 2012	61% in 2016	70% in 2020	 BETTER	Y
Gubernatorial elections	37% in 2014	59% in 2018	60% in 2022		



## OUR BASIC NEEDS ARE MET



- We live in a community where the basic needs of all are met.
- We live in affordable and stable housing with access to open space and public amenities.
- We have affordable, accessible, and reliable transportation.

	5 YEAR BASELINE	MOST RECENT	TARGET	5 YEAR TREND	ON TRACK TO TARGET?
Percent who live in poverty	17% in 2014	12% in 2018	10% in 2020	 BETTER	Y
Percent of residents who live in food insecure households	17% in 2014	13% in 2018	15% in 2020	 BETTER	Y
Percent of households that are housing cost-burdened	36% in 2014	34% in 2018	33% in 2020	 BETTER	Y
Percent who drive alone to work	75% in 2014	79% in 2018	70% in 2020	 WORSE	N
Number of people identified as homeless on a given day	2,138 in 2016	2,506 in 2020	1,000 in 2020	 WORSE	N

## WE ARE HEALTHY



- We live, work, learn, and play in accessible, safe, clean, and healthy physical environments.
- We have access to goods & services to achieve and maintain optimal physical & emotional well-being.

	5 YEAR	MOST	TARGET	5 YEAR	ON TRACK TO
Percent under the age of 65 who have no health insurance	18% in 2014	13% in 2018	12% in 2020		Y
Percent of adults who report poor mental health	16% in 2014	24% in 2018	15% in 2020		N
Percent of adults who are obese	21% in 2014	29% in 2018	19% in 2020		N
Percent of adults who smoke	11% in 2014	12% in 2018	10% in 2020		N
Number of days with good air quality	239 in 2015	249 in 2019	279 in 2020		N

## WE ACHIEVE OUR FULL POTENTIAL



- We have the education, skills and opportunities to achieve our full potential and lead meaningful, joyful lives.
- We have adequate income, resources, and supports to live independent lives.

	5 YEAR BASE-LINE	MOST RECENT	TARGET	5 YEAR TREND	ON TRACK TO TARGET?
Percent of kindergarteners who are school ready	41% in 2015	50% in 2019	70% by 2023	 BETTER	N
Percent of students who graduate from high school in four years	89% Class of 2014	91% Class of 2018	95% Class of 2023	 BETTER	N
Percent of Central Texas HS Grads Who Enrolled in a Texas Institution Within One Year of Graduating, and	49% Class of 2009	51% Class of 2013	55% Class of 2017 (by 2023)	 BETTER	Y
Annual unemployment rate	3.3% in 2015	2.6% in 2019	3.5% in 2020	 BETTER	Y

## A CHANGING ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

About 26% of all people living in the five-county Austin MSA are low-income. “Low-income” is defined as people who live in a household with total earnings of less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Threshold. In 2018, this was defined as \$50,930 for a family of four with two adults and \$40,462 for a family with two children and one adult. From 2010 to 2018, the Austin MSA has grown by over 400,000 people, surpassing 2 million people in 2015. This represents a growth of 25%. The number of low-income residents declined by more than 19,000, a 3% reduction over the same time period.

	Low-income 2010	Low-income 2018	% change
Williamson	101,694	108,416	+7%
Travis	375,147	327,413	-13%
Hays	46,256	65,983	+43%
Bastrop	28,850	25,555	-12%

Source: American Community Survey 1-Year

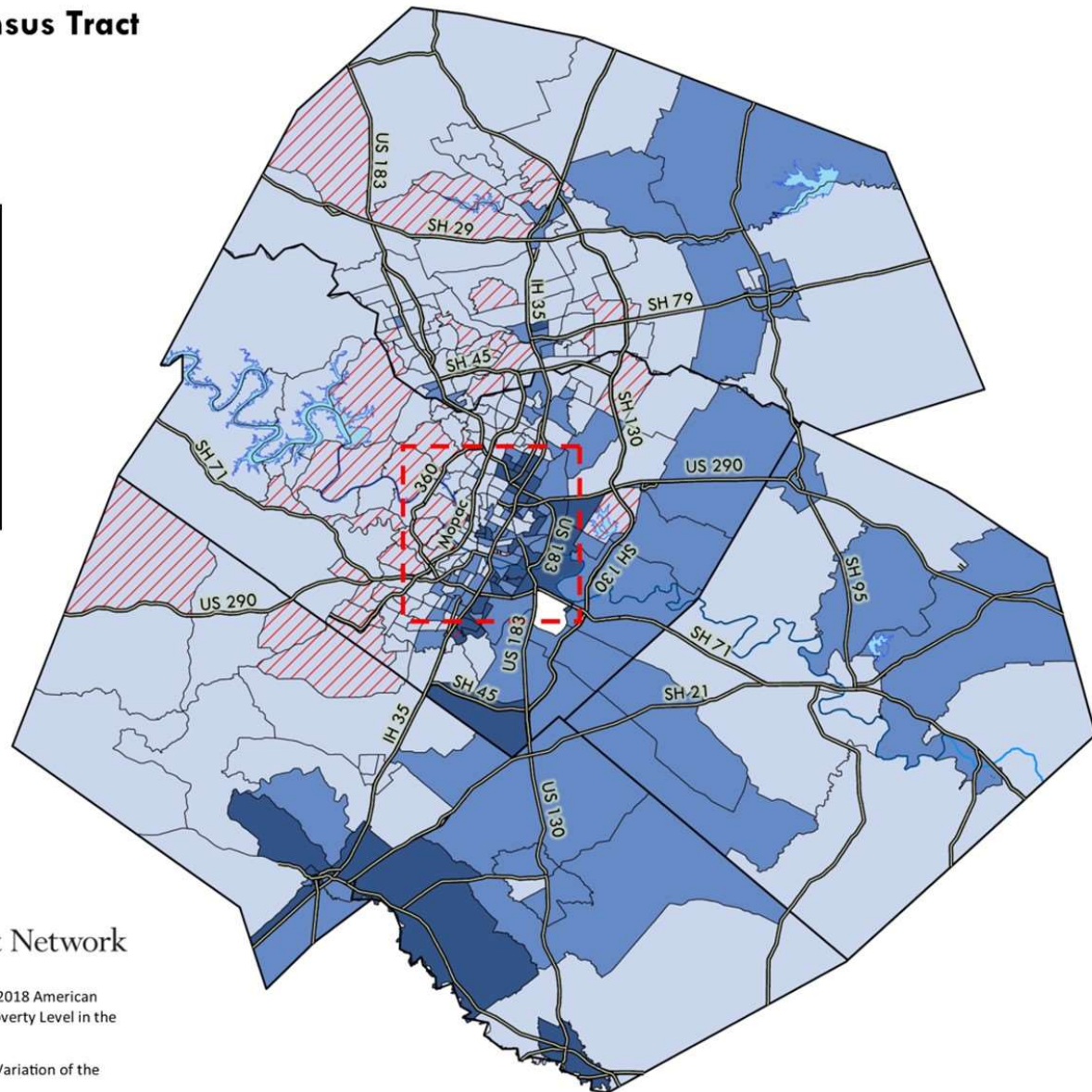
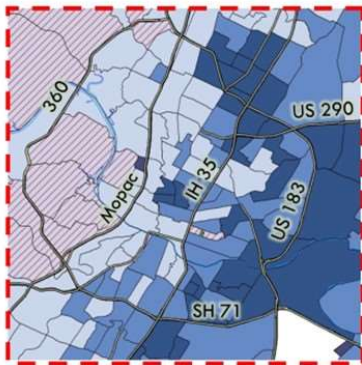
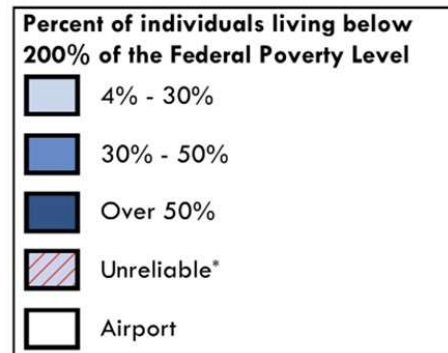
## COMPARING MSA COUNTIES

Between 2010 and 2018, the low-income population decreased in the overall Austin MSA. In Travis County, low-income resident numbers dropped by 13% and Bastrop’s decreased by 12%. In Hays County, the number of low-income residents increased by 43% while Williamson County low income resident numbers grew by 7% .

Caldwell County, the fifth county in Austin’s 5-county MSA, isn’t represented in the table because ACS 1-Year data is unavailable. The most recent estimate available for Caldwell County is an American Community Survey 3-year estimate for 2011-2013.



### Percent Low Income by Census Tract 2014 - 2018, Austin MSA



Map prepared by CAN using U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year 2014-2018 American Community Survey data (Table C17002—Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months).

\*Unreliable refers to census tracts in which the Coefficient of Variation of the estimate does not meet the minimum reliability standard.

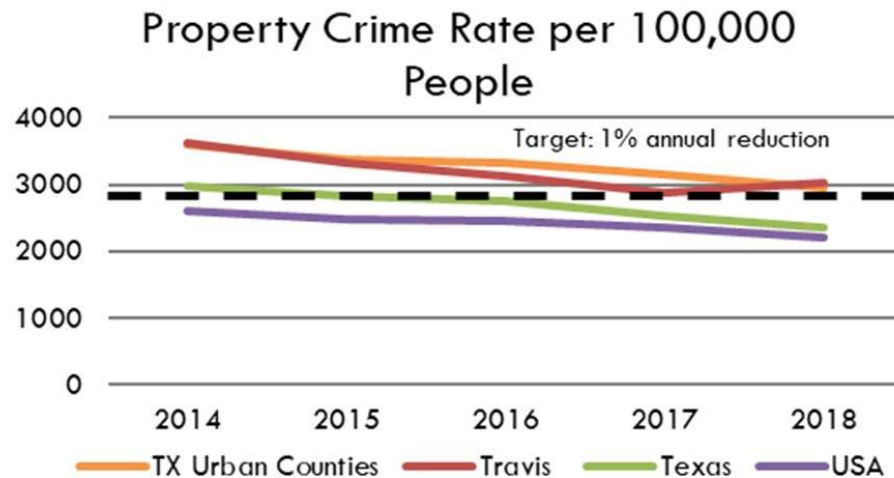




## WE ARE SAFE, JUST & ENGAGED



PROPERTY CRIME occurred at a rate of **3,023**  
OFFENSES PER 100,000 PEOPLE



Source: Texas Department of Public Safety and Federal Bureau of Investigation

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to crime by visiting the drilldown link for this indicator.

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

Over the five year period from 2014 through 2018, the property crime rate in Travis County decreased by 17%. We would note that the property crime rate in Travis County increased by 5% from 2017 to 2018. Burglaries decreased by 27% over the five year period, while larceny/theft decreased by 11%. Auto thefts increased by 13% over the past five years.

### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- overall crime rate
- a comparison with other Texas counties
- property crime statistics & comparisons by type

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)



## WE ARE SAFE, JUST & ENGAGED



VIOLENT CRIME occurred at a rate of **371**  
OFFENSES PER 100,000 PEOPLE

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

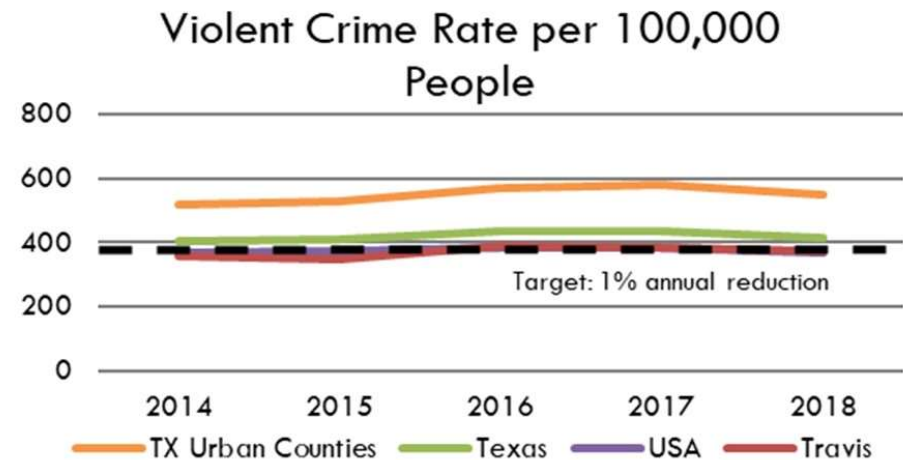
Over the five year period from 2014 through 2018, the violent crime rate in Travis County increased by 4%. We would note that the violent crime rate in Travis County decreased by 4% from 2017 to 2018. Over the five year period, the total number of rapes increased by 28%, robberies increased by 14%, murders increased by 11%, and aggravated assaults increased by 3%.

### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- overall crime rate
- a comparison with other Texas counties
- crime breakdowns

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)



Source: Texas Department of Public Safety and Federal Bureau of Investigation

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to crime by visiting the drilldown link for this indicator.

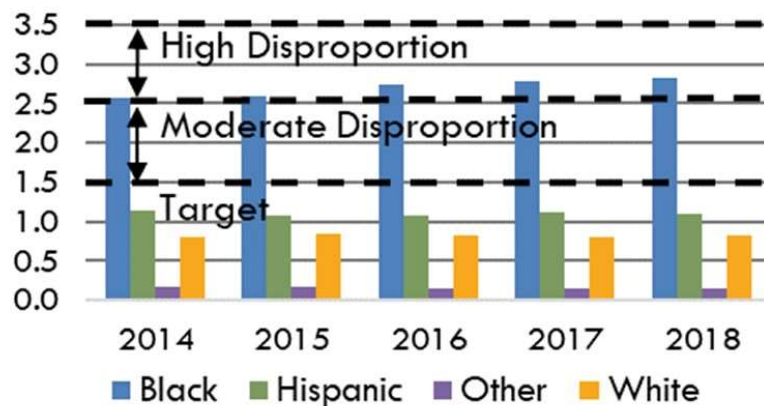


## WE ARE SAFE, JUST & ENGAGED



### Jail bookings are **NOT PROPORTIONATE** for all races and ethnicities

Disproportionality Ratios for Bookings  
into the Travis County Jail



Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates and Travis County Sheriff's Office

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to disproportionality by visiting the drilldown link for this indicator.

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

People arrested in Travis County are generally booked into the Travis County jail. Black residents account for 23% of people booked into jail, but only 8% of Travis County's adult population, which indicates a high level of disproportionate representation.

Disproportionality was also found in other CAN Dashboard indicators, specifically unemployment, poverty, and persons experiencing homelessness.

### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- Disproportionality in educational attainment
- Disproportionality in disciplinary removals from school
- Disproportionality in child abuse/neglect

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)





## WE ARE SAFE, JUST & ENGAGED



59%

of the Travis County citizen voting age population **VOTED** in 2018

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

Voter turnout of the citizen voting age population in Travis County was 59% for the 2018 state/gubernatorial election, better than the 37% turnout for the 2014 election. Total votes cast in 2018 (486,616) represented an 80% increase from 2014 (270,005).

Older people are more likely to vote than younger people. Approximately 51% of 18 to 24 year-olds who were registered to vote cast a ballot. On the other end of the age spectrum, more than 70% of registered voters over the age of 55 voted.

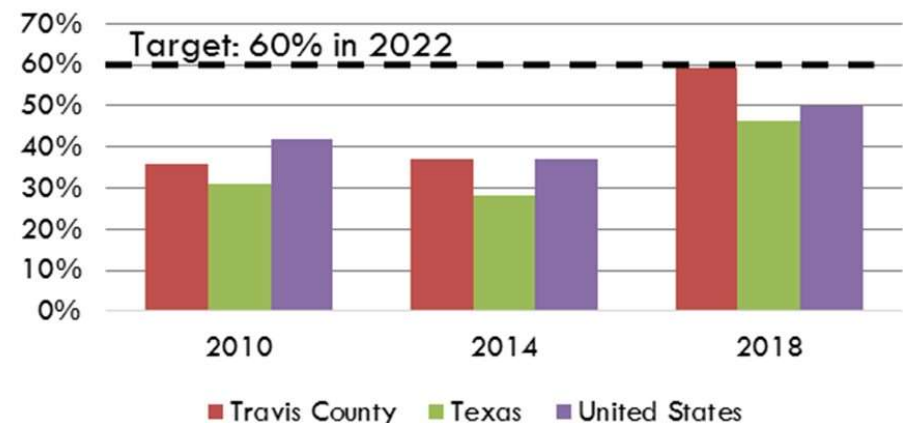
### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- 2016 presidential election participation rates
- turnout by race
- turnout by age

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)

### Percent of Citizen Adult Population Participating in the 2018 Election



Source: Travis County Elections Division and American Community Survey

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to voting by visiting the drilldown link for this indicator.



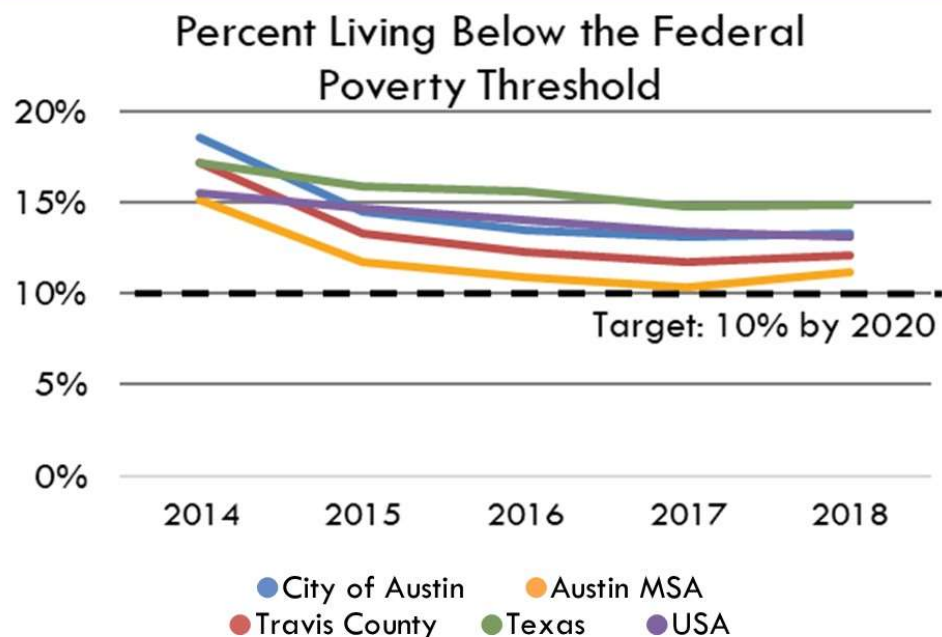
## OUR BASIC NEEDS ARE MET



12%

of Travis County residents

LIVE IN POVERTY



Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to poverty by visiting the drill-down link for this indicator.

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

The percentage of Travis County residents living below the federal poverty level declined to 12% in 2018 from 17% in 2014. In 2018, the poverty thresholds set by the U.S. Census Bureau were \$25,465 for a family of four (2 adults/2 children) and \$20,231 for a family of three (1 adult/2 children).

There are large disparities in child poverty by race & ethnicity. Black, and Hispanic children are over 5 times more likely to live in poverty than white children.

### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- poverty by race
- poverty by age
- regional poverty and low income maps

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)



## OUR BASIC NEEDS ARE MET



13%

of Travis County residents ARE FOOD INSECURE

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

Approximately 13% of Travis County residents faced food insecurity in 2018. That means they had limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, according to [Feeding America](#), the nation's leading domestic hunger-relief charity. Rates of food insecurity in Travis County continue to decline after reaching a high of 18% in 2011.

Children are more likely than adults to experience food insecurity. According to Feeding America, 17% of children in Travis County, or about 46,190 young people, experienced food insecurity in 2018. Feeding America does not report this information by race and ethnicity.

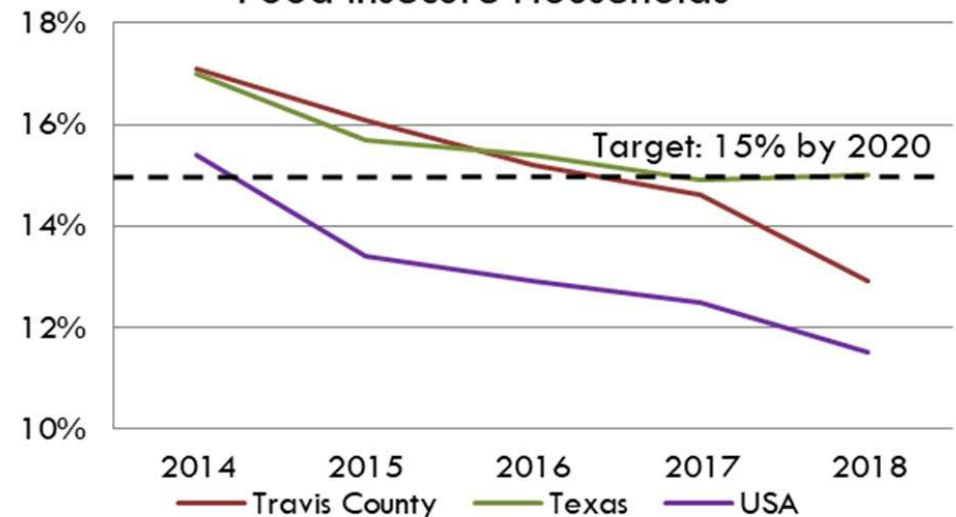
### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- Food insecurity by age

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)

### Percent of Individuals Who Live in Food Insecure Households



Source: Feeding America

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to food security by visiting the drilldown link for this indicator.





## OUR BASIC NEEDS ARE MET

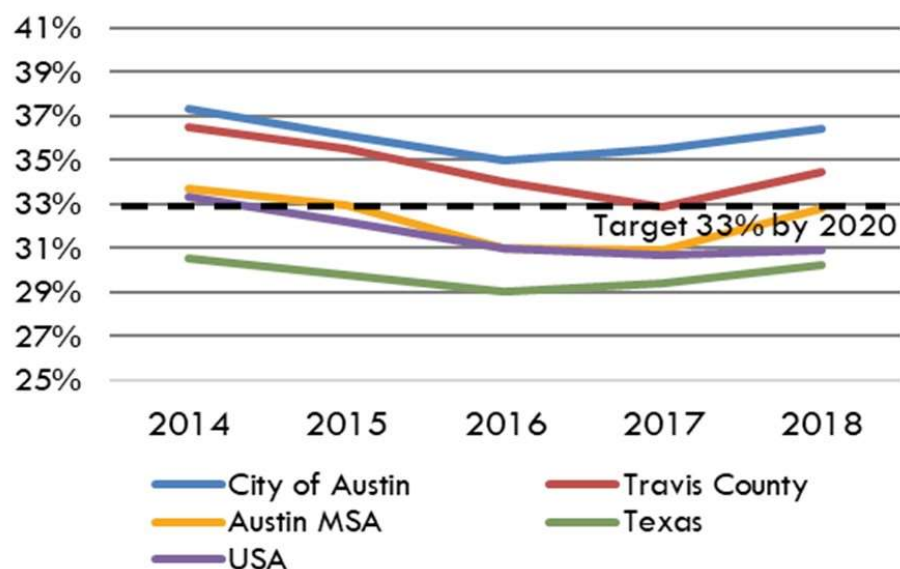


34%

of Travis County households

ARE HOUSING COST BURDENED

Percent of Households that Pay More than 30% of Income for Housing



Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to households that are housing cost burden by visiting the drilldown link for this indicator.

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recommends that households pay no more than 30% of total income on housing. One-third of households in Travis County do not meet this affordability threshold. While the five-year trend is better, an estimated 167,617 Travis County households are housing cost burdened.

Renters are almost twice as likely as homeowners to be cost burdened. Low-income renters are most impacted.

### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- a comparison of burden for renters and owners
- renter burden by income group
- owner burden by income group

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)



## OUR BASIC NEEDS ARE MET



79 %

of Travis County workers

DRIVE ALONE TO WORK

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

Almost four-fifths of Travis County workers drive a car alone to work. Travis County has a lower percent of commuters who drive alone to work than surrounding counties or Texas. While Austin's transit utilization is lower compared to other metro areas, it does have higher carpooling and telecommuting rates. In 2014, 7% of Travis County workers telecommuted compared to 10% in 2018.

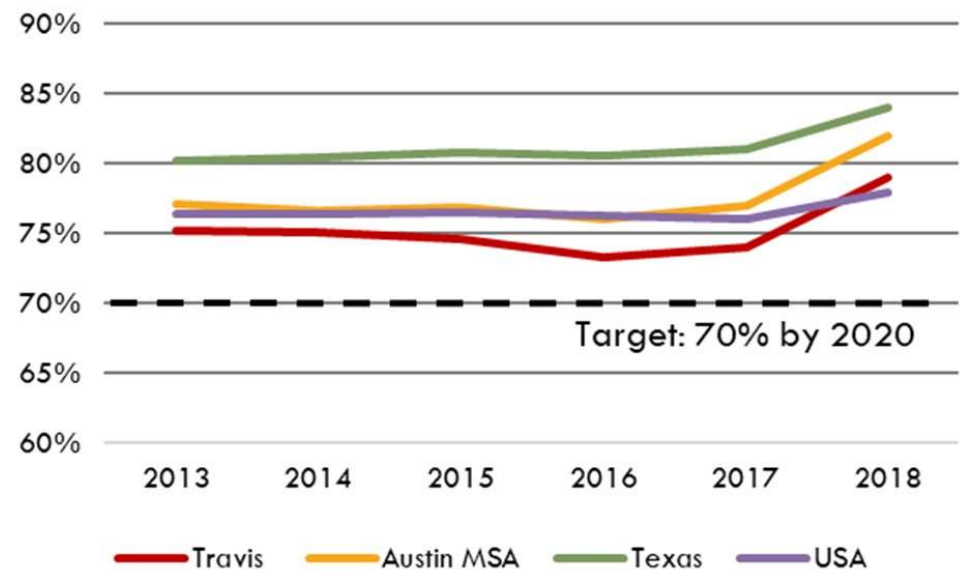
### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- Commuting mode by income
- A comparison with other cities
- Underage impaired driver crash data

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)

### Percent Who Drive Alone to Work



Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to commuting patterns by visiting the drilldown link for this indicator.



## OUR BASIC NEEDS ARE MET

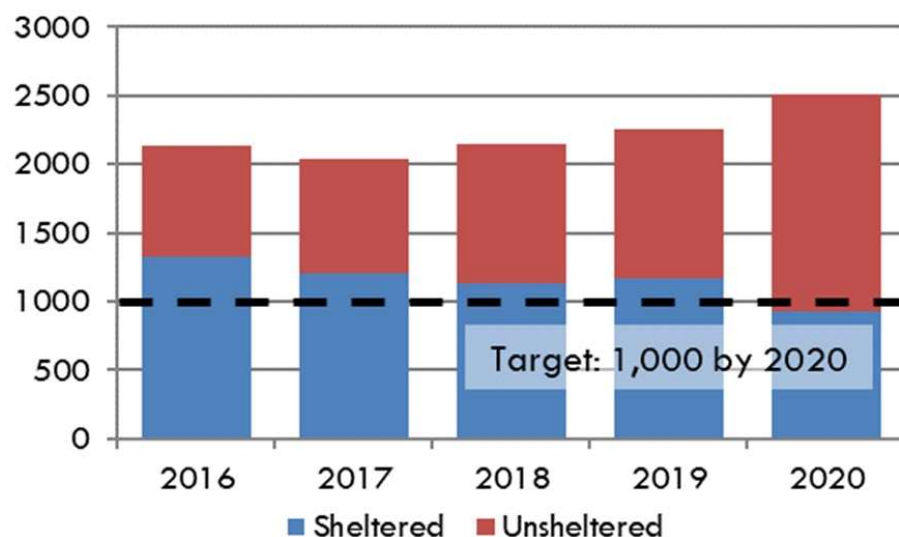


2,506

Travis County residents

EXPERIENCED HOMELESS ON A GIVEN DAY

### Point-in-Time Count of Persons Experiencing



Source: Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO)

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to homelessness by visiting the drilldown link for this indicator.

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

The January 2020 annual Point-in-Time Count identified 2,506 people who were either staying in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or who were living on the streets, in cars, or other areas not intended for human habitation. This count measures people who are experiencing homelessness on a specific day. The [Ending Community Homelessness Coalition \(ECHO\)](#) also reports that Black/African Americans represented 36.5% of the 2020 PIT count, but account for 8% of the Travis County population.

### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- homelessness by race
- homelessness by City Council District map
- student homelessness

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)





## WE ARE HEALTHY



13% of people under age 65 in Travis County  
HAVE NO HEALTH INSURANCE

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

The percent of Travis County residents under the age of 65 without health insurance has decreased from 18% in 2014 to 13% in 2018. The Affordable Care Act was implemented in 2010. Since then, the uninsured rate has declined locally, in Texas, and nationwide.

In Travis County the uninsured rate is highest for Hispanics, and residents who are low-income. People with higher incomes are most likely to have employer-based health coverage. People earning lower incomes are less likely to receive this benefit.

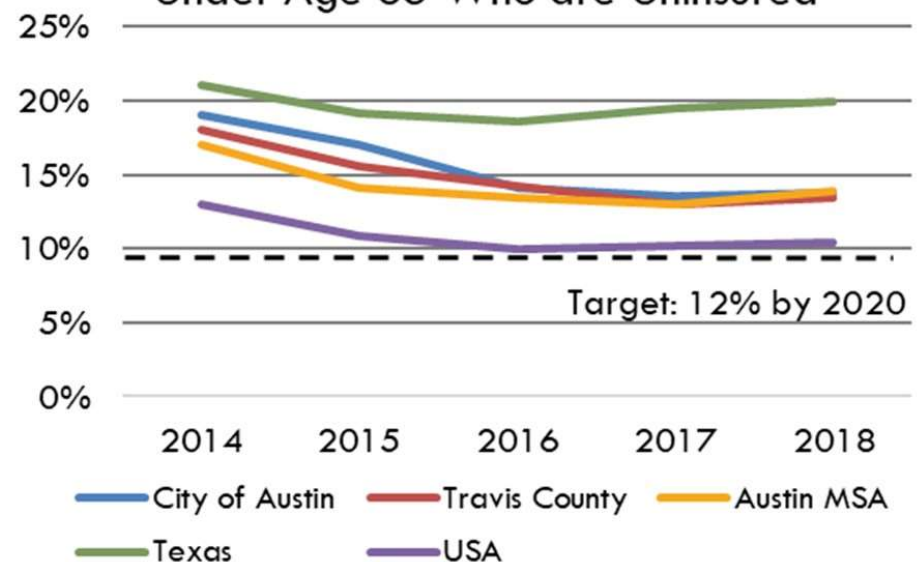
### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- uninsured rate by race/ethnicity
- uninsured rate by economic status
- access to employer-based health insurance

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)

### Percent of Travis County Residents Under Age 65 Who are Uninsured



Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to access to health insurance by visiting the drilldown link for this indicator.

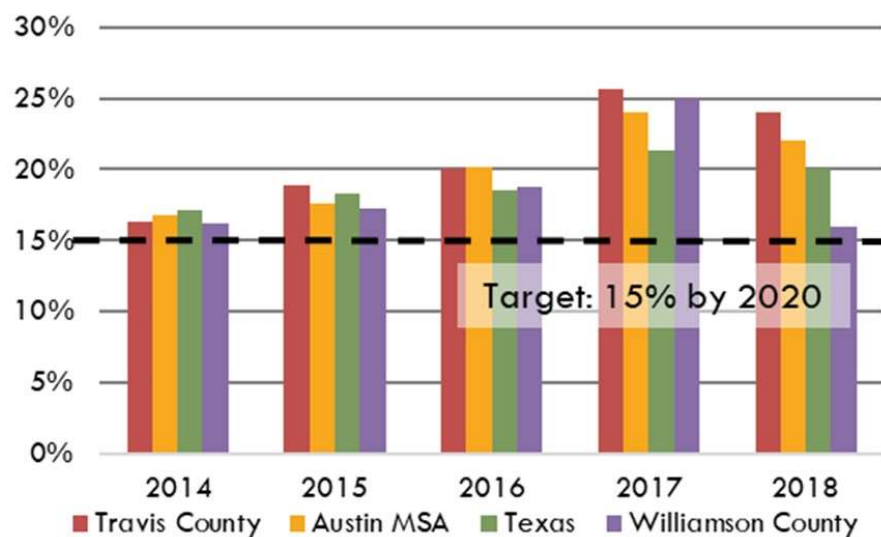


# WE ARE HEALTHY



## 24% of Travis County adults REPORT POOR MENTAL HEALTH

### Percent of Adults Who Report 5 or More Days of Poor Mental Health



Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to mental health by visiting the drill-down link for this indicator.

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

Approximately 24% of adults in Travis County reported experiencing five or more days of poor mental health over the past 30 days to surveyors from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, compared to 16% in 2014. On days where someone is experiencing poor mental health, they may experience stress, depression, and/or problems with emotions.

Black adults and people with low incomes were most likely to report poor mental health in Travis County.

### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- mental health by ethnicity
- mental health by income

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)



## WE ARE HEALTHY



29%

of Travis County adults

ARE OBESE

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

Approximately 29% of adults in Travis County were obese in 2018 compared to 21% in 2014. In that five year period, the local obesity rates also increased for the Austin MSA.

Black and Hispanic adults in Travis County, and residents who earn between \$25,000 and \$75,000, are more impacted by obesity. People who are Black also have the highest rates of mortality due to heart disease and diabetes – diseases more prevalent among obese or overweight people, according to the [2017 Critical Health Indicators Report](#) by Austin Public Health.

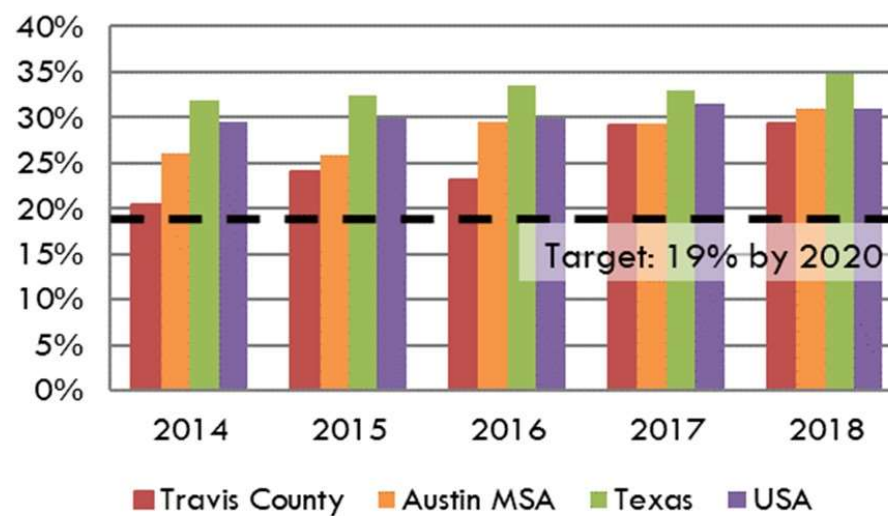
### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- obesity by ethnicity
- obesity by income

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)

### Percent of Adults who are Obese



Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Austin Public Health

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to obesity by visiting the drilldown link for this indicator.





WE ARE HEALTHY

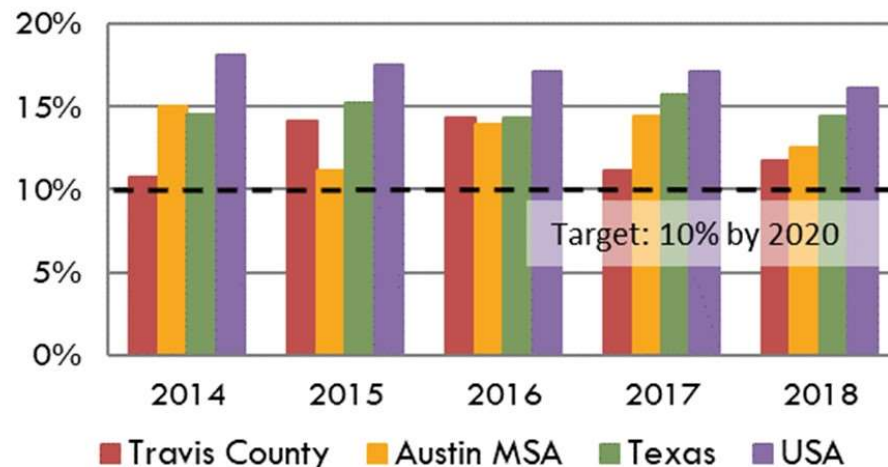


12%

of Travis County adults

REPORT SMOKING

Percent of Adults Who  
Are Current Smokers



Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor  
Surveillance System and Austin Public Health

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to smoking by visiting the drilldown link for this indicator.

## WHERE DO WE STAND?

The percentage of Travis County residents who report being smokers was 12% in 2018, compared to 11% in 2014. Please note that the trend is shown as unchanged because the improvement is within the margin of error for this indicator.

Black adults and people with low incomes were most likely to report smoking. An estimated 18% of Black adults in Travis County reported smoking and approximately 20% of people earning less than \$25,000 a year reported smoking. Due to small sample size, the data were aggregated over five years for sub-group comparison.

## ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- smoking by ethnicity
- smoking by income

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)



# WE ARE HEALTHY



## 249

days with

## GOOD AIR QUALITY

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

Clean air is key to ensure quality of life for all residents of Central Texas. While air quality has improved in Central Texas, our region is still on the cusp of exceeding the current ozone standard. As of 2019, our design value for ozone is 68 parts per billion (ppb). The standard is 70 ppb. In 2019, there were 116 days when air pollution levels in the region were considered "moderate" or worse.

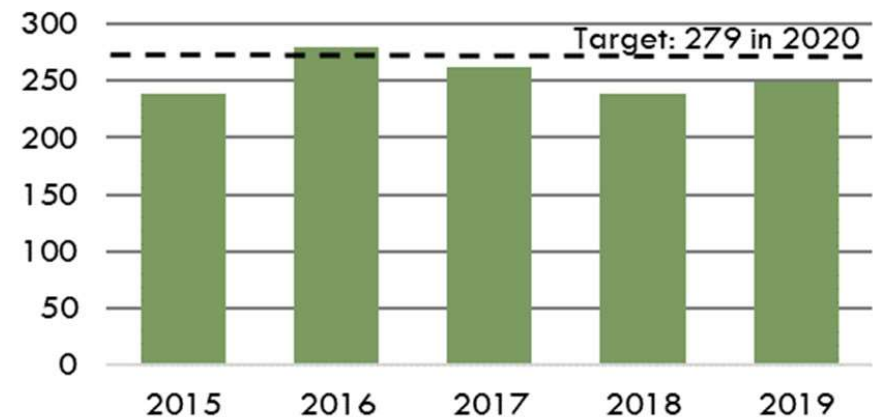
### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- good, moderate, or unhealthy air quality
- comparison to other cities
- pollutants by type over time

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)

Number of Days of Good Air Quality,  
Travis County



Source: Environmental Protection Agency Outdoor Air Quality Index Report

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to air quality by visiting the drilldown link for this indicator.



## WE ACHIEVE OUR FULL POTENTIAL

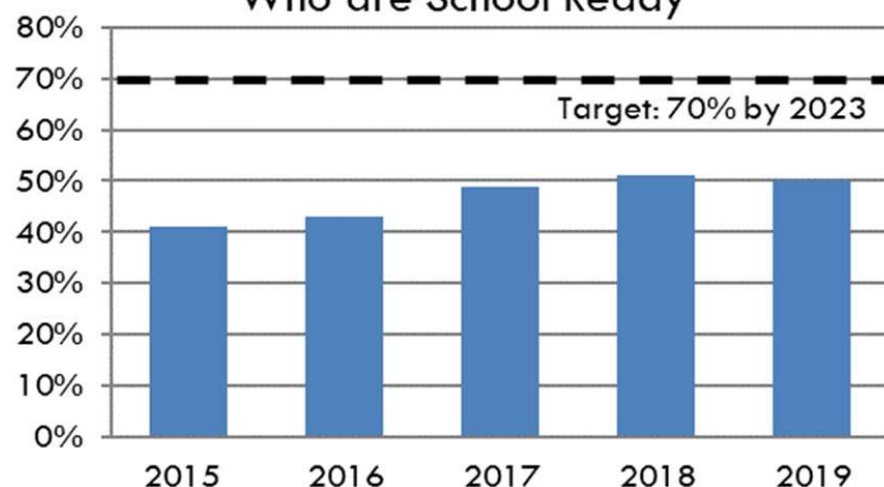


50%

of kindergarteners

ARE SCHOOL READY

Percent of Central Texas Children  
Who are School Ready



Source: E<sup>3</sup> Alliance

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to school readiness by visiting the drill-down link for this indicator.

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

In 2019, half of Central Texas kindergarteners were school ready according to data from Ready, Set, K!, a measure developed by the E<sup>3</sup>Alliance with the help of experts from across the region. In 2019, 50% of Central Texas kindergartners arrived school ready, compared to 41% in 2015.

An estimated 38% of low-income kindergarteners were school ready in 2019, compared to 61% of children from moderate and high-income families. This is significant considering the fact that in 2018 approximately 55% of children under the age of 5 are Black or Hispanic.

### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- kindergarten readiness by pre k attendance
- kindergarten readiness by economic status

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)





# WE ACHIEVE OUR FULL POTENTIAL



91%

of Central Texas students

GRADUATE FROM HIGH SCHOOL

## WHERE DO WE STAND?

Graduation rates continue trending upward in Central Texas. The four-year high school graduation rate for the Class of 2018 was 91%, compared to 89% for the Class of 2014. Central Texas has maintained a higher graduation rate than the State since 2012.

Although disparities exist by race and ethnicity, the gap has closed. Hispanic students have seen graduation rates improve the most—from 69% for the Class of 2009 to 90% for the Class of 2018. The four-year graduation rates for Black students increased from 72% for the Class of 2009 to 87% for the Class of 2018.

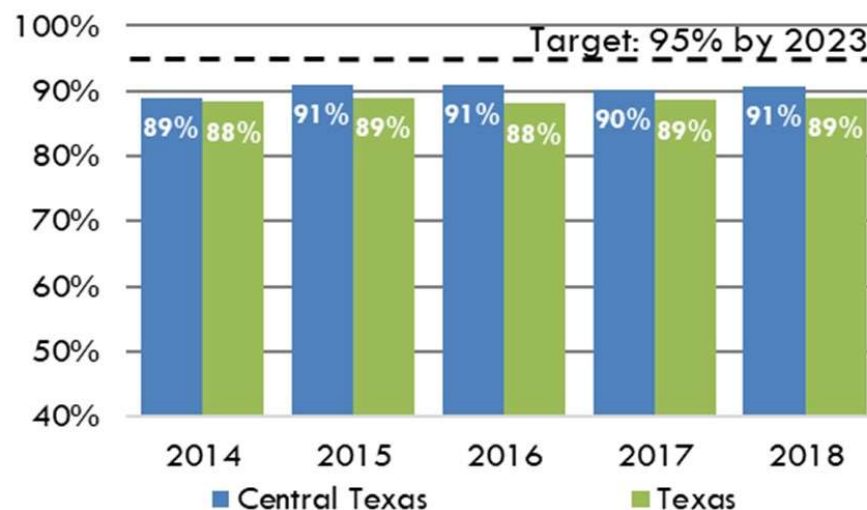
## ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- graduation rate by race and income status
- comparisons between local school districts

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)

## Four-Year High School Graduation Rate



Source: E<sup>3</sup> Alliance

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to high school success by visiting the drilldown link for this indicator.

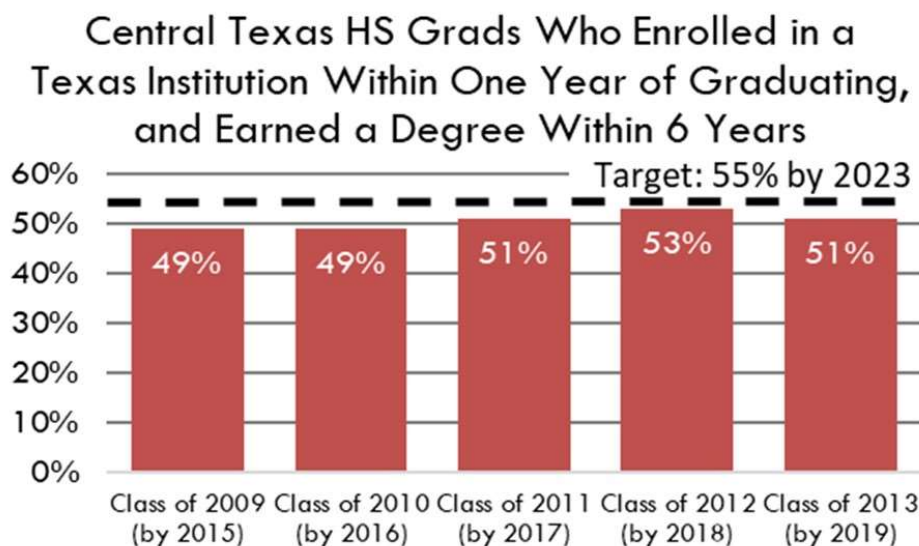


## WE ACHIEVE OUR FULL POTENTIAL



**51%** of college students who enrolled in a Texas Institution within one year of graduating

**EARN A DEGREE WITHIN 6 YEARS**



Source: E<sup>3</sup> Alliance

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to postsecondary success by visiting the drilldown link for this indicator.

### WHERE DO WE STAND?

Slightly over one-half of Central Texas students who enroll in a Texas college or university within one year of graduating from high school earn a postsecondary credential within six years. The estimated seven percent of students who attend college out of state are not included in the data.

Black and Hispanic high school graduates achieve this college success measure at lower rates than Asian or White students. For the Class of 2012, 34% of Black and 41% of Hispanic high school graduates completed college within six years, compared to 73% of Asian and 62% of White students.

### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- postsecondary success by race and income
- where local students go to college

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)



# WE ACHIEVE OUR FULL POTENTIAL



## 2.6 %

of Travis County workers are

## UNEMPLOYED

### WHERE DO WE STAND

After reaching a high of 6.8% in 2010, the annual unemployment rate for Travis County experienced a steady decline to 2.6% in 2019. Local unemployment rates are historically lower than the state and national unemployment rates.

The 2018 unemployment rate for Black residents was about 6.5%, which was over 90% greater than the approximately 3.3% unemployment rate for White residents. The Hispanic unemployment rate was 4.7%.

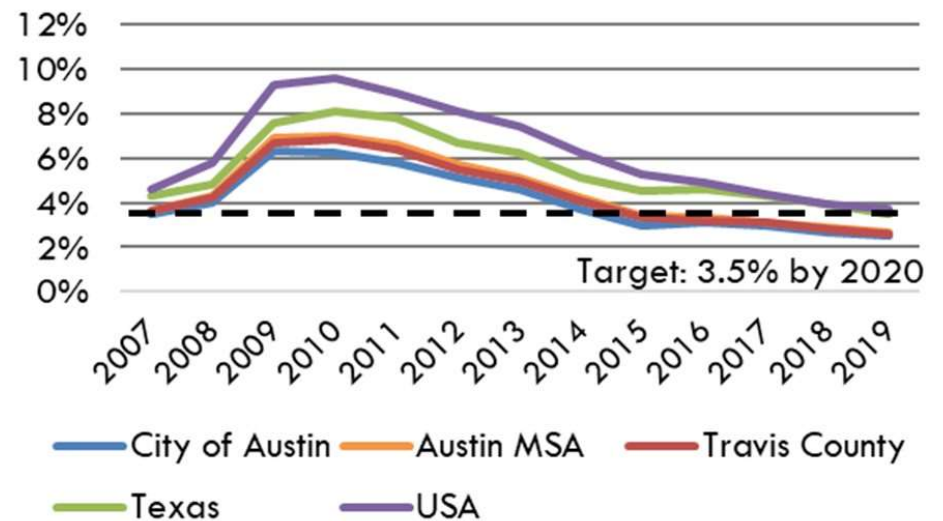
### ADDITIONAL DATA ON DASHBOARD WEBSITE

Please visit the drilldown section of our website for:

- unemployment by race/ethnicity,
- job growth by median annual wage
- percent employed by sex, race, and ethnicity

[www.CANATX.org/dashboard](http://www.CANATX.org/dashboard)

### Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Learn about collaborative projects and initiatives aimed at addressing issues relating to employment by visiting the drill-down link for this indicator.



# ABOUT CAN

The indicators in the CAN Dashboard were selected by a Dashboard Steering Committee of data experts across issue areas in 2009 and were adopted by the CAN Board of Directors. The Dashboard Steering Committee undertakes an annual review of indicators, trends and targets and recommends changes and updates, as needed, to the CAN Board of Directors. The Chair of the 2020 Dashboard Steering Committee was Greg Cumpton of the Ray Marshall Center.

## 2019-2020 Dashboard Steering Committee Members:

Tracy Ayrhart– Central Texas Food Bank  
Alison Bentley– United Way Success by 6  
Dan Brown– Children’s Optimal Health  
Greg Cumpton– Ray Marshall Center  
Korey Darling– Travis County Health and Human Services  
Jessica Garay– Workforce Solutions Capital Area  
Darla Gay– Community Justice Council  
Nancy Gilliam– CAN Community Council Liasion  
Caitlin Hamrock– E3 Alliance

Cassie De Leon– Austin Public Health  
Timothy Long– ECHO  
Brooke Martin– Integral Care  
Jackie Nirenberg– Capital Metro  
Adele Noel– Travis County Air Quality Project Manager  
Daniel Ohanlon– Austin Community College  
Shavone Otero– Housing Works Austin  
Angela Sommers– City of Austin NHCD  
Pilar Westbrook– Del Valle ISD

## CAN PARTERS

Ascension Seton  
Austin Community College  
Austin ISD  
Austin LGBT Chamber of Commerce  
Capital Metro  
Central Health  
City of Austin  
City of Pflugerville  
Community Justice Council  
Del Valle ISD  
Goodwill Industries of Central Texas  
Greater Austin Asian Chamber of Commerce  
Greater Austin Black Chamber of Commerce  
Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce

Greater Austin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce  
Huston-Tillotson University  
Integral Care  
Interfaith Action Central Texas (iACT)  
Manor ISD  
One Voice Central Texas  
St. David's Foundation  
St. Edward's University  
Travis County  
United Way for Greater Austin  
University of Texas at Austin  
Workforce Solutions – Capital Area

The 2020 CAN Dashboard was published on September 23, 2020. Citations in this report are hyperlinked in the on-line version. To contact CAN, call (512) 414-0313 or email [info@canatx.org](mailto:info@canatx.org)

### CAN Staff

Raul Alvarez - Executive Director

Carlos A Soto - Research Analyst

Jelina Tunstill - Program Coordinator