Manor ISD: Indicators of Student Population Health 2010-11 and 2016-17

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About Children’s Optimal Health

• Shared Leadership Initiative, Formed 2008
  • City, County, AISD, Seton, St. David’s, Payers, NPOs, Business
  • Visualize child, youth and family health, broadly defined
  • Work across entities and sectors; local needs and assets

• GIS mapping as a shared community resource
  • Visualize Disparities, track neighborhood change over time

• Data sharing (with protections) for Community Benefit
  • Person level, de-identified, HIPAA/FERPA compliance

• Governance, Statement of Information Practices
  • Build trust among partners to understand community health
MISD Demographic Change 2010-11 to 2016-17

Major observations:
Manor ISD: Enrollment Growth 22%
Increasing density within existing local geographies. No new housing developments beyond local geographies.
Local road infrastructure remains similar.
Austin encroachment; Concerns about family access to services/community assets
Concentrations of Economically Disadvantaged Students

Major observations:
Manor ISD: Number of economically Disadvantaged students increased 15.4%
Lower than increase in overall population
Increased densities of economically disadvantaged more prominent in northern areas of MISD
Major observations:
Manor ISD: District-wide REDUCTION in proportion of students with economic disadvantage, though number increased
Rate of growth of student population overall exceeded the rate of growth of low income families
Increasing income diversity as defined by free/reduced lunch rate
In-migration of families from Austin, driven by rising cost of living in Austin
Concentrations of Students with High BMI

Major observations:
There was a 34% DECREASE in the number of students with high BMI over time.
Neighborhood areas of DECREASE include Decker Lake/Colony Park area and near downtown Manor.
Neighborhood areas of INCREASE include Palmer/Dessau and along Blake Manor Rd.
Major observations:

Overall, the percent of students with high BMI DECREASED from 46.5% in 2010-11 to 41.6% in 2016-16

Neighborhood clusters of students where >90% of children had a high BMI INCREASED over this time period
## Manor Students Enrolled v. Measured

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
<th>Count Measured</th>
<th>% Enrollment Measured</th>
<th>High BMI</th>
<th>Count with High BMI</th>
<th>% Measured with High BMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>4270</td>
<td>1521</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>49.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>1424</td>
<td>1298</td>
<td>91.2%</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>1542</td>
<td>1123</td>
<td>72.8%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>7236</td>
<td>3942</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
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<th>Count with High BMI</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>4839</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>40.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>44.2%</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>2183</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>8894</td>
<td>2945</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: Manor ISD

Economic Disadvantage is defined as students who are eligible for free or for reduced-priced meals under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Program, whose family's income is at or below the federal poverty level, or whose family is eligible for certain assistance or benefits such as food stamps.

Map created by Ashley Levi/ett and Dan Brown, September, 2018