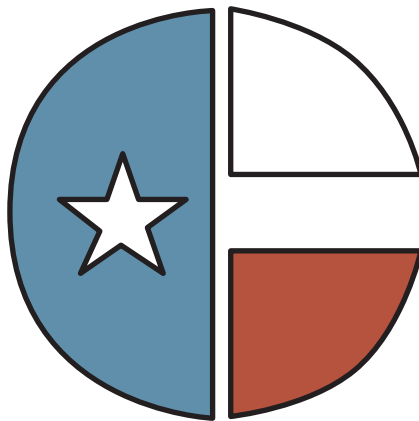


Collin County

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ASSESSMENT



JPMORGAN CHASE & Co.



Formerly Center for Public Policy Priorities

September 2020

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

In 2018, Communities Foundation of Texas presented a comprehensive analysis of economic opportunity in Dallas County to catalyze conversations about equity, access, and outcomes across the community. While we began working on a similar report for the Collin County community in 2019, we could not imagine how much or how quickly things would change in just one year. The original data pulled for this report, while from pre-COVID 19, now serves as a baseline showing the community's starting point pre-pandemic, and can be used to outline both the strengths and challenges for Collin County as we move forward in this new environment.

Collin County was and remains a rapidly growing community with many assets, including a young and diverse workforce that up to this point has driven the region's economic success—and which is most likely to also drive its economic recovery. However, Collin County also faces many obstacles and barriers that threaten the upward mobility of many residents, including disparities by race/ethnicity, income, educational attainment, and wealth. What this means for low-to-moderate income residents—and for people of color who are disproportionately represented in that category—is that access to health care, good paying jobs and safe neighborhoods are fundamentally interrelated, and we as a community need to grapple with the reality that it is mighty difficult for these individuals to overcome barriers to opportunity on their own.

We are proud to partner with JPMorgan Chase in the presentation of this analysis for Collin County. Through this report created by Every Texan, we hope you will find a valuable resource on the underlying factors that threaten economic prosperity and recovery across all of our communities. And we invite your participation and support of the work across our communities to enable every resident, regardless of background, skin color, or zip code, to have the access and the opportunity everyone needs to thrive.

We hope that this report and the discussions and actions that it fosters fuel many more creative solutions and strategies to help our communities move forward.

Sincerely,



Sarah Cotton Nelson
Chief Philanthropy Officer
Communities Foundation of Texas



Steve Hemperly
Managing Director and DFW Location Leader
JPMorgan Chase

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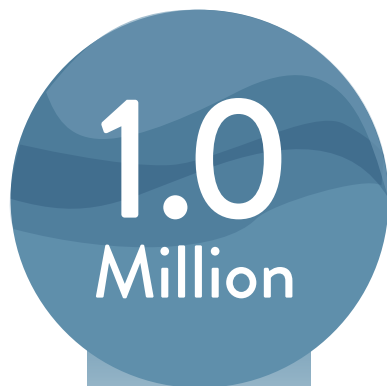
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Who We Are

AS A REGION

Collin County Has Seen Rapid
Population Growth in Recent Years



Collin County surpassed the one million population mark in 2018.¹

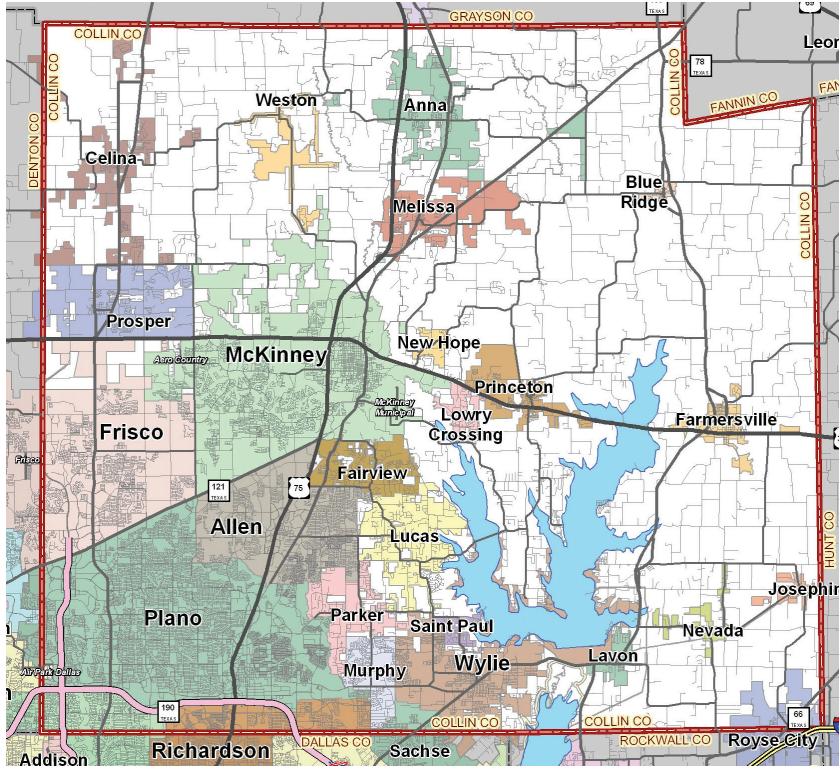


Collin County is growing in population at twice the rate of Dallas County.²



The growth in child population from 2012 to 2016 was completely driven by a net increase in children of color.³

Collin County



Source: Excerpt of map from Collin County government, collincountytx.gov November 2008⁴

Collin County is 886 square miles, just slightly smaller than Dallas County, with just over one million residents as of 2018.⁵ The majority of its population lives in the southwest corridor, stretching from Plano to McKinney, and west up through Prosper. While most of the population is centered around the urban corridors, the majority of the county's geography is rural, made up of sparsely populated communities.⁶

Source: Texas Demographic Center 2019⁷

Collin County is Seeing Significant Population Growth

Population growth has been consistent and significant in Collin County’s cities, including Frisco, McKinney, Plano and Allen (although not all cities are contained completely within county borders – with Frisco lying about two thirds in Collin County and the rest in Denton County, for example).⁸ Of the large communities in Collin County, Frisco has seen the fastest growth rate as well as largest numeric increase in population, with McKinney as a close second.⁹ When looking at towns and cities in the U.S. with populations over 50,000, Frisco was ranked #4 and McKinney #6 for fastest population growth across the nation.¹⁰

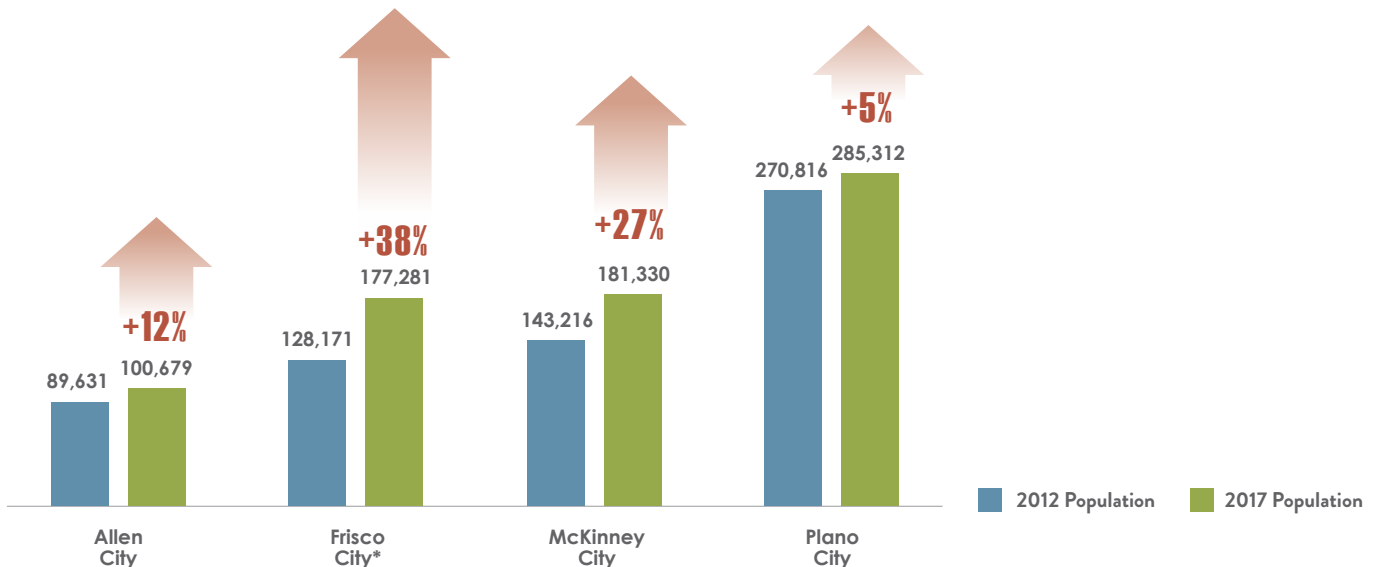
Source: American Community Survey¹¹

	TOWNS WITH POP. >50,000	PERCENT INCREASE FROM 2017	TOTAL 2018 POPULATION
1	Buckeye, AZ	8.5	74,370
2	New Braunfels, TX	7.2	84,612
3	Apex, NC	6.8	53,852
4	Frisco, TX	6.1	188,170
5	Meridian, ID	6.1	106,804
6	McKinney, TX	5.4	191,645
7	Georgetown, TX	5.2	74,180

Although Frisco has the fastest growing population, Plano still has the most residents overall.¹²

Source: American Community Survey¹³

Total Population 2012 and 2017



Collin County is Growing at Twice the Rate of Dallas County

In the five years from 2012 to 2017, Dallas County added more people (208,000 people as compared to 146,000 in Collin County), but Collin County's growth rate was twice as high at 18 percent.¹⁴ Also, Frisco and McKinney have been growing faster in population than their neighboring communities for years.¹⁵

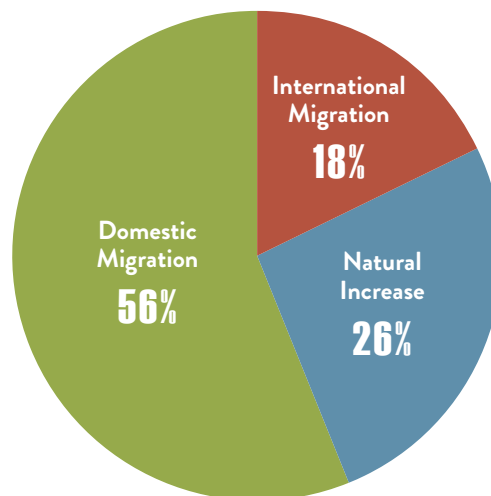
Source: Texas Demographic Center¹⁶

Collin County is Growing Due to Domestic Migration

The majority of Collin County's population growth is due to people moving from other counties or states ("domestic migration" – as opposed to natural increase through births or international migration*). This accounted for 56% of growth or about 125,000 people from 2010-2018.¹⁷ The number of employers relocating to Texas, and to Collin County specifically, may be a contributing factor.¹⁸ The result of this cumulative growth tipped Collin County's population over one million in 2018.¹⁹

Source: U.S. Census Bureau²⁰

Collin County 2010-2018 population increase by type



*Net international migration for the United States includes the international migration of both native and foreign-born populations. Specifically, it includes: (a) the net international migration of the foreign born, (b) the net migration between the United States and Puerto Rico, (c) the net migration of natives to and from the United States, and (d) the net movement of the Armed Forces population between the United States and overseas.²¹

Collin County is Increasingly Becoming a Multi-Cultural Community

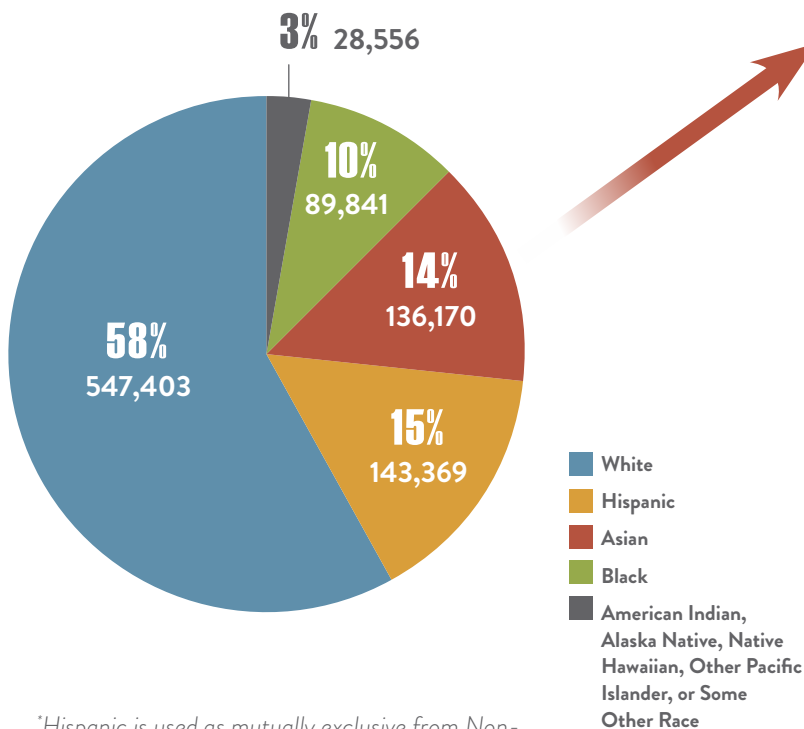
Collin County is majority white but is rapidly changing, with significant representation by different racial and ethnic groups. Research shows that when communities are more diverse, all groups living in them experience better outcomes.²²

While the Hispanic population is still the largest population of color, the Asian population is the fastest growing.²³ In Collin County, the majority of the Asian population is Indian or Chinese. There is also a sizable population of Vietnamese, Pakistani, Korean, Filipino, and other populations including Japanese, Taiwanese, and Bangladeshi.²⁴

Population estimates suggest that the total number of Asians, in particular Indian and Pakistani populations, have at least doubled from 2010 to 2018.²⁵

Source: American Community Survey²⁶

Population by Race and Ethnicity (2018)



**Hispanic is used as mutually exclusive from Non-Hispanic White, Black, and Asian populations, and "Non-Hispanic" is dropped for brevity.*

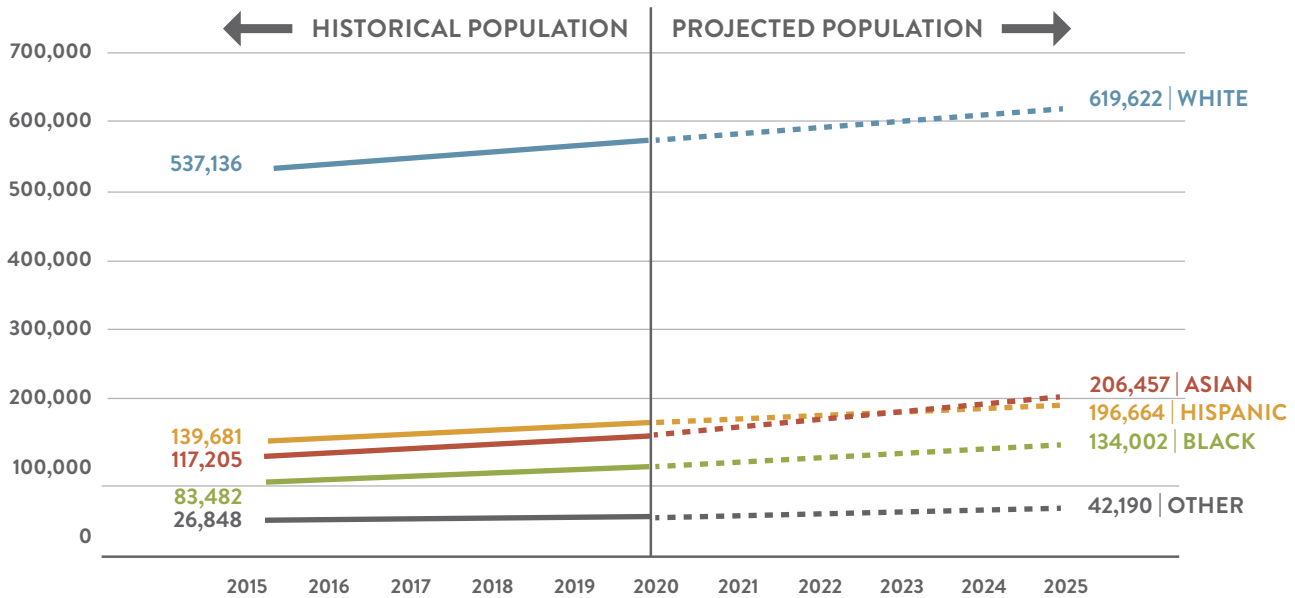
ASIAN (TOTAL)	136,170
Asian Indian	62,398
Chinese, except Taiwanese	25,248
Vietnamese	12,410
Pakistani	7,998
Korean	7,958
Filipino	7,539
Other Asian	12,619

Collin County is Changing Rapidly by Race and Ethnicity

According to the Texas Demographic Center, population projections through 2025 show a sizable increase in all groups - Asian, White, Black, and Hispanic - with growth in the White population gradually leveling off.²⁷ Collin County's Asian population has seen especially high growth rates in recent years which are projected to continue.²⁸ However, the rapid growth Collin County continues to experience may mean the total population will surpass 1.2 million by 2025, and could surpass 2 million by 2045.²⁹

Source: Texas Demographic Center³⁰

Projected Population by Race and Ethnicity



**2015 Total:
904,352**

**2025 Total Projected:
1,198,935**

The Future of Collin County is Children of Color

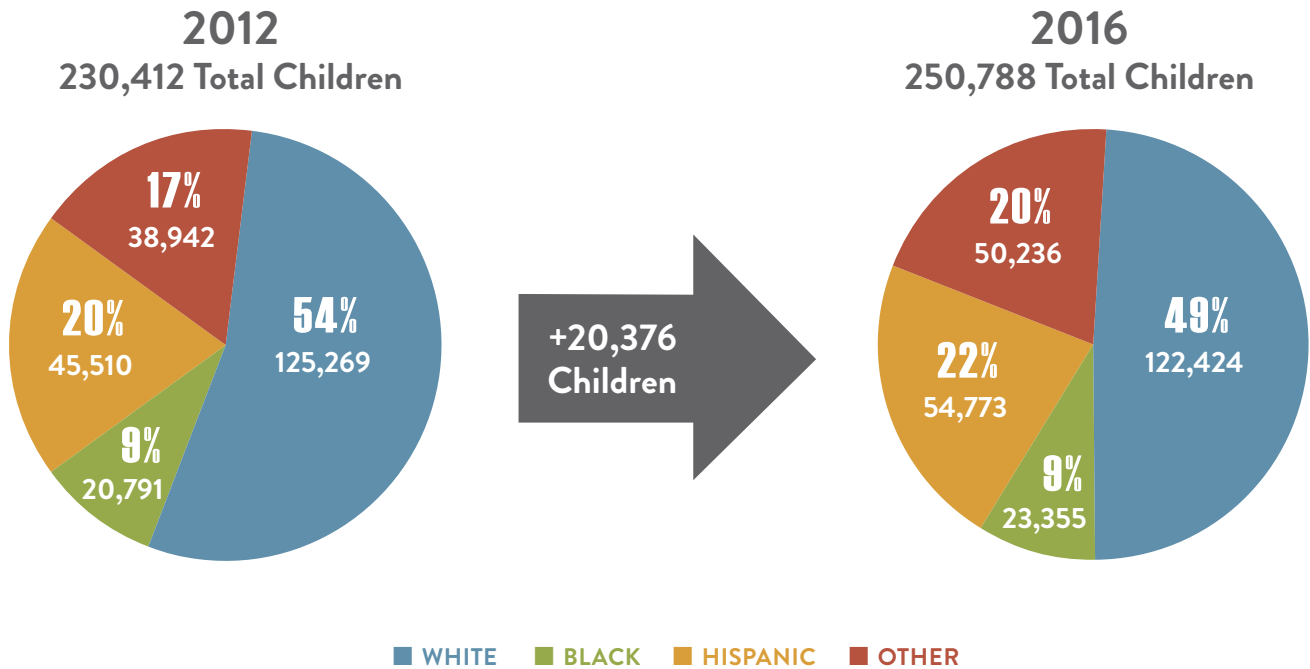
From 2012 to 2016, Collin County saw a net decline in its White child population.³¹ While the county remains majority White, of twenty thousand kids added to the population, all growth came from children of color – particularly Hispanic and Asian/Other populations.³²

Collin County’s population of young people is the primary foundation for its future labor force, tax base, and consumer base, and will have a significant impact on the county’s economy in the years to come.³³

Source: Texas Demographic Center³⁴

Breakout for Asian population data is provided when available, otherwise included in Other.

Change in Collin County Child Population from 2012 to 2016



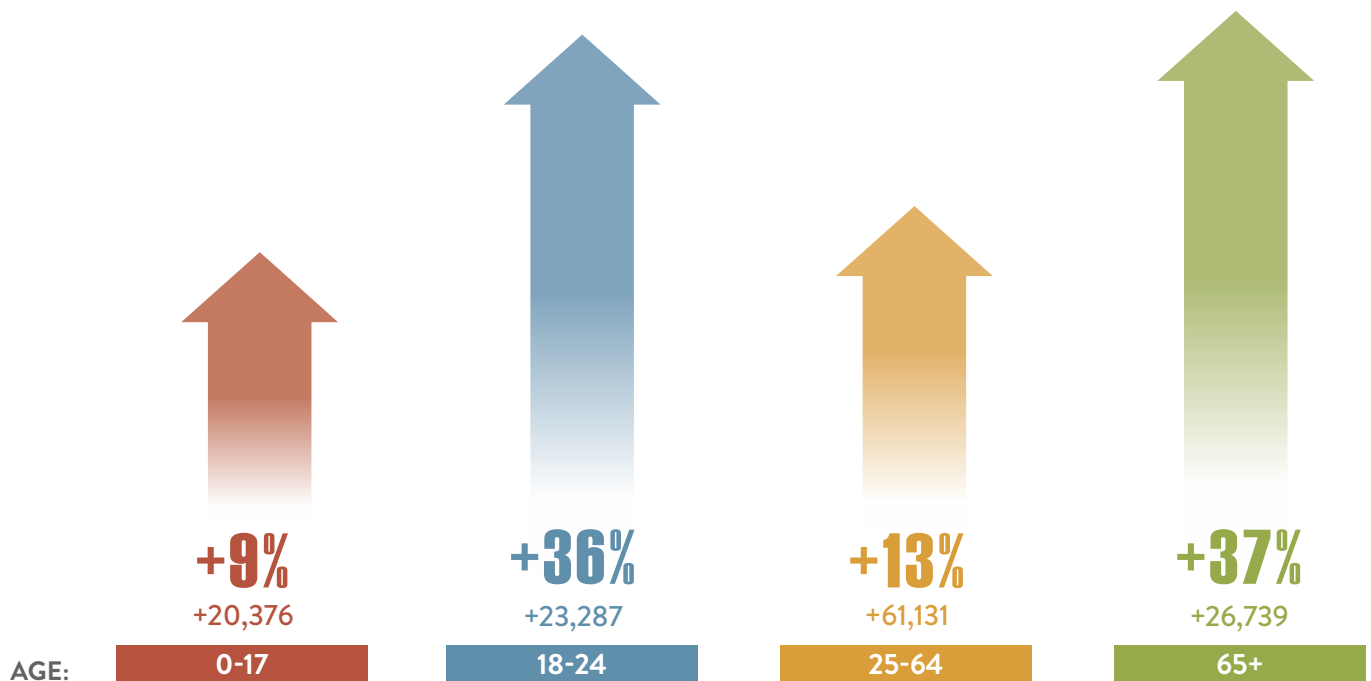
Collin County is Getting Older

The age groups experiencing the fastest population growth are young adults (18-24) and older adults (65 and above).³⁵ Median age (meaning half of residents are younger, and half are older) is also on the rise in Collin County.³⁶

Source: Texas Demographic Center³⁹

In McKinney, one of the fastest growing cities, the median age increased by over three years from 2012 to 2017.³⁷ This rapid growth in the aging population carries implications for both healthcare provision and general demand for services, especially where populations may be located in rural areas with less access to healthcare and elder care services.³⁸

Collin County Population Growth by Age Group 2012-2016

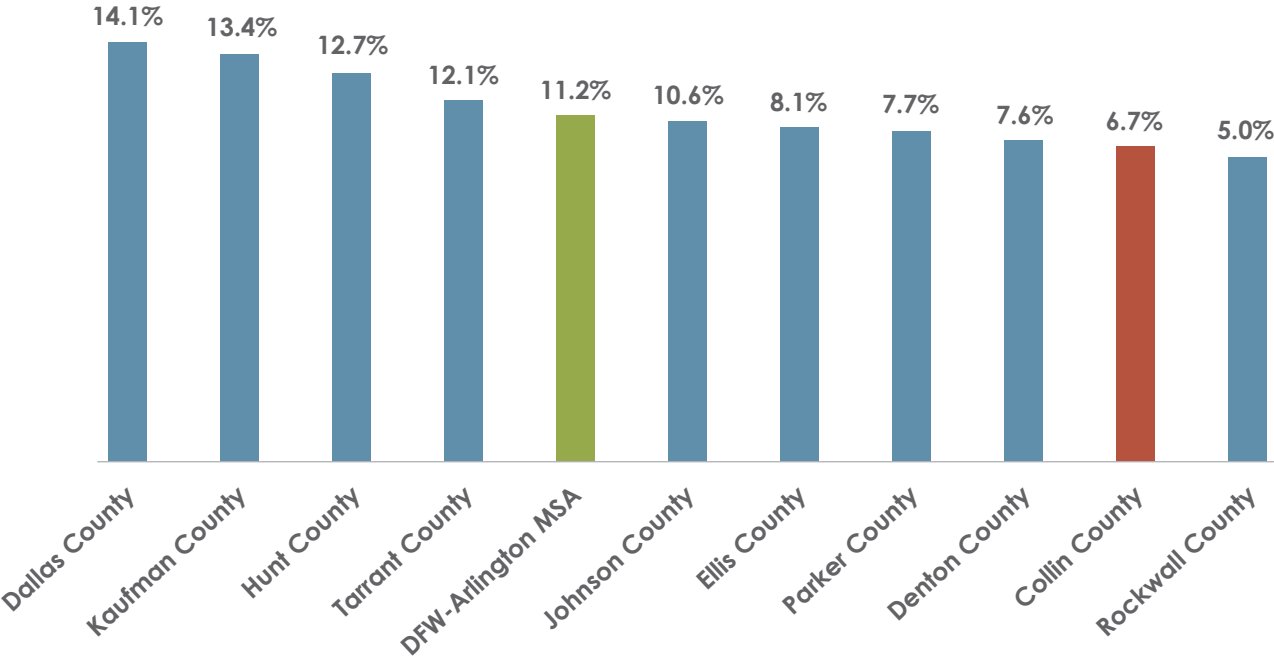


Collin County Has the Second Lowest Poverty Rate of Nearby Counties

Collin County has the second lowest poverty rate of the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area counties, but disparities persist.⁴⁰ The poverty threshold for a family of four is \$25,465, meaning families that are part of the 6.7 percent of Collin County residents who are impoverished lived on less than this amount and struggled to meet basic needs.⁴¹ This is compared to 11 percent for the DFW metropolitan statistical area and nearly 15 percent for Texas as a whole.⁴²

Source: American Community Survey⁴³

Poverty Rates by County, 2018



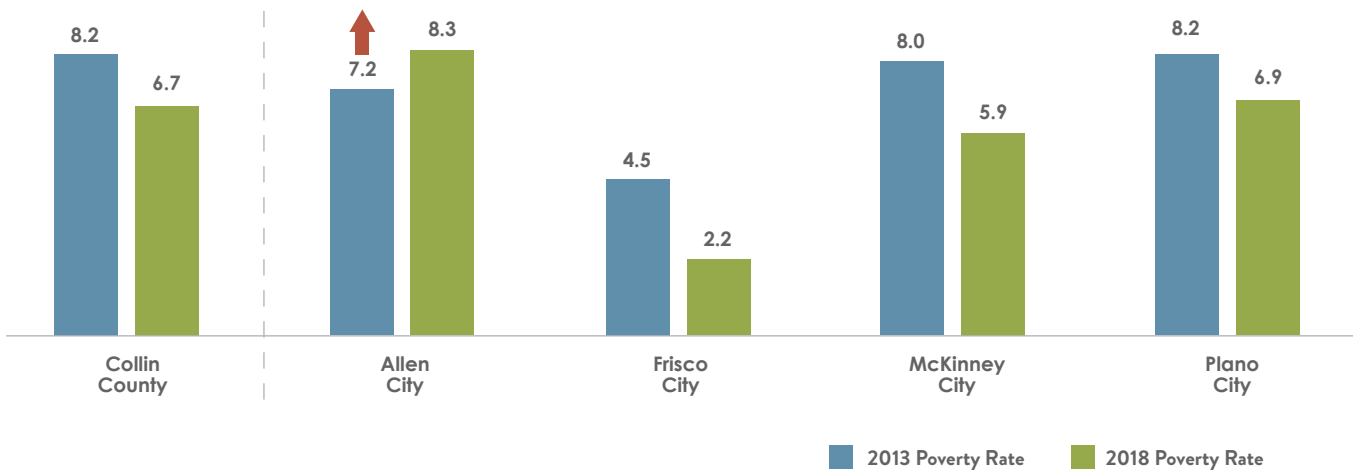
*MSA—Metropolitan Statistical Area

Poverty Rates Fell in Collin County, Except for the City of Allen

Most cities in Collin County saw their overall poverty rate improve from 2013 to 2018, with the exception of Allen, which saw an increase in the number of households living in poverty.⁴⁴ During the same time period, the income for top earners in Allen increased, thus creating a growing gap between the wealthiest and most impoverished residents.⁴⁵

Source: American Community Survey⁴⁶

Poverty Rates by City, 2013-2018

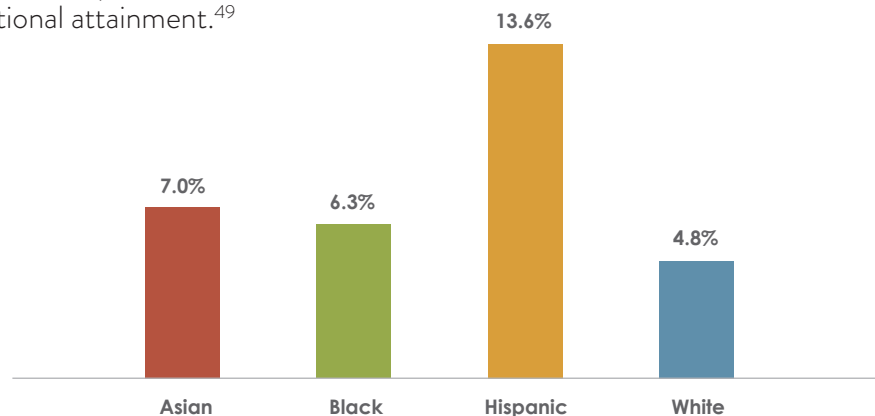


Hispanic Residents Are More Likely to Experience Poverty Than Any Other Group

Racial and ethnic disparities persist for poverty rates within Collin County.⁴⁷ Hispanic residents of Collin County are three times as likely to experience poverty as White residents, and twice as likely as Black or Asian residents.⁴⁸ These differences can differ due to several factors, including racial and ethnic disparities in access to employment, hourly wage and educational attainment.⁴⁹

Source: American Community Survey⁵⁰

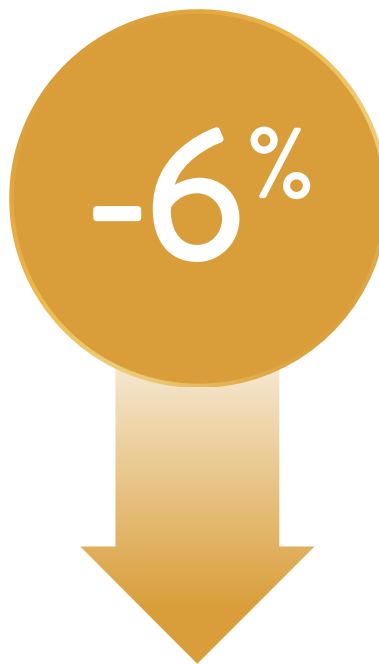
Poverty in Collin County by Race and Ethnicity, 2018



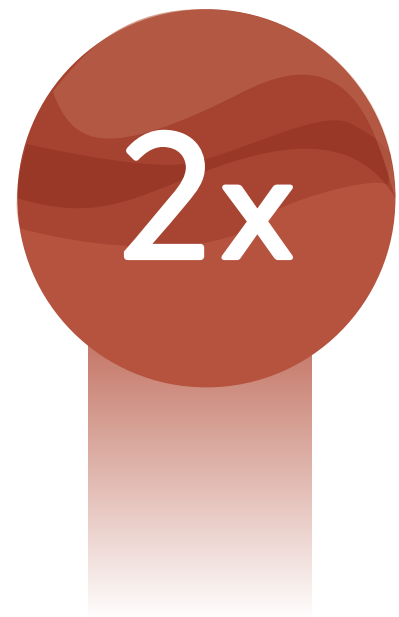
Income



Collin County's median income remains one of the highest in the region.⁵¹



Loss in income for bottom fifth of earners in Collin County since 2006.⁵²



Hispanic residents are twice as likely to experience poverty as any other group.⁵³

Collin County Has the Second Highest Median Income in the DFW Area

Collin County has the second highest median income (\$96,051) in the area, after Rockwall County.⁵⁴ Collin County’s median income is higher than the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area (\$69,445), and higher than Texas’ median income (\$60,629).⁵⁵

Change in Real Median Household Income in Collin County, 2013-2018

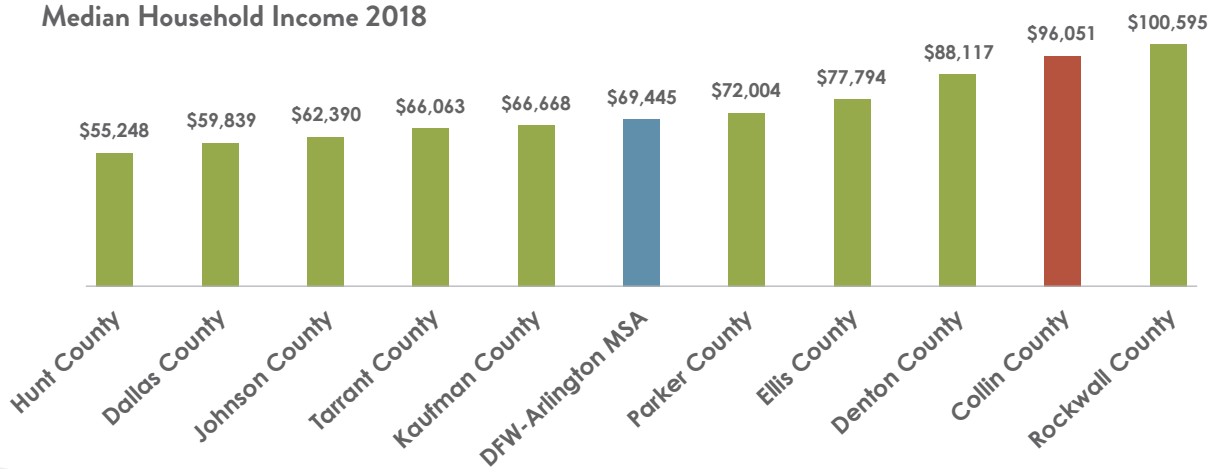


Source: American Community Survey.⁵⁶ All income adjusted to 2018 real dollars using inflation index.

Even with the slight downturn in real median income from 2017 to 2018, income has risen overall for the past five years in Collin County, and specifically in its four largest cities: Allen, Frisco, McKinney, and Plano.⁵⁷ McKinney’s median income remained below the average for Collin County. By contrast, Frisco saw the largest increase during this period of 11 percent.⁵⁸

Source: American Community Survey⁵⁹

Median Household Income 2018



Income Inequality is Widening Across Collin County

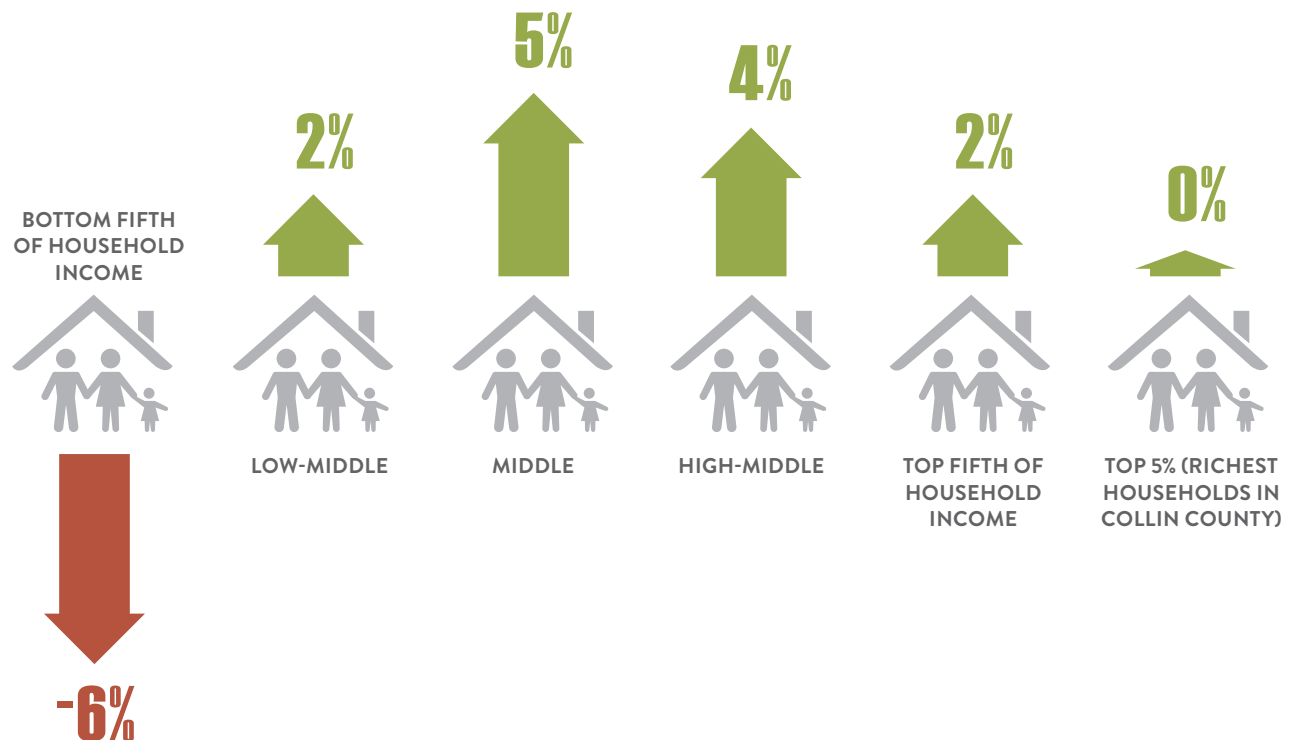
While many Collin County communities have high incomes, the suburban and rural areas of the county experience large gaps between high- and low-income earners, as well as between different demographic groups.⁶⁰

The growth in median income in Collin County has been driven by mid-range earners.⁶¹ Unfortunately, the bottom fifth of earners (those living at or below poverty, \$24,600 for a family of 4 in 2017) saw a six percent decline in inflation-adjusted income over the past ten years.⁶² That means the most impoverished households in Collin County are sinking deeper into poverty, making it harder for them to become financially stable and thrive.

While strong growth in middle-income households points to improved income equality within Collin County in the future (meaning a more balanced economy with full participation by all), the fact that the bottom tier of households lost real income over the past decade is still a cause for concern.⁶³

Source: American Community Survey. All income adjusted to 2018 real dollars using inflation index.⁶⁴

Percent Change in Income (Mean Household Income by Quintile), Collin County 2006-2017

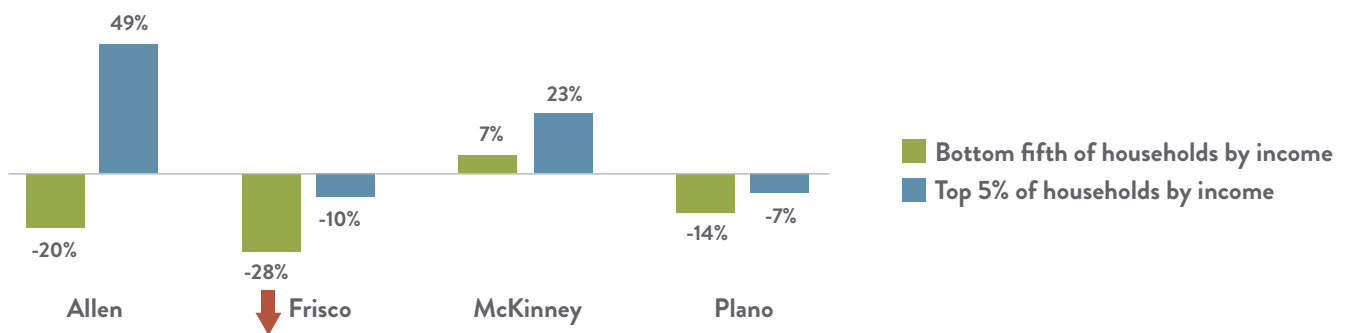


Wide Disparities Exist in Income Distribution Within Cities

Frisco, despite having a high overall income and growth in the past five years, saw the bottom fifth of households experience a staggering 28 percent drop in real household income over the past decade.⁶⁵ Real income loss means with the rising costs of living in Collin County, families have less buying power to cover basic needs such as housing and food.⁶⁶ Additionally, the city of Allen, despite having fewer people in poverty overall, saw its lowest tier of income earners lose 20 percent of real income over the past decade while the top 5 percent earned almost 50 percent more – creating a wider income gap in Allen.⁶⁷

Source: American Community Survey⁶⁸

Percent Change in Household Income (2006-2017)

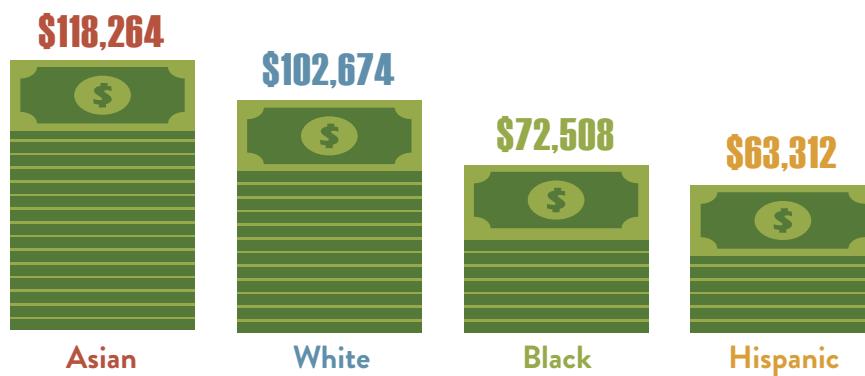


Disparities Persist in Household Income by Race and Ethnicity in Collin County

There are also wide disparities in median household income by race and ethnicity. Asian households in Collin County earned \$118,264 as compared to \$102,674 for White, \$72,508 for Black, and \$63,312 for Hispanic households.⁶⁹

Source: American Community Survey⁷⁰

Median Household Income by Race of Householder, 2018



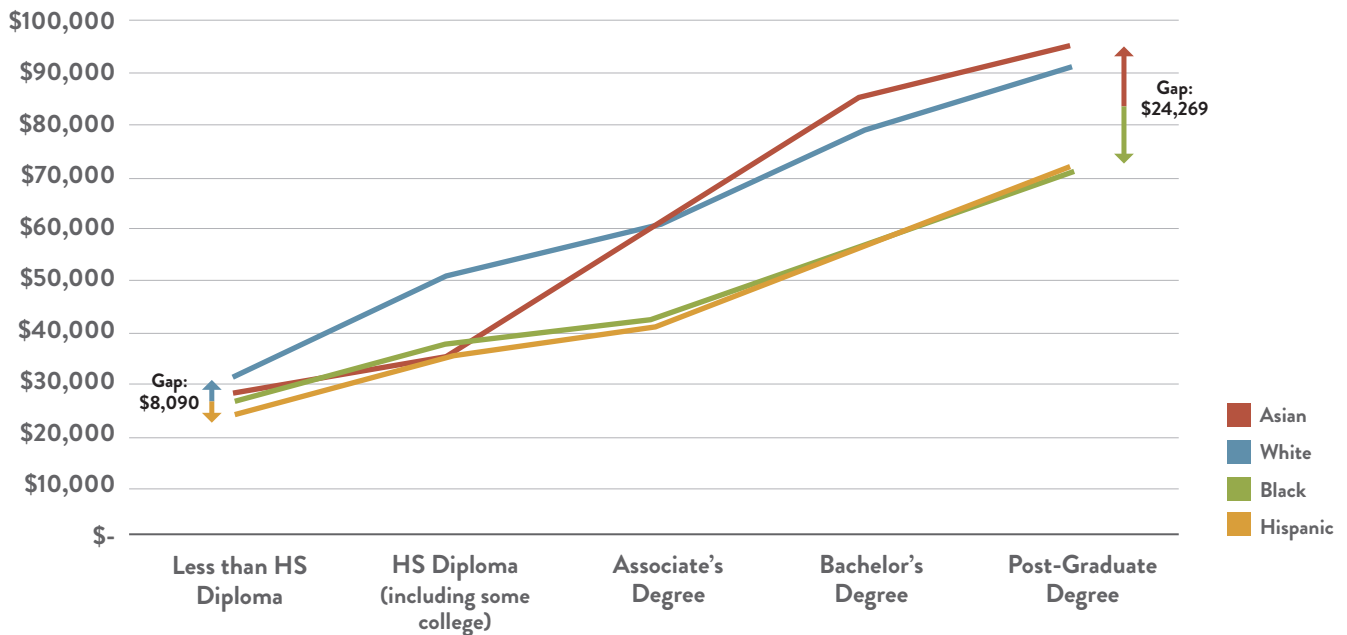
Racial Gaps in Income

Income Rises with Education, but Gaps by Race and Ethnicity Remain

In Collin County, while income grows with educational attainment, so do income gaps by race and ethnicity.⁷¹ When looking at all workers with less than a high school diploma, all groups earned less than \$40,000 on average annually.⁷² However, as educational levels increased, the gaps in income between White and Asian workers, as compared to Black and Hispanic workers, increased significantly. On average, Asian workers with a post-graduate degree received \$24,269 more than Black and Hispanic workers with the same education level.⁷³ There are also wide disparities in median household income by race and ethnicity. In Collin County, Asian households earned \$118,264 as compared to \$102,674 for White, \$72,508 for Black, and \$63,312 for Hispanic households.⁷⁴ While there is a wide range of incomes within any particular demographic, overall racial and ethnic inequities in access to employment, housing and education can make it difficult to break out these disparities of regardless of personal achievement.⁷⁵

Source: American Community Survey⁷⁶

Racial Gaps in Income by Educational Attainment (Ages 25-64)

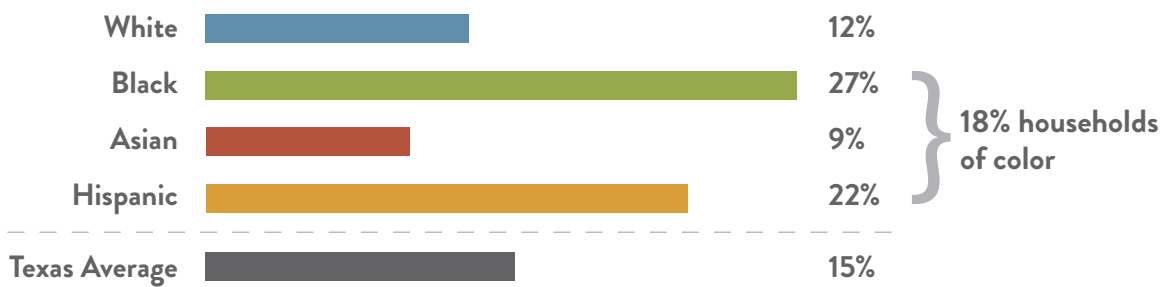


Collin County Has Wealth Disparities

Beyond income, Collin County also has disparities in wealth, with over 18 percent of households of color having zero net worth as compared to only 12 percent of White households.⁷⁷ Black households are the most likely to have zero net worth and Asian households are the least likely.⁷⁸ Zero net worth means that the value of a household's assets is less than its debt. Having a low or negative net worth can make it challenging for households to respond to unexpected expenses, or to invest in their future.⁷⁹

Source: Prosperity Now Estimates Using SIPP and ACS, 2014⁸⁰

Households with Zero Net Worth by Race and Ethnicity in Collin County



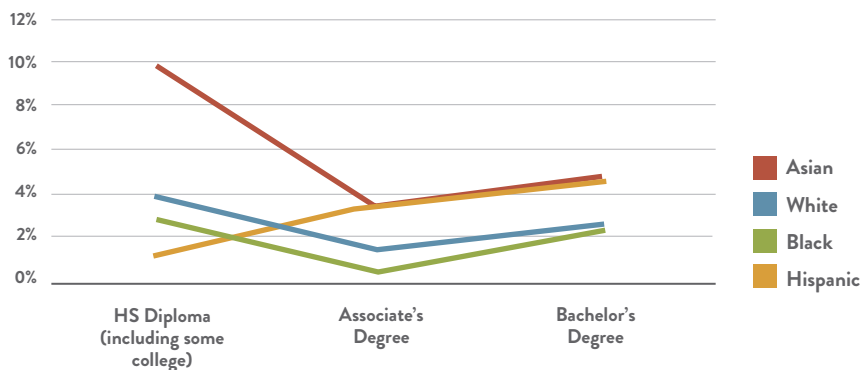
Racial Gaps in Unemployment

Education is a Leveler, But Disparities Persist

Collin County has a low unemployment rate (3.5 percent), though people with lower educational attainment (less than high school or less than college degree) tend to have higher rates of unemployment.⁸¹ As with income and poverty, racial and ethnic disparities are apparent in unemployment rate data. Unemployment rates for the Hispanic population actually increased with educational attainment.⁸²

Source: American Community Survey⁸³

Unemployment by Education



Health Services is the Fastest Growing Industry in Collin County

While a number of large employers have relocated to Collin County, the vast majority of businesses in Collin County (over 250,000) have fewer than five employees, meaning small business entrepreneurship is active and thriving.⁸⁴

With the county's aging population, and the need to expand access to health services within the rural communities, the demand for skilled workers will likely continue to grow.⁸⁵

Ensuring access to educational and job opportunities for residents of all races and ethnicities, as well as rural and urban residents, will help Collin County keep up with the growing industry demand.⁸⁶

The top industries that have seen growth over the past decade across Collin County⁸⁷



Health Services



Retail



Eating and Drinking Places



Business Services

(those serving businesses, e.g. recruiters)



Real Estate

Change in Number of Workers by Industry, 2008-2018⁸⁸

	2008 WORKERS	2018 WORKERS	CHANGE IN # OF WORKERS
Health Services	4,705	10,495	5,790
Retail	2,274	3,602	1,328
Eating and Drinking Places	1,966	2,939	973
Business Services	3,153	3,829	676
Real Estate	1,952	2,307	355

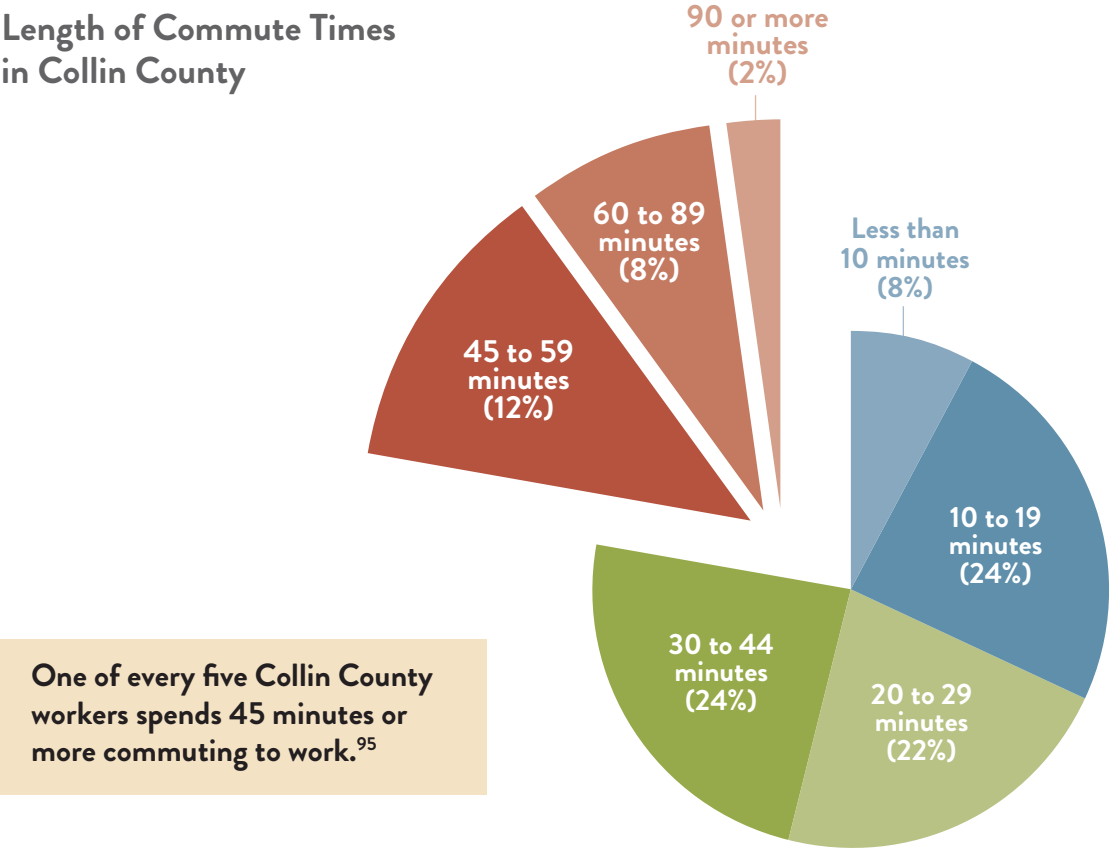
Collin County Commute Times are Longer Than in Dallas County

The average commute time for most Collin County workers is about 30 minutes, with very little variation between major cities.⁸⁹ Commute times are slightly longer than in Dallas County on average, but less than in Denton County, and have remained consistent over the past five years.⁹⁰ Half of residents spend longer than 30 minutes commuting, and one out of every five spends 45 minutes or more.⁹¹

Because Collin County does not have a widely distributed public transportation system, workers with lower median household incomes tend to spend more time commuting to work.⁹² They must rely on rideshares or take on the burden of financing a vehicle. Longer commute times can lead to higher transportation costs (e.g. gas, car maintenance) and place more stress on low-income households.⁹³

Source: American Community Survey⁹⁴

Length of Commute Times in Collin County



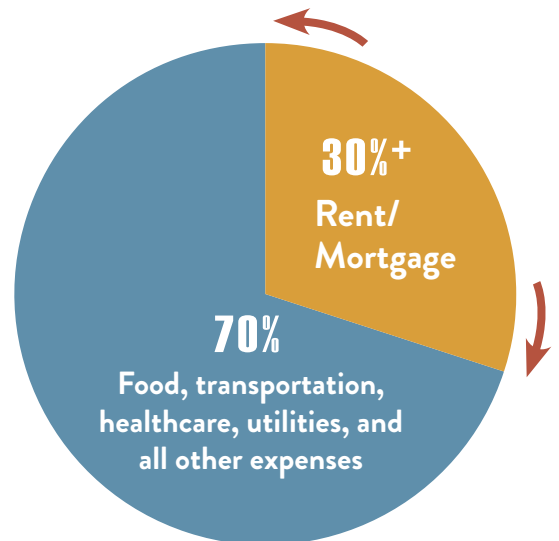
McKinney Families Spend More of Their Budget on Housing Than in Other Collin County Cities

Another area of stress for low-income households is the burden of high housing costs. McKinney has relatively high housing costs compared to income, with over one in four households spending 30% or more of their income on rent and mortgages.⁹⁶ The median housing burden (median gross rent as a percentage of household income) for all of Collin County households is 28%.⁹⁷

When families spend a high share of their income on housing, less is left over for essential living expenses such as food, transportation, or utility bills, and some families will forgo expenses such as healthcare.⁹⁸ While there is tremendous economic opportunity in Collin County, lower-income residents still may struggle to fully access and enjoy the benefits of Collin County's economic growth.

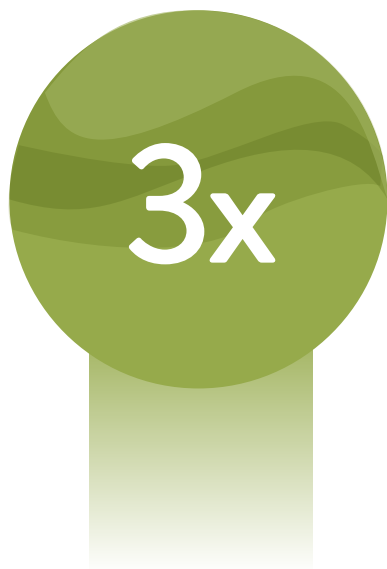
Source: American Community Survey⁹⁹

Budget of a Housing Cost Burdened Household



Education

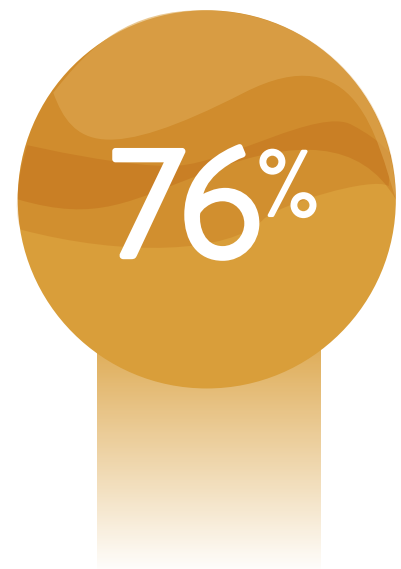
A DETERMINANT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



Economically disadvantaged students drop out at three times the rate of others in Collin County.¹⁰⁰



Nearly one in four Collin County public school students is economically disadvantaged. In some rural districts, it is as many as one in two.¹⁰¹

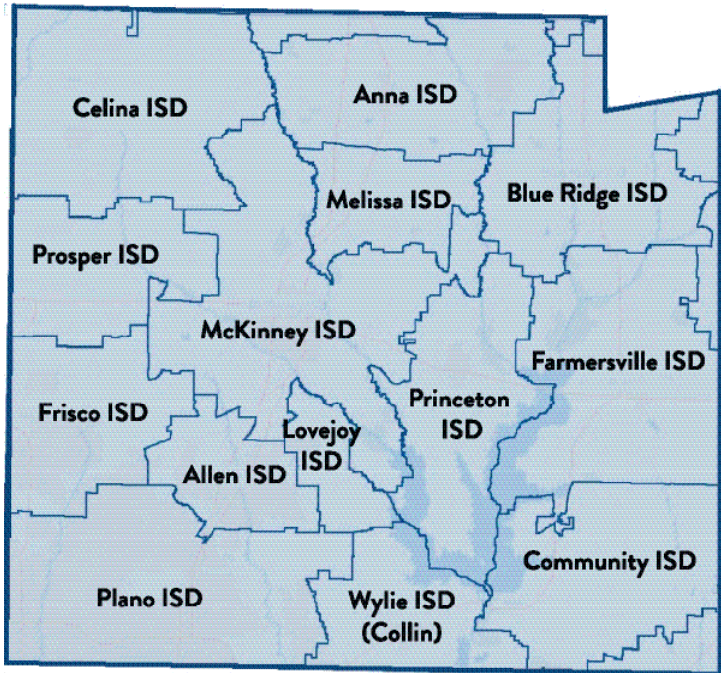


76% of Asian residents have a college degree, while only 24% of Hispanic residents do—a gap that if closed could increase economic opportunity in the county.¹⁰²

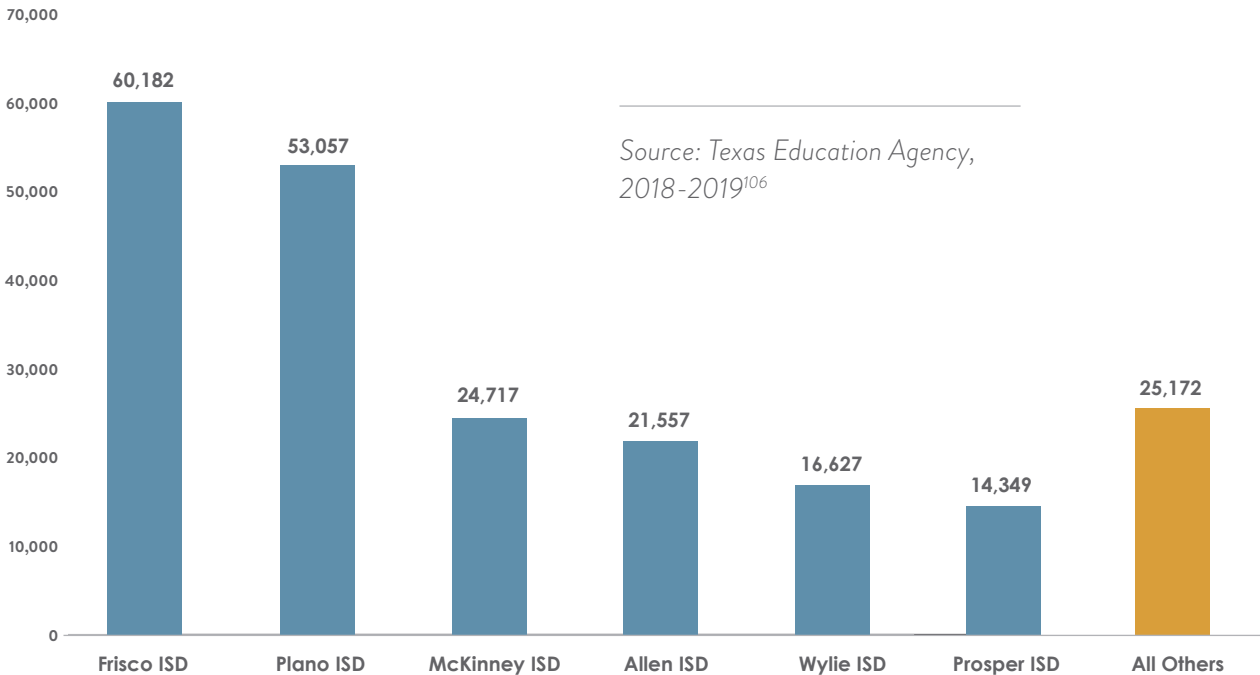
The Majority of Public School Students Are in the Urban Corridor

Geographically, Collin County spans more than 15 school districts, including Allen, Anna, Blue Ridge, Celina, Community, Farmersville, Frisco, Lovejoy, McKinney, Melissa, Plano, Princeton, Prosper, Wylie, and open enrollment charters such as Imagine International Academy and Lone Star Language Academy. This includes over 270 individual campuses (elementary, middle and high schools).¹⁰³

The largest student population is in Frisco ISD at over sixty thousand, followed by Plano. Together, the six biggest school districts encompass 88% of all Collin County public school students (190,489 out of 215,661).¹⁰⁴ With rural school districts serving far fewer students than those concentrated in the county’s urban corridor, and students coming from vastly different backgrounds along the socio-economic spectrum, it is important to provide all students with equitable access to educational opportunity and future economic prosperity.¹⁰⁵



Student Population

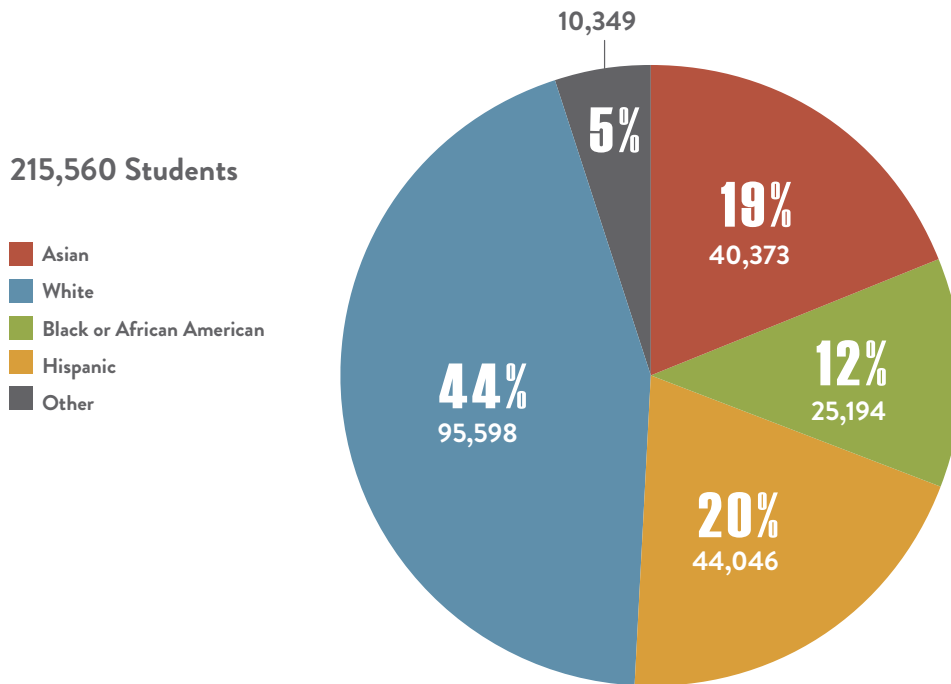


Source: Texas Education Agency, 2018-2019¹⁰⁶

Collin County Public School Students Are Majority Students of Color

The majority of public school students in Collin County (56%) are students of color.¹⁰⁷ By working alongside classmates who have different backgrounds, all students can explore topics more broadly and creatively, while practicing focus and collaboration.¹⁰⁸

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2018-2019¹⁰⁹



Student Race and Ethnicity in Most Populous School Districts

	Frisco ISD	Plano ISD	McKinney ISD	Allen ISD
White	42%	34%	48%	46%
Black	11%	13%	14%	13%
Hispanic	14%	25%	29%	14%
Asian	29%	24%	5%	21%
Two or more races	4%	4%	3%	5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%	0.3%	1%	1%
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%

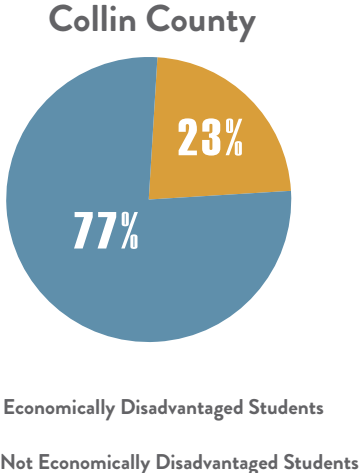
Source: Texas Education Agency, 2018-2019¹¹⁰

Nearly One in Four Students is Economically Disadvantaged

Nearly one in four Collin County students is economically disadvantaged (compared to nearly three out of four in Dallas County).¹¹¹ Officials consider students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch to be economically disadvantaged, though lunch eligibility is not a perfect way to measure need.¹¹²

Trends also show that the percentage of economically disadvantaged students is increasing over time in some districts. For example, Allen ISD had an increase from 15% to over 19% of students being economically disadvantaged over the past four school years from 3100 to 4170 students.¹¹³

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2018-2019¹¹⁴



Rural Districts Have a Higher Proportion of Economically Disadvantaged Students

School districts in rural areas and with smaller populations are more likely to have a greater proportion of economically disadvantaged students. The six largest districts, in bold below, had up to a third of their students qualifying for free or reduced lunch. However, smaller districts like Princeton, Blue Ridge, and Farmersville have over half of students who qualify.¹¹⁵ While the county as a whole shows relatively few students are economically disadvantaged, this masks the reality that students in different districts (particularly rural) face a vastly different experience.

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2018-2019¹¹⁶

Districts by Percent of Economically Disadvantaged Students, Descending

DISTRICT NAME	TOTAL STUDENTS	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED (NUMBER)	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED (PERCENT)
PRINCETON ISD	4887	2835	58%
BLUE RIDGE ISD	852	445	52%
FARMERSVILLE ISD	1717	888	52%
COMMUNITY ISD	2385	1178	49%
ANNA ISD	3597	1613	45%
MCKINNEY ISD	24717	8093	33%
PLANO ISD	53057	16847	32%
WYLIE ISD	16527	4581	28%
CELINA ISD	2722	621	23%
ALLEN ISD	21557	4170	19%
FRISCO ISD	60182	6319	11%
MELISSA ISD	3163	259	8%
PROSPER ISD	14348	1083	8%
LOVEJOY ISD	4272	156	4%

Collin County Public School Students Are More Likely to Graduate in Four Years

Timely high school graduation is an important goal for many students, and in Collin County students of every race and ethnicity are more likely to graduate high school in four years than Dallas County students.¹¹⁷ That is good news, although disparities remain between Black, Hispanic, and economically disadvantaged students who are less likely than average to graduate within four years.¹¹⁸

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2018-2019¹¹⁹

4-Year High School Graduation Rates

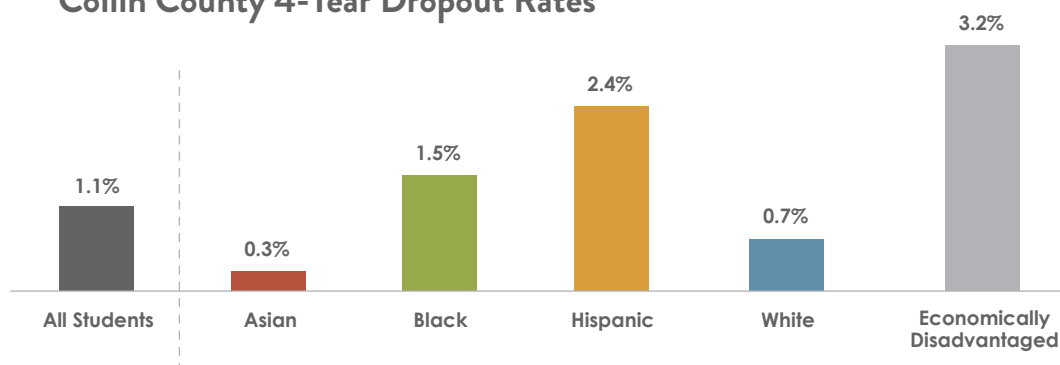
Overall	96.8%
Asian	98.6%
White	97.4%
Black	95.5%
Hispanic	94.4%
Economically Disadvantaged	93.8%

Economically Disadvantaged Students Drop Out at Higher Rates, Regardless of Race and Ethnicity

Economically disadvantaged students are three times more likely to drop out than the average student.¹²⁰ Looking at four-year dropout rates for Collin County, over three percent of economically disadvantaged students dropped out as compared to just one percent of the total student population.¹²¹ Disparities also exist by race and ethnicity, with Black and Hispanic students also being more likely to drop out than the average.¹²²

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2018-2019¹²³

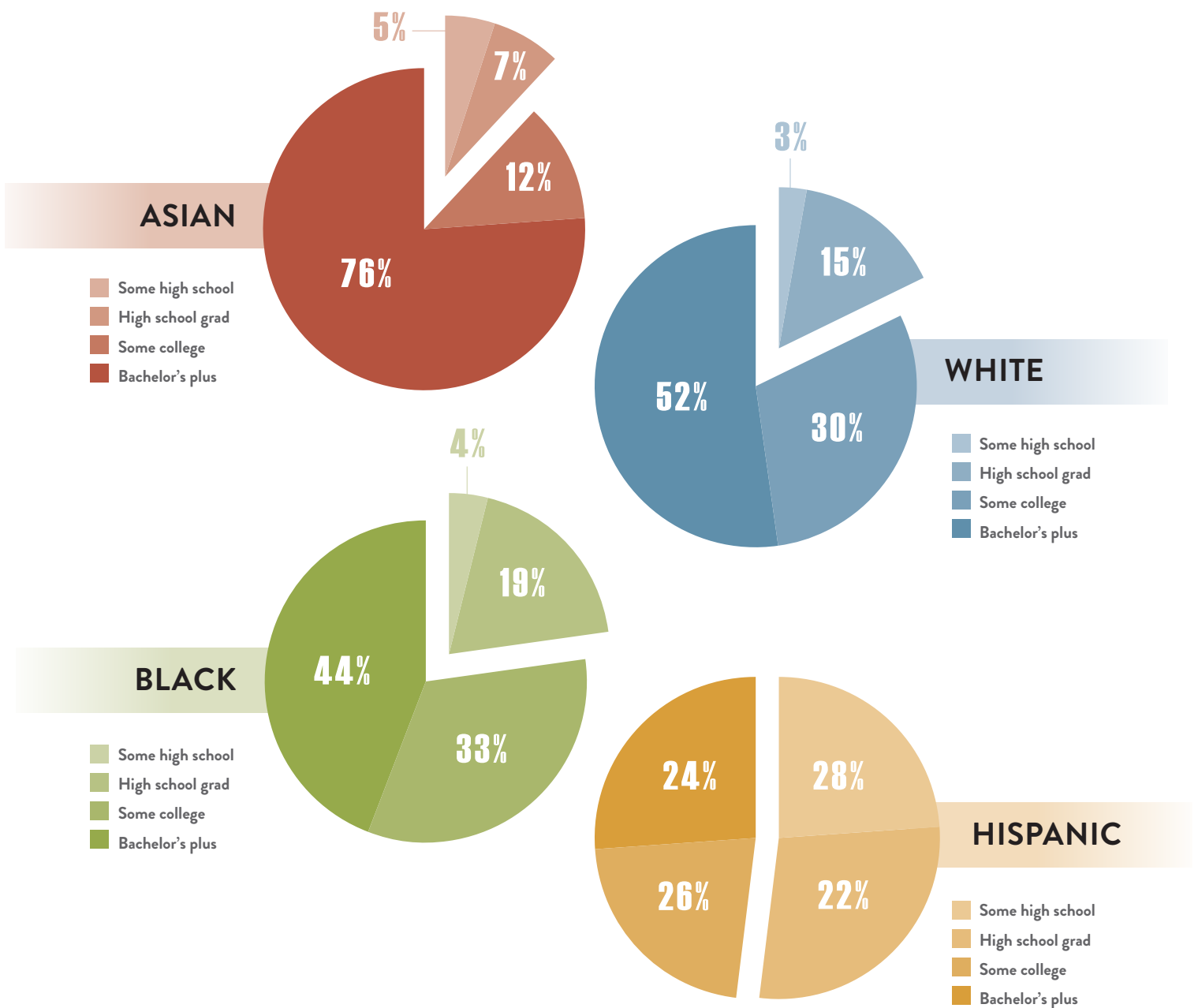
Collin County 4-Year Dropout Rates



Disparities in Educational Attainment Contribute to Inequitable Outcomes By Race and Ethnicity

Educational attainment is not distributed evenly across Collin County, with the cities of Allen, Frisco and Plano all having higher shares of higher education degrees than McKinney, and disparities persisting by race and ethnicity.¹²⁴ Asian residents are most likely to have a college degree, followed by White, Black and Hispanic residents.¹²⁵ Disparities in educational attainment limit the region's ability to attract and grow high-skill and high-wage jobs.¹²⁶

Source: American Community Survey 2013-2017 5-year Estimates¹²⁷



Debt & Assets



95%

The infographic features a large red circle with a white percentage '95%' inside. Below the circle is a vertical red bar that tapers at the bottom.

95% of Collin County adults have a credit score.¹²⁸



\$37,000

The infographic features a large green circle with a white dollar amount '\$37,000' inside. Below the circle is a vertical green bar that tapers at the bottom.

Average student loan balance for Collin County residents.¹²⁹



20%

The infographic features a large blue circle with a white percentage '20%' inside. Above the circle is a large blue arrow pointing upwards. Below the circle is a vertical blue bar that tapers at the bottom.

Average student debt balance grew 20% in the past decade in Collin County.¹²⁹

Access to Credit is a Measure of Economic Inclusion

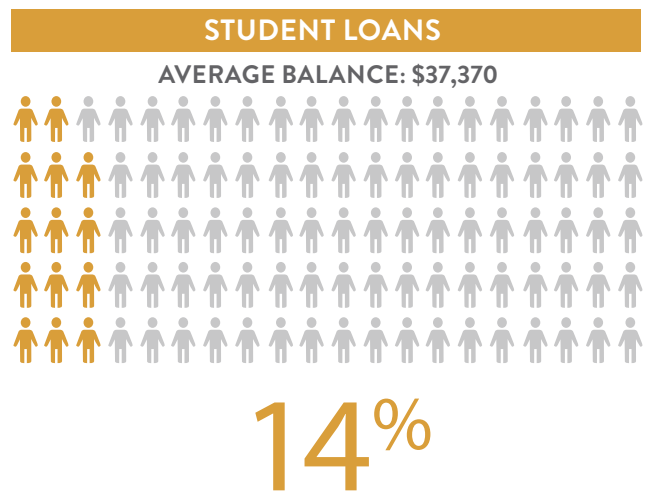
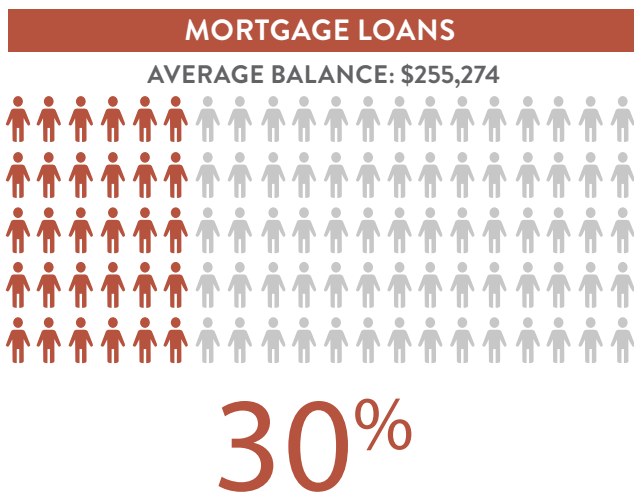
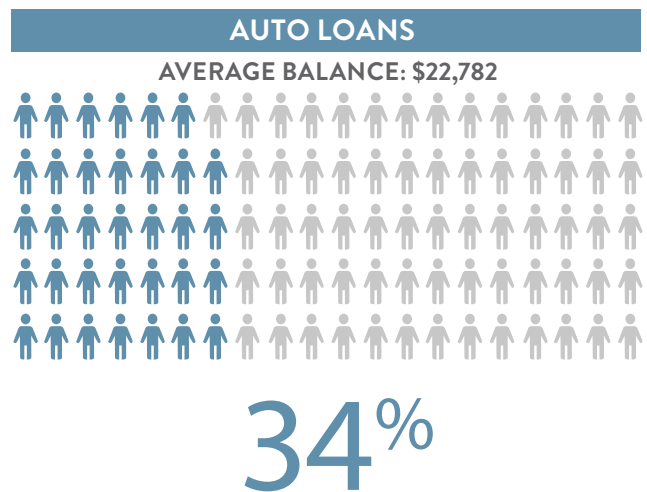
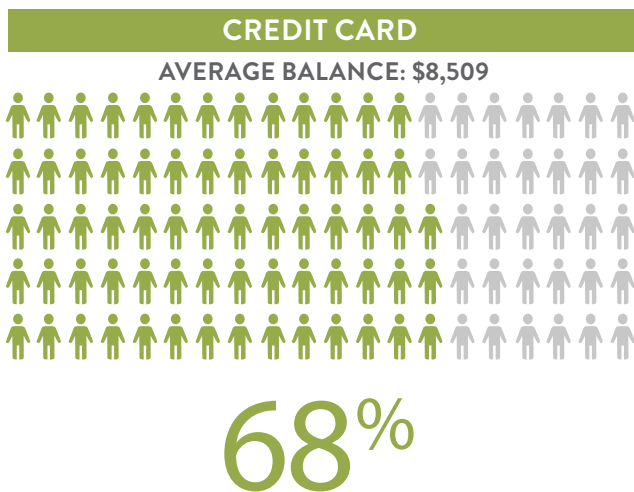
Loans are helpful financial tools that most Americans use to purchase homes, cars and other goods, or to enroll in college. Restricting borrowers from loans can limit their ability to access these asset-building opportunities. The share of adult borrowers can be an important measure of a local economy's financial inclusion – or the degree to which all adults participate in the banking and financial system.¹³⁰

Ninety-five percent of Collin County's adult population has a credit score, while only 86 percent of adults have a credit score statewide and 90 percent nationally.¹³¹ While a majority of Collin County residents have credit card debt, not surprisingly the largest average debt amount was for mortgages, with an average amount of \$255,274.¹³²

In Collin County, Over Two Thirds of Residents Have Credit Card Debt

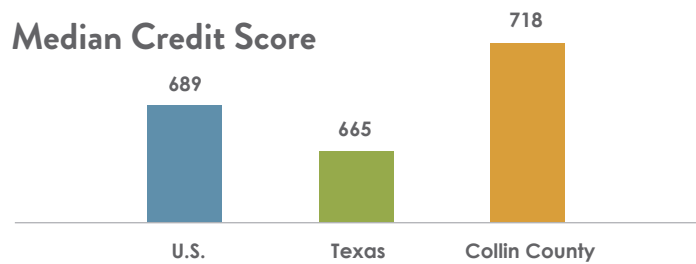
Source: Urban Institute 2019¹³³

Percent of Collin County Residents With Loans by Type



Collin County Has Higher Median Credit Scores Than Texas and the U.S.

Credit scores are based on a consumer's credit report – including the number of loans one has and whether they are paid on time. The lower the score, the greater the risk of serious delinquency.¹³⁴ The median credit score of Collin County residents is higher than that of Texas or the U.S. overall.¹³⁵

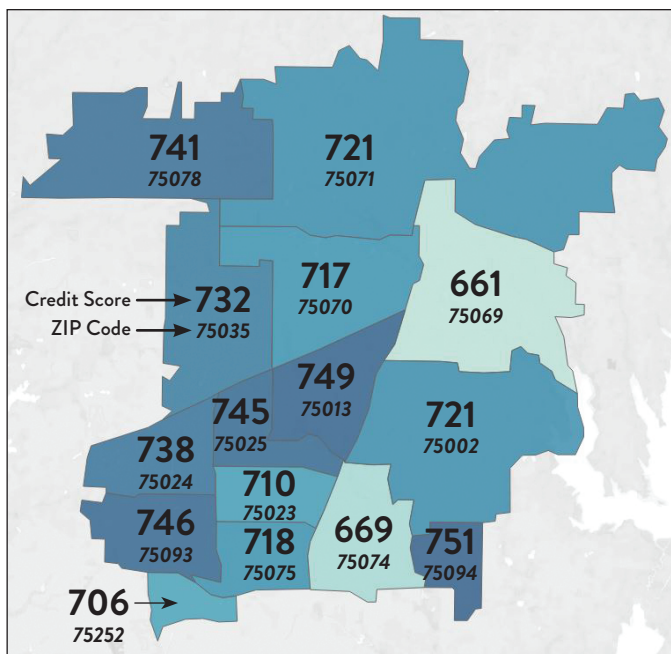


Source: Urban Institute 2019¹³⁶

Credit Scores Vary Widely Across and Within Cities

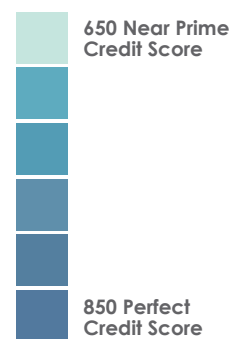
Credit scores vary widely across and within cities, with the highest median in Murphy's 75094 ZIP code and lowest median in McKinney's 75069.¹³⁷ Lower credit scores are correlated with a greater number of borrowers being seriously delinquent – meaning that they are at least 90 days past due on one or more loans.¹³⁸ Implications for lower credit scores include denial of loans, smaller loan amounts, higher interest rates and even difficulty in obtaining employment or renting an apartment or home.¹³⁹

Median Credit Scores by ZIP code



Source: Urban Institute 2019¹⁴⁰

Median Risk Score



*Credit scores predict the likelihood of a consumer becoming seriously delinquent (90+ days past due). The score ranges from 300 to 850 (the lower the score, the greater the delinquency risk).¹⁴¹

Subprime Borrowers Are Less Likely to Obtain Loans

Except for Student Loans





Collin County residents with subprime or deep subprime credit scores (300-600) are much more likely to have student debt (29% combined) compared to other types of debt.¹⁴² In Collin County, 21% of consumers had subprime credit scores.¹⁴³

Source: Urban Institute 2019¹⁴⁸

By comparison, consumers with mortgage loan debt are overwhelmingly likely to have prime (or near prime) scores (601-850).¹⁴⁴ This could be because early student loan delinquency contributes to lower credit scores, and as credit scores decrease, a person is less likely to be able to obtain loans – except for student loans.¹⁴⁵

Lower credit scores are correlated with a greater number of borrowers being seriously delinquent (at least 90 days past due).¹⁴⁶ Prime borrowers (above 660) have a close to zero average delinquency rate, while deep subprime (below 500) are much more likely to be delinquent on student and auto loans.¹⁴⁷

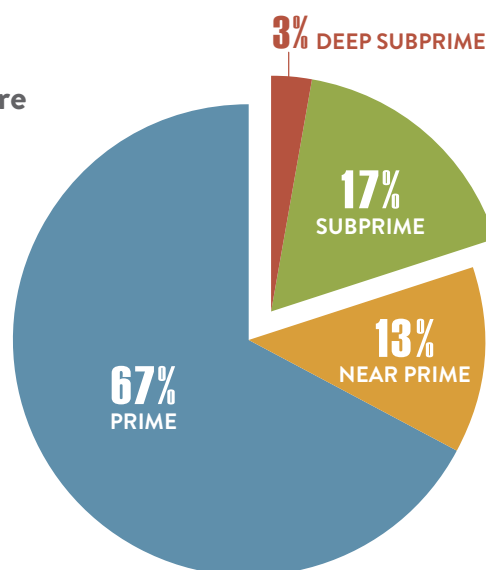
Percent of Loan Volume by Credit Score

	CREDIT SCORE	PRIME (661 & Above)	NEAR PRIME (601-660)	SUBPRIME (500-600)	DEEP SUBPRIME (300-499)
	Mortgage Loan Volume (\$47.5 billion)	83.6%	10.5%	5.2%	0.7%
	Student Loan Volume (\$3.8 billion)	51.4%	19.6%	23.0%	6.0%
	Auto Loan Volume (\$5.5 billion)	66.6%	16.6%	13.9%	2.9%
	Credit Loan Volume (\$4.1 billion)	77.2%	12.4%	8.8%	1.7%

As credit scores decrease, a person is less likely to obtain loans—except for student loans.

Borrowers By Credit Score

1 in 5 borrowers in Collin County are Subprime.¹⁴⁹



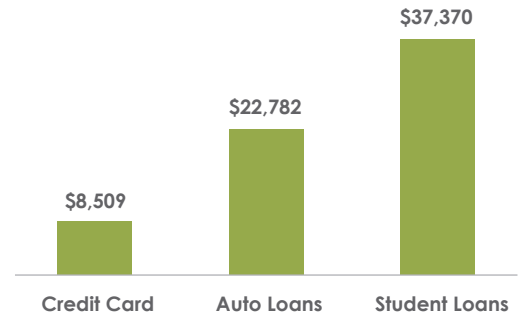
Student Loan Volume Up Over Last Decade

Students and families are increasingly taking on more student debt as the cost of attending college continues to rise. Collin County's student loan volume has grown from \$2.4 billion to nearly \$3.8 billion (up 57 percent) over the last decade, with Collin County residents holding an average of \$37,370 in student loan debt, an amount that has increased by nearly 20% from 2010. This increase is both from the growing number of borrowers and an increase in the average loan of each borrower.¹⁵⁰

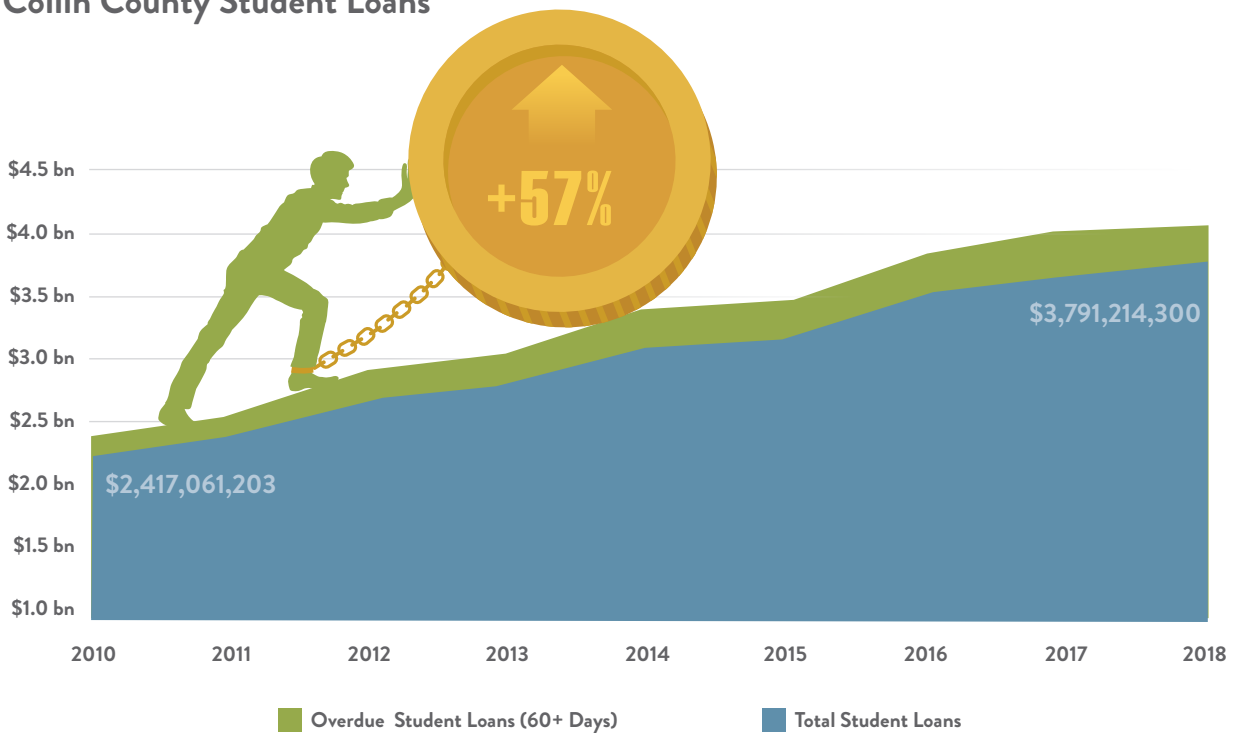
Around seven percent of Collin County residents' student loan debt is delinquent, or at least 60 days past due.¹⁵¹ An important issue related to delinquencies is college completion. Studies have shown that student loan delinquencies are correlated with lower graduation rates.¹⁵²


Source: Urban Institute 2019¹⁵³

Average balance for those with debt



Total Collin County Student Loans





The rate of delinquency for those who leave college with no degree is twice as high as those who earn an Associates and four times as high as those earning a Bachelor's.¹⁵⁴

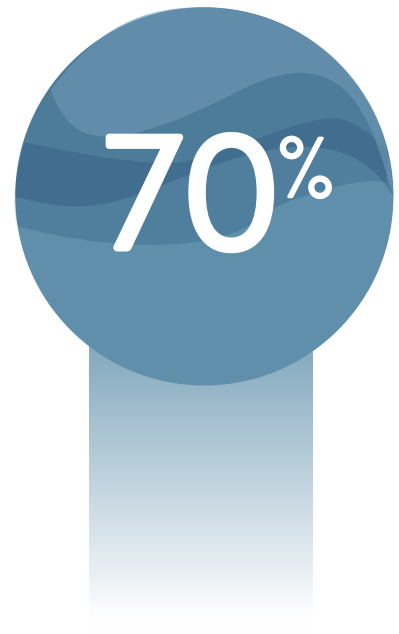
Health



Plano has twice the rate of uninsured (12.6%) as Frisco (6.9%).¹⁵⁵



One in ten children are uninsured in McKinney and Plano.¹⁵⁶



70 percent of Collin County residents have health insurance through their employer.¹⁵⁷

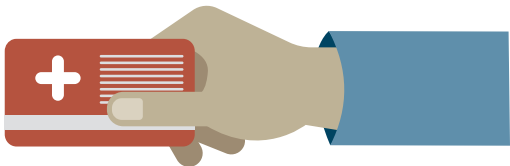
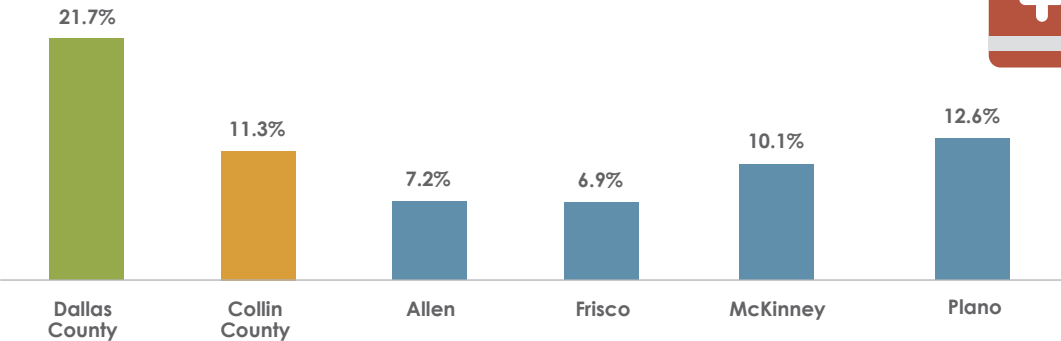
Health Insurance Access Varies by City and Region

Health insurance gives individuals access to care for their basic health needs, as well as provides a buffer from the financial strain caused by healthcare costs. When individuals are insured, they are more likely to access preventive care and are less likely to develop preventable health issues.¹⁵⁸ The rates of health insurance coverage in Collin County are relatively good compared to Texas as a whole (17.7 percent uninsured) and to neighboring Dallas County (21.7 percent uninsured), with only one in ten Collin County residents uninsured (11.3 percent).¹⁵⁹

However, there is wide variation between cities, with Plano having almost twice the rate of uninsured residents as Frisco.¹⁶⁰ Rural areas as a whole tend to have higher uninsured rates than urban areas.¹⁶¹ While similar to the rest of Texas, Collin County had an improvement in its health insurance coverage following the implementation of the Affordable Care Act.¹⁶² In recent years, the number of uninsured is moving back up from a low of 9.6 to now 11.3 percent.¹⁶³

Source: American Community Survey¹⁶⁴

Uninsured Rate as Percent of Overall Population

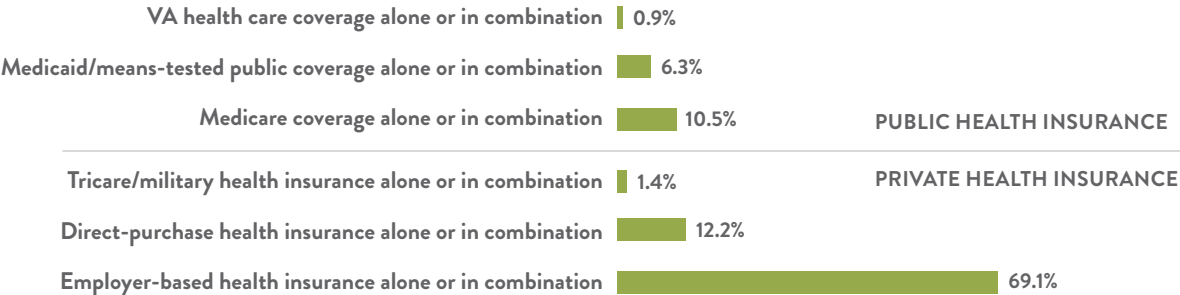


Health Insurance Access Varies by Income and Education

Collin County households making less than \$25,000 are five times more likely to be uninsured than households making over \$100,000.¹⁶⁵ Only five percent of college-educated (Bachelor’s or higher) Collin County residents lack health insurance as compared to nearly half of those without a high school degree, who are over ten times more likely to be uninsured.¹⁶⁶

Percent Insured by Type in Collin County

Source: American Community Survey¹⁶⁷



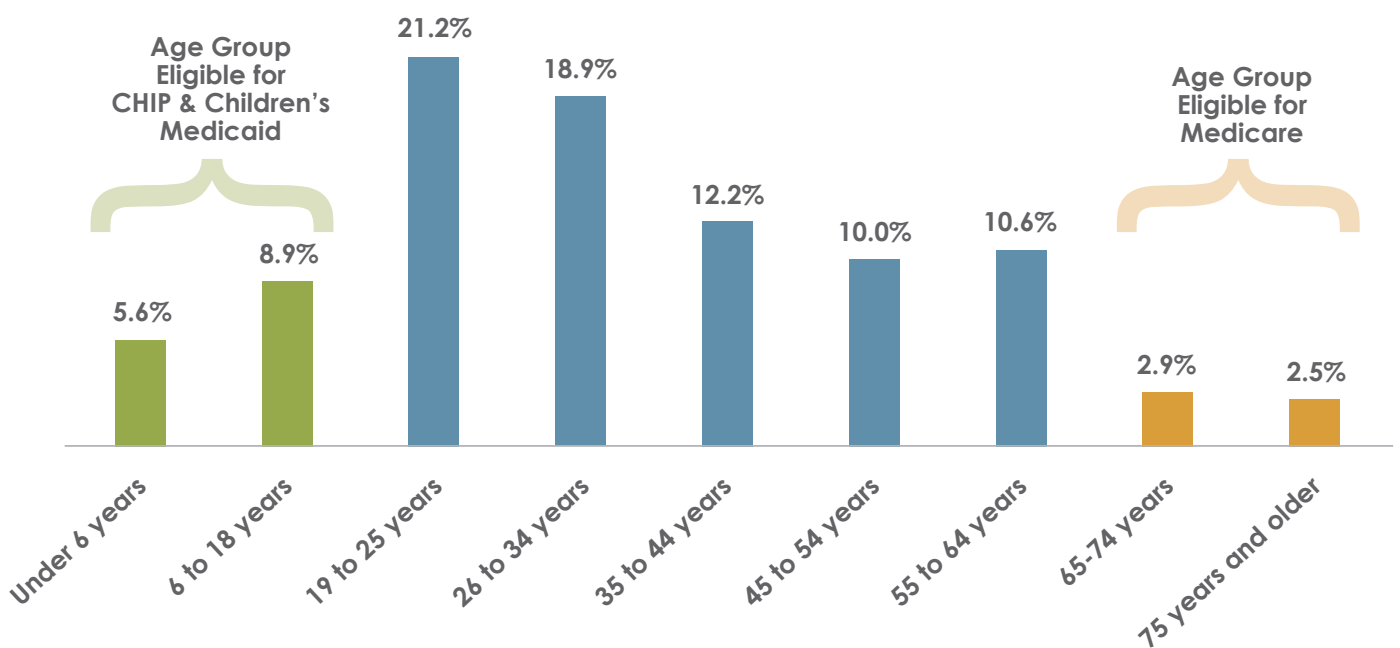
Working Age Adults Lack Health Insurance Safety Net

In Collin County, working age adults (18-65) are the age group most likely to lack health insurance – those who do have it rely on private health insurance provided through an employer or purchased on their own.¹⁶⁸ Texas legislators elected not to expand Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act, allowing about 30,000 low-income Collin County residents to fall into a coverage gap who otherwise would have access to public health insurance.¹⁶⁹

Of Collin County residents who are insured, nearly 70 percent are insured through their employers (higher than the Texas average of 50 percent).¹⁷⁰ But having health insurance may not be enough, if families are still responsible for large out-of-pocket expenses. Eighteen percent of all Collin County residents living in predominantly White zip codes, and 26% in non-White zip codes had medical debt in collections, at a median amount of \$788.¹⁷¹

Percent Uninsured by Age

Source: American Community Survey¹⁷²



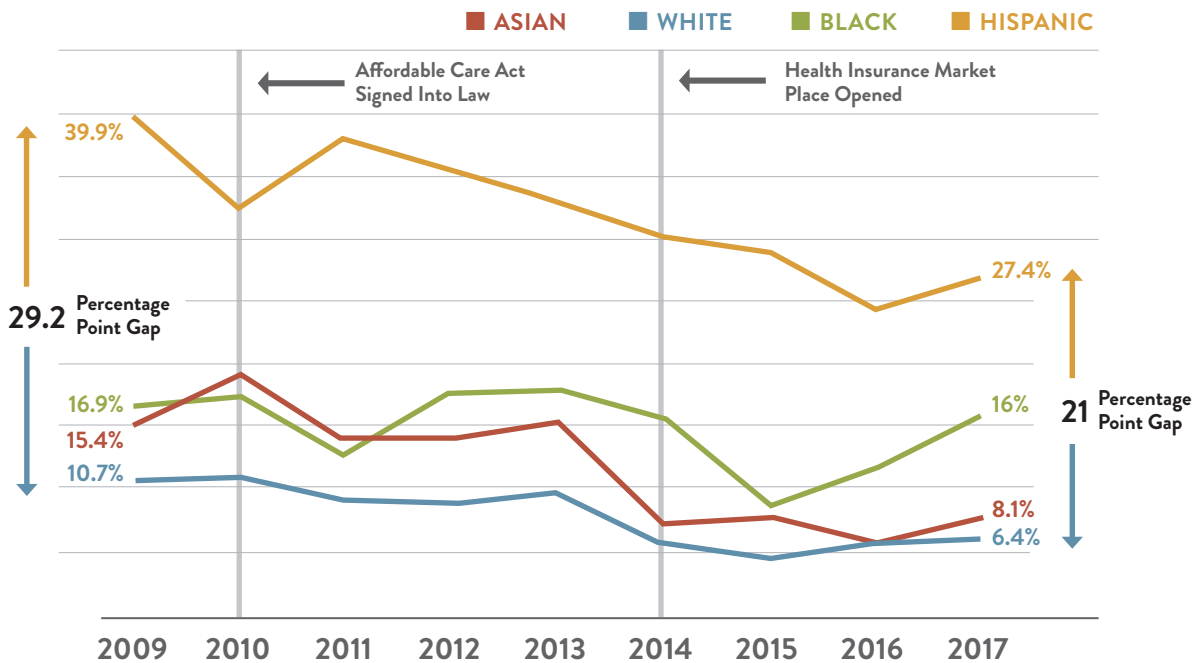
Uninsured Rates Have Declined and Racial Gaps Have Narrowed

Barriers to Coverage Remain for People of Color

Uninsured rates have dropped for all racial and ethnic groups in Collin County since the Affordable Care Act was signed into law, however disparities persist by race and ethnicity.¹⁷³ Although gaps have closed over time, Hispanic residents are still four times as likely to be uninsured as White residents.¹⁷⁴

Source: American Community Survey¹⁷⁵

Uninsured Rates by Race and Ethnicity (All Ages)



Number of Residents without Health Insurance in Collin County by Race and Ethnicity¹⁷⁶

	TOTAL	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	ASIAN
2017	106,331	15,020	40,569	35,077	11,497

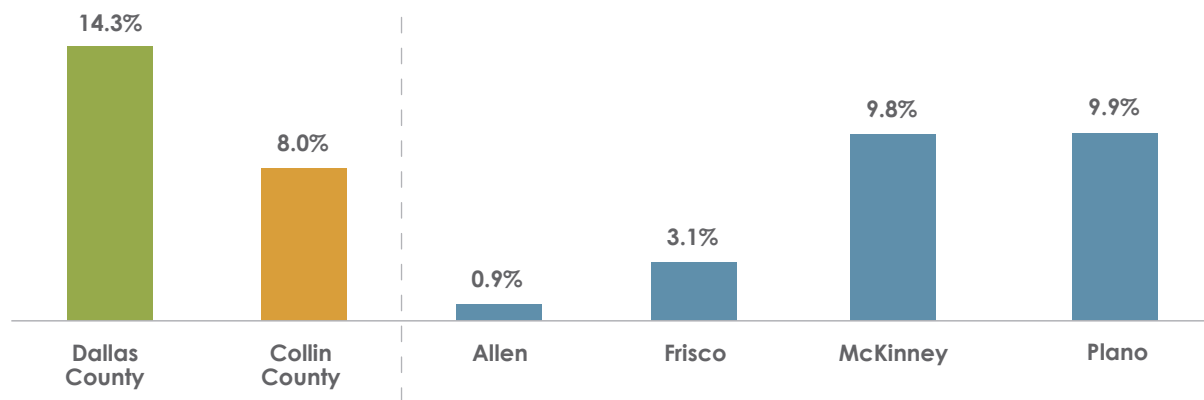
Children in Allen and Frisco are More Likely to Be Insured

Collin County has better healthcare coverage for children than Dallas County overall, but there is variation in the rates of uninsured children between cities.¹⁷⁷ Allen has very few uninsured children, while McKinney and Plano both have close to one in ten children that are without health insurance, which is higher than the county average.¹⁷⁸

Uninsured kids often miss out on regular check-ups, diagnostic screenings for serious health conditions and critical preventive care. Research shows that uninsured kids are more likely to be in poorer health than their insured peers.¹⁷⁹ They are also more likely to experience higher rates of hospitalization, greater unmet mental health needs and even increased rates of truancy and decreased educational success.¹⁸⁰

Sources: 2017 American Community Survey¹⁸¹

Child Uninsured Rate (0-18) by County and City



Chronic Conditions Are Among the Leading Causes of Death

Cancer, heart disease, cardiovascular disease and Alzheimer’s are the leading causes of death in Collin County.¹⁸² In many cases, chronic illnesses can be prevented or controlled, if treated in early stages.¹⁸³

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, 2015¹⁸⁴

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH*	PERCENT OF ALL DEATHS IN COLLIN COUNTY IN 2015
Cancer	23% (920)
Heart Disease	20% (812)
Cardiovascular Disease	6% (232)
Alzheimer’s Disease	6% (226)
Accidents	5% (210)
Chronic Respiratory Diseases	5% (207)

*Chronic diseases are shaded and in bold.

For those 65 years and older (one of the fastest growing segments of the population in Collin County), the leading causes of death were all chronic diseases, highlighting the importance of access to health services, regardless of rural or urban location.¹⁸⁵

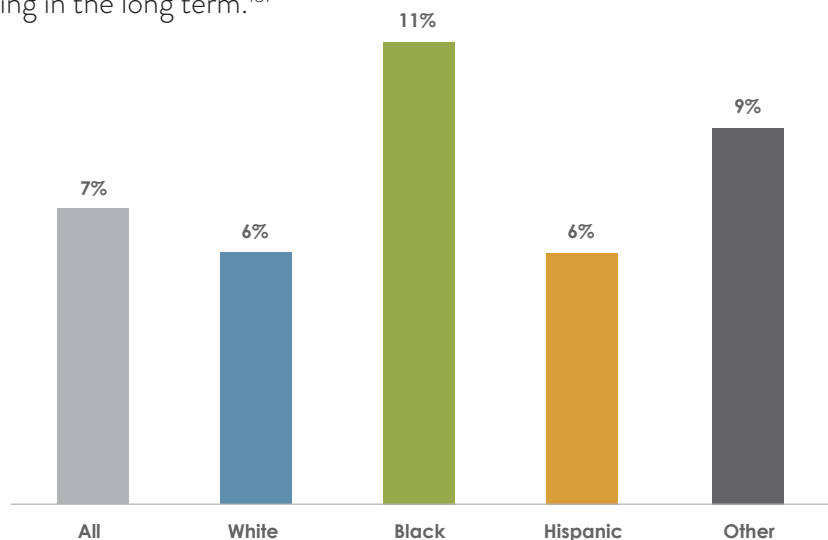
FOR AGES 65+	
Heart Disease	22% (616 out of 2,854)
Cancer	21% (603)
Alzheimer’s	8% (223)

Low Birth Weight Occurs More Often Among Births to Black Mothers

In Collin County, Black mothers are more likely to have a baby born with a low birth weight compared to others.¹⁸⁶ Babies that weigh less than 5 pounds 8 ounces at birth are at heightened risk for serious health problems, including in the long term.¹⁸⁷

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, <http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov> 2015¹⁸⁸

Percent of Total Births That Are Low Birth Weight

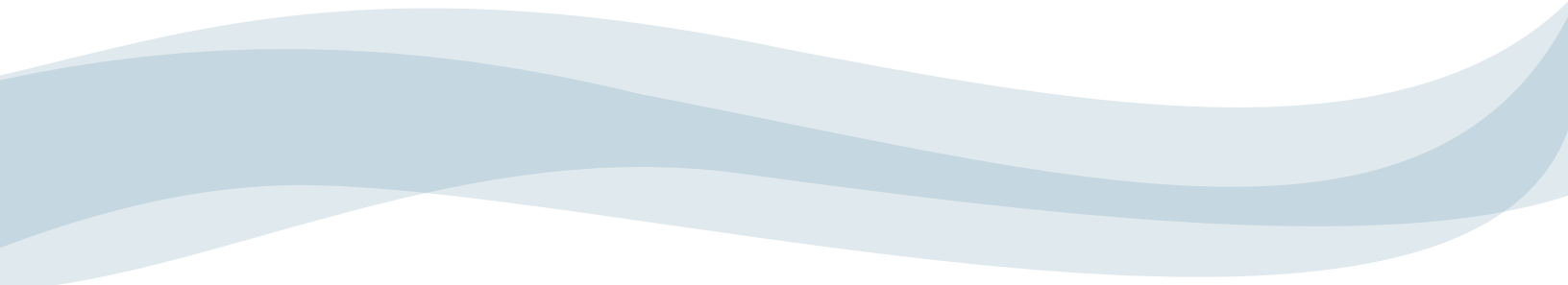


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CFT traces its roots back to 1953. Since then, more than \$2 billion in grants have been made by the Dallas-based foundation and it has grown to become one of the top 20 community foundations in the nation in terms of assets, gifts received and grants awarded.

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