

Community Needs Assessment

City of San Antonio

Head Start Program

2015

Disclaimer

The information presented in this Community Needs Assessment was acquired and analyzed according to the most recent and relevant data available. Interpretations, estimates, and analyses are those of the authors and may not reflect the views of the City of San Antonio, the National Association for State Community Services Programs, or the National Head Start Program. Additionally, the authors arrived at all conclusions independent of the grantee to maintain a data-driven, theoretically sound, and objective assessment incorporating data from all available sources. This Community Needs Assessment was completed and prepared by:

Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research (IDSER)

The University of Texas at San Antonio

501 W. César E. Chávez Blvd.

San Antonio, TX 78207-4415

210.458.6530

Lloyd B. Potter, Ph.D. is responsible for the content in this document. Assistance with content development, data collection and analysis, and production was provided by Sara Robinson. Jeffrey Jordan, Ph.D. and Alfredo Zavala assisted with production of maps and data collection.

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1. Executive Summary

Many residents of San Antonio and Bexar County live below the poverty threshold. Edgewood (EISD) and San Antonio (SAISD) school districts experience an even greater share of poverty than surrounding areas. The population of Bexar County has a younger age structure, a lower median income, greater proportions of minorities, foreign-born, and individuals with children under five living in poverty. EISD and SAISD residents are even less affluent when compared to the County on these measures. The findings of this community assessment indicate that many children in the City of San Antonio's Head Start service area are in families with limited resources and a limited ability to ensure the best for their children's development.

In the service area of EISD and SAISD, less than 33% of children are being served by the Head Start Program. However, 57.9% of age-income eligible children are enrolled in Head Start (3,020 slots, 2,194 not enrolled) compared to 8.1% of age-income eligible children who will be enrolled in Early Head Start (216 slots, 2,467 not enrolled). Analyses of childcare demand and resources indicates that Head Start age-income eligible children may be adequately served, between the City's programs, public preschool, and childcare. However, fewer school-related programs and childcare facilities take children aged zero to two years. Thus, Early Head Start needs may not be meeting the demand for early childhood development services.

The central and southern portions of San Antonio, located inside Loop 410, have greater concentrations of poverty, and age and income eligible children than other areas. An estimated 51% of EISD and SAISD's children under five are eligible for Head Start enrollment in comparison to the lesser rates found in other San Antonio area Independent School Districts (ISDs).

Projections indicate that the need for Head Start services in Bexar County will likely become larger each year as the number of age-eligible children increases, at least through 2022. Adding to this need for services is the expanding number of children who will be diagnosed with disabilities and will require special needs care. Assuming the rate of disabilities remains the same (10%), it is projected that there will be an increase in required services through 2021 as well.

There are many services and resources to address the needs of children living in poverty in Edgewood and San Antonio school districts. However, capacity to address the early childhood education needs of Early Head Start age-income eligible children appears to fall short at present.

Please refer any questions or comments regarding the content or methods of this document to
Lloyd.Potter@utsa.edu, phone number: 210-458-6530.

2. Grantee Profile

As the Grantee of the City of San Antonio Head Start Program, the City of San Antonio (City) is responsible for program administration, operational oversight, and management of grant funds. The City has established shared governance, which allows stakeholders at all levels to participate in the policy formation process. The structure includes: the City of San Antonio's City Council and their Economic and Community Development Committee (ECDC) at the City level, the Head Start Policy Council (HSPC) at the program level, and the Parent Connection Committees (PCC) at the center level.

The mission of the City of San Antonio Head Start Program is:

Preparing children and engaging families for school readiness and life-long success.

Source: City of San Antonio Head Start 2014-2015 Strategic Planning: Goals and Objectives

Goals of the City of San Antonio Head Start Program:

- Ensure children are prepared for Kindergarten
- Ensure families are self-sufficient and support their children's school readiness
- Children are healthy and ready to learn
- Support the care of children by creating safe environments
- Recruit and retain highly qualified staff (Defined as education, competencies or certification requirements)

Source: City of San Antonio Head Start 5 Year Strategic Planning: Goals and Objectives

Program Overview

The City of San Antonio Head Start program provides early childhood education, disability, health and safety, and nutrition services to qualified¹ children and their families. In addition, they also provide family support services that include transportation, assistance accessing community resources, parent engagement activities, promotion of cultural diversity and self-sufficiency and opportunities for parent engagement activities (saheadstart.org). Services are provided to enrollees on the same timeframe as a normal school year.

Geography

San Antonio is the seat of Bexar County and is located in South Central Texas, south of Austin and north of Laredo. The County is well-populated and houses 1.86 million of Texas' total 26.96 million residents (US Census Bureau, 2014 population estimates). However, San Antonio is the County's largest city and contains 1.4 million of the County's citizens (US Census Bureau, 2014 population estimates).

Service Area & Providers

During the 2014-2015 school year, the City of San Antonio Head Start program served 3,020 children and families at 27 sites located within school and satellite locations throughout Bexar County. Families enrolled in the program have access to education, nutrition, disability, health & safety, and family support services through partnerships and contracts with local service providers. Edgewood (EISD) and San Antonio ISD (SAISD) help to operate the center locations throughout San Antonio. San Antonio Metro Health and University Health Systems provide additional dental and medical services.

The City was recently awarded an Early Head Start (EHS) program and will begin to serve up to 216 children in the summer of 2015. Enrollees will be provided services at five new locations, which will increase the number of COSA sites to 32. The zip codes where these centers are located are 78202, 78203, 78207, 78208, and 78237, all of which are situated within the City's existing service areas. The EHS Service Area, as discussed in this document, is comprised of the aforementioned zip codes. However, please note that children outside of these zip codes may also receive services from the EHS Service Areas.

¹ To qualify for services, children must be age eligible and their families must demonstrate income or categorical eligibility. Eligibility requirements: AGE - 0-5 years of age; INCOME - below federal poverty guideline; CATEGORICAL - enrolled in foster care, receiving TANF benefits, supported by someone receiving SSI, or homeless.

The current funded enrollment was 3,020 children for Head Start during the 2014-2015 school year. After going through a nation-wide grant re-competition process that began in 2011, the City of San Antonio became one of six grantees in Bexar County. The City of San Antonio Head Start program transitioned into a smaller program in July 2013 and began serving 2,861 (sequestration funded enrollment) children in EISD and SAISD, with 27 center locations in these school districts. In 2015-2016, the City increased the number of children that they served by adding an Early Head Start Program. Eligible program participants are residents of San Antonio living within the defined school district areas (see Figure 2-1). The newly added Early Head Start centers are located in the areas highlighted in green, whereas the Head Start service areas encompasses these areas and the entirety of EISD and SAISD.

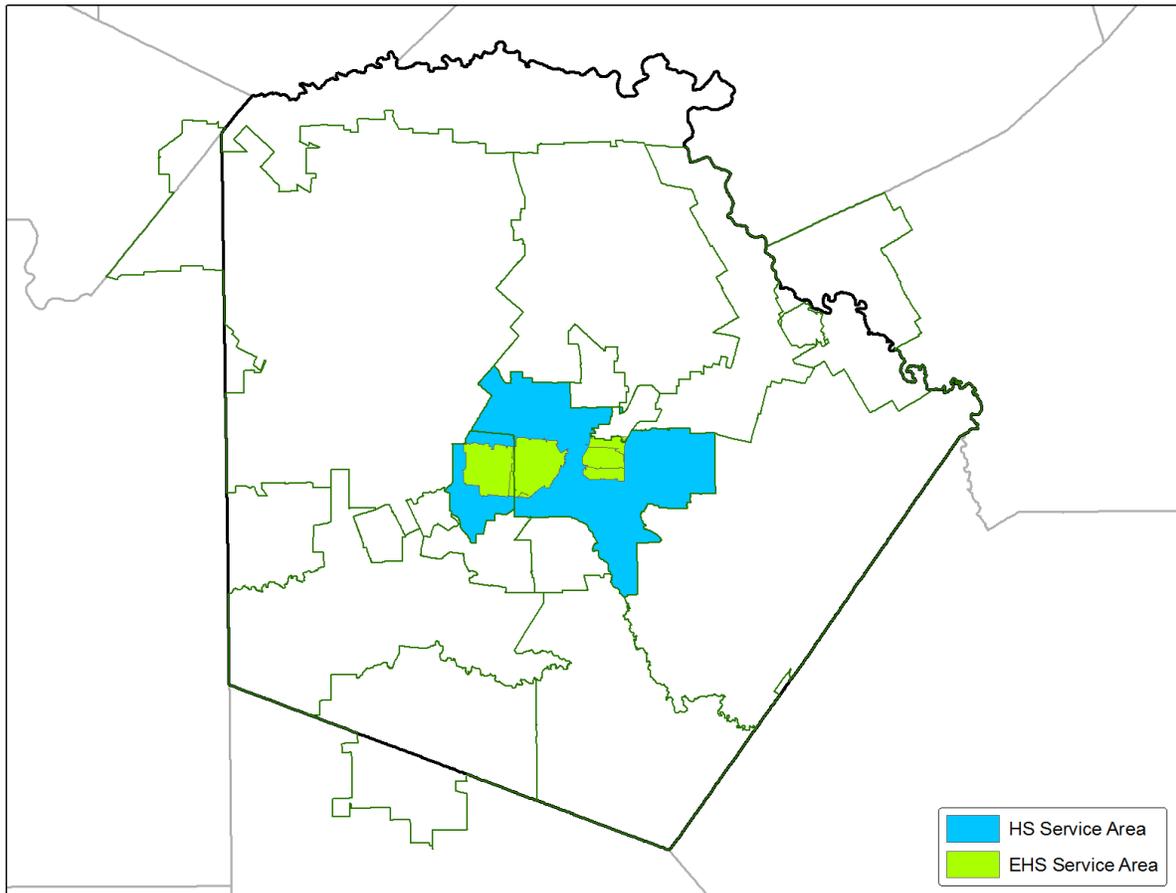


Figure 2-1 School Districts Serviced by the City of San Antonio Head Start Program, 2014-2015 School Year

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Tigerline Boundary Files
City of San Antonio Head Start Program

Recruitment

The City uses a selection criteria point matrix system which weighs factors, such as income, homelessness, foster care, child disability, parental status, family status and child status. Three formal selections are conducted to determine which applicants will be chosen for enrollment. The most vulnerable children are prioritized for enrollment in Head Start, such as those with disabilities, children who are homeless or in the foster care system and English as a second language. A minimum 10% of children with disabilities are among each year's cohort, and these children are specially targeted during annual recruitment (City of San Antonio Re-Designation Application, 2011, Refunding Application 2014).

3. Demographic Profile of Bexar County

Population Growth

According to the 2010 Census, Bexar County had a total population of just over 1.7 million residents (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census). This figure indicates that the population of the County grew by more than 320,000, or 23%, from the previous decade. This growth rate was greater than that of the state of Texas and the United States both (see Table 3-1). Currently, the County was estimated to have a population of 1,855,866, which would indicate a growth of 33,712 residents from 2013 to 2014 (US Census Bureau County Population Estimates, 2013, 2014).

Most of Bexar County's population growth over the past decade can be attributed to natural increase² (see Table 3-2). The birth rate in Bexar County declined from 2000 to 2010, falling to 70.1 per 1,000 women aged 15-44 in 2010 (SA Metro Health Fertility Report, 2011). This change represented a decrease of 4.2% when compared to fertility among the same group in 2001. The rate has dropped to 62.9 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, indicating that fertility may continue to slightly decline in the coming years. The zip code, exclusively within Bexar County, with the least births during 2013 was 78241³ with an average of 1 birth across the year. The highest concentration of births (1,204) during the period occurred in the 78245 zip code just west of downtown San Antonio⁴ (see Figure 3-1). However, many births that occurred in Bexar County during the same time frame were concentrated in central San Antonio.

School districts located in central San Antonio, EISD and SAISD, usually report relatively high rates of births compared to most other ISDs in Bexar County (see Table 3.3). EISD and SAISD also report high proportions of births to single mothers, teen mothers, mothers with less than a high school education, mothers with a BMI greater than 30, and births with a lower birth weight than surrounding ISDs.

Overall, population trends indicate that Bexar County is expected to increase the number of residents by approximately 15% by 2020 and 22% by 2025. The total population is projected to grow⁵ from 1.71 million in 2010 to more than 2.1 million in 2025 (Texas State Data Center, 2014). The population composition resulting from Bexar County's expected growth will be predominately more Hispanic and younger in age. According to population estimates for Bexar

² Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths in an area over a specified period of time.

³ 78241 zip code is located in South West Bexar County.

⁴ 78245 zip code is located western Bexar County, south of Sea World, west of Lackland Airforce base, north of Highway 90, and east of County Road 485.

⁵ This projection assumes the 0.5 Migration Scenario, which is the recommended choice (Texas State Data Center, 2014). The scenario uses migration rates calculated from population trends occurring after 2010 and assumes demographic changes will follow those trends.

County, the non-Hispanic white population made up 30% of the total population in 2010 (U.S. Census Bureau). By 2025 this percentage is expected to fall to 25%, and by 2045 non-Hispanic whites are likely to comprise only 19% of all Bexar County residents (Texas State Data Center, 2014). Meanwhile the County's share of minorities, especially Hispanics will rise dramatically (see Figure 3-2).

Table 3-1 Population Growth Comparison, Bexar County, Texas, and the United States, 2000, 2010

	2000	2010	Change	
			Numeric	Percent
Bexar County	1,392,931	1,714,773	321,842	23%
Texas	20,851,820	25,145,561	4,293,741	21%
United States	281,421,906	308,745,538	27,323,632	10%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census Counts

Table 3-2 Estimated Components of Population Change, Bexar County, 2013-2014

	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate	Population Change	Natural Increase	Foreign Migration	Domestic Migration
Bexar County	1,822,154	1,855,866	33,712	14,412	4,472	14,824

Source: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014.
 Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change: July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014
 U. S. Census Bureau, Population Division, 2015

Table 3-3 Births Occurring by School District Attendance Area, Bexar County, 2013

School District	Births (All Ages)	Birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-19	Percent of births to single mothers	Percent of births to mothers with less than HS/GED	Percent of births to mothers with BMI greater than 30	Percent of births that were low birth weight
Alamo Heights	281	3	47	16	91	21
Boerne	82	2	8	-	25	7
Comal	348	5	44	19	114	25
East Central	664	65	308	109	201	59
Edgewood	988	147	704	384	283	94
Fort Sam Houston	63	3	5	4	20	-
Harlandale	916	138	619	319	271	82
Judson	1,903	168	802	222	528	180
Lackland	11	-	-	-	3	2
Medina Valley	83	6	33	10	24	6
North East	5,289	373	2,057	753	1,539	462
Northside	8,131	536	2,921	914	2,329	723
Randolph Field	3	-	-	-	-	-
San Antonio	4,910	723	3,294	1,707	1,396	481
Schertz-Cibolo-Universal City	97	12	51	14	26	10
Somerset	144	27	86	34	36	19
South San Antonio	793	118	499	231	249	73
Southside	365	53	220	91	108	34
Southwest	997	119	497	242	282	81
Total	26,590	2,558	12,315	5,173	7,664	2,399
Source: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, Maternal and Child Health in SA 2013, http://www.sanantonio.gov/health						

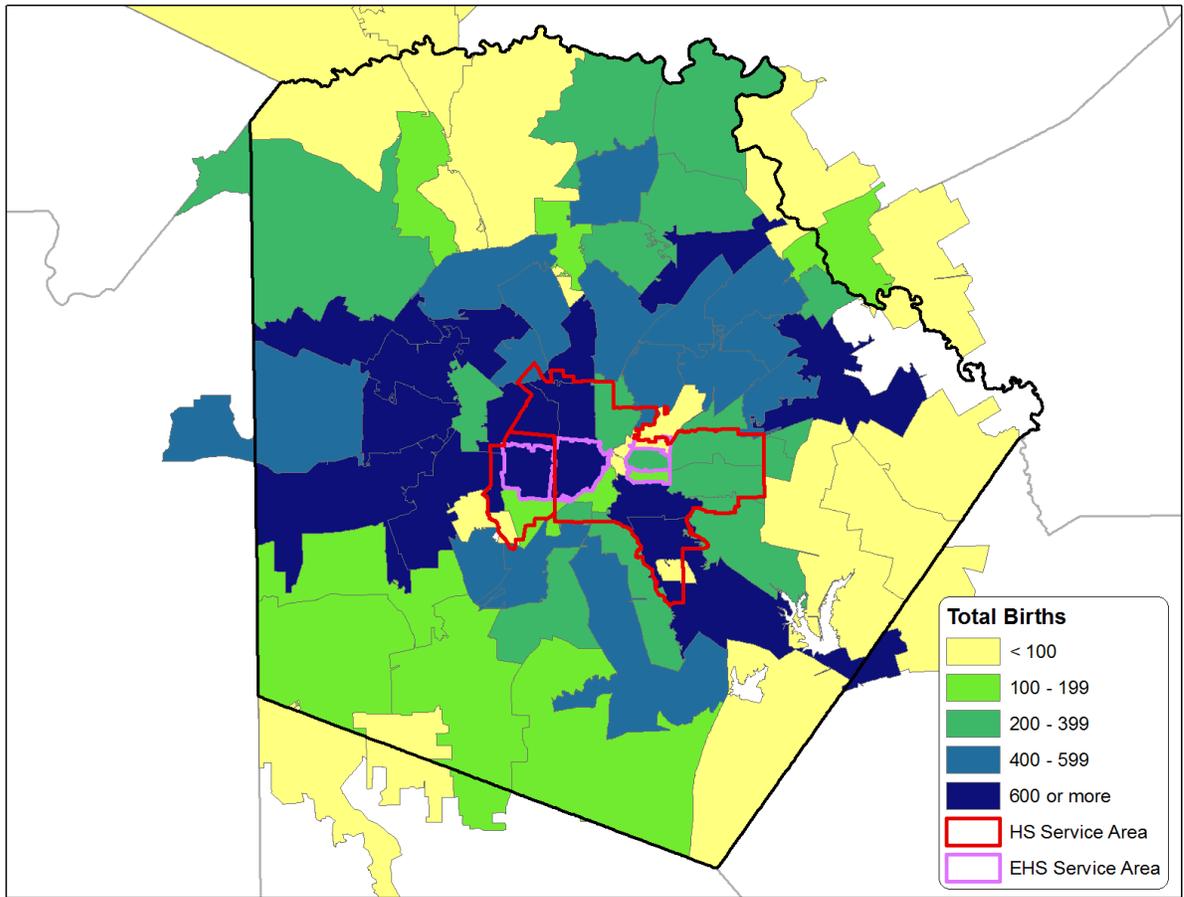


Figure 3-1 Births per ZIP Code, Bexar County, 2014
 Source: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, 2014 Health Profile, 2015
 Note: No data was reported for white areas on the map.

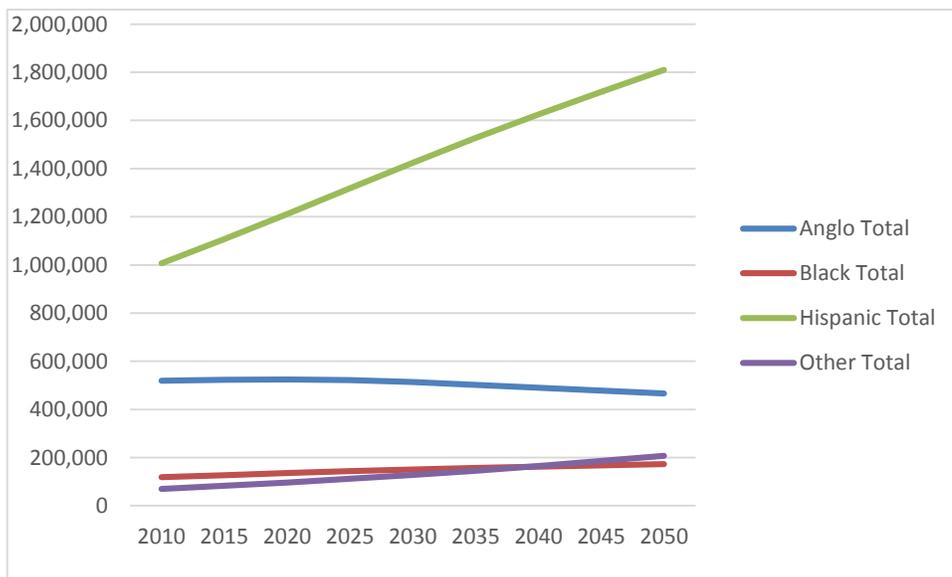


Figure 3-2 Projected Growth in Bexar County, 2010-2050
 Source: Texas State Data Center, 2014 Projections

Immigrants

Hispanics are the largest race/ethnic group in Bexar County, but the proportion of foreign-born Hispanics varies substantially across local school districts. Table 3-4 helps further illustrate the distribution of the foreign born population across Bexar County and local school districts.

During 2009-2013, approximately 13% of Bexar County's population was foreign-born. Of the foreign-born population, about 74% were foreign-born Hispanics residing in the County. However, foreign-born Hispanics only accounted for 17% of the total Hispanics in Bexar County.

An estimated 8,598 and 50,542 residents of EISD and SAISD were foreign born, making up about 15% and 16% of each district's total population. The foreign-born population of EISD (98%) and SAISD (94%) was almost entirely Hispanic, with non-Hispanic Whites making up much of the remainder for both districts (0.9%; 2.7%). Foreign-born Hispanics made up the largest proportions of Hispanics among all school districts (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample 2009-2013).

Table 3-4 Foreign Born Population Comparisons for Selected Districts, Bexar County, 2009-2013

	Total Population		Foreign Born Population				
	Estimate	Percent Hispanic	Estimate	Percent of Total	Percent Non-Hispanic White	Percent Hispanic	Percent of Total Hispanic
Alamo Heights	29,133	25.1	2,282	7.8	16.8	54.5	17.0
East Central	46,342	58.2	4,051	8.7	7.0	82.7	12.4
Edgewood	57,809	92.4	8,598	14.9	0.9	97.7	15.7
Ft. Sam	7,100	17.0	453	6.4	17.2	28.5	10.7
Harlandale	62,370	91.7	9,791	15.7	1.9	97.3	16.6
Judson	115,342	41.6	13,560	11.8	10.9	65.2	18.4
Lackland	9,217	18.1	535	5.8	15.3	10.7	3.4
North East	405,750	42.3	46,243	11.4	13.0	64.2	17.3
Northside	538,267	55.1	69,555	12.9	12.4	57.4	13.5
Randolph Field	1,246	6.9	108	8.7	20.4	8.3	10.5
San Antonio	308,152	78.5	50,542	16.4	2.7	94.3	19.7
South San Antonio	46,289	91.3	8,379	18.1	1.1	97.5	19.3
Somerset	14,392	77.1	1,692	11.8	2.4	97.6	14.9
Southside	24,642	81.7	2,545	10.3	1.7	95.4	12.1
Southwest	55,706	82.3	9,145	16.4	1.2	95.7	19.1
Bexar County	1,753,238	58.9	230,503	13.1	8.6	74.2	16.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP02, DP05 and Derived from B05003H & B05003I.

Race and Ethnicity

A larger proportion of Bexar County’s residents are minorities compared to the State, Nation (see Table 3-5), and most other counties (see Tables 3-6 and 3-7). However, EISD and SAISD populations have a substantially greater percentage of minorities compared to the County, State or Nation. In all, minorities made up greater than two-thirds of the population in Bexar County with non-Hispanic whites comprising only 30% of the overall population. About 60% of the County’s population was Hispanic (see Table 3-8). In comparison, minorities made up about 95% of EISD and 90% of SAISD’s populations. Hispanics were the largest

race/ethnicity group, accounting for 92% and 78% of each district's minority residents respectively.

Most neighborhoods that were heavily populated by minorities are located within the Interstate 410 Loop and to the south (see Figure 3-3). Neighborhoods with higher proportions of non-Hispanic Black residents are clustered in the eastern portion of the County (see Figure 3-4). The communities with the greatest proportion of Hispanic population are concentrated in central San Antonio and extend southwest (see Figure 3-5). These neighborhoods, with higher concentrations of minority populations, are among some of the most densely populated and oldest neighborhoods in San Antonio, and make up the urban core of the County and the City of San Antonio.

Table 3-5 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison, Bexar County, Texas, and the United States, 2009-2013

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,753,238	100	25,639,373	100	311,536,594	100
Hispanic (any race)	1,031,881	58.9	9,717,727	37.9	51,786,591	16.6
White (non-Hispanic)	524,906	29.9	11,488,269	44.8	197,050,418	63.3
Black (non-Hispanic)	121,081	6.9	2,956,545	11.5	38,093,998	12.2
Asian (non-Hispanic)	41,438	2.4	1,005,797	3.9	15,061,411	4.8
Other (non-Hispanic)	33,932	1.9	471,035	1.8	9,544,176	3.1
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP05 & Derived from DP05.						

Table 3-6 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison for Bexar, Collin, Dallas, Denton, and El Paso Counties, 2009-2013

	Bexar		Collin		Dallas		Denton		El Paso	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,753,238	100	811,308	100	2,412,481	100	687,857	100	813,015	100
Hispanic (any race)	1,031,881	58.9	120,223	14.8	928,418	38.5	126,857	18.4	663,256	81.6
White (non-Hispanic)	524,906	29.9	505,292	62.3	785,993	32.6	437,438	63.6	109,106	13.4
Black (non-Hispanic)	121,081	6.9	69,004	8.5	524,707	21.7	56,214	8.2	22,979	2.8
Asian (non-Hispanic)	41,438	2.4	93,943	11.6	125,880	5.2	46,775	6.8	8,277	1
Other (non-Hispanic)	33,932	1.9	22,846	2.8	47,483	2.0	20,573	3.0	9,397	1.2
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP05 & derived from DP05.										

Table 3-7 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison for Fort Bend, Harris, Hidalgo, Tarrant and Travis Counties, 2009-2013

	Fort Bend		Harris		Hidalgo		Tarrant		Travis	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	608,939	100	4,182,285	100	790,646	100	1,848,423	100	1,063,248	100
Hispanic (any race)	145,240	23.9	1,717,940	41.1	717,559	90.8	499,033	27	356,705	33.5
White (non-Hispanic)	218,313	35.9	1,361,568	32.6	60,223	7.6	945,390	51.1	535,206	50.3
Black (non-Hispanic)	128,020	21	774,120	18.5	2,972	0.4	272,225	14.7	85,576	8
Asian (non-Hispanic)	105,924	17.4	262,251	6.3	7,819	1	86,566	4.7	61,833	5.8
Other (non-Hispanic)	11,442	1.9	66,406	1.6	2,073	0.3	45,209	2.4	23,928	2.3
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP05 & derived from DP05.										

Table 3-8 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison for Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD and Bexar County, 2009-2013

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		Bexar County	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	57,809	100	308,152	100	1,753,238	100
Hispanic (any race)	53,442	92.4	241,992	78.5	1,031,881	58.9
White (non-Hispanic)	2,983	5.2	38,261	12.4	524,906	29.9
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,116	1.9	23,599	7.7	121,081	6.9
Asian (non-Hispanic)	98	0.2	1,596	0.5	41,438	2.4
Other (non-Hispanic)	170	0.3	2,704	0.9	33,932	1.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP05.

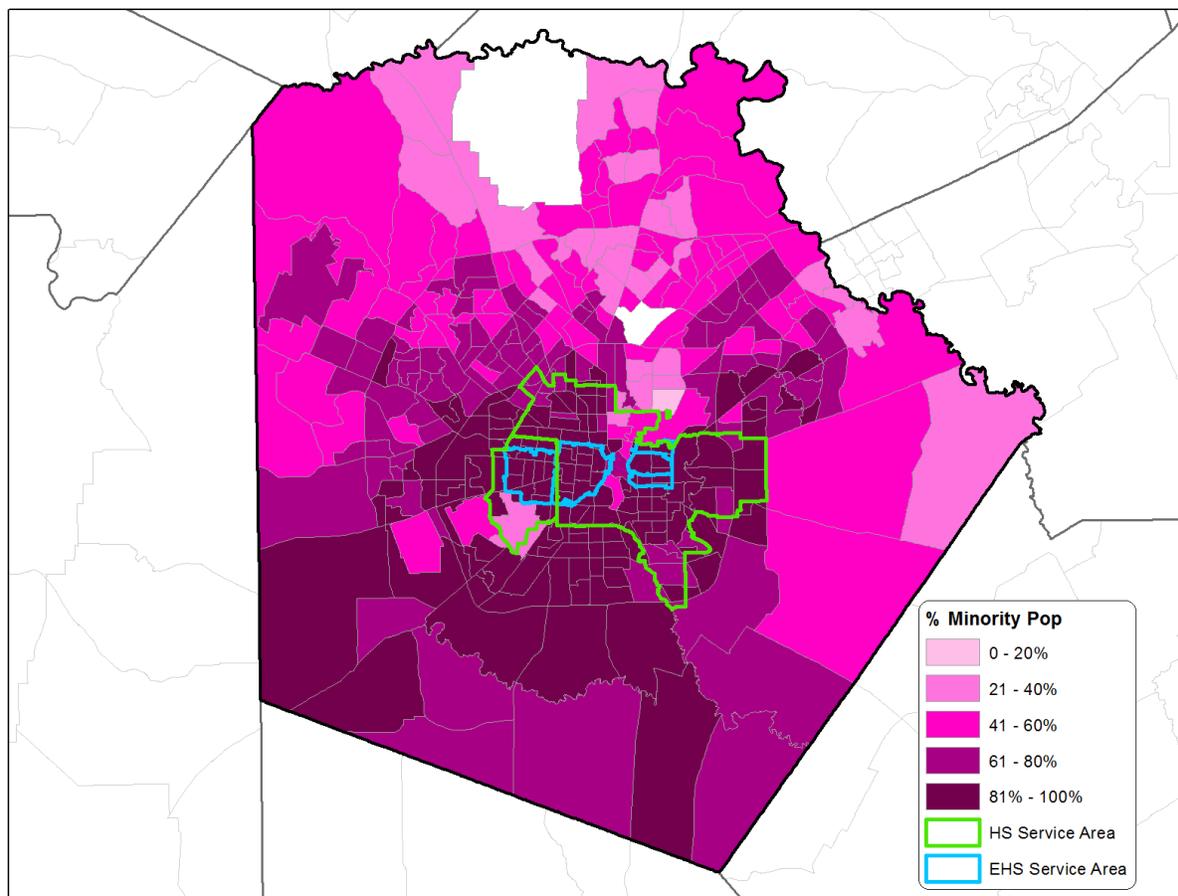


Figure 3-3 Percent of the Population that is Minority by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2009-2013

Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, 2009-2013
 Note: No data was reported for white areas on the map.

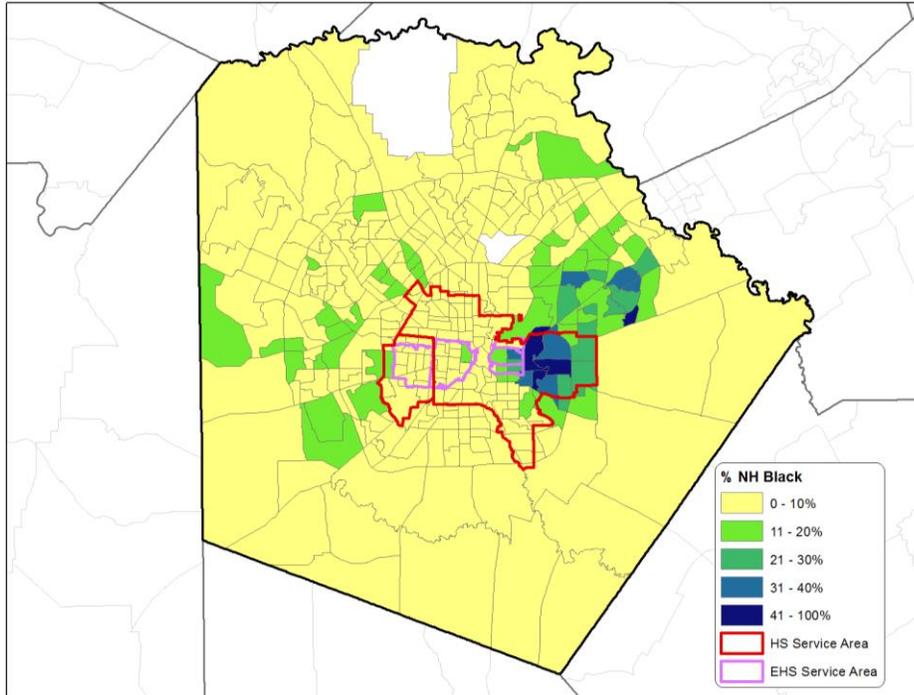


Figure 3-4 Percent of the Population that is Non-Hispanic Black by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2009-2013

Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, 2009-2013
 Note: No data was reported for white areas on the map.

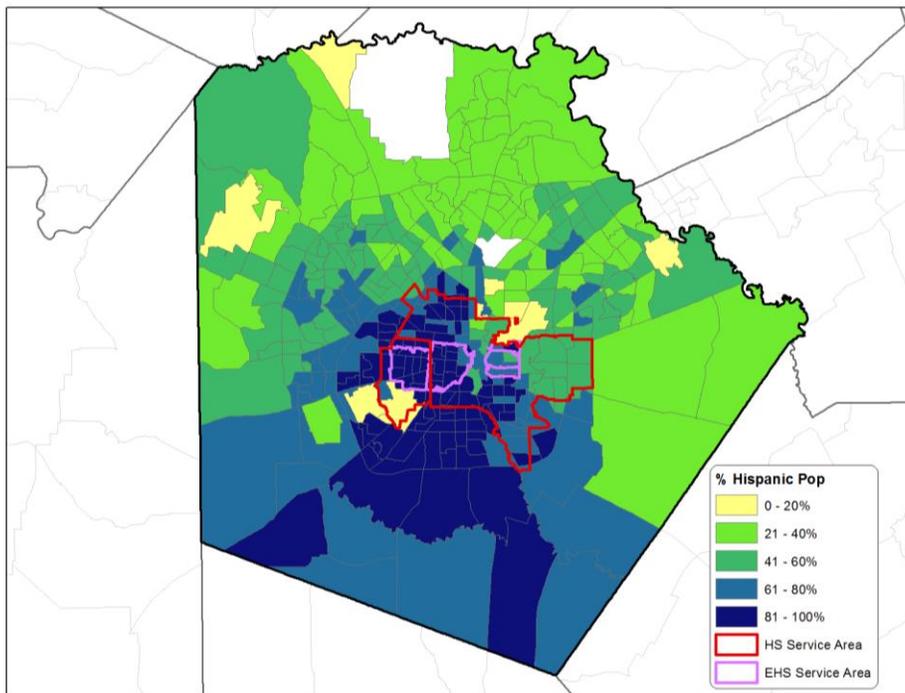


Figure 3-5 Percent of the Population that is Hispanic by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2009-2013

Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, 2009-2013
 Note: No data was reported for white areas on the map.

Languages

Spanish is the most widely used foreign language in Bexar County, with about 40% of all County residents reporting they use the language at home (see Table 3-9). The 2009-2013 American Community Survey estimated that 200,683 Bexar County residents (about 12% of the population) spoke a foreign language at home and could not speak English “very well.” Of those who spoke a foreign language at home, 40% were estimated to speak Spanish. Spanish spoken at home was especially prevalent in the central and southern portions of the County (see Figure 3-6). The remainder of foreign language speakers reported speaking a variety of languages coming from different origins such as Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese, which made up roughly half the balance of other foreign languages spoken at home.

EISD and SAISD were estimated to have greater proportions of Spanish speakers than the County, State or Nation. Nearly three-fifths of SAISD residents and three-quarters of EISD residents reported speaking Spanish at home, compared to the County’s 40%, the State’s 30% and the Nation’s 13%. Of that number, nearly one-quarter of the EISD population and one-fifth of the SAISD population spoke English “less than very well,” compared to Bexar County. Very few residents spoke a language other than English or Spanish at home (EISD 0.4% and SAISD 1.2%), compared to the County, State or Nation (see Table 3-10).

The proportion of Spanish speakers estimated to speak English less than “very well” was 11.1%, which is double the national rate (5.6%) but less than the percentage estimated for Texas (12.3%). In EISD and SAISD, this rate is nearly four times greater than the national rate. This highlights the greater usage of the Spanish language in these school districts. A larger proportion of EISD and SAISD residents will require services in Spanish when compared with the County, State or Nation.

Enrollment data from the Texas Education Agency was used to help identify the approximate geographic location of Spanish speakers in Bexar County (TEA, 2014-2015). The density of students enrolled in bilingual and in ESL programs is highest in the center of the county and extends southward (see Figure 3-7). The three independent school districts (ISDs) in Bexar County with the greatest proportion of students participating in bilingual education are EISD, Harlandale ISD, and SAISD.

This data gives valuable information about families and Spanish language usage in Bexar County. The need for Spanish language services rises in areas of high Spanish language usage and bilingual instruction. Because these areas coincide with heavily Hispanic neighborhoods, it is assumed that the families of bilingual students are mostly Spanish speakers.

Table 3-9 Language Spoken at Home among the Population Five Years and Over, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD, and Bexar County, 2009-2013

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		Bexar County	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population 5 and up	53,222	-	284,970	-	1,622,139	-
English only	13,785	25.9	121,440	42.6	940,103	58
Language other than English	39,437	74.1	163,530	57.4	682,036	42
Speak English less than "very well"	12,043	22.6	56,077	19.7	200,683	12.4
Spanish	39,235	73.7	160,088	56.2	621,864	38.3
Speak English less than "very well"	11,937	22.4	54,974	19.3	180,109	11.1
Language other than English and Spanish	202	0.4	3,442	1.2	60,172	3.7
Speak English less than "very well"	106	0.2	1,103	0.4	20,574	1.3
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP02.						

Table 3-10 Language Spoken at Home among the Population Five Years and Over, Bexar County, Texas, and the United States, 2009-2013

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population 5 and up	1,622,139	-	23,704,400	-	291,484,482	-
English only	940,103	58	15,471,149	65.3	231,122,908	79.3
Language other than English	682,036	42	8,233,251	34.7	60,361,574	20.7
Speak English less than "very well"	200,683	12.4	3,374,551	14.2	25,148,900	8.6
Spanish	621,864	38.3	6,983,384	29.5	37,458,624	12.9
Speak English less than "very well"	180,109	11.1	2,926,515	12.3	16,344,473	5.6
Language other than English and Spanish	60,172	3.7	1,249,867	5.3	22,902,950	7.9
Speak English less than "very well"	20,574	1.3	448,036	1.9	8,804,427	3.0
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP02.						

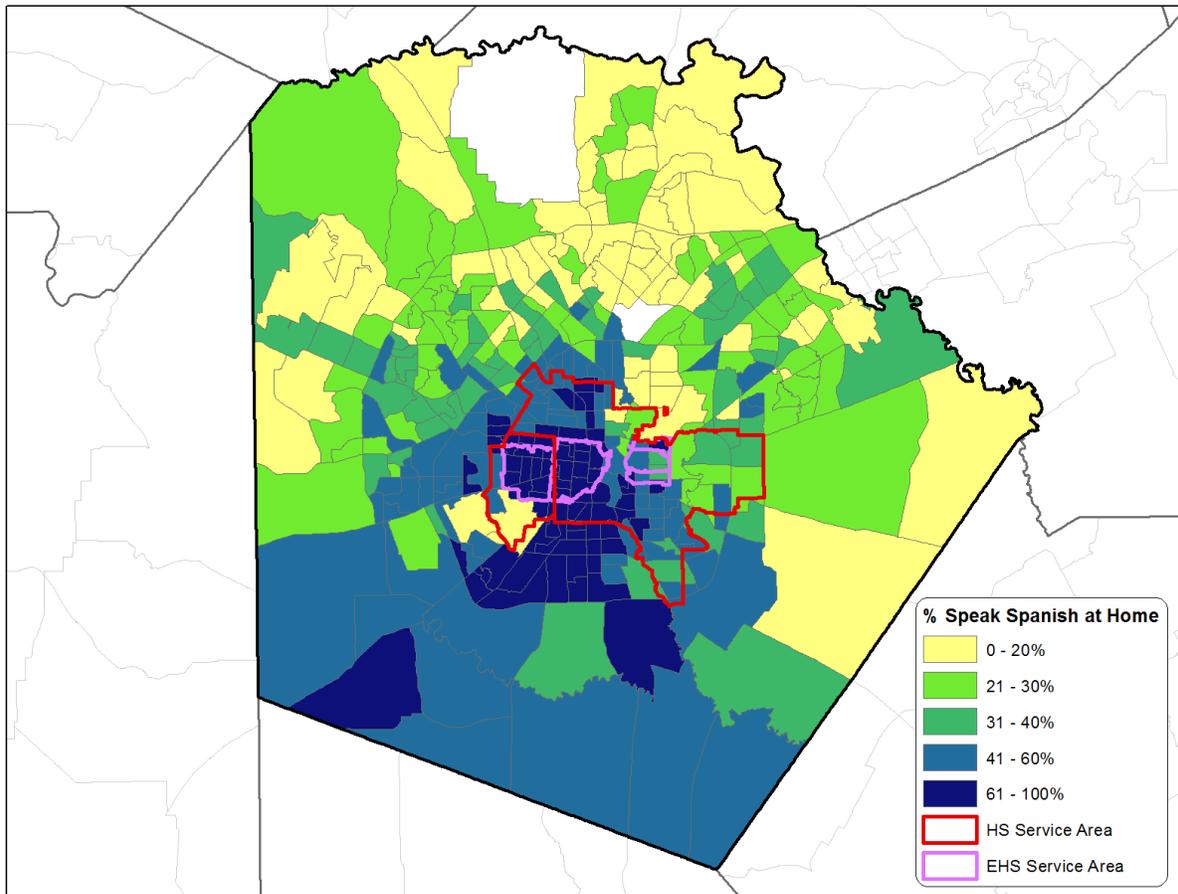


Figure 3-6 Percent of Persons Aged 5 and Older that Speak Spanish at Home by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2009-2013

Source: American Community Survey, 5 Year Sample, 2009-2013

Note: No data was reported for white areas on the map.

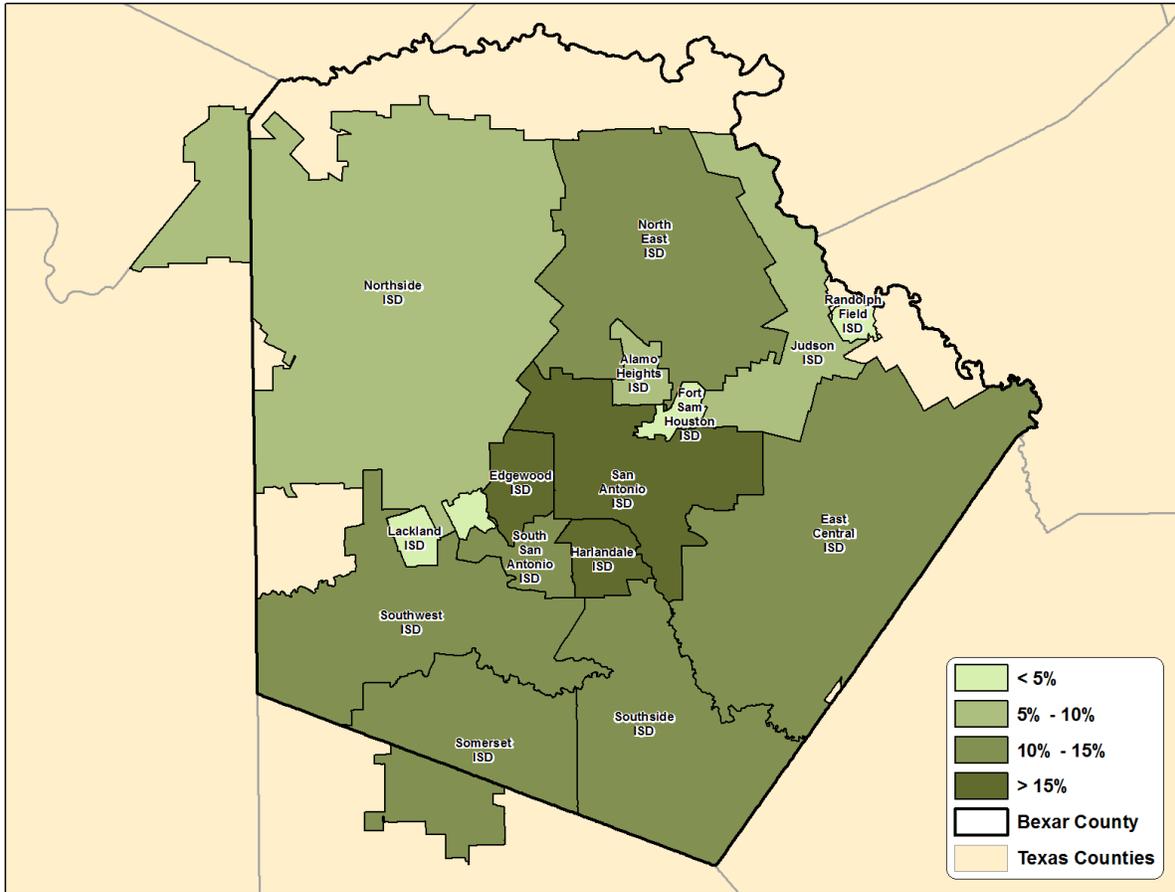


Figure 3-7 Percent of Students Participating in Bilingual or ESL Programs by School District, Bexar County, 2014-2015

Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Reports, 2014-2015
 Note: Tan areas were not included in this analysis.

Household Structure

In 2014, Bexar County had an estimated population of 1.85 million people, making it the 4th most populous County in Texas (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates). The County's age structure was similar to the State's (median age 33 vs. 34) but both were skewed younger than the Nation (median age 37 vs. 33 vs. 34) (see Tables 3-11 and 3-12). In comparison to the County, the population of EISD was similar (33) and SAISD's population was skewed a bit older (33 vs. 34) in their distribution.

Single parent families made up a large proportion of Bexar County families (22%) compared to the State (20%) or Nation (18%) (see Tables 3-13 and 3-14). Additionally, families in the County tended to have a larger average family size (3.49) compared to Texas (3.41) and the United States (3.22). However, single parent families were even more prevalent in EISD

(34%) and SAISD (28%) than the County. Average family size was much larger in EISD (4.05) and SAISD (3.65) compared to Bexar County, Texas or the Nation.

Table 3-11 Populations by Age, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD, and Bexar County, 2009-2013

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		Bexar County	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	57,809	100	308,152	100	1,753,238	100
Under five years	4,587	7.9	23,182	7.5	131,099	7.5
18 years and older	40,812	70.6	229,105	74.3	1,283,326	73.2
Median age	32.6	-	33.9	-	32.9	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP05.

Table 3-12 Population by Age, Bexar County, Texas, and the United States, 2009-2013

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,753,238	100	25,639,373	100	311,536,594	100
Under five years	131,099	7.5	1,934,973	7.5	20,052,112	6.4
18 years and older	1,283,326	73.2	18,714,465	73	237,659,116	76.3
Median age	32.9	-	33.8	-	37.3	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP05.

Table 3-13 Demographic and Household Characteristics, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD, and Bexar County, 2009-2013

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		Bexar County	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total Population	57,809	100	308,152	100	1,753,238	100
Under five years	4,587	7.9	23,182	7.5	131,099	7.5
Total households	16,995	100	104,447	100	604,698	100
Total Families	12,595	74	65,120	62	410,792	68
Single Parent Families	5,690	33.5	28,774	27.5	131,151	21.7
Average family size	4.05	-	3.65	-	3.49	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP05, DP02 and Derived from DP02.

Table 3-14 Demographic and Household Characteristics, Bexar County, Texas, and the United States, 2009-2013

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total Population	1,753,238	100	25,639,373	100	311,536,594	100
Under five years	131,099	7.5	1,934,973	7.5	20,052,112	6.4
Total households	604,698	100	8,886,471	100	115,610,216	100
Total Families	410,792	67.9	6,206,755	69.8	76,744,358	66.4
Single Parent Families	131,151	21.7	1,720,936	19.4	20,438,482	17.7
Average family size	3.49	-	3.41	-	3.22	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP05, DP02 and derived from DP02.

4. Education, Health, Nutrition and Social Service Needs

Education

Bexar County provides opportunities for higher education at a variety of locations. There are currently 17 college degree granting institutions located within Bexar County (National Center for Education Statistics, 2014). These include not-for-profit Universities and accredited community colleges (Texas Higher Education Coordination Board, 2014).

Educational attainment for the County is somewhat better than the State's, but worse than the Nation's. The percent of adults with high school and college degrees is greater in Bexar County than in Texas, but lower compared to the United States (see Table 4-2). The proportion of adults with no high school diploma was greatest for Texas and least in the United States.

The educational attainment of residents in EISD and SAISD was lower compared to the County, State, and Nation. The percent of adults with only a high school (or equivalent) level of education in EISD (32%) and SAISD (29%) are higher than Bexar County's (25%). However, these districts reported far fewer residents who had attained college-level education. More than one-quarter of Bexar County adults had attained a Bachelor's degree or greater, compared to one-tenth of SAISD adults (12%) and one-twentieth of EISD adults (4%). Additionally, these districts reported almost double the proportion of adults with no high school diploma compared to the County.

Estimates of school enrollment from the American Community Survey (ACS) suggest that 1,100 children in EISD, 5,300 children in SAISD, 24,193 in San Antonio, and a total of over 31,500 in Bexar County are enrolled in nursery or preschool (see Table 4-3 and Table 4-4).

Figure 4.1 illustrates the percentage of residents in each area who have earned a high school degree or greater. Bexar County and Texas were estimated to have similar proportions of those 25 years or older, but local school districts had worse educational outcomes. The rate of those with a high school diploma or greater varied across areas, but was lowest for EISD and SAISD, with about 56% and 67% respectively (Figure 4-1). Given that educational attainment of parents is a strong predictor of children's educational success, children living in districts with lesser educational achievement need greater support to be successful in school. Success at an early age and kindergarten readiness are keys to accessing greater levels of educational attainment.

Table 4-1 Educational Attainment among Persons Aged 25 Years and Older, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD, and Bexar County, 2009-2013

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		Bexar County	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
People 25 and over	34,124	100	193,216	100	1,090,334	100
No high school diploma	15,137	44.4	193,216	32.9	189,863	17.4
High school graduate or equiv.[1]	10,907	32	57,087	29.5	271,810	24.9
Some college, no Bachelor's[2]	6,693	19.6	49,023	25.4	341,776	31.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,387	4.1	23,556	12.2	286,885	26.3
[1] Includes people who earn a GED.						
[2] Includes people with an Associate's degree, but not a Bachelor's degree.						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP02 and derived from DP02.						

Table 4-2 Educational Attainment among Persons Aged 25 Years and Older, Bexar County, Texas, And the United States, 2009-2013

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
People 25 and over	1,090,334	100	16,080,307	100	206,587,852	100
No high school diploma	189,863	17.4	3,028,244	18.8	28,887,721	14.0
High school graduate or equiv.[1]	271,810	24.9	4,070,700	25.3	58,084,465	28.1
Some college, no Bachelor's[2]	341,776	31.3	4,695,368	29.2	60,032,528	29.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	286,885	26.3	4,285,995	26.7	59,583,138	28.8
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP02.						
[1] Includes people who earn a GED.						
[2] Includes people with an Associate's degree, but not a Bachelor's degree.						

Table 4-3 School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population Three Years and Over, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD, and San Antonio, 2009-2013

	Edgewood ISD	San Antonio ISD	San Antonio
Total:	55,107	295,174	1,300,329
Enrolled in school:	16,127	83,416	398,694
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	1,073	5,280	24,193
Enrolled in kindergarten	1,174	5,222	21,385
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	3,777	18,405	81,524
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	3,757	16,571	79,077
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	3,994	16,432	79,051
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	2,149	19,214	94,384
Graduate or professional school	203	2,292	19,080
Not enrolled in school	38,980	211,758	901,635
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, B14001.			

Table 4-4 School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population Three Years and Over for San Antonio, Bexar County, and Texas, 2009-2013

	San Antonio	Bexar County	Texas
Total:	1,300,329	1,676,256	24,510,260
Enrolled in school:	398,694	515,589	7,257,378
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	24,193	31,482	448,365
Enrolled in kindergarten	21,385	27,444	417,271
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	81,524	106,011	1,575,912
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	79,077	104,213	1,532,263
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	79,051	103,781	1,501,776
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	94,384	118,684	1,495,801
Graduate or professional school	19,080	23,974	285,990
Not enrolled in school	901,635	1,160,667	17,252,882
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, B14001.			

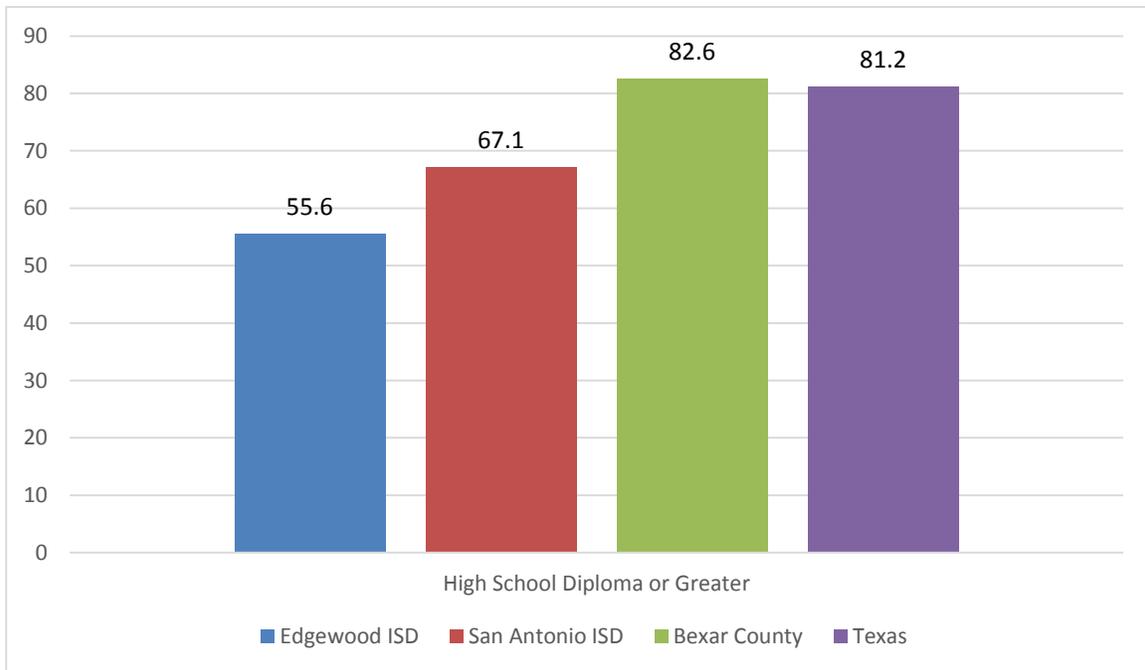


Figure 4-1 Percent of Adults 25 and Older with a High School Diploma or Greater, Bexar County, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD, Bexar County, and Texas, 2009-2013
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, 2009-2013, DP02

Health and Nutrition

Obesity, low immunization rate, and food insecurity are significant factors impacting the San Antonio and Bexar County community. These issues are particularly prevalent in neighborhoods with high concentrations of poverty, such as those in central San Antonio.

Obesity has been and continues to be a significant issue for San Antonio’s children. Obesity among youth negatively impacts quality of life and can result in poor long term health outcomes. Childhood obesity in many school districts is assessed using Fitnessgram, a national survey of health and fitness for children enrolled in the public school system. Most school districts in Bexar County participate in Fitnessgram, although participation rates change year-to-year. In the 2013-2014 school year, most Bexar County districts reported greater rates of obesity than the State. The proportion of unhealthy weight children varied across participating school districts from a low of 0% in Northside ISD to a high of 57% in SAISD (see Table 4-5). More than half of children in the assessment in SAISD and SAISD were of unhealthy weight.

The prevalence of unhealthy weight among pre-school aged children is probably lower than the rate among children of all ages, but to address the problem of unhealthy weight, healthy nutrition and exercise patterns must be established among pre-school aged children. The high percentages of unhealthy weight among children in Bexar County suggest significant efforts to improve the nutrition and physical activity of children are needed.

The rate of immunization is another important predictor of general health and access to healthcare. The suggested rate of immunization refers to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) child immunization schedule of four doses of the diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) vaccine, three or more doses of polio vaccine, one or more doses of the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine, three or more doses of the Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib) vaccine, hepatitis B vaccine, and varicella (chickenpox) vaccine. The shorthand for this recommended immunization schedule is 4:3:1:3:3:1.

Childhood immunization varies somewhat across geographic areas examined. Currently, the Healthy People 2020 Goal for immunization is 90%. In 2013, the National Immunization Survey found that 77.7% of children aged 19-35 months had the suggested coverage level. In the same year, Texas reported a comparable rate of immunization at 76% covered. And Bexar County reported a rate similar to the State's with 75.2% of children aged 19-35 months immunized in 2013.

Food insecurity is another issue of importance for children living in Bexar County. One indicator of food insecurity is the percentage of children participating in government benefit programs like TANF, SNAP, and WIC. Table 4-6 provides information for Bexar County, spanning 2008 – 2012, on the percent of children participating in these federal assistance programs. For SNAP, the percentage of children participating in these programs increased over the five year period. The rate of children receiving TANF and WIC remained stable over the same period, although it decreased slightly in 2012. The stable, and/ in some cases increasing, rate of utilization for public assistance in Bexar County indicates that access to healthy food can be a challenge for many local children. Additionally, these rates represent only those who are eligible, apply for, and receive these benefits. The figures do not reflect the potentially substantial number of children and families who are eligible for these programs yet do not apply to receive benefits.

Table 4-5 Prevalence of Unhealthy Weight Children by School District, Selected School Districts and Bexar County, 2013-2014

District	Total Students Tested	Total at Unhealthy Weight	Percent at Unhealthy Weight
Alamo Heights	2,180	0	0
East Central	-	-	-
Edgewood	9,820	5,608	57.2
Ft. Sam	-	-	-
Harlandale	-	-	-
Judson	45,375	21,407	47.2
Lackland	-	-	-
North East	79,976	31,580	39.5
Northside	55,935	0	0
Randolph Field	-	-	-
San Antonio	46,552	25,154	54
South San Antonio	5,261	2,830	53.8
Somerset	1,981	1,059	53.5
Southside	-	-	-
Southwest	-	-	-
TOTAL FOR BEXAR COUNTY	247,062	87,638	35.5
<p>In 2013-2014 school year: a Healthy Weight equals BMIs ranging from 13.8 to 24.9 in boys and from 13.5-24.9 in girls (across age and from the low to the high end of the Healthy Fitness Zone). FITNESSGRAM includes data for students enrolled in kindergarten through college, but is limited by the grades serviced in each district, respectively. FERPA masked scores, which occur when there are fewer than 5 students in any category, have not been counted in these calculations. Bexar County total Fitnessgram scores contain only the districts listed in the table. Fitnessgram suggests that their scores not be compared across years, because of differences in methodology.</p> <p>Source: Fitnessgram for Bexar County and Selected Bexar County ISDs, 2013-2014.</p>			

Table 4-6 Percent of Children Participating in TANF, SNAP, and WIC, Bexar County, 2008-2012

Program	Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Children Receiving TANF (Percent)	1.3%	1.1%	1%	1%	0.9%
Children Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps)	23.5%	27.5%	29.4%	31.3%	30.6%
Children Receiving WIC (Percent)	41.5%	42.6%	43.8%	41.3%	40.4%

Source: Center for Public Policy Priorities is the Texas home to KIDS COUNT, 2015.

Social Services

The prevalence of child abuse and neglect is yet another factor that affects the quality of life for San Antonio residents. The number and rate of confirmed, unduplicated child abuse cases can serve as an indicator of the need for social services. Figure 4-2 illustrates the geographic distribution of child abuse rates across Bexar County. The map indicates center and west San Antonio contain the greatest rates of child abuse. These areas also tend to have higher concentrations of minority population and families toward the lower end of the socioeconomic spectrum.

The number of child abuse and neglect cases has increased in Bexar County over the past decade (see Table 4-7). This 82% increase is partially due to an increasing number of residents, but cannot be explained by population growth alone (see Table 4-7). Yet, despite this population increase, the rise in the number of victims of child abuse and neglect cannot be solely attributed to the growth in population (Bexar County grew 33% between the 2000 Census and 2014 Census County Estimates). Another potential factor contributing to the increase in cases may be an increase in the number of cases reported, investigated and confirmed. In 2004, about two-fifths of the children (41%) who were victims of child abuse and neglect were pre-kindergarten age (Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services, 2014). Ten years later, this percentage has slightly increased so that 43% of confirmed child abuse and neglect victims were zero to two years old.

Another indicator of the need for social services is the rate of juvenile probation. Youth who are having difficulty in school and who come from lower socioeconomic environments are more likely to have experience interfacing with the legal system. Communities with higher concentrations of youth who are on probation may have significant challenges keeping their children in school and on track for solid school performance. Most of the ZIP codes in Bexar County with the highest rates of juveniles on probation were located within SAISD and EISD

(Figure 4-3), which indicates a substantial portion of at-risk youth in these areas. Higher rates of juvenile probation indicate a greater need for social services (United Nations Children’s Fund, 2013). But early childhood success in school is likely to reduce the probability of youth interfacing with the legal system (National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2014).

Table 4-7 Confirmed Victims of Child Abuse/Neglect for Selected Years, Bexar County, 2004-2014

	FY 2004		FY 2009		FY 2014	
	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas
Age 0-2	939	14,772	1,859	21,381	1,783	21,011
Age 3-5	650	10,882	1,205	14,786	1,189	14,306
Age 6-9	703	10,906	1,263	15,113	1,208	14,752
Sex - Male	1,144	18,655	2,178	25,963	2,130	25,605
Sex - Female	1,142	17,770	2,135	25,197	2,042	24,329
Sex - Unknown	6	135	14	120	8	135
White	326	13,563	793	21,217	758	21,978
Black	293	7,864	716	14,092	496	11,180
Hispanic	1,636	14,161	3,992	30,363	3,961	29,266
Other	37	972	3	132	3	87
Unduplicated, Confirmed Victims	2,292	36,560	4,327	51,280	4,180	50,069

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, 2004, 2009 & 2014.

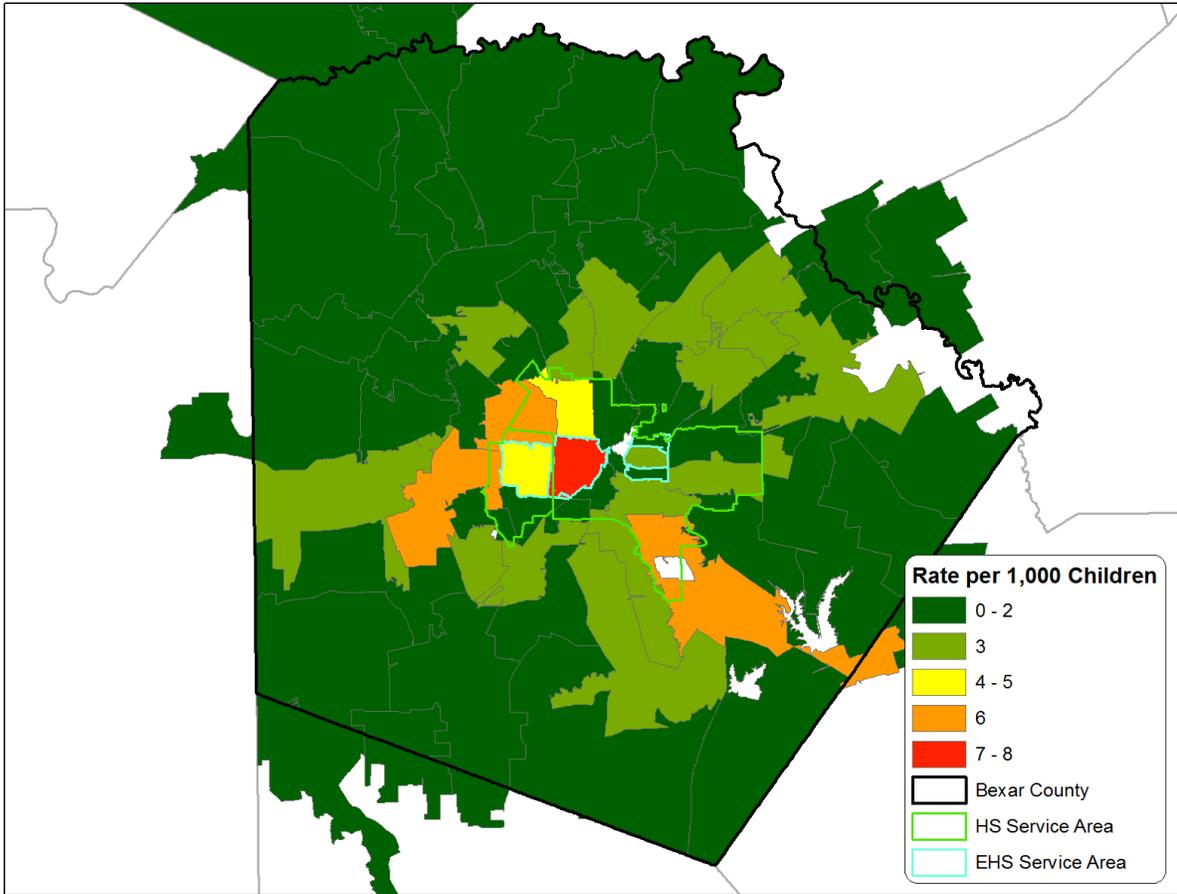


Figure 4-2 Confirmed Victims of Child Abuse/Neglect by Zip Code, Bexar County, 2014

Source: Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services, Management Reporting and Statistics

Note: No data was reported for white areas on the map.

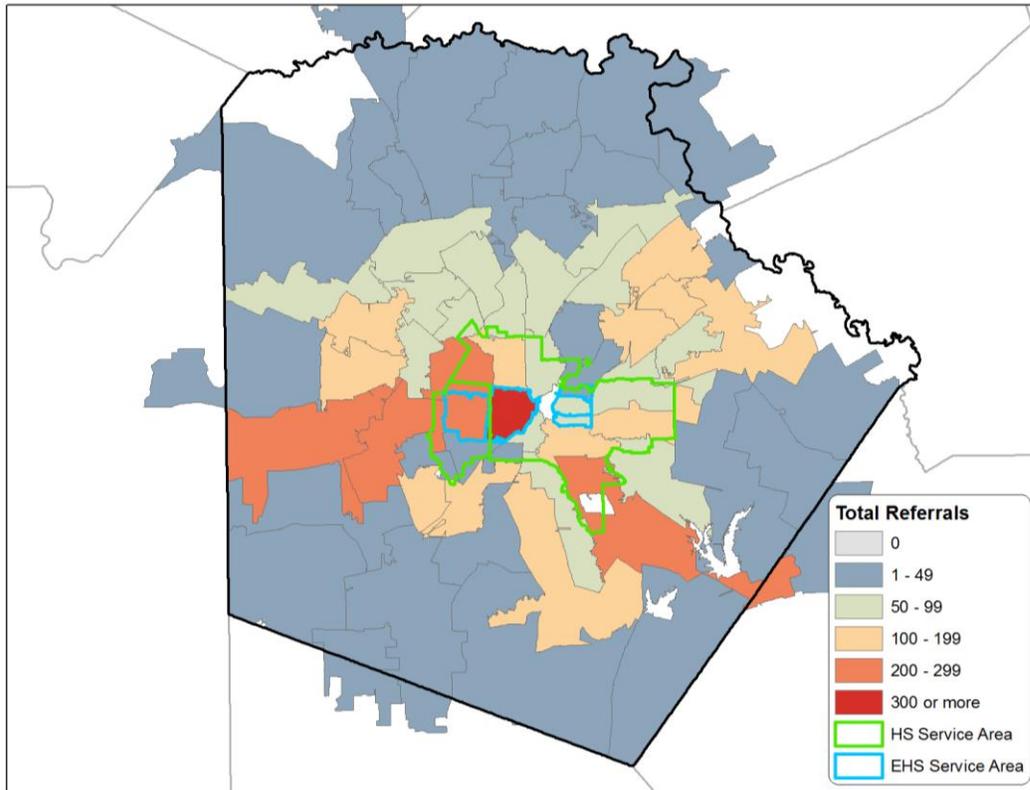


Figure 4-3 Juvenile Probation by Zip Code, Bexar County, 2014

Source: Bexar County Juvenile Probation, 2015

Note: No data was reported for white areas on the map.

Income and Poverty

On average, residents within the Head Start service areas have a smaller household income and a smaller per capita income, compared with the County and the State (see Table 4-8). In Bexar County, 5% of households had income less than \$10,000 while 7% of households in the State had incomes below this level. Both EISD and SAISD had greater than the State's average for incomes below \$10,000. Bexar County reported about 5% of households earning more than \$200,000 in comparison to 4% at the State. The median household income in Bexar County was estimated at just over \$49,000, while that in the State was over \$51,000. EISD and SAISD both had lower median household incomes when compared to the County or the State. Per capita income was lower in Bexar County than the State, but EISD and SAISD residents' income was lower than for the County. For the percent of families with children under five years of age whose income was below poverty, SAISD and EISD had comparably higher percentages than the County and State alike.

Table 4-8 Income and Poverty in Texas, Bexar County, and Selected School Districts, 2009-2013

Geography	Percent of households with less than \$ 10,000 income	Percent of households with more than \$ 200,000 income	Median household income	Per capita income	Percent of related children under five below the poverty threshold
Alamo Heights ISD	7.6	16	\$78,266	\$55,775	6.3
East Central ISD	4.9	2.4	\$53,871	\$21,461	20
Edgewood ISD	14.4	0.2	\$26,831	\$11,635	55.1
Fort Sam Houston ISD	1.7	1.2	\$59,665	\$16,904	8
Harlandale ISD	11.7	0.4	\$33,485	\$13,627	41.1
Judson ISD	4.5	1.7	\$58,676	\$23,329	20.7
Lackland ISD	4.8	0.5	\$51,620	\$13,161	7.2
North East ISD	5.4	5.5	\$57,649	\$31,067	20.8
Northside ISD	6.9	3.9	\$58,951	\$27,248	19.3
Randolph Field ISD	9.1	6.4	\$91,875	\$23,968	1.6
San Antonio ISD	14.6	1.2	\$30,938	\$15,674	47
Somerset ISD	10.4	0.2	\$34,930	\$13,545	33.2
South San Antonio ISD	9.4	0.1	\$46,884	\$16,185	20.4
Southside ISD	9.2	0.5	\$43,213	\$14,500	35.3
Southwest ISD	6.4	0.6	\$42,014	\$14,313	31.3
Bexar County, Texas	8	3.6	\$50,112	\$24,253	27.5
Texas	7.4	4.7	\$51,900	\$26,019	28.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP03, B17001.

Housing

The housing stock in Bexar County consists mostly of single family homes. There is some variation in the characteristics of housing stock in the school districts served by the City of San Antonio Head Start program (see Table 4-9). SAISD had the highest vacancy rate, a few percentage points larger than the county's and just slightly greater than the State's. Bexar County as a whole had the newest housing stock, followed by the State, EISD and SAISD, respectively. SAISD had the oldest housing stock with almost four times the amount of units built before 1940 and also had the highest percentage of renter-occupied units.

EISD had larger average household sizes for owner- and renter-occupied units when compared to related areas. The percent of housing units with no vehicle available was highest in SAISD, followed by EISD, Bexar County and the State. The percent of housing units with more than 1.5 occupants per room was greatest in EISD, but approximately the same across San Antonio, Bexar County and the State. Median home value was greatest for the State, followed by the County, SAISD and EISD. Overall, the distribution of housing characteristics tends to mirror patterns of the distribution of socioeconomic characteristics of the population.

Table 4-9 Housing Characteristics for School Districts Served by San Antonio and Bexar County Head Start, 2009-2013

	Percent of Housing Units Vacant	Percent of Housing Units Built After 2010	Percent of Housing Units Built Before 1940	Percent of Housing Units Renter-occupied	Average household size of owner-occupied unit	Average household size of renter-occupied unit	Percent of Housing Units with No Vehicles Available	Percent of Housing Units with More than 1.5 Occupants per Room	Median Home Value
Edgewood ISD	11.8	0.3	5.5	36.5	3.5	3.1	16.3	2.4	\$62,700
San Antonio ISD	13.4	0.8	20.3	48.5	3.0	2.6	18.2	2.0	\$76,500
Bexar County	9.3	1.3	5.1	40.3	3.0	2.6	8.0	1.2	\$123,700
Texas	11.8	1.2	4.1	36.7	2.9	2.6	5.9	1.4	\$128,900
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, DP04.									

Homeless Population

The City of San Antonio's latest survey of homelessness counted 922 unsheltered persons in 2014 (City of San Antonio Homelessness Count). For 2013-2014, the City of San Antonio Head Start Program had served 240 homeless children reported in their Program Information Report (PIR). In light of these estimates, it appears that the potential to aid homeless children through Head Start is significant.

5. 2015 Head Start Community Needs Assessment

The 2015 Community Needs Assessment Survey was administered to parents and caregivers whose children received services from the City of San Antonio's Head Start Program during the 2014-2015 year. Useable responses were received from 1,186 families, one respondent from each family. Please see Appendix A for tables that detail the results of the survey by survey language and zip code.

Demographics

Most respondents were located in the 78207 zip code (19%). The majority of respondents used the English language survey form, with about 19% completing the instrument in Spanish. The age of respondents question indicated that most were between 25 and 29 years of age (36%), followed by 30-39 years old (30%), and 20-24 years of age (20%). Most respondents were also women (93%) and Hispanic (87%).

About 34% of respondents reported they were married and 42% were single, 5% divorced, 7% separated and 10% in common law marriages. The person filling out the survey was most likely to be the head of household (63%) or the head of household's spouse (21%). In terms of educational attainment, 33% of respondents had a high school degree, 24% had less than a high school degree, 26% had some college, and 7% were college graduates. Almost half of respondents (42%) had no health insurance, with the remainder having either private insurance (25%), Medicaid (25%) or some other form of coverage (7%). Their children were predominantly served by Medicaid (86%). Additionally, of those that were pregnant at the time of the survey (9%), one-fifth (21%) were receiving prenatal care and 6% were receiving pregnancy services through an Early Head Start (EHS) or Head Start (HS) Program.

The data showed that there were most often two children (35%) or three children (27%) in each family's care. Of those children, usually just one child (84%) was enrolled in an EHS/HS program.

Greater than one-half of the respondents were employed (full or part-time) with 37% being employed full time. More than 40% of the respondents reported they were unemployed. Among the unemployed, the most common statement made for not working was the conflict caused by employment (18%). The forms of public coverage and assistance that families most often used were SNAP (64%), Medicaid (64%), and WIC(39%).

The data also revealed that an enrolled family's primary income was often less than \$10,000 (38%). Income commonly came from employment (57%), child support (19%), and social security (8%).

English was the primary language spoken in 78% of respondent households and Spanish in 22% of the households. Of households that spoke more than one language, 65% of respondents reported Spanish and 34% reported English as their secondary language.

Needs Assessment

Respondents were asked about 35 types of service needs they feel that families enrolled in Head Start might have. The most commonly stated needs (“needed” and “very much needed” added) were for dental care (46%), health care (39%), vision care (34%), and childcare (30%). Additionally, families indicated that prescription drug assistance (24%), utility assistance (24%), access to health and fitness centers (22%), and employment assistance (21%) were all needed services. In reviewing the top eight most commonly stated needs, four were health related. The services that were least likely to be needed were assistance with domestic violence, alcohol and drug counseling, in-home care, and homeless shelters. Figures 5-1 and 5-2 provide a graphical representation of the total program’s Community Needs data from the tables in Appendix A.

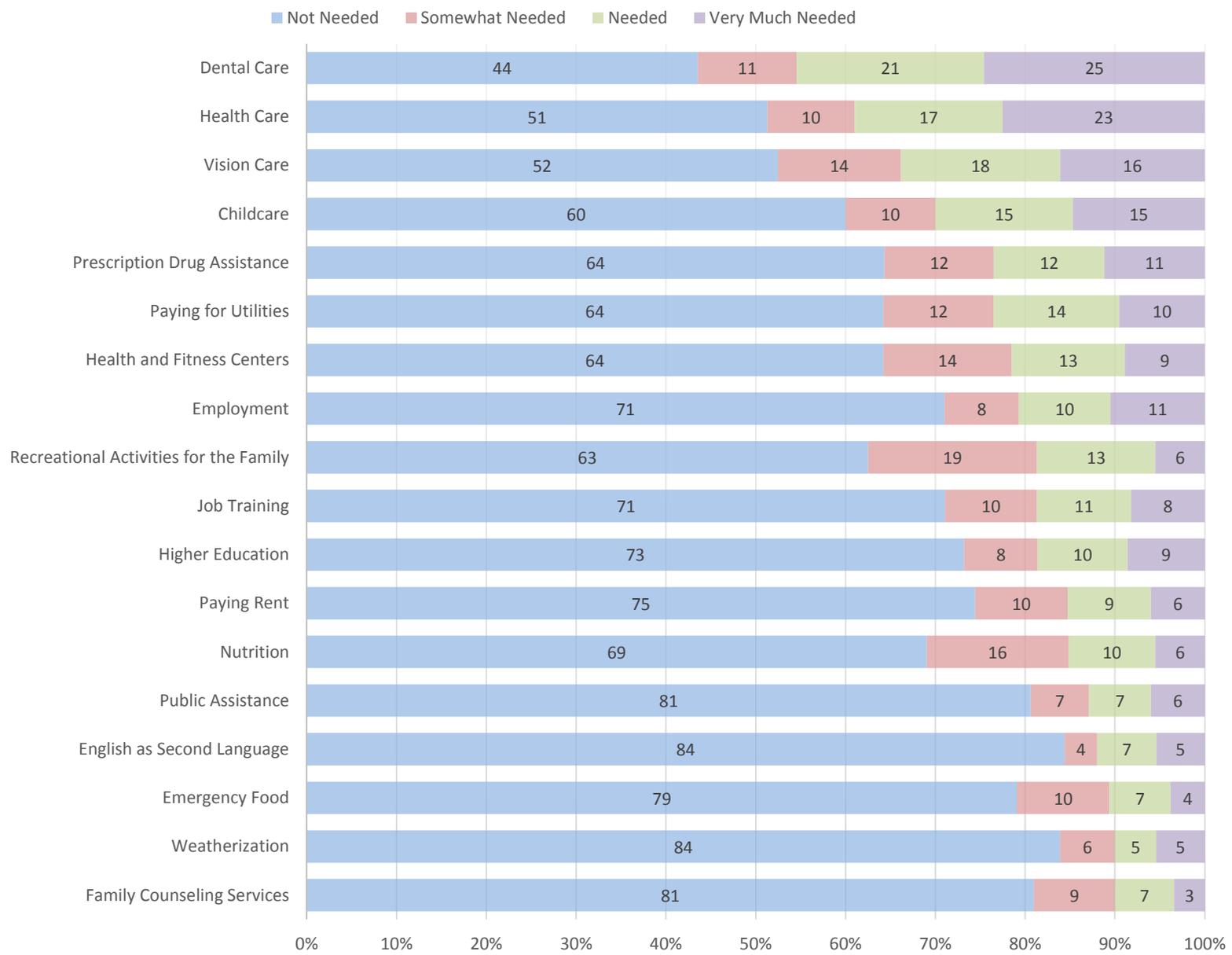


Figure 5-1 Needs Assessment Results for the Head Start Program, Most Requested Needs, 2015
 N=1,186

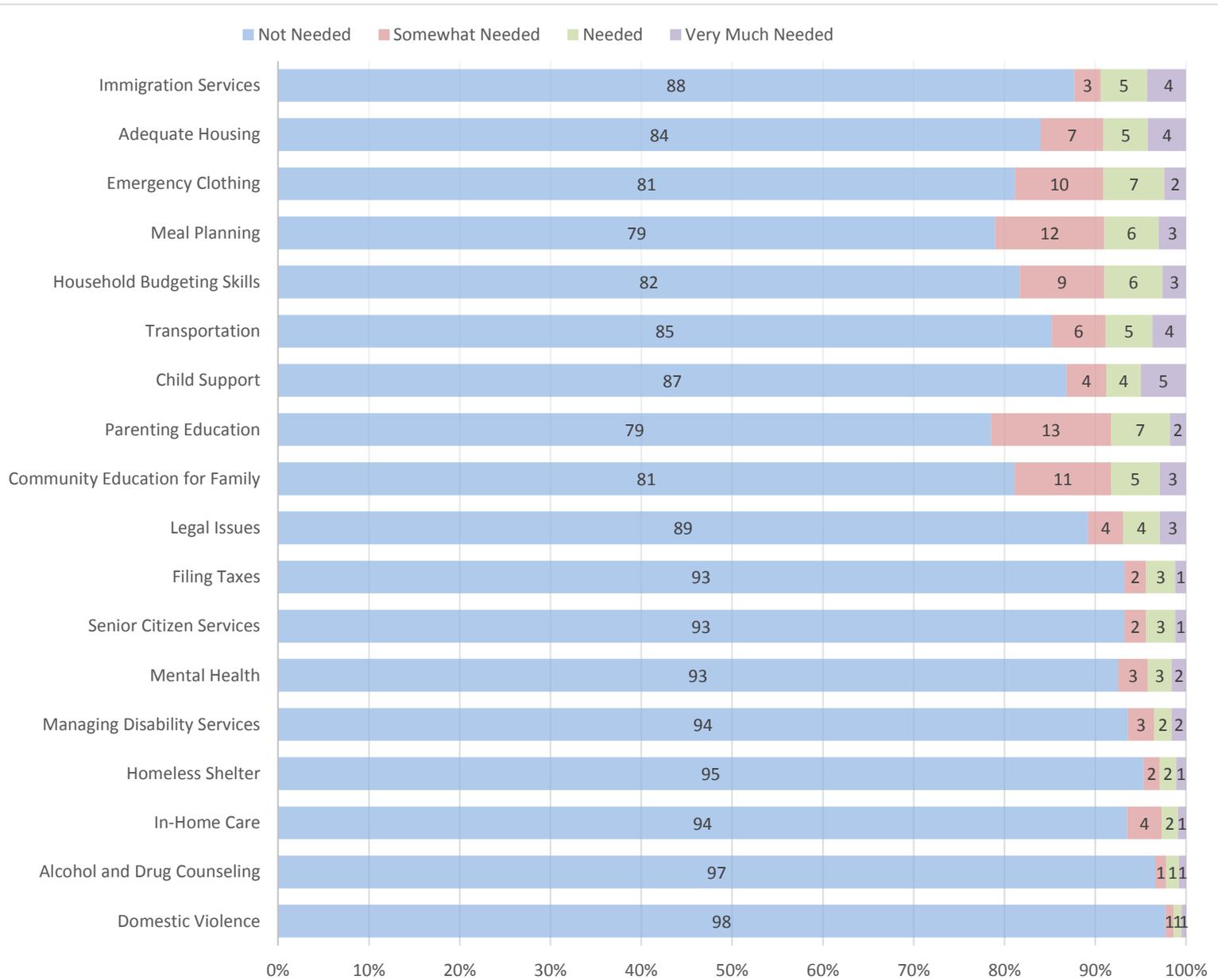


Figure 5-2 Needs Assessment Results for the Head Start Program, Least Requested Needs, 2015
 N=1,186

Parent Satisfaction Survey

The City of San Antonio developed the End of the Year (EOY) 2013-2014 Parent Satisfaction survey in an effort to assess whether parents and caregivers were pleased with the services provided during the year. The instrument contained questions geared towards parental satisfaction with a variety of services, interactions, and other measures intended to assess the quality of the Program.

Parents most often reported being satisfied with understanding what their child was learning at school (94%) (see Figure 5-3). They were also satisfied with being informed of their child's progress (94%), with the EHS/HS services the family received (93%), and with receiving helpful information from the Head Start program (93%). Parents were least satisfied with feeling that their child was ready for kindergarten (78%). Overall, findings indicated that parents were happy with the services provided by Head Start and the communication received by the program.

Based on the results of the proper medication usage and medical understanding portion of the instrument, parents also understood how to fill out forms and dispense medication for their child (see Figure 5-4). The largest share of caregivers indicated that medical forms were hard to fill out all the time (11%) or some of the time (19%), which was nearly one-third of participants. Parents were also more likely to report that using a kitchen spoon for medication was generally okay (12%) or sometimes okay (11%), indicating that one-fifth of caregivers might utilize this practice. Parents were least likely to find appointment slips hard to understand (7%). Overall, results indicate that it might be beneficial to work towards better understanding of medical forms and correct administration of medicines to children.

Figure 5-5 highlighted whether parents felt comfortable talking to staff, giving their child tasks at home, and setting and recognizing goals for their child. Results indicated that parents tended to feel comfortable in all of these respects. Parents responded that they were most comfortable helping their child learn at home (95% Yes) and least comfortable talking to the site director/principal (79%).

Lastly, a portion of the Parent Satisfaction Survey touched upon satisfaction with the services received by enrolled children (see Figure 5-6). Parents were most satisfied with the education services (93%), health services (89%), and dental services (88%) that their child received. They reported being least satisfied with the special education services provided to the child (59%). Development of a better understanding for the reasons behind this lower level of satisfaction should be considered. Such an understanding may allow identification of target efforts to improve satisfaction.

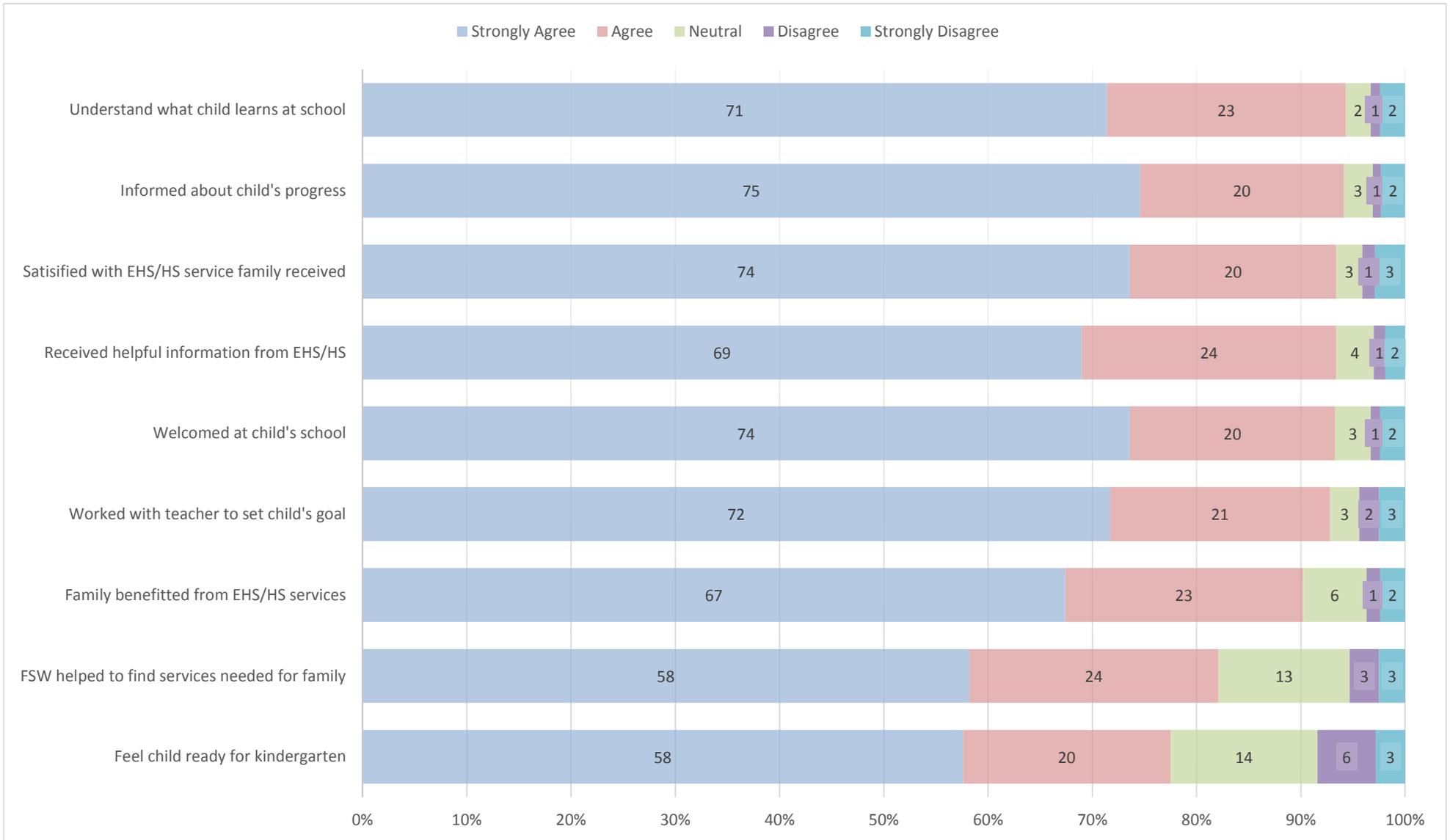


Figure 5-3 Parent Satisfaction Survey Results for the Head Start Program, Questions about Program Satisfaction and Progress, 2015
N=1,186

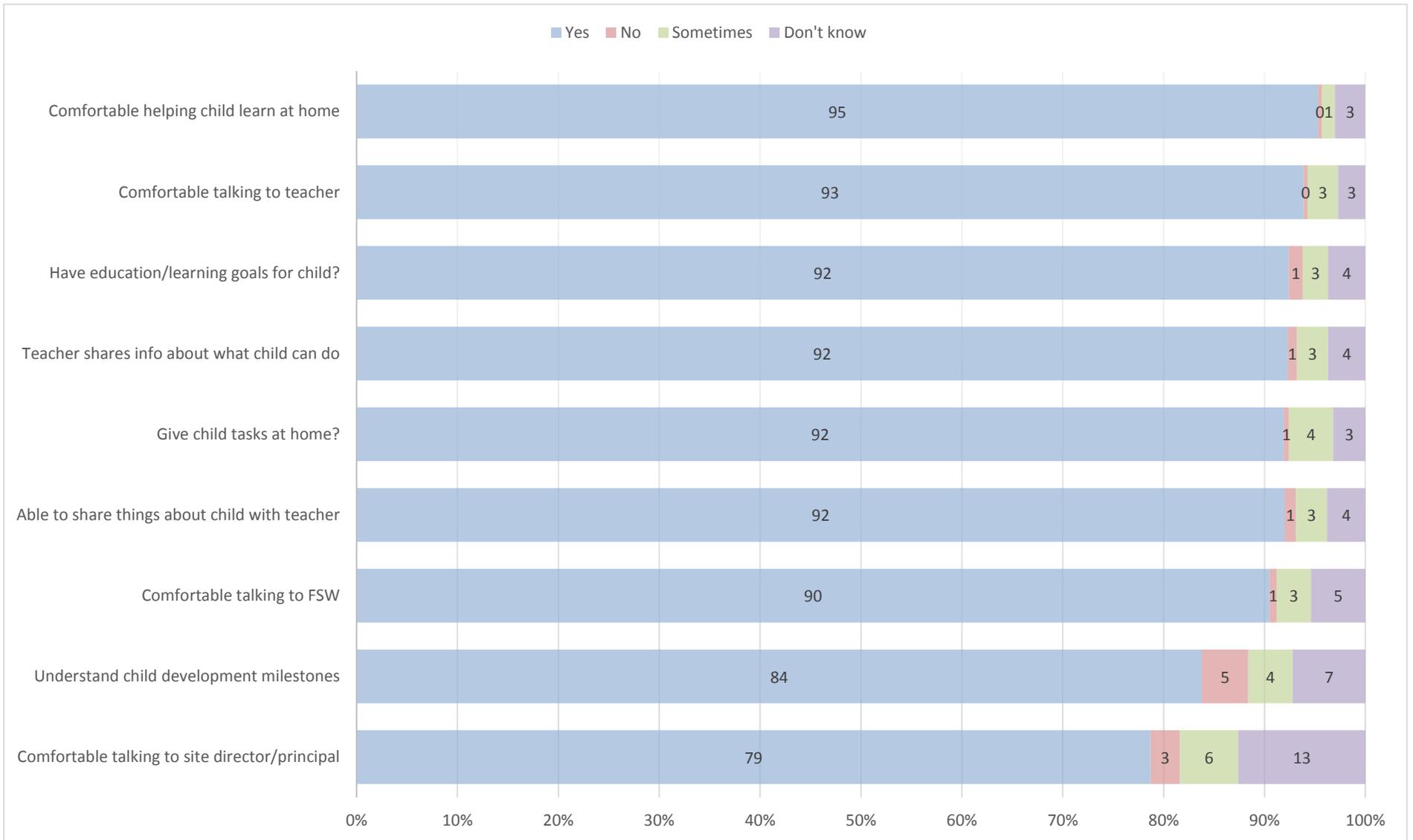


Figure 5-4 Parent Satisfaction Survey Results for the Head Start Program, Questions about Staff and Goals, 2015
N=1,186

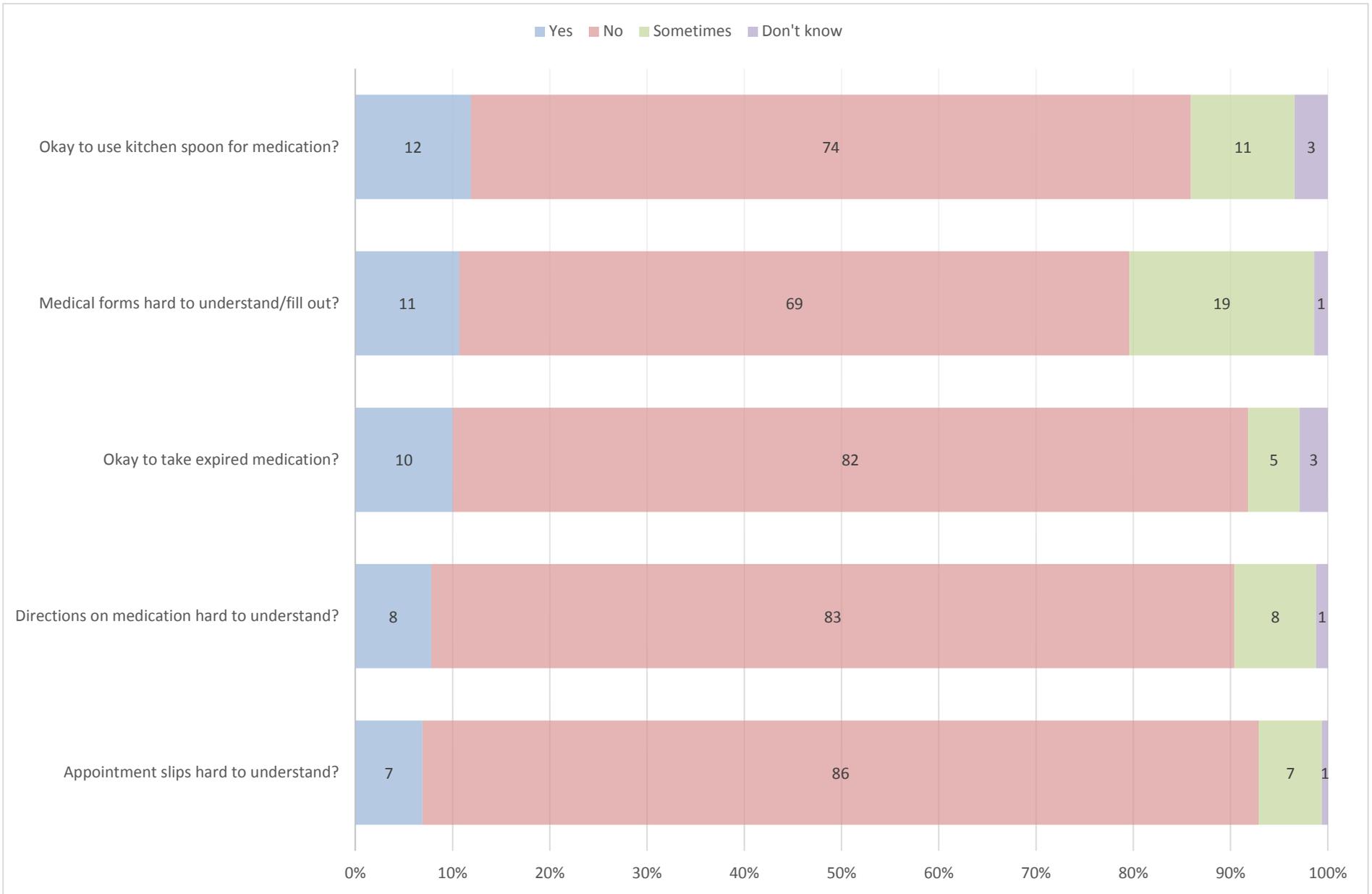


Figure 5-5 Parent Satisfaction Survey Results for the Head Start Program, Questions about Understanding Forms and Medication Usage, 2015
N=1,186

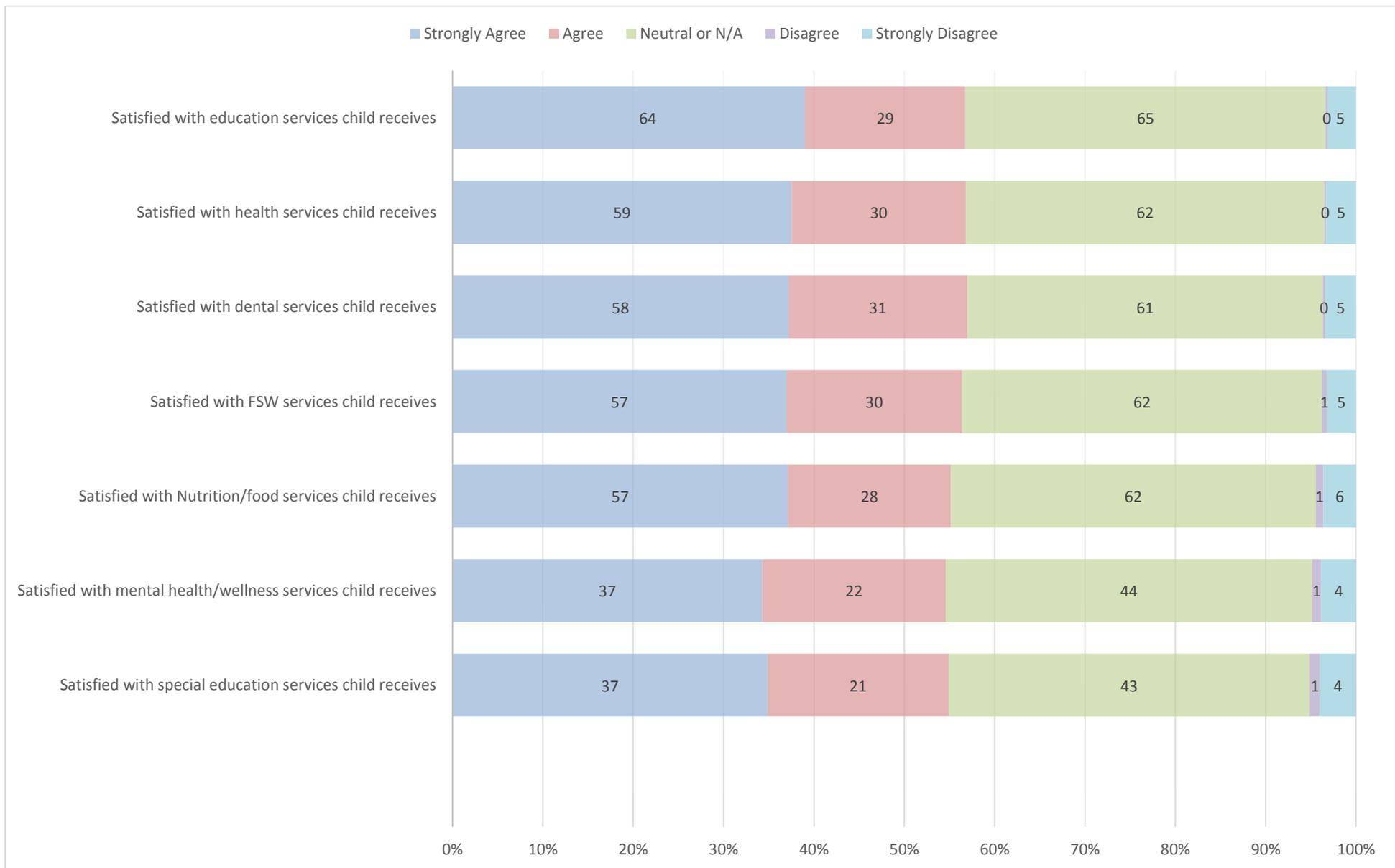


Figure 5-6 Parent Satisfaction Survey Results for the Head Start Program, Satisfaction with Services, 2015
N=1,186

6. Head Start Eligibility and Estimates

Age and Income Eligibility

The population of children who were eligible for Early Head Start and Head Start in Bexar County was estimated for both school districts served by the City of San Antonio Head Start program. It was also estimated for the zip codes where new Early Head Start centers are located.

The population of age eligible children in 2010 was taken from the 2010 Census. This population includes those children who were between the ages zero to two years (EHS) and three to four years (HS) as of the 2010 Census date. According to the 2010 Census, there were 77,590 children ages zero to two and 52,497 children ages three to four years in Bexar County. About 17,865 children zero to two and 11,570 children three to four resided in SAISD and EISD. The estimated number of children under five years old living in poverty was taken from the 5-year American Community Survey for 2009-2013 for each school district. The percentage of children under five that are age-eligible for EHS or HS was calculated by determining the percentage of each age group that contributed to the 2010 Census count for those under the age of five years. The estimated number of children under five living in poverty and the percentage of children under five that were age-eligible for either program were then multiplied to develop the estimated number of age-eligible children living under poverty.

The percentage of three to four year olds enrolled in Head Start was calculated by weighing the current enrollment numbers against the 2010 population of three to four year old children. The percentage of income-eligible three to four year old children enrolled in Head Start was derived from weighing current enrollment against the estimated number of three to four year old children living under poverty. The difference between the estimated number of three to four year old children living under poverty and the current enrollment was used to estimate the number of eligible children not served by the City of San Antonio Head Start program 2014-2015. The same calculations were made for the number of eligible children not served by the City of San Antonio's new Early Head Start program, but with the zero to two year old age group.

Beginning in July 1, 2013, the City of San Antonio Head Start program transitioned into a smaller program and began serving 2,861 (sequestration funded enrollment) for children in EISD and SAISD. The current enrollment is now 3,020 post sequestration (City of San Antonio Head Start Program, 2014). Table 6-2 indicates that there is a deficit in Head Start capacity of more than 2,194 slots in the EISD and SAISD. Additionally, there are 2,683 age-and-income eligible children aged zero to two living in zip codes where EHS sites are located, which indicates significant need for an Early Head Start Program (EHS) in the areas (see Table 6-1).

The results indicate that the highest density of concentrated poverty remains within the center of the County. The pattern of high poverty neighborhood clusters in the County center is indicative of a trend of development, mirroring the County's Hispanic, Spanish speaking, and low income population clusters.

The greatest need for Head Start services, based on poverty density and overall number of eligible children, is located in a relatively small area of Bexar County. This urban area has the highest density of impoverished, Hispanic children. The County's central area directly corresponds with the greatest concentration of heavily Hispanic neighborhoods, and greatest number of bilingual children. This area has a high concentration of high-poverty neighborhoods.

The projected number of children aged zero to two and three to four are presented in Tables 6-3 and 6-4. Table 6-5 and 6-6 display the projected number of age and income eligible children. These projections are based on the 2009-2013 American Community Survey Bexar County poverty estimate applied to the 2014 preliminary projections of zero to two and three to four year olds for the same geography. They assume that economic conditions that occur over the next five years will be similar to the economic conditions that took place between 2009 and 2013. Thus, the same poverty rate is applied to the projected population of age-appropriate children. We can conclude from these findings that the age-eligible populations for EHS and HS programs will continue to grow, as will the age-and-income eligible population that these programs give priority.

Table 6-1 Estimates of Age and Income Eligible Children by District for Children Zero to Two Years of Age, 2015

	2010 Population of children ages 0-2 years *	% of children under 5 years of age that are 0-2 years of age*	Estimated number of children under 5 years of age living under poverty by ISD**	Estimated number of children 0-2 years of age living under poverty**	Current enrollment by ISD (2014-2015)***	% of children ages 0-2 years enrolled in EHS	Estimated % of income eligible children ages 0-2 years enrolled EHS	Estimated number of income eligible children ages 0-2 years not being served by HS
EHS Service Area	6,410	51.1	5,251	2,683	216	3.4	8.1	2,467
Other Bexar County School Districts								
Alamo Heights ISD	825	58.0	2,788	1,618				
East Central ISD	1,955	59.2	10,851	6,425				
Fort Sam Houston ISD	241	56.8	13,639	7,752				
Harlandale ISD	2,929	59.6	129	77				
Judson ISD	5,703	59.6	729	435				
Lackland ISD	209	54.9	23	13				
North East ISD	16,033	59.4	2,190	1,300				
Northside ISD	23,366	59.6	1,900	1,133				
Randolph Field ISD	66	55.0	20	11				
Somerset ISD	708	59.1	6,112	3,562				
South SAISD	2363	58.1	6,967	4,116				
Southside ISD	1,171	58.8	2	1				
Southwest ISD	2,821	58.3	304	179				
*2010 US Census, **American Community Survey, 2009-2013, 5-Year Sample, B17001, ***City of San Antonio Enrollment, 2014-2015.								

Table 6-2 Estimates of Age and Income Eligible Children by District for Children Three to Four Years of Age, 2015

	2010 Population of children aged 3-4 year *	% of children under 5 years of age that are 3-4 years of age*	Estimated number of children under 5 years of age living under poverty by ISD**	Estimated number of children aged 3- 4 years living under poverty	Current enrollment by ISD (2014-2015)*** (% of children aged 3-4 years enrolled in HS	Estimated % of income eligible children aged 3-4 years enrolled in HS	Estimated Number of income eligible 3 and 4 Year Olds Not Being Served by HS
Edgewood ISD	2,030	39.5	2,788	1,101	777	38.3	79.6	199
San Antonio ISD	9,540	39.3	10,851	4,261	2,243	23.5	52.9	1,996
Total	11,570	39.4	13,639	5,362	3,020	26.1	57.9	2,194
Other Bexar County School Districts								
Alamo Heights ISD	579	40.7	129	53				
East Central ISD	1,347	40.8	729	297				
Edgewood ISD	2,030	39.5	2,788	1,101				
Fort Sam Houston ISD	183	43.2	23	10				
Harlandale ISD	1,989	40.4	2,190	886				
Judson ISD	3,861	40.4	1,900	767				
Lackland ISD	172	45.1	20	9				
North East ISD	10,980	40.6	6,112	2,484				
Northside ISD	15,817	40.4	6,967	2,812				
Randolph Field ISD	54	45.0	2	1				
Somerset ISD	507	41.7	304	127				
South SAISD	1,637	40.9	1,128	462				
Southside ISD	844	41.9	647	271				
Southwest ISD	1,974	41.2	1,798	740				
*2010 US Census, **American Community Survey, 2009-2013, 5-Year Sample, B17001, ***City of San Antonio Enrollment, 2014-2015								

Table 6-3 Projected Population, by Race: Ages Zero to Two Years, Bexar County, 2015-2022

Year	Total	NH White	NH Black	Hispanic	Other
2015	83,520	18,561	5,824	55,190	3,945
2016	84,132	18,384	5,864	55,852	4,032
2017	84,733	18,179	5,906	56,545	4,103
2018	85,372	17,963	5,942	57,276	4,191
2019	86,006	17,725	5,973	58,034	4,274
2020	86,617	17,454	6,001	58,810	4,352
2021	87,190	17,166	6,017	59,588	4,419
2022	87,701	16,848	6,029	60,329	4,495

Source: Texas State Data Center, Texas Preliminary Population Projections for 2010-2050, 0.5 Migration Scenario, 2014.

Table 6-4 Projected Population, by Race: Ages Three to Four Years, Bexar County, 2015-2022

Year	Total	NH White	NH Black	Hispanic	Other
2015	54,719	12,685	3,807	35,625	2,602
2016	55,199	12,624	3,841	36,065	2,669
2017	55,630	12,524	3,876	36,503	2,727
2018	56,059	12,414	3,912	36,943	2,790
2019	56,470	12,283	3,939	37,394	2,854
2020	56,875	12,145	3,963	37,860	2,907
2021	57,290	11,991	3,985	38,351	2,963
2022	57,680	11,811	4,005	38,846	3,018

Source: Texas State Data Center, Texas Preliminary Population Projections for 2010-2050, 0.5 Migration Scenario, 2014.

Table 6-5 Projected Number of Age-Income Eligible Children Aged Zero to Two Years, Bexar County, 2015-2022

Year	Projected number of zero to two year old children*	Projected number of age and income eligible children
2015	83,520	21,047
2016	84,132	21,201
2017	84,733	21,353
2018	85,372	21,514
2019	86,006	21,674
2020	86,617	21,827
2021	87,190	21,972
2022	87,701	22,101
<p>Source: *Texas State Data Center, 2014 Population Projections, 0.5 Migration Scenario, 2014.</p> <p>Note: The percentage of related children under five years old is 25.2% in Bexar County and was applied to the 2014 Projections to estimate the projected number of age and income eligible children.</p>		

Table 6-6 Projected Number of Age-Income Eligible Children Aged Three to Four Years, Bexar County, 2015-2022

Year	Projected number of 3 to 4 year old children*	Projected number of age and income eligible children
2015	54,719	13,789
2016	55,199	13,910
2017	55,630	14,019
2018	56,059	14,127
2019	56,470	14,230
2020	56,875	14,333
2021	57,290	14,437
2022	57,680	14,535
Source: *Texas State Data Center, 2014 Population Projections, 0.5 Migration Scenario, 2014. Note: The percentage of related children under five years old is 25.2% in Bexar County and was applied to the 2014 Projections to estimate the projected number of age and income eligible children.		

Estimated Number of Children with a Disability, by Type

The Texas Education Agency’s count of school age children enrolled in special education provides non-age specific counts of children with disabilities (see Table 6-7). The most prevalent disabilities estimated here are speech impairment and learning disability. These two disabilities make up half of the estimated disabilities in the school districts served by the City of San Antonio’s Head Start program.

To produce estimates of the number of age-eligible children with a disability, the rates of enrolled children in each school district who have a disability (all ages) are applied to the 2010 Census count of zero to two and three to four year old children in each district (see Tables 6-8 and 6-9). Note that in this table, numbers of children with disabilities is likely an overestimate as disability rates for older children tend to be higher as they are diagnosed and identified as children age and become more engaged in learning.

Table 6-7 Disability Counts for Orthopedic Impairment, Other Health Impairment, Auditory Impairment and Visual Impairment by School District, Edgewood ISD and San Antonio ISD, 2014-2015

	School District	
	Edgewood ISD	San Antonio ISD
Orthopedic Impairment	N/A	19
Other Health Impairment	258	616
Auditory Impairment	13	48
Visual Impairment	7	32
Deaf/Blind	-	N/A
Intellectual Disability	120	664
Emotional Disturbance	61	505
Learning Disability	285	2,292
Speech Impairment	215	931
Autism	87	373
Traumatic Brain Injury	11	6
Non-Categorical Early Childhood Impairment	23	54
Totals	1,080	5,540
Source: Texas Education Agency, PEIMS Standard Reports, Special Education Reports, 2013-2014.		

Table 6-8 Estimated Number of Zero to Two Year Old Children with Disabilities by School District, Bexar County, 2014-2015

District	Enrolled Students 2014-15*	Students with Disabilities 2014-2015*	Rate of Disability	Children Aged Zero to Two Years Old, 2009-2013**	Estimated Number of Zero to Two Year Old Children with Disabilities
Edgewood ISD	11,735	1,083	0.09	2,702	249
San Antonio ISD	53,750	5,541	0.10	12,943	1,334
Total				15,645	1,583
Sources: *Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2014-2015. **U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, B09001.					

Table 6-9 Estimated Number of Three to Four Year Old Children with Disabilities by School District, Bexar County, 2014-2015

District	Enrolled Students 2014-15*	Students with Disabilities 2014-2015*	Rate of Disability	Children Aged Three to Four Years, 2009-2013**	Estimated Number of Three to Four Year Old Children with Disabilities
Edgewood ISD	11,735	1,083	0.09	2,977	275
San Antonio ISD	53,750	5,541	0.10	15,013	1,548
Total				17,990	1,823
Sources: *Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2014-2015. **U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, B09001.					

7. Social Services

Health

San Antonio Metropolitan Health District's Immunization Division utilizes the Immunization Outreach and Education program (IOEP) to provide immunization services and educational opportunities to residents of all ages throughout Bexar County. All activities are designed to educate the community, parents and providers about the necessity of immunizations. The IOEP staff reviews vaccination records to identify under-immunized children and neighborhoods with low immunization rates, placing calls and sending reminder/recall cards to remind parents when their children's shots are due. Education and services are provided via three outreach and education programs: Infant/Childhood, Adolescent/Adult, and the Immunization/WIC Linkage.

The Outreach and Education Program increases community participation, awareness, education, and partnerships through a wide range of immunization outreach activities. These are accomplished through outreach campaigns, educational and informational services, and participation in local coalition activities, hepatitis A/B initiatives, Back-To-School immunization clinics, and national health weeks. Additionally, the WIC Linkage is designed to increase immunization coverage levels among WIC clients ages zero through two years using immunization assessments, reminder/recall, provider referrals, and targeted education efforts. The program provides reminder/recall activities for all WIC clients assessed as behind in their immunizations.

The San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (Metro Health) has been implementing efforts under a Healthy Kids Healthy Communities (HKHC) grant. Metro Health convened a diverse network of partners, called the Healthy Kids Healthy Communities Partnership to plan and implement strategies to increase opportunities for physical activity and access to healthy foods for children and families. The HKHC Partnership is primarily focusing their work within the boundaries of the Westside Development Corporation, a densely-populated area of the near west side of San Antonio, with a population of over 107,000 residents, nearly one-third of which live below the poverty level. The HKHC Partnership includes the City of San Antonio's Planning & Development Services and Parks & Recreation Departments; the Metropolitan Planning Organization; the University of Texas School of Public Health; VIA Metropolitan Transit; the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio – School of Nursing; the San Antonio Restaurant Association; the Health Collaborative; Texas Public Radio; and several community based organizations located within the target area.

Nutrition

The San Antonio Food Bank (SAFB) provides food and grocery products to more than 500 partner agencies in 16 counties throughout Southwest Texas. In FY2013, SAFB provided almost 50 million pounds of food. The mission of the SAFB is to fight hunger in Southwest Texas through food distribution programs, education, and advocacy. The SAFB has indicated that about 36% of their clients are children under the age of 18 years old and about 67% had incomes below the federal poverty level during the previous month. About 8% of their clients are homeless.

The City of San Antonio has been working to improve nutrition in schools. One of the major initiatives has been the Healthy School Meals Initiative, which is focused on healthy school meal choices and providing increased access to fruits and vegetables in schools through salad bars. Research has shown that school children significantly increase their consumption of fruits and vegetables when they have a school salad bar. Through the successful efforts of the Healthy School Meals Initiative, more than 100 schools in San Antonio are implementing salad bars this fall. With this monumental achievement, San Antonio is now one of the top three U.S. cities, alongside New York City and Chicago, utilizing the most salad bars. The San Antonio salad bar initiative will reach over 100,000 students in Bexar County.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Texas Child Protective Services (CPS) investigates reports of abuse and neglect of children. It also provides services to children and families in their own homes, places children in foster care, provides services to help youth in foster care make the transition to adulthood; and places children in adoptive homes.

Family Violence Prevention Services, Inc. (FVPS) in San Antonio has been helping victims of domestic violence in San Antonio since 1977. FVPS began as an emergency shelter for women and children and now offers a complete array of shelter, transitional housing, counseling, and legal services to help individuals and families recover from the pain and long-term effects of domestic violence. The shelter provides 24-hour crisis intervention, individual, and group counseling for women and children, on-site school for children (pre-k – grade 12), case management services, transitional housing, and on-site primary medical and dental care. FVPS also provides a range of non-residential services.

Housing

There are housing assistance programs serving San Antonio and Bexar County. The San Antonio Housing Authority (SAHA) currently provides housing assistance to over 65,000 people

(including 33,000 children) (San Antonio Housing Authority Annual Report, 2014). In FY 2014, SAHA provided mixed-income housing to 7,227 families. SAHA also provided housing assistance with 12,786 rental vouchers. Additionally, 1,161 homeless families and individuals were assisted through special voucher programs. The average annual income of the families served was \$12,786, in comparison to the average San Antonio family (\$61,459), and those served primarily came from minority groups.

Homeless Population

Currently in San Antonio, services for the homeless have been centralized and are coordinated through Haven for Hope. Haven for Hope works to address the root causes of homelessness by providing education, job training, and behavioral health services for those in need. The Haven for Hope campus has 15 buildings located on 37 acres west of downtown San Antonio. The campus was completed in early 2010 and in April of 2010, the very first members moved onto the campus. Currently the transformational campus provides housing and programming to over 900 men, women, and children. Prospects Courtyard, an area of safe sleeping for the chronic homeless population, sleeps approximately 500 men and women per night. Haven for Hope estimates that 25% of the homeless population are children, half of whom are under the age of five.

The San Antonio Housing Authority reports that there has been significant growth in programs to reduce homelessness in San Antonio, with 410 vouchers allotted for the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program; 210 for Shelter Plus Care (SPC), 400 for SAHA Homeless Programs and 200 vouchers allotted for the Set Aside Homeless Voucher program, in partnership with San Antonio Metropolitan Ministries and the Center for Health Care Services; and other special programs (San Antonio Housing Authority Annual Report, 2013).

In the 2013-2014 school year, 240 children that were enrolled in City of San Antonio's Head Start Program were homeless at one time during the enrollment year (City of San Antonio Head Start Program Information Report, 2014). These children belonged to the 257 families experiencing homelessness during the year, 65 of whom were able to acquire housing.

Resources and Services for Children with Disabilities

The Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS) operates Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) programs for Texas families with children aged zero to three years with disabilities and developmental delays (Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, 2015). This program is funded through IDEA and the State of Texas and provides evaluations, assessments, and services at little or no cost to families. Children over the age of

three years old are not eligible to receive services through ECI, but are referred to their local school district for assistance.

Local school districts have early education classes for children with a disability ages 3 and up. Three ECI programs currently operate in Bexar County, and they served more than 5,500 children in 2014 (see Table 7-1)

In 2014, United Way was affiliated with 133 programs at 65 partner agencies in Bexar County (United Way, 2014). Approximately 37% (50 total agencies) serve as a resource for those with disabilities. And of that number, half (24 agencies) are devoted to providing services to children with disabilities. These agencies provide outpatient services, camps, nutritional and fitness activities, and other services.

There were 116 licensed childcare facilities in Bexar County that accepted children with special needs. Of this number, 86 served children aged zero to two and 112 served children aged three to four with disabilities (see Figures 7-1 and 7-2). These facilities had a range in capacity from twelve to 550 children, although in most cases the capacity refers to the total capacity of the facility, not just for children with special needs. Most of the facilities are within the Northside and North East ISDs. The capacity of these facilities (see Tables 7-2 and 7-3) appears to exceed the actual demand, however the capacity is stated in terms of total capacity, not just for EHS and HS age-eligible children with a disability.

Table 7-1 Children Served through ECI Program in Bexar County: FY 2008-2014

Year	Population 0-3	Total Served	Population Served (%)
2008	100,761	4,972	4.93
2010	103,306	5,367	5.48
2011	103,520	5,904	5.70
2012	103,658	5,322	5.13
2013	114,622	5,337	4.66
2014	116,501	5,570	4.78

Source: Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, Early Childhood Intervention, 2014.

*Note: Bexar County area is serviced by three Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) centers, which are the Easter Seals Rehabilitation Center, the Center for Health Care Services and the Brighton Center.

Table 7-2 Capacity of Childcare Facilities Accepting Children with Special Needs and Estimates of Age-Eligible Children, City of San Antonio Service Area, 2015

	Childcare Capacity in Facilities Accepting Children with Special Needs	Estimated Number of Age-Eligible Children with Disabilities	Difference in Capacity and Age-Eligible Children with Disabilities
EHS Service Area	601	-	-
HS Service Area	2,703	1,852	851
Totals	3,304	1,852	1,452
Source: * Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Licensed Childcare Search **Derived from multiplying the U.S Census Bureau, 2010 Census Counts of 3 and 4 year old children by the disability ratio established in Table 6-7			

Childcare

There were at least 558 licensed childcare facilities in Bexar County in 2015 (see Figure 7-3 and 7-4). Much of the childcare capacity appears to be concentrated in the northern part of the County. In these areas, the supply of childcare appears to exceed the demand, whereas in other districts the demand appears to exceed the supply. This is especially true for districts located in the central and southern parts of San Antonio. The difference between the capacities of these facilities is especially pronounced for special needs children in these areas, as well as pre-kindergarten age children (see Table 7-3).

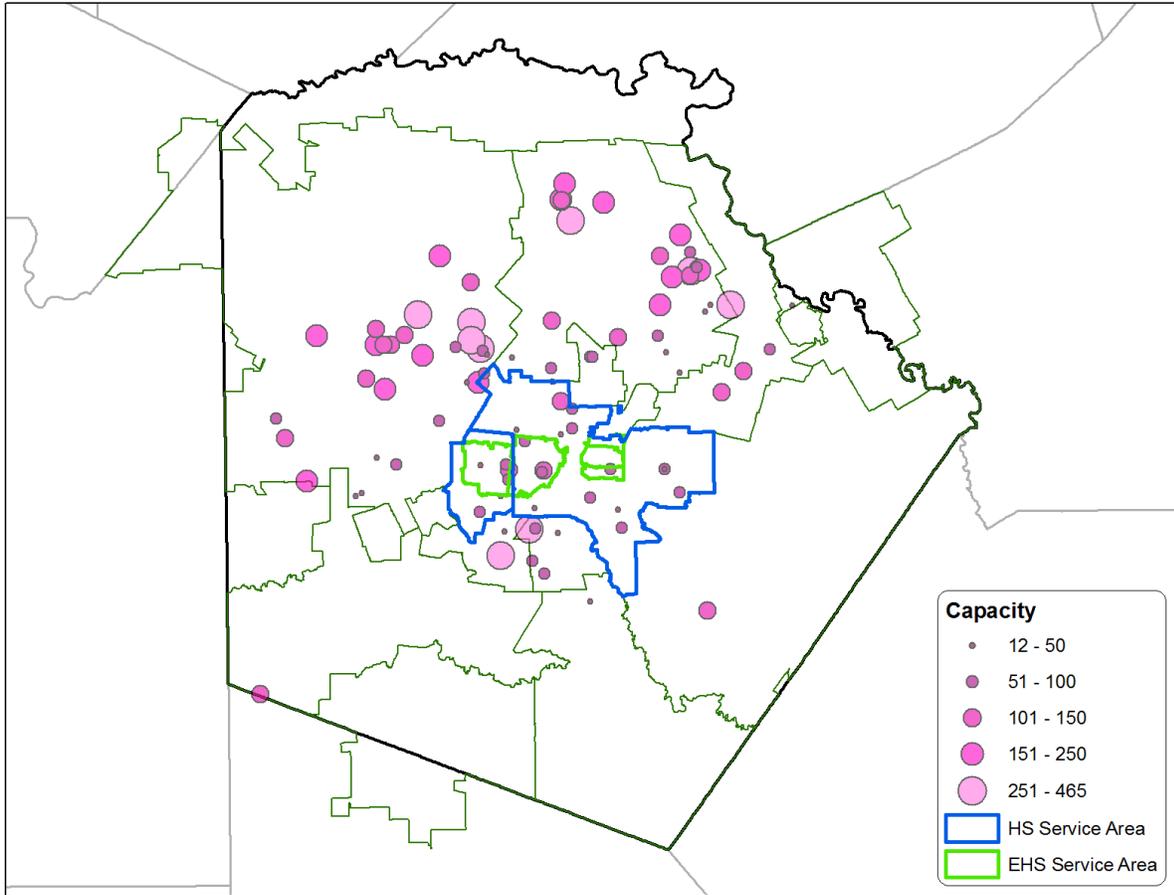


Figure 7-1 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged Zero to Two by Capacity, Bexar County, 2015

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2015

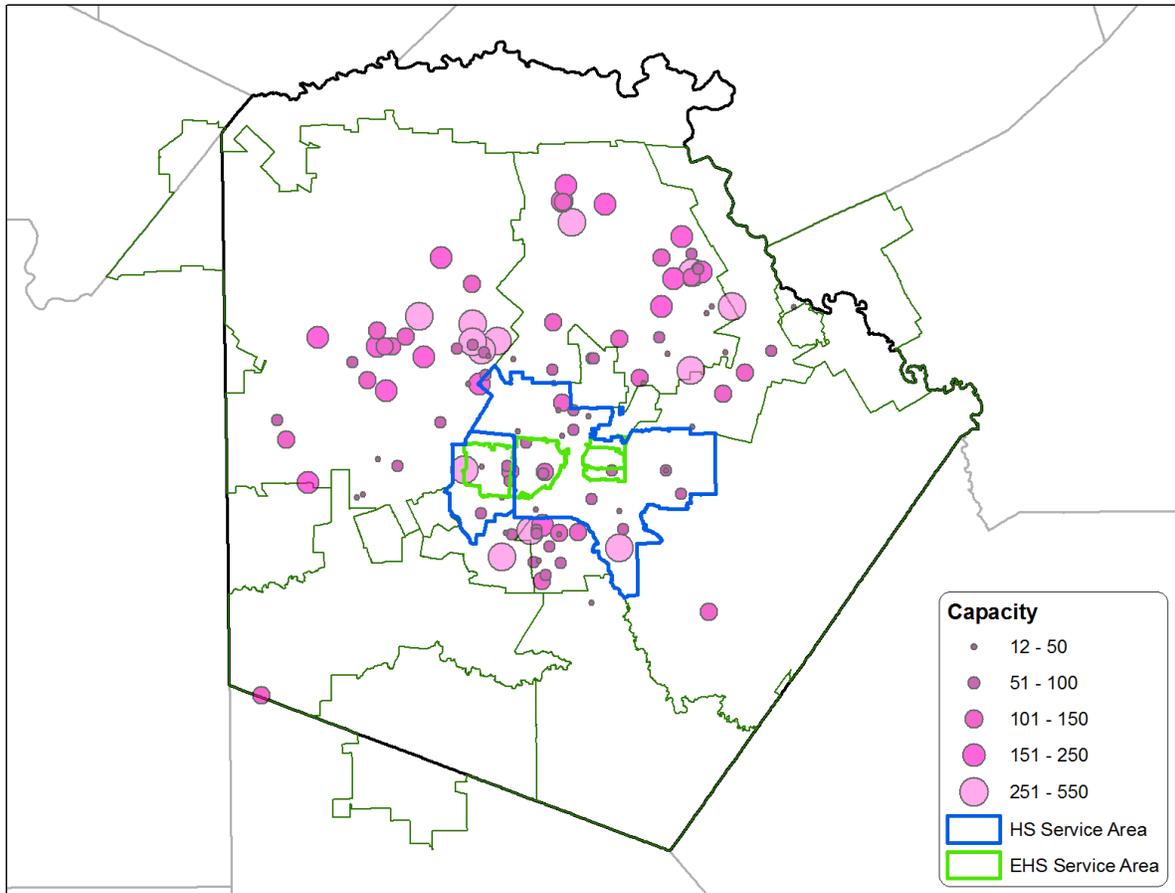


Figure 7-2 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged Three to Four by Capacity, Bexar County, 2015

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2015

Table 7-3 Capacity of Childcare Facilities Accepting Children and Estimates of Age-Eligible Children, City of San Antonio Service Area, 2015

	Childcare Capacity in Facilities with Pre-School Programs*	Number of children Age-Eligible Children**	Difference in Capacity and Age-Eligible Population
EHS Service Area	2,336	6,410	4,074
HS Service Area	9,668	11,570	1,902
Total	12,004	17,980	5,976

Source: * Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Child Care Search, 2015
 ** U.S Census Bureau, 2010 Census Counts

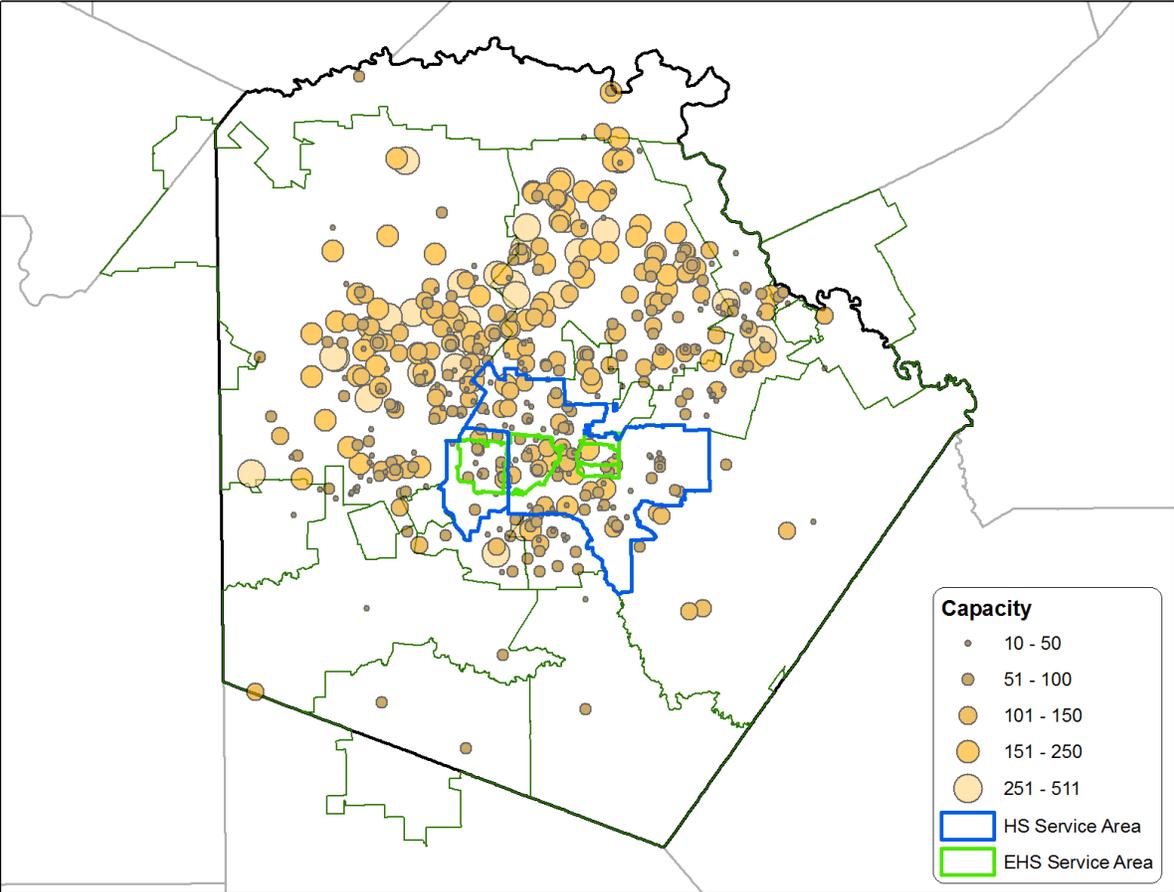


Figure 7-3 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Children Aged Zero to Two by Capacity, Bexar County, 2015

Note – capacity refers to the total capacity of the facility, not necessarily for children aged zero to two.

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Search, 2015.

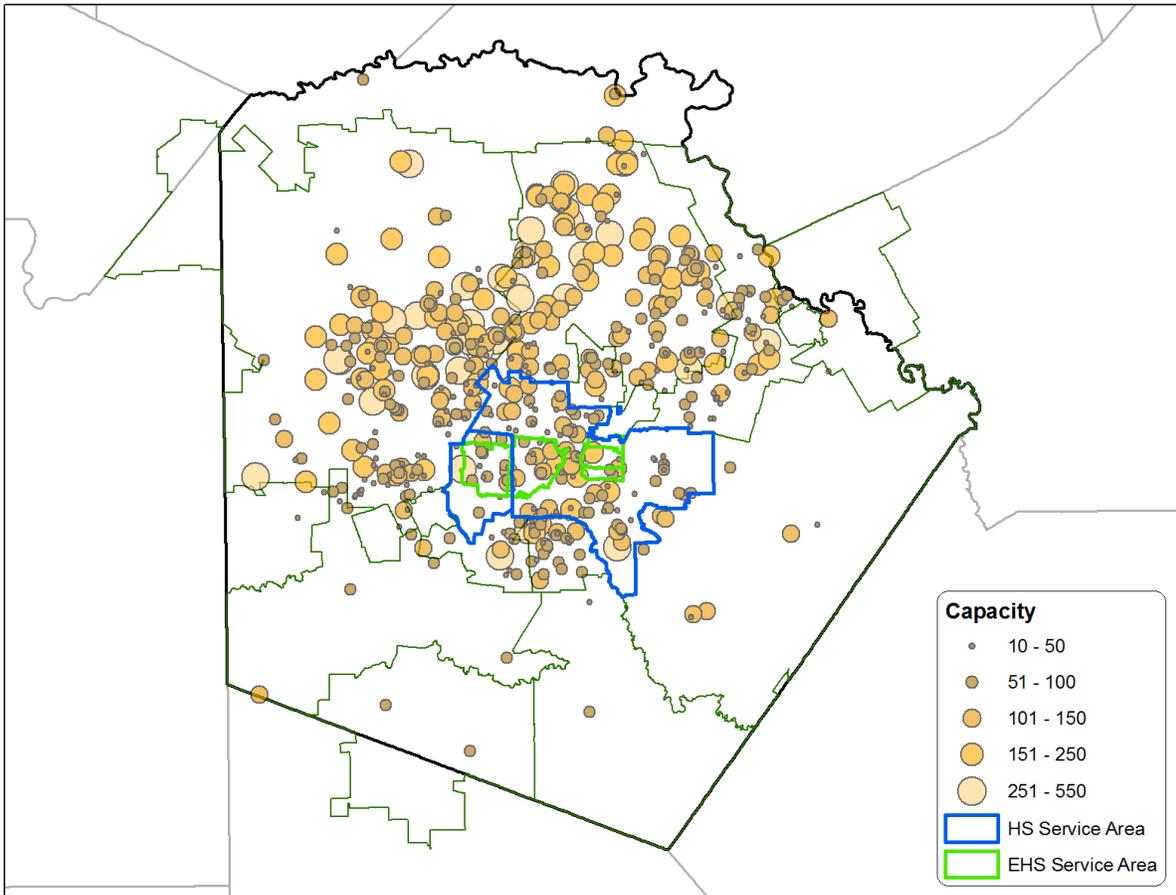


Figure 7-4 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Children Aged Three to Four by Capacity, Bexar County, 2015

Note – capacity refers to the total capacity of the facility, not necessarily for children aged 3 and 4.

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Search, 2015.

Public Pre-Kindergarten and Early Education

Some local school districts also offer Pre-Kindergarten and Early Education programs to children aged zero to five years. Pre-Kindergarten programs may enroll children aged three to four years old. An extension of Pre-Kindergarten, called Preschool Program for Children with Disabilities (PPCD) is also offered and enrolls children aged three to five years with special needs. Early Education (EE) is less widely offered, but can accommodate children aged zero to five years old. This program is comprehensive and serves a wider group of children, including those that are special needs, not enrolled in Pre-Kindergarten or Kindergarten, and that do not meet PPCD requirements. Enrollment rates for these programs are presented below for the school districts located within the City's Head Start service areas.

EISD and SAISD utilize public school programs more readily than the County or State. EISD and SAISD averaged nearly one-tenth enrollment in preschool programs, compared to one-twentieth of County and Nation enrollment (see Table 7-4). This increased reliance upon public school programs indicates a greater need for early childcare in the zero to five year old age range.

Table 7-4 Childcare Capacity in Public Pre-Kindergarten and Early Education Classes in Participating San Antonio Districts, 2014-2015

District	Pre-Kindergarten	Early Education	Total Enrollment	% Enrolled in PK, PPCD & EE
Edgewood ISD	1,110	6	11,735	9.5
San Antonio ISD	5,023	54	53,750	9.4
Total	6,133	60	65,485	9.4
Bexar County	16,895	1,412	350,256	5.2
Texas	220,297	21,469	5,232,065	4.6
Note: Cells containing N/A were not included because of FERPA regulations. These cells typically contain less than 5 students, so the value 2 was used to help estimate the number of children served in these districts. Note: Not all ISDs contain Pre-Kindergarten and/or Early Education Programs. Note: PPCD enrollment has been rolled into the Pre-Kindergarten enrollment column. Note: Childcare capacity reflects age-eligible capacity for each service area, not capacity for all ages. Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Enrollment Reports, 2014-2015.				

8. Summary and Conclusion

An assessment of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the population in EISD and SAISD indicates a strong need for Early Head Start (EHS) and Head Start (HS) services. Residents living in these service areas generally earned less income, were less well-educated, and more often part of a minority group than the County, State, or Nation. Creating opportunities for children living in these disadvantaged areas to engage in an enriched environment may help these children to advance their education and socioeconomic status.

A comparison of the estimated proportion of age-income eligible children to the number of enrolled Head Start children indicates that more than half of Head Start need is being met. In comparison, and in the zip codes where the City's EHS program will be located, only 8% of Early Head Start need will be met. It is likely that other programs in the area, such as AVANCE-San Antonio, BCFS Health and Human Services, Center for New Communities, Family Service Association of San Antonio, Parent & Child Inc., ESC-Region 20, and South SAISD, may account for much of this need. In total, 3,020 Head Start slots were provided in 2014-2015, with approximately 2,194 age-income eligible children that weren't served. Going forward, 216 children will be served by Early Head Start with 2,467 children in these zip codes remaining without City of San Antonio service. Some of those not served by the City of San Antonio may be covered by local childcare and pre-school programs. However, it is unlikely that all of the Early Head Start and Head Start need has been accounted for.

The population of children who have a disability in EISD and SAISD is difficult to determine in a manner that is comparable to the Head Start criteria for disability. The estimated number of disabled children derived from the Texas Education Agency and the American Community Survey (1,823 for HS) suggests that the City of San Antonio's Head Start Program may have only served a portion of age-eligible disabled children. However, this result may be influenced by differences in disability definitions between the American Community Survey and Head Start. The analyses also estimated that 1,583 children zero to two years were eligible for EHS in the same service areas.

Finally, there are many resources in Bexar County that target the needs of families living in poverty and those with disabilities. Yet, the findings of this report indicate that the needs of families may not be fully met. Addressing the needs of local children and families is an important step towards ensuring the future success of the County and the families residing in the SAISD and EISD school districts.