

Community Update

City of San Antonio

Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start Program 2016

Disclaimer

The information presented in this Community Update 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 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 Update was completed and prepared by:

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1. Executive Summary

Many residents of San Antonio and Bexar County live below the poverty threshold. Central San Antonio, which contains Edgewood (EISD) and San Antonio (SAISD) school districts, is where much of this poverty is concentrated. On average, Bexar County residents are also younger, have lower median incomes, have greater shares of minorities, are more frequently foreign born, and live below the poverty threshold with related children, than the State or Nation. Greater proportions of Bexar County residents also speak Spanish at home, come from single-parent households, and live in households that are larger in size, compared to these other geographies. Compared to Bexar County, EISD and SAISD residents have even higher rates of these characteristics. There are many children in the service area who are born into families with limited resources and some barriers to reaching their full potential.

A comparison of the number of age-income eligible children, and the children served by the City of San Antonio's Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start Program, indicated that 4,852 age-income eligible children are not being served by the program (1,511 for HS and 3,341 for EHS-CCP). Local resources, such as childcare facilities, public schools, and other programs likely account for this need among Head Start-aged children. However, it is unlikely that children that are age-income eligible for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Program are adequately served by these same resources.

Projections indicate that the need for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start services in Bexar County will likely become larger each year, at least through 2025. Adding to this need for services is the expanding number of children who will be diagnosed with disabilities. Assuming the rate of disabilities remains the same, it is projected that there will be an increase in required services through 2025 as well.

There are many services and resources in San Antonio that address the needs of families living in poverty in Edgewood and San Antonio school districts. However, capacity to address the needs of children living in poverty in these areas falls short at present.

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2. Grantee Profile

As a grantee of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services for over 30 years, the City of San Antonio (COSA) is responsible for the program administration, operational oversight, and management of funds for a local Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start Program. The City has established a shared governance system, which allows program stakeholders at all levels to participate in the policy formation process. The structure includes: the City of San Antonio City Council and the Neighborhood and Livability Committee 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 City of San Antonio Head Start Program Mission Statement is:

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

Source: City of San Antonio Head Start 2015-2016 Strategic Planning: Goals and Objectives

Vision Statement:

For every child and every family the best Head Start services every day.

Source: City of San Antonio Head Start 2015-2016 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 2015-2016 Strategic Planning: Goals and Objectives

Program Overview

The City of San Antonio Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start Program provide early childhood education, disability, health and safety, and nutrition services to qualified children and their families. In addition, the City offers family support services which include some transportation, assistance accessing community resources, parent engagement activities, promotion of cultural diversity and self-sufficiency, and opportunities for parent engagement. Care is available to enrollees on the same schedule 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 1.9 million of Texas' total 27.5 million residents (US Census Bureau, 2015 Population Estimates). San Antonio is the County's largest city and contains 1.5 million (77.4%) of the County's residents (US Census Bureau, 2015 Population Estimates).

Service Area & Providers

During 2015, the City of San Antonio Head Start Program served 3,265 children and 2,994 families at 26 sites located within school and satellite locations throughout Bexar County (Office of Head Start, 2015 Program Information Report, Cumulative Enrollment). The funded enrollment for the 2015-2016 school year was 3,236 children (3,020 for Head Start, 216 for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership). Most enrollees participated in the Head Start Program and resided in the San Antonio ISD (2,243), followed by those who received Head Start services in Edgewood ISD (777), and remainder of children who were enrolled in the combined area's Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Program (216).

Services at these sites are provided through contractual partnerships with two education service providers and two health support service providers. Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs collaborate with the City of San Antonio to operate 26 centers across San Antonio. Likewise, San Antonio Metro Health, University Health Systems, and Center for Health Care Services work with the City of San Antonio to provide medical, dental, and mental wellness services to enrolled children and their families. Eligible program participants are residents of San Antonio who live within the defined school district areas and meet one or more eligibility criteria.

The City was awarded an Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP) program last year and began to serve up to 216 children in the summer of 2015. Enrollees were provided services at six new locations, which increased 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

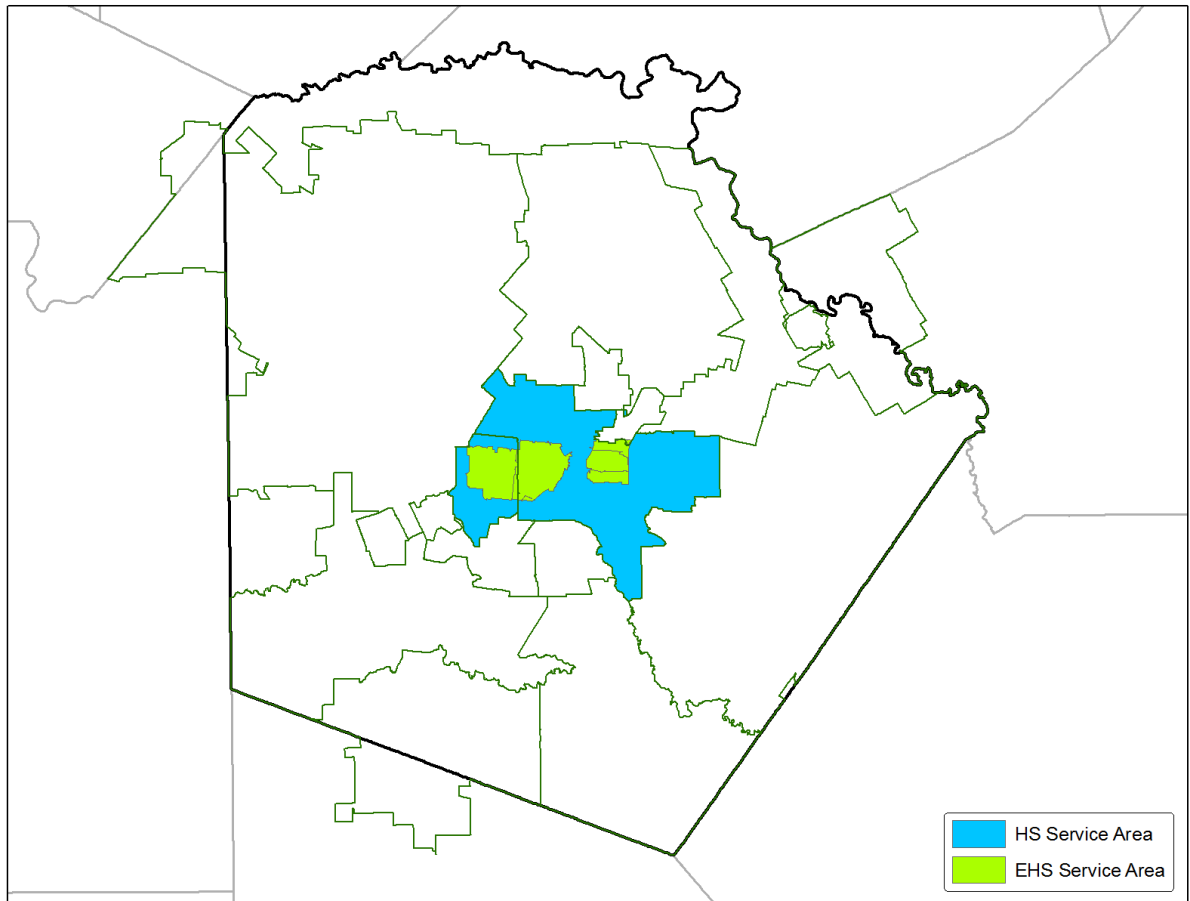


Figure 2-1 School Districts Serviced by the City of San Antonio Head Start Program, 2015-2016

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Tigerline Boundary Files

within the City's existing service areas. The EHS-CCP Service Area, as discussed in this document, is comprised of the aforementioned zip codes. However, please note children outside of these zip codes may also receive services from the EHS-CCP Program. The newly added Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership centers are located in the areas highlighted in green, whereas the Head Start service areas encompass these areas and the entirety of EISD and SAISD (highlighted in blue). Eligible program participants are residents of San Antonio living within the defined school district areas (see Figure 2-1).

Recruitment

The City uses a selection criteria point matrix system which weighs vulnerability factors in its calculations, such as income, homelessness, foster care, child disability, parental status, family status and child status. 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 decennial census, Bexar County had a total population of just over 1.7 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census). This figure indicates the population of the County grew by more than 320,000, or 23%, in the previous decade. This growth rate was greater than the state of Texas and the United States (see Table 3-1). Bexar County has already grown 10.7% from 2010 to 2015 (U.S. Census Bureau, County Population Estimates, 2010, 2015). In comparison, Texas has only grown 9.2% during the same time period (U.S. Census Bureau, State Population Estimates, 2010, 2015).

Bexar County's population growth over the past decade was mostly attributable to natural increase¹ and domestic migration (see Table 3-2). The fertility rate in Bexar County decreased in comparison to 2010, but increased by 2013 to 68.6 births per 1,000 women, aged 15-44 years (San Antonio Metro Health Report, 2013, 2014).

Between 2011 and 2013, the average numbers of births occurring in Bexar County was 25,994. In 2013, the average number of births by zip code was 344; the zip code with the fewest births was 78241 (1 birth) and with the most births was 78245 (1,204 births). Many of these births were concentrated in central Bexar County (see Figure 3-1). School districts in this area, Edgewood ISD and San Antonio ISD, reported a greater proportion of births to teen mothers than other districts in the County (see Table 3-3). These districts also reported larger shares of births to single mothers, mothers with less than a high school education, mothers with high body mass indexes (i.e., greater than 30, which is obese), and births with low birth weight than surrounding ISDs.

Overall, trends indicate Bexar County is expected to increase its total population by 20% from 2010 to 2020 and by 31% from 2010 to 2025. The total population is expected to grow² from 1.71 million in 2010 to 2.06 million in 2020 (Texas State Data Center, County Population Projections, 2014). The Bexar County population resulting from the expected growth in the decades to come will be predominately Hispanic and younger in age, compared to the population of Bexar County in 2010. According to population estimates for Bexar County, the non-Hispanic white population

¹ Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths in an area over a specified period of time.

² This projection assumes the 1.0 Migration Scenario, which is the recommended choice for Bexar County (Texas State Data Center, 2014). The scenario uses migration rates calculated from population trends occurring after 2010 and assumes demographic changes happen more quickly than those trends.

made up 30% of the total population in 2010 (U.S. Census Bureau). By 2020 this percentage is expected to fall to 25%, and by 2040 non-Hispanic whites are likely to comprise only 23% of all Bexar County residents (Texas State Data Center, 2014). Meanwhile the County's share of minorities, especially Hispanics, will increase dramatically in the same time period (see Figure 3-2).

Table 3-1 Bexar County Population Growth Comparison between 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 Bexar County Components of Population Change between 2010 and 2015

	2010 Estimate*	2015 Estimate*	Population Change**	Natural Increase**	Foreign Migration**	Domestic Migration**
Bexar County	1,714,777	1,897,753	182,979	76,581	28,515	75,204
Note: This data reflects the estimated population change between April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015. Components may not add to total as residual is not presented in this table. Source: *Decennial Census Count, US Census Bureau, 2010. **Current Estimates of the Population, U. S. Census Bureau, 2015 Vintage.						

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

School District	Total Births	Percent births to mothers aged 15-19 years	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	1	17	6	32	7
Boerne	82	2	10	0	30	9
Comal	348	1	13	5	33	7
East Central	664	10	46	16	30	9
Edgewood	988	15	71	39	29	10
Fort Sam Houston	63	5	8	6	32	0
Harlandale	916	15	68	35	30	9
Judson	1,903	9	42	12	28	9
Medina Valley	83	7	40	12	29	7
North East	5,289	7	39	14	29	9
Northside	8,131	7	36	11	29	9
San Antonio	4,910	15	65	35	28	10
Schertz-Cibolo-Universal City	97	12	53	14	27	10
Somerset	144	19	60	24	27	13
South San Antonio	793	15	63	29	31	9
Southside	365	15	60	25	30	9
Southwest	997	12	50	24	28	8
Note: In 2013, a total of 26,590 births occurred in Bexar County.						
Source: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, Maternal Health Indicators: 2013 Report, 2014.						

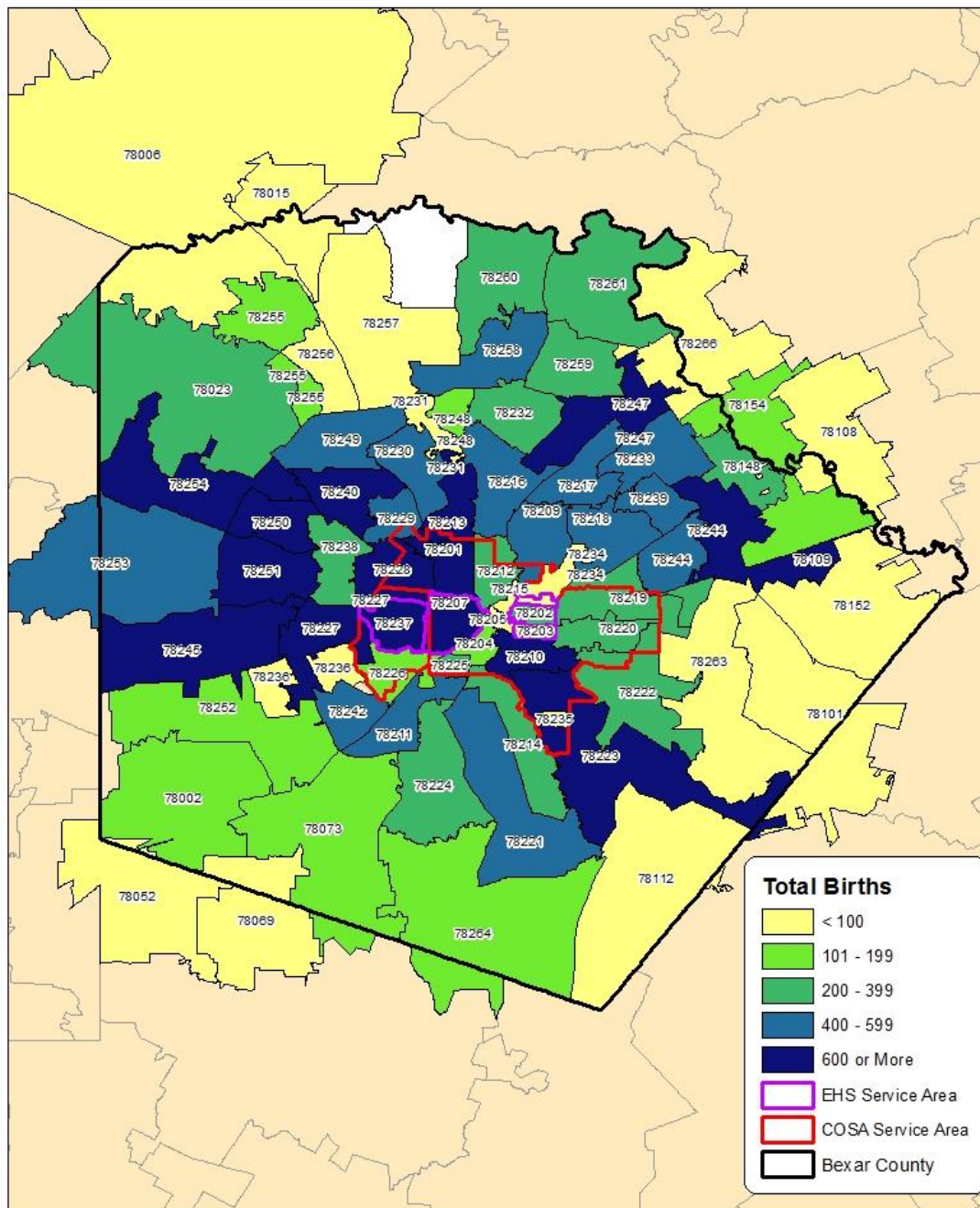


Figure 3-1 Births per ZIP Code in Bexar County, 2013

Note: White zip codes did not report any birth information in 2013.

Source: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, Maternity Health Report for 2013, 2014.

Immigrants

The proportion of foreign-born residents differs substantially across Bexar County. Table 3-4 presents the distribution of foreign born population across Bexar County and its school districts. During the 2010-2014 time period, foreign born residents made up 13% of Bexar County's population. Edgewood (15.4%) and San Antonio ISDs (16.5%) were estimated to house some of the greatest shares of foreign born among all Bexar County ISDs.

Hispanics make up varied proportions of the foreign born population across Bexar County. The percentage of Hispanic foreign-born residents ranged from a low in Lackland ISD (9%) to a high in Somerset ISD (98%). The foreign-born population of EISD (98%) and SAISD (93%) is almost entirely Hispanic, with non-Hispanic Whites making up much of the remainder for both districts. Foreign-born Hispanics comprised a larger portion of total Hispanics in Edgewood ISD (16%) and San Antonio ISD (20%) compared to most other districts. These percentages were among the top shares estimated for all school districts and were the same or larger than the County's rate (17%).

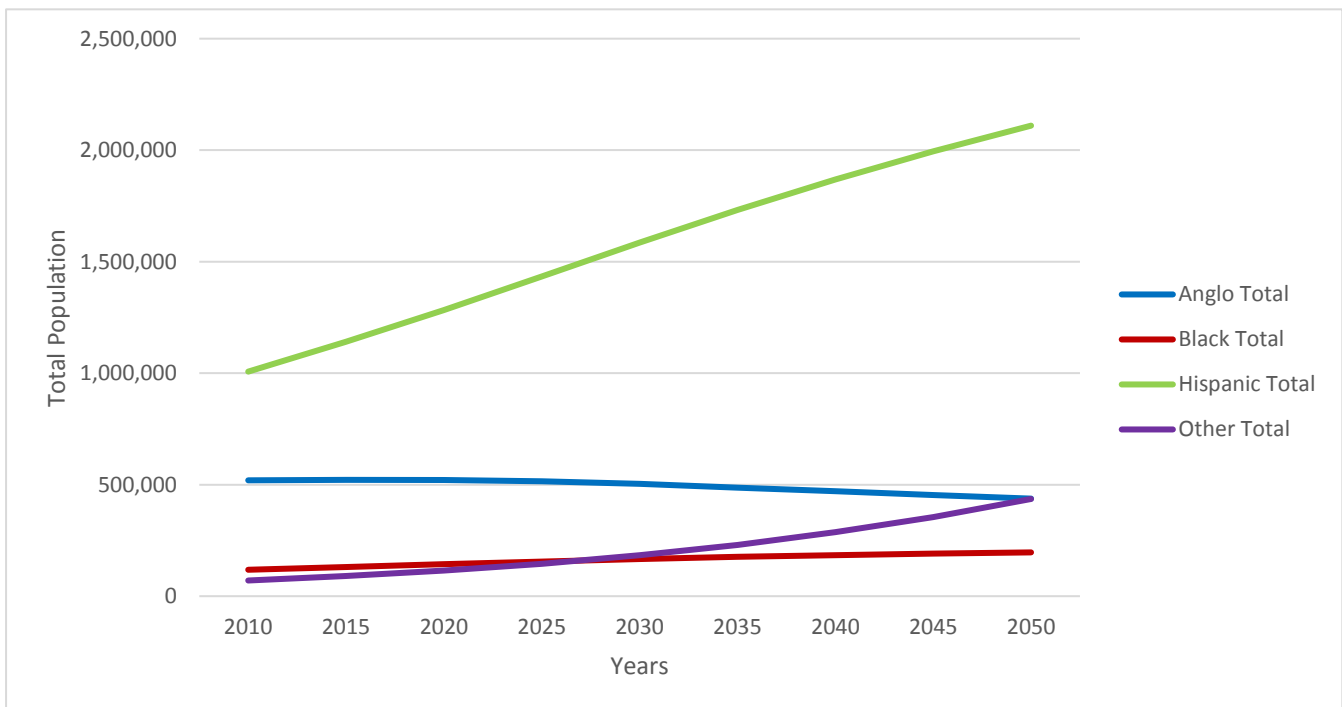


Figure 3-2 Bexar County Projected Growth, 2010-2050

Source: Texas State Data Center, 2014 Preliminary Projections, 1.0 Migration Scenario

*Table 3-4 Bexar County Foreign Born Population Comparisons for Selected Districts,
2010-2014*

	Total Population		Foreign Born Population				
	Estimate	Percent Hispanic	Estimate	Percent of Total	Percent Non-Hispanic White	Percent Hispanic	Percent of Total Hispanic
Alamo Heights	28,795	27.6	2,422	8.4	20.7	59	18
East Central	47,275	59	4,184	8.9	3.7	85.7	12.9
Edgewood	58,867	93.2	9,045	15.4	1	97.5	16.1
Ft. Sam	6,686	18.7	426	6.4	16.2	31	10.6
Judson	117,720	42.1	13,189	11.2	7.7	66.7	17.8
Lackland	9,296	14.8	497	5.3	13.1	9.1	3.3
North East	412,978	42.5	48,368	11.7	13.3	64.9	17.9
Northside	412,978	74.4	71,761	17.4	13.1	56.2	13.1
Randolph Field	1,166	8.9	82	7	2.4	11	8.7
San Antonio	308,431	78.6	50,914	16.5	2.6	93.4	19.6
South San Antonio	46,748	91.2	8,636	18.5	1	97.1	19.7
Somerset	14,376	75.5	1,751	12.2	1.6	97.9	15.8
Southside	24,460	81.3	2,444	10	1.4	95.6	11.8
Southwest	56,415	83.6	9,781	17.3	1.4	94.9	19.7
Bexar County	1,789,088	59	237,006	13.2	8.6	74	16.6
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. *Harlandale ISD							
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, DP02, DP05 and Derived from B05003H & B05003I.							

Race and Ethnicity

The demographic composition of San Antonio and Bexar County is comprised of a larger proportion of minorities than the State and National populations (see Table 3-5) and most other counties (see Tables 3-6 and 3-7). In comparison, Edgewood and San Antonio school districts housed an even greater percentage of minorities than the City, County, State or Nation. Minorities made up over two-thirds of the population in Bexar County, with non-Hispanic whites comprising only 30% of the overall population. Approximately 59% of the County's population was Hispanic (see Table 3-8) during the 2010-2014 period. In comparison, minorities comprised almost nine-tenths of SAISD's and over nine-tenths of EISD's population. Hispanics were the largest

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

The neighborhoods most heavily populated by minorities are located within the Interstate 410 Loop and the southern part of the County (see Figure 3-3). Most of the neighborhoods with a high proportion of the Hispanic population are concentrated in central San Antonio and extend southwards, much like the pattern seen for the distribution of minorities (see Figure 3-4). In contrast, neighborhoods with greater shares of non-Hispanic Blacks are clustered in the eastern and western portions of the County (see Figure 3-5). These neighborhoods, which are composed of 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, the United States, 2010-2014

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,789,088	100	26,092,033	100	314,107,084	100
Hispanic (any race)	1,055,568	59	9,962,643	38.2	53,070,096	16.9
White (non-Hispanic)	530,115	29.6	11,562,453	44.3	197,159,492	62.8
Black (non-Hispanic)	124,066	6.9	3,015,767	11.6	38,460,598	12.2
Asian (non-Hispanic)	43,737	2.4	1,053,474	4	15,536,209	4.9
Other (non-Hispanic)	35,602	2	497,696	1.9	9,880,689	3.1
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Five-Year 2014 American Community Survey, DP05 & Derived from DP05.						

Table 3-6 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison for Bexar, Collin, Dallas, Denton, and El Paso Counties, 2010-2014

	Bexar		Collin		Dallas		Denton		El Paso	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,789,088	100	836,947	100	2,448,943	100	708,627	100	823,862	100
Hispanic	1,055,568	59	125,023	14.9	950,159	38.8	132,267	18.7	670,946	81.4
NH White	530,115	29.6	514,641	61.5	783,974	32	445,154	62.8	110,287	13.4
NH Black	124,066	6.9	72,415	8.7	533,634	21.8	59,140	8.3	24,393	3
NH Asian	43,737	2.4	99,545	11.9	131,688	5.4	49,487	7	8,331	1
NH Other	35,602	2	25,323	3	49,488	2	22,579	3.2	9,905	1.2
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.										
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, DP05 & derived from DP05.										

Table 3-7 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison for Fort Bend, Harris, Hidalgo, Tarrant and Travis Counties, 2010-2014

	Fort Bend		Harris		Hidalgo		Tarrant		Travis	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	632,946	100	4,269,608	100	806,447	100	1,881,469	100	1,092,810	100
Hispanic	151,616	24	1,766,483	41.4	733,179	90.9	513,740	27.3	368,010	33.7
NH White	224,691	35.5	1,369,752	32.1	60,001	7.4	950,040	50.5	546,993	50.1
NH Black	131,378	20.8	789,802	18.5	3,281	0.4	280,662	14.9	87,332	8
NH Asian	112,762	17.8	272,171	6.4	7,879	1	89,907	4.8	64,658	5.9
NH Other	12,499	2	71,400	1.7	2,107	0.3	47,120	2.5	25,817	2.4
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.										
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, DP05 & derived from DP05.										

Table 3-8 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD, San Antonio, 2010-2014

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	57,100	100	305,223	100	1,385,438	100
Hispanic (any race)	52,361	91.7	239,344	78.4	877,444	63.3
White (non-Hispanic)	3,379	5.9	37,628	12.3	364,318	26.3
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,098	1.9	23,856	7.8	88,905	6.4
Asian (non-Hispanic)	73	0.1	1,499	0.5	32,538	2.3
Other (non-Hispanic)	189	0.3	2,896	0.9	22,233	1.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, DP05

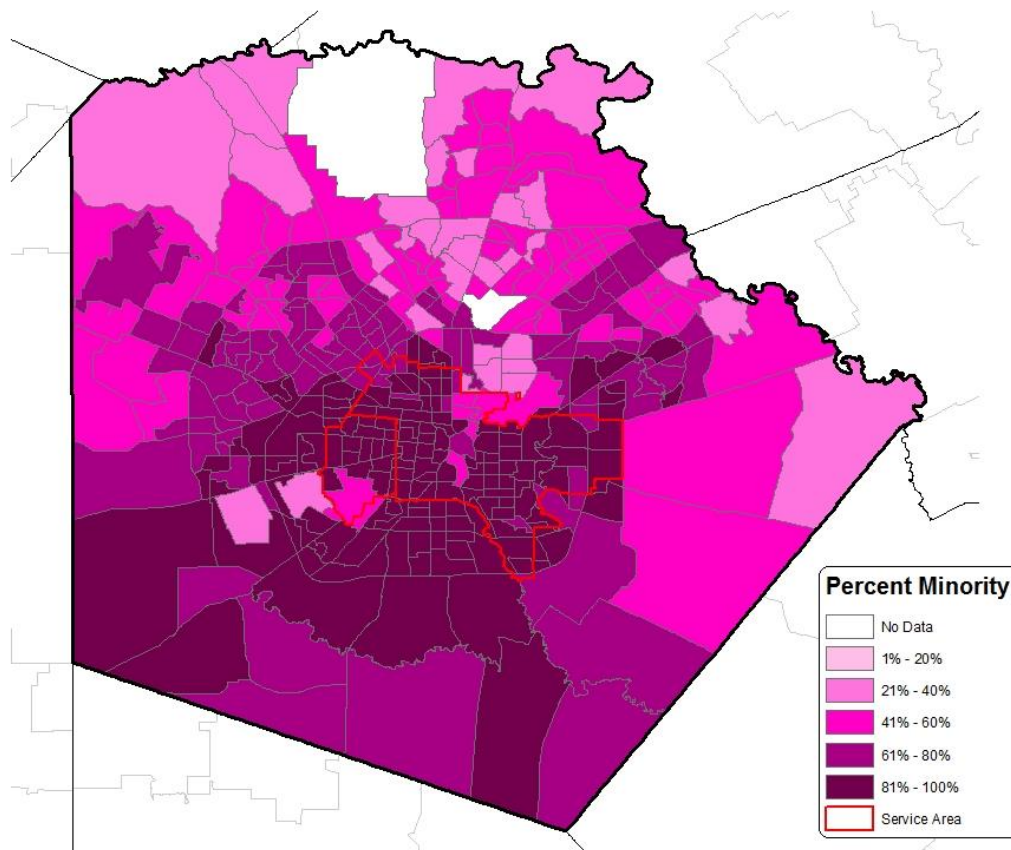


Figure 3-3 Percent of the Population that is Minority by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2010-2014

Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, DP05, 2010-2014

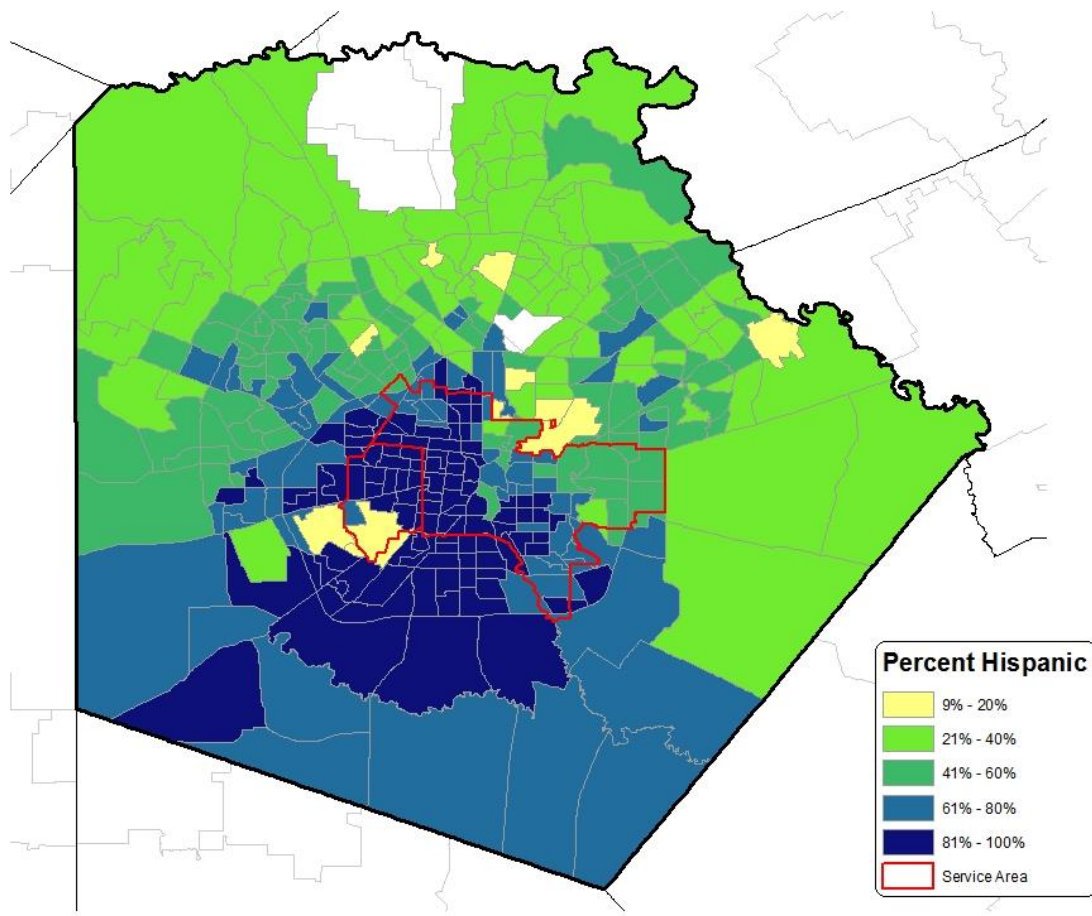


Figure 3-4 Percent of the Population that is Hispanic by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2010-2014

Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, DP05, 2010-2014

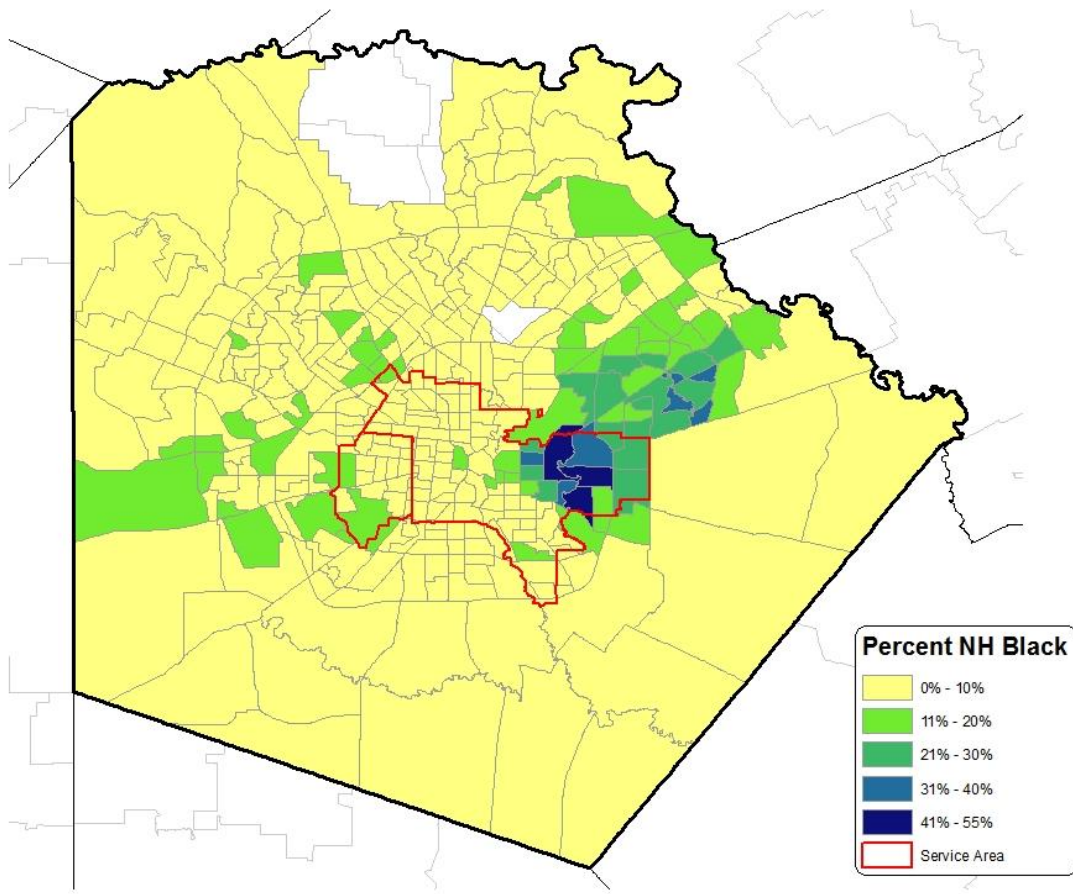


Figure 3-5 Percent of the Population that is Non-Hispanic Black by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2010-2014

Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, DP05, 2010-2014

Languages

Spanish is the most widely used foreign language in Bexar County; nearly 40% of Bexar County residents are estimated to speak Spanish at home (see Table 3-9). Greater than 205,000 Bexar County Residents (12.4%) are estimated to use a foreign language and to speak English less than “very well.” More than an estimated 199,379 Bexar County residents (about 20% of the population) reported they spoke a foreign language at home and could not speak English “very well.” Greater than 91% of the individuals who spoke a language at home, spoke Spanish in Bexar County. Speaking Spanish at home was especially prevalent in the central and southern portions of the county (see Figure 3-6). The remaining foreign language speakers came from a number of different origins and made up less than 4% of the population. Other than Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese made up roughly half the balance of foreign languages spoken.

A greater share of Edgewood ISD and San Antonio ISD residents spoke Spanish than the City, County, State, or Nation’s residents. About 41% of San Antonio and Bexar County residents spoke a language other than English, approximately in comparison to 74% of EISD residents and 57% of SAISD residents. This language was overwhelmingly Spanish for EISD (99.5%) and SAISD (97.8%) residents, more so than for residents of the County (91%), State (84%) or Nation (62%). A greater proportion of EISD (23%) and SAISD (19%) residents who spoke Spanish also reported speaking English “less than very well”, compared to San Antonio and Bexar County residents. Very few residents spoke a language other than English or Spanish at home in these districts (Edgewood ISD 0.3% and SAISD 1.3%), compared to the City, County, State or Nation (see Table 3-10).

The percentage of Spanish speakers reporting they could not speak English “very well” in San Antonio was 12% and in Bexar County was 11.1%, which was similar to Texas’ rate (12.3%), but more than double the national rate (5.6%). In comparison, this share was 3 to 4 times greater in Edgewood and San Antonio residents ISDs. It appears EISD and SAISD have particularly large portions of their populations who require services in Spanish.

Texas Education Agency enrollment data for all of Bexar County’s public school districts was used to help identify the approximate geographic location of Spanish speakers (TEA, 2014). The density of students enrolled in bilingual education is highest in the county center and extends southward (see Figure 3-7). Edgewood ISD and San Antonio ISD were among the independent school districts (ISDs) with the greatest proportion of students participating in bilingual education.

These data give valuable information about families and Spanish language usage. The need for Spanish language services rises in areas of high bilingual instruction. These areas coincide with heavily Hispanic neighborhoods in San Antonio, which leads to the assumption the families of bilingual students are mostly Spanish speakers.

Table 3-9 Language Spoken at Home Population 5 Years and Over, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD, San Antonio, 2010-2014

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population 5 and up	54,479	100	285,335	100	1,283,872	100
English only	14,396	26.4	123,366	43.2	706,982	55.1
Language other than English	40,083	73.6	161,969	56.8	576,890	44.9
Speak English less than "very well"	12,672	23.3	55,640	19.5	174,086	13.6
Spanish	39,906	73.3	158,265	55.5	530,389	41.3
Speak English less than "very well"	12,552	23	54,415	19.1	157,608	12.3
Language other than English and Spanish	177	0.3	3,704	1.30	46,501	3.6
Speak English less than "very well"	120	0.2	1,225	0.43	16,478	1.3
<p>Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. The two main categories of language speakers are English and Language Other than English speakers. The Language Other than English category is further divided into those who speak Spanish or those who speak a Language other than English and Spanish.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, DP02</p>						

Table 3-10 Language Spoken at Home Population 5 Years and Over, Bexar County, Texas and the United States, 2010-2014

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population 5 and up	1,657,017	100	24,151,280	100	294,133,373	100
English only	970,925	58.6	15,718,489	65.1	232,724,203	79.1
Language other than English	686,092	41.4	8,432,791	34.9	61,409,170	20.9
Speak English less than "very well"	205,592	12.4	3,435,260	14.2	25,305,202	8.6
Spanish	625,480	37.7	7,126,406	29.5	38,098,698	13
Speak English less than "very well"	184,692	11.1	2,966,475	12.3	16,346,401	5.6
Language other than English and Spanish	60,612	3.7	1,306,385	5.4	23,310,472	7.9
Speak English less than "very well"	20,900	1.3	468,785	1.9	8,958,801	3
<p>Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. The two main categories of language speakers are English and Language Other than English speakers. The Language Other than English category is further divided into those who speak Spanish or those who speak a Language other than English and Spanish.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, DP02.</p>						

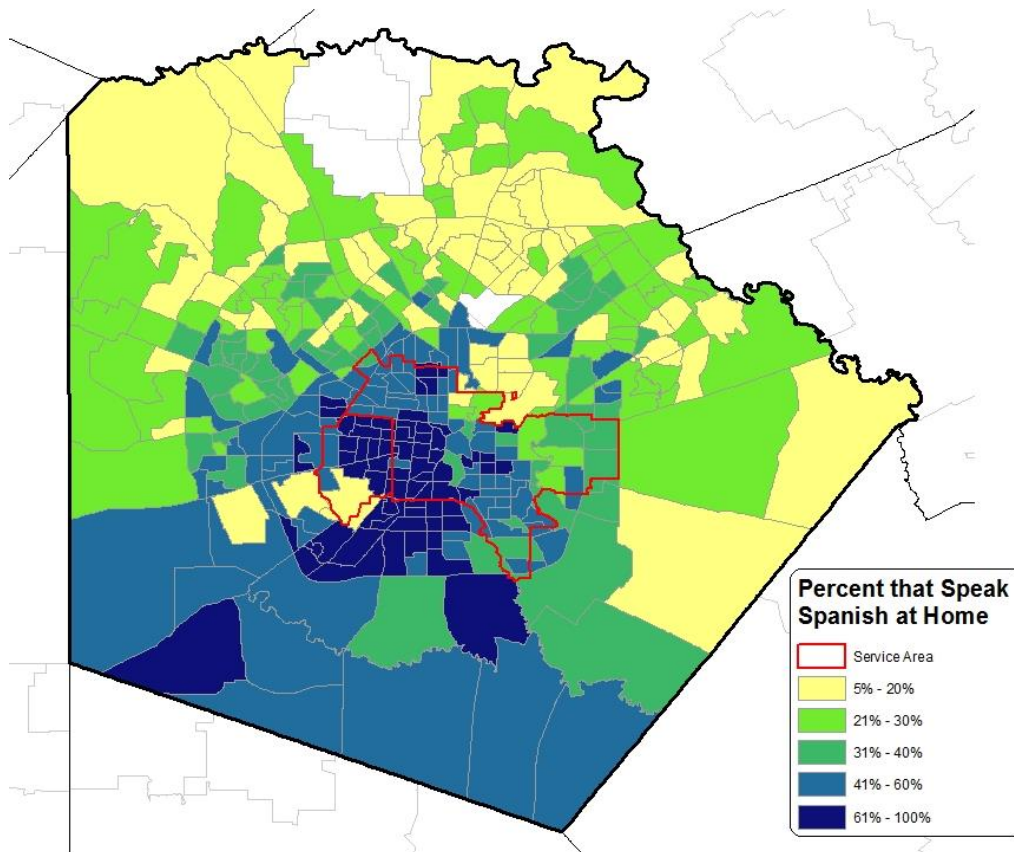


Figure 3-6 Percent of Persons Aged 5 and Older that Speak Spanish at Home by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2010-2014

Source: American Community Survey, 5 Year Sample, DP02, 2010-2014

Household Structure

In 2015, Bexar County was estimated to be the fourth most populous county in Texas and had a total population of 1.9 million people (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Population Estimates). Most of those residents live in San Antonio, which contained an estimated 77% of the County's 2015 population.

The City, County, and State have similar age structures. In contrast, all three areas are much younger than the Nation. San Antonio and Bexar County have a median age of 33, compared to Texas' median age of 34, and the Nation's median age of 37 (see Tables 3-11 and 3-12). In comparison to the County, the residents of EISD and SAISD are similarly aged. Edgewood ISD has the same median age (33.1), and San Antonio ISD is slightly older (34.3) by median age, than the County.

Single parent families make up a larger proportion of EISD (16%) and SAISD (14%) when compared with the City (12%), County (12%), State (11%), or Nation (10%) (see Tables 3-13 and 3-14). The average family size is also larger in these districts than the other geographies.

Table 3-11 Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD and San Antonio Populations by Age, 2010-2014

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	58,867	58,867	308,431	308,431	1,385,438	100
Under 5 years	4,388	7.5	23,096	7.5	101,566	7.3
18 years and older	41,601	70.7	229,739	74.5	1,023,270	73.9
Median age	33.1	-	34.3	-	32.9	-
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, DP05						

Table 3-12 U.S., Texas, and Bexar County Population by Age, 2010-2014

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,789,088	100	26,092,033	100	314,107,084	100
Under 5 years	132,071	7.4	1,940,753	7.4	19,973,711	6.4
18 years and older	1,313,424	73.4	19,101,945	73.2	240,329,426	76.5
Median age	33.1	-	33.9	-	37.4	-
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, DP05.						

Table 3-13 Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD and San Antonio Demographic and Household Characteristics, 2010-2014

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total Population	58,867	58,867	308,431	308,431	1,385,438	100
Population under 5	4,388	7.50	23,096	7.5	101,566	7.3
Total households	17,343	100	105,217	100	484,219	100
Total Families	13,043	75.2	65,058	61.8	317,969	65.7
Single Parent Families	2,863	16.5	14,482	13.8	60,677	12.5
Average family size	3.99	-	3.67	-	3.51	-
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, DP05, DP02 and Derived from DP02						

Table 3-14 Bexar County, Texas and United States Demographic and Household Characteristics, 2010-2014

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total Population	1,789,088	100	26,092,033	100	314,107,084	100
Population under 5	132,071	7.4	1,940,753	7.4	19,973,711	6.4
Total households	613,290	100	9,013,582	100	116,211,092	100
Total Families	416,246	67.9	6,277,955	69.6	76,958,064	66.2
Single Parent Families	73,084	11.9	976,395	10.8	11,094,279	9.5
Average family size	3.51	-	3.42	-	3.23	-
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, DP05, DP02 and derived from DP02.						

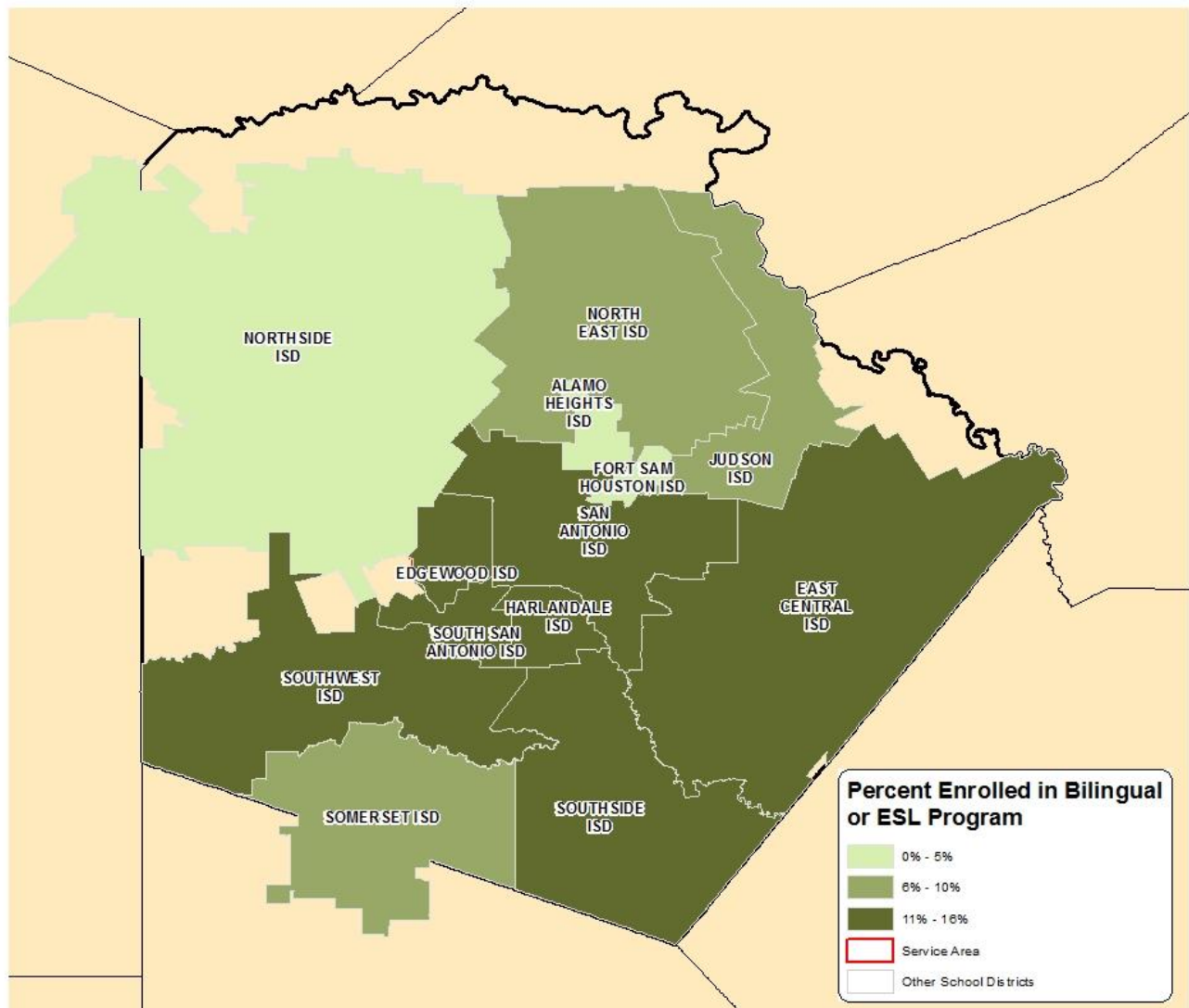


Figure 3-7 Percent of Students Participating in Bilingual or ESL Programs for School Districts in Bexar County, 2014-2015

Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2014-2015

4. Education, Health, Nutrition and Social Service Needs

Education

Higher education can serve as a pathway to better opportunities for individuals and their families. Access to higher education is available in Bexar County and its school districts. There are 18 college degree granting institutions located within Bexar County (National Center for Education Statistics, 2016). This list includes not-for-profit universities and accredited community colleges, and is limited to only those institutions that grant 4-year or higher degrees (Texas Higher Education Coordination Board, 2016). There are also 24 less-than-2-year institutions and eleven 2-year institutions, which are mostly vocational and technical colleges.

Overall, educational attainment in San Antonio and Bexar County are similar to the State's totals. High school and college graduation rates are lower in all geographies than nationally (see Table 4-2). Texas has a larger share of residents with a Bachelor's degree or greater than Bexar County, and a smaller share of residents with some college education alone.

In Edgewood and San Antonio school districts, educational attainment lagged behind San Antonio and Bexar County (see Table 4-1). The proportion of residents with **only** high school diplomas was greater in Edgewood ISD (33%) and San Antonio ISD (30%) than the same groups in San Antonio (26%) and Bexar County (25%). Additionally, when compared to these geographies, EISD and SAISD reported double the percentage of residents with less than a high school diploma. Both districts also reported fewer people who had attended some college, or had attained a bachelor's degree or higher, in comparison to the City and County. Greater than one-quarter of Bexar County residents had earned a Bachelor's degree or greater, compared to more than one-tenth of SAISD adults (13%) and one-twentieth of EISD adults (4%).

The proportion of adults with a high school diploma or greater, and with a Bachelor's degree or greater, varies somewhat across Bexar County's school districts. The share of adults 25 years and older and with at least a high school diploma is on the low end for Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs, with about 56% and 68% respectively (see Figure 4-1). Similarly, the share of adults with a college diploma or greater is also lowest in Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs. Given that the educational attainment of parents is a strong predictor of children's educational attainment, those children in districts with fewer adults with high school or higher degrees are in much greater need of support to be successful in school.

Many children living in the service area participate in public school. Estimates of school enrollment from the American Community Survey (ACS) suggest 1,000 children in Edgewood ISD, 5,400 children in San Antonio ISD, 23,700 children in San Antonio, and a total of over 30,400 children in Bexar County are enrolled in nursery or preschool (see Tables 4-3 and 4-4). Thus, there is a substantial portion of young children residing in these areas who are estimated to use public school as a resource for early childhood education.

Table 4-1 Educational Attainment among Persons Aged 25 Years and Older, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD and San Antonio, 2010-2014

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
People 25 and over	35,076	100	194,308	100	866,335	100
No high school diploma	15,386	43.9	62,602	32.2	163,549	18.9
High school graduate or equiv.[1]	11,437	32.6	58,167	29.9	221,299	25.5
Some college, no Bachelor's[2]	6,870	19.6	48,685	25.1	265,768	30.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,383	3.9	24,854	12.8	215,719	24.9
[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, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, DP02 and derived from DP02						

Table 4-2 Educational Attainment among Persons Aged 25 Years and Older, Bexar County, Texas, the United States, 2010-2014

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
People 25 and over	1,117,679	100	16,426,730	100	209,056,129	100
No high school diploma	190,389	17	3,025,336	18.4	28,587,748	13.7
High school graduate or equiv.[1]	279,182	25	4,145,289	25.2	58,440,600	28
Some college, no Bachelor's[2]	351,870	31.5	4,806,501	29.3	60,821,634	29.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	296,238	26.5	4,449,604	27.1	61,206,147	29.3
Notes: *Includes people who earn a GED. **Includes people with an Associate's degree, but not a Bachelor's degree. Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, DP02 and derived from DP02.						

Table 4-3 School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population 3 Years and Over, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD and San Antonio, 2010-2014

	Edgewood ISD	San Antonio ISD	San Antonio
Total:	56,256	295,385	1,325,288
Enrolled in school:	16,297	83,129	400,885
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	944	5,434	23,668
Enrolled in kindergarten	1,234	4,827	20,867
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	4,180	18,826	83,074
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	3,688	16,551	78,774
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	4,062	16,156	79,028
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	2,004	18,857	95,728
Graduate or professional school	185	2,478	19,746
Not enrolled in school	39,959	212,256	924,403
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, B14001			

Table 4-4 School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population 3 Years and Over, 2010-2014

	Bexar County	Texas	United States
Total:	1,710,937	24,962,978	302,459,217
Enrolled in school:	521,988	7,366,632	82,735,509
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	30,377	452,004	4,996,054
Enrolled in kindergarten	27,494	419,686	4,214,718
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	110,022	1,593,923	16,313,067
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	104,212	1,556,844	16,529,309
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	103,825	1,510,330	17,053,876
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	121,010	1,538,750	19,482,655
Graduate or professional school	25,048	295,095	4,145,830
Not enrolled in school	1,188,949	17,596,346	219,723,708
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.			
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, B14001.			

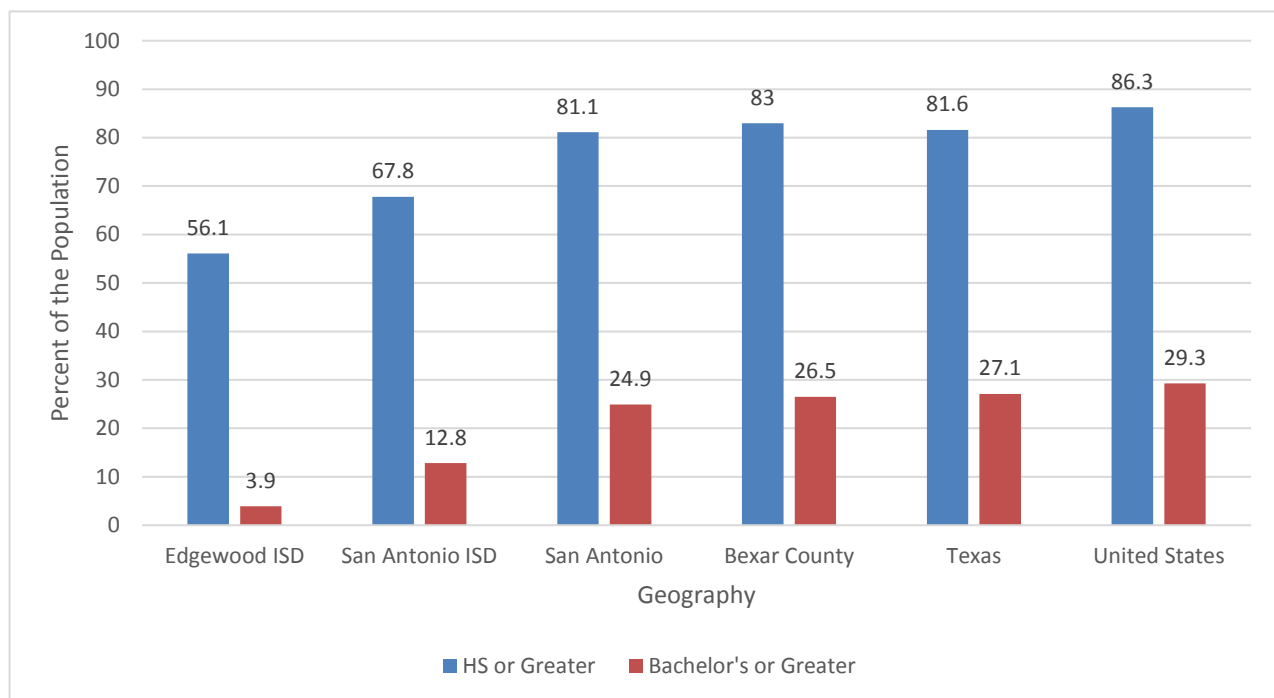


Figure 4-1 Percent of Adults 25 Years and Older with High School or Greater, 2010-2014

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, 2010-2014, DP02.

Health and Nutrition

Issues of obesity, immunizations, 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 the Edgewood and San Antonio school districts.

Obesity has been and continues to be a significant health issue facing San Antonio's children. The impact on the quality of life among youth who struggle with obesity and the long term negative health outcomes associated with obesity, make reducing the prevalence of obesity important for San Antonio's children. Select school districts in Bexar County participate in "Fitnessgram" which assesses the students for unhealthy weight and provides a means to report and gauge the prevalence of unhealthy weight in a population. In the 2013-14 school year (see Table 4-5) more than half of children tested in Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs were of unhealthy weight. This rate varied across school districts from slightly lower in North East ISD (39.5%) to much higher in San Antonio ISD (57.2%), compared to the lower rate found at the County level (35.5%). The prevalence of unhealthy weight among pre-school aged children is likely to be lower than among all school aged children, but the high percentages of unhealthy weight among children in Bexar County suggest that significant efforts to improve the nutrition of children are needed.

The rate of immunizations also serves as a predictor of access to health care and overall health status. Immunization refers to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) immunization schedule for children 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, the hepatitis B vaccine, and the varicella (chickenpox) vaccine. The shorthand for this recommended immunization schedule is 4:3:1:3:3:1. Childhood immunization across Bexar County varies significantly, with the central and southern parts of Bexar County having lower rates of childhood immunization (see Figure 4-2). Generally, lower levels of immunization are found in areas with higher percentages of minority children and higher rates of poverty. The Healthy People 2020 goal for immunizations is 90% coverage for the Haemophilus influenza type b vaccine, 85% coverage for the hepatitis B vaccine and 90% coverage for the varicella vaccine. While some areas of San Antonio and Bexar County approached that goal, it has yet to be achieved and the overall level of immunizations remains substantially below this goal.

Food insecurity is a significant issue in Bexar County. One indicator of food insecurity is the percentage of residents participating in programs like TANF, SNAP, and WIC. Tables 4-6 and 4-7 provide information, spanning 2009-2014, on the percent of people participating in these federal assistance programs.

Residents of Bexar County increasingly used SSI and SNAP from 2011 to 2014 (see Table 4-6). Cash public assistance utilization remained steady over the same time period for County residents. In contrast, Texas residents decreasingly used SSI, cash public assistance, and SNAP during the same time frame.

The Center for Public Policies also produces statistics for public assistance use, but specifically for children aged 0 to 17 years. In Bexar County, children utilized WIC most frequently, followed by SNAP, SSI, and TANF. Texas children used these services in a similar fashion, but smaller shares of children used these services. Bexar County residents increasingly used SSI and SNAP from 2009-2013. The County resident's utilization of WIC and TANF decreased in the same time period. Texas residents also increasingly used SSI and SNAP, and decreasingly used WIC and TANF, although smaller percentages of residents used all services.

The growing shares of residents and children using WIC and SNAP indicates the importance of food and food-related assistance among Bexar County residents. However, these percentages represent those who are eligible and who 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 who 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 OF 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>			

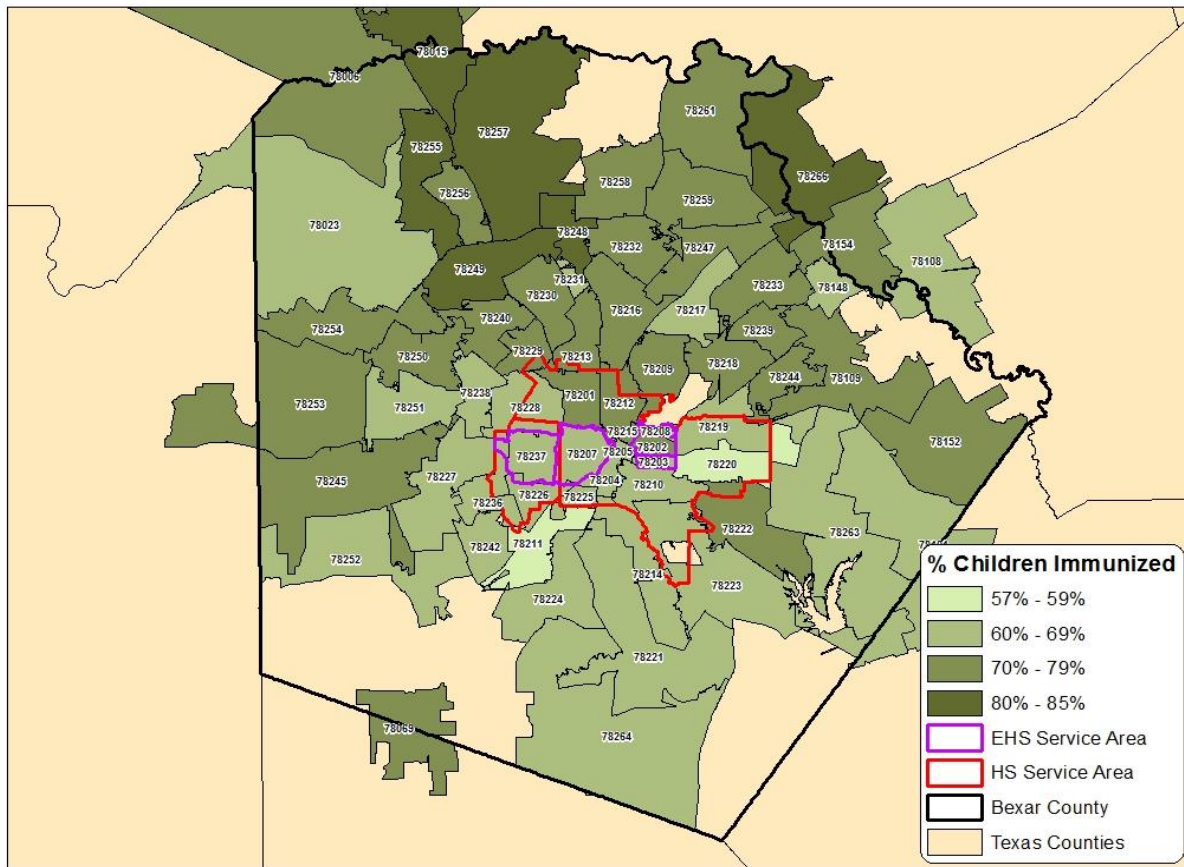


Figure 4-2 Immunization Coverage (4:3:1:3:3:1) for Children aged 19 - 35 Months by Zip Codes for Bexar County, 2011

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Retrospective Immunization Survey. 2011.

Table 4-6 Percent of Public Assistance Received by Residents of Bexar County & Texas, 2011-2014

Program	Year							
	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	4.8	6.5	4.9	4.8	6.5	4.9	6.2	4.9
Cash public assistance*	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.8
Food stamps (SNAP)	13.6	15.4	14.3	13.6	15.4	14.3	15	13.5
<p>Note: This data reflects households earning public assistance income and does not reflect age-eligible children alone. Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. *Cash public assistance includes TANF.</p> <p>Source: US Census Bureau, 2014 5-Year American Community Survey, DP03. 2013 5-Year American Community Survey, DP03. 2012 5-Year American Community Survey, DP03. 2011 5-Year American Community Survey, DP03.</p>								

Table 4-7 Percent of Public Assistance Received by Children 0-17 Years of Age, Bexar County, Texas, 2009-2013

Program	Year									
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas
SSI (Rate per 1,000 children)	24.7	18.4	24.8	18.9	25.8	19.8	26.5	20.6	26.5	20.9
TANF (Percent Receiving)	1.1	1.4	1	1.4	1	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.1
WIC (Percent Receiving)	42.6	41.2	43.8	43.6	41.3	40.9	40.4	39.7	-	-
SNAP (Percent Receiving)	27.5	24.4	29.4	26.4	31.3	29.1	30.6	28.2	30.4	27.5
<p>Note: The data reflects persons aged 0-17 years of age.</p> <p>Source: Kids Count Data Center, Center for Public Policies, 2016.</p>										

Social Services

The prevalence of child abuse and neglect is another factor affecting the overall quality of life for San Antonio and Bexar County residents. The number and rate of child abuse cases can serve as an indicator of the need for social services. Figure 4-3 illustrates the geographic distribution of child abuse rates across Bexar County. Higher rates of child abuse are seen in the center of the city including the central east and west areas. These areas tend to have higher concentrations of minority population and families toward the lower end of the socioeconomic spectrum.

Over the past decade, an increasing number of children were identified victims of child abuse and neglect. This increase of 82% can be attributed in part to the increase in population (see Table 4-8). 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 24% between 2004 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, 40% of the children who were victims of child abuse and neglect were pre-kindergarten age (Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services, 2004). Ten years later, the percentage increased to 42% of pre-kindergarten age children as confirmed victims of child abuse and neglect.

The rate of juvenile probation is yet another indicator of the need for social services. Youth who have difficulty in school and come from lower socioeconomic environments may be more likely to have experience interfacing with the legal system. Communities with higher concentrations of youth who are on probation tend to 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 the Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs (see Figure 4-4), 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 4-8 Confirmed Victims of Child Abuse/Neglect for Selected Years, Bexar County, 2004, 2009, 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	2,292	36,560	4,327	51,280	4,180	50,069
Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, 2004, 2009 & 2014.						

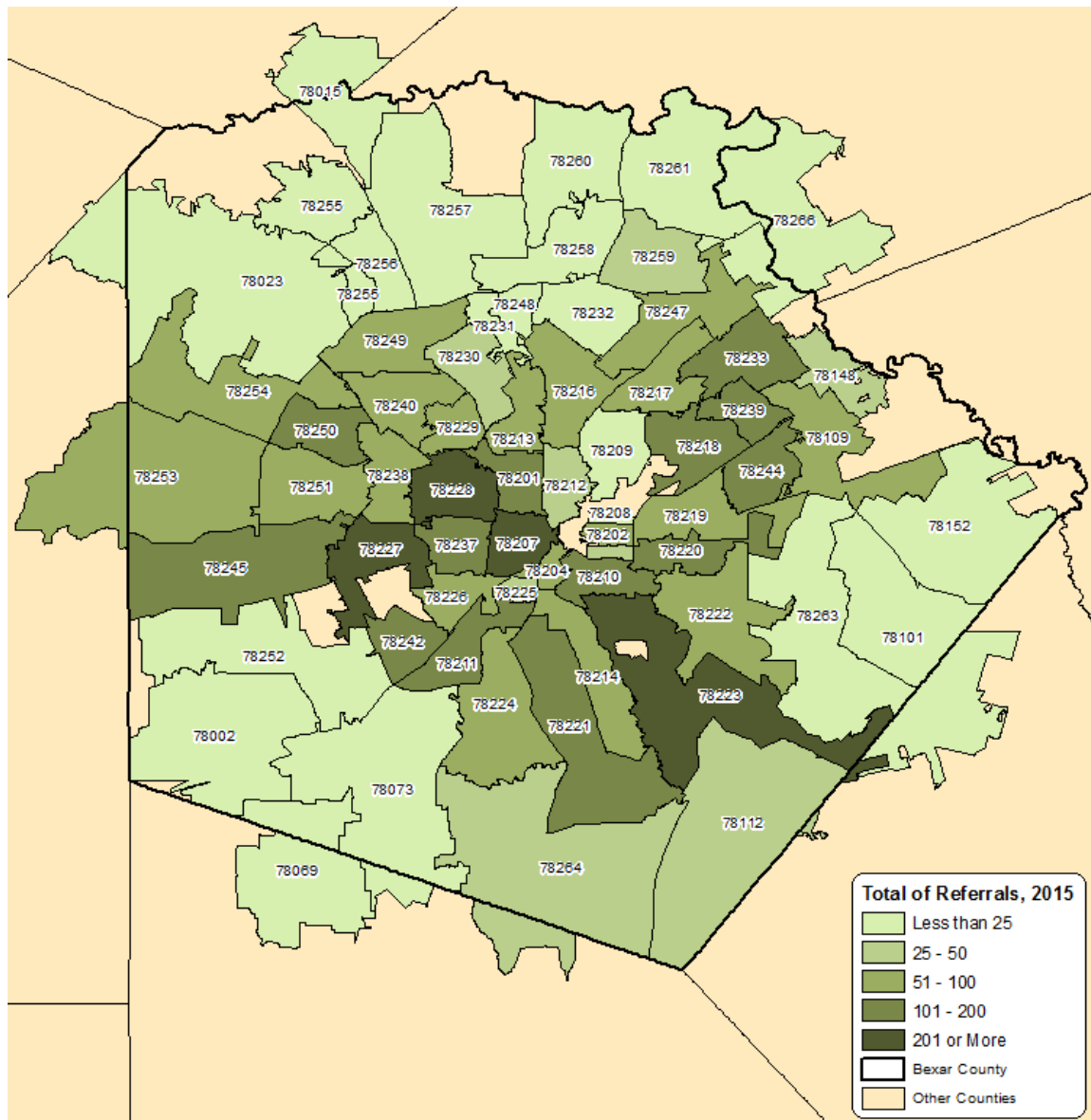


Figure 4-4 Juvenile Referrals by Zip Code for Bexar County, FY 2015

Source: Texas Juvenile Justice Department, Custom Request, 2016.

The median household income in San Antonio was estimated to be \$46,000, and in Bexar County was estimated at just over \$50,000, compared to the State's median income of \$52,000. Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs both had lower median household incomes when compared to the County or the State. Per capita income was lower in San Antonio and Bexar County than the State, but Edgewood ISD and San Antonio ISD residents earned even less than the County. Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs had comparably higher percentages of children under 5 years below the poverty threshold than other geographies.

Table 4-9 Income and Poverty in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, and Selected School Districts, 2010-2014

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 all people with related children under 5 whose income is below poverty
Alamo Heights ISD	7.3	16.6	80,796	58,230	12.2
East Central ISD	5	2	54,727	21,073	15.1
Edgewood ISD	14.8	0.2	27,194	11,858	53.5
Fort Sam Houston ISD	1.7	0.6	59,652	15,973	9.8
Judson ISD	3.7	2.1	60,020	23,797	22.3
Lackland ISD	7.6	0.5	49,250	12,814	19.2
North East ISD	5.7	5.5	58,252	31,143	19.5
Northside ISD	6.8	4.2	60,057	27,441	19.3
Randolph Field ISD	1.9	7.5	90,357	24,808	1.6
San Antonio ISD	14.5	1.3	31,045	15,895	49.8
Somerset ISD	10.7	0.4	35,218	13,685	41
South San Antonio ISD	10.6	0.1	48,000	16,408	16.7
Southside ISD	8.1	0.7	44,306	15,245	28.7
Southwest ISD	5.9	0.7	42,788	14,343	32
San Antonio	9.1	3	46,317	22,784	32.4
Bexar County, Texas	8	3.8	50,867	24,525	27.9
Texas	7.3	5	52,576	26,513	28.1
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.					
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, DP03, B17001.					

Housing

The housing stock in Bexar County consists mostly of older single family homes. In comparison, the housing stock in the school districts served by the City of San Antonio Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start program is composed of even older single family homes (see Table 4-9). San Antonio ISD had the highest vacancy rate, while Bexar County had the lowest vacancy rate. Bexar County and Texas had the newest housing stock, followed by San Antonio, Edgewood ISD and San Antonio ISD, respectively. San Antonio ISD had the oldest housing stock with almost four times the amount of units built before 1940 compared to other geographies. San Antonio ISD also had the highest percentage of renter-occupied units.

Edgewood ISD 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 San Antonio, followed by Edgewood, Bexar County and the State. The percent of housing units with more than 1.5 occupants per room was greatest in Edgewood ISD and San Antonio ISD, followed by San Antonio, Bexar County, and the State. Median home value was greatest in the State, followed by the County, the City, Edgewood ISD, and San Antonio ISD. Overall, the distribution of housing characteristics tends to mirror patterns of the distribution of socioeconomic characteristics of the population.

Table 4-10 Housing Characteristics for School Districts Served by San Antonio and Bexar County Head Start, 2010-2014

	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	11.2	1.1	5.6	38.2	3.47	3.18	17.3	2.2	63,000
San Antonio ISD	12.9	0.8	20.5	49.2	2.99	2.62	17.8	2	76,100
San Antonio	9	1.5	5.7	55	3	2.58	9.3	1.3	114,600
Bexar County	8.6	2.2	5	41.1	3.02	2.64	8	1.2	126,100
Texas	11.5	2.1	4.1	37.3	2.94	2.64	5.9	1.4	131,400
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2012 American Community Survey, DP04									

Homeless Population

Haven for Hope is an organization that provides housing, health and job placement assistance for homeless men, women and children in Bexar County. As of January 2016, Haven for Hope reported that they housed 829 residents on their Transformational Campus (Haven for Hope Fact Sheet, 2016). Approximately 152 of these residents were children (average age = 6), who were being housed in the Haven for Hope's family units. The average length of stay for individuals during 2015 was 198 days, and 185 days for families.

5. Demographic Profile of Head Start Enrollees and Service Areas

Race and Ethnicity

Enrollees of the City of San Antonio Head Start Program typically belong to a minority group. Although there is a large share of Whites among enrolled children, because race and ethnicity were measured separately, many of these White children are also Hispanic. Similarly, enrollees of these programs are predominantly Hispanic. Approximately 92% of children receiving services are of Hispanic ethnicity (see Tables 5-1 and 5-2).

Table 5-1 Ethnicity of City of San Antonio Head Start Children, 2015

Ethnicity	Children Enrolled	
	Total	Percent (%)
Hispanic (any Race)	2,996	91.8
Non-Hispanic (any Race)	269	8.2
Total Cumulative Enrollment	3,265	100
Source: City of San Antonio Head Start Program, Summary Report, 2015		

Table 5-2 Race of Head Start Children, 2015

Race	Children Enrolled	
	Total	Percent (%)
White	2,920	89.4
Black or African American	277	8.5
Asian	4	0.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	0.2
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	0.03
Biracial/Multi-Racial	55	1.7
Other	1	0.03
Unspecified	0	0
Total Cumulative Enrollment	3,265	100
Source: City of San Antonio Head Start Program, Summary Report, 2015		

Language

English was the primary language spoken at home by Head Start enrollees and their families (approximately 80%). Nearly one fifth of Head Start families spoke Spanish as their primary language at home. Less than 1% of families spoke a language other than English or Spanish at home (see Table 5-3).

The Texas Education Agency (TEA) provides standard reports about the percentage of children who have enrolled and are bilingual and/or an English as Second Language learner (see Figure 5-1). These reports indicate EISD and SAISD have greater percentages of bilingual and ESL students enrolled than either the County or the State. The prevalence of multi-language speakers in these areas supports the finding in which many enrollees speak other languages and highlights the need for Head Start services offered in a variety of languages.

Table 5-3 City of San Antonio Head Start Children Primary Language of Family at Home, 2015

Language	Children Enrolled	
	Number	Percent (%)
English	2,613	80
Spanish	645	19.8
Other	7	0.2
Unspecified	0	0
Total Cumulative Enrollment	3,265	100
Source: City of San Antonio Head Start Program, Summary Report, 2015		

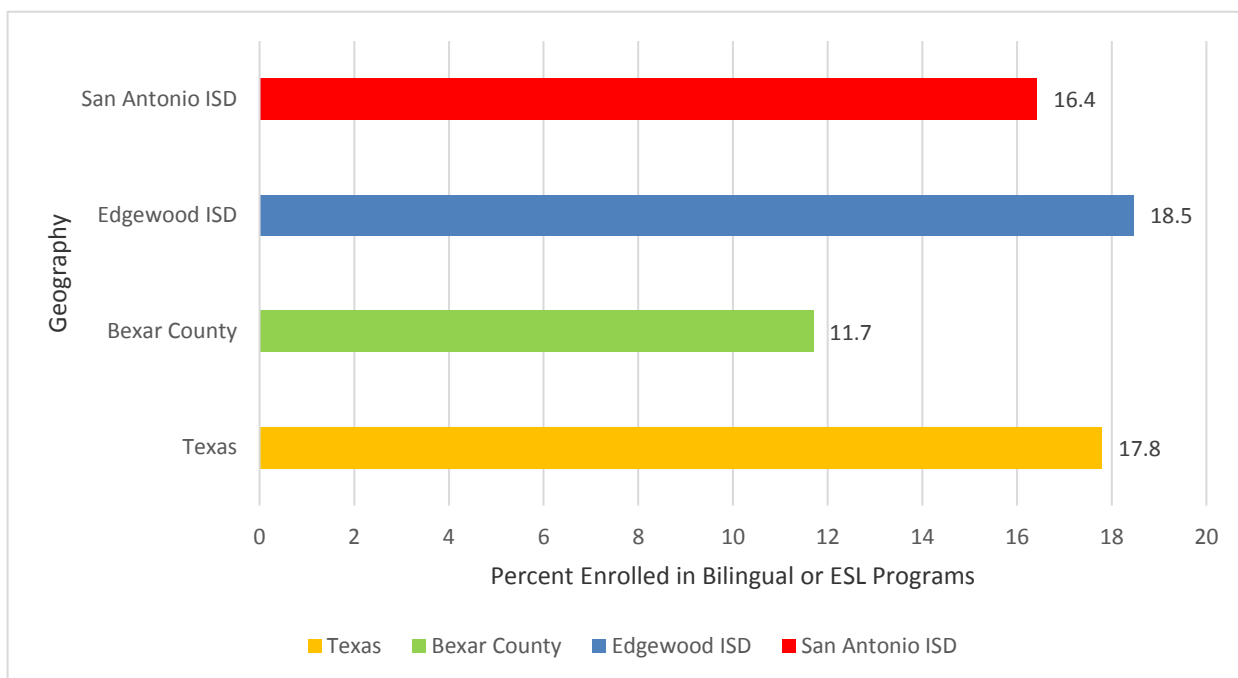


Figure 5-1 Percent Bilingual/ESL Enrollment, by School District, 2014-2015

Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2014-2015

Family Type

Almost one-third of enrolled families are two-parent households (see Table 5-4). In contrast, greater than two-thirds of Head Start families were single-parent households.

Table 5-4 Head Start Family - Single and Two Parent Homes, 2015

Family Type	Head Start Families	
	Number	Percent
Two Parent Family	894	29.9
Single Parent Family	2,100	70.1
Total Number of Families	2,994	100

Source: City of San Antonio Head Start Program, Summary Report, 2015

Poverty

Public assistance programs were commonly used by Head Start families during the 2014-2015 program year. Enrolled families most often used SNAP (63.2%) and least often used TANF (2.3%). Additionally, almost half of families participated in WIC and one-tenth participated in SSI.

Table 5-5 Social Services Utilized by Families, 2015

	Head Start Families	
	Total	Percent
TANF (current and previous)	68	2.3
SSI	322	10.8
WIC	1,413	47.2
SNAP	1,892	63.2
Total Number of Families	2,994	100
<p>* Total number of families is 2,994. The total cumulative enrollment for 2015 was 3,265.</p> <p>**Families may receive assistance from more than one program.</p> <p>Source: City of San Antonio Head Start Program, Summary Report, 2015</p>		

Disabilities

The most common disability among children enrolled in the program was speech impairment (7%). The next most common disabilities were non-categorical developmental delays (2%), Autism (1%), and intellectual disabilities (1%) (see Table 5-6).

Table 5-6 Number of Children Served by San Antonio Head Start by Disability, 2015

Disability	Number with Disability	Percent with Disability	Number Receiving Special Services	Percent Receiving Special Services
Health Impairment	33	1	33	1
Emotional Disturbance	2	0.1	2	0.1
Speech Impairment	215	6.6	215	6.6
Intellectual Disabilities	22	0.7	22	0.7
Hearing Impairment	4	0.1	4	0.1
Orthopedic Impairment	0	0	0	0
Visual Impairment	3	0.1	3	0.1
Specific Learning Disabilities	1	0	1	0
Autism	43	1.3	43	1.3
Traumatic Brain Injury	1	0	1	0
Non-Categorical/ Developmental Delay	70	2.1	70	2.1
Multiple Disabilities (excluding Deaf-blind)	0	0	0	0
Deaf-blind	0	0	0	0
Source: City of San Antonio Head Start Program, Program Information Report, 2015				

6. Eligibility Estimates

Methods Used to Estimate Age and Income Eligibility

The population of children who were eligible for Head Start (HS) and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP) in the Edgewood and San Antonio ISD and the EHS-CCP (select zip codes) service areas were estimated for each area using two different methods. The first method used is similar to the previously employed method based on Census data and the second uses vital statistics (births and deaths).

Census Bureau Method. For the first method, the population under 5 years old who were eligible for recruitment (3-4 years for HS and 0-2 years for EHS-CCP) come from the 2010 US Census. Estimates of the percent of children aged under 5 years living under poverty come from the American Community Survey and this percent is assumed to be the same for 0-2 and 3-4 year old children. This percent is applied to the 2010 Census counts of 0-2 year old and 3-4 year old children to estimate the number of children who were age-and-income eligible for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start. This method assumes the population of children under 5 years of age has remained constant. Please see Table 6-3 for information on counts of children, the percentage of children under 5 years living below the poverty threshold, and the estimated number of age-eligible children living below the poverty threshold for other Bexar County school districts.

Vital Statistics Method. The second method utilized historic birth and death data to estimate the number of children surviving to 0 to 2 years and 3 to 4 years, respectively. Births and deaths (for children aged 5 years and younger) occurring in years 2010-2014 were geocoded to mother's address and tabulated by age of children at the beginning of 2015 for each of the two service areas (HS and EHS-CCP). Deaths were subtracted from births to estimate the number of children by age. This method provides a current estimate of the number of children but assumes net migration is zero (i.e. the number of children moving out of the service area is the same as the number moving into the area). Estimates of the percent of children aged under 5 years living under poverty come from the American Community Survey (2010-2014 5-year sample) and this percent is assumed to be the same for 0-2 and for 3-4 year old children. This percent is applied to the estimates of 0-2 and 3-4 year old children to estimate the number of children who were age-and-income eligible for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start. This method did not adjust for possible migration (in or out) of children over the time period.

Comparison of Results

Table 6-1 presents Census Bureau and Vital Statistics estimates of Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership eligible children. The Census Bureau method predicted a deficit of approximately 3,436 slots for the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Program (a total of 3,583 age and income eligible children and only 147 children enrolled in EHS-CCP). Estimates produced with the Vital Statistics method suggested a deficit of 3,341 slots (a total of 3,488 age and income eligible children and only 147 children enrolled in EHS-CCP). The Census Bureau method predicted a slightly higher deficit in capacity than the Vital Statistics method, but both estimates were fairly close.

Estimates produced by the Census Bureau method indicate there is a deficit of approximately 1,492 slots in the area served by the San Antonio Head Start program (a total of 4,381 age and income eligible children and 2,889 children enrolled in HS) (see Table 6-1). The Vital Statistics method estimates indicated there is a deficit of approximately 1,551 slots in the area served by the San Antonio Head Start program (a total of 4,400 age and income eligible children and 2,889 children enrolled in HS) (see Table 6-1). The age-income eligibility estimates were similar across methods, although the Vital Statistics method produced a slightly larger deficit in capacity.

While both of the methods employed produce similar results, the Vital Statistics method is likely to be the most accurate for the City of San Antonio HS and EHS-CCP service areas. Because recent population estimates are not available for the service area geographies (school district and census tracts) reliance on 2010 Census counts for those areas assumes the number and age distribution of children below 5 years of age will stay the same over a 5 year period. The Vital Statistics approach for this area population estimates used by this method have already incorporated a different version of the vital statistics method and also have incorporated data on migration.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Not all families who have age and income eligible children will enroll their children in Head Start for a number of reasons. Thus, the number of slots may be adequate for the population targeted (deficit of 1,511 children). San Antonio school districts provided Pre-kindergarten for approximately 15,000 children (6,133 in EISD and SAISD) during the 2014-2015 school year (see Table 7-3). Furthermore, childcare facility capacity (9,350 for children 3-4 years, see Table 7-4) and Pre-K 4 SA enrollment (429 in EISD and SAISD, see Table 7-5) may also account for some of these age and income eligible children. Local Head Starts in the area also provide services to Head Start-aged children, with a combined cumulative enrollment of 9,000 children. Therefore,

children aged 3-4 years may be adequately served by the City of San Antonio's Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start program and other area resources.

In contrast, it appears there may be need for additional Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership slots in the area (deficit of 3,341 children). New slots were created by an EHS-CCP Expansion grant last year, which has helped to alleviate some of demand. Additionally, some districts in the area offer Early Education for children 0-5 years (60 enrolled in EISD and SAISD, see Table 7-3), there is childcare facility capacity for children aged 0-2 years in the area (7,620 for EHS-CCP area, see Table 7-4), and local Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Programs provide services to approximately 1,110 children throughout the year. However, these resources may not be equally available for all at-risk families and their children. Early Education is not widely available and tends to have few enrollees; additionally, many families may not be aware this program is available to them. Likewise, many families may not be able to afford the cost of local childcare. With about 3,300 age and income eligible children not being served, it appears the program may need to further expand to address the existing need for children aged 0-2 years living in the service area.

Table 6-1 Estimates of Age and Income Eligible Children by District for Children 0-2 Years of Age, 2016

	Population of 0 to 2 Year Old Children	Estimated % of Children Under 5 Years Old Living Below Poverty***	Estimated Number of Children 0 to 2 Years Old Living Below Poverty	Current Enrollment by ISD (2015-2016)***	Estimated % of 0 to 2 Year Old Children Enrolled in EHS	Estimated % of Income Eligible 0 to 2 Year Olds Enrolled in EHS	Estimated Number of Income Eligible 0 to 2 Year Olds Not Being Served by EHS
Census Bureau Method							
EHS Service Area*	6,410	55.9%	3,583	147	2.3%	4.1%	3,436
Vital Statistics Method							
EHS Service Area**	6,268	55.7%	3,488	147	2.3%	4.2%	3,341
78202	622	60.5%	376				
78203	360	59.1%	213				
78207	3,066	58.3%	1,787				
78208	233	54.6%	127				
78237	1,987	49.6%	985				
*U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Count, ** Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics, 2010-2014. ***American Community Survey, 2010-2014, 5-Year Sample, B17001, *** San Antonio Early Head Start Program, 2015-2016.							

Table 6-2 Estimates of Age and Income Eligible Children by District for Children 3-4 Years of Age, 2016

	Population of 3 and 4 Year Old Children*	Estimated % of Children Under 5 Years Old Living Below Poverty**	Estimated Number of 3 and 4 Year Old Children Living Under Poverty	Current Enrollment by ISD (2015- 2016)****	Estimated % of 3 and 4 Year Old Children Enrolled in HS	Estimated % of Income Eligible 3 and 4 Year Old Children Enrolled in HS	Estimated Number of Income Eligible 3 and 4 Year Olds Not Being Served by HS
Census Bureau Method							
Edgewood ISD*	2,030	44.1%	896	760	37.4%	84.8%	136
San Antonio ISD*	9,540	36.5%	3,485	2,129	22.3%	61.1%	1,356
Total*	11,570	37.9%	4,381	2,889	25%	65.9%	1,492
Vital Statistics							
Edgewood ISD**	2,002	44.1%	884	760	38%	86%	124
San Antonio ISD**	9,625	36.5%	3,516	2,129	22.1%	60.5%	1,387
Total**	11,627	37.8%	4,400	2,889	24.8%	65.7%	1,511
*U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Count. **Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics, 2010-2014. ***American Community Survey, 2010-2014, 5-Year Sample, B17001, ****City of San Antonio Head Start Program, 2015-2016							

Table 6-3 Estimates of Age and Income Eligible Children by District for Children 3-4 Years of Age, 2016

	Population of 3 and 4 Year Old Children*	Estimated % of Children Under 5 Years Old Living Below Poverty**	Estimated Number of 3 and 4 Year Old Children Living Under Poverty
Other School Districts			
Alamo Heights ISD	579	12.2	71
East Central ISD	1,347	15.1	204
Fort Sam Houston ISD	183	9.8	18
Harlandale ISD	1,989	44.2	879
Judson ISD	3,861	22.3	860
Lackland ISD	172	19.2	33
North East ISD	10,980	19.5	2146
Northside ISD	15,817	19.3	3051
Randolph Field ISD	54	1.6	1
Somerset ISD	507	16.7	85
South SAISD	1,637	41	671
Southside ISD	844	28.7	243
Southwest ISD	1,974	32	632
*U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Count. ** American Community Survey, 2010-2014, 5-Year Sample, B17001			

Projections produced by the Texas State Data Center indicate that need for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start services will continue to grow through 2025. The share of minorities in Bexar County will continue to increase, as will the corresponding share of EHS-CCP and HS-age eligible children, during this time period (see Tables 6-3 and 6-4). The need for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership services will be especially important to meet going forward, based on the number of age-and-income eligible children residing in Bexar County by 2025 (see Table 6-5).

Table 6-4 Projected Bexar County Population, by Race: Ages 0-2 Years, 2015-2025

Year	Total	NH White	NH Black	Hispanic	Other
2015	77,590	14,993	4,704	54,420	3,473
2016	78,388	16,268	4,950	53,587	3,583
2017	80,310	17,676	5,292	53,635	3,707
2018	82,885	18,941	5,753	54,279	3,912
2019	84,218	18,886	5,841	55,391	4,100
2020	85,512	18,785	5,920	56,512	4,295
2021	86,832	18,665	6,005	57,660	4,502
2022	88,156	18,514	6,079	58,859	4,704
2023	89,508	18,345	6,144	60,120	4,899
2024	90,863	18,154	6,213	61,374	5,122
2025	92,244	17,926	6,282	62,696	5,340
Source: Texas State Data Center, Texas Population Projections for 2010-2050, 1.0 Migration Scenario, 2014.					

Table 6-5 Projected Bexar County Population, by Race: Ages 3-5 Years, 2015-2025

Year	Total	NH White	NH Black	Hispanic	Other
2015	78,464	15,552	4,743	54,562	3,607
2016	79,132	15,539	4,862	54,953	3,778
2017	78,846	15,302	4,859	54,785	3,900
2018	78,080	15,269	4,735	54,131	3,945
2019	78,875	16,537	4,987	53,292	4,059
2020	80,867	17,979	5,329	53,360	4,199
2021	83,521	19,277	5,798	54,026	4,420
2022	84,969	19,252	5,895	55,179	4,643
2023	86,304	19,147	5,973	56,320	4,864
2024	87,592	19,014	6,050	57,428	5,100
2025	88,922	18,864	6,125	58,598	5,335
Source: Texas State Data Center, Texas Population Projections for 2010-2050, 1.0 Migration Scenario, 2014.					

Table 6-6 Projected Number of Bexar County Age and Income Eligible Children, 0 to 2 years, Bexar County, 2015-2025

Year	Projected number of 0 to 2 year old Children	Projected number of age and income eligible children for Early Head Start	Projected number of 3 to 5 year old Children	Projected number of age and income eligible children for Head Start
2015	85,512	23,858	80,867	22,562
2016	86,832	24,226	83,521	23,302
2017	88,156	24,596	84,969	23,706
2018	89,508	24,973	86,304	24,079
2019	90,863	25,351	87,592	24,438
2020	92,244	25,736	88,922	24,809
2021	93,592	26,112	90,264	25,184
2022	94,897	26,476	91,617	25,561
2023	96,161	26,829	93,006	25,949
2024	97,357	27,163	94,356	26,325
2025	98,455	27,469	95,663	26,690
<p>Note: The Bexar County poverty rate for Related Children Under 5 Years is 27.9% (5-Year American Community Survey, 2010-2014, DP03.</p> <p>Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.</p> <p>Source: Texas State Data Center Population Projections, 1.0 Migration Scenario, 2014.</p>				

Estimated Number of Children with a Disability, by Type

The Texas Education Agency (TEA) provides data about the number of school age children enrolled in special education (see Table 6-7). The most prevalent disabilities reported by the Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs were speech impairment and learning disability during the 2014-2015 school year. These two disabilities make up more than half of the primary disabilities in the school districts served by the City of San Antonio's Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start program. Some caveats of these numbers are that they reflect primary disability only and include counts for children of all ages, rather than those children age-eligible for EHS-CCP or HS alone.

Breakouts of age-specific disability rates were produced to clarify the needs of children under age 5 years. Rates of children enrolled in special education (all ages) were applied to the 2014 estimate of children aged 0 to 2, and 3 to 5, years of age (see Table 6-7). The need for special services among EHS-CCP and HS-age eligible children is clear. Note in this table, that 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 by School District, 2014-2015

School District	Orthopedic Impairment	Other Health Impairment	Auditory Impairment	Visual Impairment	Deaf/Blind	Intellectual Disability	Emotional Disturbance	Learning Disability	Speech Impairment	Autism	Traumatic Brain Injury	Non-categorical Early Childhood	Total ³
Edgewood ISD	*	258	13	7	-	120	61	285	215	87	11	23	1,080
San Antonio ISD	19	616	48	32	*	664	505	2,292	931	373	6	54	5,540
Note: *Indicates numbers that have been masked to comply with FERPA.													
Source: Texas Education Agency, PEIMS Standard Reports, Special Education Reports, 2014-2015.													

Table 6-8 Estimated Number of Age-Eligible Children with Disabilities by School District, Bexar County, 2014-2015

District	Enrolled Students 2014-15*	Students with Disabilities 2014-2015*	Percent of Population that is Disabled	Children Aged 0 to 2 Years, 2014**	Estimated Number of 0 to 2 Year Old Children with Disabilities	Children Aged 3 to 4 Years, 2014**	Estimated Number of 3 to 4 Year Old Children with Disabilities
Edgewood ISD	15,289	1,424	0.093	2,611	243	1,768	165
San Antonio ISD	53,750	5,541	0.103	13,018	1,342	10,036	926
				15,629	1,585	11,804	1,091
Note: Estimated Number of Children is calculated by multiplying the exact, unrounded percentage of disability with the number of age-eligible children provided by the ACS.							
Source: *Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2014-2015.							
**U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, B09001.							

³³ Total refers to number of students with at least one disability.

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 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 0 through 2 years of age 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 about 36% of their clients are children under the age of 18 years old and about 67% have 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 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

In 2016, there were an estimated 733 homeless persons living in San Antonio (South Alamo Regional Alliance for the Homeless, 2016 Homeless Count Report). Approximately half of this number (457) were children under the age of 18.

Currently in San Antonio, services for the homeless have been centralized and are coordinated through Haven for Hope. Haven for Hope works to address root causes of homelessness through education, job training and behavioral health services. It has 92 campus partners that provide over 150 different social services, including counseling, education programs, life skills and legal services (Haven for Hope Fact Sheet, 2016). Haven's campus was completed in early 2010 and in April of 2010, the very first members moved onto the campus. Currently Prospects Courtyard, an area of safe sleeping for the chronic homeless population, sleeps approximately an average of 591 men and women per night over the last three months. Haven's transformational campus provides housing and programming to over 829 men, women and children. Haven for Hope estimates about 18% of these residents are children under the age of 18 years. The average age of these children is 6 years old.

The San Antonio Housing Authority reports there has been significant growth in programs to reduce homelessness in San Antonio. In 2014, approximately 1,161 homeless families and individuals were helped through voucher programs (2014 SAHA Annual Report, 2015).

Approximately 101 vouchers from Shelter Plus Care (SPC), 400 vouchers were set aside for referrals through the City of San Antonio and Haven for Hope, 460 vouchers were awarded through the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program, and 200 vouchers were allotted for the Set Aside Homeless Voucher program in partnership with San Antonio Metropolitan Ministries, the Center for Health Care Services, and other special programs (2014 SAHA Annual Report, 2015).

Resources and Services by Children with Disabilities

The Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS) operates the Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) programs for Texas families with children age 0-3 years old with disabilities and developmental delays (Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, 2016). 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 3 years 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 years and up. The three ECI programs operate in Bexar County and served more than 5,427 children (4.7% of the total population of 0-3 year olds) in FY 2015 (see Table 7-1).

Table 7-1 ECI Enrollment for Bexar County and Texas, FY 2015*

Geography	Birth-to-3 Population	Total Children Served	Percent of Population Served
Bexar County	114,839	5,427	4.72
Texas	1,637,681	52,862	0.03
*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.			
Source: Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, Early Childhood Intervention, 2015.			

In 2015, Bexar County's United Way was affiliated with 133 programs at 65 partner agencies (United Way, About Us, 2015). Approximately 11% (7 total agencies) serve as a resource for children with disabilities. These agencies provide counseling, outpatient services, nutritional and fitness activities, and other services.

There were 66 licensed general childcare facilities in Bexar County, 26 of which accepted children with special needs (see Figures 7-1 & 7-2). These facilities had a range in capacity from twelve to 266 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 some of these facilities (see Table 7-2) appears to exceed the actual demand in the Head Start Service Area, however the capacity is stated in terms of total capacity, not age-eligible children or age-eligible children with a disability. In contrast, the capacity of these facilities in the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership area appears to be well below what is needed. However, the estimated number of children with disabilities provided is for the combined districts EHS-CCP services. As such, this statistic may be overestimating the actual

number of children with special needs living within the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Service area.

Table 7-2 Capacity of Childcare Facilities Accepting Children with Special Needs and Estimates of Children Aged 0 to 2 with Disabilities, 2016

	Childcare Capacity in Facilities Accepting Children with Special Needs	Estimated Number of 0 to 2 Year Old Children with Disabilities	Difference in Capacity and 0 to 2 Year Old Children with Disabilities
Edgewood ISD (6 facilities)	394	243	151
San Antonio ISD (23 facilities)	1,797	1,342	455
(29 facilities) Totals	2,191	1,585	606
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			

Table 7-3 Capacity of Childcare Facilities Accepting Children with Special Needs and Estimates of Children Aged 3 and 4 with Disabilities, 2016

	Childcare Capacity in Facilities Accepting Children with Special Needs	Estimated Number of 3 and 4 Year Old Children with Disabilities	Difference in Capacity and 3 and 4 Year Old Children with Disabilities
Edgewood ISD (7 facilities)	994	165	273
San Antonio ISD (25 facilities)	2,275	926	1,505
(28 facilities) Totals	3,269	1,091	1,778
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 531 licensed childcare facilities in Bexar County in 2016. Much of the childcare capacity is concentrated in the northern part of the county (see Figures 7-4, 7-5, and 7-6). 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 parts of San Antonio. Childcare facilities are distributed in the same way, with most of the capacity located in northern San Antonio and the least capacity in central San Antonio (see Figures 7-1, 7-2, and 7-3). The difference between the capacity of these facilities is especially pronounced for special needs children in these areas, as well as pre-kindergarten age children (see Tables 7-4 and 7-5).

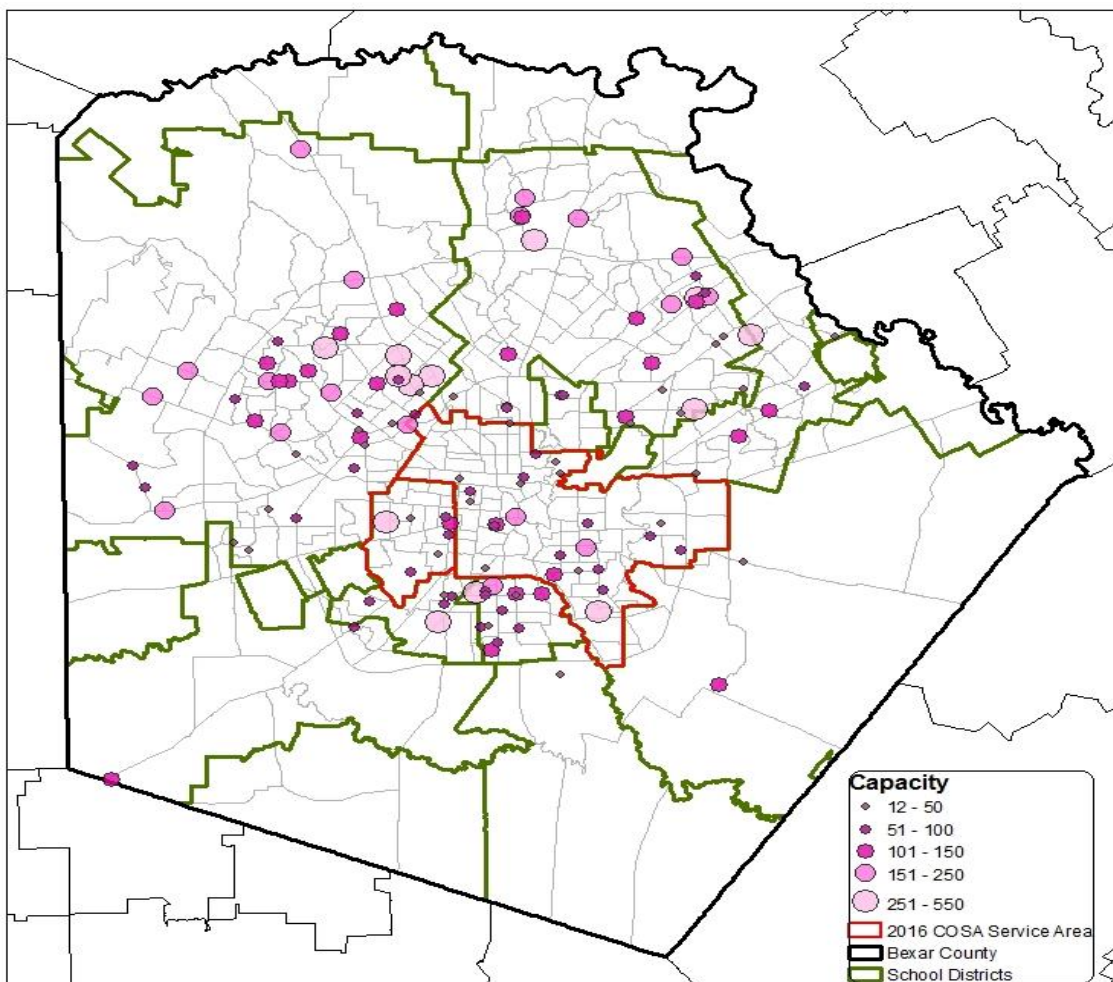


Figure 7-1 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged 0 to 5 Years, Bexar County, 2016

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2016

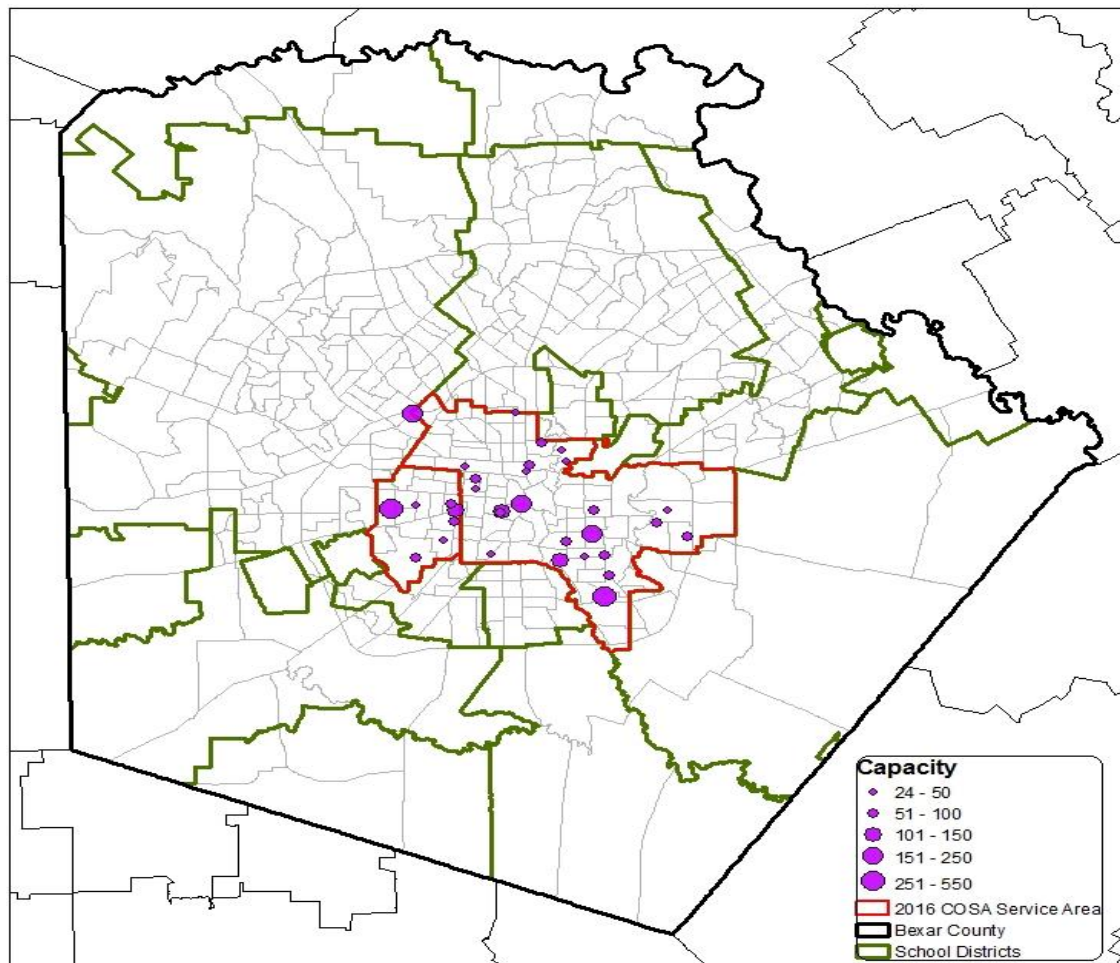


Figure 7-2 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged 3 to 4 Years, Bexar County, 2016

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2016

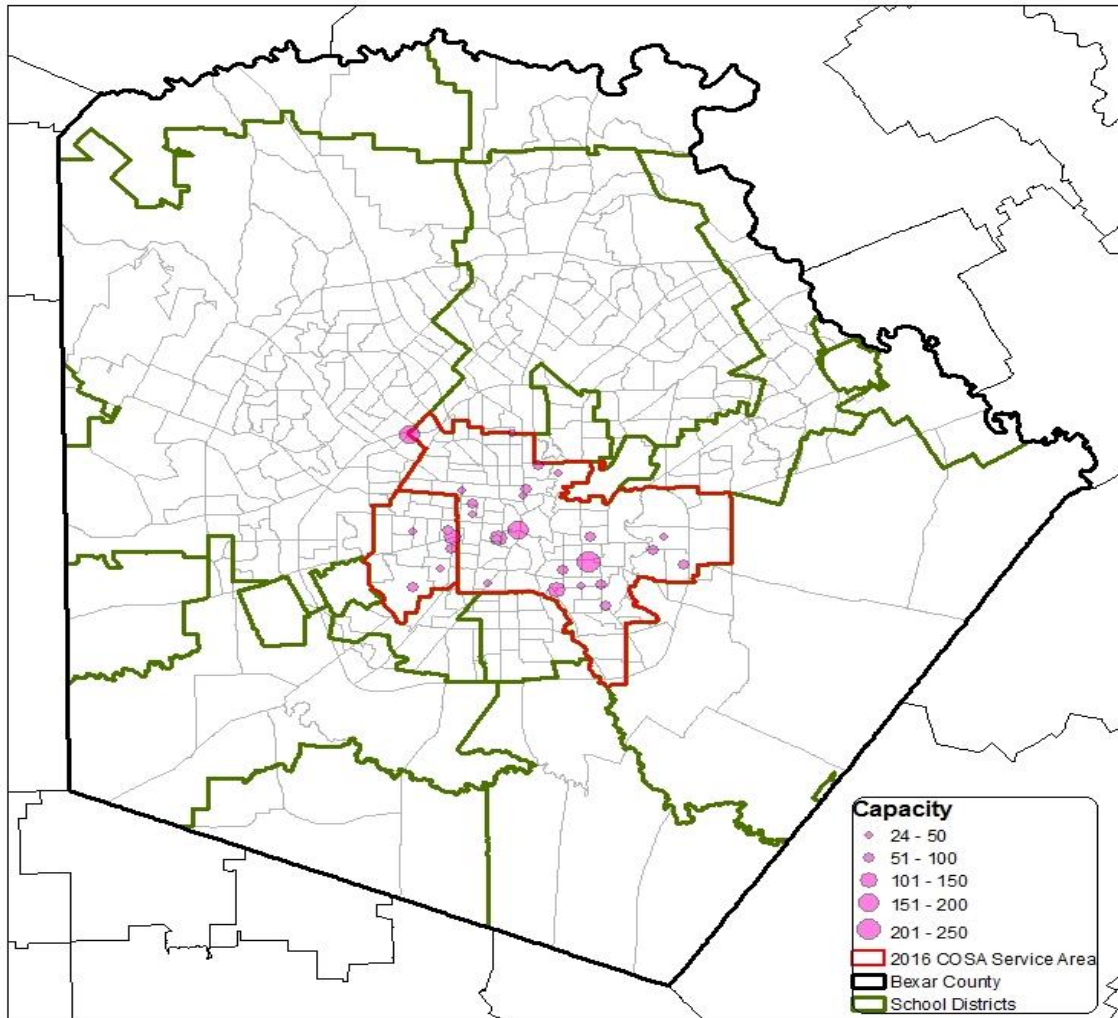


Figure 7-3 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged 0 to 2 Years, Bexar County, 2016

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2016

Table 7-4 Childcare Capacity and Child Population Aged 0 to 2 Years by School District, 2016

	Childcare Capacity in Facilities with Pre-School Programs*	Number of children aged 0 to 2 years**	Difference in Capacity and 0 to 2 year old population
Edgewood ISD (17 facilities)	1,092	3,109	2,017
San Antonio ISD (86 facilities)	6,528	14,756	8,228
(103 facilities) Total	7,620	17,865	10,245
Source: * Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Child Care Search, 2016 ** U.S Census Bureau, 2010 Census Counts			

Table 7-5 Childcare Capacity and Population Aged 3 and 4 Years by School District, 2016

	Childcare Capacity in Facilities with Pre-School Programs*	Number of children aged 3 and 4 years**	Difference in Capacity and 3 and 4 year old population
Edgewood ISD (18 facilities)	1,721	2,030	309
San Antonio ISD (94 facilities)	7,629	9,540	1,911
(112 facilities) Total	9,350	11,570	2,220
Source: * Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Child Care Search, 2016 ** U.S Census Bureau, 2010 Census Counts			

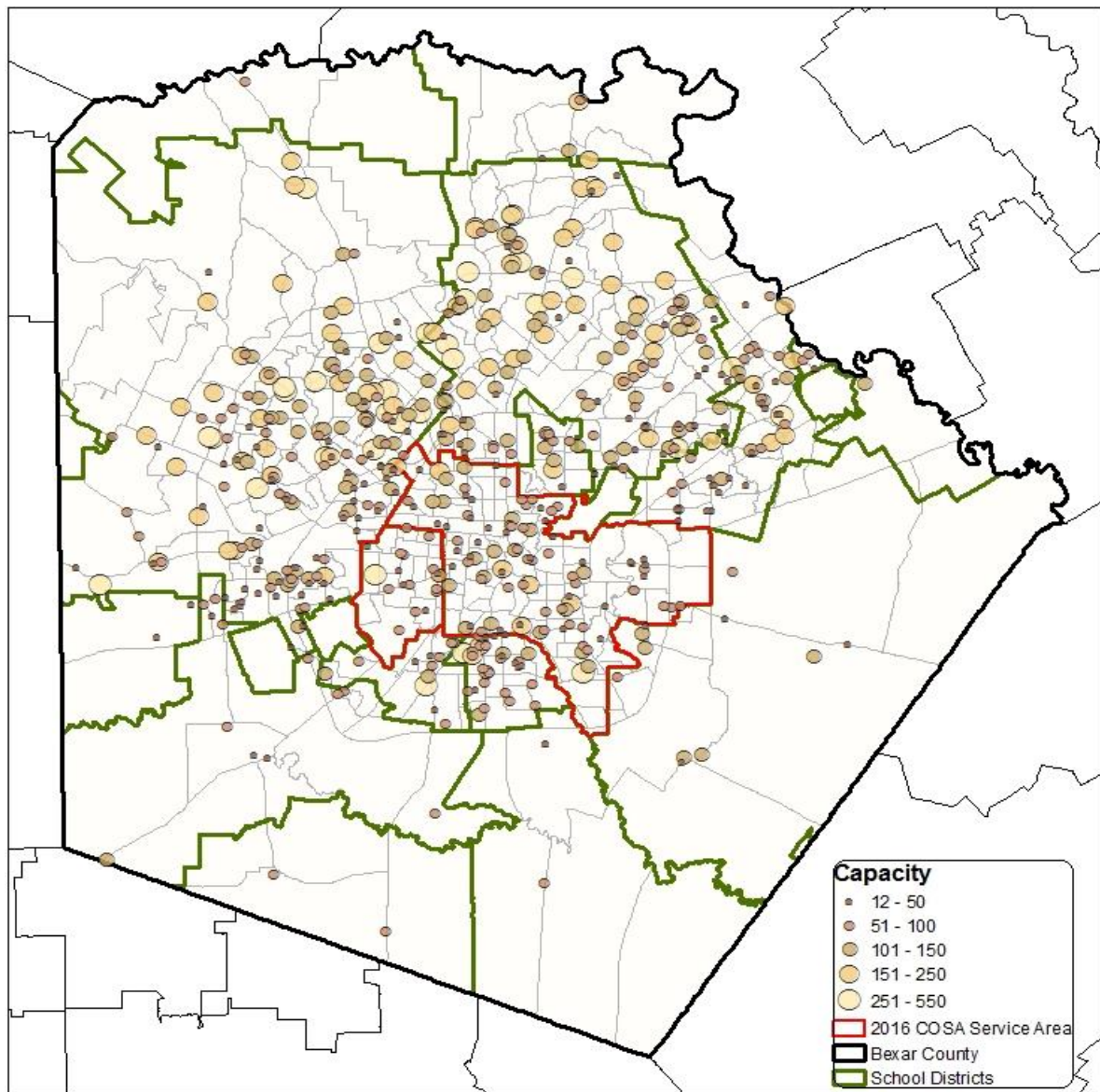


Figure 7-4 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Children Aged 0 to 5 by Capacity, Bexar County, 2016

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services

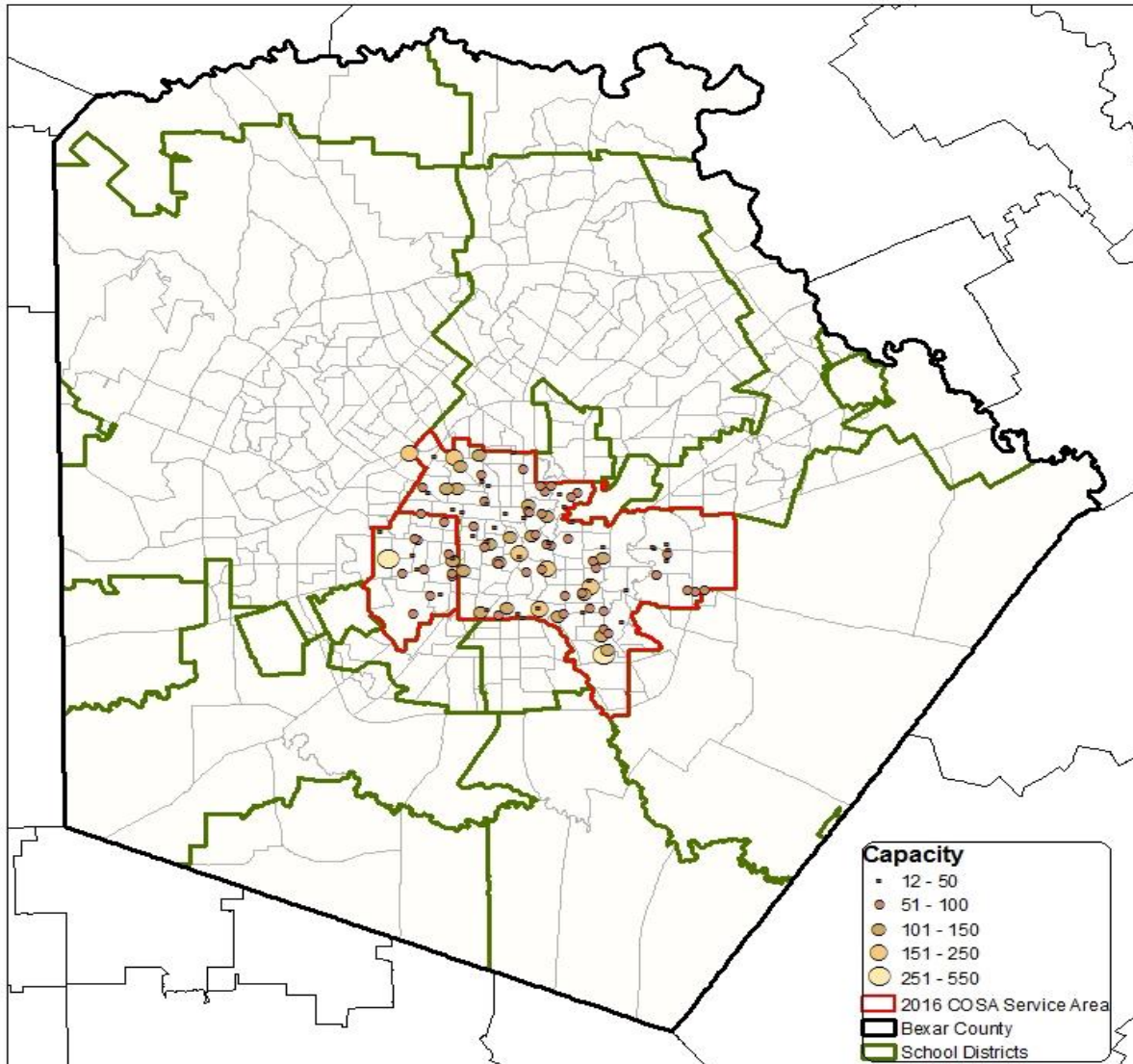


Figure 7-5 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Children Aged 0 to 2 by Capacity, Bexar County, 2016

Note – capacity refers to the total capacity of the facility, not necessarily for children aged 0 to 2.
Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services

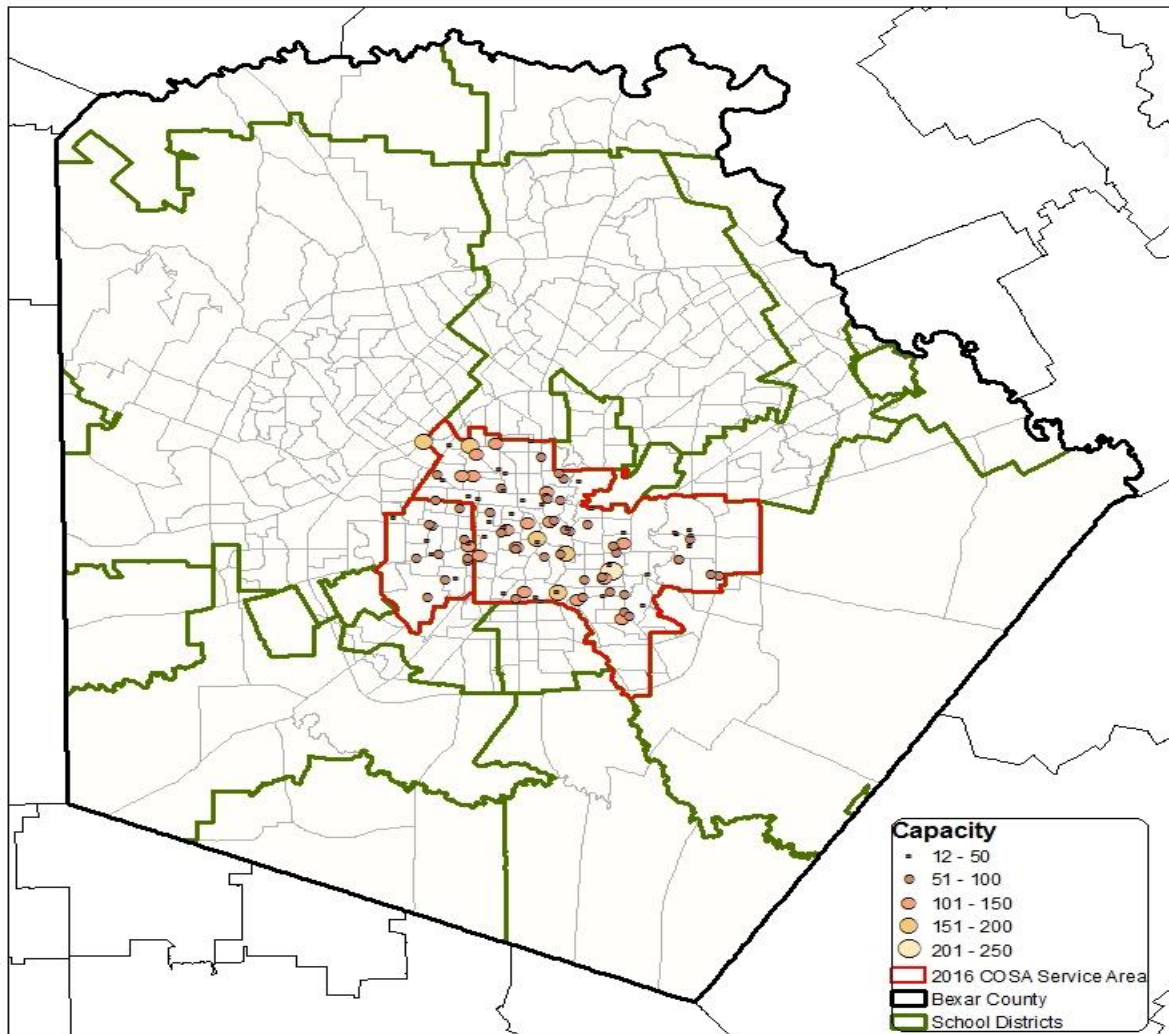


Figure 7-6 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Children Aged 3 and 4 by Capacity, Bexar County, 2016

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

Public Pre-Kindergarten and Early Education

In addition to the care provided by local childcare facilities, select school districts offer Pre-Kindergarten and Early Education for young children. According to the Texas Education Agency (TEA), their pre-kindergarten (PK) enrollment includes any students aged 3 to 4 years of age that are enrolled in a state- or locally-funded pre-kindergarten program within the district's boundaries (2014). Their pre-kindergarten program also extends to special needs children aged 3 through 5 years old, in a program called Preschool Program for Children with Disabilities (PPCD). PPCD students must have 2 hours of instruction per day to be a member of the program. On the other hand, Early Education (EE) is a more comprehensive category. EE students may be between the ages of birth and 5 years old, but must not be enrolled in pre-kindergarten or kindergarten. Thus, the Early Education program includes special needs children who do not meet PPCD requirements, Head Start children not eligible to receive state funds and children taught by PPCD teachers in licensed child care facilities working with school districts (TEA, 2015). Please see Table 7-6 for enrollment numbers for children in Pre-Kindergarten and Early Education in the San Antonio school districts providing these services.

More than half San Antonio school districts utilized pre-kindergarten and Early Education public school services more readily than the State (see Table 7-6). Approximately 4.6% of Texas public school enrollment was comprised of Pre-kindergarten and Early Education students, in contrast to the higher percentages of enrollment across San Antonio districts (average enrollment = 5.1%). Enrollment varied slightly among districts, from a low in Alamo Heights ISD (1.4%) to a high in Lackland ISD (9.4%). The availability of services differed among ISDs, but all districts provided both pre-kindergarten and Early Education at their public schools. Where Early Education was available, it made up 0.4% or less of total district enrollment. Pre-K, which was more readily available, averaged between 1.1% (Alamo Heights ISD) and 9.5% (Edgewood ISD) of total enrollment in Bexar County.

San Antonio's utilization of Pre-kindergarten and Early Education resources indicates there is a solid demand for early childhood education, despite the aging populations of most of these counties. The lack of early childhood education and childcare resources contrasts sharply against the estimated demand for these services and indicates San Antonio residents may need more Head Start and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership slots than they currently have. Following this trend, these areas may also be more in need of alternative childhood services, especially for children who are not age-eligible for their local pre-kindergarten (children aged 0-2 years old).

Table 7-6 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
Alamo Heights ISD	53	13	4,763	1.4
East Central ISD	323	49	9,836	3.8
Edgewood ISD	1,110	6	11,735	9.5
Fort Sam Houston ISD	119	7	1,514	8.3
Harlandale ISD	1,284	6	15,289	8.4
Judson ISD	792	94	23,340	3.8
Lackland ISD	78	5	884	9.4
North East ISD	1,418	251	67,971	2.5
Northside ISD	3,293	837	103,606	4
Randolph Field ISD	21	N/A*	1,293	1.8
San Antonio ISD	5,023	54	53,750	9.4
Somerset ISD	274	N/A*	3,964	7
South San Antonio	593	34	9,960	6.3
Southside	297	8	5,335	5.7
Southwest	452	44	13,524	3.7
Total	15,130	1,412	326,764	5.1
Texas	220,297	21,469	5,232,065	4.6
<p>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.</p> <p>Not all ISDs contain Pre-Kindergarten and/or Early Education Programs.</p> <p>PPCD enrollment has been rolled into the Pre-Kindergarten enrollment column.</p> <p>Childcare capacity reflects age-eligible capacity for each service area, not capacity for all ages.</p> <p>Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Enrollment Reports, 2014-2015.</p>				

Pre-K 4 San Antonio

Pre-K 4 San Antonio (Pre-K 4 SA) is an education-based initiative which provides pre-kindergarten education to young children living in San Antonio (Pre-K 4 San Antonio, 2015). Children four years of age may be enrolled at one of four centers (North, South, East and West Education Centers) for full-day care, including meals, educational enrichment, and before & afterschool care, if necessary (see Figure 7-7). Bilingual instruction is also available at each of the centers. The program began in 2013 and only has two cohort of students to date. Currently, the program is enrolling for the 2016-2017 school year and has just released the enrollment numbers for the previous year (see Table 7-7).

Pre-K 4 SA Purpose & Goals

- “To improve quality and quantity of prekindergarten education for four-year-olds citywide:
 - Achievement gaps reduced by at least 25% in language, 33% in math, and 90% in literacy when compared to kindergarten students who do not attend Centers
 - By 3rd grade, students from Centers should close the achievement gap in STAAR reading and math assessments by at least 10%
 - 20% to 40% Reduction in special education placement and grade retention
- To provide high-quality professional development for all Pre-K through 3rd grade educators in the City
- To help prepare our children for the 21st century job market”

Source: Pre-K 4 San Antonio, Information Guide, 2012, <http://www.sanantonio.gov/Pre-K4SanAntonio/InformationGuide.aspx>.

Eligibility is primarily determined by age. Although all San Antonio families may send their four-year olds to Pre-K 4 SA, some residents are eligible for free service. Free service is provided when the child and/or their family meets one or more of the following criteria: low-income, English as a Second Language, affiliated with the military, homeless and/or currently or previously in foster care. However, districts serviced by the City of San Antonio are also eligible for free tuition. Specifically, free tuition is available to Edgewood, Harlandale, San Antonio and South San Antonio ISDs. Tuition rates are offered to all other families within San Antonio boundaries. This makes Pre-K 4 SA a valuable early childhood education resource for EHS-CCP & HS Service Areas, and one whose potential is not yet fully tapped. However, Pre-K 4 SA and Head Start offer very similar services to children.

Both Pre-K 4 SA and Head Start programs offer early childhood education, family engagement, and meals to children 4 years of age. In addition to this, Head Start offers access to educational services for families and their children aged 3-5 years of age. As it is, Pre-K 4 SA and Head Start offer similar services but to different populations. The program is a feasible alternative to Head Start, but only for families whose children are age-eligible and not in need of the additional services Head Start provides to families.

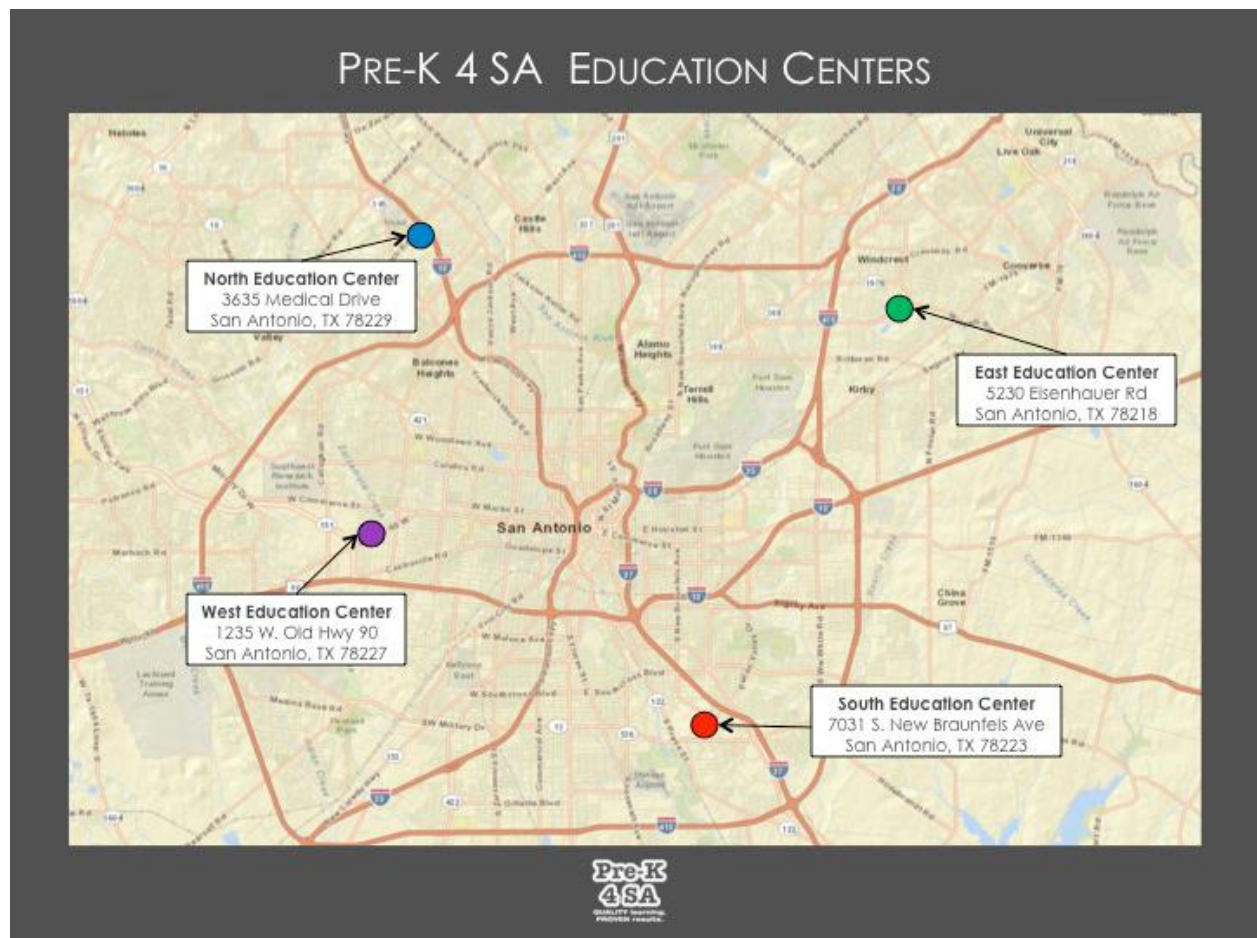


Figure 7-7 Map of Pre-K for San Antonio Centers, 2015

Source: City of San Antonio, Map of Pre-K 4 SA Centers, Produced by Pre-K for SA, 2015

Table 7-7 Pre-K 4 SA Enrollment by District, 2014-2015*

	Allocated Slots**	North Center	South Center	East Center	West Center	Total
Edgewood	98	7	2	0	90	99
Harlandale	87	6	59	0	3	68
North East	198	104	4	113	3	224
Northside	427	195	26	36	178	435
San Antonio	470	45	182	52	51	330
Scholarship	-	3	41	96	4	144
Southside	17	0	9	0	0	9
Southwest	53	3	20	0	20	43
Tuition	150	57	71	52	36	216
Total	1,500	420	414	349	385	1,568

*This enrollment data is up-to-date as of 3/1/2016.

**Pre-K 4 SA has a number of slots that they allocate to eligible children living in each of the school districts that they serve. Each enrolled child is one less remaining slot for Pre-K 4 SA. However, enrollment may be greater than the number of allocated slots when parents pay tuition for their children (who were ineligible for free services) to attend these centers.

Source: Pre-K for San Antonio, Custom Enrollment Report, 2015.

Local Early Head Start and Head Start Programs in Bexar County

Some residents are close to other Early Head Start and Head Start Programs and may choose to use these resources. In Bexar County, there are seven grantees running 138 centers within 5 miles of the Downtown San Antonio area. These centers are: AVANCE-San Antonio, South San Antonio ISD, Parent Child Incorporated, Family Service Association of San Antonio, the Center for New Communities, Educational Service Center (Region 20), and the Texas Migrant Council. These grantees provide services throughout San Antonio. The following discussion taps into the characteristics of the combined, alternative providers share. The following tables detail the available grant-based information provided by these programs.

Altogether, there are 5 Head Start, 5 Early Head Start Programs, and 2 Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs in Downtown San Antonio besides the City of San Antonio's Programs. Most enrollment was center-based and provided on a full-day basis (see Table 7-8). Approximately 752 classes were offered by the combined programs, which were run by approximately 3,100 staff and 7,300 volunteers.

Table 7-8 Combined Program, Staff and Enrollment Characteristics, select Southwest Texas Head Start Providers, 2015

	Head Start	Early Head Start	Migrant and Seasonal Head Start
Program Type			
Number of Programs	5	5	2
Combined Program			
Total Cumulative Enrollment	10,148		
Total Funded Enrollment	11,057		
Full Day	9,518		
Part Day	1,329		
Center Based	10,847		
Home Based	186		
Number of pregnant women enrolled	24		
Total Classes Operated	752		
Staff Characteristics			
Staff	3,084		
Volunteers	7,283		
Note: This table excludes the City of San Antonio's EHS-CCP and HS Program.			
Source: National Head Start Program. Summary Report for Grantees. 2015.			

There were 4,142 Head Start enrollees (8,977 when Migrant and Seasonal Head Start are included) and 1,111 Early Head Start enrollees in the combined programs (see Table 7-9). Most Early Head Start enrollees received services from AVANCE-San Antonio and most Head Start enrollees were serviced by the City of San Antonio, Family Service Association, San Antonio (or the Texas Migrant Council, if Migrant and Seasonal Head Start are included). About 3,900 families were participating in Head Start, 1,000 families were participating in Early Head Start, and 3,400 families were participating in Migrant and Seasonal Head Start. The largest proportion on families received services from Early Head Start (93%), followed by Head Start (60%), and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start (54%) (see Table 7-10). A larger proportion of Migrant and Seasonal Head Start and Early Head Start enrollees had been enrolled for multiple years and been enrolled for less than 45 days; the largest proportion of Early Head Start enrollees had left the program and not re-enrolled, compared to Head Start and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start enrollees.

Table 7-9 Service Characteristics for Combined Program, select Southwest Texas Head Start Providers, 2015

Program Name	Non-COSA Cumulative Enrollment	
	Early Head Start	Head Start
AVANCE-San Antonio	480	930
Center for New Communities	344	-
Education Service Center, Region 20	-	522
Family Service Association, San Antonio	24	1,790
PCI, Inc.	263	583
South San Antonio ISD	-	317
Texas Migrant Council (Migrant & Seasonal HS)	-	4,835
Non-COSA Total Enrollment	1,111	8,977
COSA Funded Enrollment	216	3,020
Source: National Head Start Program, Program Information Report (PIR) for Grantees, 2015.		

Table 7-10 Service Characteristics for Combined Program, select Southwest Texas Head Start Providers, 2015

Service Level Characteristics (PIR)	Combined Head Start		Combined Early Head Start		Combined Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cumulative Enrollment	4,142	100	1,111	100	4,835	100
Enrolled for Multiple Years	1,029	24.8	415	37.4	2,740	56.7
Enrolled Less than 45 Days	166	4	73	6.6	464	9.6
Cumulative Enrollment and Pregnant Woman (if EHS)	4,142	100	1,171	100	4,835	100
Left the Program & Did Not Re-Enroll	586	14.2	439	37.5	1,004	20.8
Cumulative Enrolled Children	4,142	100	1,111	100	4,835	100
With an IFSP or IEP	420	10.1	145	13	369	7.6
Number of Families	3,889	100	978	100	3,369	100
Received at Least One Family Service	2,327	59.8	906	92.6	1,817	53.9
Note: This table excludes the City of San Antonio's EHS-CCP and HS Program.						
Source: National Head Start Program, Program Information Report (PIR) for Grantees, 2015.						

Table 7-11 Children's Characteristics for Combined Programs, select Southwest Texas Head Start Providers, 2015

Summary Characteristics	Combined Programs
Age	Number
< 1	1,147
1	1,262
2	1,438
3	2,798
4	3,245
5+	198
Eligibility Reason	
Below Poverty	8,324
Public Assistance	497
Foster	143
Homeless	367
Over Income	593
100-130% Poverty Line	224
Subsidized Childcare	41
<p>*Note. Age and eligibility breakdowns reflect cumulative enrollment numbers. This table excludes the City of San Antonio's EHS-CCP and HS Program.</p> <p>Source: National Head Start Program, Summary Report for Grantees, 2015.</p>	

Children enrolled in the combined programs were generally 3 or 4 years of age (see Table 7-11). Most children qualified for Early Head Start or Head Start because their family was below poverty (8,324), currently utilizing public assistance (497), or were homeless (367). Approximately 593 children were over income, but still received services through Head Start or Early Head Start. About 41 children were part of subsidized childcare program.

There were 934 children eligible to receive special education services (934, 9.2%) (see Table 7-12). About 591 of these children were eligible because they had an individualized education program (IEP; 9.4%) and 343 were eligible because they had an individualized family service plan (IFSP; 9%). The most common primary disabilities were speech and language impairments (468; 7.5%), Non-categorical/Developmental Delay (27, 0.4%), and autism (23; 0.4%) were the most common primary disabilities reported among enrolled children.

Table 7-12 Service Characteristics for Combined Program, select Southwest Texas Early Head Start and Head Start Providers, 2015

	Combined Programs	
Disability Characteristics	Number	Percent
Have Individualized Education Program (IEP) and are eligible by LEA to receive special education services	591	9.4
Have Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) and are eligible by Part C Agency to receive early intervention services under the Individuals with Disabilities Act	343	9
Diagnosed Primary Disability		
Health Impairment	7	0.1
Emotional Disturbance	4	0.1
Speech or Language Impairments	468	7.5
Intellectual Disabilities	6	0.1
Hearing Impairment, including Deafness	0	0
Orthopedic Impairment	1	0
Visual Impairment, including Blindness	4	0.1
Specific Learning Disability	1	0
Autism	23	0.4
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0
Non-categorical/Developmental Delay	27	0.4
Multiple Disabilities (excluding Deaf-Blind)	7	0.1
Multiple Disabilities (including Deaf-Blind)	1	0
Note: This table excludes the City of San Antonio's EHS-CCP and HS Program.		
Source: National Head Start Program, Disability Report for Grantees, 2015.		

8. Summary and Conclusion

This assessment of the social and economic characteristics of the population in the Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs indicates a need for additional Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership services. The residents of these areas are typically poorer, less well-educated, and belong to a minority group or are foreign-born, compared to residents of the County, State, or Nation. Residents living in these areas, on average, also have a lower median household income and per capita income, live below the poverty threshold, belong to a single parent family, and have a larger average family size, than residents of the other geographies. Providing an opportunity for children from homes with fewer resources to participate in enriched, learning environments will ultimately help at-risk children to improve education, socioeconomic status, and quality of living.

By comparing the estimated population of age and income eligible children to the number of slots available, only some of the need is being met; 1,492 children who are age-income eligible for HS, and 3,341 age-income eligible children for EHS-CCP, are not being served by the City of San Antonio's program. Local resources, such as childcare facilities, public schools, and other HS and EHS-CCP programs help meet the need for Head Start; it is unlikely need for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership is met by these resources.

The population of children who have a disability in EISD and SAISD is difficult to determine in a manner 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 (1,585 children 0-2 years old and 1,091 children 3-4 years old) suggests the City of San Antonio's Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start Program served only a small proportion of disabled children during 2015-2016 (394 children). However, this result may be influenced by differences in disability definitions between the American Community Survey and Head Start. Additionally, some of this need is likely met by other resources in the area, such as special needs childcare, local school districts, and the Early Childhood Intervention Program.

In conclusion, Bexar County offers many services meant to target the needs of individuals and families living in poverty and those with disabilities. However, the needs of all families and children are not met by these community resources. This is especially true in areas where poverty is concentrated. Addressing these needs, and the future needs of rapidly-growing San Antonio, will become vital for ensuring the future success of children living in these areas.