

Community Assessment Update

City of San Antonio

Department of Human Services

Early Head Start-Child Care

Partnership and Head Start Programs

2017

Letter from the Director

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

With this Community Assessment Update Report, the Head Start program provides you with updated data on the conditions affecting children living in need of additional resources within the inner city. As you know, the Office of Head Start requires a comprehensive community assessment every five years with an annual update.

The two purposes of the community assessment are to identify those conditions contributing to the need for Head Start services for young children and their families and to provide evidence of those conditions. The Head Start planning cycle uses these data to assure that our services are located where they are needed, to identify any changes to the risk factors of those experiencing poverty, and to determine the need for additional services.

The Head Start program serves 3,236 children ages six weeks to five years of age residing within the boundaries of the San Antonio and Edgewood school districts. Generally, and compared to the entire City of San Antonio & Bexar County, both districts' residents have higher needs for services, both educational and economic. There are many children within the two districts' boundaries who are born into families with limited resources and some barriers to reaching their full potential. However, working with our school districts, teachers, community partners, parents, grandparents and so many more, Head Start provides these children and families with the tools necessary to be successful in life and in school.

More work needs to be done to support our children and families, as this report shows, but the Head Start program has made positive impacts in thousands of children and their families' lives. We are proud of the work we have done and proud of the progress our Head Start children and families continue to make even after they leave our program.

I would like to thank each of you who have participated in the many Head Start planning sessions; I deeply appreciate your time, thoughts and willingness to further the work of 'closing the gap' for our youngest, most vulnerable children. Your interest in the health and wellbeing of our children supports the work of Head Start to improve the lives of the children and their families.

For more in-depth discussion of the conditions presented, please see the entire report, and to find out more about our program, please visit www.saheadstart.org. If you have questions or comments, please contact me at 210-206-5569 or mikel.brightman@sanantonio.gov.

Sincerely,
Mikel Brightman
Head Start and Early Head Start Administrator



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 Department of Human Services (DHS) 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:

Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research (IDSER)
The University of Texas at San Antonio
501 W. César E. Chávez Blvd.
San Antonio, TX 78207-4415
210.458.6530

Lloyd B. Potter, Ph.D. is responsible for the content this document. Assistance on content development, data collection and analysis and production was provided by Sara Robinson.

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1. Executive Summary

The City of San Antonio's Department of Human Services (DHS) is a grantee of the National Head Start Association and, in collaboration with local partners, provides high-quality education, disability, dental, health, safety, and nutrition services to eligible children residing in Edgewood and San Antonio school districts. Head Start grantees are required to conduct community assessments every five years, and community assessment updates annually, to better assess and meet local need for Early Head Start and Head Start services. The following community assessment update provides updated information on the population of Edgewood and San Antonio school districts, including demographics, estimates of age and income eligible children for Early Head Start and Head Start, information about other childcare and child development resources, and an overview of the community's strengths.

Many residents of central San Antonio, which contains Edgewood (EISD) and San Antonio (SAISD) school districts, live below the poverty threshold. On average, larger proportions of San Antonio & Bexar County residents are younger, have lower median incomes, are minorities, are more frequently foreign born, and live below the poverty threshold with related children when compared to the state and nation. Larger proportions of city and county residents speak Spanish at home, come from single-parent households, and live in larger households compared to these other geographies. Educational attainment tends to be lower, the unemployment rate is higher, reliance upon public assistance is greater, and high-skilled jobs are less common in the city and county, in comparison to the state and nation. Compared to San Antonio & 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 Department of Human Services (DHS) Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP) and Head Start (HS) Programs, indicate 7,037 age-income eligible children are not being served by the programs (2,761 for HS and 4,276 for EHS-CCP). Local resources such as childcare facilities, public schools, and other programs are serving a majority of the children that are age-and-income eligible for Head Start. However, it is unlikely children that are age-income eligible for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Program are adequately served by these same resources.

Projections indicate 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 2027. 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 there will be an increase in required services through 2027 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 comprehensive needs of children living in poverty in these areas falls short at present.

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

2. Grantee Profile

As a grantee of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) for over 30 years, the City of San Antonio, Department of Human Services (DHS), is responsible for the program administration, operational oversight, and management of funds for a local Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP) and Head Start Programs. DHS 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, the Neighborhood and Livability Committee (NLC) at the City level, the Head Start Policy Council (HSPC) at the program level, and the Parent Connection Committees (PCC) at the center level.

Mission Statement:

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

Source: City of San Antonio, Department of Human Services Head Start, 2016-2017 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, Department of Human Services Head Start 2016-2017 Strategic Planning: Goals and Objectives

Goals of the DHS 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, Department of Human Services Head Start 2016-2017 5-Year Strategic Planning: Goals and Objectives

Program Overview

DHS's Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start Programs provide high-quality early childhood education, disability, dental, health and safety, and nutrition services to qualified children and their families in the EISD and SAISD service areas. In addition, these programs offer family support services which include transportation, assistance accessing community resources, parent engagement activities, promotion of cultural diversity and self-sufficiency, and opportunities for parent engagement and leadership. The Head Start program is available to enrollees of the programs 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 27.9 million residents (US Census Bureau, 2016 Population Estimates). San Antonio is the County's largest city and contained 1.5 million (77.4%) of the County's residents in 2015 (US Census Bureau, 2015 Population Estimates).

Service Area & Providers

During the 2016-2017 school year, the DHS Head Start Program served 3,532 children at 32 sites located within school and satellite locations throughout Edgewood and San Antonio ISD service areas (Office of Head Start, 2016 Program Information Report, Cumulative Enrollment). The cumulative enrollment for Head Start was 3,270 children and 262 children for the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Program. The funded enrollment during the same year was for 3,236 children (3,020 for Head Start, 216 for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership). Most of the participation for the Head Start Program was serviced in SAISD with 2,243 children and EISD with 777 children. The remaining 216 children were enrolled in the combined six centers in the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Program (EHS-CCP).

Services at these sites are provided through contractual partnerships with two education service providers and two health support service providers (DHS Head Start, 2017 Services). Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs collaborate with DHS to operate 26 centers in both school districts. Likewise, San Antonio Metro Health, University Health Systems, and Center for Health Care Services work with the programs to provide medical, dental, health, 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.

Health services include on-site dental exam with a fluoride varnish, lead and hemoglobin screenings, and nutrition consultations and parent education classes.

DHS was awarded an Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP) grant and began to serve up to 216 children in the summer of 2015. Enrollees are provided services at six EHS-CCP locations. The zip codes where these centers are located are 78202, 78203, 78207, 78208, 78210 and 78237--all of which are within the City's existing service areas. The 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 new EHS-CCP centers are 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).

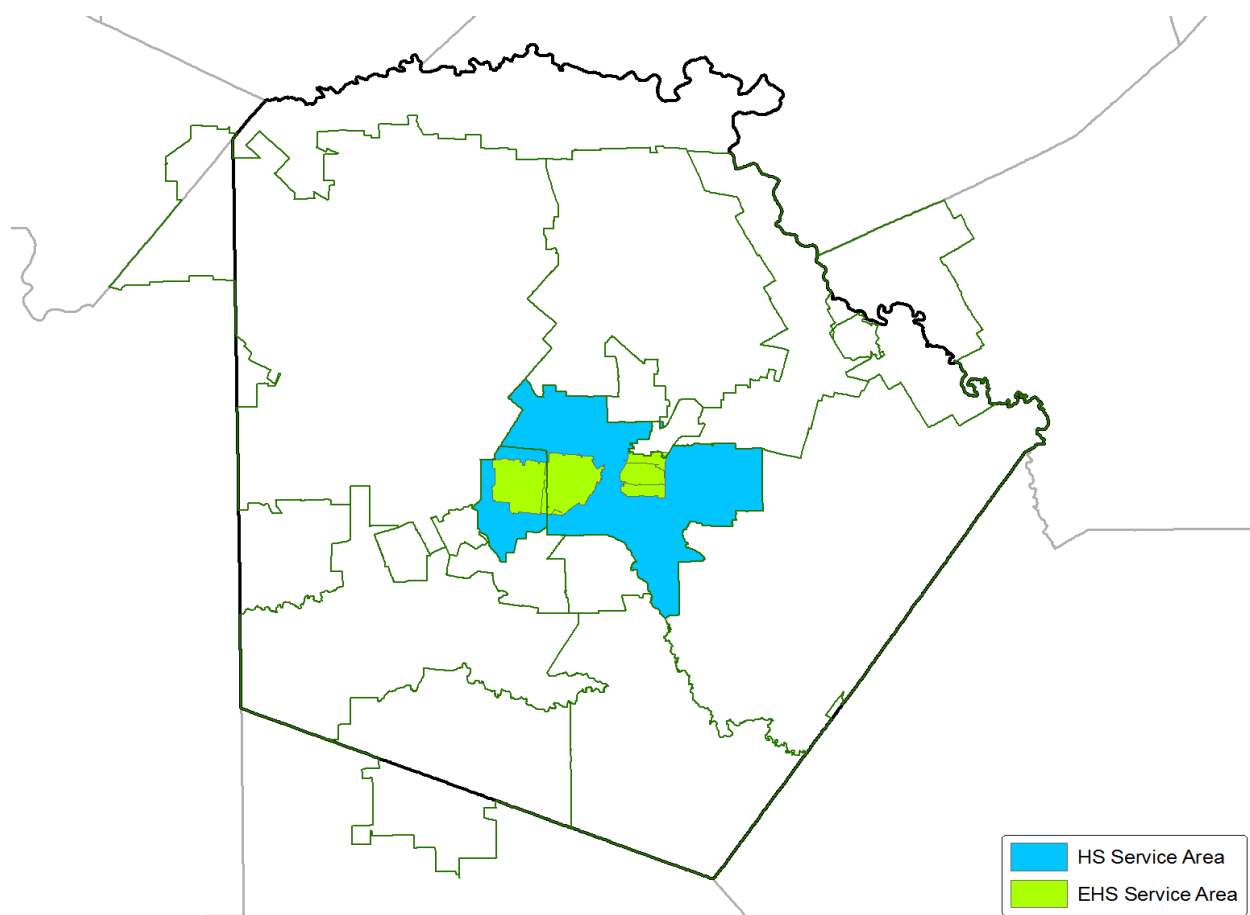


Figure 2-1 School Districts Serviced by the City of San Antonio, DHS Head Start Program, 2016-2017

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

Recruitment

DHS Head Start Programs actively search and recruit families most in need of Head Start and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership services. Recruitment efforts begin in the spring and continue throughout the year and include publicizing in the Edgewood and San Antonio ISD service areas to enhance the likelihood eligible families and children will apply for the programs. The strategies involve a multimedia campaign, canvassing neighborhoods, billboards, newspaper advertising, social media, and referrals with other agencies. Recruitment plans are developed and approved annually by the Head Start Policy Council. The Head Start Programs utilize a selection criteria point matrix system which weighs vulnerability factors such as income, homelessness, foster care, children with a disability, limited English proficiency, parental status, family status and child status. A minimum 10% of children with disabilities are among the programs' annual enrollment and the program frequently exceeds this amount.

3. Demographic Profile of Bexar County

Population Growth

In 2010, 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 persons, or by 23%, since the previous decade. Bexar County's population grew faster than the populations of both Texas and the United States (see Table 3-1). Between 2010 and 2016, Bexar County grew 12% to its currently estimated 1.7 million residents (U.S. Census Bureau, County Population Estimates, 2010, 2016). In comparison, Texas has only grown 10% during the same time period (U.S. Census Bureau, State Population Estimates, 2010, 2016).

Bexar County's population growth over the past decade was mostly attributable to natural increase¹ and domestic migration (see Table 3-2). In 2016, Bexar County fertility was similar to the State's (70.1 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years), but lower than the fertility rate for the County's region (71.1 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in Region 8) (Custom Report from Texas Department of State Health services, 2017).

Between 2011 and 2013, an average of 25,944 births occurred in Bexar County. 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 school districts.

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 Demographic 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 projected to fall to 25%, and by 2040 non-Hispanic whites are likely to comprise 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 2016

	2010 Estimate*	2016 Estimate*	Population Change**	Natural Increase**	Net Migration		
					Total	Foreign Migration**	Domestic Migration**
Bexar County	1,714,773	1,928,680	213,906	91,568	119,552	31,392	88,160
Note: This data reflects the estimated population change between April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016 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, 2016 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						

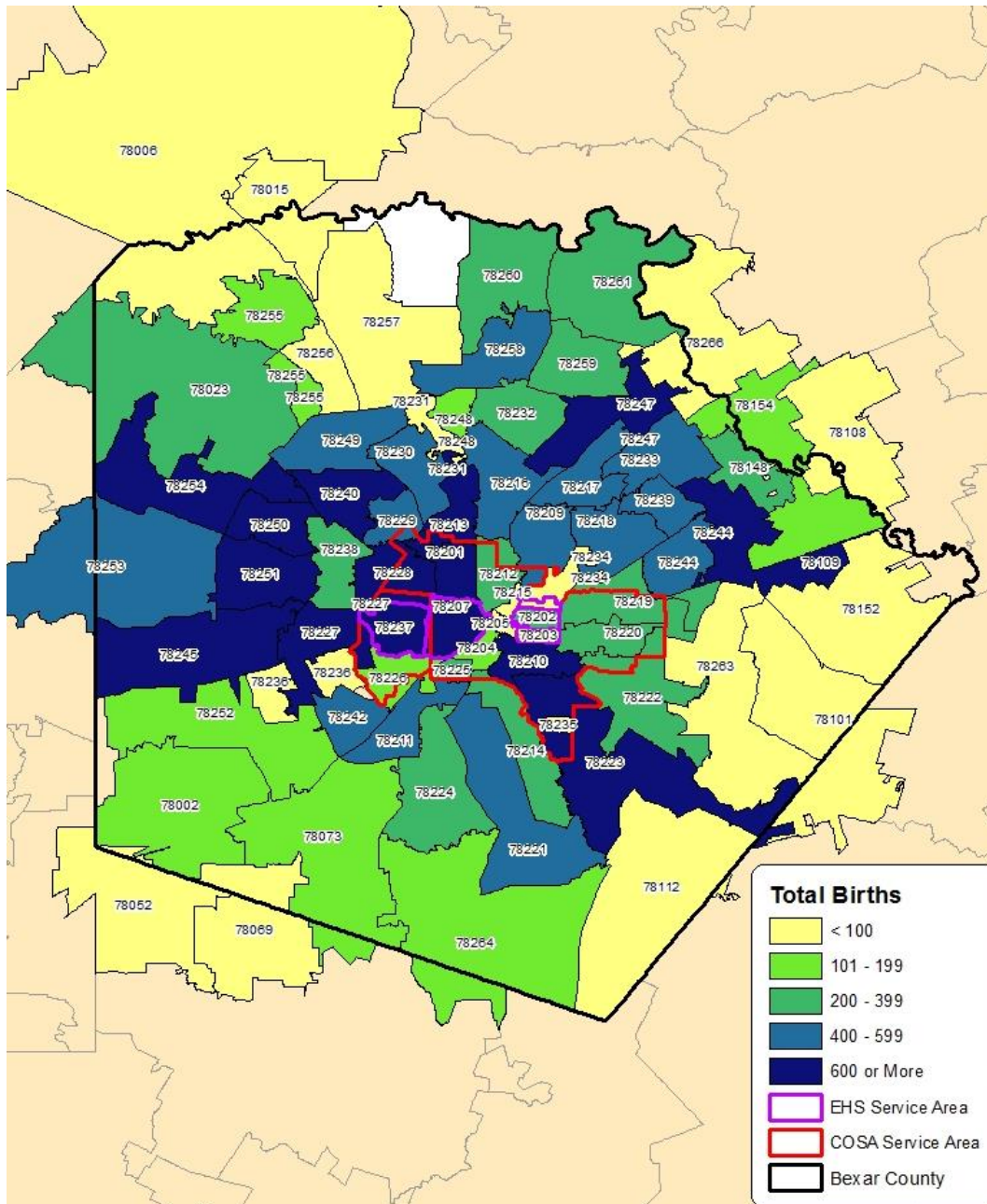


Figure 3-1 Births per ZIP Code in Bexar County, 2013

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

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

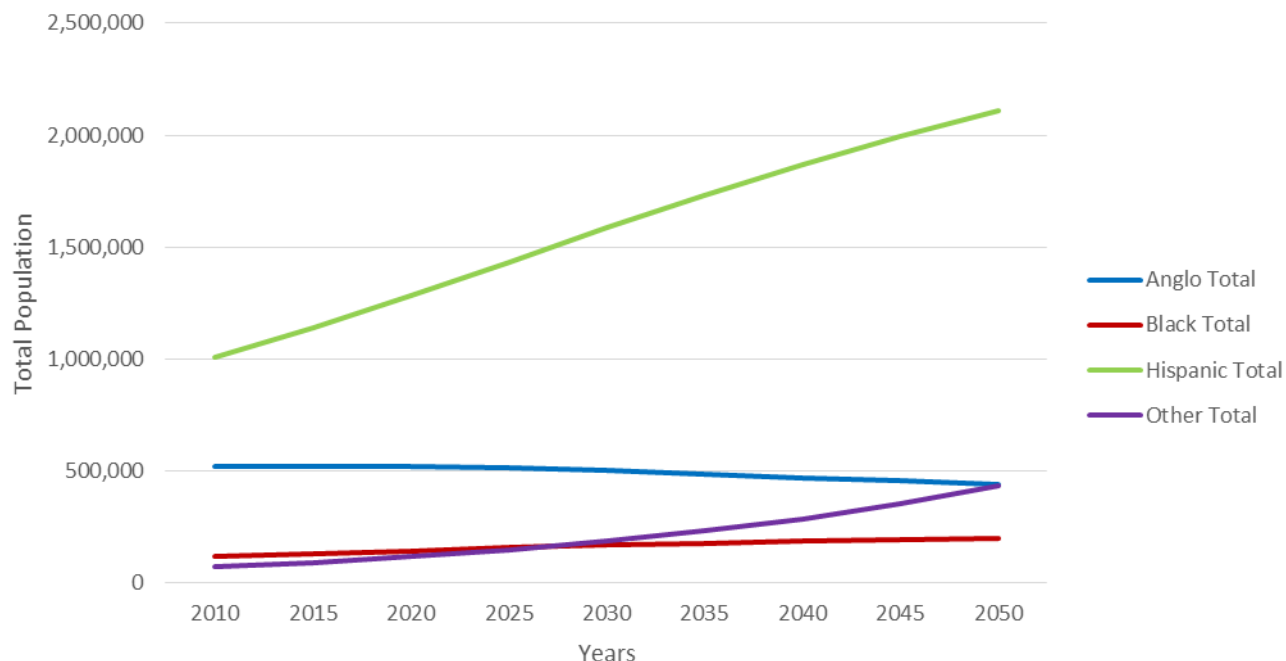


Figure 3-2 Bexar County Projected Growth, 2010-2050

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

Immigrants

During the 2011-2015 time period, foreign born residents made up 13% of Bexar County's population (see Table 3-4). Edgewood and San Antonio ISD's (16%) were estimated to house some of the greatest shares of foreign born among all Bexar County. Only South San Antonio ISD (17%) had a greater share of foreign born population than these districts. In contrast, Randolph Field ISD (4%) and Fort Sam ISD (5%) had the lowest proportion of foreign born residents.

Edgewood (94%) and San Antonio (78%) ISDs also contained a larger proportion of Hispanic residents than most other districts. The population of both ISDs had greater shares of Hispanic residents than the county (38%) or state (59%). Although the share of Hispanics varied across Bexar County, EISD (94%) had the largest share and Randolph Field ISD (9%) had the smallest share of these residents.

The percentage of Hispanic foreign-born residents ranged from a low (10%) in Lackland ISD to a high (98%) in Edgewood ISD. The total foreign-born population of EISD (98%) and SAISD (93%) is almost entirely Hispanic, with non-Hispanic Whites making up the remainder for both districts. Foreign-born Hispanics comprised a larger portion of total Hispanics in EISD (16%) and

SAISD (19%) 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 (16%).

Table 3-4 Bexar County Foreign Born Population Comparisons for Selected Districts, 2011-2015

School District	Total Population		Foreign Born Population				
	Estimate	Percent Hispanic	Estimate	Percent of Total	Percent Non-Hispanic White	Percent Hispanic	Percent of Total Hispanic
Alamo Heights	8,231	27.8	2,307	7.8	22.8	54.9	15.4
East Central	28,553	59.4	4,212	8.8	4.6	84.6	12.5
Edgewood	55,508	94	9,223	15.6	0.7	97.6	16.2
Ft. Sam	1,400	21.3	342	5.2	17.3	39.5	9.6
Harlandale	58,169	91.5	10,408	16.4	1.3	97.4	17.6
Judson	50,789	42.7	12,997	10.9	8.6	66.3	17.0
Lackland	1,562	17.3	615	6.8	9.3	9.9	3.9
North East	180,195	42.7	49,368	11.7	13.3	64.8	17.8
Northside	321,604	55.6	75,224	13	13.4	55.7	13.0
Randolph Field	99	8.8	40	3.6	5.0	22.5	9.1
San Antonio	245,455	78.5	50,006	16	2.5	93.2	19.0
South San Antonio	43,260	90.6	8,123	17	1.1	96.9	18.2
Somerset	10,740	76.7	1,806	12.9	1.7	95.8	16.1
Southside	19,539	83.3	2,256	9.6	0.6	96.7	11.2
Southwest	44,908	81.8	8,983	16.4	1.7	94.2	18.8
Bexar County	1,079,710	38.4	239,112	13.1	8.9	73.3	16.2
Texas	10,196,367	59.1	4,399,080	16.6	8.1	68.8	29.7
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.							
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP02, DP05 and Derived from B05003H & B05003I							

Race and Ethnicity

The population of San Antonio and Bexar County is predominantly made up of minorities, much more so than the state and national populations (see Table 3-5) and most other counties (see Tables 3-6 and 3-7). In comparison, even greater percentages of minorities reside in Edgewood and San Antonio ISD's than the city, county, state or nation.

Minorities comprise more than two-thirds of Bexar County's population, with non-Hispanic whites comprising only 29% of the overall population. Most of these minorities were Hispanic (59%), rather than Black (7%), Asian (2%), or another race (2%) (see Table 3-8). In comparison, nearly half of the State's population was non-Hispanic whites (44%) and greater-than-half of the nation's population was White (62%).

Approximately nine-tenths of EISD and SAISD populations were comprised of minorities. Only 4% and 12% of Edgewood and San Antonio ISD residents were non-Hispanic white. Hispanics were the largest race/ethnicity group in these areas, accounting for 78% and 94% of each district's minority residents respectively.

Figure 3-3 highlights the distribution of race/ethnic minority group across Bexar County neighborhoods. Minorities are heavily concentrated within the Interstate 410 Loop and the southern part of the county. Neighborhoods characterized by larger percentages of Hispanics are located 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 eastern and scattered portions of western Bexar 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. Edgewood and San Antonio ISD boundaries encompass the central part of San Antonio, where higher proportions of Hispanic population are concentrated.

Table 3-5 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison, Bexar County, Texas, the United States, 2011-2015

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,825,502	100	26,538,614	100	316,515,021	100
Hispanic (any race)	1,079,710	59.1	10,196,367	38.4	54,232,205	17.1
White (non-Hispanic)	535,001	29.3	11,635,757	43.8	197,258,278	62.3
Black (non-Hispanic)	129,022	7.1	3,070,821	11.6	38,785,726	12.3
Asian (non-Hispanic)	46,224	2.5	1,110,772	4.2	16,054,074	5.1
Other (non-Hispanic)	35,545	1.9	524,897	2.0	10,184,738	3.2
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Five-Year 2015 American Community Survey, DP05 & Derived from DP05						

Table 3-6 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison for Bexar, Collin, Dallas, Denton, and El Paso Counties, 2011-2015

	Bexar		Collin		Dallas		Denton		El Paso	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,825,502	100	862,215	100	2,485,003	100	731,851	100	831,095	100
Hispanic	1,079,710	59.1	129,437	15	969,793	39	137,951	18.8	675,674	81.3
NH White	535,001	29.3	523,843	60.8	782,992	31.5	454,545	62.1	110,881	13.3
NH Black	129,022	7.1	76,446	8.9	541,844	21.8	63,524	8.7	25,422	3.1
NH Asian	46,224	2.5	107,190	12.4	139,060	5.6	53,224	7.3	8,695	1
NH Other	35,545	1.9	25,299	2.9	51,314	2.1	22,607	3.1	10,423	1.3
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.										
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP05 & derived from DP05										

Table 3-7 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison for Fort Bend, Harris, Hidalgo, Tarrant and Travis Counties, 2011-2015

	Fort Bend		Harris		Hidalgo		Tarrant		Travis	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	658,331	100	4,356,362	100	819,217	100	1,914,526	100	1,121,645	100
Hispanic	158,162	24	1,810,720	41.6	745,749	91	528,560	27.6	378,387	33.7
NH White	231,705	35.2	1,379,900	31.7	59,657	7.3	954,181	49.8	558,905	49.8
NH Black	134,742	20.5	804,534	18.5	3,521	0.4	288,833	15.1	88,822	7.9
NH Asian	120,348	12.4	284,361	6.5	8,193	1	93,914	4.9	67,229	6
NH Other	13,374	1.9	76,847	1.8	2,097	0.3	49,038	2.6	28,302	2.5
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.										
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP05 & derived from DP05										

Table 3-8 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD, San Antonio, 2011-2015

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	59,045	100	312,802	100	1,413,881	100
Hispanic (any race)	55,508	94	245,455	78.5	895,517	63.3
White (non-Hispanic)	2,342	4	37,063	11.8	367,310	26
Black (non-Hispanic)	841	1.4	25,216	8.1	93,333	6.6
Asian (non-Hispanic)	185	0.3	2,227	0.7	35,188	2.5
Other (non-Hispanic)	169	0.3	2,841	0.3	22,533	1.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP05

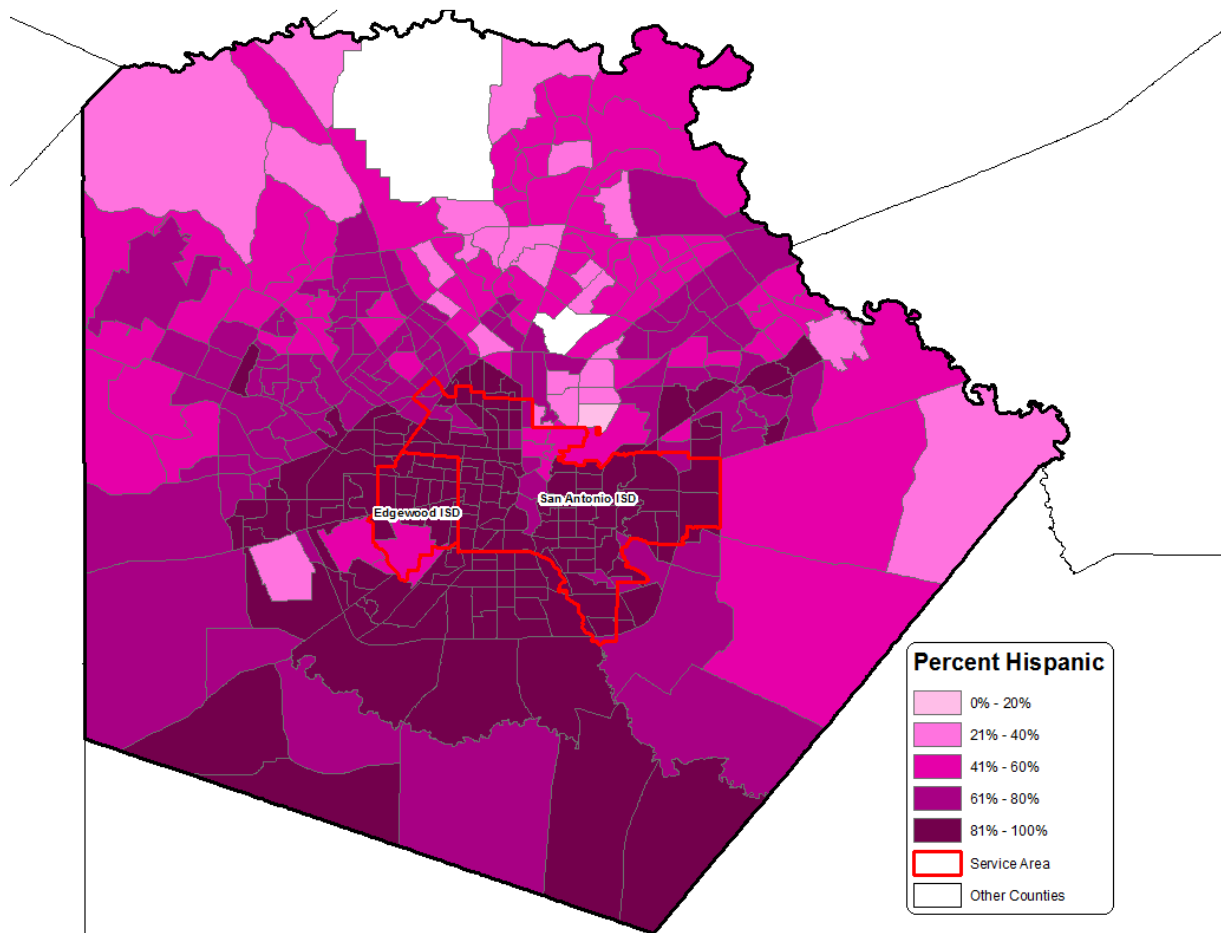


Figure 3-3 Percent of the Population that is Minority by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2011-2015

Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, DP05, 2011-2015

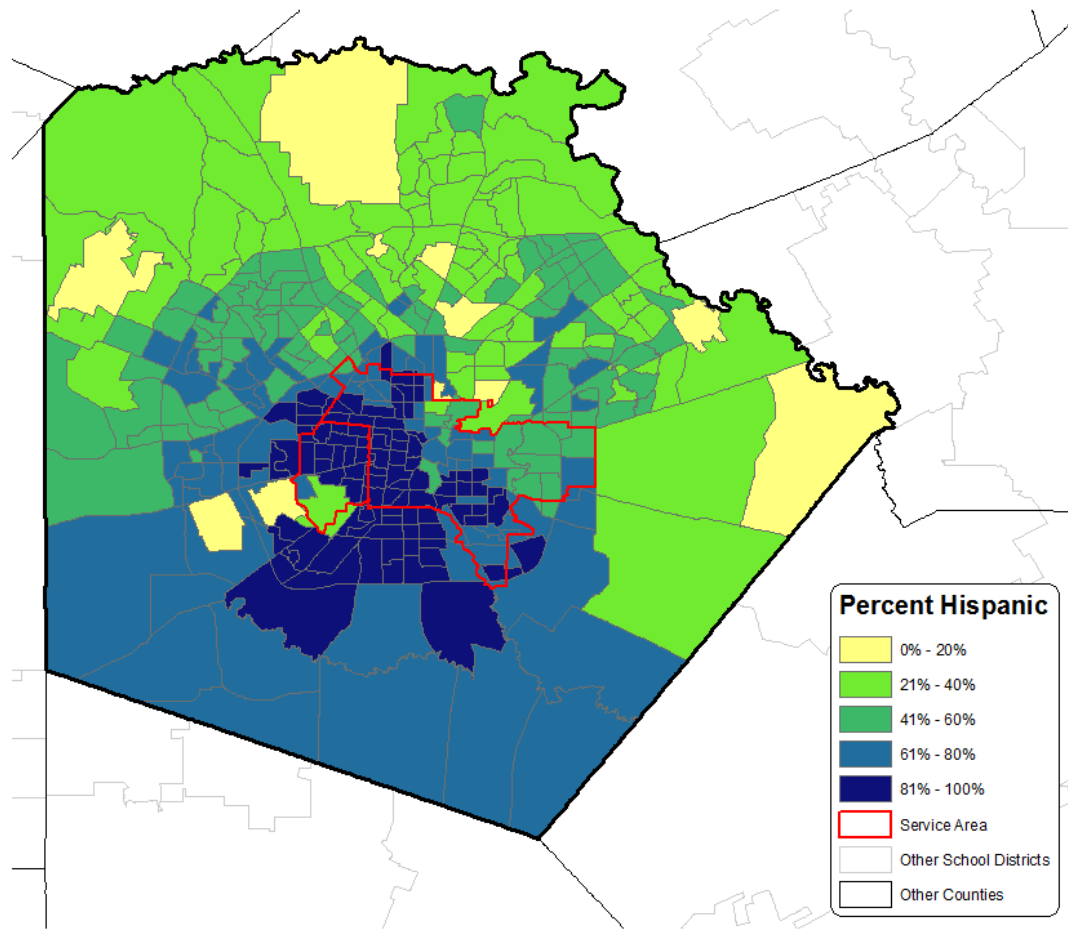


Figure 3-4 Percent of the Population that is Hispanic by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2011-2015

Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, DP05, 2011-2015

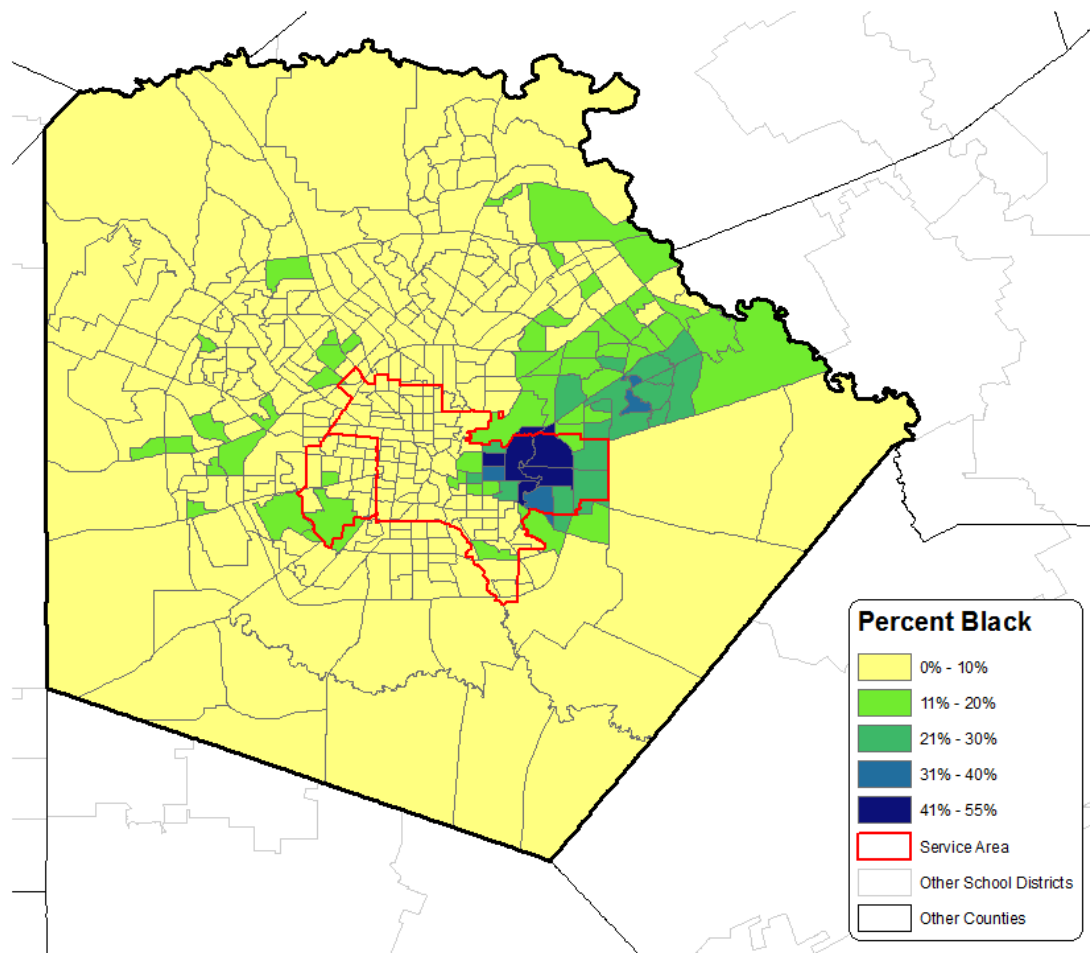


Figure 3-5 Percent of the Population that is Non-Hispanic Black by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2011-2015

Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, DP05, 2011-2015

The race/ethnic composition of enrolled children reflects the composition of San Antonio and Bexar County. Enrollees typically belong to a minority group and although there is a large share of Whites (86%), many of these children are of Hispanic ethnicity (see Tables 3-9 and 3-10). Approximately 90% of the City's HS & EHS-CCP Program enrollees are Hispanic. Blacks (2%) and Biracial/Multiracial (1%) children make up the next largest racial groups. However, again, some of these are likely to be of Hispanic ethnicity.

Table 3-9 Ethnicity of Enrolled Head Start Children, 2016

Ethnicity	Children Enrolled	
	Total	Percent (%)
Hispanic (any Race)	3,163	89.6
Non-Hispanic (any Race)	369	10.4
Total Cumulative Enrollment	3,532	100
Source: City of San Antonio, Department of Human Services Head Start Program, Summary Report, 2016		

Table 3-10 Race of Enrolled Head Start Children, 2016

Race	Children Enrolled	
	Total	Percent (%)
White	3,037	86
Black or African American	72	2
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	0.1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	0
Biracial/Multi-Racial	50	1.4
Other	0	0
Unspecified	0	0
Total Cumulative Enrollment	3,532	100
Source: City of San Antonio, Department of Human Services Head Start Program, Summary Report, 2016		

Languages

Spanish is the most widely used foreign language in Bexar County. About 41% of County residents speak a language other than English, compared to 35% of state residents, and 21% of nation residents (see Tables 3-11 and 3-12). In Bexar County, this foreign language is usually Spanish (37%).

A substantial proportion of foreign language users has limited English proficiency. An estimated 12% of Bexar County residents (208,000) use a foreign language and speak English less than “very well.” Spanish speakers comprise the majority of foreign language users with limited English proficiency in the County (11%; 186,000). However, among those who speak a language other than English and Spanish (4%), an even larger proportion is estimated to have difficulty speaking English (36%).

Speaking Spanish at home was especially prevalent in the central and southern portions of the county (see Figure 3-6). These areas of higher Spanish utilization overlap heavily with districts serviced by the DHS EHS-CCP and HS Program. 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 in the County.

A larger proportion of Edgewood and San Antonio ISD residents spoke Spanish than the city, county, state, or nation’s residents (see Tables 3-11 and 3-12). About 72% of EISD residents and 56% of SAISD residents spoke a language other than English, in comparison to 44% of San Antonio, 41% of Bexar County, 35% of Texas, and 21% of U.S. residents. Among foreign language speakers (72%), this language was overwhelmingly Spanish for EISD (72%) and SAISD (54%) residents—more so than for residents of the county (37%), state (30%) or nation (13%).

A greater proportion of EISD (24%) and SAISD (19%) residents who spoke Spanish also reported speaking English “less than very well,” compared to San Antonio (12%) and Bexar County (11%) residents. The City’s share of population with limited English proficiency was similar to the state’s share, but more than double the nation’s. In comparison to the U.S., the proportion of the population with limited English proficiency was four to five times as large for EISD and SAISD. Large portions of Edgewood and San Antonio ISD populations may require services in Spanish. Very few residents spoke a language other than English or Spanish at home in both districts (Edgewood ISD 0.4% and SAISD 1%), compared to the city, county, state or nation. Among that group, 60% of EISD residents and 36% of SAISD residents spoke English less than “very well.”

Table 3-11 Language Spoken at Home Population 5 Years and Over, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD, San Antonio, 2011-2015

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population 5 and up	54,487	100	290,291	100	1,311,038	100
English only	15,031	27.6	128,750	44.4	730,356	55.7
Language other than English	39,456	72.4	161,541	55.6	580,682	44.3
Speak English less than "very well"	13,140	24.1	55,248	19	176,342	13.5
Spanish	39,260	72.1	157,688	54.3	531,505	40.5
Speak English less than "very well"	13,022	23.9	53,859	18.6	158,240	12.1
Language other than English and Spanish	196	0.4	3,853	1.3	49,177	3.8
Speak English less than "very well"	118	60.2	1,389	36.0	18,102	36.8
<p>Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.</p> <p>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, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP02</p>						

Table 3-12 Language Spoken at Home Population 5 Years and Over, Bexar County, Texas and the United States, 2011-2015

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population 5 and up	1,692,248	100	24,587,309	100	296,603,003	100
English only	1,000,983	59.2	15,973,189	65	234,171,556	79
Language other than English	691,265	40.8	8,614,120	35	62,431,447	21
Speak English less than "very well"	208,357	12.3	3,486,872	14.2	25,410,756	8.6
Spanish	627,798	37.1	7,252,074	29.5	38,694,150	13
Speak English less than "very well"	185,505	11	2,996,025	12.2	16,305,893	5.5
Language other than English and Spanish	63,467	3.8	1,362,046	5.5	23,737,297	8.0
Speak English less than "very well"	22,852	36.0	490,847	36.0	9,104,863	38.4
<p>Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.</p> <p>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, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP02</p>						

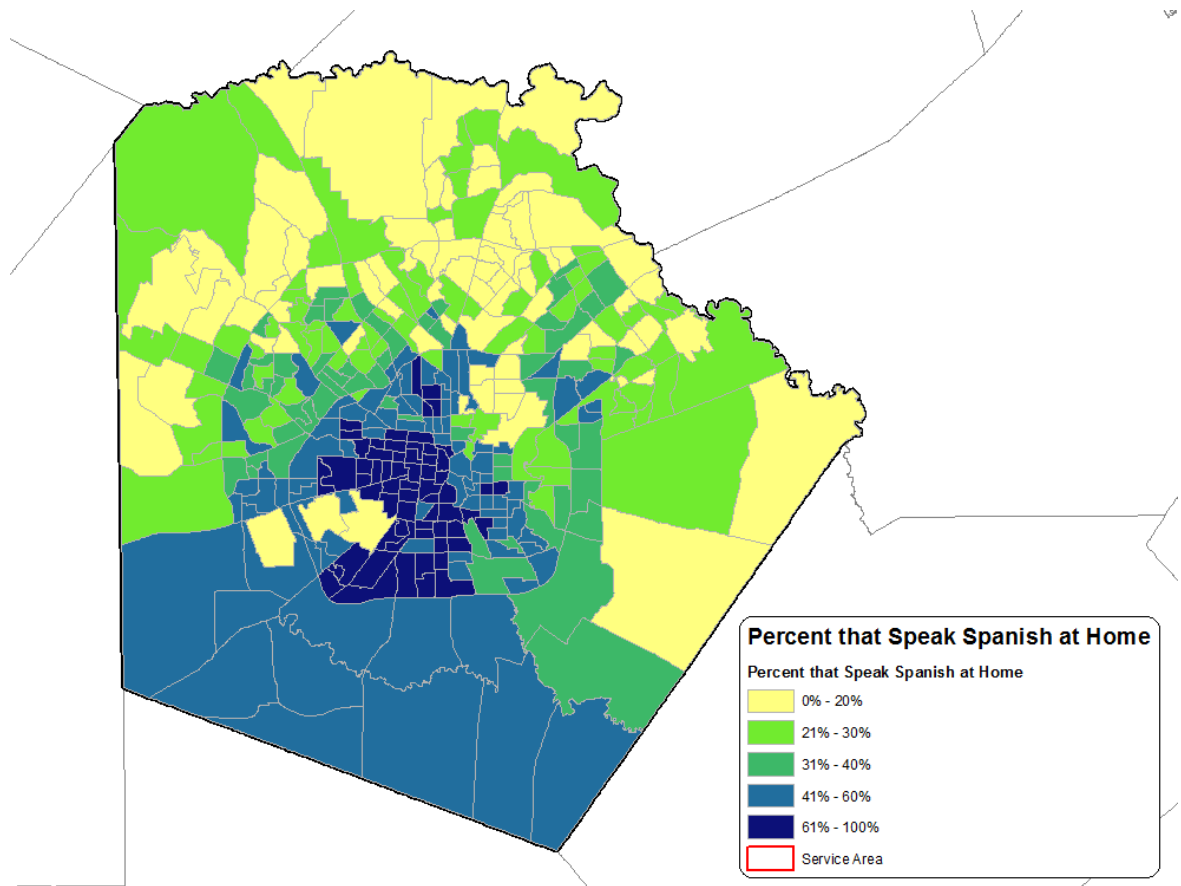


Figure 3-6 Percent of Persons Aged 5 and Older that Speak Spanish at Home by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2011-2015

Source: American Community Survey, 5 Year Sample, DP02, 2011-2015

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, Student Program Reports, 2016-2017). 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. Central San Antonio school districts report that larger percentages of enrolled students are bilingual and/or English as a Second Language learners (see Figure 3-8). These reports indicate EISD (18%) and SAISD (17%) have greater percentages of bilingual and ESL students enrolled than either the County (12%) or the State (18%).

These data give valuable information about families and Spanish language usage in Bexar County. 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. Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs, whose boundaries overlap areas of both high Hispanic and bilingual instruction concentration, will likely need to cater services to both Spanish and English speakers.

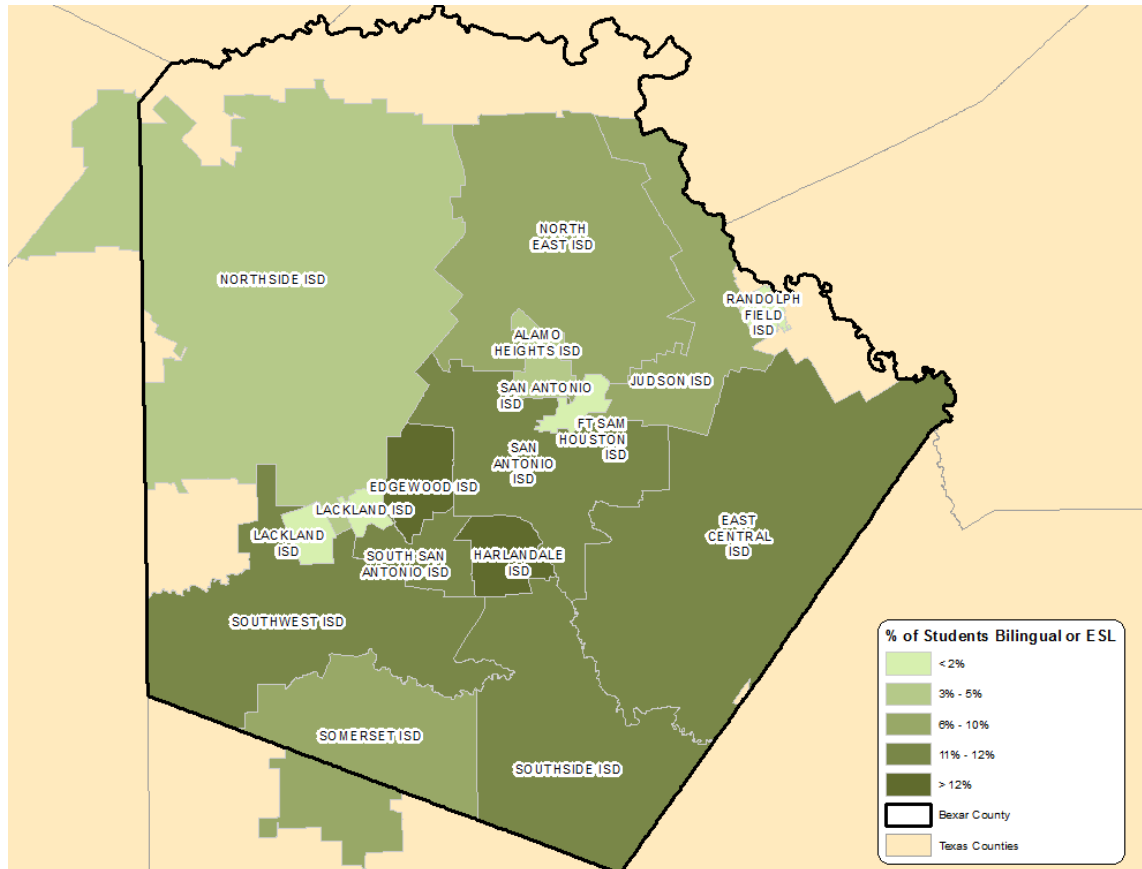


Figure 3-7 Percent of Students Participating in Bilingual or ESL Programs for School Districts in Bexar County, 2015-2016

Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2015-2016

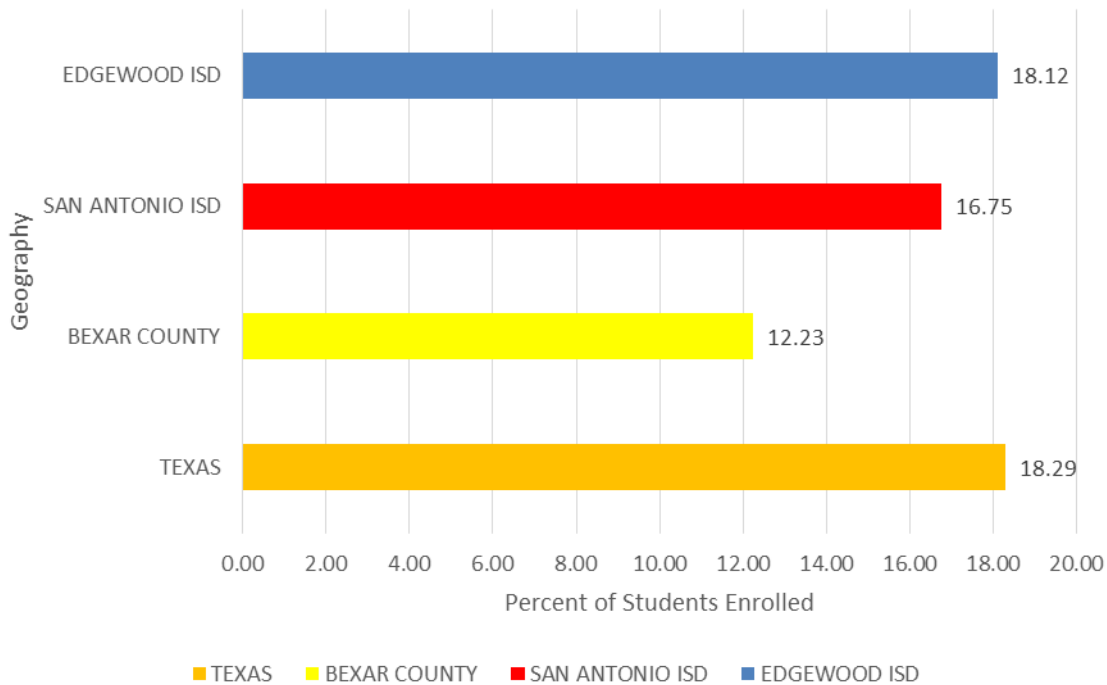


Figure 3-8 Percent Bilingual/ESL Enrollment, by School District, 2015-2016

Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2015-2016

Among enrolled children, English is also the most spoken language spoken at home (81%). However, less than one-fifth of families use Spanish as their primary language. Less than 1% of families spoke a language other than English or Spanish at home (see Table 3-13). In comparison to the city and county average (see Table 3-12), a smaller percentage of enrollees spoke Spanish at home. More than twice the proportion of EISD and SAISD residents spoke Spanish at home, when compared to enrolled children.

Table 3-13 Primary Language of Family at Home, 2016

Language	Head Start Children Enrolled	
	Number	Percent (%)
English	2,863	81.1
Spanish	665	18.8
Middle Eastern & South Asian Languages	4	0
Total Cumulative Enrollment	3,265	100

Source: City of San Antonio, Department of Human Services Head Start Program, Summary Report, 2016

The prevalence of multi-language speakers in San Antonio and Bexar County suggests that a substantial portion of enrollees speak other languages. However, data from the DHS's Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start Programs indicates that enrollees rely less on Spanish than the rest of the city and county. The concentration of Hispanics and Spanish speakers in the EISD & SAISD districts indicates that services may be best provided in Spanish, as well as English. However, the number of services offered in Spanish should be proportional to the relatively smaller portion of families that rely on this language rather than the proportion suggested at the city and county levels.

Household Structure

In 2016, 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, 2016 Population Estimates). Most of the County's 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. The population of all three geographies is younger, when compared to 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 38 (see Tables 3-14 and 3-15). In comparison to San Antonio, the residents of EISD and SAISD are similarly aged. Edgewood ISD has the same median age (33), and San Antonio ISD is slightly older (34) by median age, than the City. However, EISD, SAISD, and San Antonio all have larger shares of children under 5 years old than the nation. These younger age structures, when compared to the nation, indicate a greater-than-national need for services targeted towards the youngest members of the population.

Similar shares of families makeup households in all compared geographies. However, single parent families make up a larger proportion of EISD (17%) and SAISD (14%) when compared with the city (12%), county (12%), state (11%), or nation (9%) (see Tables 3-16 and 3-17). The average family size is also larger in these districts than the other geographies.

Table 3-14 Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD and San Antonio Populations by Age, 2011-2015

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	59,045	100	312,802	100	1,413,881	100
Under 5 years	4,558	7.7	22,511	7.2	102,843	7.3
18 years and older	42,199	71.5	233,997	74.8	1,047,717	74.1
Median age	33.4	-	34.4	-	32.9	-
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP05						

Table 3-15 U.S., Texas, and Bexar County Population by Age, 2011-2015

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,825,502	100	26,538,614	100	316,515,021	100
Under 5 years	133,254	7.3	1,951,305	7.4	19,912,018	6.3
18 years and older	1,343,998	73.6	19,479,604	73.4	242,831,196	76.7
Median age	33.1	-	34.1	-	37.6	-
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP05						

Table 3-16 Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD and San Antonio Demographic and Household Characteristics, 2011-2015

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total Population	59,045	100	312,802	100	1,413,881	100
Population under 5	4,558	7.7	22,511	7.2	102,843	7.3
Total households	17,572	100	105,797	100	488,645	100
Total Families	13,065	74.4	65,338	61.8	319,727	65.4
Single Parent Families	6,564	37.4	30,672	29	113,984	23.3
Average family size	3.97	-	3.71	-	3.56	-
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP05, DP02 and Derived from DP02						

Table 3-17 Bexar County, Texas and United States Demographic and Household Characteristics, 2011-2015

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total Population	1,825,502	100	26,538,614	100	316,515,021	100
Population under 5	133,254	7.3	1,951,305	7.4	19,912,018	6.3
Total households	618,831	100	9,149,196	100	116,926,305	100
Total Families	419,295	67.8	6,364,104	69.6	77,260,546	66.1
Single Parent Families	92,721	11.9	980,589	10.7	11,039,498	9.4
Average family size	3.56	-	3.43	-	3.24	-
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP02 and derived from DP02						

Substantially more enrolled families were single-parent (69%) when compared to all other geographies (see Tables 3-118). More than two-thirds of Head Start households were single-parent families, compared to about one-third of EISD and SAISD families, and smaller proportions of families residing in all other geographies. DHS enrollees have a much greater proportion of single-parent families (69%) than is estimated for EISD (37%), SAISD (29%), the city (23%), county (12%), state (11%), or nation (9%) (US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates).

Table 3-18 Number and Percentage of Single and Two Parent Homes, 2016

Family Type	Head Start Families	
	Number	Percent
Two Parent Family	1,007	31.4
Single Parent Family	2,201	68.6
Total Number of Families	3,208	100
Source: City of San Antonio Department of Human Services Head Start Program, Summary Report, 2016		

4. Education, Health, Nutrition and Social Service Needs

Education

San Antonio offers a number of opportunities for higher education to its residents. In 2017, there were 46 colleges and technical schools located within Bexar County (National Center for Education Statistics, Custom College Navigator Search, 2017). Of these institutions, 21 were less-than-two-year programs, 10 were two-year programs, and 15 were four-or-greater year programs. These institutions include not-for-profit universities and accredited community colleges.

Educational attainment in San Antonio & Bexar County is similar to the attainment of the state. The largest proportion of these geographies has some college experience, followed by those with a Bachelor's degree or greater education, and those with high school diplomas or GED's (see Tables 4-1 and 4-2). Texas has the largest share of college graduates, when compared to the city and county. However, high school and college graduation rates are lower in compared geographies than nationally.

The educational attainment of Edgewood and San Antonio ISD residents is less than the attainment of the city, county, state, and nation residents. EISD and SAISD reported double the percentage of residents with less than a high school diploma. Half of the population of EISD, and almost one-third of SAISD residents, have not completed a high school diploma. Additionally, a smaller proportion of EISD and SAISD residents have at least a Bachelor's degree when compared to residents of these other areas. Only 5% of EISD residents and 13% of SAISD residents had earned at least a Bachelor's degree, compared to San Antonio (25%), Bexar County (27%), Texas (28%), and U.S. residents (30%). In contrast to these other areas, larger shares of EISD residents have a high school diploma than the city, county, or state. However, smaller percentages of EISD and SAISD residents have some college experience when compared to these geographies.

Figure 4-1 highlights the proportion of adults with a high school diploma or greater, and with a Bachelor's degree or greater, for Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs, the city, state, and nation. The share of adults 25 years and older and with at least a high school diploma is on the low end for EISD and SAISD. The proportion of adults with at least a high school diploma ranges from a low in EISD (55%) and SAISD (69%) to a high at the national level (87%). Similarly, the percentage of adults with a college diploma or greater is also lowest in EISD (5%) and SAISD (13%), when compared to the city (25%), county (27%), state (28%), and nation (30%). The lower educational attainment of EISD and SAISD residents, and the link between parental and child

educational attainment, suggests that the children of these parents will have a much greater need of support to be successful in school.

Many of the children living in the service area participate in public school. Estimates of school enrollment from the American Community Survey (ACS) suggest that 1,000 children in EISD, 5,100 children in SAISD, 22,700 children in San Antonio, and 29,000 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, 2011-2015

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
People 25 and over	35,757	100	199,063	100	888,251	100
No high school diploma	15,933	44.6	62,203	31.2	164,836	18.6
High school graduate or equiv.*	11,374	31.8	60,749	30.5	228,794	25.8
Some college, no Bachelor's**	6,777	19.0	50,295	25.3	272,467	30.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,673	4.7	25,816	13.0	222,154	25.0
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, 2011-2015 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, 2011-2015

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
People 25 and over	1,145,479	100	16,765,143	100	211,462,522	100
No high school diploma	190,834	16.7	3,027,897	18.1	28,229,094	13.3
High school graduate or equiv.*	289,011	25.2	4,220,317	25.2	58,722,528	27.8
Some college, no Bachelor's**	360,080	31.4	4,893,713	29.2	61,558,628	29.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	305,554	26.7	4,623,216	27.6	62,952,272	29.8
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, 2011-2015 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, 2011-2015

	Edgewood ISD	San Antonio ISD	San Antonio
Total:	56,414	299,722	1,351,917
Enrolled in school:	15,751	82,872	404,424
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	948	5,088	22,691
Enrolled in kindergarten	1,244	5,299	21,601
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	3,733	18,704	82,517
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	3,520	17,164	80,281
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	4,027	15,752	80,123
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	2,105	18,568	97,652
Graduate or professional school	174	2,297	19,559
Not enrolled in school	40,663	216,850	947,493
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, B14001			

Table 4-4 School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population 3 Years and Over, 2011-2015

	Bexar County	Texas	United States
Total:	1,744,873	25,402,276	304,907,256
Enrolled in school:	526,332	7,438,819	82,528,567
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	28,901	456,832	4,988,186
Enrolled in kindergarten	28,206	419,345	4,201,597
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	110,269	1,615,119	16,339,431
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	106,211	1,571,165	16,505,732
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	105,655	1,531,510	17,016,693
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	122,289	1,547,995	19,347,853
Graduate or professional school	24,801	296,853	4,129,075
Not enrolled in school	1,218,541	17,963,457	222,378,689

Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, B14001

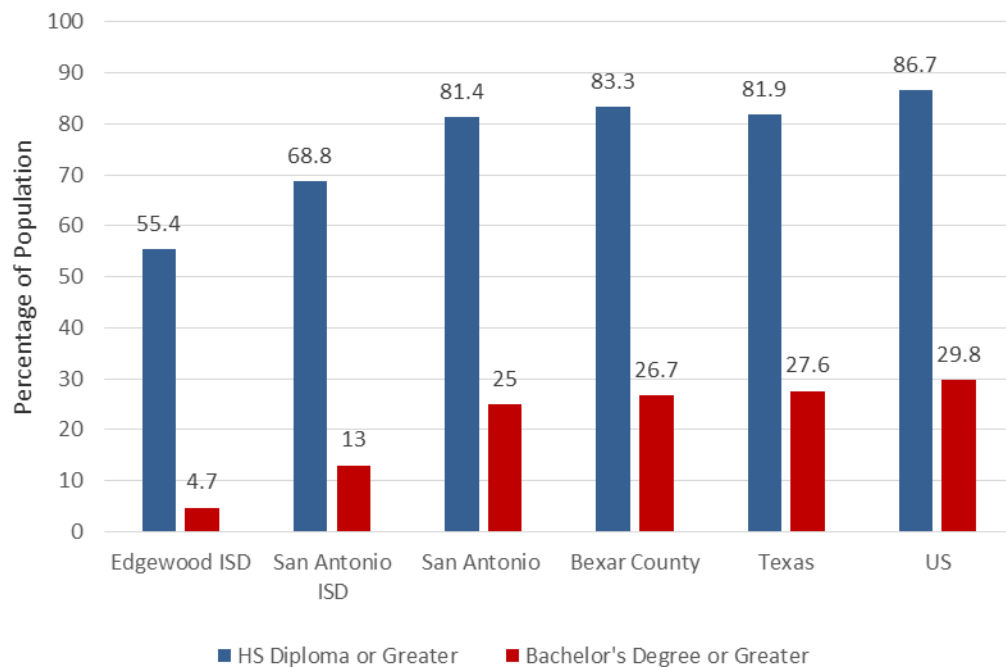


Figure 4-1 Percent of Adults 25 Years and Older with High School or Greater, 2011-2015

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, 2011-2015, DP02

Health and Nutrition

Food insecurity is a significant issue affecting Bexar County families and their children. One indicator of food insecurity is the percentage of residents participating in programs like cash public assistance (e.g., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Tables 4-5 through 4-7 provide information about the percentage of children and households that participate in these federal assistance programs.

Households in Edgewood and San Antonio school districts heavily rely on public assistance more than residents of the city or state. Usage of all food assistance programs increased between the 2005-2010 and 2010-2015 periods. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) was the most utilized form of assistance, followed by Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and cash public assistance. About one-third of EISD households and more than a quarter of SAISD households used SNAP, compared to one-sixth of San Antonio households and one-seventh of Texas households. About 17% of EISD and 12% of SAISD households rely upon SSI, compared to only 7% of San Antonio and 5% of Texas households. Cash public assistance is used at more comparable rates between geographies, but greater shares of EISD and SAISD households use this resource when compared to the city and state.

The Kids Count Data Center (Annie E. Casey Foundation Project) also produces statistics for public assistance use, but specifically for children aged 0 to 17 years. Please note that changes in the way the Data Center calculates these statistics have reduced the number of comparable years. Based on the available data, a greater proportion of Bexar County relied on SNAP (29%) than Texas children (25%). Similar proportions of children in both geographies received TANF. Reliance on SNAP and TANF decreased slightly between 2013 and 2015 in both geographies.

Table 4-5 Percent of Public Assistance Received by Residents of Bexar County & Texas, 2006-2010

Program	2010							
	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio		Texas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	16,679	100	103,934	100	461,139	100	8,539,206	100
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	1,910	11.5	9,566	9.2	23,848	5.2	317,155	3.7
Cash public assistance*	423	2.5	3,821	3.7	8,804	1.9	139,660	1.6
Food stamps (SNAP)	4,500	27	22,118	21.3	57,524	12.5	890,215	10.4
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. Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 5-Year American Community Survey, DP03								

Table 4-6 Percent of Public Assistance Received by Residents of Bexar County & Texas, 2011-2015

Program	2015							
	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio		Texas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	17,572	100	105,797	100	488,645	100	9,149,196	100
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	2,971	16.9	12,482	11.8	34,120	7	446,461	4.9
Cash public assistance*	520	3	3,130	3	10,123	2.1	154,152	1.7
Food stamps (SNAP)	5,943	33.8	28,131	26.6	80,757	16.5	1,229,337	13.4
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. Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2011-2015. 2015 5-Year American Community Survey, DP03								

Table 4-7 Percent of Public Assistance Received by Children 0-17 Years of Age, Bexar County, Texas, 2013-2015

Program	Bexar County			Texas		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Child Receiving TANF (Percent)*	0.8	0.6	-	1.1	1	-
Children Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps)**	-	28.7	-	-	25.1	-
Children Receiving WIC (0-4 years)**	16,359	16,024	15,932	478,416	451,241	452,509
<p>Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.</p> <p>*In 2014, CPPP's measurement of TANF changed and so data before 2014 is no longer comparable to current data.</p> <p>**In 2013, CPPP's measurement of WIC changed and so data before 2013 is no longer comparable to current data.</p> <p>Source: Center for Public Policy Priorities (CPPP) is the Texas home to KIDS COUNT, 2013-2015</p>						

Some types of public assistance programs are more commonly used by Head Start families than households in EISD, SAISD, San Antonio or Texas (see Table 4-8). Enrolled families most often used SNAP (63%) and least often used TANF (1%). Half of families participated in WIC and almost one-tenth participated in SSI. Almost two-thirds of enrolled families used SNAP compared to one-third or less of the other geographies. The proportion of residents that used SSI, the other comparable form of public assistance, was used more than some geographies (San Antonio and Texas), but not others (EISD and SAISD).

A substantial proportion of Bexar County households and their children rely on public assistance programs like SNAP, TANF and WIC. The reliance of certain programs, like SNAP, is even greater among enrolled families. Dependence on these forms of assistance suggests that food and food-related assistance is an important resource for Bexar County residents. However, these percentages represent those who are eligible, maintain their eligibility, and who apply for and receive these benefits. These 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 4-8 Social Services Utilized by Families, 2016

	Head Start Families	
	Total	Percent
TANF (current and previous)	43	1
SSI	229	7
WIC	1,615	50
SNAP	2,022	63
Total Number of Families	3,208	100
Note: Families may receive assistance from more than one program.		
Source: City of San Antonio Department of Human Services Head Start Program, Summary Report, 2016		

Social Services

The prevalence of child abuse and neglect is another factor that affects 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 4-2 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 who have lower incomes and fall below the poverty threshold.

Between 2008 and 2016, the number of confirmed victims decreased in the county and state (see Table 4-9). The rate of confirmed victims per 1,000 children decreased from 15 to 9 in Bexar County and from 11 to 8 in Texas. This decline in child abuse/neglect seemed to most benefit the youngest children, whose rates dropped substantially during this time period. The decline in child abuse/neglect may indicate an increasingly better quality of life for Bexar County and Texas families.

Table 4-9 Confirmed Victims of Child Abuse/Neglect for Selected Years, Bexar County, 2008, 2011, 2016

	FY 2008		FY 2011		FY 2016	
	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas
Age 0-2	5.03	3.38	4.26	3.05	2.99	2.65
Age 3-5	4.15	2.99	3.45	2.10	2.32	1.63
Age 6-9	3.24	2.42	2.56	2.10	2.00	1.70
Total Confirmed Victims	6,612	70,589	5,915	65,948	4,550	58,644
Rate of Confirmed Victims per 1,000 Children	15.20	10.87	12.54	9.50	9.03	7.92
Note: The rate of confirmed victims per 1,000 children is the same by gender and race/ethnicity. Thus, these sections were removed from the chart this year.						

The median household income in San Antonio was estimated to be \$46,700, and in Bexar County was estimated at just over \$51,000, compared to the State's median income of \$53,000. Edgewood (\$27,000) and San Antonio ISDs (\$31,200) 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 EISD and SAISD residents earned even less than the city and county. Both districts had comparably higher percentages of children under 5 years below the poverty threshold than other school districts, the city, county, and state.

Table 4-10 Income and Poverty in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, and Selected School Districts, 2011-2015

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	6.2	19.1	79,661	58,919	10.3
East Central ISD	5.6	2.2	54,618	21,433	16.4
Edgewood ISD	15.1	0.3	27,024	12,091	55.8
Fort Sam Houston ISD	1.7	0.7	61,923	16,305	9.1
Judson ISD	3.5	2.4	59,133	24,294	20.0
Lackland ISD	7.5	2.8	52,935	14,083	19.3
North East ISD	5.6	5.8	58,787	31,234	19.4
Northside ISD	6.6	4.2	60,029	27,262	19.4
Randolph Field ISD	2.9	6.3	88,250	24,145	0.8
San Antonio ISD	14	1.2	31,173	16,407	48.5
Somerset ISD	9.6	0.4	36,038	14,034	40.6
South San Antonio ISD	9.7	0.1	47,044	16,713	12.6
Southside ISD	8.5	1.4	44,504	15,649	34.2
Southwest ISD	5.1	0.8	43,503	14,671	31.8
San Antonio	8.8	3.1	46,744	22,960	31.9
Bexar County, Texas	7.7	3.9	51,150	24,735	27.3
Texas	7.2	5.3	53,207	26,999	27.4
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.					
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP03, B17001					

Employment

The American Community Survey (ACS) provides some insight into the work and employment characteristics of the population residing in Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs (see Tables 4-11 and 4-12). More than half of EISD and SAISD residents are in the labor force, meaning that they are either employed or unemployed, but not retired or not looking for a job. In comparison, greater than 60% of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas & U.S. residents are currently in the labor force. These statistics suggest that a slightly larger part of the service area's residents are not in the labor force, when compared to the population of these other geographies. The unemployment rate in EISD and SAISD (10%) is substantially higher than the unemployment rate in the city (8%), county (7%), state (7%), or nation (8%). Less than 1% of EISD and SAISD residents are part of the armed forces.

Table 4-11 Employment Characteristics in Selected School Districts, 2011-2015

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 16 years and over	43,861	100	242,182	100	1,088,447	100
In Labor Force	22,596	51.5	139,018	57.4	700,094	64.3
Civilian Labor Force	22,592	51.5	138,673	57.3	692,502	63.6
Employed	20,213	46.1	125,196	51.7	637,986	58.6
Unemployed	2,379	5.4	13,477	5.6	54,516	5
Armed Forces	4	0	345	0.1	7,592	0.7
Not in Labor Force	21,265	48.5	103,164	42.6	388,353	35.7
Own Children under 6 years, all parents in labor force	2,809	53.7	15,762	61.2	72878	61.4
Unemployment Rate	-	10.5	-	9.7	-	7.9
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP03						

Table 4-12 Employment Characteristics in Bexar County, Texas, and the United States, 2011-2015

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 16 years and over	1,396,634	100	20,241,168	100	251,221,309	100
In Labor Force	908,244	65	13,101,788	64.7	159,913,288	63.7
Civilian Labor Force	890,280	63.7	13,006,330	64.3	158,897,824	63.3
Employed	824,123	59	12,094,262	59.8	145,747,779	58
Unemployed	66,157	4.7	912,068	4.5	13,150,045	5.2
Armed Forces	17,964	1.3	95,458	0.5	1,015,464	0.4
Not in Labor Force	488,390	35	7,139,380	35.3	91,308,021	36.3
Own Children under 6 years, all parents in labor force	95,253	61.8	1,345,519	59.4	14,990,421	64.8
Unemployment Rate	-	7.4	-	7	-	8.3
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP03						

Workers residing in Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs appear to rely less on cars than on other modes of transportation, when compared to the city, county, state and nation (see Tables 4-13 and 4-14). Larger shares of workers living in the city, county and state drove alone to work, in comparison to EISD, SAISD, and U.S. workers. However, greater percentages of the EISD and SAISD labor forces carpooled or used public transportation than other geographies. Working at home accounted for more of the workforce at the county, state, and national levels. The labor force in all areas averaged about 23-26 minutes travel time to work.

Table 4-13 Means of Transportation to Work in Selected School Districts, 2011-2015

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Workers 16 Years and Older	20,036	100	123,629	100	635,786	100
Drove Alone	15,388	76.8	88,673	71.7	503,283	79.2
Carpooled	2,862	14.3	17,466	14.1	70,782	11.1
Public transportation	1,101	5.5	8,760	7.1	21,109	3.3
Walked	224	1.1	3,489	2.8	11,451	1.8
Other Means	185	0.9	2,053	1.7	7,864	1.2
Worked at Home	276	1.4	3,188	2.6	21,297	3.3
Travel Time to Work	26.3	-	23	-	23.7	-
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP03						

Table 4-14 Means of Transportation to Work in Bexar County, Texas, and the United States, 2011-2015

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Workers 16 Years and Older	828,669	100	11,966,019	100	143,621,171	100
Drove Alone	655,905	79.2	9,596,193	80.2	109,733,354	76.4
Carpooled	91,439	11	1,290,602	10.8	13,575,283	9.5
Public transportation	22,840	2.8	188,363	1.6	7,362,038	5.1
Walked	15,122	1.8	192,491	1.6	3,998,629	2.8
Other Means	10,235	1.2	206,979	1.7	2,599,130	1.8
Worked at Home	33,128	4	491,391	4.1	6,352,737	4.4
Travel Time to Work	24.5	-	25.6	-	25.9	-
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP03						

Most employees living in Edgewood and San Antonio school districts worked in service occupations (see Tables 4-15 and 4-16). A greater proportion of EISD (29%) and SAISD (27%) workers had service occupations, when compared to city (21%), county (20%), state or nation (18%). Sales and office positions were the next largest share of occupations. The percentage of sales and office occupations was similar across all areas. Smaller shares of EISD and SAISD workers have management, business, science, and arts occupations (13% and 22%) compared to the city (33%), county & state (35%) and nation (28%). Occupations that involve natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations made up a larger proportion of employees in EISD and SAISD when compared to the other areas. Production, transportation, and material moving occupations also accounted for a greater percentage of the jobs in EISD and SAISD, in comparison to the city, state and nation.

In review, low-skilled occupations comprised larger shares of EISD and SAISD jobs than in the other areas. Higher-skilled jobs, which often have more benefits and less associated risk, belonged to residents to the city, county, state and nation. A potential reason for the abundance

of low-skilled work in EISD and SAISD is an unmet need for education and job training among residents. Providing assistance with education, job training, and getting a job may help to qualify more EISD and SAISD workers for higher-skilled jobs, which would bring greater income and associated benefits into their households.

Table 4-15 Type of Occupation in Selected School Districts, 2011-2015

	EISD		SAISD		San Antonio	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	20,213	100	125,196	100	637,986	100
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	2,558	12.7	27,870	22.3	209,921	32.9
Service occupations	5,848	28.9	33,692	26.9	131,177	20.6
Sales and office occupations	4,708	23.3	30,107	24	168,691	26.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	3,958	19.6	16,548	13.2	64,033	10
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3,141	15.5	16,979	13.6	64,164	10.1
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP03						

Table 4-16 Type of Occupation in Selected Geographies, 2011-2015

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	824,123	100	12,094,262	100	145,747,779	100
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	285,059	34.6	4,246,418	35.1	53,433,469	36.7
Service occupations	161,270	19.6	2,137,635	17.7	26,446,906	18.1
Sales and office occupations	217,659	26.4	2,950,995	24.4	35,098,693	24.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	78,972	9.6	1,314,287	10.9	13,038,579	8.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	81,163	9.8	1,444,927	11.9	17,730,132	12.2
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP03						

Housing

The housing stock in San Antonio & Bexar County consists mostly of older single family homes (homes built before 2000). In comparison, the housing stock in the school districts served by the Department of Human Services Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP) and Head Start (HS) programs is composed of an even larger share of older single family homes (see Table 4-17). More of the housing stock in San Antonio ISD was vacant, compared to the other areas. In contrast, more of the housing stock in Bexar County was occupied than the other geographies. San Antonio ISD had the highest vacancy rate, while Bexar County had the lowest vacancy rate, among these areas. Bexar County and Texas had largest share of new housing stock, followed by San Antonio ISD, San Antonio, and Edgewood ISD, respectively. San Antonio ISD had the oldest housing stock, with more than five times the share of homes built before 1940 than Texas had. 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 the related areas. The percent of housing units with no vehicle available was highest in San Antonio ISD, followed by Edgewood ISD, San Antonio, Bexar County and the state. The percent of housing units with more than 1.5 occupants per room followed the same pattern to EISD, SAISD, city, county, state. Median home value was greatest in the state, followed by the county, the city, SAISD and EISD. Overall, the distribution of housing characteristics tends to mirror patterns of the distribution of socioeconomic characteristics of the population.

Table 4-17 Housing Characteristics for School Districts Served by San Antonio and Bexar County Head Start, 2011-2015

	Percent of Housing Units Vacant	Percent of Housing Units Built After 2014	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	9.6	0	6.7	40.3	3.4	3.24	16.8	2	61,200
San Antonio ISD	12.7	0.2	20.3	50	3.02	2.67	17.1	1.9	76,400
San Antonio	8.7	0.1	5.7	45.6	3.04	2.62	9	1.3	117,000
Bexar County	8.3	0.2	5	41.5	3.05	2.68	7.7	1.2	129,400
Texas	11.2	0.3	3.9	37.8	2.95	2.64	5.8	1.4	136,000
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.									
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, DP04									

Foster Children

Foster children do not account for a substantial portion of Bexar County's residents. The number of children in foster care, and the rate of children in foster care per 1,000 children, has slightly decreased over the past five years (see Table 4-18). There were 4,881 foster children living in San Antonio, of which 188 children resided in Edgewood ISD and 698 children lived in San Antonio ISD (see Table 4-19 and 4-20). These numbers, however, reflect all foster children 0-17 years and are not reflective of those who are age-eligible for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership or Head Start Program.

Table 4-18 Children in Foster Care (0-17 Years), Bexar County, 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Children in Foster Care (0-17 Years)	3,475	3,628	3,473	3,326	3,130
Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17	7.9	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.3
<p>Note: The number and rate per 1,000 of children, ages 0-17, in foster care.</p> <p>The term foster care refers to care given to children under the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services' (DFPS) legal responsibility who are placed in foster homes, foster group homes, institutions, residential treatment facilities, juvenile facilities, and who are in a placement paid by DFPS or some other public facility.</p> <p>Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Children in Foster Care, 2011-2015</p>					

Table 4-19 Number of Children by Relationship to Head of Household, Selected Geographies, 2011-2015

Geography	EISD	SAISD	San Antonio
Total	16,833	78,302	364,973
Own child	12,839	61,623	307,916
Biological child	12,209	58,499	289,758
Adopted child	255	959	5,594
Stepchild	375	2,165	11,464
Grandchild	3,035	13,353	40,841
Other relatives	771	2,628	11,335
Foster child or other unrelated child	188	698	4,881
<p>Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, B09018</p>			

Table 4-20 Number of Children by Relationship to Head of Household, Selected School Districts, 2011-2015

Geography	Bexar County	Texas	United States
Total	480,098	7,040,602	73,432,658
Own child	408,654	6,124,182	64,850,733
Biological child	383,132	5,746,380	61,047,699
Adopted child	8,955	120,131	1,479,826
Stepchild	16,567	257,671	2,323,208
Grandchild	50,897	636,574	5,628,203
Other relatives	14,007	189,877	1,734,243
Foster child or other unrelated child	6,540	89,969	1,219,479
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.			
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, B09018			

Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs have slightly smaller shares of foster children than the county, state, and nation (see Tables 4-21 and 4-22). However, foster children were only estimated to be residing in SAISD during the 2011-2015 period (see Tables 4-23 and 4-24). Greater shares of foster children tended to live in family households, and male-headed rather than female-headed households, across all geographies. Data from the Texas Education Agency (TEA) indicated EISD and SAISD have a similar proportion of enrolled foster students, in comparison to the state (see Table 4-25) and make up less than one percent of enrolled students in the service areas.

Table 4-21 Percent of Children by Relationship to Head of Household to Child, Selected School Districts, 2011-2015

	EISD	SAISD	San Antonio
Total Children Under Age of 18 Years	17,702	78,380	364973
In Married-Couple Family Household	10,107	38,152	213234
In Male-Headed Household	857	7,045	26461
In Female-Headed Household	6,712	32,930	123233
Own Child	78.4	78.7	84.4
In Married-Couple Family Household	83.9	82.1	88.3
In Male-Headed Household	44.5	74	73.7
In Female-Headed Household	74.8	76.4	81.3
Grandchild	15.7	16	11.2
In Married-Couple Family Household	14.6	14.6	9.5
In Male-Headed Household	30.1	12.3	12
In Female-Headed Household	15.6	18.6	14.1
Other Relatives	4.8	4	3.1
In Married-Couple Family Household	0.6	2.5	1.7
In Male-Headed Household	23.5	9	10.5
In Female-Headed Household	8.6	4.7	3.9
Foster Child or Other Unrelated Child	1.1	1.2	1.3
In Married-Couple Family Household	0.8	0.8	0.5
In Male-Headed Household	2	4.7	3.8
In Female-Headed Household	1	0.3	0.6
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.			
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, S0901			

Table 4-22 Percent of Children by Relationship to Head of Household to Child, Selected Geographies, 2011-2015

	Bexar County	Texas	United States
Total Children Under Age of 18 Years	456,207	6,753,406	73,760,303
In Married-Couple Family Household	288,838	4,534,207	49,511,431
In Male-Headed Household	30,479	439,876	5,192,062
In Female-Headed Household	134,449	1,743,422	18,556,013
Own Child	86.2	87.4	89
In Married-Couple Family Household	90.2	91.3	93
In Male-Headed Household	77.6	77.4	80.4
In Female-Headed Household	80.9	81.7	83.1
Grandchild	9.5	8.4	7
In Married-Couple Family Household	7.4	6.5	5
In Male-Headed Household	10.2	9.7	7.7
In Female-Headed Household	13.8	13.3	12.1
Other Relatives	2.9	2.8	2.4
In Married-Couple Family Household	1.6	1.6	1.3
In Male-Headed Household	7.5	9.4	7.9
In Female-Headed Household	4.5	4.3	3.9
Foster Child or Other Unrelated Child	1.5	1.3	1.6
In Married-Couple Family Household	0.7	0.6	0.6
In Male-Headed Household	4.6	3.5	4.1
In Female-Headed Household	0.8	0.8	1
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.			
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, S0901			

Table 4-23 Number of Children by Type of Household, Selected School Districts, 2011-2015

Geography	EISD	SAISD	San Antonio
Total	59,045	312,802	1,413,881
In households	58,610	300,923	1,391,442
Family households:	53,476	250,892	1,173,202
Child:	22,365	102,963	472,576
Biological child	21,435	97,883	443,254
Adopted child	434	1,599	9,905
Stepchild	496	3,481	19,417
Grandchild	4,502	16,787	51,081
Nonrelatives: - Foster child	0	85	508
Nonfamily households:	5,134	50,031	218,240
Nonrelatives: - Foster child	0	63	262
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.			
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, B09019			

Table 4-24 Number of Children by Type of Household, Selected Geographies, 2011-2015

Geography	Bexar County	Texas	United States
Total	1,825,502	26,538,614	316,515,021
In households	1,792,471	25,945,456	308,459,400
Family households:	1,535,140	22,388,982	257,506,970
Child:	614,726	8,629,837	94,086,089
Biological child	573,420	8,071,330	88,247,159
Adopted child	13,000	168,142	2,125,746
Stepchild	28,306	390,365	3,713,184
Grandchild	63,020	779,123	7,206,553
Nonrelatives: - Foster child	910	15,364	201,272
Nonfamily households:	257,331	3,556,474	50,952,430
Nonrelatives: - Foster child	262	2,408	37,867
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.			
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, B09019			

Table 4-25 Foster Care Students, Selected Districts, 2015-2016

District	Total Foster Care Students	Total Enrollment	% Foster Students
EISD	28	10,881	0.2
SAISD	198	53,069	0.4
Texas	14,319	5,299,728	0.3
Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2015-2016			

Children with Disabilities

The Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS) operates with 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). 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 4-26). This greater-than-state proportion of served population indicates a greater need for, and reliance upon, special needs services for children 0-3 years in the Bexar County area.

Table 4-26 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 2016, approximately 447 children served by DHS, Head Start program were determined to have a disability. Among these children, speech and language impairments were the most common disabilities (239 children, 7%). The next most common disabilities among enrolled children were non-categorical developmental delays (80 children, 2%), and Autism (50 children, 2%) (see Table 4-27). All enrolled children determined to have a primary disability received special services through the DHS, Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership or Head Start Program.

Table 4-27 Number of Children Served by DHS Head Start by Disability, 2016

Disability	Number with Disability	Percent with Disability	Number Receiving Special Services	Percent Receiving Special Services
Health Impairment	37	1.1	37	1.1
Emotional Disturbance	0	0.0	0	0.0
Speech Impairment	239	7.4	239	7.4
Intellectual Disabilities	31	1.0	31	1.0
Hearing Impairment	3	0.1	3	0.1
Orthopedic Impairment	3	0.1	3	0.1
Visual Impairment	2	0.1	2	0.1
Specific Learning Disabilities	0	0.0	0	0.0
Autism	50	1.5	50	1.5
Traumatic Brain Injury	1	0.0	1	0.0
Non-Categorical/ Developmental Delay	80	2.5	80	2.5
Multiple Disabilities (excluding Deaf-blind)	1	0.0	1	0.0
Deaf-blind	0	0.0	0	0.0
Source: City of San Antonio Department of Human Services Head Start Program, Program Information Report, 2016				

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 4-28). The most prevalent disabilities reported by the Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs were speech impairment and learning disability during the 2015-2016 school year. These two disabilities make up more than half of the primary disabilities in the school districts served by the DHS Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start programs. 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 the age of five. Rates of children enrolled in special education (all ages) were applied to

the 2015 estimate of children aged 0 to 2, and 3 and 4, years of age (see Table 4-29). The need for special services among EHS-CCP and HS age eligible children is clear. Approximately 1,596 EHS aged children and 1,739 HS aged children were estimated to have special needs and reside in Edgewood or San Antonio ISDs (total of 3,335). 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 4-28 Disability Counts by School District, 2015-2016

District	Enrolled Students 2015-2016*	Students with Disabilities 2015-2016*	Percent of Population that is Disabled	Children Aged 0 to 2 Years, 2015**	Estimated Number of 0 to 2 Year Old Children with Disabilities	Children Aged 3 and 4 Years, 2015**	Estimated Number of 3 and 4 Year Old Children with Disabilities
Edgewood ISD	11,293	1,091	9.7	2,631	254	1,917	185
San Antonio ISD	53,069	5,457	10.3	13,049	1,342	9,413	968
					1,596		1,153
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, 2015-2016 **U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, B09001							

Table 4-29 Estimated Number of Age-Eligible Children with Disabilities by School District, Bexar County, 2015-2016

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 ³³
Edgewood ISD	3	284	11	5	0	132	62	268	200	96	6	23	1,110
San Antonio ISD	19	634	46	29	0	657	453	2,152	998	402	8	59	5,477
Note: *Indicates numbers that have been masked to comply with FERPA.													
Source: Texas Education Agency, PEIMS Standard Reports, Special Education Reports, 2015-2016													

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

Homeless Children

Less information is available for homelessness than for other types of high-risk status among children. The available data show that 276 families served by the DHS Head Start Program experienced homelessness in 2016. Approximately 9% of the families served by the program experienced homelessness, when compared to the 3% of served families at the state level (see Tables 4-30 through 4-32). In comparison, nearly 5% of families served by Head Start Programs in Downtown San Antonio have experienced homelessness.

Data from the Texas Education Agency (TEA) shows that almost 3% of enrolled students in the Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs experience homelessness, which is a greater proportion than the state's (see Table 4-33). Although this share is likely higher because it includes all children 0-17, the numbers suggest that a portion of students in the service are age-and-income eligible for DHS, Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership or Head Start, as well as being homeless.

Table 4-30 Families Experiencing Homelessness served by the City of San Antonio, 2016

	Head Start		Early Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Number of Families	2,979	100	229	100
Number of Families Experiencing Homelessness Served	243	8.2	33	14.4
Families Experiencing Homelessness that Acquired Housing	49	20.2	7	21.2
Source: National Head Start Association, Program Information Report, 2016				

Table 4-31 Families Experiencing Homelessness in Texas, 2016

	Number	Percent
Total Number of Families	77,292	100
Number of Families Experiencing Homelessness Served	2,758	3.3
Families Experiencing Homelessness that Acquired Housing	1,058	38.4
Source: National Head Start Association, Program Information Report, 2016		

Table 4-32 Families Experiencing Homelessness, Downtown San Antonio, 2016

	Combined Programs	
	Number	Percent
Total Number of Families	5,725	100
Number of Families Experiencing Homelessness Served	308	5.4
Families Experiencing Homelessness that Acquired Housing	73	23.7
Note: These numbers include counts from local Head Start providers in the Downtown San Antonio area, excluding the City of San Antonio.		
Source: National Head Start Association, Program Information Report, 2016		

Table 4-33 Homeless Students, Selected Districts, 2016-2017

District	Total Homeless Students	Total Enrollment	% of Homeless Students
Edgewood ISD	369	949	3.4
San Antonio ISD	1,222	52,514	2.3
Combined School Districts	1,823	68,294	2.7
Texas	69,213	5,359,127	1.3
Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2016-2017			

5. Eligibility Estimates

Method Used to Estimate Age and Income Eligibility

The population of children who were eligible for DHS Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP) and Head Start (HS) in the Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs and the EHS-CCP (select zip codes) service areas were previously estimated for each area using two different methods. One method assumed that the 2010 Census population is stable by ages, whereas the other method used vital statistics. Based on our findings from 2017, the Vital Statistics Method better suited DHS's service areas. Thus, from this point forward, this method is used to calculate age-income eligibility estimates for the DHS Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start Programs.

Vital Statistics Method. This 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 2011-2015 were geocoded to the mother's address and tabulated by age of children at the beginning of 2016 for each of the two service areas (EHS-CCP and HS). 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 five years living under poverty come from the American Community Survey (2011-2015, 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 both the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start programs. This method did not adjust for possible migration (in or out) of children over the time period.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Tables 5-1 and 5-2 present the Vital Statistics estimates of Early Head Start- Child Care Partnership and Head Start age-and-income eligible children. Estimates produced with the Vital Statistics method suggested a deficit of 4,276 slots for EHS-CCP (a total of 4,492 age and income eligible children and only 216 children enrolled in EHS-CCP). The Vital Statistics method also indicated there is a deficit of approximately 2,761 slots in the area served by the DHS Head Start program (a total of 5,781 age and income eligible children and 3,020 children enrolled in HS). Tables 5-3 and 5-4 provide the number of age-income eligible in surrounding districts for reference purposes.

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 Head Start slots may be adequate for the population targeted (deficit of 2,761 children). San Antonio school districts provided Pre-kindergarten for approximately 16,000 children (6,055 in EISD and SAISD) during the 2015-2016 school year (see Table 6-5). Furthermore, childcare facility capacity (9,000 for children 3-4 years, see Table 6-2) and Pre-K 4 SA enrollment (730 slots in EISD and SAISD, see Table 6-6) may also account for some of these age and income eligible children. Local Head Start Programs in the area also provided services to Head Start-aged children, with a combined cumulative enrollment of over 4,500 children (see Table 6-8). Therefore, children aged 3-4 years may be adequately served by the DHS Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start programs 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 4,276 children). Additional slots were created for the EHS-CCP Expansion grant last year, which has helped to alleviate some of the demand. Additionally, some districts in the area offer Early Education for children 0-5 years (43 enrolled in EISD and SAISD, see Table 6-5), there is childcare facility capacity for children aged 0-2 years in these districts (7,300 for EISD & SAISD, see Table 6-1), and local Early Head Start Programs provide services to approximately 1,600 children throughout the year (see Table 6-8). However, these resources may not be equally available for all at-risk families and their children. In general, fewer resources serve children aged 0-2 years when compared to children 3-4 years and older. 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 4,276 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 5-1 Estimates of Age and Income Eligible Children by District for Children 0-2 Years of Age, 2017

	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 (2016- 2017)***	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
EHS Service Area	8,288	54.2	4,492	216	2.6	4.8	4,276
78202	679	68.4	464				
78203	373	47.8	178				
78207	3,057	61.4	1,877				
78208	242	48.5	117				
78210	1,909	40.9	781				
78237	2,028	53.0	1,075				
*Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics, 2010-2015							
**American Community Survey, 2011-2015, 5-Year Sample, B17001							
***City of San Antonio Department of Human Services Head Start Program, 2016-2017							

Table 5-2 Estimates of Age and Income Eligible Children by District for Children 3-4 Years of Age, 2017

	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 (2016- 2017)***	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
Edgewood ISD	2,002	55.8	1,116	777	38.8	70	339
San Antonio ISD	9,625	48.5	4,665	2,243	23.3	48	2,422
Total	11,627	49.7	5,781	3,020	26	52	2,761
<p>*Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics, 2010-2015</p> <p>**American Community Survey, 2011-2015, 5-Year Sample, B17001</p> <p>***City of San Antonio Department of Human Services Head Start Program, 2016-2017</p>							

Table 5-3 Estimates of Age and Income Eligible Children by District, Children 0-2 Years, 2017

	Population of 0 to 2 Year Old Children*	Estimated % of Children Under 5 Years Old Living Below Poverty**	Estimated Number of 0 to 2 Year Old Children Living Under Poverty
Other School Districts			
Alamo Heights ISD	825	10.3	85
East Central ISD	1,955	16.4	320
Edgewood ISD	3,109	55.8	1,733
Fort Sam Houston ISD	241	9.1	22
Harlandale ISD	2,929	42.5	1,246
Judson ISD	5,703	20	1,142
Lackland ISD	209	19.3	40
North East ISD	16,033	19.4	3,114
Northside ISD	23,366	19.4	4,534
Randolph Field ISD	66	0.8	1
San Antonio ISD	14,756	48.5	7,151
South San Antonio	2,363	40.6	959
Somerset ISD	708	12.6	89
Southside ISD	1,171	34.2	400
Southwest ISD	2,821	31.8	898
*U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Count			
** American Community Survey, 2011-2015, 5-Year Sample, B17001			

Table 5-4 Estimates of Age and Income Eligible Children by District, Children 3-4 Years, 2017

	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	10.3	59
East Central ISD	1,347	16.4	221
Edgewood ISD	3,109	55.8	1,733
Fort Sam Houston ISD	183	9.1	17
Harlandale ISD	1,989	42.5	846
Judson ISD	3,861	20.0	773
Lackland ISD	172	19.3	33
North East ISD	10,980	19.4	2,133
Northside ISD	15,817	19.4	3,069
Randolph Field ISD	54	0.8	0
San Antonio ISD	14,756	48.5	7,151
South San Antonio	507	40.6	206
Somerset ISD	1,637	12.6	205
Southside ISD	844	34.2	288
Southwest ISD	1,974	31.8	629
*U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Count			
** American Community Survey, 2011-2015, 5-Year Sample, B17001			

Projections produced by the Texas Demographic Center indicate that the need for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start services will continue to grow through 2027. 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 same time period (see Tables 5-5 and 5-6). 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 2027 (see Table 5-7).

Table 5-5 Projected Bexar County Population, by Race: Ages 0-2 Years, 2017-2027

Year	Total	NH White	NH Black	Hispanic	Other
2017	88,156	18,514	6,079	58,859	4,704
2018	89,508	18,345	6,144	60,120	4,899
2019	90,863	18,154	6,213	61,374	5,122
2020	92,244	17,926	6,282	62,696	5,340
2021	93,592	17,673	6,341	64,019	5,559
2022	94,897	17,402	6,391	65,320	5,784
2023	96,161	17,112	6,430	66,602	6,017
2024	97,357	16,820	6,464	67,819	6,254
2025	98,455	16,522	6,480	68,952	6,501
2026	99,460	16,226	6,492	69,995	6,747
2027	100,348	15,925	6,496	70,931	6,996
Source: Texas State Data Center, Texas Population Projections for 2010-2050, 1.0 Migration Scenario, 2014					

Table 5-6 Projected Bexar County Population, by Race: Ages 3-5 Years, 2017-2027

Year	Total	NH White	NH Black	Hispanic	Other
2017	84,969	19,252	5,895	55,179	4,643
2018	86,304	19,147	5,973	56,320	4,864
2019	87,592	19,014	6,050	57,428	5,100
2020	88,922	18,864	6,125	58,598	5,335
2021	90,264	18,686	6,192	59,809	5,577
2022	91,617	18,482	6,257	61,072	5,806
2023	93,006	18,245	6,324	62,374	6,063
2024	94,356	17,985	6,386	63,686	6,299
2025	95,663	17,699	6,432	64,969	6,563
2026	96,920	17,402	6,471	66,225	6,822
2027	98,087	17,100	6,497	67,406	7,084
Source: Texas State Data Center, Texas Population Projections for 2010-2050, 1.0 Migration Scenario, 2014					

Table 5-7 Projected Number of Bexar County Age and Income Eligible Children, 0 to 2 years, Bexar County, 2017-2027

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
2017	88,156	24,067	84,969	23,197
2018	89,508	24,436	86,304	23,561
2019	90,863	24,806	87,592	23,913
2020	92,244	25,183	88,922	24,276
2021	93,592	25,551	90,264	24,642
2022	94,897	25,907	91,617	25,011
2023	96,161	26,252	93,006	25,391
2024	97,357	26,578	94,356	25,759
2025	98,455	26,878	95,663	26,116
2026	99,460	27,153	96,920	26,459
2027	100,348	27,395	98,087	26,778
<p>Note: The Bexar County poverty rate for Related Children Under 5 Years is 27.3% (5-Year American Community Survey, 2011-2015, DP03. 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>				

6. Social Services

Health

San Antonio Metropolitan Health District's (Metro Health) Immunization Division utilizes the Immunization & Prevention and Outreach & Education programs to provide immunization services and educational opportunities to residents of all ages throughout Bexar County (Metropolitan Health District, Outreach & Education, 2017). All activities are designed to educate the community, parents and providers about the necessity of immunizations. The Immunization 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/Women Infant and Children (WIC) Linkage. The Outreach and Education program increases community participation, awareness, education, and partnerships through a wide range of immunization outreach activities. These are accomplished through outreach campaigns, educational and informational services, and participation in local coalition activities, hepatitis A/B initiatives, Back-To-School immunization clinics, and national health weeks. Additionally, the WIC Linkage is designed to increase immunization coverage levels among all WIC clients and children birth through five 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.

Metro Health has also created the Neighborhood Engagement Program, which targets inner city neighborhoods with the goal of reducing health disparities in these areas (COSA Healthy Neighborhoods & Buildings, 2015). A health worker/promotora works in each of the ten neighborhoods and forms a Resident Leadership Council, so the resulting group can then asset map each community. These community asset mappings identify their neighborhood resources, which would include individuals, agencies, and physical assets and thus help local health workers to develop custom health asset assessment and action plans for each neighborhood. Residents who are passionate about healthy eating and active living will be supported with resources from Metro Health to plan and initiate childhood obesity prevention strategies at their neighborhood level.

Nutrition

The San Antonio Food Bank (SAFB) provides food and grocery products to more than 500 non-profit organization partners in 16 county services area throughout Southwest Texas and distributed to over 58,000 individuals each week (San Antonio Food Bank, Who We Serve, 2017). In FY 2016, SAFB provided more than 62 million pounds of food. The mission of the SAFB is to fight hunger in Southwest Texas through food distribution programs, education, and advocacy. The SAFB has indicated that about 35% of their clients were children under the age of 18 years old, 46% of households served have at least one working adult, and 67% of their clients had incomes below the federal poverty level.

The City of San Antonio's Fit City SA.com has been working the health and fitness of San Antonians (Fit City SA, About US, n.d.). One of the major initiatives has been the Healthy School Meals Initiative, which is focused on improving nutrition and physical activity in schools throughout San Antonio. A school committee is developed to discuss school district's training, tools, and resources regarding healthy school meals. The focus includes innovative techniques for nutritious school meals and increased access to fruits and vegetables. Research has shown school children significantly increase their consumption of fruits and vegetables when they have a school salad bar.

Child abuse and neglect

The Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) investigates reports of abuse and neglect for children and is also responsible for providing services to children and families in their own homes, placing children in foster care, providing services to help youth in foster care successfully transition to adulthood, and helping children get adopted (Texas Health and Human Services, Learn About DFPS, 2017). DFPS is also responsible for regulating daycare, foster care, adoption agencies, before- and after-school programs, and maternity homes. A final duty of DFPS is to manage community-level programs whose goal is to prevent juvenile delinquency and child abuse and neglect in Texas.

Family Violence Prevention Services, Inc. (FVPS)/ Battered Women and Children's Shelter (BWCS) in San Antonio has been helping victims of domestic violence in San Antonio since 1977 (Family Violence Prevention Services, Inc., About Us, 2017). FVPS began as an emergency shelter for women and children and now offers a complete array of shelter, transitional housing, counseling, children's and legal services to help individuals and families recover from the pain and long-term effects of domestic violence. A 24-hour, 365 day, hotline to provide immediate assistance to victims of family violence is also available through these programs. Crisis calls

include an assessment of critical needs, crisis intervention, education, information and referrals. Comprehensive case management and individual counseling, emergency food and clothing, legal advocacy and referrals, and primary medical and dental care services are also provided to families in need.

Housing

There are multiple housing assistance programs serving San Antonio and Bexar County. The San Antonio Housing Authority (SAHA) provides housing assistance and supportive services to more than 65,000 children, adults, and seniors (San Antonio Housing Authority Annual Report, 2015-2016). SAHA increased the number of housing and housing choice voucher resources by 9% from 2009 to 2016 (25,028 to 27,250). In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, SAHA provided Veteran homeless services and other programs to 1,578 families (51% increase), mixed-income housing to 7,227 families (12% increase), public housing to 6,026 families (1% increase), and housing choice vouchers to 13,019 families (9% increase).

The Housing Authority of Bexar County (HABC) provides four distinct programs including the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program, Public Housing/Scattered Site Program, Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program, and The HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) Program. (Housing Authority of Bexar County, Housing Authority of Bexar County (HABC) Programs, 2017). The HCV Program is the government's primary program to assist income-eligible households with the opportunity to afford decent, safe and sanitary housing. Eligibility is determined based on the total annual income and family size of the household. The Public Housing/Scattered Site Program through HABC establishes monthly allowances that reflect reasonable consumption of utilities by housing type and unit size for an energy-conscious household. The Family Self-Sufficiency Program is a voluntary five-year incentive program that allows Housing Choice Vouchers and Public Housing residents to accrue money in an escrow as their earned income increases, allowing participants to become self-sufficient. Upon graduation from the FSS, families may access the escrow and use it for any purpose; the FSS program does not affect eligibility for continued housing. Finally, the HUD-VASH Program for homeless veterans combines Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) rental assistance with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) at VA medical centers and community-based outreach clinics. Homeless veterans are screened by the VA and referred to HABC.

Bexar County's Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program is designed to identify sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons, as well as those at risk for homelessness, and provide the

services necessary to help those persons regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and/ or homelessness (Bexar County, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), 2017). The ESG program provides funds for essential services to shelter residents, rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families, and prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless (Bexar County, Emergency Solutions Grant Program Overview, 2017). The program is also intended to reduce the increase of homelessness through the funding preventive programs and services.

Bexar County also offers the Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) created under the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 and became available in 1992. The purpose of HOME funds is to expand the supply of affordable housing stock for low or very-low income families and individuals (Bexar County, HOME Program Overview, 2017). Funds under this program construct new housing for rent or home ownership, rehabilitate rental or owner-occupied housing; or improve sites for HOME-based development.

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is a federally funded program through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The primary purpose of the CDBG program is the development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunities, principally for persons of very low and low-income persons (Bexar County, Community Development Block Grant, 2017).

Homeless Population

Services for the homeless are centralized and coordinated through the Haven for Hope, which is located in downtown San Antonio. Haven for Hope works to address root causes of homelessness through education, job training and behavioral health services. It has 137 partners (61 on-campus partners; 76 referral partners) that provide access to over 300 services, including counseling, education programs, life skills and legal services (Haven for Hope Fact Sheet, 2017). The Haven's campus was completed in early 2010 and in April of 2010, the very first residents moved onto the campus. The Haven's Transformational Campus have provided housing and programming to over 856 men, women and children, who have an average stay of 177 days for single people and 151 days for families. Haven for Hope estimates about 20% of these residents are children under the age of 18 years. The average age of these children is 6 years of age.

The San Antonio Housing Authority reports there has been significant growth in programs to reduce homelessness in San Antonio. In 2016, approximately 1,578 homeless and veteran vouchers were given out to the community (SAHA Annual Report, 2016).

Childcare

There were 567 licensed childcare facilities in Bexar County during 2017 (Texas Health and Human Services, Search Texas Child Care, 2017). Much of the childcare capacity remained concentrated in the northern part of the county, with comparably fewer centers in central, southern, and eastern areas (see Figure 6-1). The supply of childcare in the north appears to exceed the demand, whereas the demand appears to exceed the supply in other parts of the county. This is especially true for school districts located in central San Antonio, where less capacity is available (see Figures 6-2 and 6-3).

The difference between the capacity of childcare facilities is especially pronounced for special needs children and pre-kindergarten aged children in central San Antonio (see Tables 6-1 and 6-2). In Edgewood and San Antonio districts there are 97 facilities that serve children 0-2 years of age and 106 facilities that serve children 3-4 years of age. However, a substantial deficit exists between the available capacity of these centers and the number of age-eligible children residing in these geographies. An estimated 13,020 children are age-eligible for childcare facilities in these areas and cannot be served, based on the capacities of these centers. Most of this potential deficit is comprised of 0-2 year olds (10,516 EHS age-eligible children), rather than 3-4 year olds (2,504 HS-age eligible children). Although some of these children are likely served by other resources, there is unmet need for childcare in Edgewood and San Antonio school districts.

Table 6-1 Childcare Capacity and Child Population Aged 0 to 2 Years by School District, 2017

	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 (16 facilities)	1,072	3,109	2,037
San Antonio ISD (81 facilities)	6,277	14,756	8,479
(97 facilities) Total	7,349	17,865	10,516
Source: * Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Child Care Search, 2017 ** U.S Census Bureau, 2010 Census Counts			

Table 6-2 Childcare Capacity and Population Aged 3 and 4 Years by School District, 2017

	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 (17 facilities)	1,622	2,030	408
San Antonio ISD (89 facilities)	7444	9,540	2,096
(106 facilities) Total	9,066	11,570	2,504

Source: * Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Child Care Search, 2017
** U.S Census Bureau, 2010 Census Counts

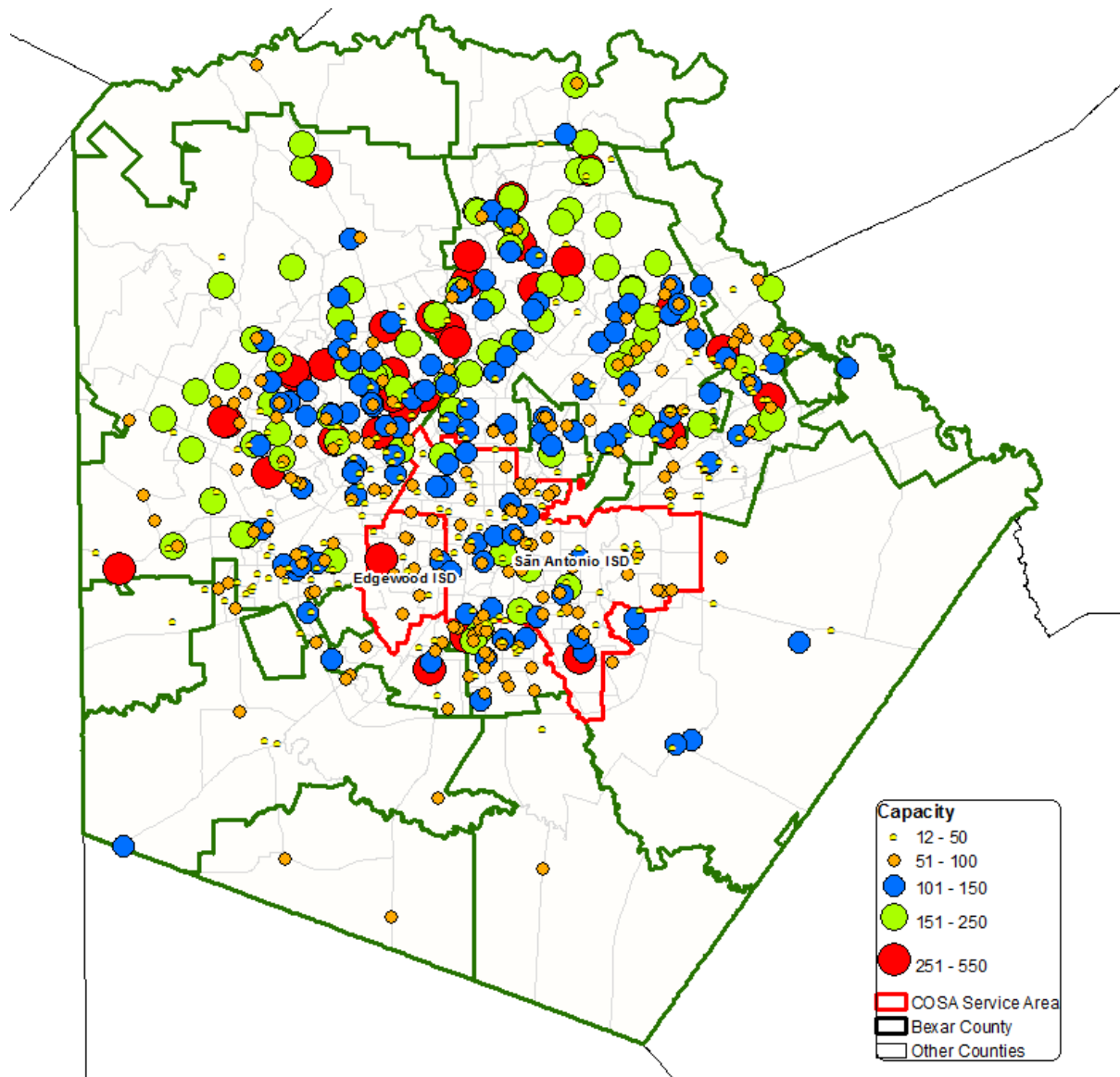


Figure 6-1 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Children Aged 0 to 5 by Capacity, Bexar County, 2017

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, 2017

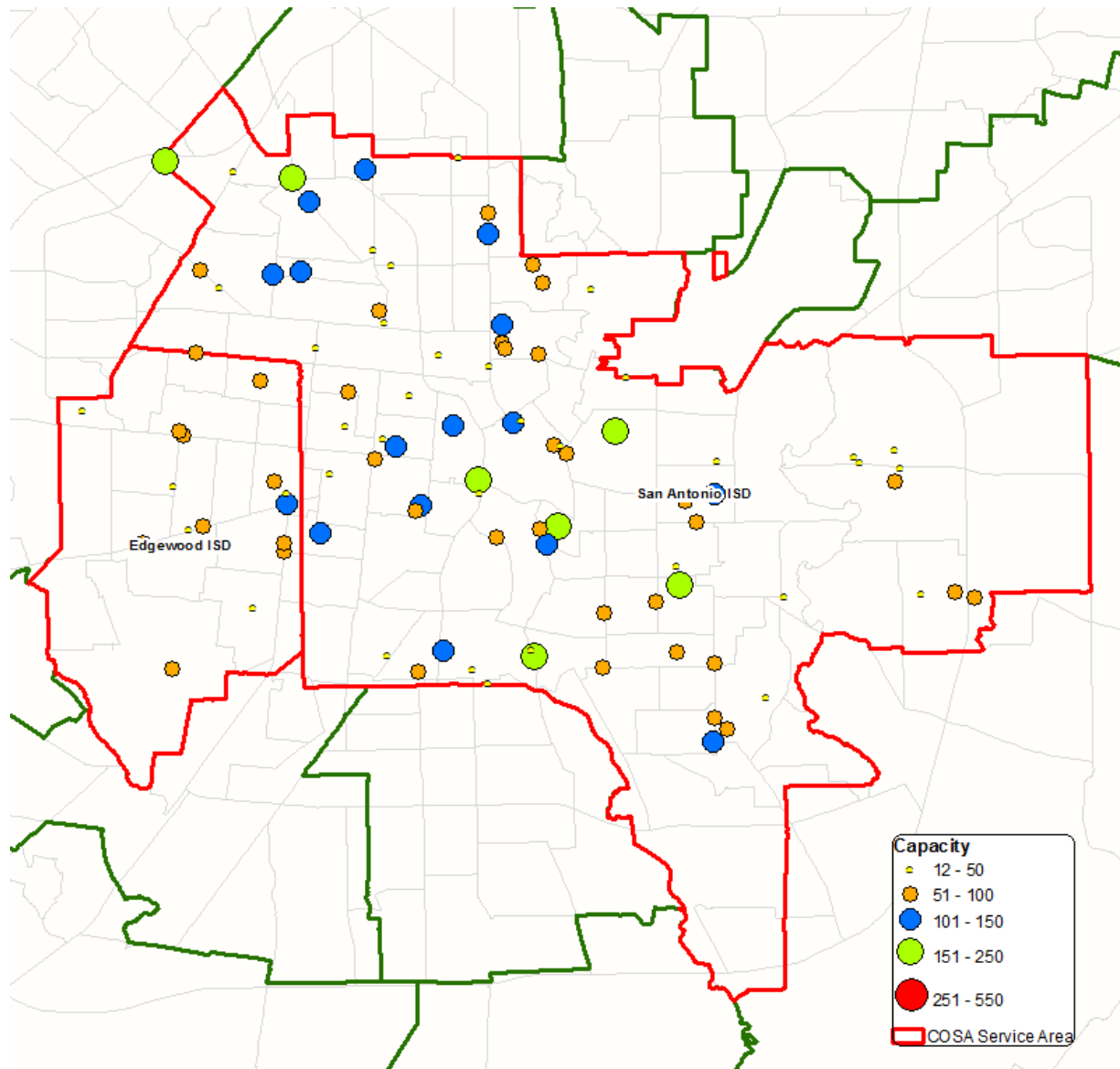


Figure 6-2 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Children Aged 0 to 2 by Capacity, Bexar County, 2017

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, 2017

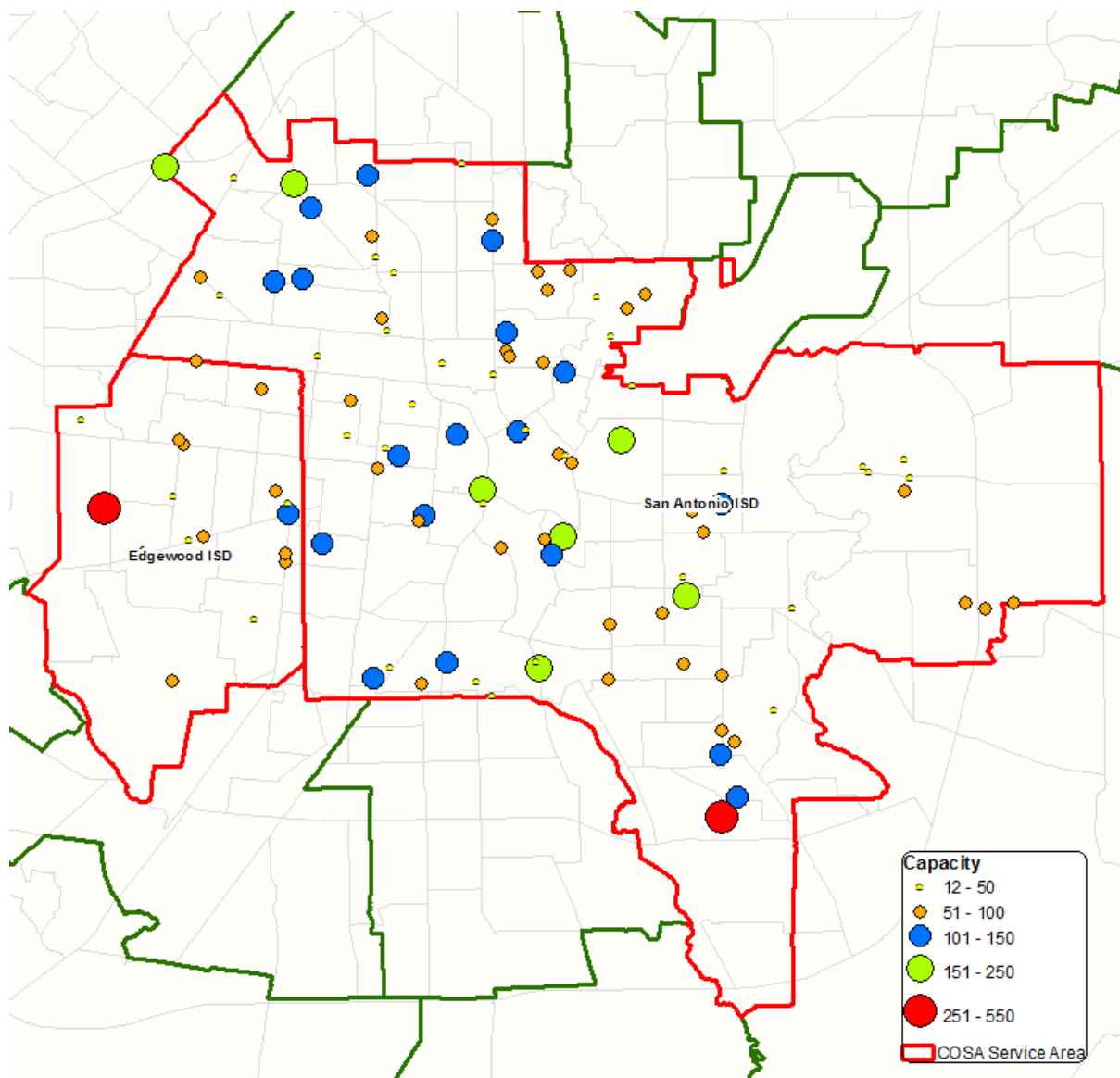


Figure 6-3 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Children Aged 3 and 4 by Capacity, Bexar County, 2017

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, 2017

Resources and Services by Children with Disabilities

The Texas Health and Human Services Commission (THHS) 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, 2017). This program is funded through Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and the State of Texas and provides evaluations, assessments, and services at little or no cost to families. Children over the age of three years 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 older.

In 2015, Bexar County's United Way was affiliated with 137 programs at 69 partner agencies (United Way, About Us, 2015). Approximately 11% (seven agencies) serve as a resource for children with disabilities. These agencies provide counseling, outpatient services, nutritional and fitness activities, and other services.

A select number of childcare facilities within Bexar County area provide special needs care to age-eligible children (Texas Health and Human Services, Search Texas Child Care, 2017). Similar to the distribution of general childcare, many special needs facilities are concentrated in northern parts of Bexar County (see Figure 6-4). In 2017, 129 childcare facilities resided in the Edgewood and San Antonio ISD school districts and served children 0-4 years of age. Of this number, 29 facilities provided care to special needs children aged 0-2 years and 32 provided care to special needs children aged 3-4 years old (see Figures 6-5 and 6-6). Tables 6-3 and 6-4 suggest these facilities help meet need for EHS and HS age-eligible special needs children in these school districts.

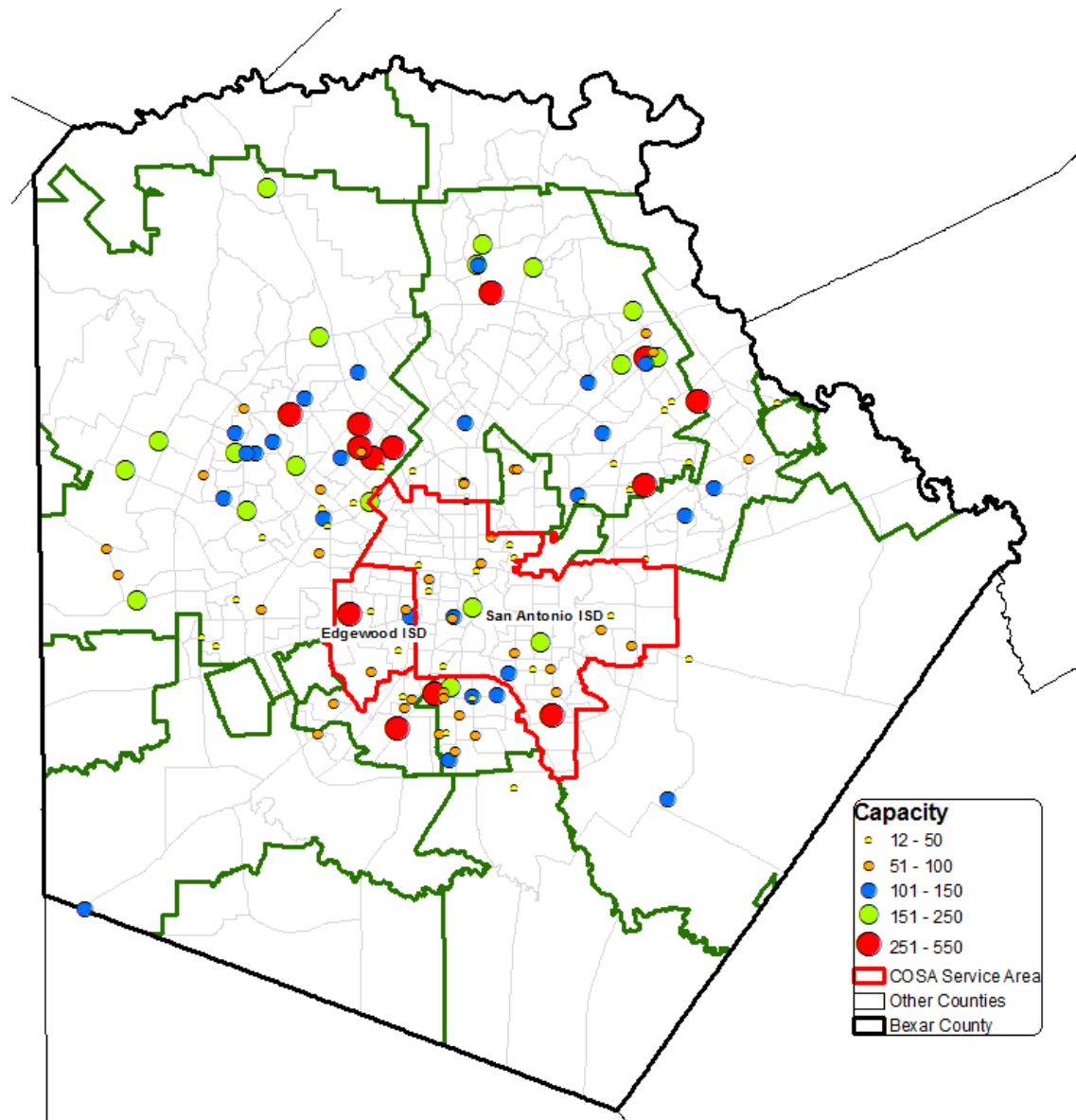


Figure 6-4 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged 0 to 5 Years, Bexar County, 2017

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2017

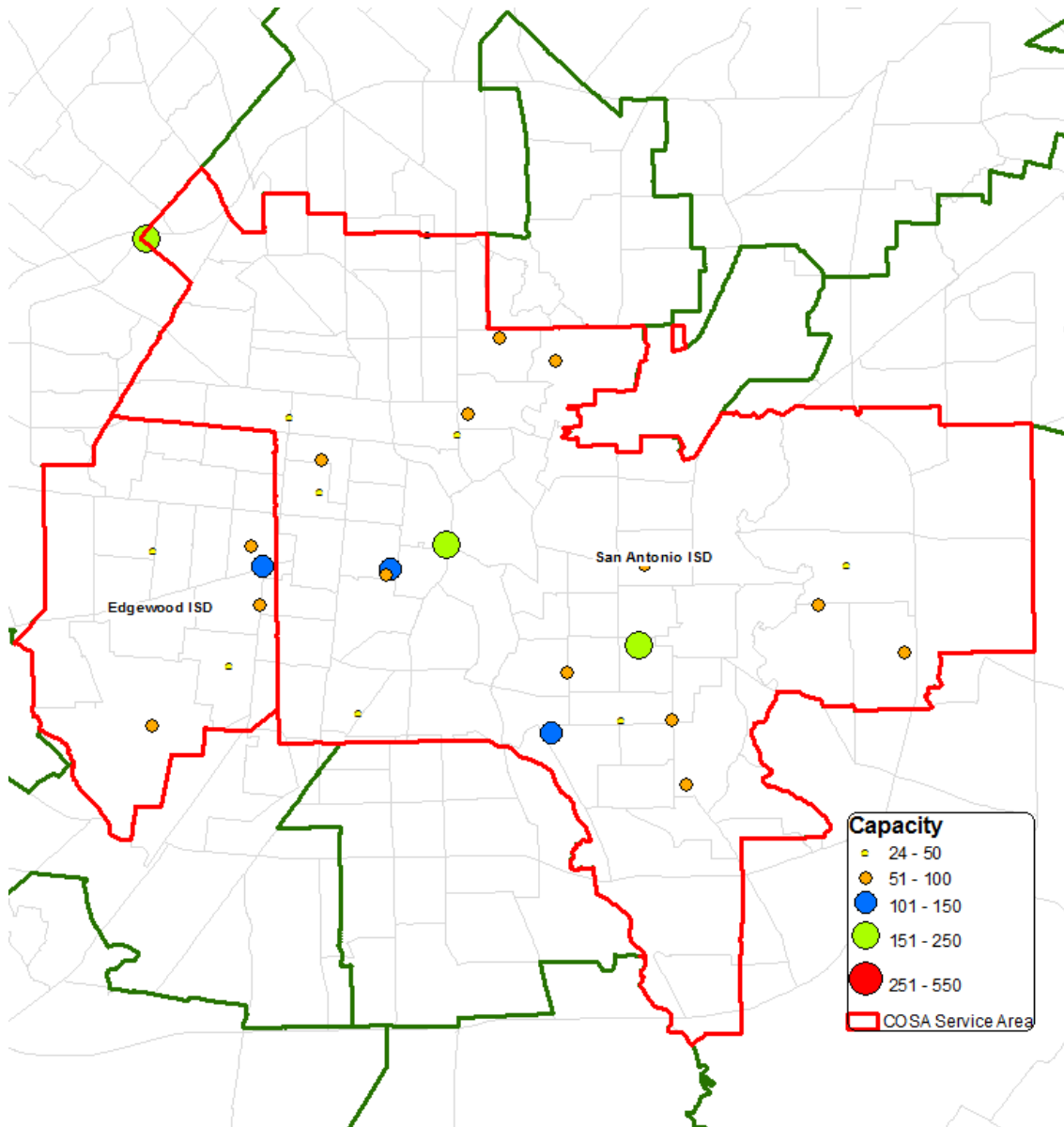


Figure 6-5 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged 0 to 2 Years, Bexar County, 2017

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2017

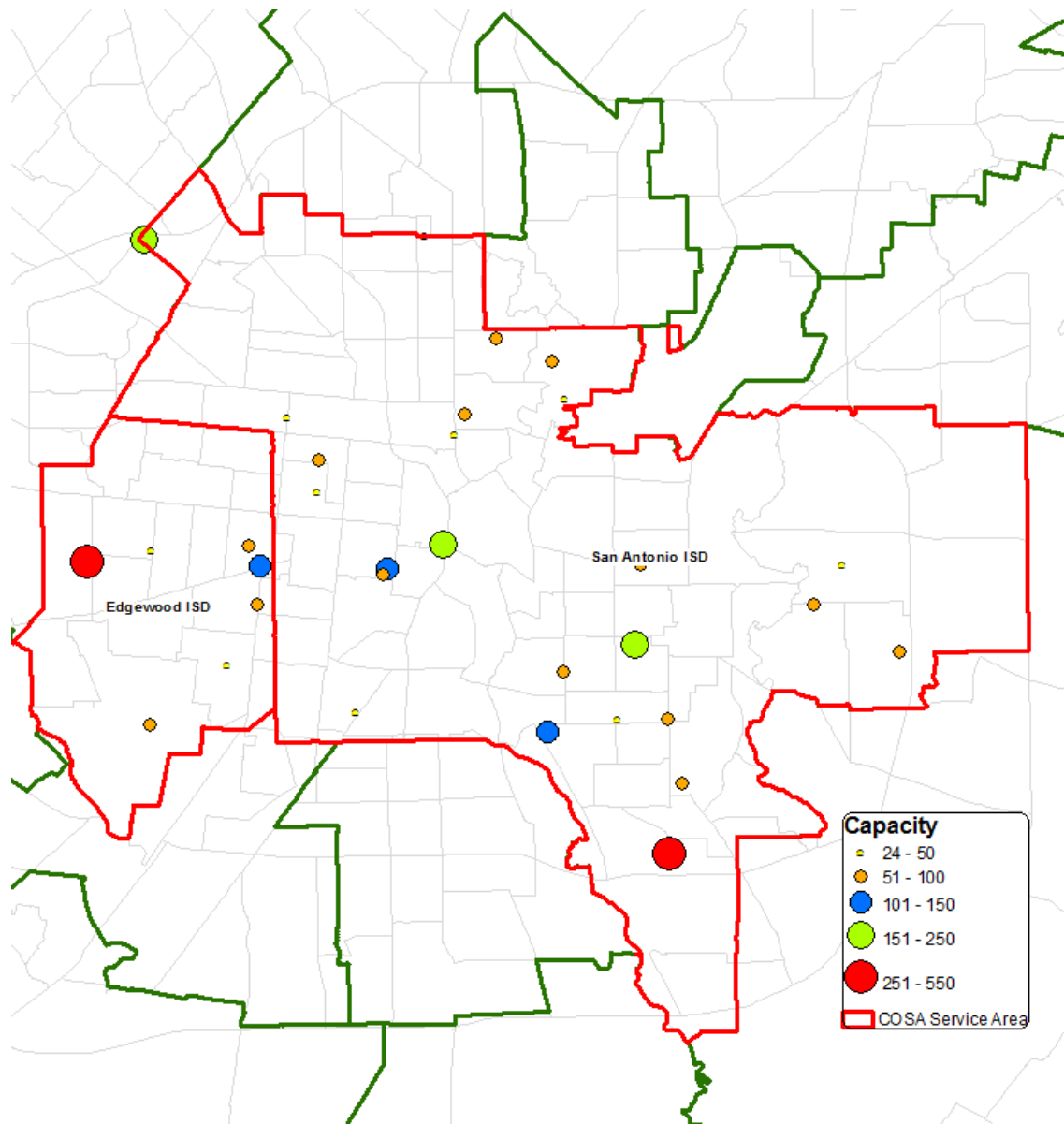


Figure 6-6 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged 3 to 4 Years, Bexar County, 2017

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2017

Table 6-3 Capacity of Childcare Facilities Accepting Children with Special Needs and Estimates of Children Aged 0 to 2 with Disabilities, 2017

	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)	403	254	149
San Antonio ISD (23 facilities)	1,829	1,342	487
(29 facilities) Totals	2,232	1,596	636
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 6-9			

Table 6-4 Capacity of Childcare Facilities Accepting Children with Special Needs and Estimates of Children Aged 3 and 4 with Disabilities, 2017

	Childcare Capacity in Facilities Accepting Children with Special Needs	Estimated Number of 3 and 4 Year Old Children with Disabilities	Difference in Capacity of 3 and 4 Year Old Children with Disabilities
Edgewood ISD (7 facilities)	953	185	768
San Antonio ISD (25 facilities)	2,382	968	1,414
(32 facilities) Totals	3,335	1,153	2,182
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 6-9			

Public Pre-Kindergarten and Early Education

Local school districts offer Pre-Kindergarten(PK) and Early Education for San Antonio children. According to the Texas Education Agency (TEA), their PK enrollment includes any students aged three to four years of age that are enrolled in a state- or locally-funded PK program within the district's boundaries (2014). Their prekindergarten programs also extend to special needs children aged three through five years old, in a program called Preschool Program for Children with Disabilities (PPCD). In PPCD, students must have 2 hours of instruction per day to be a member of the program. On the other hand, early education is a more comprehensive category. Students in early education may be between the ages of birth and five years old, but must not be enrolled in prekindergarten 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).

Public school is readily utilized by San Antonio families with young children. Enrollment in prekindergarten and early education was 5% of total enrollment, compared to just 2% of the state's enrollment (see Table 6-5). The proportionally greater enrollment in these grades indicates larger shares of San Antonio families enroll their children in EE & PK/PPCD compared to all Texas families. Almost all San Antonio school districts utilized prekindergarten and early education public school services more readily than the state. Enrollment varied slightly among districts, from a low in Randolph Field ISD (2%) to a high in Lackland ISD (10%). Fewer children tended to attend early education than prekindergarten enrollment in San Antonio. Enrollment in early education ranged from a low in Harlandale ISD (0%) to a high in Northside ISD (0.8%). More children participated in Pre-K and district enrollment in this grade ranged between Alamo Heights ISD (1%) and Edgewood ISD (10%) of total enrollment in Bexar County.

San Antonio's utilization of prekindergarten and early education resources indicates there is a solid demand for early childhood education in the city. This demand appears to be especially strong in central San Antonio districts, where young children makeup much larger shares of total enrollment when compared to the state.

Table 6-5 Childcare Capacity in Public Pre-Kindergarten and Early Education Classes in Participating San Antonio Districts, 2015-2016

District	Pre-Kindergarten	Early Education	Total Enrollment	% Enrolled in PK, PPCD & EE
Alamo Heights ISD	56	31	4,824	1.8
East Central ISD	351	38	10,087	3.9
Edgewood ISD	1,052	5	11,293	9.4
Fort Sam Houston ISD	141	6	1,585	9.3
Harlandale ISD	1,213	2	15,086	8.1
Judson ISD	680	99	23,286	3.3
Lackland ISD	94	6	965	10.4
North East ISD	1,360	302	67,779	2.5
Northside ISD	3,305	851	105,110	4.0
Randolph Field ISD	21	2	1,358	1.7
San Antonio ISD	5,003	38	53,069	9.5
South San Antonio	525	22	9,854	5.6
Southside	322	11	5,587	6.0
Southwest	450	51	13,692	3.7
Bexar County	16,474	1,470	353,621	5.1
Texas	221,331	22,116	5,299,728	4.6
<p>Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Enrollment Reports, 2015-2016</p> <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>				

Pre-K 4 San Antonio

Pre-K 4 San Antonio (Pre-K 4 SA) is an education-based initiative, which provides prekindergarten education to young children living in San Antonio (Pre-K 4 San Antonio, About the Program, 2017). Children four years of age may be enrolled at one of four centers (North, South, East and West Education Centers) for a full-day program, including meals, educational enrichment, and transportation, if necessary (see Figure 6-7). Bilingual instruction is also available at each of the centers.

The program began in 2013 and has four cohorts of students to date. In the 2016-2017 school year, Pre-K 4 SA had 2,000 allocated slots for children, which were divided evenly among its centers. Most participating children resided in San Antonio (601), Northside (543), and North East (247) school districts (see Table 6-6). Currently, the program is accepting applications for the 2017-2018 school year.

Eligibility is primarily determined by age. Although all San Antonio families may send their four-year-old children 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: eligible for National Free and Reduced Lunch Program or receives Food Stamps or TANF benefits; unable to speak or comprehend English; homeless; child of active duty military; child of member of armed forces who was injured or killed during active duty; is or has been in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services. This makes Pre-K 4 SA a valuable early childhood education resource for at-risk children residing in San Antonio, and one whose potential is not yet fully tapped. It should be noted, however, that Pre-K 4 SA and Head Start offer similar services to children.

Both Pre-K 4 SA and DHS Head Start programs offer full-day early childhood education programs with certified teachers, family engagement components, and meals to children. In addition, DHS 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 DHS Head Start offer similar services but to different populations of children based on age. The Pre-K 4 SA program is a feasible alternative to Head Start, but only for families whose children are age-eligible, who can afford tuition if they do not qualify for free service, and are not in need of the additional supportive services DHS Head Start provides particularly to families with children with disabilities.

PRE-K 4 SA EDUCATION CENTERS



Figure 6-7 Map of Pre-K for San Antonio Centers, 2017

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

*Table 6-6 Pre-K 4 SA Enrollment by District, 2016-2017**

	Allocated Slots**	North Center	South Center	East Center	West Center	Total
Edgewood	129	5	3	2	113	123
Harlandale	140	1	63	0	3	67
North East	247	29	7	219	3	258
Northside	543	307	10	18	232	567
San Antonio	601	71	202	40	52	365
Scholarship	-	8	75	105	8	196
Southside	58	0	13	0	0	13
Southwest	82	4	16	0	31	51
Tuition	200	100	125	117	78	420
Total	2,000	525	514	501	520	2,060

Source: Pre-K for San Antonio, Custom Enrollment Report, 2016-2017

**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.

Local Early Head Start and Head Start Programs in Bexar County

Multiple San Antonio organizations have received grants from the Office of Head Start (OHS). Residents who are close to multiple Head Start grantees may choose to use these resources. In Bexar County, there are seven grantees running 140 centers within five miles of the downtown San Antonio area (Head Start, Head Start Center Locator, 2017). 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 Early Head Start and Head Start services throughout San Antonio. The following discussion evaluates the characteristics of other local Head Start programs and their enrollees. The following tables detail the available grant-based information provided by these programs. The Texas Migrant Council has been excluded from these tables because its centers operate nationwide and including it in these analyses would lead to an overestimate of local EHS and HS capacity.

Overall, there are six Head Start and six Early Head Start Programs operating in downtown San Antonio (excluding the City of San Antonio's DHS Programs). Most enrollments were center-

based and provided on a full-day basis. Approximately 360 classes were offered by the combined programs, which were run by approximately 1,703 staff and 4,956 volunteers.

Table 6-7 Enrollment Characteristics for Combined Program, select Southwest Texas Head Start Providers, 2016

Program Name	Cumulative Enrollment	
	Early Head Start	Head Start
AVANCE-San Antonio	580	929
Center for New Communities	342	0
Education Service Center, Region 20	0	963
Family Service Association, San Antonio	191	1,768
PCI, Inc.	503	561
South San Antonio ISD	0	324
Non-COSA Total Enrollment	1,616	4,545
COSA Funded Enrollment	262	3,270
Source: National Head Start Program, Program Information Report (PIR) for Grantees, 2016		

There were 4,545 Head Start enrollees and 1,616 Early Head Start enrollees in the combined non DHS Head Start programs (cumulative enrollment, see Table 6-8). Most Early Head Start enrollees received services from the AVANCE-San Antonio (580) and most Head Start enrollees were serviced by the Family Service Association, San Antonio (1,768). In comparison, DHS Head Start provided services a cumulative enrollment to 3,270 Head Start and 262 Early Head Start- Child Care Partnership children.

About 1,400 families participated in Early Head Start and 4,300 families participated in Head Start (see Table 6-9). Compared to Head Start, a larger proportion of Early Head Start children were enrolled for multiple years, left the program and did not enroll, and qualified because of an Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP) or Individual Education Plan (IEP). Almost nine-tenths of EHS families received at least one family service, compared to about half of HS families.

Table 6-8 Service Characteristics for Combined Program, select Southwest Texas Head Start Providers, 2016

	Combined Head Start		Combined Early Head Start	
Service Level Characteristics (PIR)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cumulative Enrollment	4,545	100	1,616	100
Enrolled for Multiple Years	1,028	22.6	533	33
Enrolled Less than 45 Days	1,71	3.8	80	5
Cumulative Enrollment and Pregnant Woman (if EHS)	0	100	1,692	100
Left the Program & Did Not Re-Enroll	540	11.9	573	33.9
Cumulative Enrolled Children	4,545	100	1,616	100
With an IFSP or IEP	478	10.5	219	13.6
Number of Families	4,300	100	1,425	100
Received at Least One Family Service	2,086	48.9	1,250	87.7
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, 2016				

Children enrolled in the combined DHS Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start programs were generally three or four years of age (see Table 6-9). Most children qualified for Early Head Start or Head Start because their family was below the poverty threshold (4,644), were homeless (443), or were within 100-130% of the poverty threshold (389). Approximately 313 children were over income, but still received services through Early Head Start or Head Start.

In 2016, 697 children were eligible to receive special education services (see Table 6-10). About 478 of these children were eligible because they had an IEP (11%) and 219 were eligible

because they had an IFSP (14%). The most common primary disabilities were speech and language impairments (396, 9%), Non-categorical/Developmental Delay (36, 1%), and autism (22; 0.5%).

Table 6-9 Children's characteristics for Combined Programs, select Southwest Texas Head Start Providers, 2016

Summary Characteristics	Combined Programs
Age	Number
< 1	616
1	540
2	507
3	1,619
4	2,872
5+	7
Eligibility Reason	
Below Poverty	4,644
Public Assistance	310
Foster	138
Homeless	443
Over Income	313
100-130% Poverty Line	389
Subsidized Childcare	258
<p>*Note. Age and eligibility breakdowns reflect cumulative enrollment numbers. This table excludes the City of San Antonio's DHS EHS-CCP and HS Programs.</p> <p>Source: National Head Start Program, Summary Report for Grantees, 2016</p>	

Table 6-10 Service Characteristics for Combined Program, select Southwest Texas Early Head Start and Head Start Providers, 2016

	Combined Programs	
	Number	Percent
Total Funded Enrollment	5,116	100
Disability Characteristics		
Have Individualized Education Program (IEP) and are eligible by LEA to receive special education services	478	10.52
Have Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) and are eligible by Part C Agency to receive early intervention services under the Individuals with Disabilities Act	219	13.55
Diagnosed Primary Disability		
Health Impairment	6	0.13
Emotional Disturbance	1	0.02
Speech or Language Impairments	396	8.71
Intellectual Disabilities	5	0.11
Hearing Impairment, including Deafness	2	0.04
Orthopedic Impairment	2	0.04
Visual Impairment, including Blindness	3	0.07
Specific Learning Disability	4	0.09
Autism	22	0.48
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0.0
Non-categorical/Developmental Delay	36	0.79
Multiple Disabilities (excluding Deaf-Blind)	0	0.0
Multiple Disabilities (including Deaf-Blind)	1	0.02
Note: This table excludes the City of San Antonio's EHS-CCP and HS Program.		
Source: National Head Start Program, Disability Report for Grantees, 2016		

7. Strengths of the Community

On average, residents of Edgewood and San Antonio school districts tend to have characteristics that make them vulnerable to poor outcomes. A larger proportion of EISD and SAISD residents are minorities, make less income, have older and less valuable housing, and belong to single-parent households when compared to the city, county, state, or nation. However, EISD and SAISD residents have access to the many resources available in San Antonio. The number and variety of resources available to eligible San Antonians are the major strength of the community.

San Antonio offers a plethora of health, nutrition, housing, childcare, and other resources to its residents. Because poverty is concentrated in the city's core, most of these resources are already targeted to residents of central San Antonio (which includes EISD and SAISD residents). As previously mentioned, EISD and SAISD residents frequently use these resources to supplement their own income. Public assistance utilization is much greater among Edgewood and San Antonio ISD households than among households at the city, county, state, and national levels. Thus, many households in the service area already benefit from public assistance and other resources that target low-income families. However, this evaluation suggests that families residing in EISD and SAISD may still have unmet needs for financial, educational, and job assistance. Families served by the Department of Human Services EHS-CCP and Head Start Programs may benefit from additional assistance in these domains.

8. Summary and Conclusion

This assessment update 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 and Head Start 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 their education, socioeconomic status, and quality of living.

A comparison of the estimated population of age and income eligible children to the number of slots available indicates that only some of the need for services is being met. Approximately 2,761 children who are age-income eligible for HS and 4,276 children who are age-income eligible children for EHS-CCP are not being served by the City of San Antonio's DHS Head Start program. Local resources, such as childcare facilities, public schools, Pre-K 4 SA, and other EHS-CCP and HS programs help meet the need for Head Start; it is unlikely the need for EHS-CCP 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 (TEA) and the American Community Survey (1,596 children 0-2 years old and 1,153 children 3-4 years old) suggests the DHS Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start Program served only a small proportion of disabled children during the 2016-2017 school year (2,749 estimated children with disabilities under five years). 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, Pre-K 4 SA, 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.