RECEIVED
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
CITY CLERK

2018 AUG 24 PM 12:45

City of San Antonio

AGENDA
Head Start Policy Council

Tuesday, August 28, 2018 | **6:15 PM** | **1227 Brady Blvd.**

A MEETING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES HEAD START POLICY COUNCIL WILL BE HELD IN THE HEAD START OFFICE, 1227 BRADY BLVD., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78207 ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 2018 AT 6:15 P.M., TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING MATTERS:

Call to Order

Meeting Minutes

1. Approval of July 24, 2018, Meeting Minutes

Community Comments

Correspondence

2. None to Report

Information and Possible Action Items

3. ChildSafe Presentation

4. Community Assessment for Approval

5. Monthly Program Report

6. Fiscal Report

Governing Body

Announcements and Items for Consideration

Adjournment

EXECUTIVE SESSION

At any time during the Head Start Policy Council meeting, the Policy Council may meet in Executive Session under Chapter 551 of the Texas Government Code, including consultation with an attorney.

ACCESSIBILITY STATEMENT

This meeting site is accessible to persons with disabilities. Parking is available. Auxiliary aids and services, including Deaf interpreters, must be requested forty-eight [48] hours prior to the meeting. For assistance, call (210) 206-5500.

DECLARACIÓN DE ACCESIBILIDAD

Este lugar de la reunión es accesible a personas incapacitadas. Se hará disponible el estacionamiento. Ayudas auxiliares y servicios, incluyendo interpretes para los sordos, se deben pedir con cuarenta y ocho [48] horas de anticipación a la reunión. Para recibir asistencia, llamar a (210) 206-5500.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES HEAD START MISSION STATEMENT

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

RECEIVED
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
CITY CLERK
2018 AUG 24 PM 12:45

MEETING MINUTES

HEAD START POLICY COUNCIL
MEETING MINUTES
Head Start Office, 1227 Brady Blvd., San Antonio, TX 78207
July 24, 2018, 6:15 P.M. – 8:15 P.M.

Members Present:	*Edgewood Independent School District (EISD)*- Ms. Dora Maldonado, Ms. Jessica Ruiz *San Antonio Independent School District (SAISD)*- Ms. Ashley Andrade, Ms. Kala Curtis, Ms. Jennifer Garcia *EHS-CCP East*- Ms. Lauren Murff *Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP) West*- Ms. Amanda Rodriguez *Community Representatives*- Mr. Denholm Oldham , Dr. Glendelia Zavala
Members Absent:	*None*
Alternate Members Present:	*SAISD*- Ms. Laura Cobia *EHS-CCP East*- Ms. Janice Garcia
Alternate Members Absent:	*EISD*- Ms. Ana Sanchez, Ana L. Hernandez *SAISD*- Ms. Santa Teresa Gomez, Ms. Alyssa Reynoso *EHS-CCP East*- Ms. Tanya Bocanegra

I. CALL TO ORDER

Chair, Ms. Dora Maldonado, called the meeting to order at 6:15pm.

II. MEETING MINUTES

Motion: Ms. Jessica Ruiz moved to approve the June 12, 2018 meeting minutes.
Seconded (2nd): Dr. Glendelia Zavala
Vote: All in favor (unanimous) – The motion carried.

III. COMMUNITY COMMENTS

None

IV. CORRESPONDENCE

Chair, Ms. Dora Maldonado, asked Ms. Mikel Brightman to present correspondence items. Ms. Brightman reviewed the program's mission and vision. She then reviewed Program Instruction ACF-PI-HS-18-04 Full Enrollment Initiative, which reiterated the importance of full enrollment.

V. INFORMATION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS (a-f)

a.) Gun Safety Presentation

Chair, Ms. Dora Maldonado, introduced Ms. Dana Halff, the San Antonio Lead for BeSMART. Ms. Halff presented information on the BeSMART program which was developed to bring together parents and all adults concerned about kids, guns, and safety. Ms. Halff's presentation asked all to be SMART in a collective effort to keep children safe. She stated the acronym stands for Secure guns in homes and vehicles, Model responsible behavior, Ask about unsecured guns in other homes, Recognize the risks of teen suicide, and Tell peers to be SMART. Discussion ensued on what parents could and should do to teach their children to refrain from reaching for or grabbing potentially dangerous items in their home or in the homes of others.

b.) 2018-2019 Head Start and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP) School Readiness Goals for Approval

Chair, Ms. Dora Maldonado, asked Ms. Mikel Brightman to present the 2018-2019 Head Start and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP) School Readiness Goals for Approval. Ms. Brightman reviewed the goals established during the 2017 School Readiness Summit, which included participation by members of the community, staff, program parents, and Policy Council members. The goals reviewed were tied to the five Head Start Curriculum domains of Approaches to Learning, Social and Emotional Development, Language and Literacy, Cognition, and Perceptual, Motor, and Physical Development. Ms. Brightman requested Policy Council approval of the 2018-2019 Head Start and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP) School Readiness Goals.

Motion: Ms. Lauren Murff moved to approve the 2018-2019 Head Start and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP) School Readiness Goals.
Seconded (2nd): Ms. Jessica Ruiz
Vote: All in favor (unanimous) – The motion carried.

c.) 2018-2019 Head Start and EHS-CCP Center Enrollment Plans for Approval

Chair, Ms. Dora Maldonado, asked Ms. Mikel Brightman to present the 2018-2019 Head Start and EHS-CCP Center Enrollment Plans for Approval. Ms. Brightman stated the plans included funded enrollment information, daily hours of operation, and a listing of all sites. Ms. Brightman requested Policy Council approval of the 2018-2019 Head Start and EHS-CCP Center Enrollment Plans.

Motion: Dr. Glendelia Zavala moved to approve the 2018-2019 Head Start and EHS-CCP Center Enrollment Plans.
Seconded (2nd): Ms. Jennifer Garcia
Vote: All in favor (unanimous) – The motion carried.

d.) 2018-2019 Head Start and EHS-CCP Monitoring Calendars for Review

Chair, Ms. Dora Maldonado, asked Ms. Mikel Brightman to present the 2018-2019 Head Start and EHS-CCP Monitoring Calendars for Review. Ms. Brightman stated the detailed calendars included information for monitoring events planned for the 2018-2019 program year. She provided examples of content areas to be monitored such as benchmark completion, nutrition, transportation, education, and others. This item was for informational purposes and did not require council approval.

e.) Monthly Program Report

Chair, Ms. Dora Maldonado, asked Ms. Mikel Brightman to present the Monthly Program Report. Ms. Brightman reviewed Head Start and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership monthly program information as of June 30, 2018.

f.) Fiscal Report

Chair, Ms. Dora Maldonado, asked Ms. Mary Vazquez to present the Fiscal Report. Ms. Vazquez reviewed the Head Start and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership fiscal reports as of June 30, 2018.

VI. GOVERNING BODY

Chair, Ms. Dora Maldonado, asked Ms. Mikel Brightman to present items for the governing body. Ms. Brightman stated the governing body was scheduled to meet on August 7, 2018. She invited Policy Council members to coordinate with Policy Council liaison if interested in attending.

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION

Chair, Ms. Dora Maldonado, asked Ms. Mikel Brightman to present the Announcements and Items for Consideration. Ms. Brightman presented announcements that included proud moments for the program and policy council members. She first highlighted the 2018 Summer Institute Cohort, made up of nine current Head Start teachers, who completed the first nine of eighteen hours of graduate level coursework in Early Childhood Education. She stated this institute is in coordination with Texas A&M San Antonio and the participants would complete the remaining nine hours during the summer of 2019. She then congratulated council member, Ms. Kala Curtis, on her daughter's recent graduation from the Young Women's Leadership Academy in San Antonio Independent School District and subsequent full scholarship to attend Howard University in the fall of 2018. She also recognized council member Amanda Rodriguez on her new employment opportunity in her educational field of accounting. Finally, ReadyRosie videos were presented in English and Spanish.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

Motion: Ms. Lauren Murff moved to adjourn the meeting.
Seconded (2nd): Ms. Jessica Ruiz
Vote: All in favor (unanimous) – The motion carried.

Chair, Ms. Dora Maldonado, adjourned the meeting at 7:30pm.

Dora Maldonado — 8.28.18

Chair — **Date**

INFORMATION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS

Community Assessment Update

City of San Antonio

Department of Human Services

Early Head Start-Child Care

Partnership and Head Start Programs

2018

Letter from the Director

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

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

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 with 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 citizens. 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 or contact (210) 206-5500.

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 Association. 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)
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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, mental health, 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 Independent 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 Independent School District (EISD) and San Antonio Independent School District (SAISD), live below the federal poverty threshold. San Antonio and Bexar County residents are younger, on average, than the Texas and U.S. populations; they are also more likely to be foreign born, a racial or ethnic minority, and living below the federal poverty threshold with related children compared to the state and national populations. 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 and Bexar County, the proportions of EISD and SAISD residents with these characteristics are even greater. There are many children in the service area who are born into families with limited resources and notable barriers to reaching their full potential.

An assessment of the number of age-and-income eligible children in the service area and the children currently 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 indicates that approximately 6,212 age-and-income eligible children are not being served by the programs (2,283 for HS and 3,929 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-and-income eligible for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Program are adequately served by these same resources.

A projected increase in the number of age-eligible children indicates that the need for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start services in Bexar County will likely become

larger each year, at least through 2028. Adding to this need for services is the expanding number of children who will be diagnosed with disabilities. Assuming the rate of disabilities remains constant, and taking into account the projected growth of age-eligible children, an increase in required services through 2028 is expected.

There are many services and resources in San Antonio that address the needs of families living in poverty in Edgewood and San Antonio Independent 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 38 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 Program. 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 Community Health and Equity Committee (CHEC) 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, 2017-2023 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 2017-2023 Strategic Planning: Goals and Objectives

Goals of the DHS Head Start Program:

- Prepare children for school and life
- Promote well-being of families to enable them to support their children's learning and development
- Children are healthy and ready to learn
- Support the care of children by creating safe environments
- Recruit and retain highly qualified staff

Source: City of San Antonio, Department of Human Services Head Start 2017-2023 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, mental health, 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 operates 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 1.96 million of Texas' total 28 million residents (US Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates). San Antonio is the County's largest city and contained 1.5 million (77.2%) of the County's residents in 2017 (US Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates).

Service Area & Providers

During the 2017-2018 school year, the DHS, Head Start Program served 3,645 children at 27 sites located within school and satellite locations throughout EISD and SAISD (Office of Head Start, 2017 Program Information Report, Cumulative Enrollment; Head Start ECLSK, Head Start Locator, Custom Search, 2018). The cumulative enrollment for Head Start was 3,332 children and 313 children for the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Program. The funded enrollment during the same year was 3,236 children (3,020 for Head Start and 216 for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership). The Head Start Program served 2,243 children in SAISD and 777 children in EISD. 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). EISD and SAISD collaborate with DHS to operate 27 centers in both school districts. Likewise, the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, 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. 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. These centers are located in four zip codes -- 78202, 78207, 78210, and 78237-- all of which are within EISD and SAISD, the City's existing service areas. However, please note children outside of these zip codes may also receive services from the EHS-CCP Program. The zip codes where EHS-CCP centers are located are highlighted in green in Figure 2-1, and the Head Start service areas of SAISD and EISD are highlighted in blue.

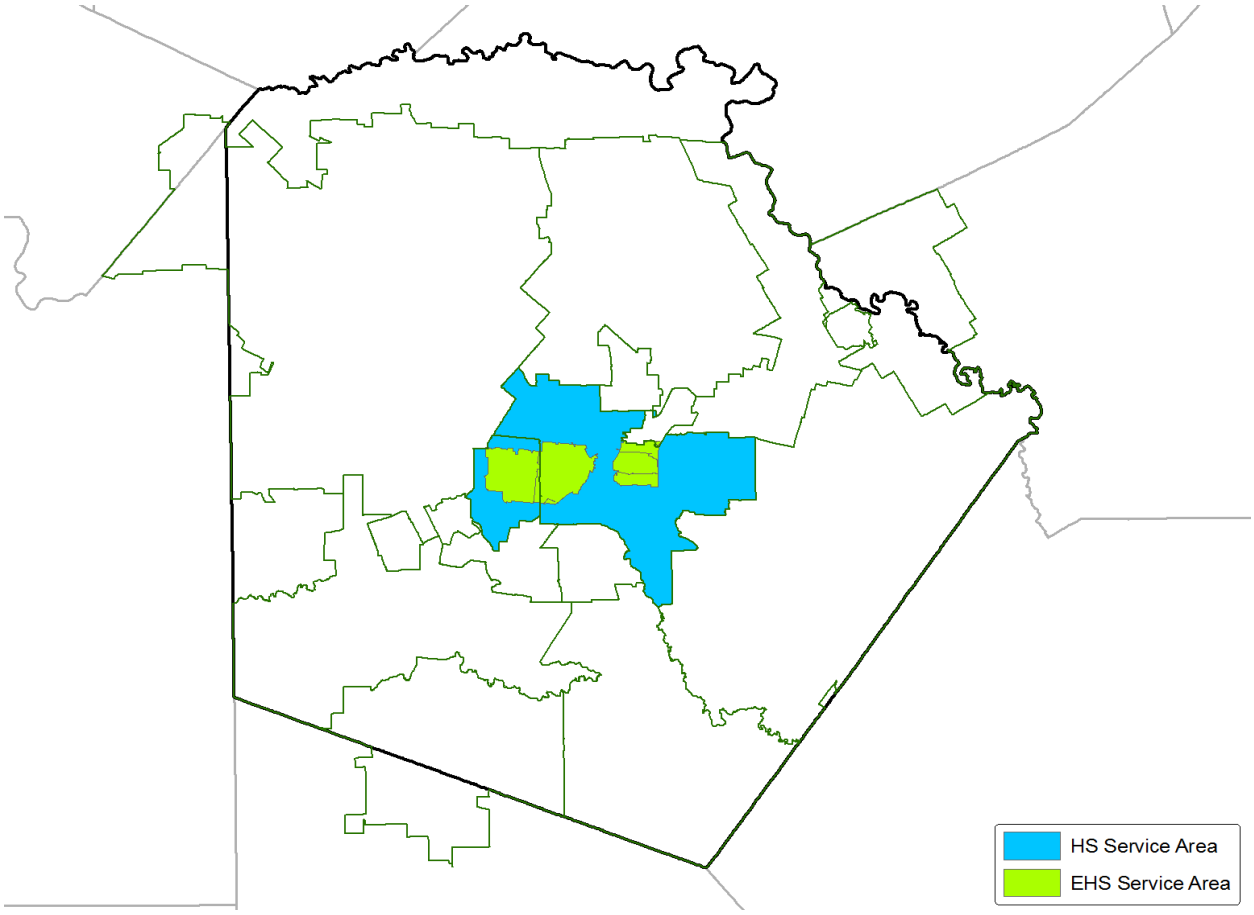

Figure 2-1 School Districts Serviced by the City of San Antonio, DHS Head Start Program, 2016-2017

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

Recruitment

DHS Head Start Programs actively seek out 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 EISD and SAISD 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 Governing Body and the Head Start Policy Council. The Head Start Programs utilize a selection criteria point matrix system which weighs vulnerability factors such as income, homelessness, involvement with the foster care system, disability status, and usage of public assistance. A minimum 10% of the programs' annual enrollment needs to be comprised of children with disabilities 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 2017, Bexar County grew 14% to its currently estimated 1.95 million residents (U.S. Census Bureau, County Population Estimates, 2010, 2017). In comparison, Texas has only grown 12% during the same time period (U.S. Census Bureau, State Population Estimates, 2010, 2017).

Bexar County's population growth over the past decade was mostly attributable to natural increase[1] 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).

Many of these births were concentrated in central Bexar County (see Figure 3-1). The latest maternity reports from the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD) indicate that 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 grow[2] from 1.71 million in 2010 to 2.06 million in 2020 (Texas Demographic 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 made up 30% of the total population in 2010 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 County

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[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.

Population Estimates). 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 Demographic 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 2017

	2010 Estimate*	2017 Estimate*	Population Change**	Natural Increase**	Net Migration		
					Total	Foreign Migration**	Domestic Migration**
Bexar County	1,714,773	1,958,578	243,804	106,555	136,358	38,733	97,625

Source: *Decennial Census Count, US Census Bureau, 2010.
**Current Estimates of the Population, U. S. Census Bureau, 2017 Vintage.

Note: This data reflects the estimated population change between April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017.
Components may not add to total as residual is not presented in this table.

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

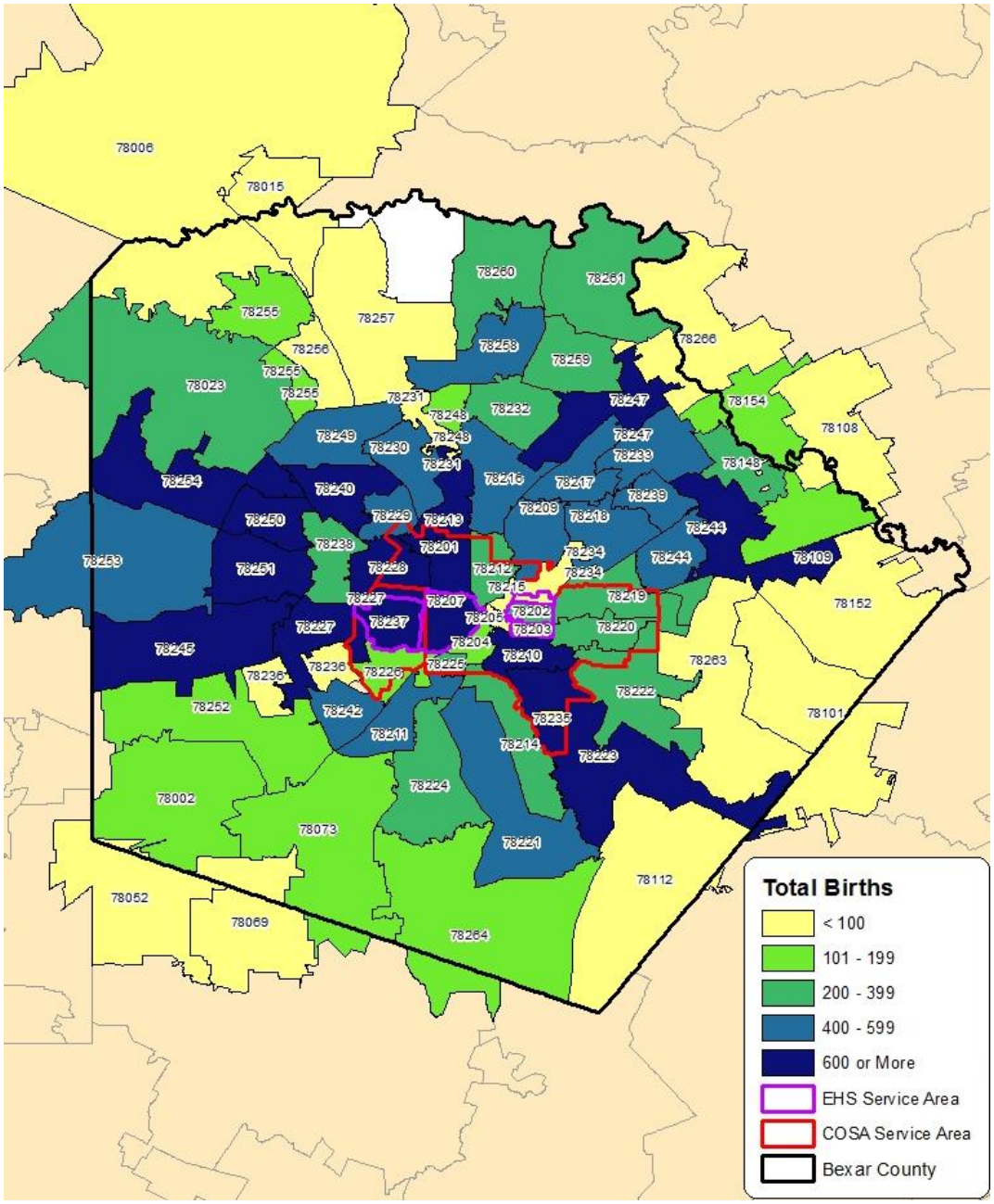

Figure 3-1 Births per ZIP Code in Bexar County, 2013

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

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

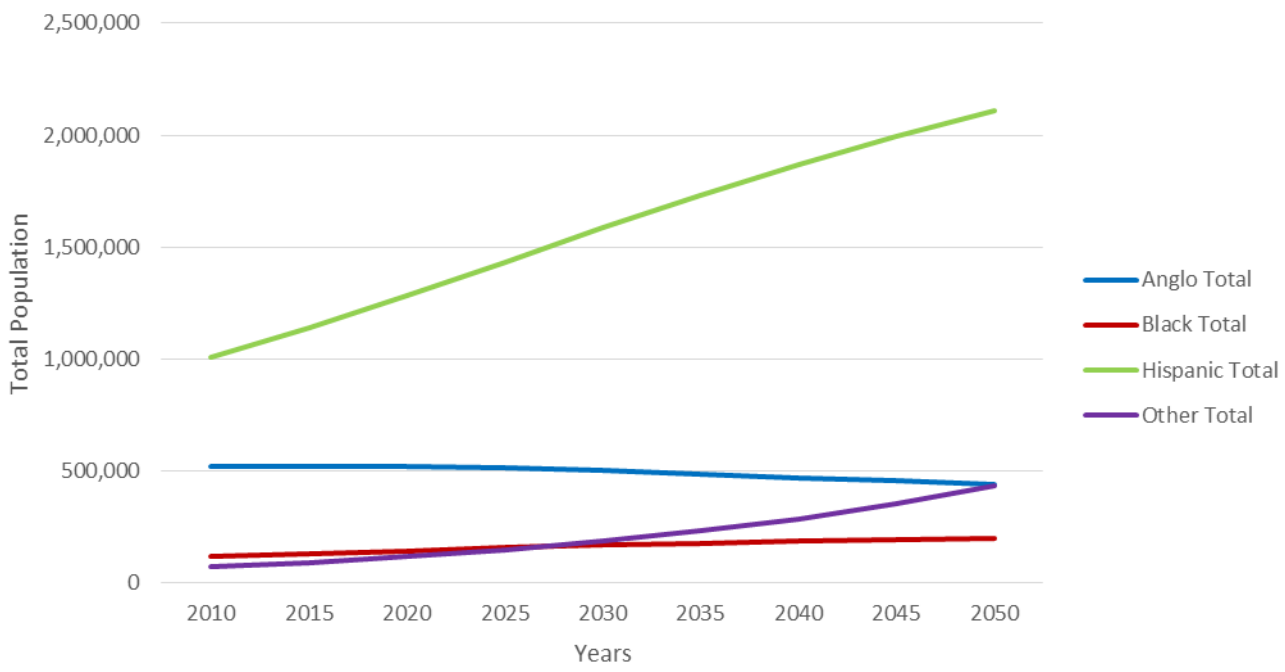

Figure 3-2 Bexar County Projected Growth, 2010-2050

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

Immigrants

During 2012-2016, foreign born residents made up 13% of Bexar County's population (see Table 3-4). Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs (16%) were estimated to house some of the greatest shares of foreign born among all Bexar County. Only Harlandale (17%) and South San Antonio ISDs (18%) had greater shares of foreign born population than these districts. In contrast, Randolph Field ISD (4%) had the lowest proportion of foreign born residents.

Edgewood (95%) and San Antonio (79%) 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 (60%) or State (39%). Although the share of Hispanics varied across Bexar County, EISD (95%) had the largest share and Randolph Field ISD (11%) had the smallest share of these residents.

The percentage of Hispanic foreign-born residents ranged from a low (7%) in Lackland ISD to a high (99%) in Harlandale 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, 2012-2016

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	30,154	28.8	2,382	7.9	25.0	57.9	15.9
East Central	47,707	57.9	4,325	9.1	4.1	84.9	13.3
Edgewood	59,413	94.7	9,237	15.5	0.6	97.8	16.1
Ft. Sam	5,857	21.8	548	9.4	13.3	37.8	16.2
Harlandale	64,704	91.2	10,862	16.8	0.8	98.9	18.2
Lackland	7,928	20.3	770	9.7	7.9	7.1	3.4
North East	426,102	43.2	51,022	12	12.7	64.8	17.9
Northside	591,930	56	76,934	13	14.4	53.5	12.4
Randolph Field	1,123	11.2	49	4.4	20.4	16.3	6.3
San Antonio	320,249	78.8	50,705	15.8	2.7	93.2	18.7
South San Antonio	50,898	91.4	8,957	17.6	0.6	97.2	18.7
Somerset	14,719	77.6	1,952	13.3	2.6	92.7	15.8
Southside	22,882	81.1	2,507	11	1.0	96.8	13.1
Southwest	54,977	78.6	8,672	15.8	1.4	95.1	19.1
Bexar County	1,858,699	59.5	245,276	13.2	9	72.8	16.2
Texas	26,956,435	38.6	4,494,345	16.7	8.1	68.0	29.4

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP02, DP05 and Derived from B05003H & B05003I

Race and Ethnicity

Racial/ethnic minorities make up a greater proportion of the population in San Antonio and Bexar County compared to the State and Nation (see Tables 3-5 and 3-8) and most other comparable 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. Specifically, San Antonio's minority population includes 60% Hispanic residents, 7% Black or African-American residents, 3% Asian residents, and 2% of residents with another race (see Table 3-8). In comparison, more than one-third of the State's population are non-Hispanic Whites (43%) and almost two-thirds of the Nation's population was non-Hispanic White (62%).

Approximately nine-tenths of EISD and SAISD populations were comprised of minorities. Only 3% and 12% of Edgewood and San Antonio ISD residents were non-Hispanic White, respectively. Hispanics were the largest racial/ethnic group in these areas, accounting for 79% and 95% of each district's minority residents, respectively.

Figure 3-3 highlights the distribution of racial/ethnic minority group across Bexar County. 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, 2012-2016

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,858,699	100	26,956,435	100	318,558,162	100
Hispanic (any race)	1,105,240	59.5	10,413,150	38.6	55,199,107	17.3
White (non-Hispanic)	536,935	28.9	11,705,684	43.4	197,362,672	62
Black (non-Hispanic)	132,227	7.1	3,134,962	11.6	39,098,319	12.3
Asian (non-Hispanic)	48,891	2.6	1,161,742	4.3	16,425,317	5.2
Other (non-Hispanic)	35,406	1.9	540,897	2.0	10,472,747	3.3

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Five-Year 2016 American Community Survey, DP05 & Derived from DP05.

Table 3-6 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison for Bexar, Collin, Dallas, Denton, and El Paso Counties, 2012-2016

	Bexar		Collin		Dallas		Denton		El Paso	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,858,699	100	886,633	100	2,513,054	100	754,650	100	833,592	100
Hispanic	1,105,240	59.5	132,845	15	987,849	39.3	142,619	18.9	681,709	81.8
NH White	536,935	28.9	532,872	60.1	774,653	30.8	464,580	61.6	107,156	12.9
NH Black	132,227	7.1	80,357	9.1	554,464	22.1	66,503	8.8	25,358	3
NH Asian	48,891	2.6	114,145	12.9	144,440	5.7	56,102	7.4	8,848	1.1
NH Other	35,406	1.9	26,414	3.0	51,648	2.1	24,846	3.3	10,521	1.3

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP05 & derived from DP05.

Table 3-7 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison for Fort Bend, Harris, Hidalgo, Tarrant and Travis Counties, 2012-2016

	Fort Bend		Harris		Hidalgo		Tarrant		Travis	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	683,756	100	4,434,257	100	828,334	100	1,947,529	100	1,148,176	100
Hispanic	164,065	24	1,855,604	41.8	757,725	91.5	541,947	27.8	387,357	33.7
NH White	238,565	34.9	1,382,851	31.2	57,238	6.9	957,988	49.2	570,282	49.7
NH Black	138,876	20.3	821,066	18.5	3,454	0.4	298,394	15.3	90,819	7.9
NH Asian	127,669	18.7	293,797	6.6	7,851	0.9	97,150	5	70,373	6.1
NH Other	14,581	2.1	80,939	1.8	2,066	0.2	52,050	2.7	29,345	2.6

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP05 & derived from DP05.

Table 3-8 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD, San Antonio, 2012-2016

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	59,413	100	320,249	100	1,858,699	100
Hispanic (any race)	56,258	94.7	252,369	78.8	916,055	63.6
White (non-Hispanic)	1,780	3	37,394	11.7	366,869	25.5
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,020	1.7	25,596	8	95,713	6.6
Asian (non-Hispanic)	1.7 176	0.3	2,036	0.6	38,172	2.7
Other (non-Hispanic)	179	0.3	2854	0.9	22,549	1.6
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP05						

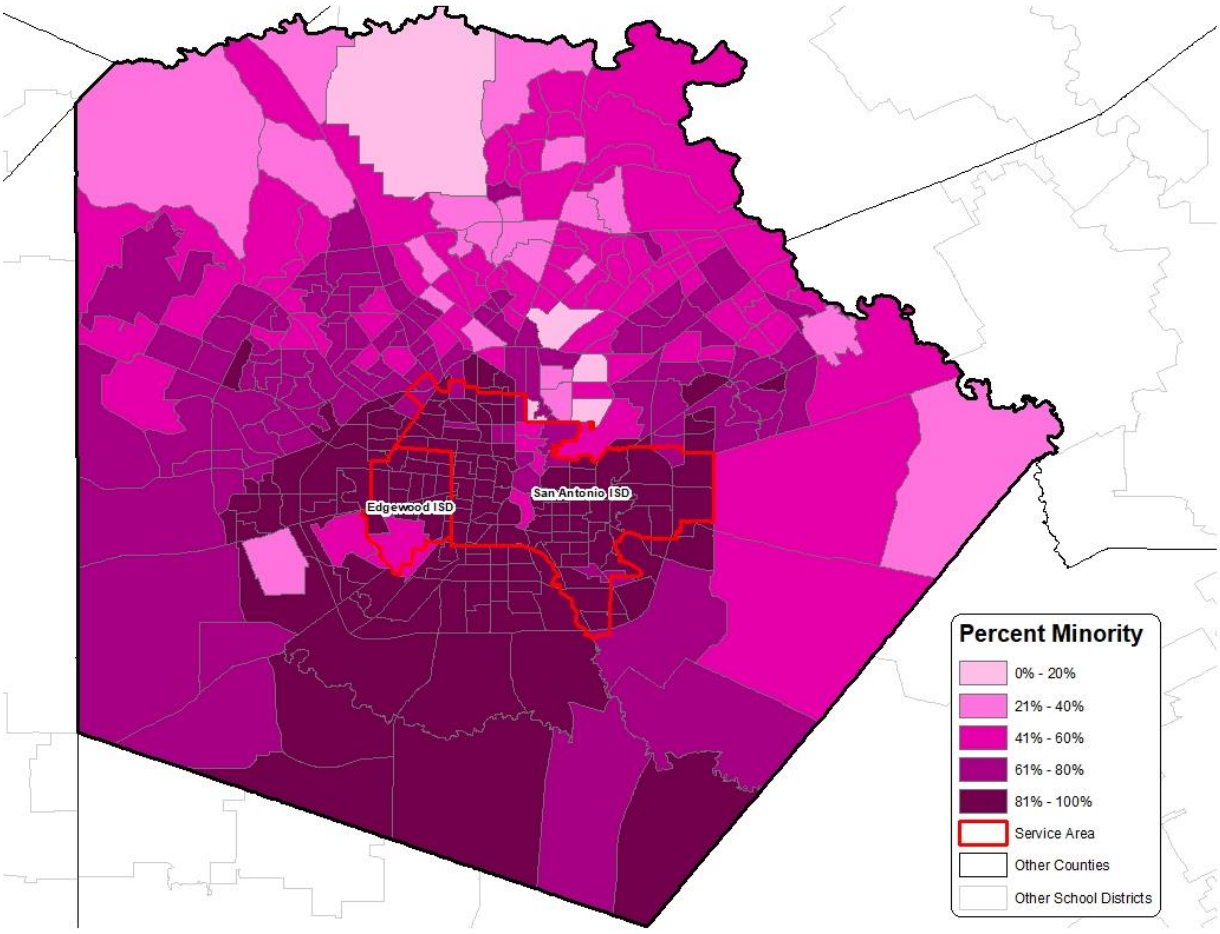

Figure 3-3 Percent of the Population that is Minority by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2012-2016

Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, DP05, 2012-2016

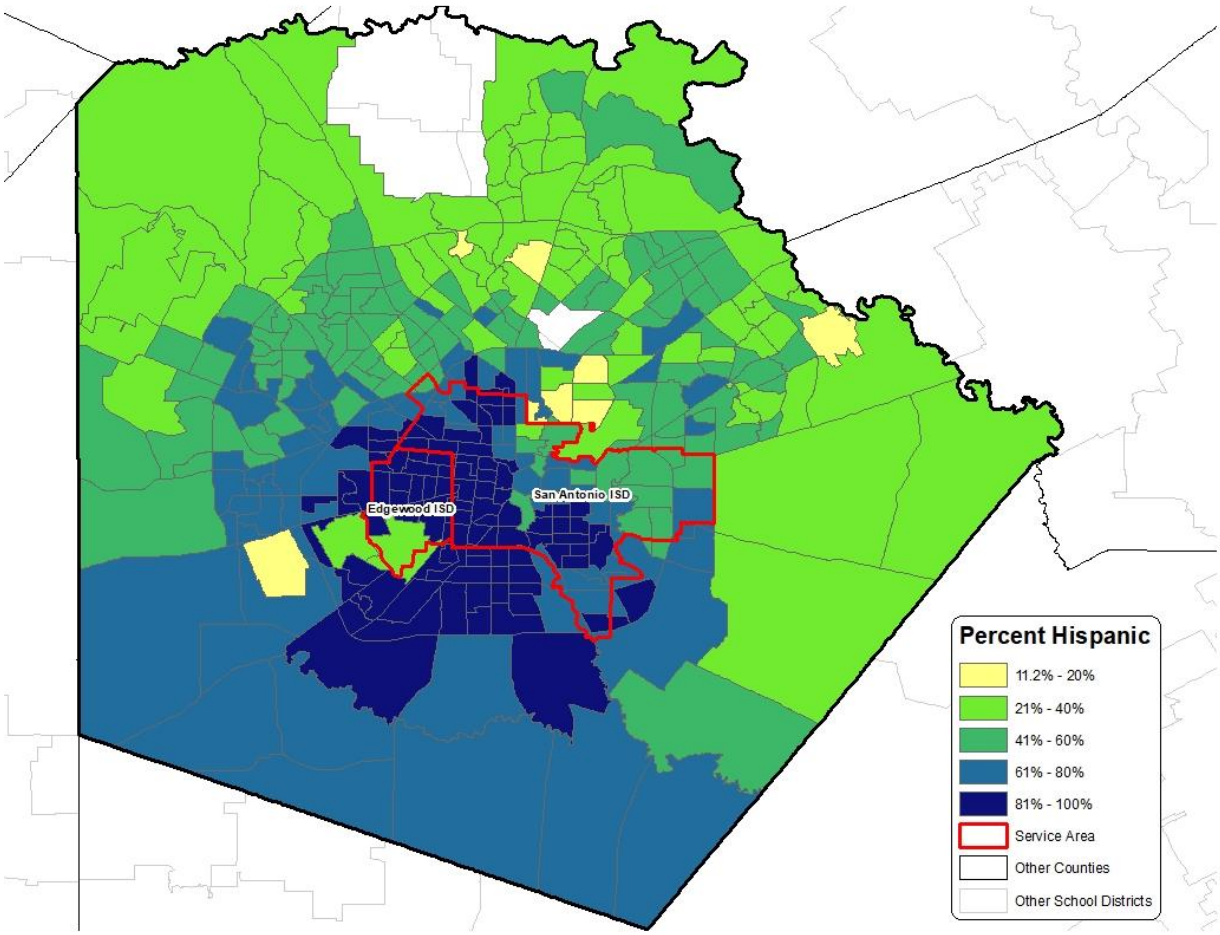

Figure 3-4 Percent of the Population that is Hispanic by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2012-2016

Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, DP05, 2012-2016

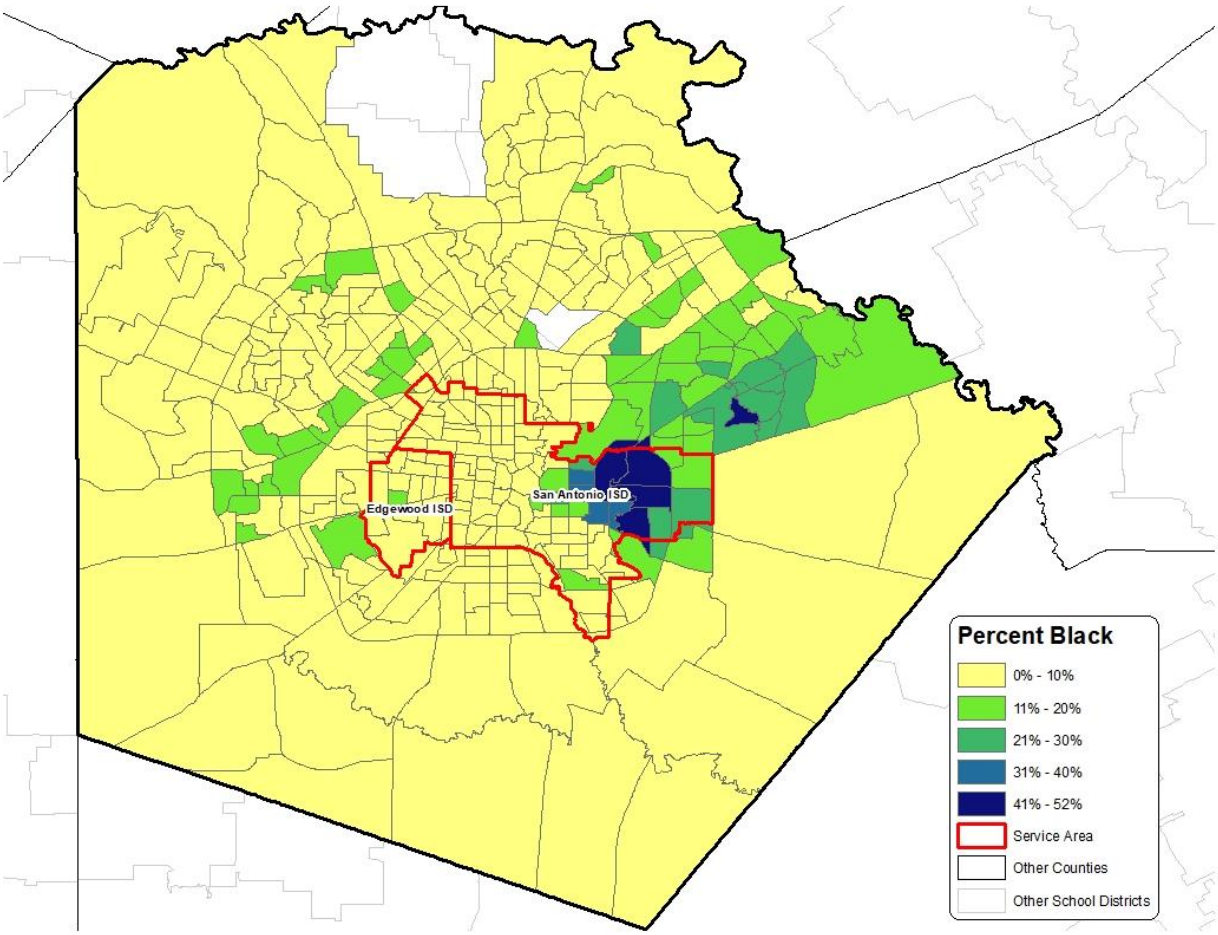

Figure 3-5 Percent of the Population that is Non-Hispanic Black by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2012-2016

Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, DP05, 2012-2016

The racial/ethnic composition of children enrolled in the Head Start and EHS-CCP Programs 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%) (see Tables 3-9 and 3-10), Black (11%) and Biracial/Multiracial (2%) children make up the next largest racial groups. However, it is important to note that most of the children identified racially as White are of Hispanic ethnicity (Table 3-9) given that approximately 89% of the City's HS and EHS-CCP Program enrollees are Hispanic.

Table 3-9 Ethnicity of Enrolled Head Start Children, 2017

Ethnicity	Children Enrolled	
	Total	Percent (%)
Hispanic (any Race)	3,233	89
Non-Hispanic (any Race)	412	11
Total Cumulative Enrollment	3,645	100
Source: City of San Antonio, Department of Human Services Head Start Program, Summary Report, 2017		

Table 3-10 Race of Enrolled Head Start Children, 2017

Race	Children Enrolled	
	Total	Percent (%)
White	3,145	86.3
NH Whites	66	2.1
Black or African American	400	11
Asian	10	0.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0.05
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3	0.08
Biracial/Multi-Racial	85	2.3
Other	0	0
Unspecified	0	0
Total Cumulative Enrollment	3,645	100
Source: City of San Antonio, Department of Human Services Head Start Program, Summary Report, 2017		

Languages

Spanish is the most widely used foreign language in Bexar County. About 40% of County residents speak a language other than English, compared to 35% of State residents, and 21% of the Nation's 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 have limited English proficiency. An estimated 12% of Bexar County residents (211,000) uses a foreign language and speaks English less than "very well." Spanish speakers comprise the majority of foreign language users with limited English proficiency in the County (11%; 187,000). However, among those who speak a language other than English and Spanish (4%), an even larger proportion is estimated to have difficulty speaking English (38%).

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 served by the DHS, EHS-CCP and HS Programs. 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 71% of EISD residents and 55% of SAISD residents spoke a language other than English, in comparison to 44% of San Antonio, 40% of Bexar County, 35% of Texas, and 21% of U.S. residents. Among foreign language speakers, this language was overwhelmingly Spanish for EISD (71%) and SAISD (53%) residents—more so than for residents of the City (40%), County (37%), State (30%) or Nation (13%).

A greater proportion of EISD (24%) and SAISD (18%) 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 residents 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 three to four 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 either district (Edgewood ISD 0.3% and SAISD 2.4%). Among those speaking a language other than English or Spanish, 68% of EISD residents and 32% 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, 2012-2016

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population 5 and up	54,907	100	297,599	100	1,335,345	100
English only	16,026	29.2	134,724	45.3	748,157	56
Language other than English	38,881	70.8	162,875	54.7	587,188	44
Speak English less than "very well"	13,098	23.9	54,074	18.2	179,090	13.4
Spanish	38,745	70.6	159,011	53.4	536,023	40.1
Speak English less than "very well"	13,006	23.7	52,840	17.8	159,052	11.9
Language other than English and Spanish	136	0.3	3,864	2.4	51,165	8.7
Speak English less than "very well"	92	67.6	1,234	31.9	20,038	39.2

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

The two main categories of language speakers are English and Language Other than English speakers. The Language Other than English category is further divided into those who speak Spanish or those who speak a Language other than English and Spanish.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP02

Table 3-12 Language Spoken at Home Population 5 Years and Over, Bexar County, Texas and the United States, 2012-2016

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population 5 and up	1,723,161	100	24,985,749	100	298,691,202	100
English only	1,025,295	59.5	16,192,095	64.8	235,519,143	78.9
Language other than English	697,866	40.5	8,793,654	35.2	63,172,059	21.1
Speak English less than "very well"	211,279	12.3	3,518,972	14.1	25,440,956	8.5
Spanish	632,787	36.7	7,373,797	29.5	39,145,066	13.1
Speak English less than "very well"	186,683	10.8	3,013,639	12.1	16,268,850	5.4
Language other than English and Spanish	65,079	3.8	1,419,857	5.7	24,026,993	8
Speak English less than "very well"	24,596	37.8	505,333	35.6	9,172,106	38.2

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

The two main categories of language speakers are English and Language Other than English speakers. The Language Other than English category is further divided into those who speak Spanish or those who speak a Language other than English and Spanish.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP02.

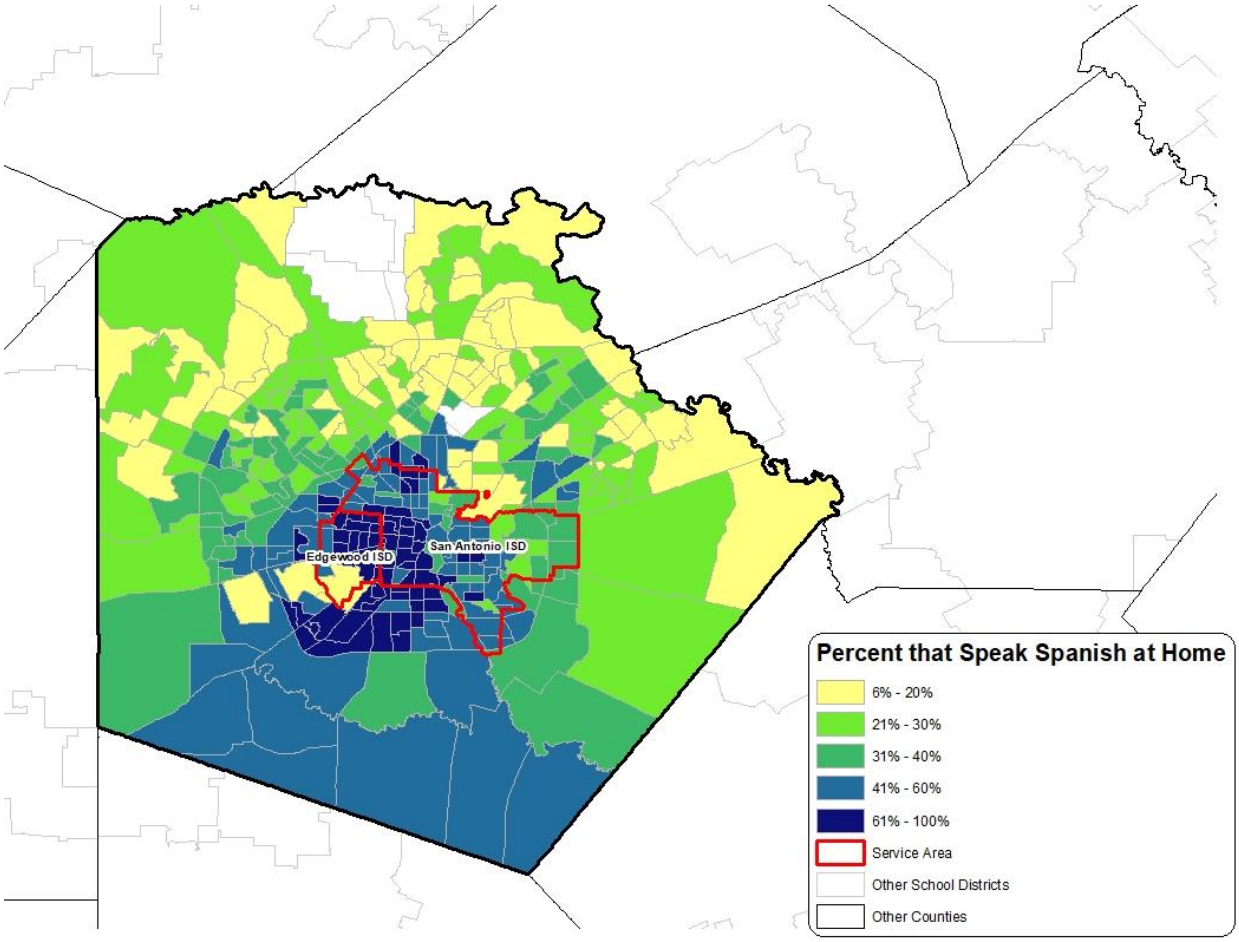

Figure 3-6 Percent of Persons Aged 5 and Older that Speak Spanish at Home by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2012-2016

Source: American Community Survey, 5 Year Sample, DP02, 2012-2016

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, 2017-2018). 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 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 (ESL) learners (see Figure 3-8) compared to the County and State.. 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 (19%).

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.

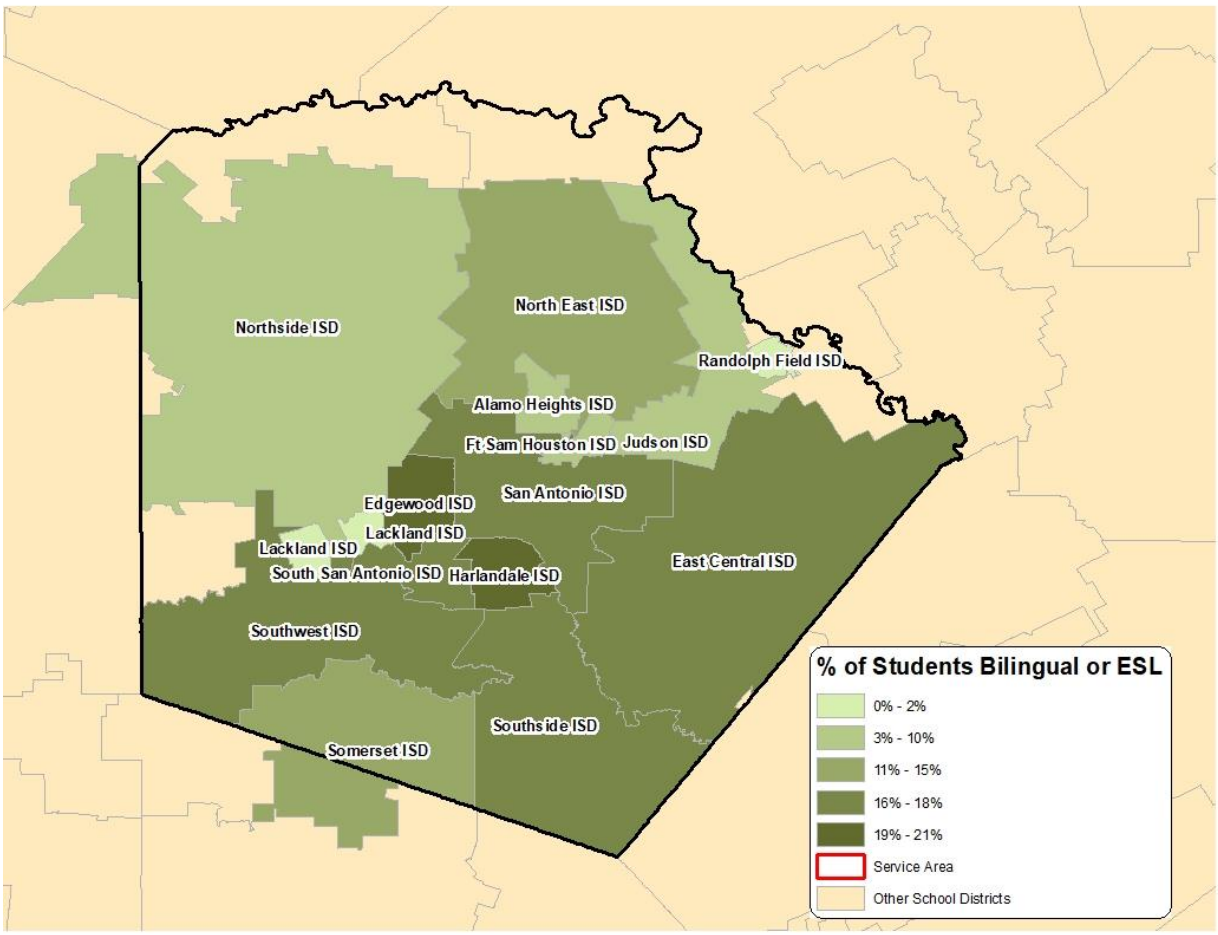

Figure 3-7 Percent of Students Participating in Bilingual or ESL Programs for School Districts in Bexar County, 2016-2017

Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2016-2017

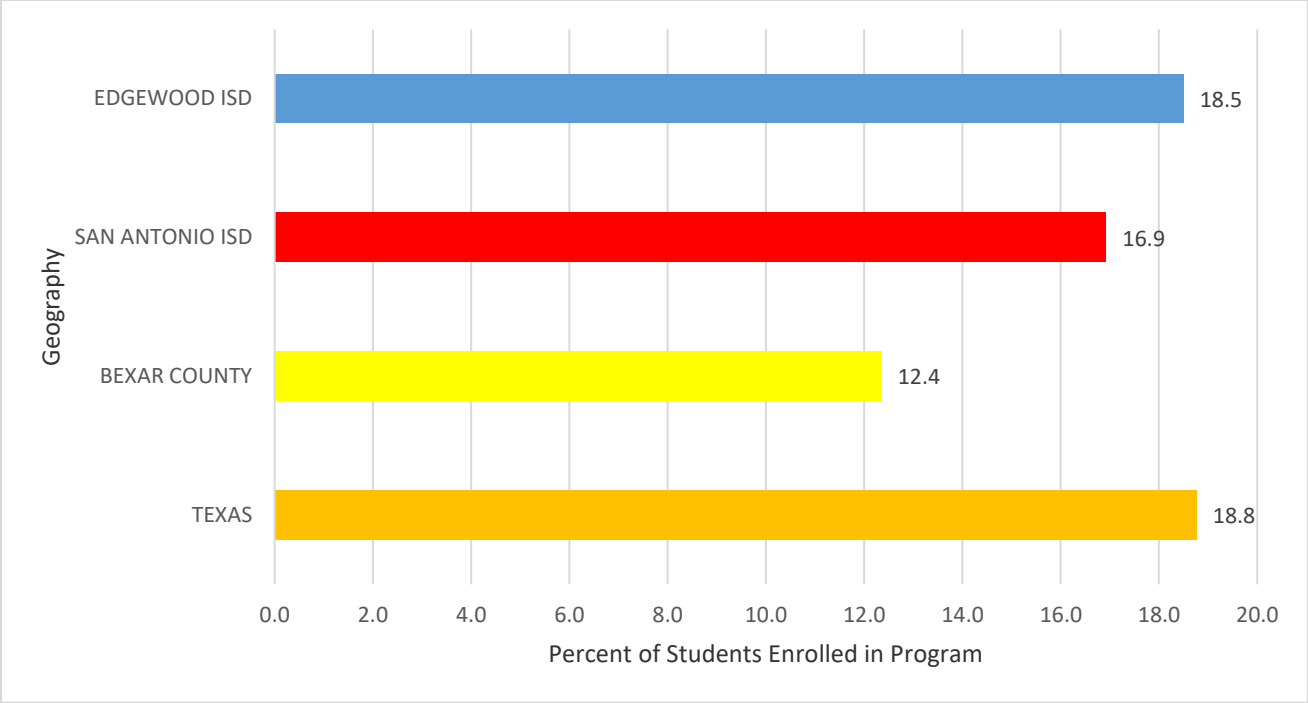

Figure 3-8 Percent Bilingual/ESL Enrollment, by School District, 2016-2017

Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2016-2017

Among enrolled children, English is the language most commonly spoken at home (81%). Less than one-fifth of families speak Spanish as their primary language, and 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, 2017

Language	Head Start Children Enrolled	
	Number	Percent (%)
English	2,947	80.9
Spanish	687	18.8
Other Languages	11	0.3
Total Cumulative Enrollment	3,645	100

Source: City of San Antonio, Department of Human Services Head Start Program, Summary Report, 2017

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 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 EISD and SAISD 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 enrolled families that rely on this language rather than the proportion suggested at the City and County levels.

Household Structure

In 2017, Bexar County was estimated to be the fourth most populous county in Texas and had a total population of 1.96 million people (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates). Most of the County's residents live in San Antonio, which contained an estimated 68% of the County's 2017 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 make up households in all compared geographies. However, single parent families make up a larger proportion of EISD (23%) and SAISD (22%) when compared with the City (19%), County (18%), State (15%), or Nation (14%) (see Tables 3-16 and 3-17). The average family size in these school districts is also larger than the other geographies.

Table 3-14 Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD and San Antonio Populations by Age, 2012-2016

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	59,413	100	320,249	100	1,439,358	100
Under 5 years	4,506	7.6	22,650	7.1	104,013	7.2
18 years and older	42,562	71.6	239,959	74.9	1,069,393	74.3
Median age	33.3	-	34.4	-	33.1	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP05

Table 3-15 U.S., Texas, and Bexar County Population by Age, 2012-2016

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,858,699	100	26,956,435	100	318,558,162	100
Under 5 years	135,538	7.3	1,970,686	7.3	19,866,960	6.2
18 years and older	1,371,360	73.8	19,823,959	73.5	244,945,724	76.9
Median age	33.2	-	34.2	-	37.7	-

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP05.

Table 3-16 Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD and San Antonio Demographic and Household Characteristics, 2012-2016

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total Population	59,413	100	320,249	100	1,439,358	100
Population under 5	4,506	7.6	22,650	7.1	104,013	7.2
Total households	17,644	100	107,056	100	491,636	100
Total Families	13,048	74.0	65,702	61.4	320,719	65.20
Single Parent Families	3,025	23.2	14,684	22.3	60,775	18.9
Average family size	3.97	-	3.77	-	3.61	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP05, DP02 and Derived from DP02

Table 3-17 Bexar County, Texas and United States Demographic and Household Characteristics, 2012-2016

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total Population	1,858,699	100	26,956,435	100	318,558,162	100
Population under 5	135,538	7.3	1,970,686	7.3	19,866,960	6.2
Total households	623,321	100	9,289,554	100	117,716,237	100
Total Families	421,221	67.6	6,450,049	69.4	77,608,829	65.9
Single Parent Families	73,884	17.5	984,832	15.3	10,934,829	14.1
Average family size	3.61	-	3.44	-	3.24	-

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey,DP02 and derived from DP02.

Substantially more enrolled children belonged to single-parent, rather than two-parent, families (see Tables 3-18). More than two-thirds of Head Start households were single-parent families, compared to less than one-third of EISD and SAISD families, and smaller proportions of families residing in all other geographies (see Tables 3-16 and 3-17). DHS enrollees have a much greater proportion of single-parent families (68%) than is estimated for EISD (23%), SAISD (22%), the City (19%), County (17%), State (15%), or Nation (14%) (US Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates). Thus, the DHS Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Head Start Programs may need to target more resources towards single-parent families given their large proportion among enrolled families.

Table 3-18 Number and Percentage of Single and Two Parent Homes, 2017

Family Type	Head Start Families	
	Number	Percent
Two Parent Family	1,078	32.4
Single Parent Family	2,248	67.6
Total Number of Families at Enrollment	3,326	100

Source: City of San Antonio Department of Human Services Head Start Program, Summary Report, 2017

4. Education, Health, Nutrition and Social Service Needs

Education

San Antonio offers a number of opportunities for higher education to its residents. In 2018, there were 45 colleges and technical schools located within Bexar County (National Center for Education Statistics, Custom College Navigator Search, 2018). Of these institutions, 18 were less-than-two-year programs, 9 were two-year programs, and 18 were four-or-greater year programs. These institutions include not-for-profit universities and accredited community colleges.

Educational attainment in San Antonio and Bexar County is similar to the attainment of the State. The most numerous category is those with some college experience, followed by either those with a Bachelor's degree or greater education or high school diplomas or GED's, and those with less than a HS diploma (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 the City, County, and State than the Nation.

The educational attainment of Edgewood and San Antonio ISD residents is less than the attainment of the City, County, State, and Nation. EISD and SAISD reported double the percentage of residents with less than a high school diploma. Almost 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. A smaller share of EISD and SAISD adults have at least a high school diploma, in comparison to other geographies. The proportion of adults with at least a high school diploma ranges from a 57% in EISD (57%) to 70% in SAISD. 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 parallel 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 (see Tables 4-3 and 4-4). Estimates of school enrollment from the American Community Survey (ACS) suggest that 1,100 children in EISD, 4,800 children in SAISD, 22,000 children in San Antonio, and 29,000 children in Bexar County are enrolled in nursery or preschool. 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, 2012-2016

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
People 25 and over	36,861	100	204,560	100	909,352	100
No high school diploma	15,938	43.2	62,432	30.5	167,299	18.4
High school graduate or equiv.*	12,278	33.3	63,189	30.9	237,144	26.1
Some college, no Bachelor's**	6,876	18.7	51,463	25.2	275,314	30.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,769	4.8	27,476	13.4	229,595	25.2

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, 2012-2016 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, 2012-2016

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
People 25 and over	1,171,084	100	17,085,128	100	213,649,147	100
No high school diploma	194,124	16.6	3,015,952	17.7	27,818,380	13.0
High school graduate or equiv.*	296,560	25.3	4,286,126	25.1	58,820,411	27.5
Some college, no Bachelor's**	365,072	31.2	4,982,373	29.2	62,242,569	29.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	315,328	26.9	4,800,677	28.1	64,767,787	30.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP02 and derived from DP02.

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.

Table 4-3 School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population 3 Years and Over, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD and San Antonio, 2012-2016

	Edgewood ISD	San Antonio ISD	San Antonio
Total:	56,629	306,352	1,374,925
Enrolled in school:	15,779	84,401	405,684
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	1,097	4,837	22,235
Enrolled in kindergarten	1,317	5,306	21,517
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	3,907	19,391	83,736
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	3,367	17,348	80,748
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	3,720	16,315	80,504
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	2,174	18,757	97,144
Graduate or professional school	197	2,447	19,800
Not enrolled in school	40,850	221,951	969,241

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, B14001

Table 4-4 School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population 3 Years and Over, 2012-2016

	Bexar County	Texas	United States
Total:	1,774,930	25,800,892	306,924,139
Enrolled in school:	529,219	7,488,362	82,148,370
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	29,047	457,909	4,959,823
Enrolled in kindergarten	27,812	414,700	4,181,764
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	111,886	1,632,917	16,342,506
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	106,916	1,589,151	16,489,244
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	106,288	1,548,893	16,985,786
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	122,173	1,538,439	19,060,114
Graduate or professional school	25,097	306,353	4,129,133
Not enrolled in school	1,245,711	18,312,530	224,775,769

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, B14001.

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

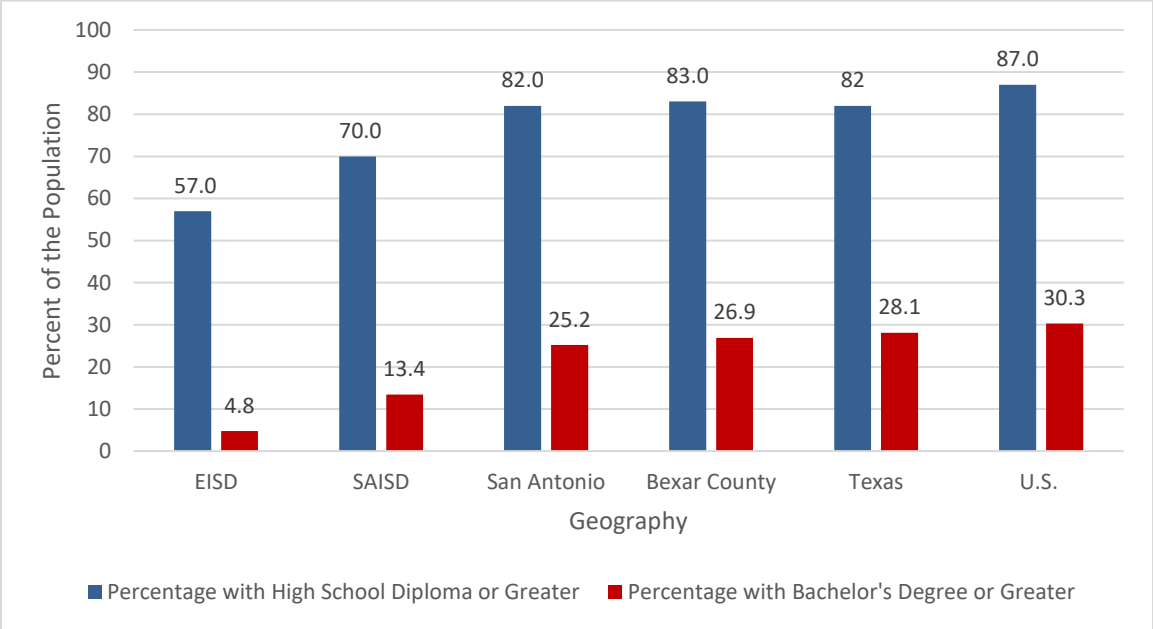

Figure 4-1 Percent of Adults 25 Years and Older with a High School Diploma or Greater, 2012-2016

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, 2012-2016, DP02

Health and Nutrition

Food insecurity is a substantial 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 ISDs rely on public assistance more than residents of the City or State. Usage of all food assistance programs increased between the 2007-2011 and 2012-2016 survey waves. SNAP was the most utilized form of assistance, followed by Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and cash public assistance. During 2012-2016, almost one-third of EISD households and one-quarter of SAISD households used SNAP, compared to more than one-tenth of San Antonio and Texas households. About 17% of EISD and 11% 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 used 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.

Table 4-5 Percent of Public Assistance Received by Residents of Bexar County & Texas, 2007-2011

Program	2007-2011							
	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio		Texas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	16,775	100	104,348	100	468,498	100	8,667,807	100
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	2,045	12.2	10,214	9.8	26,037	5.6	342,218	3.9
Cash public assistance*	486	2.9	4,135	4	9,637	2.1	147,320	1.7
Food stamps (SNAP)	4,840	28.9	23,561	22.6	63,144	13.5	969,004	11.2

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,
2011 5-Year American Community Survey, DP03

Table 4-6 Percent of Public Assistance Received by Residents of Bexar County & Texas, 2012-2016

Program	2012-2016							
	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio		Texas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	17,644	100	107,056	100	491,636	100	9,289,554	100
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	2,959	16.8	11,812	11	33,735	6.9	425,536	4.9
Cash public assistance*	459	2.6	2,691	2.5	8,943	1.8	147,100	1.6
Food stamps (SNAP)	5,808	32.9	27,568	25.8	79,163	16.1	1,220,336	13.1

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, 2012-2016. 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

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

*In 2014, CPPP's measurement of TANF changed and so data before 2014 is no longer comparable to current data.

**In 2013, CPPP's measurement of WIC changed and so data before 2013 is no longer comparable to current data.

Source: Center for Public Policy Priorities (CPPP) is the Texas home to KIDS COUNT, 2013-2015

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 (50%) and least often used TANF (1%). More than 40% of families participated in WIC and 7% participated in SSI.

A substantial proportion of Bexar County households and their children rely on public assistance programs like SNAP, TANF and WIC. Reliance on some of these programs 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, 2017

	Head Start Families	
	Total	Percent
TANF	28	0.8
SSI	247	6.8
WIC	1,525	42.0
SNAP	1,828	50.4
Total Number of Families at Enrollment	3,628	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, 2017

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 uses the findings of the latest data and illustrates 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 populations and families who have lower incomes and fall below the poverty threshold.

Between 2008 and 2017, 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 17 to 12 in Bexar County and from 13 to 10 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. Alternatively, this decline may be the result of a reduction in reporting instances of child abuse/neglect.

Table 4-9 Confirmed Victims of Child Abuse/Neglect for Selected Years, Bexar County, 2008, 2012, 2017

	FY 2008		FY 2012		FY 2017	
	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas
Age 0-2	6,558	89,923	8,036	90,947	6,325	73,356
Age 3-5	5,555	61,524	5,984	66,795	5,010	63,262
Age 6-9	6,011	68,940	5,723	65,115	6,134	68,468
Total Confirmed Victims	7,454	83,205	6,947	74,258	6,175	71,308
Rate of Confirmed Victims per 1,000 Children	17.1	12.8	14.5	10.6	12.1	9.5

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, 2008, 2012 & 2017.

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.

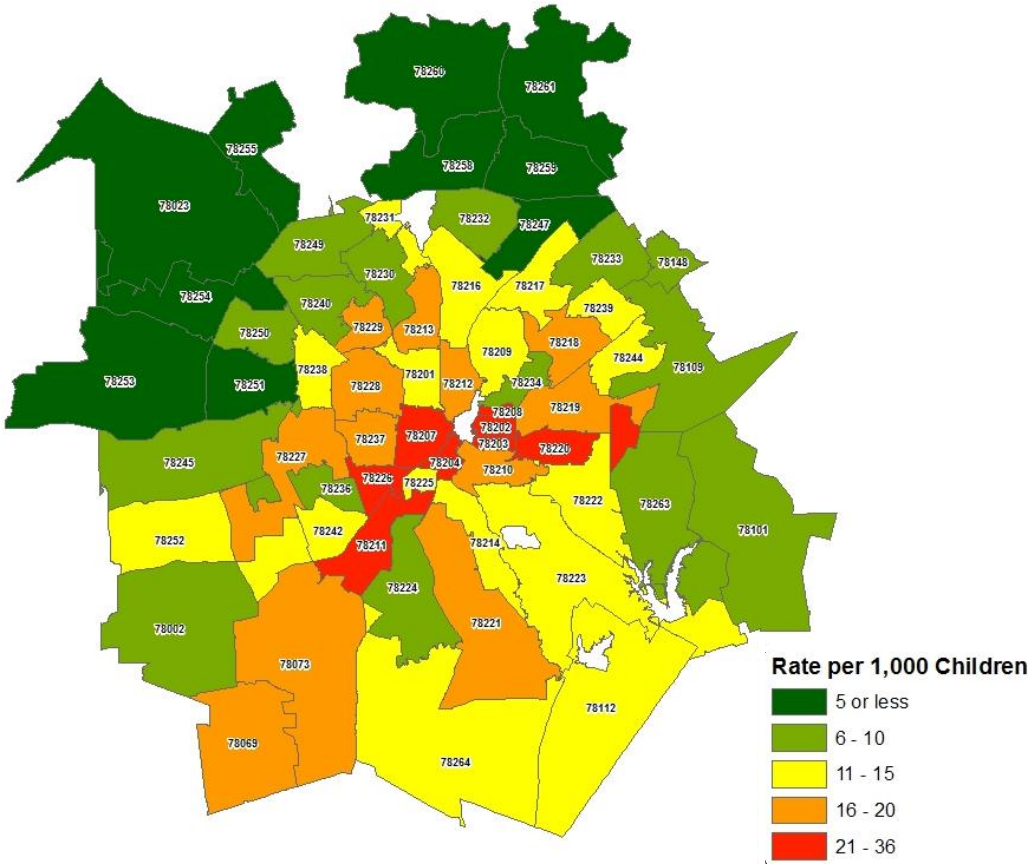

Figure 4-2 Confirmed Victims of Child Abuse/Neglect by Zip Code, Bexar County, 2012

Note: Bexar County zip codes that are blank do not have child abuse data reported for them.

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

Income and Poverty

On average, residents living in Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs had less household income and per capita income than the City, County, and State (see Table 4-10). A larger percentage of EISD and SAISD households make less than $10,000 when compared to other areas. Fewer households in the EISD and SAISD service areas also made large incomes in comparison to the other geographies. Approximately 0.2% of Edgewood and 0.4% of San Antonio households earn $200,000 or greater, compared to 3% of San Antonio, 4% of Bexar County, and 6% of Texas households.

The median household income was also lower in Edgewood and San Antonio school districted than comparable geographies. The median income was $28,066 in EISD and $34,609

in SAISD, in comparison to $48,183 in San Antonio, $52,353 in Bexar County, and $54,727 in Texas. Per capita income was also 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 also 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, 2012-2016

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	21.8	84,688	61,339	11.3
East Central ISD	5.3	2.6	59,441	22,831	12.7
Edgewood ISD	14.2	0.2	28,066	12,831	54
Fort Sam Houston ISD	1.5	0	62,394	16,037	8.2
Judson ISD	3.6	2.1	60,263	24,699	16.2
Lackland ISD	6.3	2.1	60,517	14,713	14.9
North East ISD	5.4	6	60,625	31,501	52.1
Northside ISD	6.5	4.7	61,178	27,933	19.3
Randolph Field ISD	3	5.6	89,643	23,641	17.7
San Antonio ISD	13.9	1.5	32,047	17,076	0
South San Antonio ISD	9.1	0.6	36,688	14,309	37.4
Somerset ISD	8.9	0.2	44,328	15,805	14.7
Southside ISD	8.4	2.1	45,927	16,473	34.8
Southwest ISD	4.8	1.1	45,213	15,226	33.1
EHS Service Area	14.4	0.3	29,313	12,961	50.6
HS Service Area (HISD)	9.9	0.4	34,609	14,138	41.8
San Antonio	8.6	3.4	48,183	23,581	31.3
Bexar County, Texas	7.5	4.3	52,353	25,317	26.2
Texas	6.9	5.7	54,727	27,828	26.1

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 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 and looking for a job. In comparison, more than 60% of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas and 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 (9%) and SAISD (8%) was also higher than the unemployment rate in the City (7%), County (7%), State (6%), or Nation (7%). Less than 1% of EISD and SAISD residents are part of the armed forces.

Table 4-11 Employment Characteristics in Selected School Districts, 2012-2016

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 16 years and over	44,279	100	248,272	100	1,110,197	100
In Labor Force	23,487	53	143,283	57.7	714,140	64.3
Civilian Labor Force	23,483	53	142,979	57.6	707,137	63.7
Employed	21,310	48.1	130,869	52.7	656,708	59.2
Unemployed	2,173	4.9	12,110	4.9	50,429	4.5
Armed Forces	4	0	304	0.1	7,003	0.6
Not in Labor Force	20,792	47	104,989	42.3	396,057	35.7
Own Children under 6 years, all parents in labor force	2,861	54.2	15,608	60.2	73,488	61.2
Unemployment Rate	9.3	-	8.5	-	7.1	-

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP03

Table 4-12 Employment Characteristics in Bexar County, Texas, and the United States, 2012-2016

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 16 years and over	1,424,605	100	20,599,223	100	253,323,709	100
In Labor Force	925,592	65	13,312,277	64.6	160,818,740	63.5
Civilian Labor Force	909,064	63.8	13,219,523	64.2	159,807,099	63.1
Employed	847,842	59.5	12,371,392	60.1	148,001,326	58.4
Unemployed	61,222	4.3	848,131	4.1	11,805,773	4.7
Armed Forces	16,528	1.2	92,754	0.5	1,011,641	0.4
Not in Labor Force	499,013	35	7,286,946	35.4	92,504,969	36.5
Own Children under 6 years, all parents in labor force	96,207	61.7	1,364,817	59.7	14,968,587	65
Unemployment Rate	6.7	-	6.4	-	7.4	-

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 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. However, regardless of the primary means of transportation, 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, 2012-2016

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		San Antonio	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Workers 16 Years and Older	20,987	100	129,065	100	653,844	100
Drove Alone	15,893	75.7	92,395	71.6	516,635	79
Carpooled	3,306	15.8	18,574	14.4	73,284	11.2
Public transportation	1,026	4.9	8,820	6.8	21,361	3.3
Walked	294	1.4	3,785	2.9	11,051	1.7
Other Means	223	1.1	2,125	1.6	8,685	1.3
Worked at Home	245	1.2	3,366	14.7	22,828	3.5
Travel Time to Work	26.1	-	23.3	-	23.9	-

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP03

Table 4-14 Means of Transportation to Work in Bexar County, Texas, and the United States, 2012-2016

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Workers 16 Years and Older	850,829	100	12,237,558	100	145,861,221	100
Drove Alone	673,247	79.1	9,830,530	80.3	111,448,640	76.4
Carpooled	93,680	11	1,297,571	10.6	13,588,601	9.3
Public transportation	23,425	2.8	188,919	1.5	7,476,312	5.1
Walked	15,059	1.8	192,854	1.6	4,030,730	2.8
Other Means	11,087	1.3	206,703	1.7	2,655,046	1.8
Worked at Home	34,331	4	520,981	4.3	6,661,892	4.6
Travel Time to Work	24.7	-	25.9	-	26.1	-

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP03

Most employees living in Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs worked in service occupations (see Tables 4-15 and 4-16). A greater proportion of EISD (28%) and SAISD (26%) workers held service occupations, when compared to City (21%), County (20%), State or Nation (18%). Sales and office positions were the next largest share of occupations, and the percentage of sales and office occupations was similar across all areas. Smaller shares of EISD and SAISD workers are employed in management, business, science, and arts occupations (12% and 22%, respectively) compared to the City (34%), County & State (35%) and Nation (37%). 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, whereas higher-skilled jobs, which often have more benefits and less associated risk, made up a greater proportion of the occupations in 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 job acquisition 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, 2012-2016

	EISD		SAISD		San Antonio	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	21,310	100	130,869	100	656,708	100
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	2,660	12.5	29,495	22.5	215,717	32.8
Service occupations	5,993	28.1	33,773	25.8	136,209	20.7
Sales and office occupations	4,907	23	32,072	24.5	170,966	26
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	4,319	20.3	17,571	13.4	67,431	10.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3,431	16.1	17,958	13.7	66,385	10.1

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP03

Table 4-16 Type of Occupation in Selected Geographies, 2012-2016

	Bexar County			Texas		United States
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	847,842	100	12,371,392	100	148,001,326	100
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	292,172	34.5	4,382,313	35.4	4,751,318	37
Service occupations	167,655	19.8	2,185,662	17.7	26,765,182	18.1
Sales and office occupations	221,456	26.1	2,988,311	24.2	35,282,759	23.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	82,899	9.8	1,342,559	10.9	13,171,632	8.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	83,660	9.9	1,472,547	11.9	18,030,435	12.2

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, DP03

Housing

The housing stock in San Antonio and Bexar County consists mostly of older single family homes (homes built before 2000). In comparison, the housing stock in the Head Start service areas is composed of an even larger share of older single family homes (see Table 4-17). More of the housing stock in Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs was vacant, compared to the State. Bexar County and Texas had the largest share of new housing stock, followed by San Antonio, Edgewood ISD and San Antonio ISD.

Edgewood ISD had larger average household sizes for owner and renter-occupied units when compared to the State. 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 was also highest in EISD and SAISD, followed by the City, State, and County. 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, 2012-2016

	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	8.8	0	6.8	41.5	3.37	3.3	14.8	1.9	61,400
San Antonio ISD	12	0.5	20.4	50.1	3.06	2.69	16.5	1.8	77,100
San Antonio	8.5	0.6	5.6	45.9	3.07	2.66	8.7	1.8	121,100
Bexar County	8.2	0.9	5	41.7	3.09	2.71	7.5	1.2	134,400
Texas	11	0.9	3.8	38.1	2.96	2.64	5.6	1.4	142,700

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 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 was an average of 1,964 foster children living in Bexar County between 2013 and 2017. An estimated 239 foster children lived in EISD, 849 lived in SAISD, and 5,290 lived in San Antonio (see Table 4-19 and 4-20). These numbers, however, reflect all foster children 0-17 years rather than foster children who are age-eligible for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership or Head Start Program.

Table 4-18 Monthly Average of Children in Paid Foster Care (0-17 Years), Bexar County, 2013-2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-Year Average
Number of Children in Foster Care (0-17 Years)	2,076	2,088	1,935	1,773	1,946	1,964
Number of Children	483,809	490,648	496,981	503,711	509,938	497,017
Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17	4.29	4.26	3.89	3.52	3.81	3.95

Note: The number and rate per 1,000 of children, ages 0-17, in foster care.

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.

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Children in Foster Care, 2012-2016

Table 4-19 Number of Children by Relationship to Head of Household, Selected Geographies, 2012-2016

Geography	EISD	SAISD	San Antonio
Total	16,847	79,879	368,968
Own child	12,734	62,870	310,416
Grandchild	3,177	13,569	42,995
Other relatives	697	2,591	10,262
Foster child or other unrelated child	239	849	5,290

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, B09018

Table 4-20 Number of Children by Relationship to Head of Household, Selected School Districts, 2012-2016

Geography	Bexar County	Texas	United States
Total	486,160	7,114,351	73,366,146
Own child	413,033	6,183,848	64,674,940
Grandchild	53,154	648,988	5,722,997
Other relatives	12,991	191,176	1,727,830
Foster child or other unrelated child	6,982	90,339	1,240,379

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, B09018

All compared geographies had similar shares of foster children, ranging from a low of 1% in San Antonio ISD to a high of 2% in the United States (see Tables 4-21 and 4-22). An estimated 246 foster children were estimated to live in San Antonio ISD, with less living in EISD, during 2012-2016 (see Tables 4-23 and 4-24). Greater shares of foster children tended to live in family households, when compared to nonfamily households across all geographies. Data from the Texas Education Agency (TEA) indicated that EISD has a similar share of foster students, when compared to the State (see Table 4-25). The share of foster children in SAISD is slightly higher than Texas overall, but less than one percent of enrolled students in the service areas are in the foster care system.

Table 4-21 Percent of Children by Relationship to Head of Household to Child, Selected School Districts, 2012-2016

	EISD	SAISD	San Antonio
Total Children Under Age of 18 Years	16,847	79,879	368,963
In Married-Couple Family Household	6,858	38,019	215,420
In Male-Headed Household	1,226	6,794	26,624
In Female-Headed Household	8,696	34,756	124,837
Own Child	75.6	78.7	84.1
In Married-Couple Family Household	80.7	81.6	88
In Male-Headed Household	79.4	67.3	75.2
In Female-Headed Household	71.6	78.5	80.8
Grandchild	18.9	17	11.7
In Married-Couple Family Household	16.6	15.4	9.8
In Male-Headed Household	7.8	19.3	12.8
In Female-Headed Household	22.3	18.4	14.7
Other Relatives	4.1	3.2	2.8
In Married-Couple Family Household	2.7	2.3	1.6
In Male-Headed Household	12.7	11.1	8.6
In Female-Headed Household	4.1	2.8	3.7
Foster Child or Other Unrelated Child	1.4	1.1	1.4
In Married-Couple Family Household	0	0.7	0.6
In Male-Headed Household	0	2.2	3.4
In Female-Headed Household	2	0.3	0.8

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, S0901

Table 4-22 Percent of Children by Relationship to Head of Household to Child, Selected Geographies, 2012-2016

	Bexar County	Texas	United States
Total Children Under Age of 18 Years	486,160	7,114,351	73,366,146
In Married-Couple Family Household	299,537	4,718,512	48,401,636
In Male-Headed Household	35,176	495,141	5,656,368
In Female-Headed Household	148,610	1,863,121	18,796,790
Own Child	85	86.9	88.2
In Married-Couple Family Household	89.1	90.8	92.4
In Male-Headed Household	76.1	78.6	80.4
In Female-Headed Household	80.4	80.9	82
Grandchild	10.9	9.1	7.8
In Married-Couple Family Household	8.9	7.2	5.8
In Male-Headed Household	12.1	9.8	8.4
In Female-Headed Household	15	14.4	13.1
Other Relatives	2.7	2.7	2.4
In Married-Couple Family Household	1.5	1.5	1.2
In Male-Headed Household	8.8	9	7.4
In Female-Headed Household	3.7	4.2	3.8
Foster Child or Other Unrelated Child	1.4	1.3	1.7
In Married-Couple Family Household	0.6	0.5	0.6
In Male-Headed Household	3	2.5	3.9
In Female-Headed Household	0.8	0.8	1.1

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, S0901

Table 4-23 Number of Children by Type of Household, Selected School Districts, 2012-2016

Geography	EISD	SAISD	San Antonio
Total	59,413	320,249	1,439,358
In households	58,984	307,930	1,416,750
Family households:	53,554	256,410	1,193,618
Child:	22,210	106,240	482,520
Biological child	21,322	101,336	453,207
Adopted child	404	1,587	10,537
Stepchild	484	3,317	18,776
Grandchild	4,625	17,397	54,610
Nonrelatives: - Foster child	-	180	757
Nonfamily households:	5,430	51,520	223,132
Nonrelatives: - Foster child	-	66	250

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, B09019

Table 4-24 Number of Children by Type of Household, Selected Geographies, 2012-2016

Geography	Bexar County	Texas	United States
Total	1,858,699	26,956,435	318,558,162
In households	1,826,519	26,355,323	310,482,947
Family households:	1,562,955	22,723,759	258,833,015
Child:	628,566	8,762,395	94,371,031
Biological child	587,010	8,191,775	88,491,520
Adopted child	14,281	172,935	2,112,179
Stepchild	27,275	397,685	3,767,332
Grandchild	66,837	795,572	7,367,455
Nonrelatives: - Foster child	1,039	15,079	202,721
Nonfamily households:	263,564	3,631,564	51,649,932
Nonrelatives: - Foster child	250	2,936	38,194

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, B09019

Table 4-25 Foster Care Students, Selected Districts, 2016-2017

District	Total Foster Care Students	Total Enrollment	% Foster Students
EISD	25	10,881	0.23
SAISD	274	52,514	0.52
Texas	14,685	5,359,127	0.27
Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2016-2017			

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, 2017). Three ECI programs operate in Bexar County and served more than 5,695 children (4.9% of the total population of 0-3 year olds) in FY 2016 (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 2016*

Geography	Birth-to-3 Population	Total Children Served	Percent of Population Served
Bexar County	116,614	5,695	4.88
Texas	1,664,667	54,615	3.28
*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, 2017.			

In 2017, approximately 467 children served by the DHS Head Start Programs were determined to have a disability. Among these children, speech and language impairments were the most common disabilities (266 children, 8%). The next most common disabilities among enrolled children were non-categorical developmental delays (74 children, 2%), and Autism (53 children, 2%) (see Table 4-27). All enrolled children determined to have a primary disability received special services through the DHS Head Start Programs.

Table 4-27 Number of Children Served by DHS Head Start by Disability, 2017

Disability	Number with Disability	Percent with Disability	Number Receiving Special Services	Percent Receiving Special Services
Health Impairment	33	1.0%	33	1.0%
Emotional Disturbance	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
Speech Impairment	266	8.0%	266	8.0%
Intellectual Disabilities	23	0.7%	23	0.7%
Hearing Impairment	5	0.2%	5	0.2%
Orthopedic Impairment	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
Visual Impairment	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Specific Learning Disabilities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Autism	53	1.6%	53	1.6%
Traumatic Brain Injury	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Non-Categorical/ Developmental Delay	74	2.2%	74	2.2%
Multiple Disabilities (excluding Deaf-blind)	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Deaf-blind	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Source: City of San Antonio Department of Human Services Head Start Program, Program Information Report, 2017

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 Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs were speech impairment and learning disability during the 2016-2017 school year. These two disabilities make up more than half of the primary disabilities in the school districts served by the DHS 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 Head Start 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 2016 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 Head Start age-eligible children is clear. Approximately 1,688 EHS-aged children and 1,060 HS-aged children were estimated to have special needs and reside in Edgewood or San Antonio ISD (total of 2,748). Note in this table, that the number of children with disabilities is likely an overestimate; disability rates for older children tend to be higher because disabilities get identified and become diagnosed as children age and become more engaged in learning.

Table 4-28 Estimated Number of Age-Eligible Children with Disabilities by School District, Bexar County, 2016-2017

School District	Orthopedic Impairment	Other Health Impairment	Auditory Impairment	Visual Impairment	Deaf/Blind	Intellectual Disability	Emotional Disturbance	Learning Disability	Speech Impairment	Autism	Developmental Disabilities	Traumatic Brain Injury	Non-categorical Early Childhood	Total[3]
Edgewood ISD	3	274	17	6	-	134	71	222	231	91	-	5	16	1,070
San Antonio ISD	19	642	48	30	-	666	439	2,018	971	443	-	6	69	5,351

Note: *Indicates numbers that have been masked to comply with FERPA.

Source: Texas Education Agency, PEIMS Standard Reports, Special Education Reports, 2015-2016

Table 4-29 Disability Counts by School District, 2016-2017

District	Enrolled Students 2016-2017*	Students with Disabilities 2016-2017*	Percent of Population that is Disabled	Children Aged 0 to 2 Years, 2016**	Estimated Number of 0 to 2 Year Old Children with Disabilities	Children Aged 3 and 4 Years, 2016**	Estimated Number of 3 and 4 Year Old Children with Disabilities
Edgewood ISD	10,881	1,070	9.8	2,784	274	1,722	169
San Antonio ISD	52,514	5,351	10.2	13,874	1,414	8,746	891
					1,688		1,060

Source: *Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2016-2017.
**U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, B09001.
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.

[3] 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 302 families served by the DHS Head Start Program experienced homelessness in 2017. Approximately 9% of the families served by the DHS program experienced homelessness, compared to the 6% of families served by Downtown San Antonio Head Start Programs and 4% of served families across the State (see Tables 4-30 through 4-32). Thus, the DHS Head Start Program served a larger share of homeless families than the average of Head Start Programs in the Downtown San Antonio area and State.

Data from the Texas Education Agency (TEA) shows that almost 3% of enrolled students in Edgewood and 2% of students in San Antonio ISDs experience homelessness, which is a greater than the State proportion (see Table 4-33). Although this share is likely higher because it includes all children 0-17, the numbers suggest a portion of homeless students in the service are age-and-income eligible for the DHS Head Start programs.

Table 4-30 Enrolled Families Experiencing Homelessness, 2017

	Head Start		Early Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Number of Families	3,063	100	263	100
Number of Families Experiencing Homelessness Served	243	7.9	59	22.4
Families Experiencing Homelessness that Acquired Housing	57	23.5	32	54.2
Source: National Head Start Association, Program Information Report, 2017				

Table 4-31 Enrolled Families Experiencing Homelessness in Texas, 2017

	Number	Percent
Total Number of Families	80,496	100
Number of Families Experiencing Homelessness Served	3,144	3.9
Families Experiencing Homelessness that Acquired Housing	1,052	33.4
Source: National Head Start Association, Program Information Report, 2017		

Table 4-32 Enrolled Families Experiencing Homelessness, Downtown San Antonio, 2017

	Combined Programs	
	Number	Percent
Total Number of Families	5,652	100
Number of Families Experiencing Homelessness Served	331	5.8
Families Experiencing Homelessness that Acquired Housing	80	24.1

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	10,881	3.4
San Antonio ISD	1,222	52,514	2.3
Combined School Districts	1,591	63,395	2.5
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 age, whereas the other method used vital statistics. Based on our findings from 2017, the Vital Statistics Method better suited the DHS service areas. Thus, from this point forward, this method is used to calculate age-and-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 to 3 to 4 years. Births and deaths (for children aged 5 years and younger) occurring in years 2013-2017 were geocoded to the mother's address and tabulated by age of children at the beginning of 2017 for the service area (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 in poverty come from the American Community Survey (2012-2016, 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.

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 3,929 slots for EHS-CCP (a total of 4,271 age and income eligible children and only 342 children enrolled in EHS-CCP). The Vital Statistics method also indicated there is a deficit of approximately 2,283 slots in the area served by the DHS Head Start program (a total of 5,303 age and income eligible children and 3,020 children enrolled in HS). Tables 5-3 and 5-4 provide the number of age-and-income eligible in surrounding districts for reference.

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 2,283 children). San Antonio school districts provided pre-kindergarten for approximately 15,000 children (6,085 in EISD and SAISD) during the 2016-2017 school year (see Table 6-5). Furthermore, childcare facility capacity (9,975 for children 3-4 years, see Table 6-2) and Pre-K 4 SA enrollment (696 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 3,952 children (see Table 6-7). 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 3,929 children). Additional slots were created for the EHS-CCP Expansion grant a few years ago, which has helped to alleviate some of the demand. Additionally, some districts in the area offer Early Education for children 0-5 years (49 enrolled in EISD and SAISD, see Table 6-5), there is childcare facility capacity for children aged 0-2 years in these districts (7,736 for EISD & SAISD, see Table 6-1), and local Early Head Start Programs provide services to approximately 1,492 children throughout the year (see Table 6-7). 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 3,658 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, 2018

	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	Funded Enrollment by ISD (2017-2018)***	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	8,440	50.6	4,271	342	3.7	7.3	3,929
78202	626	69.9	438				
78203	363	43.2	157				
78204	512	48	246				
78205	23	50.6	12				
78207	2,928	65.3	1,912				
78208	241	53.5	129				
78210	1,769	51	902				
78237	1,978	51.9	1,027				

Note: The estimated percentage of children under 5 years living below the poverty threshold was not reported for 78205. Thus, the percentage reported for the Service Area was used for this zip code.

*Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics, 2013-2017

**American Community Survey, 2012-2016, 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, 2018

	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	Funded Enrollment by ISD (2017-2018)***	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	2,039	54.0	1,101	777	38.1	70.6	324
San Antonio ISD	9,864	49.6	4,893	2,243	22.7	45.8	2,650
Total	11,903	44.6	5,303	3,020	25.4	56.9	2,283

*Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics, 2010-2015

**American Community Survey, 2012-2016, 5-Year Sample, B17001

***City of San Antonio Department of Human Services Head Start Program, 2016-2017

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	1,017	11.3	115
East Central ISD	1,856	12.7	236
Edgewood ISD	2,784	54	1,503
Fort Sam Houston ISD	359	8.2	29
Harlandale ISD	3,169	41.8	1,325
Judson ISD	5,850	16.2	948
Lackland ISD	250	14.9	37
North East ISD	17,235	19.3	3,326
Northside ISD	27,664	17.7	4,897
Randolph Field ISD	74	0	-
San Antonio ISD	13,874	49.6	6,882
South San Antonio	2,551	37.4	954
Somerset ISD	812	14.7	119
Southside ISD	1,223	34.8	426
Southwest ISD	3,347	33.1	1,108

* American Community Survey, 2012-2016, 5-Year Sample, B09001

** American Community Survey, 2012-2016, 5-Year Sample, DP03

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	625	11.3	71
East Central ISD	1,522	12.7	193
Edgewood ISD	1,722	54	930
Fort Sam Houston ISD	260	8.2	21
Harlandale ISD	1,708	41.8	714
Judson ISD	3,635	16.2	589
Lackland ISD	213	14.9	32
North East ISD	11,335	19.3	2,188
Northside ISD	16,493	17.7	2,919
Randolph Field ISD	56	0	-
San Antonio ISD	8,746	49.6	4,338
South San Antonio	1,414	37.4	529
Somerset ISD	549	14.7	81
Southside ISD	744	34.8	259
Southwest ISD	1,797	33.1	595

* American Community Survey, 2012-2016, 5-Year Sample, B09001

** American Community Survey, 2012-2016, 5-Year Sample, DP03

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 2028. 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 2028 (see Table 5-7).

Table 5-5 Projected Bexar County Population, by Race: Ages 0-2 Years, 2018-2028

Year	Total	NH White	NH Black	Hispanic	Other
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
2028	101,121	15,637	6,490	71,736	7,258

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, 2018-2028

Year	Total	NH White	NH Black	Hispanic	Other
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
2028	99,169	16,788	6,515	68,511	7,355

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, Bexar County, 2018-2028

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
2018	89,508	23,451	86,304	22,612
2019	90,863	23,806	87,592	22,949
2020	92,244	24,168	88,922	23,298
2021	93,592	24,521	90,264	23,649
2022	94,897	24,863	91,617	24,004
2023	96,161	25,194	93,006	24,368
2024	97,357	25,508	94,356	24,721
2025	98,455	25,795	95,663	25,064
2026	99,460	26,059	96,920	25,393
2027	100,348	26,291	98,087	25,699
2028	101,121	26,494	99,169	25,982

Note: The Bexar County poverty rate for Related Children Under 5 Years is 26.2% (5-Year American Community Survey, 2012-2016, DP03.

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

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

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, 2018). 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 Healthy Neighborhoods Program, which targets inner city neighborhoods with the goal of reducing health disparities in these areas (COSA Healthy Neighborhoods & Buildings, 2018). A health worker/promotora works in each of the eleven neighborhoods and identifies community resident leadership within the neighborhood. Resident leadership teams are formed in each neighborhood and trained by a community health worker to co-facilitate community asset mapping. 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 evidence-based childhood obesity prevention strategies at their neighborhood level.

The Miles of Smiles (MOS) program provides dental evaluations, fluoride and sealants at local elementary schools (COSA Dental Services, 2018). This program is part of Metro Health’s

dental projects and is meant to address unmet dental needs among children, especially those who are uninsured or underinsured for required care.

In addition the Dental Program provides oral health assessments for various community groups, conducts oral health educational fairs, but most importantly links those who need urgent care without a dental home to providers who can provide the necessary services to them at little or no cost.

Bexar County manages two discount prescription drug card programs, called the Bexar County Rx Card Program and the coast2coastRX Card Program (Bexar County Website, Community Health, 2018). Both programs allow County residents to access prescriptions for a reduced cost. The programs are free and do not have expiration dates or annual restrictions.

Nutrition

The San Antonio Food Bank (SAFB) provides food and grocery products to more than 500 non-profit organization partners in 16 county service areas throughout Southwest Texas and distributed to over 58,000 individuals each week (San Antonio Food Bank, 2018). 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 to improve the health and fitness of San Antonians (Fit City SA, About US, 2018). 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 districts' 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

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

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, 2018). 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.

ChildSafe is a children's advocacy center located in Bexar County (ChildSafe, About Us, 2018). The program is geared towards helping child victims of abuse and/or neglect. ChildSafe has a diverse team of law enforcement, health, and CPS professionals that work together to coordinate strategies for each child. The services provided by Child Safe include medical referrals, family support specialists, and counseling services.

Housing

There are multiple housing assistance programs serving San Antonio and Bexar County. The San Antonio Housing Authority (SAHA) currently provides housing assistance to over 65,000 adults, children, and seniors (San Antonio Housing Authority Annual Report, 2017). In FY 2017, SAHA helped to maintain 4,200 beacon communities, 7,800 partnerships, and provided 13,600 vouchers and 33,000 units through the Assisted Housing Program.

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, 2018). 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 (FSS) Program is a voluntary five-year incentive program that allows Housing Choice Vouchers and Public Housing residents to accrue money in an escrow

account as their earned income increases, allowing participants to become self-sufficient. Upon graduation from the FSS Program, families may access the escrow account 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 curb a rise in homelessness through the funding of preventive programs and services.

Bexar County also offers the HOME Investment Partnership Program created under the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. 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, 2018). Funds under this program construct new housing for rent or home ownership, rehabilitate rental or owner-occupied housing; and 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 low and very low income (Bexar County, Community Development Block Grant, 2017).

Homeless Population

Services for the homeless are centralized and coordinated through Haven for Hope, 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 187 partners (69 on-campus partners; 88 referral partners; 30 community) that provide access to over 300 services, including counseling, education programs, life skills and legal services (Haven for Hope, Partner Spotlight, 2018; 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 served 2,599

individuals in 2017, including 852 family members and 544 children (Haven for Hope, Custom Report, 2018). Families stayed for an average of 4.5 months, whereas single residents stayed for an average of 5 months. The average age of children living at Haven is 6 years old.

The San Antonio Housing Authority reports there has been significant growth in programs to reduce homelessness in San Antonio. SAHA's Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program includes special programs such as the Homeless Services Voucher (HSV) Program), which is targeted towards special groups like the homeless. The HCV Program provides 13,417 rental vouchers annually and in 2016 served approximately 1,578 homeless and veteran residents (Annual Report, 2016).

Childcare

There were 553 childcare facilities in Bexar County during 2018 serving children aged 0-4 years (Texas Health and Human Services, Search Texas Child Care, 2018). 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 ISDs there are 99 facilities that serve children 0-2 years of age and 112 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 9,725 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 (8,922 EHS age-eligible children), rather than 3-4 year olds (803 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 ISDs.

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 (17 facilities)	1,287	2,784	1,497
San Antonio ISD (82 facilities)	6,449	13,874	7,425
(99 facilities) Total	7,736	16,658	8,922

Source: * Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Child Care Search, 2017
** American Community Survey, 2012-2016, 5-Year Sample, B09001

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 (19 facilities)	1,877	1,722	155
San Antonio ISD (93 facilities)	8,098	8,746	648
(112 facilities) Total	9,975	10,468	803

Source: * Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Child Care Search, 2017
** American Community Survey, 2012-2016, 5-Year Sample, B09001

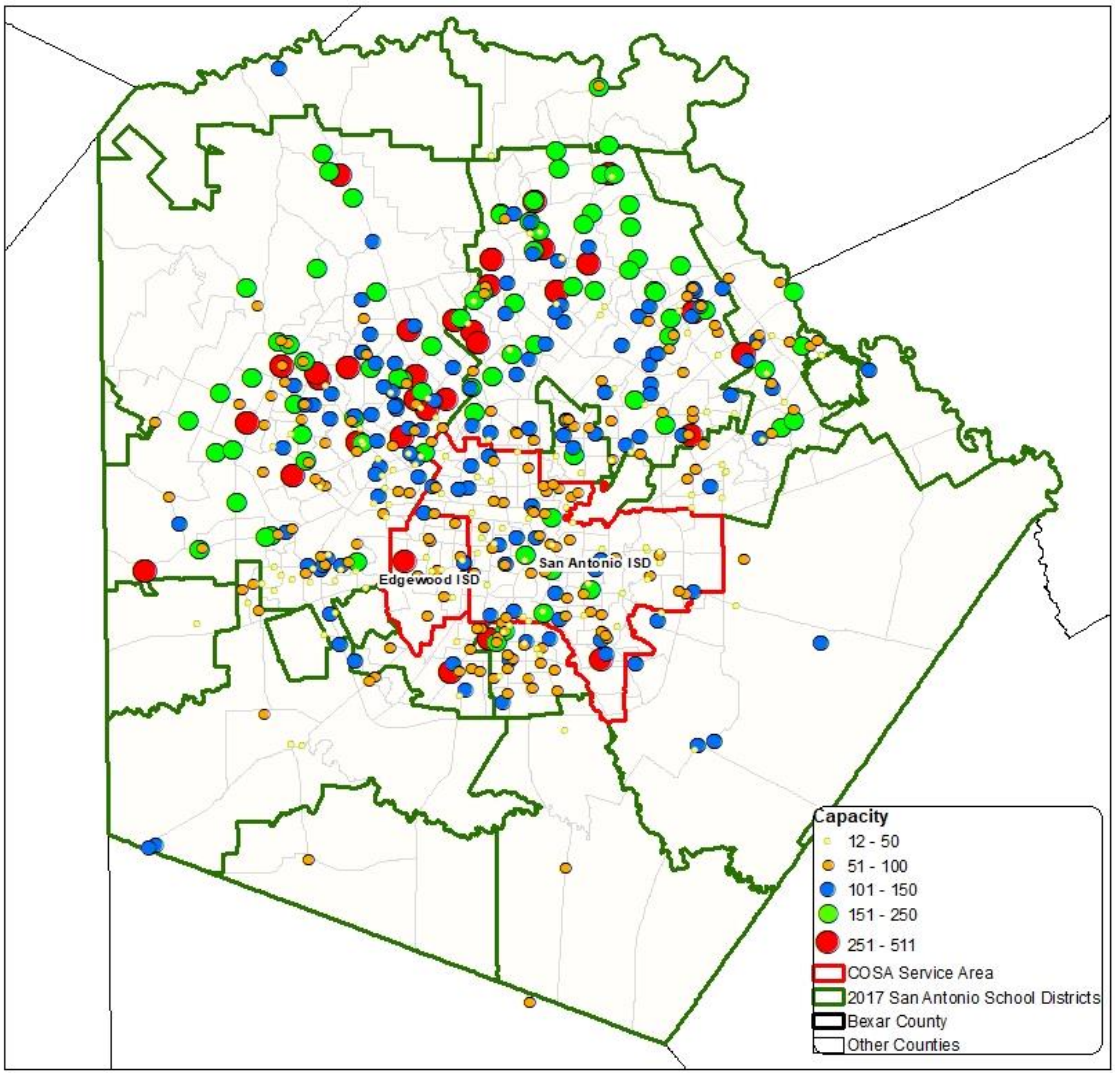

Figure 6-1 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Children Aged 0 to 4 by Capacity, Bexar County, 2018

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, 2018

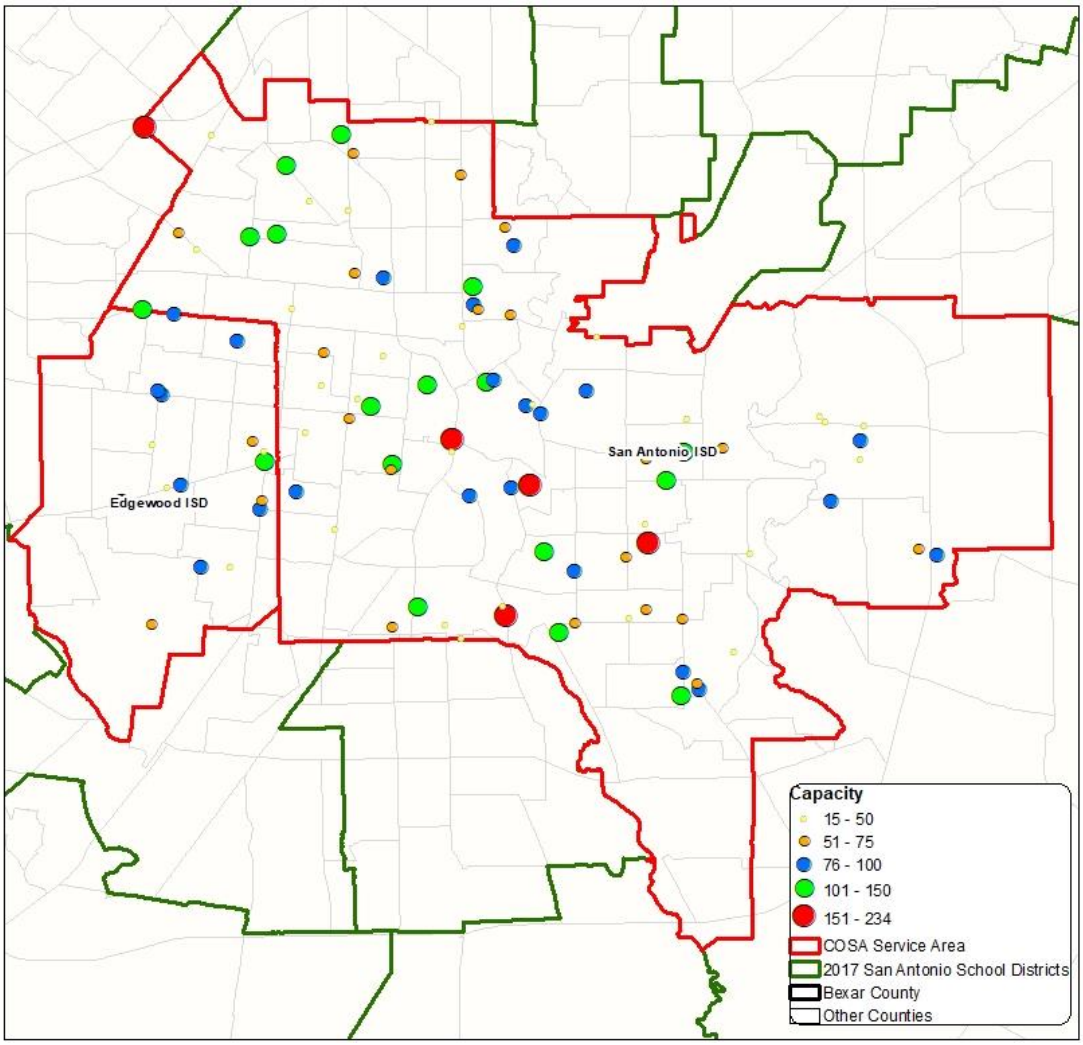

Figure 6-2 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Children Aged 0 to 2 by Capacity, Bexar County, 2018

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, 2018

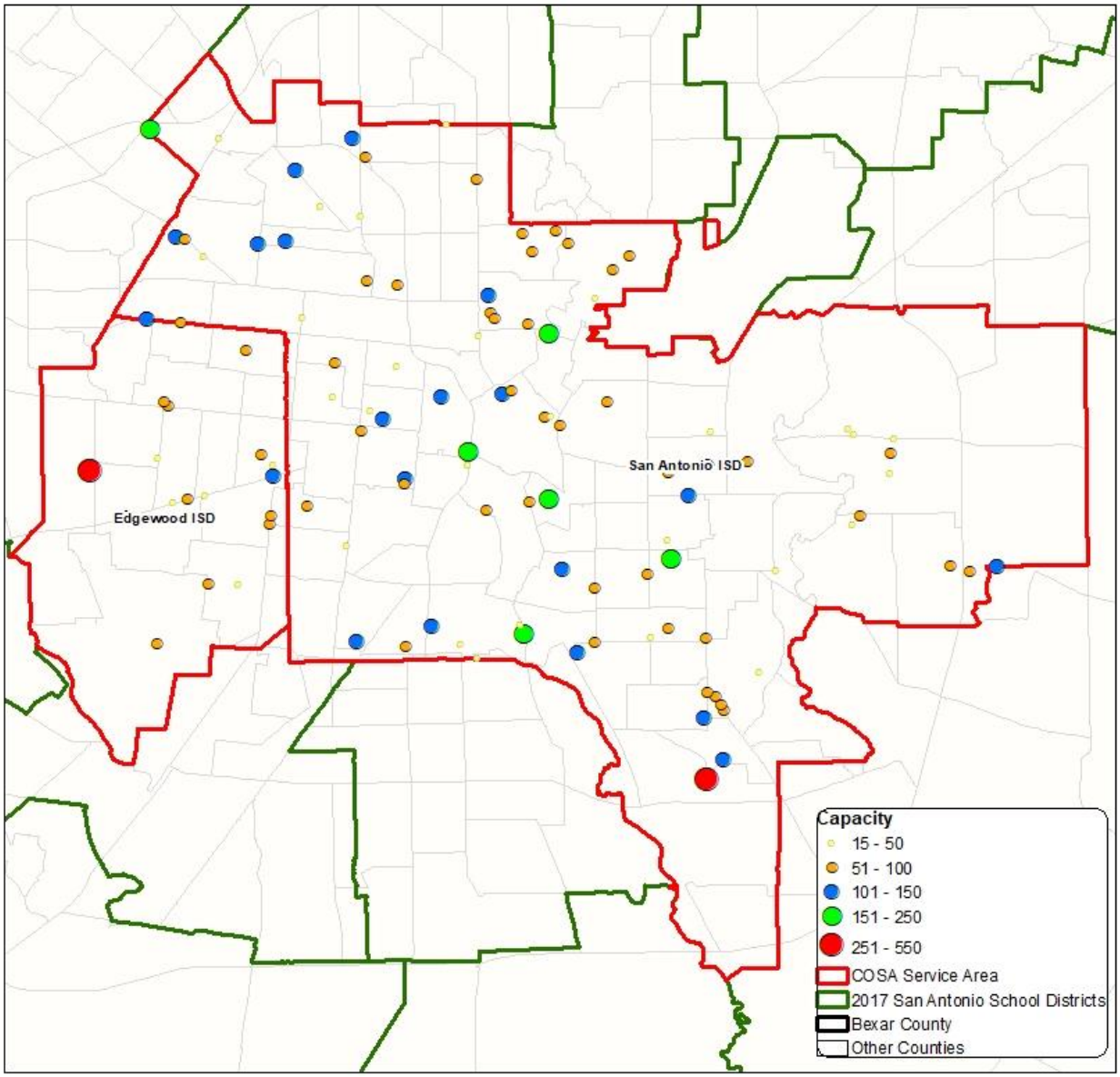

Figure 6-3 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Children Aged 3 and 4 by Capacity, Bexar County, 2018

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, 2018

Resources and Services for 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 (Health and Human Services Commission, 2018). This program is funded through the 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 2017, United Way of San Antonio and Bexar County was affiliated with 137 programs at 69 partner agencies (United Way, About Us, 2017). Approximately 56% (39 total agencies) provide services to children or families with children; 3% of all agencies (2 total agencies) state that they 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 provide special needs care to age-eligible children (Texas Health and Human Services, Search Texas Child Care, 2018). Similar to the distribution of general childcare, many special needs facilities are concentrated in northern parts of Bexar County (see Figure 6-4). In 2018, 148 childcare facilities resided in the Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs and served children 0-4 years of age. Of this number, 33 facilities provided care to special needs children aged 0-2 years and 37 provided care to special needs children aged 3-4 years (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.

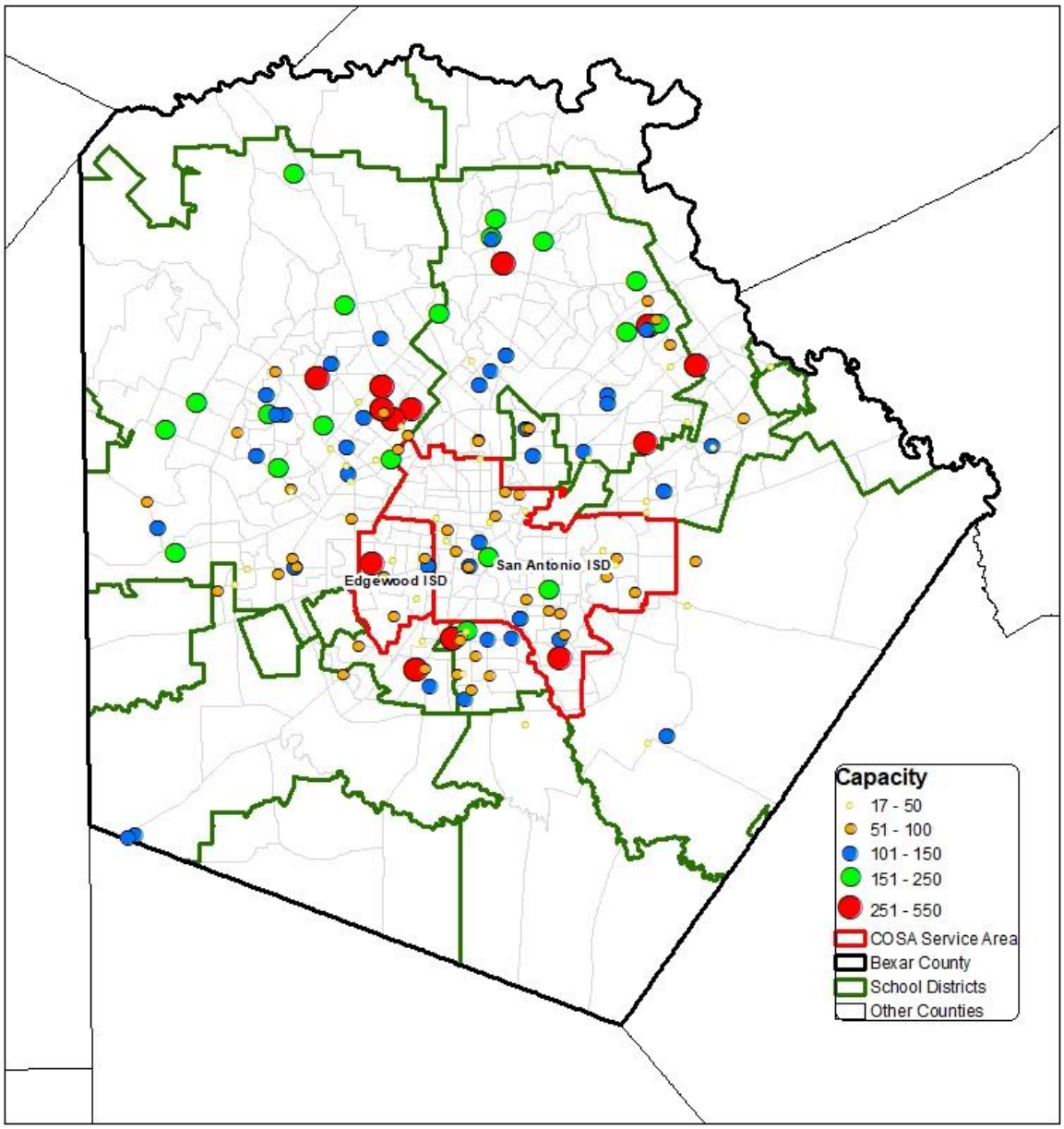

Figure 6-4 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged 0 to 5 Years, Bexar County, 2018

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2018

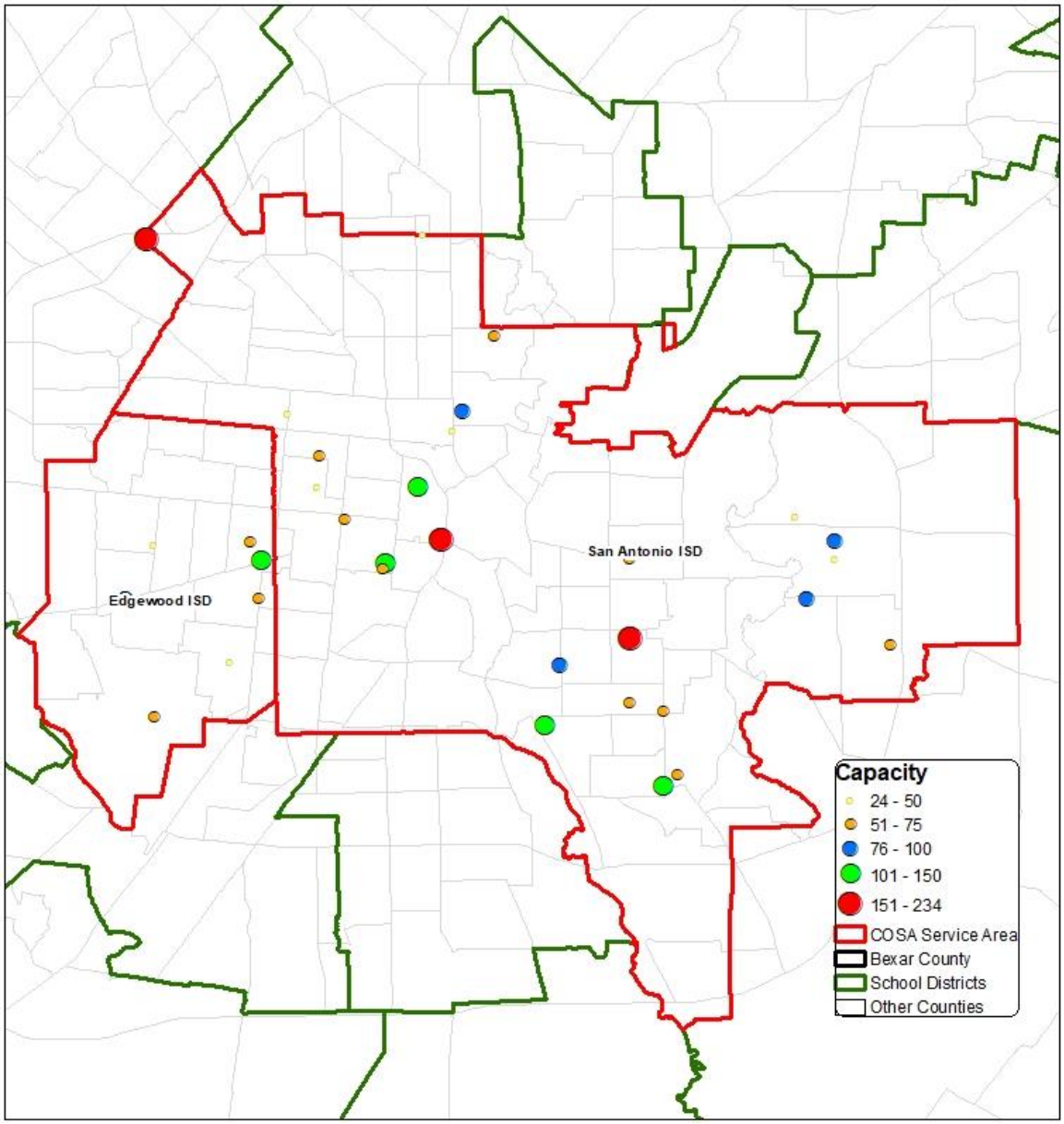

Figure 6-5 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged 0 to 2 Years, Bexar County, 2018

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2018

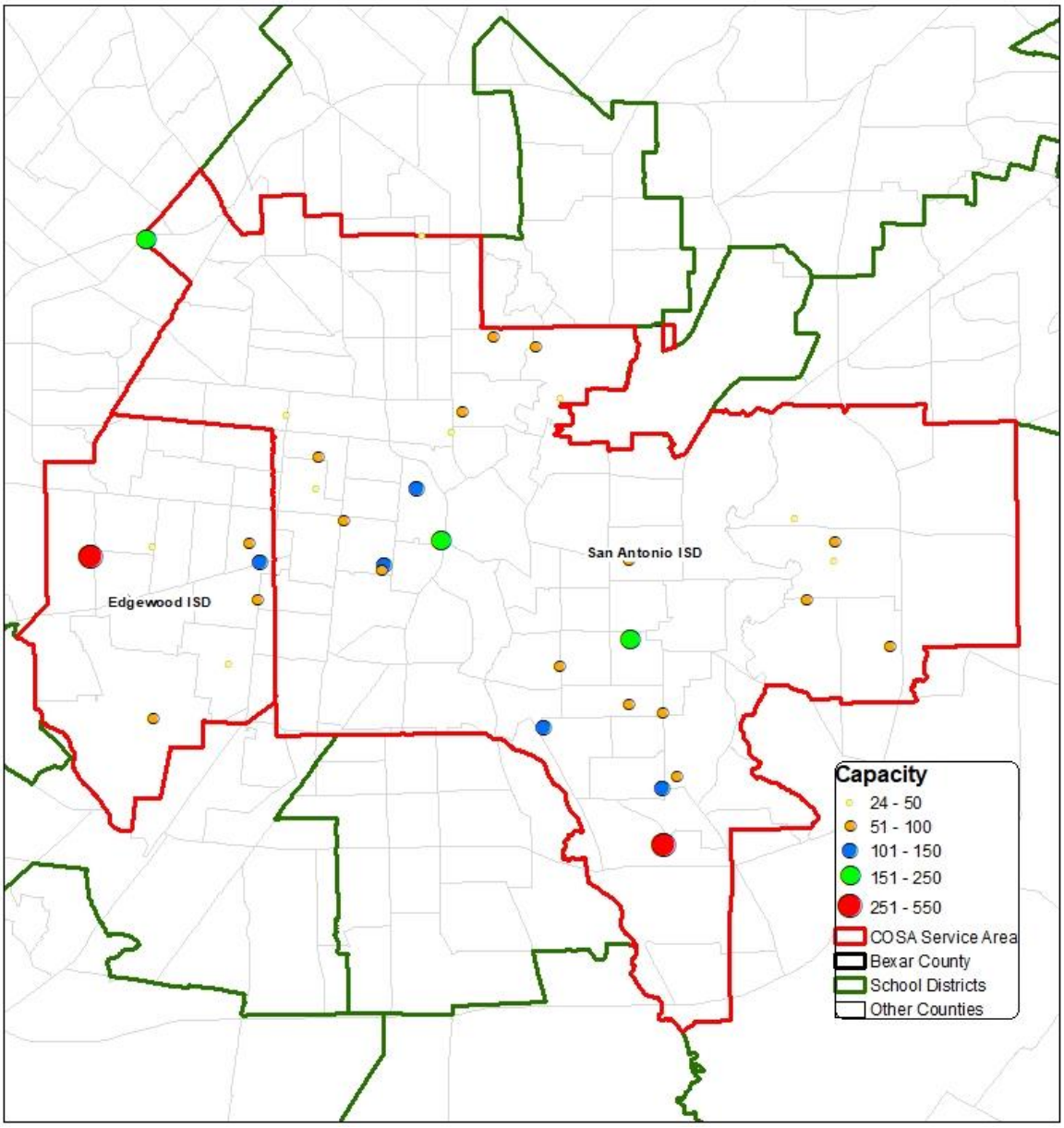

Figure 6-6 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged 3 to 4 Years, Bexar County, 2018

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2018

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 (7 facilities)	483	273	210
San Antonio ISD (26 facilities)	2,210	1,415	795
(33 facilities) Totals	2,693	1,688	1,005

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 (8 facilities)	1,033	169	864
San Antonio ISD (29 facilities)	2,843	892	1,951
(37 facilities) Totals	3,876	1,061	2,815

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 Childhood Education (ECE) for San Antonio children. According to the Texas Education Agency (TEA), PK enrollment includes any students three to four years of age that are enrolled in a state- or locally-funded PK program within the district's boundaries (2014). Their pre-kindergarten 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 pre-kindergarten or kindergarten. Thus, the Early Education program includes special needs children who do not meet PPCD requirements, Head Start children who are 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 families living in local districts enrollment in pre-kindergarten and early education was comparable with the State's, at 5% (see Table 6-5). The greater-than-State enrollment in these grades indicates that 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 pre-kindergarten and early education public school services more readily than the state. Enrollment varied slightly among districts, from a low in Alamo Heights ISD (2%) to a high in Lackland ISD (10%). Fewer children tended to attend early education than pre-kindergarten enrollment in San Antonio. Enrollment in early education ranged from a low in Harlandale ISD (0.02%) to a high in Lackland ISD (1.2%). In contrast, more children participated in Pre-K; district enrollment in this grade ranged between a low in Alamo Heights ISD (1%) to a high in Edgewood ISD (10%) of total enrollment in Bexar County.

San Antonio's utilization of pre-kindergarten and early education resources indicates there is a solid demand for early childhood education in the City. This demand appears to be especially strong in central San Antonio districts, where young children make up 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, 2016-2017

District	Pre-Kindergarten	Early Education	Total Enrollment	% Enrolled in PK, PPCD & EE
Alamo Heights ISD	54	29	4,857	1.7
East Central ISD	328	38	10,227	3.6
Edgewood ISD	1,085	9	10,881	10.1
Fort Sam Houston ISD	138	2	1,597	8.8
Harlandale ISD	1,132	3	14,831	7.7
Judson ISD	687	95	23,037	3.4
Lackland ISD	96	12	1,038	10.4
North East ISD	1,471	365	67,531	2.7
Northside ISD	3,194	855	106,145	3.8
Randolph Field ISD	22	5	1,429	1.9
San Antonio ISD	5,000	40	52,514	9.6
South San Antonio ISD	547	14	9,631	5.8
Southside ISD	342	16	5,713	6.3
Southwest ISD	566	63	13,891	4.5
Bexar County	15,403	1,553	354,665	4.8
Texas	224,810	23,248	5,359,127	4.6

Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Enrollment Reports, 2016-2017

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.

Not all ISDs contain Pre-Kindergarten and/or Early Education Programs.

PPCD enrollment has been rolled into the Pre-Kindergarten enrollment column.

Childcare capacity reflects age-eligible capacity for each service area, not capacity for all ages.

Pre-K 4 SA

Pre-K 4 SA is an education-based initiative, which provides pre-kindergarten education to young children living in San Antonio (Pre-K 4 SA, About the Program, 2018). Four-year-old children 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 2017-2018 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 (572), Northside (564), and North East (259) ISDs (see Table 6-6). Districts in the Service Area, Edgewood (100 slots) and San Antonio (572) accounted for one-third of the Pre-K 4 SA students live in the Edgewood (100) and San Antonio (572) ISD service areas. Currently, the program is accepting applications for the 2018-2019 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 SNAP 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 and income. 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.

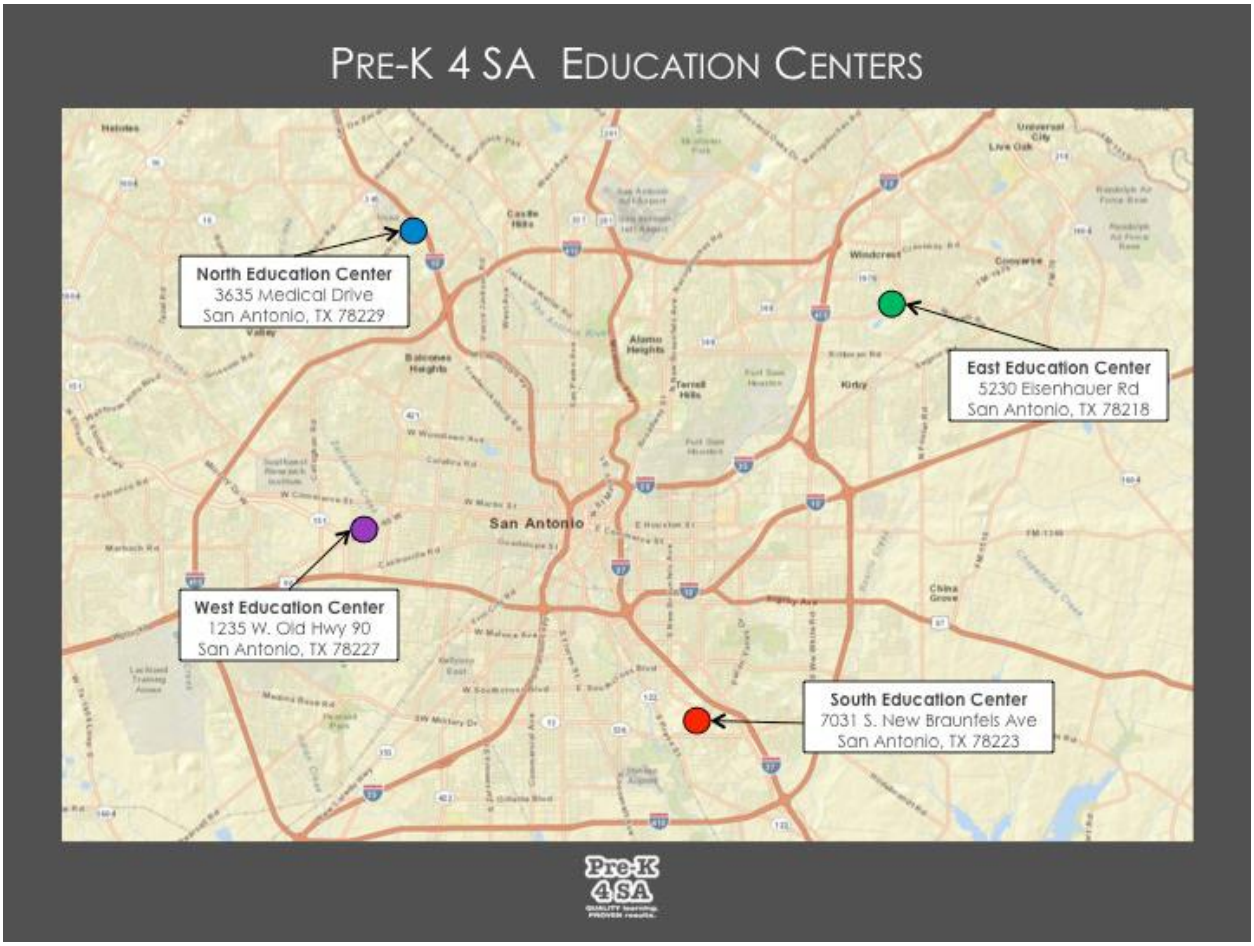

Figure 6-7 Map of Pre-K for San Antonio Centers, 2018

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, 2017-2018**

	Allocated Slots**	East	North	South	West	Total
East Central	100	5	1	64	0	70
Edgewood	124	0	4	4	117	125
Harlandale	120	4	1	44	4	53
North East	259	209	71	7	3	290
Northside	564	7	307	16	252	582
San Antonio	572	37	58	216	52	363
Southside	61	0	0	14	1	15
Southwest	100	0	2	16	20	38
Scholarship	50	129	7	13	17	166
Tuition	50	112	72	112	45	341
Total	2,000	503	523	506	511	2,043

Source: Pre-K for San Antonio, Custom Enrollment Report, 2017-2018.

**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). In Bexar County, there are six grantees running 132 centers within five miles of the downtown San Antonio area (Head Start, Head Start Center Locator, 2018). These centers are: AVANCE-San Antonio, South San Antonio ISD, Parent Child Incorporated, Family Service Association of San Antonio, The Center for New Communities, and the Educational Service Center (Region 20). 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.

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 367 classes were offered by the combined programs, which were run by approximately 1,780 staff and 5,405 volunteers.

Table 6-7 Enrollment Characteristics for Combined Program, select Southwest Texas Head Start Providers, 2017

Program Name	Cumulative Enrollment	
	Early Head Start	Head Start
AVANCE-San Antonio	459	915
Center for New Communities	343	-
Education Service Center, Region 20	-	956
Family Service Association, San Antonio	229	1,770
PCI, Inc.	461	-
South San Antonio ISD	-	311
Non-COSA Total Enrollment	**1,492**	**3,952**
COSA Funded Enrollment	313	3,332
Source: National Head Start Program, Program Information Report (PIR) for Grantees, 2017		

There were 4,507 Head Start enrollees and 1,615 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 (459) and most Head Start enrollees were serviced by the Family Service Association, San Antonio (1,770). In comparison, DHS Head Start provided services a cumulative enrollment to 3,332 Head Start and 313 Early Head Start- Child Care Partnership children.

About 1,400 families participated in Early Head Start and 4,250 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 eight-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, 2017

	Combined Head Start		Combined Early Head Start	
Service Level Characteristics (PIR)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cumulative Enrollment	4,507	100	1,615	100
Enrolled for Multiple Years	1,198	26.6	939	58.1
Enrolled Less than 45 Days	135	3	44	2.7
Left the Program & Did Not Re-Enroll	528	11.7	567	35.1
With an IFSP or IEP	418	9.3	232	14.4
Number of Families	4,254	100	1,398	100
Received at Least One Family Service	1,986	46.7	1,160	83

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, 2017

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 (4,637), were homeless (397), or were within 100-130% of the poverty threshold (394). Approximately 359 children were over income, but still received services through Early Head Start or Head Start.

In 2017, 650 children were eligible to receive special education services (see Table 6-10). About 418 of these children were eligible because they had an IEP (9%) and 232 were eligible because they had an IFSP (14%). The most common primary disabilities were speech and language impairments (334, 7%), Non-categorical/Developmental Delay (30, 1%), and autism (23; 0.5%).

Table 6-9 Children's characteristics for Combined Programs, select Southwest Texas Head Start Providers, 2017

Summary Characteristics	Combined Programs
Age	Number
< 1	448
1	506
2	695
3	1,297
4	3,031
5+	145
Eligibility Reason	
Below Poverty	4,637
Public Assistance	282
Foster	116
Homeless	397
Over Income	359
100-130% Poverty Line	394
Subsidized Childcare	126

*Note. Age and eligibility breakdowns reflect cumulative enrollment numbers. This table excludes the City of San Antonio's DHS EHS-CCP and HS Programs.

Source: National Head Start Program, Summary Report for Grantees, 2017

Table 6-10 Service Characteristics for Combined Program, select Southwest Texas Early Head Start and Head Start Providers, 2017

	Combined Programs	
	Number	Percent
Total Funded Enrollment	5,088	100
Disability Characteristics		
Have Individualized Education Program (IEP) and are eligible by LEA to receive special education services	418	9.27
Have Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) and are eligible by Part C Agency to receive early intervention services under the Individuals with Disabilities Act	232	14.37
Diagnosed Primary Disability		
Health Impairment	10	0.22
Emotional Disturbance	2	0.04
Speech or Language Impairments	334	7.41
Intellectual Disabilities	4	0.09
Hearing Impairment, including Deafness	0	0.0
Orthopedic Impairment	2	0.04
Visual Impairment, including Blindness	5	0.11
Specific Learning Disability	1	0.02
Autism	23	0.51
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0.0
Non-categorical/Developmental Delay	30	0.67
Multiple Disabilities (excluding Deaf-Blind)	0	0.0
Multiple Disabilities (including Deaf-Blind)	0	0.0

Note: This table excludes the City of San Antonio's EHS-CCP and HS Program.

Source: National Head Start Program, Disability Report for Grantees, 2017

7. Strengths of the Community

On average, residents of Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs 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 2,283 children who are age-and-income eligible for HS and 3,929 children who are age-and-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 (1,688 children 0-2 years old and 1,060 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 (2,748 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.

MONTHLY PROGRAM REPORT

Head Start Monthly Report to Policy Council
July 2018

Indicators	EISD	SAISD	Program Total

NONE TO REPORT

Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership
Monthly Report to Policy Council
July 2018

Indicators	BSA	Ella Austin	Healy Murphy	Inman	Seton Home	YWCA	TOTAL
Enrollment							
Funded Enrollment	28	64	56	28	20	20	216
YTD Enrollment	32	79	71	39	63	27	311
Total Monthly Enrollment	28	61	57	25	17	20	208
Adds	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Drops	7	17	18	4	6	2	54
Waiting List	85	64	64	54	1	115	383
Over Income # (over 101%)	0	0	3	1	0	1	5
Average Daily Attendance	98%	87%	81%	79%	100%	90%	89%
Disability Enrollment							
Percent (#) of enrolled children with a disability	4%	6%	11%	7%	5%	15%	8%
Food Reports							
Meals Served	611	994	1,062	477	486	472	4,102
Snacks Served	294	495	519	207	231	228	1,974
Special Diets	4	8	6	5	4	5	32
Education Services- Missing							
1st Home Visit	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
2nd Home Visit	5%	2%	18%	9%	50%	6%	11%
1st Parent Conference	5%	10%	13%	13%	14%	0%	10%
2nd Parent Conference	0%	2%	18%	4%	57%	6%	11%
Family Engagement Services- Complete							
Family Assessments BOY	100%	100%	97%	100%	100%	100%	99%
Family Assessments EOY	95%	100%	85%	100%	69%	100%	93%
Family Partnership Agreements	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mental Health Services- Complete							
Students Received Mental Health Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education Screenings- Missing							
ASQ - 3 Developmental	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
ASQ - SE2 Behavioral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Health Screenings- Missing							
Health History	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nutrition Assessment	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TB Questionnaire	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hearing Screening	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vision Screening	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hemoglobin Test	0%	3%	4%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Lead Test	0%	4%	8%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Well-Child Exams (90-day requirement)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Well-Child Exams	13%	19%	17%	13%	5%	4%	13%
Dental Exams	3%	0%	6%	0%	3%	0%	2%

Head Start/EHS-CCP
Monitoring Report
July 2018

Provider	Monitoring Project	Submission Date	Corrections Due	Status
NONE TO REPORT				

FISCAL REPORT

Head Start Fiscal Reports GY 18-19 as of July 30, 2018

BUDGET BY CATEGORY

	TOTAL BUDGET	YTD BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	Var $	Var %
PERSONNEL	$3,917,627	$2,021,774	$2,022,655	-$881	0.0%
FRINGE	$1,543,616	$754,451	$773,059	-$18,608	-2.5%
TRAVEL	$15,000	$8,081	$8,081	$0	0.0%
SUPPLIES	$76,767	$17,126	$11,608	$5,518	32.2%
EQUIPMENT	$0	$0	$0	$0	0.0%
CONTRACTUAL	$16,848,143	$5,652,450	$5,492,511	$159,939	2.8%
COSA	$360,300	$135,883	$107,330	$28,553	21.0%
Edgewood	$4,175,378	$1,390,192	$1,386,661	$3,531	0.3%
SA Antonio ISD	$12,053,245	$4,017,748	$3,929,088	$88,660	2.2%
SAMH/UIW	$259,220	$108,627	$69,433	$39,194	36.1%
FACILITIES/CONSTRUCTION	$0	$0	$0	$0	0.0%
OTHER	$305,504	$181,991	$151,611	$30,380	16.7%
TOTAL FEDERAL BUDGET	$22,706,657	$8,635,873	$8,459,526	$176,347	2.0%
Non Federal/In Kind	$5,676,664	$2,155,701	$1,870,498	$285,203	13.2%
TOTAL BUDGET	$28,383,321	$10,791,574	$10,330,024	$461,550	4.3%

Variance Explanations:

Fringes	Underprojection of Fringe expenditures, forecast revised.
Supplies	Encumbrances: $2.5k Imagery Graphic/$2.4k Digital Display/$1K Office Depot
Contractual	
- COSA	Encumbrances: $13K UTSA/$1.4K Mighty Group/$10.3K Shine Early/Misc. NTA
- SAMH/UIW	$31K - Jun/July SAMH Invoices in procress, under further review.
Other	Encumbrances: $7K Texas A&M; Contracts/POs in process to utilize funds.
Non Federal/In Kind	$540k EISD/ $1.2M SAISD/ $5k SAMH/ $9.7K UIW/ $ 62K COSA; COSA In-Kind behind the mark, EISD & SAISD above projections

TRACKED COSTS	TOTAL BUDGET	YTD BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	VARIANCE	%
Administrative Cost	$3,046,155	$1,218,797	1,218,797	$0	0%
(may not exceed 15% of Actual Expenditure)					
Training and Technical Assistan	$212,701	$ 77,610	77,610	$0	0%
(Earmarked costs)					

8/24/18

PROJECTED YEAR END 6 + 6

	TOTAL BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	Forecast (6+6)	PRO. YEAR END TOTAL	Var	Var %
PERSONNEL	$4,024,396	$2,022,655	$2,002,622	$4,025,277	($881)	0%
FRINGE	$1,541,831	$773,059	$768,733	$1,541,792	$39	0%
TRAVEL	$15,000	$8,081	$7,250	$15,331	($331)	-2%
EQUIPMENT	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	0%
SUPPLIES	$76,767	$11,608	$65,000	$76,608	$159	0%
CONTRACTUAL	$17,392,623	$5,492,511	$11,900,111	$17,392,622	$1	0%
COSA	$364,121	$107,330	$256,791	$364,121	$0	0%
Edgewood	$4,297,855	$1,386,661	$2,911,194	$4,297,855	$0	0%
SA Antonio ISD	$12,471,427	$3,929,088	$8,542,339	$12,471,427	($0)	0%
SAMH/UHS/UIW	$259,220	$69,433	$189,787	$259,220	$0	0%
Facilities/Construction	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	0%
OTHER	$305,504	$151,611	$152,879	$304,490	$1,014	0%
TOTAL FED BUDGET	$23,356,121	$8,459,526	$14,896,595	$23,356,121	$0	0%
NON FED SHARE/IN KIND	$5,839,030	$1,870,498	$3,968,532	$5,839,030	($0)	0%
TOTAL BUDGET	$ 29,195,151	$ 10,330,024	$ 18,865,127	$ 29,195,151	$ 0	0%

Variance Explanations:

Personnel	Forecasted current and upcoming appointments through end of Grant Year.
Fringes	Correlates with the balance on salaries
Equipment	
Supplies	Entire budget anticipated to be utilized;
Contractual	Entire budget for service provided antipicated to be utilized;
Facilities/Construction	
Other	
Non Federal Share/In Kind	COSA In-Kind expected to meet projections, Service Providers In-Kind anticipated to meet proj.

Head Start PK Program
Admin Tracking
GY 2018-2019
As of Period July 31, 2018

Partner	Federal Budget	Non-Federal Budget	Total Budget	YTD Federal Admin	YTD Non-Federal Admin	YTD Total Admin
Edgewood ISD	$ 4,175,378	$ 1,043,845	$ 5,219,223	$ 205,297	$ 26,334	$ 231,631
San Antonio ISD	$ 12,053,245	$ 3,013,311	$ 15,066,556	$ 217,542	$ 162,656	$ 380,198
SAMH/UIW	$ 259,220	$ 64,805	$ 324,025	$ -	$ -	$ -
COSA	$ 6,218,814	$ 1,554,704	$ 7,773,518	$ 561,173	$ 45,795	$ 606,968
Total	**$ 22,706,657**	**$ 5,676,664**	**$ 28,383,321**	**$ 984,012**	**$ 234,785**	**$ 1,218,797**

Prepared by: Date: 8/23/2018

Approved by: Date: 8/24/18

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	% of Budget
COSA			
Administrative Services	1,327,348	680,476	51%
Direct Services	1,535,040	622,189	41%
COSA	2,862,388	1,302,664	46%
Training & Technical Assistance	212,701	77,610	36%
Support Services			
Family & Community Support	3,143,725	1,694,070	54%
SA Metro Health/UIW	259,220	69,433	27%
Total Support Services	3,402,945	1,763,503	52%
Education Services			
San Antonio ISD-Education	12,053,245	3,929,088	33%
Edgewood ISD- Education	4,175,378	1,386,661	33%
Total Education Services	16,228,623	5,315,749	33%

Early Head Start Fiscal Reports GY 17-18 as of July 31, 2018

BUDGET BY CATEGORY

	TOTAL BUDGET	YTD BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	Var ($)	Var (%)
PERSONNEL	$723,618	$723,618	$733,919	($10,301)	(1%)
FRINGE	$277,838	$277,838	$279,752	($1,914)	(1%)
TRAVEL	$20,000	$20,000	$6,980	$13,020	65%
EQUIPMENT	$0	$0	$0	$0	0%
SUPPLIES	$114,800	$114,800	$74,811	$39,989	35%
CONTRACTUAL	$2,476,774	$2,234,952	$1,766,021	$468,931	21%
COSA	$106,184	$103,523	$50,488	$53,035	51%
Blessed Sacrament	$306,262	$282,783	$234,594	$48,189	17%
Ella Austin	$700,027	$598,684	$502,408	$96,276	16%
Healy Murphy	$612,523	$553,428	$430,058	$123,370	22%
Inman Christian	$306,262	$294,662	$224,884	$69,778	24%
Seton Home	$218,758	$209,258	$169,831	$39,427	19%
YWCA	$218,758	$184,614	$147,502	$37,112	20%
UIW	$8,000	$8,000	$6,256	$1,744	22%
OTHER	$141,371	$141,371	$84,081	$57,290	41%
TOTAL FED BUDGET	$3,754,401	$3,512,579	$2,945,565	$567,014	16%
NON FED SHARE/IN KIND	$938,601	$878,201	$902,073	($23,872)	(3%)
TOTAL BUDGET	$ 4,693,002	$ 4,390,780	$ 3,847,638	$ 543,142	12%

Variance Explanations:

Personnel	
Fringes	
Travel	Anticipated training did not materialize.
Supplies	$16k PO for Training supplies pending invoices, $5k PO for scanners was posted in August, $19k projected unspent supplies.
Contractual	$184k Projected unspent contingency, $136k projected Provider's TTA, $53k COSA - Direct contract did not materialize and $96k Provider's net reimbursement below target.
Other	$47k Education- Teaching Strategies contract did not materialize, 3k pending COSA print shop, $2k -July Brady facilities mtce & utilities pending, 1k Xerox & cell phone, 3k Food for Preservice posted in August.
Non Federal Share/In Kind	$52k-BSA/ $117k-Ella/ $154k-Healy/ $57k-Inman/ $49k-Seton/ $43k-YWCA/ $6k-SAMH/ $4k- UIW/ $419k- COSA.

TRACKED COSTS	TOTAL BUDGET	YTD BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	VARIANCE	%
Administrative Cost	$306,159	$319,172	$319,172	-	0%
(may not exceed 15% of actual expenditures)					
Training and Technical Assistance	$363,367	363,367	110,925	252,442	69%
(Earmarked costs)					

8/24/18

Early Head Start - Child Care Partnership
Admin Tracking
GY 2017-2018
As of Period July 31, 2018

Partner	Federal Budget	Non-Federal Budget	Total Budget	YTD Federal Admin	YTD Non-Federal Admin	YTD Total Admin
Blessed Sacrament	$ 306,262	$ 76,566	382,828	$ -	$ 3,178	$ 3,178
Ella Austin	$ 700,027	$ 175,007	875,034	$ 101	$ 45,947	$ 46,048
Healy Murphy	$ 612,523	$ 153,131	765,654	$ -	$ -	$ -
Inman Christian Center	$ 306,262	$ 76,566	382,828	$ 1,000	$ 29,088	$ 30,088
Seton Home	$ 218,758	$ 54,690	273,448	$ 19,571	$ 396	$ 19,967
YWCA	$ 218,758	$ 54,690	273,448	$ -	$ 667	$ 667
UIW - Support	$ 8,000	$ 2,000	10,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
COSA	$ 1,383,811	$ 345,953	1,729,764	$ 183,141	$ 36,082	$ 219,223
Total	**$ 3,754,401**	**$ 938,601**	**4,693,002**	**$ 203,814**	**$ 115,358**	**$ 319,172**

Prepared by: Date: 8/23/18

Approved by: Date: 8/24/18

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
EARLY HEAD START PROGRAM
August 1, 2017 - July 31, 2018
Credit Card Expenditure Reporting
As of Period July 31, 2018

CONTRACTOR	BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	YTD CC EXPENSES	% CC TO YTD EXPENSES	CC TYPE	PURPOSE
Blessed Sacrament	306,262	234,594	3,049	1%	HEB/VISA	Formula, Classroom supplies, janitorial supplies
Ella Austin	700,027	502,408	14,634	3%	Walmart	Supplies, Formula/cleaning/education
Healy Murphy	612,523	430,058	10,216	2%	VISA	Diaper & Janitorial supplies, classroom supplies
Inman Christian	306,262	224,884	4,808	2%	VISA	Supplies/Maintenance/recertification
Seton Home	218,758	169,831	4,676	3%	Master Card	classroom/cleaning supplies/leadership training
YWCA - Olga Madrid	218,758	147,502	760	1%		
TOTAL	**$ 2,362,590**	**$ 1,709,278**	**$ 38,144**	**2%**		

8/24/18

GOVERNING BODY

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND EQUITY
COUNCIL COMMITTEE MEETING
AUGUST 7, 2018
10:00 A.M.
MUNICIPAL PLAZA BUILDING

Members Present:	Councilmember Ana Sandoval, Chair, *District 7* Councilmember William Cruz Shaw, *District 2* Councilmember Greg Brockhouse, *District 6* Councilmember Manny Pelaez, *District 8*
Members Absent:	Councilmember Rey Saldaña, *District 4*
Staff Present:	Rod Sanchez, *Assistant City Manager*; Susan Guinn, *Assistant City Attorney;* Ed Guzman, *Assistant City Attorney;* Chris Hebner, *Assistant City Attorney;* Mike Shannon, *Director, Development Services Department;* Melody Woosley, *Director, Department of Human Services;* Melissa Ramirez, *Assistant Director, Development Services Department;* Rebecca Flores, *Department of Human Services;* Denice F. Treviño, *Office of the City Clerk*
Others Present:	Bob Killen, *Killen and Kaufman;* Jim Cannizzo, *United StatesArmy*

Call to order

Chairperson Sandoval called the meeting to order.

Citizens to be Heard

Chairperson Sandoval called upon Mr. Jim Cannizzo to speak.

Jim Cannizzo expressed his support for revision of the Habitat Compliance Form.

Briefing and Possible Action on:

1. **Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Action Regarding the Habitat Compliance Form and Possible Modifications to the Form.** [Roderick J. Sanchez, Assistant City Manager; Michael Shannon, Director, Development Services]

Michael Shannon stated that between 2005-2008, the Military approached the City to create Ordinances for compatible development. He reviewed the city initiatives made since that time. He stated that an Ordinance passed in 2009 required that Habitat Compliance Forms (HCFs) must be submitted with:

- Master Development Plans
- Planned Unit Developments
- Subdivision Plats
- Tree Permits

Mr. Shannon noted that the Ordinance affects properties of two or more acres. He stated that the HCF was developed in coordination with:

- Various city departments
- Bexar County
- Military
- Texas Parks and Wildlife (TPWD)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- Task Force comprised of development community

He noted that the HCF with the USFWS was utilized as:

- Communication tool
- Notification of development activity within city limits

He stated that the purpose of the HCF with the USFWS was to alert the USFWS so they can enforce the Endangered Species Act (ESA). He noted that recent projects have highlighted that the HCF:

- Lacks clarity
- Does not address studies completed
- Does not address if Biologist concurs with statements made by the owner

Mr. Shannon stated that staff recommended approval of the creation of a Task Force to consider updates to the HCF.

Councilmember Pelaez moved to approve the creation of a Task Force to consider updates to the HCF. Councilmember Shaw seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously by those present.

2. **Briefing and Possible Action on Head Start Program Items and Fiscal Activities for the Period of February 2018 to June 2018.** [Maria Villagómez, Assistant City Manager; Melody Woosley, Director, Department of Human Services]

Rebecca Flores reviewed the policy updates to the Head Start and Early Head Start Programs required by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. She reviewed the 2018-2019 School Readiness Goals and the following Head Start Enrollment Plans:

District/Program	Funded Enrollment	# Sites
Head Start Edgewood ISD	777	2
Head Start San Antonio ISD	2,243	17
Early Head Start Child Care Partnership	216	6
TOTAL	3,236	25

Ms. Flores reported on the progress of the Head Start Summer Institute which was a partnership between the Department of Human Services (DHS) Head Start Program and Texas A&M University-San Antonio to provide up to 10 Head Start Teachers with the opportunity to gain valuable early childhood knowledge and experience and earn 18 hours of graduate level coursework credit over two summers. She presented the following Early Head Start Program and Fiscal Report:

Indicators for Program Year 2017-18 August 1, 2017-July 31, 2018	Goal	(June 2018)
Enrollment	216	201
Waitlist	>0	384 students
Attendance	85% (required)	88%
Well-Child Exams	100% (within 90 days of entry)	100%
Home Visits	100% (2x by end of PY)	95%
Family Needs Assessment	100% (by January 19, 2018)	94%
Total Budget for Fiscal Year 2017-18	Expenditures	% Expended (June 2018)
$4.7M	$3.4M	73%

Ms. Flores stated that 29% of families had improved their educational outcomes.

Councilmember Shaw moved to approve the 2018-2019 DHS Head Start Program Policy Updates, the 2018-2019 DHS Head Start Program School Readiness Goals, and the 2018-2019 DHS Head Start Program Center Enrollment Plans. Councilmember Pelaez seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously by those present.

Adjourn

There being no further discussion, the meeting was adjourned at 10:25 a.m.

Ana Sandoval, Chair

Respectfully Submitted

Denice F. Trevino, Office of the City Clerk