

Community Assessment Update

City of San Antonio

Department of Human Services

Early Head Start and Head Start

Programs

2022-2023



Letter from the Director

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

With this Community Assessment Update, the Department of Human Services (DHS), 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 annual updates.

The community assessment describes the context in which Head Start, Early Head Start (EHS) and Early Head Start – Child Care Partnership programs operate and is useful for ensuring that the most effective services are provided to the most vulnerable population. This resource can assist program staff in coordinating their efforts to gather information required for a community assessment. The assessment paints a picture of the community and describes the diverse needs of families who may receive services. In addition, the community assessment covers the community's history, its economic scene and its strengths and challenges.

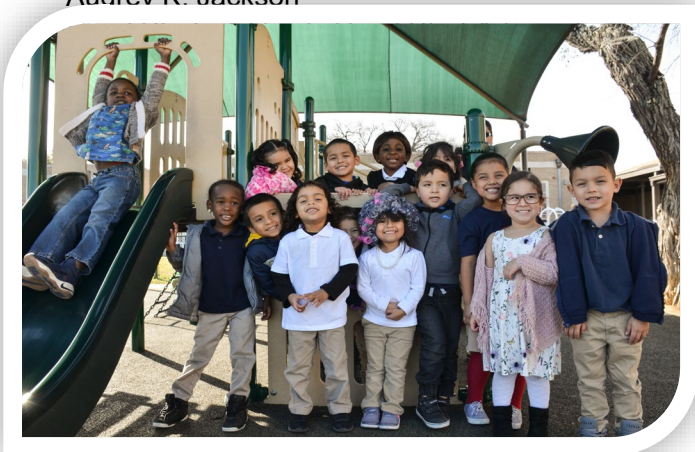
The DHS, Head Start program serves 3,364 children ages six weeks to five years of age residing within the boundaries of the San Antonio and Edgewood school districts (777 in Edgewood ISD and 2,243 in SAISD, 216 in EHS-CCP, and 128 in the EHS Program). Generally, and compared to the entire City of San Antonio and 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, DHS, 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 DHS, 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 DHS, 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.

Sincerely,
Audrev K. Jackson



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:

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1. Executive Summary

The City of San Antonio's Department of Human Services (DHS) is a grantee of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families (ACF) division 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 Independent School Districts (ISDs). 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 ISDs, 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- (EHS) and Head Start (HS) Programs indicates that approximately 4,188 age-and-income eligible children are not being served by the programs (1,511 for HS and 2,677 for EHS). 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 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 and Head Start services in Bexar County will likely become larger each year, at least through 2032. 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 2032 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 ISDs. 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 almost 40 years, the City of San Antonio, Department of Human Services (DHS), is responsible for the program administration, operational oversight, and management of funds for the local Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP), Early Head Start (EHS), and Head Start Programs. DHS has established a shared governance system, which allows program stakeholders at all levels to participate in the policy formation process. The structure includes the City of San Antonio Council, the Economic Workforce and Development Committee (EWDC) at the City level, the Community Action Advisory Board (CAAB), 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 to succeed in 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 2.06 million of Texas' total 30 million residents. San Antonio is the County's largest city and contained 1.43 million (69.6%) of the County's residents in 2022 (Census Population Estimates Vintage 2022).

Recruitment

DHS Head Start Programs actively seek out and recruit families most in need of Head Start and Early Head Start services. Recruitment efforts begin in the spring and continue throughout the year to 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, 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.

Service Area & Providers

During the 2022-2023 school year, the DHS Head Start Program served 3,387 children (Office of Head Start, 2022 Program Information Report, Cumulative Enrollment) at 26 school campuses throughout EISD and SAISD (3 in EISD and 23 in SAISD), one Early Childhood Center in EISD as part of the EHS program, and six Early Childhood Education Centers in the EHS-CCP program (Head Start ECKLC, Head Start Locator, Custom Search, 2023). The cumulative enrollment for Head Start was 2,932 children, and 409 children for the Early Head Start and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Program. The funded enrollment during the same year was 3,364 children: the Head Start Program is funded for 2,243 children in SAISD and 777 children in EISD; 216 children in the combined six centers in the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Program (EHS-CCP); and the remaining 128 children in the Early Head Start Program.

Services at these sites are provided through contractual partnerships with two education service providers and two health support service providers (DHS, Head Start, 2018 Services). EISD and SAISD collaborate with DHS to operate 26 school campuses in both districts. The San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, and University of the Incarnate Word, work with the programs to provide medical, dental, and health services, to include referrals to The Center for Health Care Services for mental wellness services to enrolled children and their families. Health services include on-site dental exams with a fluoride varnish, medical services include lead and hemoglobin screenings, 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.

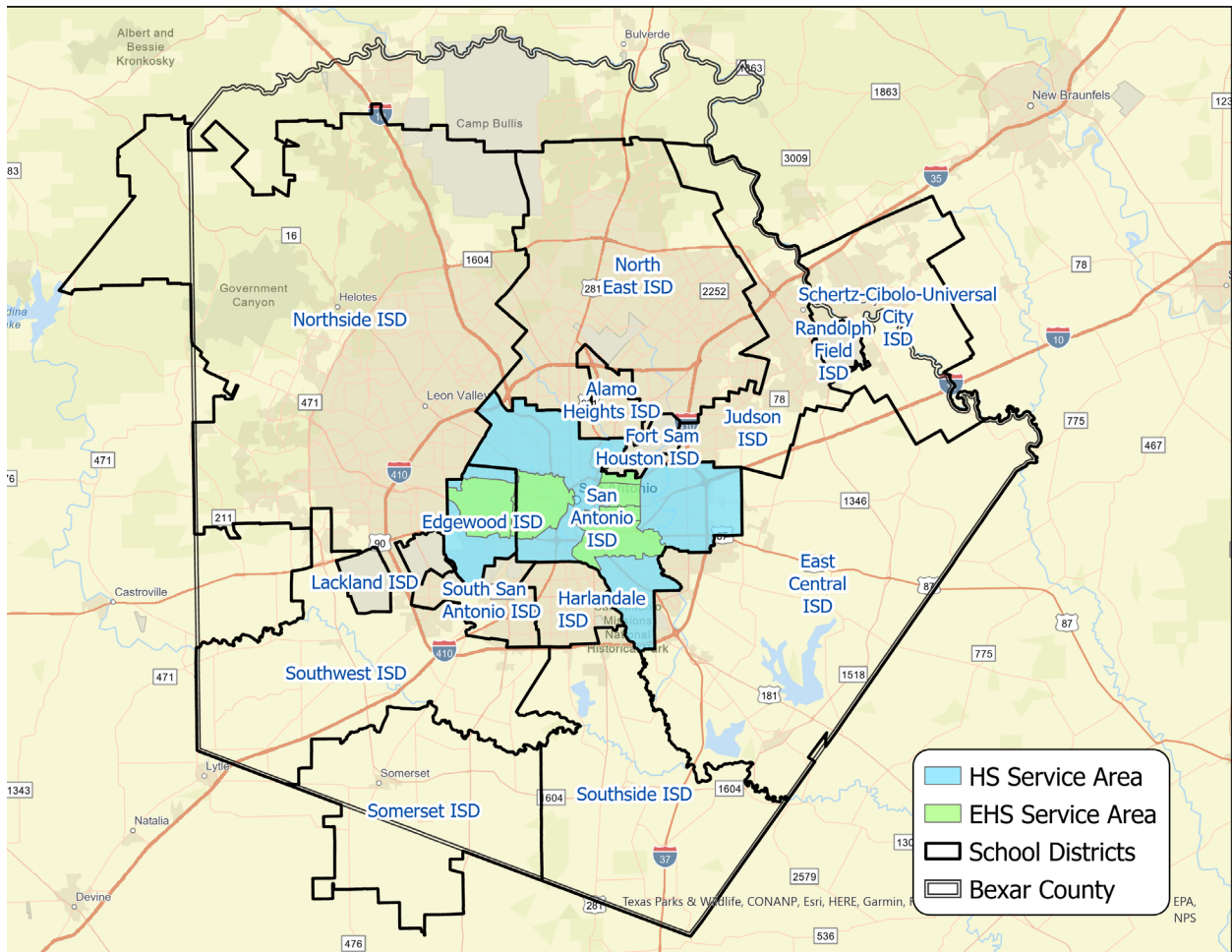


Figure 2-1 School Districts Served by the City of San Antonio, DHS Head Start Program, 2022-2023
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2020 Tigerline Boundary Files

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). Between 2010 and 2020, Bexar County grew 17.2% to an estimated 2.01 million residents. In comparison, Texas and the U.S. have only grown 15.9% and 7.4% during the same period (see Table 3-1), indicating Bexar County’s population grew faster than the populations of both Texas and the United States in the past decade (2010-2020).

As Table 3-2 shows, Bexar County’s population growth over the past decade was mostly attributable to net migration (accounting for 53.9% of Bexar County’s population growth) rather than natural increase (46.1%). In addition, of the 167,751 who migrated into Bexar County, 123,922 were from domestic migration. This is similar to Texas’ rates where the majority of the increase in population is due to net migration (51.7% of Texas’ population growth), and domestic migration was the major driver of Texas’ migration gain (1.3 million out of 2.2 million). By contrast, the nation’s population growth in the same time period was primarily due to natural increase (59.1% of the nation’s population growth).

Between 2020 and 2022, as Bexar County, Texas, and the U.S. have begun to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, they continued to see steady population growth, as illustrated in Table 3-3. However, compared to the previous decade, net migration has accounted for a significantly greater proportion of the total population growth in Bexar County, Texas, and the U.S. (72.3%, 74.7%, and 80.5%, respectively) during this time period.

Table 3-1 Bexar County Population Growth Comparison between Texas and the United States, 2010, 2020

	2010	2020	Change	
			Numeric	Percent
Bexar County	1,714,773	2,009,324	294,551	17.2%
Texas	25,145,561	29,145,505	3,999,944	15.9%
United States	308,745,538	331,449,281	22,703,743	7.4%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Counts				

Table 3-2 Estimated Bexar County Components of Population Change between 2010 and 2020

	2010 Census Count*	2020 Estimate**	Population Change 2010-2020**	Natural Increase**	Net Migration		
					Total	Foreign Migration**	Domestic Migration**
Bexar County	1,714,773	2,026,823	312,042 (100.0%)	143,219 (46.1%)	167,751 (53.9%)	43,829	123,922
Texas	25,145,561	29,360,759	4,214,687 (100.0%)	2,027,414 (48.3%)	2,173,519 (51.7%)	869,640	1,303,879
U.S.	308,745,538	331,511,512	20,726,018 (100.0%)	12,257,668 (59.1%)	8,468,350 (40.9%)	8,468,350	0

Source: *Decennial Census Count, US Census Bureau, 2010.
 **Current Estimates of the Population, U. S. Census Bureau, 2020 Vintage.
 Note: This data reflects the estimated population change between April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2020.
 Components may not add to total as residual is not presented in this table.

Table 3-3 Estimated Bexar County Components of Population Change between 2020 and 2022

	2020 Census Count*	2022 Estimate**	Population Change 2020-2022**	Natural Increase**	Net Migration		
					Total	Foreign Migration**	Domestic Migration**
Bexar County	2,009,324	2,059,530	28,635 (100.0%)	7,957 (27.7%)	20,816 (72.3%)	5,263	15,553
Texas	29,145,505	30,029,572	470,708 (100.0%)	118,159 (25.3%)	349,575 (74.7%)	118,614	230,961
U.S.	331,449,281	333,287,557	1,256,003 (100.0%)	245,080 (19.5%)	1,010,923 (80.5%)	1,010,923	0

Source: *Decennial Census Count, US Census Bureau, 2020.
 **Current Estimates of the Population, U. S. Census Bureau, 2022 Vintage.
 Note: This data reflects the estimated population change between April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022.
 Components may not add to total as residual is not presented in this table.

According to the Census 2010 population count for Bexar County, the non-Hispanic white population made up 30.3% of the total population in 2010 (2010 Census). In 2020, this percentage has declined to 26.7% (2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Summary File), and by 2050 non-Hispanic whites are projected to comprise 19.6% of all Bexar County residents (Texas Demographic Center, 2018). Meanwhile, the County’s share of minorities, especially Hispanics, will increase dramatically in the same time period (see Figure 3-1).

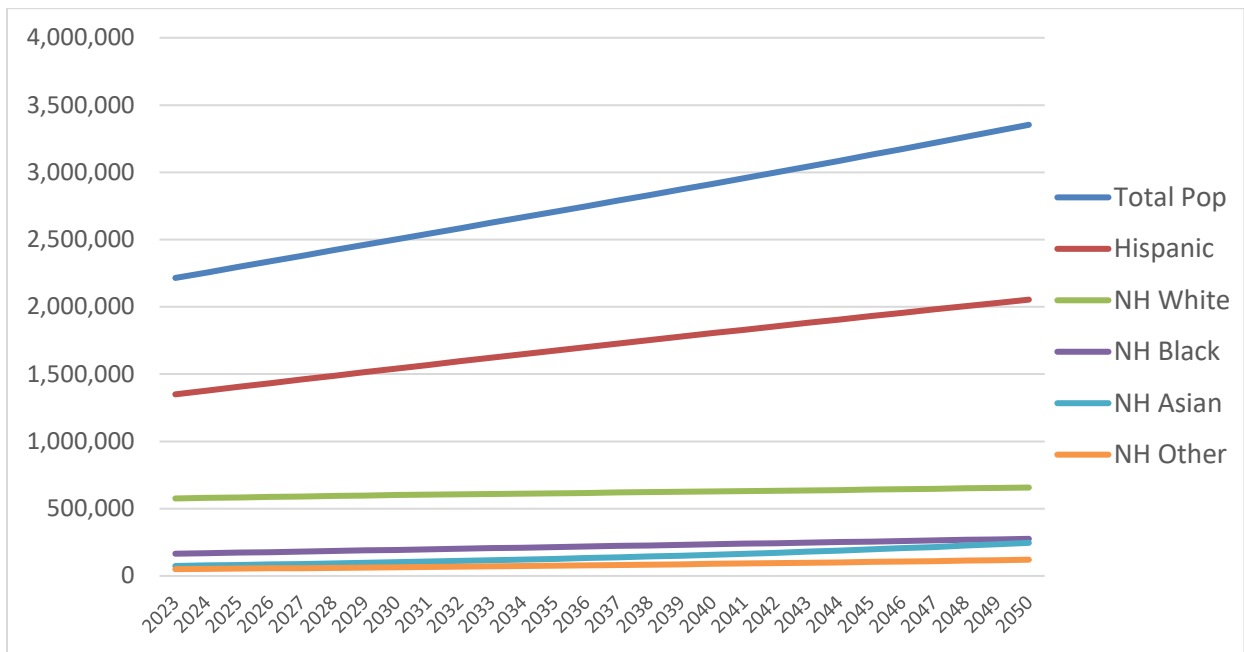


Figure 3-1 Bexar County Projected Growth by Race and Ethnicity, 2023-2050
 Source: Texas Demographic Center Population Projections, 2018

By further examining the geographic pattern of the natural increase in Bexar County, we can see that many of the births were concentrated in central Bexar County (see Figure 3-2). According to the Texas Vital Statistics (VSTAT) 2005-2020 as shown in Table 3-4, overall, COSA DHS Head Start service area appears to have larger shares of births to teenage mothers (8.1%), births to single mothers (62.8%), mothers with less than a high school education (22.0%), and births with low or very low birth weight (9.3%), when compared to Bexar County and the State. Among the zipcodes, 78207 and 78220 both have the highest share of births to teenage mothers (12.1%); 78208 has the highest share of births to single mothers (75.5%); 78207 has the highest share of births to mothers without a high school/GED degree (32.1%); 78220 has the highest share of births with low or very low birthweight (12.8%)

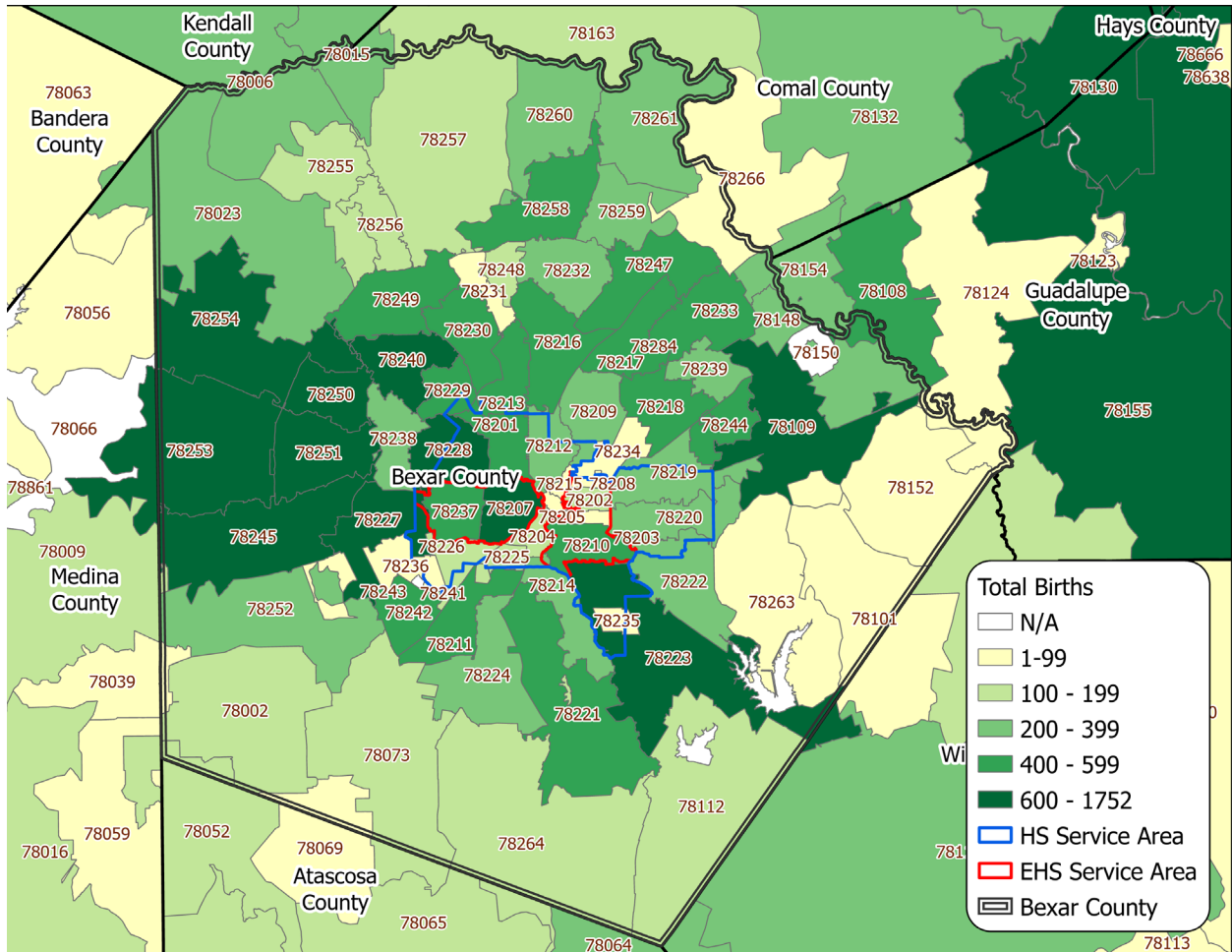


Figure 3-2 Births per ZIP Code in Bexar County, 2020

Note: White zip codes did not report any birth information between 2005-2020.

Source: Texas Vital Statistics (VSTAT), 2005-2020.

Table 3-4 Births Occurring by Mother’s Characteristics, Selected Geographies, 2020

Geography	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 with low or very low birthweight
Bexar County	25,247	5.9%	45.0%	12.0%	8.6%
Texas	368,272	5.9%	41.5%	14.4%	8.2%
All Zipcodes in the Service Area	4,970	8.1%	62.8%	22.0%	9.3%
78201	490	5.5%	58.4%	19.2%	9.2%
78202	199	8.0%	71.4%	30.7%	6.5%
78203	87	0.0%	67.8%	23.0%	11.5%
78204	139	0.0%	59.0%	11.5%	10.8%
78205	11	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
78207	766	12.1%	70.0%	32.1%	9.4%
78208	53	0.0%	75.5%	0.0%	0.0%
78210	429	10.5%	58.7%	25.4%	11.0%
78212	243	5.8%	46.1%	12.8%	8.6%
78215	30	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
78219	266	5.6%	60.9%	16.9%	11.7%
78220	297	12.1%	68.7%	24.9%	12.8%
78222	365	6.3%	57.3%	16.7%	11.2%
78225	165	8.5%	62.4%	21.8%	12.1%
78226	109	0.0%	75.2%	28.4%	0.0%
78228	695	8.6%	62.4%	17.3%	9.5%
78235	34	0.0%	55.9%	0.0%	0.0%
78237	592	9.8%	67.1%	25.5%	7.4%

Note: 1. The table shows zipcodes that are within the COSA DHS Head Start service area boundaries.
 2. The highlighted zipcodes are COSA DHS Early Head Start service areas.
 Source: Texas Vital Statistics (VSTAT), 2005-2020.

Immigrants

During 2017-2021, foreign born residents made up 13.1% of Bexar County’s population (see Table 3-5). Edgewood (18.8%) and San Antonio ISDs (15.2%) were estimated to have some of the greatest shares of foreign born residents among all Bexar County. Only Harlandale (16.1%) and South San Antonio ISDs (17.5%) had greater shares of foreign born population than SAISD. In contrast, Lackland ISD (4.5%) had the lowest proportion of foreign born residents.

Among the foreign born population, the percentage of Hispanic foreign-born residents ranged from a low (15.1%) in Randolph Field ISD to a high (99.0%) in Harlandale ISD. The total foreign-born population of Edgewood ISD (97.9%) and San Antonio ISD (92.5%) is almost entirely Hispanic, which is significantly higher than it is in the Country (71.7%) and in the State (64.3%).

Table 3-5 Bexar County Foreign Born Population Comparisons for Selected School Districts, 2017-2021

School District	Total Population		Foreign Born Population			
	Estimate	Percent Hispanic	Estimate	Percent of Total Population	Percent Non-Hispanic White	Percent Hispanic
Alamo Heights	31,018	29.7	2,958	9.5	28.2	45.5
East Central	60,146	59.7	5,105	8.5	5.1	84.1
Edgewood	59,930	94.5	11,261	18.8	1.2	97.9
Ft. Sam	4,655	21.8	232	5.0	20.7	39.2
Harlandale	61,681	90.2	9,950	16.1	0.3	99.0
Judson	140,437	45.3	16,727	11.9	9.1	67.2
Lackland	9,287	12.7	417	4.5	1.9	28.1
North East	426,221	47.7	53,492	12.6	11.0	63.0
Northside	661,125	58.3	83,111	12.6	13.8	55.1
Randolph Field	1,851	18.9	86	4.6	4.7	15.1
San Antonio	304,696	79.2	46,462	15.2	3.7	92.5
Schertz-Cibolo-Univ. City	81,978	33.1	5,345	6.5	12.4	52.0
South San Antonio	47,098	89.6	8,223	17.5	1.1	96.9
Somerset	16,134	82.4	1,815	11.2	1.0	96.9
Southside	29,486	85.1	4,644	15.7	2.3	92.8
Southwest	69,032	79.4	10,304	14.9	2.2	90.7
Bexar County	1,990,522	60.9	261,127	13.1	9.0	71.7
Texas	28,862,581	39.8	4,904,169	17.0	8.5	64.3

Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, DP02, DP05 and Derived from B05003H & B05003I

Race and Ethnicity

Racial/ethnic minorities (including Hispanic, Non-Hispanic Black, Non-Hispanic Asian, and Non-Hispanic Other) make up a greater proportion of the population in the City of San Antonio (76.9%) and Bexar County (73.5%) compared to the State (59.3%) and Nation (40.6%) (calculated from Table 3-6 and 3-9) and most other comparable counties, except El Paso County (88.5%) (calculated from Table 3-7 and 3-8). In comparison, even greater percentages of minorities reside in Edgewood (96.7%) and San Antonio (87.3%) ISDs than the City, County, State or Nation (calculated from Table 3-9).

Minorities comprise more than 70% of Bexar County's population, with non-Hispanic Whites comprising only 27% of the overall population. Specifically, Bexar county's minority population includes 61% Hispanic residents, 7% Black or African-American residents, 3% Asian residents, and 3% of residents with another race (see Table 3-6). In comparison, more than one-third of Texas population are non-Hispanic Whites (41%) and more than half of the Nation's population was non-Hispanic White (59%).

The majority of EISD and SAISD populations were comprised of minority groups. Only 3% and 13% of Edgewood and San Antonio ISD residents were non-Hispanic White, respectively. Hispanics were the largest racial/ethnic group in these areas, accounting for 95% and 79% of each district's residents, respectively (see Table 3-9).

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, making 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 3-6 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison, Bexar County, Texas, the United States, 2017-2021

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,990,522	100	28,862,581	100	329,725,481	100
Hispanic (any race)	1,211,997	60.9	11,479,932	39.8	60,806,969	18.4
White (non-Hispanic)	528,230	26.5	11,745,032	40.7	196,010,370	59.4
Black (non-Hispanic)	139,101	7.0	3,401,742	11.8	40,196,302	12.2
Asian (non-Hispanic)	57,230	2.9	1,433,683	5.0	18,554,697	5.6
Other (non-Hispanic)	53,964	2.7	802,192	2.9	14,157,143	4.4
<small>Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, DP05 & derived from DP05.</small>						

Table 3-7 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison for Bexar, Dallas, and El Paso Counties, 2017-2021

	Bexar		Dallas		El Paso	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,990,522	100	2,604,722	100	860,485	100
Hispanic (any race)	1,211,997	60.9	1,060,847	40.7	713,245	82.9
White (non-Hispanic)	528,230	26.5	727,315	27.9	98,627	11.5
Black (non-Hispanic)	139,101	7.0	577,977	22.2	24,593	2.9
Asian (non-Hispanic)	57,230	2.9	170,330	6.5	9,084	1.1
Other (non-Hispanic)	53,964	2.7	68,253	2.5	14,936	1.7
<small>Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, DP05 & derived from DP05.</small>						

Table 3-8 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison for Harris, Tarrant and Travis Counties, 2017-2021

	Harris		Tarrant		Travis	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	4,697,957	100	2,091,953	100	1,267,795	100
Hispanic (any race)	2,049,914	43.6	617,233	29.5	426,399	33.6
White (non-Hispanic)	1,327,632	28.3	937,492	44.8	609,580	48.1
Black (non-Hispanic)	868,262	18.5	347,638	16.6	99,855	7.9
Asian (non-Hispanic)	327,705	7.0	117,095	5.6	87,994	6.9
Other (non-Hispanic)	124,444	2.6	72,495	3.5	43,967	3.4
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, DP05 & derived from DP05.						

Table 3-9 Racial and Ethnic Composition Comparison, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD, City of San Antonio, 2017-2021

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		City of San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	59,930	100	304,696	100	1,434,540	100
Hispanic (any race)	56,613	94.5	241,218	79.2	942,637	65.7
White (non-Hispanic)	1,952	3.3	38,633	12.7	331,546	23.1
Black (non-Hispanic)	988	1.6	18,479	6.1	86,293	6.0
Asian (non-Hispanic)	83	0.1	1,886	0.6	40,709	2.8
Other (non-Hispanic)	294	0.5	4,480	1.5	33,355	2.3
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, DP05 & derived from DP05.						

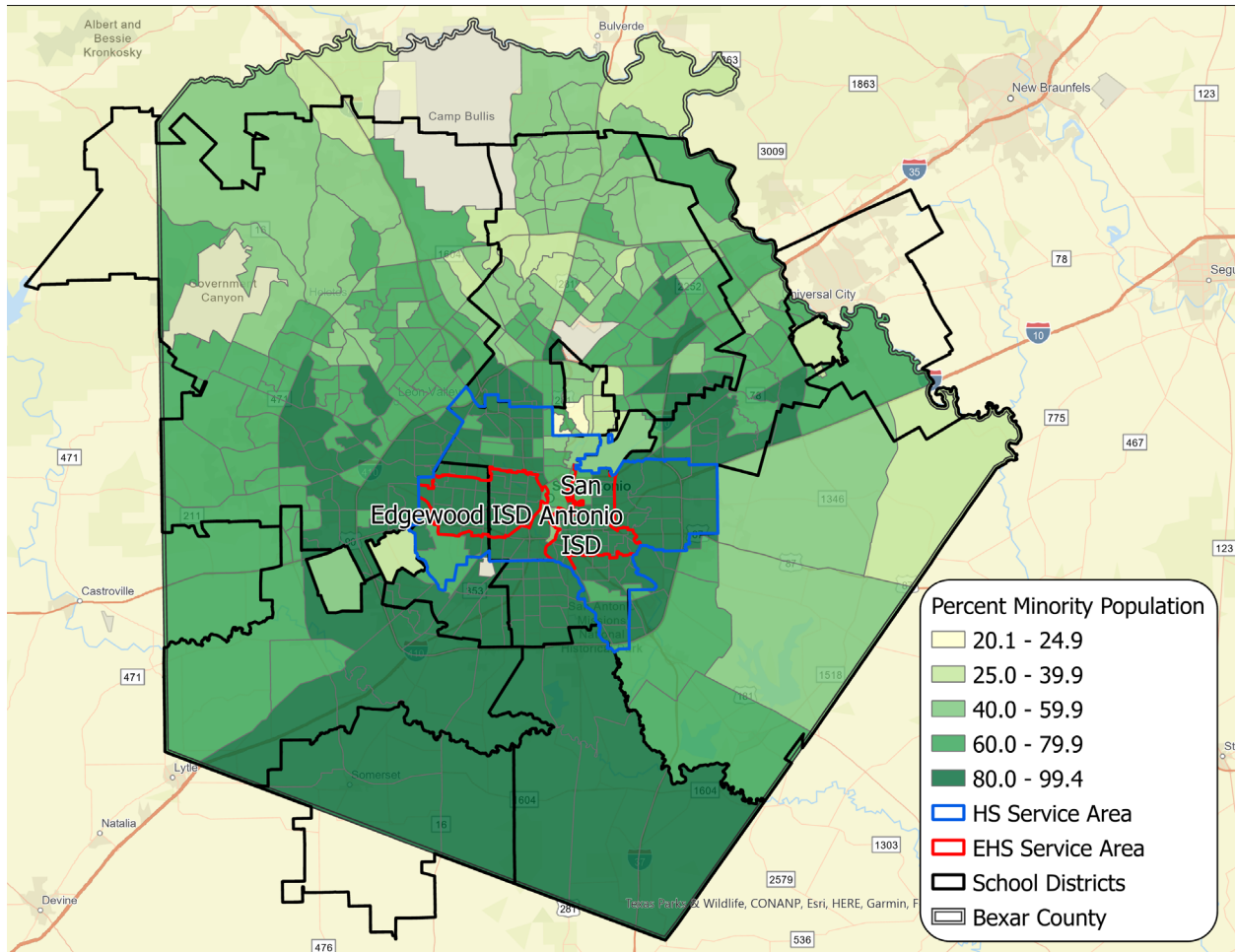


Figure 3-3 Percent of the Minority Population by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2017-2021
 Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, DP05, 2017-2021

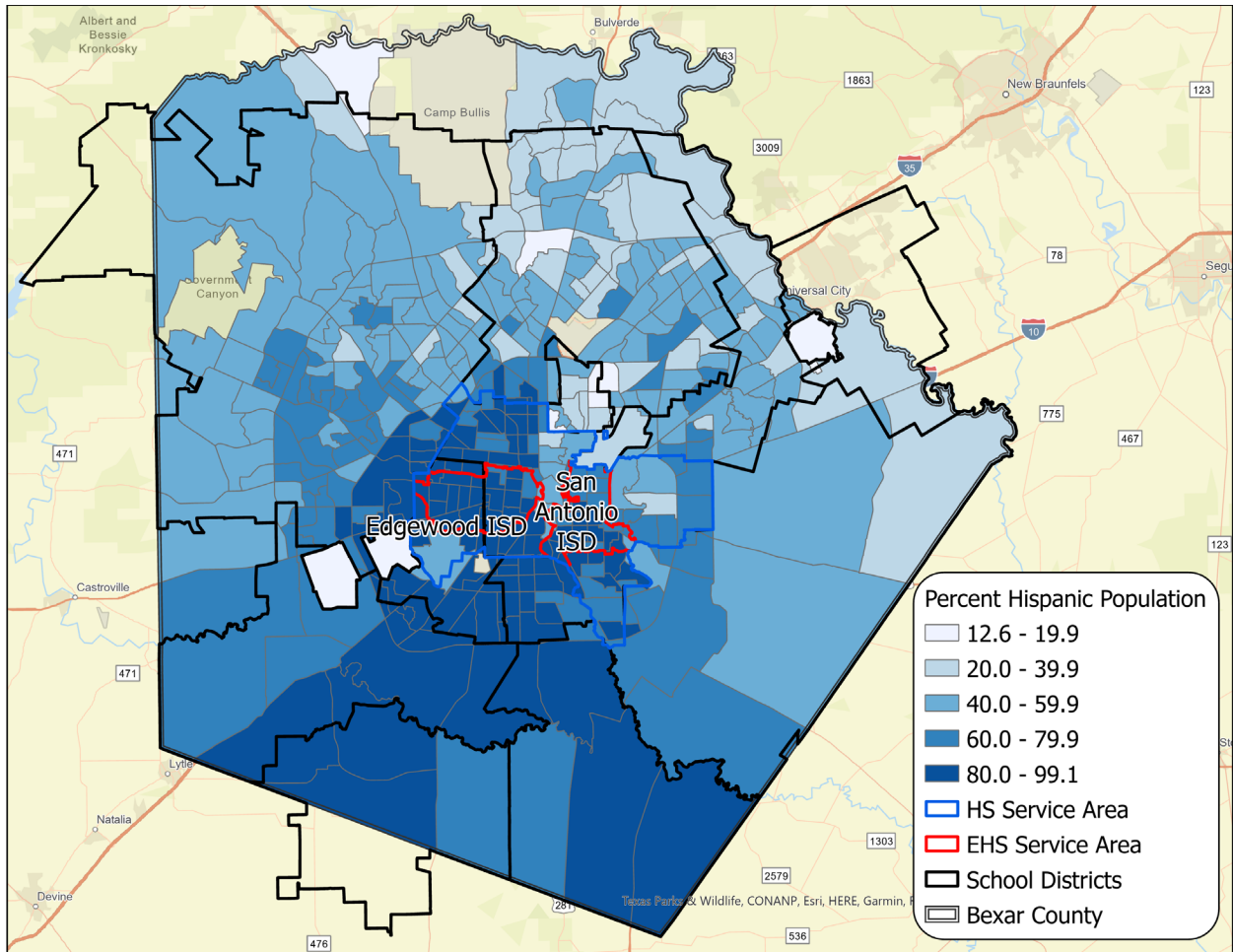


Figure 3-4 Percent of the Hispanic Population by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2017-2021
 Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, DP05, 2017-2021

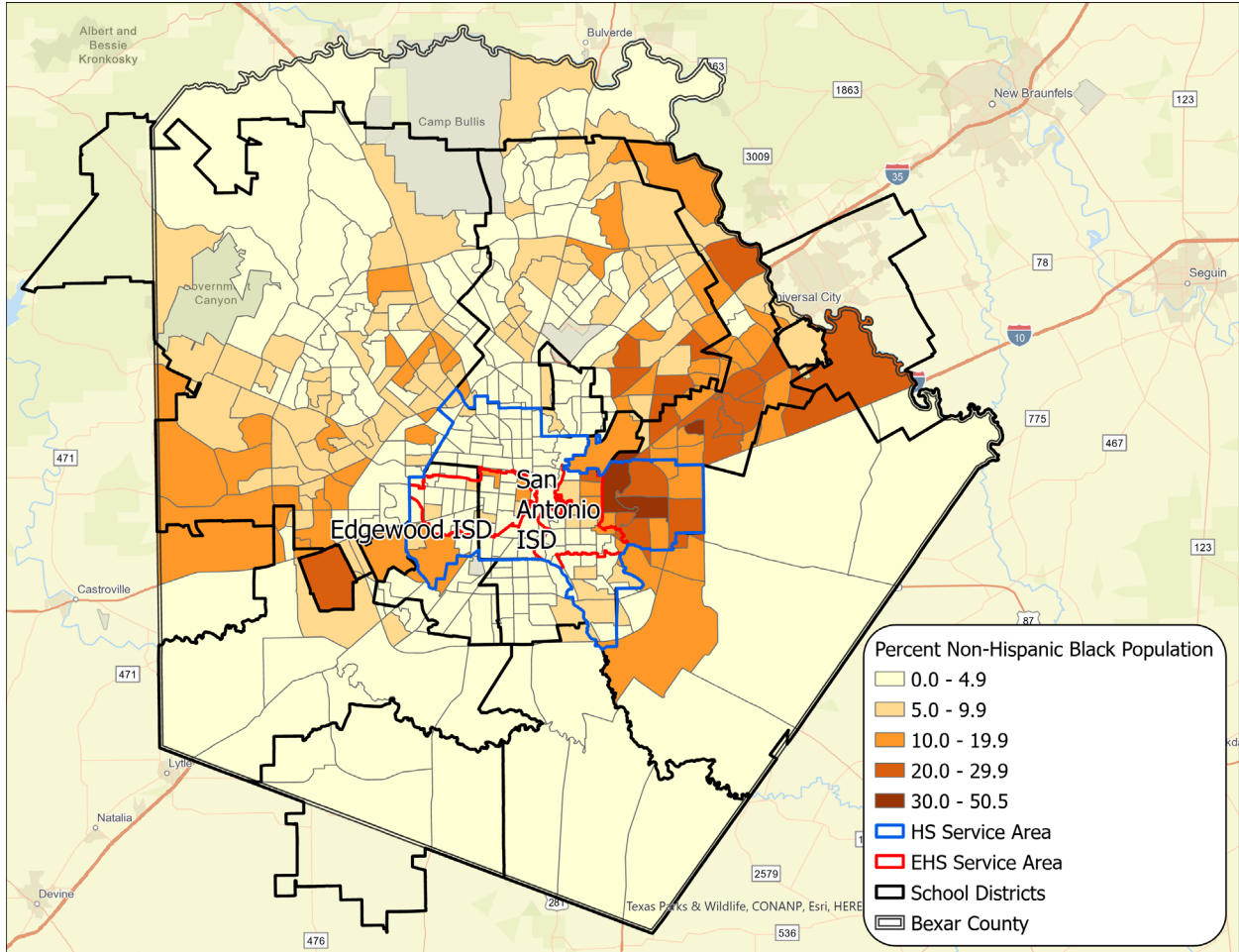


Figure 3-5 Percent of the Non-Hispanic Black Population by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2017-2021
 Source: American Community Survey, Five-year Sample, DP05, 2017-2021

The racial/ethnic composition of children enrolled in the Head Start, Early 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 (85.6%) (see Tables 3-11), Black (10.9%) and Biracial/Multiracial (3.1%) 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 3-10 and 3-11) given that approximately 90% of the City’s HS and EHS-CCP Program enrollees are Hispanic.

Table 3-10 Ethnicity of Enrolled Head Start, Early Head Start, and EHS-CCP Children, 2022

Ethnicity	Children Enrolled	
	Total	Percent (%)
Hispanic (any Race)	2,564	89.9%
Non-Hispanic (any Race)	289	10.1%
Total Cumulative Enrollment	2,853	100.0%
Source: Head Start Enterprise System, Grantee Program Summary Report, 2022		

Table 3-11 Race of Enrolled Head Start, Early Head Start, and EHS-CCP Children, 2022

Race	Children Enrolled	
	Total	Percent (%)
White	2,442	85.6%
NH Whites	42	1.5%
Black or African American	310	10.9%
Asian	4	0.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	0.2%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	0.0%
Biracial/Multi-Racial	89	3.1%
Other	0	0.0%
Unspecified	0	0.0%
Total Cumulative Enrollment	2,853	100.0%
Source: Head Start Enterprise System, Grantee Program Summary Report, 2022		

Languages

About 38% of Bexar County residents speak a language other than English, compared to 35% of State residents, and 22% of the Nation's residents (see Table 3-13). Among all the foreign languages, Spanish is the most widely spoken foreign language in Bexar County (34% of County residents speak Spanish).

A substantial proportion of foreign language users have limited English proficiency. An estimated 11.3% of Bexar County residents speak English less than "very well." Spanish speakers comprise the majority of residents with limited English proficiency in the County (88%, 184,100 out of 209,373 residents). In addition, 1.4% of Bexar County residents who speak a language other than English and Spanish is estimated to have difficulty speaking English.

Speaking Spanish at home is especially prevalent in the central and southern portions of the County (see Figure 3-6). These areas of higher Spanish utilization overlap with districts served by the COSA DHS Head Start, EHS, and EHS-CCP Programs. The remaining foreign language speakers come from a number of different origins and make up less than 4% of the population. Other than Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese make up roughly half the remaining foreign languages spoken in the County.

A larger proportion of Edgewood and San Antonio ISD residents speak Spanish than the City, County, State, or Nation's residents (see Tables 3-12 and 3-13). About 66% of EISD residents and 51% of SAISD residents speak a language other than English, in comparison to 42% of San Antonio, 38% of Bexar County, 35% of Texas, and 22% of U.S. residents. Among foreign language speakers, this language was overwhelmingly Spanish for EISD (99%, 36,577 out of 36,774) and SAISD (97%, 140,300 out of 144,288) residents—more so than for residents of the City (91%), County (90%), State (82%) or Nation (61%).

The proportion of Edgewood ISD (25%) and San Antonio ISD (16%) residents who spoke Spanish with limited English proficiency (who reported speaking English less than "very well") is higher than the proportion of the city (11%), county (10%), state (11%), and the nation (5%). This implies that 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 (EISD 0.4% and SAISD 1.4%). Those speaking a language other than English or Spanish and reported spoke English less than "very well" accounted for 0.2% and 0.4% of EISD and SAISD's residents, respectively.

Table 3-12 Language Spoken at Home Population 5 Years and Over, Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD, City of San Antonio, 2017-2021

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		City of San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population 5 and up	55,525	100.0	284,717	100.0	1,338,970	100.0
English only	18,751	33.8	140,429	49.3	779,970	58.3
Language other than English	36,774	66.2	144,288	50.7	559,000	41.7
Speak English less than "very well"	13,846	24.9	47,884	16.8	169,963	12.7
Spanish	36,577	65.9	140,300	49.3	507,235	37.9
Speak English less than "very well"	13,751	24.8	46,671	16.4	150,998	11.3
Language other than English and Spanish	197	0.4	3,988	1.4	51,765	3.9
Speak English less than "very well"	95	0.2	1,213	0.4	18,965	1.4
<p>Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. The two main categories of language speakers are English and Language Other than English speakers. The Language Other than English category is further divided into those who speak Spanish or those who speak a Language other than English and Spanish. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, DP02</p>						

Table 3-13 Language Spoken at Home Population 5 Years and Over, Bexar County, Texas and the United States, 2017-2021

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population 5 and up	1,854,261	100.0	26,903,358	100.0	310,302,360	100.0
English only	1,144,351	61.7	17,460,783	64.9	243,098,950	78.3
Language other than English	709,910	38.3	9,442,575	35.1	67,203,410	21.7
Speak English less than "very well"	209,373	11.3	3,532,172	13.1	25,535,259	8.2
Spanish	638,131	34.4	7,717,053	28.7	41,157,140	13.3
Speak English less than "very well"	184,100	9.9	2,955,978	11.0	16,079,944	5.2
Language other than English and Spanish	71,779	3.9	1,725,522	6.4	26,046,270	8.4
Speak English less than "very well"	25,273	1.4	576,194	2.1	9,455,315	3.0
<p>Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. The two main categories of language speakers are English and Language Other than English speakers. The Language Other than English category is further divided into those who speak Spanish or those who speak a Language other than English and Spanish. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, DP02</p>						

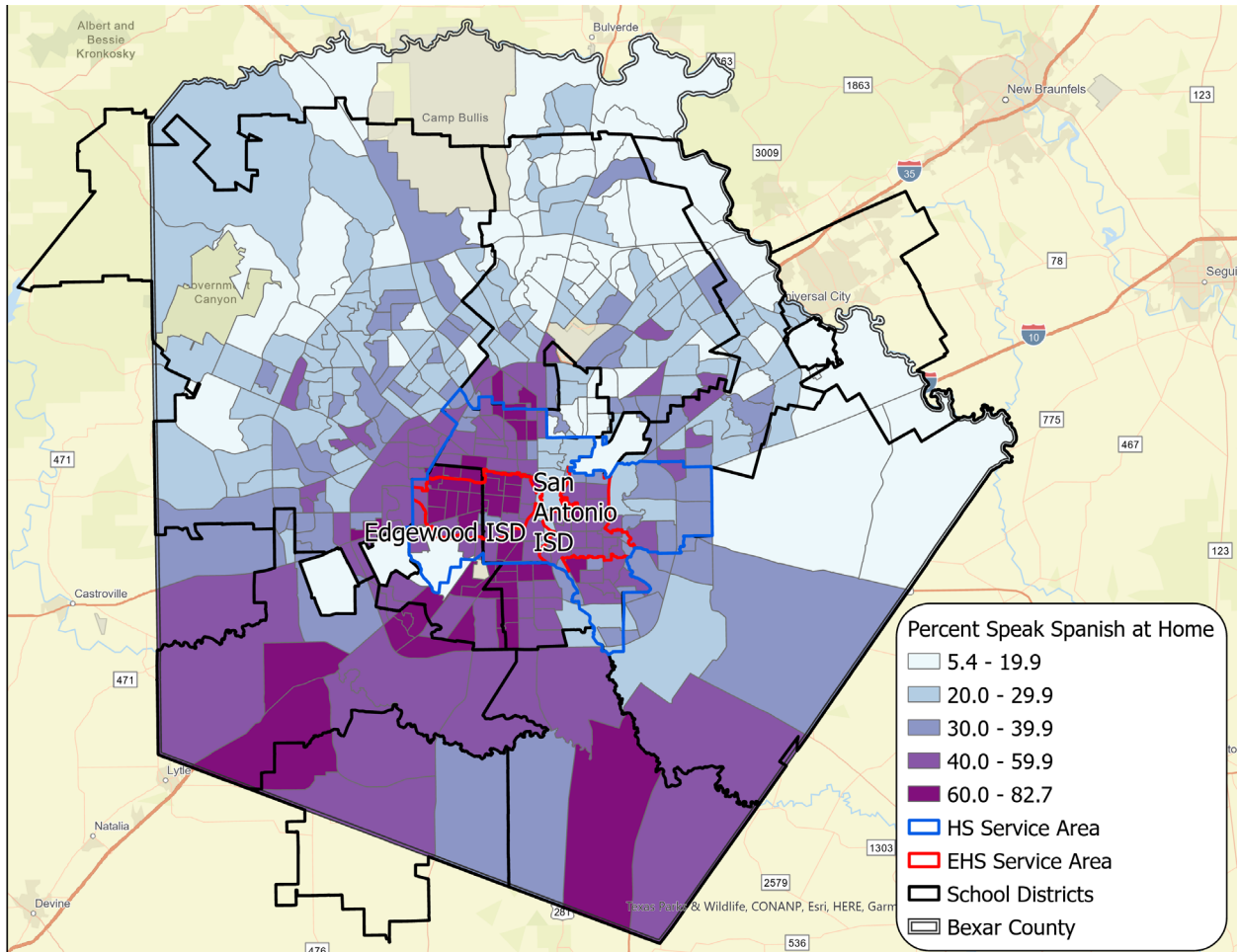


Figure 3-6 Percent of Persons Aged 5 and Older that Speak Spanish at Home by Census Tract, Bexar County, 2017-2021

Source: American Community Survey, 5 Year Sample, DP02, 2017-2021

Texas Education Agency enrollment data for all of Bexar County's independent school districts was used to help identify the approximate geographic location of Spanish speakers (TEA, Student Program Reports, 2022-2023). The density of students enrolled in bilingual or English as a Second Language (ESL) education is highest in the county center and extends southward and northward (see Figure 3-7). Edgewood ISD and San Antonio ISD were among the independent school districts with the greatest proportion of students participating in these programs. Specifically, EISD (17%) and SAISD (23%) have greater percentages of enrolled bilingual and/or ESL students than either the County (15%) or the State (19%) (see Figure 3-8).

These data give valuable information about families and Spanish language use in Bexar County. The need for Spanish language services rises in areas of prevalent bilingual instructions. These areas overlap with the 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 cover areas of high concentration of Hispanic population and bilingual/ESL students, will likely need to cater services to both Spanish speakers and English learners.

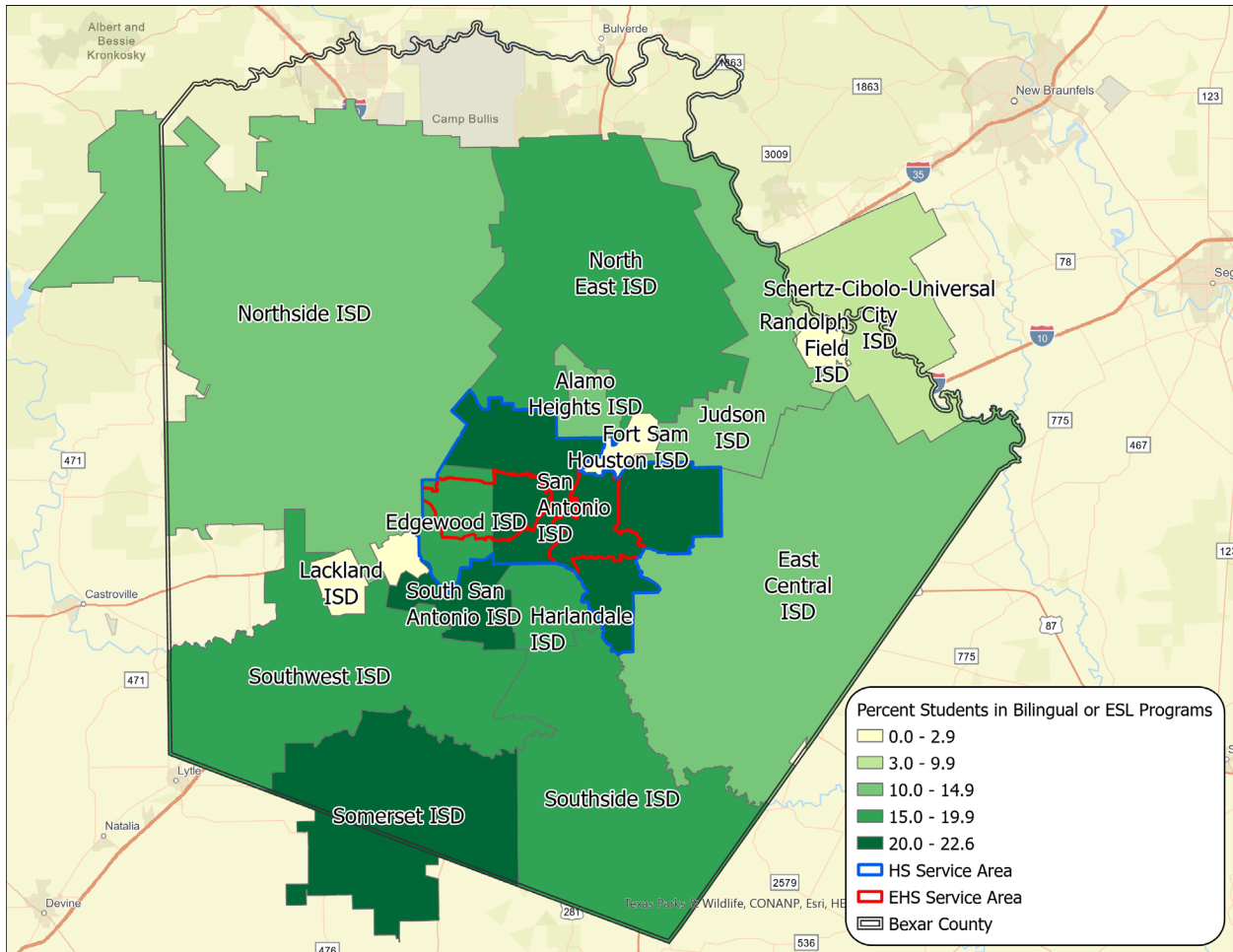


Figure 3-7 Percent of Students Participating in Bilingual or ESL Programs for School Districts in Bexar County, 2022-2023

Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2022-2023

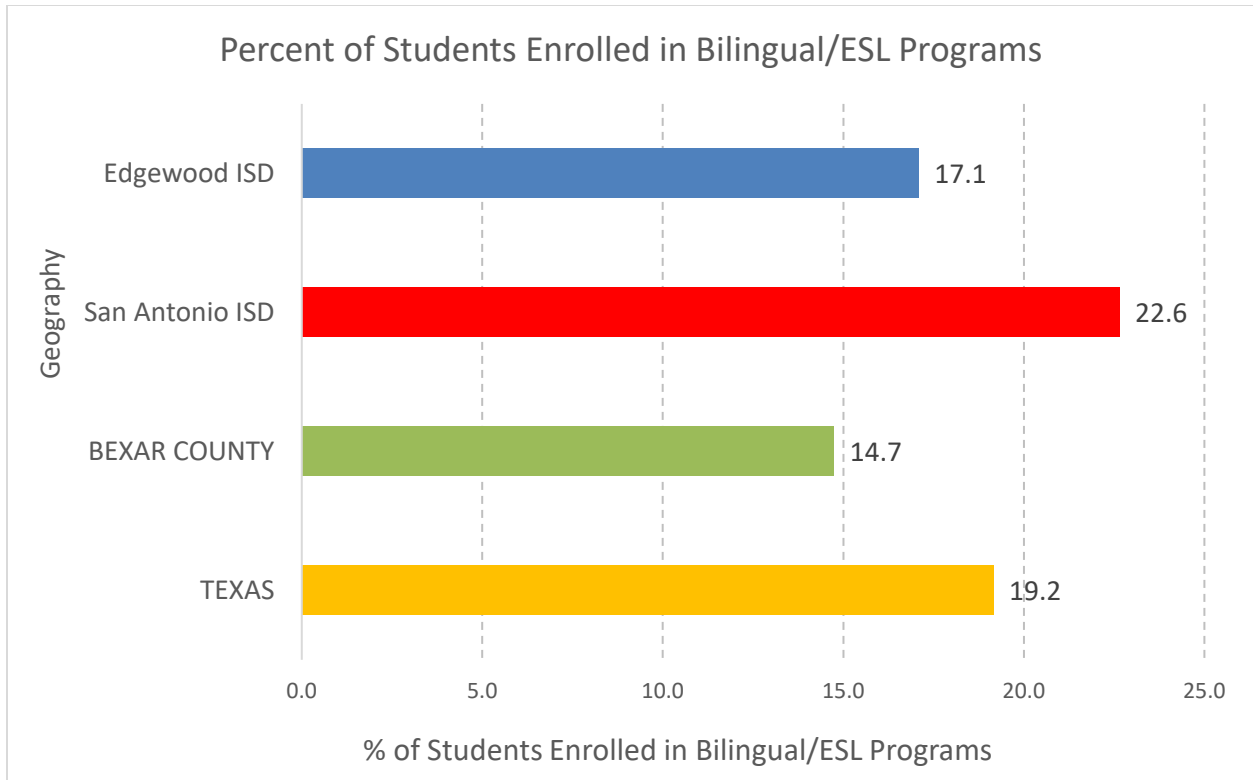


Figure 3-8 Percent Bilingual/ESL Enrollment, by School District, 2022-2023

Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2022-2023

Among enrolled children, English is the language most commonly spoken at home (75.2%). About 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 3-14). In comparison to the City (38%) and County (34%) average (see Table 3-12 and 3-13), a smaller percentage of enrollees spoke Spanish at home (22%). More than twice the proportion of EISD (66%) and SAISD (49%) residents spoke Spanish at home, when compared to enrolled children (22%) (see Table 3-12 and 3-14).

Table 3-14 Primary Language of Family at Home, 2022

Language	Head Start Children Enrolled	
	Number	Percent (%)
English	2,213	75.2%
Spanish	632	21.5%
Other Languages	8	0.3%
Total Cumulative Enrollment	2,942	100.0%

Source: Head Start Enterprise System, Grantee Program Summary Report, 2022

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 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 2022, Bexar County was the fourth most populous county in Texas (behinds Harris, Dallas, and Tarrant counties) and had a total population of 2.06 million people (Census Population Estimates Vintage 2022). Most of the County's residents live in City of San Antonio (1.43 million), which contained an estimated 69.6% of the County's 2022 population.

The City of San Antonio, Bexar County, and State of Texas shared similar age structures between 2017 and 2021. The population of all three geographies is younger, when compared to the Nation. City of San Antonio and Bexar County have a median age of 33.9 and 34.0, compared to Texas' median age of 35.0, and the Nation's median age of 38.4 (see Tables 3-15 and 3-16). In comparison to City of San Antonio, the residents of EISD (33.6) are slightly younger whereas residents of SAISD (35.2) are slightly older. Overall, EISD (7.4%), SAISD (6.6%), and City of San Antonio (6.7%) all have greater shares of children under 5 years old than the Nation (5.9%). 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.

With regard to types of households, Table 3-17 and 3-18 indicate that single parent families make up a larger proportion of EISD (13.5%) and SAISD (10.0%) households when compared with the City (8.8%), County (7.1%), State (6.3%), or Nation (5.1%). The average household size in EISD (3.13) is larger than the State (2.76) and the Nation (2.60), whereas the average household size in SAISD (2.57) is slightly smaller than the State and the Nation.

Table 3-15 Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD and City of San Antonio Populations by Age, 2017-2021

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		City of San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	59,930	100.0	304,696	100.0	1,434,540	100.0
Under 5 years	4,405	7.4	19,979	6.6	95,570	6.7
18 years and older	42,681	71.2	232,941	76.5	1,081,681	75.4
65 years and older	8,094	13.5	42,874	14.1	179,646	12.5
Median age	33.6	-	35.2	-	33.9	-
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, S0101.						

Table 3-16 United States, Texas, and Bexar County Population by Age, 2017-2021

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	1,990,522	100.0	28,862,581	100.0	329,725,481	100.0
Under 5 years	136,261	6.8	1,959,223	6.8	19,423,121	5.9
18 years and older	1,481,866	74.4	21,416,405	74.2	255,491,406	77.5
65 years and older	239,878	12.1	3,620,798	12.5	52,888,621	16.0
Median age	34.0	-	35.0	-	38.4	-
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, S0101.						

Table 3-17 Edgewood ISD, San Antonio ISD and City of San Antonio Demographic and Household Characteristics, 2017-2021

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		City of San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total Population	59,930	100.0	304,696	100.0	1,434,540	100.0
Population under 5	4,405	7.4	19,979	6.6	95,570	6.7
Total households	19,056	100.0	114,560	100.0	535,610	100.0
Single Parent Families with Children Under 18 Years	2,564	13.5	11,400	10.0	47,177	8.8
Average household size	3.13	-	2.57	-	2.64	-
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, S0101 and derived from DP02.						

Table 3-18 Bexar County, Texas and United States Demographic and Household Characteristics, 2017-2021

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total Population	1,990,522	100.0	28,862,581	100.0	329,725,481	100.0
Population under 5	136,261	6.8	1,959,223	6.8	19,423,121	5.9
Total households	717,124	100.0	10,239,341	100.0	124,010,992	100.0
Single Parent Families with Children Under 18 Years*	50,637	7.1	640,866	6.3	6,374,132	5.1
Average household size	2.73	-	2.76	-	2.60	-

Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, S0101 and derived from DP02.

Substantially more enrolled children reside in single-parent, rather than two-parent households (see Tables 3-19). Two-thirds of Head Start households were single-parent families, compared to about one-tenth of EISD and SAISD families in the Census data (see Tables 3-17). DHS enrollees have a much greater proportion of single-parent families (67%) than is estimated for EISD (14%), SAISD (10%), the City (9%), County (7%), State (6%), or Nation (5%) (see Table 3-17 and 3-18). Thus, the DHS Early Head Start, EHS-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 3-19 Number and Percentage of Single and Two Parent Homes, 2022

Family Type	Head Start Families	
	Number	Percent
Two Parent Family	869	33.16
Single Parent Family	1,752	66.84
Total Number of Families at Enrollment	2,621	100.00

Source: Head Start Enterprise System, Grantee Program Summary Report, 2022

4. Education, Health, Nutrition and Social Service Needs

Education

San Antonio offers a number of opportunities for higher education to its residents. In 2022, there were 48 colleges and technical schools located within Bexar County (National Center for Education Statistics, Custom College Navigator Search, 2023). Of these institutions, 19 were less-than-two-year programs, 11 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 of the City of San Antonio is similar to the attainment of Bexar County, but slightly different from the State. The most numerous category is those with some college experience, followed by those with a Bachelor's degree or greater education, those with 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 individuals with a Bachelor's degree (31.5%), when compared to the City (27.3%) and County (30.0%). However, the proportion of population with at least a high school degree/GED is lower in the City (83.3%), County (85.4%), and State (84.8%) than the Nation (88.9%).

The educational attainment of Edgewood and San Antonio ISD residents is less than the educational 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 40% of the population of EISD (38.3%), and over 25% of SAISD residents (26.7%), have not *completed* a high school diploma. Only 5% of EISD residents and 16% of SAISD residents had earned at least a Bachelor's degree, compared to San Antonio (27.3%), Bexar County (30.0%), Texas (31.5%), and U.S. residents (33.7%). In contrast to these other areas, larger shares of EISD (35.2%) and SAISD (30.8%) residents have a high school diploma than the City (25.5%), County (24.4%), State (24.5%), or nation (26.5%). However, smaller percentages of EISD (21.5%) and SAISD (26.4%) residents have some college experience when compared to the City, County, State, and Nation (ranges from 28.7% to 31.0%).

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 61.7% in EISD to 73.3% in SAISD. Similarly, the percentage of adults with a college diploma or greater is also lowest in EISD (5.0%) and SAISD (16.2%), when compared to the City (27.3%), County (30.0%), State (31.5%), and Nation (33.7%). 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 846 children in EISD, 4,236 children in SAISD, 20,527 children in San Antonio, and 29,341 children in Bexar County are enrolled in nursery school 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, 2017-2021

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		City of San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
People 25 years and over	36,839	100.0	200,519	100.0	928,765	100.0
No high school diploma	14,096	38.3	53,524	26.7	155,408	16.7
High school graduate or equiv.*	12,981	35.2	61,740	30.8	236,773	25.5
Some college, no Bachelor's**	7,934	21.5	52,840	26.4	282,630	30.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,828	5.0	32,415	16.2	253,954	27.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, B16010 and derived from B16010.
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 4-2 Educational Attainment among Persons Aged 25 Years and Older, Bexar County, Texas, the United States, 2017-2021

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
People 25 years and over	1,278,847	100.0	18,619,469	100.0	225,152,317	100.0
No high school diploma	187,071	14.6	2,826,181	15.2	25,050,356	11.1
High school graduate or equiv.*	311,876	24.4	4,563,619	24.5	59,636,386	26.5
Some college, no Bachelor's**	396,349	31.0	5,358,474	28.8	64,656,741	28.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	383,551	30.0	5,871,195	31.5	75,808,834	33.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, B16010 and derived from B16010.
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, 2017-2021

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		City of San Antonio	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
People 3 and over	57,326	100.0	293,494	100.0	1,381,444	100.0
Enrolled in school:	16,009	27.9	75,655	25.8	380,669	27.6
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	846	1.5	4,236	1.4	20,527	1.5
Enrolled in kindergarten	1,217	2.1	4,677	1.6	20,503	1.5
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	4,380	7.6	16,369	5.6	79,397	5.7
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	3,664	6.4	15,934	5.4	78,826	5.7
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	3,872	6.8	15,243	5.2	79,339	5.7
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	1,830	3.2	16,097	5.5	82,265	6.0
Graduate or professional school	200	0.3	3,099	1.1	19,812	1.4
Not enrolled in school	41,317	72.1	217,839	74.2	1,000,775	72.4
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, B14001 Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.						

Table 4-4 School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population 3 Years and Over, Bexar County, Texas, the United States, 2017-2021

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
People 3 and over	1,914,077	100.0	27,720,714	100.0	318,402,496	100.0
Enrolled in school:	540,630	28.2	7,752,643	28.0	81,076,829	25.5
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	29,341	1.5	435,637	1.6	4,744,776	1.5
Enrolled in kindergarten	28,702	1.5	413,772	1.5	4,050,752	1.3
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	114,290	6.0	1,635,589	5.9	16,067,988	5.0
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	115,688	6.0	1,713,746	6.2	17,002,367	5.3
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	112,598	5.9	1,692,163	6.1	17,256,453	5.4
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	111,026	5.8	1,506,511	5.4	17,528,870	5.5
Graduate or professional school	28,985	1.5	355,225	1.3	4,425,623	1.4
Not enrolled in school	1,373,447	71.8	19,968,071	72.0	237,325,667	74.5
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, B14001						
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.						

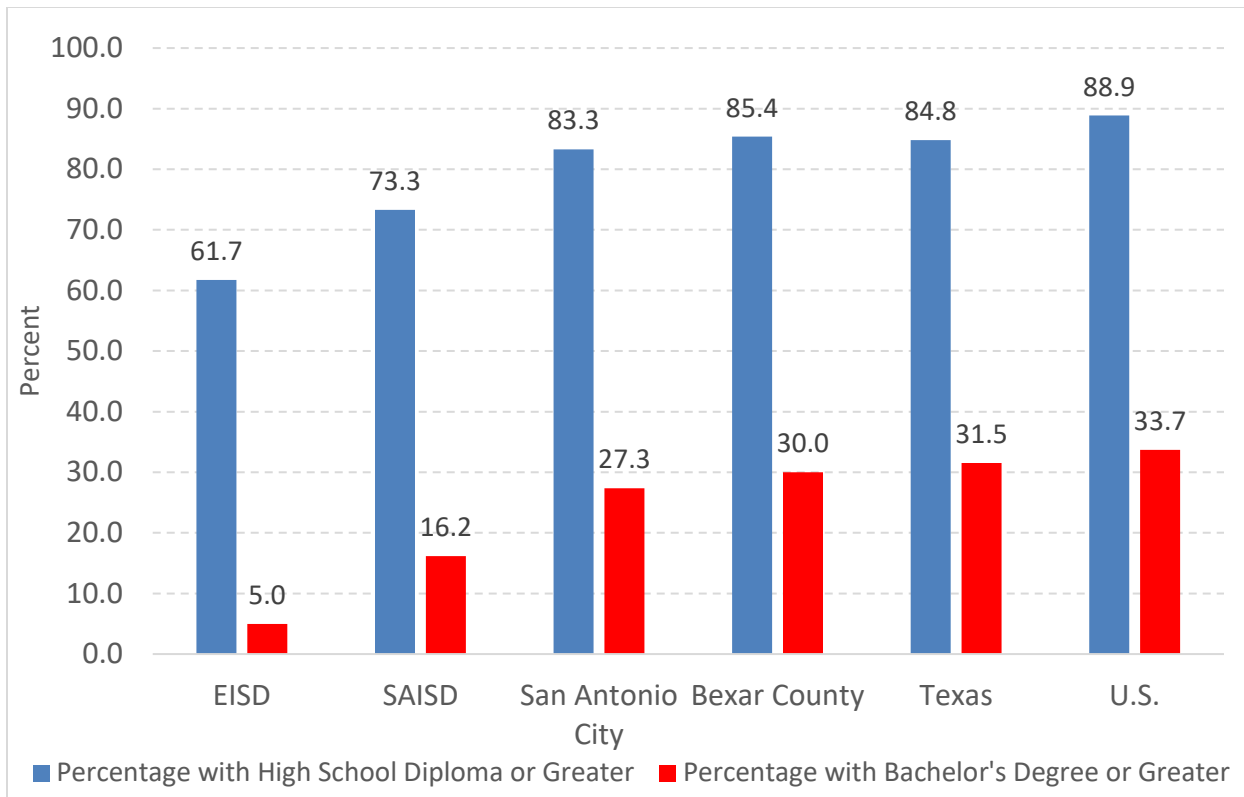


Figure 4-1 Percent of Adults 25 Years and Older with High School Diploma or Greater and with Bachelor's Degree or Greater, 2017-2021

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, 2017-2021, B16010

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. According to Table 4-5 and Table 4-6 usage of all food assistance programs increased in EISD (from 32.9% to 38.9%) but slightly decreased in SAISD (from 25.8% to 25.0%) between 2016 and 2021. SNAP was the most utilized form of assistance, followed by Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and then cash public assistance. During 2017-2021, over one-third of EISD households and one-quarter of SAISD households used SNAP, compared to 15.8% of City of San Antonio and 11.5% of Texas households. About 11.3% of EISD and 10.0% of SAISD households rely upon SSI, compared to only 6.4% of San Antonio and 4.6% of Texas households. Cash public assistance is used at more comparable rates between geographies, but greater shares of EISD (3.9%) and SAISD (3.1%) households used this resource when compared to the City (2.6%) and State (1.9%).

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 (See Table 4-7). Based on the available data, a smaller proportion of children in Bexar County relied on TANF (0.4%) than did children in the State of Texas (0.6%) in 2019. By contrast, a larger proportion of children in Bexar County relied on SNAP (26.0%) than Texas children (23.1%) in 2021. In addition, the number of children aged under 5 who received WIC decreased by 23% for Bexar County and 29% for the State, respectively, between 2015 and 2021.

Table 4-5 Percent of Public Assistance Received by Residents of DHS Head Start Service Area, San Antonio, and Texas, 2012-2016

Program	2011-2015							
	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		City of San Antonio		Texas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	17,644	100.0	107,056	100.0	491,636	100.0	9,289,554	100.0
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	2,959	16.8	11,812	11.0	33,735	6.9	452,536	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, DP03

Table 4-6 Percent of Public Assistance Received by Residents of DHS Head Start Service Area, San Antonio, and Texas, 2017-2021

Program	2016-2020							
	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		City of San Antonio		Texas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	19,056	100.0	114,560	100.0	535,610	100.0	10,239,341	100.0
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	2,150	11.3	11,471	10.0	34,479	6.4	467,082	4.6
Cash public assistance*	747	3.9	3,580	3.1	13,942	2.6	196,678	1.9
Food stamps (SNAP)	7,421	38.9	28,658	25.0	84,757	15.8	1,178,059	11.5

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, 2017-2021., DP03

Table 4-7 Percent of Public Assistance Received by Children 0-17 or 0-4 Years of Age, Bexar County, Texas, 2015-2021

Program	Bexar County					Texas				
	2015	2017	2019	2020	2021	2015	2017	2019	2020	2021
Percent of Child Receiving TANF*	0.50%	0.50%	0.40%	-	-	0.80%	0.70%	0.60%	-	-
Percent of Children Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps)	32.10%	31.30%	28.00%	29.60%	25.99%	28.90%	28.90%	24.80%	26.30%	23.06%
Number of Children Receiving WIC (0-4 years)*	45,896	-	36,107	36,043	35,319	680,545	-	494,688	307,026	486,476
* data for 2020-2021 TANF and 2017 WIC are not available Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT, 2015-2021										

Some types of public assistance programs are more commonly used by the DHS Head Start families than households in EISD, SAISD, San Antonio, or Texas (see Table 4-8, compared to Table 4-6). Enrolled families most often used SNAP (56.0%) and least often used TANF (0.9%). 41.4% of families participated in WIC and 6.1% 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 at the DHS Head Start Program. Dependence on these forms of assistance suggests that food and food-related assistance is an important resource for Bexar County residents, especially families residing in the COSA DHS Head Start service area. 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 DHS Head Start Families, 2022

	DHS Head Start Families	
	Total	Percent
TANF	21	0.8
SSI	160	6.1
WIC	1,084	41.4
SNAP	1,469	56.0
Total Cumulative Enrolled Families	2,621	100.0
<small>Note: Families may receive assistance from more than one program so totals do not add to 100%. Source: Head Start Enterprise System, Grantee Program Summary Report, 2022</small>		

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. Between 2012 and 2022, the rate of confirmed victims has steadily decreased in Bexar County (see Table 4-9). The rate of confirmed victims per 1,000 children decreased from 13.1 to 9.0 in Bexar County. Similarly, the rate decreased from 9.2 to 7.4 for Texas during the same time period. This local decline in child abuse/neglect seemed to most benefit Bexar County children aged 3 to 5, whose confirmed cases dropped substantially during this time period (from around 1,400 to under 1,000). 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 Bexar County, FY 2012-2022

	FY 2012		FY 2017		FY 2022	
	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas	Bexar County	Texas
Age 0-2	2,029	20,192	2,011	21,739	1,805	19,224
Age 3-5	1,384	14,508	1,046	12,804	956	11,201
Age 6-8	1,030	10,777	866	10,323	711	8,243
Total Confirmed Victims	6,205	64,366	5,588	63,644	4,971	56,934
Rate of Confirmed Victims per 1,000 Children	13.1	9.2	11.0	8.7	9.0	7.4

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, 2012, 2017 & 2022.
 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.

Income and Poverty

On average, residents living in Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs had lower household income and per capita than the City, County, and State (Table 4-10). A larger percentage of EISD (11.9%) and SAISD (13.0%) households make less than \$10,000 when compared to other areas (ranges from 2.4% to 7.6%). Also, fewer households in the EISD (0.8%) and SAISD (2.6%) service areas made high incomes in comparison to the city (4.6%), county (6.4%), and state (8.7%).

The median household income was also lower in Edgewood and San Antonio school districted than comparable geographies. The median income was \$34,440 in EISD and \$38,449 in SAISD, in comparison to \$55,084 in the City of San Antonio, \$62,169 in Bexar County, and \$67,321 in Texas. Per capita income was also lower in EISD (\$15,898) and SAISD (\$22,598) than in the City of San Antonio (\$28,579), Bexar County (\$31,233), and the State (\$34,255). Both districts also had relatively higher percentages of families with children under 5 years which were below the poverty threshold (EISD 43.7%; SAISD 43.8%) than other school districts (ranges from 0% to 31.0%), the City (27.6%), County (23.1%), and State (21.4%).

Table 4-10 Income and Poverty in Selected Geographies, 2017-2021

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 families with related children under 5 whose income is below poverty level
Alamo Heights ISD	4.0	24.5	83,858	73,450	0.0
East Central ISD	6.9	4.5	67,885	27,869	24.5
Edgewood ISD	11.9	0.8	34,440	15,898	43.7
Fort Sam Houston ISD	2.0	7.1	82,466	24,192	20.2
Judson ISD	2.6	3.6	67,453	29,374	15.6
Lackland ISD	5.9	5.7	74,038	22,468	10.7
North East ISD	5.3	8.2	66,667	36,720	22.7
Northside ISD	5.0	7.1	71,874	34,100	14.3
Randolph Field ISD	2.5	7.4	108,333	30,241	0.0
San Antonio ISD	13.0	2.6	38,449	22,598	43.8
South San Antonio ISD	7.6	0.5	41,533	17,083	31.0
Somerset ISD	3.1	3.5	62,139	23,569	20.8
Southside ISD	5.8	1.0	48,991	20,422	29.5
Southwest ISD	4.3	2.1	60,115	21,159	26.6
City of San Antonio	7.6	4.6	55,084	28,579	27.6
Bexar County, Texas	6.4	6.4	62,169	31,233	23.1
Texas	5.7	8.7	67,321	34,255	21.4

Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, DP03.

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 (55.3%) and SAISD (58.0%) 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 (65.5%), Bexar County (66.1%), Texas (65.1%) and U.S. (63.6%) residents are currently in the labor force. These statistics suggest that a slightly larger part of the service area's residents is not in the labor force, when compared to the population of these other geographies. The unemployment rate in EISD (8.1%) and SAISD (6.8%) were slightly higher than the unemployment rate in the County (5.6%), State (5.4%), or Nation (5.5%). Less than 1% of EISD and SAISD residents are part of the armed forces.

Table 4-11 Employment Characteristics in Selected School Districts and City of San Antonio, 2017-2021

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		City of San Antonio	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 16 years and over	44,770	100.0	240,851	100.0	1,122,211	100.0
In Labor Force	24,774	55.3	139,646	58.0	734,718	65.5
Civilian Labor Force	24,713	55.2	138,721	57.6	725,625	64.7
Employed	22,700	50.7	129,277	53.7	683,174	60.9
Unemployed	2,013	4.5	9,444	3.9	42,451	3.8
Armed Forces	61	0.1	925	0.4	9,093	0.8
Not in Labor Force	19,996	44.7	101,205	42.0	387,493	34.5
Own Children under 6 years, all parents in labor force	5,996	55.4	28,145	63.8	151,608	68.0
Unemployment Rate	8.1	-	6.8	-	5.9	-

Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, DP03

Table 4-12 Employment Characteristics in Bexar County, Texas, and the United States, 2017-2021

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 16 years and over	1,539,033	100.0	22,261,181	100.0	264,087,642	100.0
In Labor Force	1,016,560	66.1	14,492,816	65.1	167,869,126	63.6
Civilian Labor Force	995,114	64.7	14,390,216	64.6	166,672,597	63.1
Employed	939,296	61.0	13,618,630	61.2	157,510,982	59.6
Unemployed	55,818	3.6	771,586	3.5	9,161,615	3.5
Armed Forces	21,446	1.4	102,600	0.5	1,196,529	0.5
Not in Labor Force	522,473	33.9	7,768,365	34.9	96,218,516	36.4
Own Children under 6 years, all parents in labor force	221,430	68.4	3,270,611	67.9	34,480,760	71.9
Unemployment Rate	5.6	-	5.4	-	5.5	-

Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, DP03

As shown in Tables 4-13 and 4-14, workers residing in Edgewood (72.8%) and San Antonio (71.6%) ISDs appear to be less likely to drive alone to work, when compared to the City (74.6%), County (74.8%), State (77.0%), and the nation (73.2%). In contrast, greater percentages of the EISD and SAISD labor forces carpooled or used public transportation than other geographies (except public transportation in the nation). Working at home workers accounted for smaller proportion of the workforce in EISD (3.9%) and SAISD (5.8%) than the proportion at the City (8.0%), County (8.8%), State (9.1%), and national (9.7%) levels. However, regardless of the primary means of transportation, the labor force in all areas traveled an average of 23-27 minutes to work.

Table 4-13 Means of Transportation to Work in Selected School Districts, 2017-2021

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		City of San Antonio	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Workers 16 Years and Older	22,043	100.0	127,811	100.0	678,361	100.0
Drove Alone	16,052	72.8	91,537	71.6	506,006	74.6
Carpooled	3,758	17.0	16,601	13.0	79,721	11.8
Public Transportation	782	3.5	5,238	4.1	14,551	2.1
Walked	245	1.1	3,988	3.1	12,136	1.8
Other Means	352	1.6	3,019	2.4	11,917	1.8
Worked at Home	854	3.9	7,428	5.8	54,030	8.0
Travel Time to Work	26.1	-	22.5	-	24.3	-

Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, DP03

Table 4-14 Means of Transportation to Work in Bexar County, Texas, and the United States, 2017-2021

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Workers 16 Years and Older	941,932	100.0	13,464,482	100.0	155,284,955	100.0
Drove Alone	704,766	74.8	10,362,598	77.0	113,724,271	73.2
Carpooled	106,170	11.3	1,305,734	9.7	13,340,838	8.6
Public Transportation	16,180	1.7	152,475	1.1	6,472,373	4.2
Walked	16,341	1.7	196,328	1.5	3,849,557	2.5
Other Means	15,439	1.6	216,514	1.6	2,836,232	1.8
Worked at Home	83,036	8.8	1,230,833	9.1	15,061,684	9.7
Travel Time to Work	25.6	-	26.6	-	26.8	-

Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, DP03

Most employees living in Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs worked in service occupations (see Tables 4-15). A greater proportion of EISD (27.9%) and SAISD (25.0%) workers held service occupations, when compared to City (20.1%), County (18.6%), State (16.6%) or Nation (17.0%). The percentage of sales and office occupations was similar across all geographies (ranges from 20.2% to 23.6%). Relatively smaller shares of EISD and SAISD workers are employed in management, business, science, and arts occupations (15.0% and 26.4%, respectively) compared to the City (34.8%), County (37.4%), State (38.5%) and Nation (40.3%). Occupations that involve natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations made up a larger proportion of employees in EISD (22.1%) and SAISD (14.4%) when compared to the other geographies (between 8.7% and 10.5%). Production, transportation, and material moving occupations also accounted for a greater percentage of the jobs in EISD (14.8%) and SAISD (13.0%), in comparison to the City (11.4%), County (11.2%), State (12.9%) and Nation (13.1%).

In review, relatively 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 risks, 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 and City of San Antonio, 2017-2021

	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		City of San Antonio	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	22,700	100.0	129,277	100.0	683,174	100.0
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	3,415	15.0	34,115	26.4	237,972	34.8
Service occupations	6,323	27.9	32,258	25.0	137,186	20.1
Sales and office occupations	4,589	20.2	27,523	21.3	161,209	23.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	5,015	22.1	18,567	14.4	69,126	10.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3,358	14.8	16,814	13.0	77,681	11.4
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, DP03						

Table 4-16 Type of Occupation in Bexar County, Texas, and the United States, 2017-2021

	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	939,296	100.0	13,618,630	100.0	157,510,982	100.0
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	351,124	37.4	5,245,369	38.5	63,469,480	40.3
Service occupations	175,031	18.6	2,262,556	16.6	26,826,595	17.0
Sales and office occupations	217,890	23.2	2,927,917	21.5	32,862,044	20.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	90,130	9.6	1,429,514	10.5	13,719,271	8.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	105,121	11.2	1,753,274	12.9	20,633,592	13.1
<small>Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, DP03</small>						

Housing

The housing stock in the City of San Antonio (10.4%), Bexar County (15.2%), and Texas (14.5%) consists a relatively higher share of new single-family homes (homes built after 2010), when compared to the nation (7.5%). By contrast, as shown in Table 4-17, the housing stock in the DHS, Head Start service areas is composed of a smaller share of new single-family homes (4.0% in EISD and 7.3% in SAISD). Similarly, SAISD had the largest share (19.8%) of old housing stock (homes built before 1940), compared to all the other geographies. Additionally, more of the housing stock in Edgewood (9.1%) and San Antonio ISDs (12.4%) was vacant, compared to the City (8.5%) and County (7.8%).

Homeowners in Edgewood ISD (3.1) and San Antonio ISD (2.8) had larger average household sizes when compared to homeowners in all the other geographies (ranges from 2.7 to 2.9). Similarly, renters in Edgewood ISD had a larger average household size (3.1) when compared to renters in all the other geographies (ranges from 2.3 to 2.5). The percent of housing units with no vehicle available was highest in San Antonio ISD (14.3%), followed by Edgewood ISD (12.4%), City of San Antonio (7.9%), Bexar County (6.5%), and the State (5.2%). The percent of housing units with more than 1.5 occupants per room was also highest in EISD (2.1%) and SAISD (2.1%), followed by the City (1.6%), County (1.5%), State (1.5%), and Nation (1.1%).

Median home value was lowest in SAISD (\$79,800) and EISD (\$80,000), followed by the City (\$167,700), County (\$187,300), State (\$202,600), and nation (\$244,900). 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 Selected School Districts, City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, and the United States, 2017-2021

	Edgewood ISD	San Antonio ISD	City of San Antonio	Bexar County	Texas	United States
Percent of Housing Units Vacant	9.1	12.4	8.5	7.8	10.4	11.2
Percent of Housing Units Built After 2010	4.0	7.3	10.4	15.2	14.5	7.5
Percent of Housing Units Built Before 1940	3.3	19.8	5.4	4.5	3.3	12.2
Percent of Housing Units Renter-occupied	41.5	51.9	47.7	41.3	37.6	35.4
Average Household Size of Owner- occupied Units	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7
Average Household Size of Renter- occupied Units	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
Percent of Housing Units with No Vehicles Available	12.4	14.3	7.9	6.5	5.2	8.3
Percent of Housing Units with More than 1.5 Occupants per Room	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1
Median Home Value	\$80,000	\$79,800	\$167,700	\$187,300	\$202,600	\$244,900

Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 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 steadily decreased over the past five years (see Table 4-18). There was an average of 2,012 foster children living in Bexar County covered by paid foster care between fiscal year 2018 and 2022. On the other hand, an estimated 249 (1.4%) foster children lived in EISD, 1,123 (1.6%) lived in SAISD, 6,295 (1.8%) lived in City of San Antonio, and 9,220 (1.8%) lived in Bexar County (see Table 4-19 and 4-20). These numbers, however, reflect all foster children 0-17 years rather than foster children (and other unrelated children) who are age-eligible for Early Head Start or the Head Start Program.

Table 4-18 Monthly Average of Children in Paid Foster Care (0-17 Years), Bexar County, 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-Year Average
Number of Children in Foster Care (0-17 Years)*	2,143	2,115	2,073	2,039	1,690	2,012
Number of Children**	506,083	506,594	506,086	503,610	506,417	505,758
Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17	4.23	4.17	4.10	4.05	3.34	3.98

Note: The number and rate per 1,000 of children, ages 0-17, in foster care.
Source: *Texas Department of Family and Protective Services.
** Census Bureau Population Estimate – 2022 Vintage.
Footnotes: 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.

Table 4-19 Number of Children (Under 18) by Relationship to Head of Household, Selected School Districts and City of San Antonio, 2017-2021

Geography	Edgewood ISD		San Antonio ISD		City of San Antonio	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	17,242	100.0	71,379	100.0	351,790	100.0
Own child	12,402	71.9	55,024	77.1	292,343	83.1
Grandchild	3,579	20.8	12,614	17.7	42,592	12.1
Other relatives	1,012	5.9	2,618	3.7	10,560	3.0
Foster child or other unrelated child	249	1.4	1,123	1.6	6,295	1.8

Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, B09018

Table 4-20 Number of Children (Under 18) by Relationship to Head of Household, Selected School Districts, 2017-2021

Geography	Bexar County		Texas		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	507,467	100.0	7,428,662	100.0	74,008,972	100.0
Own child	428,994	84.5	6,473,025	87.1	64,900,280	87.7
Grandchild	55,381	10.9	658,018	8.9	5,950,690	8.0
Other relatives	13,872	2.7	199,567	2.7	1,832,155	2.5
Foster child or other unrelated child	9,220	1.8	98,052	1.3	1,325,847	1.8

Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, B09018

During 2017-2021, foster children (regardless of age) made up 0.03% (in Edgewood ISD) and 0.07% (in San Antonio ISD) of the household population (see Table 4-21). Shares of foster children in EISD and SAISD were smaller than the proportion in the City (0.12%), County (0.10%), State (0.07%), and Nation (0.09%) (see Table 4-21 and 4-22). Data from the Texas Education Agency (TEA) Fiscal Year 2022-2023 indicated that Approximately 65 foster children were estimated to live in San Antonio ISD, and 10 foster children were living in EISD (see Table 4-23). Both EISD and SAISD have a smaller share of foster students (0.11% and 0.14%, respectively), when compared to the State (0.22%) (see Table 4-23). In general, the TEA data show less than one percent of enrolled students in the service areas are in the foster care system, which is consistent with the Census ACS data in Table 4-19 and Table 4-20 (combining foster children and other unrelated children).

Table 4-21 Children’s Relationship to the Household, Selected School Districts and City of San Antonio, 2017-2021

Geography	Edgewood ISD	San Antonio ISD	City of San Antonio
Total Population	59,930	304,696	1,434,540
In households	59,650	294,049	1,414,365
Child:	21,668	90,709	445,089
Biological child	20,830	85,505	414,882
Adopted child	306	1,943	10,031
Stepchild	532	3,261	20,176
Grandchild	4,469	16,722	54,562
Nonrelatives: Foster child	19	210	1,651
Foster child %	0.03%	0.07%	0.12%
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey, B09019			

Table 4-22 Children’s Relationship to the Household by Type of Household, Bexar County, Texas, and United States, 2017-2021

Geography	Bexar County	Texas	United States
Total Population	1,990,522	28,862,581	329,725,481
In households	1,960,094	28,293,548	321,899,278
Child:	636,088	9,218,381	95,603,152
Biological child	589,591	8,604,119	89,507,476
Adopted child	15,434	192,371	2,137,155
Stepchild	31,063	421,891	3,958,521
Grandchild	70,419	833,942	7,831,254
Nonrelatives: Foster child	1,909	21,126	279,800
Foster child %	0.10%	0.07%	0.09%
Note: Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey, B09019			

Table 4-23 Foster Care Students, Selected Districts, 2022-2023

District	Total Foster Care Students	Total Enrollment	Percent Foster Students
EISD	10	8,177	0.11
SAISD	65	45,255	0.14
Texas	12,265	5,518,432	0.22
Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2022-2023			

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, 2021). Three ECI programs operate in Bexar County and served 7,042 children (5.47% of the total population of 0-3 year olds) in FY 2021 (see Table 4-24). This proportion is greater than the share of served 0-3 year olds in the state (3.53%), indicating a greater need for, and reliance upon, special needs services for children 0-3 years in the Bexar County.

Table 4-24 ECI Enrollment for Bexar County and Texas*, FY 2021

Geography	Birth-to-3 Population	Total Children Served	Percent of Population Served
Bexar County	128,662	7,042	5.47%
Texas	1,733,788	61,240	3.53%

*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, 2021.

In the 2022 program year, about 455 children served by the COSA DHS Head Start Programs were determined to have a disability. Among these children, speech and language impairments were the most common disabilities (252 children, 8.8%). The next most common disabilities among enrolled children were non-categorical developmental delays (105 children, 3.7%), and autism (65 children, 2.3%) (see Table 4-25). All enrolled children determined to have a primary disability received special services through the DHS Head Start Programs.

Table 4-25 Number of Children Served by DHS Head Start by Disability, 2022

Disability	Number with Disability	Percent with Disability	Number Receiving Special Services	Percent Receiving Special Services
Health Impairment	18	0.63%	18	0.63%
Emotional Disturbance	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Speech Impairment	252	8.83%	252	8.83%
Intellectual Disabilities	4	0.14%	4	0.14%
Hearing Impairment	6	0.21%	6	0.21%
Orthopedic Impairment	4	0.14%	4	0.14%
Visual Impairment	1	0.04%	1	0.04%
Specific Learning Disabilities	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Autism	65	2.28%	65	2.28%
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Non-Categorical/ Developmental Delay	105	3.68%	105	3.68%
Multiple Disabilities (excluding Deaf-blind)	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Deaf-blind	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total Cumulative Enrollment	2,853	100.00%	2,853	100.00%
Source: Head Start Enterprise System, Grantee Program Summary Report, 2022				

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 4-26). The most prevalent disabilities reported by Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs were other health impairment, learning disability, and speech impairment during the 2022-2023 school year. These three disabilities make up more than two thirds (697 out of 1,045 for EISD and 4,607 out of 6,589 for SAISD) of the primary disabilities in these two independent 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 2017-2021 estimate of children aged 0 to 2, and 3 and 4, years of age (see Table 4-27). The need for special services among Early Head Start and Head Start age-eligible children is clear. Approximately 1,971 EHS-aged children and 1,514 HS-aged children were estimated to have special needs and reside in Edgewood or San Antonio ISD (total of 3,485s). 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 are identified and become diagnosed as children age and become more engaged in learning.

Table 4-26 Disability Counts by School District, 2022-2023

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 ¹
Edgewood ISD	2*	247	2*	2*	0	169	42	224	226	98	0	2*	23	1045
San Antonio ISD	28	783	40	22	2*	559	449	2,697	1,127	733	0	2*	147	6,589

Note: *Indicates numbers that have been masked to comply with FERPA.
 Source: Texas Education Agency, PEIMS Standard Reports, Special Education Reports, 2022-2023

Table 4-27 Estimated Number of Age-Eligible Children with Disabilities by School District, Bexar County, 2022-2023

District	Enrolled Students 2022-2023*	Students with Disabilities 2022-2023*	Percent of Population that is Disabled	Children Aged 0 to 2 Years, 2017-2021**	Estimated Number of 0 to 2 Year Old Children with Disabilities	Children Aged 3 and 4 Years, 2017-2021**	Estimated Number of 3 and 4 Year Old Children with Disabilities
Edgewood ISD	8,393	1,045	12.5	2,604	324	1,801	224
San Antonio ISD	44,710	6,589	14.7	11,174	1,647	8,754	1,290
					1,971		1,514

Source: *Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2022-2023.
 **U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 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.

¹ Total refers to an estimate number of students with at least one disability and FERPA masked values are added as 2.

Homeless Children

Less information is available for homelessness than for other types of high-risk status among children. The available data show that 259 families (202 for HS and 57 for EHS) served by the COSA DHS Head Start Program experienced homelessness in 2022. Approximately 9.9% of the families (8.7% for HS and 19.5% for EHS) served by the DHS program experienced homelessness, compared to the 4.8% of families (3.6% for HS and 7.8% for EHS) served by Head Start Programs in Bexar County, excluding the COSA DHS Head Start Program, and 5.1% of served families (4.5% for HS and 7.1% for EHS) across the State (see Tables 4-28, 4-29, and 4-30). Thus, the COSA DHS Head Start Program served a larger share of homeless families than the average of Head Start Programs in Bexar County and Texas.

Data from the Texas Education Agency (TEA) shows 1.4% of enrolled students in Edgewood ISD and 2.6% of enrolled students in San Antonio ISDs experience homelessness, which is greater than the State proportion of 1.3% (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 4-28 Enrolled Families Experiencing Homelessness, 2022

	Head Start		Early Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Number of Families	2,328	100.0	293	100.0
Number of Families Experiencing Homelessness Served	202	8.7	57	19.5
Families Experiencing Homelessness that Acquired Housing	43	21.3	6	10.5

Source: Head Start Enterprise System, Performance Indicator Report (PIR), 2022

Table 4-29 Enrolled Families Experiencing Homelessness in Bexar County, 2022

	Head Start		Early Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Number of Families	2,835	100.0	1,137	100.0
Number of Families Experiencing Homelessness Served	103	3.6	89	7.8
Families Experiencing Homelessness that Acquired Housing	20	19.4	31	34.8

Note: These numbers include counts from local Head Start providers in Bexar County, excluding the City of San Antonio.
Source: Head Start Enterprise System, Performance Indicator Report (PIR), 2022

Table 4-30 Enrolled Families Experiencing Homelessness in Texas, 2022

	Head Start		Early Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Number of Families	49,326	100.0	14,775	100.0
Number of Families Experiencing Homelessness Served	2,211	4.5	1,047	7.1
Families Experiencing Homelessness that Acquired Housing	432	21.3	250	23.9
Source: Head Start Enterprise System, Performance Indicator Report (PIR), 2022				

Table 4-31 Homeless Students in DHS Head Start Service Area and Texas, 2022-2023

District	Total Homeless Students	Total Enrollment	% of Homeless Students
Edgewood ISD	118	8,177	1.4
San Antonio ISD	1,188	45,255	2.6
Combined School Districts	1,306	53,432	2.4
Texas	72,654	5,518,432	1.3
Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Program Reports, 2022-2023			

5. Eligibility Estimates

Method Used to Estimate Age and Income Eligibility

The population of children who were eligible for COSA DHS, Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP), Early Head Start (EHS), and Head Start (HS) in the Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs were previously estimated for each area using two different methods. The first method used was based on the U.S. Census Bureau estimates and the second used vital statistics (births and deaths). In this report, due to the discontinuance of the sub-county level vital statistics published by San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, it was decided that the Vital Statistics Method would not be used to conduct eligibility estimates in the COSA DHS EHS/HS service area. Instead, age-income eligibility estimates in this report are based on the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey data.

U.S. Census Bureau Method

For the age-income eligibility estimates, the population under 5 years old in 2021 come from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year estimates. The number of children aged 0 to 2 years, and 3 to 4 years was derived from the specific ACS table (B09001) for each geography. Estimates of the percent of children aged under 5 years living under poverty also come from the ACS (2017-2021 5-year sample) and this percent is assumed to be the same for 0-2 and 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 and Head Start programs.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Tables 5-1 and 5-2 present the estimates of Early Head Start and Head Start age-and-income eligible children, based on the U.S. Census Bureau method. Estimates suggested a deficit of 2,677 slots for EHS (a total of 3,018 age and income eligible children and only 341 children enrolled in EHS or EHS-CCP). The U.S. Census Bureau method also indicated there is a deficit of approximately 1,511 slots in the area served by the DHS Head Start program (a total of 4,557 age and income eligible children and funded enrollment of 3,046 children in HS). Tables 5-3 and 5-4 provide the number of age-and-income eligible in EISD and SAISD along with surrounding school districts for reference.

Not all families who have age- and income-eligible children in the DHS Head Start Program service area will enroll their children in DHS Head Start Program for a number of reasons. Thus, the number of DHS Head Start slots may be adequate for the population targeted (deficit of 2,677

EHS and 1,511 HS eligible children). Specifically, San Antonio school districts provided pre-kindergarten and early education for over 19,000 children (847 in EISD and 4,294 in SAISD) during the 2022-2023 school year (see Table 6-5). Furthermore, between 2022 and 2023, childcare facility capacity within the COSA DHS service area for children aged 0 to 2 and 3 to 4 was 7,513 and 10,837, respectively (see Table 6-1 and 6-2). In addition, Pre-K 4 SA enrollment (394 enrolled children were from EISD and SAISD combined, see Table 6-6) may also account for some of these age- and income-eligible children. Local Head Start Programs in Bexar County (excluding the COSA DHS Head Start Program) also provided services to Head Start-aged children, with a combined cumulative enrollment of over 1,287 Early Head Start and 3,046 Head Start children (see Table 6-7). Therefore, children aged 3-4 years may be adequately served by the DHS, Early Head Start and Head Start programs and other area resources.

However, it appears there may be need for additional Early Head Start slots in the area (deficit of 2,677 children), compared to the Head Start Program (deficit of 1,511 children). In fact, additional slots were created for the EHS-CCP Expansion grant a few years ago, which has helped to alleviate some of the demand. However, fewer resources serve children aged 0-2 years when compared to children 3-4 years and older, in general. 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 2,677 age and income eligible children (Table 5-1) 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 Zipcode for Children 0-2 Years of Age, Program Year 2022

	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 (2022)**	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	6,237	48.5	3,018	341	5.5	11.3	2,677
78202	246	51.7	127				
78203	260	33.2	86				
78204	410	15.9	65				
78205	8	48.5	4				
78207	2,235	63.2	1,412				
78208	236	60.4	142				
78210	1,340	45.0	603				
78237	1,502	38.5	578				
*American Community Survey, 2017-2021, 5-Year Sample B09001 & B17001 ** Head Start Enterprise System, Grantee Program Summary Report, 2022							

Table 5-2 Estimates of Age and Income Eligible Children by District for Children 3-4 Years of Age, Program Year 2022

	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 (2022)**	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	1,801	42.7	769	777	43.1	101.0	-8
San Antonio ISD	8,754	43.3	3,788	2,269	25.9	59.9	1,519
Total	11,903	43.2	4,557	3,046	25.6	66.8	1,511
*American Community Survey, 2017-2021, 5-Year Sample B09001 & B17001							
**Head Start Enterprise System, Grantee Program Summary Report, 2022							

Table 5-3 Estimates of Age and Income Eligible Children by District, Children 0-2 Years, 2021

School Districts	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
Alamo Heights ISD	678	0.0	0
East Central ISD	2,497	23.6	590
Edgewood ISD	2,604	42.7	1,112
Fort Sam Houston ISD	261	19.5	51
Harlandale ISD	2,169	35.3	765
Judson ISD	5,936	15.2	901
Lackland ISD	187	10.7	20
North East ISD	15,101	22.3	3,374
Northside ISD	26,218	14.2	3,720
Randolph Field ISD	75	0.0	0
San Antonio ISD	11,174	43.3	4,835
South San Antonio	1,803	30.8	556
Somerset ISD	618	20.7	128
Southside ISD	1,357	29.5	400
Southwest ISD	2,625	25.3	665
* American Community Survey, 2017-2021, 5-Year Sample, B09001			
** American Community Survey, 2017-2021, 5-Year Sample, B17001			

Table 5-4 Estimates of Age and Income Eligible Children by District, Children 3-4 Years, 2021

School Districts	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
Alamo Heights ISD	797	0.0	0
East Central ISD	1,743	23.6	411
Edgewood ISD	1,801	42.7	769
Fort Sam Houston ISD	196	19.5	38
Harlandale ISD	1,615	35.3	570
Judson ISD	4,429	15.2	672
Lackland ISD	121	10.7	13
North East ISD	12,155	22.3	2,715
Northside ISD	20,578	14.2	2,920
Randolph Field ISD	85	0.0	0
San Antonio ISD	8,754	43.3	3,788
South San Antonio	1,673	30.8	516
Somerset ISD	385	20.7	80
Southside ISD	829	29.5	244
Southwest ISD	2,534	25.3	642
* American Community Survey, 2017-2021, 5-Year Sample, B09001			
** American Community Survey, 2017-2021, 5-Year Sample, B17001			

Projections produced by the Texas Demographic Center indicate that the need for Early Head Start and Head Start services in Bexar County will continue to grow through 2032. The share of minorities in Bexar County will continue to increase, as will the corresponding share of EHS and HS age-eligible children, during this same time period (see Tables 5-5 and 5-6). As shown in Table 5-7, the need for Early Head Start services will be especially important to meet going forward, based on the number of age- and income-eligible children residing in Bexar County by 2032.

Table 5-5 Projected Bexar County Population, by Race: Ages 0-2 Years, 2022-2032

Year	Total	% NH White	% NH Black	% Hispanic	% NH Asian	% NH Other
2022	97,397	19.2	6.1	69.0	2.8	2.9
2023	98,774	18.9	6.1	69.0	2.9	3.0
2024	100,062	18.7	6.2	69.1	3.0	3.0
2025	101,275	18.5	6.2	69.1	3.1	3.1
2026	102,407	18.2	6.3	69.1	3.2	3.1
2027	103,460	18.0	6.3	69.2	3.3	3.2
2028	104,439	17.8	6.4	69.2	3.4	3.2
2029	105,356	17.5	6.4	69.2	3.6	3.3
2030	106,236	17.3	6.4	69.2	3.7	3.3
2031	107,114	17.1	6.5	69.2	3.8	3.4
2032	108,009	17.0	6.5	69.2	3.9	3.4

Source: Texas State Data Center, Texas Population Projections for 2010-2050, 2018

Table 5-6 Projected Bexar County Population, by Race: Ages 3-4 Years, 2022-2032

Year	Total	% NH White	% NH Black	% Hispanic	% NH Asian	% NH Other
2022	64,088	19.9	6.1	68.2	2.9	2.8
2023	65,098	19.7	6.1	68.3	3.0	2.9
2024	66,080	19.5	6.2	68.3	3.1	2.9
2025	67,021	19.2	6.2	68.3	3.2	3.0
2026	67,914	19.0	6.3	68.4	3.3	3.0
2027	68,748	18.8	6.3	68.4	3.4	3.1
2028	69,521	18.5	6.4	68.5	3.5	3.1
2029	70,241	18.3	6.4	68.5	3.6	3.2
2030	70,917	18.0	6.4	68.5	3.8	3.2
2031	71,540	17.8	6.5	68.5	3.9	3.3
2032	72,123	17.6	6.5	68.5	4.0	3.3

Source: Texas State Data Center, Texas Population Projections for 2010-2050, 2018

Table 5-7 Projected Number of Bexar County Age- and Income-Eligible Children: 0-2 and 3-4 Years Old, Bexar County, 2022-2032

Year	Projected number of 0 to 2 years old Children	Projected number of age and income eligible children for Early Head Start	Projected number of 3 to 4 years old Children	Projected number of age and income eligible children for Head Start
2022	97,397	22,158	64,088	14,580
2023	98,774	22,471	65,098	14,810
2024	100,062	22,764	66,080	15,033
2025	101,275	23,040	67,021	15,247
2026	102,407	23,297	67,914	15,450
2027	103,460	23,537	68,748	15,640
2028	104,439	23,760	69,521	15,816
2029	105,356	23,968	70,241	15,980
2030	106,236	24,169	70,917	16,134
2031	107,114	24,368	71,540	16,275
2032	108,009	24,572	72,123	16,408

Note: The Bexar County poverty rate for Related Children Under 5 Years is 22.7% (5-Year American Community Survey, 2017-2021, B09001 & B17001).
 Estimates from survey data have associated sampling error not presented in this table.
 Source: Texas Demographic Center, Texas Population Projections for 2010-2050, 2018

6. Social Services

Health

San Antonio Metropolitan Health District's (Metro Health) Immunization Division utilizes the Immunization Outreach, Education, and Partnership program (IOEP) to reduce missed vaccine opportunities, increase vaccinations rates, and decrease the rate of vaccine preventable diseases in the community (Metropolitan Health District, Outreach & Education, 2019). All activities are designed to provide educational presentations to the community and local schools, attend community health/resource fairs, and participate in community conferences and lectures. The IOEP Program targets under-immunized communities through the Texas Vaccines for Children and Adult Safety Net programs and works to form new and different partnerships throughout the city to help bring vaccine awareness and increase the vaccination rate in underserved communities. The IOEP Program also facilitates the Immunize San Antonio (IZSA) Coalition, which promotes immunizations in diverse populations across the lifespan through collaboration and education, striving for a community where all residents are protected from vaccine preventable diseases. Education and services are provided via three outreach and education programs: Infant/Childhood, Adolescent/Adult, and the Immunization/Women Infant and Children (WIC) Linkage. 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 2019). 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, 2019). 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 a discount prescription drug card program, called the Bexar County Rx Card Program (Bexar County Website, Community Health, 2018). This program allows County residents to access prescriptions for a reduced cost. The program is free and does 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 29 county service areas throughout Southwest Texas and distributed to over 100,000 individuals each week (San Antonio Food Bank, 2022). In FY 2021, SAFB provided more than 91 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; most of their senior clients had to choose between food and medicine due to limited income; 46% of households served by them had at least one working adult; single parents, veterans, as well as homeless people are the most needed groups among their clients.

The City of San Antonio's Fit City program, SA.com has been working to improve the health and fitness of San Antonian's (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) becomes involved with children and families when they are referred by the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) Investigations division, which investigates allegations of child abuse and neglect. 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 children get adopted. Child Protective Investigations (CPI) examines reports of child abuse or neglect to determine if any child in the family has been abused or neglected. It also investigates allegations of child abuse and neglect, works with law enforcement on joint investigations, takes custody of children who are unsafe, refers children to community resources that promote their safety and well-being and assists in the fight against human trafficking.

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, 2020). 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, 2020). 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 ChildSafe 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 57,000 adults, children, and senior citizens, almost one-half (48%) of the individuals served are under the age of 18 and more than one-half (53%) of the clients heads of households are elderly or disabled. Families in SAHA's federally funded rental assistance program earn an average income of less than \$12,500 annually. SAHA owns and manages 6,062 public housing units at 70 properties, provided 14,162 vouchers, and provides an additional 3,644 mixed-income units at 27 properties through their non-profit entities and partnerships. (San Antonio Housing Authority, About Us, 2020).

The Housing Authority of Bexar County (HABC) provides three distinct programs including the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) 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. Annual income cannot exceed 50% of the area median income for Bexar County. Family assets are also taken into consideration when determining eligibility.

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 homeownership, rehabilitate rental or owner-occupied housing; and improve sites for HOME-assisted 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 CDBG program works to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our

communities, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses. CDBG is an important tool for helping local governments tackle serious challenges facing their communities (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 184 partners (67 on-campus partners; 87 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 (San Antonio Housing Authority Annual Report, 2016).

Childcare

There were at least 601 licensed childcare facilities that serve children aged 0 to 2 and 3 to 4 in Bexar County in 2023. Most of the area's childcare capacity is concentrated in the northern part of the county, with comparably fewer centers in central, southern, and eastern areas (see Figures 6-1 and 6-2). 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 6-3 and 6-4).

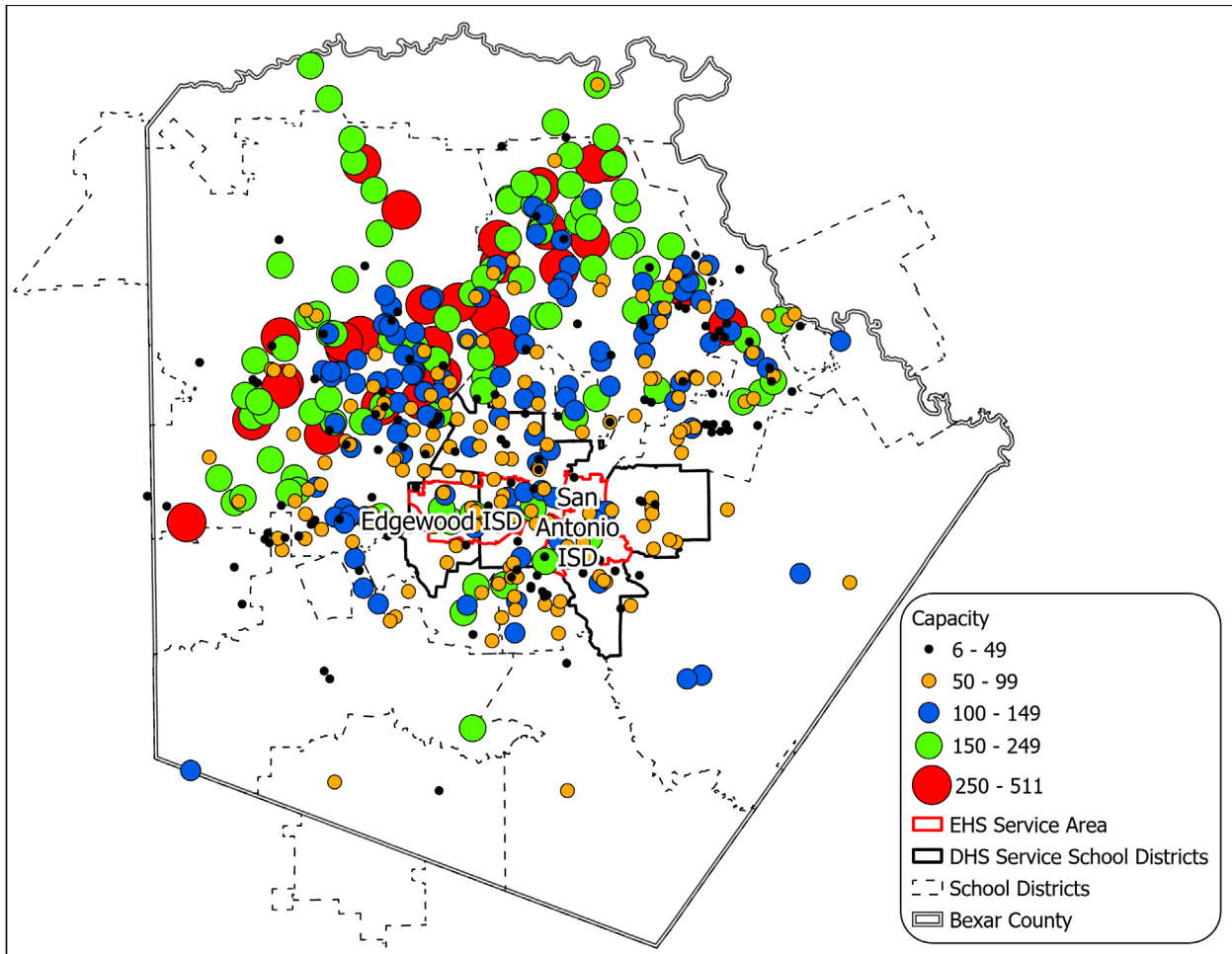


Figure 6-1 Licensed Childcare Facilities that Accept Children Aged 0 to 2 by Capacity, Bexar County, 2023

Source: Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2023

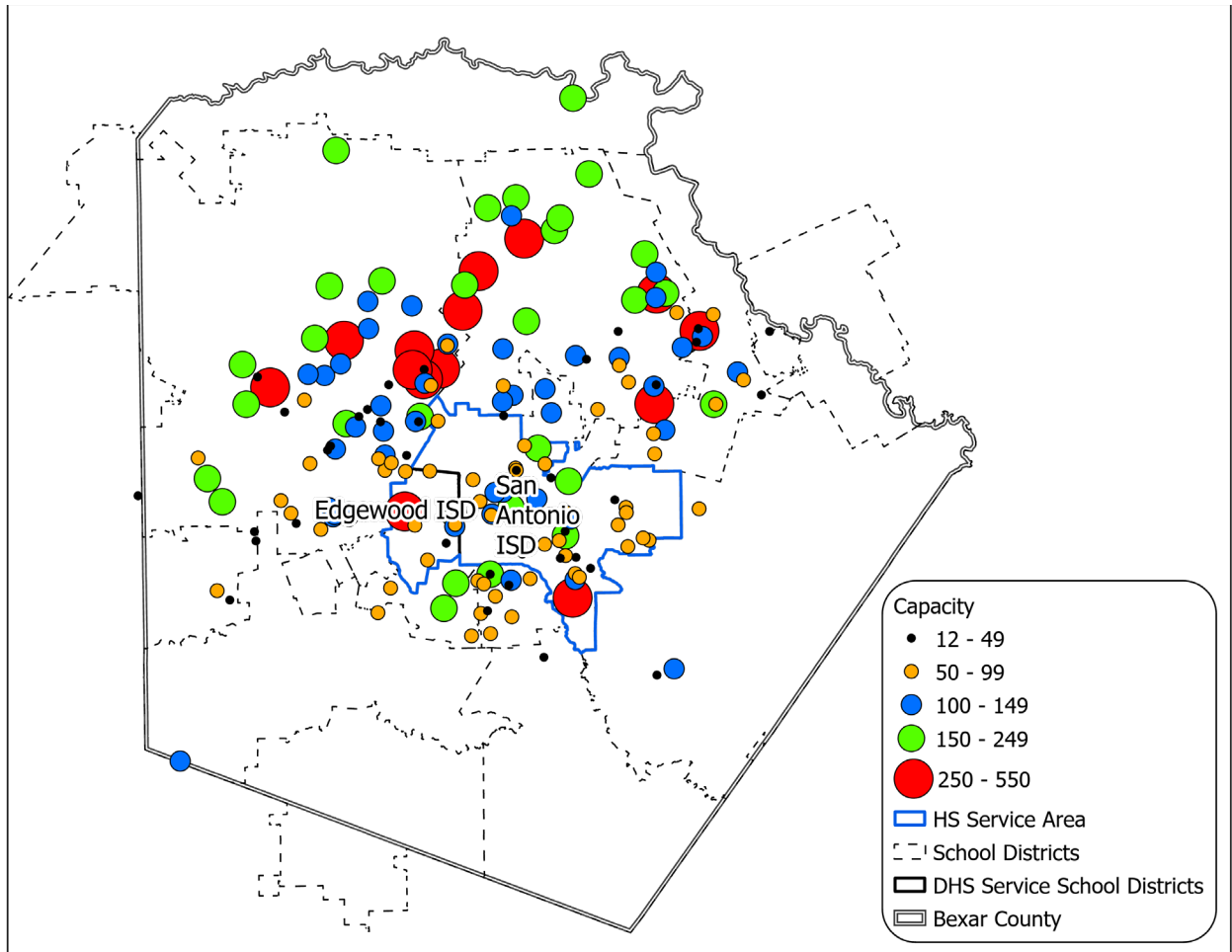


Figure 6-2 Licensed Childcare Facilities that Accept Children Aged 3 to 4 by Capacity, Bexar County, 2023

Source: Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2023

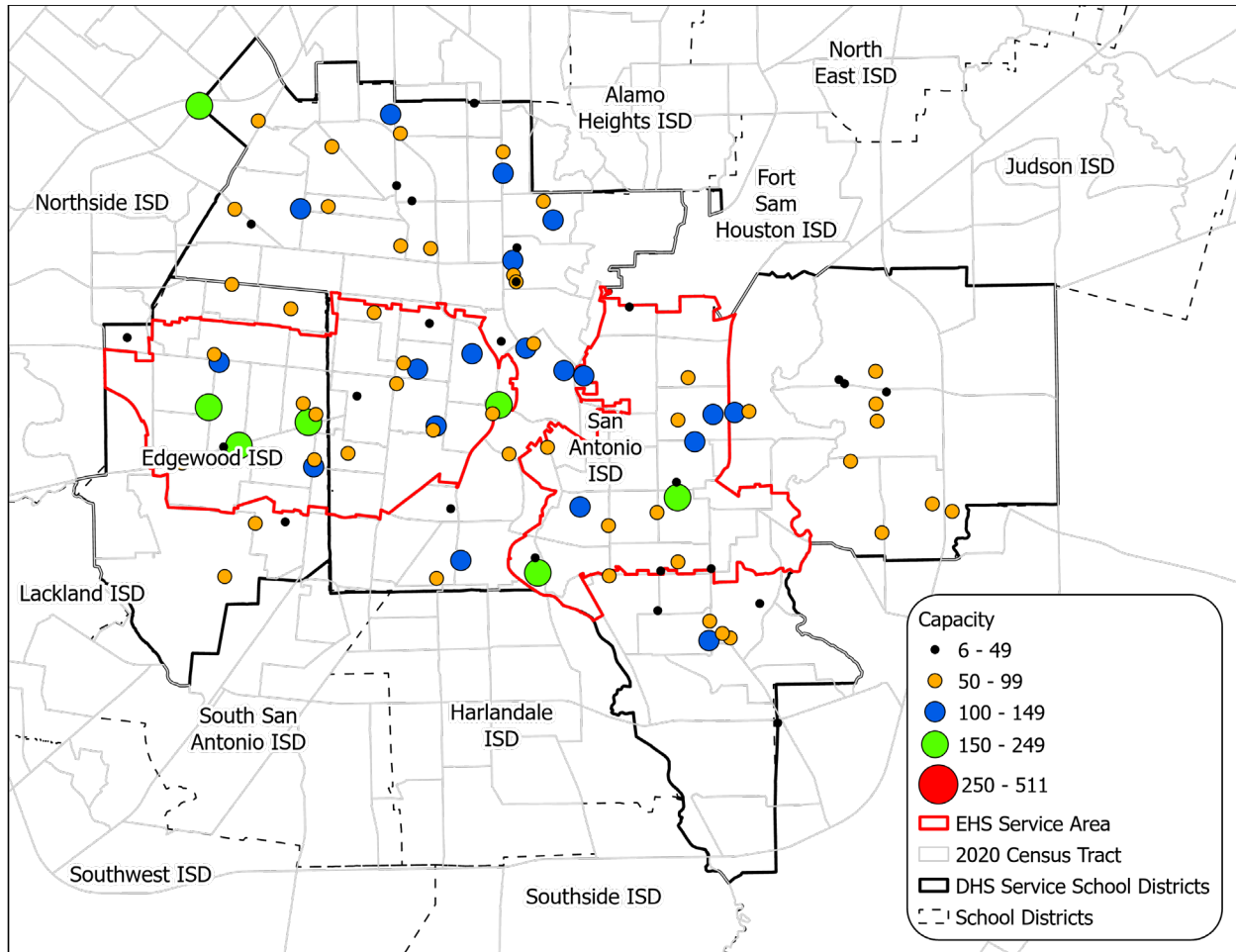


Figure 6-3 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Children Aged 0 to 2 by Capacity, COSA DHS Early Head Start Service Area, 2023

Note – capacity refers to the total capacity of the facility, not necessarily for children aged 0 to 2.

Source: Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2023

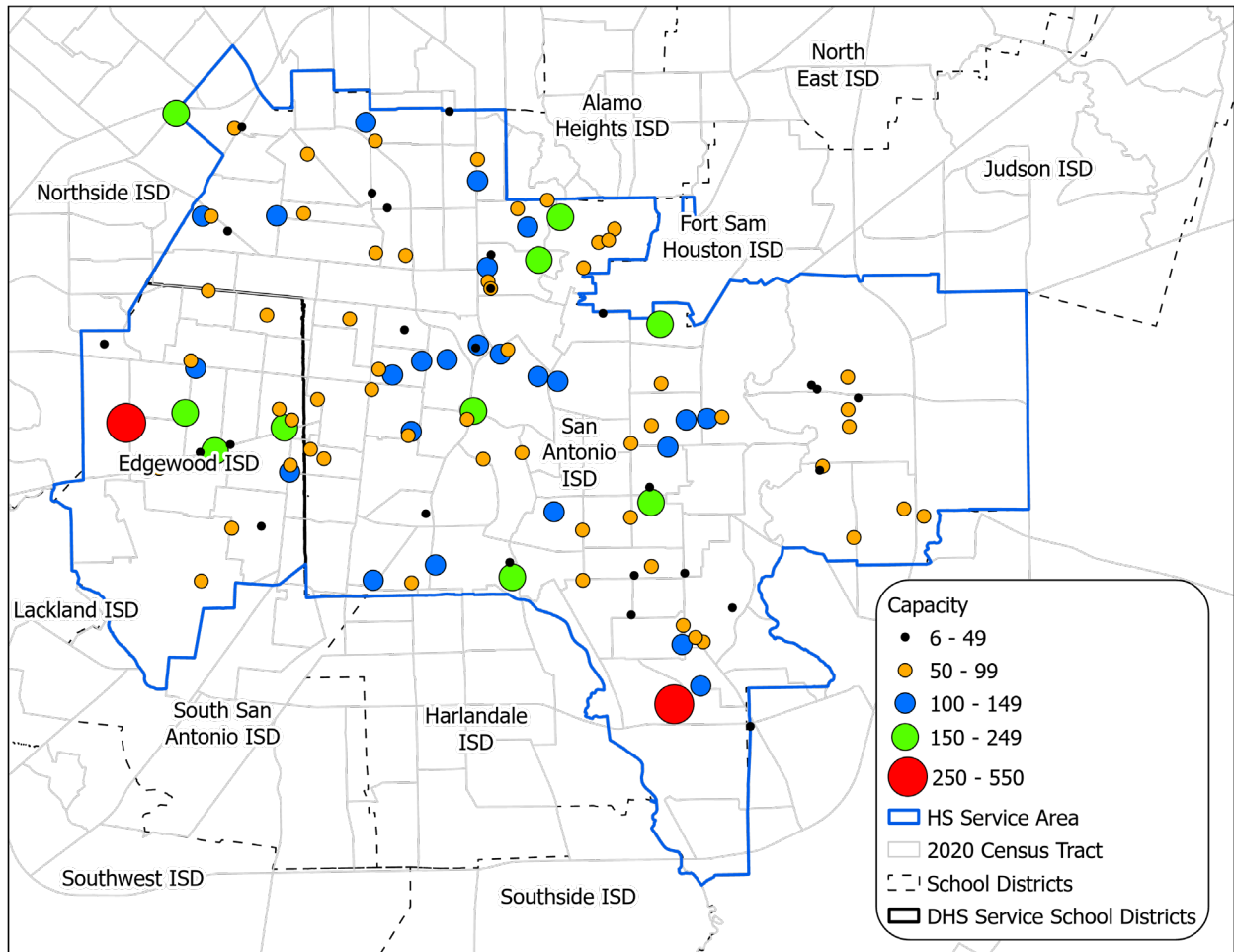


Figure 6-4 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Children Aged 3 and 4 by Capacity, COSA DHS Head Start Service Area, 2023

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

Source: Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2023

In Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs, there are 97 facilities that serve children 0-2 years of age and 117 facilities that serve children 3-4 years of age. The difference between the capacities and the demand of these facilities is especially pronounced for infants (aged 0 to 17 months) and toddlers (18 months to 2 years) in the COSA DHS Early Head Start service area (see Table 6-1). Although some of these children are likely to be served by other resources, there is unmet need for infant and toddler childcare in Edgewood ISD (a deficit of 1,003 slots) and San Antonio ISD (a deficit of 5,262 slots). Similarly, as shown in Table 6-2, there is unmet need for pre-kindergarten age children (3 to 4 years) in San Antonio ISD (a deficit of 108 slots). By contrast, the total capacity of childcare facilities in Edgewood ISD (a surplus of 390 slots) appears to exceed the actual demand in the ISD (see Table 6-2). Overall, children aged 3 to 4 appear to be more adequately served by the DHS Head Start Program and other area resources, compared to children aged 0 to 2. However, many families may not be aware that these resources are available to them. Likewise, families may not be able to afford the cost of local childcare. The possibility of some families not knowing available resources, families unable to afford child care services, and the large age-income eligible population in the service area suggest that promoting services provided by the DHS Head Start Program is necessary to address existing need for childcare among children 3-4 years of age as well.

Table 6-1 Childcare Capacity and Child Population Aged 0 to 2 Years by School District, 2023

	Childcare Capacity in Facilities with Pre-School Programs*	Number of children aged 0 to 2 years**	Difference in Capacity and 0 to 2 years old population
Edgewood ISD (17 facilities)	1,601 (mean capacity = 94)	2,604	-1,003
San Antonio ISD (80 facilities)	5,912 (mean capacity = 79)	11,174	-5,262
Total (97 facilities)	7,513 (mean capacity = 81)	13,778	-6,265
Source: * Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2023 ** American Community Survey, 2017-2021, 5-Year Sample, B09001			

Table 6-2 Childcare Capacity and Child Population Aged 3 and 4 Years by School District, 2023

	Childcare Capacity in Facilities with Pre-School Programs*	Number of children aged 3 to 4 years**	Difference in Capacity and 3 to 4 years old population
Edgewood ISD (19 facilities)	2,191 (mean capacity = 115)	1,801	390
San Antonio ISD (98 facilities)	8,646 (mean capacity = 88)	8,754	-108
Total (117 facilities)	10,837 (mean capacity = 93)	10,555	282
Source: * Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2023 ** American Community Survey, 2017-2021, 5-Year Sample, B09001			

Resources and Services for Children with Disabilities

On September 1, 2016, the Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) Program, a division of the Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS), was transferred by the Texas Legislature to the Texas Health and Human Services Commission. The ECI programs are for Texas families with children age 0-3 years old with disabilities and developmental delays (Health and Human Services Commission, 2021). 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 3 years are not eligible to receive services through ECI but are referred to their local school district for assistance. Local school districts have Early Education classes for children with a disability ages 3 years and up. The three ECI programs that operate in Bexar County served 7,042 children (5.47% of the total population of 0-3 year olds) in FY 2021.

In 2020, United Way San Antonio was affiliated with 137 programs at 69 partner agencies (United Way, About Us, 2020). 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, prepare young children for life, help students succeed, foster self-sufficiency for individuals and families, and support people in crisis.

There were 601 licensed general childcare facilities in Bexar County in 2023, 187 of which (31%) accepted age-eligible children with special needs (Texas Health and Human Services, Search Texas Child Care, 2023). Similar to the distribution of general childcare, many special needs facilities are concentrated in northern parts of Bexar County (see Figures 6-5 & 6-6). In 2023, there were a total of 52 childcare facilities in the Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs and served children 0-4 years of age with special needs. Of this number, 45 facilities within the DHS Head Start Service Area provided care to special needs children aged 0-2 years and 52 provided care to special needs children aged 3-4 years (see Figures 6-7 and 6-8). Tables 6-3 and 6-4 suggest the total capacity of these facilities appears to exceed the actual demand in the DHS Head Start Service Area for both EHS and HS age-eligible special needs children (i.e., more slots than eligible children with special needs). However, the facility capacity is stated in terms of total capacity, not age-eligible children, or age-eligible children with a disability. In other words, the total capacity includes children with and without special needs.

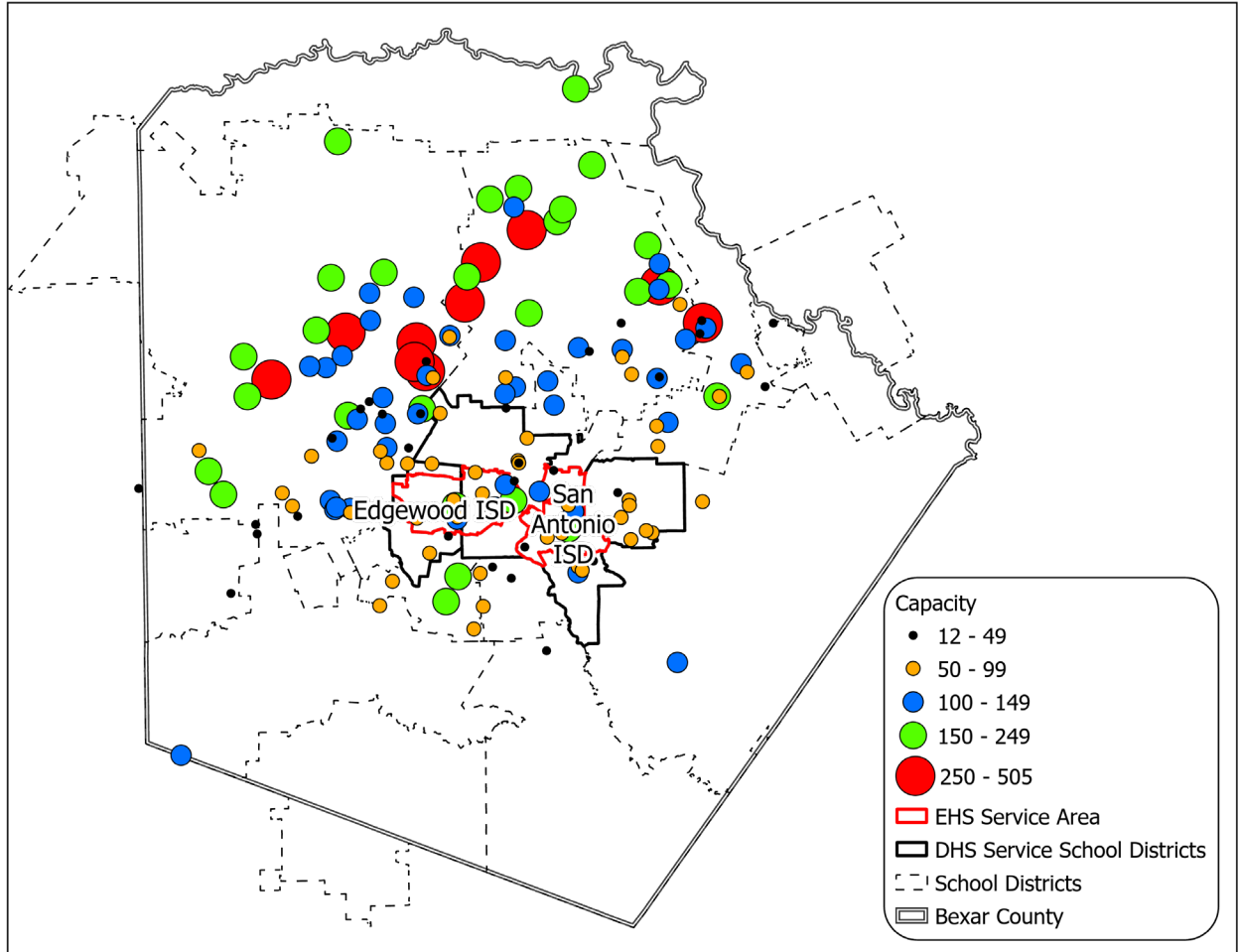


Figure 6-5 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged 0 to 2 Years by Capacity, Bexar County, 2023

Source: Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2023

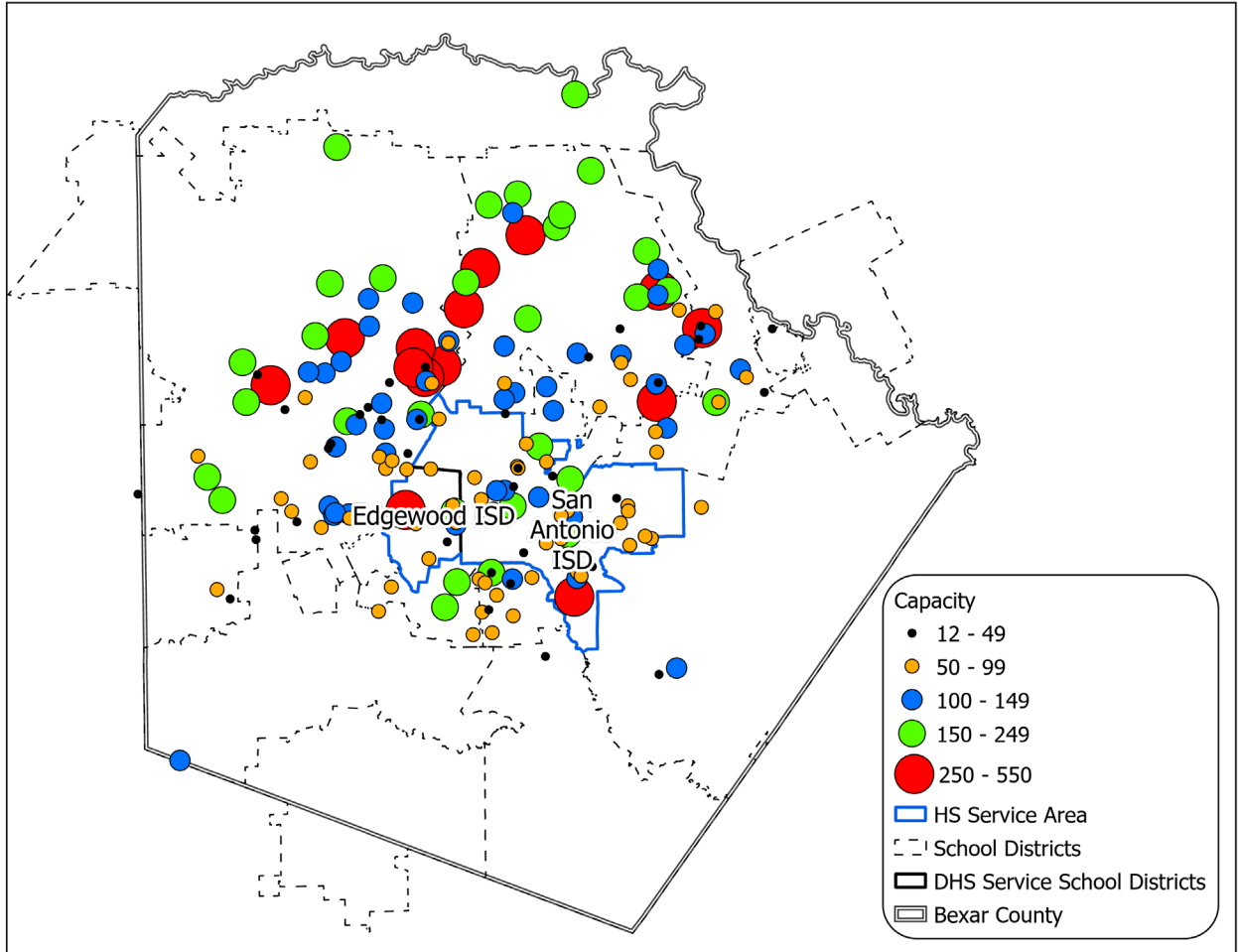


Figure 6-6 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged 3 to 4 Years by Capacity, Bexar County, 2023

Source: Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2023

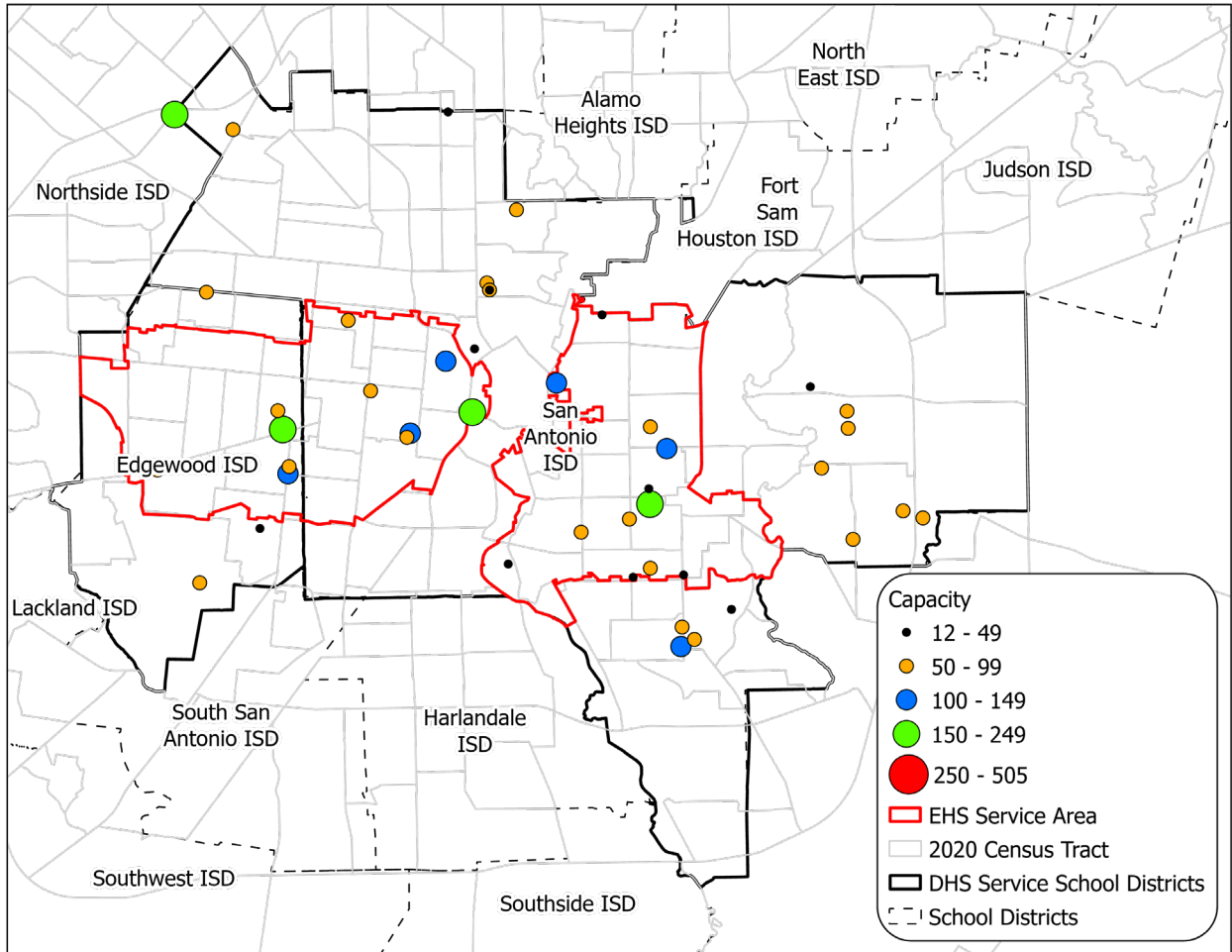


Figure 6-7 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged 0 to 2 by Capacity, Bexar County, 2023

Source: Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2023

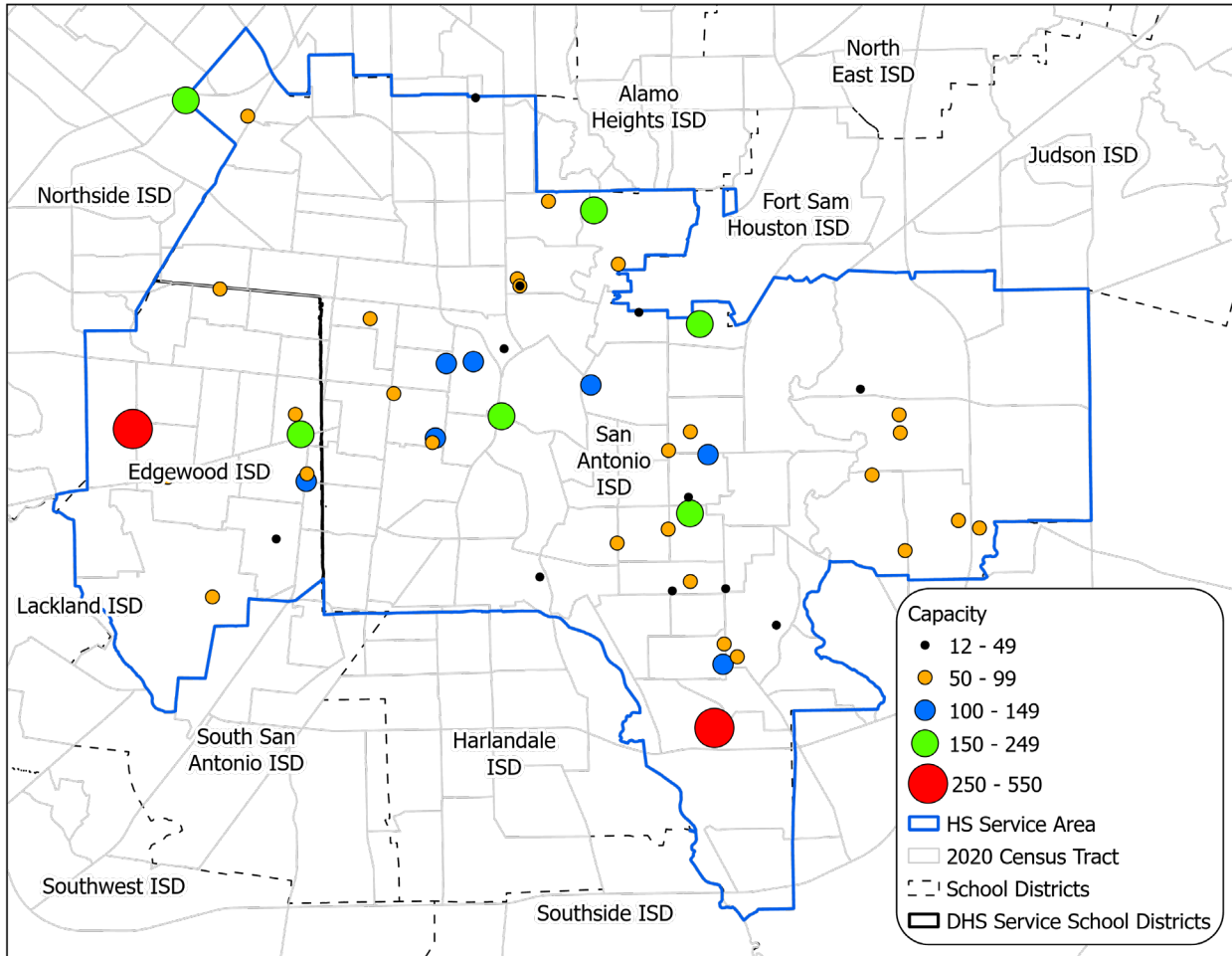


Figure 6-8 Licensed Childcare Facilities Accepting Special Needs Children Aged 3 to 4 by Capacity, Bexar County, 2023

Source: Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2023

Table 6-3 Capacity of Childcare Facilities Accepting Children with Special Needs and Estimates of Children Aged 0 to 2 with Disabilities, 2023

	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 (8 facilities)	718 (mean capacity = 90)	333	385
San Antonio ISD (37 facilities)	2,946 (mean capacity = 80)	1,627	1,319
Total (45 facilities)	3,664 (mean capacity = 81)	1,960	1,704
Source: * Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2023 **Derived from multiplying American Community Survey, 2017-2021, 5-Year Sample, B09001 of 0 and 2 years old children by the disability ratio established in Table 4-27			

Table 6-4 Capacity of Childcare Facilities Accepting Children with Special Needs and Estimates of Children Aged 3 and 4 with Disabilities, 2023

	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 (9 facilities)	1,268 (mean capacity = 141)	230	1,038
San Antonio ISD (43 facilities)	4,072 (mean capacity = 95)	1,119	2,953
Total (52 facilities)	5,340 (mean capacity = 103)	1,349	3,991
Source: * Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Custom Childcare Search, 2023 **Derived from multiplying American Community Survey, 2017-2021, 5-Year Sample, B09001 of 3 and 4 years old children by the disability ratio established in Table 4-27			

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. 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.

Public school is readily utilized by families living in the DHS Head Start Service Area (EISD and SAISD). The percentage of student enrollment in pre-kindergarten and early education was greater in the EISD (10.4%) and SAISD (9.5%) than in the State at 4.9% (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 Randolph ISD (2.6%) to a high in Judson ISD (10.8%).

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, 2022-2023

District	Pre-Kindergarten	Early Education	Total Enrollment	% Enrolled in PK, PPCD & EE
Alamo Heights ISD	53	76	4,762	2.7%
East Central ISD	34	591	10,617	5.9%
Edgewood ISD	9	838	8,177	10.4%
Fort Sam Houston ISD	9	105	1,627	7.0%
Harlandale ISD	9	881	12,174	7.3%
Judson ISD	62	2,730	25,871	10.8%
Lackland ISD	9	85	968	9.7%
North East ISD	237	2,006	59,007	3.8%
Northside ISD	1,070	3,721	102,719	4.7%
Randolph Field ISD	9	29	1,462	2.6%
San Antonio ISD	25	4,269	45,255	9.5%
Somerset ISD	9	262	4,147	6.5%
South San Antonio ISD	26	536	7,872	7.1%
Southside ISD	11	574	5,965	9.8%
Southwest ISD	75	684	13,747	5.5%
Bexar County	1,611	19,154	352,882	5.9%
Texas	25,110	244,284	5,518,432	4.9%

Source: Texas Education Agency, Student Enrollment Reports, 2022-2023

Note:

- Cells containing in original data were suppressed if there were five or fewer students because of FERPA regulations. These cells contain fewer than 10 students, so the value 9 was used to help estimate the number of children served in these districts.
- PPCD enrollment has been rolled into the Pre-Kindergarten enrollment column
- Not all ISDs contain Pre-Kindergarten and/or Early Education Programs.

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, 2020). 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 6-9). Bilingual instruction is also available at each of the centers.

The program began in 2013 and has a few cohorts of students to date. In the 2020-2021 school year, Pre-K 4 SA had a total of 2,005 enrolled children. Most of the enrolled children are in Northside ISD (588), followed by San Antonio ISD (296), and North East (274) ISDs (see Table 6-6). Districts in the DHS Head Start Service Area, Edgewood (98 enrolled) and San Antonio (296) accounted for almost one-fifth (19.7%) of the total enrollment of the Pre-K 4 SA students living in San Antonio. Currently, the program is accepting applications for the 2023-2024 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; or 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 who's 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.

Table 6-6 Pre-K 4 SA Enrollment by District, 2020-2021

School District	Allocated Slots**	Number of Enrolled Children	Percentage of Enrolled Children
East Central	100	66	3.3
Edgewood	124	98	4.9
New Frontiers	-	64	3.2
Harlandale	120	50	2.5
North East	259	274	13.7
Northside	564	588	29.3
San Antonio	572	296	14.8
Southside	61	15	0.8
Southwest	100	48	2.4
DHS Service Area	696	394	19.7
Scholarship	50	130	6.5
Tuition	50	376	18.8
Total	2,000	2,005	100
Source: Pre-K 4 SA Evaluation Report, Year 7 (https://prek4sa.com/community/program-results/) **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 in addition to the COSA DHS Head Start Program have received grants from the Office of Head Start (OHS). In Bexar County, there are eight grantees running 102 centers within five miles of county boundary (OHS, Head Start Center Locator, 2023). These grantees are: City of San Antonio, AVANCE-San Antonio, South San Antonio ISD, Parent Child Incorporated (PCI), Family Service Association of San Antonio, Inc. (FSA), Lutheran Social Services of the South, Inc. dba Upbring (Upbring), Ascension DePaul Services, 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 eight Head Start and nine Early Head Start Programs operating in Bexar County (including the City of San Antonio's DHS Programs). Most enrollments were center-based and provided on a full-day basis. Approximately 491 classes were offered by the combined programs, which were run by approximately 2,466 staff and 3,376 volunteers (Head Start Enterprise System, Grantee Summary Report, 2022).

Table 6-7 Enrollment Characteristics for select Bexar County Head Start Providers, 2022

Program Name	Cumulative Enrollment	
	Early Head Start	Head Start
Ascension	48	51
AVANCE-San Antonio	515	552
Education Service Center, Region 20	-	389
Family Service Association, San Antonio	331	1,138
Parent & Child Incorporated	355	587
South San Antonio ISD	-	329
Upbring	38	-
Non-COSA Total Enrollment	1,287	3,046
COSA Total Enrollment	341	2,512
Source: Head Start Enterprise System, Performance Indicator Report (PIR), 2022		

Table 6-7 shows there were 1,287 Early Head Start enrollees and 3,046 Head Start enrollees in the combined non-COSA DHS Head Start programs between 2022-2023 in Bexar County. Most Early Head Start enrollees received services from AVANCE-San Antonio (515) and most Head Start enrollees were serviced by the Family Service Association, San Antonio (1,138). In comparison, COSA DHS Head Start provided cumulative enrollment services to 341 Early Head Start (including Ealey Head Start-Child Care Partnership) children and 2,512 Head Start children.

About 1,628 families participated in Early Head Start and 5,558 families participated in Head Start programs in Bexar County (see Table 6-8). Compared to Head Start, a larger proportion of Early Head Start children were enrolled for multiple years, enrolled for less than 45 days, left the program and did not enroll, and being qualified for enrollment because of an Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP) or Individual Education Plan (IEP). Approximately 86% of EHS families received at least one family service, compared to nearly 84% of HS families.

Table 6-8 Service Characteristics for Early Head Start and Head Start Programs, select Bexar County Providers, 2022

Service Level Characteristics (PIR)	Combined Head Start		Combined Early Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cumulative Enrollment	5,558	100.0%	1,628	100.0%
Enrolled for Multiple Years	1,514	27.2%	612	37.6%
Enrolled Less than 45 Days	364	6.5%	123	7.6%
Left the Program & Did Not Re-Enroll	884	15.9%	678	40.7%
With an IFSP or IEP	768	13.8%	228	14.0%
Number of Families	5,163	100.0%	1,430	100.0%
Received at Least One Family Service	4,421	85.6%	1,198	83.8%
Source: Head Start Enterprise System, Performance Indicator Report (PIR), 2022				

Children enrolled in the combined COSA DHS, Early Head Start and Head Start programs were generally (approximately 72.0%) 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 (68.9%), were within 100-130% of the poverty threshold (9.6%), or were homeless (8.0%). 5.6% of the children were over income, but still received services through Early Head Start or Head Start.

In the 2022 Program Year, 996 children were eligible to receive special education services (see Table 6-10). About 768 of these children were eligible because they had an IEP (13.8%) and 228 were eligible because they had an IFSP (14.0%). The most common primary disabilities were speech or language impairments (9.4%), Non-categorical/Developmental Delay (2.2%), and autism (1.4%).

Table 6-9 Children’s characteristics for Combined Early Head Start and Head Start Programs, select Bexar County Providers, 2022

Summary Characteristics	Combined Programs	
Age	Number	Percent
< 1	390	5.4%
1	492	6.8%
2	1,121	15.6%
3	2,842	39.5%
4	2,334	32.5%
5+	7	0.1%
Eligibility Reason		
Below Poverty	4,981	68.9%
Public Assistance	402	5.6%
Foster	168	2.3%
Homeless	581	8.0%
Over Income	402	5.6%
100-130% Poverty Line	691	9.6%
Subsidized Childcare	41	0.6%
*Note. Age and eligibility breakdowns reflect cumulative enrollment numbers. Source: Head Start Enterprise System, Grantee Program Summary Report, 2022		

Table 6-10 Service Characteristics for Combined Early Head Start and Head Start Programs, select Bexar County Providers, 2022

	Combined Programs	
	Number	Percent
Total Funded Enrollment	7,624	100
Disability Characteristics		
Have Individualized Education Program (IEP) and are eligible by LEA to receive special education services	768	13.82%
Have Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) and are eligible by Part C Agency to receive early intervention services under the Individuals with Disabilities Act	228	14.00%
Diagnosed Primary Disability		
Health Impairment	20	0.36%
Emotional Disturbance	0	0.00%
Speech or Language Impairments	521	9.37%
Intellectual Disabilities	5	0.09%
Hearing Impairment, including Deafness	9	0.16%
Orthopedic Impairment	4	0.07%
Visual Impairment, including Blindness	1	0.02%
Specific Learning Disability	1	0.02%
Autism	77	1.39%
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0.00%
Non-categorical/Developmental Delay	124	2.23%
Multiple Disabilities (excluding Deaf-Blind)	0	0.00%
Multiple Disabilities (including Deaf-Blind)	0	0.00%
Source: Head Start Enterprise System, Grantee Program Disability Report, 2022		

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, have 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 Antonian's 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 Early Head Start and Head Start Programs may benefit from additional assistance in these domains.

8. Summary and Conclusion

This assessment of the social and economic characteristics of the population in the Edgewood and San Antonio ISDs indicates a need for additional Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership 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 1,511 children who are age-and-income eligible for HS and 2,677 children (Table 5-1 and 5-2) who are age-and-income eligible children for EHS 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 and HS programs help meet the need for Head Start; it is unlikely the need for EHS 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 (1,971 children 0-2 years old and 1,514 children 3-4 years old, see Table 4-27) suggests the DHS, Early Head Start and Head Start Program served only a small proportion of disabled children during the 2022-2023 school year (3,485 estimated children with disabilities under five years). However, this result may be influenced by differences in disability definitions between the American Community Survey, Texas Education Agency, 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, City of San Antonio 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.