

# SA 2020



**SA2020 Indicator Report**  
June 4, 2013

# SA2020

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# SA2020

## OVERVIEW

In May of 2012, three months after being officially recognized as an independent nonprofit corporation by the State of Texas, SA2020 executed an agreement with the Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research (IDSER) to develop, implement, and maintain an indicator monitoring system that would assess, baseline, and track all measures from the original 2011 community report.

Over the past year, SA2020 has worked to enhance IDSER's analysis of each metric by adding the rigor of consulting Lead Partners and a number of subject matter experts. This assessment concentrated on the *collectability, quality, and utility* associated with each indicator. As a result, IDSER has generated a comprehensive report that documents lead partner contributions, provides updated baselines, defines their methodologies, identifies data sources, recommends the need for alternative indicators, and details any progress against identified SA2020 targets.

In addition to their detailed assessment of SA2020 metrics, IDSER has designed an indicator monitoring system and database. Sweb Development has also created an online reporting system for [www.sa2020.org](http://www.sa2020.org) that will serve as a public data resource for each of the eleven cause areas.

Moving forward, SA2020 will continue to work closely with IDSER, Lead Partners, subject matter experts, and the public-at-large to address the strengths and weaknesses of the original report and make informed adjustments to the current set of indicators as needed. Incorporating a variety of stakeholders into the detailed assessment of all 65 original SA2020 indicators will ultimately highlight the deeper needs of our community and create an expanded discourse around what truly quantifies a great city.

-  **On Track:**  
Making progress at a pace that should achieve the SA2020 target
-  **Progress:**  
Improving, but not rapidly enough to achieve the SA2020 target
-  **Off Target:**  
Not making progress; even declining
-  **Met & Exceeded:**  
SA2020 target has already been achieved!
-  **Under Review:**  
Currently developing target and/or LEAD assessing indicator quality



## Vision for 2020

San Antonio leads the world as a creative community. San Antonio reflects a diverse range of artistic expression that builds on our rich cultural heritage. The arts are integral to our way of life for citizens of all ages and backgrounds. Public and private support spurs a renaissance of artistic creativity where a vibrant cultural economy flourishes. Contemporary art reflects the dynamic nature of San Antonio’s artistic, literary and cultural communities and movements.

## Indicator Overviews

The following Arts & Culture indicators were assessed by IDSER and the Department for Culture & Creative Development (DCCD).



### ***Level of Attendance at Arts Programs:***

The Department for Culture & Creative Development (DCCD) regularly tracks attendance at their events and publishes a report of their findings annually. The original metric captures every person who attended at least one program offered by a DCCD-funded organization. Given the 2012 attendance, an additional 60,000 more people attended arts programs in 2012 than in 2010. From 2012, an additional 1.74 million attendees are needed to reach the 2020 target. Many arts agencies saw declines in 2012, while a few saw increases. Further modification of the target may be required. It may be useful to compare San Antonio to an aspirant city for reference or capture more arts organizations in the count. In order to reach our SA2020 target, every citizen would need to attend an additional two arts events annually.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number | 2011 Number | 2012 Number | 2020 Defined Goal              | 2020 Target |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Yes                                   | 1,800,000   | 1,950,000   | 1,860,000   | Double the level of attendance | 3,600,000   |



**Level of Funding for the Arts:**

The Department for Culture & Creative Development (DCCD) regularly tracks their funding expenditures throughout the year and publishes a report of their findings annually. Approximately \$160,000 less was spent by the DCCD to fund the arts in 2012 than in 2010. Given the 2012 level of funding, an additional \$6.56 million are needed to reach the target of doubling funding for arts programs to \$12.8 million by 2020. We have seen a slight decrease in local levels of public funding for the arts, but city funding only provides part of the overall picture. Generous support from federal and state governments, foundations, and private contributions from individuals also account for a significant amount of arts funding. SA2020 is working to incorporate additional funding sources into this metric, but the DCCD has recommended removing the metric because an increase in the level of funding does not necessarily guarantee successful outcomes.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number | 2011 Number | 2012 Number | 2020 Defined Goal           | 2020 Target  |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Yes                                   | \$6,400,000 | \$6,041,269 | \$6,239,354 | Double the level of funding | \$12,800,000 |



**Number of National/International Press Mentions:**

This indicator was not previously tracked in San Antonio, but the Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB) was able to capture national and international press articles mentioning arts, culture, historic preservation, or culinary arts in San Antonio for 2011, and can continue to do so on an annual basis by request. DCCD has recommended eliminating this metric.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number   | 2011 Number  | 2012 Number | 2020 Defined Goal | 2020 Target  |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Yes                                   | Not Available | 325 articles | In Progress | 75% increase      | 569 articles |



**Economic Impact of the Arts:**

The San Antonio Creative Industry Report measures the economic impact of the city's arts & culture components and publishes a report on their findings every two years for data collected in the previous year. Although the next report is not due until 2014, recent growth has shown that San Antonio is well on track to exceed the economic impact of the arts target of \$5 billion by 2020. The San Antonio Creative Industry Report is an extremely valuable source of data that other cities (following our lead) are now using. The DCCD has suggested changing the name of the indicator to reflect the economic impact of the entire creative sector.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number | 2011 Number   | 2012 Number | 2020 Defined Goal                       | 2020 Target |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| Yes                                   | Off Year    | \$4.6 billion | Off Year    | Increase economic impact to \$5 billion | \$5 billion |

*\*In 2007, the arts had an economic impact of \$3.38 billion (DCCD).*



### **Number of People Employed in the Arts:**

The San Antonio Creative Industry Report measures job growth in the city's creative economy and publishes a report on their findings every two years for data collected in the previous year. Although the next report is not due until 2014, we have seen a slight increase in the number of people working in the creative sector over the past decade, but not enough growth to achieve our goal. San Antonio would need to add approximately 3,317 jobs a year to reach our target by 2020.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number | 2011 Number | 2012 Number | 2020 Defined Goal                  | 2020 Target |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Yes                                   | Off Year    | 29,852      | Off Year    | Double the number of arts workers. | 59,704      |

*\*In 2007, there were 26,744 jobs in San Antonio's creative economy (DCCD).*



### **Number of Creative Activities, Including Public Arts:**

The number of creative activities in San Antonio is not currently tracked, but similar data (i.e., level of attendance) is already being collected and improved by expanding data collection beyond the public sector. There is no need for this measure and the Department for Culture & Creative Development (DCCD) recommends removing it. The Number of Creative Activities could potentially be replaced by a survey which evaluates whether citizens are satisfied by San Antonio's creative sector and how it compares to other cities nationally and internationally.

# SA2020



## Vision for 2020

San Antonio’s citizens are deeply engaged as elected leaders, business leaders, volunteers, and voters in the process of making government more responsive and accountable to San Antonians. Vibrant grass roots movements, civic organizations, business leaders, city staff, and selfless citizens actively and effectively collaborate in all areas of city operations and governance. Elected officials and city staff take ownership of issues and are accountable for results. City, county and state branches of government coordinate their work to eliminate waste brought about by duplication of effort. The city cultivates inspired and effective leaders in selfless service to the community and is recognized for delivering transparency in government.

## Indicator Overviews

The following Civic Engagement indicators were assessed by IDSER and the University of Texas at San Antonio’s College of Public Policy (UTSA-COPP).



### ***Voter Turnout:***

Voter turnout is regularly reported by the Bexar County Elections Department. Voter turnout is calculated by dividing the total number of votes cast by the number of registered voters and is reported on the Bexar County Elections Department Media Report. During initial development, the baseline captured all of Bexar County, to include incorporated, non-San Antonio areas. However, the new baseline only evaluates San Antonio areas in Bexar County and is a better measure of the city. Due to the nature of the election cycle, results will be staggered based on the given year to compare voter turnout numbers for presidential, federal and municipal elections. Based on the analysis of recent elections, voter turnout numbers have changed very little and remain low, especially in municipal elections.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Midterm Election | 2011 Municipal | 2012 Presidential Election | 2020 Defined Goal  | 2020 Target   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| Yes                                   | 27.4%                 | 7.07%          | In Progress                | Increase of 2% of registered voters casting ballots each election cycle. | 2020 Midterm Turnout – 37.4%<br>2019 Municipal Turnout – 15.07% |



## Activity Level and Diversity of City Boards:

This indicator will track both participation of advisory board members (e.g., how many attend scheduled meetings, how often meetings are scheduled) and diversity (e.g., race/ethnicity, gender) of board members. A diversity breakdown of city board members is available through the City Clerk's Office and can be aggregated into race/ethnicity and gender for the average city board. Participation level is defined as the attendance rate of advisory board members at city advisory board meetings and is currently being collected and analyzed. Progress will be tracked annually with reports from the Office of the City Clerk. Using the most current numbers available (2012) we see that the Hispanic population is under-represented on boards, as are females, as compared to the overall city population. The focus will need to be on large increases in both Hispanics and females on City Boards, if they are to grow closer to representing San Antonio's overall level of diversity. Leads and experts suggested a focus on increasing the diversity of board members so that city boards grow closer to San Antonio's projected diversity from year-to-year.

### Diversity of Boards

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010          | 2011          | 2012 Race/Ethnic %  | 2020 Defined Goal   | 2020 Target  |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|---|--|
| Yes                                   | Not Available | Not Available | <p><u>Race/Ethnicity:</u><br/>                     Anglo (42.4%)<br/>                     African American (5.2%)<br/>                     Hispanic (36.2%)<br/>                     Other (3%)</p> <p><u>Sex:</u><br/>                     Male – 66.9%<br/>                     Female – 33.1%.</p> | The Membership & Composition of City Boards will see a significant change that more closely approximates the diversity of the city's projected population in 2020 | <p><u>Race/Ethnicity:</u><br/>                     Anglo (26.6%)<br/>                     African American (6.9%)<br/>                     Hispanic (63.2%)<br/>                     Other (3.5%)</p> <p><u>Sex:</u><br/>                     Male- 48.8%<br/>                     Female- 51.2%</p> |

### Activity on Boards

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010          | 2011          | 2012        | 2020 Defined Goal | 2020 Target   |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| No                                    | Not Available | Not Available | In Progress | To be Defined     | To be Defined |





**Leadership:**

Existing leadership programs like Leadership San Antonio, Masters Leadership Program, and Community Leadership Institute provide a baseline that ranges from 24-56 participants yearly. These programs are not likely to grow in number and most programs are selective and not open to the general public. The goal is to identify available leadership academies and to provide more opportunities to the general public. The leadership indicator is currently geared towards taking a count of participants/graduates from leadership programs. A viable improvement of this measurement would be to identify the extensive number of leadership academies and encourage new programs, tracking the progress of both. UTSA's College of Public Policy is currently working to build relationships with local leadership programs so that we can baseline the number of graduates these programs produce.



**Community and Neighborhood Associations:**

The indicator is being measured by using geographic analyses to estimate the number of persons residing within the boundaries of registered neighborhood and community associations. A neighborhood association is a group of residents or property owners who advocate for or organize activities within a neighborhood, while a community organization is defined as civil society nonprofits that operate wholly on social issues such as health, education, the environment, personal growth, social welfare, poverty, and more.

Boundary files for neighborhood and community associations are maintained by the City of San Antonio’s Planning and Development Services Department (COSA PCDD). This indicator provides an estimate of the percent of the city population residing within the boundaries of neighborhood and community associations in 2010. Because population estimates in non-census years are not available at the geographic level needed to estimate the percent of the population within these boundaries, the 2010 census population will serve as the basis for population throughout the monitoring period. The indicator will be updated by adding (or subtracting) changes in the boundaries of neighborhood and community associations and counting the 2010 population with those boundaries. Of the 1,327,407 San Antonio residents in 2010, 1,201,869 (90.5%) were living within the 2011 boundaries of the neighborhood and community associations. According to this research, San Antonio met and exceeded the SA2020 target in 2011.

| Alternative Indicator Baseline Available | 2010          | 2011   | 2012        | 2020 Defined Goal   | 2020 Target   |
|--|---------------|--|-------------|---|---|
| Yes                                      | Not Available | 90.5% of the San Antonio 2010 population was living within the boundary of a neighborhood or community association | In Progress | Community and neighborhood associations will represent 90% of the city. | Community and neighborhood associations will represent 90% of the city. |



**Media Coverage of Public Policy:**

A preliminary search provided a baseline by targeting a policy issue within the SA2020 topic areas. The establishment of baseline was restricted to the lead partner and IDSER archive access for media searches. Due to resource restrictions, The San Antonio Express News was the only searchable source. The basic index does not involve additional possible questions--such as tone of stories, quality of reporting, sourcing, or other matters--that could be the subject of secondary analysis of the material. There is some question about the original indicator, regarding whether the goal of this indicator is to determine the amount of public policy coverage in San Antonio, the quality of public policy coverage in San Antonio, or, from a different perspective, where and how most San Antonio citizens derive their policy news. Currently, methodology and feasibility for the possible research directions are being discussed by the lead partner. Once a consensus on measurement has been reached, a new baseline may be determined.



**Number of Candidates:**

The number of city council candidates can be gathered on odd-numbered years. Based on 2013 data, San Antonio is 3 candidates away from the target of a 10% increase in candidates running for city council. In other words, 2 more candidates have run since 2009. The lead partner has recommended that SA2020 focus on municipal elections, which historically generate less interest, fewer candidates and lower voter turnout. In 2013, there were 39 candidates who ran for City Council, up from 37 in 2009 and 38 in 2011, so San Antonio is on track to meet our target of 42 candidates by 2020.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number   | 2011 Number | 2012 Number   | 2013 Number | 2020 Defined Goal   | 2020 Target |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| Yes                                   | Not Available | 38          | Not Available | 39          | Increase number of candidates running for city council by 10% | 42          |

*\* In 2007 and 2009, 28 and 37 people ran for City Council, respectively (City of San Antonio City Council).*



## Vision for 2020

San Antonio is the safest big City in America. Public safety officials, city staff and citizens collaborate through strong, engaged community neighborhood networks to reduce crime and promote a thriving and law-abiding San Antonio. The city’s proactive prevention programs, responsive enforcement efforts and high state of disaster readiness result in low levels of crime and a high sense of personal safety.

## Indicator Overview

The following Community Safety indicators were assessed by IDSER, the San Antonio Police Department (SAPD) and Family Violence Prevention Services Inc. (FVPS).



### **Index Crime Rates:**

The FBI Uniform Crime Reports publishes their results annually for cities. The total number of violent crimes is weighed against the population to produce an index crime rate per 100,000 population. The city’s index crime rate is calculated by the San Antonio Police Department (SAPD) by request. San Antonio's index crime rate has decreased by 316.7 per 100,000 population between 2010 and 2011 and was ranked by Congressional Quarterly Press as the 10<sup>th</sup> safest big city in America (population of 500,000 or more). The target is being evaluated to determine if there is a more precise, permanent goal by which progress can be tracked.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number                    | 2011 Number                    | 2012 Number   | 2020 Defined Goal                  | 2020 Target                        |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Yes                                   | 7,268.8 per 100,000 population | 6,952.1 per 100,000 population | Not Available | Be the safest big city in America. | Be the safest big city in America. |

*\*San Antonio had an index crime rate of 7,241.6 in 2009 (FBI Uniform Crime Reports).*



**Number of Community Networks and Trainings:**

The San Antonio Police Department (SAPD) has redefined the criteria for community networks and trainings. This indicator now assesses the number of citizens that are trained in Community Policing and Outreach programs, including: a) the Citizen Police Academy, b) Public Safety Teams, c) Volunteers in Policing, d) Family Assistance Crisis Teams and e) Citizens on Patrol. This metric more accurately measured direct participation in crime prevention initiatives than the original, which counted the number of meetings. The intent of this indicator is to quantify citizen engagement in crime prevention efforts.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number   | 2011 Number   | 2012 Number                   | 2020 Defined Goal  | 2020 Target                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Yes                                   | Not Available | Not Available | 936 citizens trained annually | Increase by 10% the number of citizens receiving community policing and community safety training in 2020. | 1,030 citizens trained annually |



**Recidivism Rates:**

Statewide reincarceration rates are published in recidivism reports every three years because reincarceration rates usually track offenders over a three-year period. For reference, the three-year re-incarceration rate for offenders released from Texas prisons in 2007 was 24.3 percent (Texas Legislative Budget Board, 2011).

Progress towards a local goal cannot be tracked until a source of county-based recidivism rates has been located and vetted by leads and experts. A reincarceration rate is currently in development for Bexar County, but will not be available for at least 3 years. Experts have recommended that this updated indicator’s name be changed from Recidivism Rates to County Recidivism Rates for greater clarity.



**Validated Cases of Child Abuse:**

The number of validated child abuse cases is collected and tracked by the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, which produces a report of their findings every year. This information is used to establish and update the Child Maltreatment statistics. The SAPD Counts of Child Abuse are based upon SAPD data which measures 65 specific offense codes that are used to classify Child Abuse. The addition of these counts better represent how law enforcement agencies conceptualize and quantify child abuse incidents. San Antonio has seen an increase in both the number of Child Maltreatment cases and the Child Abuse Count from 2011 to 2012. There were 549 more confirmed maltreatment

victims in 2012 than in 2011. Based on the 2011 baseline, the San Antonio region must decrease by 331 confirmed victims annually to reach the target of a 25% reduction in child abuse by 2020. The provided Child Maltreatment baselines are for Region 20, which is classified as the San Antonio Region, but is significantly larger than the city of San Antonio. The lead partner and experts are looking into alternative sources of data for San Antonio-only child abuse counts. City-level figures should be available by the next update.

Child abuse experts have also recommended that the indicator’s name be changed to Child Maltreatment Rate per 1,000 children; Rate Reduction Year-to-Year. This revision will better reflect the measurement, as SA2020 tracks the various forms of child maltreatment instead of child abuse alone (which is a facet of child maltreatment). Rates would provide a more useful way of interpreting child maltreatment data and utilize the standardized format that experts within this field use. Child maltreatment data provides additional context for the dangers faced by children in our community.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number   | 2011 Number  | 2012 Number  | 2020 Defined Goal      | 2020 Target  |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|------------------------|--|
| Yes                                   | Not Available | Child Maltreatment - 8,382 confirmed victims. SAPD Counts of Child Abuse - 2,458 offenses. | Child Maltreatment - 8,931 confirmed victims. SAPD Counts of Child Abuse – 2,512 offenses. | Reduce by 25% by 2020. | Child Maltreatment - 6,287 confirmed victims. SAPD Counts of Child Abuse – 1,844 offenses. |



**Response Times for Both Fire and Police:**

The San Antonio Fire and Police departments continuously monitor and track the response times of their units. Each Department produces annual reports which are disseminated to the public through their respective websites. From 2010 to 2012, San Antonio has already exceeded the targets for fire response time, emergency police response time and non-emergency police response times.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number   | 2011 Number  | 2012 Number  | 2020 Defined Goal   | 2020 Target   |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| Yes                                   | Fire response time - 9:24<br>Police response time:<br>Emergency – 8:12; Non-emergency – 17:48 | Fire response time - 8:30;<br>Police response time:<br>Emergency – 8:29; Non-emergency – 17:10 | Fire response time – 7:43;<br>Police response time:<br>Emergency – 7:42; Non-emergency – 16:35 | A target of 8 minutes 54 seconds response time for, 8 minutes for emergency police calls, and 17 minutes 30 seconds for non-emergency police calls by 2020. | Fire response time: 8 minutes 54 seconds.<br>Police response time: Emergency - 8 minutes; Non-emergency - 17 minutes, 30 seconds. |



### **Positive Responses on Community Public Safety Surveys:**

The City of San Antonio distributes a bi-annual community survey that includes questions about the perception of public safety and the responses have seen both progress and decline from 2010 to 2012. San Antonio’s perceptions have changed in the following ways from 2010 to 2012—a) 4% more positive responses for the quality of services received from SAPD, b) 2% more positive responses for police protection, and c) 2% less with crime prevention. As of 2012, the city is just: a) 3% away from the targeted improvement in the quality of services, b) 7% away from the targeted improvement in police protection, and c) 10% away from the targeted improvement in crime prevention by 2020. On the one hand, there has been an increase in the number of people who are very satisfied or satisfied with the quality of SAPD Services and police protection and our community is on target to meet those SA2020 targets. On the other hand, there has been a decline in the number of people who are very satisfied or satisfied with crime prevention in San Antonio. Experts have recommended that this indicator’s name be revised to Community Perceptions of Public Safety to better capture what is being measured.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number  | 2011 Number   | 2012 Number  | 2020 Defined Goal  | 2020 Target  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|--|--|--|
| Yes                                   | Very Satisfied or Satisfied Responses:<br>Quality of SAPD Services - 69%;<br>Police Protection - 86%;<br>Crime Prevention - 80%. | Not Available | Very Satisfied or Satisfied Responses:<br>Quality of SAPD Services - 73%;<br>Police Protection - 88%;<br>Crime Prevention – 78%. | 10% improvement in public perception of responses by 2020. | Quality of SAPD Services – 75.9%.<br>Police Protection – 94.6%.<br>Crime Prevention – 88%. |



## Vision for 2020

Downtown is the heart of San Antonio and is everyone’s neighborhood. It is a showcase for visitors, a center of vibrant activity for citizens to live, work and play, and an economically inviting locale for businesses to flourish. Downtown’s historic buildings and character are preserved, its parks and green spaces are inviting, and the river continues to be treasured as its defining asset.

## Indicator Overview

The following Downtown Development indicators were assessed by IDSER, the City of San Antonio’s Center City Development Office (COSA CCDO), and Centro Partnership.



### **Housing Units Downtown:**

The number of housing units is established by calculating the number of housing permits requested in the downtown area. In 2012, San Antonio was 881 units closer to the target of 5,000 additional units downtown. San Antonio needs to add another 4,119 housing units to reach our goal by 2020. Housing is not currently broken down by income level or student population.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number   | 2011<br>Number | 2012<br>Number | 2020 Defined<br>Goal   | 2020 Target |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|-------------|
| Yes   | Not Available | 3,304          | 4,185          | Increase<br>downtown<br>housing units<br>by 5,000<br>including<br>mixed income<br>and student<br>housing | 8,304       |

*\*The data above reflects the number of multi-family housing units in downtown San Antonio.*



**Number of People Working Downtown (Public, Private Non-Retail, and Retail):**

An annual study on the Economic Impact of Downtown San Antonio was implemented in 2012 and will track the number of employees in the downtown area through 2020. Either as part of this indicator, or as an additional indicator, it is worthwhile to tease out the number of jobs added that produce a greater economic impact and improve job diversity downtown.



**Transportation Mode Options Measured by Vehicle Miles Traveled:**

The Texas Department of Transportation tracks vehicle miles traveled or VMT for the State and these numbers have been adjusted to measure VMT per person per day in San Antonio. While VMT is not isolated to the downtown area, it is widely recognized as a measure that is important for cities across the nation to gauge the effects of sprawl. San Antonio has seen an increase in VMT since 2010 and is moving further away from the SA2020 target of 21.47. Based on 2011 data, San Antonio is only 2.95 vehicle miles traveled per day (per day person) away from meeting the 2020 goal. Evaluating alternative modes of travel, such as bike share, would be a helpful addition to this indicator.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number | 2011<br>Number | 2012<br>Number | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal                        | 2020 Target |
|---|-------------|----------------|----------------|--|-------------|
| Yes   | 23.86*      | 24.42**        | In Progress    | Reduce VMT<br>per person<br>by 10% by<br>2020. | 21.47       |

\*In 2010, the total daily miles traveled in Bexar County was 31,822,804.57 (Texas Department of Transportation).

\*\* In 2011, the total daily miles traveled in Bexar County was 33,199,641.83 (Texas Department of Transportation).



**Keeping it Safe - Crime Rates Downtown:**

This indicator was not previously tracked in San Antonio, but the Downtown Alliance conducted a survey of Bexar County residents in 2012 to assess perceptions of downtown safety. The San Antonio Police Department was also able to establish a new baseline for the number of crimes that occurred downtown in 2012. The boundaries of downtown have been established by Centro Partnership and will be used to update these crime statistics through 2020. The name of this indicator should be changed to Perceptions of Downtown and Number of Index Crimes Occurring Downtown. This change would allow SA2020 to specifically define what the baseline measures.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number   | 2011<br>Number | 2012 Number  | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal | 2020 Target   |
|---|---------------|----------------|--|-------------------------|---------------|
| Yes   | Not Available | Not Available  | Felt Safe<br>Downtown - 78%.<br>Number of crimes<br>occurring<br>downtown— 4,992 | To be<br>Defined        | To be Defined |

\*16% of respondents felt unsafe downtown and 6% of respondents were unsure (Downtown Alliance).





### ***Downtown Activity by Sector:***

This indicator was not previously tracked in San Antonio, so a study on the Economic Impact of Downtown was developed in 2012. The new annual study will measure and establish baselines regarding the economic impact provided by: a) downtown retail sales, b) arts, entertainment and recreation, and c) accommodation and food services. The analyses required to track progress in 2012 are currently underway and a target will need to be set.



### ***Qualitative Experience of Living Downtown:***

This indicator was not previously tracked in San Antonio, but the Downtown Alliance conducted a survey of Bexar County residents in 2012 to assess perceptions of downtown. Measurements of pedestrian-friendliness, vibrancy and authenticity are currently in development by the lead partners and experts. Data from 2013 and later are required to track progress for the indicator.



## Vision for 2020

San Antonio is recognized as a leader in business that prospers through innovation in 21st Century industries. San Antonio has a highly qualified and educated workforce and provides economic opportunity for all of its residents. The city fosters entrepreneurship as the engine of economic prosperity. It capitalizes on its unique historical and cultural heritage, as well as local institutions like its military bases, universities, medical centers and international airport system to become a leader in the global economy.

## Indicator Overview

The following Economic Competitiveness indicators were assessed by IDSER, the San Antonio Economic Development Foundation (SAEDF), Alamo Colleges' Economic & Workforce Development Department, the City of San Antonio's Economic Development Department and the Institute for Economic Development at the University of Texas at San Antonio.



### ***Per Capita Income:***

This indicator's measurement has changed from its initial development. Per capita income can be assessed differently depending upon the formula used, the sample surveyed, and the quality and quantity of the data used for the analyses. The Bureau of Economic Analysis' figures established the initial baseline, but lead partners and experts have determined that the American Community Survey's (ACS) definition of per capita income and its city-level analysis are the best fit for the indicator. The American Community Survey (ACS) produces and compiles estimates for 1-year, 3-years and 5-years of data. A per capita item is asked by the survey and the responses are calculated and provided at least annually. The American Community Survey calculates per capita income for San Antonio by dividing the total income for individuals 15 years or older by the total population in the City. Per Capita Income decreased slightly from 2010 to 2011, leaving San Antonio significantly off track from achieving a 20% increase by 2020. San Antonio also falls well below per capita numbers for both Texas (\$24,682) and the U.S. (\$26,708). Based on the 2011 income figures, per capita income decreased by \$69 between 2010 and 2011 though the differences are not statistically significant. San Antonians must make an additional \$4,354 per person to reach the target of a 20% increase in per capita income by 2020.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number | 2011<br>Number | 2012<br>Number | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal  | 2020 Target |
|---|-------------|----------------|----------------|--|-------------|
| Yes   | \$21,425*   | \$21,356**     | N/A            | 20%<br>increase by<br>2020 or top<br>1/3 of US<br>(better of<br>the two) | \$25,710    |

\*\$21,425 (+/- \$456)

\*\* \$21,356 (+/- \$527)



### **Job Growth by Sector:**

Expert-specified NAICS codes were used to specify job growth's sectors and accurately track their average employment and job growth through 2020.

These NAICS codes are used in conjunction with data provided by the Texas Workforce Commission to tabulate the number of jobs in a predefined sector. San Antonio is maintaining steady job growth in Educational Services, Leisure and Hospitality and Health Services and has added 3,389 workers from 2010 to 2011. The job growth of the secondary sectors (i.e., e.g., Aerospace, Information Technology and Healthcare/Bioscience) cannot be assessed because there are not enough baselines to track progress. However, the analyses required to update the baselines and track progress are currently underway. Lead partners and experts are currently reviewing a 10-year trend analysis to appropriately determine a rate of growth in the Secondary Job Growth Sectors (i.e., Aerospace, Information Technology and Healthcare/Bioscience).

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number  | 2011 Number  | 2012 Number   | 2020 Defined Goal  | 2020 Target  |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---------------|--|--|
| Yes                                   | <p>Primary sectors:<br/>Educational Services - 12,642 employees;<br/>Leisure &amp; Hospitality - 11,695 employees;<br/>Health Services - 94,567 employees;<br/>Government - 160,016 employees.<br/>Secondary sectors:<br/>Aerospace - 4,909 employees;<br/>Information Technology &amp; Security - 12,068 employees;<br/>Healthcare/Biosciences - 101,594 employees.</p> | <p>Primary Sectors:<br/>Educational Services - 13,265 employees;<br/>Leisure &amp; Hospitality - 12,068 employees;<br/>Health Services 97,441 employees;<br/>Government - 159,535 employees.<br/>Secondary sectors – In development.</p> | Not Available | <p>Maintain steady Job growth in these traditional San Antonio sectors (i.e., 1% job growth over the next 10 years). Pursue 10% Job growth in the following sectors: healthcare and biosciences, information technology &amp; information security, aerospace.</p> | <p>Primary sectors:<br/>Educational Services – 12,768 employees;<br/>Leisure &amp; Hospitality – 11,812 employees;<br/>Health Services – 95,513 employees;<br/>Government – 161,616 employees.<br/><br/>Secondary Sectors:<br/>Aerospace – 5,400 employees;<br/>Information Technology – 13,275 employees.<br/>Healthcare/Biosciences-111,753 employees.</p> |



**High School Graduation Rate:**

High school graduation rates are collected by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) and updated annually for the preceding school year. This information is published on the TEA website and can be used to produce annual completion reports by class for Texas schools, school districts or school regions. The initial baseline was revised because it reflected the rates for the region instead of San Antonio schools alone. The TEA categories of 4 year On Time graduates, continuers, GED recipients, longitudinal dropouts give the more complete picture of education in San Antonio and have been provided below.

- For the Class of 2009, the 2008-2009 school year's graduation rates are: a) 4-Year Completion I Rate: 88.2%, b) 4-Year On Time High School Graduation Rate: 78.6%, c) Continuers Rate: 9.6%, d) GED Rate: 1.3%, and e) 4-Year Longitudinal Dropout Rate: 10.5% (TEA).
- For the Class of 2010, the 2009-2010 school year's graduation rates are: a) 4-Year Completion I Rate: 90.7%, b) 4-Year on Time High School Graduation Rate: 82.8%, c) Continuers Rate: 7.9%, d) GED Rate: 1.2%, and e) 4-Year Longitudinal Dropout Rate: 8.1% (TEA).
- For the Class of 2011, the 2010-2011 school year's graduation rates are: a) No Exclusions 4-Year Completion I Rate: 92.0%, b) 4-Year On Time High School Graduation Rate: 85.5%, c) Continuers Rate: 6.2%, d) GED Rate: 0.8%, and e) 4-Year Longitudinal Dropout Rate: 7.5% (TEA).

San Antonio met and exceeded the 85% high school graduation rate target in both 2010 and 2011. A new, more aggressive target will be set by the community over the coming year.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number (2009-2010 school year)              | 2011 Number (2010-2011 school year)                            | 2012 Number (2011-2012 school year) | 2020 Defined Goal   | 2020 Target                   |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Yes                                   | Class of 2010: 4-Year Completion I Rate - 90.7%. | Class of 2011: No Exclusions 4-Year Completion I Rate - 92.0%. | Not available                       | 85% graduation rate | 85% graduation rate per year. |



**Quality of Life Index – Average Annual Wage Divided by Cost of Living\*100:**

A proportion of San Antonio's Cost of Living index and average annual wage will be used to calculate the metro area's Quality of Life index. The Cost of Living Index is produced annually by the Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER) and can be updated annually. The average annual wage is available through the Bureau of Labor Statistics and can be updated annually. Please note that the Cost of Living Index is for the San Antonio metro area, whereas the Average Annual Wage is for the San Antonio-New Braunfels metropolitan statistical area. The QOL Index, as calculated above, has increased by 0.3 from 2010 to 2011. Additionally, the city's cost of Living has decreased by 2.5, but the county's average annual wage has increased by \$1,494 between 2010 and 2011.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number   | 2011<br>Number  | 2012<br>Number   | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal            | 2020 Target                        |
|---|---|---|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Yes   | QOL Index –<br>4.3<br>[Cost of Living<br>Index - 95.6;<br>Average<br>Annual Wage<br>- \$41,512] | QOL Index –<br>4.6<br>[Cost of<br>Living Index<br>– 93.1;<br>Average<br>Annual<br>Wage -<br>\$43,006] | Not<br>Available | +2% above<br>rate of<br>inflation. | +2% above<br>rate of<br>inflation. |



### **Commute Times:**

Commute times are estimated by the American Community Survey, which is updated annually. The number of people reporting commute times of 25 minutes or less actually decreased by 0.5% between 2010 and 2011. In 2011, San Antonio was 8.5% away from the target of 70% of workers attaining a commute time of 25 minutes or less by 2020. Lead partners and experts have recommended that this indicator be removed. There is already a similar indicator in Transportation (i.e., Travel Time Index) that captures this information, making Commute Times redundant.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number   | 2011<br>Number   | 2012<br>Number   | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal   | 2020 Target   |
|---|---|--|------------------|---|---|
| Yes   | Percent with<br>Commute of<br>25 Minutes or<br>Less –<br>62%* | Percent with<br>Commute of<br>25 Minutes<br>or Less –<br>61.5%** | Not<br>Available | Increase<br>percent of<br>workers with<br>commute<br>times of 25<br>minutes or<br>less to 70<br>percent by<br>2020. | Percent with<br>Commute of<br>25 Minutes<br>or Less –<br>70%. |

\*62% (+/-1.7)

\*\*61.5 (+/-1.9)

\*\*\* In 2009, 61% of workers who worked outside the home in San Antonio had a commute time of 25 minutes or less (American Community Survey).



### **Intellectual Property Development:**

The number of patents filed in a city is a common measure that tracks a community's ability to foster economic innovation, grow local business and attract new investment capital. The US Patent and Trademark Office maintains a searchable database of patent-related information. This database is searchable throughout the

year and can be used, with specified, pre-determined search criteria, to produce annual counts of the number of patent applications and patent issues. The American Community Survey (ACS) can be used in conjunction with these counts to produce a rate of patents per population figure for that year. The measurement used to establish the initial baseline was not disclosed and could not be replicated. Therefore, a new baseline has been established with a clear and replicable plan of measurement. Using this updated measurement, San Antonio has seen the number of patents issued rise from 2010 to 2012, while the number of patents applied for has actually dropped. When compared to 2010, San Antonio filed 95 fewer applications for patents and had 106 more patents issued in 2012.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number   | 2011<br>Number   | 2012<br>Number   | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal | 2020 Target   |
|---|---|--|--|-------------------------|---------------|
| Yes   | Patent Applications – 105; Patents Issued – 337.<br>Patent Applications Rate – 7.9 filed per 100,000 people;<br>Patent Issued Rate – 25.2 per 100,000 people. | Patent Applications – 52; Patents Issued – 383.<br>Patent Applications Rate – 3.8 per 100,000 people.<br>Patent Issued Rate – 28.2 per 100,000 people. | Patent Applications – 10;<br>Patents Issued – 443.<br>Patent Applications Rate – Pending the release of new population estimates.<br>Patent Issued Rate – Pending the release of new population estimates. | To be Defined           | To be Defined |

\* The U.S. Patent Office recorded 514 patents in San Antonio between 2005 and 2010, or an average of 6.5 patents per year per 100,000 people in the population.



## Vision for 2020

San Antonio has orchestrated one of the greatest turnarounds in education in the United States. San Antonio provides access to quality education for all students no matter where they live in our city. The city is propelled forward by an approach where students learn, teachers thrive, parents engage, and citizens contribute to meet the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century in a way that rivals any city in America. This San Antonio approach to education develops citizens who are thinkers, problem-solvers, and lifelong learners, prepared to tackle our society's greatest challenges and proud to call San Antonio their home.

## Indicator Overview

The following Education indicators were assessed by IDSER and P16Plus Council of Bexar County.



### ***Kindergarten Readiness:***

The Texas Primary Reading Inventory (TPRI) assesses the reading skills of kindergarten-aged children throughout the school year. IDSER is working with San Antonio independent school districts to gain access to this information. A math test such as the Early Mathematics Achievement Test (i.e., EMAT) was recommended as a supplement to the TPRI. The combination of the TPRI and EMAT will produce a better overall picture of kindergarten readiness because it will assess both the reading and math skills of San Antonio kindergarteners.

A new test, named the Early Developmental Indicator (i.e., EDI), is another viable option. The EDI is an even more comprehensive than the combined TPRI and EMAT scores because it assesses a variety of skills (e.g., social skills) that are important to child development. The EDI could potentially be used along with the TPRI or instead of the TPRI.



### ***College Readiness:***

A number of measures will be used as indicators of college readiness. These measures include TEA data on the Number and Rate of students who take and pass: a) Advanced Courses, b) Dual Credit Courses, c) and college tests (SAT and ACT). Statistics for Bexar County are calculated by using accountability data for each school year, along with the pre-approved TEA formulas, to establish the baseline and subsequent updates. The progress towards the goal will be tracked once student-level data is available. The TEA generally



publishes some of the numbers needed for calculations with the Accountability data sets or Adequate Yearly Progress data sets. The 2011-2012 Accountability data will not be published due to STAAR.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number (2009-2010 school year)   | 2011 Number (2010-2011 school year) | 2012 Number (2011-2012 school year)                               | 2020 Defined Goal              | 2020 Target                    |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Yes                                   | <p><b>Advanced or Dual Education</b><br/>28.2% of students completed a course AND received credit</p> <p><b>AP/IB Results</b><br/>Participation – 28.8% of all students<br/>Performance – 42.4% of students taking either (or both) exams passed</p> <p><b>SAT/ACT Results</b><br/>Participation – 62.3% of all students took the SAT or ACT<br/>Performance – 24.1% of students taking either (or both) exam met the Criterion</p> | In Progress                         | 2011-2012 Accountability data will not be published due to STAAR. | 85% ready for college by 2020. | 85% ready for college by 2020. |



**3rd Grade Reading:**

TAKS Reading scores and STAAR test data for Grade 3 are available through the Texas Education Agency annually and through 2020. However, SA2020 transitioned to the more challenging STAAR test when the TAKS test ended. TAKS' Met Standard/Met Passing is most comparable to STAAR's Level II Satisfactory and TAKS' Commended is most comparable to STAAR's Level III advanced.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number (2009-2010 school year)                            | 2011 Number (2010-2011 school year)                            | 2012 Number (2011-2012 school year)            | 2020 Defined Goal  | 2020 Target   |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| Yes                                   | Class of 2010 TAKS Scores: Commended – 42%; Met Passing – 91%. | Class of 2011 TAKS Scores: Commended – 37%; Met Passing – 88%. | STAAR Scores: Advanced: 18%; Satisfactory: 73% | 80% at commended standard, 95% demonstrating proficiency standard. | Advanced - 80% of students; Satisfactory - 95% of students. |



### **High School Graduation Rate:**

High school graduation rates are collected by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) and updated annually for the preceding school year. This information is published on the TEA website and can be used to produce annual completion reports by class for Texas schools, school districts or school regions. The initial baseline was revised because it reflected the rates for the region instead of San Antonio schools alone. The TEA categories of 4 year On Time graduates, continuers, GED recipients, longitudinal dropouts give the more complete picture of education in San Antonio and have been provided below.

- For the Class of 2009, the 2008-2009 school year's graduation rates are: a) 4-Year Completion I Rate: 88.2%, b) 4-Year On Time High School Graduation Rate: 78.6%, c) Continuers Rate: 9.6%, d) GED Rate: 1.3%, and e) 4-Year Longitudinal Dropout Rate: 10.5% (TEA).
- For the Class of 2010, the 2009-2010 school year's graduation rates are: a) 4-Year Completion I Rate: 90.7%, b) 4-Year on Time High School Graduation Rate: 82.8%, c) Continuers Rate: 7.9%, d) GED Rate: 1.2%, and e) 4-Year Longitudinal Dropout Rate: 8.1% (TEA).
- For the Class of 2011, the 2010-2011 school year's graduation rates are: a) No Exclusions 4-Year Completion I Rate: 92.0%, b) 4-Year On Time High School Graduation Rate: 85.5%, c) Continuers Rate: 6.2%, d) GED Rate: 0.8%, and e) 4-Year Longitudinal Dropout Rate: 7.5% (TEA).

San Antonio met and exceeded the 85% high school graduation rate target in both 2010 and 2011. A new, more aggressive target will be set by the community over the coming year.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number<br>(2009-2010<br>school year)                 | 2011<br>Number<br>(2010-2011<br>school year)   | 2012<br>Number<br>(2011-2012<br>school year) | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal   | 2020 Target                         |
|---|---|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Yes   | Class of 2010:<br>4-Year<br>Completion I<br>Rate - 90.7%. | Class of<br>2011:<br>No<br>Exclusions 4-<br>Year<br>Completion I<br>Rate -<br>92.0%. | Not<br>Available                             | 85%<br>graduation<br>rate | 85%<br>graduation<br>rate per year. |



### **College Enrollment:**

The percentages of graduates enrolling are derived from data sets that track Texas High School students who enroll in college by the fall of the same calendar year. The total numbers of undergraduates enrolling come from data sets that include any and all students that are considered to be first time in college for fall enrollment. Numbers were reported to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) by institutions; non-profit colleges and universities in Bexar County are included in totals. It was recommended that additional distinctions be included into the indicator's measurement. Specifically, part-time/full-time student, first-time student/continuing student (continuers), and certificate-focused modifications should be added.

Experts have also recommended that this indicator's name be changed from College Enrollment to better reflect what is being measured. The proposed indicator is San Antonio High School graduates who Enroll in 2-year, 4-year or technical colleges.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number<br>(2009-2010<br>school year)                         | 2011<br>Number<br>(2010-2011<br>school year) | 2012<br>Number<br>(2011-2012<br>school year) | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal  | 2020 Target |
|---|---|--|--|--|-------------|
| Yes   | Class of 2010<br>Enrolled –<br>49.7%;<br>Not Enrolled<br>– 50.3%. | In Progress                                  | Not<br>Available                             | 80% of high<br>school<br>graduates<br>enroll in 2-<br>year, 4-year<br>or technical<br>colleges | 80%         |



### **Adult Educational Attainment:**

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a gold-standard measure that is well-known and provides a number of educational attainment statistics that can be tracked year-to-year. The 1-year ACS is being used to track progress through 2020.

# SA2020



Please be aware that its adult educational attainment statistics are based on the San Antonio population aged 25 or older. The number of adults in the overall population with 2-year and 4-year degrees or greater increased by 2.1% from 2010 to 2011. San Antonio is 26.9% away from its goal. The lead partners and experts have also recommended that College Completion rates or numbers available through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) data set be added into this indicator.

| <b>Original Indicator<br/>Baseline<br/>Available</b> | <b>2010 Number</b>               | <b>2011<br/>Number</b>           | <b>2012<br/>Number</b> | <b>2020<br/>Defined<br/>Goal</b>                       | <b>2020 Target</b> |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Yes  | 2-year or 4-year degree – 30.7%. | 2-year or 4-year degree – 31.7%. | Not Available          | 50% of adults with at least a 2-year or 4-year degree. | 50%                |



## Vision for 2020

San Antonio is recognized as a respectful steward of its natural resources and a model for responsible resource management. San Antonio promotes responsible growth and the use of sustainable environmental practices. Its strategy is based on an integrated approach that establishes a green economy and focuses on three key areas:

- **Water:** Water resources are plentiful and effectively managed through a combination of conservation, supply development and other practices to support growth and sustainability for the next 50 years.
- **Energy:** The community relies on a well-balanced and affordable energy program combining the best advances in new technology with traditional energy sources to promote economic growth and environmental stewardship.
- **Land:** Development practices are focused on Smart Growth, Low Impact Development and Green Building.

## Indicator Overview

The following Environmental Sustainability indicators were assessed by IDSER, Mission Verde Alliance (MVA), the Alamo Area Council of Governments (AACOG), Build San Antonio Green (BSAG), the San Antonio River Authority (SARA), the San Antonio Clean Energy Incubator, CPS Energy, and the San Antonio Water System (SAWS).



### ***Air Quality Index:***

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses data from local regulatory ozone monitors operated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to determine compliance with the federal ground-level ozone standard. A community will meet the current ozone standard when the three-year average of the annual fourth highest daily maximum eight-hour ozone concentration measured at each monitoring site is less than 76 parts per billion (ppb). The three-year averages for 2008-2010 and 2009-2011 showed our region was in compliance with the 2008 federal ozone standard. Although these original indicators for local ozone levels showed compliance with the federal ozone standard, in both three-year average sets (for both 2008-2010 and 2009-2011), two of the three regulatory monitors have shown a value of 75 ppb, the greatest possible average for ozone concentrations which remain within attainment. The most recent three-year average (2010-2012) of ground-level ozone in San Antonio violated the current federal ozone standard.

The federal ground-level ozone standard is subject to a 5-year review cycle. If the current review process, scheduled to be finalized by December 2013, results in a revision of the standard to a more stringent level, this will affect the air quality target for SA2020. In order to maintain compliance with a more stringent standard, the permissible ozone concentrations will be reduced, requiring greater effective action to lower emissions.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2008-2010 Number   | 2009-2011 Number   | 2010-2012 Number                                     | 2020 Defined Goal  | 2020 Target  |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Yes                                   | 75 ppb: Compliance | 75 ppb: Compliance | 80 ppb: Violation of the 2008 federal ozone standard | Maintain EPA attainment compliance; improve air quality by 10% (ground level ozone). | Maintain EPA attainment compliance; lower 3-year average to ~68 ppb. |



**Usage Rates for Water and Energy:**

CPS Energy provides statistics for the average kilo watts used per hour per household by their residential customers. SAWS provides annual daily water usage rates, which can be divided by the number of citizens (i.e., 1-year American Community Survey) to produce the average number of gallons used per person per day. Water usage measured in gallons per person per day and energy usage measured in kilowatts per hour per household both increased from 2010 to 2012. Residents used approximately 7 more gallons of water per person per day between 2010 and 2011, and 583 more kilo watts per hour per household between 2010 and 2012.

The updated target better accounts for the fluctuating water usage that our community will experience in the dry and wet years leading up to 2020. San Antonians use more water on average in years when the weather is hot and dry. This trend needs to be moderated over the coming years if we are going to reach our SA2020 target. Based on 2011 and 2012 usage, San Antonio must use 1.5 less gallons per person per day and 250 less kilo watts per hour per household each year to meet our goal.

Experts have also recommended that we consider residential gallons per capita (GPCD) and water savings per year in gallons and acre feet as additional SA2020 indicators. Current data is available to establish baselines and measure progress for both indicators.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number   | 2011 Number   | 2012 Number  | 2020 Defined Goal   | 2020 Target   |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|
| Yes                                   | Water Usage - 140 gallons per person per day.<br>Energy Usage - 14,792 kilo watts per hour per household (average). | Water Usage - 147 gallons per person per day.<br>Energy Usage - 14,184 kilo watts per hour per household (average). | Water Usage - in development.<br>Energy Usage- 15,375 kilo watts per hour per household (average). | Reduce water usage to 134 gallons per person per day by 2020; reduce Kwh usage by 1% per year per household through 2020. | Water Usage - 134 gallons per person per day.<br>Energy Usage - 13,378 kilo watts per hour per household (average). |



### **Growth of Green Economy:**

The Texas Workforce Commission publishes job numbers for the State every year and local subject matter experts have used these numbers to isolate a local count of jobs that were predominantly “green” or environmentally friendly. A green economy can be rationally and effectively defined in many ways. The current measurement plan defines “green jobs” with NAICS codes specified by the City of San Antonio's Economic Development Department and the Center for Community and Business Research. The original document defined “green jobs” in a different manner, but our current measurement plan has been agreed upon by leading experts in the field and can accurately and reliably be tracked through 2020. Experts have recommended that the indicator’s name be changed to Number of “Green Jobs” to better reflect what the indicator measures. A 10-year trend analysis and updated 2011 job numbers for “green jobs” are currently being analyzed by industry experts and will be ready for reporting by the fall of 2013.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number      | 2011 Number   | 2012 Number   | 2020 Defined Goal   | 2020 Target       |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---|-------------------|
| Yes                                   | 8,233 green jobs | Not Available | Not Available | Double the number of green jobs, with a majority of that growth in the high-tech green innovation sector. | 16,466 green jobs |



**Amount of Energy Capacity from Renewable Energy:**

The original document reported the percentages of renewable energy generated by CPS Energy. This measurement from the original SA2020 report has been improved by focusing on both the amount of energy capacity that is currently under contract and actually in commercial operation. This provides San Antonio with a better understanding of exactly how much renewable energy could possibly be produced. For reference, renewable Energy Generation refers to the amount of energy actually generated that comes from renewable sources, such as wind energy, solar energy and energy that is produced by landfill gas. Whereas, renewable Energy Capacity refers to the total maximum amount of nameplate renewable capacity able to produce renewable energy. The amount of renewable energy under contract and the amount of renewable energy currently in commercial operation have both increased from 2010 to 2012, and San Antonio has already exceeded a 1500 MW renewable energy capacity. CPS Energy currently has 1,517 MW of renewable energy under contract, with 1,113 MW currently in commercial operation, so about 74% of the 1,500 MW goal is in operation. 1,500 MW is equivalent to approximately 20% of CPS Energy’s generation capacity.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number  | 2011 Number  | 2012 Number  | 2020 Defined Goal  | 2020 Target                                 |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| Yes                                   | Renewable Energy Capacity under contract: 916.9 MW.          | Renewable Energy Capacity under contract: 1,117 MW.          | Renewable Energy Capacity under contract: 1,517 MW.            | At least 20%, or the most renewable energy in Texas and ahead of national standards by 2020. | 1500 MW of renewable energy capacity (~20%) |
|                                       | Renewable Energy Capacity in commercial operation: 882.5 MW. | Renewable Energy Capacity in commercial operation: 882.5 MW. | Renewable Energy Capacity in commercial operation: 1,113 MW. . |  |   |



**Amount of Material Going into Landfills:**

Solid Waste Management (SWM) regularly tracks the amount of waste and recycling materials in San Antonio. The recycling rate in San Antonio has steadily increased from 2010 to 2012, but we need to nearly double our current efforts to reach our community’s target of a 60% recycling rate by 2020.



| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number             | 2011<br>Number           | 2012<br>Number          | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal      | 2020 Target |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Yes   | Recycling<br>Rate: 19%. | Recycling<br>Rate: 24.9% | Recycling<br>Rate: 27%. | 60%<br>Recycling by<br>2020. | 60%.        |



### ***Tree Canopy:***

The Urban Ecosystem Analysis by American Forests (UEA) produces comprehensive analyses of every city’s ecosystem, including the percent of overall tree canopy across the city and concentrated in certain areas. No publications for 2010 or later have been produced for San Antonio. Alternative data sources are currently being investigated by the lead partner and experts.

For reference, past studies have published the following tree canopy statistics:

- The Urban Ecosystem Analysis by American Forests found a 38% overall tree canopy, with 12% tree canopy in Central Business District (2007).
- The Urban Ecosystem Analysis by American Forests determined there was a total of 37.8% tree canopy in San Antonio, with 12% of the tree canopy focused in the Central Business District (2009).

### **Important Note on Land Sustainability:**

The San Antonio River Authority (SARA) is focused on achieving results and improving storm water, water quality, riparian health, and the appearance of our creeks and river. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has said that non-point source pollution is the leading remaining cause of water quality problems in the nation and our community. A land management practice known as Low Impact Development (LID) will play a critical role in the solution to this challenge.

LID is an integrated site design approach for addressing hydrologic, water quality, and environmental impacts often associated with conventional land development. The goal of LID site design is to reduce storm water runoff and to treat pollutant loads where they are generated. It has been demonstrated in many parts of the county that LID can proactively reduce peak flood flows and storm water pollutant loads. Several local strategic initiatives have begun to promote LID as a sustainable business practice for both the public and private sectors.

The total number of plats (i.e., land plots) processed and approved is currently tracked by the City of San Antonio’s Development Services Department (COSA DS). The San Antonio River Authority (SARA) is working with COSA DS to develop a procedure that identifies and tracks plats that claim to be Low Impact Development (LID). These tracks can be verified as either fully LID or part LID (in which case partial credits will be awarded). The count of these approved partial or full plats will be annually reported to SARA. Land sustainability can be calculated using a ratio of full and partial LID plats to the total number of plats approved annually.



## Vision for 2020

San Antonio is renowned as the best city to raise a family. Its neighborhoods are places where residents thrive in an ethnically, culturally and socioeconomically integrated environment. The entire community – individuals, businesses, local government, nonprofits, and faith-based organizations – takes responsibility for our collective well-being by providing information, access, high quality services and a meaningful sense of stability to residents of all ages and backgrounds. This continuum of caring enhances our residents' quality of life and prepares families for the challenges of the 21st century.

## Indicator Overview

The following Family Well-Being indicators were assessed by IDSER, the United Way of San Antonio & Bexar County, the San Antonio Police Department (SAPD), and the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD).



### **Poverty Rate:**

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide instrument that asks respondents about a variety of demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics. Poverty rate is an economic item included in the survey and it can easily be tracked annually through 2020. The metric from the original report only assessed poverty levels for individuals, but that measurement has now been improved to focus on families. The poverty rate in San Antonio slightly increased from 2010 to 2011 for families, as well as individuals, though this change was not statistically significant. As of 2011, San Antonio is 8.3% away from the target of a 50% reduction in family poverty rate by 2020. The following statistics provide a more comprehensive view of poverty rates for individuals, as well:

- The 2009 poverty rate for San Antonio was 19.5% for individuals (American Community Survey).
- The 2010 poverty rate for San Antonio was 19.1% (+/-1.0) for individuals (American Community Survey).
- The 2011 poverty rate for San Antonio was 19.9% (+/-1.3) for individuals (American Community Survey).

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number       | 2011<br>Number       | 2012<br>Number | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal                                    | 2020 Target       |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|
| Yes   | 15%* for families | 15.8%** for families | Not Available  | Reduce families in poverty to 50% of current rate by 2020. | 7.5% poverty rate |

\*15%\* (+/-1.0)  
\*\*15.8%\*\* (+/-1.0)



### **Teen Births among Females 15 to 19:**

Teen birth rate data is available through the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD) at the county-level. The current rates were calculated by experts and reflect births to teenagers between 15-19 years of age only as a percentage of total births. Teen birth rates are presented in percentages because they are more easily understood than rates per 1,000 births. From 2010 to 2011, the teen birth rate dropped by a little more than 15% and our community met the SA2020 target. The Teen Pregnancy Prevention Coalition has suggested that San Antonio now increase the targeted decrease of teen births among females from 15 to 19 years old by 20%.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number | 2011<br>Number | 2012<br>Number | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal | 2020 Target            |
|---|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Yes   | 13%         | 11%            | Not Available  | Reduce by 15%.          | 11% of births to teens |



### **Homelessness/Stability of Residence (Family Displacement):**

The metric is for unsheltered homeless counted by the city of San Antonio, as opposed to those sheltered homeless currently housed in city-provided buildings or a total count that would include sheltered and unsheltered homeless. San Antonio has reduced the number of unsheltered homeless citizens by nearly 50% from 2010 to 2012, leaving our community only 20 fewer unsheltered persons away from reaching the SA2020 target. This indicator's name should be changed to Number of Unsheltered Persons in San Antonio to better reflect the indicator's intent and measurement.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number               | 2011<br>Number          | 2012<br>Number          | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal        | 2020 Target             |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes   | 1,634 unsheltered persons | 493 unsheltered persons | 837 unsheltered persons | Cut or improve by 50% by 2020. | 817 unsheltered persons |



### **Unemployment/Underemployment:**

Unemployment data is collected from organizations nationwide and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The BLS analyzes this data and produces annual unemployment rates for major cities, counties, metropolitan areas, states and the nation. Unemployment rates in San Antonio have dropped from 2010 to 2012 and are below the national average. Also, the original report used a measure of unemployment from a single month, but the new measure has been improved to report only on annual statistics. Annual reporting better accounts for seasonal variations in unemployment rates. The underemployment portion of this indicator should be dropped because it is not tracked or measured. The indicator's name should be changed to Unemployment so that it better reflects what is being measured.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number       | 2011 Number       | 2012 Number       | 2020 Defined Goal              | 2020 Target       |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Yes                                   | 7.3% unemployment | 7.4% unemployment | 6.5% unemployment | Cut or improve by 50% by 2020. | 3.6% unemployment |



### **Domestic Violence (Spouse, Child, Elder):**

The number of domestic violence incidents are collected and tracked via the San Antonio Police Department (SAPD). The SAPD classifies domestic violence assaults as either aggravated family violence assaults or non-aggravated family violence assaults. Aggravated assaults involve use of a weapon or occur when the victim received serious bodily injury, whereas non-aggravated assaults do not involve weapons and typically require no medical attention. San Antonio has seen a major decrease in the number of aggravated family violence assaults and a slight decrease in the number of non-aggravated family violence assaults from 2010 to 2012. In all, there were 447 fewer aggravated family violence assaults and 642 fewer non-aggravated family violence assaults between 2010 and 2012. San Antonio must reduce the number of aggravated family violence assaults by 53 and non-aggravated family violence assaults by 4,181 to reach the 2020 target.

SA2020 also looked into the number of reported domestic violence cases annually presented at Family Violence Prevention Services, Inc. (FVPS), and witnessed an increase from 1,630 clients in 2010 to 1,887 clients in 2012. More than half of the clients were children.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number  | 2011 Number  | 2012 Number  | 2020 Defined Goal              | 2020 Target  |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Yes                                   | Aggravated family violence assaults – 1,001<br>Non-aggravated family violence assaults – 9,647 | Aggravated family violence assaults – 615<br>Non-aggravated family violence assaults – 9,031 | Aggravated family violence assaults – 554<br>Non-aggravated family violence assaults – 9,005 | Cut or improve by 50% by 2020. | Aggravated family violence assaults – 501<br>Non-aggravated family violence assaults – 4,824 |



## ***Community Portals Including Parenting Skills:***

Initially, this indicator was meant to look at citizens' interactions with local social service agencies. Specifically, it was meant to assess how many interactions (i.e., "touches") were required with social service agencies before the client's problem was resolved. However, the ambiguity of this indicator and the many ways that a "touch" can be defined and measured have been problematic. Consensus has not been reached by the lead partner or subject matter experts on how to best define this indicator, identify and confirm a data source, and consistently measure this indicator as well as its progress through 2020. Due to a lack of consensus and quality data source, it has been recommended that this measure be dropped or replaced by a more quantifiable indicator.



## Vision for 2020

San Antonio residents are among the healthiest in the country. San Antonio promotes well-being by providing healthy and affordable food choices, convenient access to green spaces and recreational facilities, and a robust network of physical and mental healthcare designed to eliminate existing health disparities in the community.

## Indicator Overview

The following Health & Fitness indicators were assessed by IDSER, the Mayor’s Fitness Council, and the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD).



### **Obesity (Adult and Child), Emphasis on Child Obesity:**

A combination of surveys administered by the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD) are being used to assess obesity in Bexar County children and adults. The surveys are administered by Communities Putting Prevention to Work (CPPW), a locally-driven, federally-funded initiative to tackle obesity and tobacco use. The updated 2012 data from these surveys will be available in the fall of 2013.

The CPPW administered a Youth Risk Behavior survey only to high school students, so this measure of obesity is actually geared more towards adolescents rather than younger children. It was chosen as the best measure of child obesity because its pre-specified categories closely match SA2020’s expectations and it consistently uses the same obesity definitions across years. Child obesity was initially measured with the Fitnessgram, but their definition of ‘unhealthy weight’ captured both underweight and overweight children equally. It was recommended that the name of the indicator be changed to Adult Obesity, Child Obesity to better clarify the variable’s meaning and improve reader understanding.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number  | 2011 Number   | 2012 Number | 2020 Defined Goal   | 2020 Target  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|-------------|---|--|
| Yes                                   | Adult Obesity – 35.1%.*<br>Adolescent Obesity – 15.7%** (95% CI: 12.2-19.9). | Not Available | In Progress | 10% reduction in adults<br>25% reduction in children by 2020. | Adult Obesity –31.6%.<br>Adolescent Obesity – 11.8%. |

\*35.1 % (95% CI: 30.4-39.8).

\*\*15.7% (95% CI: 12.2-19.9).



**Overall Assessment of Health and Behavioral Risks:**

The baselines for this indicator were established by items that were deemed critical to tracking the health of all San Antonians from the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District’s CPPW grant survey. CPPW final data collected in 2013 will be available soon.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number   | 2011 Number   | 2012 Number | 2020 Defined Goal  | 2020 Target  |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|-------------|--|--|
| Yes                                   | General Health: Good or better 78.6%*<br>Poor Mental Health – 3.3 days per month.**<br>Eating 5 or More Fruits and Vegetables Per Day – 23.4%.<br>Meeting Physical Activity Recommendation – 48.6%. | Not Available | In Progress | 10 point improvement on key health percentage measures.<br>Increase the number of adults in Bexar County consuming five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day by 10%.<br>Increase the proportion of adults who meet physical activity national recommendations by 10%. | General Health: Good or better – 86.5%.<br>Poor Mental Health – 2.97 days per month.<br>Eating 5 or More Fruits and Vegetables Per Day – 25.7%<br>Meeting Physical Activity Recommendation – 53.5% |

\*78.6% (95% CI: 71.2-86.0%)

\*\*3.3 (95% CI: 2.6-4.0)



**Maternal & Infant Health:**

The San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD) tracks the number of pre-term and low birth weight infants reported by health organizations and produces an annual report on their findings. Their data reflects San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD) standards for pre-term (<37 Weeks) and low birth weight (<2500 grams) births in Bexar County. The new baselines have been reported as percentages, because it reflects the way that birth statistics are reported in the health field and better represents the portion of total births that are pre-term and/or low birth weight. It was recommended that this indicator’s name be changed from to Low Birth Weight Rate, Pre-term Birth Rate to better specify what is being measured. San Antonio witnessed a reduction in both pre-term and low birth weight births from 2010 to 2011.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number  | 2011<br>Number   | 2012<br>Number   | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal  | 2020 Target  |
|---|--|--|------------------|--|--|
| Yes   | Pre-term -<br>11.9%.<br>Low birth<br>weight -<br>9.3%. | Pre-term -<br>11.2%.<br>Low birth<br>weight -<br>9.2%. | Not<br>Available | Reduce pre-<br>term birth<br>rate by 10%.<br>Reduce low<br>birth weight<br>rate by 5%. | Pre-term -<br>10.7%.<br>Low birth<br>Weight -<br>8.8%. |

*\*In 2008, 12.3% of infants were born pre-term (< 37 weeks gestation) and 9.2% were born with low birth weight (SAMHD)*



### **Diabetes Rate:**

The diabetes rate is captured in a survey conducted by the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD). The SAMHD survey only captures those that have been diagnosed as being diabetic. However, this figure doesn't include those who are currently pre-diabetic or undiagnosed. Additionally, the current diabetes death rate may not accurately capture all deaths that are caused by diabetes. This metric only captures those cases where diabetes was the primary cause of death and excludes deaths caused by diabetes complications and cases which cite diabetes as a secondary cause of death. These other rates are important to include in the metric because only 10% of diabetics have no complications and many diabetics poorly manage their condition (SAMHD). Overall, San Antonio has witnessed an increase in the number of deaths that cite diabetes as the primary cause of death from 2010 to 2011.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number   | 2011<br>Number   | 2012<br>Number   | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal  | 2020 Target              |
|---|---|--|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Yes   | Diabetes Rate<br>- 13.5%*<br>[Deaths Citing<br>Diabetes as<br>Primary<br>Cause – 21<br>deaths per<br>100,000] | Diabetes<br>Rate – In<br>Progress<br>[Deaths<br>Citing<br>Diabetes as<br>Primary<br>Cause – 24.6<br>deaths per<br>100,000] | Not<br>Available | Reduce by<br>10% by 2020 | Diabetes<br>Rate - 12.2% |

*\*13.5%\* (95% CI: 11.1-16.0)*



### **Teen Pregnancy Rate/Teen Birth Rate:**

Teen birth rate data and teen fertility rate data are available through the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD) at the county-level. The teen birth rate has been formatted to reflect the percentage of all Bexar County births that were to teenagers. The teen fertility rate calculates the ratio between



live births in an area to the population of that area. All current rates were calculated to reflect the 15-19 age group. From 2010 to 2011, the teen birth rate dropped by a little more than 15% and our community met the SA2020 target. The Teen Pregnancy Prevention Coalition has suggested that San Antonio now increase the targeted decrease of teen births among females from 15 to 19 years old to 20%. The teen fertility rate also decreased by 5.1 births per 1,000 women between 2010 and 2011. San Antonio must reduce this rate by 2.5 births per 1,000 women to reduce the teen fertility rate by 15%.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number   | 2011 Number  | 2012 Number   | 2020 Defined Goal      | 2020 Target   |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------|------------------------|---|
| Yes                                   | Percent of births to teens - 13%.<br>Teen fertility rate - 50.9 births per 1,000 women. | Percent of births to teens - 11%<br>Teen fertility rate - 45.8 births per 1,000 women. | Not Available | Reduce by 15% by 2020. | Percent of births to teens - 11%.<br>Teen fertility rate - 43.3 births per 1,000 women. |

*\* In 2007, births to teen mothers made up 13.9% of total births and the fertility rate was 63.2 per 1,000 among those 19 years of age and younger (SAMHD).*



### Access to Health Care:

Access to health care was originally measured for Bexar County using the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) statistics. However, the American Community Survey provides information on health insurance coverage annually at the city-level and is included in the 1-year, 3-year and 5-year surveys. The ACS is a nationwide survey that taps into a variety of respondent characteristics, including health coverage status.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number                  | 2011 Number                   | 2012 Number | 2020 Defined Goal   | 2020 Target               |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| Yes                                   | 77.7%* with health insurance | 78.3%** with health insurance | N/A         | Increase access to health insurance by 10%, from 78% to at least 86% with some form of health insurance coverage. | 86% with health insurance |

\*77.7% (+/-1.1)

\*\*78.3% (+/-0.9)



## Vision for 2020

San Antonio is known for its cohesive neighborhoods with compelling and unique personalities. Modern linked mass transit, improved infrastructure and a concerted effort to preserve and maintain our historic buildings, parks and open spaces compliment smart growth patterns. The result is a livable and vibrant community that is strongly connected to its past and maintains its small town feel.

## Indicator Overview

The following Neighborhoods indicators were assessed by IDSER, San Antonio Housing Authority (SAHA), Urban Land Institute San Antonio (ULI) and the City of San Antonio's Planning & Development Department (COSA PDD).



### ***Number of Pedestrian-Oriented Neighborhoods:***

Annual walkability figures are available from Walkscore.com. The Walkscore is created by calculating the distance from walking routes to amenities (e.g., grocery stores) within a neighborhood. The calculation produces a score, from 0-100, which is an index of how easily an individual can travel to nearby amenities without using a car. Walkscores of 70 or greater indicate high walkability and are considered Very Walkable for pedestrians. The count of San Antonio neighborhoods that have received walkability scores of 70 or greater have been listed below as the city's walkable neighborhoods. The specific San Antonio neighborhoods that were scored Very Walkable in 2010 were: a) Downtown, b) Five Points, c) Tobin Hill, d) Lavaca, e) King William, f) Monte Vista and Rolling Ridge Club.

A sidewalk gap analyses, which is another way of assessing walkability, is currently under development and may provide a higher quality measure for the future. A sidewalk gap analysis calculates the number of miles of distance between each sidewalk in the city. This analysis is produced by completing a comprehensive inventory of streets, sidewalks, manholes and other city-owned infrastructure, along with geographical data on the number of existing sidewalks on city streets and estimates of missing miles of sidewalk.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number   | 2011 Number | 2012 Number   | 2020 Defined Goal | 2020 Target   |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Yes                                   | Not Available | 7           | Not Available | To be Defined     | To be Defined |



**Population Growth in Center City Neighborhoods and Downtown:**

Population data can be used with geographical analyses to produce estimates for the population located in the established downtown and center city areas. These analyses are currently in development by the City of San Antonio’s Planning and Community Development Department and progress will be tracked when this work has been completed.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number | 2011 Number | 2012 Number   | 2020 Defined Goal    | 2020 Target |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Yes                                   | 4,500       | In Progress | Not Available | Increase 15% by 2020 | 5,175       |



**Walkability Scores:**

Walkscore produces annual walkability scores at the city level and disseminates them on Walkscore.com. The Walkscore is calculated by measuring the distance from walking routes to amenities (e.g., grocery stores) within the city. The calculation produces a score, from 0-100, which is an index of how easily an individual can travel to nearby amenities without using a car. Walkscores of 70 or greater indicate high walkability and are considered Very Walkable for pedestrians. According to walkscore.com, the walkability score for all of San Antonio decreased from 2010 to 2011.

Walkscore’s current configuration is problematic because it disregards the physical characteristics of an area, so alternative indicators are currently being analyzed for future use. A possible alternative is the Street Smart Score, which is a beta score in development by the Walkscore group that includes the average block length and the number of intersections. The Street Smart Score would represent a more accurate walking experience than the current Walkscore.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number | 2011 Number | 2012 Number   | 2020 Defined Goal | 2020 Target |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Yes                                   | 44          | 41          | Not Available | Increase 20%.     | 53          |



### ***Growth of Green Space***

The Center for City Park Excellence produces a green space report every year. Their park analyses are produced by comparing the amount of land area to the number of publicly owned and operated parks within the city’s boundaries. Both park acreage as a percent of city area and acres of park per 1,000 residents dropped from 2010 to 2012.

| <b>Original Indicator Baseline Available</b> | <b>2010 Number</b>   | <b>2011 Number</b>  | <b>2012 Number</b>   | <b>2020 Defined Goal</b>                              | <b>2020 Target</b>                                    |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| Yes  | Park acreage as percent of city area - 10.7%.<br>Acres of park per 1,000 residents - with 20.7 acres of park per 1,000 residents | Park acreage as percent of city area - 8.9%.<br>Acres of park per 1,000 residents - 17 park acres per 1,000 residents | Park acreage as percent of city area - 7.9%,<br>Acres of park per 1,000 residents - 17.6 park acres per 1,000 residents. | Increase proportional with population growth by 2020. | Increase proportional with population growth by 2020. |



### ***New Housing Starts and Renovations in Infill Areas:***

This indicator was not previously tracked in San Antonio, so a geographical analysis was completed using the numbers of new housing starts and renovation permits that are collected annually by San Antonio Development Services. The number of new housing permits and renovation permits issued to residents inside Loop 410 and within the city limits of San Antonio both dropped from 2010 to 2011. There were 61 less renovation permits and 333 less new housing permits from 2010 to 2011. Compared to 2011, an additional 277 renovation permits and 829 housing permits are needed in a year to meet the target of increasing these numbers 25% by 2020.

| <b>Original Indicator Baseline Available</b> | <b>2010 Number</b>  | <b>2011 Number</b>  | <b>2012 Number</b> | <b>2020 Defined Goal</b> | <b>2020 Target</b>  |
|--|---|---|--------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Yes  | Renovation permits – 863.<br>New housing permits - 1,985. | Renovation permits – 802.<br>New housing permits - 1,652. | Not Available      | Increase 25%.            | Renovation permits – 1,079.<br>New housing permits – 2,481. |



**Ratio of Urban Core Housing/Suburban Development:**

This indicator was not previously tracked in San Antonio, so geographical analyses were used to tabulate the number of housing units located within Loop 410. This count is compared with the total number of houses in San Antonio to calculate a percentage of units located inside Loop 410. In 2010 there were 604,305 housing units in the City of San Antonio and San Antonio’s ETJ (units in cities surrounded by San Antonio are not included in this count). In 2010, there were 239,912 housing units within the Loop 410 boundary in the City of San Antonio (units in cities surrounded by San Antonio are not included in this count). Therefore, 39.7% of the San Antonio and ETJ housing units are within the Loop 410 boundary. The progress towards the target will be tracked once data on residential certificates or occupancy and residential demolitions is updated.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number                                  | 2011<br>Number   | 2012<br>Number   | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal     | 2020 Target                                  |
|---|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Yes   | 40% of<br>housing is in<br>the urban<br>core | Not<br>Available | Not<br>Available | Increase<br>35% by<br>2020. | 54% of<br>housing is in<br>the urban<br>core |



## Vision for 2020

San Antonio’s transportation system is recognized as a model of efficiency and environmental sustainability. San Antonio is served by an environmentally friendly transportation system where everyone is able to walk, ride, drive or wheel in a safe, convenient, and affordable manner to their desired destinations. Frequent and reliable mass transit services connect communities, and transportation infrastructure meets community needs.

## Indicator Overview

The following Transportation indicators were assessed by IDSER, San Antonio Mobility Coalition (SAMCo), and the City of San Antonio’s Planning & Community Development Department (COSA PCDD).



### **Public Transportation Ridership:**

VIA annually tracks their ridership and can generate a ridership number for the calendar year. The original document measured the total number of passengers during a pre-specified month (i.e., October 2010) and the annual ridership for the past 12 months. SA2020 has improved the indicator by transitioning to annual, calendar year numbers for ridership. Ridership has increased from 2010 to 2012, but San Antonio would need to add 9.5 million riders annually to reach the ambitious SA2020 target.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number            | 2011 Number            | 2012 Number          | 2020 Defined Goal         | 2020 Target             |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes                                   | 41.5 million boardings | 45.4 million boardings | 48 million boardings | Triple ridership by 2020. | 124.5 million boardings |



### **Travel Time Index:**

The Texas Transportation Institute (TTI) reports annual travel time indexes at the city-level. Travel time indexes are a traffic statistic used to calculate the ratio of travel time when comparing peak travel times and non-peak travel times. San Antonio’s travel time index remained steady from 2010 to 2011, but the percentage of San Antonians with a commute time of 25 minutes or less slightly decreased.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number | 2011<br>Number | 2012<br>Number | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal    | 2020 Target |
|---|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Yes   | 1.19        | 1.19           | N/A            | Decrease to<br>1.1 by 2020 | 1.1         |

*\*In 2007, the travel time index for San Antonio was 1.23.*



### **Pollution Emissions from Transportation:**

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality houses pollutant data for every county in Texas. These data are tracked using air quality monitors stationed throughout the state and includes information on the ambient concentration levels of pollutants in parts per billion (i.e., ppb). Pollutant readings that exceed the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) annual mean criteria are harmful to human welfare (i.e., Primary Standards) and the welfare of items important to human health (i.e., Secondary Standards). The Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) readings of the four air quality monitors stationed in San Antonio will be aggregated for each calendar year. Numbers that exceed the EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) will be classified as violations. The two statistics that will be used to track progress are the annual mean of NO<sub>2</sub> and the 3-year design value of NO<sub>2</sub>. The annual mean aggregates the average daily values of NO<sub>2</sub> throughout the year. The 3-year design value takes the 98th percentile of NO<sub>2</sub> levels over a 3 year period and averages them.

Originally, this indicator was measured with projections of the total on-road mobile source emissions produced in Bexar County (in tons). That is, the original document provided estimates for the pollution emissions produced on-road in Bexar County. SA2020 has improved upon this measurement by transitioning to annual, observed values of Nitrogen Dioxide in the Bexar County area. Nitrogen Dioxide is a side effect of the combustion process used to power cars. As such, pollution emissions from transportation are largely reflected in the total amount of Nitrogen Dioxide reported for each year. Levels of Nitrogen Dioxide in San Antonio have increased slightly from 2010 to 2012, but still fall well within 100% EPA compliance standards.

When reviewing the data, please keep in mind that the national standards for air quality will become stricter in the next year. Additionally, Bexar County plans to establish a roadside monitoring station in the same timeframe. These changes will require that we revise the indicator to keep in-step with the EPA's air quality criteria and the best measurements for pollution in San Antonio.

| Original Indicator<br>Baseline<br>Available | 2010 Number  | 2011 Number   | 2012 Number  | 2020<br>Defined<br>Goal   | 2020 Target  |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| Yes   | Annual Mean<br>of NO <sub>2</sub> - 5.46<br>ppb<br>2008-2010 1-<br>Hour Design<br>Value - 30 ppb | Annual Mean of<br>NO <sub>2</sub> – 5.56 ppb<br>2009-2011 1-<br>hour Design<br>Value – 35.25<br>ppb | Annual Mean of<br>NO <sub>2</sub> – 6.6 ppb<br>2010-2012 1-hour<br>Design Value –<br>pending<br>publication. | 100%<br>compliance<br>with EPA<br>standards<br>through<br>2020. | 2013 Annual Mean<br>of NO <sub>2</sub> - under 53<br>ppb<br>2013 3-year Design<br>Value of NO <sub>2</sub> –<br>under 100 ppb. |



### **Number of Accidents per 100,000 Population:**

The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDot) collects and reports annual figures for accidents per 100,000 population on their website. San Antonio experienced fewer crashes in 2011 when compared to 2010, but our community needs to decrease accidents significantly if we are going to reach the SA2020 target. From 2011, the number of crashes would need to decrease by 958 crashes per 100,000 people a year to meet the target of 50% fewer accidents by 2020.

| Original Indicator Baseline Available | 2010 Number                             | 2011 Number                              | 2012 Number   | 2020 Defined Goal                            | 2020 Target                            |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------|--|--|
| Yes                                   | 2,231 car accidents per 100,000 people* | 2,074 car accidents per 100,000 people** | Not Available | Decrease number of accidents by 50% by 2020. | 1,116 car accidents per 100,000 people |

*\*In 2010, San Antonio experienced 29,619 total crashes (TxDot). The fatality rate was 8.9 per 100,000 people (TxDot, 2010).*

*\*\*In 2011, San Antonio experienced 28,212 total crashes, or 2074 crashes per 100,000 people. The fatality rate was 7.9 per 100,000 people (TxDot, 2011).*



### **Miles of Complete Streets:**

The City of San Antonio’s Department of Planning and Community Development Department (COSA DPCD), in coordination with the Department of Public Works, is currently developing an index to be used to calculate an indicator that reflects the presence of Complete Streets in San Antonio. The progress towards the goal will start being tracked when the index has been established, the data points obtained, and a good baseline can be created from which to move forward. We may be able to retroactively provide the indicator to 2010 by subtracting improvements (Bond and Public Works minor construction and maintenance) since 2010.

DPCD does recommend changing the indicator to a percentage of the entire street network that is deemed a complete street. Using the miles of complete streets as the measure has proved problematic. There are different types of streets that have different elements needed, and are at differing levels of “completeness” from the Complete Street point of view. We think the development of an index that allows us to combine and weight factors for the different types of modes (cars, pedestrians, bikes, and transit); with different street types (local, collector, and arterial); and add the geographic location (urban, suburban, rural) will provide a much truer picture of San Antonio’s baseline – and help us track progress moving forward.