SA2020®

IMPACT REPORT

2018

RIPPLES OF CHANGE

Content

Special Thanks

Dear San Antonio,

How do you change a city? You ask the people there what matters to them. You listen. You plan. And then you move—together.

San Antonio is the only large city in the United States that has a community vision developed by the people who call our city home, a nonprofit organization responsible for driving progress toward that vision, and more than 160 multi-sector partner organizations actively aligning to that vision.

This coordination is essential because Community Results cannot be achieved by one organization working alone. This coordination also reflects the shared responsibility envisioned by the community eight years ago under Family Well-Being:

> **The entire community—individuals, businesses, local government, nonprofits, and faith-based organizations—takes responsibility for our collective well-being...**

Today, we know 70% of the community indicators we track to measure success on our shared vision are moving in the right direction. We also know that we have more work to do.

This report, delivered annually, is part of SA2020's organizational strategy to redesign, and even disrupt, the way results are achieved. We do this, in part, by telling San Antonio's story—the whole story.

The story that shows we are one of the top cities for college-educated millennial growth and number one in income segregation. The story that shows our tech industry is booming and our underemployment rate remains flat, well below our goal. The story that shows that we will double our population in the next 20 years and over one-third of our current population is burdened by housing costs.

At SA2020, we celebrate our collective successes and we highlight our shared challenges. We are committed to holding the community accountable to making progress toward our shared goals. We ask funders to replace transactions to nonprofits with strategic partnerships that improve people's lives. We elevate complex community challenges that touch all Cause Areas: internet access that allows our students to apply for college without additional barriers; complete streets that help our families get to school and work safely by walking, riding, or wheeling as they need; neighborhood development that allows for mixed-income housing that won't displace our neighbors.

Thank you for reading this report and making a commitment to learn even more about San Antonio. By transparently reporting on San Antonio's progress toward our shared vision, the entire community is able to see where we are making strides and where we are falling short, always able to advocate for and lead change. At SA2020, we believe everyone is capable of affecting change, including you.

Let's do this!

Ryan T. Kuhl
Chair, Board of Directors, SA2020

Molly Cox
President & CEO, SA2020

Historic Pearl | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

Together, we envisioned a stronger San Antonio where students are provided quality educational opportunities no matter where they live, and economic prosperity is available to anyone in our community because of workforce development efforts and job potential. And we want connected neighborhoods where our families thrive and our residents are healthy. This future was not envisioned for just some in our community, but for everyone in our city.

FASTEST-GROWING CITY
1ST
US CENSUS BUREAU, 2018

1ST BEST CITY FOR SOFTWARE ENGINEERS
SPAREFOOT, 2018

6TH BEST CITY FOR COLLEGE GRADS
SMART ASSET, 2018

BEST CITY IN AMERICA **6TH**
CONDE NAST TRAVELER, 2018

MILLENNIAL GROWTH **2ND**
BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, 2018

14TH BEST PLACE TO LIVE
US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, 2018
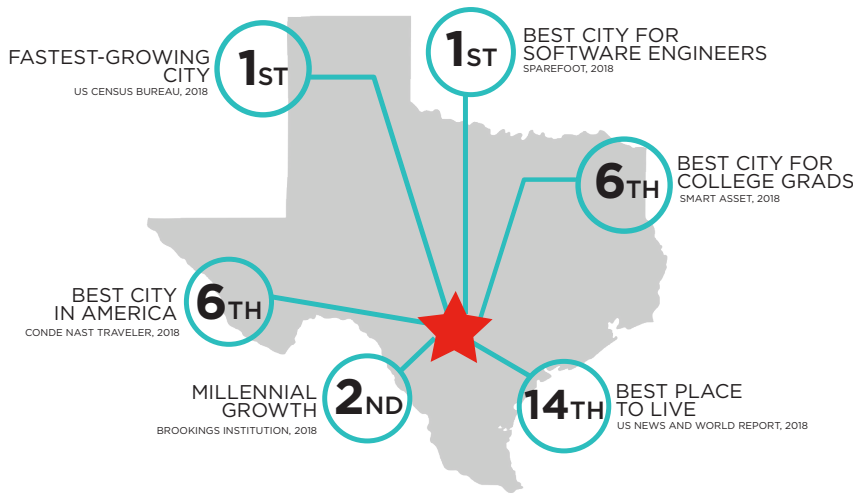
Today, this is San Antonio.

Sixty-six people are born in or move to our city every day. In fact, we'll nearly double in size by the year 2040. San Antonio is a city of artists and innovators, and of rich culture and history. In our downtown, we just saw an investment of $57 million in a local university that includes building a school of data science. San Antonio is second in cybersecurity—only after Washington DC, which is all right with us, really—and our unemployment rate is now under four percent. San Antonio is one of the top cities for college-educated millennial growth. And we worked together to make these things happen.

IN INCOME SEGREGATION **1ST**
CITYLAB, 2014

1 IN 6 LIVE IN POVERTY
US CENSUS, 2017

13% MUNICIPAL VOTER TURNOUT
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, 2017

35% 25+ WITH ASSOCIATES DEGREE OR HIGHER
US CENSUS, 2017
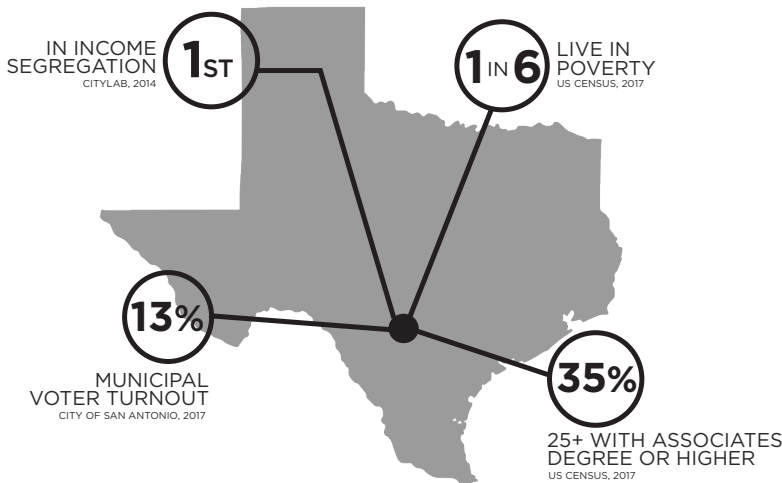
This is also San Antonio.

We are one of the leading cities for income segregation. Residents on one side of town have a shorter lifespan— by more than 20 years—than residents on another, more affluent side of our city. In addition to income and geography, race is a predictor of our community's outcomes. In San Antonio, more than one-third of our residents are burdened by housing costs, and one in six people—one in five children— live in poverty. Still, there are people in our community actively working to change these things. Together.

Change doesn't come without understanding how policies and services have historically neglected low-income communities and communities of color. In order to affect change, San Antonio must take collective responsibility for advancing community results. Change happens when we acknowledge and agree to address root causes of our community's greatest challenges. And if these challenges seem complex and big, they are. And yet...we each have the ability to affect change.

That said, to simply read this report as merely gauging "up" or "down" movement on community indicators, misses the full story of our community's collaborative progress and collective efforts to date.

As you read, pay attention to how the 11 Cause Areas are all related and how the success of one can impact another. How incremental change in arts education, for example, can pay dividends in economic development; how an understanding of housing affordability can influence policy changes in educational attainment; and how park access can stimulate better health outcomes.

Flip to a Cause Area that's most important to you. As you read through the Community Indicators, we ask you to also incorporate the Impact Narratives, which will paint a broader understanding of the connection between Cause Areas. Once you reach the City of San Antonio profiles, with 20 data points specific to approximated Council Districts, complement your understanding with the corresponding Cause Area sections.

Further still, in our first ever Nonprofit Partner Impact Summary, you can find a local nonprofit organization that may provide you an opportunity to move the needle on the areas that are most important to you through board service, volunteerism, and philanthropic giving.

As you read this report, we invite you to **be curious**. Ask yourself: "Why is this indicator moving?" "Why is this Cause Area lagging?" "Why do we care about this?" "What am I doing to help move the needle?" "What current programs and policies could be shifted to account for different histories and needs of our communities?" Then, **we urge you to take action**:

1 Become an SA2020 Partner. We partner with nonprofits, foundations, government, corporations, public institutions, higher education institutions, and member or trade organizations. SA2020.org/get-involved

2 Mark your calendars for May 4, 2019—Election Day—and vote. Last day to register to vote for this municipal election will be April 4, 2019. ilovesanantonio.org

3 Connect to SA2020 Nonprofit Partners and volunteer your time. SA2020.org/partners

4 Apply to serve on a city board or commission. sanantonio.gov/Clerk/Legislative/BoardsCommissions

5 Give to SA2020 Nonprofit Partners. SA2020.org/partners

6 Connect to SA2020 year-round by joining our Community Circles. bit.ly/SA2020circles

7 Participate in The Big Give on March 29, 2019. TheBigGiveSA.org

Met & Exceeded	On Track	Progress	Flat/Getting Worse
The SA2020 target has already been reached!	We're making progress at a pace that will lead us to achieve the SA2020 target!	We're moving in the right direction, but not moving rapidly enough to achieve the SA2020 target.	We're seeing no progress, and in some cases even moving in the wrong direction.

SA2020® 2018 Indicator Snapshot

	Met & Exceeded	On Track	Progress	Flat/Getting Worse
ARTS & CULTURE				
Increase Funding for Arts and Culture			●	
Increase Attendance for Arts and Culture	●			
Increase Economic Impact of Creative Sector			●	
Increase Employment in Creative Industries				●
Improve Satisfaction with Arts and Culture			●	
CIVIC ENGAGEMENT				
Increase Voter Turnout		●		
Increase Diversity of Elected Officials			●	
Increase Volunteerism			●	
Increase Philanthropic Giving				●
COMMUNITY SAFETY				
Increase Attendance at Community Safety Trainings	●			
Reduce Recidivism				●
Reduce Emergency Response Times	●			
Reduce Index Crime Rate			●	
Decrease Domestic Violence				●
Improve Satisfaction with Community Safety				●
DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT				
Increase Downtown Housing Units		●		
Increase Greater Downtown Area Population				●
Reduce Downtown Crime Rates			●	
Increase Downtown Employment	●			
Improve Downtown Economic Impact	●			
ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS				
Increase Per Capita Income		●		
Increase Employment in Target Industries	●			
Increase Entrepreneurship		●		
Increase Professional Certificates				●
Expand STEM Economy			●	
Reduce Unemployment	●			
EDUCATION				
Improve Kindergarten Readiness			●	
Improve 3rd Grade Reading Level				●
Increase High School Graduation Rate	●			
Improve College Readiness			●	
Improve College Enrollment				●
Increase Adults with College Degrees			●	

SA2020® 2018 Indicator Snapshot

	Met & Exceeded	On Track	Progress	Flat/Getting Worse
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY				
Increase Renewable Energy	●			
Improve Air Quality Index			●	
Reduce Water Use	●			
Reduce Energy Use		●		
Reduce Residential Waste			●	
Increase Recycling Rate			●	
Increase Development with Low Environmental Impact		●		
Increase Employment in Green Industries				●
FAMILY WELL-BEING				
Reduce Poverty Rate			●	
Reduce Underemployment				●
Reduce Homelessness			●	
Decrease Child Abuse and Neglect		●		
Reduce Income Segregation				●
HEALTH & FITNESS				
Reduce Obesity			●	
Improve Maternal and Child Health		●		
Reduce Diabetes Rate	●			
Reduce Teen Birth Rate		●		
Increase Access to Health Care		●		
Reduce Health and Behavioral Risks			●	
NEIGHBORHOODS				
Increase Inner-Loop Housing Construction	●			
Increase Walkability				●
Improve Access to Parks and Green Spaces			●	
Improve Digital Access			●	
Decrease Housing Cost Burden				●
TRANSPORTATION				
Increase Complete Streets			●	
Decrease Vehicle Miles Traveled				●
Decrease Commute Time				●
Increase Alternative Transit Use				●
Eliminate Traffic Fatalities and Serious Injuries				●

Met & Exceeded	On Track	Progress	Flat/Getting Worse
12 (20%)	10 (16%)	21 (34%)	18 (30%)

Snake Hawk Press Studio | SA2020 Photo

ARTS & CULTURE

In 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 residents 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.
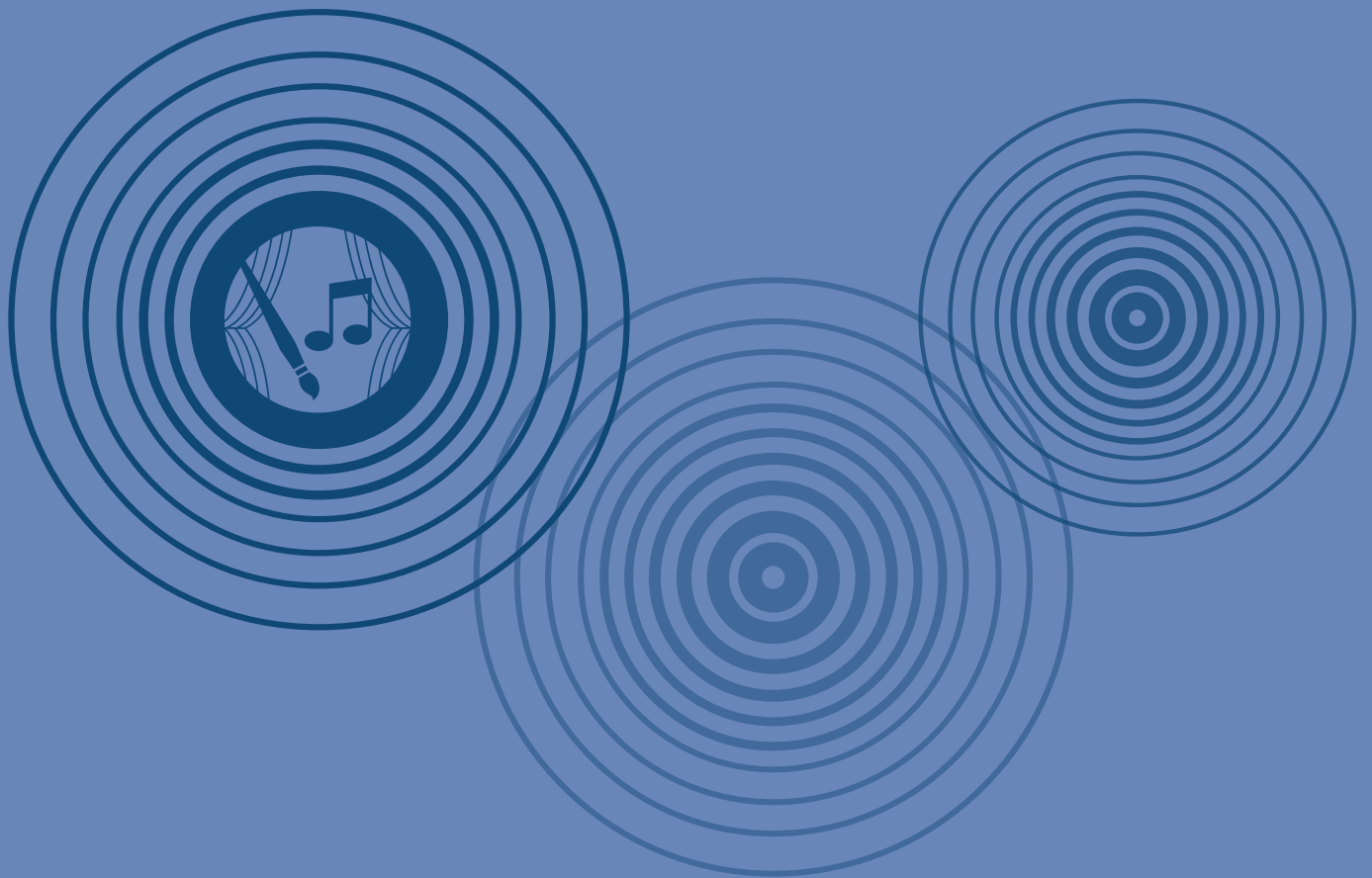
ARTS & CULTURE OVERVIEW

INDICATOR SNAPSHOT

→	Increase Funding for Arts and Culture
✓	Increase Attendance for Arts and Culture
→	Increase Economic Impact of Creative Sector
↘	Increase Employment in Creative Industries
→	Improve Satisfaction with Arts and Culture

31%

of SA2020
Nonprofit Partners
impact
Arts & Culture

Increase Funding for Arts and Culture

Goal: Double the amount of public funding invested in our arts and culture programs

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
$12,800,000	$6,400,000	$7,837,659

Source: City of San Antonio, Department of Arts & Culture

We have seen continued increases in City of San Antonio funding to arts and culture programs since 2012, though we're still not on track to reach our goal by 2020. This investment of dollars includes: funding of local arts agencies, as well as the City's Department of Arts and Culture managed or sponsored events and exhibits, such as: Centro de Artes and Plaza de Armas Galleries, Poet Laureate Program, Distinction in the Arts Awards, and Luminaria.

SA2020 Nonprofit Partner Snapshot

Annual Revenue: **$126,386,547**

Refers to 39 nonprofit organizations that impact Arts and Culture

Increase Attendance for Arts and Culture

Goal: Double the number of individuals attending arts and culture events in San Antonio

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
3,600,000	1,800,000	4,303,028

Source: City of San Antonio, Department of Arts & Culture

Attendance at City-sponsored arts and cultural events exceeded our 2020 goal in 2017—more than double what it was in 2010.

Increase Economic Impact of Creative Sector

Goal: Increase to $5 Billion

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2016)
$5,000,000,000	$3,943,081,536	$3,977,359,239

Source: San Antonio Creative Industry Report

There have been no new reports on the economic impact of the creative sector, so the numbers reflected include the last update in 2016. The creative sector includes 51 6-digit NAICS codes that include the following industries: advertising; architecture; art and antiques market; crafts; design; designer fashion; film and video; interactive leisure software; music; performing arts; publishing; software and computer services; and television and radio. A 2018 report is slated for release in 2019.

Increase Employment in Creative Industries

Goal: Double the number of individuals employed in creative industries

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2016)
42,400	21,200	20,363

Source: San Antonio Creative Industry Report

There have been no new reports on employment in creative industries, so the numbers reflected include the last update in 2016. A 2018 report is slated for release in 2019.

SA2020 Nonprofit Partner Snapshot

Total Employment (Part-time and full-time): **1,532**

Refers to 39 nonprofit organizations that impact Arts and Culture

Improve Satisfaction with Arts and Culture

Goal: Increase the percentage of residents that feel "San Antonio Arts and Cultural life provide everything their family wants" to 80%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2012)	Update (2018)
80%	55%	58%

Source: City of San Antonio, Department of Arts & Culture

The percentage of residents that feel that San Antonio arts and culture provide everything their family wants is currently tracked through a survey completed by the City's Department of Arts and Culture and shows progress. This indicator is not a measure of satisfaction of those who attended an event, but rather an overarching view of whether residents are satisfied with arts and culture offerings for their families. Individual resident satisfaction—"that San Antonio arts and cultural life provide everything I want"—decreased from 66% in 2016 to 55% in 2017.
It is worth noting that survey questions changed between 2016 and 2017. Anecdotal information provided by the Department of Arts and Culture accounted for questions from residents completing the survey in 2017, such as "What is arts and culture? Does going to the movies count?"

SAY Sí

ARTS & CULTURE

What started as studio sessions for a group of high school students in 1994 has grown into a nationally-recognized arts program that serves approximately 200 students from over 70 schools year-round. Not just an "arts organization," SAY Sí focuses on youth voice and youth development through its mentoring and leadership programs, college and career-readiness requirements, and its constant attention to the larger picture.

SAY Sí introduced Elionas Stephen Puente, a junior at Central Catholic High School, to film equipment, industry standards, and how to edit and write. "I have a passion for filmmaking and I wouldn't know were it not for SAY Sí," he said. Elionas is excited and nervous about his senior year because SAY Sí requires all of its seniors to complete their FAFSA, apply to at least three colleges, and present their work in a final exhibit akin to what's required of college students getting their BFAs. On average, **93% of their seniors attend college** in the fall or spring semester after their high school graduation. The remaining students provide a plan on how they will pursue post-secondary education.

"Where does our work start and stop," Nicole Amri, SAY Sí's Program Director, asked aloud, knowing that the answer looked less like a straight line and more like an abstract piece of art. When students failed to meet the required hours to stay enrolled in their free studio programs, staff started asking why. With a commitment to continuous learning and improvement, staff listened to their students and found a lack of access to reliable transportation and transitioning neighborhoods.

Elionas Stephen Puente | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

"Art, in general, is just a great way to bring people together."

Nicole is an example of SAY Sí's success, as well. "As a young, queer, Latina, I was moved by the idea that SAY Sí would take us seriously," she said. First involved with the organization as a high schooler, Nicole mentored middle school students, spread her own wings as an artist, and sold her first artwork. Today, Nicole is the one taking the young artists seriously: "I can't ignore that if my kids aren't showing up and it's because nobody could give them a ride and they don't trust walking here...then **I should be paying attention to public transit and sidewalks...and understand how that work affects mine,**" she said.

The young artists often portray their lived experiences through their artwork, and thanks to the meaningful relationships cultivated between students and staff, they also tend to report them.

SAY Sí regularly collaborates with other organizations, including: Battered Women and Children's Shelter, ChildSafe, Communities in Schools, and JOVEN to ensure they have concrete plans to meet the needs of their students. Surrounded by nurturing adults, student artists shape the very programming they participate in. And they keep returning. Ninety percent of eighth grade student artists continue into their high school program.

SAY Sí also opens its doors every Friday to the public "so families who may not go to art shows, have a place to go," as Elionas describes it. This, he says, has taught him about community: the importance of offering community space, building community, and learning about community. "Art, in general, is just a great way to bring people together," he adds.

SAYSi.org

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

In 2020, San Antonio's residents 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 grassroots movements, civic organizations, business leaders, city staff, and selfless residents 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.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW

INDICATOR SNAPSHOT

↗	Increase Voter Turnout in Municipal Elections
→	Increase Diversity of Elected Officials
→	Increase Volunteerism
↘	Increase Philanthropic Giving

100%
of SA2020
**Nonprofit Partners
impact
Civic Engagement**

Increase Voter Turnout in Municipal Elections

Goal: Increase voter turnout in each municipal election by 2%-points

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2011)	Update (2017)
14.73%	6.73%	13.23%

Source: City of San Antonio - Office of the City Clerk

Because we track municipal voter turnout to gauge local engagement, new voter turnout numbers won't be available until May 2019. But the 2018 midterms tell the story of a community who has worked intentionally to increase turnout for every election. In fact, 304,092 voters of 959,438 registered voters (31.69%) cast a vote in 2014, the last midterm election. In 2018, 551,896 voters of 1,104,746 registered voters (49.96%) cast a vote. That's an increase in both registered voters (145,308 registered, 13%) and actual voters (247,804 voters, 45%). Disaggregating these numbers by geography shows a wide range, from 12.7% voter turnout in District 2 to 52.1% voter turnout in District 9. When this data is analyzed alongside poverty, educational attainment, per capita income, unemployment, and housing affordability, the compounding effect of policies and allocation of resources that do not account for the varying needs of our community becomes more clear.

Voting by City Council Districts, 2018

Registered Voters by Voter Precincts, November 2018
Voter Turnout, November 2018

District	Registered Voters	Voter Turnout
District 1	69,709	19.2%
District 2	69,449	12.7%
District 3	69,998	19.4%
District 4	67,380	22.8%
District 5	62,607	14.4%
District 6	81,340	34.6%
District 7	85,411	31.3%
District 8	100,247	40.7%
District 9	101,723	52.1%
District 10	93,371	38.9%
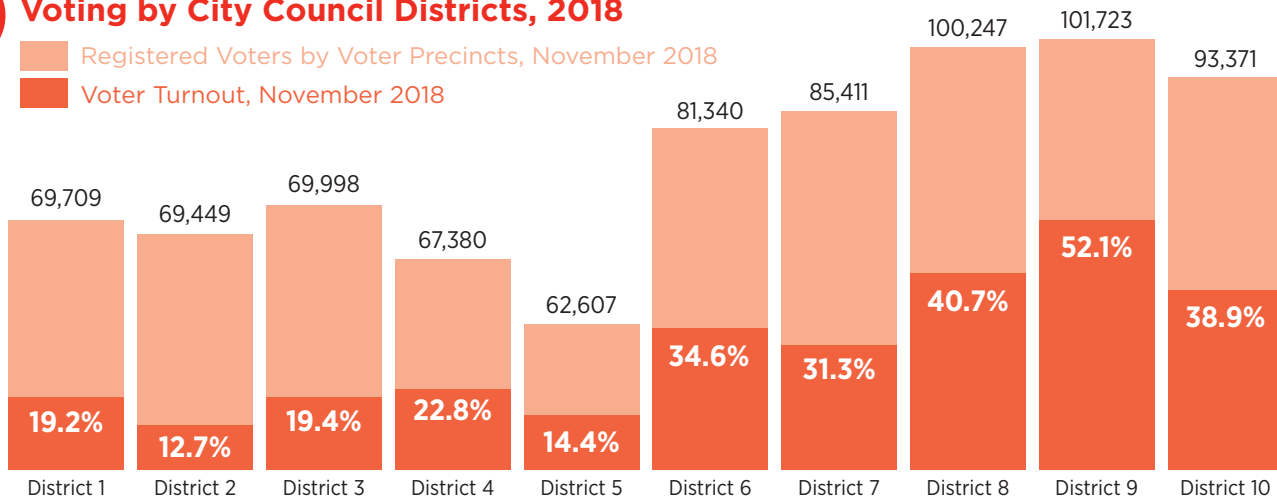
See City of San Antonio & Bexar County Profiles Section for more information.

Dreamweek at MLK March 2018 | SA2020 Photo

Increase Diversity of Elected Officials

Goal: The membership and composition of city boards and elected officials will more closely reflect the diversity of our city's population

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2012)	Update (2018)
26.6% Non-Minority	42.4%	33.2%

Source: City of San Antonio, Office of the City Clerk

The City of San Antonio has made an explicit commitment to advancing equity by creating the Office of Equity and beginning to redesign the City's $2.8 billion budget to better meet the varying needs of our community. Having diversity of elected officials, usually called "descriptive representation," happens when the race, gender, age, and other identity markers of elected and appointed officials reflect the constituents they serve. Identity markers here, like race, gender, or age, are specifically referring to the demographic data that we know affects people's life outcomes. These can all be seen in the various Cause Areas. Representation, then, has been cited in research as an important reality for increasing the likelihood that policy decisions meet the needs of constituents. Increasing diversity of elected officials has consistently been tracked as the percentage of City board members who are White or, here, as "non-minority." This number continues to move in the right direction. What this one indicator does not do, however, is tell the full story of representation. While the City tracks race/ethnicity and gender of appointed and elected officials, it is not mandatory for a person to provide this information, nor are there any further identity markers collected, such as age.

2,022 people volunteer on Nonprofit Boards

Refers to 126 nonprofit organizations that impact Civic Engagement

Increase Volunteerism

Goal: Increase volunteer rate by 4% points

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2018)
28.4%	22.4%	25.7%

Source: Volunteering in America Report

Our volunteer rate, measured by a three-year moving average, has made progress since 2010, up from 22.5% to 25.7%, but this is not moving at the rate we need to reach our goal. Volunteers are defined as those who performed unpaid volunteer activities at any point during the 12-month period that preceded the survey for or through an organization. This wouldn't include, then, anyone volunteering in their child's classroom, for example.

Data Insight

There are no numbers for volunteerism from 2016 and 2017 from the Corporation for National and Community Service, which means, when calculating the 3-year moving average for 2018, CI:Now, SA2020's data partner, used 2014, 2015, and 2018 data.

SA2020 Nonprofit Partner Snapshot

157,803 volunteers served more than **1.5** million hours

Refers to 126 nonprofit organizations that impact Civic Engagement

Increase Philanthropic Giving

Goal: Increase percentage of all individual tax returns with contributions to 20%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2011)	Update (2016)
20%	17.6%	16.6%

Source: SOI Tax Stats - County Data

The data for philanthropic giving lags. The 2016 information was just released in 2018 and shows little to no movement year over year. This data is tracked through tax returns and individuals who elected to itemize their contributions. Individuals who give small amounts throughout the year have generally not been included in this number, as they are likely not itemizing their donations on their tax returns. We know, for example, that the 24-hour online giving campaign, The Big Give SA, shows 188,937 donors gave over $20 million dollars to over 2,000 nonprofits between 2014 and 2018, according to their website. These donations can start as low as $10. Further, future tax implications under new legislation have increased the standard deduction for charitable donations. Up from $6,350 for individuals and $12,700 for married couples, new total itemized deductions must exceed $12,000 for individuals and $24,000 for married couples. This new legislation will affect those who have used the standard deduction to benefit from donating to organizations, potentially leading to fewer households engaging in philanthropic giving.

MOVE TEXAS

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

With more than 10% of Bexar County's population aged 18-24 and nearly 30% aged 25-44, MOVE Texas understands the importance of increasing the youth vote and bringing new voices into the electoral process. The group registered 5,581 voters in Bexar County in 2017 with only two full-time employees. In 2018, they not only ramped up their registration efforts, they ramped up their fundraising efforts, hired 12 employees, and went statewide. This past election, the group helped register **30,000 new voters across Texas** and claimed 41% of new voters in Bexar County, making them the largest and most effective voter registration group in the state and one of the best in the nation.

At the foundation of their work is a look back to understand the legacy of voter suppression. MOVE orientation requires all new employees, interns, and fellows to take a literacy test that was given to Black Louisiana voters in 1964. It is three pages long, and people have five minutes to take it. Executive Director H. Drew Galloway says 95% of new employees fail the test. "It shows them that if they were in their grandparents' shoes, they wouldn't be able to vote and so when they look at voter laws today and voter registration, they look at it through that lens." Understanding historical voter suppression, in other words, helps us understand the barriers that persist today.

"the largest and most effective voter registration group in the state..."

At campuses like St. Mary's University, for example, where students have to walk across four lanes of traffic to get to the closest polling site, MOVE organizes a student voting march so students walk across safely together and make a statement. "It shows them that you can comply with the law, but innovate as well," said Drew. Since starting its work, MOVE has added early voting sites at San Antonio College, Palo Alto College, the University of Texas at San Antonio, and Northwest Vista College. Before MOVE began petitioning school leaders to make it easier for students to vote, there were none.

Last November, the youth-led organization worked with the Texas Civil Rights Project to extend early voting days and add an election day voting site at Texas State University, winning a highly publicized legal victory in Hays County. The campus polling site was only open for three days during early voting.

Frankie Trynoski | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

With a student population close to 40,000 and MOVE churning out registered voters, students were waiting in line for more than two hours. "We were having issues with keeping people in line because they had to go to the restroom and didn't want to lose their spot," Drew said. Every few hours, MOVE volunteers delivered pizza to those waiting in line.

Saffron "Saffie" Kaplan, a field fellow who is responsible for block walking and phone banking, has learned that "it really takes small inconveniences" to keep people from voting, so part of her job is to meet people where they are, make registration easy, and engage people in a nonpartisan way.

Meeting people where they are extends to MOVE staff as well. Saffie is working at MOVE during her college gap year. Energetic and bubbly, she was surprised to find a job as an eighteen-year-old that aligns with her values and serves the community. Similarly, Frankie Trynoski, a field organizer, said he loves that MOVE has leadership development embedded into its model. Fellows and interns learn how to problem solve and effectively communicate, regularly addressing government and political science classes with close to 250 students. "We're invested in the person as much as the person is invested in the organization," he says with a smile.

Drew sees the impact of this trust-building culture: "**I think that we're having a massive impact because students are trusting us, because we are trusted messengers and are nonpartisan.**"

2018 SAN ANTONIO MIDTERM

VOTER GUIDE

BE SURE TO VOTE BY NOVEMBER 6TH
Your ballot means your vote is your choice. But hopefully this independent, nonprofit info helps.

Confluence Park | SA2020 Photo
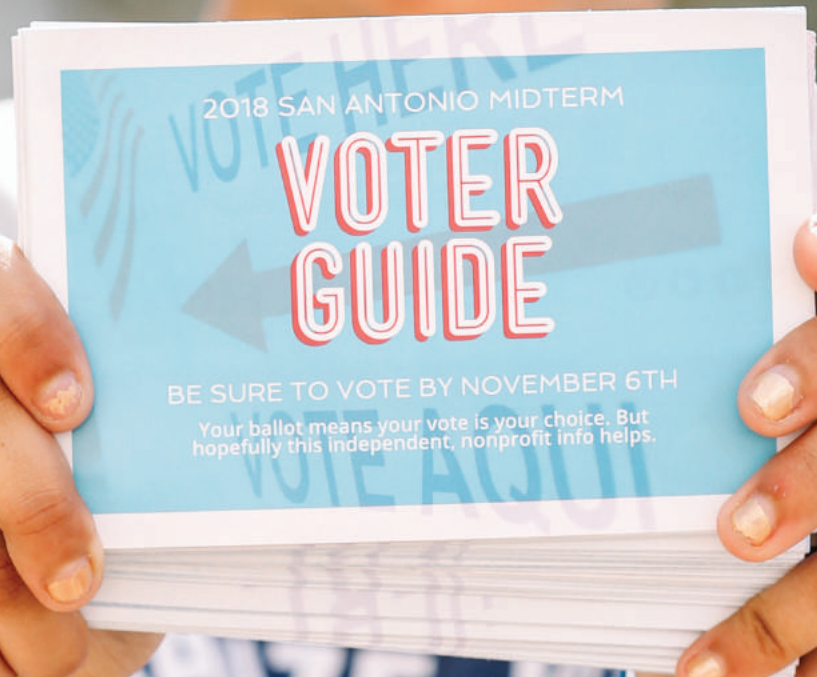
COMMUNITY SAFETY

In 2020, San Antonio is the safest big city in America.

Public safety officials, city staff and residents 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.
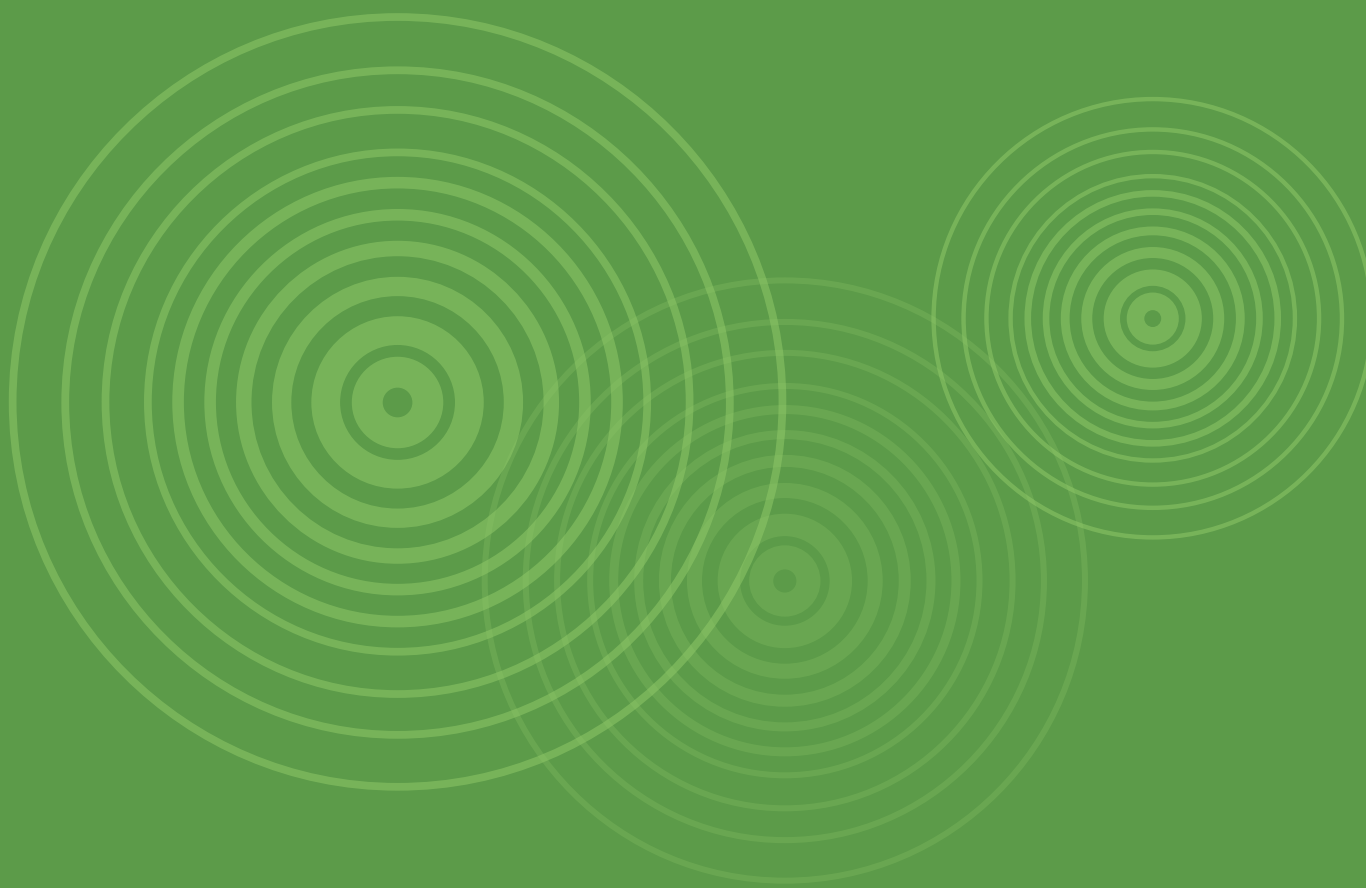
COMMUNITY SAFETY

INDICATOR SNAPSHOT

✓	Increase Attendance at Community Safety Trainings
↘	Reduce Recidivism
✓	Reduce Emergency Response Times
→	Reduce Index Crime Rate
↘	Decrease Domestic Violence
↘	Improve Satisfaction with Community Safety

40%
of SA2020
Nonprofit Partners
impact
Community Safety

Increase Attendance at Community Safety Trainings

Goal: Increase the number of community members receiving community policing and community safety training by 10%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
1,144	**1,040**	**1,253**

Source: San Antonio Police Department (SAPD)

Numbers for 2017 show that we have, once again, exceeded the 2020 goal for increasing attendance with 1,253 attendees. Trainings include: the annual number of people trained in community policing and outreach programs, which include: Citizen Police Academy, Public Safety Teams, Volunteers in Policing, Family Assistance Crisis Teams, and Residents on Patrol. More information can be found at sanantonio.gov/ SAPD/Resident-Participation-Programs.

Reduce Recidivism

Goal: Reduce recidivism rate by 50%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2011)	Update (2013)
18.5%	**37.0%**	**38.0%**

Source: Bexar County

Recidivism refers to the reoccurrence of crime among people known to have committed crimes before (The Marshall Project). The number represented here is a 3-year rate, including 2011, 2012, and 2013. The Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute (MMHPI) released a report in July of 2018, *Bexar County Uniform Recidivism Measure Project: Analysis of Trends and Key Policies*, that noted Bexar County's efforts in this work. Additionally, 19,793 individuals were released

from jail, placed on probation, or released from a TDCJ facility in 2013, then recidivated in 2014, 2015, or 2016. Of this number, 10,877 (55%) were rearrested two or more times. Most people were booked into jail following their 'recidivating' arrest. This group of local and state recidivists cost the county at least $16.1 million in reprocessing costs, (MMPHI Report, page 5). Recidivism rates are often used to measure the success of policies and programs working to reduce crime. The indicator further demands to be understood alongside educational attainment, employment, and other interventions proven to moderate crime.

Reduce Emergency Response Times

Goal: Decrease police response time for emergency calls to 8 minutes

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
8 minutes	8.2 minutes	6.8 minutes

Source: San Antonio Police Department (SAPD)

One of the very first SA2020 targets ever met was reducing the emergency response times of the SAPD, which we met in 2012. This shows SAPD's commitment to moving the needle on our shared community results, but more specifically showcases a shift in performance. By evaluating practices and becoming more efficient in their own processes, SAPD's emergency response rate is now 6.8 minutes in 2017, down from 8.2 minutes in 2010.

Reduce Index Crime Rate

Goal: Decrease index crime rates by 38%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
4,381.6	7,268.8	5,640

Source: San Antonio Police Department (SAPD)

While still lower than the 2010 baseline, San Antonio saw a sharp, unexplained uptick in crime in 2016. This is not unlike many other large cities throughout the country, as noted by the San Antonio Police Department's Public Information Office in a recent article from the *San Antonio Express-News*. In 2017, this number made a downward turn, making progress toward the 2020 goal. Crime rate includes: Criminal homicide, Forcible/Legacy rape, Robbery, Aggravated assault, Burglary, Larceny, Motor vehicle theft, and Arson.

Decrease Domestic Violence

Goal: 50% decrease in family assaults

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
5,324	10,648	11,466

Source: San Antonio Police Department (SAPD)

The number of family assaults continues to rise. Additionally, the number of women killed in Bexar County by a male intimate partner quadrupled from five in 2014 to 26 in 2018. Aggravated assaults include: assault where a weapon was used or the victim received serious bodily injury, whereas non-aggravated assaults do not involve weapons and typically require no medical attention.

Improve Satisfaction with Community Safety

Goal: 10% increase of residents who rate their overall feeling of safety as "excellent"

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2018)
67.1%	61%	57%

Source: City of San Antonio, Department of Government and Public Affairs

Tracking resident satisfaction with community safety is done by the City of San Antonio on a biannual basis, although the survey was not completed in 2016. The City released their survey in December 2018, and the percentage of residents who rate their overall feeling of safety as "excellent" or "good" is at 57%—the lowest since we began reporting in 2010. From the report: ETC Institute administered a community survey for the City of San Antonio in 2018. The purpose of the survey was to objectively assess resident satisfaction with the delivery of City services and to gather input about priorities for the City. The primary source of data in this report is the 2018 San Antonio Community Survey. The survey was administered in English and Spanish to a random sample of 1,116 residents by mail, Internet, and phone. At least 100 surveys were completed in each of the City's 10 council districts. The results for the random sample of 1,116 households have a 95% level of confidence with a precision of at least +/-3%. The full report can be found online at sanantonio.gov/gpa/CommunitySurvey.

Playground at Battered Women and Children's Shelter | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION SERVICES, INC.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

As president and CEO of Family Violence Prevention Services, Inc. (FVPS), the organization in charge of running the Battered Women and Children's Shelter, Marta Peláez wants to reframe the conversation around domestic violence. She wants people to understand that domestic violence doesn't just impact the physical and emotional well-being of an individual, but everything within their orbit.

When a woman shows up at the shelter, "she has medical needs, she has mental health needs, she has financial needs, she has transportation needs, she has housing needs, and she has food needs," Marta explained, adding that **each need has to be addressed systematically in order for there to be successful support and intervention**.

FVPS opened its doors in San Antonio in 1977 and began operating as an emergency shelter. Today, the shelter offers a comprehensive list of support services on site, and FVPS provides both residential and non-residential programming in partnership with Child Protective Services (CPS) in a model that is being replicated in cities across the state. It is something that Marta is especially proud of and has fought for—collaboration among organizations tackling domestic abuse and child abuse. "Seventy-eight percent of the people that we serve are active families with CPS. By the same token, 78 percent of families in CPS have domestic violence issues." Marta shared that the San Antonio model helped catch the attention of policy makers who eventually drafted a bill that became law to create a task force to strengthen the relationship between domestic abuse providers and CPS.

"A woman who is made whole is going to be an active participant in her community..."

When FVPS and CPS began working together, it helped mothers gain trust in the agency and increased cooperation. In domestic abuse cases, CPS is often used as a tool of control and manipulation, Marta said. The agencies now work together to "integrate services [and] to learn from one another precisely because we have the highest incidences of domestic violence and child abuse."

Battered Women and Childrens Shelter | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

A Gift From
The Charity Ball
Association

Bexar County has one of the highest numbers of domestic violence homicides in the country. And as FVPS and other advocates work to reframe and rebuild, San Antonio's domestic violence deaths continue to rise. As of December, the number of women killed in Bexar County went from five in 2014 to twenty-six in 2018. Family violence and child abuse is happening across zip codes in San Antonio and has implications for generations to come.

When asked to explain how FVPS's work impacts community safety, Marta is quiet for a moment before she finds her words. "A woman who is made whole is going to be an active participant in her community. The mother is the emotional pillar in the family, the beacon of life…if the family is well, the community is well."

Battered Women and Children's Shelter | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

FVPS.org

If you or someone you know is the victim of domestic violence, call the confidential Battered Women and Children's Shelter Hotline at 210-733-8810.

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT

In 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 residents 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.

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT
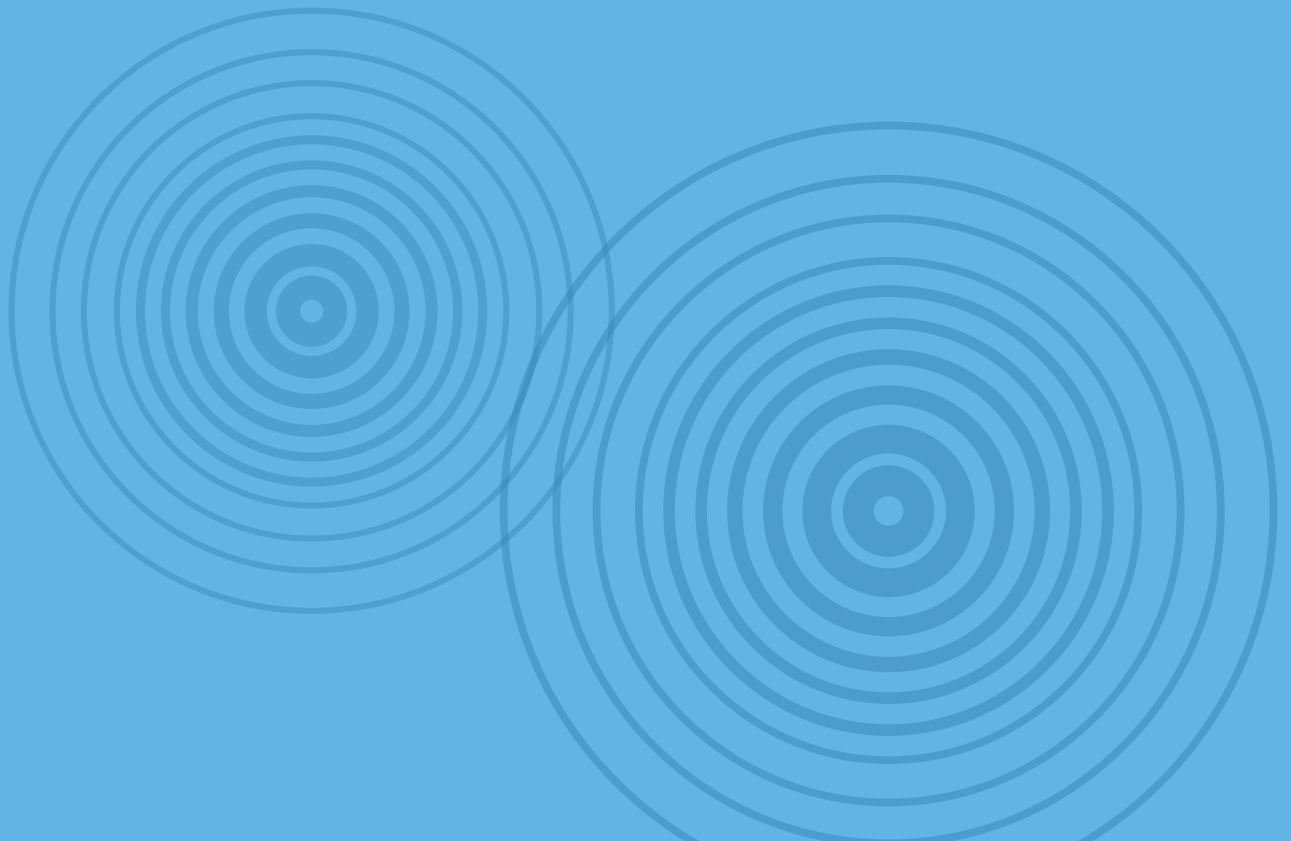
INDICATOR SNAPSHOT

↗	Increase Downtown Housing Units
↘	Increase Greater Downtown Area Population
→	Reduce Downtown Crime Rates
✓	Increase Downtown Employment
✓	Improve Downtown Economic Impact

13%
of SA2020 Nonprofit Partners impact Downtown Development

Increase Downtown Housing Units

Goal: Increase new housing units by 7,500

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2011)	Update (2017)
10,804 new units	**3,304**	**10,321**

Source: City of San Antonio, Center City Development & Operations Department (CCDO)

While San Antonio has made steady progress in increasing downtown housing units in the Greater Downtown Area and is on track to meet the goal of 7,500 new housing units in the downtown area by 2020, the number of housing units remained steady at 10,321 units total. This includes 3,304 baseline units plus 7,017 new units, or 94% of the goal. Of the 7,017 new units, 3,360 are complete, 1,994 are under construction, and 1,663 are in the planning stages.

Increase Greater Downtown Area Population

Goal: Increase number of greater downtown residents by 15%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2013)	Update (2017)
27,093 residents	**23,559**	**23,180**

Source: US Census Bureau

This year, the source for this indicator was switched to US Census Bureau American Community Survey in an effort to provide a consistent, reliable measure. This provides an estimate of greater downtown residents. As such, it appears as though the downtown area population is decreasing, but taking margins of error into account shows that the population has remained relatively flat. Because we're using the five-year estimates for these small geographic areas, the most recent population estimate is from 2013-2017, so efforts to increase population over the last two years are not necessarily captured in this measure yet.

Reduce Downtown Crime Rates

Goal: Decrease crime rate by 50%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2011)	Update (2017)
1,420	2,840	2,167

Source: San Antonio Police Department (SAPD)

The downtown crime rate seemed to mirror the crime rate of San Antonio: a spike in 2016 and back down in 2017. Downtown Crime Rate is similar to the FBI's Universal Crime Rate (UCR), but not exact. UCR includes: Criminal homicide, Forcible/Legacy rape, Robbery, Aggravated assault, Burglary, Larceny, Motor vehicle theft, and Arson. SAPD reports Downtown crime using the Centro Public Improvement District not the Greater Downtown Area as defined by the City's Center City Development & Operations Office.

Increase Downtown Employment

Goal: Increase downtown employment by 25%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2012)	Update (2015)
65,621	52,497	70,511

Source: City of San Antonio, Center City Development & Operations Department (CCDO)

The City of San Antonio's Center City Development & Operations Office contracts a report for employment and economic impact for the Greater Downtown Area. The update here reflects the last report in 2015. This report is slated to be completed in 2019. Another study, completed by the International Downtown Association in 2017, revealed the downtown employment population at 73,663 which is 9% of the share of the entire City. This equates to a 57% growth since 2010 based on this study. Currently, downtown has 8 million square feet of office space, 4 million square feet of retail space, and 14,114 hotel rooms. It's important to note the study used an expanded definition of the commercial downtown beyond the boundaries of the business improvement district as geographic parameters vary across data sources and may not align with the Greater Downtown Area as currently defined.

Improve Downtown Economic Impact

Goal: Increase downtown economic impact by 5% annually

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2012)	Update (2015)
$14,410,542,605	$9,753,622,463	$14,805,627,944

Source: City of San Antonio, Center City Development & Operations Department (CCDO)

The City of San Antonio's Center City Development & Operations Office contracts a report for employment and economic impact for the Greater Downtown Area. The update here reflects the last report in 2015. This report is slated to be completed in 2019. Another study, completed by the International Downtown Association in 2017, revealed the 1.4 square miles of Downtown San Antonio had an assessed land value of at $3.7 billion with an estimated public and private investment attraction of $2.5 billion over the next few years. Retail sales show annual spending at $1.1 billion, which is 5% share of the City with a low retail vacancy rate of 2.1% compared to 4.3% for the rest of the City.

UTSA EXPANSION

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT

The University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) plans to increase enrollment at their Downtown Campus from about 4,000 students to 15,000 over the next 10 years, adding a School of Data Science, a School of Entrepreneurship, a National Security Collaboration Center, an Urban Education Institute, and an Urban Science Institute. The new facilities will support the high-demand job opportunities of target industries. In fact, UTSA is already home to the country's top cybersecurity program.

"It is my intent to realize the full potential of what a campus can offer the community in all of its facets—especially around learning, knowledge generation, and getting a degree that allows you to remain here and have a fair wage," said UTSA President Taylor Eighmy. According to the SA2020 City Dividend, just a one percent increase in college-educated San Antonians—about 14,184 students—will lead to $1.4 billion increase in total income in the San Antonio metro region.

Opened in 1997, UTSA's Downtown Campus recently celebrated its 20-year anniversary. The expansion will allow the university to further foster multi-sector partnerships and spur innovation towards student success. "We actually have a lot of vibrant connections to all of those components and partners already, but there's nothing like co-location," explained Taylor. (Read more about partnerships with industry leaders to develop homegrown talent in the Education section of this report.)

"We are dramatically reinventing our university..."

UTSA Downtown Campus | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

A $15 million gift from business leader Graham Weston, his largest personal gift ever, will help make UTSA's expansion possible. Phase one of the 10-year plan includes two and a half acres at the intersection of South Santa Rosa and Dolorosa Streets and one acre on Dolorosa near South Flores Street. The second phase will focus on expanding further into the near West Side. At the recent CityFest panel on the Decade of Downtown, Weston Urban CEO Randy Smith commented on the importance of students: **"Backpacks are essential for an urban core."**

Downtown will continue to grow around the campus: from the opening of Frost Tower to the relocation of USAA and Bank of America headquarters, the increase in coworking spaces offered by Geekdom and WeWork, the completion of Hemisfair and the San Pedro Creek Culture Project, and the renovation of Alameda Theater and Alamo Plaza.

Around the country, cities are similarly leveraging institutions of higher education to transform their downtowns. Fifteen thousand students and thousands more faculty and staff in Downtown San Antonio, for example, will quickly demand complete streets, parks, local businesses, internships, jobs, and affordable housing. UTSA's expansion holds the potential to shift the incentivization of downtown development to respond to the needs of San Antonians and our future talent.

Taylor is talking with the community, learning about previous effects of development, and taking steps to incorporate feedback and heed concerns. Expanding downtown and providing greater opportunity for young people "is very important, but I do not want this to happen at the expense of any neighborhood or any cultural fabric that's essential to the future of the city as well." The university plans to do a socio-economic impact study to "benchmark" property values and tax rates.

"We are dramatically reinventing our university, and we very much want it to be the university of the future as much as San Antonio is the city of the future," added Taylor.

Frost Bank Tower | SA2020 Photo

JOBS

ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS

In 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.

JOBS

ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS

INDICATOR SNAPSHOT

↗	Increase Per Capita Income
✓	Increase Employment in Target Industries
↗	Increase Entrepreneurship
↘	Increase Professional Certificates
→	Expand STEM Economy
✓	Reduce Unemployment

50%
of SA2020
Nonprofit Partners
impact
Economic
Competitiveness

Increase Per Capita Income

Goal: Increase the average income per person by 20%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
$25,710	**$21,425**	**$24,625**

Source: US Census Bureau

Per capita income, or the average income earned per person in a given area, appears at first glance to be trending in the right direction, having risen from $21,425 (±$466) in 2010 to $24,625 (±$580) in 2017. However, inflation has averaged nearly 2% per year since 2010, and that $21,425 in 2010 is equivalent to $24,031 in 2017 dollars—about the same as the 2017 estimate. *(Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI Inflation Calculator, bls. gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm)* In reality, per capita income remains flat.

When disaggregated by race, gender, and geography, this indicator tells a more complex and critical story. For full-time, year-round workers, the median wage for non-Hispanic White males and Asian males exceed an estimated $60,000 per year. In contrast, median earnings for Hispanic females are less than $32,000 per year. It bears repeating that median earnings identify the midpoint of the full range of earnings, so in each of these groups, half earn more than the estimate and half earn less.

Among full-time, year-round workers, differences of nearly 100% are attributable to occupation and wage. Low-wage jobs are disproportionately filled by people of color and women. Further, wage disparities may exist among people performing the same job with similar patterns by race and gender.

Median Earnings Among Full-Time Year-Round Workers, 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2017 5-Year Estimates, Tables B20017A-I

● Estimated Earnings
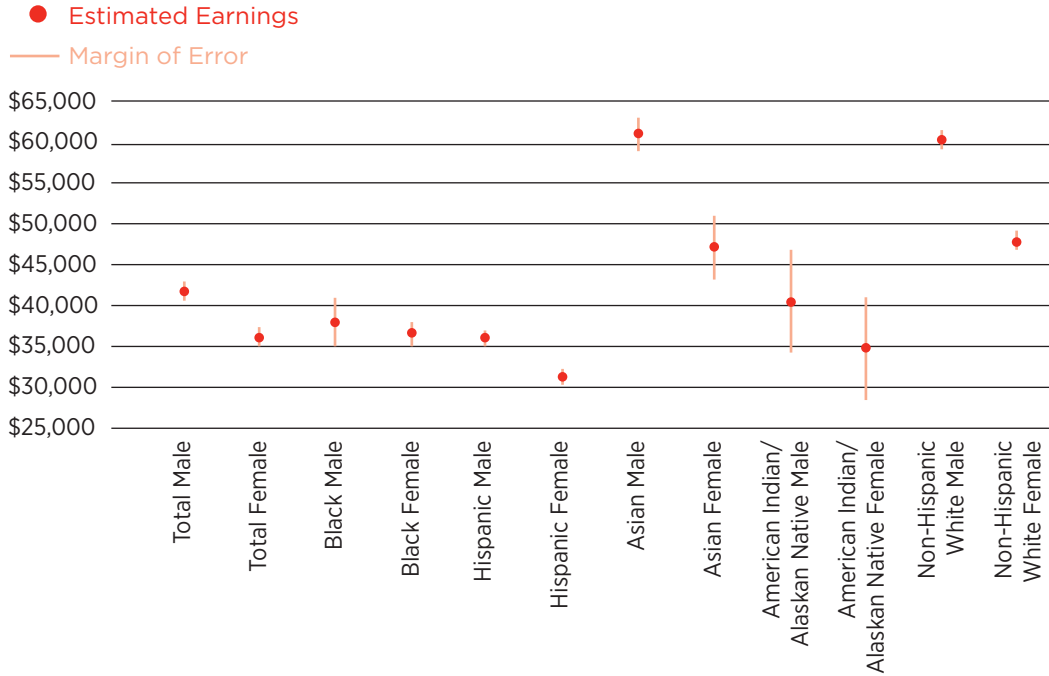
— Margin of Error

The following provides the 2016 5-year estimates for per capita by race/ethnicity in the City of San Antonio. Five-year estimates, compared to one-year estimates, help narrow the margin of error—the measure of how much uncertainty there is in the number provided—for smaller population groups like American Indian/Alaskan Native (AIAN), Asian, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

City of San Antonio Per Capita Income by Race/Ethnicity, 2016

Source: US Census Bureau; 2016 ACS Estimate, 5-Year Estimates, Tables B19301A-I

White Alone	Black Alone	AIAN	Asian Alone	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Other Alone	2+ Races	Non-Hispanic White	Hispanic
$24,510	$21,323	$17,575	$28,260	$29,350	$17,604	$16,477	$38,003	$17,831
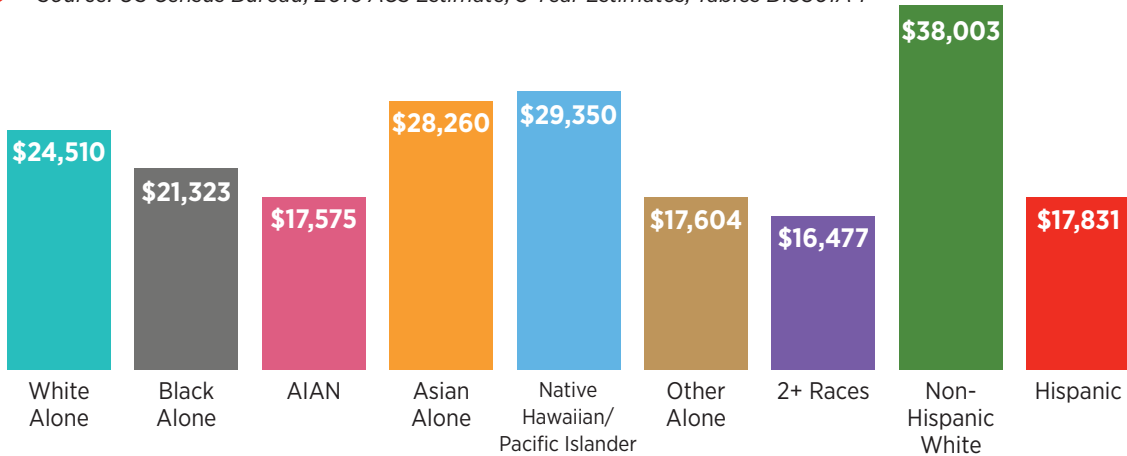
★ See City of San Antonio & Bexar County Profiles Section for more information.

When accounting for the intersection of race/ethnicity and gender in Bexar County, 2016 1-year estimates show the following for per capita income:

Per Capita Income by Gender, 2016

Source: US Census Bureau; 2016 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table B20017

Total Male	$41,291 ± $980
Total Female	$36,094 ± $818

Per Capita Income by Race & Gender, 2016

Source: US Census Bureau; 2016 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table B20017I, B20017B, B20017H.

Category	Value
Total Male	$41,291 ± $387
Black Male (any ethnicity)	$36,466 ± $2,808
Hispanic Male	$35,376 ± $415
Non-Hispanic White Male	$58,275 ± $990
Total Female	$36,094 ± $352
Black Female (any ethnicity)	$31,370 ± $1,379
Hispanic Female	$31,550 ± $415
Non-Hispanic White Female	$48,652 ± $911
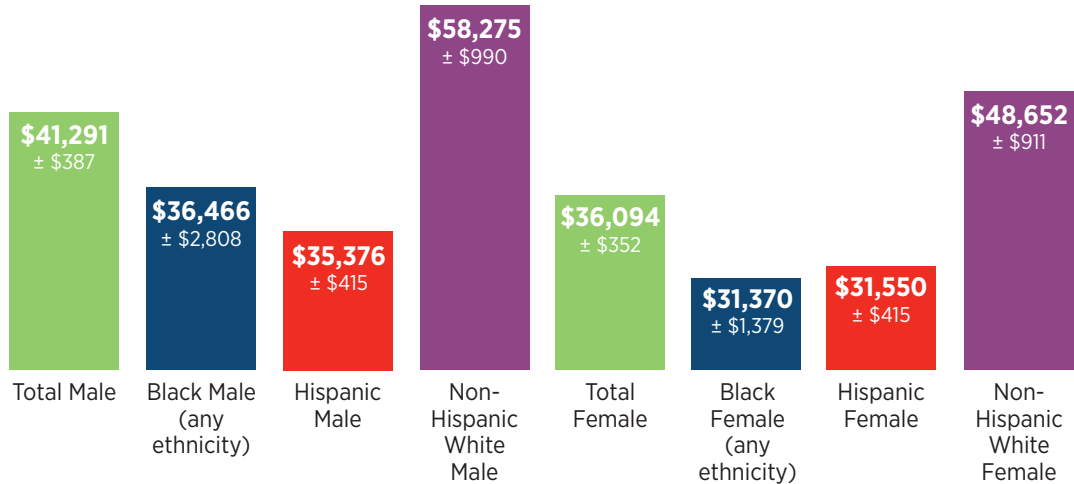
Per capita income further fluctuates by geography. This graph of per capita income approximated to San Antonio Council District illustrates San Antonio's ranking as one of the most income segregated cities in the United States.

Per Capita Income by City Council Districts, 2016

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)
5-Year Estimates, Table B19313 and DP05.

District	Value
District 1	$22,896
District 2	$19,041
District 3	$16,064
District 4	$16,875
District 5	$13,596
District 6	$21,988
District 7	$23,982
District 8	$32,619
District 9	$40,221
District 10	$28,970
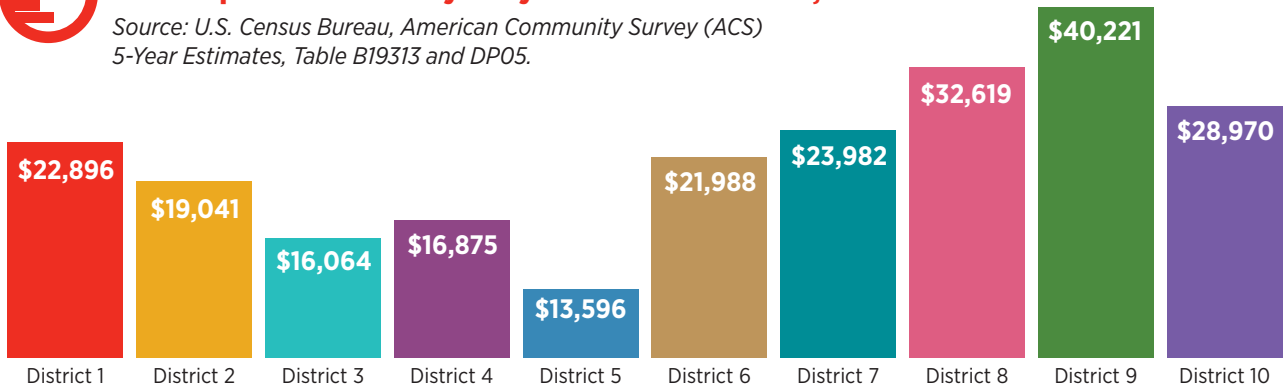
See City of San Antonio & Bexar County Profiles Section for more information.

Increase Employment in Target Industries

Goal: Increase employment by 10%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2011)	Update (2017)
132,776 employees	**120,705**	**148,099**

Source: Bureau of Labor and Statistics

This measure of annual average number of people employed in our target industries—those identified for their growth potential and salaries—has been on a steady incline since 2010 and met the 2020 target in 2014. Target industries include: Advanced Manufacturing (specifically aerospace and transportation, NAICS codes: 336, 481), Health and Biosciences (NAICS codes: 621, 622, 623, 3254, 3391, 5417), and Information Technology and Information Security (NAICS codes: 5112, 518, 334, 8112, 5415). The San Antonio Economic Development Foundation list includes New Energy and Aerospace as separate industries because very little of our aerospace industry is manufacturing. While we have met the 2020 goal, the broader implication includes developing homegrown talent, in addition to recruiting talent. This is why we must pay attention to professional certifications awarded, as well as college attainment.

Increase Entrepreneurship

Goal: Increase startup density by 15%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2014)
118.9 firms	103.4 firms	110.3

Source: Business Dynamics Statistics

This indicator measures start-up density in the San Antonio Metropolitan Statistical Area or MSA, which is defined as the number of firms less than one year old with at least one employee per 100,000 residents. The 2015-2016 data is not available online.

Increase Professional Certificates

Goal: Increase professional certificates attained by 10%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
8,648 certificates	7,790	7,714

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

Since 2010, professional certificates have been in a steady decline, hitting a low in 2016. While still showing fewer than when we started tracking this data, there was a significant jump in the annual number of professional certificates awarded in 2017. There are 5 types of professional certificates tracked and assessed in this report. This indictor does not include professional certificates that are granted outside of institutions of higher education. Many of these are in the IT field, a target industry for San Antonio. Those granted at public, private, nonprofit, and for-profit are included. The breakdown of how many years it takes to earn each certificate awarded is below. While the total awards are similar between 2010 and 2017, for several years, San Antonio saw a decline in awards. The jump between 2016 and 2017 was 24%, enough to stabilize our decrease. The numbers for 2017 show an increase of nearly 45% since 2016 in awards that take less than one year to complete.

Type of Awards, 2010-2017

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

Legend: 2-4 Year Award · 1-2 Year Award · <1 Year Award · Post-Bachelor's · Post-Master's
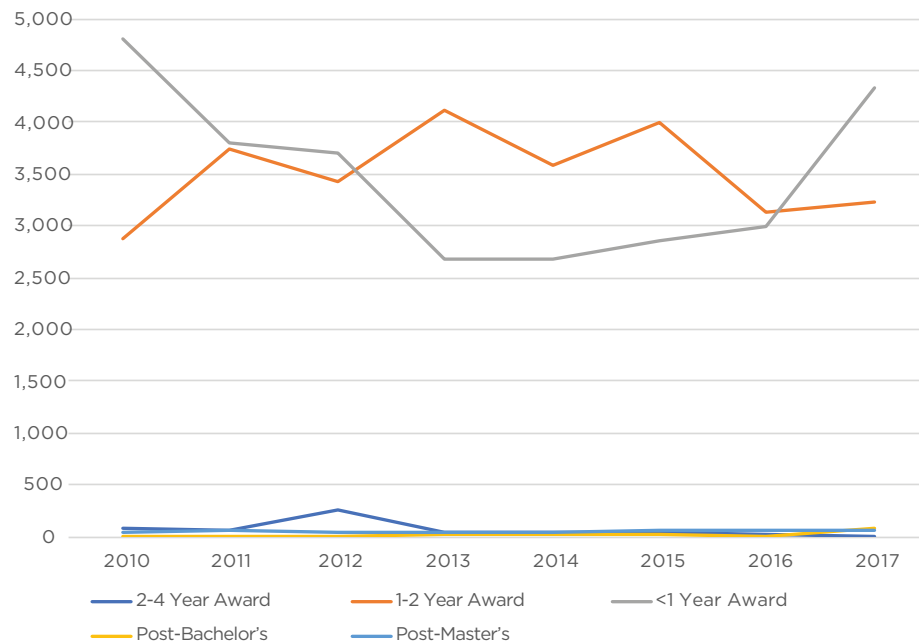
Expand STEM Economy

Goal: Double the percentage of total employment in STEM occupations

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
16.4%	**8.2%**	**11.5%**

Source: Bureau of Labor and Statistics

While our STEM economy has steadily expanded, we are not increasing at the rate we need to in order to reach our 2020 goal. The definition of STEM occupations used is based on the detailed SOC codes identified by BLS as STEM. These include two major STEM domains—Science, Engineering, Mathematics, and Information Technology Domain and Science and Engineering-Related Domain.

Reduce Unemployment

Goal: Decrease the annual average citywde unemployment rate by 50%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
3.5%	**7.0%**	**3.5%**

Source: Bureau of Labor and Statistics

Although our unemployment rate continues to decline, this measure captures only those individuals who are actively seeking work. This is why labor force participation is a critical companion measure. Labor force is a count of both those who are working and those actively seeking employment. In 2017, we met our 2020 goal for unemployment at 3.5%. This also puts us at 12th for the 50 largest cities and below Texas' own unemployment rate of 4.3%.

People with prior criminal justice system involvement, women without help caring for children, people living with depression or substance use, older people experiencing age discrimination, and those who gave up finding work after recession-era layoffs are among those people whose unemployment experience is likely not reflected in the unemployment rate.

In fact, below is a look at labor force participation by parental stability from a report produced by CI:Now, SA2020's data partner. Employment instability is where at least one member of the household is in the labor force but unemployed, or no member of the household is in the labor force. Parental employment stability in 2016 shows 11.6% of households with children experiencing employment instability. Seven percent (±1.0%) are not participating in the labor force, while 4.6% (±0.9%) experience unemployment.

Further disaggregation shows that when accounting for married-couples and single-parent households, 22.7% of single female households with children, which are more than 5 times that of single male households, are experiencing instability, while 18.5% are not participating in the labor force.

Bexar County Employment Stability by Family Type, 2016

Source: US Census Bureau; ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table B23007
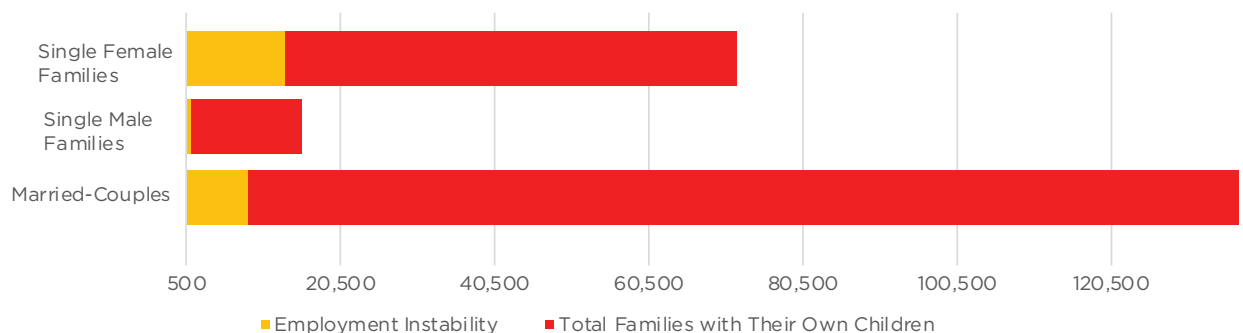
SA WORKS

ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS

Jungle Disk is located in the heart of downtown at Geekdom. For Stacy Carrisalez, who will be the first in her family to attend college, a summer internship at the small cybersecurity company grew her education goals to include a Master's in Computer Science. The tech company paired her with a college intern and exposed her to every aspect of the job—from product development to marketing.

Behind the scenes is SA Works. A program of the San Antonio Economic Development Foundation, SA Works connects students with paid internships to support economic mobility for them, their families, and ultimately our community-at-large, and supporting target industries in meeting their employment demands. "[SA Works] wanted us to see the bigger picture because one of their goals is to help San Antonio prosper," Stacy said. "It's not only our home—we're given the opportunity to be contributors and they made us see that we're part of this."

"Our future talent is in our classrooms today," Executive Director Romanita Matta-Barrera added. "The difference that gainful employment can make in someone's family and their future, it's a change-maker, it really is." What Stacy liked most about the internship, she said, a smile breaking out across her face, was that she "got to see what it was like to get paid for using my brain." Stacy was one of 899 students who interned across 200 employers last year.

"You can start your career at any time in your life..."

Stacy attends Phoenix Middle College, a partnership between the San Antonio Independent School District and Palo Alto College that allows juniors and seniors to work towards industry certifications and earn college credit.

In addition to facilitating internships and job shadows for students, SA Works partners with Alamo STEM Workforce Coalition to connect teachers to employers so they can better prepare students for in-demand careers from the classroom. Through these externships, teachers develop their own skills as educators, increasing student awareness of and preparation for careers. In this way, **they are further working to retain talent in our city.**

Stacy Carrisalez | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

Like Stacy, Brandeis High School senior Sofia Angeles is a natural cheerleader for SA Works. Last summer, she landed a paid internship with the purchasing department at Bexar County. "I went to the purchasing department not knowing what procurement was and at the end I was like 'oh an RFP—got it,' or 'you need a purchasing presentation—got it,'" she said with a chuckle. "People tell you that you have to be ready for the real world, but what I realized is that we're living in the real world now." Sofia said the internship meant a lot to her, but added that "the program itself means a lot to the community," helping connect youth to employment opportunities, exposing them to a wide array of careers and creating real investment in future generations. "You can start your career at any time in your life. SA Works taught me that," she said.

Sofia Angeles | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

SanAntonioWorks.org

College Signing Day Commitment Ceremony 2018 | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

EDUCATION

By 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 residents 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 residents who are thinkers, problem-solvers, and lifelong learners, prepared to tackle our society's greatest challenges and proud to call San Antonio their home.

EDUCATION

INDICATOR SNAPSHOT

→	Improve Kindergarten Readiness
↘	Improve 3rd Grade Reading
✓	Increase High School Graduation
→	Improve College Readiness
↘	Increase College Enrollment
→	Increase Adults with College Degrees

81%
of SA2020
Nonprofit Partners
impact
Education

. . . .

Improve Kindergarten Readiness

Goal: Increase percentage of students developmentally "Very Ready" to 30%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2013)	Update (2018)
30%	22.4%	23.6%

Source: United Way/Offord Centre for Child Studies

This indicator measures the percentage of students who are assessed as "Very Ready" (in the top 25th percentile of a national sample) on four of the five developmental domains of the Early Development Instrument (EDI). The domains are: Physical Health and Wellbeing, Social Competence, Emotional Maturity, Language and Cognitive Development, Communication Skills, and General Knowledge. Not all local school districts participate in the EDI initiative, so the data aren't representative of all students. Additional school districts have joined the EDI initiative since it was first launched, making an apples-to-apples comparison over time difficult. To trend the data reliably, SA2020's data partner Community Information Now (CI:Now) limits the analysis to the 245 census tracts in which students have been assessed in every year, representing about two-thirds of all census tracts in the county. These tracts show progress over time, but not at the rate needed to meet the 2020 goal.

. . . .

Improve 3rd Grade Reading

Goal: Increase percentage of students meeting Level II satisfactory on 3rd Grade Reading to 85%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2012)	Update (2017)
85.0%	72.9%	68.5%

Source: Texas Education Agency

Third-grade reading performance in school year 2017-2018 declined very slightly from 2016-2017. The STAAR standardized test data is difficult to trend because the performance standard, or definition of "passing," has changed several times since 2011-2012, with the most recent change taking effect with the 2016-2017 school year (Texas Education Association, Technical Digest 2016-2017). To better reflect all Bexar County third-graders, the data point for each year has been updated to include charter schools.

Increase High School Graduation

Goal: Increase four-year longitudinal graduation rate without exclusions to 85%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
85.0%	**78.5%**	**87.3%**

Source: Texas Education Agency

The high school graduation rate for Bexar County schools surpassed the 2020 target in 2012 and has even stayed above 85% since then; however, the graduation rate varies significantly by school district.

Four-year Longitudinal Graduation Rate for 2017-18 School Year by School District in Bexar County

Source: Texas Education Agency
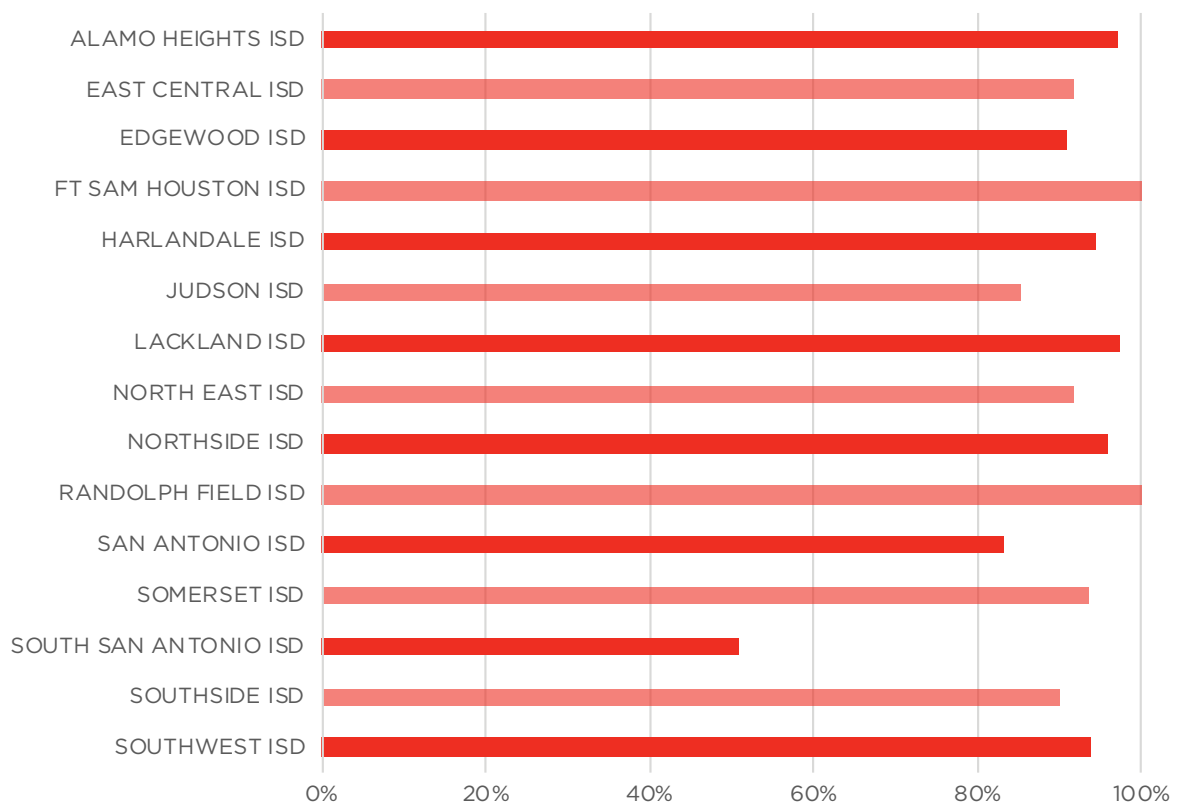
Four-year Longitudinal Graduation Rate for 2016-17 School Year by Gender

Source: Texas Education Agency
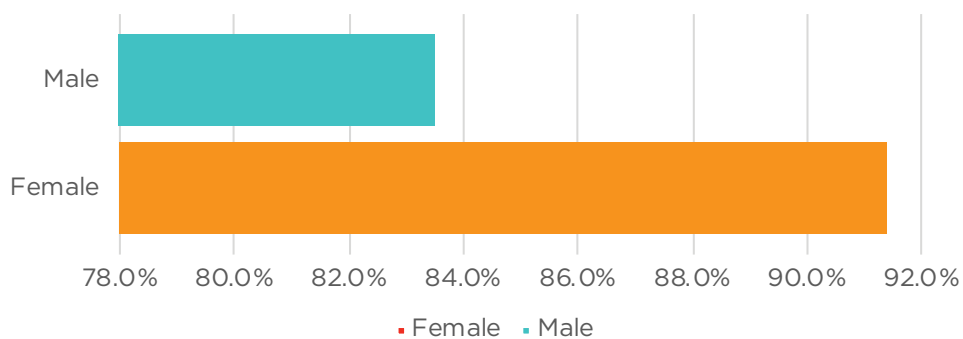
Four-year Longitudinal Graduation Rate for 2016-17 School Year by Race/Ethnicity

Source: Texas Education Agency
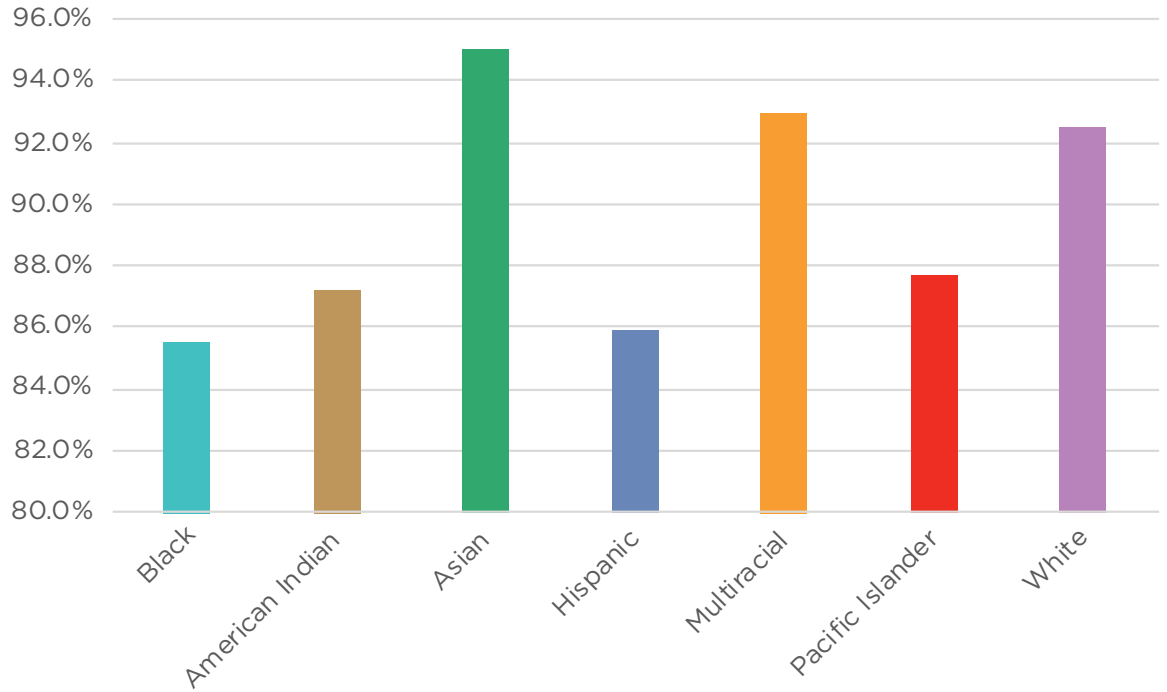
Attrition: Percentage of 9th-Grader Enrollees Not Graduating Four Years Later

Source: Intercultural Development Research Association
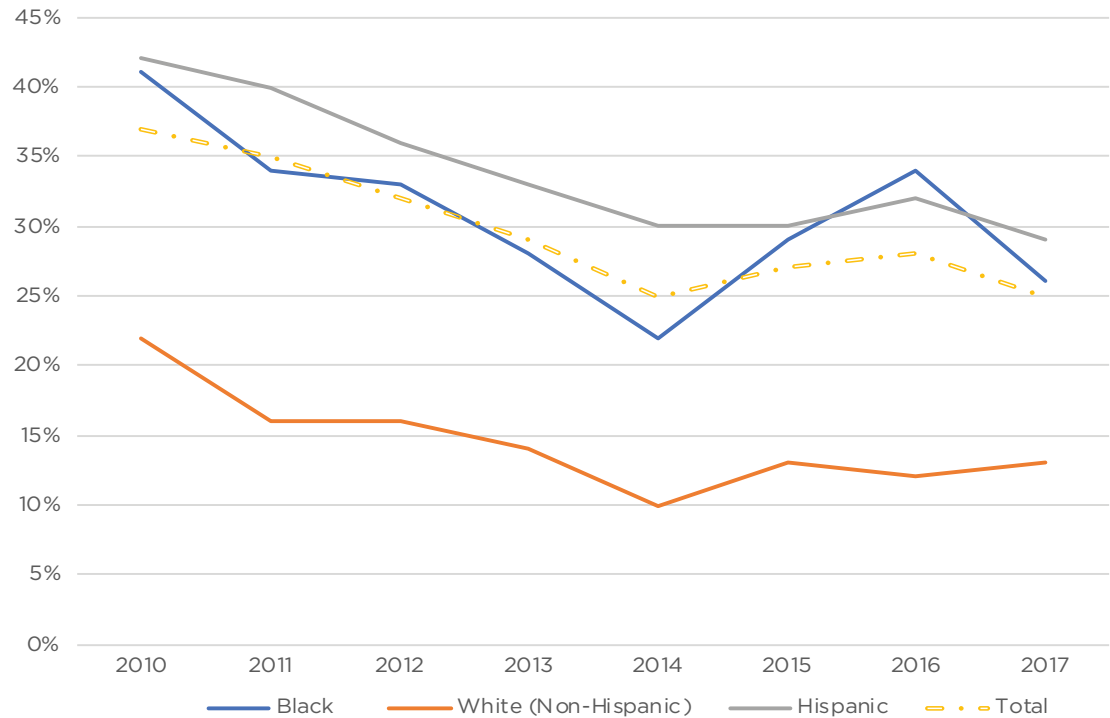
Improve College Readiness

Goal: Increase percentage of graduates testing "college-ready" in English and Math to 85%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2015)	Update (2017)
85%	29%	36%

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

Like third-grade reading, college readiness can't confidently be trended because of changes in the way it's measured, but it's clear that we are not making progress at the rate we need to achieve our goal.

Data Insight

From 2011-2014 college readiness was defined by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) solely through ACT/SAT/TAKS test scores, but TAKS measures only high school curriculum (algebra I and geometry) mastery. In 2015-2016 and 2016-2017, respectively, TEA added algebra II mastery and a college prep course to the required criteria to be considered college-ready.

Increase College Enrollment

Goal: Increase percentage of high school graduates enrolled in higher education in the following fall to 80%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
80%	51%	47.7%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Although the numbers bounce around a bit from year to year, overall we've seen no improvement in college enrollment. While the data includes only Texas higher education institutions, college enrollment rates vary dramatically among school districts.

Bexar County Enrollees in Texas Higher Education by School District, Fall 2017

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Legend: ■ 2 -4 yr college ■ Not found ■ Not trackable

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Legend: ■ 2 - 4 yr college ■ Not found ■ Not trackable
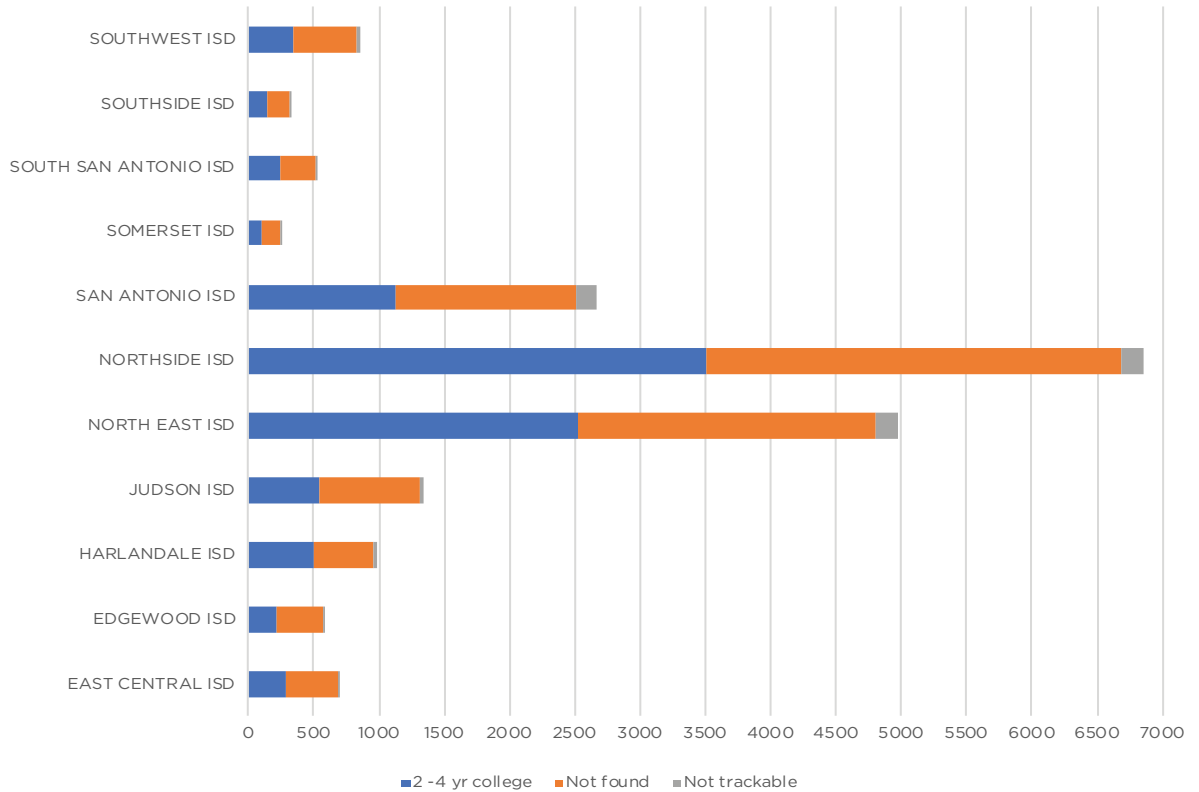
Notes: 'Not found' graduates have standard ID numbers that were not found in the specified fall term at Texas higher education institutions. 'Not trackable' graduates have non-standard ID numbers that will not find a match at Texas higher education institutions.

More than half of those 10,179 Bexar County students enrolled in UTSA or one of the Alamo Colleges, and almost two-thirds in total enrolled in a San Antonio higher education institution. Of the remaining one-third known to have enrolled in Texas, the majority went to a public college or university elsewhere in Texas, including Texas A&M, UT Austin, Texas State University, Texas A&M Corpus Christi, and Texas Tech. County-level data is only available by school district, and a breakout of the makeup of the "other institution" category for each school district is not available, so accurate enrollment figures for each institution can't be presented here. Again, none of these figures includes students who enrolled in an out-of-state school.

Increase Adults with College Degrees

Goal: Increase the population of adults age 25+ with an Associate's Degree or above to 50%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
50%	30.7%	34.7%

Source: US Census Bureau

The percentage of adults 25 and older with an associate's degree or higher has slowly increased over time, but not at a rate great enough to meet the target by 2020. One concern is that the increase might largely reflect the higher educational attainment of recent in-migrants rather than improved outcomes among longer-term residents. Data specifically for associate's degree and higher by migration is not available, but current residents who moved to Bexar County within the past year are about 50% more likely than current residents overall to have a bachelor's degree or higher (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2017).

Associate's Degree and Higher by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

Source: US Census Bureau; 2017 ACS Estimate, Table B15002, B15002A, B15002B, B15002C, B15002D, B15002F, B15002G, B15002H and B15002I.
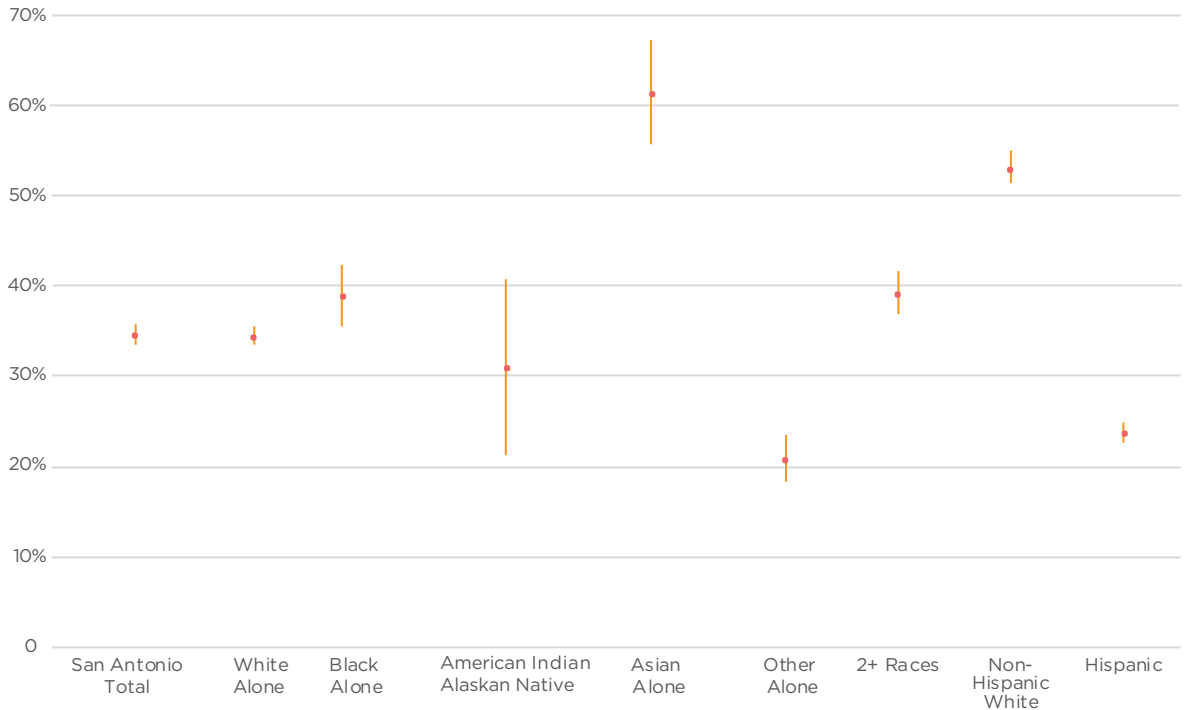
Educational attainment varies by approximated Council District, as well as race/ethnicity, and offers a better understanding of the interconnectedness of attainment, workforce, housing, and mobility.

Districts 1-10, Educational Attainment, 2016

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Table S1501.

- ■ Population 25+ with less than high school %
- ■ Population 25+ with high school %
- ■ Population 25+ with some college %
- ■ Population 25+ with Associate's degree %
- ■ Population 25+ with Bachelor's degree or Higher %
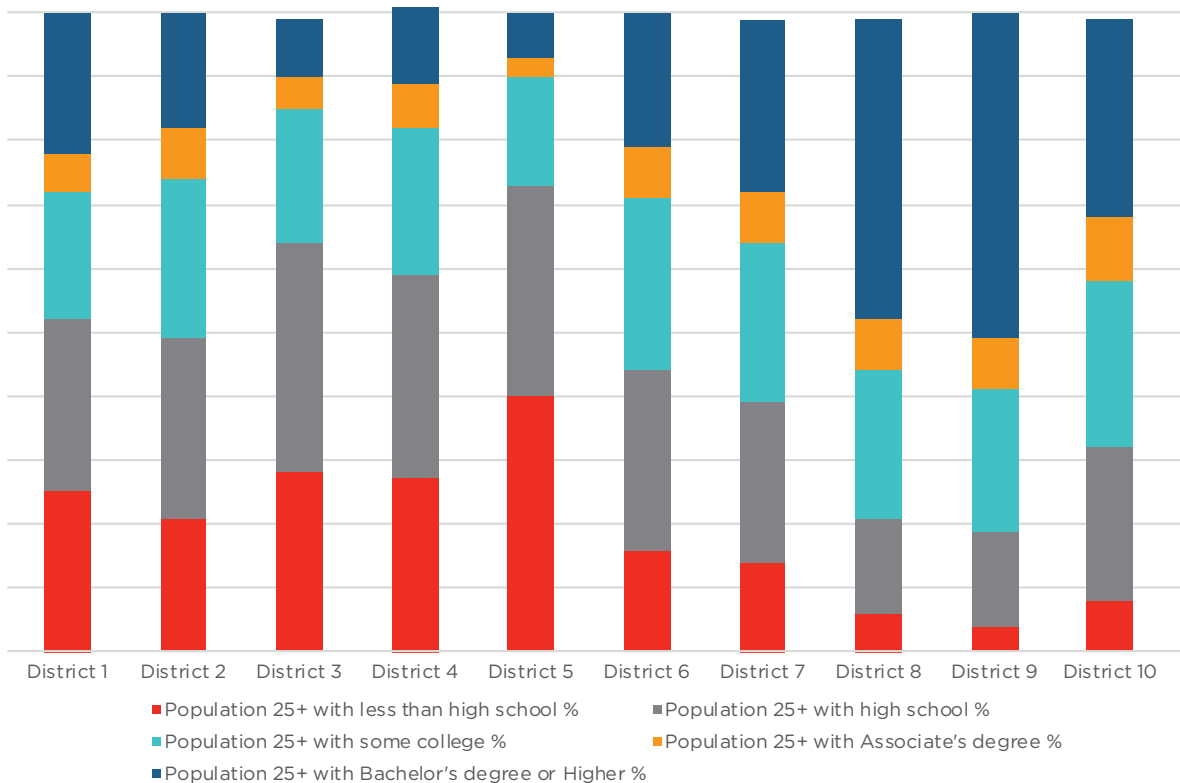
CAST TECH HIGH SCHOOL

EDUCATION

Amadeo Torres Ortiz, 15, rides 45 minutes every morning to attend CAST Tech, and he's not the only one who spends close to an hour in morning traffic. While the high school is definitely more rigorous than he expected, he also describes it as more fun. Students regularly hear from a rotation of community speakers, including business executives, nonprofit directors, and college presidents, and take field trips that put them on the front lines of top industries. "Most of the people they invite have backgrounds like us," Amadeo said. "They come from the South Side, from the West Side, which is where I mostly grew up...I see that if I push hard enough, that I can actually make my life the way that I want it to be and do what I love."

In 2015, San Antonio was producing one person for every ten IT jobs available, and one person for every two jobs in healthcare biosciences (SA2020 Talent Pipeline Taskforce Report). More recently our STEM Economy has flat-lined. The Centers for Applied Sciences and Technology (CAST) are a network of career-themed high schools—CAST Tech, CAST Med, and CAST STEM—making sure we maximize opportunities for high school graduates and invest in and develop our homegrown, future talent.

"I can actually make my life the way I want it to be and do what I love."

Founded by Charles Butt, H-E-B, and industry partners, CAST Tech opened its doors in fall 2017. Students are linked to careers in business, cybersecurity, gaming and coding, as well as digital design and animation. CAST Med, opening at Brooks Academy of Science and Engineering in fall 2019, will connect students to medical, biomedical research, and public health careers, while CAST STEM focuses on engineering, advanced manufacturing, energy and power, and global logistics.

Jeremiah Palacios | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

In their most recent Jobs Report (2018), SA Works showed that the largest change in job postings was web developers with a growth of 32%. More specifically, in 2018, over 32,700 residents in the San Antonio Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which includes New Braunfels, Schertz, and Seguin, worked in IT. The projected growth of San Antonio MSA jobs in target industries—IT, Manufacturing, and Healthcare—are all outpacing the national projected growth.

Intended to prepare students for career and college, CAST schools work with institutions of higher education to maximize college course credits in high school. CAST schools further leverage industry and higher education partners, like Tech Bloc, Whataburger, Frost Bank, and USAA, to help shape the pathways offered to students at each school. The tuition-free schools are open to students across Bexar County, with no perquisites to get in.

Alena Errisuriz-Chavez applied to CAST Tech because she was drawn to the focus on technology. Today, as a sophomore, she loves the project-based learning. "It's basically doing hands-on projects that we can apply to the real world," she said. One of her projects paired learning Adobe Illustrator and vectors to design a therapeutic coloring book that students donated to patients at The Children's Hospital. "Just the atmosphere at the school is set up like a business or a company," Alena added, as freshman students gathered on the 'learning staircase' modeled after one at Google. "It's intended to inspire out-of-the-box thinking."

Alena is inspired when she talks about all the things that she wants to do after high school —travel and see the world, go to college, find a way to merge her passion for social causes with technology and give back to the community. "Instead of doing papier-mâché volcanoes, **we're thinking about how to solve problems we can apply to San Antonio and Texas**."

Alena Errisuriz-Chavez | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

CASTschools.com

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

In 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. The Edwards Aquifer continues to be protected and enhanced as the foundation of our present and future water supply. Continued longer-term studies and analysis are conducted to identify more regional water supplies to support growth through the end of the 21st century.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

INDICATOR SNAPSHOT

✓	Increase Renewable Energy
→	Improve Air Quality Index
✓	Reduce Water Use
↗	Reduce Energy Use
→	Reduce Residential Waste
→	Increase Recycling Rates
↗	Increase Development with Low Environmental Impact
↘	Increase Employment in Green Industries

13%
of SA2020 Nonprofit Partners impact Environmental Sustainability

Increase Renewable Energy

Goal: Increase MW Renewable energy to 20% of total capacity under contract

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
1,500	916	1,569

Source: CPS Energy

In 2012, we exceeded our 2020 target for increasing renewable energy and have continued to do so each year. This focus on energy not derived from finite resources, such as coal or oil, helps our community develop resilient energy resources, like wind or solar, that can consistently be replenished.

Improve Air Quality Index

Goal: Decrease to 68 parts per billion

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
68	75	71

Source: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

In order to be in compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency's ground-level ozone standard, a location should have a 3-year average of fewer than 76 parts per billion (ppb). This standard is based on the presence of harmful ozone (O_3) molecules outside the ozone layer in the stratosphere (Environmental Protection Agency). After several years of measurements above this level, peaking in 2013 at 81, there has been a steady decline in San Antonio in recent years and is currently making progress toward our 2020 goal.

Reduce Water Use

Goal: Decrease gallon per capita per day to 4%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
123	131	118

Source: San Antonio Water System (SAWS)

In 2014, San Antonio met its goal to reduce water use and continued this trend into 2017. In fact, San Antonio Water System (SAWS) hails water conservation as not only a means by which to reduce water use, but as an alternative source for water. Due to a continued commitment to conservation and education, San Antonio residents, per capita, use approximately 50% less water today than they did in 1982. Total water consumption has decreased significantly from 225 gallons (per capita, per day) in 1982 to 118 in 2017. SAWS has an aggressive goal of 88 gallons (per capita, per day) by 2070.

Reduce Energy Use

Goal: Reduce weather normalized average kilowatt per hour per residential customer per year to 12,897

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
12,897	13,666	13,021

Source: CPS Energy

After a couple of years of not making the progress necessary to meet the 2020 goal, in 2017, the weather-normalized average kilowatt per house per residential customer per year is now on track to reach the 2020 goal.

Reduce Residential Waste

Goal: Decrease number of tons of waste to landfill by 50%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2018)
222,298	444,596	384,732

Source: City of San Antonio, Solid Waste Management Department (SWMD)

San Antonio continues to make progress in reducing residential waste, but not at the rate necessary to meet the 2020 goal. Incremental change is happening overall with a reduction in residential waste collected. While a smaller percentage of waste was diverted from landfills through recycling and composting, there was a reduction in the overall amount of waste produced which led to a 4.5% reduction in tons landfilled from FY 2017 to 2018.

Increase Recycling Rates

Goal: Increase percentage of waste recycled to 60%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2018)
60%	19.2%	32.3%

Source: City of San Antonio, Solid Waste Management Department (SWMD)

Coupled with reducing residential waste is a need to divert waste from the landfill and extend the lifecycle of materials. This can happen when recycling rates improve. The percentage of waste recycled includes: household organic compost like food scraps and yard waste, brush to mulch, large bulky items that can be recycled like tires and steel, and regular recycled items (blue carts). San Antonio continues to make progress on increasing the use of green and blue bins by residents for composting and recycling, but not at the rate needed to meet our goal by 2020. In the graph on the following page, note that the household hazardous waste drop off grew from 0.02% to 0.09%. This disposes responsibly of toxic substances like: oil, paint, pesticides, anti-freeze, batteries, and household cleaners. Bulky item collection grew from 0.04% to 0.13%.

Recycle and Waste Diversion, City of San Antonio, 2010 & 2018

Source: City of San Antonio, Solid Waste Management Department (SWMD)

Legend:
- Percent Household Hazardous Waste Drop Off (Recycled)
- Percent Green Organics Carts (Composted)
- Percent Brush Collection & Drop Off (Mulched)
- Percent Bulky Item Collection (Recycled)
- Percent Blue Recycling Carts (Recycled)

Legend:
- Tons Diverted from Landfill
- Tons Landfilled
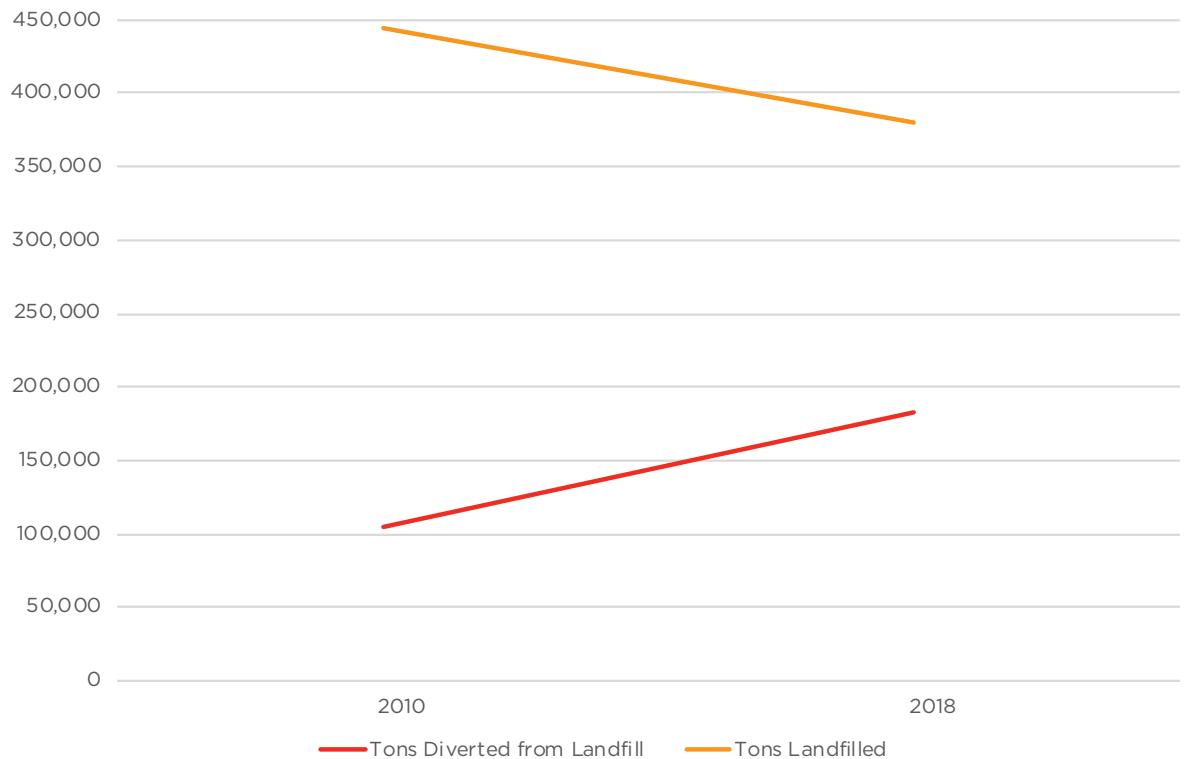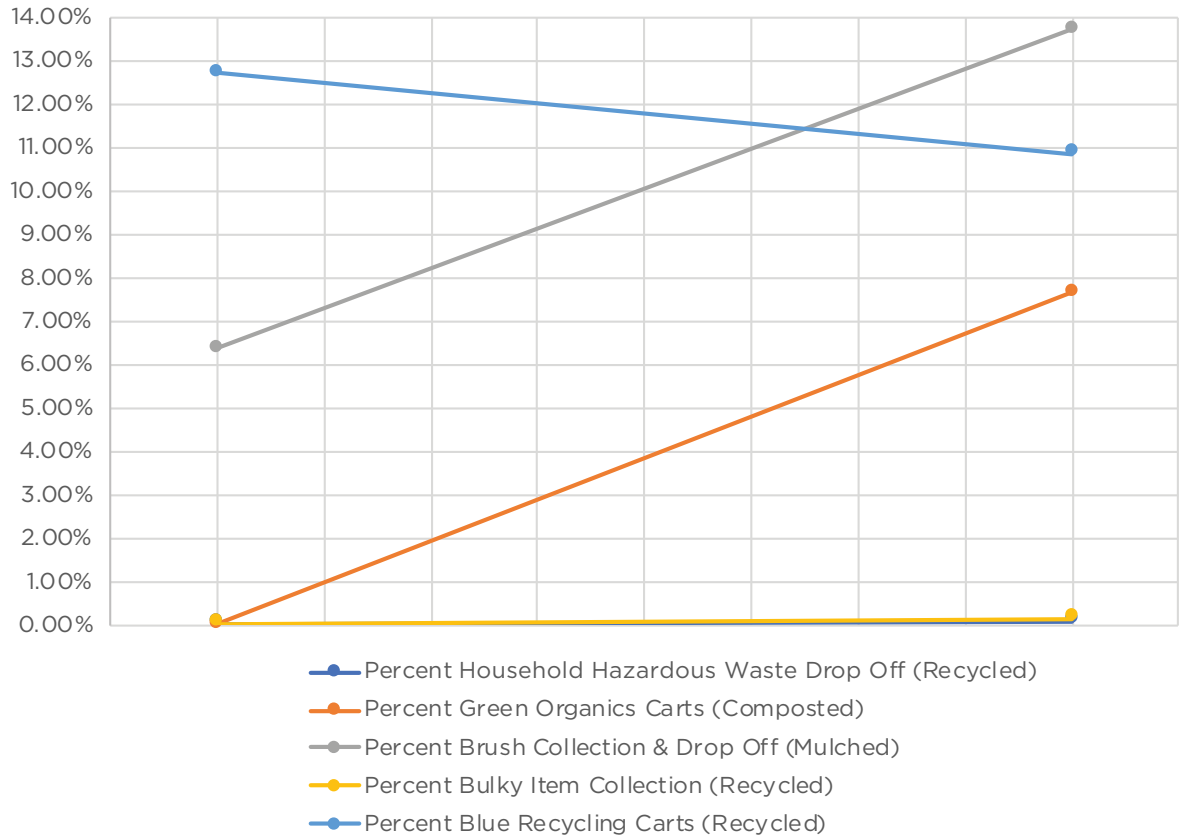
Increase Development with Low Environmental Impact

Goal: Increase projects that meet the UDC standards of LID incentives by 20%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2015)	Update (2017)
10	0	4

Source: San Antonio River Authority

Between 2010 and 2015, the San Antonio River Authority (SARA) worked to develop a method for calculating and tracking development with Low Environmental Impact (LID). LID promotes improved storm-water management as part of an effort to increase overall water quality through a number of approaches, including the use of natural features that better absorb and filter rainwater runoff than impervious surfaces like pavement, and engineered solutions that mimic such features.

Increase Employment in Green Industries

Goal: Double the number employed in Green Industries

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
16,112	8,056	6,624

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

San Antonio has not made gains in employment in green industries since 2010, and employment continued to decline in 2017. Green industries tracked for this indicator include those in businesses that produce goods or provide services that benefit the environment or conserve natural resources and include nine different NAICS codes. These include: electric power generation, transmission, and control, power and communication system construction, semiconductors and related device manufacturing, other electronic parts merchant wholesalers, engineering services, and testing laboratories.

San Antonio Botanical Garden | SA2020 Photo

SAN PEDRO CREEK
CULTURE PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

From the striking murals located throughout the trail to the screen around the flood bypass tunnel that depicts the night sky from 1718, San Antonio's culture and history are central in every public art piece along the San Pedro Creek Culture Park. Perhaps no piece of artwork is as initially stunning or unifying as the 120-foot-long mural, created by local artist and West Side native Adriana Garcia. It depicts the confluence of cultures that have made their home along the banks of the creek over the last several hundred years. The theme of the piece is "from all roads, we are one."

All four city blocks of the San Pedro Creek Culture Project were built with the environment in mind: bioswales slow and clean stormwater through natural landscape features; interceptors collect larger debris and trash before it gets to the creek; and aquatic and native plants attract herons, ducks, and other bird species. Rotating workshops offer opportunities for the community to learn more about the ecology of the project.

"...from all roads, we are one."

"We really wanted this park to be a place that you would want to visit over and over again—a place where there was room for multiple voices and multiple points of view to kind of interpret not only what they see there physically, but also interpret what they may have experienced as a child" said Carrie Brown, the public arts curator for the project. Carrie imagined grandparents strolling with their grandkids, explaining how the creek and the surrounding neighborhood had changed over time, pointing out what was there before and envisioning the future.

In 2010, the community envisioned San Antonio as a respectful steward of its natural resources and a model for responsible resource management. The community envisioned parks and open spaces complementing smart growth patterns, resulting in a livable and vibrant community that is strongly connected to its past and maintains its small-town feel. As a result of the park, many San Antonians now enjoy **what was once a drainage ditch as a place to walk, bike, spend time with their families, and learn about history, art, and ecology**.

The San Pedro Creek Culture Project is a beautiful testament to our Community Vision, as well as the understanding that there is still more work to be done. While continued expansion plans for the project will help better connect our city's West Side to the center city, the project unintentionally displaced San Antonians living closest to the park. Suzanne Scott, general manager of San Antonio River Authority (SARA), recognizes the importance of having conversations early on about the impact of each project, to analyze potential unintended consequences and create strategies to prevent or mitigate displacement. "We wanted those residents that were living there at the time...to be the ones that were going to be able to enjoy" the project, she said.

De Todos Caminos Somos Todos Uno, Adriana Garcia | SA2020 Photo

Protecting and promoting neighborhoods is one of five action items that emerged from the collaborative work of the Mayor's Housing Policy Task Force. (Read more about this in the Neighborhoods section of this report.) More specifically, to prevent and mitigate displacement, the Task Force recommended that the City of San Antonio require public agencies to conduct a displacement impact assessment for any public project that received $15 million or more in public investment. Additionally, it was recommended that the City create a fund to mitigate the impact of displacement, while also funding proactive outreach and counseling to households experiencing housing vulnerability.

The San Pedro Creek Culture Project, with one of four phases now complete, represents a current $178 million local investment. "For San Antonio to really move forward in sustainable development practices, we have to show that these practices work on public projects first," explained Suzanne. "It's very challenging to tell a private developer you should be putting in low impact development, if you're not doing it yourself." More than a testament to our shared goals, the world-class linear park represents the potential for us to model what we want for our community—in Environmental Sustainability and beyond.

San Pedro Culture Creek Project | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

SARA-TX.org | SPCCulturePark.com

FAMILY WELL-BEING

In 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.

FAMILY WELL-BEING

INDICATOR SNAPSHOT

→	Reduce Poverty Rate
↘	Reduce Underemployment
→	Reduce Homelessness
↗	Decrease Child Abuse and Neglect
↘	Reduce Income Segregation

66%
of SA2020
Nonprofit Partners
impact
Family Well-Being

Reduce Poverty Rate

Goal: Reduce percentage of individuals below poverty in the last 12 months by 50%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
9.6%	**19.1%**	**17.3%**

Source: US Census Bureau

Approximately one in six San Antonians live in poverty, and our community's poverty rate is an opportunity for understanding progress. If we see better results across the board in areas like high school graduation rates, unemployment, healthcare access, and teen pregnancy, then we can expect to ultimately reduce the poverty rate. According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation's 2018 KIDS COUNT Data Book, Texas is consistently ranked in the bottom ten states for child well-being. At home, when looking at populations in San Antonio, children under the age of 18 consistently rank first when it comes to levels of poverty.

Data Insight

Poverty is defined as total family income (or total individual income if not living in a family) below 100% federal poverty threshold. In 2018, this was defined as an individual making $12,140 and a family of four making $25,100 *(Department of Health and Human Services)*.

Data Insight

The national poverty rate is 12.3% *(US Census Bureau, 2017)*.

Poverty in San Antonio, 2017

Source: US Census Bureau; 2017 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table S1703.

Chart showing poverty percentages by age group:

Category	Under 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over
Deep Poverty	12.5%	6.8%	3.1%
<100% of poverty level	26.4%	15.0%	11.8%
<125% of poverty level	34.8%	20.0%	18.4%

Legend: Under 18 years, 18 to 64 years, 65 years and over

Population 16-64 Years
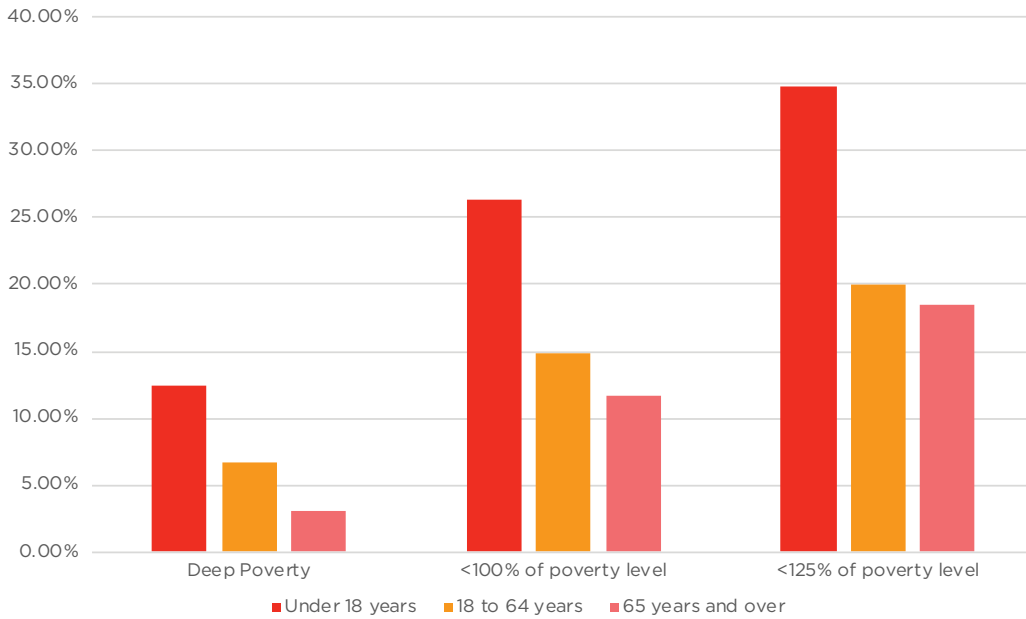
Population 16-64 years

6.9%
Deep Poverty
<50% of poverty level

15.2%
<100% of poverty level

20.4%
<125% of poverty level

Underemployment in San Antonio, 2017

Source: US Census Bureau; 2017 ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table S1703.

Chart showing underemployment percentages:

Category	Deep Poverty: <50% of poverty level	<100% of poverty level	<125% of poverty level
Worked full-time, year-round	0.3%	3.5%	6.5%
Worked less than full-time, year-round	9.0%	21.3%	28.0%
Did not work	17.5%	32.5%	40.5%

Legend: Deep Poverty: <50% of poverty level, <100% of poverty level, <125% of poverty level
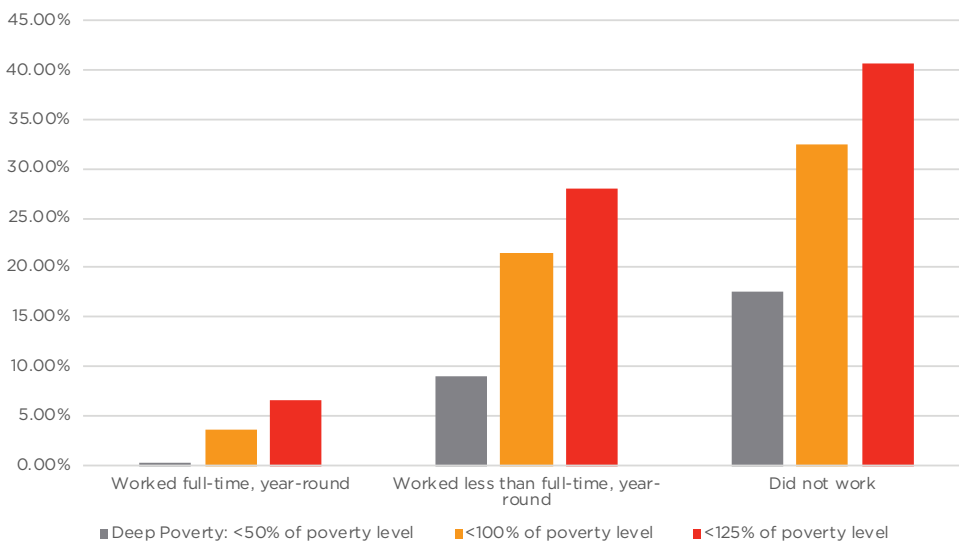
Reduce Underemployment

Goal: Decrease percentage of individuals 16+ who have worked full-time and year-round who are below poverty to 2%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
2%	3.5%	3.5%

Source: US Census Bureau

Underemployment essentially tells the story of people working full-time, year-round, and still living in poverty. Underemployment looks as though it has dipped slightly, but taking the margin of error into account shows that this indicator remains relatively flat. In fact, this year's update mirrors 2010 numbers.

Reduce Homelessness

Goal: Decrease the 3-year average number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons by 50%

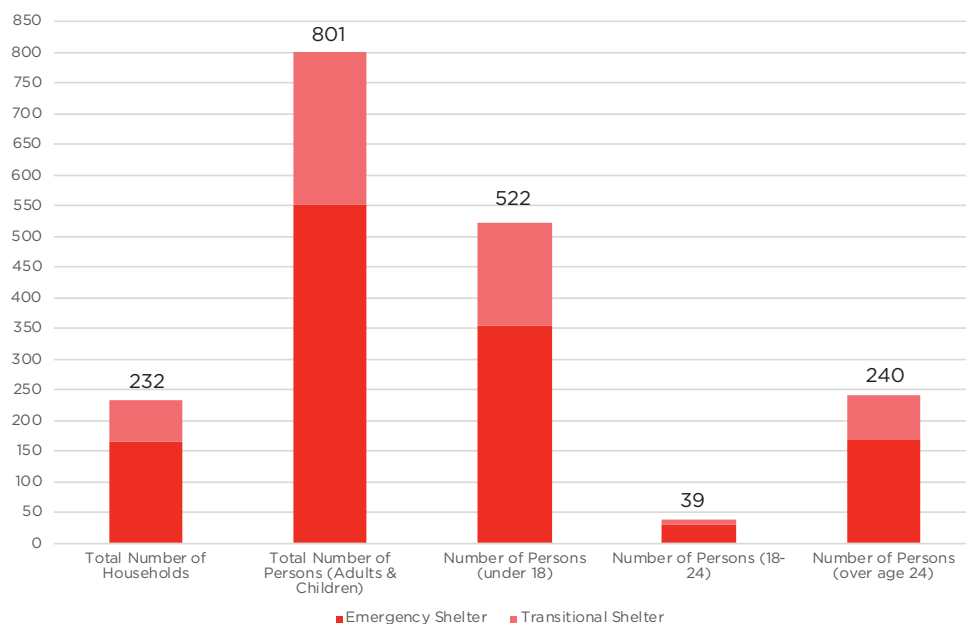| Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2018)
1,825	3,649	2,863

Source: South Alamo Regional Alliance for the Homeless (SARAH)

Homelessness is measured by a 3-year average of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons through an annual point-in-time survey. While we are making progress toward the 2020 goal, it is not at the rate we need to reach the goal. It is difficult to accurately identify families and unaccompanied youth who are homeless because often they are doubled up, living out of their cars, or—in the case of youth—they don't experience homelessness the same way that older adults do, often moving from location to location. Developing new ways to accurately identify and engage families and youth experiencing homelessness is a priority for South Alamo Regional Alliance for the Homeless (SARAH).

Sheltered Persons, 2018

Source: South Alamo Regional Alliance for the Homeless (SARAH) Point-In-Time Count, 2018

Legend: ■ Emergency Shelter ■ Transitional Shelter

Data labels: Total Number of Households: 232; Total Number of Persons (Adults & Children): 801; Number of Persons (under 18): 522; Number of Persons (18-24): 39; Number of Persons (over age 24): 240
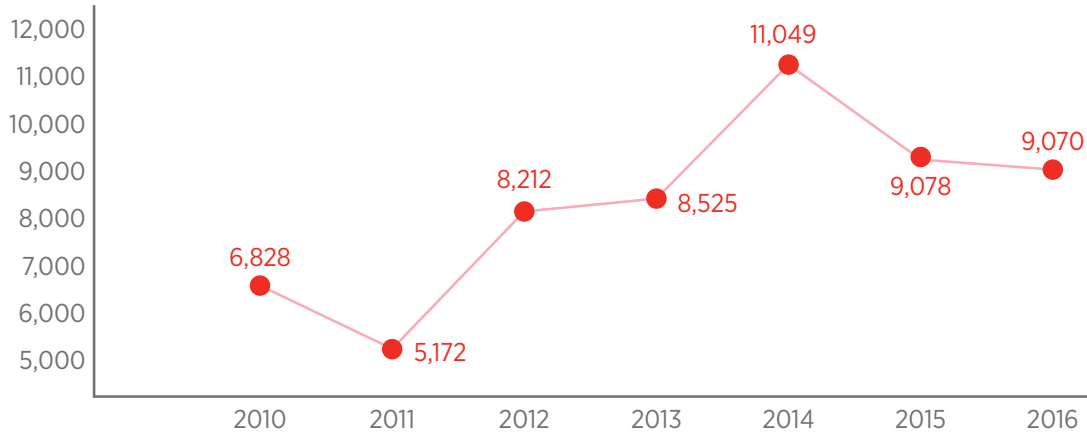
Additional disaggregation by student population shows an increase in the number of students reported as homeless. Some charter schools don't report this information, which could contribute to an undercount.

Bexar County Homeless Students, 2016
Source: Texas Homeless Education Office

Chart values:
- 2010: 6,828
- 2011: 5,172
- 2012: 8,212
- 2013: 8,525
- 2014: 11,049
- 2015: 9,078
- 2016: 9,070

Decrease Child Abuse and Neglect

Goal: Decrease the number of confirmed child abuse or neglect victims by 25%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
10.13	13.6	11.0

Source: Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS)

In recent years, we exceeded the 2020 goal for decreasing the number of confirmed child abuse cases. We determined, however, that these findings were highly dependent on substantiating reports of child abuse and neglect. Additional findings proved that the number of reports hadn't declined—only the number of confirmations had. This speaks more to the system's inability to handle incoming reports. In 2017, the number showed we are on track to reach our 2020 goal. When looking at zip code data, what the story further tells is that abuse and neglect is community-wide, and that Bexar County is outpacing Texas in the percentage rate of revictimized children at 18.8% to 17.7%.

Reduce Income Segregation

Goal: Decrease the percentage of income segregated areas by 20%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2016)
46.0	58.0	58.9

Source: US Census Bureau

The goal for reducing income segregation in Bexar County was set at the national Residential Income Segregation Index score of 46. Since first reporting on this indicator last year, we see Bexar County's income segregation declined in 2016, after years of going up. While still trending worse than the baseline year of 2010, this decrease is something to note. Income segregation shows the extent to which families and individuals of different incomes live in different neighborhoods. Nationally, the wealth gaps between upper-income families and lower-income families are at the highest levels ever recorded (Pew Research, 2017). This score denotes how neighborhoods are segregated, and as the number grows, we see continued residential sorting: high-income families living next to high-income families and low-income families living next to low-income families. This, of course, can amplify economic advantages and opportunities for high-income families, while intensifying the economic disadvantages of low-income families. Neighborhood composition shapes our lived experiences, including social connections, economic, and educational opportunities, and ultimately drives life outcomes.

PROMOTORAS CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM

FAMILY WELL-BEING

In Maranda Hernandez's work to end child abuse as a community health worker, she asks parents about their own childhood experiences. "With a lot of my families, we went back to 'well, how were things for you when you were a kid?'" In this way, Maranda builds trust with the parents, shares her own story, and learns about herself along the way. "Every day there's something new I learn from the families I'm teaching."

Part of the Promotoras Child Abuse Prevention Program is to help identify adverse childhood experiences that place parents at greater risk of continuing cycles of neglect and abuse. More, Promotoras are friends and neighbors of the parents they serve, providing counseling, resources, and support to help end child abuse in their own communities.

"The community health worker model is more important than ever."

Paul Cantu, 30, was the first program graduate. He was homeless and living at Haven for Hope when he heard about the opportunity. "I thought why not try something to broaden my horizons and better myself as a parent," Paul said last fall, as his son, Paulie, sat on a sofa and played on a cell phone, kicking his Batman shoes while deep in concentration.

Maranda worked with Paul once a week for 18 weeks to complete the 160-hour curricula. Funded by the City of San Antonio, the program is a two year-pilot in Council District 5 and the result of a collaboration between Child Protective Services, Councilperson Shirley Gonzales' Office, Family Service, and Voices for Children.

Monica Lara & Maranda Hernandez | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

When Paul moved into an apartment outside of District 5, Maranda advocated for his continued enrollment. "I could tell he really wanted to finish," she said, so she met Paul at parks near his home or drove with him to pick up Paulie, working hard to accommodate his schedule and fit in the lesson plans.

Promotoras learn to administer an adverse childhood experiences assessment, which asks parents to reflect on traumatic and stressful events from their own lives. Then, they tailor their lessons for parents accordingly. "[Parents] need to see role models in the community that have had the same experiences," said Victoria Salas, director of the Neighborhood Place at Family Service.

The community health worker model is more important than ever. Child abuse is occurring across San Antonio, and Bexar County is outpacing Texas statistics on the revictimization of children.

In 2015, we exceeded our 2020 goal for decreasing the number of confirmed child abuse cases. However, in a recent report, SA2020's data partner, CI:Now, showed additional information that helped tell a more complex story of child abuse in San Antonio. In short, abuse and neglect are just as frequent as before, yet completed investigations are declining. It's a story about the need for holistic solutions. With this understanding, Promotoras also ensure that families have access to food, medical care, and housing.

Early impacts of the work show promise. Paul said he would recommend the program to his friends because it helped him better understand his own childhood and Paulie. "It almost felt more like counseling, more than a class," he said, adding that Maranda provided moral support when he shared the challenges he faces as a parent. The University of Texas at San Antonio has been charged with tracking the program, and will measure its success after its two-year run. For Victoria, the fact that the program is trusted in the community is evidence enough of its early success. "They're referring their friends and family to the program, which says a lot."

Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

family-service.org/programs/promotoras/
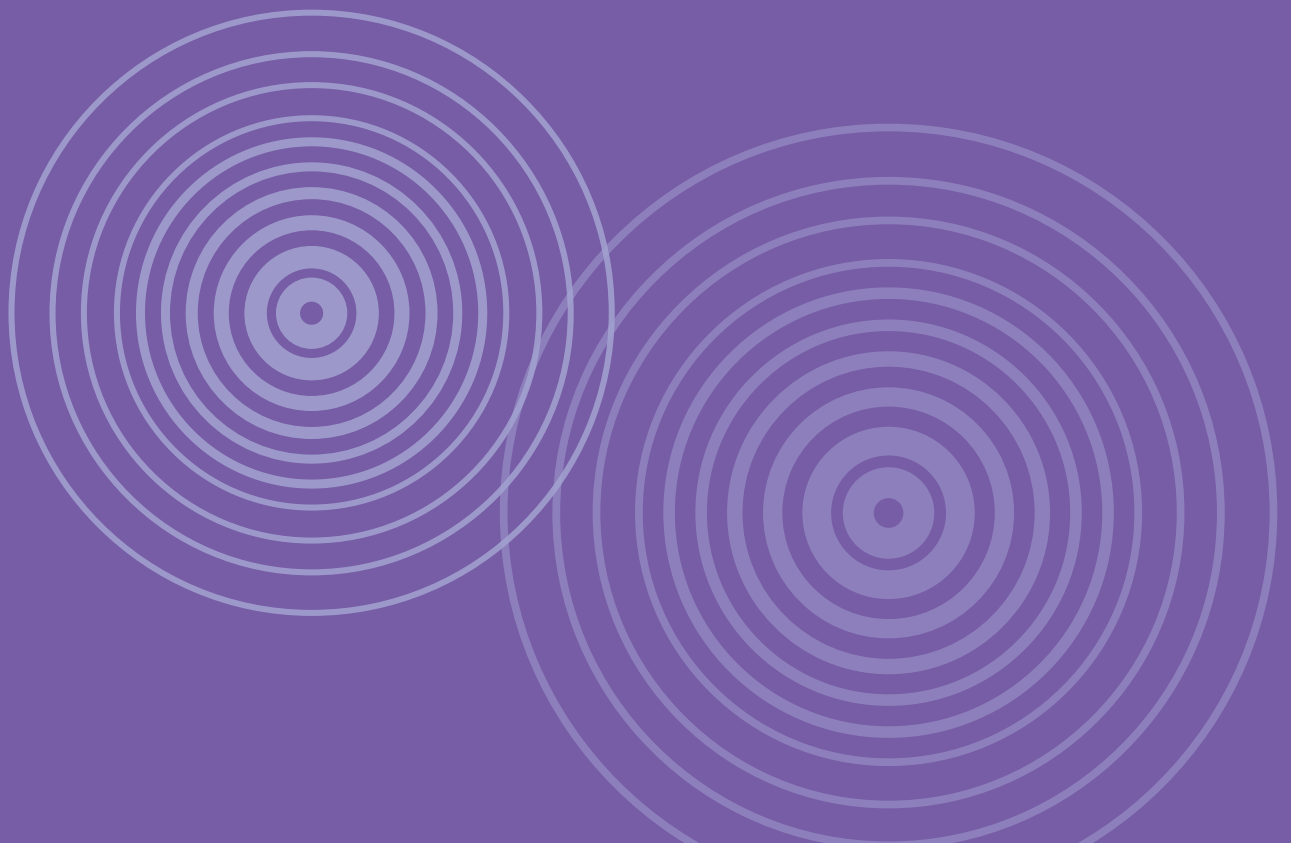
HEALTH & FITNESS

HEALTH & FITNESS

In 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.

HEALTH & FITNESS

INDICATOR SNAPSHOT

→	Reduce Obesity
↗	Improve Maternal and Child Health
✓	Reduce Diabetes Rate
↗	Reduce Teen Birth Rate
↗	Increase Access to Health Care
→	Reduce Health and Behavioral Risks

63%
of SA2020
Nonprofit Partners
impact
Health & Fitness

Reduce Obesity

Goal: Decrease the adult obesity rate by 10%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2011)	Update (2017)
29.8%	**33.1%**	**32.1%**

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services

Progress towards meeting the 2020 goal to reduce obesity in San Antonio has varied year to year, and while this year appears better than last, the uncertainty that comes from small-sample surveys complicates interpretation. Each estimate from survey data comes with a margin of error, or confidence interval, and it's only that interval that can be trusted. For 2017, while the estimate is 32%, we can only be confident that the true percentage is somewhere between 25% and 40%. The range for 2016 was 32%-44%. Because those ranges overlap each other, we can't be sure that any change really occurred from 2016 to 2017. To understand how San Antonio is progressing—or not—on reducing obesity, the survey's sample size must be larger.

Improve Maternal and Child Health

Goal: Decrease pre-term births by 10%

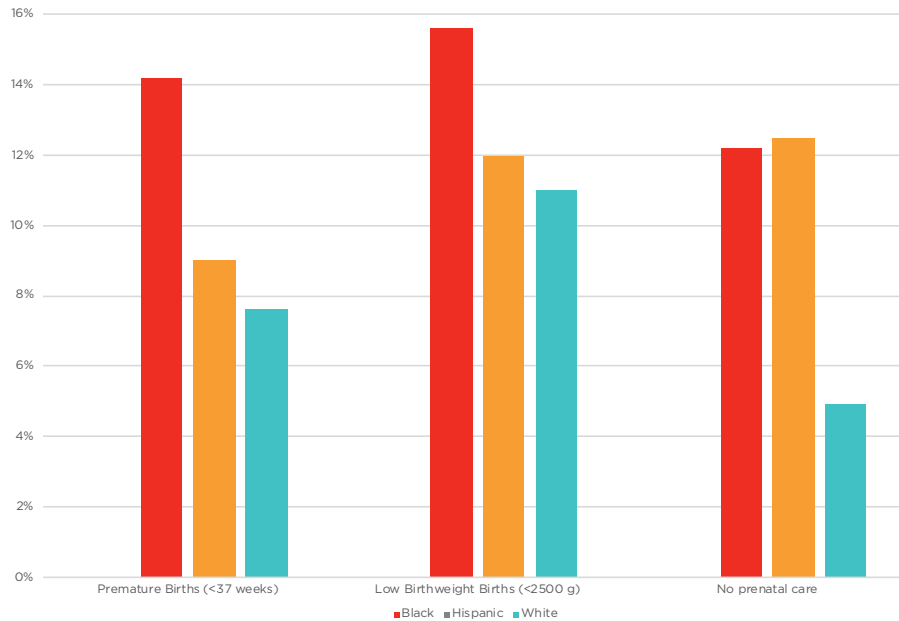| Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2015)
11.5%	**14.4%**	**11.9%**

Source: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District

While we see an overall improvement in maternal and infant health, when we look at the data disaggregated, it becomes clear that we need better interventions to address the disparities that further exist by race/ethnicity. For example, of total births to Black women 14.2% were premature, 15.6% were low birthweight, and 12.2% had no prenatal care, higher than total births across the board.

Births for Women of All Ages by Race/Ethnicity in Bexar County, 2015

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Online Query System (http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/VitalStatistics/Birth)

Reduce Diabetes Rate

Goal: Decrease percentage of adults with diabetes by 10%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2011)	Update (2016)
11.8%	13.1%	10.7%

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services

While the estimate itself appears to show that we have exceeded our 2020 goal for reducing the rate of diabetes, this indicator relies on the same small-sample survey data as obesity and presents the same problems in trending over time. Because the confidence intervals overlap in every year since 2010, we can't say for certain that any reduction has truly been achieved. As always, more valid and reliable data remains crucial. The SA2020 Health Dividend shows that a 1% decrease in the San Antonio metro region's diabetic population—approximately 1,700 fewer people with diabetes—could result in an annual savings of $16.1 million in medical and associated costs (CEOs for Cities, *San Antonio SA2020 City Dividends*, 2014).

Reduce Teen Birth Rate

Goal: Reduce teen birth rate by 50%

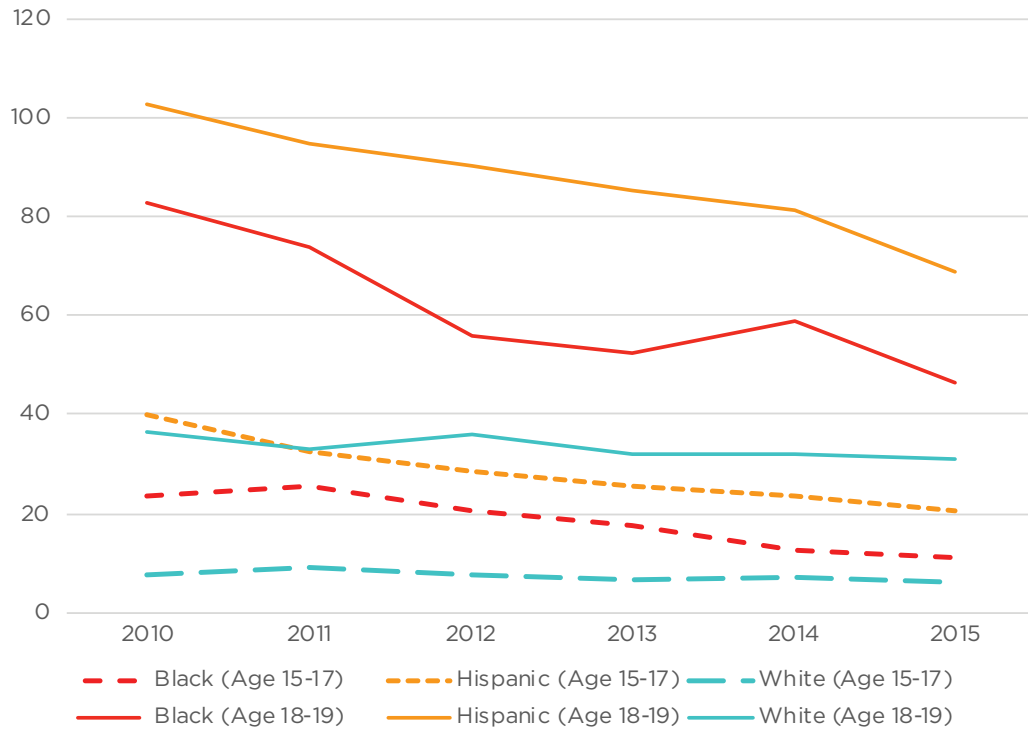| Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2015)
25.5	51.5	32.5

Source: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District

After reaching the 2020 target of reducing the teen birth rate by 15% in 2012, the San Antonio Teen Pregnancy Prevention Collaborative created a bolder goal for 2020—a reduction of 25%—and hit that target by 2014. While the most recent numbers have not been finalized and are expected in January 2019, we continue to trend in the right direction as of 2015. When the total teen birth rate is disaggregated we see a meaningful reduction across race/ethnicity, but a wide gap persists between White young mothers and young mothers of color, particularly Latinas. Tracking teen pregnancy data in the aggregate for 15-19 year-olds hides the racial/ethnic disparities among younger versus older mothers.

Teen Birth Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2015

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Online Query System (http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/VitalStatistics/Birth)

Legend:
- Black (Age 15-17)
- Hispanic (Age 15-17)
- White (Age 15-17)
- Black (Age 18-19)
- Hispanic (Age 18-19)
- White (Age 18-19)

Increase Access to Health Care

Goal: Increase percentage of population under 65 with health insurance coverage by 10%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
82.9%	75.4%	81.5%

Source: US Census Bureau

San Antonio remains on track to reach its goal of increasing access to healthcare. This, of course, has far reaching implications for preventative care, including: reducing obesity and diabetes rates, improving mental health, and reducing health and behavioral risks. But access isn't merely about having health insurance. Improving access includes strengthening transportation to medical facilities, increasing affordability of prescription drugs and other out-of-pocket costs, and increasing availability of providers across neighborhoods.

Reduce Health and Behavioral Risks

Goal: Decrease 3-year moving average of total years of potential life lost before age 75 by 10%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2014)
5,969	6,632	6,381

Source: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District

The most recent data available for reducing health and behavioral risks shows progress being made. Because of delays processing vital statistics data at the state level, the data was not available in 2015 and there was no report for 2016. This is measured by the number of years of life lost due to premature death, which is defined by a standard cut-off age in a population to obtain a total sum of the life-years lost before age 75.

H-E-B BODY ADVENTURE

HEALTH & FITNESS

At the H-E-B Body Adventure, a four-story exhibit at the Witte Museum, visitors of all ages test their strength, practice relaxation techniques, choose healthy meal options, and view the innerworkings of the digestive system. Visitors interact with each part of the exhibit while scanning a card that collects anonymous responses to questions about their eating and exercise habits. In 2017, the museum recorded half a million responses, compiling unprecedented local health data.

The breakdown of visitors during the museum's free Tuesdays showed people coming from all over San Antonio, almost equally distributed by zip code and representing multiple generations. Grandparents who had gone to the Witte when they were kids, were bringing their grandkids.

Martha Tovar brought her four-year-old grandson, Mario, last fall. The exhibit, she said, is "so important for San Antonio," because it teaches residents to eat healthy and exercise. Martha took a video of Mario while he monitored his heart rate and talked to him about eating fruits and vegetables. "It's what you're teaching your child, that's what they're going to learn," she said.

Considered one of the most unique museum exhibits in the country, the **H-E-B Body Adventure is drawing national attention for the innovative ways in which it is promoting healthy behaviors**, and even further, influencing local policy and funding to better meet the needs of San Antonians.

The H-E-B Body Adventure is shining a bright light on where to make targeted policies and investments. The data is published annually in the annual H-E-B Body Adventure Report. A few years ago, a cluster of young people acknowledged they didn't have safe places to play near their homes, so local government used the data to guide funding for "pocket parks." These small parks are designed and managed by people living in the neighborhoods in which they'll reside. In addition to being places for physical activity, parks also provide spaces for connecting with neighbors, thereby promoting general well-being and mental health.

H-E-B Body Adventure, Witte Museum | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

Build a Balanced Meal

Instead of focusing on limited moments within a clinical setting, the museum is able to reshape behaviors of San Antonians and policymakers alike. **"We can prescribe change, but a museum, you guys can inspire it,"** said Dr. Bryan Bayles, curator of Anthropology and Health at the Witte, his eyes wide, recounting the excitement he felt during a community partner input session.

The H-E-B Body Adventure, now in its fifth year, was mostly recently recognized by the Robert E. Wood Johnson Foundations Culture of Health Prize awarded to four cities improving the health and well-being of residents, including San Antonio. "If we're going to turn the needle on these health behaviors, it's not going to happen in the clinic alone, it's not going to be any one force that does it," added Bryan. "It's going to be a collaboration."

H-E-B Body Adventure, Witte Museum | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

Mission Concepión | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

NEIGHBORHOODS

In 2020, San Antonio is known for it 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 complement smart growth patterns. The result is a livable and vibrant community that is strongly connected to its past and maintains its small town feel.

NEURBORHOODS

INDICATOR SNAPSHOT

✓	Increase Inner-Loop Housing Construction
↘	Increase Walkability
→	Improve Access to Parks and Green Spaces
→	Improve Digital Access
↘	Decrease Housing Cost Burden

17%
of SA2020 Nonprofit Partners impact Neighborhoods

Increase Inner-Loop Housing Construction

Goal: Increase the number of new housing starts and renovation permits issued within Loop 410 by 25%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
994 permits	795	1,336

Source: City of San Antonio, Development Services Department (DSD)

We exceeded this goal in 2016, and the number of new housing starts and renovation permits issued within Loop 410 continues to outpace our original goal.

Increase Walkability

Goal: Increase citywide Walkscore® by 20%

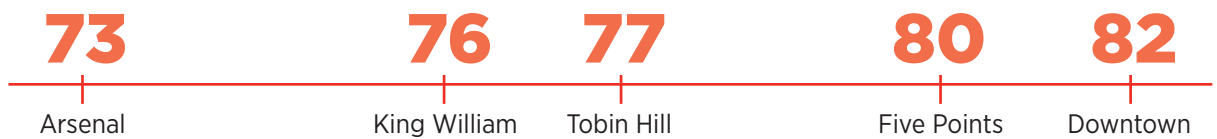| Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
53	44	38

Source: Walkscore.com

San Antonio's walkability has continued to decline since originally tracking this indicator in 2010. We track walkability on a citywide level through Walkscore®. Walkscore® evaluates neighborhoods across the country on a scale of 0 to 100, representing a resident's ability to complete daily errands without the use of a private vehicle and proximity to nearby amenties, as well as crime statistics and access to public transit. San Antonio is the 35th most walkable city in the United States. A single point in Walkscore® adds $3,000 in value to a house (Congress for New Urbanism).

Top 5 Walkable Neighborhoods
Source: Walkscore®

73	76	77	80	82
Arsenal	King William	Tobin Hill	Five Points	Downtown

Improve Access to Parks and Green Spaces

Goal: Increase percentage of population with measurable park access to 50%

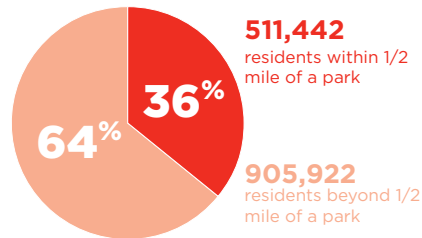| Goal Quantified	Baseline (2011)	Update (2017)
50%	32%	36%

Source: Center for City Park Excellence

Park access is the ability to reach a publicly owned park within a half-mile walk on the road network, unobstructed by freeways, rivers, fences, and other obstacles. Parkland includes city, county, metro, state, and federal parkland within the city limits.

Access to Parks in San Antonio, 2017
Source: Center for City Park Excellence, 2017
1,417,364 (Total Population)

36%
64%

511,442 residents within 1/2 mile of a park

905,922 residents beyond 1/2 mile of a park

Improve Digital Access

Goal: Increase percentage of homes with computer and internet access to 95%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2013)	Update (2017)
95%	69.0%	78.9%

Source: US Census Bureau

This is the percentage of homes with computer and internet (broadband only). According to US Census, American Community Survey (2016), San Antonio is ranked 15th of U.S. cities with "worst connection," which calculates median household income versus percentage of households with no fixed-broadband connection. While we are making progress, it is not at the rate needed to reach the 2020 goal, and even though this indicator is trending in the right direction, it leaves out the broader implications of workforce development and economic prosperity.

Decrease Housing Cost Burden

Goal: Decrease total occupied housing units with costs more than 30% of income by 15%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
29.5%	34.7%	34.7%

Source: US Census Bureau

Affordable housing is defined as housing that does not cost more than 30% of a household's income. With the housing cost burden flatlined, renters and home owners across our community are struggling with housing costs. Area renters are especially affected, with more than half of all renters in San Antonio burdened by housing costs that total more than 30% of their household income.

Housing-Cost Burden, 2017

1 of every **5** homeowners is burdened by cost.

1 of every **2** renters is burdened by cost.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, Table DP04

THE MAYOR'S HOUSING POLICY TASK FORCE

NEIGHBORHOODS

"Housing is not an individual challenge but a community issue that requires the attention of our local government," Lourdes Castro Ramírez explains. A little more than a year after starting their work, the Mayor's Housing Policy Task Force presented a 10-year plan to City Council to realize 11 affordable housing policy priorities and 24 strategies. This bold recommendation-part of a larger recommended $1.03 billion investment-and the accompanying 53-page report capture the engagement of over 550 community members, overwhelmingly made up of volunteers across San Antonio, included Lourdes herself who chaired the Task Force, and core members Jim Bailey, María Antonietta Berriozábal, Gene Dawson, and Noah Garcia. **Their purpose was clear: make stable housing a reality for all San Antonio families.**

The intentionality with which the volunteers came together—from developers to activists, housing experts to parents and neighbors—along with the fact that the process wasn't a "city or consultant-run effort," led to policy recommendations informed by the different histories and needs of San Antonians. "We developed a very unique process that I think garnered trust," Lourdes explained.

The volunteers began an earnest exploration of the affordable housing crisis, tackling first the very definition of the term. They found that the definition of affordable housing was based on area median income [AMI] data that included Boerne and New Braunfels. Knowing San Antonio is one of the most economically segregated cities in the country, they sought to isolate and analyze San Antonio data. Close to one in two renters and one in five homeowners in San Antonio are spending more than the recommended 30% of their income towards housing. "This really was a gamechanger for us," Lourdes said.
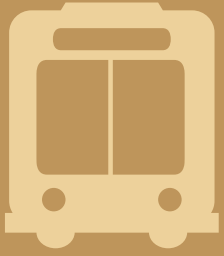
Lourdes Castro Ramírez | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

"We've seen housing costs increasing by about five percent per year while incomes have been increasing less than two percent per year," Lourdes said, explaining that San Antonio has failed to adequately provide affordable housing units for people whose income is less than $14,780 per year. Or rather, those working at approximately minimum wage, which is $15,080 annually. San Antonio is short by over 32,000 housing units for this population. In some ways we have the perfect storm, she added.

"Affordable housing provides stability. Once you have stability, then you have [access to] opportunity."

Lourdes is especially proud that the work helped normalize conversations around affordable housing and created a sense of urgency for City officials to act. "I would have never imagined that we would be kind of where we are," she said, reflecting on the volunteer-led effort that resulted in an additional $17 million towards affordable housing from the City's general fund budget, and a $1 million risk mitigation fund to help rapidly rehouse San Antonians who are displaced. "I really do think that we have made housing the priority in San Antonio," she added. "Affordable housing provides stability. Once you have stability, then you have [access to] opportunity."

Habitat for Humanity Home Under Construction | Vanessa Velazquez Photography

SanAntonio.gov/HousingTaskForce

TRANSPORTATION

In 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.

TRANSPORTATION

INDICATOR SNAPSHOT

→	Increase Complete Streets
↘	Decrease Vehicle Miles Traveled
↘	Decrease Commute Time
↘	Increase Alternative Transit Use
↘	Eliminate Traffic Fatalities and Serious Injuries

7%
of SA2020
Nonprofit Partners
impact
Transportation

Increase Complete Streets

Goal: Triple the number of miles of complete streets

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2017)
6,465 miles	**2,155**	**2,395**

Source: City of San Antonio, Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD)

San Antonio continues to make progress in number of miles of complete streets, but not at the rate to meet the 2020 goal. A Complete Street is defined as being an existing street, within a quarter mile of a transit stop, with a sidewalk, and with a bicycle facility (if recommended in the City of San Antonio's Bicycle Master Plan). "Bicycle facility" refers to any improvements or provisions made to physical infrastructure to accommodate or encourage bicycling.

Decrease Vehicle Miles Traveled

Goal: Decrease daily vehicle miles traveled per capita by 10%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2010)	Update (2016)
18.7 miles	**20.8**	**24.6**

Source: US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) has continued to increase since 2010. The daily miles traveled per capita has increased from 20.8 in 2010 to 24.6 in 2016. The SA2020 Green Dividend (2014) shows that if every person in San Antonio drove one fewer mile per day we could see a decrease in annual driving expenses by $453 million.

Decrease Commute Time

Goal: Decrease mean travel time to work for workers 16+ who did not work at home and traveled alone by car, truck, or van to 20 minutes

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2011)	Update (2017)
20 minutes	22	24.6

Source: US Census Bureau

Commute time is measured by the mean travel time to work for workers 16+ who did not work at home and traveled alone by car, truck, or van. "Workers" includes members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week. The average commute time has continued to increase year over year, which could be attributed to a growing population. Bexar County is expected to double its population in the next 20 years.

Increase Alternative Transit Use

Goal: Increase percentage of workers 16+ who travel by carpool and/or public transportation to 20%

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2013)	Update (2017)
20%	14.2%	13.2%

Source: US Census Bureau

After a few years of making progress, the percentage of workers 16+ who traveled by carpool and/or public transportation has decreased, moving us further from our goal and even below the original baseline from 2010. "Workers" includes members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week. For every $1 communities invest in public transportation, approximately $4 is generated in economic returns (American Public Transportation Association). Additionally, transportation is the number one household expenditure after housing (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2017).

Eliminate Traffic Fatalities and Serious Injuries

Goal: Eliminate all traffic accidents causing injury

Goal Quantified	Baseline (2012)	Update (2017)
0	954	1,093

Source: Alamo Area Metropolitan Planning Organization

San Antonio's commitment to Vision Zero, a nationwide initiative that calls for zero traffic fatalities, was affirmed when City Council adopted it in 2015. While baseline information takes us back to 2012, this indicator has continued to worsen. While this can be attributed to a growing population with more cars and more people, traffic fatalities and serious injuries can also be better understood by considering complete streets. An existing street, within a quarter mile of a transit stop, with a sidewalk, and with a bicycle facility means San Antonians are more likely to walk, drive, ride, or wheel in a safe, affordable, and convenient manner.

CONNECT + ABILITY
AT WARM SPRINGS

TRANSPORTATION

Joe Treviño's life changed overnight when he fell 20 feet from the roof of his home and landed on the metal guardrail of a trampoline. He severed his spinal cord, punctured a lung, and broke his ribs. The accident left him paralyzed from the waist down and emotionally reeling. A carpenter by trade, he didn't know how he would support his family or even get around.

After an initial week at Brooke Army Medical Center, Joe was transferred to Post Acute Medical Hospital for in-patient rehabilitation care, where he was referred to CONNECT + ABILITY at Warm Springs. CONNECT + ABILITY provides support and guidance for those with traumatic brain injuries, spinal cord injuries, amputations, and stroke. They are also advocates, working to eliminate one of the biggest hurdles that people with disabilities are running into: access to transportation as a means to access opportunity.

For Joe, the barrier to access began at home. "I was thinking, you know, **how am I even getting into my house?** How am I going to get through my entry doors?" CONNECT + ABILITY worked with Joe's uncle, a carpenter himself, to design and build an entrance ramp.

Joe lives off a private road on the southside of San Antonio, behind Mission Espada. With the guidance of CONNECT + ABILITY, he recently registered with VIAtrans, which provides service for people with disabilities.

VIA was among the first transit systems in the nation to comply with ADA regulation and today offers multiple services for people with disabilities, including: a taxi subsidy program, complimentary fares for paratransit customers on a fixed-route bus service, and an online service to schedule appointments. The transit agency provides 37 million passenger trips each year. Nonetheless, the need for transportation services outpaces the services available in our community, resulting in a disproportionate effect not only on the lives of people with disabilities, but our fast-growing aging population, as well. In the next decade, the Texas Demographic Center projects that people aged 60-74 will increase by 82% in Bexar County. For 75+, this growth becomes 105%.

"I don't see VIA as a bus company. I see it as a company that connects people to things that they need so they can have opportunity."

Vanessa Velazquez Photography

VIA President and CEO Jeff Arndt acknowledged that "if there's a gap, it's that VIAtrans is offered where VIA is offered." As VIA routes expand, so too will the VIATrans services. "**We know that our transit system is a lifeline for many of our clients** to those important functions—like getting to work, getting to school, getting training, getting to dialysis, all those kinds of critical life functions," Jeff said. "And that's how we see ourselves. I don't see VIA as a bus company. I see it as a company that connects people to things that they need so they can have opportunity."

Beyond critical life functions, Dawn Dixon, Executive Director of CONNECT + ABILITY sees the effect of transportation barriers on every aspect of their clients' lives. "So for people with disabilities and older adults who can't drive, there is zero spontaneity in being able just to go 'oh, I think I want to go see a movie in two hours,'" said Dawn.

CONNECT + ABILITY, with six employees and close to fifty annual volunteers, supports clients for up to a year with services at no cost. Like most SA2020 Nonprofit Partners, they maximize their impact by working in partnership. CONNECT + ABILITY is one of nearly forty organizations who make up Successfully Aging and Living in San Antonio (SALSA), an initiative of the San Antonio Area Foundation. In this collaborative, CONNECT + ABILITY shows that meeting the transportation needs of San Antonio's aging population will in turn meet the needs of people with disabilities and ultimately better serve the community-at-large.

SA2020 NONPROFIT PARTNERS

Historic Pearl | Vanessa Velasquez Photography
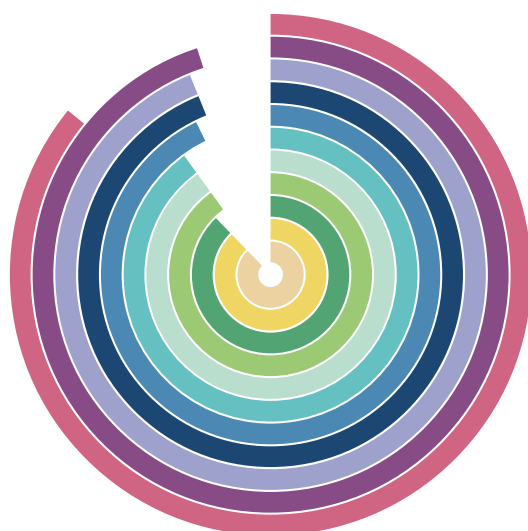
SA2020 NONPROFIT PARTNERS

Since SA2020 began tracking progress towards the Community Vision in 2012, 70% of the indicators are trending in the right direction. This progress would not be possible without the work of nonprofit organizations, of which there are an estimated 5,000 in Bexar County.

This SA2020 Nonprofit Partners Impact Report provides a point-in-time look at the collective impact of **126 Nonprofit Partners** that completed the SA2020 2018 Nonprofit Impact Survey. Questions included information on: staff and budget size, areas of service, membership in collaborations or coalitions, and funding streams. This is not to provide apples-to-apples comparisons of these organizations, but rather to show the overarching view—**and overwhelming impact**—of merely 126 nonprofits actively aligned to your Community Vision.

In 2018 alone, our Nonprofit Partners impacted Economic Competitiveness, employing more than 10,000 people, hosting over 800 interns, and bringing in over $820 million in revenue with total budget expenditures topping $709 million dollars. Comparatively, target industries in San Antonio, Texas show over 13,000 employees work in Aerospace and Aviation, that healthcare/bioscience has an economic impact of $28.4 billion, and that approximately 34,000 employees work in our IT industry *(Source: San Antonio Economic Development Foundation)*.
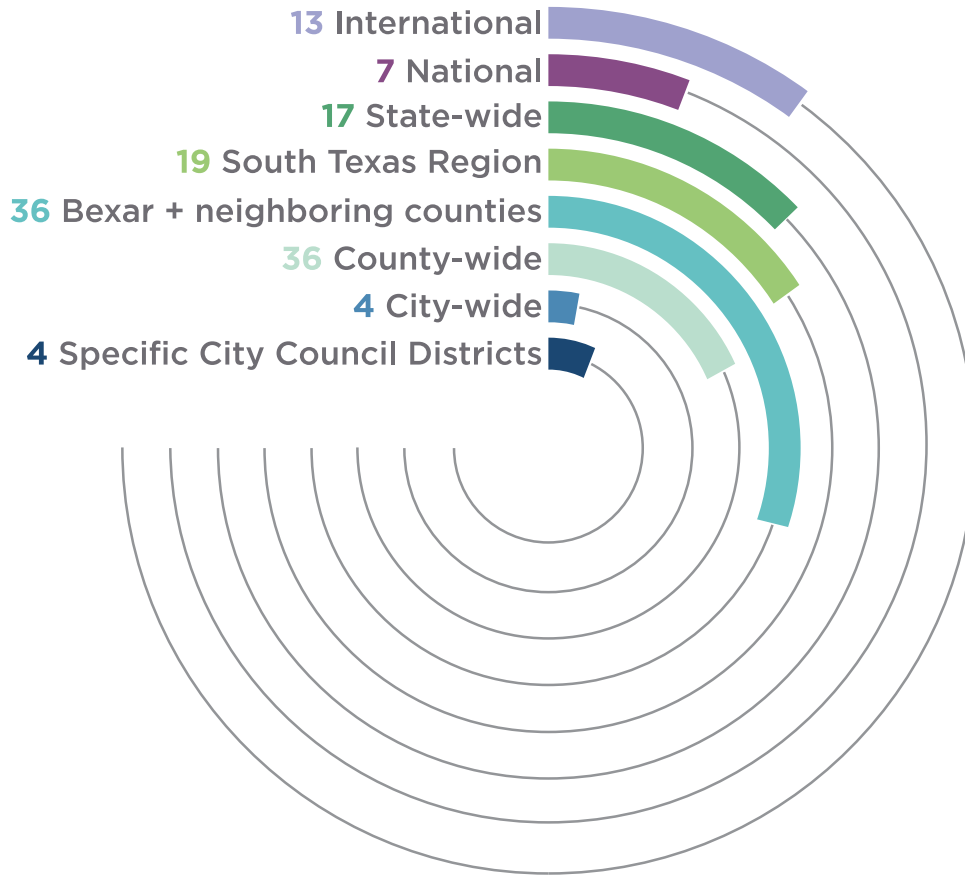
Our Nonprofit Partners made an impact on Civic Engagement, as well, engaging over 157,000 volunteers, in addition to over 2,000 individuals serving on Boards of Directors. The Independent Sector (independentsector.org) puts the estimated national value of each volunteer hour at $24.69, which means just these 126 nonprofits have an added value of over $38,000,000 because of the upwards of 1.5 million hours served by volunteers.

Our Nonprofit Partners touch every single neighborhood of our city, and do it in tandem with 55% of them participating in a collaborative working group or coalition. This collaboration is important because Community Results cannot be achieved by one organization working alone.

10,768 PAID STAFF
32% PART-TIME
68% FULL-TIME

808 INTERNS HOSTED *IN PAST 12 MONTHS*

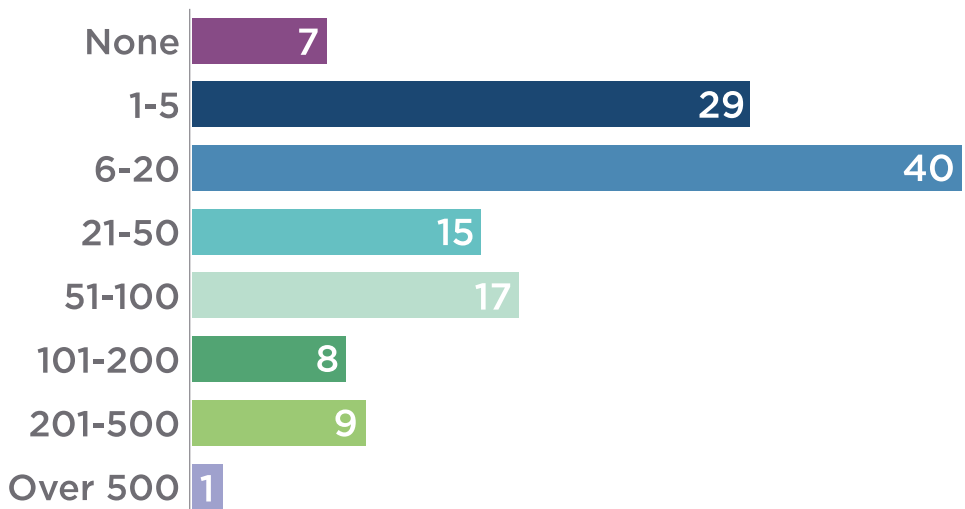**1.55 MILLION VOLUNTEER HOURS BY 157,803 VOLUNTEERS AN ADDED VALUE OF $38,000,000**

86% serve all 10 City Council Districts
95% serve District 1
94% serve District 2
94% serve District 5
93% serve District 3
90% serve District 4
90% serve District 7
90% serve District 6
88% serve District 10
88% serve District 8
88% serve District 9

While the Community Vision holds our dreams for San Antonio, we also know that we drive progress in our own community in order to change the world. Fifty three percent of our 126 Nonprofit Partners have a regional reach, while 13% are statewide, and 9% work internationally.

13 International
7 National
17 State-wide
19 South Texas Region
36 Bexar + neighboring counties
36 County-wide
4 City-wide
4 Specific City Council Districts

Moreover, our Nonprofit Partners vary in size. Budgets range from $3,500 to over $100 million, while staff size range from all-volunteer to over 500 full-time employees. This shows that that there are many different ways to make an impact in our community.

Organization size (full-time employees)

None	7
1-5	29
6-20	40
21-50	15
51-100	17
101-200	8
201-500	9
Over 500	1

Annual Revenue, Most Recent Fiscal Year

Revenue Range	Count
$3,500-$49,999	4
$50K-$249,999	10
$250K-$469,999	16
$500K-$999,999	13
$1M-$1,999,999	18
$2M-$4,999,999	24
$5M-$9,999,999	15
$10M-$19,999,999	10
$20M-$49,999,999	6
$50M-$99,999,999	3
Over $100M	1
Unknown	6
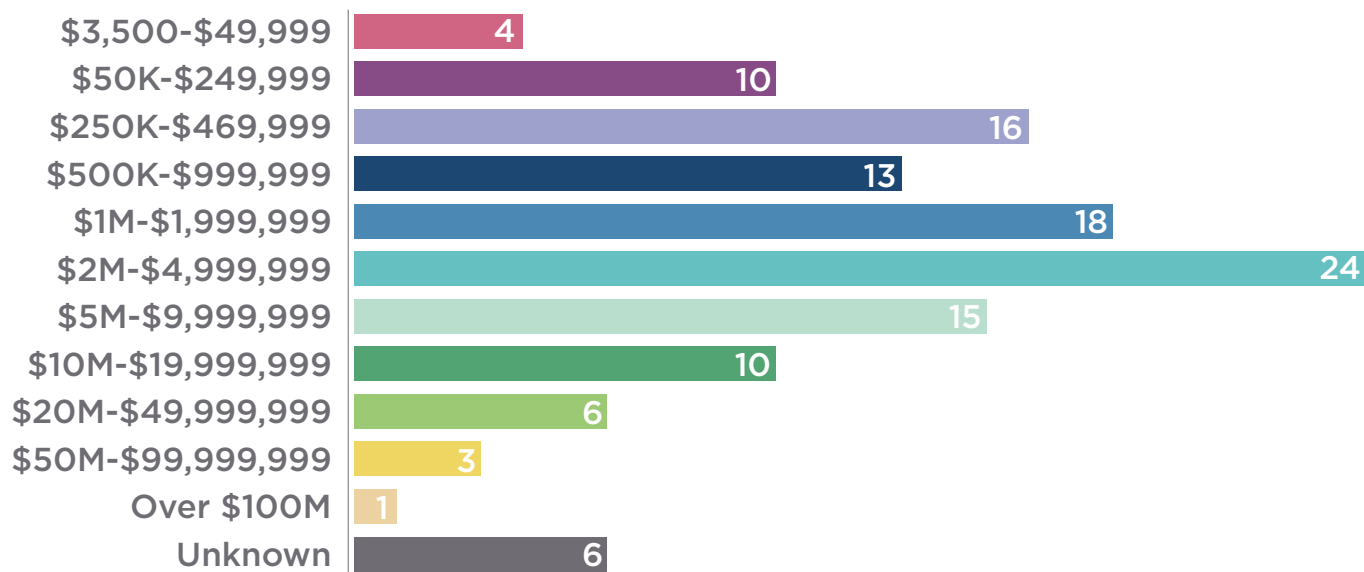
By understanding the individual work of our Nonprofit Partners, while keeping our eye on collective community results, **SA2020 is uniquely positioned to see the current landscape of work and identify what interrelated actions sustained over time could produce whole systems-change.**

All of our Nonprofit Partners impact more than one of your desired Community Results and, more than any other Cause Area, 81% are moving the needle on Education. This focus on results is crucial to realizing the Community Vision. As we celebrate the progress we have made in high school graduation rates, for example, we know serious work remains in increasing college readiness, college enrollment, and college degrees.

31%   **100%**   **40%**   **13%**   **50%**   **81%**   **13%**   **66%**   **63%**   **17%**   **7%**
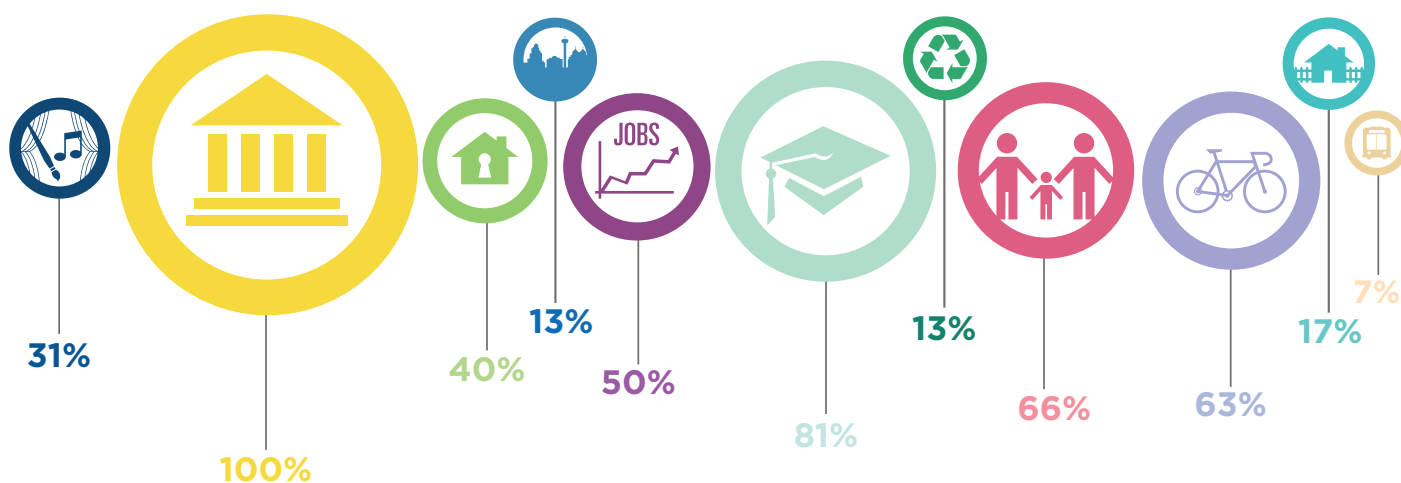
At SA2020 we believe that everyone is capable of affecting change and the story of our Nonprofit Partners proves it.

SA2020.org/Partners

ACE Mentor Program of Greater
San Antonio, Inc.

Alamo Metro Chorus

Alpha Home

Alzheimer's Association

American Cancer Society

American Heart Association

Any Baby Can

Artpace

ARTS San Antonio

Autism Community Network

AVANCE San Antonio

Bexar County Community Health Collaborative
(The Health Collaborative)

Big Brothers Big Sisters of South Texas

Blessed Sacrament Academy

Blue Star Contemporary

Boys & Girls Clubs of San Antonio

Boysville, Inc.

Brighton Center

Briscoe Western Art Museum

Build San Antonio Green

Camp to Success

Catholic Charities, Archdiocese
of San Antonio, Inc.

Centro San Antonio

Child Advocates San Antonio

Children's Association for
Maximum Potential (CAMP)

Children's Bereavement Center of South Texas

ChildSafe

Christian Assistance Ministry

City Year San Antonio

Clarity Child Guidance Center

CommuniCare Health Centers

Communities in Schools of San Antonio

CONNECT + ABILITY at Warm Springs

Daughters of Charity Services
of San Antonio

Dreams Fulfilled Through Music

Dress for Success San Antonio
& Career Gear San Antonio

Earn A Bike Co-op

Education Service Center, Region 20

Esther Vexler Yoga School

Family Service

Family Violence Prevention Services, Inc.

Gardopia Gardens Inc.

Gemini Ink

Girl Scouts of Southwest Texas

Girls Inc. of San Antonio

Girls on the Run of Bexar County

Good Samaritan Community Services

Goodwill Industries of San Antonio

Green Spaces Alliance of South Texas

Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center

Guardian House

Guide Dogs of Texas, Inc.

Habitat for Humanity of San Antonio

Haven for Hope of Bexar County

Healthy Futures of Texas

Healy-Murphy Center, Inc.

Hemisfair

I Care San Antonio

Inspire Community Fine Art Center

KLRN Public Television

Las Casas Foundation

LiftFund Inc.

Literacy San Antonio, Inc. (SAReads)

Luminaria

Madonna Center Inc.

Martinez Street Women's Center

MCH Family Outreach

SA2020 NONPROFIT PARTNERS

McNay Art Museum

Meals on Wheels San Antonio

MOVE Texas

P16Plus Council of Greater Bexar County

Parent/Child Incorporated of San Antonio & Bexar County

Planned Parenthood South Texas

Project MEND

Project QUEST, Inc.

Rays of Relief

Restore Education

SA Christian Hope Resource Center (CHRC)

SA Youth

SAMMinistries

San Antonio Bike Share (SWell Cycle)

San Antonio Botanical Garden Society, Inc.

San Antonio Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

San Antonio Economic Development Foundation

San Antonio Education Partnership

San Antonio Food Bank

San Antonio for Growth on the Eastside (SAGE)

San Antonio Metropolitan Ballet

San Antonio Museum of Art

San Antonio Pets Alive

San Antonio Public Library Foundation

San Antonio River Foundation

San Antonio Sports

San Antonio Youth Literacy

San Antonio Zoo

SASTEMIC

SAY Sí

Snack Pak 4 Kids San Antonio

Special Reach Inc.

St. Paul's Episcopal Montessori School

St. Peter-St. Joseph Children's Home

Teach For America San Antonio

The Arc of San Antonio

The Children's Shelter

The Classic Theatre of San Antonio

The DoSeum

The Magik Theatre

The National Hispanic Institute at San Antonio

The Pink Berets

The Prosthetic Foundation

The Public Theater of San Antonio

The Rape Crisis Center

theArtsFund

Thrive Youth Center, Inc.

THRU Project

Trinity University College Advising Corps

Visitation House Ministries

Voices for Children of San Antonio

Witte Museum

Women's Global Connection

Woodlawn Theatre

YMCA of Greater San Antonio

Yoga Day Nonprofit

Youth Code Jam

Youth Orchestras of San Antonio (YOSA)

YWCA San Antonio

*List as of November 1, 2018

- Arts & Culture
- Civic Engagement
- Community Safety
- Downtown Development
- Economic Competitiveness
- Education
- Environmental Sustainability
- Family Well-Being
- Health & Fitness
- Neighborhoods
- Transportation

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO & BEXAR COUNTY PROFILES

Map at Mission Espada Trail | Vanessa Velasquez Photography
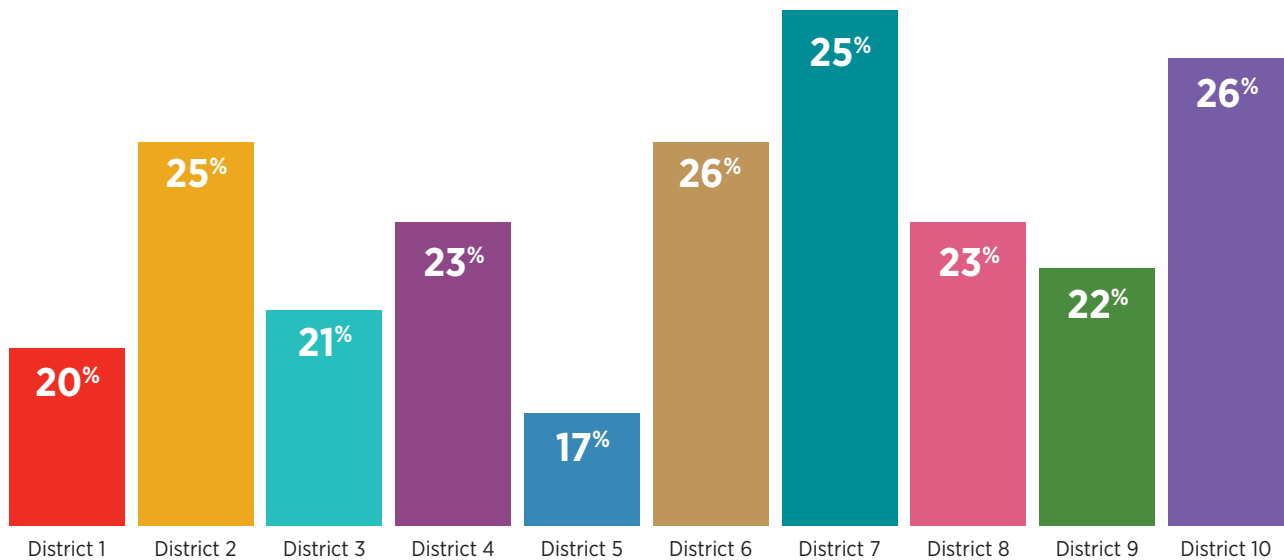
CITY & COUNTY PROFILES

For a community that not only developed a community vision, but also created measurements by which to track our goals, we know that community indicators help give us a snapshot on our progress. These indicators are presented in the aggregate, combining all populations to show an average. Because SA2020 is intentional in telling the complete story of San Antonio, we have further committed to disaggregating this data where possible by race and geography.

Disaggregating these data show where information at the community level may be masking disparate outcomes. It gives us the opportunity to understand the different histories, challenges, and needs of San Antonians, thereby crafting policies and programs, and distributing resources accordingly. More targeted approaches offer the focus and specificity necessary for moving the needle incrementally on community-level indicators.

To reach our shared goal of 50% of adults with a 2- or 4-year degree, for example, we have to better understand the target population. Upgrade is a program that connects adults with some college but no degree with local colleges. By disaggregating the data by geography, we see that Upgrade can target their services to Districts 2, 6, 7, and 10 where this population is the highest.

2016 PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WITH SOME COLLEGE

District 1: 20% · District 2: 25% · District 3: 21% · District 4: 23% · District 5: 17% · District 6: 26% · District 7: 25% · District 8: 23% · District 9: 22% · District 10: 26%
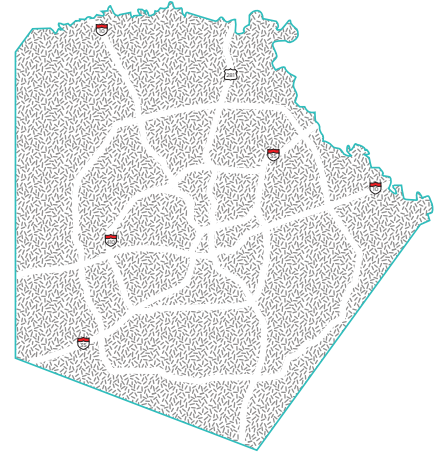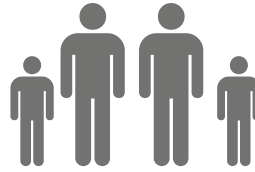
Disaggregated data not only helps organizations reach the populations that need their services the most, it also allows programs to tailor their services and resources to meet the target population's needs. With this level of intentionally, we are able to better invest in our neighbor's outcomes and increase efficiencies in our work. This process forces us to ask, **"Why do we do what we do? Why is it important? What are we trying to achieve? What is the data telling us?"**

We should be honest about our challenges, analytical about our successes, and committed to working together toward our common goals. That starts with knowing where we want to go, which we already decided together. It continues with knowing where we are, which we do by being transparent with data. We can reach the vision we created for San Antonio. But we can only do that if we remember that **we are in this together.**

BEXAR COUNTY

SA2020
DATA PARTNER CI:NOW

POPULATION *(2016)*

1,928,680

BY AGE *(2016)*

- 7.3% — 0-5 YRS
- 18.7% — 6-17 YRS
- 10.5% — 18-24 YRS
- 29.1% — 25-44 YRS
- 22.7% — 45-64 YRS
- 8.9% — 65-79 YRS
- 2.8% — 80+ YRS

BY RACE & ETHNICITY *(2016)*

- 28.1% — WHITE
- 7.3% — BLACK
- 59.9% — HISPANIC/LATINO
- 2.8% — ASIAN
- 1.6% — 2+ RACES
- .1% — NATIVE AMERICAN
- .1% OTHER

✓ CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

REGISTERED VOTERS 1,080,889

VOTER TURNOUT
(2018 MIDTERM ELECTION) 49.96%

1,239,82
SQUARE MILES
(2010 CENSUS SUMMARY FILE)
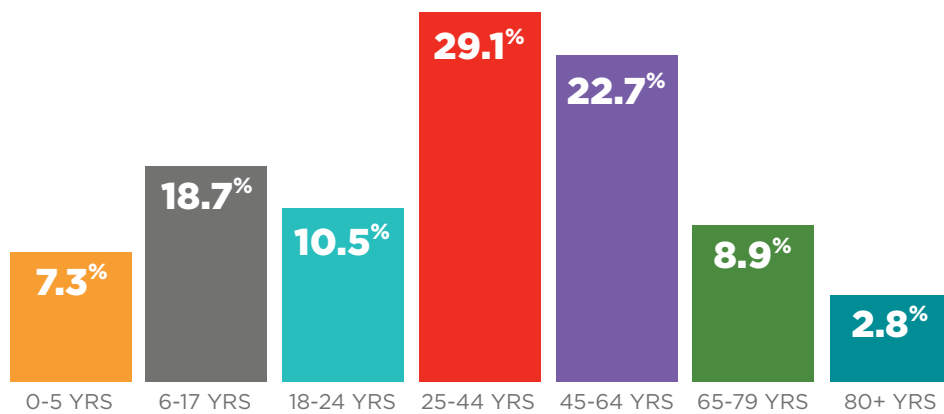
COUNTY JUDGE
NELSON W. WOLFF
210.335.2626
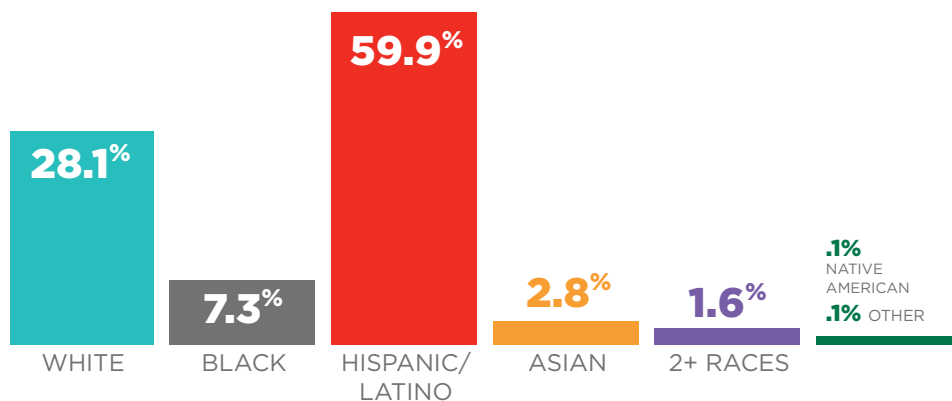
PRECINCT 1 COMMISSIONER
SERGIO "CHICO" RODRIGUEZ
210.335.2611

PRECINCT 2 COMMISSIONER
JUSTIN RODRIGUEZ
210.335.2612

PRECINCT 3 COMMISSIONER
KEVIN A. WOLFF
210.335.2613

PRECINCT 4 COMMISSIONER
TOMMY CALVERT
210.335.2614

VETERANS
(2016)
151,112

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT *(2016)*
POPULATION 25+

27.9%
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER

17.4%
WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL

25.3%
WITH HIGH SCHOOL

7.8%

21.7%
WITH SOME COLLEGE

WITH ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE

19
SCHOOL DISTRICTS
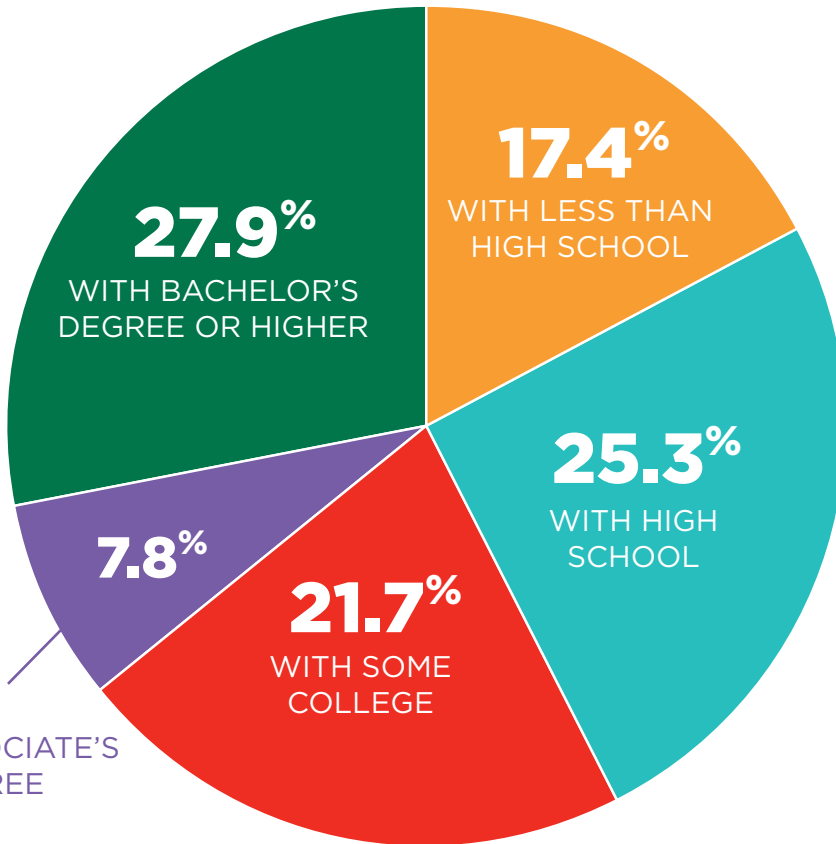
ALAMO HEIGHTS ISD

BOERNE ISD

COMAL ISD

EAST CENTRAL ISD

EDGEWOOD ISD

FORT SAM HOUSTON ISD

HARLANDALE ISD

JUDSON ISD

LACKLAND ISD

MEDINA VALLEY ISD

NORTH EAST ISD

NORTHSIDE ISD

RANDOLPH FIELD ISD

SAN ANTONIO ISD

SCHERTZ-CIBOLO-UNIVERSAL CITY ISD

SOMERSET ISD

SOUTH SAN ANTONIO ISD

SOUTHSIDE ISD

SOUTHWEST ISD

PER CAPITA INCOME *(2016)* **$25,513**

POVERTY RATE *(2016)*
TOTAL BELOW POVERTY **16.2%**

HEALTH 💗

POPULATION UNINSURED *(2016)* **14.7%**

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO

SA2020®
DATA PARTNER **CI:NOW**

MAYOR
RON NIRENBERG 210.207.7107

POPULATION *(2016)*

1,492,494
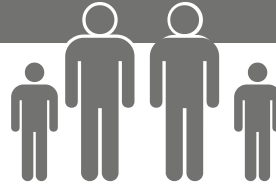
POPULATION DENSITY
3,238

POPULATION CHANGE
(2010-2016)
+12%
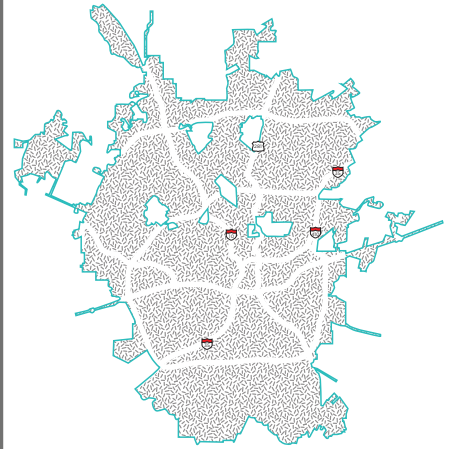
501 SQUARE MILES

BY AGE *(2016)*

Age Group	Percentage
0-5 YRS	7.1%
6-17 YRS	18.2%
18-24 YRS	10.7%
25-44 YRS	29.4%
45-64 YRS	22.6%
65-79 YRS	9%
80+ YRS	2.9%
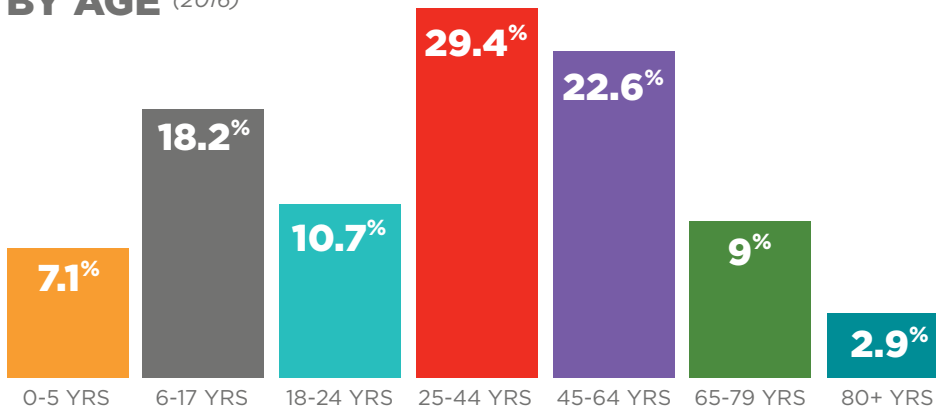
SAN ANTONIO ON NATIONAL LISTS

#6 BEST CITY FOR NEW COLLEGE GRADS
Source: Smart Asset

#1 IN POPULATION GROWTH
Source: U.S. Census

#2 IN MILLENNIAL GROWTH
Source: Brookings Institute

#1 CITY FOR SOFTWARE ENGINEERS
Source: SpareFoot

#14 BEST PLACE TO LIVE
Source: U.S. News and World Report

#6 BEST BIG CITY IN AMERICA
Source: Conde Nast Traveler

BY RACE & ETHNICITY *(2016)*

Race/Ethnicity	Percentage
WHITE	24.9%
BLACK	6.9%
HISPANIC/LATINO	64%
ASIAN	2.8%
2+ RACES	1.3%
NATIVE AMERICAN	.1%
OTHER	.1%
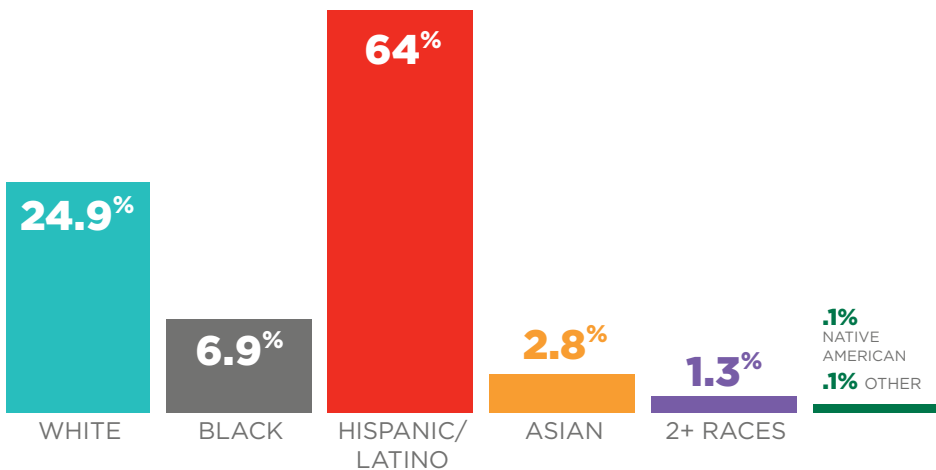
VETERANS
106,816

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

REGISTERED VOTERS # 786,190

VOTER TURNOUT (2018 MIDTERM ELECTION) # 30.6%

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

HOUSING

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT *(2016)*

POPULATION 25+

- 26% WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER
- 19.1% WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
- 7.4% WITH ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE
- 20.9% WITH SOME COLLEGE
- 26.7% WITH HIGH SCHOOL

EMPLOYMENT STATUS *(2016)*

AGE 16-64 : 977,205 (EST. TOTAL POP.)

- **1%** - ARMED FORCES
- **68%** - EMPLOYED
- **4%** - UNEMPLOYED
- **27%** - NOT IN LABOR FORCE

PER CAPITA INCOME *(2016)*

$23,921

POVERTY RATE *(2016)*

<18-YRS-OLD BELOW POVERTY **26.2%**

TOTAL BELOW POVERTY **18.5%**

HEALTH

POPULATION UNINSURED *(2016)* **16.1%**

- **8.1%** - <18 UNINSURED
- **22.1%** - 16-64 UNINSURED
- **1.6%** - 65+ UNINSURED

TEEN BIRTH RATE *(2015)*

(PER 1,000) **40.5**

WORKING-AGE DISABILITY *(2016)*

AGE 18-64 121,784 (ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY) **13%**

DIGITAL ACCESS *(2016)*

BROADBAND CONNECTIONS (PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS) **386**

RESIDENTIAL VACANCY RATES *(2016)*

9%

544,975 (TOTAL HOUSING UNITS EST.)

OCCUPIED UNITS BY STATUS *(2016)*

498,154 (TOTAL OCCUPIED EST.)

- RENTER OCCUPIED **46%**
- OWNER OCCUPIED **54%**

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING *(2017)*

UNITS AVAILABLE **25,263**

4% OF TOTAL HOUSING UNITS

HOUSING COST-BURDENED *(2016)*

% OF HOUSING UNITS WITH COSTS >30% OF INCOME

- RENTER OCCUPIED **50%**
- OWNER OCCUPIED **22%**

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING *(2016)*

- 2+ UNITS/BUILDING **33%**
- SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING **65%**

EVICTION FILING RATE & EVICTION RATE *(2016)*

EVICTION FILING RATE (PER 1,000) **5.5**

EVICTION RATE (PER 1,000) **4.1**

DISTRICT 1

CITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE
ROBERTO TREVIÑO 210.207.7279

POPULATION (2016)

148,693
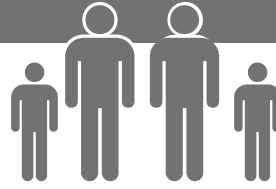
POPULATION DENSITY
4,945

POPULATION CHANGE
(2010-2016)
+5%

BY AGE (2016)

- 6% — 0-5 YRS
- 15% — 6-17 YRS
- 11% — 18-24 YRS
- 28% — 25-44 YRS
- 25% — 45-64 YRS
- 10% — 65-79 YRS
- 4% — 80+ YRS

BY RACE & ETHNICITY (2016)

- 22.1% — WHITE
- 3.0% — BLACK
- 73.1% — HISPANIC/LATINO
- 1.0% — ASIAN
- .1% NATIVE AMERICAN
- .1% OTHER
- .6% 2+RACES
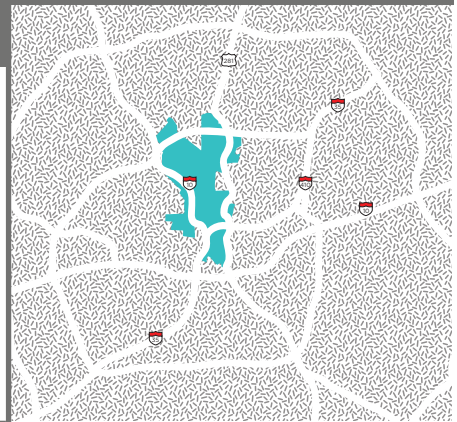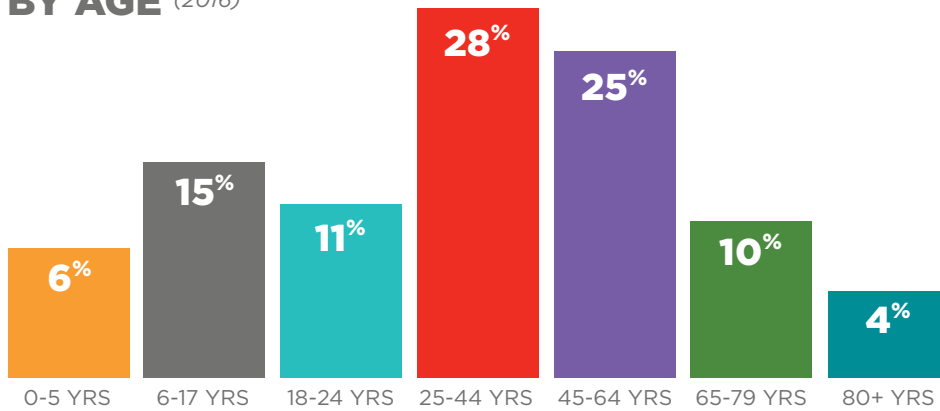
25 SQUARE MILES

50 PARKS

5 LIBRARIES

THE ALAMO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

NORTH STAR TRANSIT CENTER

WEST END PARK SENIOR CENTER

120 SA2020 Nonprofit Partners Serving District Constituents

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

REGISTERED VOTERS 67,994

VOTER TURNOUT (2018 MIDTERM ELECTION) 19.2%

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT *(2016)*
POPULATION 25+

- 22% WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER
- 25% WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
- 6% WITH ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE
- 20% WITH SOME COLLEGE
- 27% WITH HIGH SCHOOL

EMPLOYMENT STATUS
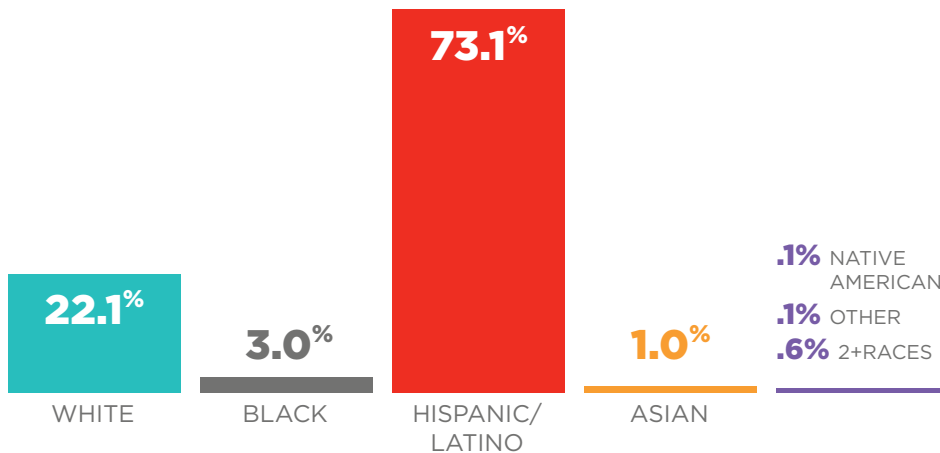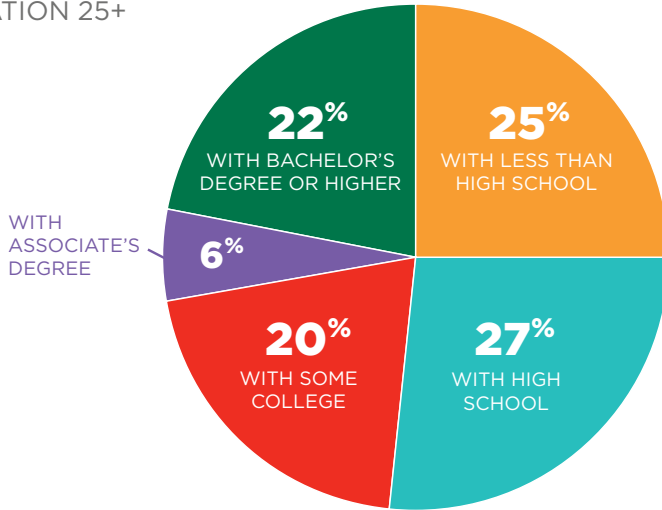*(2016)*

AGE 16-64 : 98,902 (EST. TOTAL POP.)

0% - ARMED FORCES

66% - EMPLOYED

5% - UNEMPLOYED

29% - NOT IN LABOR FORCE

PER CAPITA INCOME *(2016)*
$22,896

POVERTY RATE
(2016)

<18-YRS-OLD BELOW POVERTY **34%**

TOTAL BELOW POVERTY **23%**

HEALTH

POPULATION UNINSURED *(2016)* **24%**

12% - <18 UNINSURED

33% - 16-64 UNINSURED

1% - 65+ UNINSURED

TEEN BIRTH RATE
(2015)

(PER 1,000) **39.7**

WORKING-AGE DISABILITY *(2016)*
AGE 18-64
11,149
(ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY) **12%**

HOUSING

DIGITAL ACCESS
(2016)

BROADBAND CONNECTIONS (PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS) **391**

RESIDENTIAL VACANCY RATES *(2016)* **12%**
62,207 (TOTAL HOUSING UNITS EST.)

OCCUPIED UNITS BY STATUS *(2016)*
54,451 (TOTAL OCCUPIED EST.)

RENTER OCCUPIED **52%**

OWNER OCCUPIED **48%**

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING
(2017)

UNITS AVAILABLE **3,752**

6% OF TOTAL HOUSING UNITS

HOUSING COST-BURDENED *(2016)*
% OF HOUSING UNITS WITH COSTS >30% OF INCOME

RENTER OCCUPIED **47%**

OWNER OCCUPIED **24%**

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING
(2016)

2+ UNITS/BUILDING **60%**

SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING **40%**

EVICTION FILING RATE & EVICTION RATE *(2016)*

EVICTION FILING RATE (PER 1,000) **6.1**

EVICTION RATE (PER 1,000) **4.1**

DISTRICT 2

CITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE
ART HALL (Interim) 210.207.7279

POPULATION (2016)

179,918
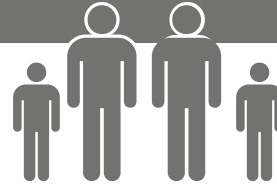
POPULATION DENSITY
2,640

POPULATION CHANGE
(2010-2016)
+7%
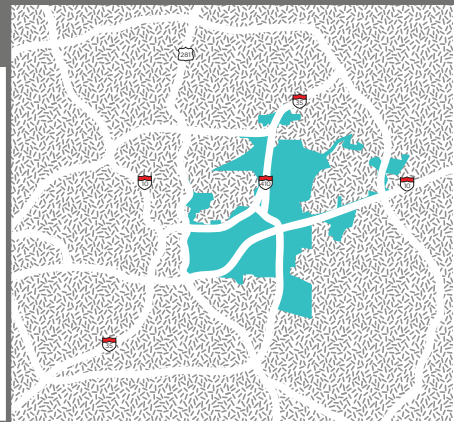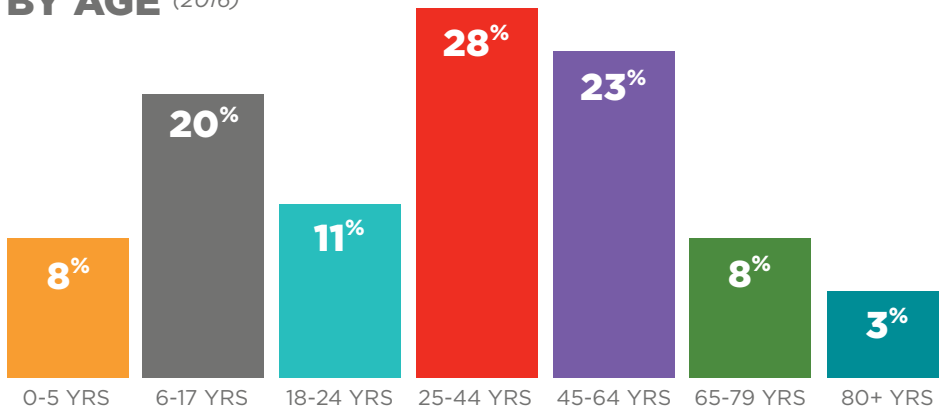
61 SQUARE MILES

44 PARKS

3 LIBRARIES
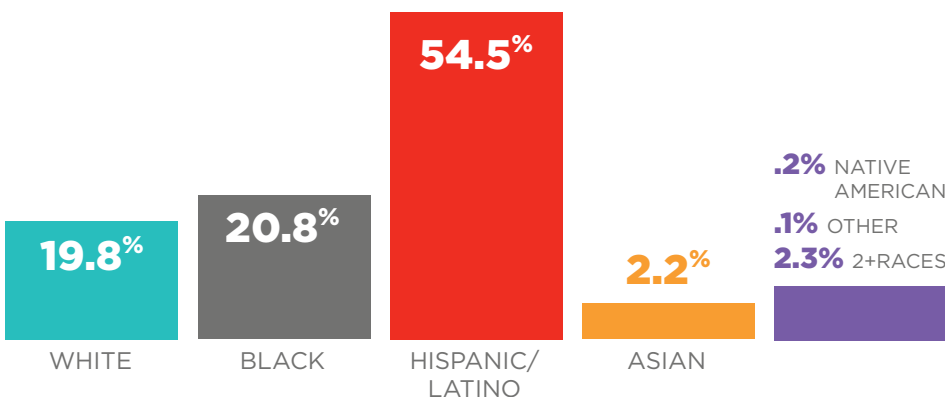
ELLIS ALLEY
PARK & RIDE LOCATIONS

DISTRICT 2
SENIOR CENTER

119
SA2020 Nonprofit Partners
Serving District Constituents

BY AGE (2016)

- 8% — 0-5 YRS
- 20% — 6-17 YRS
- 11% — 18-24 YRS
- 28% — 25-44 YRS
- 23% — 45-64 YRS
- 8% — 65-79 YRS
- 3% — 80+ YRS

BY RACE & ETHNICITY (2016)

- 19.8% — WHITE
- 20.8% — BLACK
- 54.5% — HISPANIC/LATINO
- 2.2% — ASIAN
- .2% NATIVE AMERICAN
- .1% OTHER
- 2.3% 2+RACES

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

REGISTERED VOTERS 68,128

VOTER TURNOUT
(2018 MIDTERM ELECTION) 12.7%

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

HOUSING

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT *(2016)*
POPULATION 25+

- **18%** WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER
- **21%** WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
- **8%** WITH ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE
- **25%** WITH SOME COLLEGE
- **28%** WITH HIGH SCHOOL
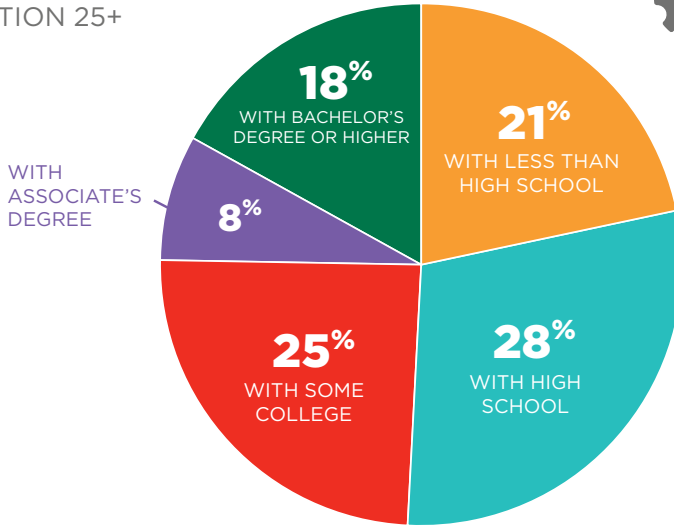
DIGITAL ACCESS *(2016)*
BROADBAND CONNECTIONS (PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS) **364**

RESIDENTIAL VACANCY RATES *(2016)* **11%**
66,939 (TOTAL HOUSING UNITS EST.)

OCCUPIED UNITS BY STATUS *(2016)*
59,538 (TOTAL OCCUPIED EST.)

- RENTER OCCUPIED **50%**
- OWNER OCCUPIED **50%**

EMPLOYMENT STATUS *(2016)*
AGE 16-64 : 116,407 (EST. TOTAL POP.)

- **3%** - ARMED FORCES
- **62%** - EMPLOYED
- **5%** - UNEMPLOYED
- **30%** - NOT IN LABOR FORCE

PER CAPITA INCOME *(2016)*
$19,041

POVERTY RATE *(2016)*
<18-YRS-OLD BELOW POVERTY **36%**
TOTAL BELOW POVERTY **25%**

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING *(2017)*
UNITS AVAILABLE **5,000**
7% OF TOTAL HOUSING UNITS

HOUSING COST-BURDENED *(2016)*
% OF HOUSING UNITS WITH COSTS >30% OF INCOME

- RENTER OCCUPIED **54%**
- OWNER OCCUPIED **26%**

HEALTH

POPULATION UNINSURED *(2016)* **20%**
- **9%** - <18 UNINSURED
- **28%** - 16-64 UNINSURED
- **2%** - 65+ UNINSURED

TEEN BIRTH RATE *(2015)*
(PER 1,000) **44.3**

WORKING-AGE DISABILITY *(2016)*
AGE 18-64 18,587 (ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY) **17%**

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING *(2016)*
- 2+ UNITS/ BUILDING **29%**
- SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING **67%**

EVICTION FILING RATE & EVICTION RATE *(2016)*
EVICTION FILING RATE (PER 1,000) **7.9**
EVICTION RATE (PER 1,000) **5.5**

DISTRICT 3

SA2020
DATA PARTNER **CI:NOW**

CITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE
REBECCA VIAGRAN 210.207.7064

POPULATION *(2016)*

171,195

POPULATION DENSITY
1,411

POPULATION CHANGE
(2010-2016)
+7%
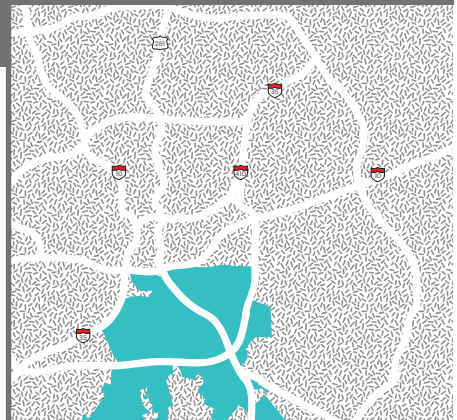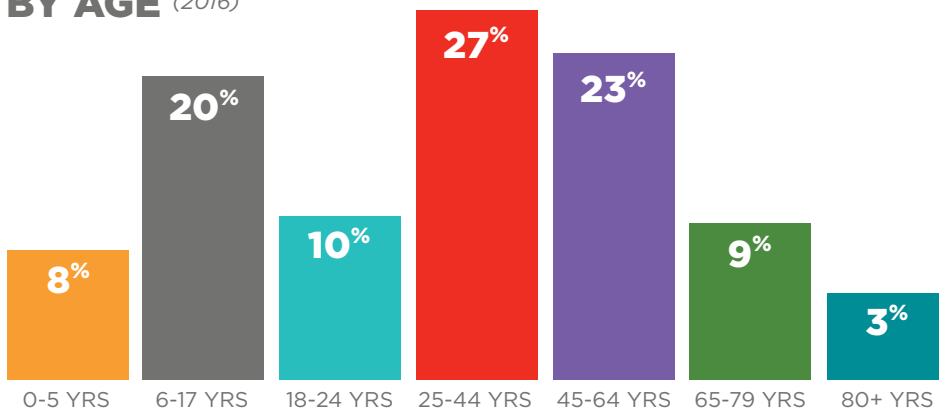
84 SQUARE MILES

27 PARKS

3 LIBRARIES

**MISSION CONCEPCIÓN,
MISSION SAN JOSE,
MISSION ESPADA,
MISSION SAN JUAN**
WORLD HERITAGE SITES
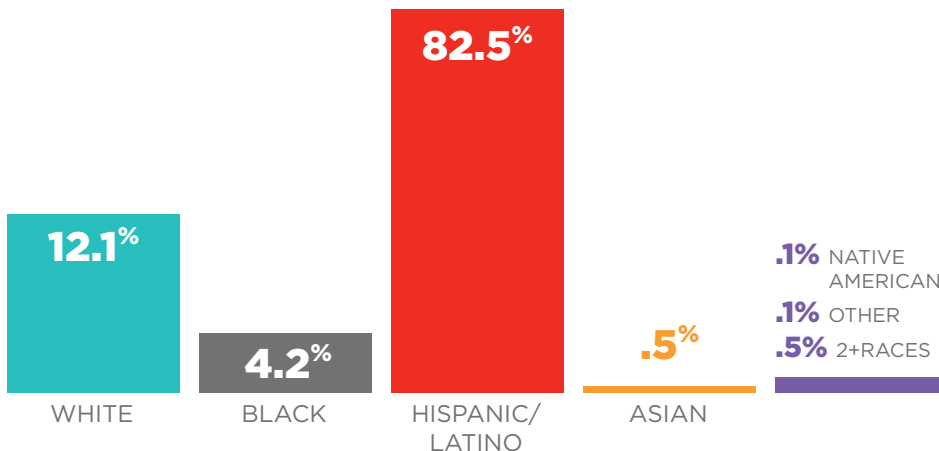
MADLA
TRANSIT CENTER

SOUTHSIDE LIONS
SENIOR CENTER

117
SA2020 Nonprofit Partners
Serving District Constituents

BY AGE *(2016)*

Age	Percentage
0-5 YRS	8%
6-17 YRS	20%
18-24 YRS	10%
25-44 YRS	27%
45-64 YRS	23%
65-79 YRS	9%
80+ YRS	3%

BY RACE & ETHNICITY *(2016)*

Race/Ethnicity	Percentage
WHITE	12.1%
BLACK	4.2%
HISPANIC/LATINO	82.5%
ASIAN	.5%
2+RACES	.5%
OTHER	.1%
NATIVE AMERICAN	.1%

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

REGISTERED VOTERS # 68,850

VOTER TURNOUT
(2018 MIDTERM ELECTION) # 19.4%

SA2020®

DATA PARTNER CI:NOW

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

HOUSING

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT *(2016)*

POPULATION 25+

WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER

WITH ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE

9%

5%

28% WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL

21% WITH SOME COLLEGE

36% WITH HIGH SCHOOL
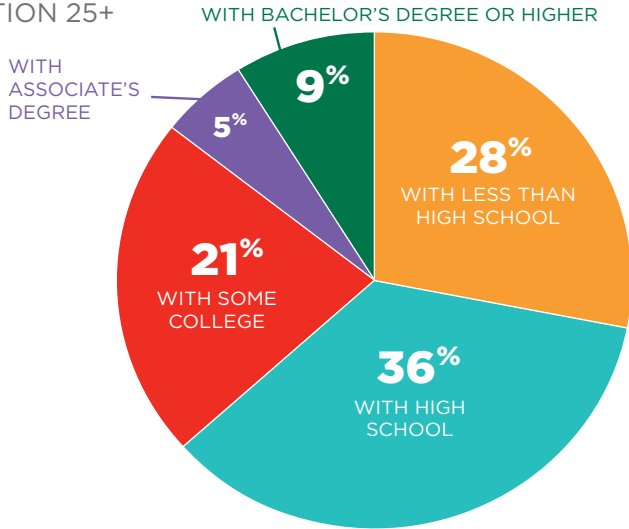
DIGITAL ACCESS *(2016)*

BROADBAND CONNECTIONS (PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS) **351**

RESIDENTIAL VACANCY RATES *(2016)* **9%**

53,394 (TOTAL HOUSING UNITS EST.)

OCCUPIED UNITS BY STATUS *(2016)*

54,451 (TOTAL OCCUPIED EST.)

RENTER OCCUPIED **40%**

OWNER OCCUPIED **60%**

EMPLOYMENT STATUS *(2016)*

AGE 16-64 : 108,694 (EST. TOTAL POP.)

0% - ARMED FORCES

63% - EMPLOYED

6% - UNEMPLOYED

31% - NOT IN LABOR FORCE

PER CAPITA INCOME *(2016)*

$16,064

POVERTY RATE *(2016)*

<18-YRS-OLD BELOW POVERTY **35%**

TOTAL BELOW POVERTY **24%**

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING *(2017)*

UNITS AVAILABLE **4,169**

7% OF TOTAL HOUSING UNITS

HOUSING COST-BURDENED *(2016)*

% OF HOUSING UNITS WITH COSTS >30% OF INCOME

RENTER OCCUPIED **55%**

OWNER OCCUPIED **22%**

HEALTH

POPULATION UNINSURED *(2016)* **23%**

10% - <18 UNINSURED

33% - 16-64 UNINSURED

2% - 65+ UNINSURED

TEEN BIRTH RATE *(2015)*

(PER 1,000) **49.3**

WORKING-AGE DISABILITY *(2016)*

AGE 18-64 17,940 (ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY) **17%**

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING *(2016)*

2+ UNITS/ BUILDING **27%**

SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING **75%**

EVICTION FILING RATE & EVICTION RATE *(2016)*

EVICTION FILING RATE (PER 1,000) **8.7**

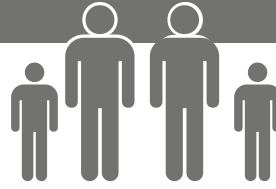EVICTION RATE (PER 1,000) **6.4**

DISTRICT 4

CITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE
REY SALDAÑA 210.207.7281

POPULATION (2016)

171,028
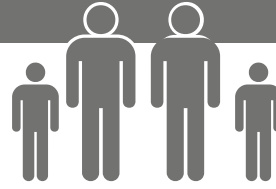
POPULATION DENSITY
1,913

POPULATION CHANGE (2010-2016)
+10%
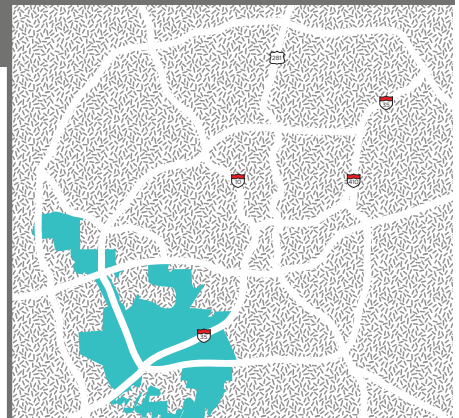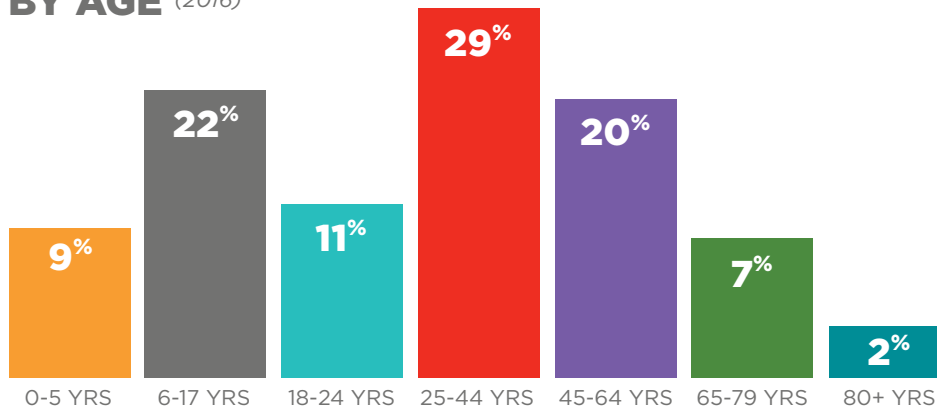
61 SQUARE MILES

22 PARKS

2 LIBRARIES

BY AGE (2016)

- 9% 0-5 YRS
- 22% 6-17 YRS
- 11% 18-24 YRS
- 29% 25-44 YRS
- 20% 45-64 YRS
- 7% 65-79 YRS
- 2% 80+ YRS

BY RACE & ETHNICITY (2016)

- 12% WHITE
- 4.4% BLACK
- 81.6% HISPANIC/LATINO
- 1% ASIAN
- .2% NATIVE AMERICAN
- 0% OTHER
- .9% 2+RACES
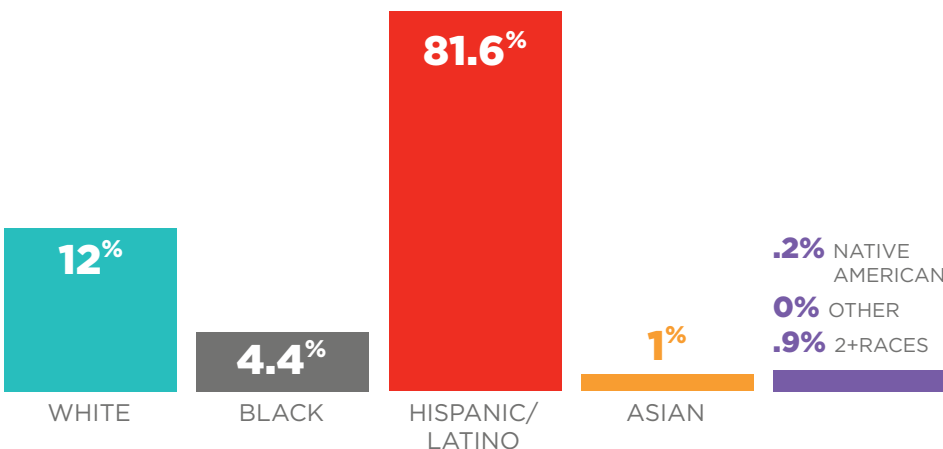
WILLIE CORTEZ SENIOR CENTER

114 SA2020 Nonprofit Partners Serving District Constituents

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

REGISTERED VOTERS **66,457**

VOTER TURNOUT (2018 MIDTERM ELECTION) **22.8%**

SA2020

DATA PARTNER CI:NOW

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT *(2016)*
POPULATION 25+

WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER

12%

WITH ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE

7%

27% WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL

23% WITH SOME COLLEGE

32% WITH HIGH SCHOOL

EMPLOYMENT STATUS *(2016)*
AGE 16-64 : 108,045 (EST. TOTAL POP.)

1% - ARMED FORCES

63% - EMPLOYED

7% - UNEMPLOYED

29% - NOT IN LABOR FORCE

PER CAPITA INCOME *(2016)*
$16,875

POVERTY RATE *(2016)*
<18-YRS-OLD BELOW POVERTY **30%**

TOTAL BELOW POVERTY **21%**

HEALTH

POPULATION UNINSURED *(2016)* **22%**

9% - <18 UNINSURED

32% - 16-64 UNINSURED

2% - 65+ UNINSURED

TEEN BIRTH RATE *(2015)*
(PER 1,000) **36.5**

WORKING-AGE DISABILITY *(2016)*
AGE 18-64 14,852 (ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY) **15%**

HOUSING

DIGITAL ACCESS *(2016)*
BROADBAND CONNECTIONS (PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS) **386**

RESIDENTIAL VACANCY RATES *(2016)* **8%**
51,643 (TOTAL HOUSING UNITS EST.)

OCCUPIED UNITS BY STATUS *(2016)*
59,538 (TOTAL OCCUPIED EST.)

RENTER OCCUPIED **39%**

OWNER OCCUPIED **61%**

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING *(2017)*
UNITS AVAILABLE **2,322**

4% OF TOTAL HOUSING UNITS

HOUSING COST-BURDENED *(2016)*
% OF HOUSING UNITS WITH COSTS >30% OF INCOME

RENTER OCCUPIED **50%**

OWNER OCCUPIED **22%**

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING *(2016)*
2+ UNITS/BUILDING **18%**

SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING **78%**

EVICTION FILING RATE & EVICTION RATE *(2016)*
EVICTION FILING RATE (PER 1,000) **6.6**

EVICTION RATE (PER 1,000) **5.3**

DISTRICT 5

SA2020®
DATA PARTNER **CI:NOW**

CITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE
SHIRLEY GONZALES 210.207.7043

POPULATION (2016)

150,019

POPULATION DENSITY
5,869

POPULATION CHANGE
(2010-2016)
+1%

BY AGE (2016)

- 8% 0-5 YRS
- 20% 6-17 YRS
- 10% 18-24 YRS
- 26% 25-44 YRS
- 23% 45-64 YRS
- 9% 65-79 YRS
- 3% 80+ YRS

BY RACE & ETHNICITY (2016)

- 4.3% WHITE
- 0.8% BLACK
- 94.2% HISPANIC/LATINO
- .3% ASIAN
- 0% NATIVE AMERICAN
- .1% OTHER
- .2% 2+RACES
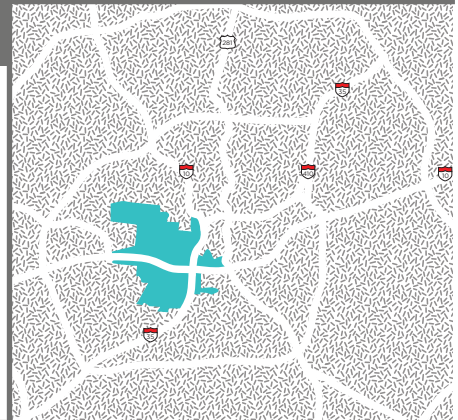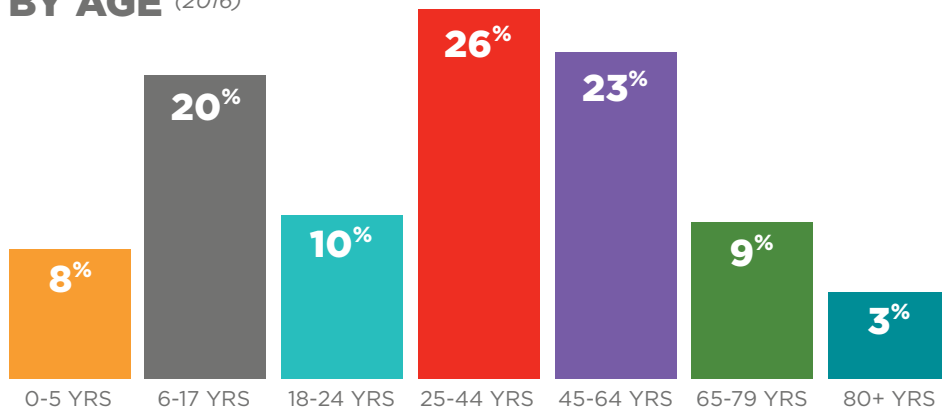
22 SQUARE MILES

30 PARKS

4 LIBRARIES

CENTRO PLAZA TRANSIT CENTER

DISTRICT 5 SENIOR CENTER
NORMOYLE SENIOR CENTER
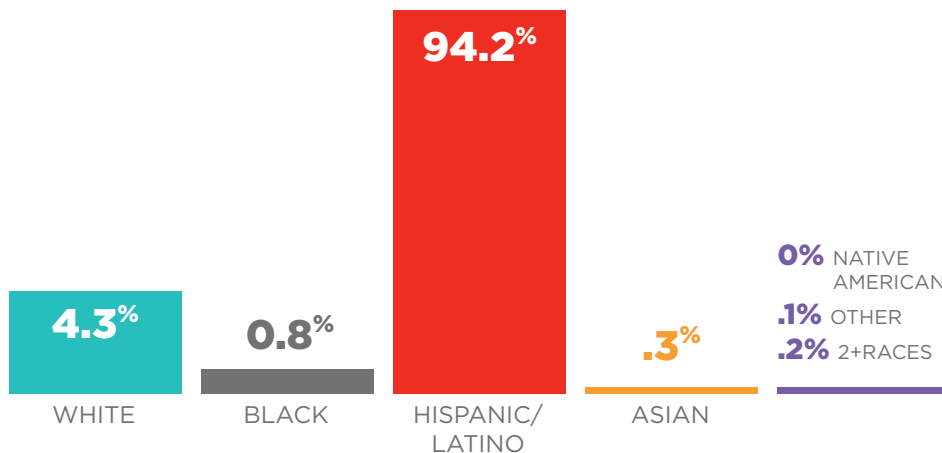
119
SA2020 Nonprofit Partners
Serving District Constituents

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

REGISTERED VOTERS # 61,795

VOTER TURNOUT
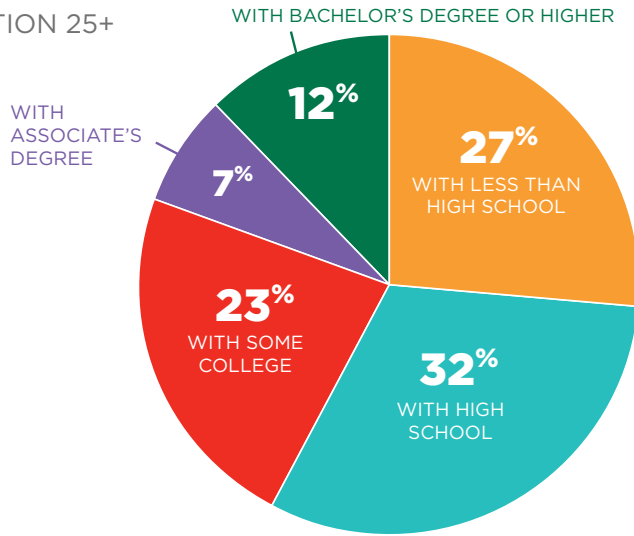**(2018 MIDTERM ELECTION)** # 14.4%

SA2020®
DATA PARTNER CI:NOW

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

HOUSING

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT *(2016)*
POPULATION 25+

WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER **7%**

WITH ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE **3%**

17% WITH SOME COLLEGE

40% WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL

33% WITH HIGH SCHOOL

EMPLOYMENT STATUS *(2016)*
AGE 16-64 : 93,840 (EST. TOTAL POP.)

0% - ARMED FORCES

56% - EMPLOYED

7% - UNEMPLOYED

37% - NOT IN LABOR FORCE

PER CAPITA INCOME *(2016)*
$13,596

POVERTY RATE *(2016)*

<18-YRS-OLD BELOW POVERTY **49%**

TOTAL BELOW POVERTY **33%**

HEALTH

POPULATION UNINSURED *(2016)* **26%**

10% - <18 UNINSURED

39% - 16-64 UNINSURED

2% - 65+ UNINSURED

TEEN BIRTH RATE *(2015)*
(PER 1,000) **53.4**

WORKING-AGE DISABILITY *(2016)*
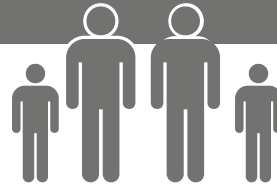AGE 18-64 17,255 (ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY) **20%**

DIGITAL ACCESS *(2016)*
BROADBAND CONNECTIONS (PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS) **293**

RESIDENTIAL VACANCY RATES *(2016)* **10%**
49,522 (TOTAL HOUSING UNITS EST.)

OCCUPIED UNITS BY STATUS *(2016)*
44,774 (TOTAL OCCUPIED EST.)

RENTER OCCUPIED **43%**

OWNER OCCUPIED **57%**

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING *(2017)*
UNITS AVAILABLE **4,950**

10% OF TOTAL HOUSING UNITS

HOUSING COST-BURDENED *(2016)*
% OF HOUSING UNITS WITH COSTS >30% OF INCOME

RENTER OCCUPIED **55%**

OWNER OCCUPIED **23%**

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING *(2016)*
2+ UNITS/BUILDING **17%**

SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING **81%**

EVICTION FILING RATE & EVICTION RATE *(2016)*
EVICTION FILING RATE (PER 1,000) **5.5**

EVICTION RATE (PER 1,000) **4.3**

DISTRICT 6

CITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE
GREG BROCKHOUSE 210.207.7065

POPULATION *(2016)*

165,769

POPULATION DENSITY
4,116

POPULATION CHANGE
(2010-2016)
+11%

58 SQUARE MILES

18 PARKS

3 LIBRARIES

BY AGE *(2016)*

0-5 YRS	6-17 YRS	18-24 YRS	25-44 YRS	45-64 YRS	65-79 YRS	80+ YRS
8%	20%	10%	32%	22%	7%	2%

BY RACE & ETHNICITY *(2016)*

WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC/LATINO	ASIAN	
20.9%	4.8%	67.6%	2.4%	.1% NATIVE AMERICAN
				.2% OTHER
				.1% 2+RACES
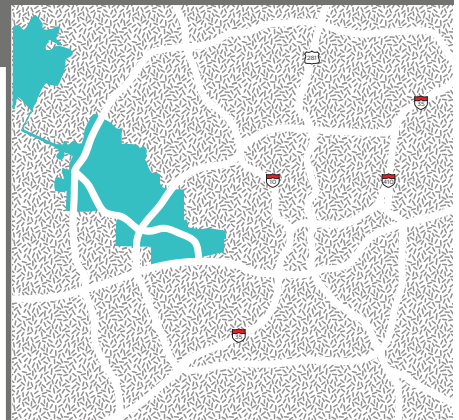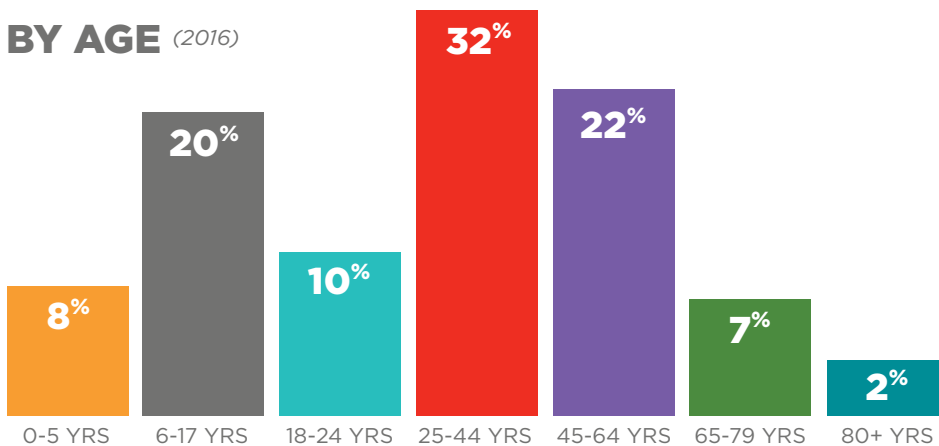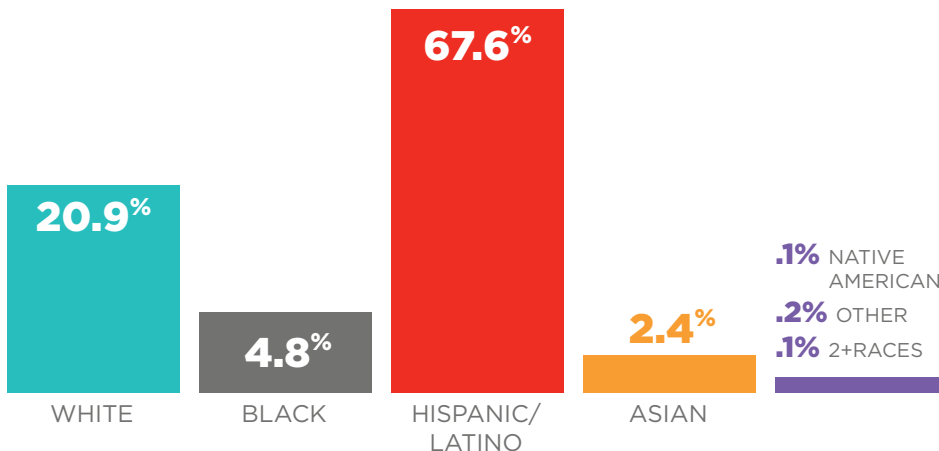
INGRAM TRANSIT CENTER
KEL-LAC TRANSIT CENTER

ALICIA TREVIÑO LÓPEZ SENIOR CENTER

113
SA2020 Nonprofit Partners Serving District Constituents

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

REGISTERED VOTERS **80,273**

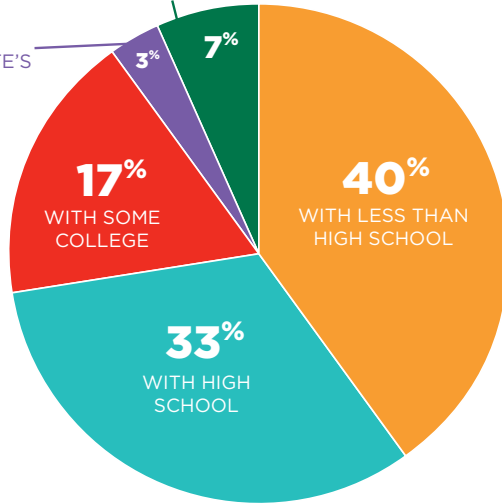VOTER TURNOUT (2018 MIDTERM ELECTION) **34.6%**

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT *(2016)*

POPULATION 25+

- 16% WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
- 28% WITH HIGH SCHOOL
- 27% WITH SOME COLLEGE
- 8% WITH ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE
- 21% WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER

EMPLOYMENT STATUS *(2016)*

AGE 16-64 : 113,268 (EST. TOTAL POP.)

- **0%** - ARMED FORCES
- **69%** - EMPLOYED
- **5%** - UNEMPLOYED
- **26%** - NOT IN LABOR FORCE

PER CAPITA INCOME *(2016)*

$23,982

POVERTY RATE *(2016)*

<18-YRS-OLD BELOW POVERTY **25%**

TOTAL BELOW POVERTY **18%**

HEALTH

POPULATION UNINSURED *(2016)* **17%**

- **8%** - <18 UNINSURED
- **23%** - 16-64 UNINSURED
- **3%** - 65+ UNINSURED

TEEN BIRTH RATE *(2015)*

(PER 1,000) **27.2**

WORKING-AGE DISABILITY *(2016)*

AGE 18-64 **11%**
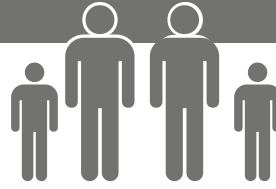12,276 (ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY)

HOUSING

DIGITAL ACCESS *(2016)*

BROADBAND CONNECTIONS (PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS) **379**

RESIDENTIAL VACANCY RATES *(2016)* **7%**

65,547 (TOTAL HOUSING UNITS EST.)

OCCUPIED UNITS BY STATUS *(2016)*

60,670 (TOTAL OCCUPIED EST.)

- RENTER OCCUPIED **47%**
- OWNER OCCUPIED **53%**

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING *(2017)*

UNITS AVAILABLE **3,420**

5% OF TOTAL HOUSING UNITS

HOUSING COST-BURDENED *(2016)*

% OF HOUSING UNITS WITH COSTS >30% OF INCOME

- RENTER OCCUPIED **50%**
- OWNER OCCUPIED **21%**

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING *(2016)*

- 2+ UNITS/ BUILDING **27%**
- SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING **71%**

EVICTION FILING RATE & EVICTION RATE *(2016)*

EVICTION FILING RATE (PER 1,000) **6.0**

EVICTION RATE (PER 1,000) **4.3**

DISTRICT 7

SA2020®
DATA PARTNER CI:NOW

CITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE
ANA SANDOVAL 210.207.7044

POPULATION *(2016)*

171,564
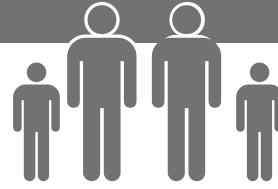
POPULATION DENSITY
4,940

POPULATION CHANGE (2010-2016)
+10%

BY AGE *(2016)*

- 7% 0-5 YRS
- 18% 6-17 YRS
- 11% 18-24 YRS
- 30% 25-44 YRS
- 23% 45-64 YRS
- 9% 65-79 YRS
- 3% 80+ YRS

BY RACE & ETHNICITY *(2016)*

- 24.9% WHITE
- 4.8% BLACK
- 65.2% HISPANIC/LATINO
- 3.8% ASIAN
- .2% NATIVE AMERICAN
- .1% OTHER
- 1.4% 2+RACES
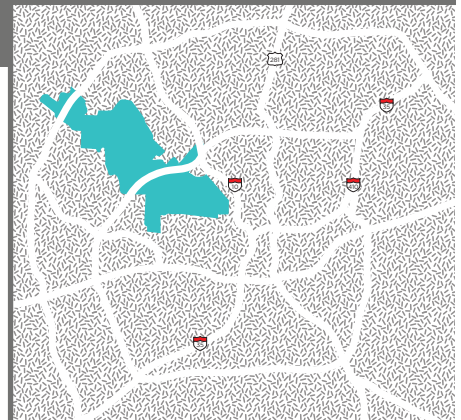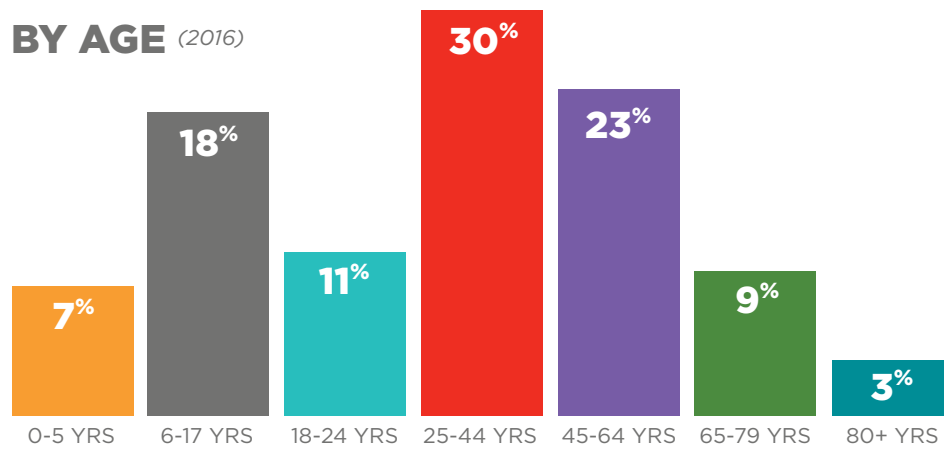
29 SQUARE MILES

23 PARKS

2 LIBRARIES

SOUTH TEXAS MEDICAL CENTER TRANSIT CENTER

DORRIS GRIFFIN SENIOR CENTER

114
SA2020 Nonprofit Partners Serving District Constituents

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

REGISTERED VOTERS # 84,289

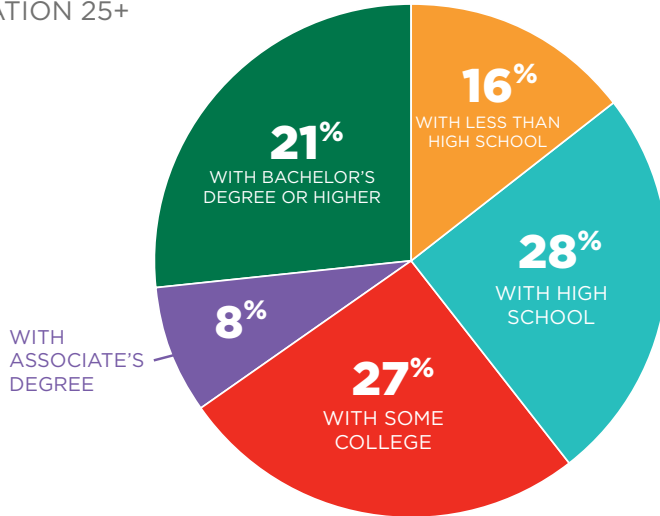**VOTER TURNOUT** (2018 MIDTERM ELECTION) # 31.3%

SA2020®

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

HOUSING

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT *(2016)*

POPULATION 25+

- **27%** WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER
- **14%** WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
- **25%** WITH HIGH SCHOOL
- **25%** WITH SOME COLLEGE
- **8%** WITH ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS *(2016)*

AGE 16-64 : 110,870 (EST. TOTAL POP.)

- **1%** - ARMED FORCES
- **68%** - EMPLOYED
- **6%** - UNEMPLOYED
- **25%** - NOT IN LABOR FORCE

PER CAPITA INCOME *(2016)*

$21,988

POVERTY RATE *(2016)*

<18-YRS-OLD BELOW POVERTY **22%**

TOTAL BELOW POVERTY **15%**

HEALTH

POPULATION UNINSURED *(2016)* **16%**

- **7%** - <18 UNINSURED
- **22%** - 16-64 UNINSURED
- **1%** - 65+ UNINSURED

TEEN BIRTH RATE *(2015)*

(PER 1,000) **29.3**

WORKING-AGE DISABILITY *(2016)*

AGE 18-64 **13%**
13,621 (ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY)

DIGITAL ACCESS *(2016)*

BROADBAND CONNECTIONS (PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS) **333**

RESIDENTIAL VACANCY RATES *(2016)* **6%**

56,932 (TOTAL HOUSING UNITS EST.)

OCCUPIED UNITS BY STATUS *(2016)*

54,451 (TOTAL OCCUPIED EST.)

- RENTER OCCUPIED **42%**
- OWNER OCCUPIED **58%**

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING *(2017)*

UNITS AVAILABLE **1,862**

3% OF TOTAL HOUSING UNITS

HOUSING COST-BURDENED *(2016)*

% OF HOUSING UNITS WITH COSTS >30% OF INCOME

- RENTER OCCUPIED **50%**
- OWNER OCCUPIED **21%**

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING *(2016)*

- 2+ UNITS/BUILDING **36%**
- SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING **63%**

EVICTION FILING RATE & EVICTION RATE *(2016)*

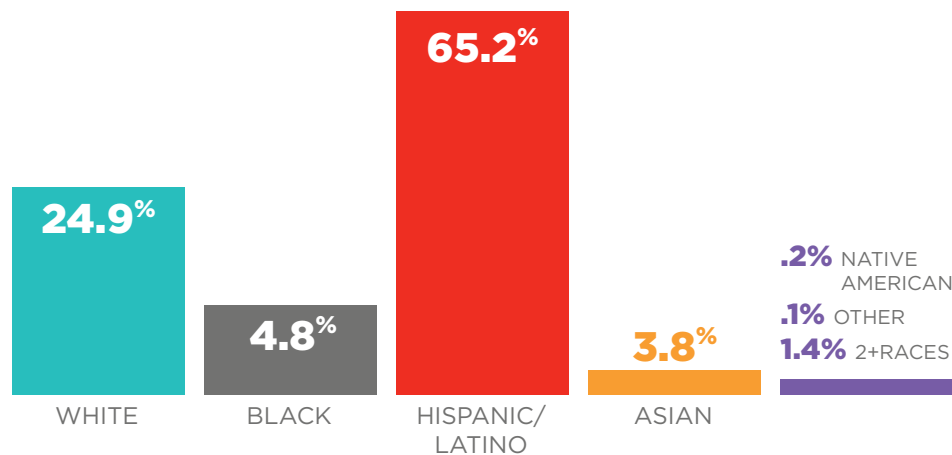EVICTION FILING RATE (PER 1,000) **5.2**

EVICTION RATE (PER 1,000) **3.5**

DISTRICT 8

CITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE
MANNY PELAEZ 210.207.7086

POPULATION (2016)

188,817

POPULATION DENSITY
2,489

POPULATION CHANGE
(2010-2016)
+13%

BY AGE (2016)

- 6% — 0-5 YRS
- 15% — 6-17 YRS
- 15% — 18-24 YRS
- 31% — 25-44 YRS
- 22% — 45-64 YRS
- 8% — 65-79 YRS
- 3% — 80+ YRS

BY RACE & ETHNICITY (2016)

- 39.6% — WHITE
- 7.0% — BLACK
- 43.5% — HISPANIC/LATINO
- 7.8% — ASIAN
- .2% NATIVE AMERICAN
- .1% OTHER
- 1.8% 2+RACES
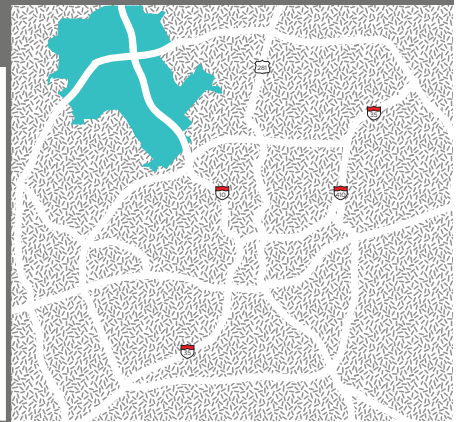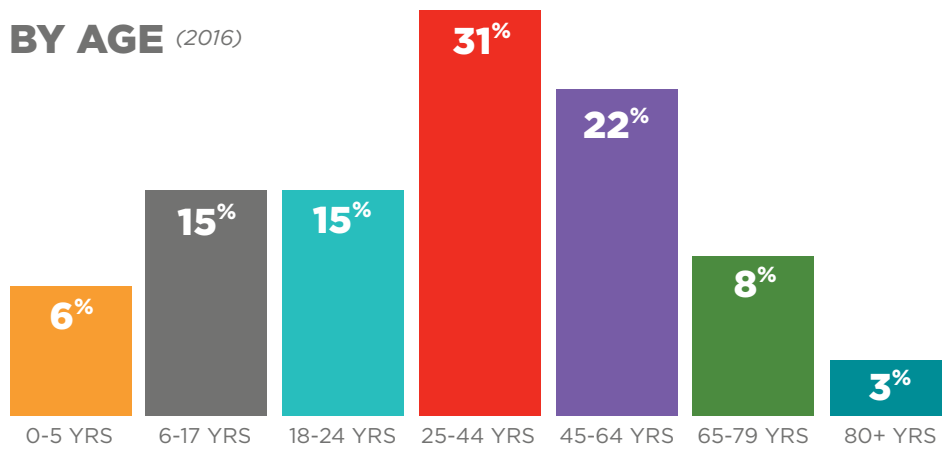
57 SQUARE MILES

19 PARKS

2 LIBRARIES
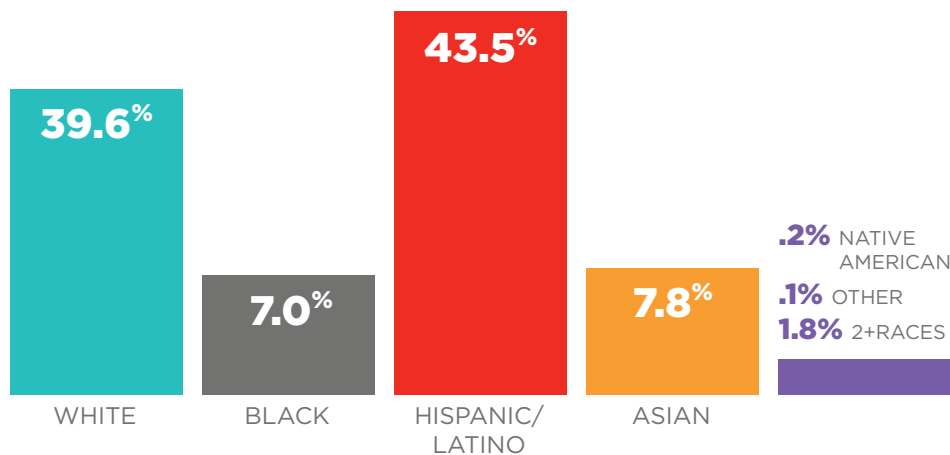
UNIVERSITY
PARK & RIDE
LOCATIONS

BOB ROSS
SENIOR CENTER

111
SA2020 Nonprofit Partners
Serving District Constituents

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

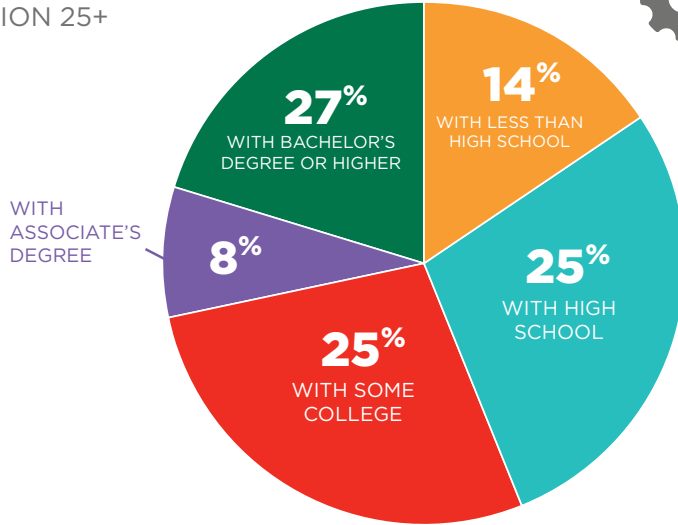**REGISTERED VOTERS** **96,104**

VOTER TURNOUT
(2018 MIDTERM ELECTION) **40.7%**

SA2020®

DATA PARTNER **CI:NOW**

DISTRICT 8 ★

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT *(2016)*

POPULATION 25+

- **6%** WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
- **15%** WITH HIGH SCHOOL
- **23%** WITH SOME COLLEGE
- **8%** WITH ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE
- **47%** WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER

EMPLOYMENT STATUS *(2016)*

AGE 16-64 : 132,419 (EST. TOTAL POP.)

- **0%** - ARMED FORCES
- **71%** - EMPLOYED
- **5%** - UNEMPLOYED
- **24%** - NOT IN LABOR FORCE

PER CAPITA INCOME *(2016)*

$32,619

POVERTY RATE *(2016)*

- <18-YRS-OLD BELOW POVERTY **16%**
- TOTAL BELOW POVERTY **16%**

HEALTH

POPULATION UNINSURED *(2016)* **12%**

- **6%** - <18 UNINSURED
- **16%** - 16-64 UNINSURED
- **1%** - 65+ UNINSURED

TEEN BIRTH RATE *(2015)*

(PER 1,000) **9.2**

WORKING-AGE DISABILITY *(2016)*

AGE 18-64 **18%**
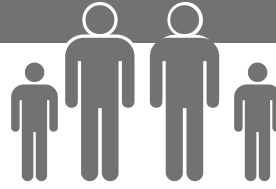9,701 (ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY)

HOUSING

DIGITAL ACCESS *(2016)*

BROADBAND CONNECTIONS (PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS) **386**

RESIDENTIAL VACANCY RATES *(2016)* **9%**

80,413 (TOTAL HOUSING UNITS EST.)

OCCUPIED UNITS BY STATUS *(2016)*

73,225 (TOTAL OCCUPIED EST.)

- RENTER OCCUPIED **54%**
- OWNER OCCUPIED **46%**

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING *(2017)*

UNITS AVAILABLE **1,203**
1% OF TOTAL HOUSING UNITS

HOUSING COST-BURDENED *(2016)*

% OF HOUSING UNITS WITH COSTS >30% OF INCOME

- RENTER OCCUPIED **47%**
- OWNER OCCUPIED **22%**

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING *(2016)*

- 2+ UNITS/BUILDING **50%**
- SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING **49%**

EVICTION FILING RATE & EVICTION RATE *(2016)*

- EVICTION FILING RATE (PER 1,000) **3.5**
- EVICTION RATE (PER 1,000) **2.8**

DISTRICT 9

CITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE
JOHN COURAGE 210.207.7325

POPULATION (2016)

182,293

POPULATION DENSITY
3,225

POPULATION CHANGE (2010-2016)
+8%

BY AGE (2016)

- 0-5 YRS: **6%**
- 6-17 YRS: **18%**
- 18-24 YRS: **9%**
- 25-44 YRS: **28%**
- 45-64 YRS: **26%**
- 65-79 YRS: **10%**
- 80+ YRS: **3%**

BY RACE & ETHNICITY (2016)

- WHITE: **53.6%**
- BLACK: **4.3%**
- HISPANIC/LATINO: **35.5%**
- ASIAN: **4.4%**
- **.3%** NATIVE AMERICAN
- **.2%** OTHER
- **1.7%** 2+RACES
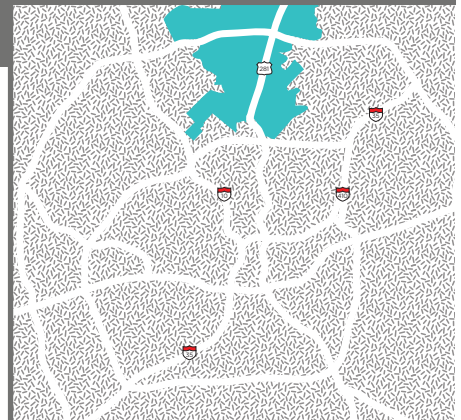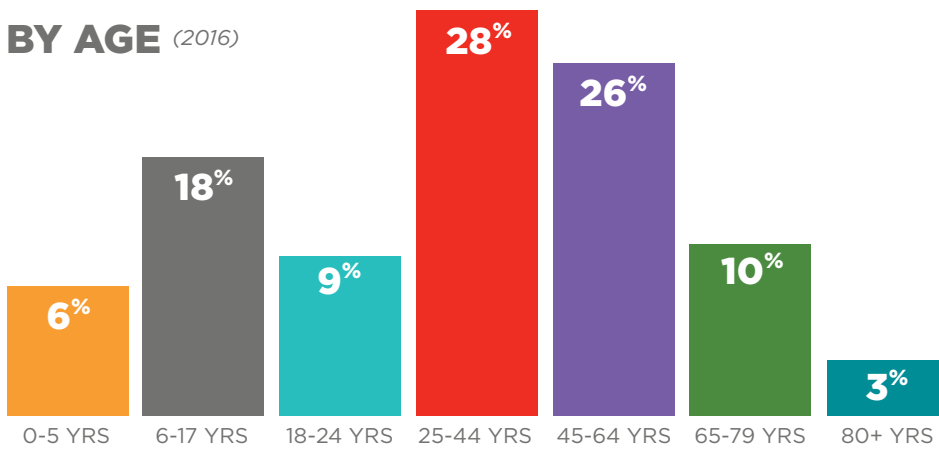
52 SQUARE MILES

12 PARKS

3 LIBRARIES
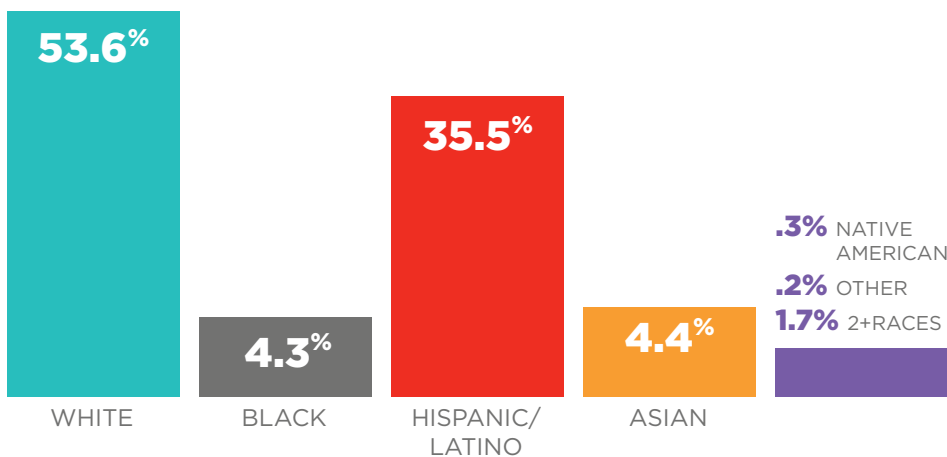
STONE OAK, PARKHILLS, BLOSSOM
PARK & RIDE LOCATIONS

COMING SOON! SENIOR CENTER

111
SA2020 Nonprofit Partners Serving District Constituents

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

REGISTERED VOTERS # 100,426
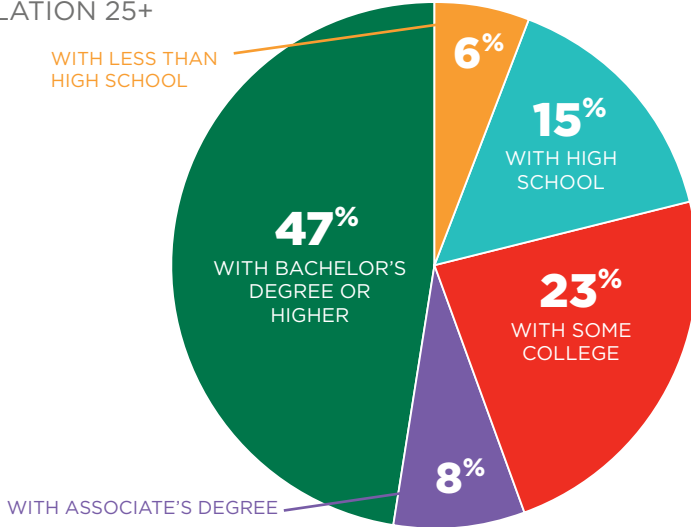
VOTER TURNOUT (2018 MIDTERM ELECTION) # 52.1%

SA2020®

DATA PARTNER CI:NOW

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT *(2016)*

POPULATION 25+

WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL 4%

15% WITH HIGH SCHOOL

51% WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER

22% WITH SOME COLLEGE

8% WITH ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS *(2016)*

AGE 16-64 : 132,419 (EST. TOTAL POP.)

1% - ARMED FORCES

74% - EMPLOYED

3% - UNEMPLOYED

22% - NOT IN LABOR FORCE

PER CAPITA INCOME *(2016)*

$40,221

POVERTY RATE *(2016)*

<18-YRS-OLD BELOW POVERTY 9%

TOTAL BELOW POVERTY 8%

HEALTH

POPULATION UNINSURED *(2016)* 10%

6% - <18 UNINSURED

13% - 16-64 UNINSURED

1% - 65+ UNINSURED

TEEN BIRTH RATE *(2015)*

(PER 1,000) 9.4

WORKING-AGE DISABILITY *(2016)*

AGE 18-64 7%
8,111 (ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY)

HOUSING

DIGITAL ACCESS *(2016)*

BROADBAND CONNECTIONS (PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS) 378

RESIDENTIAL VACANCY RATES *(2016)* 7%

80,413 (TOTAL HOUSING UNITS EST.)

OCCUPIED UNITS BY STATUS *(2016)*

77,210 (TOTAL OCCUPIED EST.)

RENTER OCCUPIED 42%

OWNER OCCUPIED 58%

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING *(2017)*

UNITS AVAILABLE 277

0% OF TOTAL HOUSING UNITS

HOUSING COST-BURDENED *(2016)*

% OF HOUSING UNITS WITH COSTS >30% OF INCOME

RENTER OCCUPIED 44%

OWNER OCCUPIED 23%

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING *(2016)*

2+ UNITS/ BUILDING 37%

SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING 63%

EVICTION FILING RATE & EVICTION RATE *(2016)*

EVICTION FILING RATE (PER 1,000) 3.3

EVICTION RATE (PER 1,000) 2.9

DISTRICT 10

CITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE
CLAYTON PERRY 210.207.7276

POPULATION *(2016)*

182,374
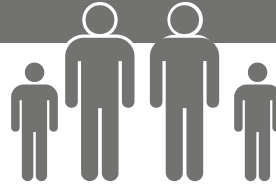
POPULATION DENSITY
2,986

POPULATION CHANGE (2010-2016)
+9%

BY AGE *(2016)*

- 7% — 0-5 YRS
- 17% — 6-17 YRS
- 10% — 18-24 YRS
- 29% — 25-44 YRS
- 25% — 45-64 YRS
- 9% — 65-79 YRS
- 3% — 80+ YRS

BY RACE & ETHNICITY *(2016)*

- 45.7% — WHITE
- 8.4% — BLACK
- 41.6% — HISPANIC/LATINO
- 1.8% — ASIAN
- .1% NATIVE AMERICAN
- .2% OTHER
- .2% 2+RACES
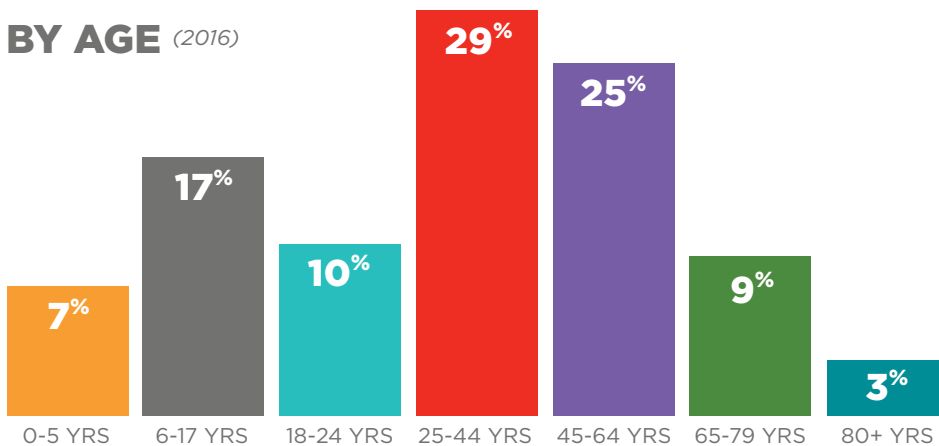
51 SQUARE MILES

18 PARKS
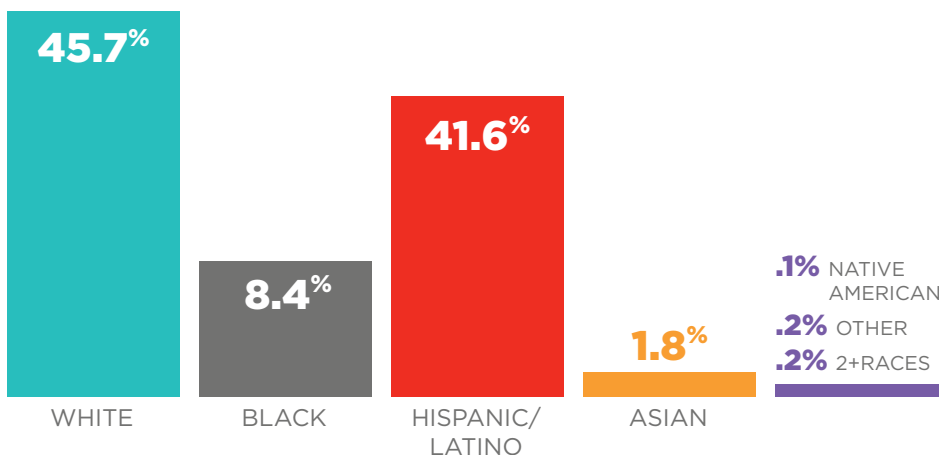
3 LIBRARIES

NORTHEAST SENIOR CENTER

111 SA2020 Nonprofit Partners Serving District Constituents

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

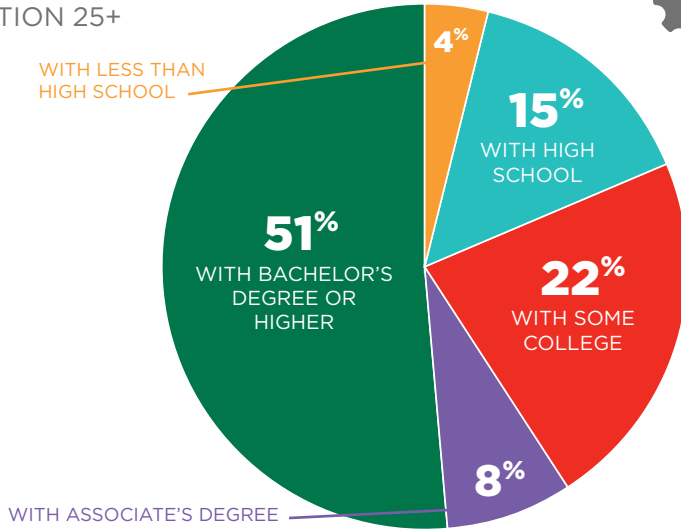**REGISTERED VOTERS** 91,784

VOTER TURNOUT (2018 MIDTERM ELECTION) 38.9%

SA2020®

DATA PARTNER CI:NOW

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT *(2016)*

POPULATION 25+

WITH LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL

8%

31% WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER

24% WITH HIGH SCHOOL

10% WITH ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE

26% WITH SOME COLLEGE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS *(2016)*

AGE 16-64 : 120,887 (EST. TOTAL POP.)

1% - ARMED FORCES

73% - EMPLOYED

4% - UNEMPLOYED

21% - NOT IN LABOR FORCE

PER CAPITA INCOME *(2016)*

$28,970

POVERTY RATE *(2016)*

<18-YRS-OLD BELOW POVERTY — 17%

TOTAL BELOW POVERTY — 11%

HEALTH

POPULATION UNINSURED *(2016)* 15%

10% - <18 UNINSURED

19% - 16-64 UNINSURED

1% - 65+ UNINSURED

TEEN BIRTH RATE *(2015)*

(PER 1,000) 17.2

WORKING-AGE DISABILITY *(2016)*

AGE 18-64 11,065 (ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY) 10%

HOUSING

DIGITAL ACCESS *(2016)*

BROADBAND CONNECTIONS (PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS) 371

RESIDENTIAL VACANCY RATES *(2016)* 7%

72,727 (TOTAL HOUSING UNITS EST.)

OCCUPIED UNITS BY STATUS *(2016)*

67,424 (TOTAL OCCUPIED EST.)

RENTER OCCUPIED 41%

OWNER OCCUPIED 59%

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING *(2017)*

UNITS AVAILABLE 974

1% OF TOTAL HOUSING UNITS

HOUSING COST-BURDENED *(2016)*

% OF HOUSING UNITS WITH COSTS >30% OF INCOME

RENTER OCCUPIED 47%

OWNER OCCUPIED 21%

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING *(2016)*

2+ UNITS/BUILDING 31%

SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING 68%

EVICTION FILING RATE & EVICTION RATE *(2016)*

EVICTION FILING RATE (PER 1,000) 4.1

EVICTION RATE (PER 1,000) 3.1

MEASURES & METHODOLOGIES
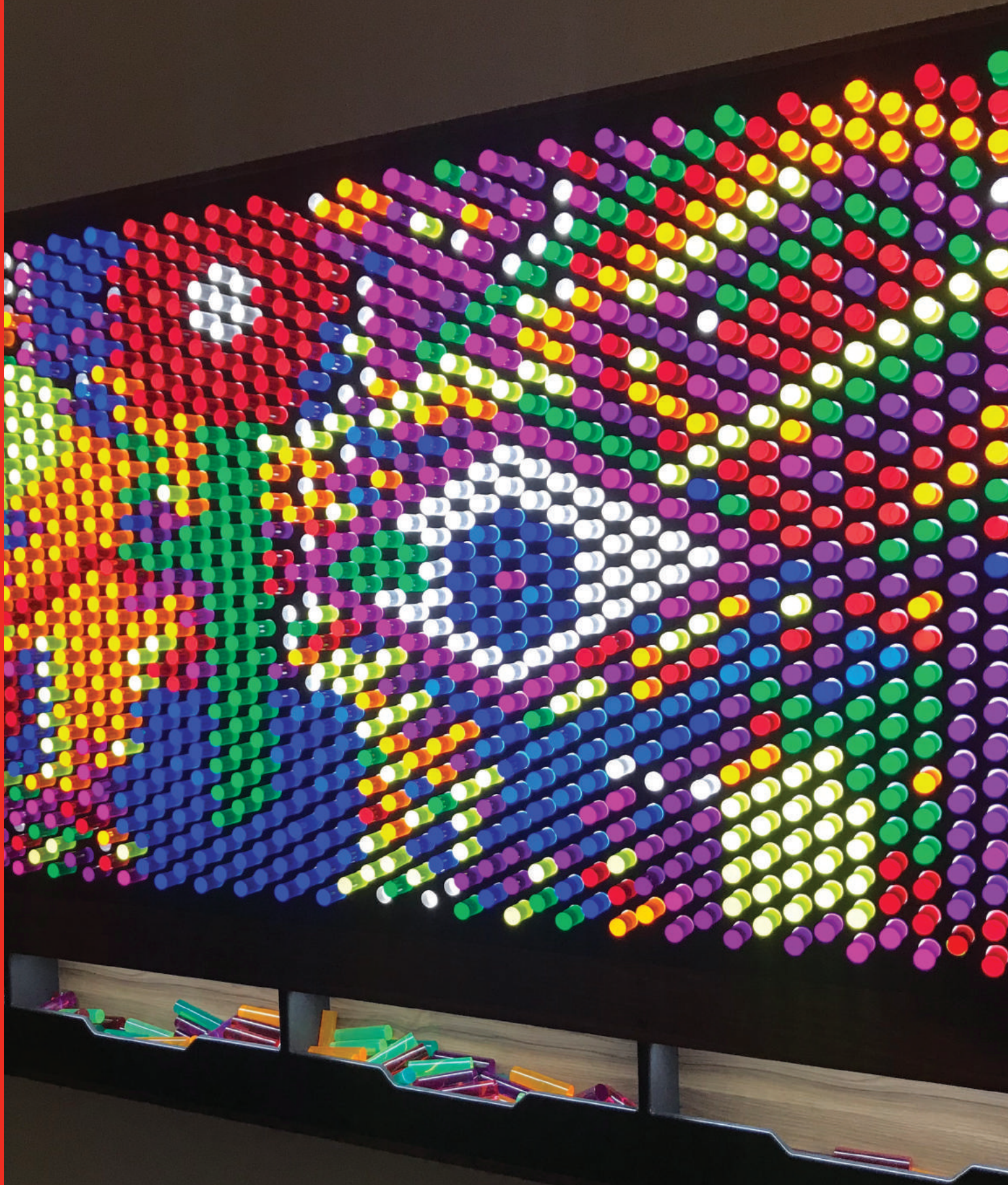
Immersed: Local to Global Art Sensations, The McNay | SA2020 Photo
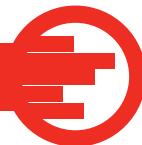
METHODOLOGY NOTES

Community Indicators Methodology
Because we release an annual report, the data must not only be reliable and valid, but also consistent. Wherever possible, we want an apples-to-apples comparison over time. This year, we made updates to the primary source for one indicator: Increase Greater Downtown Area Population. By calculating the information from the US Census Bureau, we know we can rely on the data annually. This change did not make any adjustments to our total indicator count, which remains at 61.

Sources
The 61 Community Indicators come from the following local, regional, and national sources:

1. Alamo Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (AAMPO)
2. Bexar County
3. Bureau of Labor and Statistics
4. Center for City Park Excellence
5. City of San Antonio, Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD)
6. City of San Antonio, Development Services Department (DSD)
7. City of San Antonio, Center City Development & Operations Department (CCDO)
8. City of San Antonio, Department of Arts and Culture
9. City of San Antonio, Department of Government and Public Affairs (GPA)
10. City of San Antonio, Office of the City Clerk
11. City of San Antonio, Solid Waste Management (SWM)
12. Corporation for National and Community Service
13. CPS Energy
14. Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)
15. Internal Revenue Service
16. San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD)
17. San Antonio Police Department (SAPD)
18. San Antonio River Authority (SARA)
19. San Antonio Water System (SAWS)
20. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
21. Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS)
22. Texas Department of State Health Services
23. Texas Education Agency (TEA)
24. Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board
25. The San Antonio Creative Industry Report
26. United Way/Offord Centre for Child Studies
27. US Census Bureau
28. US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration
29. Walkscore.com

Procedure to Assign Tracts to Council District Areas
The Department of Planning and Community Development published a summary report, Demographic Distribution and Change 2000 to 2010, to present an overview of the San Antonio area using U.S. Census Bureau decennial census Summary File 1 (SF 1) data. The data was provided for the ten City of San Antonio (CoSA) Council Districts and the City of San Antonio in March 2012. If the central point of a census block fell inside a Council District, the block's values were assigned to that Council District. Council District boundaries were redrawn in November 2012 after the report was published. Demographic profiles for the council districts have not been updated since that re-districting. In order to estimate the most recent demographics for the current council boundaries, CI:Now, SA2020's data partner, used the American Community Survey 5-year estimates for 2016 census tracts in San Antonio. The census tracts were visually compared to the council district boundaries and were included in district estimates where appropriate. Some census tracts overlap multiple districts. CoSA includes Fort Sam Houston inside their city limits but excludes Randolph Airforce Base, Camp Bullis, Lackland Air Force Base and Lackland Air Force Base Annex, as they are considered Bexar County. Port San Antonio (formerly Kelly Air Force Base) is a unique project between local, state and federal government and is included in the analysis for District 4 (Census Tract 9801).

CI:Now used 5-year estimates for all American Community Survey data at the census tract level and 1-year estimates for all COSA comparisons. The 5-year estimates are 60 months of collected data, so they are the most reliable with the largest sample size but they are also the least current. The 1-year estimates are the most current and the CoSA geography has a large enough sample size to utilize stable 1-year estimates.

Sources
The district analyses are based on the following sources and included on each table below.
1. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates and 1-Year Estimates, 2016
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1
3. CoSA-Information Technology Services, GIS Unit for Public Service
4. Bexar County Elections Department, 2018
5. Residential Fixed Connections by Census Tract, Federal Communications Commission Form 477 as of 12/31/2016
6. Texas Department of State Health Services, 2015
7. Picture of Subsidized Households from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development and Research, 2017
8. The Eviction Lab at Princeton University, 2016

Note
Microsoft Excel was used for all calculations. Due to how Excel stores numbers, the manual calculations from the tables below may be different because of rounding. Excel stores numeric values as "Double Precision Floating Point" numbers, which display in the worksheets to approximately 15 decimal places. The tables below may only have one to two decimal places displayed but the calculation was performed on the underlying value with the full 15 decimal places.

• •

This report was finalized in December 2018 and is intended to provide an annual snapshot of where our community stands on reaching our collective goals by the year 2020. The report is presented with the most recent information we have, using the most recent data available from local and national sources. For updated stories and information, visit SA2020.org/progress.

SA2020 COMMUNITY INDICATORS MEASURES & SOURCES

Arts & Culture

Community Indicator Name	Primary Measure	Goal Quantified
Increase Funding for Arts and Culture	Public Dollars Invested in Arts and Culture Programs	$12,800,00
Increase Attendance for Arts and Culture	Program Attendance for City of San Antonio Department of Arts and Culture funded programs	3,600,000
Increase Economic Impact of Creative Sector	Economic Impact of Creative Sector in Dollars	$5,000,000,000
Increase Employment in Creative Industries	Number Employed in the Creative Sector	42,400
Improve Satisfaction with Arts and Culture	Percent of Residents That Feel That San Antonio Arts and Cultural Life Provide Everything Their Family Wants	80.0%

Civic Engagement

Community Indicator Name	Primary Measure	Goal Quantified
Increase Voter Turnout	Voter Turnout in Municipal Elections	14.73%
Increase Diversity of Elected Officials	Percent of City Board Members Non-Minority	26.6%
Increase Volunteerism	3-Year Moving Average of Percent of Population 16+ That Volunteered	28.4%
Increase Philanthropic Giving	Percent of All Individual Income Tax Returns with Contributions	20.0%

Community Safety

Community Indicator Name	Primary Measure	Goal Quantified
Increase Attendance at Community Safety Trainings	Annual Number Trained in Community Policing and Outreach Programs	1,144
Reduce Recidivism	3-Year Recidivism Rate	18.5%
Reduce Emergency Response Times	Annual Average Police Emergency Response Time	8
Reduce Index Crime Rate	Index Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	4,381.6
Decrease Domestic Violence	Annual Number of Family Violence Assaults	5,324
Improve Satisfaction with Community Safety	Percent of Residents Who Rate Their Overall Feeling of Safety Excellent or Good	67.1%

Baseline Value	Most Recent Data Year	Most Recent Value	Current Status	Source	Geography
$6,400,00	2017	$7,837,659	PROGRESS	City of San Antonio - Department of Arts and Culture	San Antonio
1,800,000	2017	4,303,028	MET & EXCEEDED	City of San Antonio - Department of Arts and Culture	San Antonio
$3,943,081,536	2016	$3,977,359,239	PROGRESS	The San Antonio Creative Industry Report	San Antonio MSA
21,200	2016	20,363	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	The San Antonio Creative Industry Report	San Antonio MSA
55.0%	2018	58.0%	PROGRESS	City of San Antonio - Department of Arts and Culture	San Antonio

Baseline Value	Most Recent Data Year	Most Recent Value	Current Status	Source	Geography
6.73%	2017	13.23%	ON TRACK	City of San Antonio - Office of the City Clerk	San Antonio
42.4%	2018	33.2%	PROGRESS	City of San Antonio - Office of the City Clerk	San Antonio
22.4%	2018	25.7%	PROGRESS	Corporation for National and Community Service	San Antonio
17.6%	2016	16.6%	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	Internal Revenue Service	Bexar County

Baseline Value	Most Recent Data Year	Most Recent Value	Current Status	Source	Geography
1,040	2017	1,253	MET & EXCEEDED	San Antonio Police Department (SAPD)	San Antonio
37.0%	2013	38.0%	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	Bexar County	Bexar County
8.2	2017	6.8	MET & EXCEEDED	San Antonio Police Department (SAPD)	San Antonio
7,268.80	2017	5,640.0	PROGRESS	San Antonio Police Department (SAPD)	San Antonio
10,648	2017	11,466	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	San Antonio Police Department (SAPD)	San Antonio
61.0%	2014	57.0%	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	City of San Antonio - Department of Government and Public Affairs	San Antonio

Downtown Development

Community Indicator Name	Primary Measure	Goal Quantified
Increase Downtown Housing Units	Number of Multi-Family Housing Units Downtown	10,804
Increase Greater Downtown Area Population	Estimated Number of Greater Downtown Residents	27,093
Reduce Downtown Crime Rates	Number of Crimes Occurring Downtown	1,420
Increase Downtown Employment	Number Employed Downtown	65,621
Improve Downtown Economic Impact	Economic Impact of Downtown Employment in Dollars	$14,410,542,605

Economic Competitiveness

Community Indicator Name	Primary Measure	Goal Quantified
Increase Per Capita Income	Per Capita Income	$25,710
Increase Employment in Target Industries	Annual Average Number Employed in Target Industries	132,776
Increase Entrepreneurship	Start-Up Density: Firms Less Than One Year Old per 100,000 MSA Population	118.9
Increase Professional Certificates	Annual Number of Professional Certificates Awarded	8,648
Expand STEM Economy	Percent of Total Employment in STEM Occupations	16.4%
Reduce Unemployment	Annual Average City-Wide Unemployment Rate	3.5%

Education

Community Indicator Name	Primary Measure	Goal Quantified
Improve Kindergarten Readiness	Percent of Students Developmentally Very Ready	30.0%
Improve 3rd Grade Reading	Percent of Students Meeting Level II Satisfactory on 3rd Grade Reading STAAR Test	85.0%
Increase High School Graduation Rate	Four-Year Longitudinal Graduation Rate Without Exclusions	85.0%
Improve College Readiness	Percent of Graduates Testing College-Ready in English and Math	85.0%
Increase College Enrollment (FTIC)	Percent of High School Graduates Enrolled in Texas Institutions of Higher Education in the Following Fall	80.0%
Increase Adults with College Degrees	Percent of Population 25+ with an Associate's Degree or Above	50.0%

Baseline Value *(Margin of Error)**	Most Recent Data Year	Most Recent Value *(Margin of Error)**	Current Status	Source	Geography
3,304	2017	10,321	ON TRACK	City of San Antonio - Center City Development & Operations Office (CCDO)	San Antonio Center City
23,559 *(±1,507)*	2017	23,180 *(±1,327)*	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	US Census Bureau	Greater Downtown Area
2,840	2017	2,167	PROGRESS	San Antonio Police Department (SAPD)	San Antonio Center City
52,497	2015	70,511	MET & EXCEEDED	City of San Antonio - Center City Development & Operations Office (CCDO)	San Antonio Center City
$9,753,622,463	2015	$14,805,627,944	MET & EXCEEDED	City of San Antonio - Center City Development & Operations Office (CCDO)	San Antonio Center City

Baseline Value *(Margin of Error)**	Most Recent Data Year	Most Recent Value *(Margin of Error)**	Current Status	Source	Geography
$21,425 *(±$466)*	2017	$24,625 *(±$580)*	ON TRACK	US Census Bureau	San Antonio
120,705	2017	148,099	MET & EXCEEDED	Bureau of Labor and Statistics	Bexar County
103.4	2014	110.3	ON TRACK	Business Dynamics Statistics	San Antonio MSA
7,790	2017	7,714	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)	Bexar County IHE
8.2%	2017	11.5%	PROGRESS	Bureau of Labor and Statistics	San Antonio MSA
7.0%	2017	3.5%	MET & EXCEEDED	Bureau of Labor and Statistics	San Antonio

Baseline Value *(Margin of Error)**	Most Recent Data Year	Most Recent Value *(Margin of Error)**	Current Status	Source	Geography
22.4%	2018	23.6%	PROGRESS	United Way/Offord Centre for Child Studies	245 census tracts that have been assessed each year since the implementation of the study in 2013
72.9%	2017	68.5%	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	Texas Education Agency	Bexar County Districts and Charters
78.5%	2017	87.3%	MET & EXCEEDED	Texas Education Agency	Bexar County Districts and Charters
29.0%	2017	36.0%	PROGRESS	Texas Education Agency	Bexar County Districts and Charters
51.0%	2017	47.7%	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board	Bexar County Districts and Charters
30.7% *(±1.0%)*	2017	34.7% *(±1.1%)*	PROGRESS	US Census Bureau	San Antonio

Environmental Sustainability	Community Indicator Name	Primary Measure	Goal Quantified
	Increase Renewable Energy	MW Renewable Energy Capacity Under Contract	1,500
	Improve Air Quality Index	Maintain Compliance with Ground-Level Ozone Standard	68
	Reduce Water Use	Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)	123
	Reduce Energy Use	Weather Normalized Average Kilowatt per Hour per Residential Customer per Year	12,897
	Reduce Residential Waste	Number of Tons Waste to Landfill	222,298
	Increase Recycling Rates	Percent of Waste Recycled	60.0%
	Increase Development with Low Environmental Impact	Projects that meet the UDC standards pertaining to LID incentives	10
	Increase Employment in Green Industries	Number Employed in Green Industries	16,112

Family Well-Being	Community Indicator Name	Primary Measure	Goal Quantified
	Reduce Poverty Rate	Percent of Individuals Below Poverty in Past 12 Months	9.6%
	Reduce Underemployment	Percent of Individuals Below Poverty in Past 12 Months Who Have Worked Full-Time and Year-Round in Past 12 Months	2.0%
	Reduce Homelessness	3-Year Average Number of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Persons	1,825
	Decrease Child Abuse and Neglect	Number of Confirmed Child Abuse or Neglect Victims Per 1,000 Children	10.35
	Reduce Income Segregation	RISI Score	46

Baseline Value	Most Recent Data Year	Most Recent Value	Current Status	Source	Geography
916	2017	1,569	MET & EXCEEDED	CPS Energy	CPS Energy
75	2017	71	PROGRESS	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)	San Antonio
131	2017	118	MET & EXCEEDED	San Antonio Water System (SAWS)	SAWS/Bexar Met
13,666	2017	13,021	ON TRACK	CPS Energy	CPS Energy
444,596	2018	384,732	PROGRESS	Solid Waste Management (SWM)	San Antonio
19.2%	2018	32.3%	PROGRESS	Solid Waste Management (SWM)	San Antonio
0	2017	4	ON TRACK	San Antonio River Authority (SARA)	San Antonio
8,056	2017	6,624	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	Bureau of Labor and Statistics	Bexar County

Baseline Value	Most Recent Data Year	Most Recent Value	Current Status	Source	Geography
19.1% (±1.0%)	2017	17.3% (±1.1%)	PROGRESS	US Census Bureau	San Antonio
3.5% (±0.5%)	2017	3.5% (±0.5%)	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	US Census Bureau	San Antonio
3,649	2018	2,863	PROGRESS	South Texas Regional Alliance for the Homeless (SARAH)	Bexar County
13.6	2017	11.0	ON TRACK	Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS)	Bexar County
58	2016	58.9	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	US Census Bureau	Bexar County

Health & Fitness

Community Indicator Name	Primary Measure	Goal Quantified
Reduce Obesity	Adult Obesity Rate	29.8%
Improve Maternal and Child Health	Percent of Births Pre-Term	11.5%
Reduce Diabetes Rate	Percent of Adults Reporting Diabetes Diagnosis	11.8%
Reduce Teen Birth Rate	Teen (15-19) Birth Rate per 1,000	25.5
Increase Access to Health Care	Percent of Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population Under 65 with Health Insurance Coverage	82.9%
Reduce Health and Behavioral Risks	3-Year Moving Average of Total Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75	5,969

Neighborhoods

Community Indicator Name	Primary Measure	Goal Quantified
Increase Inner-Loop Housing Construction	Number of New Housing Start and Renovation Permits Issued Within Loop 410	994
Increase Walkability	City-Wide Walkscore	53
Improve Access to Parks and Green Spaces	Percent of Population with Walkable Park Access	50.0%
Increase Digital Access	% homes with computer and Internet	95.0%
Decrease Housing Cost Burden	Total occupied housing units with costs >30% of income	29.5%

Transportation

Community Indicator Name	Primary Measure	Goal Quantified
Increase Complete Streets	Number of Miles of Complete Streets	6,465
Decrease Vehicle Miles Traveled	Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled per Capita	18.7
Decrease Commute Time	Mean Travel Time To Work for Workers 16+ Who Did Not Work at Home and Traveled Alone by Car, Truck, or Van	20
Increase Alternative Transit Use	Workers 16+ traveled by carpool and/or public transportation	20%
Eliminate Traffic Fatalities and Serious Injuries	Traffic accidents causing incapacitating injuries and fatalities for pedestrians and cyclists	0

Baseline Value (Margin of Error)*	Most Recent Data Year	Most Recent Value (Margin of Error)*	Current Status	Source	Geography
33.1% (±28.9-37.7%)	2017	32.1% (±31.6-44.3%)	PROGRESS	Texas Department of State Health Services	Bexar County
14.4%	2015	11.9%	ON TRACK	San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD)	Bexar County
13.1% (±10.5-16.2%)	2016	10.7% (±8.0-15.0%)	MET & EXCEEDED	Texas Department of State Health Services	Bexar County
51.5	2015	32.5	ON TRACK	San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD)	Bexar County
75.4% (±0.8%)	2017	81.5% (±0.7%)	ON TRACK	US Census Bureau	San Antonio
6,632	2014	6,381	PROGRESS	San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD)	Bexar County

Baseline Value (Margin of Error)*	Most Recent Data Year	Most Recent Value (Margin of Error)*	Current Status	Source	Geography
795	2017	1,336	MET & EXCEEDED	City of San Antonio - Development Services Department (COSA DSD)	San Antonio, Inside Loop 410
44	2017	38	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	Walkscore.com	San Antonio
32.0%	2017	36.0%	PROGRESS	Center for City Park Excellence	San Antonio
69.0% (±1.1%)	2017	78.9% (±0.9%)	PROGRESS	US Census Bureau	San Antonio
34.7% (±1.3%)	2017	34.7% (±1.3%)	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	US Census Bureau	San Antonio

Baseline Value (Margin of Error)*	Most Recent Data Year	Most Recent Value (Margin of Error)*	Current Status	Source	Geography
2,155	2017	2,395	PROGRESS	City of San Antonio - Department of Planning and Community Dev. (COSA DPCD)	San Antonio
20.8	2016	24.6	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration	San Antonio Urbanized Area
22.0 (±0.4)	2017	24.6 (±0.5)	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	US Census Bureau	San Antonio
14.2% (±1.1%)	2017	13.2% (±0.8%)	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	US Census Bureau	San Antonio
954	2017	1,093	FLAT/GETTING WORSE	Alamo Area Metropolitan Planning Organization	San Antonio
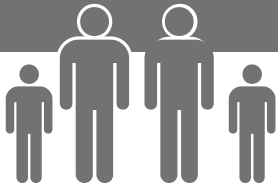
Districts 1-10, Population Density, 2016

	2018 District Area[i] Official	2016 District Area Proxy Area[ii]	2016 District Population Proxy Area[iii]	2016 Population Density Proxy Area
	Square Miles	Square Miles	Estimate	Estimate (MOE)
District 1	25	30	148,693 (±2,978)	4,945 (±99)
District 2	61	68	179,918 (±3,541)	2,640 (±52)
District 3	84	121	171,195 (±3,042)	1,411 (±25)
District 4	61	89	171,028 (±3,211)	1,913 (±36)
District 5	22	26	150,019 (±3,040)	5,869 (±119)
District 6	58	40	165,769 (±3,183)	4,116 (±79)
District 7	29	35	171,564 (±2,944)	4,940 (±85)
District 8	57	76	188,817 (±3,137)	2,489 (±41)
District 9	52	57	182,293 (±2,956)	3,225 (±52)
District 10	51	61	182,374 (±3,167)	2,986 (±52)
COSA	501	461	1,492,494 (±86)	3,238 (±0)

Source: i. 2018 District Area Official-City of San Antonio, Department of Information Technology Services, GIS Unit for Public Service, October 2018.
ii. 2016 District Area Approximation- U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1 and Summary File 2, Table G001.
iii. 2016 District Population Approximation- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table B01001.

Districts 1-10, Population by Age, 2016

	0-5 years	6-17 years	18-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80+ years	Total Population
	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	Est (MOE)
D1	6.0% (±0.5%)	15.3% (±0.7%)	11.5% (±0.7%)	27.6% (±0.9%)	25.0% (±0.8%)	10.4% (±0.5%)	4.2% (±0.3%)	148,693(±2,978)
D2	8.2% (±0.6%)	19.6% (±0.7%)	11.2% (±0.6%)	27.9% (±0.8%)	22.6% (±0.7%)	7.6% (±0.4%)	2.9% (±0.3%)	,918 (±3,541)
D3	7.8% (±0.5%)	19.5% (±0.7%)	10.5% (±0.6%)	27.0% (±0.8%)	23.2% (±0.6%)	8.9% (±0.4%)	3.1% (±0.3%)	171,195 (±3,042)
D4	8.7% (±0.6%)	22.0% (±0.8%)	11.1% (±0.6%)	28.9% (±0.8%)	20.0% (±0.7%)	7.3% (±0.4%)	2.0% (±0.2%)	171,028 (±3,211)
D5	7.6% (±0.6%)	20.1% (±0.8%)	10.5% (±0.6%)	26.2% (±0.8%)	23.2% (±0.7%)	9.2% (±0.4%)	3.4% (±0.3%)	150,019 (±3,040)
D6	7.6% (±0.6%)	20.2% (±0.9%)	9.7% (±0.6%)	32.0% (±1.0%)	21.9% (±0.7%)	7.0% (±0.4%)	1.6% (±0.2%)	165,769 (±3,183)
D7	6.6% (±0.5%)	17.8% (±0.7%)	10.8% (±0.6%)	29.6% (±0.9%)	22.8% (±0.7%)	9.0% (±0.4%)	3.4% (±0.3%)	171,564 (±2,944)
D8	6.3% (±0.5%)	15.1% (±0.7%)	15.2% (±0.8%)	30.9% (±0.9%)	21.5% (±0.6%)	8.4% (±0.4%)	2.5% (±0.2%)	188,817 (±3,137)
D9	5.7% (±0.5%)	18.1% (±0.7%)	8.8% (±0.6%)	28.3% (±0.9%)	25.8% (±0.7%)	10.0% (±0.5%)	3.3% (±0.3%)	182,293 (±2,956)
D10	7.3% (±0.6%)	16.9% (±0.7%)	9.7% (±0.6%)	28.7% (±0.9%)	24.9% (±0.7%)	9.2% (±0.4%)	3.3% (±0.3%)	182,374 (±3,167)
COSA	7.1% (±0.2%)	18.2% (±0.5%)	10.7% (±0.4%)	29.4% (±0.5%)	22.6% (±0.5%)	9.0% (±0.3%)	2.9% (±0.2%)	1,492,494 (±86)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table B01001, 2016.
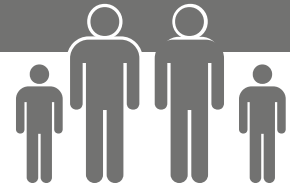
Districts 1-10, Race & Ethnicity, 2016

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Total Population
	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	Est (MOE)
District 1	22.1% (±0.8%)	3.0% (±0.5%)	73.1% (±1.3%)	1.0% (±0.3%)	148,693 (±2,978)
District 2	19.8% (±0.9%)	20.8% (±1.0%)	54.5% (±1.3%)	2.2% (±0.4%)	179,918 (±3,541)
District 3	12.1% (±0.7%)	4.2% (±0.5%)	82.5% (±1.0%)	0.5% (±0.2%)	171,195 (±3,042)
District 4	12.0% (±0.7%)	4.4% (±0.5%)	81.6% (±1.0%)	1.0% (±0.2%)	171,028 (±3,211)
District 5	4.3% (±0.4%)	0.8% (±0.2%)	94.2% (±0.7%)	0.3% (±0.2%)	150,019 (±3,040)
District 6	20.9% (±1.0%)	7.5% (±0.8%)	67.6% (±1.4%)	2.4% (±0.5%)	165,769 (±3,183)
District 7	24.9% (±0.9%)	4.8% (±0.6%)	65.2% (±1.3%)	3.8% (±0.7%)	171,564 (±2,944)
District 8	39.6% (±1.0%)	7.0% (±0.7%)	43.5% (±1.2%)	7.8% (±0.7%)	188,817 (±3,137)
District 9	53.6% (±1.0%)	4.3% (±0.6%)	35.5% (±1.3%)	4.4% (±0.5%)	182,293 (±2,956)
District 10	45.7% (±1.1%)	8.4% (±0.8%)	41.6% (±1.3%)	1.8% (±0.3%)	182,374 (±3,167)
COSA	24.9% (±0.5%)	6.9% (±0.4%)	64.0% (±0.5%)	2.7% (±0.2%)	1,492,494 (±86)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05.

Districts 1-10, Race & Ethnicity, 2016 (continued)

	American Indian	Other	2+ Races	Total Population
	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	Est (MOE)
District 1	0.1% (±0.1%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	0.6% (±0.3%)	148,693 (±2,978)
District 2	0.2% (±0.1%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	2.3% (±0.4%)	179,918 (±3,541)
District 3	0.1% (±0.1%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	0.5% (±0.2%)	171,195 (±3,042)
District 4	0.2% (±0.1%)	0.0% (±0.1%)	0.9% (±0.2%)	171,028 (±3,211)
District 5	0.0% (±0.1%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	0.2% (±0.2%)	150,019 (±3,040)
District 6	0.2% (±0.2%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	1.4% (±0.5%)	165,769 (±3,183)
District 7	0.1% (±0.1%)	0.2% (±0.1%)	1.0% (±0.7%)	171,564 (±2,944)
District 8	0.2% (±0.1%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	1.8% (±0.7%)	188,817 (±3,137)
District 9	0.3% (±0.2%)	0.2% (±0.1%)	1.7% (±0.5%)	182,293 (±2,956)
District 10	0.1% (±0.1%)	0.2% (±0.2%)	2.0% (±0.3%)	182,374 (±3,167)
COSA	0.1% (±0.0%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	1.3% (±0.2%)	1,492,494 (±86)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05
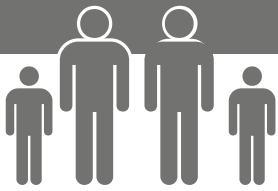
Districts 1-10, Population Change, 2016

	2010 Population Approximation	2016 Population Approximation	Population Percent Change
	Counts	Est (MOE)	% (MOE)
District 1	142,124	148,693 (±2,978)	4.6% (±2.1%)
District 2	168,459	179,918 (±3,541)	6.8% (±2.1%)
District 3	160,041	171,195 (±3,042)	7.0% (±1.9%)
District 4	166,569	171,028 (±3,211)	10.5% (±2.1%)
District 5	148,093	150,019 (±3,040)	1.3% (±2.1%)
District 6	149,711	165,769 (±3,183)	10.7% (±2.1%)
District 7	156,106	171,564 (±2,944)	9.9% (±1.9%)
District 8	167,835	188,817 (±3,137)	12.5% (±1.9%)
District 9	168,905	182,293 (±2,956)	7.9% (±1.7%)
District 10	167,665	182,374 (±3,167)	8.8% (±1.9%)
COSA	1,327,407	1,492,494 (±86)	12.4% (±0.0%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1, Table P1 and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04.

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

Districts 1-10, Labor Force Participation of People 16-64 Years of Age, 2016

	Employed: Armed Forces	Employed: Civilian	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force	Population 16-64
	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	Est (MOE)
District 1	0.3% (±0.4%)	65.6% (±2.8%)	5.2% (±0.7%)	28.9% (±1.1%)	98,902 (±2,370)
District 2	2.7% (±0.5%)	61.8% (±2.4%)	5.5% (±0.6%)	30.0% (±1.1%)	116,407 (±2,596)
District 3	0.1% (±0.4%)	62.8% (±1.1%)	6.3% (±0.7%)	30.7% (±1.1%)	108,694 (±2,294)
District 4	1.1% (±0.4%)	63.1% (±1.2%)	7.2% (±0.7%)	28.6% (±1.1%)	108,045 (±2,453)
District 5	0.1% (±0.4%)	56.1% (±1.2%)	6.9% (±0.7%)	37.0% (±1.1%)	93,822 (±2,095)
District 6	1.1% (±0.4%)	68.1% (±1.2%)	5.6% (±0.7%)	25.1% (±1.1%)	110,870 (±2,639)
District 7	0.3% (±0.4%)	68.6% (±1.0%)	4.7% (±0.6%)	26.4% (±1.0%)	113,268 (±2,426)
District 8	0.3% (±0.3%)	71.0% (±1.0%)	4.5% (±0.6%)	24.2% (±1.0%)	132,419 (±2,847)
District 9	0.6% (±0.4%)	73.8% (±1.0%)	3.3% (±0.5%)	22.2% (±1.0%)	119,759 (±2,623)
District 10	1.0% (±0.4%)	73.4% (±1.1%)	4.3% (±0.6%)	21.3% (±1.0%)	120,887 (±2,738)
COSA	0.7% (±0.1%)	67.7% (±0.8%)	4.5% (±0.4%)	27.2% (±0.8%)	977,205 (±10,802)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table B23001.

Districts 1-10, Educational Attainment, 2016

	Population 25+ with less than high school	Population 25+ with high school	Population 25+ with some college	Population 25+ with Associate's degree	Population 25+ with Bachelor's degree or Higher	Population 25+
	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	Est (MOE)
District 1	24.7% (±1.2%)	27.5% (±1.3%)	20.1% (±0.9%)	5.6% (±0.5%)	22.2% (±0.9%)	99,950 (±1,992)
District 2	21.3% (±1.1%)	27.8% (±1.2%)	25.0% (±1.1%)	7.8% (±0.6%)	18.0% (±1.0%)	109,749 (±2,118)
District 3	28.0% (±1.1%)	35.9% (±1.3%)	21.4% (±0.9%)	5.2% (±0.5%)	9.5% (±0.7%)	106,463 (±1,856)
District 4	27.0% (±1.3%)	31.6% (±1.4%)	22.6% (±1.0%)	7.0% (±0.7%)	11.8% (±0.8%)	99,568 (±1,993)
District 5	39.8% (±1.3%)	32.9% (±1.2%)	17.1% (±0.9%)	3.3% (±0.4%)	6.9% (±0.5%)	92,853 (±1,771)
District 6	16.0% (±1.1%)	27.8% (±1.3%)	27.4% (±1.3%)	8.0% (±0.7%)	20.8% (±1.0%)	103,646 (±2,001)
District 7	14.4% (±0.9%)	25.3% (±1.1%)	24.9% (±1.0%)	8.4% (±0.7%)	27.0% (±1.0%)	111,172 (±1,887)
District 8	6.3% (±0.7%)	15.3% (±0.9%)	23.0% (±1.0%)	8.4% (±0.7%)	46.9% (±1.2%)	119,684 (±2,050)
District 9	4.0% (±0.5%)	14.7% (±0.9%)	22.2% (±1.0%)	8.5% (±0.7%)	50.7% (±1.2%)	122,739 (±1,895)
District 10	8.3% (±0.7%)	24.3% (±1.2%)	26.3% (±1.1%)	9.6% (±0.7%)	31.5% (±1.1%)	120,486 (±2,084)
COSA	19.1% (±0.9%)	26.7% (±1.0%)	20.9% (±0.9%)	7.4% (±0.5%)	26.0% (±0.9%)	954,233 (±5,507)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table S1501.

Districts 1-10, Working-Age Disability, 2016

	People 18-64 with a disability	People 18-64 with a disability
	% (MOE)	Est (MOE)
District 1	11.9% (±0.8%)	93,993 (±2,258)
District 2	17.3% (±0.9%)	107,421 (±2,495)
District 3	17.4% (±1.0%)	103,147 (±2,131)
District 4	14.7% (±0.9%)	101,111 (±2,304)
District 5	19.8% (±1.0%)	87,303 (±1,970)
District 6	13.1% (±0.9%)	104,204 (±2,416)
District 7	11.4% (±0.8%)	107,776 (±2,351)
District 8	7.6% (±0.6%)	127,103 (±2,657)
District 9	7.1% (±0.7%)	113,659 (±2,380)
District 10	9.7% (±0.8%)	113,989 (±2,518)
COSA	13.2% (±0.7%)	924,114 (±6,642)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table S1810.

Districts 1-10, Per Capita Income, 2016

	Per Capita Income
	Estimate (MOE)
District 1	$22,896 (±$841)
District 2	$19,041 (±$708)
District 3	$16,064 (±$477)
District 4	$16,875 (±$673)
District 5	$13,596 (±$489)
District 6	$21,988 (±$674)
District 7	$23,982 (±$731)
District 8	$32,619 (±$965)
District 9	$40,221 (±$1,262)
District 10	$28,970 (±$826)
COSA	$23,921 (±$581)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table B19313 and DP05.

Districts 1-10, Poverty, 2016

	<18 years old below poverty		Total below poverty	
	% (MOE)	Est (MOE)	% (MOE)	Est (MOE)
District 1	34.0% (±3.6%)	10,599 (±1,240)	22.9% (±1.6%)	32,977 (±2,382)
District 2	35.5% (±2.7%)	17,479 (±1,508)	24.6% (±1.4%)	43,113 (±2,597)
District 3	35.3% (±3.0%)	16,172 (±1,506)	24.0% (±1.4%)	40,495 (±2,549)
District 4	30.3% (±2.7%)	15,641 (±1,476)	21.0% (±1.5%)	35,494 (±2,680)
District 5	49.2% (±3.3%)	20,083 (±1,578)	33.0% (±1.7%)	48,276 (±2,650)
District 6	21.7% (±2.8%)	9,857 (±1,346)	15.5% (±1.4%)	25,536 (±2,422)
District 7	24.8% (±2.7%)	10,272 (±1,176)	17.7% (±1.3%)	29,733 (±2,228)
District 8	16.3% (±2.5%)	6,514 (±1,020)	16.0% (±1.2%)	29,664 (±2,205)
District 9	9.4% (±2.0%)	4,028 (±890)	7.7% (±1.0%)	14,050 (±1,749)
District 10	17.3% (±2.5%)	7,567 (±1,122)	11.4% (±1.1%)	20,648 (±2,011)
COSA	26.2% (±2.1%)	97,799 (±8,130)	18.5% (±1.1%)	271,771 (±15,769)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table S1701

Districts 1-10, Insurance, 2016

	<18 uninsured	18-64 uninsured	65+ uninsured	Total population uninsured
	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)
District 1	12.1% (±1.9%)	32.5% (±1.6%)	1.2% (±0.6%)	23.7% (±1.2%)
District 2	8.6% (±1.3%)	28.2% (±1.4%)	2.0% (±1.2%)	19.9% (±1.0%)
District 3	9.5% (±1.4%)	32.6% (±1.4%)	1.7% (±0.7%)	22.6% (±1.0%)
District 4	8.8% (±1.4%)	32.4% (±1.7%)	1.9% (±1.0%)	22.3% (±1.2%)
District 5	9.6% (±1.4%)	39.4% (±1.6%)	1.6% (±0.8%)	26.3% (±1.1%)
District 6	7.1% (±1.3%)	21.7% (±1.5%)	1.3% (±1.0%)	15.9% (±1.1%)
District 7	8.3% (±1.6%)	23.2% (±1.4%)	2.8% (±1.4%)	17.1% (±1.1%)
District 8	5.8% (±1.5%)	15.7% (±1.1%)	1.7% (±0.8%)	12.1% (±0.9%)
District 9	5.8% (±1.3%)	13.1% (±1.1%)	1.1% (±0.7%)	9.8% (±0.9%)
District 10	9.7% (±1.7%)	19.1% (±1.4%)	1.3% (±1.0%)	14.6% (±1.1%)
COSA	8.1% (±1.2%)	22.1% (±1.2%)	1.6% (±0.8%)	16.1% (±0.9%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table S2701.

Districts 1-10, Teenage Birth Rate, 2015

	Live births to Females 15-19		
	Births	Females	Teenage Birth Rate
	Counts	Est (MOE)	Per 1,000 (MOE)
District 1	193	4,864 (±537)	39.7 (±4.4)
District 2	312	7,049 (±680)	44.3 (±4.3)
District 3	278	5,640 (±545)	49.3 (±4.8)
District 4	275	7,536 (±682)	36.5 (±3.3)
District 5	313	5,858 (±575)	53.4 (±5.2)
District 6	167	5,703 (±608)	29.3 (±3.1)
District 7	144	5,285 (±518)	27.2 (±2.7)
District 8	66	7,140 (±701)	9.2 (±0.9)
District 9	46	4,908 (±549)	9.4 (±1.0)
District 10	104	6,044 (±598)	17.2 (±1.7)
COSA	2,038	50,282 (±2,110)	40.5 (±1.7)

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, 2015. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table B01001, 2015.

Districts 1-10, Estimated Broadband Connections per 1,000 Households, 2016

	Broadband connections per 1,000 households (MOE)
District 1	391 (±5)
District 2	364 (±5)
District 3	351 (±4)
District 4	386 (±5)
District 5	293 (±3)
District 6	333 (±4)
District 7	379 (±4)
District 8	386 (±4)
District 9	378 (±4)
District 10	371 (±4)
COSA	386 (±4)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table S1101. Residential Fixed Connections by Census Tract, Federal Communications Commission Form 477 as of 12/31/2016.

Districts 1-10, Occupied Units by Status, 2016

	Renter occupied	Owner occupied	Total occupied
	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	Est (MOE)
District 1	52.4% (±1.4%)	47.6% (±1.1%)	54,451 (±667)
District 2	50.1% (±1.4%)	49.9% (±1.1%)	59,538 (±747)
District 3	40.2% (±1.3%)	59.8% (±1.2%)	53,340 (±575)
District 4	38.6% (±1.5%)	61.4% (±1.3%)	47,609 (±560)
District 5	43.4% (±1.5%)	56.6% (±1.2%)	44,774 (±525)
District 6	41.8% (±1.5%)	58.2% (±1.3%)	53,465 (±608)
District 7	46.9% (±1.2%)	53.1% (±1.0%)	60,670 (±575)
District 8	54.2% (±1.1%)	45.8% (±0.8%)	73,225 (±791)
District 9	42.4% (±1.2%)	57.6% (±0.9%)	72,162 (±728)
District 10	40.6% (±1.2%)	59.4% (±1.0%)	67,424 (±734)
COSA	46.4% (±1.1%)	53.6% (±1.0%)	498,154 (±4,880)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table B25003.

Districts 1-10, Housing Cost-Burdened, 2016

	% of housing units with costs >30% of income		
	Renter occupied	Owner occupied	Total occupied units
	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	% (MOE)
District 1	47.3% (±2.5%)	23.9% (±1.8%)	35.8% (±1.6%)
District 2	54.1% (±2.5%)	25.7% (±1.8%)	39.5% (±1.6%)
District 3	54.9% (±2.8%)	21.7% (±1.6%)	34.4% (±1.5%)
District 4	49.9% (±3.2%)	22.2% (±1.8%)	32.6% (±1.7%)
District 5	54.8% (±2.8%)	22.7% (±1.7%)	35.8% (±1.6%)
District 6	50.4% (±3.4%)	21.0% (±1.8%)	33.0% (±1.8%)
District 7	50.3% (±2.6%)	20.7% (±1.6%)	34.1% (±1.5%)
District 8	46.5% (±2.3%)	21.7% (±1.6%)	34.8% (±1.5%)
District 9	43.8% (±2.7%)	22.6% (±1.5%)	31.4% (±1.5%)
District 10	46.6% (±2.8%)	21.4% (±1.6%)	31.3% (±1.5%)
COSA	49.6% (±1.9%)	21.5% (±1.4%)	34.2% (±1.1%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04.

Districts 1-10, Residential Vacancy Rates, 2016

	Housing units vacant	Housing units vacant	Total occupied
	% (MOE)	Est (MOE)	Est (MOE)
District 1	12.5% (±1.0%)	7,756 (±630)	62,207 (±313)
District 2	11.1% (±1.0%)	7,401 (±641)	66,939 (±457)
District 3	8.7% (±0.9%)	5,054 (±498)	58,394 (±327)
District 4	7.8% (±0.9%)	4,034 (±486)	51,643 (±312)
District 5	9.6% (±0.9%)	4,748 (±465)	49,522 (±284)
District 6	6.1% (±0.9%)	3,467 (±514)	56,932 (±353)
District 7	7.4% (±0.8%)	4,877 (±517)	65,547 (±297)
District 8	8.9% (±0.9%)	7,188 (±712)	80,413 (±416)
District 9	6.5% (±0.8%)	5,048 (±642)	77,210 (±358)
District 10	7.3% (±0.9%)	5,303 (±620)	72,727 (±429)
COSA	8.6% (±0.7%)	46,821 (±3,921)	544,975 (±3,776)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04.

Districts 1-10, Multifamily Housing, 2016

	Total housing with 2 or more units per building	Single family housing	Total housing units
	% (MOE)	% (MOE)	Est (MOE)
District 1	39.6% (±1.6%)	59.9% (±1.1%)	62,207 (±313)
District 2	29.2% (±1.5%)	67.4% (±1.0%)	66,939 (±457)
District 3	20.6% (±1.2%)	75.1% (±1.1%)	58,394 (±327)
District 4	17.7% (±1.3%)	78.3% (±1.2%)	51,643 (±312)
District 5	17.1% (±1.2%)	81.3% (±1.1%)	49,522 (±284)
District 6	26.7% (±1.8%)	71.5% (±1.2%)	56,932 (±353)
District 7	36.2% (±1.6%)	62.9% (±1.0%)	65,547 (±297)
District 8	50.1% (±1.7%)	49.3% (±0.9%)	80,413 (±416)
District 9	36.6% (±1.7%)	62.9% (±1.0%)	77,210 (±358)
District 10	30.8% (±1.5%)	68.2% (±1.0%)	72,727 (±429)
COSA	33.2% (±1.3%)	65.1% (±1.0%)	0.5% (±0.2%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04.

Districts 1-10, Eviction Filing Rate and Eviction Rate, 2016

	Eviction rate per 1,000	Evictions	Eviction filing rate per 1,000	Eviction filings
	Rate	Counts	Rate	Counts
District 1	4.1	1,302	6.1	1,921
District 2	5.5	1,747	7.9	2,506
District 3	6.4	1,477	8.7	2,018
District 4	5.1	1,032	6.4	1,287
District 5	4.3	891	5.5	1,149
District 6	4.3	1,028	6.0	1,437
District 7	3.5	1,067	5.2	1,594
District 8	2.8	1,189	3.5	1,465
District 9	2.9	932	3.3	1,054
District 10	3.1	868	4.1	1,162
COSA	4.1	10,149	5.5	13,759

Districts 1-10, Subsidized Housing, 2017

	Subsidized units of total housing units	Subsidized units available
	% (MOE)	Counts
District 1	6.0% (±0.0%)	3,752
District 2	7.5% (±0.1%)	5,000
District 3	7.1% (±0.0%)	4,169
District 4	4.5% (±0.0%)	2,322
District 5	10.0% (±0.1%)	4,950
District 6	3.3% (±0.0%)	1,862
District 7	5.2% (±0.0%)	3,420
District 8	1.5% (±0.0%)	1,203
District 9	0.4% (±0.0%)	277
District 10	1.3% (±0.0%)	974
COSA	4.5% (±0.0%)	25,263

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1 & 5-Year Estimates, Table DP04. Picture of Subsidized Households from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development and Research, 2017.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Districts 1-10 and City of San Antonio, Registered Voters, 2018

	Registered voters by Voter Precincts August 2018	Registered voters by Voter Precincts November 2018	Ballots Cast November 2018	Voter Turnout November 2018
	Counts	Counts	Counts	%
District 1	67,994	69,709	13,353	19.2%
District 2	68,128	69,449	8,852	12.7%
District 3	68,850	69,998	13,613	19.4%
District 4	66,457	67,380	15,391	22.8%
District 5	61,795	62,607	9,045	14.4%
District 6	80,273	81,340	28,177	34.6%
District 7	84,289	85,411	26,706	31.3%
District 8	96,104	100,247	40,770	40.7%
District 9	100,426	101,723	52,998	52.1%
District 10	91,874	93,371	36,341	38.9%
COSA	786,190	801,235	245,246	30.6%

Source: Bexar County Elections Department, 2018 and COSA ITSD

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