



2019

Racial Equity Indicator Report



CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
OFFICE OF EQUITY



CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
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Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Acknowledgements	7
Overview	9
Equity Strategy	10
Demographics	12
Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Sex.....	12
Financial Stability	15
Household and Family Income.....	15
Full-Time Earnings	16
Poverty	16
Education	18
Educational Attainment	18
Disconnected Youth.....	18
School Absenteeism.....	20
Disciplinary Suspension.....	20
High School Graduation.....	22
Pre-K Enrollment.....	22
Infrastructure and Transportation	25
Digital Inclusion	25
Transportation and Mobility	26
Economic Opportunity	28
Unemployment	28
Housing	30
Homeownership and Housing Costs.....	30
Homelessness	32
Safety and Justice	34
Traffic Stops.....	34
Juvenile Probation.....	34
Racial/Ethnic Representation	36
Lethal Force.....	36
Health	39
Health Insurance.....	39
Food Access.....	40
Low Birthweight	42
Births to Teenagers	42
Premature Death	44
Air Quality	46
Appendix	48

Introduction

People of color make up approximately 75% of San Antonio's population, and that percentage is increasing. Except for the white population, all racial/ethnic groups experienced demographic growth in San Antonio over the past decade. This growth is not an anomaly; the nation is experiencing similar demographic shifts, and people of color are projected to be the majority nationally by the year 2044. Youth of color are projected to be the majority nationally by the year 2022. The prosperity of the city and the nation will increasingly depend on the social, health, and economic wellbeing of people of color.

Inequities by race are vast and deep in cities throughout the nation, including in San Antonio. As demonstrated in this Racial Equity Indicator Report, people of color in San Antonio experience worse outcomes in health, education, employment, housing, and across many other metrics. This is not surprising, but it is inexcusable. These inequities did not happen by chance; they are a product of specific historic and present day policy decisions, including those born out of institutional and structural racism. The City of San Antonio is committed to closing these racial outcome gaps, and to applying equity principles and practices to all our procedures and all our decision-making.

Advancing equity in the City of San Antonio requires an intentional and focused approach to address inequities head on, so that in the future one's identity can no longer be used to predict one's success or one's outcomes. Cities are equitable when all residents — regardless of their race/ethnicity, nativity, gender, income, neighborhood of residence, or other characteristics — are fully able to participate in the city's economic vitality, contribute to the region's readiness for the future, and connect to the region's assets and resources. (Source: PolicyLink) For the City of San Antonio, equity means that our policy-making, service delivery, and distribution of resources account for the different histories, challenges, and needs of the people we serve.

It is critical that the City of San Antonio increasingly utilize equity data to guide decision-making, and this Racial Equity Indicator Report provides invaluable data that will help City Departments advance equity in budgeting, community engagement, and high-priority service delivery. What population-level data is driving budget decisions, policies, programs, and plans? What does this data tell us about how communities of color and low-income communities are faring, and how will we measure progress in these communities?

The City of San Antonio is committed to closing these racial outcome gaps, and to applying equity principles and practices to all our procedures and all our decision-making.

The 2019 Racial Equity Indicator Report measures inequities faced by communities of color across multiple domains and can be used to quantify the state of racial equity in San Antonio in 2019, and measure progress over time. It features key indicators on demographics, education, infrastructure and transportation, economic opportunity, housing, safety and justice, and health. The report will be shared with City leadership and the greater San Antonio community, to ideally strengthen the case for racial equity and the economic and social benefits of applying equity practices and principles to everything that we do in San Antonio, both inside and outside of the government.









Acknowledgements

The City of San Antonio Office of Equity is grateful to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation for their generous support of the Racial Equity Indicator Report through the 2018 Culture of Health Prize award. We thank our partners and fellow Culture of Health awardees for responding to community needs by tackling some of the root causes of health inequities.

We also thank Mayor Ron Nirenberg and City Manager Erik Walsh for their unwavering commitment to reducing and ultimately eliminating disparities experienced by our most marginalized San Antonio residents. Their support is invaluable to the Office of Equity's efforts in ensuring that the City of San Antonio's policy-making, service delivery, and distribution of resources account for the different histories, challenges, and needs of the people we serve.

The Racial Equity Indicator Report is a collaboration between the City of San Antonio's Office of Equity and Community Information Now (CI:Now), a nonprofit local data intermediary. Report contributors from the Office of Equity include Jonathan Butler, Amy Casso, Stephanie Flores, Zan Gibbs, Veronica Hernandez, Amanda Ireta-Goode, Jonathan Malagon, and Malcolm Sullivan. Data, charts, and narrative interpretations were prepared by the Community Information Now (CI:Now) data team, which is housed in the UTHealth Houston School of Public Health in San Antonio. Reyna Gonzales assisted with graphic design, and Fred Gonzalez and Zan Gibbs contributed their photographs.





Overview

Social and racial inequities are not random, natural, or inevitable. They are often intentional and historically designed to benefit and burden specific groups of people. In describing inequities in health outcomes across populations, the World Health Organization states that “the unequal distribution of health-damaging experiences is not in any sense a ‘natural’ phenomenon, but the result of a **toxic combination of poor social policies and programs, unfair economic arrangements, and bad politics.**” These poor social policies, unfair economic practices and legal codification of racial discrimination in laws and government practices have increased gaps and disparities in health and wellbeing for communities of color, while embedding racism and its impact into the fabric and structure of our society.

In the 1930s, the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) introduced redlining maps under the New Deal policies of the Franklin Roosevelt administration, to determine areas that were prime or unfit for investment by banks, insurance companies, savings and loan associations, and other financial services. The areas that were deemed unfit for investment were demarcated with red shading on a map, and this determination was based almost entirely on the racial composition of neighborhoods. According to HOLC reports that accompanied the redlining maps, areas in San Antonio deemed unfit for investment were based on racist characterizations of neighborhoods such as having a “large percentage of Mexicans, an unproductive class which constitutes a burden to the community” or “as to living conditions, the Negroes are probably slightly more respectable than the Mexicans.” The practices were designed into cities across the United States and sanctioned by federal and local government.

This type of institutional racism further segregated cities and reproduced racially divided communities. Without access to banking or insurance, communities of color were forced on a path of “urban decay” that continued for decades to follow. The legacy of these policies is that communities of color often have less access to jobs, services, high-quality education, parks,

safe streets, and other essential ingredients of economic and social success. The Racial Equity Indicators Report seeks to illuminate current racial disparities, to help make the case for an increased effort to dismantle and eliminate all forms of racism, from individual to structural.

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It is also critical to acknowledge the role of governments (at all levels) in perpetuating racial disparities, and to underscore its importance in eradicating institutional racism. It is essential for City governments to apply an equity lens (equity thinking) when developing programs, plans, and policies that may perpetuate inequities. Applying an equity lens can help city government reflect on how decisions burden or benefit underserved communities, particularly communities of color and low-income communities, and hopefully close the wide and inequitable gaps that are evident in this Racial Equity Indicators Report.

Lastly, it is important to note that advancing equity benefits everyone in San Antonio. Wage, employment, health, and education gaps by race are not only bad for people of color — they are bad for everyone, and these gaps slow the growth of the entire economy. Closing these gaps is critical, and will require a multi-pronged and collective effort, with targeted strategies such as the elimination of discrimination in pay and hiring, the systematic boosting of educational attainment, and ensuring that everyone understands that strong and rising wages is good for families, good for communities, and good for the local economy.

Equity Strategy

The City of San Antonio Office of Equity

The Office of Equity is a citywide office focused on advancing social equity within City Government, to help reduce and ultimately eliminate disparities experienced by our most marginalized San Antonio residents. The Office of Equity does this through supporting City Departments in normalizing concepts of equity, organizing staff to work together for transformational change, and operationalizing new practices, policies and procedures that are equity oriented.

The Office of Equity recognizes that it will take transformational shift within government to truly address disparities experienced by communities of color and low-income communities, and therefore we focus our efforts on elevating the understanding of what it takes to advance equity within every City Department. We believe that equity is everyone's job, and our office provides training, technical assistance and equity specific tools to all our City Departments and their staff. For more information on the City of San Antonio's Office of Equity, please visit: <https://www.sanantonio.gov/Equity>

Why Collect Racial Equity Data

Cities must be driven by equity data to guide decision-making. To inform our work, guide our investments and work to achieve the citywide equity goals and strategies, the Office of Equity has developed multiple tools to assess City of San Antonio's progress towards more equitable outcomes and to inform policies, plans, budgets and programs, and this report is only one of those tools.

As part of this effort, the 2019 Racial Equity Indicator Report is **intended to measure disparities faced by communities of color across multiple domains**. This Report will quantify the state of racial equity in San Antonio and features key indicators on racial disparities in income, housing, health, educational attainment, and in other areas. The Report will be shared with the greater San Antonio community to **help make the case for racial equity and its economic and social benefits**.





Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Sex

Why does race matter?

People of color are the majority of San Antonio's population, and their share of the total population continues to grow. As the percentage of people of color increases, their social and economic well-being will determine the city's future success and prosperity.

Who lives in San Antonio?

San Antonio is home to an estimated 1,486,521 people. Nearly two-thirds (64.2%) of the population identifies as Hispanic or Latinx. One-quarter (24.8%) identify as white, 6.4% as Black or African-American, 2.7% as Asian, 1.5% as two or more races (multiracial), and 0.1% each as American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, or some other race.

Cities can score quite differently on racial/ethnic diversity depending on how diversity is defined and measured. One commonly-used measure is the Diversity Index, a number between 0 and 87.5 that estimates the likelihood that two randomly-chosen people in a particular geography — in this case, a county — would be of different races or ethnicities. Numbers closer to 87.5 mean greater diversity, so Bexar County (55.6) is considered much more diverse than El Paso County (30.8) but much less diverse than Travis County (63.1) or Harris County (68.9).

Why does age matter?

Communities of color in San Antonio are comparatively younger than whites. As younger populations grow increasingly diverse, bridging the gap between youth of color and older residents is critical for the local economy. Support for strong public schools for all children and workforce training are needed to prepare the emerging workforce and ensure prosperity for all.

Who is driving population growth?

Although the older population is growing in number and as a percent of total population, San Antonio is relatively young compared to other major cities, with 7.1% of people aged younger than five, 21.2% aged five to 19 years, 37.3% aged 20 to 44, 17.7% aged 45 to 59, 11.8% aged 60 to 74, and 4.9% aged 75 years or older. Just slightly over half are females, though that difference grows in older age groups.

About Race/Ethnicity and Sex Categories

An important note to consider when reading this report is that the original collector of the data determines race/ethnicity, sex, and age categories.

Data cannot be translated into different categories, or to standardize the categories across all indicators.

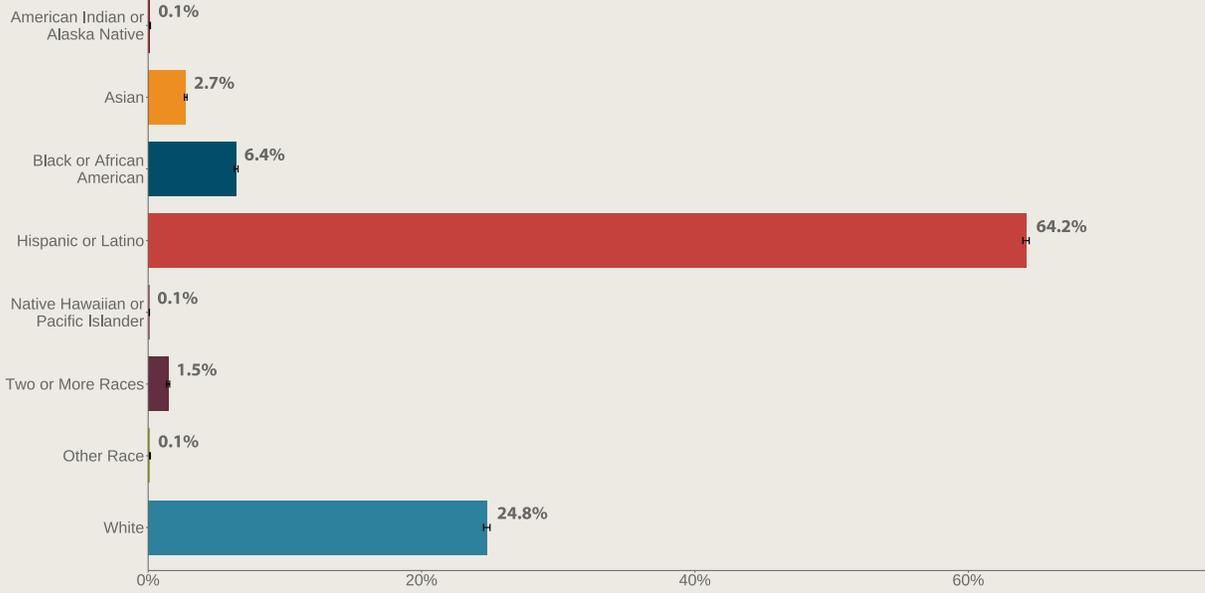
The majority of the data in this report is collected through the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. The person responding to the survey reports their own race (for example, American Indian or Alaska Native) and ethnicity (Hispanic or Latinx, or not Hispanic or Latinx), as well as the race and ethnicity of other people in the household.

The person responding also reports sex for themselves and other members of the household. The Census Bureau *intends* sex to mean biological sex at birth. The survey does not attempt to capture any information about gender identity, which is a source of growing controversy.¹ The survey doesn't define sex, though, so the person responding might report their gender identity rather than their biological sex at birth. In either case, the Census Bureau offers only the binary "male" and "female" as response options.

¹ See for example Lang, N. (2019, July 1). Inside the battle to get LGBTQ Americans counted in the Census. *The Daily Beast*. Retrieved from <https://www.thedailybeast.com/inside-the-battle-to-get-lgbtq-americans-counted-in-the-census>

Percent of Total Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

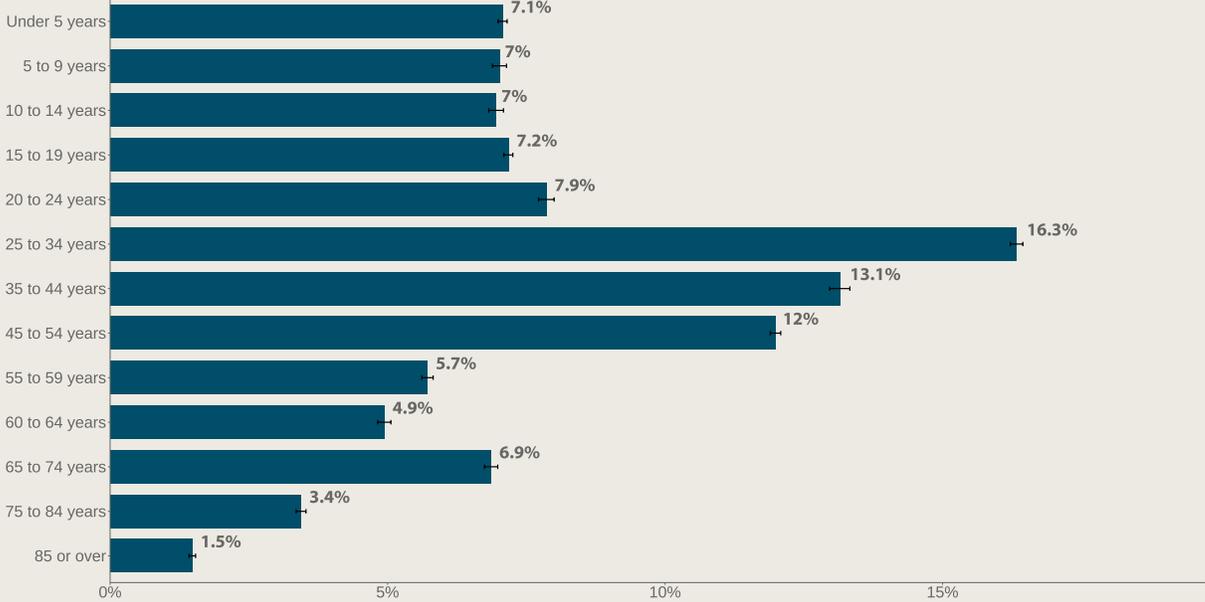
City of San Antonio



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table: B03002
Prepared by CI:Now

Percent of Total Population by Age, 2018

City of San Antonio



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table: B01001
Prepared by CI:Now



Household and Family Income

Why does income matter?

106 million Americans, nearly a third of the nation, are living below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Half of Black/African American and Latinx families in America do not have \$400 in savings to cover an emergency while still covering their other monthly bills.

The notion that hard work will enable Americans to get ahead is a central tenet of the American dream, but families today need more than a paycheck to move up the economic ladder. A short-term illness, loss of income, or emergency expense can be insurmountable for a family living in poverty.

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How does household and family income vary among San Antonians?

Median household income in San Antonio is an estimated \$50,980. (The *median* household income is the cutpoint at which half of incomes are lower and half are higher. Compared to the *average*, the *median* is skewed much less by very high and very low incomes.) At \$59,935, median family income is higher than median household income, as would be expected given that a household can contain just one person, but a family household by definition has at least two people.

Looking just at family households, median household income varies dramatically depending on the family type. Married-couple families with or without children, which by definition include two adults of working age, have an estimated median household income of just over \$76,000 — nearly three times as high as the median household income of about \$26,000 among single female-headed households with children. Among households headed by a single person with no spouse present, both sex and presence of children affect household income. Male-headed households have a higher income than female-headed households whether or not children are present. Households without children have higher incomes than households with children, whether headed by a male or female.



Full-Time Earnings

Why does a living wage matter?

In an equitable economy, all workers would earn a living wage that allows them to meet their family's basic needs. Policy and systems changes that ensure equal pay for equal work, fair hiring, and rising wages for low-wage workers will boost incomes, resulting in more of the consumer spending that drives economic growth and job creation.

Do all full-time workers earn a living wage that meets basic needs?

Differences in household income can't be explained solely by whether the householder works. Looking only at people employed at least full-time in the past year, males consistently earn more than females overall and within most racial/ethnic groups. Inequities are also stark among racial/ethnic groups as a whole, without looking at sex. Breaking out the data by race/ethnicity *and* sex, however, makes the inequities most clear. Among people employed full-time, white and Asian males earn nearly twice as much as females who are Hispanic or Latinx or identify as being of some other race.

To provide context for these earnings figures, the United Way ALICE (Asset-Limited, Income-Constrained, Employed) model estimates that a single person without children in Bexar County must earn at least \$33,744 for a minimum level of financial stability given local costs for housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care. That figure is \$67,644 for one adult with an infant and \$101,124 for two adults, one of whom is working, with an infant and a preschooler.²

Poverty

Why does poverty matter?

People who live in high-poverty neighborhoods have less access to jobs, services, high-quality education, infrastructure and other essential ingredients of economic and social success. People of color are more likely than their white counterparts to live in high-poverty neighborhoods, even if they themselves are not poor. High rates of poverty threatens prosperity and weakens the middle class. In contrast, greater economic inclusion leads to more robust and sustained growth.

How does poverty impact different populations in San Antonio?

The poverty rate varies tremendously by race/ethnicity, sex, and age. The margin of error on these Census estimates varies widely as well, with much less certainty about the estimates for smaller groups of people than for larger ones. Nevertheless, an estimated 29.2% of American Indian or Alaska Native people live in poverty, as compared to 11.2% of whites and 6.5% of Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders. Falling in between those groups are Black/African-Americans (22.5% in poverty), Hispanics or Latinx (21.3%), multiracial and other race (17.9% and 19.6%, respectively), and Asians (15.6%).

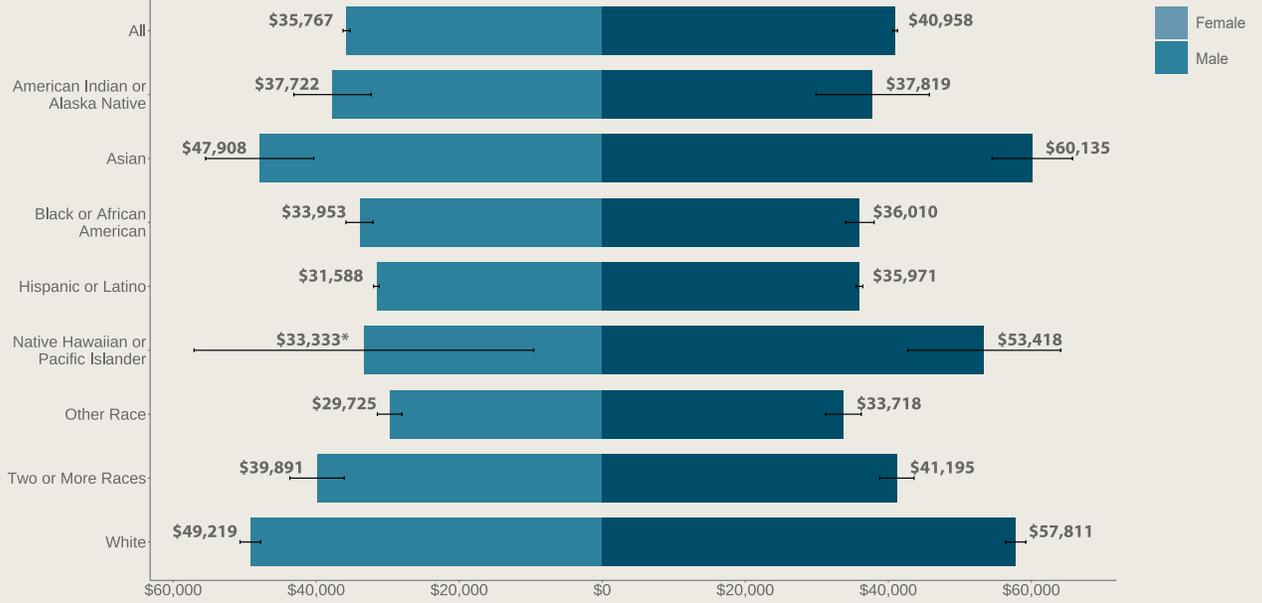
Defining Poverty

The poverty thresholds used by the Census Bureau to calculate the figures here differ somewhat from the thresholds used to determine eligibility for Medicaid and other programs, but both definitions are based on income relative to family or household size. The poverty level is currently defined by the Census Bureau as an annual income of \$13,300 or less for a family/household of one person under age 65, or \$20,598 for one adult and two children, or \$25,926 for two adults and two children. As these income levels are so low, the poverty level is widely considered to be a measure of *extreme* poverty.

²United Ways of Texas. (2019). ALICE budgets by county. Retrieved from https://www.uwtexas.org/sites/uwtexas.org/files/18UW_ALICE_Report_TX_Budgets_8.27.18%20%281%29.pdf

Median Annual Earnings by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, 2018

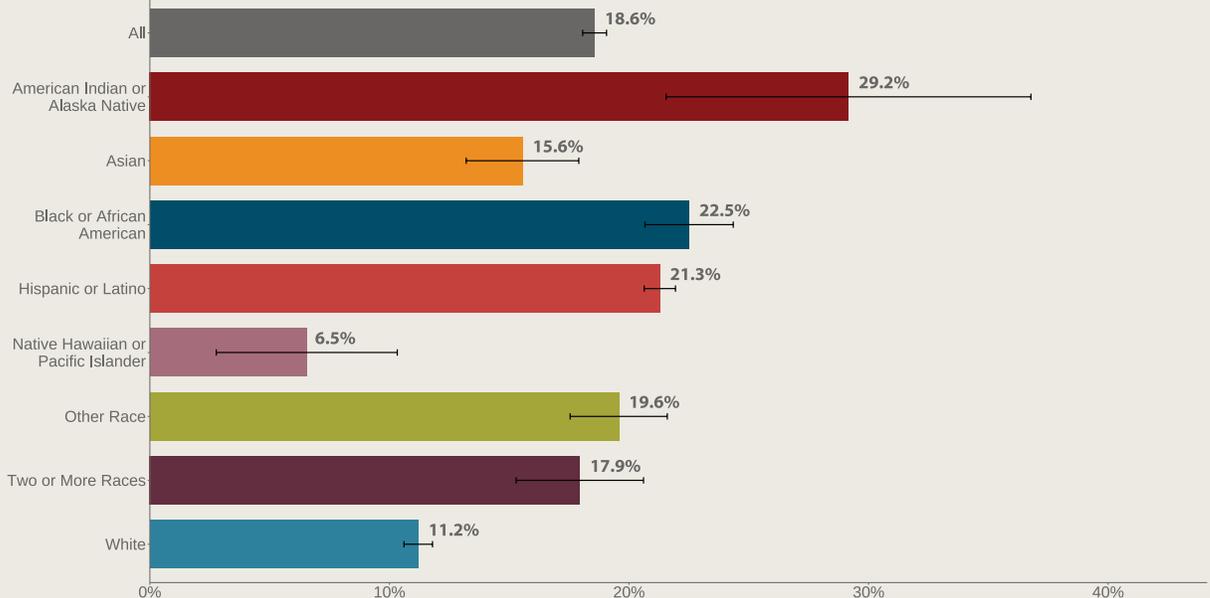
Annual earnings for people who worked full-time/year-round for the past 12 months in the City of San Antonio



*Unreliable: Error is too large relative to estimate
 Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates. Table: B20017 B-I
 Prepared by CI:Now

Percent of Total Population in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

City of San Antonio



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates. Table: B17001 B-I
 Prepared by CI:Now

Educational Attainment

Why does educational attainment matter?

On the whole, higher educational attainment does still correlate with higher lifetime earnings. In addition to gaining access to better-paying jobs and becoming eligible for promotions, having a bachelor's degree makes workers more resilient amid the ups and downs of changing job markets. These advantages spread among family members. Studies show that once one sibling completes college, other siblings are more likely to do the same. The children of degree-holders are also more likely to go to college thanks to the know-how, networks, and increased income of their parents.

Do all San Antonians have the educational attainment to compete for current and future jobs?

As shown here, educational attainment represents the highest level of education completed by adults 25 and older, but this data unfortunately does not capture certificates or certifications. At more than half, the proportion of adults who have earned a Bachelor's or graduate degree is by far highest among Asians, next-highest among whites, and lowest among Hispanics or Latinx, Black/African-Americans, and those who identify as multiracial or of some other race.

As with other data in this report, the estimates are much less certain for smaller population groups than for larger groups. Even so, 14% of Asian adults in San Antonio are without a high school diploma or GED, as compared to 9.6% of Black/African-Americans and 5% of whites. The proportions of adults without a high school diploma or GED are highest among Hispanics or Latinx, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and those who identify as being of some other race.

Disconnected Youth

Why does it matter to connect youth to educational and employment opportunities?

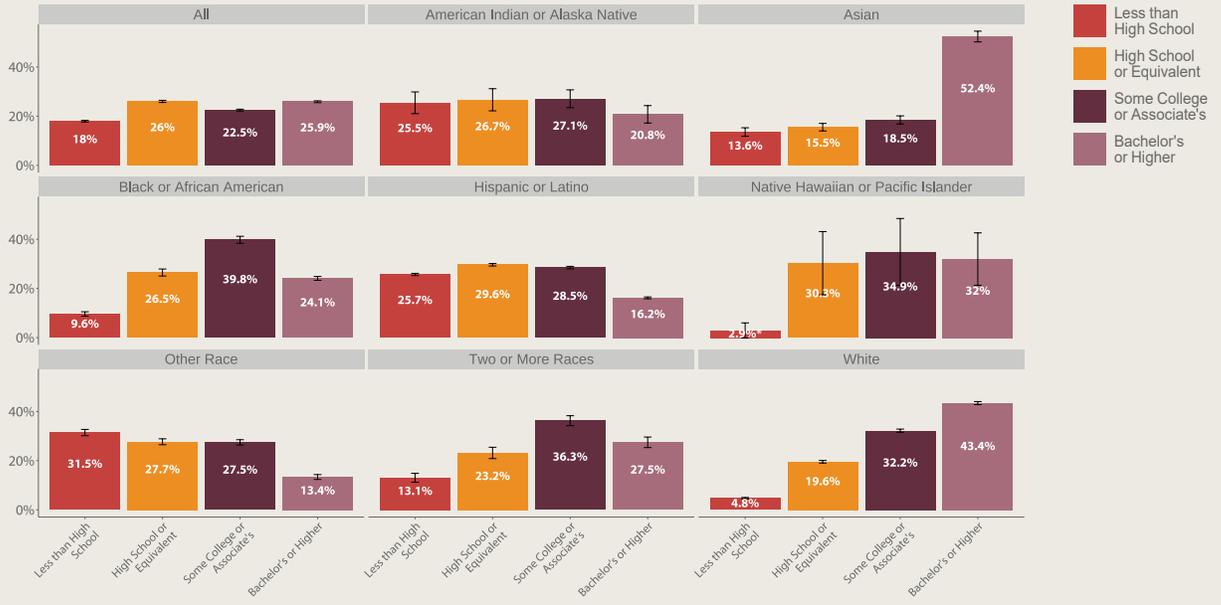
"Opportunity youth" are 16–24 year olds who are neither working nor in school — and there are 35,000 of them in San Antonio. These young people are disengaged from building the educational or work experience they need to become economically stable, which will have an impact on their families, neighborhoods, and the community at large. Helping these students get basic certifications and job training will infuse the local economy with higher wage earners, as well as strengthen communities with thriving young families with more secure housing and ability to invest in the health and education of their children.

Are all youth prepared to successfully enter the workforce?

About one in 25 San Antonio youth age 16 to 25 is "disconnected," defined as neither working nor in school. That proportion does appear to differ by race/ethnicity and sex, but the wide margins of error make the differences difficult to see clearly. It is certain that Hispanic or Latinx females and Black/African American females are more likely than white females to be disconnected, and Hispanic or Latinx males are more likely than white males to be disconnected.

Educational Attainment (25 and Older) by Race, 2018

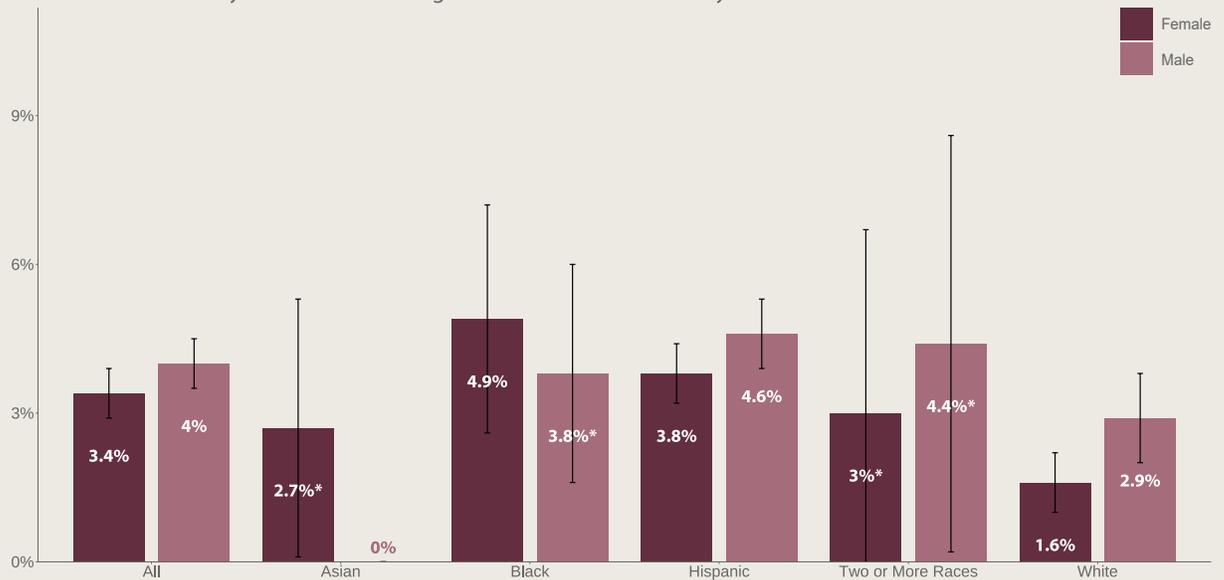
Population 25 or older by highest degree attained in the City of San Antonio



*Unreliable: Error is too large relative to estimate
 Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table: C15002 B-I
 Prepared by CI:Now

Percent Disconnected Youth by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2017

Percent of 16 to 25 year olds not working or in school in Bexar County



*Unreliable: Error is too large relative to estimate
 Source: ACS Public Use Microdata Samples, 5-year Estimates
 Prepared by CI:Now

School Absenteeism

Why does chronic absenteeism matter?

Attendance is the foundation of education. Kids have to be in school to learn. Those who begin missing school frequently are at a higher risk of falling behind and dropping out altogether. With this in mind, the State of Texas prioritizes attendance in law and funding. Schools are funded based on average daily attendance, and chronic unexcused absences can land the entire family in court.

Which groups experience higher rates of chronic absenteeism in school?

Chronic absenteeism is defined here as missing at least 18 school days, about 10% of all school days in the academic year. Chronic absence is most common among Hispanic and Black/African-American students and least common among Asian students.

Disciplinary Suspension

Why do school suspensions matter?

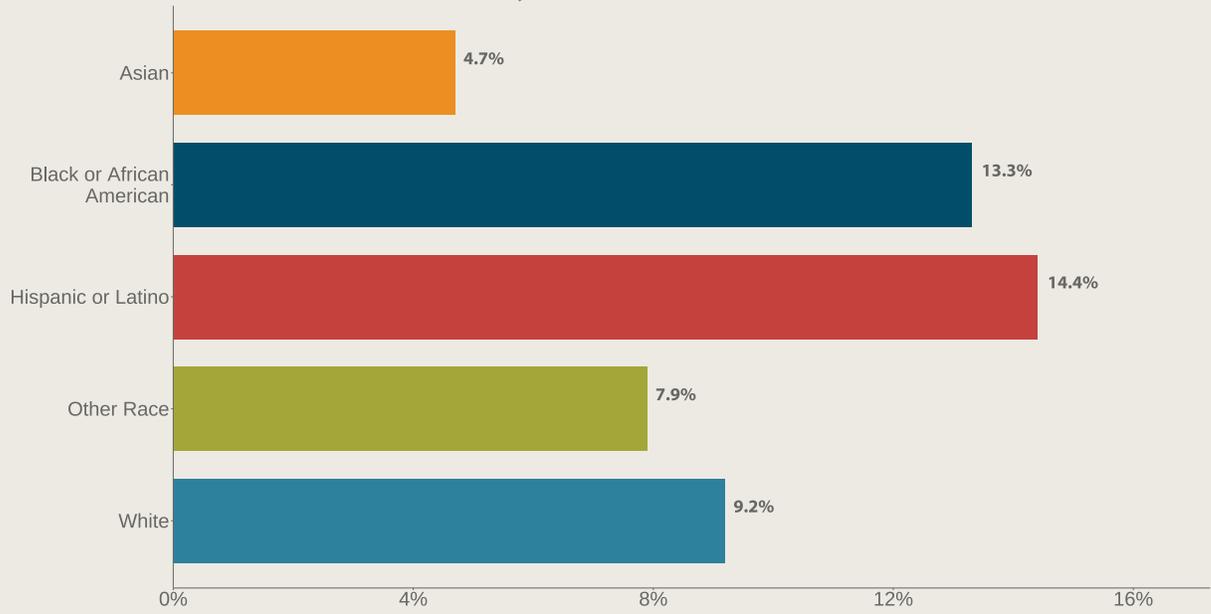
Not only do suspensions remove students from the learning environment, they also create stigma and alienation between the student and the school. Research shows that frequent suspension and expulsion of their schoolmates also has a negative effect on the student body as a whole. These discipline techniques are disproportionately used to discipline children of color and those with disabilities, suggesting that teachers and schools may be biased or possibly ill equipped to meet the needs of these children and others like them. Multiple studies have found that students who have been suspended from school are more likely to drop out compared to students with similar characteristics at similar schools who had not been suspended, and are also more likely to end up in the juvenile and criminal justice system.

Who is more likely to receive suspensions in San Antonio schools?

Black/African-American students are far more likely than any other racial/ethnic group to be suspended and to be expelled. Across all Bexar County public schools, an average of 18.4% of Black/African-American students experienced suspension, as compared to 10.6% of Hispanic students, 8.7% of students of Other race, 8.2% of white students, and 4.4% of Asian students. At 4.5 days on average, Black/African-American students also experienced longer suspensions than Hispanic (3.9 days), white (3.8 days), Other (3.7 days), or Asian (3.1 days) students. Black/African-American students were also much more likely to be expelled than students of other racial/ethnic groups.

Average Percent of Students Chronically Absent by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

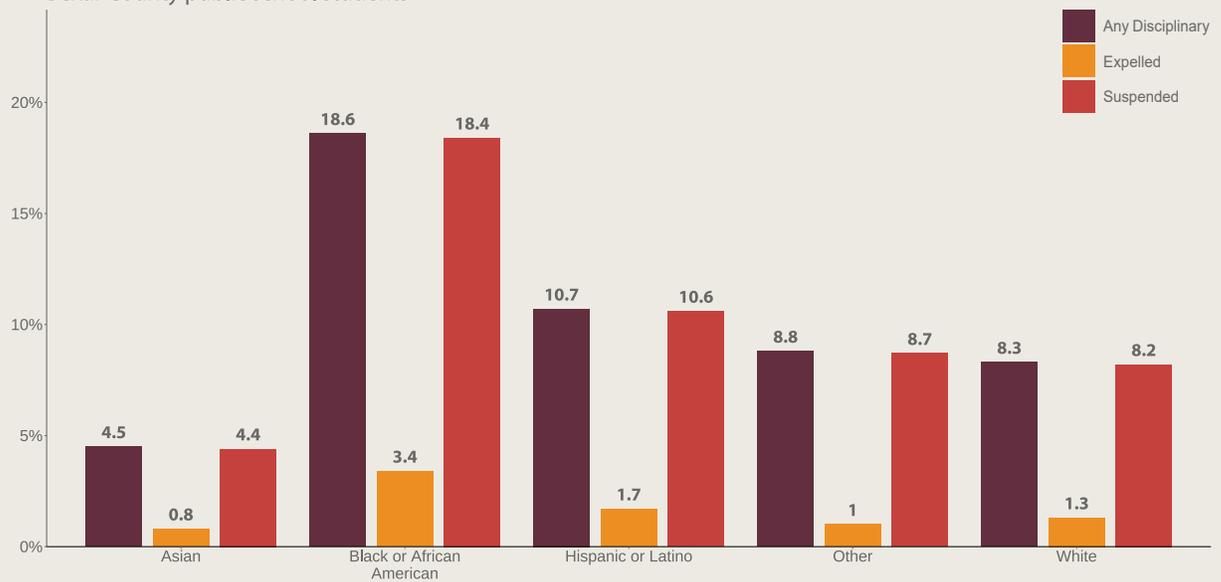
Students absent from school 18 days or more in Bexar ISDs



Source: The Urban Education Institute at the University of Texas at San Antonio
Prepared by CI:Now

Average School Disciplinary Reports by Type and Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Bexar County public school students



Source: The Urban Education Institute at the University of Texas at San Antonio
Prepared by CI:Now

High School Graduation

Why does high school graduation matter?

High school graduation is the most basic qualification for higher wage jobs. Adults without a high school diploma or GED will have far fewer and lower paying options for jobs throughout their lifetime.

How does the high school graduation rate differ among racial/ethnic groups?

The percent of ninth-graders graduating from high school within four years is about 89% for all students but varies quite a bit by race/ethnicity. The graduation rate among Asian students is about 20% higher than among American Indian or Alaska Native students, with the graduation rate among Black/African-American and Hispanic students falling midway between the two.

Pre-K Enrollment

Why does Pre-K matter?

Three- and four-year-olds who attend high quality pre-kindergarten (preschool) show up to kindergarten with more of the skills needed for math and reading. They know how to behave in structured learning environments and have the language necessary to communicate with their teachers. These children will begin learning on day one and will have the opportunity to continue advancing on schedule. Children who have not had high quality Pre-K come in to kindergarten with varying gaps between the skills they have and the skills they will need. Additionally, children who participate in Pre-K are more likely to be employed as adults. When stable, affordable, high-quality child care is available, parents are able to improve their productivity by putting in more work hours, missing fewer work days, experiencing less stress, and/or pursuing education.

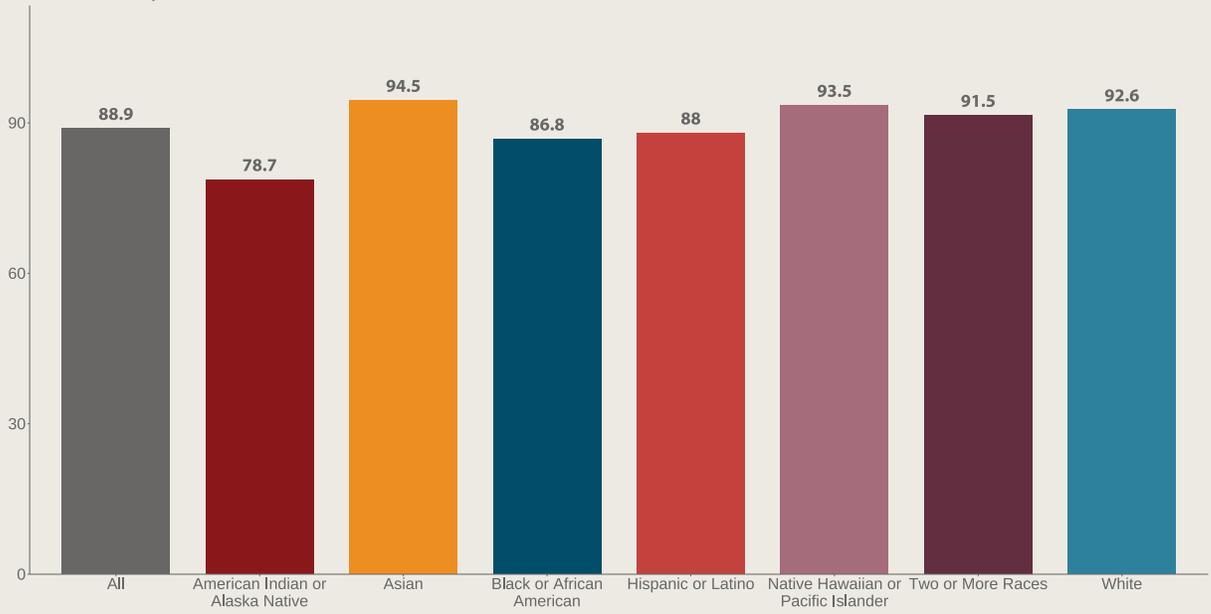
Children who participate in preschool are more likely to be employed as adults.

Do all three- and four- year olds have equal access to Pre-K?

Only about 55% of San Antonio children aged three to four are enrolled in preschool. Differences among racial/ethnic groups are difficult to interpret because the number of three- and four-year olds is extremely small in the less populous racial/ethnic groups, which results in a very wide margin of error. It does appear likely, though, that Hispanic or Latinx children in that age group are less likely than their white peers to be enrolled in preschool.

Four-Year Longitudinal High School Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

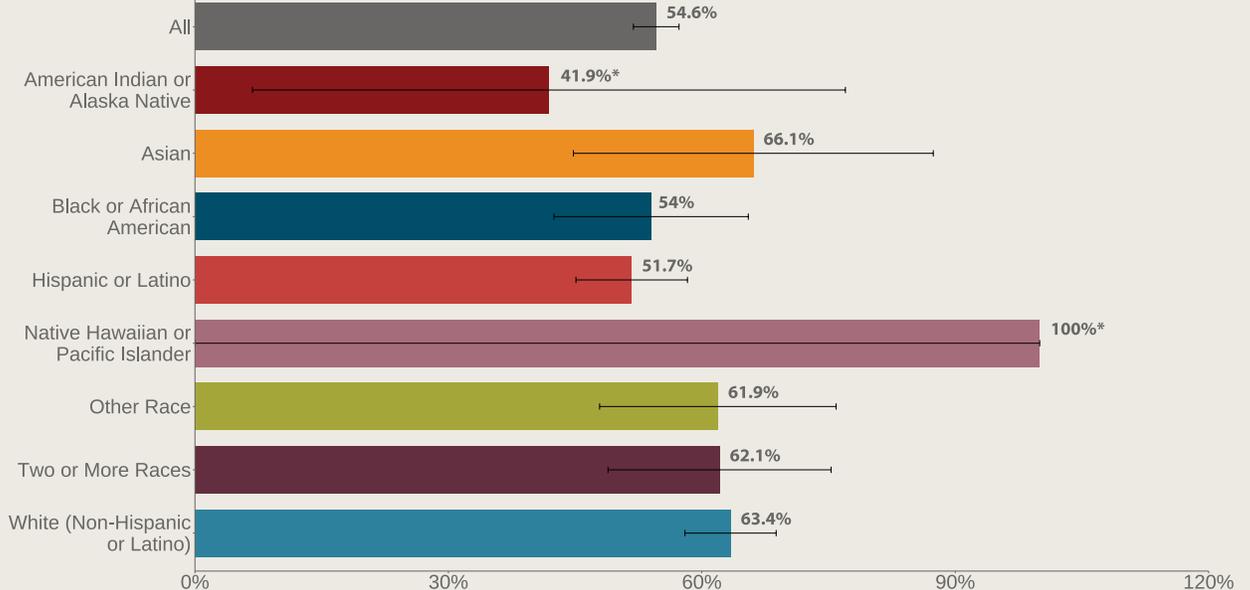
Bexar County



Source: Texas Education Agency, 2018
Prepared by CI:Now

Percent of Preschool Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Percent of 3 to 4 year olds enrolled in preschool in the City of San Antonio



*Unreliable: Error is too large relative to estimate
Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B01001 B-I & B14007 B-I
Prepared by CI:Now



PRIMA VIDA

Digital Inclusion

Why does digital inclusion matter?

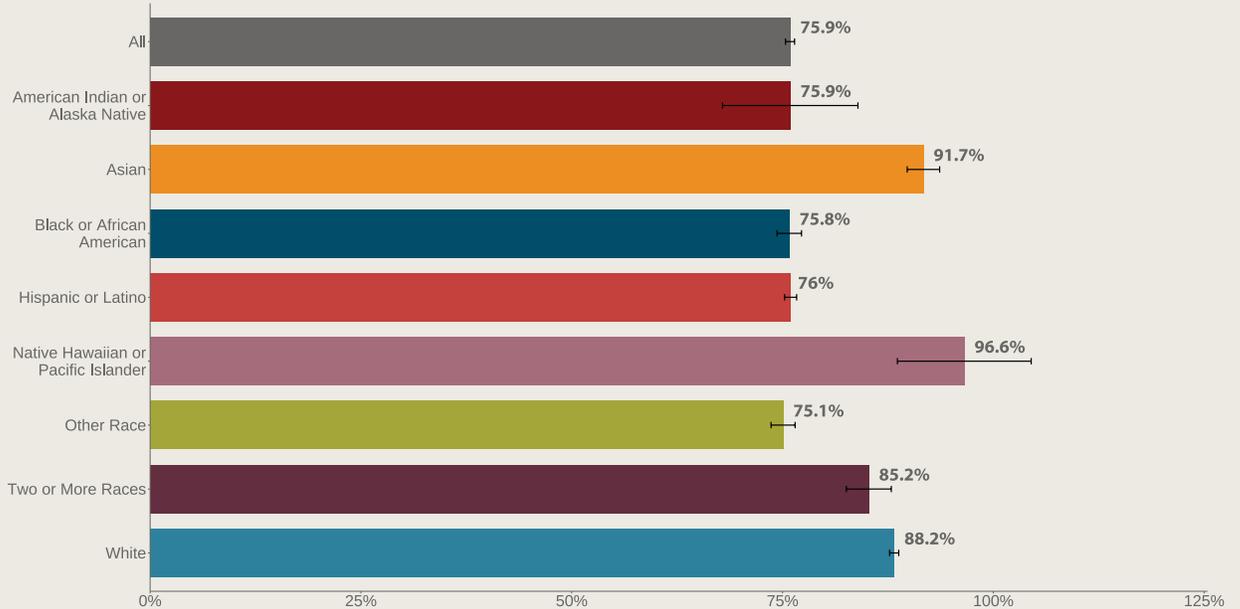
Whether for homework, job searches and applications, or accessing government services, high-speed internet access becomes more critical to daily life with each passing year. Not only is it essential for many common tasks, but the internet could also be a powerful tool to address certain burdens on working class families and those in poverty — reducing transportation, printing, and outsourcing costs. Internet access is required to benefit from the efficient, cost-effective modernizations available in the 21st century.

Is digital inclusion a reality for all San Antonians?

One in four San Antonio households lacks a computer with broadband connection. Close to 100% of households headed by Asians, Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders have a computer with broadband, followed by between 80% and 90% of multiracial- and white-headed households, as compared to only about 75% of households of every other racial/ethnic group.

Percent of Households with Access to High-Speed Internet, 2018

Percent of households with a computer and a broadband internet subscription in the City of San Antonio



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates. Table: B28003 & B28009 B-I
Prepared by CI:Now



Transportation and Mobility

Why does access to mass transit matter?

Lower-income neighborhoods do not have the same retail, grocery, healthcare, and banking providers as higher-income neighborhoods. Many people also work outside their neighborhoods. For these reasons, efficient, reliable mass transit benefits low income people in cities across the nation. It saves on vehicle maintenance and gas costs, and allows one-car or no-car families to say “yes” to more services and opportunities — including enrichment activities for children, regular doctor visits, and jobs that pay better wages but are further from home. Reliable and affordable mass transit is critical for meeting daily needs and accessing educational and employment opportunities located throughout the city.

Is access to mass transit equitable?

An estimated 84% of San Antonians lives within a half-mile of a bus stop, generally considered to be a 10-minute walk for a person who faces no mobility challenges. That proportion is highest among Hispanics or Latinx and Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders and lowest among people identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, multiracial, or white.

Reliable and affordable mass transit is critical for meeting daily needs and accessing educational and employment opportunities located throughout the city.

Recognizing that a half-mile walk is difficult for many San Antonians, VIA Metropolitan Transit analyzed bus frequency and presence of a bus stop within a quarter-mile for the non-white population. About 65% of the total population and 69% of the non-white population have a bus stop within a quarter-mile distance from home. Among that 69%, buses are less than 12 minutes apart for 28%, 12 to 20 minutes for 29%, 21 to 30 minutes for 35%, and 31 to 60 minutes for 7%.

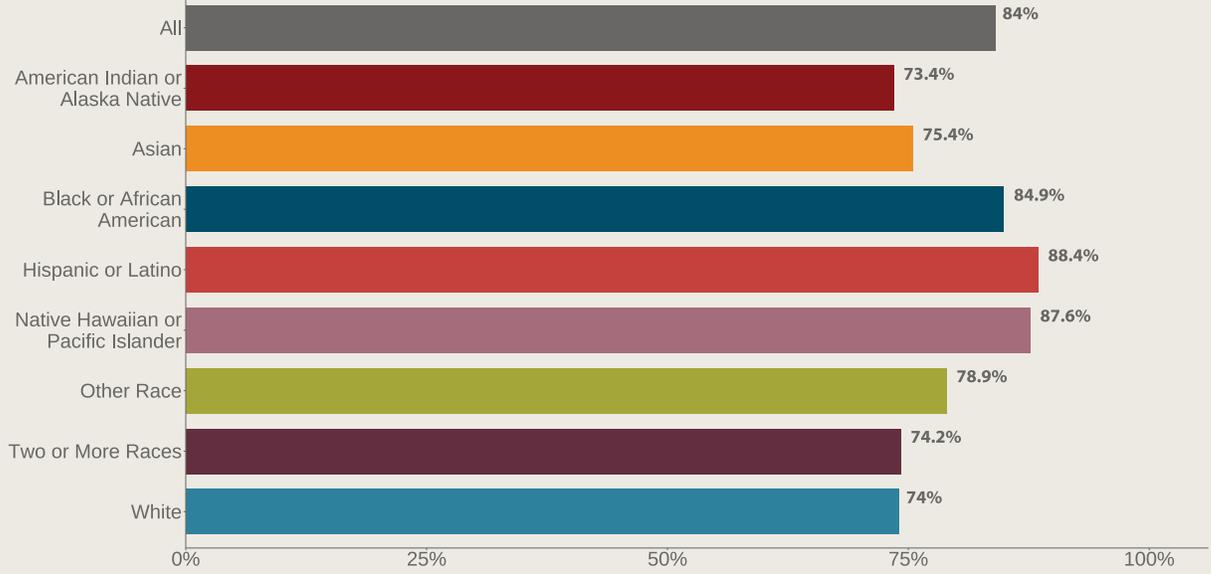
Who bears the greatest transportation costs as a percent of household income?

Transportation costs are high for most residents of Bexar County. An estimated 68% to 70% of the Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Black/African-American, multiracial, and white populations live in neighborhoods where transportation costs consume 23% or more of household income. The percentages are closer to 60% for other racial/ethnic groups.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORTATION

Percent Population within a 1/2 mile of a Bus Stop by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

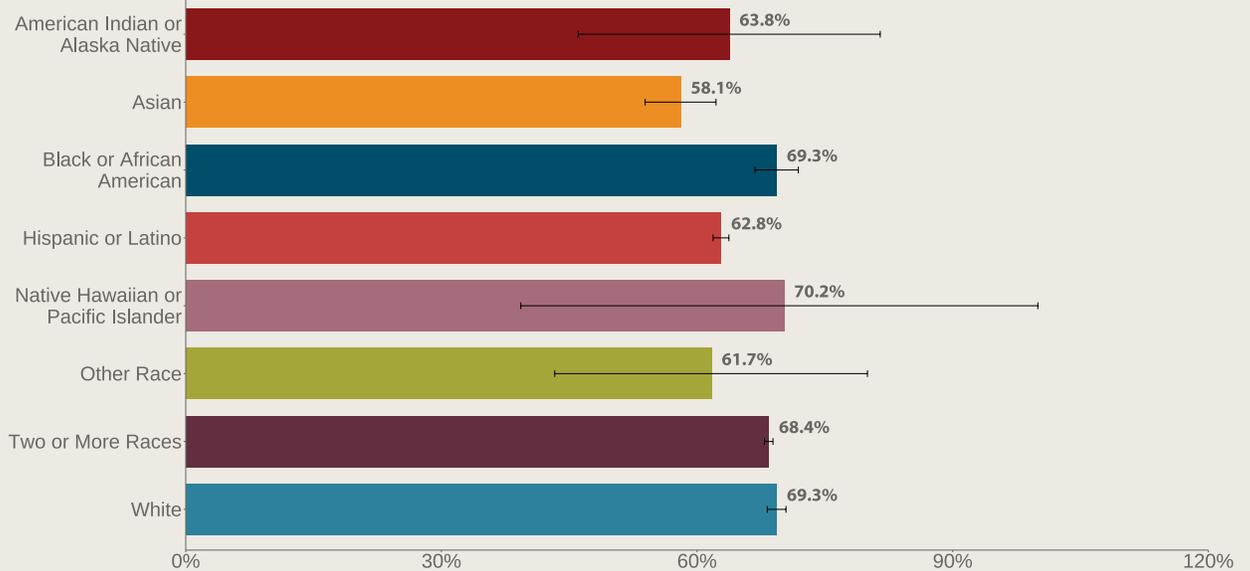
Population living within a 1/2 mile of a bus stop by race/ethnicity in City of San Antonio



Source: VIA & ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2017, B03002
Prepared by CI:Now

Percent of Population Living in Areas with High Transportation Costs, 2017

Population living in census block groups where transportation costs are 23% or more of household income in Bexar County



Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology & ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B03002
Prepared by CI:Now

Unemployment

Why does employment matter?

Unemployment creates a vicious cycle. When a person is unable to pay bills and take care of immediate financial obligations, toxic stress and postponed healthcare make it more difficult to find and keep a new job. Depression, untreated or chronic health conditions, and compounding interest on missed payments can quickly overwhelm families as they try to get back on their feet. In an equitable region, unemployment would be low and all workers would have similar success in finding work, regardless of race.

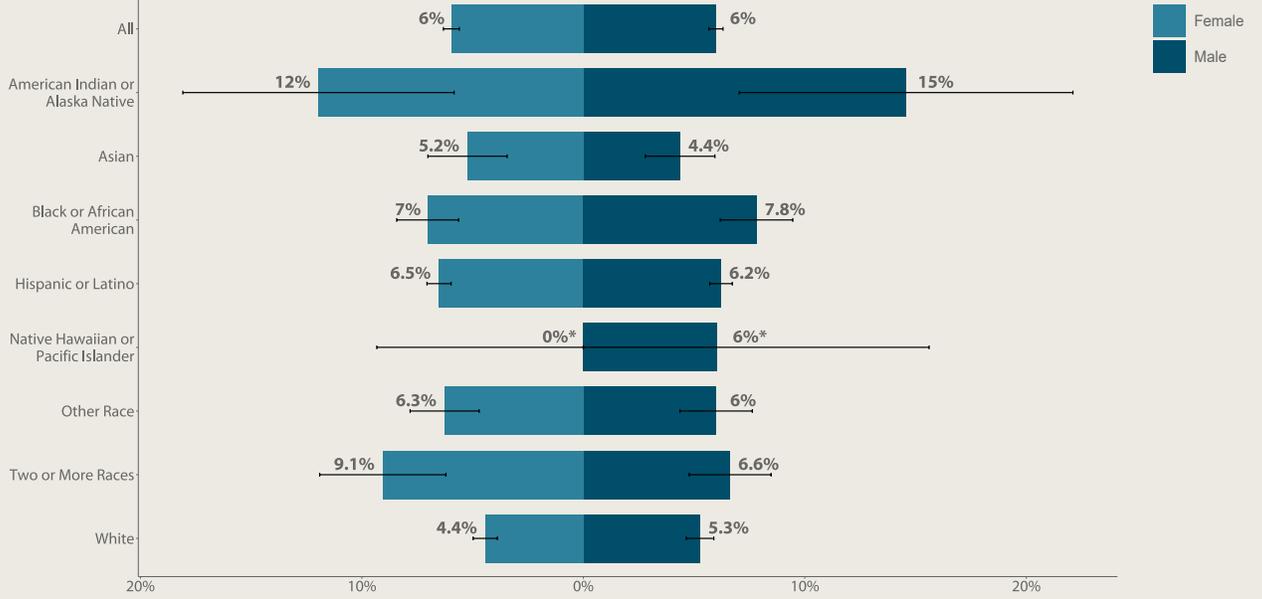
Can all residents access employment?

The margins of error for available data are very wide for the smaller racial/ethnic groups, but unemployment rates clearly vary by race/ethnicity. Of those San Antonians 16 and older in the civilian labor force, unemployment rates are estimated as being lower than 5% among Asians and whites; between 6% and 8% for people identifying as Black/African-American, Hispanic/Latinx, multiracial, or of some other race; and highest among American Indians or Alaska Natives. These figures do include older adults if they are looking for work but have not secured it, even if they have retired from another job or career. The margins of error make it difficult to be sure whether inequities by sex exist within each race/ethnicity group, but for San Antonio as a whole, the unemployment rate is about 6% for both males and females.

Understanding Unemployment Rates

Unemployment rates can only be understood in the context of labor force participation. A person without a job is considered unemployed *only* if they are on record as actively looking for a job. A person who is not working and not on record as looking for work is not considered to be in the labor force. Some reasons for not being in the labor force include being a full-time family caregiver or homemaker, living with a disabling condition, having a criminal background that makes finding work nearly impossible, or being fully retired.

Percent of Civilian Labor Force 16 and Older Unemployed by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, 2018
City of San Antonio



*Unreliable: Error is too large relative to estimate
Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table: C23002 B-1
Prepared by CI:Now



Homeownership and Housing Costs

Why does homeownership matter?

With some exceptions, homeownership builds wealth and creates stability, and is an asset that can be used to pay for education and other productive investments. Renting, on the other hand, does not build wealth and leads to higher mobility for children, who may be in and out of schools as their family moves. Rents are more volatile than mortgages, meaning that renters may suddenly find themselves unable to pay for the home they are living in. Rising rent prices lead to increased homelessness for both adults and children.

With some exceptions, homeownership builds wealth and creates stability, and is an asset that can be used to pay for education and other productive investments.

Is homeownership equitably distributed in San Antonio?

Of all occupied housing units in San Antonio, about 54% are occupied by owners and 46% by renters. Among whites and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders, about six in 10 housing units are owner-occupied, nearly twice the rate of owner occupancy among Black/African-Americans. The owner-occupancy rate for Hispanics or Latinx and people identifying as being of some other race is very similar to San Antonio's overall owner-occupancy rate. Owner occupancy is somewhat less common among American Indians or Alaska Natives, Asians, and people identifying as multiracial.

Is housing affordable for all San Antonians?

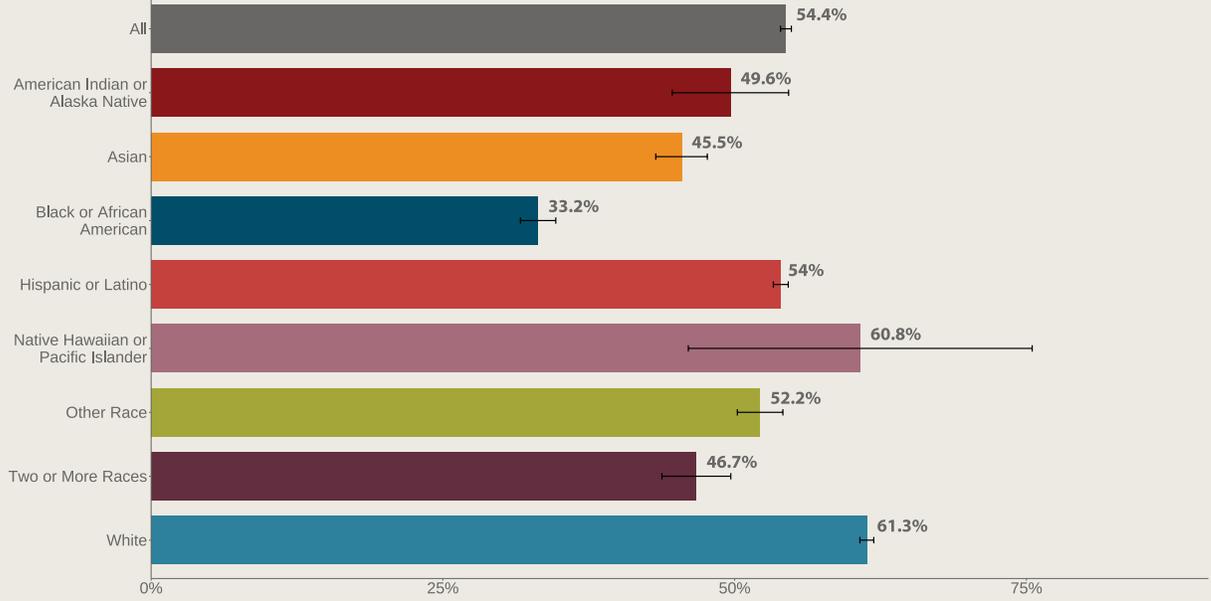
Households are considered *cost-burdened* if housing costs make up more than 30% of household income, although many argue that the 30% threshold is too high and should revert to the 25% standard used in the 1960s and 1970s.³ One-third of San Antonio households are cost-burdened by that definition. However, the inequity between renters and owners is tremendous, with 47% of renter-occupied households and 22% of owner-occupied households cost-burdened. High housing costs squeeze household budgets, leaving less resources for other expenses, save for emergencies, or make long-term investments.

The inequity between renters and owners exists in every racial/ethnic group for which data is available. Among whites, the percent of renter-occupied households that are cost-burdened is 1.7 times the percent of owner-occupied households that are cost-burdened. That ratio is 1.6 among both Black/African-Americans and Hispanics or Latinx and 1.4 among those identifying as being of some other race.

³ See for example U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2014, September 22). Rental burdens: Rethinking affordability measures. *PD&R Edge*. Retrieved from https://www.huduser.gov/portal/pdredge/pdr_edge_featd_article_092214.html

Percent of Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

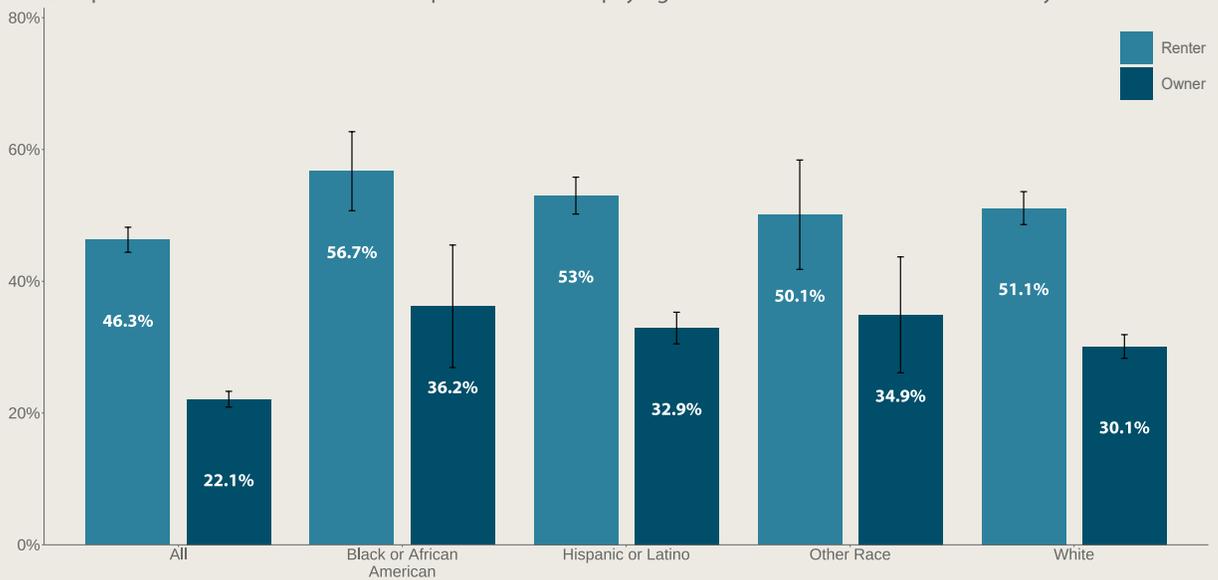
City of San Antonio



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table: B25003 B-I
Prepared by CI:Now

Percent of Total Housing Cost-Burdened by Tenure and Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Comparison of owner- and renter-occupied households paying 30%+ of household income in the City of San Antonio



Source: ACS 1-Year Estimates, Table S0102
Prepared by CI:Now

Homelessness

Why does housing stability matter?

When rents go up and affordable houses are not available, more people become homeless. Once homeless, many people lose access to their regular educational and healthcare providers as the day to day struggle of finding somewhere to sleep takes up most of their time. Students miss too much school to keep up with their classmates, and those with pre-existing health conditions often cannot keep up with prescriptions and doctor visits. Many develop new physical and mental health conditions from the stress and living conditions of being homeless.

Who is experiencing homelessness in San Antonio?

As of the 2019 Point in Time Count, a total of 2,872 Bexar County residents are homeless. Of that total, 41% are completely unsheltered. At 57%, that figure is much higher for the 2,063 people who are homeless adults without children.

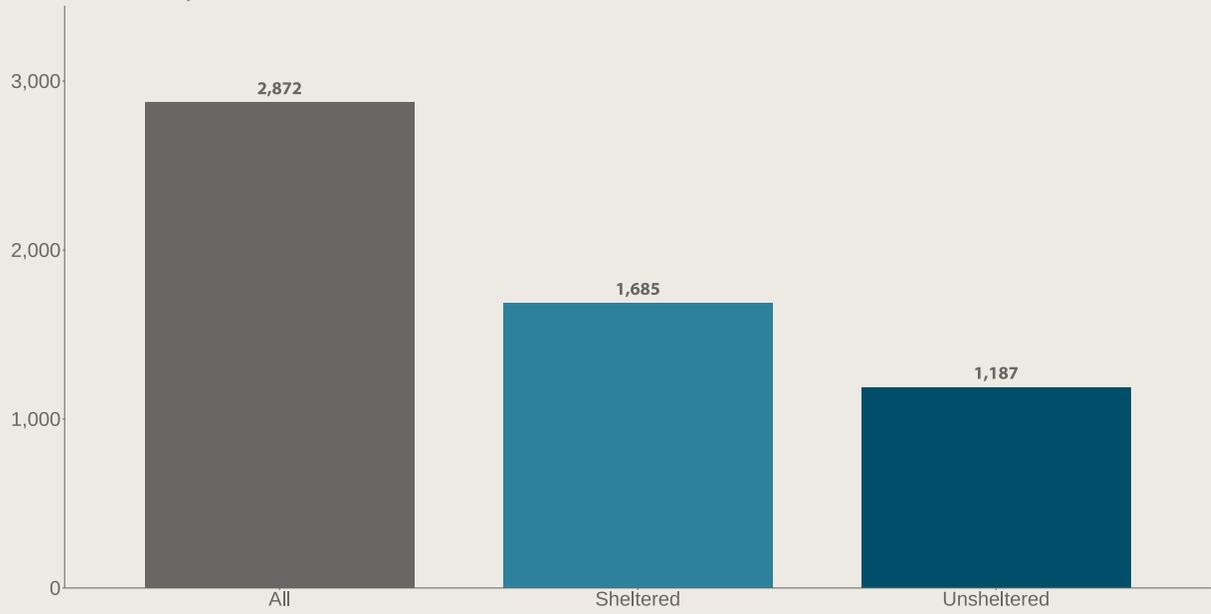
The data show clear inequities among racial/ethnic groups for homeless adults without children, although among small populations differences in percentages can appear exaggerated. Overall, 57% of homeless adults are unsheltered. That figure is 53% for both white adults (415 out of 782) and Black/African-American adults (201 out of 378). In comparison, 75% of Asians (6 out of 8), 77% of American Indians or Alaska Natives (10 out of 13), 61% of Hispanics or Latinx (519 out of 848), 75% of Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders (3 out of 4), and 80% of those identifying as multiracial (24 out of 30) are unsheltered.

The same patterns are evident in the percent of each *sheltered* racial/ethnic group that is in emergency rather than transitional shelter. Those percentages are 86% (764 of 885) among all racial/ethnic groups combined, 82% (146 of 177) among Black/African-Americans, 100% (2 of 2) among Asians, 100% (3 of 3) among American Indians or Alaska Natives, 88% (290 of 329) among Hispanics or Latinx, 100% (1 of 1) among Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, 100% (6 of 6) among those identifying as multiracial, and 86% (316 of 367) among whites.

Once homeless, many people develop new physical and mental health conditions from the stress and living conditions of being homeless.

Number of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Persons, 2019

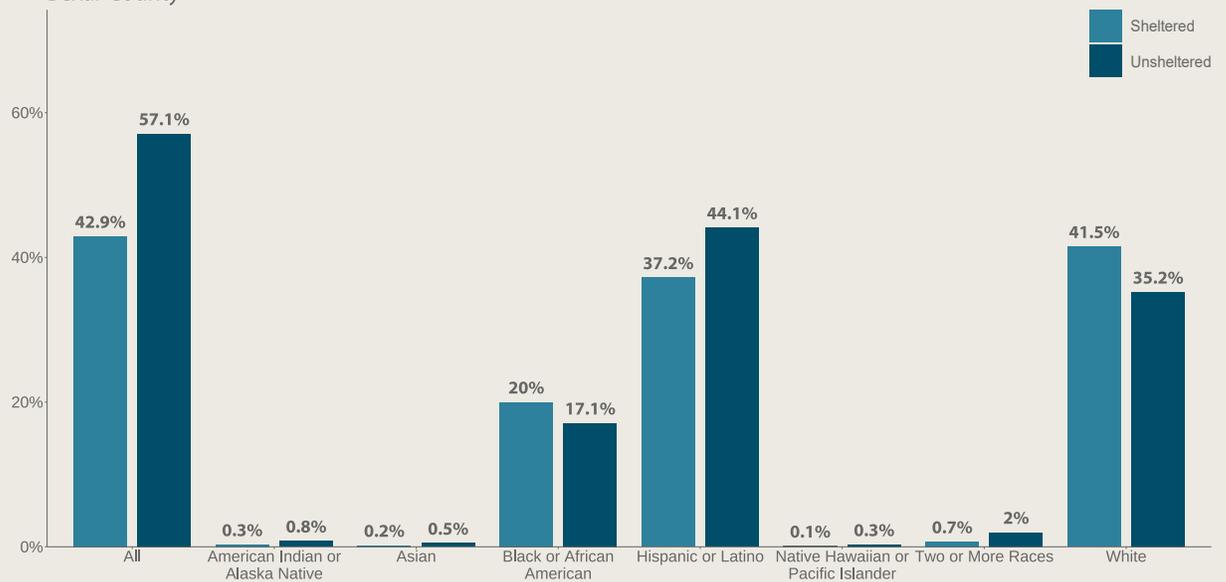
Bexar County



Source: South Alamo Regional Alliance for the Homeless
Prepared by CI:Now

Percent of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Adults by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

Bexar County



Source: South Alamo Regional Alliance for the Homeless
Prepared by CI:Now

Traffic Stops

Why do traffic stops matter?

Traffic stops are often tense moments, especially for communities of color. Traffic stops can lead to vehicle and person searches, and in some high profile instances have led to use of force. Data shows that people of color are more likely than white people to be stopped and searched by police (though no more likely to break traffic laws or carry contraband), so even routine traffic stops can erode trust between communities and the police, and can have dangerous and deadly consequences.

Are some communities more likely to be stopped by police officers?

Unlike the lethal force data, City of San Antonio data on traffic stops has no “unreported” category, and Hispanic or Latinx persons and white persons remain underrepresented and overrepresented, respectively, compared to the general San Antonio population. As with lethal force, though, African Americans are clearly disproportionately represented among persons with a traffic stop.

Juvenile Probation

Why does juvenile probation matter?

Juvenile probation has at least two negative outcomes. First, it gives a young person a criminal record that could hinder their ability to find jobs and housing for years to come. Second, being on probation adds new challenges to daily life, making it harder than ever to “stay out of trouble” with the law. Many young people will need to rely on others for transportation to check-ins and hearings, and will have to carefully navigate their communities to ensure they are not violating the terms of their probation.

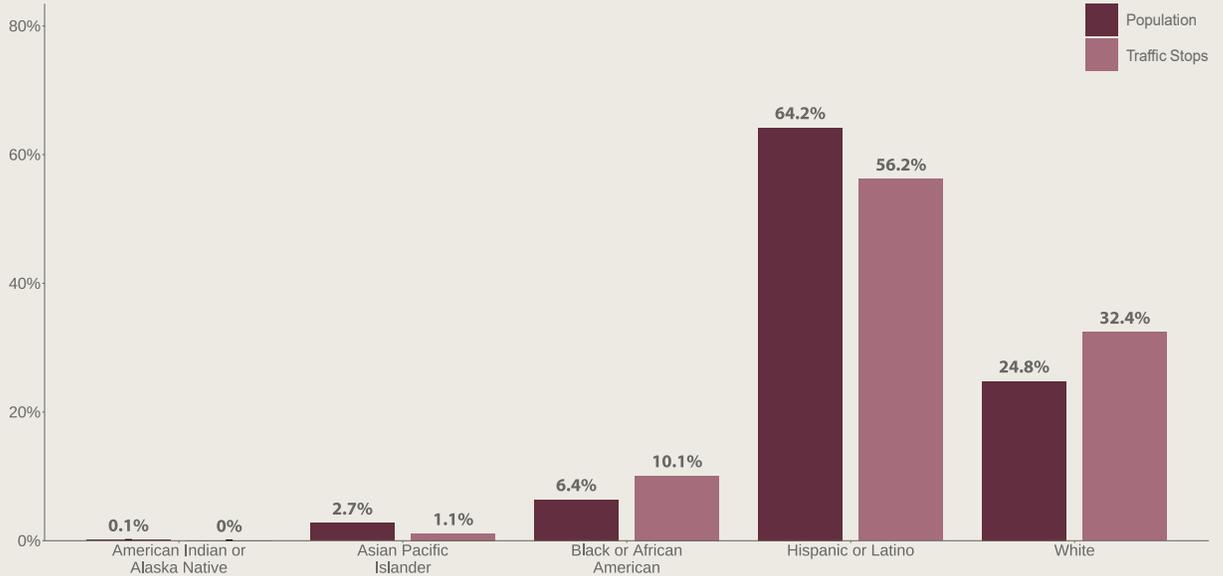
While probation is preferable to incarceration, more restorative and therapeutic avenues are available to help young people and first-time offenders correct the mistakes that landed them in trouble.

Are some San Antonio youth more likely to enter the juvenile justice system?

Black/African-American youth are placed on juvenile probation supervision at far higher rates than other racial/ethnic groups. That rate of 116.8 per 10,000 Black/African-American youth age 12 to 17 is close to three times the rate among Hispanic youth (41.5), nearly six times the rate among white youth (20.2), 42 times the rate among Asian youth (2.8), and 53 times the rate among youth of other races (2.2).

Percent of Traffic Stops by Race/Ethnicity Compared to Total Population, 2018

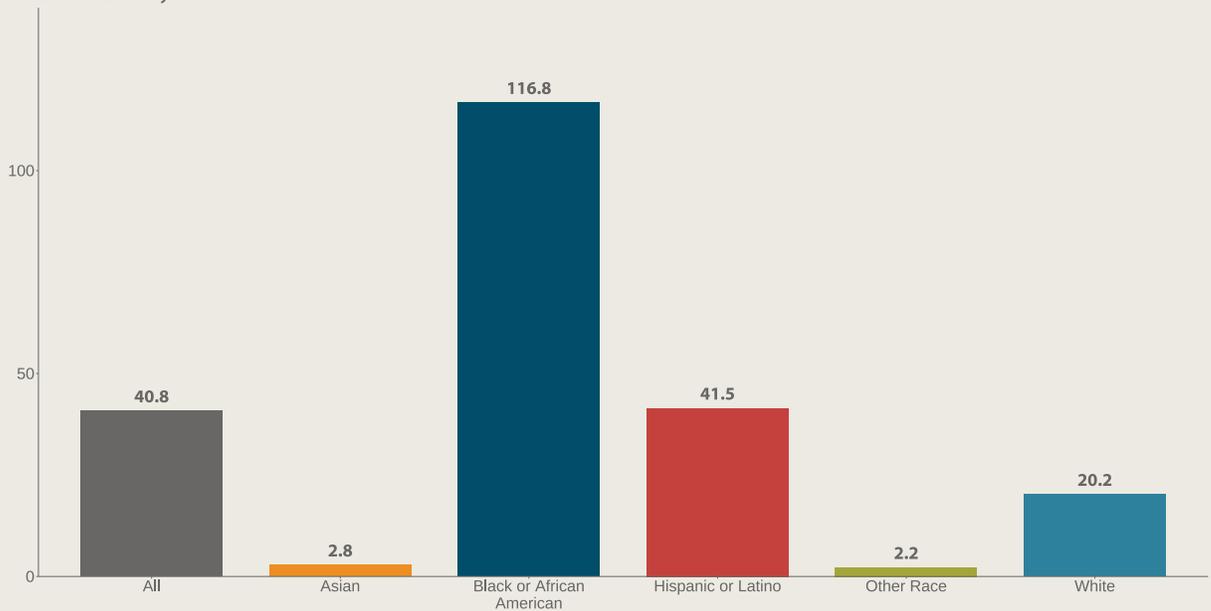
SAPD traffic stops occurring between January 1 and December 31, 2018 in the City of San Antonio



Source: Racial Profiling Report, City of San Antonio & 2018, ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B03002
Prepared by CI:Now

Rate of Juveniles Ages 12 to 17 Placed on Probation Supervision per 10,000 by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Bexar County



Source: 2018, Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department & Texas Population Projections, Texas Demographic Center
Prepared by CI:Now

Racial/Ethnic Representation

The racial/ethnic mix among San Antonio police differs from that of the San Antonio population. Whites are dramatically overrepresented, making up about 43% of sworn officers (including cadets) but only about a quarter of the San Antonio population. All other racial/ethnic groups are underrepresented.

Lethal Force

Why does use of force matter?

When police use force — either physical restraint or unholstered weapons — it contributes to the perception that they are an aggressive force in the community. As distrust grows, the community will be less likely to work with police to identify threats and solutions, making both police and neighbors less safe. Alternatives to force, such as community policing and mental health first aid, can repair this trust and help police more effectively protect and partner with the communities they serve.

Who is disproportionately impacted by police use of force?

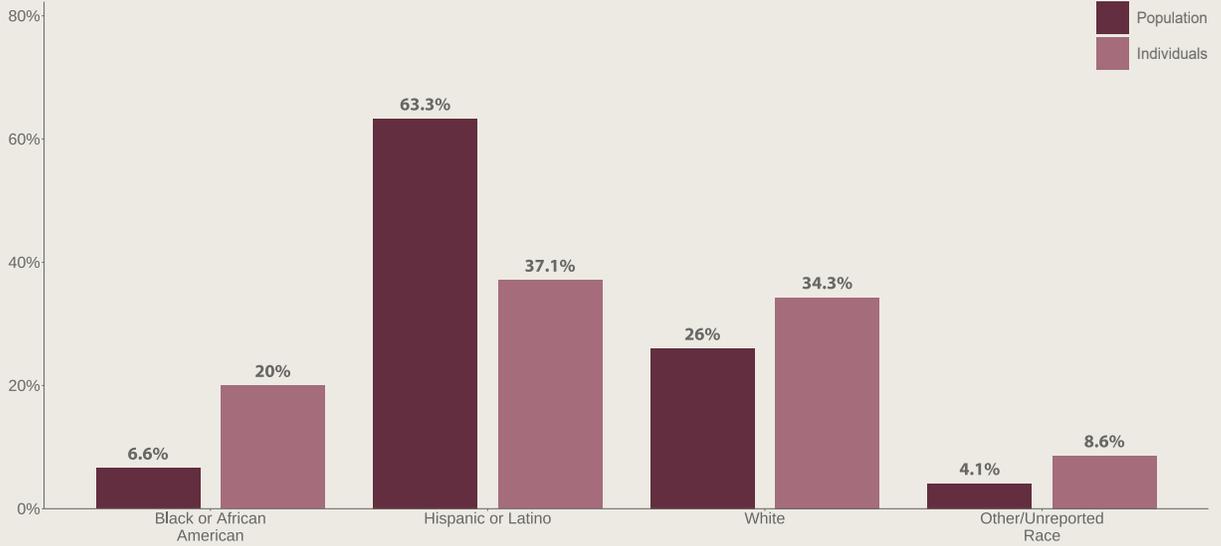
Analysis of San Antonio Police Department (SAPD) data performed by the Texas Tribune for its *Unholstered* series shows a clear pattern of racial/ethnic inequity, as African Americans make up 20% of the total number of people involved in 70 recorded incidents of officer use of lethal force, but make up less than 7% of the San Antonio population.

The data for Hispanic or Latinx persons and white persons appears counterintuitive. The disproportionately low Hispanic or Latinx representation — and the disproportionately high white representation — among persons involved in incidents of officer use of lethal force may be accurate. However, without knowing more about how the data was collected and analyzed, it is also possible that it is a result of technical issues in the way that race and ethnicity information is captured and stored. A Hispanic or Latinx person may be of any race, so it may be that Hispanic or Latinx persons appear as white or African American persons in this analysis.

Another difficulty in interpreting this data is that the Texas Tribune/SAPD data has an “unreported” category but no “other” category. Conversely, Census population data has an “other” category but no “unreported” category. That means that the 8.6% shown as unreported might belong to a racial/ethnic group other than African American, Hispanic or Latinx, or white. It could also be persons belonging to one of those three racial/ethnic groups whose race/ethnicity was not recorded.

Percent Individuals Involved in Incidents of Officer Use of Lethal Force by Race/Ethnicity Compared to Total Population, 2010-2015

Includes 70 recorded incidents for the San Antonio Police Department



Source: 2010 to 2015, Texas Tribune Unholstered Project & 2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates. Table B03002
Prepared by CI:Now





Health Insurance

Why does health insurance matter?

Health insurance allows parents to take their children to the doctor for regular check-ups, immunizations, and other primary care issues, and get prescription medication when needed. Lack of access to those things make it more likely that a student will fall ill, infect others, suffer secondary infections, and even land in the hospital, resulting in larger medical bills.

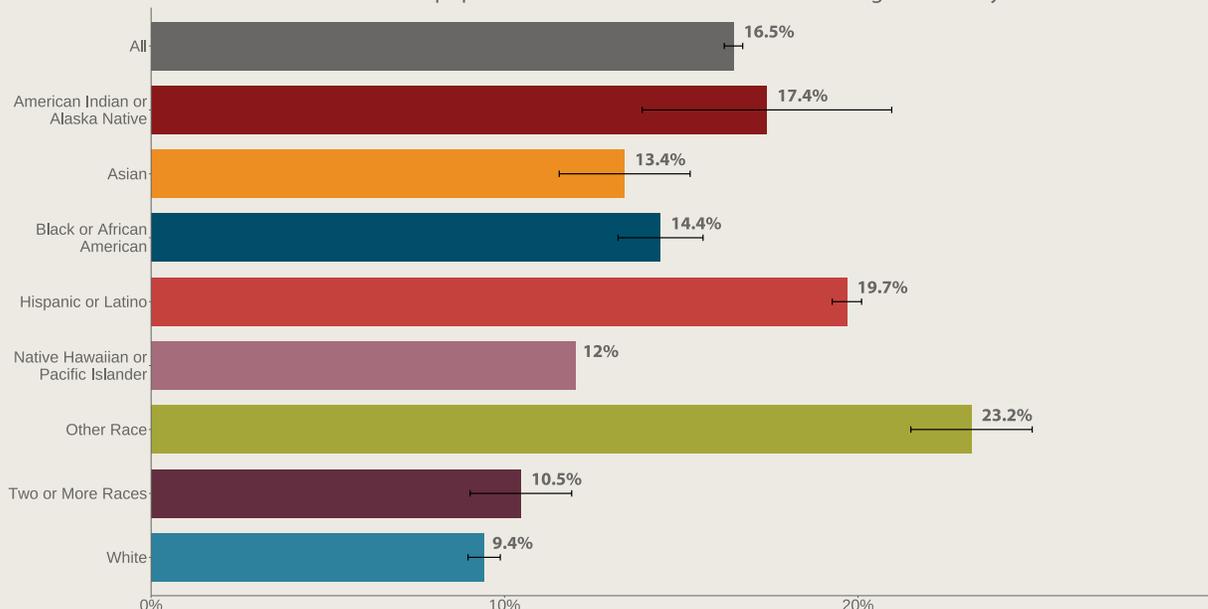
Kids miss school and parents miss work, as more valuable time and income go into restoring a child to health when preventative care and early treatment might have addressed the condition or avoided it altogether. Health insurance allows parents to go in at the first sign of trouble, rather than waiting until a health crisis ensues.

Does access to health insurance vary by race/ethnicity?

Excluding people who are active-duty military or institutionalized in jail or a hospital setting, about 15% of females and 18% of males lack health insurance of any kind. Uninsured rates vary dramatically by race/ethnicity, with people identifying as some other race 2.5 times as likely as whites to be uninsured. Because Medicare covers primarily people 65 and older and Medicaid covers primarily younger children, only about one in 16 children under 6 and one in 50 people 65 and older are uninsured. Among those aged 19 to 34, however, the uninsured rate jumps to nearly 30%, declining slowly with increasing age, possibly due to increasing rates of disability that result in eligibility for Medicaid or Medicare.

Percent of Population without Health Insurance by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

Civilian noninstitutionalized population without health insurance coverage in the City of San Antonio



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates. Table: C27001 B-I
Prepared by CI:Now



Food Access

Why does access to healthy food matter?

Access to regular, nutritious meals is essential to human development. Those who do not have it are vulnerable to increased illness and decreased cognitive and physical development. Unfortunately to receive federal benefits that help pay for food, a family must make very little money. To keep this critical government benefit for their children, parents might pass up small raises and homeownership opportunities that could put them on an, albeit slow, path to economic security. A gap exists between the income level that qualifies a person or family for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the income level needed for consistent food security. Even with sufficient income or assistance, families still need healthy options in conveniently located grocery stores.

Those who do not have access to regular, nutritious meals are vulnerable to increased illness and decreased cognitive and physical development.

Do all residents have access to healthy food?

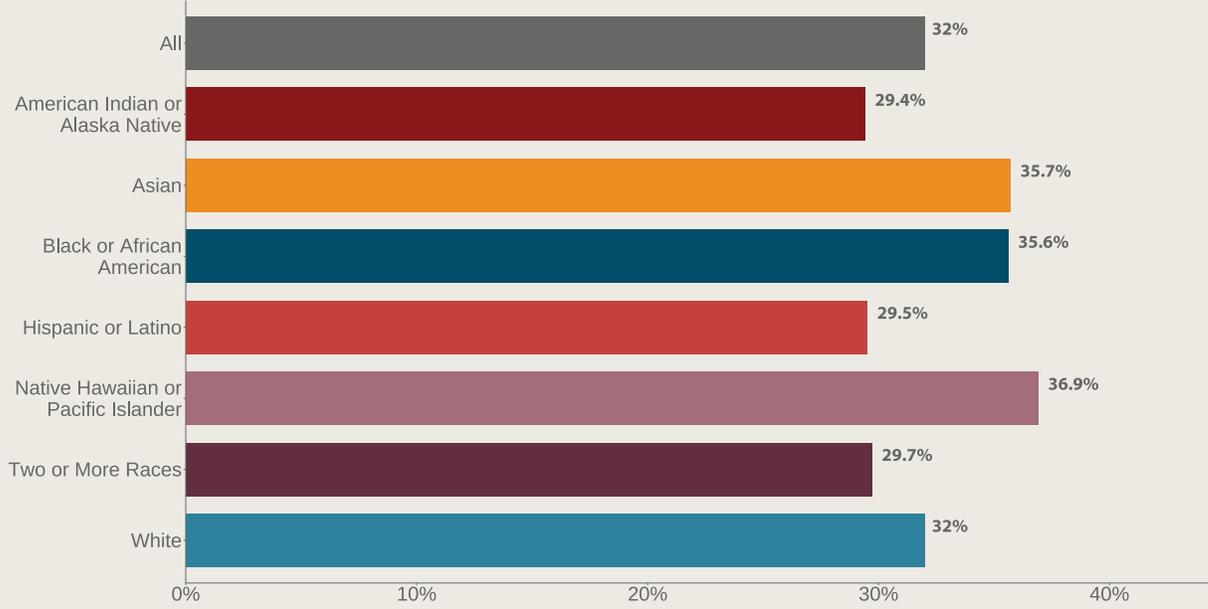
Four in 10 low-income San Antonians and three in 10 San Antonians of any income have low food access, defined as living over a mile from a large grocery store if in an urban area, or over 10 miles from a large grocery store if in a rural area. Low food access appears to be most common among Asians, Black/African-Americans, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders.

Which communities are in greater need of food assistance?

Receipt of SNAP food assistance is least common among Asian- and white-headed households and most common among households headed by American Indians or Alaska Natives, Black/African-Americans, Hispanics or Latinx, and householders identifying as some other race. (The margin of error for Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders is too wide for the estimate to be at all trustworthy.)

Percent of Population with Low Food Access by Race/Ethnicity, 2015

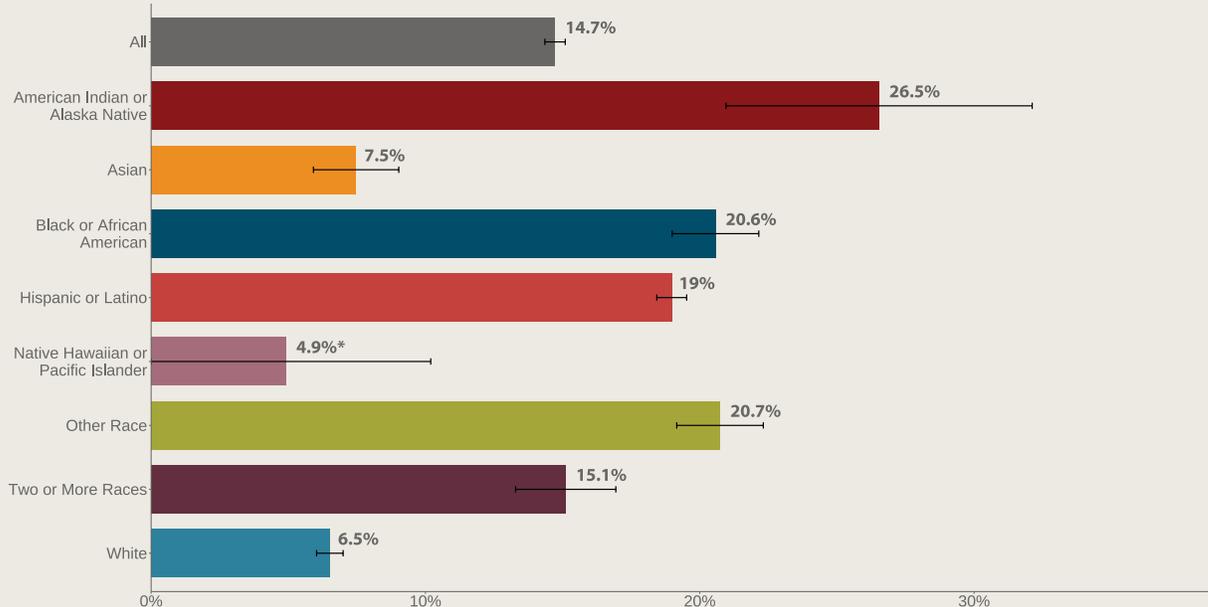
City of San Antonio



Source: United States Department of Agriculture
Prepared by CI:Now

Percent Households with Receipt of SNAP by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

City of San Antonio



*Unreliable: Error is too large relative to estimate
Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table: B22005 B-I
Prepared by CI:Now

Low Birthweight

Why does birthweight matter?

In addition to increasing the risk of infant mortality, low birth weight (below 5.5 lbs) has been linked to physical and cognitive health issues throughout a person's life, including heart disease, diabetes, low IQ, learning disabilities, and weak immune systems. So significant are these links that some consider low birth weight to be a predictor that a child will not graduate on time.

Is low birthweight more common for some populations?

About 9% of all Bexar County births are considered low-birthweight. At 14.6%, low birthweight is much more common among Black/African-Americans than among Hispanics or Latinx or among whites. (Data for other racial/ethnic groups is not available.)

Births to Teenagers

Why do teen birthrates matter?

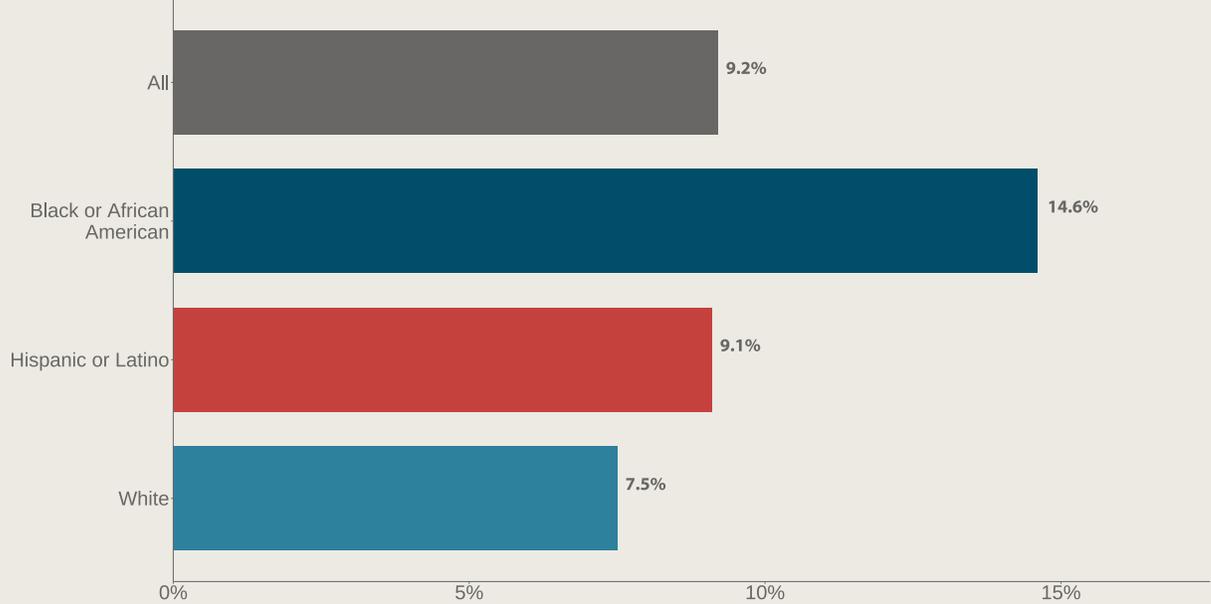
Having a baby completely changes the future possibilities for most teen moms. Whereas college, internships, and ambitious jobs might once have been possible, those stepping-stones are far harder to reach for young, single parents. Where childcare is available it is expensive, and the cost of housing, clothing, and feeding a child forces teen moms to prioritize a ready paycheck over a long term career. Hoping for financial security, some young moms stay in abusive relationships they might otherwise leave. Resources to help teens prevent pregnancy — including access to birth control and evidence-based sex education — can help teen girls stay on the path to financial independence and stability.

Are teen birthrates higher for some populations?

Although teen birthrates have dropped markedly in the past decade, large inequities among racial/ethnic groups remain. Among both 15- to 17-year-old females and 18- to 19-year-old females, the Hispanic or Latinx birth rate is about three times as high as the white birth rate. Teen birthrates among Black/African-Americans fall about halfway between the two. (Data for other racial/ethnic groups is not available.)

Percent of Low Birthweight Births by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, 2016

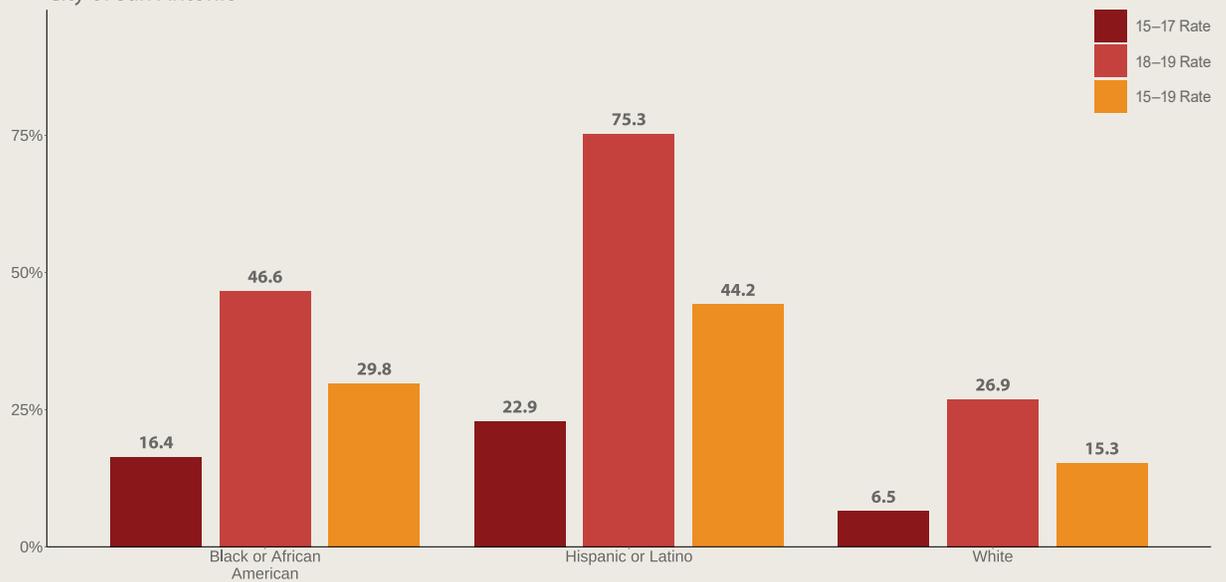
Bexar County



Source: 2016, Texas Birth Certificate Data, Texas Department of State Health Services prepared by San Antonio Metropolitan Health District
Prepared by CI:Now

Birth Rates for Teenagers Aged 15-19 by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, 2016

City of San Antonio



Source: 2016, Texas Department of State Health Services
Prepared by CI:Now

Premature Death

Why does premature death matter?

Premature death is caused by a wide range of factors, including birth defects, interpersonal violence, self-harm, vehicle and other accidents, drug overdose, and chronic and infectious disease. All point to reduced quality of life while the person was living. By addressing the factors that improve quality of life and equity, we may also be able to lengthen the lives of our neighbors. With healthy, stable years added to their lives, these neighbors will contribute to their families, schools, churches, and places of business with an economic impact in the billions.

By addressing the factors that improve quality of life and equity, we may also be able to lengthen the lives of our neighbors.

Are there inequities in the premature death rate?

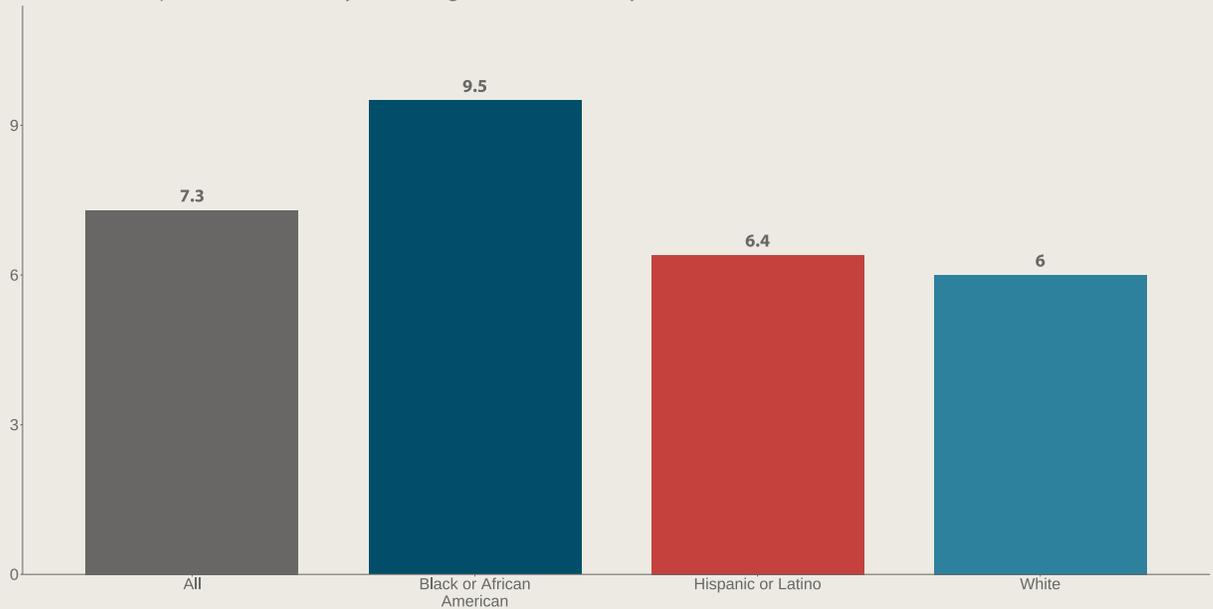
Premature death varies dramatically by race/ethnicity and sex. At 9.5 per 1,000 births, the Black/African-American infant mortality (death) rate is almost 50% higher than that of Hispanics or Latinx or of whites. The inequity in premature death persists after infancy. Looking at the one- to 44-year-old age group, the age-adjusted mortality rate among Black/African-American males is 1.3 times that of Hispanic and white males, 2.5 times that of Hispanic and white females, nearly four times that of Asian males, and *six times* that of Asian females.

These extreme inequities in premature death are not equally apparent in all measures of length of life. For example, life expectancy is 79.1 years in Bexar County overall, 76.2 for males, and 81.9 for females. Looking at the data by race/ethnicity, life expectancy is 79.0 for whites, 79.6 for Hispanics or Latinx, and 76.5 for Black/African-Americans.⁴ While the 5.4-year gap between female life expectancy (all races) and Black/African-American life expectancy (both sexes) is not insignificant, life expectancy largely masks the extreme inequities in premature death.

⁴<https://www.texashealthmaps.com/Life-expectancy-in-Texas-2005-2014.pdf>

Infant Mortality Rate by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, 2015-2017

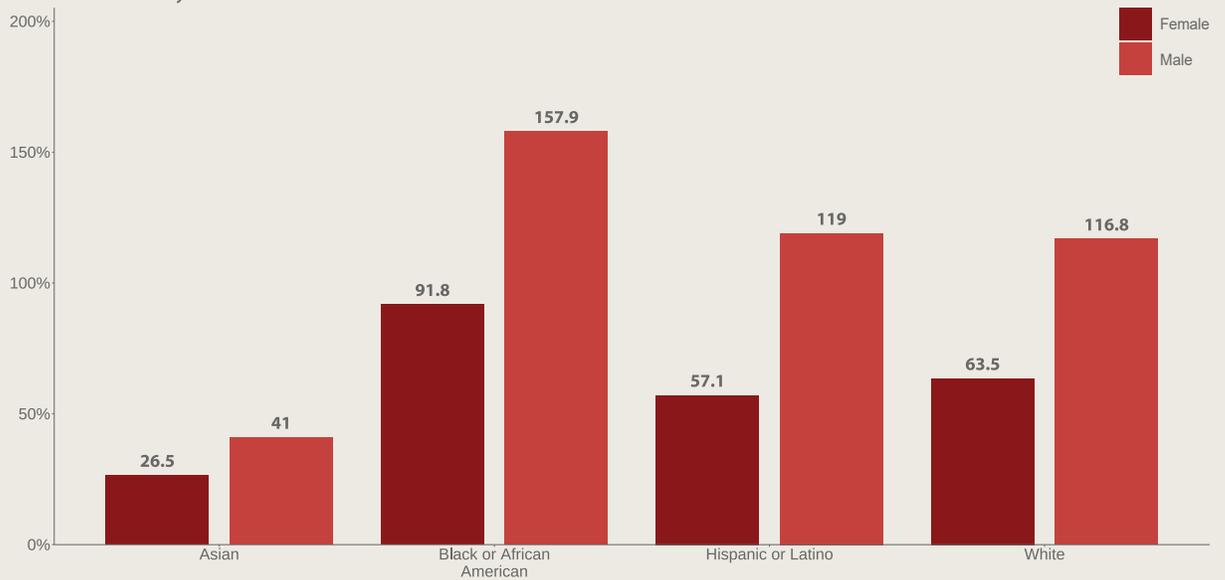
Infant deaths per 1,000 births (3-year average) in Bexar County



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Prepared by CI:Now

Age-Adjusted Death Rate Among People Age 1-44 by Race/Ethnicity, 2016

Bexar County



Source: Compressed Mortality File (CMF) on CDC WONDER Online Database
Prepared by CI:Now

Air Quality

Why does air quality matter?

We do not all breathe the same air. Proximity to chemical processing, railroads, manufacturing, roadways, and other features of city life actually affect the number of toxins in a neighborhood's air. Politically and economically advantaged neighborhoods are often able to prevent major polluters from moving in next door, and higher income families often move away from toxic air zones, which also tend to be noisy, smelly, and unsightly. This leaves lower income neighborhoods more likely to be compromised by polluters and lower income families less able to move away from them, putting them at higher risk for chronic diseases and premature death.

Are some communities more exposed to environmental hazards?

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development calculates an Environmental Health Hazard score. About 20% of the City of San Antonio population lives in the areas with the worst Environmental Health Hazard scores. That proportion is higher, however, for American Indians or Alaska Natives and for people who identify as some other race. It is lowest for Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders.

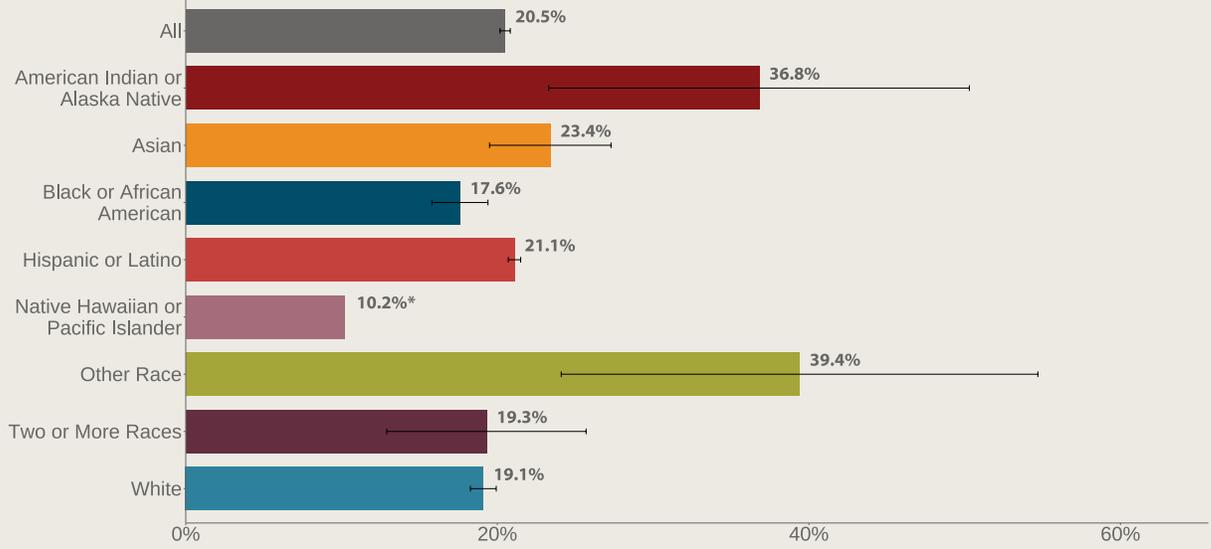
Are some communities at higher risk of exposure to air toxins?

Data on air toxics exposure by race/ethnicity is not available. However, in recent years, air quality in Bexar County has been considered "good" on the Air Quality Index (AQI) scale on only about 70% of days. The ozone level is 0.073, considered *moderate* bordering on *unhealthy for sensitive groups* on the AQI scale. The county's level of PM_{2.5} — the extremely small particles found in smoke and haze — has averaged 20 over the past five years, considered *moderate* on the AQI scale.

Lower income neighborhoods are more likely to be compromised by polluters and lower income families are less able to move away from them, putting them at higher risk for chronic diseases and premature death.

Percent of Population Living in Low Environmental Quality Areas by Race/ Ethnicity, 2018

Areas in bottom quantile of the environmental health hazard score in the City of San Antonio



*Unreliable: Error is too large relative to estimate
 Source: 2018, US. Department of Housing and Urban Development & ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2018, B03002
 Prepared by CI:Now



APPENDIX

Indicator	Appears on Page	Definition	Geography	All Population	Margin of Error (±)	American Indian or Alaska Native	Margin of Error (±)	Asian	Margin of Error (±)	Black or African American	Margin of Error (±)	Hispanic or Latino	Margin of Error (±)
Population	13	Counts of Total Population	City of San Antonio	1,486,521	177	2,139	367	40,852	1,400	95,687	2,122	954,678	3,453
Population	13	Percent of Total Population	City of San Antonio	-	-	0.14%	0.3%	2.7%	0.1%	6.4%	0.1%	64.2%	0.2%
Median Annual Earnings: Female	17	Median Annual Earnings by Sex	City of San Antonio	\$35,767	\$487	\$37,722	\$5,404	\$47,908	\$7,565	\$33,953	\$1,892	\$31,588	\$392
Median Annual Earnings: Male	17	Median Annual Earnings by Sex	City of San Antonio	\$40,958	\$318	\$37,819	\$7,933	\$60,135	\$5,634	\$36,010	\$2,004	\$35,971	\$466
Poverty Status	17	Percent of Total Population in Poverty	City of San Antonio	18.6%	0.5%	29.2%	7.6%	15.6%	2.4%	22.5%	1.8%	21.3%	0.7%
Less than High School Educational Attainment	19	Percent of Population with Less than High School Educational Attainment (25 and Older)	Population 25 or older by highest degree attained in the City of San Antonio	18.0%	0.3%	25.5%	4.4%	13.6%	1.7%	9.6%	0.9%	25.7%	0.5%
High School or Equal Educational Attainment (25 and Older)	19	Percent of High School or Equal Educational Attainment	Population 25 or older by highest degree attained in the City of San Antonio	26.0%	0.4%	26.7%	4.5%	15.5%	1.5%	26.5%	1.4%	29.6%	0.5%
Some College Educational Attainment	19	Percent of Population with Some College Educational Attainment (25 and Older)	Population 25 or older by highest degree attained in the City of San Antonio	22.5%	0.4%	27.1%	3.6%	18.5%	1.7%	39.8%	1.4%	28.5%	0.5%
Bachelor's or Higher Educational Attainment (25 and Older)	19	Percent of Population with Bachelor's or Higher Educational Attainment	Population 25 or older by highest degree attained in the City of San Antonio	25.9%	0.4%	20.8%	3.6%	52.4%	2.2%	24.1%	0.8%	16.2%	0.4%
Disconnected Youth: Females	19	Percent Disconnected Youth by Sex	Bexar County	3.4%	0.5%	na	na	2.7%	2.6%	4.9%	2.3%	3.8%	0.6%
Disconnected Youth: Males	19	Percent Disconnected Youth by Sex	Bexar County	4.0%	0.5%	na	na	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.2%	4.6%	0.7%
Chronic Absenteeism	21	Average Percent of Students Chronically Absent	Students absent from school 8 days or more in Bexar ISDs	na	na	na	na	4.7%	na	13.3%	na	14.4%	na
School Disciplinary Reports: Any Disciplinary	21	Average School Disciplinary Reports by Type	Bexar County public school students	na	na	na	na	4.5	na	18.6	na	10.7	na
School Disciplinary Reports: Expelled	21	Average School Disciplinary Reports by Type	Bexar County public school students	na	na	na	na	0.8	na	3.4	na	1.7	na
School Disciplinary Reports: Suspended	21	Average School Disciplinary Reports by Type	Bexar County public school students	na	na	na	na	4.4	na	18.4	na	10.6	na
High School Graduation Rate	23	Four-Year Longitudinal High School Graduation Rates	Bexar County	88.9	na	78.7	na	94.5	na	86.8	na	88.0	na
Preschool Enrollment	23	Percent of Preschool Enrollment	Percent of 3- to 4-year-olds enrolled in City of San Antonio	55.0%	2.7%	41.9%	35.1 %	66.1%	21.3%	54.0%	11.5%	51.7%	6.6%
Broadband Internet Access	25	Percent of Households with Access to High-Speed Internet	Percent of households with a computer and a broadband internet subscription in the City of San Antonio	75.9%	0.5%	75.9%	8.0%	91.7%	1.9%	75.8%	1.5%	76.0%	0.7%
Distance to Bus Stop	27	Percent Population within a Half Mile of a Bus Stop	Population living within a half mile of a bus stop by race/ethnicity in City of San Antonio	84.0%	na	73.4%	na	75.4%	na	84.9%	na	88.4%	na
Transportation Cost	27	Percent of Population Living in Areas with High Transportation Costs	Population living in census block groups where transportation costs are 23% or more of household income in Bexar County	na	na	63.8%	17.7%	58.1%	4.2%	69.3%	2.55%	62.8%	0.9%

Indicator	Appears on Page	Definition	Geography	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Margin of Error (±)	Other Race	Margin of Error (±)	Two or More Races	Margin of Error (±)	White	Margin of Error (±)
Population	13	Counts of Total Population	City of San Antonio	1,084	324	1,992	467	21,801	1,652	368,288	3,492
Population	13	Percent of Total Population	City of San Antonio	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%	24.8%	0.2%
Median Annual Earnings: Female	17	Median Annual Earnings by Sex	City of San Antonio	\$33,333	\$23,754	\$29,725	\$1,729	\$39,891	\$3,796	\$49,219	\$1,435
Median Annual Earnings: Male	17	Median Annual Earnings by Sex	City of San Antonio	\$53,418	\$10,697	\$33,718	\$2,508	\$41,195	\$2,396	\$57,811	\$1,425
Poverty Status	17	Percent of Total Population in Poverty	City of San Antonio	6.5%	3.8%	19.6%	2.0%	17.9%	2.7%	11.2%	0.6%
Less than High School Educational Attainment	19	Percent of Population with Less than High School Educational Attainment (25 and Older)	Population 25 or older by highest degree attained in the City of San Antonio	2.9%	3.1%	31.5%	1.3%	13.1%	1.8%	4.8%	0.3%
High School or Equal Educational Attainment (25 and Older)	19	Percent of High School or Equal Educational Attainment	Population 25 or older by highest degree attained in the City of San Antonio	30.3%	12.9%	27.7%	1.2%	23.2%	2.3%	19.6%	0.5%
Some College Educational Attainment	19	Percent of Population with Some College Educational Attainment (25 and Older)	Population 25 or older by highest degree attained in the City of San Antonio	34.9%	13.6%	27.5%	1.1%	36.3%	2.0%	32.2%	0.6%
Bachelor's or Higher Educational Attainment (25 and Older)	19	Percent of Population with Bachelor's or Higher Educational Attainment	Population 25 or older by highest degree attained in the City of San Antonio	32.0%	10.7%	13.4%	1.0%	27.5%	2.1%	43.4%	0.6%
Disconnected Youth: Females	19	Percent Disconnected Youth by Sex	Bexar County	na	na	na	na	3.0%	3.0%	1.6%	0.6%
Disconnected Youth: Males	19	Percent Disconnected Youth by Sex	Bexar County	na	na	na	na	4.4%	4.2%	2.9%	0.9%
Chronic Absenteeism	21	Average Percent of Students Chronically Absent	Students absent from school 8 days or more in Bexar ISDs	na	na	7.9%	na	na	na	9.2%	na
School Disciplinary Reports: Any Disciplinary	21	Average School Disciplinary Reports by Type	Bexar County public school students	na	na	8.8	na	na	na	8.3	na
School Disciplinary Reports: Expelled	21	Average School Disciplinary Reports by Type	Bexar County public school students	na	na	1.0	na	na	na	1.3	na
School Disciplinary Reports: Suspended	21	Average School Disciplinary Reports by Type	Bexar County public school students	na	na	8.7	na	na	na	8.2	na
High School Graduation Rate	23	Four-Year Longitudinal High School Graduation Rates	Bexar County	93.5	na	na	na	91.5	na	92.6	na
Preschool Enrollment	23	Percent of Preschool Enrollment	Percent of 3- to 4-year-olds enrolled in City of San Antonio	100%	149%	61.9%	14%	62.1%	13.2%	63.4%	5.4%
Broadband Internet Access	25	Percent of Households with Access to High-Speed Internet	Percent of households with a computer and a broadband internet subscription in the City of San Antonio	96.6%	7.9%	75.1%	1.4%	85.2%	2.7%	88.2%	0.5%
Distance to Bus Stop	27	Percent Population within a Half Mile of a Bus Stop	Population living within a half mile of a bus stop by race/ethnicity in City of San Antonio	87.6%	na	78.9%	na	74.2%	na	74.0%	na
Transportation Cost	27	Percent of Population Living in Areas with High Transportation Costs	Population living in census block groups where transportation costs are 23% or more of household income in Bexar County	70.2%	30.9%	61.7%	18.3%	68.4%	0.5%	69.3%	1.1%

APPENDIX

Indicator	Appears on Page	Definition	Geography	All Population	Margin of Error (±)	American Indian or Alaska Native	Margin of Error (±)	Asian	Margin of Error (±)	Black or African American	Margin of Error (±)	Hispanic or Latino	Margin of Error (±)
Unemployment	29	Percent of Civilian Labor Force 16 and Older Unemployed	City of San Antonio	5.9%	0.3%	13.2%	4.8%	4.8%	1.2%	7.4%	1.1%	6.4%	0.4%
Unemployment by Sex: Female	29	Percent of Civilian Labor Force 16 and Older Unemployed by Sex	City of San Antonio	6.0%	0.4%	12.0%	6.1%	5.2%	1.8%	7.0%	1.4%	6.5%	0.5%
Unemployment by Sex: Male	29	Percent of Civilian Labor Force 16 and Older Unemployed by Sex	City of San Antonio	6.0%	0.3%	14.6%	7.5%	4.4%	1.6%	7.8%	1.6%	6.2%	0.5%
Housing Tenure	31	Percent of Owner-Occupied Housing Units	City of San Antonio	54.4%	0.5%	49.6%	5.0%	45.5%	2.2%	33.2%	1.5%	54.0%	0.6%
Housing Burden: Renter	31	Percent of Total Housing Cost-Burdened by Tenure	Comparison of owner- and renter-occupied households paying 30%+ of household income in the City of San Antonio	46.3%	1.9%	na	na	na	na	56.7%	6.0%	53.0%	2.8%
Housing Burden: Owner	31	Percent of Total Housing Cost-Burdened by Tenure	Comparison of owner- and renter-occupied households paying 30%+ of household income in the City of San Antonio	22.1%	1.2%	na	na	na	na	36.2%	9.3%	32.9%	2.4%
Sheltered Homeless	33	Percent of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Adults	Bexar County	42.9%	na	0.3%	na	0.2%	na	20.0%	na	37.2%	na
Unsheltered Homeless	33	Percent of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Adults	Bexar County	57.1%	na	0.8%	na	0.5%	na	17.1%	na	44.1%	na
Traffic Stops	35	Percent of Traffic Stops	SAPD traffic stops occurring between January 1 and December 31, 2018 in the City of San Antonio	na	na	0.0%	na	1.1%	na	10.1%	na	56.2%	na
Juvenile Probation	35	Rate of Juveniles Ages 12 to 17 Placed on Probation Supervision per 10,000	Bexar County	40.8	na	na	na	2.8	na	116.8	na	41.5	na
Incidents of Officer Use of Lethal Force: Individuals	37	Percent Individuals Involved in Incidents of Officer Use of Lethal Force	Includes 70 recorded incidents for the City of San Antonio	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.0%	na	37.1%	na
Lack of Health Insurance	39	Percent of Population without Health Insurance	Civilian noninstitutionalized population without health insurance coverage in the City of San Antonio	16.5%	0.3%	17.4%	3.5%	13.4%	1.9%	14.4%	1.2%	19.7%	0.4%
Low Food Access	41	Percent of Population with Low Food Access	City of San Antonio	32.0%	na	29.4%	na	35.7%	na	35.6%	na	29.5%	na
SNAP Participation	41	Percent Households with Receipt of SNAP	City of San Antonio	14.7%	0.4%	26.5%	5.6%	7.5%	1.6%	20.6%	1.6%	19.0%	0.5%
Birth Rates for Teenagers 15 to 19	43	Birth Rates for Teenagers Aged 15–19	City of San Antonio	na	na	na	na	na	na	29.8	na	44.2	na
Birth Rates for Teenagers 15 to 17	43	Birth Rates for Teenagers Aged 15–17	City of San Antonio	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.4	na	22.9	na
Birth Rates for Teenagers 18 to 19	43	Birth Rates for Teenagers Aged 18–19	City of San Antonio	na	na	na	na	na	na	46.6	na	75.3	na
Low Birthweight Births	43	Percent of Low Birthweight Birth	Bexar County	9.2%	na	na	na	na	na	14.6%	na	9.1%	na
Infant Mortality	45	Infant Mortality Rate	Infant deaths per 1,000 births (3-year average) in Bexar County	7.3	na	na	na	na	na	9.5	na	6.4	na
Death Rate: Female	45	Age - Adjusted Death Rate Among People Age 1–44	Bexar County	na	na	na	na	26.5	na	91.8	na	57.1	na
Death Rate: Male	45	Age - Adjusted Death Rate Among People Age 1–44	Bexar County	na	na	na	na	41	na	157.9	na	119	na
Environmental Health Hazard	47	Percent of Population Living in Low Environmental Quality Areas	Areas in bottom quantile of the environmental health hazard score in the City of San Antonio	20.5%	0.3%	36.8%	13.5%	23.4%	3.9%	17.6%	1.8%	21.1%	0.4%

Indicator	Appears on Page	Definition	Geography	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Margin of Error (±)	Other Race	Margin of Error (±)	Two or More Races	Margin of Error (±)	White	Margin of Error (±)
Unemployment	29	Percent of Civilian Labor Force 16 and Older Unemployed	City of San Antonio	3.1 %	6.7 %	6.1 %	1.2 %	7.8 %	1.7 %	4.9%	0.4%
Unemployment by Sex: Female	29	Percent of Civilian Labor Force 16 and Older Unemployed by Sex	City of San Antonio	0.0%	9.3%	6.3%	1.6%	9.1%	2.9%	4.4%	0.5%
Unemployment by Sex: Male	29	Percent of Civilian Labor Force 16 and Older Unemployed by Sex	City of San Antonio	6.0%	9.6%	6.0%	1.6%	6.6%	1.9%	5.3%	0.6%
Housing Tenure	31	Percent of Owner-Occupied Housing Units	City of San Antonio	60.8%	14.7%	52.2%	2.0%	46.7%	3.0%	61.3%	0.6%
Housing Burden: Renter	31	Percent of Total Housing Cost-Burdened by Tenure	Comparison of owner- and renter-occupied households paying 30%+ of household income in the City of San Antonio	na	na	50.1%	8.3%	na	na	51.1%	2.5%
Housing Burden: Owner	31	Percent of Total Housing Cost-Burdened by Tenure	Comparison of owner- and renter-occupied households paying 30%+ of household income in the City of San Antonio	na	na	34.9%	8.8%	na	na	30.1%	1.8%
Sheltered Homeless	33	Percent of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Adults	Bexar County	0.1%	na	na	na	0.7%	na	41.5%	na
Unsheltered Homeless	33	Percent of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Adults	Bexar County	0.3%	na	na	na	2.0%	na	35.2%	na
Traffic Stops	35	Percent of Traffic Stops	SAPD traffic stops occurring between January 1 and December 31, 2018 in the City of San Antonio	na	na	na	na	na	na	32.4%	na
Juvenile Probation	35	Rate of Juveniles Ages 12 to 17 Placed on Probation Supervision per 10,000	Bexar County	na	na	2.2	na	na	na	20.2	na
Incidents of Officer Use of Lethal Force: Individuals	37	Percent Individuals Involved in Incidents of Officer Use of Lethal Force	Includes 70 recorded incidents for the City of San Antonio	na	na	na	na	na	na	34.3%	na
Lack of Health Insurance	39	Percent of Population without Health Insurance	Civilian noninstitutionalized population without health insurance coverage in the City of San Antonio	12.0%	na	23.2%	1.7%	10.5%	1.4%	9.4%	0.5%
Low Food Access	41	Percent of Population with Low Food Access	City of San Antonio	36.9%	na	na	na	29.7%	na	32.0%	na
SNAP Participation	41	Percent Households with Receipt of SNAP	City of San Antonio	4.9%	5.3%	20.7%	1.6%	15.1%	1.8%	6.5%	0.5%
Birth Rates for Teenagers 15 to 19	43	Birth Rates for Teenagers Aged 15–19	City of San Antonio	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.3	na
Birth Rates for Teenagers 15 to 17	43	Birth Rates for Teenagers Aged 15–17	City of San Antonio	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.5	na
Birth Rates for Teenagers 18 to 19	43	Birth Rates for Teenagers Aged 18–19	City of San Antonio	na	na	na	na	na	na	26.9	na
Low Birthweight Births	43	Percent of Low Birthweight Birth	Bexar County	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.5%	na
Infant Mortality	45	Infant Mortality Rate	Infant deaths per 1,000 births (3-year average) in Bexar County	na	na	na	na	na	na	6	na
Death Rate: Female	45	Age - Adjusted Death Rate Among People Age 1–44	Bexar County	na	na	na	na	na	na	63.5	na
Death Rate: Male	45	Age - Adjusted Death Rate Among People Age 1–44	Bexar County	na	na	na	na	na	na	116.8	na
Environmental Health Hazard	47	Percent of Population Living in Low Environmental Quality Areas	Areas in bottom quantile of the environmental health hazard score in the City of San Antonio	10.2%	20.6%	39.4%	15.3%	19.3%	6.4%	19.1%	0.8%



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