

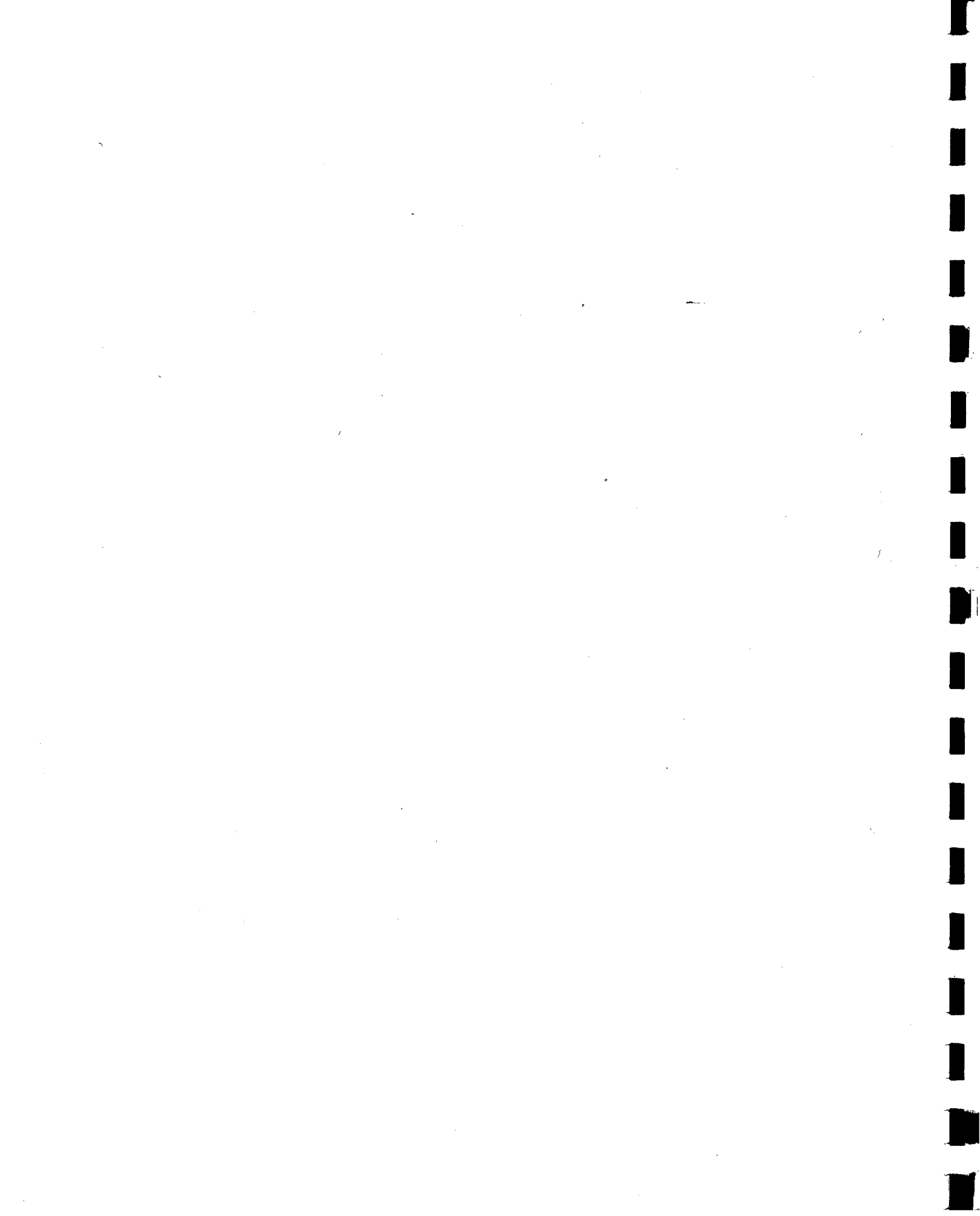
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES DEVELOPMENT  
CORPORATION OF SAN ANTONIO AND  
BEXAR COUNTY

PLANNING AND PRIORITIES

November 17, 1970

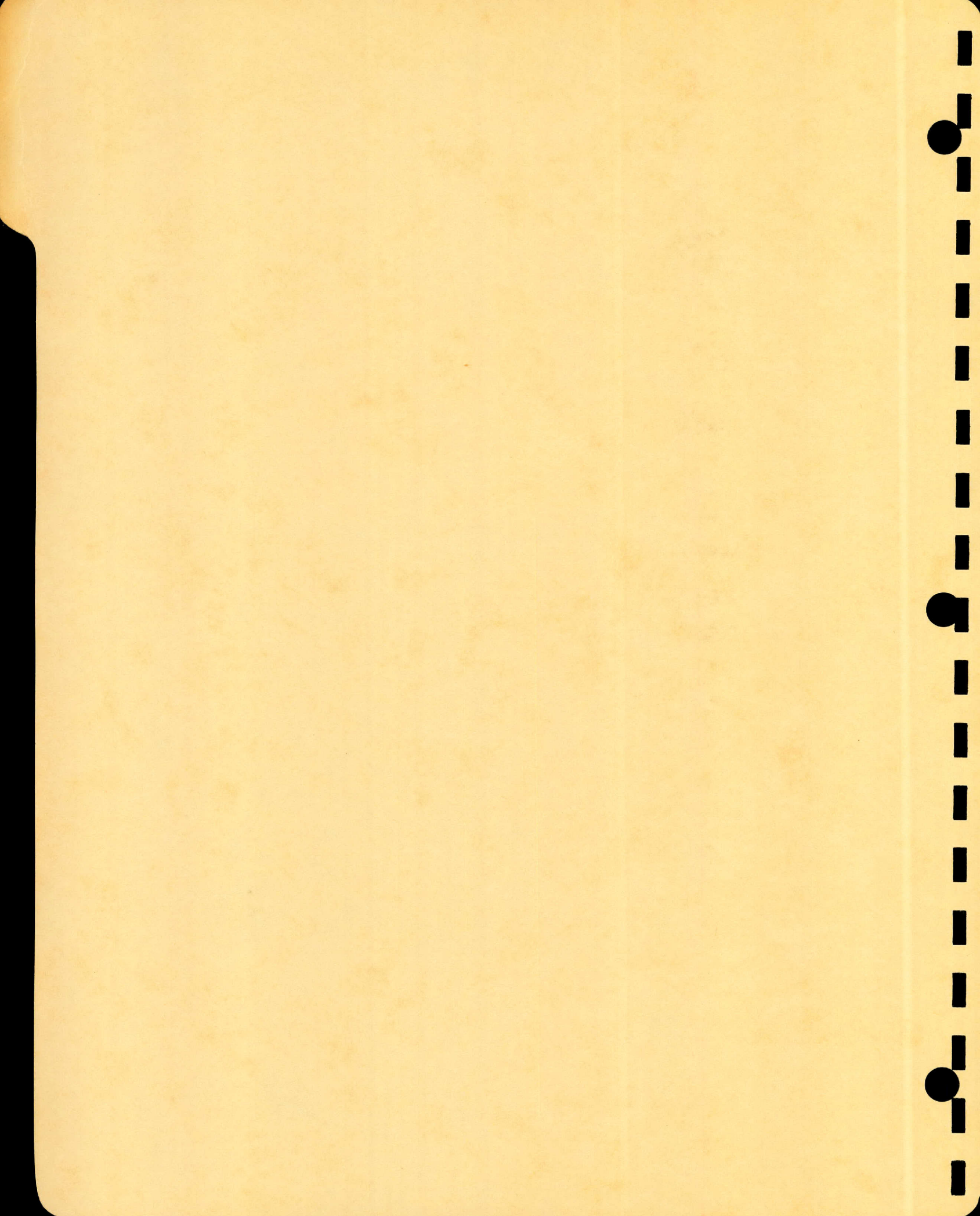
Prepared by:

Planning, Evaluation,  
and Training Staff











CAP 5. COMMUNITY INFORMATION (Continued)

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY		DO NOT FILL IN: (For Administrative Use)			
Economic Opportunities Development Corporation					
ITEM	COMMUNITY TOTAL	AREA I	AREA II	AREA III	
5.3.5 EDUCATION	PERCENT OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL (14 and 15 years old)	%	%	%	
	PERCENT OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL (16 and 17 years old)	%	%	%	
	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	337,315	21,512	19,135	21,631
	PERSONS 25 AND OVER WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS OF EDUCATION	116,713	9,133	11,997	15,175
	PERCENT OF PERSONS 25 AND OVER WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS OF EDUCATION	34.60 %	42.45 %	62.69 %	70.16 %
5.3.6 SELECTIVE SERVICE	PERSONS AGED 18 TO 25 WHO WERE EXAMINED BY SELECTIVE SERVICE B	3,526			
	PERSONS REJECTED BY SELECTIVE SERVICE (4F and 1Y) B	1,644			
	PERCENT OF PERSONS EXAMINED WHO WERE REJECTED BY SELECTIVE SERVICE (4F and 1Y) B	47 %	%	%	
5.3.7 HEALTH	BIRTHS PER YEAR C	14,231			
	DEATHS PER YEAR OF INFANTS UNDER 12 MONTHS C	440			
	INFANT DEATHS AS A PERCENT OF BIRTHS PER YEAR C	3.1 %	%	%	
5.3.8 HOUSING	ALL HOUSING UNITS	196,783	13,244	10,544	13,711
	NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS WHICH ARE SUBSTANDARD	54,712	4,611	4,532	7,236
	PERCENT OF ALL HOUSING UNITS WHICH ARE SUBSTANDARD	27.81 %	34.82 %	42.98 %	52.78 %
5.3.9 MINORITY GROUPS	(Specify group and number of persons in each.)				
	White	639,756	51,048	48,243	44,276
	Negro	45,314	2,701	4,027	1,835
	Other	2,081	164	131	129
5.3.10 OTHER	(Specify category and number of persons in each.)				

Office of Economic Opportunity  
APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

FORM APPROVED.  
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 116-R019

CAP 5. COMMUNITY INFORMATION

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY  
Economic Opportunities Development  
Corporation

DO NOT FILL IN: (For Administrative Use)

5.1 COMMUNITY TO BE SERVED Describe community boundaries in terms of city(ies), county(ies), state(s), Indian reservation(s), etc., which are included. Attach a map showing the boundaries of the community.

San Antonio/Bexar County

5.2 COMMUNITY SUBDIVISIONS Have you divided the community into an area or areas with heavy concentration of poverty? If so, indicate such areas as "A", "B", "C", "D", etc. on the above specified map and state below the basis for deciding on the boundaries of such areas. For example, are the areas Census tracts, enumeration districts, school attendance districts, planning areas, etc.?

Census Tracts and Planning Areas

5.3 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY Provide the latest readily available information on the community with respect to as many of the following categories as feasible. If you have subdivided the community into areas, as described above, also provide the information for each area. Substitute or add other categories and related statistics as necessary to demonstrate the incidence of poverty.

Attach a statement describing the sources and time period of the information. Information obtained from the 1960 U. S. Census of Population and Housing may be noted by placing an asterisk (\*) to the right of the ITEM name below. See the CAP GUIDE for suggested sources of information.

ITEM		COMMUNITY TOTAL	AREA I	AREA II	AREA III
5.3.1 POP.	TOTAL POPULATION	687,151	53,913	45,922	46,240
	PERCENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN RURAL AREAS	%	%	%	%
5.3.2 FAMILY INCOME	TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES	156,630	11,025	9,216	9,996
	TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH INCOME LESS THAN \$3,000	42,547	3,669	3,965	5,472
	PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES WITH INCOME LESS THAN \$3,000	27.17%	33.28%	43.00%	55.36%
	FAMILIES WITH INCOME LESS THAN \$1,000	9,360	829	895	1,442
	FAMILIES WITH INCOME FROM \$1,000 - \$1,999	14,611	1,189	1,501	1,005
	FAMILIES WITH INCOME FROM \$2,000 - \$2,999	18,576	1,651	1,564	2,025
5.3.3 UNEMPLOYMENT	MALES 14 AND OVER IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	142,012	9,734	9,184	9,770
	PERCENT OF SUCH MALES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED	5.05%	5.32%	8.89%	10.60%
	FEMALES 14 AND OVER IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	75,987	3,747	4,490	5,057
	PERCENT OF SUCH FEMALES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED	4.70%	9.44%	6.77%	8.79%
5.3.4 WELFARE	PERSONS UNDER 21	309,161	26,865	23,026	22,177
	PERCENT OF PERSONS UNDER 21 RECEIVING A.F.D.C. PAYMENTS	%	%	%	%
	PERSONS AGED 65 AND OVER	46,898	1,682	2,427	3,656
	PERCENT OF PERSONS 65 AND OVER RECEIVING OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE	%	%	%	%

(Continued on Page 2 of this form.)

CAP 5. COMMUNITY INFORMATION (Continued)

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY  
Economic Opportunities Development Corporation

DO NOT FILL IN: (For Administrative Use)

ITEM		AREA IV	AREA V	AREA VI	AREA VII
5.3.5 EDUCATION	PERCENT OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL (14 and 15 years old)	%	%	%	%
	PERCENT OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL (16 and 17 years old)	%	%	%	%
	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	18,323	52,340	51,165	45,105
	PERSONS 25 AND OVER WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS OF EDUCATION	12,254	16,567	19,435	19,971
	PERCENT OF PERSONS 25 AND OVER WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS OF EDUCATION	66.87 %	31.65 %	37.98 %	44.27 %
5.3.6 SELECTIVE SERVICE	PERSONS AGED 18 TO 25 WHO WERE EXAMINED BY SELECTIVE SERVICE				
	PERSONS REJECTED BY SELECTIVE SERVICE (4F and 1Y)				
	PERCENT OF PERSONS EXAMINED WHO WERE REJECTED BY SELECTIVE SERVICE (4F and 1Y)	%	%	%	%
5.3.7 HEALTH	BIRTHS PER YEAR				
	DEATHS PER YEAR OF INFANTS UNDER 12 MONTHS				
	INFANT DEATHS AS A PERCENT OF BIRTHS PER YEAR	%	%	%	%
5.3.8 HOUSING	ALL HOUSING UNITS	10,091	35,320	29,404	26,640
	NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS WHICH ARE SUBSTANDARD	4,586	9,804	9,263	9,401
	PERCENT OF ALL HOUSING UNITS WHICH ARE SUBSTANDARD	45.45 %	27.75 %	31.51 %	35.28 %
5.3.9 MINORITY GROUPS	(Specify group and number of persons in each.) White	44,840	85,937	79,749	97,154
	Negro	26	24,157	8,676	304
	Other	92	384	202	170
5.3.10 OTHER	(Specify category and number of persons in each.)				



Office of Economic Opportunity  
APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

FORM APPROVED.  
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 116-R019

CAP 5. COMMUNITY INFORMATION

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY  
Economic Opportunities Development Corporation

DO NOT FILL IN: (For Administrative Use)

5.1 COMMUNITY TO BE SERVED Describe community boundaries in terms of city(ies), county(ies), state(s), Indian reservation(s), etc., which are included. Attach a map showing the boundaries of the community.

San Antonio/Bexar County

5.2 COMMUNITY SUBDIVISIONS Have you divided the community into an area or areas with heavy concentration of poverty? If so, indicate such areas as "A", "B", "C", "D", etc. on the above specified map and state below the basis for deciding on the boundaries of such areas. For example, are the areas Census tracts, enumeration districts, school attendance districts, planning areas etc.?

Census Tracts and Planning Areas

5.3 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY Provide the latest readily available information on the community with respect to as many of the following categories as feasible. If you have subdivided the community into areas, as described above, also provide the information for each area. Substitute or add other categories and related statistics as necessary to demonstrate the incidence of poverty.

Attach a statement describing the sources and time period of the information. Information obtained from the 1960 U. S. Census of Population and Housing may be noted by placing an asterisk (\*) to the right of the ITEM name below. See the CAP GUIDE for suggested sources of information.

ITEM		AREA IV	AREA V	AREA VI	AREA VII
5.3.1 POP.	TOTAL POPULATION	44,840	85,937	79,749	97,154
	PERCENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN RURAL AREAS	%	%	%	%
5.3.2 FAMILY INCOME	TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES	8,967	22,770	21,522	22,475
	TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH INCOME LESS THAN \$3,000	3,696	7,097	6,545	6,583
	PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES WITH INCOME LESS THAN \$3,000	41.21 %	31.16 %	30.41 %	29.30 %
	FAMILIES WITH INCOME LESS THAN \$1,000	818	1,440	1,361	1,297
	FAMILIES WITH INCOME FROM \$1,000 - \$1,999	1,348	2,632	2,247	2,105
	FAMILIES WITH INCOME FROM \$2,000 - \$2,999	1,530	3,025	2,937	3,181
5.3.3 UNEMPLOYMENT	MALES 14 AND OVER IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	9,042	24,834	20,356	20,983
	PERCENT OF SUCH MALES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED	7.43 %	4.59 %	4.65 %	5.83 %
	FEMALES 14 AND OVER IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2,518	14,270	12,004	8,934
	PERCENT OF SUCH FEMALES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED	9.65 %	4.53 %	4.39 %	6.44 %
5.3.4 WELFARE	PERSONS UNDER 21	24,566	36,247	32,772	47,135
	PERCENT OF PERSONS UNDER 21 RECEIVING A.F.D.C. PAYMENTS	%	%	%	%
	PERSONS AGED 65 AND OVER	2,143	9,524	9,914	5,528
	PERCENT OF PERSONS 65 AND OVER RECEIVING OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE	%	%	%	%

(Continued on Page 2 of this form.)

## FOOTNOTES

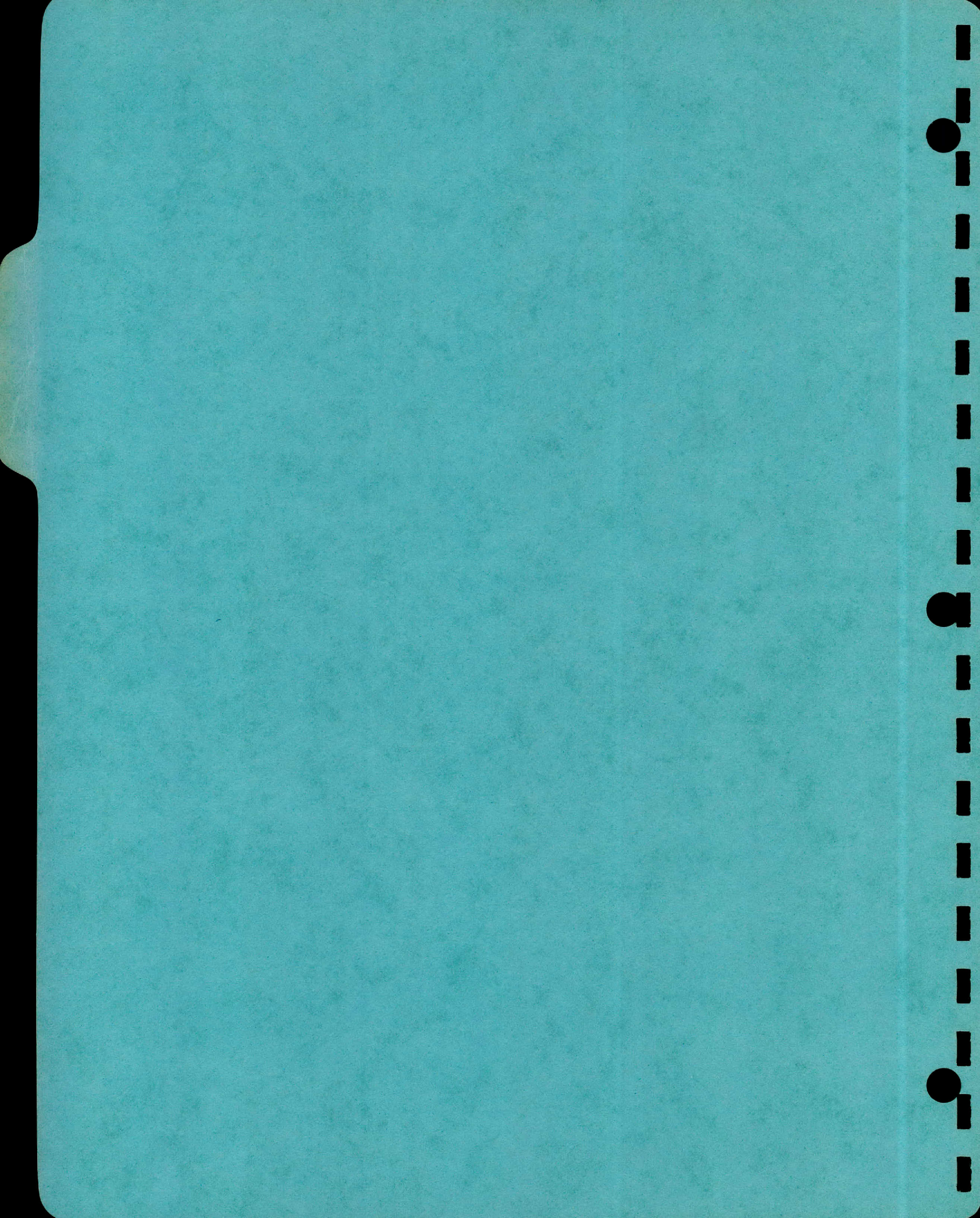
- A. All statistics included are from the 1960 Census, unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Statistics provided by the State Headquarters Selective Service System, for January 1969 - October 1969.
- C. VITAL STATISTICS, Bexar County and City of San Antonio, 1964 - 1968. By San Antonio Metropolitan Health District. Statistics provided are for year 1968.
- D. The MNA is the target area of the Model Cities Program for the City of San Antonio.
- E. PPOA is the Program Planning and Operating Areas constructed according to geographical boundaries.













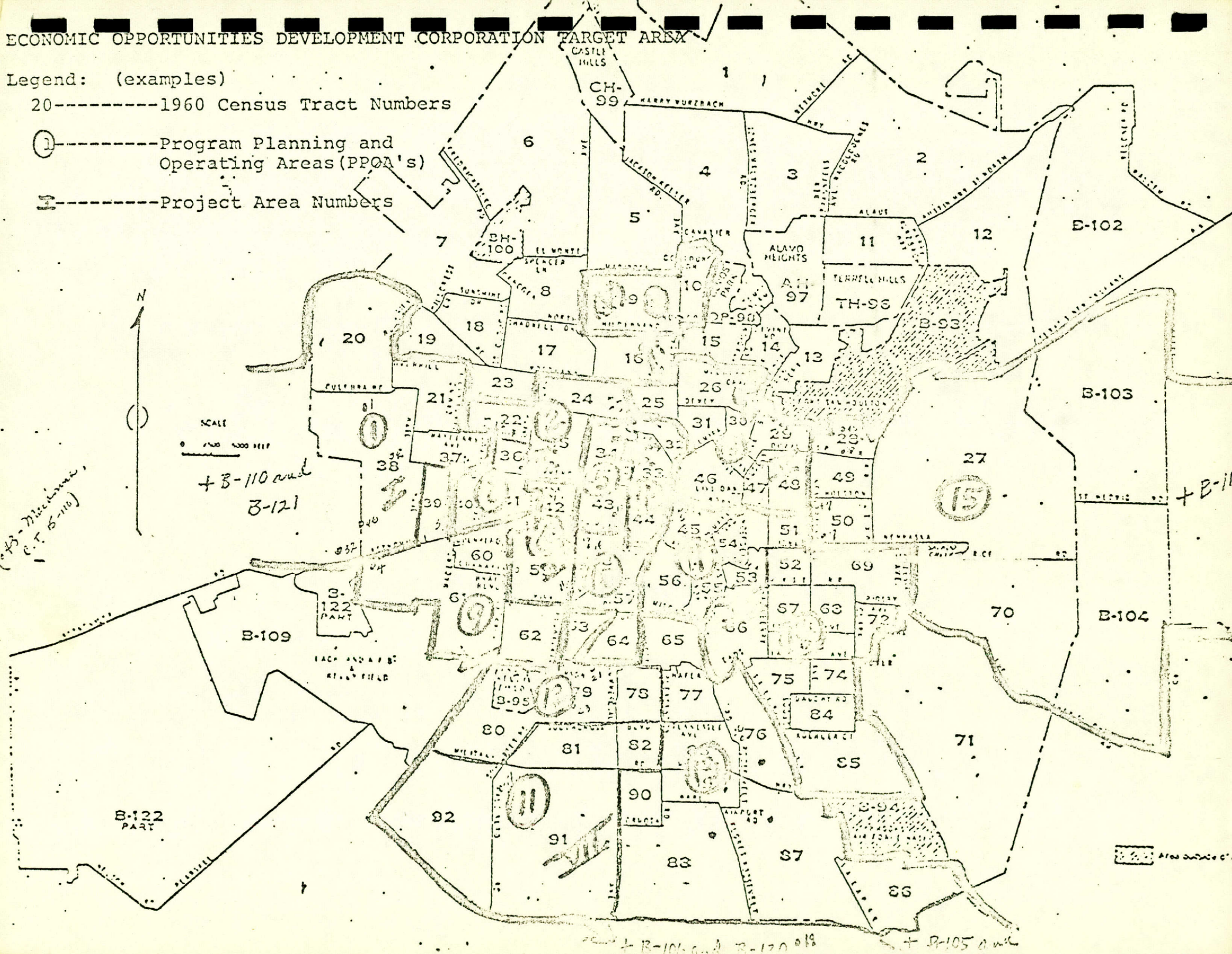
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION TARGET AREA

Legend: (examples)

20-----1960 Census Tract Numbers

①-----Program Planning and Operating Areas (PPOA's)

②-----Project Area Numbers



SCALE  
0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET

+ B-110 and  
B-121

+ B-110 and  
B-116

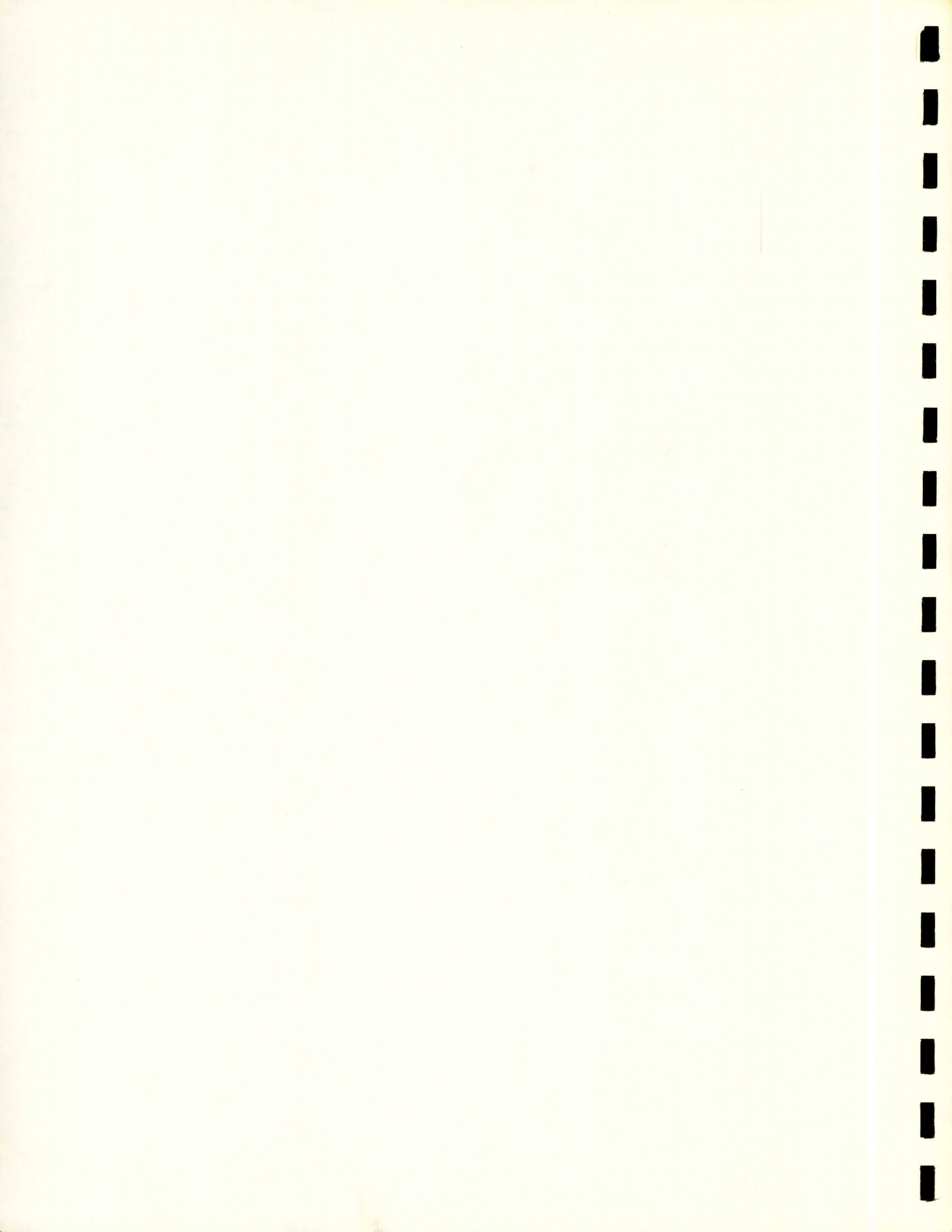
+ B-110

+ B-106 and B-120 and

+ B-105 and

Area outside of

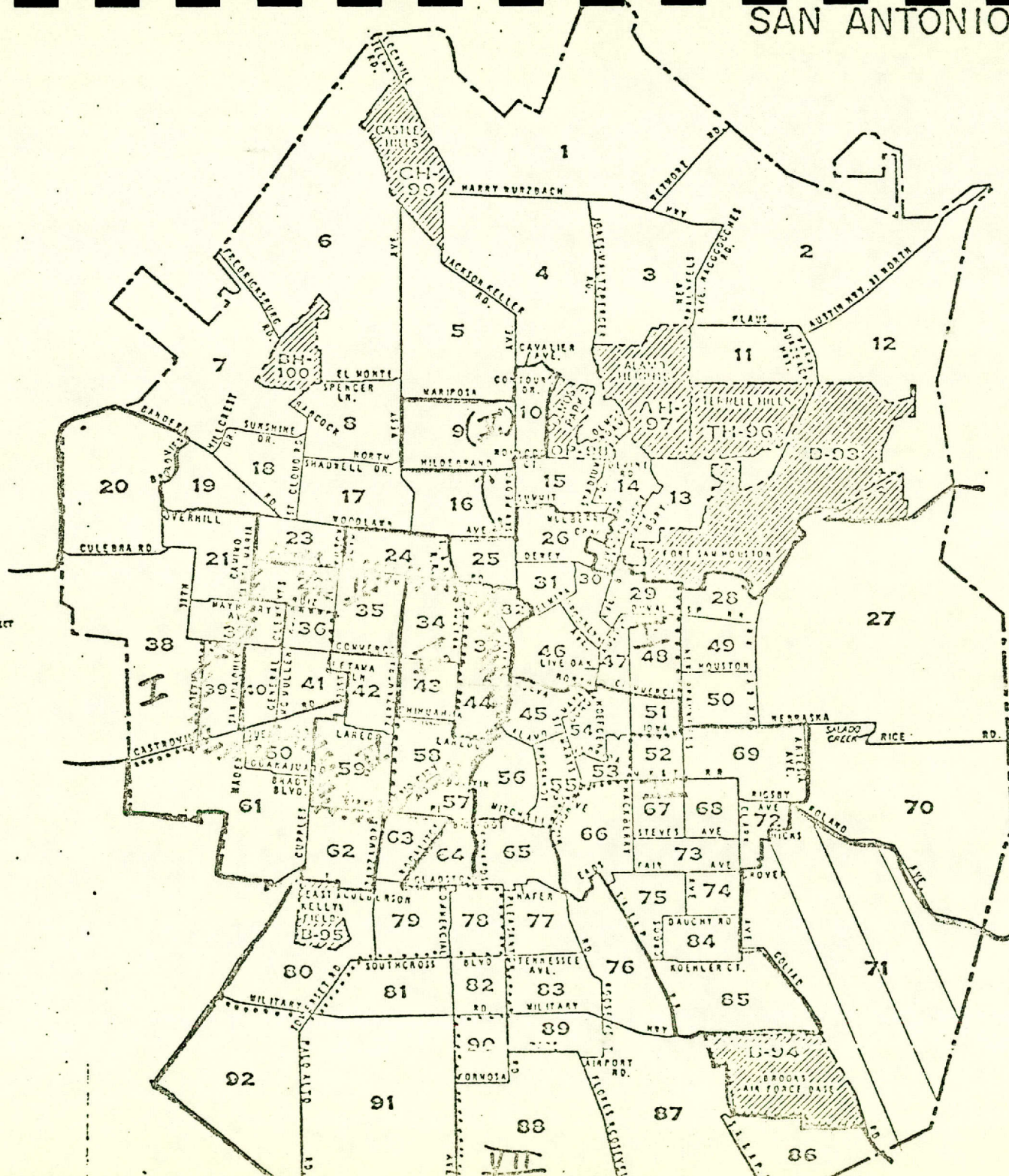




# SAN ANTONIO

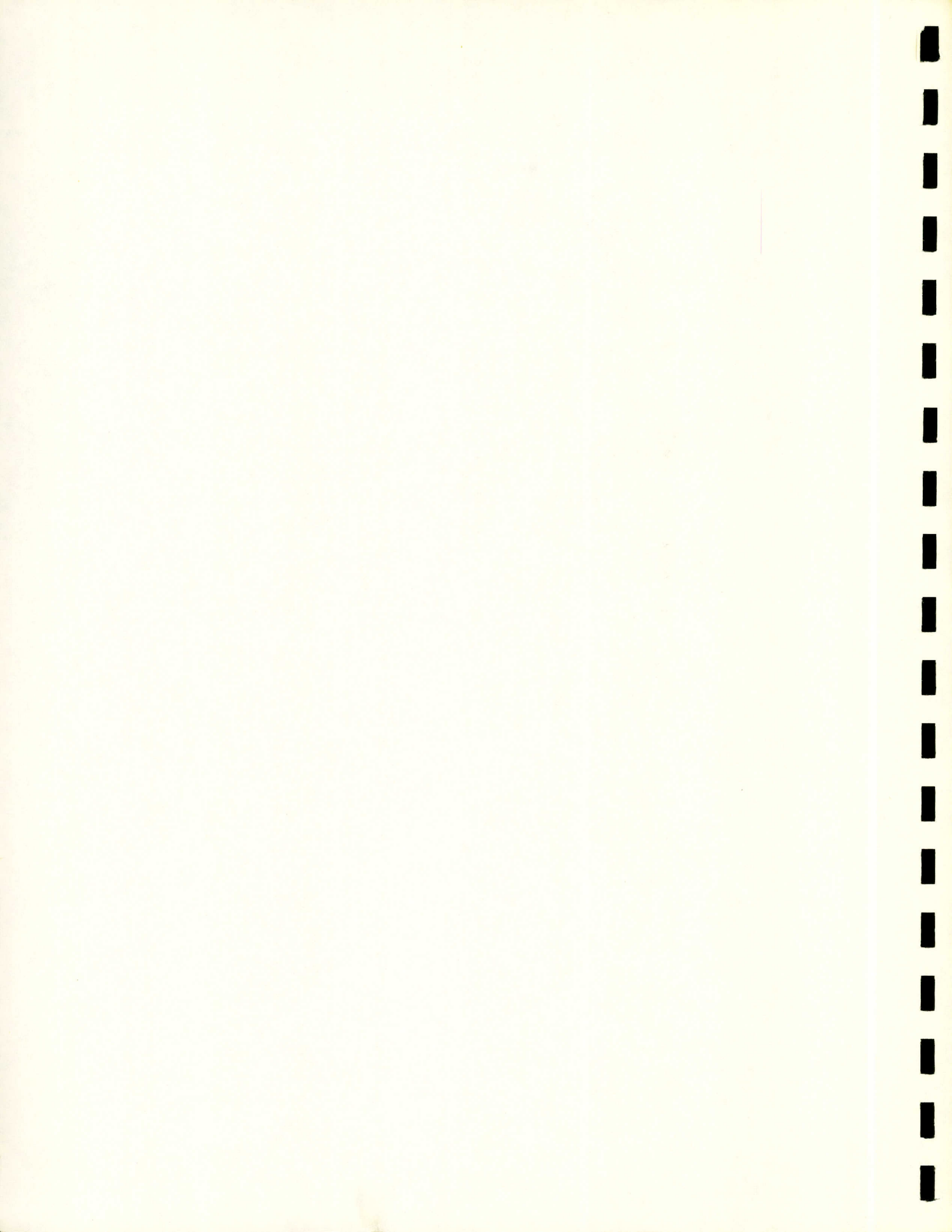
CMA Project Areas

MNA Area: // // // //



Area outside of city

... PPOA Boundaries











ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES DEVELOPMENT  
CORPORATION OF SAN ANTONIO AND  
BEXAR COUNTY

ANALYSIS  
OF  
COMMUNITY SURVEY

OCTOBER 30, 1970

Prepared By:

Planning, Evaluation and  
Training Staff

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MEMORANDUM

TO: United Communities Development Corporation  
People's Community Development Corporation  
Mid-West Community Corporation  
Barrio Betterment & Development Corporation  
United Citizens Project Planning & Operating Corporation  
Citizen's Committee for Action Development Corporation  
Southside Neighborhood Assistance Corporation

FROM: Paul J. Imig, Director of Planning, *Imig*  
Evaluation and Training

DATE: September 8, 1970

SUBJECT: Instructions for Use of "Community Survey"

Attached please find a copy of a "Community Survey" form. As you know, OEO has made the CAA responsible for involving service recipients in both the planning and evaluation of programs. This will be accomplished in San Antonio and Bexar County through the seven Neighborhood-based Corporations which are delegate agencies of EODC. The corporations are EODC's links with the service recipients, and each corporation is therefore responsible for involving residents in the planning and evaluation of programs within the geographic area assigned to that corporation. The "Community Survey" form will help you meet that responsibility, and it will serve the following purposes as well: (1) it will allow area residents to evaluate the quality of services being rendered by all agencies, regardless of funding source; (2) it will provide data from which the EODC Planning and Evaluation Committee will determine priorities for the 1971-72 Program Year; (3) it will show your corporation where services are lacking or inadequate; and (4) it will provide you with data you can use in November 1970, when you prepare your work program for 1971-72.

The data should be collected by "random sample" (see below) from each section containing poor people in the various PPOAs which make up the project area of your corporation. By "section" we mean the portions of the PPOAs from which your planning committee and later your board of directors was elected. However, if a section is composed entirely or almost entirely of non-poor, you should not have the "Community Survey" completed by residents of that section.



For example, suppose the project area of your corporation is composed of two PPOAs, one of which has five sections and one of which has six sections. Suppose further that one section is inhabited almost entirely by relatively affluent persons; you will not have the form completed by the residents of that "affluent" section, but you will have the form completed by residents in the remaining ten sections.

If the data collected by use of this form is to be valid, we must have 300 responses from each corporation. Therefore, if there are ten sections in your corporation's project area, forms should be completed in 30 households in each of the ten sections. These households should comprise a random sample, but they should be chosen on a "cluster" technique. The "cluster" technique is as follows: On a map of the section choose ten points which cover as much of the geographic area as possible--in other words, do not choose ten points in the northern half only, nor ten points in the southern half only, but five points in each half. At each point you will visit three households, all next to each other, or, perhaps, two on one side of the street and one on the other. This technique will cover the entire geographic area of the section as quickly as possible.

If six outreach workers complete five community surveys daily for ten days, the total of 300 will be completed. In addition to outreach workers, senior citizens, neighborhood youth corps enrollees, and volunteers can be utilized for contacting households to get the surveys completed. You will notice that the survey begins with spaces for the name of the corporation, the date, and the name of the interviewer. You should furnish this office with a complete list of all persons who serve as interviewers.

Continuing down the survey, the interviewer should fill in the blank telling the number of members in the family, the number who speak and understand English, the PPOA, and the section within that PPOA. The remaining questions are simple. The respondent will answer "yes" or "no" to four of the questions, he will rate the service, if provided, as "good, fair, or bad", and he will state the name of the agency which provides, or should provide, the service in his community. If the respondent does not know which agency provides or should provide the service in his community, the interviewer should write "unknown" or "u/k" in the final blank--even if the service is in fact being provided--for this reply will tell you that the agency responsible for providing the service is not doing a good job of outreach, or of publicizing its services.

A final word about deadlines: As you know, the CAP Form 81--or Plans and Priorities document--is based on what the people say their needs are. After the people state their needs, the EODC Planning and Evaluation Committee sets the needs in priority in the draft CAP Form 81, which is then sent to the Boards of Directors of the Neighborhood Corporations for their review and comment. The review and comment from the neighborhoods is then taken into consideration in the writing of the final CAP Form 81, which is submitted to the Boards of Directors of the Neighborhood Corporations for their approval before it is submitted to Regional CEO. These steps must all be accomplished by November 20, 1970, the deadline for submission of the final CAP Form 81 to Regional CEO. To complete this cycle of work in the relatively short time remaining, the EODC technical assistant assigned to your corporation will daily bring all completed survey forms to the EODC PET offices for tabulation. Results of the tabulation will be forwarded to your corporation. Copies of the completed surveys may also be returned to your corporation.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. The Community Survey Form has been translated into Spanish for those of your service recipients who need such a translation. This office can assist you in reproducing the forms in either English or Spanish. In order to meet our deadline, all completed surveys must be received in this office by September 25, 1970.

1 Atch  
Community Survey Form

PJI/pg

COMMUNITY SURVEY

NAME OF CORPORATION \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

INTERVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_

Number in family _____ Number who speak and understand English _____ Location: PPOA _____ Section _____	DO YOU NEED THE SERVICE?	IF RECEIVED, SERVICE WAS...			DO YOU NEED TRANSPORTATION TO THE SERVICE?	DO YOU NEED THE SERVICE AFTER 5 P.M.?	IS THE SERVICE AVAILABLE ON A REGULAR BASIS?	NAME OF AGENCY PROVIDING SERVICE
		GOOD	FAIR	BAD				
<b>I. HEALTH</b>								
1. Well Baby Clinic								
2. Shots								
3. Eye Care or Glasses								
4. Maternity Care								
5. Dental Care								
6. Alcoholic Program								
7. Medicines								
8. Family Planning								
9. Home Visits by Nurses								
10. Mental Health Care								
11. Emergency Health Care								
12. Drug Control								
<b>II. EDUCATION</b>								
1. Citizenship Classes								
2. Adult Basic Education								
3. Library Services								
4. Diet & Nutrition Education								
5. Homemaking Instruction								
6. Arts & Crafts Classes								
7. Scholarship & Loan Information Services								

	DO YOU NEED THE SERVICE?	IF RECEIVED, SERVICE WAS...			DO YOU NEED TRANSPORTATION TO THE SERVICE?	DO YOU NEED THE SERVICE AFTER 5 P.M.?	IS THE SERVICE AVAILABLE ON A REGULAR BASIS?	NAME OF AGENCY PROVIDING SERVICE
		GOOD	FAIR	BAD				
8. Vocational Education								
9. Driving Education & Instruction								
10. Study Hall Program								
11. Head Start								
12. Special Education Services								
<b>III. EMPLOYMENT</b>								
1. Job Placement and Referral Service								
2. Job Training Program								
A. Adult Men								
B. Adult Women								
C. Youth								
D. Handicapped								
E. Elderly (55 and Over)								
3. Job Counselling								
4. Temporary Jobs								
5. Part-time Jobs								
6. Summer Jobs								

	DO YOU NEED THE SERVICE?	IF RECEIVED, SERVICE WAS...			DO YOU NEED TRANSPORTATION TO THE SERVICE?	DO YOU NEED THE SERVICE AFTER 5 P.M.?	IS THE SERVICE AVAILABLE ON A REGULAR BASIS?	NAME OF AGENCY PROVIDING SERVICE
		GOOD	FAIR	BAD				
<b>IV. FOOD</b>								
1. Food Stamps								
2. Emergency Food								
3. Lunch Program								
4. Breakfast Program								
5. Food Co-Op								
<b>V. PUBLIC WORKS</b>								
1. Street Repairs								
2. Traffic Signs & Lights								
3. Sidewalks								
4. Adequate Drainage								
5. Sewage Disposal								
6. Recreation Areas								
7. Cleaning of Vacant Lots								
8. Rodent & Insect Control								
9. Better Police Protection								
10. Adequate Fire Protection								
11. Bus Service								
12. Street Lights								

	DO YOU NEED THE SERVICE?	IF RECEIVED, SERVICE WAS...			DO YOU NEED TRANSPORTATION TO THE SERVICE?	DO YOU NEED THE SERVICE AFTER 5 P.M.?	IS THE SERVICE AVAILABLE ON A REGULAR BASIS?	NAME OF AGENCY PROVIDING SERVICE
		GOOD	FAIR	BAD				
VI. HOUSING								
1. Housing Programs								
2. Home Improvement & Loan Assistance								
3. Indoor Toilet Facilities								
4. Hot Water								
5. Cold Water								
6. Electricity								
7. Gas								
. WELFARE & SOCIAL SERVICES								
1. Day Care Center								
2. Babysitting Service								
3. Legal Aid								
4. Credit Union								
5. Social Security Assistance								
6. Case Work or Counselling Services								
7. Clothing & Furniture								
8. Recreation (Dances, Movies, Games, etc.)								



E S T U D I O   d e   l a   C O M U N I D A D

NOMBRE de CORPORACIÓN \_\_\_\_\_

FECHA \_\_\_\_\_

ENTREUISTADOR \_\_\_\_\_

Cuantos en la familia _____ Cuantos hablan y comprenden Inglés _____ Localidad: PPOA _____ Sección _____	¿NECESITA USTED EL SERVICIO?	SI SE RECIBIO EL SERVICIO ESTABA...			¿NECESITA USTED TRANSPORTACION AL SERVICIO?	¿NECESITA USTED EL SERVICIO DESPUES DE LAS CINCO P.M.?	¿SE ENCUENTRA ESTE SERVICIO REGULARMENTE?	NOMBRE DE AGENCIA DANDO SERVICIO
		BUENO	PASABLE	MALO				
<b>I. SALUD</b>								
1. Clínica para niños								
2. Inyecciones								
3. Servicio óptico o anteojos								
4. Servicio de Maternidad								
5. Servicio dental								
6. Programa de Alcoholismo								
7. Medicinas								
8. Planeamiento de familias								
9. Visitas en casa por enfermera								
10. Servicio para salud mental								
11. Asistencia medica de emergencia								
12. Regulación de drogas								
<b>II. EDUCACIÓN</b>								
1. Clases de ciudadano								
2. Educación fundamental para adultos								
3. Servicios de biblioteca								

	¿ NECESITA USTED EL SERVICIO?	SI SE RECIBIO EL SERVICIO, ESTABA...			¿ NECESITA USTED TRANSPORTACION AL SERVICIO?	¿ NECESITA USTED EL SERVICIO DESPUES DE LAS CINCO P.M.?	¿ SE ENCUENTRA ESTE SERVICIO REGULARMENTE?	NOMBRE DE AGENCIA DANDO SERVICIO
		BUENO	PASABLE	MALO				
4. Educación de dieta y nutrición								
5. Manejo de casa								
6. Clases de arte y artefacto								
7. Información en prestamos escolares y becas								
8. Entrenamiento Vocacional								
9. Instrucción en manejar								
10. Estudio con supervisor								
11. Head Start								
12. Servicios especiales para educación de menor								
EMPLEO								
1. Empleo y recomendación								
2. Programas de entrenamiento de empleo								
A. Senores								
B. Senoras								
C. Juventud								
D. Impedido								
E. Mayores Ancianos (55 años de edad o mas)								
3. Consultorio de empleo								
4. Empleo temporario								
5. Empleos provisionales								

	¿ NECESITA USTED EL SERVICIO?	SI SE RECIBIO EL SERVICIO, ESTABA...			¿ NECESITA USTED TRANSPORTACION AL SERVICIO?	¿ NECESITA USTED EL SERVICIO DESPUES DE LAS CINCO P.M.?	¿ SE ENCUENTRA ESTE SERVICIO REGULARMENTE?	NOMBRE DE AGENCIA DANDO SERVICIO
		BUENO	PASABLE	MALO				
6. Empleo de verano								
IV. COMIDA								
1. Estampillas para comida								
2. Comidas de emergencia								
3. Programa de lonches								
4. Programa de desayunos								
5. Almacenes Cooperatruas								
V. MEJORAS PUBLICAS								
1. Mejoras de calles e avenidas								
2. Señales de tráfico								
3. Banquetas								
4. Conducción de aguas								
5. Saneamiento								
6. Areas de recreación								
7. Limpieza de solares								
8. Control de ratas e insectos								
9. Mejor servicio de policía								
10. Protección de lumbre								
11. Servicio de autobus								
12. Luces de calle								

	¿ NECESITA USTED EL SERVICIO?	SI SE RECIBIO EL SERVICIO, ESTABA...			¿ NECESITA USTED TRANSPORTACION AL SERVICIO?	¿ NECESITA USTED EL SERVICIO DESPUES DE LAS CINCO P.M. ?	¿ SE ENCUENTRA ESTE SERVICIO REGULARMENTE?	NOMBRE DE AGENCIA DANDO SERVICIO
		BUENO	PASABLE	MALO				
VIVIENDA								
1. Programas de vivienda								
2. Mejoras de casa e asistencia de prestamos								
3. Escusados en casa								
4. Agua caliente								
5. Agua fría								
6. Electricidad								
7. Gas natural								
BENEFICENCIA SOCIAL								
1. Guardería infantil								
2. Servicio de cuidar niños								
3. Consultorio legal								
4. Union de Crédito (ahorros y prestamos)								
5. Asistencia de seguro social								
6. Consultorio general de beneficencia social								
7. Ropa y muebles								
8. Recreación (bailes, cines, juegos, etc.)								

## Community Survey Questionnaire

### A. The Purpose of CSO

What are the major causes or conditions of poverty in San Antonio and Bexar County? What programs or services related to poverty problems need to be increased or adapted to better meet the needs of the poor?

These are questions for which E.O.D.C. is continuously seeking answers to best serve the poor. The Community Survey Questionnaire intends to effect and increase participation by the poor in the planning of CAP Program Priorities which affect their lives.

Thus, the purpose of the detailed, 65-item questionnaire is to acquire accurate, comprehensive, and current sociological information on the needs of the poor in the CAA target areas. The questionnaire serves three major functions:

1. Identifies causes and conditions of poverty in the target area.
2. Voices the expressed needs of the poor and target area residents.
3. Evaluates the people's awareness and usage of the poverty programs.

### B. Method of Inquiry

The structured, 4 page questionnaire was administered to the E.O.D.C. target area residents through the seven Neighborhood-based Corporations. The interviews were conducted by the



outreach workers and some university students. The data was collected by "random sample" from each section containing poor people in the various PPOAs which make up the project area of the Corporations. The simple random sample gave each household of persons an equal chance to be included. By grouping (clustering) respondents, the entire geographic area could be covered, yet maintain a simplified selection process and interviewer's job.

Instructions for the Community Survey Questionnaire were given by the PET-EODC Staff to both the Technical Assistance Team and the program directors of the Neighborhood Corporations in a memorandum of September 8, 1970. Each project area was asked to interview 300 households in their respective area. The survey forms were available in both Spanish and English to safeguard the meaningfulness and spontaneity of the responses. The questionnaires were to be completed and returned to the PET Staff for tabulation and analysis by September 25, 1970.

### C. Analysis of Survey Respondents

Table I shows the population of residents in each of the 15 PPOAs in which the Community Survey Questionnaire was conducted. The table also indicates the number and corresponding percentages of residents below OEO poverty level; the number of families, the number and corresponding percentage of below O.E.O. poverty level population sampled respondents, the total number and corresponding percentage of below O.E.O. poverty level families sampled, and the rank of needs in the

TABLE I

## C. ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY SURVEY RESPONDENTS

PRJ AREA	PPOA	POPULATION BELOW OEO POV LEV			NO. OF FAMILIES BELOW OEO POV LEV			NO. OF SAMPLING BELOW OEO POV LEV				RANK IN ORDER OF NEEDS *							
		TOTAL	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	TOTAL	%	POPULATION	%	NO. OF FAMILIES	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I	1	28,370	12,816	46%	5,943	1,929	32%	1,306	10.2%	202	10.5%								
	9	20,141	12,250	61%	5,082	1,740	34%	773	6.3%	111	6.4%	V	IV	III	I	II	VI	VII	
II	2	26,143	12,674	47%	5,739	2,142	37%	717	5.7%	122	5.7%								
	8	19,779	12,497	63%	3,477	1,671	48%	457	3.7%	89	5.3%	V	I	VII	VI	IV	II	III	
III	4	20,152	12,820	64%	4,401	2,345	14%	238	1.9%	40	1.7%								
	5	26,088	14,947	57%	5,485	2,727	49%	607	4.1%	101	3.7%	V	I	IV	III	II	VII	VI	
IV	6	22,265	12,178	55%	4,143	1,763	42%	712	5.8%	131	7.4%								
	10	22,693	12,946	55%	4,824	1,833	37%	936	7.23%	175	9.43%	V	IV	I	VII	III	II	VI	
V	3	52,996	11,515	22%	12,786	3,891	30%	369	3.2%	83	2.1%								
	15	41,227	13,311	41%	7,850	2,143	30%	1,041	7.2%	245	11.4%	V	III	I	VII	II	IV	VI	
VI	7	32,930	13,066	39%	7,627	3,551	47%	350	2.7%	77	2.2%								
	14	55,697	11,597	21%	13,895	2,994	22%	475	4.1%	107	5.6%	I	IV	VII	V	III	II	VI	
VII	11	24,929	12,365	52%	5,285	1,957	37%	470	3.8%	82	4.2%								
	12	30,506	13,163	42%	7,024	1,939	28%	242	1.8%	54	2.8%	V	IV	VII	I	III	II	VI	
	13	30,055	11,418	37%	8,980	2,422	26%	135	1.2%	15	0.6%								
TOTALS: EODC TARGET AREA		453,971	190,673	42%	102,541	35,047	34%	8,828	4.6%	1,632	4.7%	V	I	IV	VII	III	II	VI	

\*CODE:

I. HEALTH  
 II. EDUCATION  
 III. EMPLOYMENT  
 IV. FOOD  
 V. PUBLIC WORKS  
 VI. HOUSING  
 VII. WELFARE & SOCIAL SERVICES

order indicated by survey results.

In the above context, a "respondent" is any Project Area resident who legibly and completely answered the questionnaire and who handed it in at the collection time.

From the seven Project Areas of E.O.D.C. Target Area 35,000 families are below O.E.O. poverty level. The Community Survey Questionnaire randomly sampled 1600 of these families (4.6%). This percentage of sampled respondents facilitates a comprehensive picture of the expressed needs of the poor in the E.O.D.C. target area.

D. Findings of Community Survey

Table II summarizes the findings of the questionnaire for the E.O.D.C. Target Area. The following reports these findings ranking them in the order of importance as indicated by the target area respondents. Both the major categories, e.g. health, and the sub-categories, e.g.s dental care, shots, etc. are listed in an order based upon the percentage of respondents reporting the service as needed.

The rank of importance was obtained by the following method:

1. Major categories:

The number of survey respondents indicating yes (this service is needed) is divided by the total number of possible responses and then multiplied by 100. For example, if there are 500 surveys and 12 health services itemized on the questionnaire, then there are (500x12) or 6,000 possible responses. If the survey results list 4,000 yes, service is needed, then  $4,000/6,000 \times 100\% = 66\%$



need in the category of health. The major categories are then listed from the highest percentage of needed services to the lowest. The highest being the most important.

2. The sub-categories.

The service receiving the largest number of yes, (this service is needed) responses is ranked first. The others are listed in descending order based on their yes response totals.

Relationship between the major categories and sub-categories:

The sub-categories are types of services or problems that relate to the major category. Thus the indications of needs among the sub-categories is the basis for the ranking of the major categories in the order of importance.

I. Public Works

1. Recreation Areas
2. Sidewalks
3. Street Repairs
4. Rodent & Insect Control
5. Better Police Protection
6. Street Lights
7. Adequate Drainage
8. Cleaning of Vacant Lots
9. Adequate Fire Protection
10. Bus Service
11. Traffic Signs & Lights
12. Sewage Disposal

## II. Health

1. Dental
2. Shots
3. Medicines
4. Emergency Health Care
5. Well Baby Clinic
6. Eye Care or Glasses
7. Home Visits by Nurses
8. Maternity Care
9. Family Planning
10. Mental Health Care
11. Drug Control
12. Alcoholic Program

## III. Food

1. Food Stamps
2. Lunch Program
3. Emergency Food
4. Breakfast Program
5. Food Co-op

## IV. Welfare & Social Services

1. Recreation (dances, etc.)
2. Legal Aid
3. Day Care Center
4. Babysitting Service
5. Credit Union
6. Social Security Assistance
7. Case Work or Counseling Service
8. Clothing & Furniture

## V. Employment

1. Job Placement & Referral Service
2. Job Training Program
3. Youth (job training)
4. Summer Jobs
5. Part-time Jobs
6. Adult Men (job training)
7. Adult Women (job training)
8. Job Counseling
9. Temporary Jobs
10. Elderly (job training)
11. Handicapped (job training)

## VI. Education

1. Library Services
2. Adult Basic Education
3. Head Start
4. Scholarship & Loan Information Services
5. Study Hall Programs
6. Arts & Crafts Classes
7. Diet & Nutrition Education
8. Vocational Education
9. Homemaking Instruction
10. Driving Education & Instruction
11. Special Education Services
12. Citizenship Classes

## VII. Housing

1. Housing Programs



(VII. Housing, continued)

2. Home Improvement & Loan Assistance
3. Hot Water
4. Indoor Toilet Facilities
5. Gas
6. Cold Water
7. Electricity

E. Summary of Community Survey Questionnaire Results

Table II summarizes the results of the community survey. It lists by service category the number of yes, (this service is needed) responses and the percentage of yes responses for each project area and for EODC target area. From this data the major categories of services needed were ranked in their order of importance for both the project areas and the EODC target area. The table illustrates that the EODC ranking is similar to each of the project areas identification of needs.

TABLE I

## C. ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY SURVEY RESPONDENTS

PROJ AREA	PPOA	POPULATION BELOW OEO POV LEV			NO. OF FAMILIES BELOW OEO POV LEV			NO. OF SAMPLING BELOW OEO POV LEV				RANK IN ORDER OF NEEDS *						
		TOTAL	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	TOTAL	%	POPULATION	%	NO. OF FAMILIES	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	1	28,370	12,816	46%	5,943	1,929	32%	1,306	10.2%	202	10.5%	V	IV	III	I	II	VI	VII
	9	20,141	12,250	61%	5,082	1,740	34%	775	6.5%	111	6.4%							
II	2	26,143	12,674	47%	5,739	2,142	37%	717	5.7%	122	5.7%	V	I	VII	VI	IV	II	III
	8	19,779	12,497	63%	3,477	1,671	46%	457	3.7%	89	5.5%							
III	4	20,152	12,820	64%	4,401	2,345	14%	238	1.9%	40	1.7%	V	I	IV	III	II	VII	VI
	5	26,088	14,947	57%	5,485	2,727	49%	607	4.1%	101	3.7%							
IV	6	22,265	12,178	55%	4,143	1,763	42%	712	5.8%	131	7.4%	V	IV	I	VII	III	II	VI
	10	22,693	12,946	55%	4,824	1,833	37%	936	7.25%	173	9.45%							
V	3	52,996	11,515	22%	12,786	3,891	30%	369	3.2%	83	2.1%	V	III	I	VII	II	IV	VI
	15	41,227	13,311	41%	7,850	2,143	30%	1,041	7.2%	245	11.4%							
VI	7	32,930	13,066	39%	7,627	3,551	47%	350	2.7%	77	2.2%	I	IV	VII	V	III	II	VI
	14	55,697	11,597	21%	13,895	2,994	22%	475	4.1%	107	3.6%							
VII	11	24,929	12,365	52%	5,285	1,957	37%	470	5.8%	82	4.2%							
	12	30,506	13,163	42%	7,024	1,939	28%	242	1.8%	54	2.8%	V	IV	VII	I	III	II	VI
	13	30,055	11,418	37%	8,980	2,422	26%	135	1.2%	15	0.6%							
TOTALS: EODC TARGET AREA		453,971	190,673	42%	102,541	35,047	34%	8,828	4.6%	1,632	4.7%	V	I	IV	VII	III	II	VI

\*CODE:

I. HEALTH  
 II. EDUCATION  
 III. EMPLOYMENT  
 IV. FOOD

V. PUBLIC WORKS  
 VI. HOUSING  
 VII. WELFARE & SOCIAL SERVICES

F. Criteria for selection of EODC Priorities for CAP Program Year

Factors to be considered in determining priorities:

- A. CAA Mission
- B. OEO National Goals
- C. Severity of Need
- D. Availability of Resources
- E. Probability of Success
- F. Relationship to Other Problems

The preceding survey indicates the needs as expressed by a random sampling of the poor in the EODC target area. Its content should be a valuable resource in arriving at program priorities.

G. Closing Comments

In the preceding paragraph it is indicated that several factors must be considered when determining priorities and strategies for resolving the problems of poverty. The survey itself would only represent a part of the total information required. In many cases a survey of this type may be "flavored" based on current happenings within the community. For instance, the number two (2) item in the broad category of Health is shots. This result may have been caused by the recent problem associated with the Diphtheria epidemic. Another example of this type could be the emphasis placed on Recreation under the broad category of Welfare and Social Services. This could be the effect of SANYO's involvement in the neighborhood since recreation has always been an activity within their centers program.

It is interesting to note that Public Works seems to be of primary concern to the poor residing within the neighborhoods. A further analysis of the twelve (12) items within this category indicates that they are basically the responsibility of City Government. Obviously,

our funds will not be committed to these categories, and it is not the intent of National OEO that this be done. Reference to OEO Instruction 1105-1 states as a mission of the Community Action Agency "to stimulate a better focusing of Federal, State, local and private resources on the goal of eliminating poverty". This then becomes a matter of strategy. What type strategy will this agency, in its role as advocate of the poor, utilize to address these type problems?

One of the original ideas behind the neighborhood corporation structure was to give neighborhood residents the opportunity of becoming involved in the planning and operating of programs that affect their lives and to train them to become active in their communities.

Since many of the needs indicated in the survey are items over which this agency has no control, obviously, our efforts for the coming year must be placed on further development and training of our neighborhood corporations to cope with the problems of their respective neighborhoods. This will involve close cooperation with the agencies responsible for providing the service and a review of the procedures currently being utilized. In some cases a solution may not be possible due to inadequate funding of the agency involved.

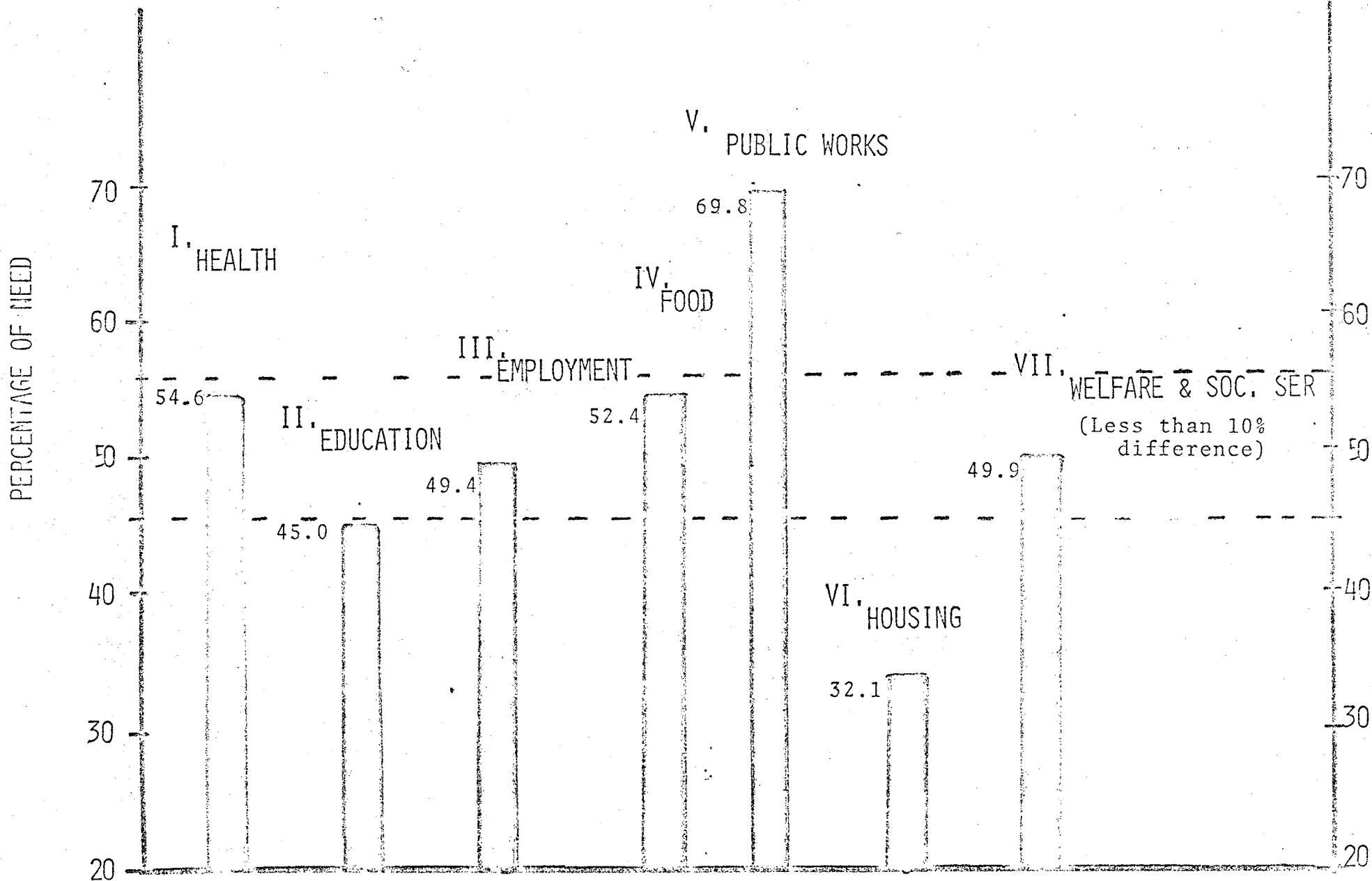


EXHIBITS



# COMMUNITY SURVEY OF NEEDS

## EODC TARGET AREA



COMMUNITY SURVEY  
TOTALS OF SERVICES NEEDED

	NO. OF SURVEYS TAKEN	313	211	141	304	328	184	151	1632
NEEDED SERVICES	PROJECT AREA	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	EODC
HEALTH									
1. Well Baby Clinic		229	104	91	196	215	122	72	1027
2. Shots		248	134	115	251	218	115	93	1174
3. Eye Care or Glasses		196	96	88	223	231	126	64	1024
4. Maternity Care		163	43	74	180	166	100	33	759
5. Dental Care		249	111	98	260	232	157	71	1178
6. Alcoholic Program		96	31	64	149	132	87	14	573
7. Medicines		228	145	97	250	232	150	64	1166
8. Family Planning		174	51	61	106	161	102	45	700
9. Home Visits by Nurses		196	52	73	199	204	135	36	895
10. Mental Health Care		101	31	52	110	169	87	16	586
11. Emergency Health Care		202	117	103	212	217	139	51	1041
12. Drug Control		87	53	74	142	117	90	11	574

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COMMUNITY SURVEY  
TOTALS OF SERVICES NEEDED

NEEDED SERVICES	NO. OF SURVEYS TAKEN	313	211	141	304	328	184	151	1632
	PROJECT AREA	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	EODC
EDUCATION									
1. Citizenship Classes		116	64	54	150	116	63	32	595
2. Adult Basic Education		202	97	75	208	199	101	52	934
3. Library Services		237	102	81	182	255	98	72	1027
4. Diet & Nutrition Education		162	52	54	135	146	93	37	679
5. Homemaking Instruction		144	42	56	117	156	89	36	640
6. Arts & Crafts Classes		157	30	71	149	160	71	42	680
7. Scholarship & Loan Information Services		153	54	72	183	186	79	43	770
8. Vocational Education		130	47	55	141	144	90	43	650
9. Driving Education & Instruction		173	40	59	112	111	72	48	615
10. Study Hall Program		219	53	54	165	183	58	31	763
11. Head Start		202	53	65	188	202	87	48	845
12. Special Education Services		107	41	56	135	162	84	23	608

COMMUNITY SURVEY  
TOTALS OF SERVICES NEEDED

	NO. OF SURVEYS TAKEN	313	211	141	304	328	184	151	1632
NEEDED SERVICES	PROJECT AREA	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	EODC
EMPLOYMENT									
1. Job Placement and Referral Services		227	77	78	206	205	116	60	969
2. Job Training Program		250	80	76	207	183	93	52	940
A. Adult Men		201	49	74	176	190	86	41	817
B. Adult Women		188	44	76	179	195	82	42	806
C. Youth		212	61	74	212	196	68	38	861
D. Handicapped		125	17	69	165	175	73	30	654
E. Elderly (55 and Over)		129	27	66	166	186	86	28	688
3. Job Counselling		164	60	72	148	188	83	41	756
4. Temporary Jobs		175	32	66	144	189	74	39	719
5. Part-time Jobs		206	59	65	151	207	87	46	821
6. Summer Jobs		210	64	76	144	193	88	57	832

C O M M U N I T Y S U R V E Y  
TOTALS OF SERVICES NEEDED

	NO. OF SURVEYS TAKEN	313	211	141	304	328	184	151	1632
NEEDED SERVICES	PROJECT AREA	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	EODC
FOOD									
1. Food Stamps		250	102	72	235	200	121	72	1052
2. Emergency Food		218	88	72	203	168	122	29	900
3. Lunch Program		230	69	95	204	167	97	53	915
4. Breakfast Program		205	33	76	148	140	...	33	792
5. Food Co-Op		141	30	86	136	93	66	66	618
PUBLIC WORKS									
1. Street Repairs		273	175	103	249	250	117	76	1223
2. Traffic Signs & Lights		272	155	68	223	189	66	67	1040
3. Sidewalks		292	162	89	262	215	107	129	1256
4. Adequate Drainage		256	145	87	251	227	90	70	1126
5. Sewage Disposal		192	128	76	213	161	44	40	868
6. Recreation Areas		279	160	96	270	244	92	85	1329
7. Cleaning of Vacant Lots		276	154	87	218	193	80	97	1114
8. Rodent & Insect Control		280	148	107	263	200	115	106	1219

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COMMUNITY SURVEY  
TOTALS OF SERVICES NEEDED

	NO. OF SURVEYS TAKEN	313	211	141	304	328	184	151	1632
NEEDED SERVICES	PROJECT AREA	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	EODC
PUBLIC WORKS (Continued)									
9. Better Police Protection		289	170	89	256	216	113	81	1206
10. Adequate Fire Protection		266	143	70	267	219	76	56	1097
11. Bus Service		260	154	64	256	162	66	80	1042
12. Street Lights		282	155	90	254	213	65	92	1151
HOUSING									
1. Housing Programs		169	57	55	209	185	77	52	804
2. Home Improvement & Loan Assistance		189	50	54	199	176	64	53	785
3. Indoor Toilet Facilities		74	79	44	141	47	23	33	444
4. Hot Water		109	83	41	139	48	28	30	487
5. Cold Water		61	78	38	122	42	25	12	378
6. Electricity		47	77	37	120	34	25	14	354
7. Gas		90	74	41	118	43	24	20	410



C O M M U N I T Y   S U R V E Y  
TOTALS OF SERVICES NEEDED

	NO. OF SURVEYS TAKEN	313	211	141	304	328	184	151	1632
NEEDED SERVICES	PROJECT AREA	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	EODC
WELFARE & SOCIAL SERVICES									
1. Day Care Center		197	68	58	157	210	105	66	861
2. Babysitting Service		186	71	71	147	198	80	57	810
3. Legal Aid		213	102	61	199	200	105	48	928
4. Credit Union		154	58	68	215	162	85	34	776
5. Social Security Assistance		149	53	53	157	216	96	35	759
6. Case Work or Counselling Service		162	46	54	157	184	97	46	746
7. Clothing & Furniture		152	93	54	142	134	67	39	681
8. Recreation (Dances, Movies, Games, etc.)		214	102	61	220	224	66	68	955

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COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF  
IMPORTANCE FOR EQDC

Rank	Name of Service	Actual Total	Major Category
1	Recreation Areas	1329	V
2	Sidewalks	1256	V
3	Street Repairs	1223	V
4	Rodent & Insect Control	1219	V
5	Better Police Protection	1206	V
6	Dental Care	1178	I
7	Shots	1174	I
8	Medicines	1166	I
9	Street Lights	1151	V
10	Adequate Drainage	1126	V
11	Cleaning of Vacant Lots	1114	V
12	Adequate Fire Protection	1097	V
13	Food Stamps	1052	IV
14	Bus Service	1042	V
15	Emergency Health Care	1041	I
16	Traffic Signs & Lights	1040	V
17	Library Services	1027	II
	Well Baby Clinic	1027	I
18	Eye Care or Glasses	1024	I
19	Job Placement & Referral Service	969	III
20	Recreation (Dances, etc.)	955	VII
21	Job Training Program	940	III
22	Adult Basic Education	934	II
23	Legal Aid	928	VII
24	Lunch Program	915	IV
25	Emergency Food	900	IV
26	Home Visits by Nurses	897	I
27	Sewage Disposal	868	V
28	Youth (job training)	861	III
	Day Care Center	861	VII
29	Head Start	845	II
30	Summer Jobs	832	III
31	Part-time Jobs	821	III
	Adult Men		
32	(job training)	817	III

COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PROJECT AREA I

NO. SURVEYS: 313

Rank	Name of Service	Yes Total	Major Category
1	Sidewalks	292	V
2	Better Police Protection	289	V
3	Street Lights	282	V
4	Rodent & Insect Control	280	V
5	Recreation Areas	279	V
6	Cleaning of Vacant Lots	276	V
7	Street Repairs	273	V
8	Traffic Signs & Lights	272	V
9	Adequate Fire Protection	266	V
10	Bus Service	260	V
11	Adequate Drainage	256	V
12	Job Training Program	250	III
	Food Stamps	250	IV
13	Dental Care	249	I
14	Shots	248	I
15	Library Services	237	II
16	Lunch Program	230	IV
17	Well Baby Clinic	229	I
18	Medicines	228	I
19	Job Placement & Referral Services	227	III
20	Study Hall Program	219	II
21	Emergency Food	218	IV
22	Recreation	214	VII
23	Legal Aid	213	VII
24	(Job Training Program) Youth	212	III
25	Summer Jobs	210	III
26	Part-time Jobs	206	III
27	Breakfast Program	205	V
28	Emergency Health Care	202	I
	Adult Basic Education	202	II
	Head Start	202	II
	(Job Training )		
29	Adult Men	201	III
30	Day Care Center	197	VII
	Eye Care or Glasses	196	I
31	Home Visits by Nurses	196	I
	Home Improvement &		
32	Loan Assistance	189	VI

COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PROJECT AREA II

NO. SURVEYS: 211

Rank	Name of Service	Yes Total	Major Category
1	Street Repairs	175	V
2	Better Police Protection	170	V
3	Sidewalks	162	V
4	Recreation Areas	160	V
5	Traffic Signs & Lights	155	V
	Street Lights	155	V
6	Bus Service	154	V
	Cleaning of Vacant Lots	154	V
7	Rodent & Insect Control	148	V
8	Medicines	145	I
	Adequate Drainage	145	V
9	Adequate Fire Protection	143	V
10	Shots	134	I
11	Emergency Health Care	117	I
12	Dental Care	111	I
13	Well Baby Clinic	104	I
14	Food Stamps	102	IV
	Legal Aid	102	VII
	Recreation (Dances, movies, games, etc.)	102	VII
	Library Services	102	II
15	Adult Basic Education	97	II
16	Eye Care or Glasses	96	I
17	Clothing & Furniture	93	VII
18	Emergency Food	88	IV



COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PROJECT AREA III

NO. SURVEYS: 141

Rank	Name of Service	Yes Total	Major Category
1	Shots	115	I
2	Rodent & Insect Control	107	V
	Emergency Health Care	103	I
3	Street Repairs	103	V
4	Dental Care	98	I
5	Medicines	97	I
6	Recreation Areas	96	V
7	Lunch Program	95	IV
8	Well Baby Clinic	91	I
9	Street Lights	90	V
10	Sidewalks	89	V
	Better Police Protection	89	V
11	Eye Care or Glasses	88	I
12	Adequate Drainage	87	V
	Cleaning of Vacant Lot	87	V
13	Food Co-op	86	IV
14	Library Services	81	II
15	Job Placement & Referral Service	78	III
16	Breakfast Program	76	IV
	Sewage Disposal	76	V
	Job Training Program	76	III
	Adult Women (Training Program)	76	III
	Summer Jobs	76	III
17	Adult Basic Education	75	II
18	Maternity Care	74	I
	Drug Control	74	I
	Adult Men (Job Training)	74	III
	Youth (Job Training)	74	III
19	Home Visits by Nurses	73	I
20	Food Stamps	72	IV
	Emergency Food	72	IV
	Scholarship & Loan Info	72	II
	Job Counselling	72	III
21	Arts & Crafts Classes	71	II
	Babysitting Services	71	VII
22	Adequate Fire Protection	70	V

COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PROJECT AREA IV

NO. SURVEYS: 304

Rank	Name of Service	Yes Total	Major Category
1	Recreation Areas	270	V
2	Adequate Fire Protection	267	V
3	Rodent & Insect Control	263	V
4	Sidewalks	262	V
5	Dental Care	260	I
6	Better Police Protection	256	V
	Bus Service	256	V
7	Street Lights	254	V
	Shots	251	I
8	Adequate Drainage	251	V
9	Medicines	250	I
10	Street Repairs	249	V
11	Food Stamps	235	IV
	Eye Care or Glasses	223	I
12	Traffic Signs & Lights	223	V
13	Recreation	220	VII
14	Cleaning of Vacant Lots	218	V
15	Credit Union	215	VII
16	Sewage Disposal	213	V
	Emergency Health Care	212	I
17	Youth (Job Training)	212	III
18	Housing Programs	209	VI
19	Adult Basic Education	208	II
20	Job Training Program	207	III
	Job Placement & Referral	206	III
21	Lunch Program	204	IV
22	Emergency Food	203	IV
	Home Visits by Nurses	199	I
24	Home Improvement & Loan Assistance	199	VI
	Legal Aid	199	VII
25	Well Baby Clinic	196	I
26	Head Start	188	II
27	Breakfast Program	185	IV
	Scholarship & Loan Information	183	II
28	Library Services	182	II
29	Maternity Care	180	I
	(Job Training)		
31	Adult Women	179	III
32	Adult Men (Job Training)	176	III

COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PROJECT AREA V

NO. SURVEYS: 328

Rank	Name of Service	Yes Total	Major Category
1	Library Services	255	II
2	Recreation Areas	244	V
3	Medicines	232	I
4	Dental Care	232	I
5	Eye Care or Glasses	231	I
6	Street Repairs	230	V
7	Adequate Drainage	227	V
8	Recreation	224	VII
9	Adequate Fire Protection	219	V
10	Shots	218	I
11	Emergency Health	217	I
12	Better Police Protection	216	V
13	Social Security Assistance	216	VII
14	Sidewalks	215	V
15	Well Baby Clinic	213	I
16	Street Lights	213	V
17	Day Care Center	210	VII
18	Part-time Jobs	207	III
19	Job Placement & Referral Service	205	III
20	Home Visits by Nurses	204	I
21	Head Start	202	II
22	Food Stamps	200	IV
23	Rodent & Insect Control	200	V
24	Legal Aid	200	VII
25	Adult Basic Education	199	II
26	Babysitting Service (Job Training)	198	VII
27	Youth (Job Training)	196	III
28	Adult Women	195	III
29	Summer Jobs	193	III
30	Cleaning of Vacant Lots	193	V
31	Adult Men (Job Training)	190	III
32	Traffic Signs & Lights	189	V
33	Temporary Jobs	189	III
34	Job Counselling	188	III
35	Scholarship & Loan Info	186	II
36	Elderly (Job Training)	186	III
37	Housing Program	185	VI
38	Case Work or Counselling	184	VII
39	Study Hall Program	183	II
40	Job Training Program	183	III
41	Home Improvement & Loan Assistance	176	VI

COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PROJECT AREA VI

NO. SURVEYS: 184

Rank	Name of Service	Yes Total	Major Category
1	Dental Care	157	I
2	Medicines	150	I
3	Emergency Health Care	139	I
4	Home Visits by Nurses	135	I
5	Eye Care or Glasses	126	I
6	Well Baby Clinic	122	I
	Emergency Food	122	IV
7	Food Stamps	121	IV
8	Street Repairs	117	V
9	Job Placement & Referral Service	116	III
	Rodent & Insect Control	115	V
10	Shots	115	I
11	Better Police Protection	113	V
12	Breakfast Program	108	IV
13	Sidewalks	107	V
14	Day Care Center	105	VII
	Legal Aid	105	VII
15	Family Planning	102	I
16	Adult Basic Education	101	II
17	Maternity Care	100	I
18	Library Services	98	II
19	Lunch Program	97	IV
	Case Work or Counselling	97	VII
	Social Security Assistance	96	VII
21	Diet & Nutrition Education	93	II
	Job Training Program	93	III
22	Recreation Areas	92	V

COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PROJECT AREA VII

NO. SURVEYS: 151

Rank	Name of Service	Yes Total	Major Category
1	Sidewalks	129	V
2	Rodent & Insect Control	106	V
3	Cleaning of Vacant Lots	97	V
4	Shots	93	I
5	Street Lights	92	V
6	Recreation Areas	85	V
7	Better Police Protection	81	V
8	Bus Service	80	V
9	Street Repairs	76	V
10	Food Stamps	72	IV
	Well Baby Clinic	72	I
	Library Services	72	II
11	Dental Care	71	I
12	Adequate Drainage	70	V
13	Recreation (Dances, Movies, games, etc.)	68	VII
14	Traffic Signs & Lights	67	V
	Day Care Center	66	VII
15	Food Co-Op	66	IV
	Eye Care & Glasses	64	I
16	Medicines	64	I
17	Job Placement & Referral Service	60	III



COMPARISON

EODC PRIORITIES  
(PY-E)

First: HEALTH

Dental Services  
Emergency Medical  
Optical Services  
Mental Health  
Half-Way House for Addicts

Second: EMPLOYMENT

Job Training  
Day Care  
Wage Improvement

Third: PUBLIC WORKS

Recreation  
Drainage  
Employment Opportunities  
Transportation  
Truant Officer  
Community & Police Liaison  
Telephone Booths  
More Police Protection

Fourth: FOOD

Food Stamps  
Emergency Food

Others:

Housing  
Education  
Consumer Protection Services  
Special Education  
Study Hall  
School Curriculum (better)  
Better Teachers

EODC NEEDS - SURVEY  
(PY-F)

First: PUBLIC WORKS

Recreation Areas  
Street Repairs, Sidewalks, Street Lights  
Rodent & Insect Control, Cleaning of  
Vacant Lots  
Better Police & Fire Protection  
Adequate Drainage  
Bus Service

Second: HEALTH

Dental Care  
Shots & Medicines  
Emergency Health Care  
Well Baby Clinic  
Optical Services

Third: FOOD

Food Stamps  
Lunch Program  
Emergency Food

Fourth: EMPLOYMENT

Job Placement & Referral Services  
Job Training Program

Fifth: WELFARE & SOCIAL SERVICES

Recreation  
Legal Aid  
Day Care Center

Others:

EDUCATION

Library Services  
Adult Basic Education  
Head Start

HOUSING

SURVEY INTERVIEWERS

Interviews were conducted by area residents as shown:

PROJECT AREA I

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
David Alvarado	Executive Director
Marcelino Flores	Community Aide
Irma DeLeon	" "
Carolina Winters	" "
A. L. Austin	" "
Daniel Flores	" "
Shelton Vann	" "
Abrosio Gomez	" "
Lionel Benavides	" "
Maurice Sevier	" "

PROJECT AREA II

Frank Ramirez	CAP Men
Raul Lopez	" "
Harry Barnes	" "
Vicenta Macias	Part-time (Hire)
Sylvia Villarreal	" "
Dolores Flores	" "
Esther Garza	Volunteer
Elda Gonzalez	"
Precilla Garcia	"
Sylvia Palacios	"
John Garcia	"
Carlos Hernandez	"
Sylvia Guzman	"
Anna Marie Salas	"
Sylvia Gonzalez	"
Frances Gonzalez	"
Roger Palacios	"
Roberto Renteria	"
Yolanda Aviles	"
Rosa Salas	"

PROJECT AREA III

Estella Vasquez	Temporary Aide
Eddie Morales	" "
Vivian Pitman	Volunteer
Sylvia DeLeon	"
Lydia Lopez	"
Maria Benavidez	"

PROJECT AREA IV

Jose Lamboria	Neighborhood Coordinator
Jesus Zapata	" "
Santiago Ruiz	" "
Condelano Alejor	" "
Gilbert Nieto	" "
Frank Ramirez	" "
Maria Soriano	Neighborhood Specialist
Paul Ruiz	" "
Santiago Ruiz, Jr.	Neighborhood Coordinator

SURVEY INTERVIEWS (Continued)

PROJECT AREA V

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
James Caviness	Community Aide
Beniguo Castro	" "
Ollie B. Harrison	" "
Beatrice Williams	" "
Maureen Seal	" "
Dorothy Lee	" "
Everett Smith	Part-time (Hire)
Carolyn Santafield	" "
Johnnie Sue Massey	" "

PROJECT AREA VI

Nick Calzoncit	Community Aide
Norma Brown	" "
Matthew Crawford	" "
Guadalupe Alvarado	" "
Jane Cervantes	" "
Lionel Pierce	" "
Viola Dixon	" "
George Petet	" "
Richard Ramirez	" "
Lawrence Freeman	" "
Luis Barragan	" "
Francisco Cuellar	" "

PROJECT AREA VII

Henry Flores	Field Worker
David Garza	" "
Ramiro Perez	" "
Irene Guerra	" "
Irene Gutierrez	" "
Pauline Rodriguez	" "

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Neighborhood Corporations

FROM: Paul J. Imig, Director of Planning,  
Evaluation & Training

DATE: October 21, 1970

SUBJECT: Community Survey Statistics

At the Planning and Evaluation Committee Meeting on the night of October 20, 1970 it was determined that the neighborhood corporations and other delegate agencies should be given the opportunity to comment on the results of the survey and make additional recommendations pertinent to selection of priorities for the coming program year.

It is imperative, at this time, that we reflect and determine in our own minds just what the community survey tells us since many individuals appear to believe that the results are in error and should not be considered. The very fact that some individuals believe that publicity associated with the recent bond issue may have influenced the thinking of the people should not rule out public works as a priority item. The need exists. Publicity should influence public opinion. If it does not, a great amount of money is being expended for naught. The very fact that we have recently experienced a diphtheria epidemic in San Antonio may have caused shots to be the number two item in the health category. Again, regardless of the cause, the need for shots is real.

If we review the majority of items listed under our major categories, it becomes quite apparent that the small amount of money available to OEO can not satisfy the need, nor is it

realistic to assume that our money could be spent for such items as sidewalks, streets, lighting, etc. In the mission statement for a Community Action Agency (OEO Instruction 1105-1) the following paragraph appears:

"The CAA has the central responsibility for carrying out the purposes of Community Action at the local level. Within the broad policies established by the Congress and OEO, the CAA is responsible for developing and implementing a local strategy to stimulate a better focusing of Federal, State, local and private resources on the goal of eliminating poverty. As the local advocate and stimulant of community action against poverty, the CAA must reach out to all elements of the community, encouraging and assisting each to find effective ways to make its fullest contributions to the overall effort. The CAA also helps each group to understand and make the fullest use of the contributions of the others. The CAA is not to become a substitute for the legitimate roles of other public or private organizations which have responsibilities for planning, conduct and coordination of programs at the local level".

This mission statement becomes important to us at this time since it will be necessary for this agency to develop strategies to cope with our priorities rather than commit funds directly addressed toward their solution. For instance, if "public works" ends up the top priority item, what strategy do we employ, since the problem areas listed are basically the responsibility of the City? The same applies to other major categories of need. Suppose Employment was to be our priority one choice. The Concentrated Employment Program, the Texas Employment Commission and many others have responsibility in this area. Since there is no intent to overlap other agencies' services with those funded by OEO we again have the same problem. It then becomes obvious that the role of the CAA and the neighborhood corporations should be one of coordination, emphasis,



development of strategy, etc., rather than the development and operation of programs that address themselves directly to a need.

By following this line of reasoning, the actual priority rating given to any selected category of need begins to lose significance since our joint problem becomes one of strategy, coordination, and emphasis. This can best be accomplished by funding neighborhood corporations to coordinate the efforts of others who have primary responsibility, insure that these other agencies provide the maximum service for the funds expended, and in some cases provide pressure to insist that institutional changes are initiated. Our primary expenditure of funds should be in an area that will insure that funds of others are expended wisely and in the best interest of area residents.

To date we have discussed the community survey on several occasions. Keeping in mind the philosophy established in this document, it is requested that the survey results be reviewed and that your recommendations be submitted to this agency by October 28, 1970. If exception is taken to the survey results it is requested that documented evidence be submitted to substantiate your position with explanation as to methods and procedures utilized. It must be remembered that the survey information was obtained by interview with residents of the various project areas under the supervision of the neighborhood corporations. The projects that you develop to address the various needs and priorities identified should be organized in such a manner that the route taken is indirect rather than the direct application of funds to the problem. Maximum results can

be achieved only by the joint efforts of all with area residents being supported by Boards and Staffs of the neighborhood corporations and the grantee.

1 Atch  
Community Survey Results

PJI/pg

SURVEY RESULTS  
MEETINGS  
HELD ON  
WHITE HOUSE FORUMS

Conducted By:  
Senior Opportunity Services



STATISTICS

SENIOR OPPORTUNITY SERVICES

VOTES FROM

MEETINGS HELD ON WHITE HOUSE FORUMS

	10	14	19	8	12	5	36	5	18	8	5	6	19	72	7	6	5	3	2 <sup>2</sup>	17	3	16	18	20	23	TOTAL	
Income	10	14	19	8	12	5	36	5	18	8	5	6	19	72	7	6	5	3	2 <sup>2</sup>	17	3	16	18	20	23	579	
Health	8	11	0	0	12	3	36	2	21	6	4	5	10	71	7	6	4	0	2 <sup>4</sup>	12	2	0	16	30	16	506	
Housing	11	13	18	5	12	2	32	2	13	7	3	0	12	51	6	6	1	1	2 <sup>5</sup>	5	1	14	27	20	0	267	
Nutrition	6	12	7	1	8	0	35	0	5	5	2	0	9	64	7	6	1	8	2 <sup>3</sup>	11	2	8	8	25	19	272	
Employment and Retirement	5	8	4	0	12	0	31	0	5	9	0	4	10	40	7	6	0	0	2 <sup>8</sup>	9	0	0	5	12	17	210	
Transportation	1	10	2	6	10	2	16	1	17	4	0	2	14	36	4	4	1	0	2 <sup>7</sup>	7	0	2	2	24	15	208	
Roles and Activities	4	9	0	1	7	0	27	0	6	1	0	2	10	45	7	4	0	0	2 <sup>9</sup>	10	0	0		10	10	183	
Spiritual Well-Being	12	2	20	0	8	0	30	0	7	2	0	6	0	28	7	5	3	0	2 <sup>1</sup>	25	4	0	17	22	24	243	
Education	9	6	0	1	9	0	18	0	13	3	0	6	10	38	6	6	0	0	2 <sup>6</sup>	9	0	0		15	22	187	
Citizenship	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Consumer Protection												1	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	10		0	0	47	
Other - Cabinet Post on Aging														25	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10		0	0	40	

\* TOTAL IN ALL 575

\* Participants

*Sec. IV*

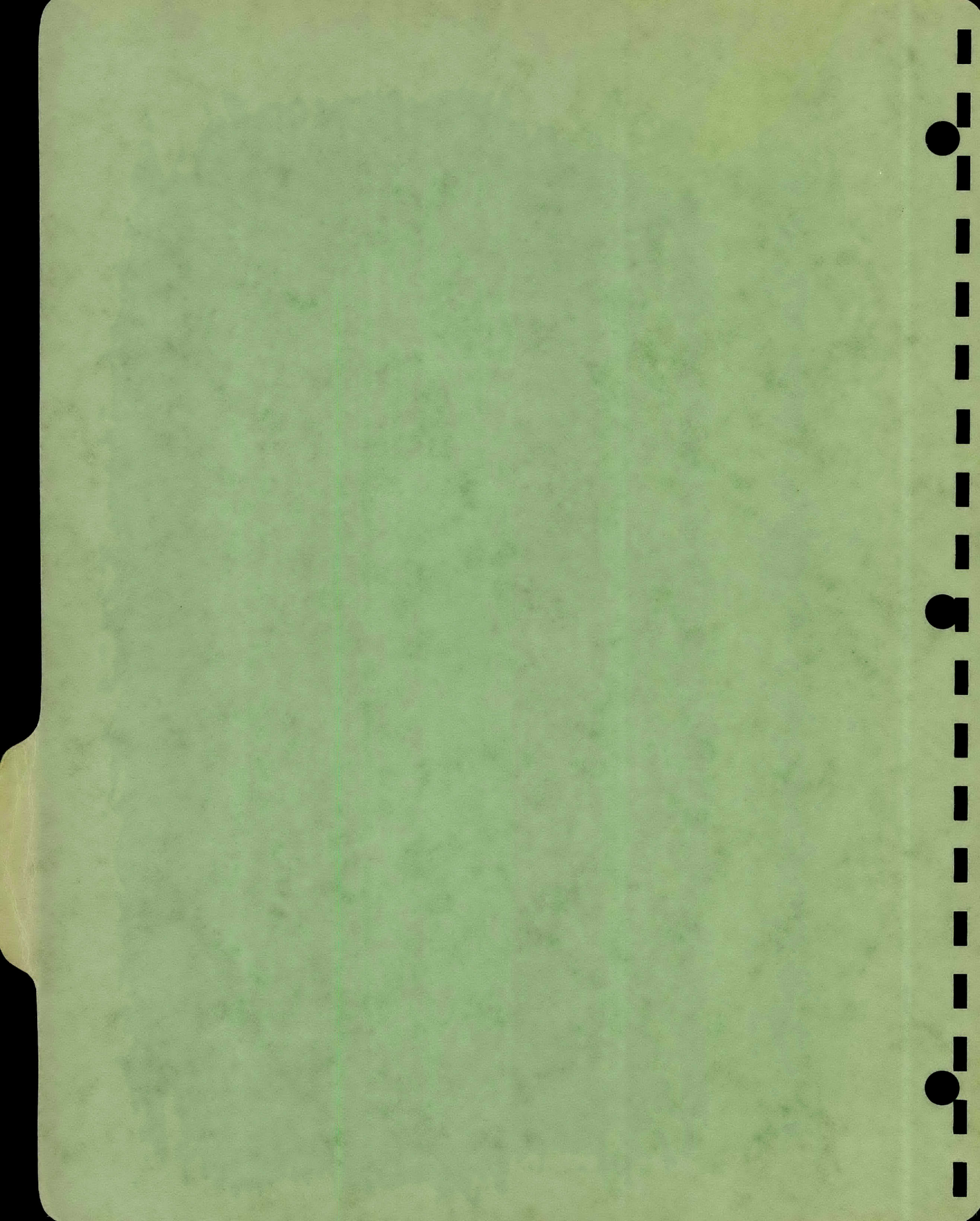
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CAP 81

SECTION I

CAA PLANNING



OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY - COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM  
 COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY PLANS AND PRIORITIES  
 (Complete each question as directed in "Applying for a CAP Grant".)

Form Approved.  
 Budget Bureau No. 116-R0157

COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY <b>ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION</b>	PROGRAM YEAR <u>F</u> END DATE: <u>3-31-72</u>	GRANT NO. <b>CG 0545</b>
--	---	-----------------------------

I. CAA PLANNING	PAGE NO.
a. What is the CAA's planning process?	1-5
b. What other agencies in the community are responsible for planning with respect to poverty?	6
c. How will the CAA strengthen community capabilities for planning?	6-9
II. CAA PRIORITIES	
a. What are the major causes or conditions of poverty in the community served by the CAA?	1-18
b. What programs or services, other than those of the CAA, related to poverty problems are provided in the area served by the CAA?	19-21
c. What are the CAA's priorities for the coming program year?	30-32
d. What are the CAA's goals for the coming program year?	33-50
e. What are the CAA's goals for the next three years?	33-50
III. CAA PROJECTS (List pages in each project in order described.)	
a. <b>PREFACE</b> Answers to Questions a, b, and c, are included under Projects I thru VII.	1-3
b.	
c.	
d. How will each program account in the project help achieve the project's objectives?	4-6
e. What other programs, not funded by OEO/CAP, will be administered by or through the CAA as part of the project?	6-7
f. How will the program accounts and other CAA administered programs be tied together to increase project effectiveness?	7
g. How will the projects be coordinated with complementary programs operated by other agencies?	7-8
h. How will the CAA assure maximum involvement of the poor and target area residents in planning, developing, operating and evaluating projects?	8-9
IV. CAA AND THE COMMUNITY	
a. What are the attitudes of other community agencies toward the CAA?	1-2
b. How will the CAA act as an "advocate of the poor" in the community?	2-4
c. How will neighborhood residents and groups be helped to work with public agencies and private groups, firms and institutions to seek solutions to problems of common concern?	4-5
d. How will the CAA promote greater use of new types of services and innovative approaches in attacking causes of poverty?	5-7
e. How will the CAA influence community attitudes and behavior to stimulate an increase in and more efficient and effective use of Federal, State and local resources against poverty?	8-10





BOARD AND COMMITTEE APPROVAL

The signature indicates that the specific Board or Committee has had an opportunity to review and comment on the description of the CAA Plans and Priorities and that the Board or Committee concurs with the description.

Governing Board	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL OFFICER <i>Juan Patlan</i> JUAN PATLAN, President EODC Board <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicate here by inserting an "X" if at all Boards and Major Policy Advisory Committees are listed below.
Governing Officials	DATE	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL GOVERNING OFFICIAL
Administering Board	DATE	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL OFFICER

LIST ALL COUNTY AND AREA BOARDS AND ALL MAJOR POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEES

NAME OF UNIT Project Area I	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN RAMON L. MARTINEZ, Board President United Communities Development Corporation
NAME OF UNIT Project Area II	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN JESSE YBARRA, Board President People's Community Development Corporation
NAME OF UNIT Project Area III	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN RICHARD GARZA, Board President Mid-West Community Corporation
NAME OF UNIT Project Area IV	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN LEONARD GOMEZ, Board President Barrio Betterment Development Corporation
NAME OF UNIT Project Area V	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN MELVIN SANCE, JR., Board President United Citizens Project Planning & Operating Corp.
NAME OF UNIT Project Area VI	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN HARRY S. JONES, Board President Citizen's Committee for Action Development Corp.
NAME OF UNIT Project Area VII	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN <i>Joseph T. Castillo</i> JOSEPH T. CASTILLO, Board President Southside Neighborhood Assistance Corporation
NAME OF UNIT	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN DONALD JOHNSON, President Youth Metro Council
NAME OF UNIT	DATE	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN
NAME OF UNIT	DATE	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN



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Administering Board	DATE	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL OFFICER

LIST ALL COUNTY AND AREA BOARDS AND ALL MAJOR POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEES

NAME OF UNIT Project Area I	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN <i>Ramon L. Martinez</i> RAMON L. MARTINEZ, Board President United Communities Development Corporation
NAME OF UNIT Project Area II	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN JESSE YBARRA, Board President People's Community Development Corporation
NAME OF UNIT Project Area III	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN RICHARD GARZA, Board President Mid-West Community Corporation
NAME OF UNIT Project Area IV	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN LEONARD GOMEZ, Board President Barrio Betterment & Development Corporation
NAME OF UNIT Project Area V	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN MELVIN SANCE, JR., Board President United Citizens Project Planning & Operating Corp.
NAME OF UNIT Project Area VI	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN HARRY S. JONES, Board President Citizen's Committee for Action Development Corp.
NAME OF UNIT Project Area VII	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN <i>Joseph T. Castillo</i> JOSEPH T. CASTILLO, Board President Southside Neighborhood Assistance Corporation
NAME OF UNIT	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN DONALD JOHNSON, President Youth Metro Council
NAME OF UNIT	DATE	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN
NAME OF UNIT	DATE	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN



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Governing Board	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL OFFICER <i>Juan Patlan</i> JUAN PATLAN, President EODC Board <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicate here by inserting an "X" that all Boards and Major Policy Advisory Committees are listed below.
Governing Officials	DATE	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL GOVERNING OFFICIAL
Administering Board	DATE	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL OFFICER

LIST ALL COUNTY AND AREA BOARDS AND ALL MAJOR POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Project Area I	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN RAMON L. MARTINEZ, Board President United Communities Development Corporation
Project Area II	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN <i>Jesse Ybarra</i> JESSE YBARRA, Board President People's Community Development Corporation
Project Area III	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN RICHARD GARZA, Board President Mid-West Community Corporation
Project Area IV	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN LEONARD GOMEZ, Board President Barrio Betterment & Development Corporation
Project Area V	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN MELVIN SANCE, JR., Board President United Citizens Project Planning & Operating Corp.
Project Area VI	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN HARRY S. JONES, Board President Citizen's Committee for Action Development Corp.
Project Area VII	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN <i>Joseph T. Castillo</i> JOSEPH T. CASTILLO, Board President Southside Neighborhood Assistance Corporation
Project Area VIII	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN DONALD JOHNSON, President Youth Metro Council
Project Area IX	DATE	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN
Project Area X	DATE	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN





BOARD AND COMMITTEE APPROVAL

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Governing Board	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL OFFICER JUAN PATLAN, President EODC Board <i>Juan Patlan</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicate here by inserting an "X" that all Boards and Major Policy Advisory Committees are listed below.
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Project Area III	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN RICHARD GARZA, Board President Mid-West Community Corporation
Project Area IV	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN LEONARD GOMEZ, Board President Barrio Betterment & Development Corporation
Project Area V	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN MELVIN SANCE, JR., Board President United Citizens Project Planning & Operating Corp.
Project Area VI	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN HARRY S. JONES, Board President Citizen's Committee for Action Development Corp.
Project Area VII	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN JOSEPH T. CASTILLO, Board President <i>Joseph T. Castillo</i> Southside Neighborhood Assistance Corporation
	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN DONALD JOHNSON, President Youth Metro Council
	DATE	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN
	DATE	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN



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Project Area IV	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN <i>Leonard Gomez</i> <b>LEONARD GOMEZ, Board President</b> <b>Barrio Betterment &amp; Development Corporation</b>
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<b>Project Area IV</b>	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN <b>LEONARD GOMEZ, Board President</b> <b>Barrio Betterment &amp; Development Corporation</b>
<b>Project Area V</b>	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN <i>Melvin Sance, Jr.</i> <b>MELVIN SANCE, JR., Board President</b> <b>United Citizens Project Planning &amp; Operating Corp.</b>
<b>Project Area VI</b>	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN <b>HARRY S. JONES, Board President</b> <b>Citizen's Committee for Action Development Corp.</b>
<b>Project Area VII</b>	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN <i>Joseph T. Castillo</i> <b>JOSEPH T. CASTILLO, Board President</b> <b>Southside Neighborhood Assistance Corporation</b>
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SIGNATURE PAGE 6: Project Area V - United Citizens Project Planning and Operating Corporation



UNITED CITIZENS PROJECT PLANNING AND OPERATING CORPORATION

512-224-4278 P.O. BOX 2237 - SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78206

OFFICERS

Melvin Sance, Jr.  
President

MRS. NORVA R. HILL  
Executive Director

MRS. EVVIE M. FARRIS  
Coordinator Specialist

Mr. Isurlo Gonzalez  
1st Vice President

Mr. Joe Douglass  
2nd Vice President

Mrs. Yolanda Whisenhunt  
Secretary

Mrs. George Smith  
Treasurer

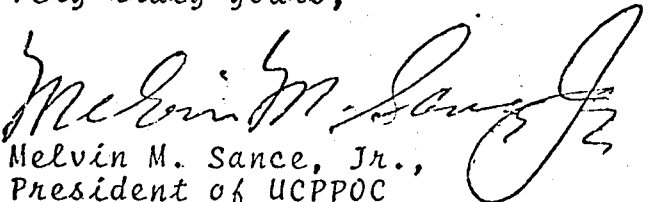
November 18, 1970

Mr. Armands Macaluso  
410 S. Main  
P. O. Box 1326  
San Antonio, Texas 78204

Dear Mr. Macaluso:

This is to certify that the Corporation has found it impossible to assemble the Board on such a short notice to approve the CAP Form 81 in time to meet the deadline. I further certify that I personally reviewed and do hereby OK the CAP form 81, and will subsequently get the ratification from the Board by special Board Meeting.

Very truly yours,

  
Melvin M. Sance, Jr.,  
President of UCPPOC





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Project Area VI	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN <i>Harry S. Jones</i> <b>HARRY S. JONES, Board President</b> <b>Citizen's Committee for Action Development Corp.</b>
Project Area VII	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN <i>Joseph T. Castillo</i> <b>JOSEPH T. CASTILLO, Board President</b> <b>Southside Neighborhood Assistance Corporation</b>
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SIGNATURE PAGE 7: Project Area VI - Citizen's Committee for Action Development Corporation



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	DATE Nov 17, 1970	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN <i>Donald E. Johnson</i> <b>DONALD JOHNSON, President</b> <b>Youth Metro Council</b>
	DATE	TYPED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN
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I. CAA Planning

A. What is the CAA's planning process?

Following is a list of the activities occurring within the CAA's planning process.

February

EODC Planning and Evaluation Committee establishes criteria and procedures for evaluation.

Problem areas are identified and Special Studies conducted as required.

March

EODC Planning and Evaluation Committee organizes Evaluation Teams and submits evaluation procedures and schedules to all agencies involved in Community Action Programs.

Special Studies continues, or if completed are reviewed by the Planning and Evaluation Committee.

1-2 EODC staff requests neighborhood corporations to begin conducting community surveys to determine needs of area residents.

1-3 Contacts are made with other agencies, as appropriate, to assemble information for planning purposes.

April

Program Year F begins.

Phase I program evaluations begin based on established schedules.

May

Phase I evaluations continue.

2-3-4 Planning data is assembled, including data from AACOG, Model Cities and other agencies. Monthly and quarterly

June  
4-5 reports as well as audits and evaluations are analyzed and the necessary recommendations prepared for review by the Planning and Evaluation Committee.

July

Phase I evaluations continue through July 31.

5 Planning and Evaluation Committee reviews assembled information and begins the initial draft of the Planning and Priorities Document.

August

- 5-6 Planning and Evaluation Committee determines priorities for Program Year G and submits to the Board for approval.
- 6-7-8 The completed Planning and Priorities Document is prepared and reviewed by EODC Staff, AACOG, the Neighborhood Corporations, and other interested agencies. Comments
- 7-8-10 are returned and the final document prepared.
- 9-10 Preparation of Grantee and Delegate Agency qualification data begins upon receipt of final evaluations.

September

- 10-11-13 The final Planning and Priorities Document is reviewed by the neighborhood corporations and either signed, indicating concurrence, or in writing indicate reasons for nonconcurrence.
- 12-13 AACOG signs a CAP Form 46 indicating concurrence, or submits reasons for nonconcurrence. Planning and Evaluation
- 14-15 Committee submits Planning and Priorities Document to EODC Board for approval.
- 15-17 Approved Planning and Priorities Document and Grantee and delegate agency qualification data are submitted to Regional OEO to arrive prior to October 1, 1971. Staff
- 15-16 sends copies of the approved documents and a CAP Form 77 to the Governor's Office.

October

Phase II evaluations begins.  
(Phase II evaluations are primarily spot checks of problem areas identified in Phase I evaluations or problems discovered as a result of monitoring the reporting system).  
EODC staff requests agencies to begin preparation of funding requests and work statements based on best possible funding information.

November

- Phase II evaluations continue.
- 17-18 Field Pre-Review is conducted between EODC and Regional Representatives on or before November 16, 1971.
- 18-19 Preparation of the final funding requests are begun based
- 19-20 on verbal agreement during Field Pre-Review and are returned to Grantee upon finalization of funding levels.
- 21-20 Signed copy of the CAP Form 77 received from the Governor's Office.



December

- Phase II evaluations continue.
- 22-20 Letter of Understanding received from Regional OEO concerning funding levels and final funding request prepared for submission to Planning and Evaluation Committee.
- 20-23
- 23-24 Planning and Evaluation Committee makes recommendations to Board and obtains approval on final funding levels. Final funding request prepared for Board approval.

January

- Phase II evaluations continue.
- 24-27 Funding request submitted to arrived at the Regional Office of OEO on or before January 11, 1971. Copies submitted to AACOG and the Governor's Office.
- 24-25-26

February

- EODC Planning and Evaluation Committee establishes Criteria and Evaluation Procedures for Program Year G. Problem areas are identified and Special Studies conducted as required.
- Regional OEO reviews funding request.

March

- EODC Planning and Evaluation Committee organizes Evaluation Teams and provides evaluation procedures and schedules to all agencies involved in Community Action Programs. Special Studies continue, or if completed, are reviewed by the Planning and Evaluation Committee.
- 26-27-28 Regional OEO approves funding request, submits to the Governor's Office and funds are released to begin a new program year.

KEY TO DIAGRAM



EODC Central Staff - CS



EODC - Planning and Evaluation  
Committee - PC



EODC's Neighborhood Corporations - NC



Regional Office of Economic  
Opportunity - ROEO



Governor's Office - Texas Economic  
Opportunity Office - TEOO



Other Agencies - AACOG, Model Cities, etc.



EODC's Delegate Agencies - DA

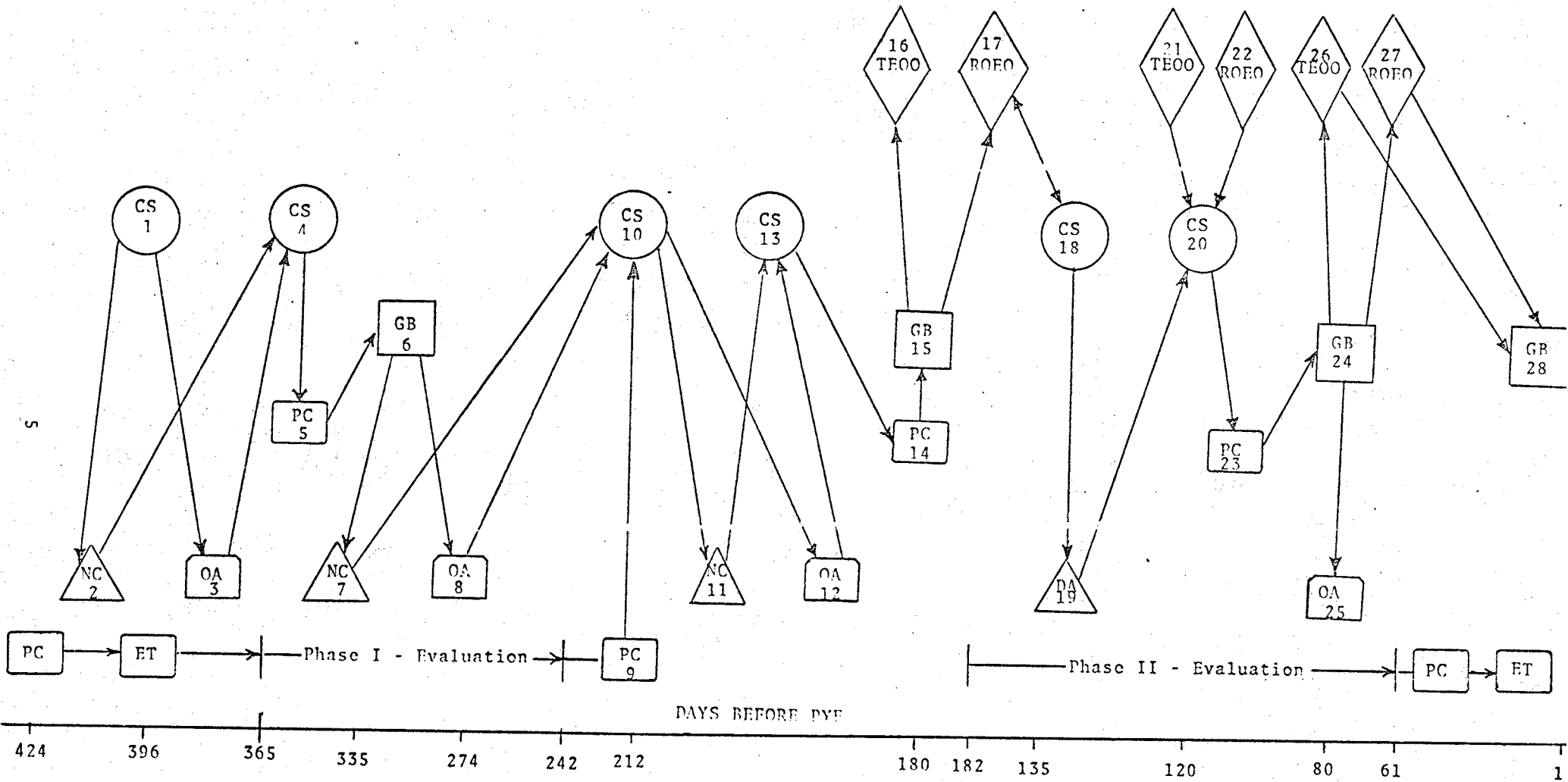


EODC's Evaluation Team - ET



EODC Governing Board - GB

FODC PLANNING CYCLE



B. What other agencies in the community are responsible for planning with respect to poverty?

Other agencies in the community that plan with respect to poverty include?

1. Alamo Area Council of Governments
2. Community Welfare Council
3. Model Cities Agency (City Demonstration Agency)
4. The Federation of Neighborhood Centers
5. San Antonio Metropolitan Health District
6. Texas Employment Commission (District Office)
7. The Independent School Districts of San Antonio and Bexar County

C. How will the CAA strengthen community capabilities for planning?

In carrying out its responsibilities as the community's chief war on poverty agency EODC coordinates with, strengthens and assists the above listed local planning agencies in the following ways:

1. EODC Board Members as well as members of its own staff and the staff's of its Delegate Agencies hold positions on the policy committees of the Alamo Area Council of Governments, for example, the president of one EODC neighborhood corporation is also chairman of the AACOG Housing Policy Committee.

These committees include:

- a. Health Coordinating Committee
- b. Social Planning Committee
- c. Information System Committee
- d. Crime Studies Committee
- e. Housing Policy Committee

Through membership on these committees EODC members is able to provide information and assistance to AACOG's programs. This membership also strengthens planning on War on Poverty programs between EODC and other concerned organizations.

2. EODC provides coordinated planning between its programs and Delegate Agencies on the one hand, and these agencies to whom anti-poverty programs are funded through Model Cities on the other hand.  
This coordinated planning effort consists of the following basic functions:
  - a. To provide coordination and liason services to OEO funded anti-poverty programs whose operations will be expanded through Model Cities Program funding.
  - b. To assure program conformance with guidelines on policies and objectives.
  - c. To provide the Model Cities' anti-poverty programs the CAA's programming, evaluation and planning capabilities.
  - d. To assure the Model Neighborhood Area residents information on program activities and opportunities for participation through the CAA's Public Information Office and through its operations in the Model Neighborhood Areas.
  - e. To assure supportive cooperation and coordination with Model Neighborhood Area programs from all OEO-funded agencies within San Antonio and Bexar County.
  - f. To encourage Non-OEO fund community agencies involved in the anti-poverty programs to coordination their planning and operations with OEO funded programs affecting Model Neighborhood Area residents.
3. EODC has staff members from both its Community Action Program and its Concentrated Employment Program participating in the coordination of the Comprehensive Area Manpower Planning System (CAMPS) effort to expand and refocus the manpower resources of South Central Texas.
4. The Evaluation Department of EODC will be developing an improved reporting system in coordination with Southwest Regional OEO. The intention is to develop EODC's information gathering capabilities to the point where its

accuracy and relevance to community needs will not just serve community planning as a whole, but also enable the CAA to serve as a coordinating force among key community agencies and governing bodies for the breaking of the cycle of poverty.

By incorporating the fifteen PPOA's (Program, Planning and Operating Areas) into seven Project Areas with geographic responsibility, EODC has provided seven corporate mechanisms to strengthen the community's capabilities for planning.

With technical assistance from EODC the people in the Project Areas will work closely with their Neighborhood Corporations Planning Committees in the area. Through these committees the people of the target area will be able to involve themselves at two levels within the community planning process, the neighborhood level and the level of the entire community.

At the neighborhood level each neighborhood corporation planning committee will have the responsibility for planning the use of OEO-CAP monies in their Project Areas. This will include the determination of:

1. Project Priorities
2. Project Goals
3. Project Strategies
4. How program accounts operated in the Project will be tied together and
5. How services provided in the Project can be coordinated.

Each neighborhood corporation planning committee will also have the initial responsibility for designing their project as reported in EODC's Plans and Priorities document (CAP Form 81) for program year 1971-72.

It is intended that the attention of the neighborhood corporations planning committees not be limited to the use of OEO-CAP monies in their Project. With technical assistance from EODC the corporation's planning committees

are expected to plan for maximum use of other resources for their Project such as Model Cities programs, employment programs, welfare services, and foundation grants.

At the level of the overall community planning process, an increased influence of the target area people is expected from two factors:

1. Each Neighborhood Corporation will have advocates on the EODC Board of Directors in the persons elected in their respective project areas. Also, each NC Board President will sit as advisor on the EODC Planning and Evaluation Committee. Through them, people from the target area on each planning committee can not only voice their needs to the community's other planning bodies, but also influence the decisions on planning and operations made by the EODC Board of Directors.
2. Through the neighborhood corporation's planning committee, target area people will have the opportunity to express to OEO their consent or dissent regarding EODC's Plans and Priorities Document for each program year.
3. Board members from each of the seven Neighborhood Corporations have recently been assigned to the boards of Project FREE and Senior Opportunity Services. This action provides a direct communication link between the Neighborhood Corporation structure and agencies designed to provide a service to area residents. Similar arrangements with supporting organizations such as Model Cities, AACOG, The Settlement Houses, etc. could eventually result in the communication network so essential for proper area resident understanding and participation.











CAP 81  
SECTION II  
PRIORITIES



## II. EODC Priorities

### a. WHAT ARE THE MAJOR CAUSES OR CONDITIONS OF POVERTY IN THE COMMUNITY SERVED BY EODC?

Introduction: For the purpose of organizing this narrative, the major causes and conditions of poverty are discussed in seven broad categories: public works, health, food, welfare and social services, employment, education, and housing. This order was determined by polling 8,828 poor persons in 1,632 households in a survey which geographically covered the project areas served by EODC's seven neighborhood-based corporations. (For further discussion of that survey and tabulation of the results, please refer to the "CAP Form 5" section of this document. Needs of the elderly poor in Bexar County were determined through participation of 575 persons in 25 separate forums held in preparation for the White House Conference on Aging. Results of these forums are also listed in the "CAP Form 5" section of this document. In the narrative below the forums are referred to as "White House forums".) In addition to determining the expressed needs of the poor, information was gathered from many other agencies which are listed in the Bibliography following this narrative. Footnote numbers used in the narrative correspond to the numbers used in the Bibliography.

#### 1. Public Works

Recreation areas such as parks and playgrounds are few and far between in San Antonio, particularly so in the poorer neighborhoods. On a national average ten acres of park land are needed per 1,000 population, but the average for all of San Antonio is 4.6 acres of park land per 1,000 population.<sup>8</sup> In the Model Neighborhood Area (MNA); however, there is only .42 acre of park land per 1,000 population.<sup>8</sup> Within the MNA alone, therefore, there is a need for an additional 1,140 acres of park land.<sup>16</sup>

Sidewalks are needed all over the community, but especially in the poorer neighborhoods. In the past the City of San Antonio did not require housing developers to construct sidewalks in their developments, on the theory that such a requirement would drive the cost of homes beyond the means of the city's poorer citizens. The city now requires sidewalks in all new subdivisions, and the city also has a program of constructing sidewalks. The program has an annual budget of \$100,000, with which some 55,000 feet of 48-inch wide sidewalks are constructed, primarily near schools.

There is also a general need for street repairs. Four graduate students at the Worden School of Social Service conducted a study of a 189-block area served by the House of Neighborly Service, a settlement house serving poor residents in the near West Side of San Antonio. (Hereinafter this study will be referred to as the "HNS area study.") The students documented the need for street repairs in the area they studied.<sup>31</sup> A Model Cities staff study showed that poorly topped secondary streets, coupled with extreme drainage problems, have left many streets in the MNA pot-holed and rough, a description of many streets in other parts of the community as well.<sup>16</sup>

In addition to street repairs, more street lights are needed in many areas, vacant lots need to be cleaned, and brush and rubbish need to be picked up more frequently to prevent the proliferation of rodents and insects. More adequate street lighting would probably have some effect on crime rates, which are relatively high in the community's poor neighborhoods. A Model Cities study shows, for example, that 65% of the known hard-core narcotics addicts live in the MNA and account for an estimated 70% of criminal activity due to drug addiction, that 23% of all arrests in San Antonio in 1969 were made in the MNA, and that approximately 35% of the 1969 referrals to the Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department were from the MNA.<sup>16</sup> The entire MNA is covered in EODC's project areas.

Also in EODC's project areas are a large number of homes and streets, particularly on the west side of the community, which flood every time it rains. The problem was caused by rapid residential growth which was not accompanied by installation of storm sewers and other drainage facilities to handle the run-off of water which no longer could soak into the ground now covered with houses and streets. In October, 1970, the voters of San Antonio approved the sale of municipal bonds to finance drainage projects, but it will be many months before the drainage problems are alleviated.

The shortcomings of the city's public transportation system have been noted in studies by the Department of Labor,<sup>6</sup> Model Cities,<sup>16</sup> in the HNS area study.<sup>31</sup> A route map of the San Antonio Transit System would resemble a wagon wheel. All routes head directly toward the geographic center of the city. This forces many residents to travel into town and to change buses to arrive at their destinations--spending as much as two hours for

a round-trip that would take 30 minutes by car.<sup>6</sup> This inadequate transportation system prevents many of the community's poor from gaining employment. A report by the Texas Employment Commission for the first quarter of 1969 showed that 15% of the orders to clerical and professional jobs and 25% of the orders for industrial jobs specified that applicants must have their own transportation.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, there is no bus service north of International Airport, no bus service for the late shift of employees of, and visitors to, the medical complex which includes the Bexar County Hospital, and no bus service to the industrial complex in the vicinity of Joe Freeman Coliseum. Transportation services for the elderly also are needed, as indicated by 206 of 575 respondents to questionnaires used in the White House forums.

Sewage disposal is another municipal service needed by all residents of San Antonio and Bexar County -- rich and poor alike. The entire community has lost a long strip of park land and green space by treating the San Antonio River as an open sewer in times of flooding probability. This problem may be alleviated by the construction of more sewage treatment plants which will be financed by sale of municipal bonds as authorized by San Antonio voters in October, 1970.

A victory for community action was won in 1970 through a court action which stopped the flow of partially treated sewage effluent in an open ditch through Villa Coronado, a community of migrants and other poor persons in the south section of the metropolitan San Antonio area. The City of San Antonio had a contractual obligation to send irrigation water to certain parties south of Villa Coronado. The water had received the same treatment, except for a final chlorination stage, as the effluent which the city has a permit to release in the San Antonio River. In hot weather, the children of Villa Coronado were wont to leap into this open ditch of partially treated effluent to splash around and cool off.

Three residents of Villa Coronado filed a class action on behalf of themselves and all other residents of their community to either halt the flow of effluent or to close the ditch. A state district court enjoined the city from sending water down the ditch which had not had exactly the treatment as the effluent which the city has a permit to release into the San Antonio River. In other words, any water sent down the ditch prior to September 1, 1971 would have to have the final chlorination stage before being released. After September 1, 1971 the city is enjoined from sending



any water through Villa Coronado in an open ditch, though after that date effluent could be sent through the community in a closed conduit. As a result of the court's injunction, the city stopped sending any water down the ditch on October 1, 1970. Two EODC delegate agencies, the Federation Migrant Project and the Southside Neighborhood Assistance Corporation, had been working with the residents of Villa Coronado to find some method of alleviating the problem.

## 2. Health

A community profile published by OEO for Bexar County, Texas, rated the adequacy of health care in San Antonio as extremely favorable, but the overall health status of its residents as below normal. A Model Cities report showed that the MNA while having 17% of the county's population, had 33% of all admissions to venereal disease clinics, 44% of reported cases of infectious hepatitis, and 43% of all new active cases of tuberculosis.<sup>14</sup>

A 1966 Department of Labor study showed 7.1% of unemployed citing reasons of health or physical disability for being unemployed. The study also reported that of those who want a job, but were out of work and not looking, 15.7% cited health problems as the reason for not looking.<sup>28</sup> Of 575 elderly persons participating in the White House Forums 306 listed health as a major priority, making this item second on their priority list.

The primary cause of dental problems among the poor is lack of preventive dental care. Inadequate facilities contribute to this cause. Only eight dental chairs are available for dental clinics at five locations in the MNA. Difficulties related to scheduling and space utilization have also prevented coordination between well-child conferences and dental health services. Another contributing factor is the lack of dental and para-dental personnel. Prepaid dental care is not common, and Texas Medicaid does not pay for costs of dental care nor do the military medical services provide regular dental services for military dependents in San Antonio. The ratio of 33 dentists per 100,000 population in all of San Antonio is somewhat higher than the Texas average but is a very large patient load per dentist.<sup>30</sup>

A high incidence of caries exists among Head Start children. In 1967, 1,710 Head Start students were examined for dental disease. The results showed that 62% had marked dental disease and over 80% had some degree of dental problems. The existing dental facilities are minimal, with only

three private dentists practicing in the MNA and only one full-time dentist working through the Public Health Department.<sup>16</sup>

A survey of junior high school students ages 12 to 14, from four junior high schools in the San Antonio Independent School District, representing a cross section of the population based on race and economic status, showed a DMF (Decayed Missing-Filled) rate ranging from 2.34 for the 11-year-olds to 2.9 for 14-year-olds. This survey was made with an explorer and mouth mirror using artificial light and at the rate of over 60 children per hour. With a more detailed examination the "D" part of the rate would be much higher. In one school examination of 117 students revealed 250 carious teeth and a total of five filled teeth. Overall oral hygiene was "horrible" and perio-dental problems that call for professional care were fairly common.<sup>9</sup>

An AACOG study of the MNA found "a serious deficiency of dental care" within model neighborhood, with only 43.7% of the residents having seen a dentist in the past two years, and with 27.3% having never seen a dentist.<sup>14</sup>

A study of the dental records of 24 kindergarten children revealed that one third of the deciduous molars had carious lesions. Two children had rampant caries, i.e., caries in most of their teeth. The caries rate was about the same for the deciduous incisors and cuspids. In a Holy Redeemer Clinic Study, dental clinics were suggested by 50 per cent of the families.

An AACOG study suggested fluoridation of public water to cut the incidence of dental caries in half, so that the number of dentists available might more fully meet the dental needs of the population. While waiting for fluoridation, there could be a program of distributing fluoride lozenges to small children, perhaps through well baby clinics.<sup>11</sup>

The overall population of Bexar County has a very good immunization level record according to an AACOG study.<sup>22</sup> However, polio, diphtheria, and tuberculosis (TB) are occurring in high incidence. The immunization level records reveal that children under six years of age, the most important group in which to develop an immunity level, are neglected. From 1963 to 1967, 42.7% of all new active TB cases in San Antonio were from the MNA. In the MNA in 1968, the rate for new active TB cases was 73.6 per 100,000 estimated population, as compared to 30.2 per 100,000 population for San Antonio exclusive of the MNA.<sup>16</sup>

Infectious hepatitis within the MNA accounted for approximately 45% of the cases in the city during the period of 1960 to 1967.

The poor residents do not avail themselves of the immunization devices sponsored by the Public Health Department. A 1968 Immunization Index Survey showed the number of persons susceptible to disease increases as the socio-economic level decreases. The percent of susceptibles to polio for children one (1) through four (4) years of age was 44% in the lower west side of the city as compared to 32% for the total city. In diphtheria-pertussin - tetanus immunizations the percent of susceptibles to diphtheria-pertussin - tetanus was 52% in the lower west side as compared to 33% for the total city. For smallpox there were 52% susceptibles in the lower west side as compared to 38% for the total city. In 1969 there were nine (9) cases of diphtheria in the city -- all in the MNA.<sup>16</sup> As this document was being prepared a diphtheria epidemic was occurring in San Antonio. Over 120 cases had been confirmed. Records reveal that Mexican-Americans living in the poorer sections of the west part of the city compose the majority of diphtheria victims.

There is a lack of awareness regarding the importance of preventive health practice. Too many residents enter the health care system only in time of crisis and do not see the importance of availing themselves of the various clinics which are oriented toward preventive medicine. For those who wish to avail themselves of the clinics, too often there is lack of transportation and lack of child care services. A survey conducted by the Holy Redeemer Clinic revealed other reasons for neglecting health needs. The primary reason for neglect was lack of money to pay for medical treatment and medications. Other reasons given were: (a) long waiting times, (b) conflict with job hours, (c) no one to stay with children or others, (d) fear and ignorance.<sup>16</sup>

The HNS area study showed a definite need for an emergency health care clinic in the southwest area of San Antonio and Bexar County.<sup>31</sup> Available figures indicate that many poor mothers are not availing themselves of well baby clinic services. Studies by the local Planned Parenthood agency show that Bexar County's rate of infant mortality is 45% above the national average, and that Bexar County also ranks number 21 in a national listing of "High Excess Infant Death Counties".

The average number of clinic visits per infant per year is 2.7 in the MNA. Ideally, the infant should make ten visits to the clinic during his first five years with half of those visits during his first year.

Another major cause of poverty is the number of family planning problems in the EODC target areas. Lack of family planning contributes to the economic depression of the poor families' income.

Nor do many poor women see the importance of early pre-natal care. Others are not aware of the availability of pre-natal care services that are presently offered at the clinics. Other causes which prevent the utilization of the existing services are the lack of transportation and child care services. In 1967 there were 3,861 live births in the Model Cities area with 708, or 18.2% of the mothers having received no pre-natal care. For comparison, in the same year there were 11,370 live births in San Antonio exclusive of the Model City Area with 822, or 7.9% of the mothers having received no pre-natal care.<sup>16</sup> In the 1963-1966 period approximately one-third of all births in the city occurred in the MNA.

The extent and severity of mental health problems and the degree of family and personal disorganization is difficult to assess. Possible indices are the high crime rate in the MNA as compared to the rest of the city; a major part of the patient load at the Northwest Mental Health Center are residents from the MNA. The San Antonio Association for Retarded Children estimates that there are 43,000 mentally retarded children in the San Antonio metropolitan area.

Providing mental health services for "migrants" is also a problem. The "migrant" population, which is geographical or political entity, is composed of four groups: migrant farm workers, migrant alcoholics and drug addicts, migrant retired persons, and military personnel.<sup>16</sup>

The migrant population furnishes two different kinds of problems in providing services. One is the difficulty of reaching the consumers at all; the other is the drain on resources available, perhaps at the expense of decreased services for residents. The problem becomes one of providing services for the total population.

Providing proper eye care is another problem of this community. In Bexar County there are only four optometrists per 100,000 population. In addition to the great need for more optometrists, those available are unevenly distributed. According to Bexar County Medical Society, of the

38 optometrists in Bexar County only 10% have their offices in the EODC target areas.

Drug control is another serious problem. There are approximately 2,000 plus known hard-core addicts in San Antonio. Of that, it is estimated by knowledgeable individuals that 65% reside in the MNA. The MNA comprises only 12.8%, or 114,000 people, of the estimated total city population. In other words, more than 1,300 hard-core addicts come from 114,000 people who are concentrated in the MNA. The other 700 plus hard-core addicts are scattered throughout the city and come from approximately 777,000 people.<sup>16</sup>

In attempting to define the causes of addiction we must confine ourselves to generalities because it is almost impossible to be specific. No one single thing causes addiction; a combination of factors working together contributes to a person's becoming drug dependent. Conditions of misery are prevalent, as addicts not only come from the worst neighborhoods but also the poorest homes. This is not only true in an economic sense but also in relation to the emotional environment, academic achievement, and social and cultural development. Furthermore, the attitudes of the general public contribute to the addiction process. This support is manifested in any number of ways, such as apathy, misunderstanding, and support of the punitive approach to dealing with addicts. Others support addiction more directly by purchasing stolen goods, thus enabling addicts to support their addiction and postpone seeking help.

A problem similar to drug addiction is alcoholism. In the CAA target area it has been estimated that 5% of the population are alcoholics or have problems with drinking. This condition adversely affects EODC efforts to break the cycle of poverty.

Estimated figures indicate a total population within the EODC target area of 453,971 with 31.05%, or 140,966, of that population realizing less than \$3,000 income annually. This would mean a total of 105,808 families with incomes below \$3,000 per annum. Therefore, conservative estimates (5% of low-income area residents) would lead to the conclusion that at least 1,852 families and 7,048 individuals are affected by alcoholism in the CAA target area.

Of particular concern are the most common effects of alcoholism which cause disruption of family life, and loss of employment and decreased employability. In these two areas alcoholism has the most impact in terms of perpetuating individuals and families in poverty. The disintegration of the social, cultural, and economic life of these residents means broken homes, dependency on welfare assistance and social services, and children who will learn this life style, be inadequately cared for, and be subjected to the conflict, abuse, and neglect which characterize alcoholic families.

### 3. Food

The subjects of food and malnutrition among the poor have been widely discussed and publicized. Discussion and publicity do not a nutritious fare make, however, and the problems are still with this community. Studies by the director of health planning for AACOC and by the Holy Redeemer Clinic<sup>3</sup> both indicate a need for an extensive public education program for the poor to teach them nutrition. In other words, even though the bellies of many poor persons are full, their diets are deficient in protein and essential vitamins and minerals.

A study conducted and published by Dr. Frank Peirce of the Worden School of Social Work at Our Lady of the Lake College, showed that "There are large numbers of people (in San Antonio) whose food intake is inadequate" among low-income families. The study covered 967 adults and 567 children in an area made up of 12 census tracts. Annual median family income in the area was under \$3,000. According to Dr. Peirce, an "educated estimate" of the number of persons in the entire city with<sup>21</sup> nutritionally inadequate diets would range between 103,550 and 114,450.

The community served by EODC needs expanded breakfast and lunch programs. Many children who participate in these programs during the school year go hungry during the summer. The food stamp program is accepted among the poor, but it would have even more participants if services could be further decentralized. Food and nutrition is also a concern of high priority (fourth) among the elderly participating in the White House Conference on Aging forums.

#### 4. Welfare and Social Services

Some of this community's welfare and social service needs are the same as they are in other parts of the State of Texas. There is, for example, a need for a broader range of services. To qualify for public assistance now you can't be simply poor, you must be poor and something else--like blind or otherwise disabled. In San Antonio this rule is stringently enforced, so that some disabled persons are not disabled enough to qualify for welfare.<sup>31</sup> Court decisions are forcing the state to provide services for more and more persons, and the Commissioner of Public Welfare has already publicly warned the citizens of Texas that his department will either have to be allocated more money or it will have to reduce the amounts of financial aid it provides to individuals and families. The poor would probably survive such a cut in assistance, but a Model Cities study has shown that their lot is already a hard one.<sup>16</sup> Inadequate child support laws, and inadequate enforcement of existing laws, also work a hardship on the poor.

Needs of San Antonio in particular include a central referral agency, as shown in a Community Welfare Council study. The same study uncovered a need for a central office which would recruit, partially train, place, and follow up on volunteers, and the council is now providing this service, partially with volunteer help. The council's study also showed that local agencies need to make self-help the primary emphasis of their programs. The study also recommended a public information campaign to promote community awareness of an individual's or a family's "legal right to have help".

Studies by two agencies and the HNS area study showed a need for financial counseling, consumer education, or what might be called "the economics of daily living." A Model Cities study showed that many residents of the MNA suffer the same "poor economics" of the poor everywhere--they don't budget properly, they misunderstand or misuse consumer credit, and they lack buying know-how.<sup>16</sup> The Community Welfare Council's second priority item was "financial assistance," including budgeting and consumer education.<sup>8</sup> The HNS area study determined that persons living near the House of Neighborly Service needed financial counseling and aid.<sup>31</sup>



Other social services needed include more day care centers or babysitting services for working parents and more recreational activities for persons of all ages. The senior citizens of this community indicated that "spiritual well being" fostered by meaningful social and economic activities was their fifth priority item, as indicated by 243 of 575 respondents to questionnaires used in White House forums. The legal aid program sponsored by this agency is stretched as far as it can go, but a Model Cities study showed a need for an even broader program.<sup>16</sup>

The Community Welfare Council determined a need for greater inter-agency cooperation.<sup>8</sup> This agency shares that concern, of course, and attempts to foster greater cooperation between agencies. For example, an EODC staff member was chairman of a council committee which compiled a directory of service agencies. A current EODC staff project is seeking some means of computerizing the data assembled by all the agencies working in this community. Data collected when planned parenthood personnel interview a participant, for example, might indicate that the participant could also use services from the Emergency Food and Medical Services program or, perhaps, from the Head Start project. The transfer of this information from one agency to another is somewhat haphazard at present. If the information were fed into a computer, then it could automatically be transferred to the agencies providing the services needed, regardless of which agency makes the original contact with the participant.

##### 5. Employment

A Department of Labor survey completed in November 1966 reported the following: "The reported unemployment rate in the U.S. today is 3.7 percent, whereas the San Antonio metropolitan area as a whole is 4.2 percent." General reviews of the total problem of under employment and unemployment in the U.S. grossly understate the true situation in extreme poverty areas. For example, the median family income for the EODC target areas is \$2,876, which is \$3,424 less than the national family income median. The unemployment rate in local poor neighborhoods is two times that of the nation and overall San Antonio -- a crashing 8.1 percent. The rate of under employment in the MNA is 47.4%. This means that almost half of the labor force residing in the MNA are not earning enough to support a family of four.<sup>2</sup> At least 25% of the unemployed had been

unemployed for six months, or longer.<sup>16</sup>

Causes include such factors as:

1. Lack of large or extensive local industry. Where there are job opportunities with new industries, the poor often have a transportation problem because the public transportation system often does not serve the areas where industry locates.<sup>5</sup> Some employers will hire only the person who lives near the employment site or who has his own transportation.<sup>6</sup> (Please see also the remarks on the City's public transportation in part 1, "Public Works," of this document.)
2. Seasonal migration of agricultural workers. (10,000 people migrate yearly from Bexar County; their return in off-season poses renewed search for employment and struggles for proper living standards.)
3. Job discrimination by both employer and union works against Mexican-Americans and Negroes who together make up approximately 50% of the San Antonio and Bexar County population. The Texas Observer, using information gathered from reports prepared for the Equal Opportunity Commission, "Mexican-Americans in the United States" by Lamar B. Jones, and "The Mexican-American Study Project" by Walter Fogel, Division of Research, Graduate School of Business Administration, UCLA, 1966, found that only 16.2% of the Spanish Surnamed male workers in the Southwest had white collar jobs in 1960, compared to 42.2% of Anglo males who had such jobs. Of the Mexican-American female workers, 36% had white collar jobs, as opposed to the 66.3% of all Anglo female workers holding similar jobs. Other percentages have shown that the Mexican-American female, though still in a lower percentile than the Anglo female, is better able to pass barriers than her male counterpart. U.S. Bureau of Census reports bear out, in comparisons of salaries and job descriptions, that there are still great variations in actual earnings between Spanish Surnameds and Anglo workers, which can "be accounted for only as discrimination" when job qualifications for "schooling could not be related to the job performance..."
4. Another factor is failure of educational facilities to adequately prepare many members of ethnic minorities and the economically disadvantaged to meet college entrance requirements or even minimum requirements of the labor market. This is due in part to inequities in school district zoning, which divides the wealthy from the poor, community resources from community needs, and high tax bases from low tax bases.<sup>8</sup>

Other employment needs in San Antonio were determined in studies done by the Community Welfare Council, AACOG, and the Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System (CAMPS) Committee. Needs include:

1. Job training oriented toward career development and not simply skill training.<sup>14</sup> This need is two sided, since job seekers feel that many employers do not offer possibilities for promotion.<sup>6</sup>

2. Group therapy labs for the under employed and unemployed,<sup>8</sup> and halfway houses to provide job placement for persons released from prison; also, less stringent hiring practices in hiring these people.<sup>6</sup>

3. Apprenticeship training for youth,<sup>8</sup> and more job development by service representatives of the employment service to convince employers that students coming out of high school have acquired skills.<sup>5</sup> Also, state laws setting minimum ages for workers sometimes prevent students from obtaining part-time jobs during the school year or full-time summer jobs; these laws should be amended to permit the students to acquire the jobs and still protect children from abusive labor practices.<sup>8</sup>

4. Expanded employment agency programs and services to neighborhood centers and to cover youth and the elderly more effectively.<sup>6</sup> "Employment and retirement" was listed as fifth priority for the elderly poor participating in the White House forums, with 212 of 575 participants listing it as a primary concern.

5. More information about job opportunities. In an MNA survey, 57.8% of the individuals indicated no interest in learning a new trade; however, the average citizen of the MNA was unaware of possibilities for job improvement, or even existing jobs.<sup>16</sup>

6. Education, training, and other skills related directly to job acquisition,<sup>14</sup> especially, training programs for skills that will be needed by industry in the future.<sup>24</sup> Of unemployed in 1966, 75.2% wanted on the job training.

7. More facilities to train and place mentally and physically handicapped persons.<sup>28</sup>

8. Enforcement of national equal opportunity legislation for women as well as minority representatives, and a conscientious striving for this among employment service representatives. One quarter of all family units, including one-person households, are headed by women.<sup>28</sup> Young women who could help their families, or who are without families, are often refused work because employers fear they will leave to marry or raise families.<sup>6</sup>

9. Less rigid requirements in education and experience to qualify for jobs. Also, salaries more commensurate with job requirements. <sup>16</sup>

#### 6. Education

Educational statistics reveal that 18.3% of the population of Bexar County had failed to complete four years of school in 1960 (compared to the national norm of 7.8%) and were, therefore, functionally illiterate. <sup>8</sup> The quality of education in the depressed areas is the problem, evidenced in the high drop-out rate among the economically disadvantaged. <sup>28</sup> A 1966 survey by the Department of Labor of San Antonio's employment problem reported that 70% of the unemployed did not go beyond the eighth grade, and 6.5% had not gone to school at all. <sup>28</sup>

The survey provided other significant insights into the educational problem offered by the unemployed themselves or by their families. For example, 21. % said they lacked the required skills; and 19.7% felt they had insufficient education; and 53% wanted to return to school as a concrete measure toward employment. <sup>28</sup>

Other surveys showed needs including:

1. A redistribution of tax monies in order to have equal opportunities in education. Present conditions divide resources from needs by returning the greatest amount of school monies to the greatest tax payer, and then adding four dollars in grants for every one in tax payment, which further depresses disadvantaged areas. <sup>16</sup>

2. Extensive literacy training and teaching personnel. With 128,000 functional illiterates residing in Bexar County, San Antonio ranks second only to New York in its illiteracy rate.

3. Provision of the poor with new skills and specialized knowledge in technical, physical, manual, and/or cultural areas for the improvement of their potential earning capacity and enjoyment and enrichment of life. <sup>8</sup>

4. Supplementary services such as food, health, transportation, libraries, summer programs, and recreation. <sup>16</sup>

5. An effective informal education program, including subjects such as diet and nutrition, arts and crafts, homemaking, driving instruction, citizenship classes, consumer education and budget instruction. <sup>8</sup>

6. A formally structured system to provide remedial students with tutoring assistance and study ahl1 facilities. <sup>8</sup>

7. Greater use of the permanent education structures that are located in each neighborhood, particularly schools and churches, such as evening availability of grounds and equipment for athletics, and workshops for job training.

8. Education projects for the elderly. Of 575 participants in the White House forums, 197 indicated education was their primary concern.

#### 7. Housing

An overview of the housing situation of the poor in this community reveals three broad facts: (1) Most of the homes are owned or are being bought by their occupants; (2) most of the homes are crowded; and (3) many of the homes need repair.

A survey of 120 households in the House of Neighborly Service area revealed that 62% of the houses were being bought by the occupants. The figures combine for a total of 74% of homes "owned" by their occupants. This ownership percentage is 10 percentage points above the national average and the averages for San Antonio, Bexar County, and the State of Texas. 31

Statistics on home-ownership in the MNA show lower percentages. A study showed that 40.6% of the homes in the MNA are owned outright by their occupants. These figures total 61% ownership, 16 three percentage points below the national average, but still a significantly high percentage of ownership. The study also showed that MNA residents in general preferred home ownership to home rental, but that there is a general ignorance of federal programs to assist individuals in purchasing homes. 16 The attitude of more affluent San Antonians toward these programs, especially the "Turnkey III" programs of home ownership for the poor, is extremely negative. The San Antonio Housing Authority had plans for such a project, but the City Council, knuckling under to middle class pressure and outrage, asked the authority to cancel its plans.

The homes owned by the poor in this community are frequently small, over-crowded, and situated on very small plots of land. The OEO Information Center shows sufficiency of housing in Bexar County to be "significantly" unfavorable. Almost 21% of the dwelling units in Bexar County housed more than the national average of 1.01 persons per room in 1960. An AACOG study of the MNA showed that "the average family is composed of 4.62 persons," with 84% of the houses falling into range of from three to six rooms. "As a profile, the houses within Model Cities area have slightly more than four rooms, two bedrooms and one bath. This means that family living is confined

to little space, engendering all the deleterious effects of overcrowding." <sup>14</sup>

The Model Cities staff discovered that many of the lots in the MNA have only a 25-foot frontage, and that as many as three small houses are situated on these small lots. <sup>16</sup> Population density in the MNA is approximately 19 persons per acre, almost four times the population of San Antonio as a whole, 4.6 persons per acre. <sup>16</sup> More housing is needed in the area served by EODC for persons of all ages. Of 575 older persons participating in White House forums, 287 indicated housing was their primary concern, ranking housing as the third highest concern of local senior citizens. Additionally, an AACOG study determined a need for housing to be provided persons, usually over 18 years of age, who come into the urban area and are temporarily or permanently living away from their families and require low-cost living accommodations while seeking employment, acquiring job training or attending college. <sup>3</sup> The attitude of some poor persons in the MNA is somewhat ambivalent toward new housing, however, as noted above in the discussion of public works. Many MNA residents are opposed to new multi-family housing in their area because they feel the occupants will come from outside the MNA, thus aggravating an already overcrowded school situation. <sup>16</sup>

The poor are less ambivalent about upkeep and rehabilitation of their homes. A study of households in the House of Neighborly Service area indicated that the residents wanted that agency to provide money and paint for the renovation of their homes. The same study uncovered a need in the area for job training in, and cooperative enterprises to provide, minor home maintenance such as plumbing, carpentry, and painting. <sup>31</sup> A Model Cities study showed that 65% of the structures, including but not limited to homes, need rehabilitation, and that a counseling program is needed to prevent families from entering into contracts they don't understand, sometimes with unreliable contractors. <sup>16</sup>

FOOTNOTES

- 1 The Alamo Area Comprehensive Manpower Plan, Fiscal Year 1970 Part A, CAMPS Coordinating Committee, April 1, 1969.
- 2 Alamo Area Council of Governments Health Planning Component: Suggested 'Health Problem' Subjects for Study by AACOG Health Coordinating Committee. Prepared by Health Coordinating Committee, December 1969.
- 3 An Analysis to Determine the Health Needs of the Poor of San Antonio, Texas, from a survey by Sister Margaret Jane Dempsey of Holy Redeemer Clinic, prepared by Christina Poesz, AACOG.
- 4 Annual Manpower Planning Report- Bexar & Guadalupe Counties. Texas Employment Commission, March 1970.
- 5 Annual Manpower Planning Report- San Antonio, Texas, Texas Employment Commission, First Quarter 1969.
- 6 Area Manpower Review, Prepared by Texas Employment Commission, July 1970.
- 7 Census Tract Breakdown and Population Estimates, based on 1960 Bureau of the Census data and 1966 San Antonio survey by San Antonio City Planning Department.
- 8 Community Social Service Assessment for San Antonio and Bexar County, Prepared by Community Welfare Council, June, 1969. Full Report
- 9 Dental Health Work Program, Prepared by the Metropolitan Health District, December 1966.
- 10 Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Alamo Area Council of Governments Area An Overview, Alamo Area Council of Governments, May 1969
- 11 Health Needs and Gaps in the AACOG Region, Harold F. Wise and Associates, Inc., July 1969.
- 12 Housing for the Region, a Three Year Study Design, Alamo Area Council of Governments, September 1969.
- 13 How Strong Are Our Own Bootstraps? Community Social Service Assessment for San Antonio and Bexar County, Texas. Prepared by Community Welfare Council, June 1969.
- 14 Human Resources: 1969, Social Characteristics of the Model Cities Residents of San Antonio, AACOG, August 1969.
- 15 Local Government Handbook, League of Women Voters, November 1969.
- 16 Mid-Planning Year Statement, Department of Model Cities, December 1969.
- 17 Need for Subsidized Family Planning Services: United States, Each State and County, 1968. Office of Economic Opportunity.
- 18 Notes on Nutritional Deficiencies, by Hugh Dierker, Director of Health Planning, AACOG, October 1, 1969.
- 19 Patient History Charts. Planned Parenthood Center of San Antonio.
- 20 Population Characteristics for Corporate & Metropolitan San Antonio (Bexar County), 1960. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960.

- 21 Preliminary Report: Food Intake Among Low Income Families in San Antonio, 1968. A report by Dr. F.J. Peirce, Associate Professor, Worden School of Social Service of Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas.
- 22 Program 1970, Alamo Area Council of Governments, December 1969.
- 23 Reasons for Unemployment, Texas Employment Commission, May 1970.
- 24 San Antonio Manpower Profile, Texas Employment Commission, July 1968.
- 25 Sub-Employment in the Slums of San Antonio. A survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor, November 1966.
- 26 Spanish Surnamed American Employment In The Southwest, Fred H. Schmidt, 1966.
- 27 Statistics of Families in Residence as of September 30, 1969. San Antonio Housing Authority.
- 28 Sub-Employment In The Slums of San Antonio, Department of Labor, 1966.
- 29 Supplement No. 1 To: Survey of Health Care Programs In The AACOG Region (Survey of School Health Services), Harold F. Wise and Associates, Inc., August 1969.
- 30 Survey of Health Care Programs in the AACOG Region, Harold F. Wise and Associates, June 1969.
- 31 A Survey of The Service Area of the House of Neighborly Service, Paul Belisch, Robert E. Buxbaum, Brent Fisher, & Jerry Fankhauser, May 1970.
- 32 Vital Statistics - Bexar County and City of San Antonio, Prepared by San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, 1960-69.



II. CAA PRIORITIES

b. What programs or services, other than those of the CAA, related to poverty problems are provided in the area served by the CAA?

1. Public Works

(a) Services

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Recreation Areas          | (7) Adequate Drainage         |
| (2) Sidewalks                 | (8) Cleaning of Vacant Lots   |
| (3) Street Repairs            | (9) Adequate Fire Protection  |
| (4) Rodent and Insect Control | (10) Bus Service              |
| (5) Better Police Protection  | (11) Traffic Signs and Lights |
| (6) Street Lights             | (12) Sewage Disposal          |

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Services(s)</u>	<u>EODC Project Area(s)</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Participants</u>
City of San Antonio	1 - 12	I - VII	N - A
Bexar County	1, 3, 5, 11	I, V, VII	N - A
Boys Club	1	IV, V, VI	300/P. A.
Youth Department, Archdiocese of San Antonio (CYO)	1	III	6,000
YWCA	1	V	3,000
YMCA	1	II, V, VI	800 - P.A. II 800 - P.A. V 150 - P.A. VI
San Antonio Metropolitan Health District	4	I - VII	N - A

2. Health

(a) General health services in Bexar County:

- (1) Alamo Area Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association - Bexar County
- (2) Arthritis Foundation South Central Texas Chapter - Bexar County
- (3) City-County Tuberculosis Control Board - Bexar County
- (4) Crippled Children's Services, Division of Texas State Department of Health - Bexar County
- (5) Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults of Bexar County - Bexar County
- (6) Harry Jersig Speech and Hearing Center - Bexar County
- (7) Bexar County Hospital - Bexar County
- (8) Robert B. Green Memorial Hospital - Bexar County

- (9) Holy Redeemer Clinic - Project Area V and VI
- (10) Jackson-Todd Cancer Detection Center - Bexar County
- (11) Lutheran General Hospital - Bexar County
- (12) Methodist Hospital, Southwest Texas - Bexar County
- (13) Multiple Sclerosis Society, Alamo Chapter
- (14) Multiple Dystrophy Association of America, South Texas Chapter - Bexar County
- (15) National Foundation - March of Dimes, Bexar County Chapter - Bexar County
- (16) Nix Hospital Tumor Clinic, Inc. - Bexar County
- (17) Nix Memorial Hospital - Bexar County
- (18) San Antonio Heart Association - Bexar County
- (19) San Antonio State Tuberculosis Hospital - Bexar County
- (20) Santa Rosa Medical Center - Bexar County
- (21) Veterans Administration Outpatient Clinic - Bexar County

Services:

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dental Care           | 7. Home Visits by Nurses |
| 2. Shots                 | 8. Maternity Care        |
| 3. Medicines             | 9. Family Planning       |
| 4. Emergency Health Care | 10. Mental Health Care   |
| 5. Well Baby Clinic      | 11. Drug Control         |
| 6. Eye Care or Glasses   | 12. Alcoholic Program    |

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Services(s)</u>	<u>EODC Project Area(s)</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Participants</u>
DePaul Family Center	1, 2, 3, 7, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	VII	6,000
Evangelism, Inc., Operation Friendship	1, 3	All P.A.	5,400
Good Samaritan Center	1, 3, 9, 10	I	10,000
Inman Christian Center	1, 2, 3, 5, 8	III, IV	7,200
Pan American Dental Clinic	1	All P.A.	2,400
San Antonio Metropolitan Health District	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	All P.A.	143,618
Bexar County Hospital District, Affiliate of the University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio	2, 3, 4, 5, 10	All P.A.	3,000
El Carmen Clinic	7	VII	480

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Service(s)</u>	<u>EODC Project Area(s)</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Participants</u>
House of Neighborly Service	2, 5, 7, 8	III	3,125
Holy Redeemer Clinic	3, 8	V. VI	3,389
Stella Maris Clinic	2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10	All P.A.	22,000
Salvation Army	4, 8, 12	All P.A.	1,000
Wesley Community Centers	1, 2, 3, 5	VII	2,850
Alamo Home Health Agency	7	All P.A.	400
Visiting Nurse Association	7	All P.A.	2,400
Buckner Baptist Maternity Home	8	All P.A.	100
Catholic Family and Children's Services, Inc.	8	All P.A.	50
Methodist Mission Home of Texas	8	All P.A.	275
Texas Cradle Society	8	All P.A.	150
San Antonio State Hospital	10	All P.A.	2,933
Ella Austin Community Center	10	All P.A.	67
Northwest Community Mental Health Center	10	All P.A.	6,215
San Antonio Suicide Prevention Center	10	All P.A.	1,800
Bexar County Mental Health Department of County Court	10	All P.A.	3,000
Bexar County Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center	10	All P.A.	N/A
Community Guidance Center of Bexar County	10	All P.A.	600
Barrios Unidos, Inc. of San Antonio	11	I, II, III, IV	960
The Patrician Movement	11	All P.A.	976
San Antonio Narcotics Anonymous (SANA)	11	All P.A.	42
Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center	12	All P.A.	2,500
Alcoholics Anonymous	12	All P.A.	1,500
Alpha Home	12	All P.A.	50 - 60
National Council on Alcoholism, San Antonio Area	12	All P.A.	780

### 3. Food

#### (a) Services

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Food Stamps    | (4) Breakfast Program |
| (2) Lunch Program  | (5) Food Co-op        |
| (3) Emergency Food |                       |

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Service(s)</u>	<u>EODC Project Area(s)</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Participants</u>
Food Stamp Program State Department of Public Welfare	1	I - VII	35,000
San Antonio Department of Welfare	1	I - VII	16,800
Salvation Army Corps	3	I - VII	1,500
Welcome Home for the Blind and Aged	3	I - VII	21
Early Bird Breakfast Club	4	V	9,000

### 4. Welfare and Social Services

#### (a) Services

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (1) Recreation (Dances, etc.)     | (7) Case Work or<br>Counselling Service |
| (2) Legal Aid                     | (8) Clothing and<br>Furniture           |
| (3) Day Care Center               | (9) Orphanage Services                  |
| (4) Babysitting Service           |   |
| (5) Credit Union                  |   |
| (6) Social Security<br>Assistance |   |

NOTE: Three agencies involved in "welfare" deserve mention before the more comprehensive listing of agencies providing the eight services listed below:

(1) State Department of Public Welfare - provides food stamps and financial assistance to approximately 68,000 persons in the San Antonio - Bexar County area.

(2) United Fund of San Antonio and Bexar County - conducts an annual campaign to raise monies for agencies providing social, welfare, educational and charitable services.

(3) Community Welfare Council - conducts studies and helps coordinate programs which serve many of the persons also served by EODC; an example is a literacy program in the summer of 1970 which aimed at continuing the literacy program existing during the school year.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Service(s)</u>	<u>EODC Project Area(s)</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Participants</u>
City of San Antonio, Parks and Recreation Department and Police Department's Big Brother and Community Relations Bureau Programs	1	I - VII	75,000
Barrios Unidos	1	I - IV	1,500
YWCA	1	V	3,000
YMCA	1	II, V, VI	800 - P.A. II 800 - P.A. V 150 - P.A. VI
Youth Department, Archdiocese of San Antonio (CYO)	1	III	6,000
Boys Clubs	1	IV, V, VI	300/P.A.
Guadalupe Community Center	1, 3, 7	III	474
Inman Christian Center	1, 3, 7	IV	3,228
Madonna Community Center	1, 3, 7	I, II	6,792
Wesley Community Center	1, 3, 7	VII	65,232
House of Neighborly Service	2, 5, 7, 8	III	2,460
Good Samaritan Center	1, 3, 7	IV	7,296
Ella Austin Community Center	1, 3, 7	V	12,721
Presbyterian Westside Ministries	1	II	76
Senior Community Services, Inc.	1, 3, 7	I - VII	34,959
Mexican American Legal Education and Defense Fund	2	I - VII	N - A
Bexar County Mental Health Department of County Court (processes documents for) commitments to state hospital, alcoholic, etc.	12	I - VII	700 * *poverty level, total will be more
Carmelite Day Nursey and Kindergarten	3	I - VII	100
Childrens Service Bureau	7	I - VII	1,033 children
St. Anthony's Day Care	3	I - VII	104
Bexar County Veterans Service Office	7	I - VII	16,722
Urban Renewal Agency	7	I, II, III, IV	110
Salvation Army	7	All P.A.	1,080
Bexar County Adult Probation Department	7	All P.A.	3,714
Bexar County Child Welfare Unit	7	I - VII	503

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Service(s)</u>	<u>EODC Project Area(s)</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Participants</u>
Catholic Family and Children's Service, Inc.	7	I-VII	6,380
Juvenile Rehabilitation Association	7	I-VII	387
City County TB Control Board	7	I-VII	2,034
Ecumenical	7	I-VII	800
Family Services Association	7	I-VII	5,854
Holy Redeemer Clinic	7	V, VI	175
DePaul Family Center	7	VII	7,350
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	8	All P.A.	14,000
Salvation Army	8	I - VII	1,508
Bexar County Mental Health and Retardation Center	7	I-VII	N - A
Trinity Baptist Children's Home	9	I-VII	20
Saint Peter's - Saint Joseph's Home	9	I-VII	32
Mexican Baptist Children's Home of Texas	9	I-VII	120
Girls Council, Inc. of San Antonio	9	I-VII	50
Friends Special Schools	9	I-VII	36

5. Employment

(a) Services

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (1) Job placement and referral service | (7) Adult women (job training)  |
| (2) Job training program               | (8) Job counselling             |
| (3) Youth (job training)               | (9) Temporary jobs              |
| (4) Summer jobs                        | (10) Elderly (job training)     |
| (5) Part-time jobs                     | (11) Handicapped (job training) |
| (6) Adult men (job training)           | (12) Counter discrimination     |

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Service(s)</u>	<u>EODC Project Area(s)</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Participants</u>
Advance, Inc. (Neighborhood Youth Corps)	1, 4, 5, 8, 9	IV, V, VI	250 1,532 (Summer)
Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center	1, 8	VII	1,300
Madonna Neighborhood Centers	1, 3, 9	I	220

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Service(s)</u>	<u>EODC Project Area(s)</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Participants</u>
Goodwill Industries	1, 2, 8, 11	VII	1,067
J.O.B.S.- National Alliance of Businessmen	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8	Bexar County	1,345
San Antonio Senior Employment Center	1, 5, 8	Bexar County	360
Texas Employment Commission (Multi Service Centers)	4, 5, 8, 9	Bexar County V, VI	4,596
New Careers Project	2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10	Bexar County	225
Manpower Development and Training Act	2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10	Bexar County	726
Job Corps	2, 6, 7, 8 1	Bexar County	134 143
Gate House	1, 8	Bexar County	1,369
Operation SER: San Antonio Jobs for Progress, Inc.	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10	Project Area I	571
Employment Opportunity Development Program	1, 8, 9	Bexar County	600
Project STEP: Supplemental Training and Employment Program	2, 6, 7	Bexar County	180
Health Cluster	2, 6, 7	Bexar County	240
Project HOPE	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10	Bexar County	237
Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund	4, 5, 8, 9	Bexar County	2
Project Equality of South Texas, Inc.	12	South Texas	N - A
Buckner Baptist Maternity Home	2	Bexar County	100
Project Value	1, 2, 3, 4, 8	Bexar County	375
Project WIN: Work Incentive Program	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10	Bexar County	144
SANYO, Inc. (Neighborhood Youth Corps)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	I - VII	2,232
Cerebral Palsy Association of Bexar County	11	Bexar County	75
Mission Road Foundation Rehabilitation Center	8, 11	Project Area VII	40
San Antonio Association for the Blind	8, 11	Project Area VII	38
Salvation Army Men's Social Service Center	7, 8	Bexar County	100

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Service(s)</u>	<u>EODC Project Area(s)</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Participants</u>
San Antonio Association for Retarded Children	7, 8, 11	VI	87
Texas Commission for the Blind	1, 8, 11	Bexar County	300
Texas Rehabilitation Commission, Vocational Rehabilitation Division	1, 8, 11	IV, V, VII, III, VI	7,500
IMAGE - Involvement of Mexican-American - Gainful Endeavors	1, 3, 8, 9	VII	2,375

6. Education

(a) Services

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) Library Services                          | (8) Vocational Education               |
| (2) Adult Basic Education                     | (9) Homemaking Instruction             |
| (3) Head Start                                | (10) Driving Education and Instruction |
| (4) Scholarship and Loan Information Services | (11) Special Education Services        |
| (5) Study Hall Programs                       | (12) Citizenship Classes               |
| (6) Arts and Crafts Classes                   | (13) Bilingual Education               |
| (7) Diet and Nutrition Education              |  |

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Service(s)</u>	<u>EODC Project Area(s)</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Participants</u>
Ella Austin Community Center	1, 3, 15, 8, 9	V	130
Inman Christian Center	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12	IV	1,075
Boy's Clubs of San Antonio	1, 5, 6,	V	620
San Antonio Public Library	1	I, VI, VII Bexar County	600,130
Branches	1		503,498
Bookmobiles	1		121,725
Senior Community Services, Inc.	1, 2, 6, 9, 13	II, III, V, VI	1,150
Good Samaritan Center	2, 3, 5, 13	II, III, IV	68
Guadalupe Community Center	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12	II, III, IV	541
House of Neighborly Service	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9	II, III, IV	640
Madonna Neighborhood Centers	2, 3, 12	I	34
Presbyterian Westside Ministries	2, 3, 5	I	362
San Antonio Literacy Council, Inc.	2	III, V, VI	1,500



<u>Agency</u>	<u>Service(s)</u>	<u>EODC Project Area(s)</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Participants</u>
Urban Renewal Agency of the City of San Antonio HELP House	2, 6, 9, 12	II, III, IV	102
Wesley Community Centers	2, 3, 5, 9	VII	200
Bexar County Scholarship Clearing House	4	II, III, IV	14,000
Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund	4, 8	Bexar County	160
Minnie Stevens Piper Foundation	4	Bexar County	150
Project STAY (Scholarship to Able Youth)	4, 5	IV	1,400
Methodist Mission Home of Texas	2, 5, 8	Bexar County	275
Young Women's Christian Association	5, 6, 2, 7, 3, 9	Bexar County	1,838
Dairy Council, Inc.	7, 9	Bexar County	50,000
San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department	6	IV, VII, VI, VI, III, I	14,476
Buckner Baptist Maternity Home	8	Bexar County	100
Advance, Inc.	5	IV, V, VI	250
Harlandale Independent School District	8, 11	VII	475
San Antonio State Tuberculosis Hospital	8	Bexar County	100
Bexar County Home Demonstration Agents, Texas Agricultural Extension Service	9	Bexar County	3,000
Villa Maria	2, 9	V	133
Cerebral Palsy Association of Bexar County	11	Bexar County	65
East Central Independent School District	2, 11	VI	290
Edgewood Independent School District	11	I	292
Protestant Children's Home	11	II	46
Saint Anthony's Special Education Association	11	II	30
San Antonio Association for Retarded Children	8, 11	VI	87
San Antonio Independent School District	2, 11	VI	3,521
South San Antonio Independent School District	2, 11	IV	545
Southside Independent School District	11	VII	70

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Service(s)</u>	<u>EODC Project Area(s)</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Participants</u>
Mission Road Foundation Rehabilitation Center	8, 11	VII	70
New Careers Project	2, 8	II, III, IV	14
Project WIN (Work Incentive Program) Texas Education Agency	2, 8	Bexar County	144
San Antonio Association for the Blind	8	Bexar County	38
SANYO, Inc. (Neighborhood Youth Corps)	2, 8	II, III, IV	300
Bexar County Veterans Service Office	2	III, V, VI	34
Goodwill Industries of San Antonio	2, 8, 11	VII	551

7. Housing

(a) Services

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| (1) Housing Programs                     | (5) Gas         |
| (2) Home Improvement and Loan Assistance | (6) Cold Water  |
| (3) Hot Water                            | (7) Electricity |
| (4) Indoor Toilet Facilities             |                 |

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Service(s)</u>	<u>EODC Project Area(s)</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Participants</u>
Housing Authority of the City of San Antonio	1	All P.A.	20,994
Urban Renewal Agency of the City of San Antonio	2	I, II, III, IV	110
Young Men's Christian Association	1	All P.A.	50
Young Women's Christian Association	1	All P.A.	30
Federal Housing Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development; Rent Supplement Projects	1	All P.A.	5,895
Salvation Army Corps	1	All P.A.	1,080
Salvation Army Men's Social Service Center	1	All P.A.	600
Welcome Home for the Blind and Aged	1	All P.A.	20
Children's Service Bureau	1	All P.A.	800
Villa Maria	1	All P.A.	133

8. Community Organization

<u>Agency</u>	<u>EODC Project Area(s)</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Participants</u>
Housing Authority of City of San Antonio	I - VII	78,707
Madonna Neighborhood Center	I and II	1,163
Wesley Community Center	VII	2,387
Ella Austin Community Center	I - VII	12,721
Barrios Unidos, Inc. of San Antonio	I, II, III, IV	300
Center for Social Communications	I - VII	64,400
Good Samaritan Center	I	787
Guadalupe Community Center	II, III, IV	541
Inman Christian Center	III, IV	1,236
Urban Coalition of San Antonio	I - VII	792
VISTA	I, II, III, IV	2,500
House of Neighborly Service	III	1,167

EODC Priorities

C. WHAT ARE THE CAA'S PRIORITIES FOR THE COMING YEAR?

Following is the set of priorities for EODC as approved by its Board of Directors:

First Priority: Public Works

1. Recreation Areas
2. Sidewalks
3. Street Repairs
4. Rodent and Insect Control
5. Better Police Protection
6. Street Lights
7. Adequate Drainage
8. Cleaning of Vacant Lots
9. Adequate Fire Protection
10. Bus Service
11. Traffic Signs and Lights
12. Sewage Disposal

Second Priority: Health

1. Dental Care
2. Shots
3. Medicines
4. Emergency Health Care
5. Well Baby Clinic
6. Eye Care or Glasses
7. Home Visits by Nurses
8. Maternity Care
9. Family Planning
10. Mental Health Care
11. Drug Control
12. Alcoholic Program

Third Priority: Food

1. Food Stamps
2. Lunch Program
3. Emergency Food
4. Breakfast Program
5. Food Co-Op

Fourth Priority:

Welfare and Social Services

1. Recreation (Dances, etc.)
2. Legal Aid
3. Day Care Center
4. Babysitting Service
5. Credit Union
6. Social Security Assistance
7. Case Work or Counseling Service
8. Clothing and Furniture

Fifth Priority:

Employment

1. Job Placement and Referral Service
2. Job Training Program
3. Youth (Job Training)
4. Summer Jobs
5. Part-time Jobs
6. Adult Men (Job Training)
7. Adult Women (Job Training)
8. Job Counselling
9. Temporary Jobs
10. Handicapped (Job Training)

Sixth Priority:

Education

1. Library Services
2. Adult Basic Education
3. Head Start
4. Scholarship and Loan Information Services
5. Study Hall Programs
6. Arts and Crafts Classes
7. Diet and Nutrition Education
8. Vocational Education
9. Homemaking Instruction
10. Driving Education and Instruction
11. Special Education Services
12. Citizenship Classes

Seventh Priority: Housing

1. Housing Programs
2. Home Improvement and Loan Assistance
3. Hot Water
4. Indoor Toilet Facilities
5. Gas
6. Cold Water
7. Electricity

These priorities were determined on the basis of Statements of Needs from residents in the target area. Factors, such as CAA staff capability, financial resources, and community resources, were given secondary consideration on the basis that staff capabilities and financial resources should be realigned to meet felt needs of target area residents rather than adjust priorities to present staffing and financing patterns. It was also felt that community resources also should be developed and aligned according to expressed needs of target area residents.

Section II (Questions D and E)

After analyzing the community needs of the poor in San Antonio and Bexar County and the available resources for meeting these needs, EODC Board of Directors establishes a set of need priorities for the coming year. The survey called for changes in the relationship of forces concerned with community services. It did not provide ready-made answers or blue-prints for all the problems which a community is facing.

Reviewing the major items listed in the priorities, it becomes apparent that the small amount of money available to OEO cannot satisfy the need, nor is it realistic to assume that money could be spent for such items as sidewalks, streets, lighting, etc.

In the mission statement for a Community Action Agency (OEO Instruction 1105-1) the following paragraph appears:

"The CAA has the central responsibility for carrying out the purposes of Community Action at the local level. Within the broad policies established by the Congress and OEO, the CAA is responsible for developing and implementing a local strategy to stimulate a better focusing of Federal, State, local and private resources or the goal of eliminating poverty. As the local advocate and stimulant of community action against poverty, the CAA encourages and assisting each to find effective ways to make its fullest contributions to the overall effort. The CAA also helps each group to understand and make the fullest use of the contributions of the others. The CAA is not to become a substitute for the legitimate roles of other public or private organizations which have responsibilities for planning, conduct and coordination of programs at the local level".

This mission statement clearly illustrates that EODC goals are to be strategic objectives to cope with the priority needs rather than commit funds and manpower to directly provide the service. For instance, public works is top priority item, what strategy is to be employed, since the problem areas listed are basically the responsibility of the City? The same applies to other major categories of need. The Concentrated Employment Program, the Texas Employment Commission and many others are responsible for employment services listed among the priority items. Since there is no intent to overlap other agencies' services with those funded by OEO this is a similar problem. Again, it is obvious that the role of EODC should be one of coordination, emphasis and development of strategy; rather than the development and operation of programs that address themselves directly to supplying the service.

Thus the following goals and strategic objectives are designated to sharpen our focus of Community Action to effectively innovate or adapt the present services to better meet the needs of the poor. They are

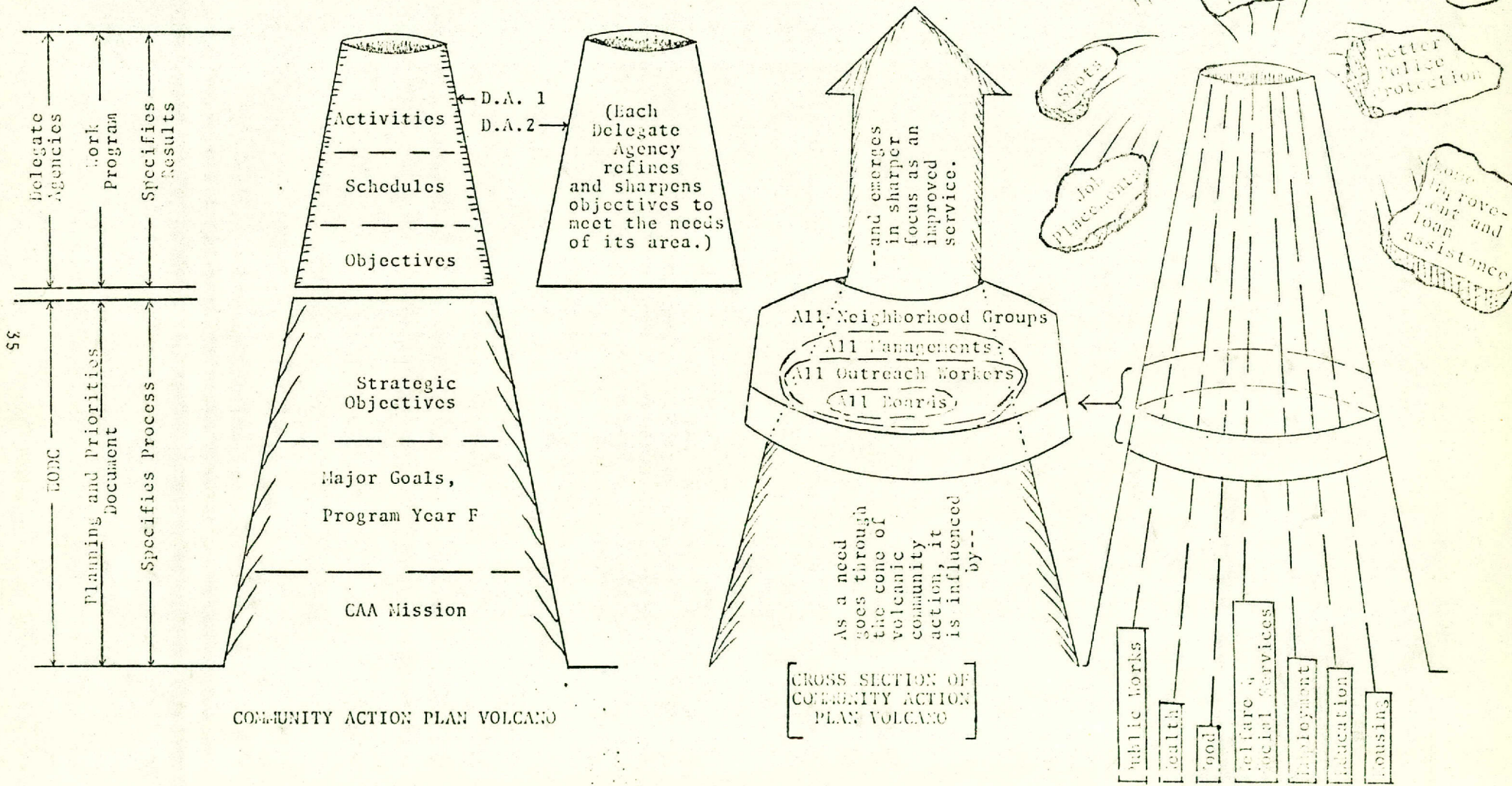
statements of visible, identifiable movements to be taken in our effort to eliminate poverty in our community. These objectives can be easily evaluated or measured since they prescribe observable actions to be performed.

EODC and its delegated agencies are to be responsive to the problems and conditions of the poor. The goals and objectives of EODC are designed to sharpen the focus of the community's response to alleviate a particular priority need. The goals attempt to organize the democratic powers of the people to cause a desired change. Specific tasks are described for the four levels of Community Action in both OEO and non-OEO agencies: boards, the policy making bodies; managements, the administrative bodies; outreach workers, field operations teams; neighborhood groups, organized bodies of neighborhood residents. The power of a CAA is determined by its ability to focus activities around these goals and related citizen action bodies.

The EODC planning for the coming program year can be compared to a volcano. (Confer illustration on next page.) At the base of the volcano are the selected priorities. The priority items are thrust through the dynamics of the four action levels (board, management, outreach, and neighborhood groups) interacting with each as the CAA mission, the EODC goals and strategic objectives are applied to them. As a priority item rises through the volcano experiencing the power of good planning, it comes into ever sharper focus until it is ready to enter the final dynamics of the neighborhood-based organizational plans. These neighborhood corporations, being closer to the recipients of the needed service, contribute more definitive objectives, concrete activities and project scheduling in their work programs, to produce the dynamic result: an improved service. The top of the volcano varies for a given neighborhood corporation or other delegate agency statement of its work program. Thus the dynamic power of the volcano depends upon the fires of both EODC and the adjoining delegate agency's planning. A given priority item may not react with each stated goal or objective, yet it will react with several and must evolve and be fired up through the entire volcanic system for the most effective result: an improved service to the poor.



# COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN - VOLCANIC FOCUS OF PEOPLE POWER





The following CAA goals and strategic objectives describe specific processes EODC, its delegate agencies, and other poverty related programs plan to realize during the coming program year. The results can be measured since the objectives are statements of observable actions to be performed. The length of time required for a desired result, an improved service, will depend upon the given priority item being processed. A particular needed service may require more than a year of dynamic community action to bring about the desired improvements. These processes of implementing change are repeatable; and it is often desirable and sometimes even necessary to do so. Therefore, time limitations are not necessary or desirable for the strategic objectives stated below. Time schedules will be appropriate and necessary in the stated work programs of delegate agencies.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES BY FOUR LEVELS OF COMMUNITY ACTION: BOARD, ADMINISTRATION, OUTREACH, AND NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS.

Major Goal A: Expand and improve the opportunities of the poor to participate in the planning and operating of the programs that affect their lives.

Board:

- open board seats to representation by the poor;
- establish productive representation by the poor on boards and councils in project areas;
- channel the felt needs of the poor to the proper authorities, including public officials and agencies;
- encourage the non-poor board members to represent to the non-poor community the felt needs of the poor, and evaluate such representation.

Management:

- serve as liaison between the poor and other staffs to communicate issues raised by the poor;
- construct channels for direct hearing between the poor and proper authorities;
- program and supply training in rights and procedures to target area residents;
- train board members as necessary;
- perform necessary paper work, such as Bylaws-amendments;
- design and manage a public information and education campaign to encourage participation in programs.

Outreach:

- educate the poor about service agencies;
- help organize mass informational meetings and forums to express grievances.
- recruit potential board members;
- convey criticisms and comments of service recipients to management.

Neighborhood Groups:

- petition boards for representation;
- provide constructive criticism of agencies' services;
- support agencies, when possible, in agencies' drives for increased funding to provide broadened services;
- serve as sounding board for new ideas conceived by agencies;
- articulate needs and issues;
- participate in public forums and hearings;
- demonstrate needs through decisive action.

Major Goal B: Analyze and demonstrate through action the causes, nature and extent of poverty in San Antonio and Bexar County community.

Board:

- adopt policies and procedures designed to alleviate poverty;
- challenge affluent board representatives to channel information to the public and to proper authorities;
- decide and implement a focus of concerted action;
- discuss issues with accountable authorities;
- negotiate coalitions to strengthen appeal.

Management:

- design and manage surveys and studies to uncover causes, nature, and extent of poverty;
- share results of surveys and studies with other staffs;
- research rights and benefits due the poor;
- develop brochure describing eligibility, benefits and processes involved in obtaining services;
- obtain legal advice and services;
- initiate concerted action on deficient programs;
- prepare proposals for recommended changes;
- assist the poor in bargaining with powers.

Outreach:

- gather data on the causes, nature and extent of poverty at the grass-roots level;
- provide training for the poor in (a) eligibility requirements, (b) full benefits due, (c) procedures required, (d) incentives, and (e) methods of action needed to solve poverty problems;
- record progress of group and individual efforts in community action for verification;
- assist neighborhood groups in maintaining a controlled focus of demonstration;
- recruit eligible participants and volunteer assistance.

Neighborhood Groups:

- initiate campaign to recruit eligible service recipients and assist in obtaining full benefits due;
- sustain massive drive to illustrate experientially the weaknesses of programs;
- be prepared to submit proposals of desired change;
- form coalitions to gain support.

Major Goal C: Increase communication and cooperation between public and private agencies in responding to demonstrated needs of the poor.

Board:

- report program and service inadequacies to proper authorities;
- join efforts of other community action groups;
- seek effective board representation on/of influential community groups;
- serve as liaison between poverty boards and non-poor clubs, philanthropic groups, public agencies, and governmental units.

Management:

- assign staff to work jointly with other agencies;
- conduct joint studies and surveys with other agencies;
- work to get agencies not involved in poverty programs to accept referrals and/or institute programs for the poor;
- establish a public relations system to inform the community of the efforts of the poor;
- provide the poor with research data and technical assistance in obtaining good services;
- develop uniform referral forms to be used by all agencies and mechanize the system of retrieval.

Outreach:

- identify and record weaknesses of programs as voiced by the poor;
- organize regular neighborhood forums to express and alleviate difficulties;
- instruct the poor in eligibility requirements and processes involved in receiving services.

Neighborhood Groups:

- help document the need for increased communication and cooperation;
- petition for same;
- voice analyses of services and propose needed changes;
- demonstrate, through action, strengths and weaknesses of programs;
- strengthen position by soliciting signatures of individuals.

Major Goal D: Strengthen the capacity of the poor to become self-sufficient through increasing training and skill to help themselves.

Board:

- expand opportunities for indigenous leadership to participate in decision making through appointments to committees;
- assist the poor in obtaining hearings;
- promote target area residents' articulation of issues before the proper authorities.

Management:

- design and implement self-help and training programs;
- hire indigenous leadership for staff;
- solicit volunteer services of indigenous leaders;
- investigate and record conditions which contribute to a decrease in the poor's interest in and participation in programs;
- provide training seminars to stimulate self-help.

Outreach:

- inform and recruit the poor for participation in training programs;
- help locate facilities for programs;
- educate the poor in their rightful benefits and in the necessary procedures to obtain training and skill;
- initiate self-help projects such as food co-ops and buying clubs;
- publish list of incentives to target area residents.

Neighborhood Groups:

- initiate or become nucleus for self-help programs;
- help provide facilities for programs;
- provide leadership in concerted actions to improve services;
- solicit broader community action participation by neighborhood residents;
- request and attend community hearings, seminars, and workshops to face neighborhood issues.

Major Goal E: Design and implement procedures and programs to increase the quality, relevance and effectiveness of services to the poor.

Board:

- on a personal level, promote change in institutional attitudes and practices;
- adopt policies of disapproving programs which are irrelevant or of poor quality;
- challenge proper authorities to respond to difficulties;
- publicize to the community the difficulties and consequences of poor quality programs;
- initiate policy changes and responsible action.

Management:

- train staff and provide equipment and space for new and/or changed programs;
- conduct studies to determine shortcomings of service to the poor;
- suggest alternatives so the services can be improved;
- work to involve non-involved agencies in poverty programs;
- design proposals to improve services as designated by the poor;
- periodically evaluate services by polling recipients;
- establish need-response mechanisms for the poor.

Outreach:

- help document deficiencies in services to the poor;
- suggest alternatives to management for improving services;
- investigate and identify difficulties experienced by the poor;
- train eligible residents in requirements and rights to services;
- maintain accurate records of grievances.

Neighborhood Groups:

- petition and state formal objections about procedures hindering services to the poor;
- initiate issues and solutions to problematic services;
- demonstrate difficulties by mass experience;
- articulate and record conditions and consequences of inadequate services.

Major Goal F: Consolidate and coordinate vital service programs in established neighborhood centers.

Board:

- adopt policies promoting decentralization of services to neighborhood centers;
- promote decentralization of vital services among other boards and agencies on the federal, state, and local level;
- establish comprehensive neighborhood service centers by providing coordination and space for offices and clinics.

Management:

- run programs jointly;
- share staff to provide full-time decentralized or part-time circuit-rider services;
- use seed monies to initiate neighborhood services;
- locate facilities;
- coordinate through placement and referrals the services of federal agencies such as HUD, HEW, USDA, and DOL, in neighborhood centers.

Outreach:

- increase intakes and maximize participants' rightful benefits;
- report case studies of residents' difficulties in obtaining services;
- calculate time wasted getting to service and/or lack of service due to remote distance.

Neighborhood Groups:

- perform public information and education to area residents about services and programs at other centers;
- demonstrate the inaccessibility of services due to office hours and transportation difficulties getting to services;
- challenge complexity of grant/assistance procedures;
- solicit coordination of federal, state, and local services.



Major Goal G: Develop a productive system of informing and stimulating  
the San Antonio and Bexar County community to productive  
responses to the needs of the poor.

Board:

- help inform associates in non-board circles about needs of the poor;
- solicit volunteers from non-poor groups;
- solicit information from public and private sources to verify needed changes;
- represent the poor in statements and position of public concern.

Management:

- organize and manage a continuous public information campaign;
- invite and encourage non-poor groups to meet in and use facilities  
and to involve themselves in poverty programs;
- provide accurate data and research assistance to solicit public support  
and effective response;
- establish volunteer service directory to match areas of need with people  
and groups capable of responding, and mechanize same;
- renew efforts at local ideological war on poverty.

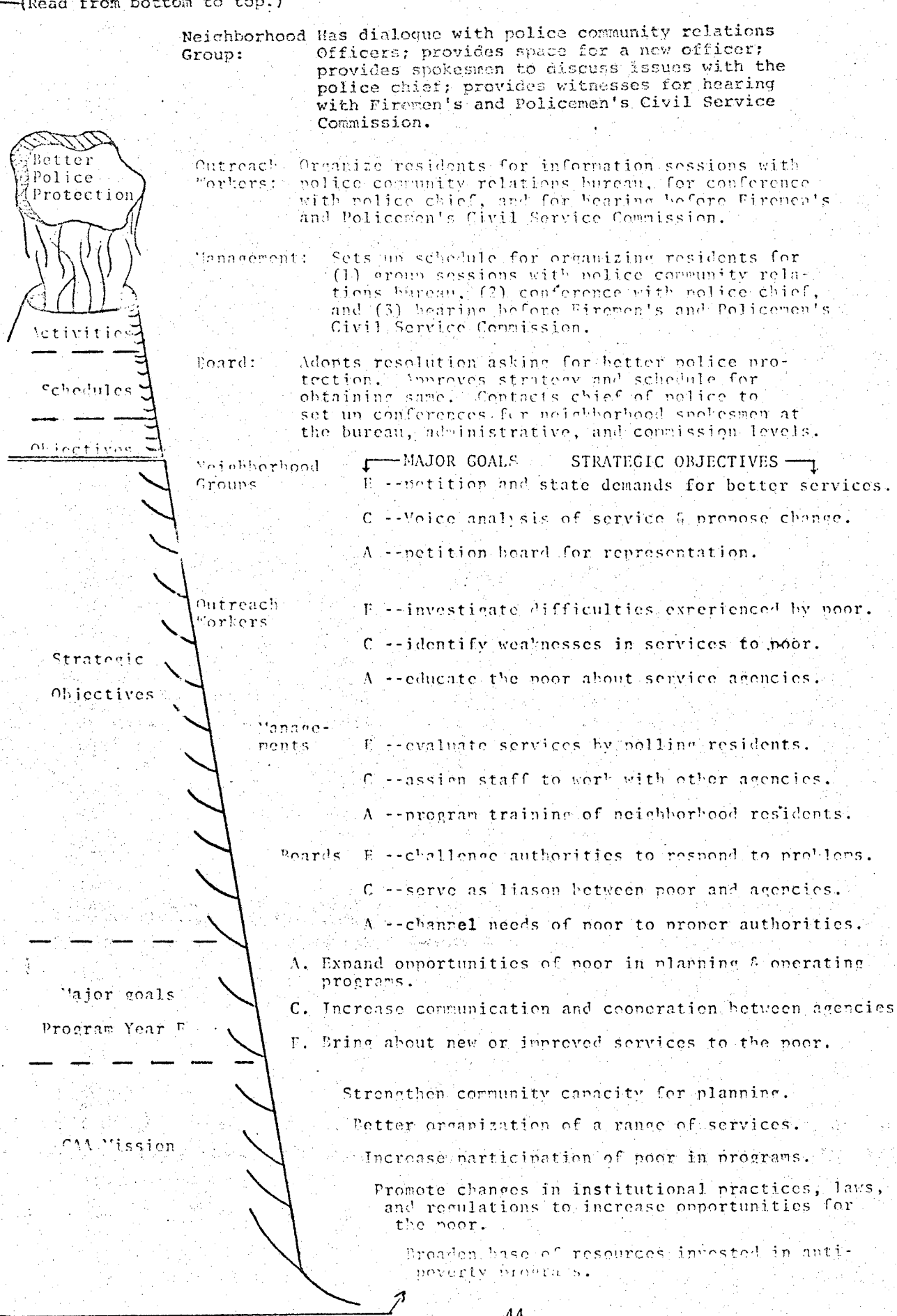
Outreach:

- help expose the poor to programs and activities of the non-poor community  
to promote interchange of knowledge and communication;
- arrange for neighborhood and community forums;
- provide area residents with leadership training and community  
organization and control;
- assist the poor in effective oral and written articulation of their  
issues to the public;
- record case histories to verify responsibilities for poverty conditions.

Neighborhood Groups:

- develop and promote group alliances to strengthen concerted action on issues;
- solicit volunteer service from neighborhood residents;
- send articulate representatives of neighborhood groups to public forums  
and meetings and to the mass media;
- promote alliances with non-poor groups to involve the non-poor in poverty  
programs.

What do we want from the volcano?  
Priority category: Public Works  
Priority item: Better Police Protection  
(Read from bottom to top.)

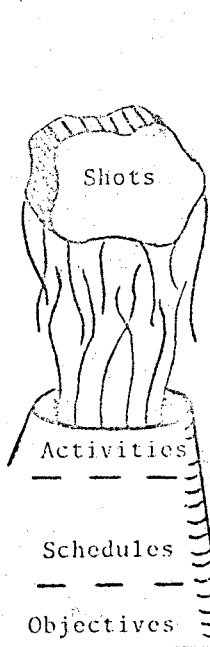


What do we want from the volcano?

Priority category: Health

Priority item: Shots

(Read from bottom to top.)



Neighborhood Group: Provides spokesmen for conferences with officials from the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District and the Bexar County Medical Society. Provides mass of people to converge on health district offices to demonstrate need for shots and lack of service in area.

Outreach Workers: Inform residents of strategy for demonstrating need for shots in area. Help organize mass of people to converge on health district offices. Help contact spokesmen for meetings.

Management: Plans strategy for demonstrating need for shots in area and schedule. Coordinates the effort. Evaluates the results.

Board: Adopts resolution asking for decentralization of shots into the project area. Approves objectives, schedule and strategy. Contacts officials of San Antonio Metropolitan Health District and Bexar County Medical Society to set up conferences.

Neighborhood Groups: A --Demonstrate needs through decisive action.  
B --form coalitions to gain support.  
E --articulate and record consequences of inadequate service.

Strategic Objectives Outreach Workers: A --help organize mass meetings.  
B --assist groups in maintaining focus on need.  
E --investigate difficulties experienced by poor.

Management: A --channel needs of poor to proper authorities.  
B --survey area to establish extent of need.  
E --provide space for new services.

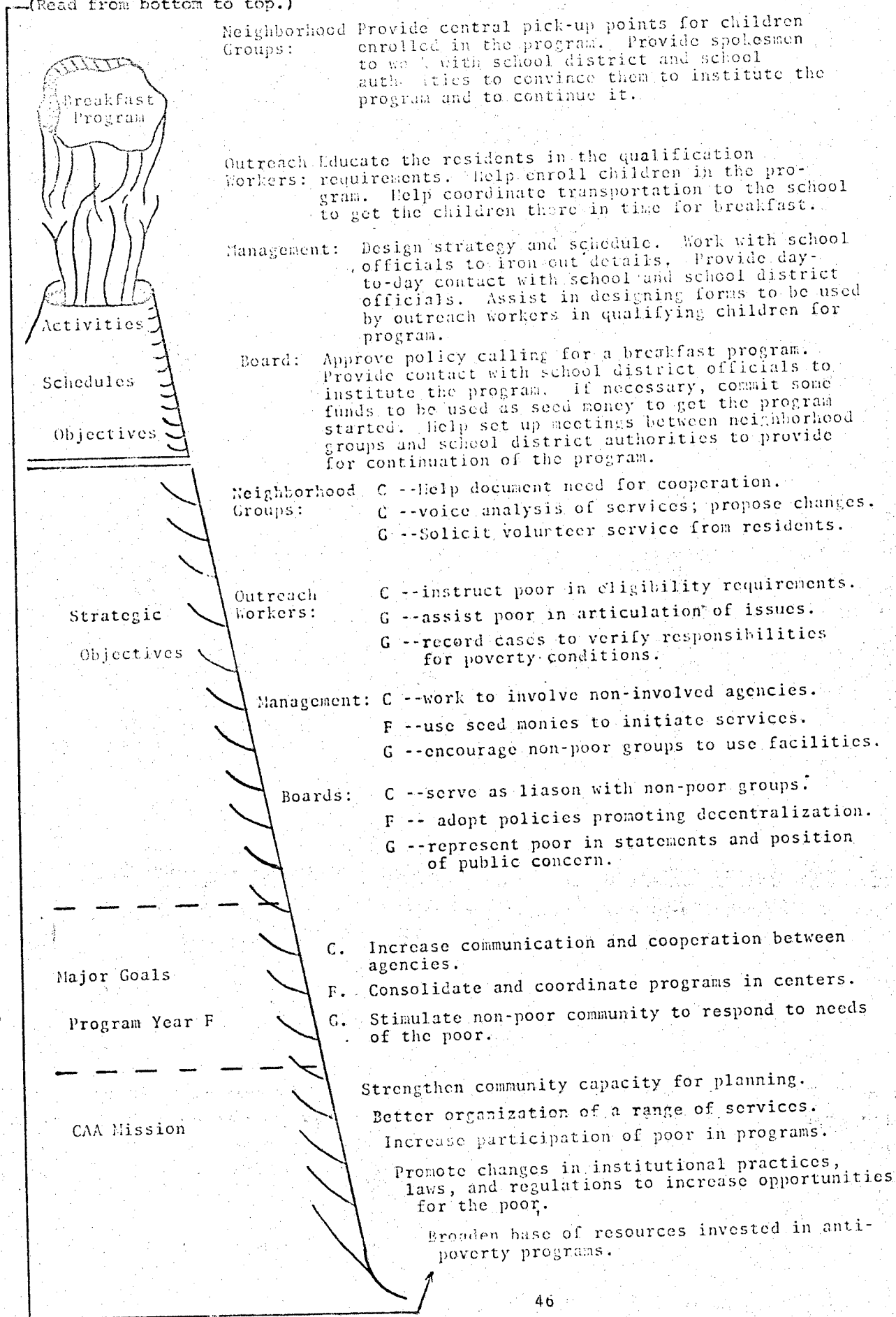
Boards: A --open board seats to representation by poor.  
B --decide and implement focus of action.  
E --challenge authorities to respond to needs of the poor.

- A. Expand opportunities of poor in planning and operating programs.
- B. Analyze and demonstrate causes, nature, and extent of poverty.
- E. Bring about new or improved services to the poor.

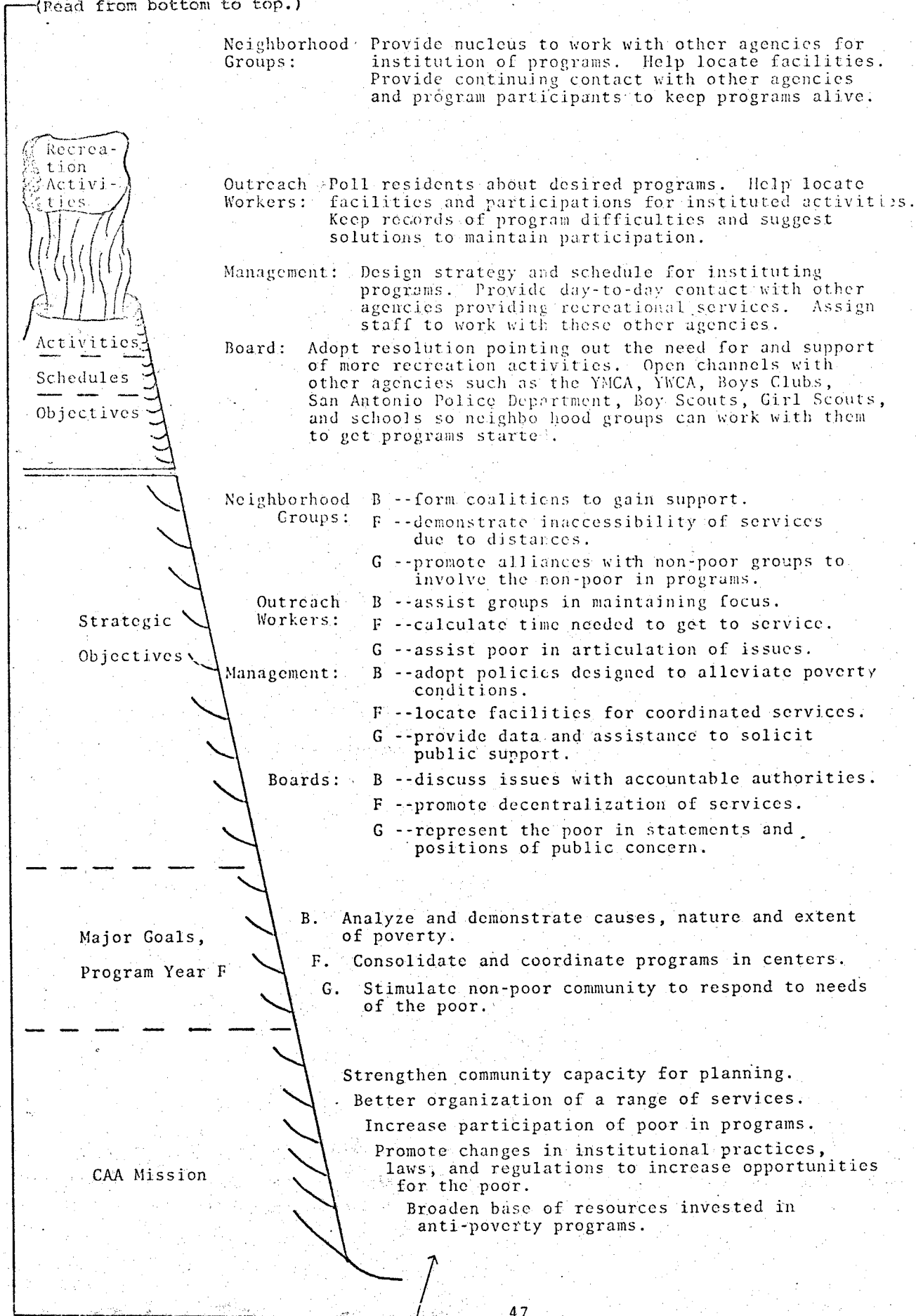
Strengthen community capacity for planning.  
Better organization of a range of services.  
Increase participation of poor in programs.  
Promote changes in institutional practices, laws, and regulations to increase opportunities for the poor.  
Broaden base of resources invested in anti poverty programs.

EXAMPLE

What do we want from the volcano?  
 Priority category: Food  
 Priority item: Breakfast Program  
 (Read from bottom to top.)



What do we want from the volcano?  
 Priority Category: Welfare & Social Services  
 Priority item: Recreation activities  
 (Read from bottom to top.)



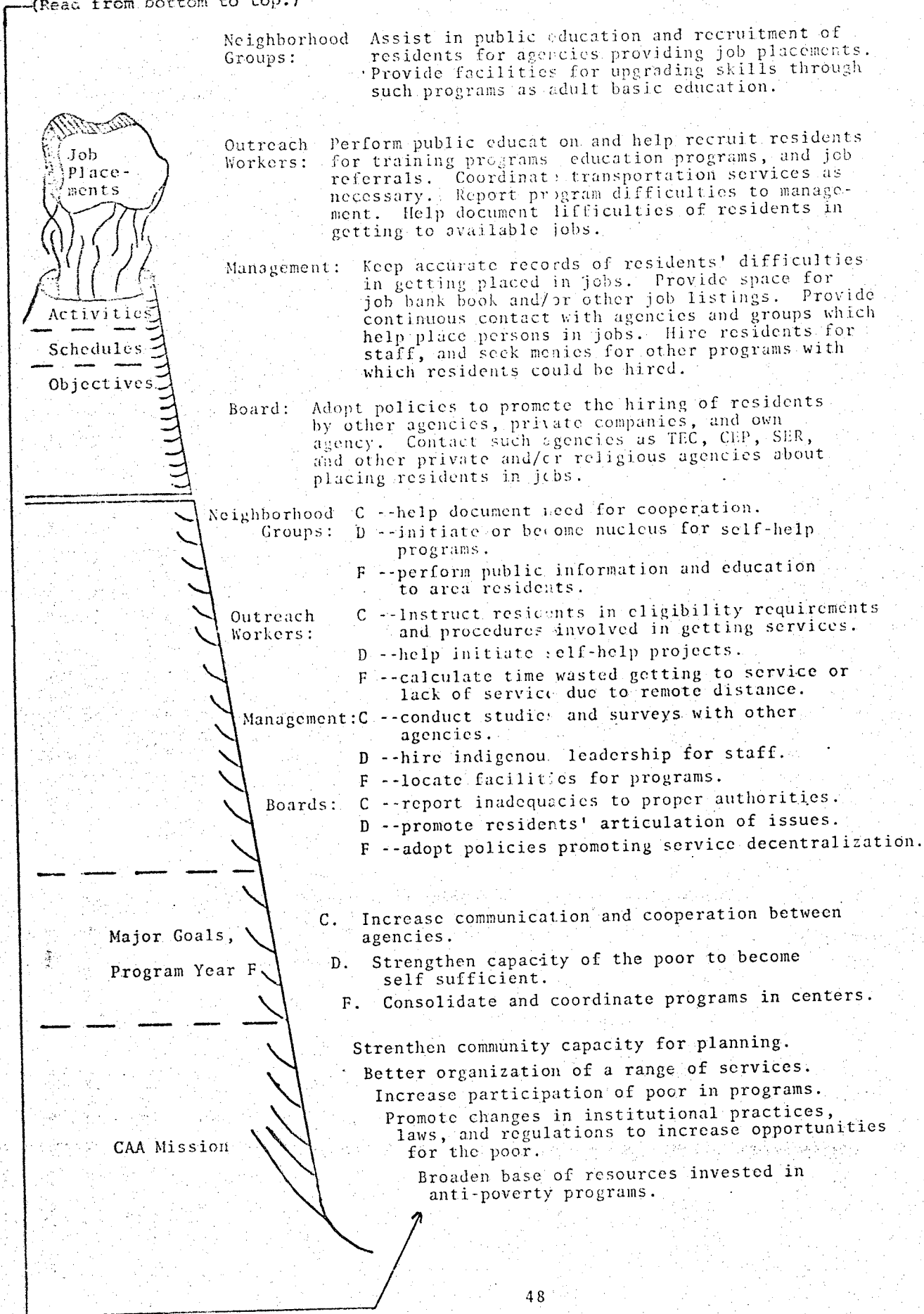
EXAMPLE

What do we want from the volcano?

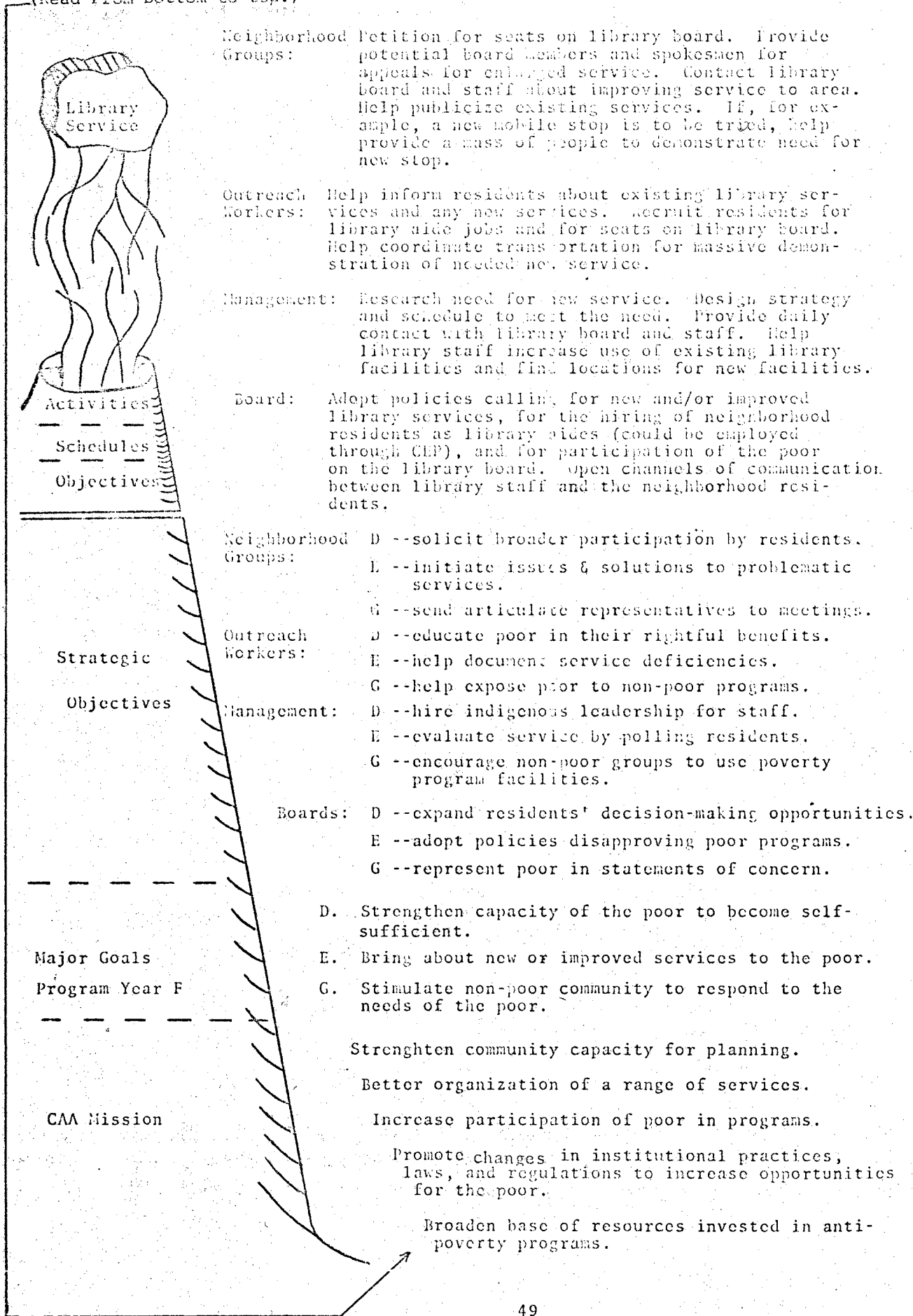
Priority category: Employment

Priority item: Job Placement

(Read from bottom to top.)



What do we want from the volcano?  
 Priority category: Education  
 Priority item: Library Service  
 (Read From bottom to top.)



Neighborhood Groups: Petition for seats on library board. Provide potential board members and spokesmen for appeals for enlarged service. Contact library board and staff about improving service to area. Help publicize existing services. If, for example, a new mobile stop is to be tried, help provide a mass of people to demonstrate need for new stop.

Outreach Workers: Help inform residents about existing library services and any new services. Recruit residents for library aide jobs and for seats on library board. Help coordinate transportation for massive demonstration of needed new service.

Management: Research need for new service. Design strategy and schedule to meet the need. Provide daily contact with library board and staff. Help library staff increase use of existing library facilities and find locations for new facilities.

Board: Adopt policies calling for new and/or improved library services, for the hiring of neighborhood residents as library aides (could be employed through CEP), and for participation of the poor on the library board. Open channels of communication between library staff and the neighborhood residents.

Neighborhood Groups: D --solicit broader participation by residents.  
 E --initiate issues & solutions to problematic services.

Outreach Workers: D --educate poor in their rightful benefits.  
 E --help document service deficiencies.

Management: G --help expose poor to non-poor programs.  
 D --hire indigenous leadership for staff.  
 E --evaluate service by polling residents.  
 G --encourage non-poor groups to use poverty program facilities.

Boards: D --expand residents' decision-making opportunities.  
 E --adopt policies disapproving poor programs.  
 G --represent poor in statements of concern.

D. Strengthen capacity of the poor to become self-sufficient.  
 E. Bring about new or improved services to the poor.  
 G. Stimulate non-poor community to respond to the needs of the poor.

Strengthen community capacity for planning.

Better organization of a range of services.

Increase participation of poor in programs.

Promote changes in institutional practices, laws, and regulations to increase opportunities for the poor.

Broaden base of resources invested in anti-poverty programs.

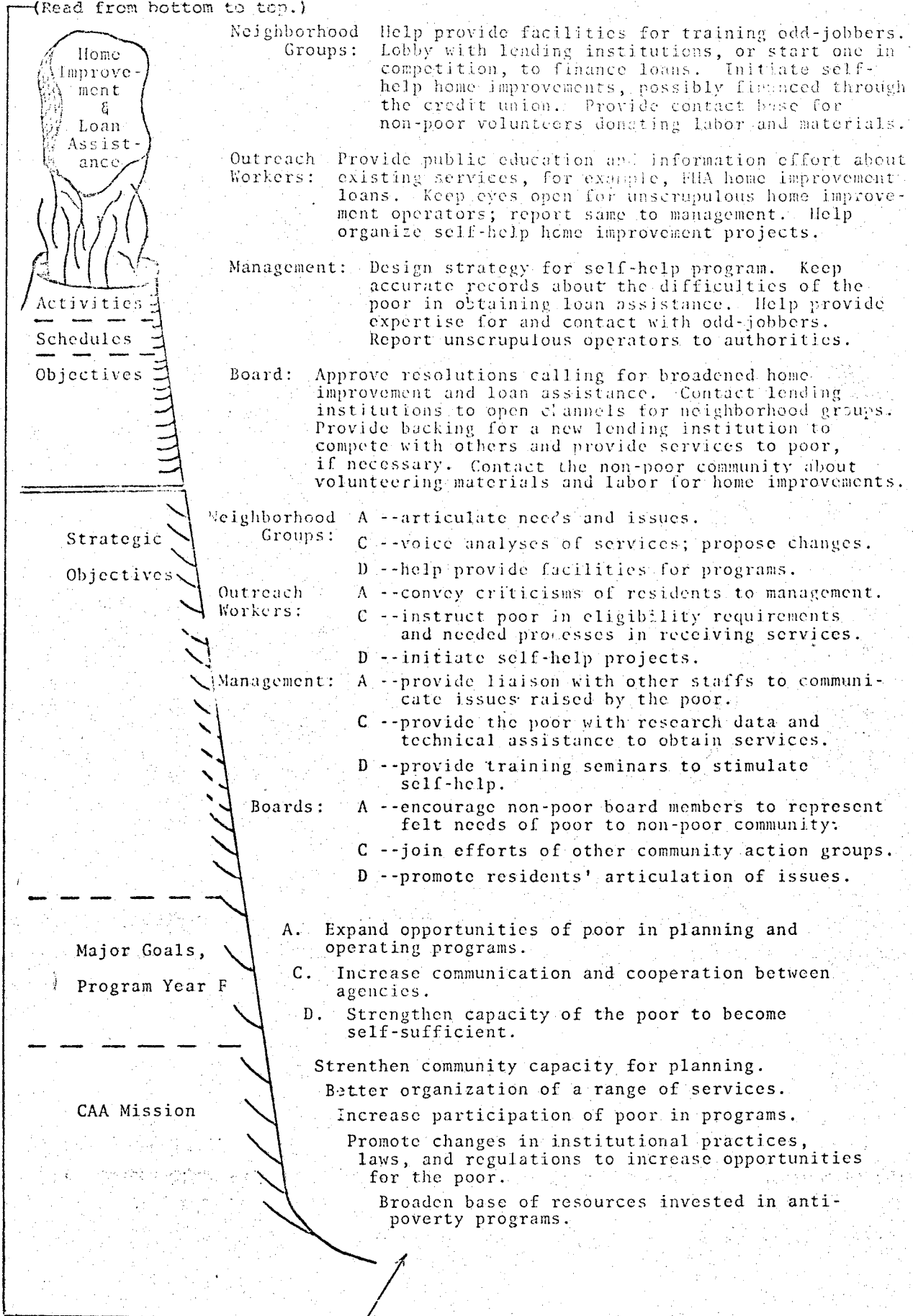
**EXAMPLE**

What do we want from the Volcano

Priority Category: Housing

Priority Item: Home Improvement and loan Assistance

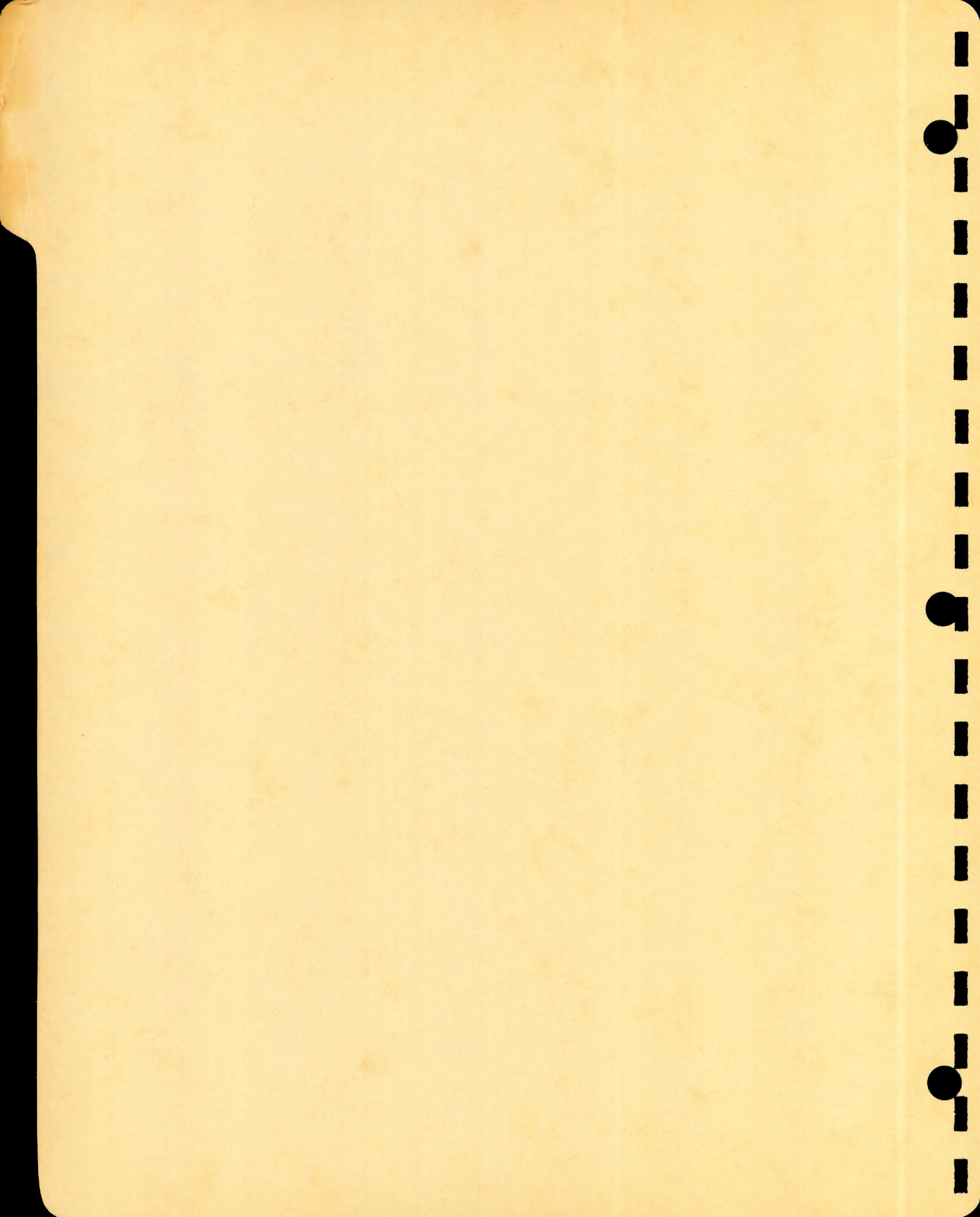
(Read from bottom to top.)











CAP 81  
SECTION III  
PROJECTS



### SECTION III

#### CAA PROJECTS

##### PREFACE

A review of the preceding sections of the CAP 81 will indicate that the approach to solution of poverty problems in the San Antonio-Bexar County area for the year being planned is somewhat different. Much more emphasis will be placed on insuring that other agencies provide maximum services for funds allocated, and that these services are made more readily accessible to those who are, or should be, participants.

With this in mind, the Neighborhood Corporations will be utilized more in a coordinating role in their respective project areas and will act as a link between the area residents and all agencies. To accomplish the desired results, it will be necessary for the Corporations to spend considerable time in community organization efforts to insure that their organization is truly representative of all area residents and that all area residents are made aware of Corporation intent and service availability.

In their role as coordinator of services in their respective areas, there is no intent that negotiations required to solve problems with other agencies in their area be funneled through the Grantee. The intent is that they be allowed to deal directly with the problems that exist and solicit support and advice from the Grantee as necessary. This will require the utmost in mutual confidence and understanding.

By study of the survey recently conducted and the answers to question II b of the CAP 81, it should be apparent that an effort is being made to provide information to the Neighborhood Corporations so that they can fulfill their role as evaluator of services being provided by other agencies in their respective project areas. For instance, if the survey shows that a great many participants feel that the service being provided by a particular service agency is inadequate or ineffective, it becomes the Neighborhood Corporation's responsibility to advise the agency concerned, investigate, and attempt to arrive at a solution to the mutual benefit of both. If a service agency appears to be funded at a level that precludes effective program operation, steps must be taken, and the necessary pressures applied, to insure adequate funding levels. Every attempt will be made to exploit local resources to solve these problems, and the intent is to use OEO funding as a last resort with an agreement

that responsibility will be assumed by the responsible agency.

Since many of the Neighborhood Corporations are newly organized, and inexperienced, difficulties are anticipated in the development of projects, plans, etc. However, as understanding, experience, and training are gained, effectiveness should improve. It is realized that the projects to follow are somewhat general. The same applies to the goals and objectives, both for this agency as well as the Neighborhood Corporations. In fact, a review of objectives will indicate that they are primarily action oriented and effectiveness can only be measured in terms of actions taken. For this reason, it seemed appropriate to identify possible actions for each level of responsibility in an effort to accomplish the individual goals. Although the goals and objectives as stated all appear to be action oriented and of a long range nature, this should pose no serious problems since development of the CAP Form 7 for the various program accounts, and project areas, should define objectives for the year with quantification of those areas where this is possible.

Reporting difficulties are anticipated especially as they relate to Neighborhood Corporations, since the impact of actions taken may not become a reportable statistic for the Neighborhood Corporations or the Grantee under the current system. For instance, let's assume that the Guadalupe Center only involved 474 participants in three Categories of Service (dental care, medicines, and home visits by nurses). Let's assume also that our Neighborhood Corporation was able, by arrangement, to expand the service of this agency to include shots, eye care and glasses, and maternity care; and that additional volunteer dentists were provided to increase that particular service. In this case, participants might increase to three thousand (3,000). Under the current reporting system no means exists to quantify results.

Since our plans seem to lead us in a direction where involvement with all service agencies are a necessity during this program year, it would appear appropriate that this linkage should be developed to the point that interchange of information and reporting are desirable without regard to affiliation or funding source. It is anticipated that the Neighborhood Corporation structure can develop this relationship during the coming year.

Although the current OEO planning instructions indicate that only one CAP Form 7 is required for each program account, it would still seem appropriate in the case of this agency to develop a CAP Form 7 for each of the project areas. Differences exist from area to area in problems, available services,

ethnic composition, expressed needs, etc. which will obviously lead to the utilization of variances in strategy as well as planning and program development. Consideration of each area individually will make possible the use of different approaches and varying degrees of emphasis.

If one were to identify projects in relation to function rather than in relation to geographic boundaries, it would be quite easy to arrive at an "Administrative Project" (or goal) for the coming year for this agency. The Neighborhood Corporations are new and consequently many of the operating procedures, or even philosophies, have not been clearly defined. As a result, a great deal of emphasis and thought should be devoted to this area of responsibility. During the past year, so much effort and time was spent on organization of Neighborhood Corporation and the problems encountered, that ability to monitor and evaluate programs was not adequately developed. The structure now exists and it is necessary that it be developed and refined for maximum effectiveness.

In Section III of the CAP Form 81 the answers to questions d, e, f, g, and h are more the responsibility of the Grantee than the neighborhood corporation. To preclude having to reproduce those answers as a part of each project they are included immediately following this preface. Answers to questions III a, b, and c are included as a part of each of the geographic projects, I thru VII.

d. HOW WILL EACH PROGRAM ACCOUNT IN THE PROJECT HELP ACHIEVE THE PROJECT'S OBJECTIVES?

The primary objectives listed in each of the seven (7) projects will be achieved primarily by funds allocated to the neighborhood corporations in Program Account 07 utilizing strategies outlined in Section II of the CAP 81. Distribution of funding between neighborhood corporations in Program Account 07 will follow a pattern of equitable distribution by Program Planning and Operating Area. Since major emphasis is being placed on Planning and Strategies Program Accounts 01, 03, and 07 are considered first priority with all others of equal importance for providing services to area residents.

Program Accounts 01 and 03, CAA Administration and CAA Planning, have as their objective the improvement of technical support for the project areas, particularly as they relate to the goals stated in our answer to questions D and E, in Section II. Funding in these program accounts will provide equal support to each project in areas such as Public Relations, Administration, Fiscal, Planning, Evaluation and Training. These services would be provided on a continuing basis and consequently would not terminate until the end of the program year.

Program Account 07, Neighborhood Service Systems. Senior Opportunity Services is funded under this account and will provide technical assistance to the neighborhood corporations in the development of programs for the elderly. Approximately one-seventh of the effort will be in support of each neighborhood corporation and the service will be continuous. Activity within this program account will assist in organizational and development efforts of the elderly, consumer education, counseling for employment and other services, and assistance in seminars dealing with the problems of the elderly. The Grantee has a contract with the National Council on Aging and will utilize senior citizens hired under contract to assist the neighborhood corporations in solutions to problems of the elderly with technical assistance being provided by Senior Opportunity Services.



Program Account 46, Alcoholism. Funding in this program account over a two year period will result in the assignment of a counselor and a counselor aide to each of the neighborhood corporations to provide a counseling and referral service for area residents. Some emergency supportive services funding is available for this project. Distribution of funding will normally be on an equitable basis between the seven neighborhood corporations. This service will be provided on a continuing basis throughout the program year.

Program Account 47, Family Planning, offers a basic support service to target area residents in their efforts to break the cycle of poverty. In addition to expanding the present program, objectives for the coming program year are to increase the number of participants by 25%. Target Date is March 31, 1971. Distribution of funding will normally be on an equitable basis between the seven neighborhood corporations.

Program Account 52, Credit Union. The Credit Union will provide a financial counseling service, consumer education, and a loan service to each of the seven neighborhood corporations. Space will be made available for the conduct of these programs within the facilities of the neighborhood corporations. Distribution of funding will normally be on an equitable basis between corporations.

Program Account 55, The Emergency Food and Medical Program, serves as another basic support service to target area residents who experience emergency situations. As such, EODC's objective of this program account is to continue the program while integrating the delivery of its services into the neighborhood centers of each corporation. Maximum emphasis will be placed on utilization of funding in this program account to insure that agencies responsible for feeding the poor, and providing medical services to the poor, are providing maximum services within their funding limitations. Proportionate distribution of federal costs is expected to be more or less similar to that of P.A. 07. Eventual distribution however, will depend on where actual emergency needs arise.

Program Account 57, The Legal Aid Program, is another basic support service to target area residents. EODC's objective for this program account is to improve its accessibility to residents in the neighborhood corporation areas by utilization of outreach, referral and follow-up services through

the neighborhood centers in each project area. Target dates and estimated distribution of federal costs are the same as those for P.A. 55.

Program Account 59, Youth Development Program, will address itself to such objectives as:

- (1) Developing target area youth councils within each of the project areas to participate in the activities of their project's planning committees.
- (2) Increasing employment and training opportunities for target youth by involvement in economic enterprise projects and service programs developed through the Youth Development Program, as well as target area youth being hired to work directly within the Youth Development Program. Whenever feasible, economic enterprise and service programs will be coordinated and tied in with the economic development programs and service programs of the neighborhood corporations.

Funding for this program account will be on an equitable distribution between the seven neighborhood corporations. There will be close coordination and interchange of information between the neighborhood corporation and the particular youth councils that operate within their area of responsibility to insure that maximum number of youth are afforded the opportunity to participate in the activities being conducted.

Program Account 89, Migrant Education and Rehabilitation, will be used to provide education, employment services and a referral system for migrant and farm workers in areas where concentrations of these personnel exist. Migrants are encouraged to become participants in neighborhood corporations having responsibility for areas in which they reside and have available to them all services provided by the corporation.

e. WHAT OTHER PROGRAMS, NOT FUNDED BY OEO/CAP, WILL BE ADMINISTERED BY OR THROUGH THE CAA AS PART OF THE PROJECT?

All other programs administered by EODC though not funded by OEO/CAP will also be integrated into the system for the delivery of services to these projects, particularly their outreach, referral, and follow-up components. These programs, with their sources and level of funding, are:

CEP	U.S. Dept. of Labor	\$4,100,000
Full Year Head Start	U.S. Dept. of HEW	1,034,373
Day Care Component	Model Cities	530,000
Foster Grandparents	U.S. Dept. of HEW	110,000
Senior Community Service	NCOA	120,000

In the case of the Senior Community Service Program, two senior citizens who are residents of the area will be assigned to assist the staff of the neighborhood corporation in the development of programs for the elderly and also provide counseling and other services in problem areas related to senior citizens. Since many senior citizens reside in the San Antonio - Bexar County area the neighborhood corporations assisted by the Grantee, Senior Opportunity Services, and manpower from the NCOA contract will attempt to provide all possible assistance and support for elderly residents.

The Full Year Head Start Program, funded by HEW and coupled with the Day Care Component of Model Cities provides coverage and services to all project areas. The Parent Advisory Councils will be active in their neighborhood corporations and input from area residents will assist in further development of this program.

f. HOW WILL THE PROGRAM ACCOUNTS AND OTHER CAA ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS BE TIED TOGETHER TO INCREASE PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS?

Responsibility for administrating the neighborhood centers will rest with the project's neighborhood corporation. It will be this agency that will assume project effectiveness through its administering the outreach, intake, referral and follow-up procedures that tie together the different program accounts in the project area. This corporation will be assisted in coordinating its outreach and referral efforts with the complementary programs of other agencies in the area by the Grantee who will work to bring community support to the centers of each corporation. As the coordinator of all OEO/CAP programs, EODC will also insure that the activities of its OEO/CAP program accounts will be coordinated with the efforts of the neighborhood corporations.

g. HOW WILL THE PROJECTS BE COORDINATED WITH COMPLEMENTARY PROGRAMS OPERATED BY OTHER AGENCIES?

The basic vehicle for coordination with complementary programs operated by other agencies in the project areas is the project's neighborhood corporation. Through the corporation's Board and staff, residents will themselves arrange for program coordination with other programs. The corporation's board of directors will assign its staff the task of program coordination. Supporting these coordinating efforts, EODC's Operations Office and Planning, Evaluation and Training Section will seek to provide at the community level more opportunities for the neighborhood corporation to bring additional or improved services to area residents.

These coordinating activities will be further assisted by the altered roles of the delegate agencies. Each agency, by concentrating on a specialized service over the entire target area, will provide specific expertise to the project areas organizations as they require assistance.

h. HOW WILL THE CAA ASSURE MAXIMUM INVOLVEMENT OF THE POOR AND TARGET AREA RESIDENTS IN PLANNING, DEVELOPING, OPERATING AND EVALUATING PROJECTS?

The entire thrust of development of the project areas into independent corporations has been towards two goals:

- (1) Insuring participation by target area residents in program planning, development, implementation and evaluation.
- (2) Delegation of program responsibilities to neighborhood based organizations.

The project area structure outlined in this document will afford target area residents the opportunity to participate in the activities listed at three different levels. Since each of the corporation areas is divided into smaller segments, participation at this level brings to the corporation needs and ideas from the immediate community. Participation in corporation activities by Council members and other neighborhood organizations also contributes to the effort at neighborhood level.

The neighborhood corporation is the second level of participation since the boards are organized in such a manner that elected representatives from the neighborhoods and neighborhood organizations form this body. Participation in planning and evaluation activities at this level provides

the major input to the overall system.

Since each of the PPOAs elect a board member to the EODC board, the neighborhood corporation has representation on that body. Participation at this level afford elected representatives of the poor, or the poor themselves, the opportunity to communicate with representatives of the City, County and Special Interest Groups.

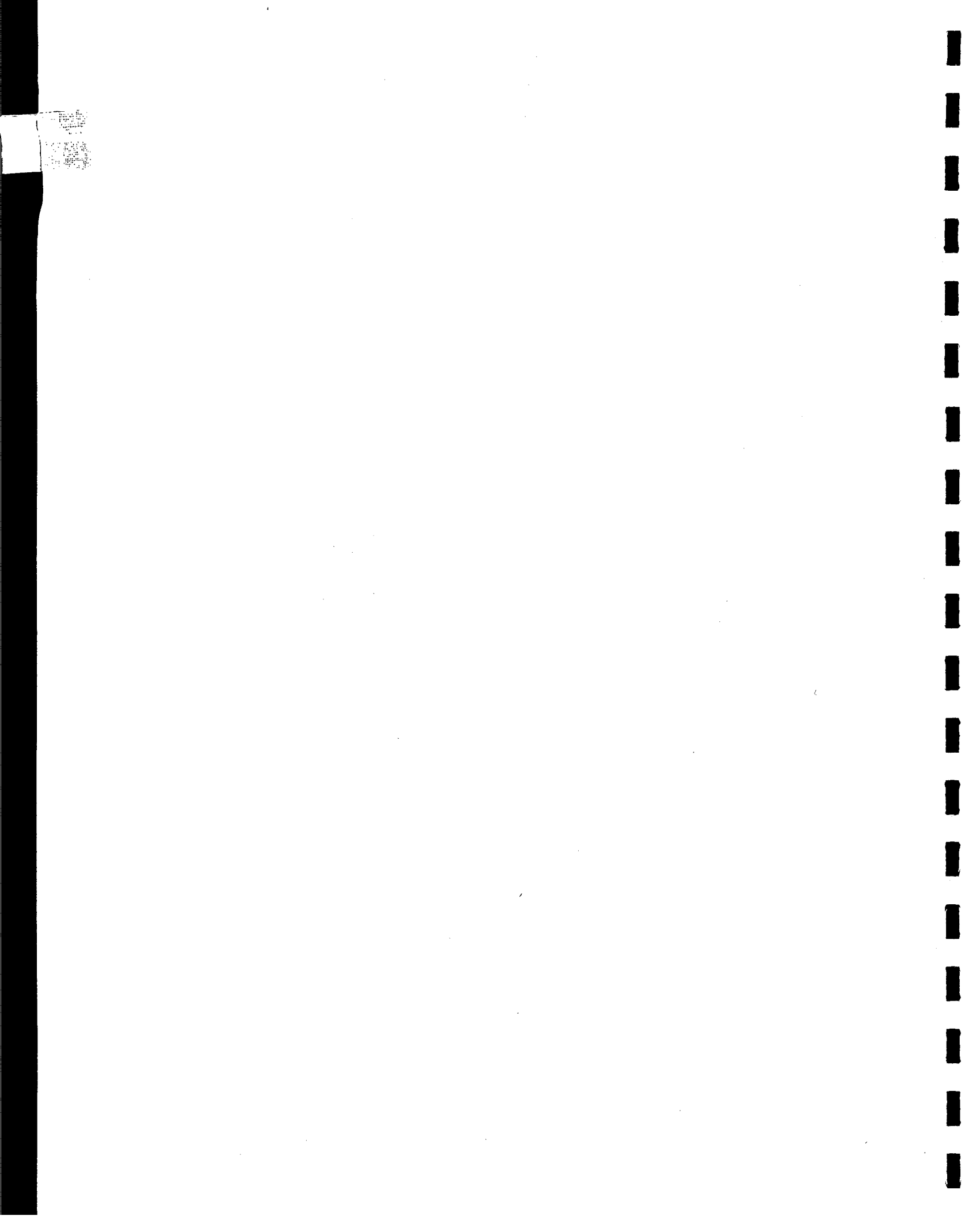
Each neighborhood corporation currently has board members who are also board members of Project FREE and Senior Opportunity Services. Participation in this manner increases the understanding between this corporation and other agencies that provides a distinct service. Attempts are being made to effect the same arrangement between neighborhood corporations and other agencies, OEO and non-OEO alike. Only in this manner will it be possible to focus the efforts of all on the problems of poverty, and only in this manner will it be possible to bridge the gaps in communication that have existed in the past.

In addition to those areas of involvement listed in answer to this particular question reference to the planning and evaluation procedures established in Section I of the CAP 81 indicates that area residents will also be members of teams responsible for providing input to the planning cycle and participate as members of program evaluation teams. Membership on the Board, Committees, and Evaluation Teams affords area residents ample opportunity to become involved. However, depth of involvement will be directly related to the effectiveness of the neighborhood corporations in their community organization efforts.





I





SECTION III

CAA PROJECTS

UNITED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PROJECT AREA I

<u>Question</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. What poverty problem or problems will the project address?	2
B. What alternative ways of approaching the problems have been considered?	3
C. What are the specific objectives of the project?	3



COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PROJECT AREA I

NO. SURVEYS: 313

Rank	Name of Service	Yes Total	Major Category
1	Sidewalks	292	V
2	Better Police Protection	289	V
3	Street Lights	282	V
4	Rodent & Insect Control	280	V
5	Recreation Areas	279	V
6	Cleaning of Vacant Lots	276	V
7	Street Repairs	273	V
8	Traffic Signs & Lights	272	V
9	Adequate Fire Protection	266	V
10	Bus Service	260	V
11	Adequate Drainage	256	V
12	Job Training Program	250	III
	Food Stamps	250	IV
13	Dental Care	249	I
14	Shots	248	I
15	Library Services	237	II
16	Lunch Program	230	IV
17	Well Baby Clinic	229	I
18	Medicines	228	I
19	Job Placement & Referral Services	227	III
20	Study Hall Program	219	II
21	Emergency Food	218	IV
22	Recreation	214	VII
23	Legal Aid	213	VII
24	(Job Training Program) Youth	212	III
25	Summer Jobs	210	III
26	Part-time Jobs	206	III
27	Breakfast Program	205	V
28	Emergency Health Care	202	I
	Adult Basic Education	202	II
	Head Start	202	II
29	(Job Training ) Adult Men	201	III
30	Day Care Center	197	VII
31	Eye Care or Glasses	196	I
	Home Visits by Nurses	196	I
32	Home Improvement & Loan Assistance	189	VI

SECTION III  
CAA PROJECTS  
UNITED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION  
PROJECT AREA I

a. WHAT POVERTY PROBLEMS WILL THE PROJECT ADDRESS?

I. Food

- (1) high cost of foods
- (2) under-utilization of food stamp program due to distance from office, and bad publicity
- (3) malnutrition among the elderly and the very young
- (4) lack of emergency food for immobile residents
- (5) school lunch program service for only a few of the eligible children

II. Health

- (1) inability of many disadvantaged residents to pay for medical services
- (2) long distances from health services
- (3) lack of emergency services

III. Welfare & Social Services

- (1) lack of awareness of social security services
- (2) lack of recreation facilities for the children
- (3) need for day-care center for working mothers

IV. Employment

- (1) no industrial jobs in area
- (2) underemployment and unemployment
- (3) low wages and high degree of competition by aliens
- (4) lack of job training and subsequent jobs for youth
- (5) inadequate job referrals and placement services

V. Education

- (1) high percentage of drop-outs
- (2) high degree of illiteracy among adult residents
- (3) lack of tutorial programs for slow learners and migrant children
- (4) inadequate facilities for after-school study

VI. Public Works and Housing

- (1) poorly paved streets with few traffic signals for safety of children
- (2) vacant lots are cluttered with garbage which provides shelter for rats and insects.
- (3) inadequate bus service
- (4) homes are overcrowded and in need of repair
- (5) excessive interest rates on homes sales and high rental fees.

b. WHAT ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF APPROACHING THE PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED?

The primary responsibility of UCDC has been to coordinate services offered by other agencies within the community. Due to the infancy of the project, much remains to be done in meeting the needs of the area residents; however, progress has been noticeable in the decentralization of some services. Results of some degree have been achieved in employment, day care, family planning, and other services. A recent survey conducted within UCDC's boundaries rated such needs as food, nutrition, lunch programs, health, employment, welfare and social services and public works high on their list of priorities. There are agencies already established to provide many of these services, with funds made available from a variety of sources, but which are still not accessible to all residents. With the neighborhood corporation acting as a coordinating agency and referral base, rather than the alternative of acting as a direct service agency, continued progress can be achieved in meeting the needs of the area poor. This too will eliminate the duplication of services, over-lapping of program and misuse of funds.

c. WHAT ARE THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT?

- 1) To coordinate with the State Department of Public Welfare in the establishment of a Food Stamp Office within the project area and instruct eligible residents in the certification process, purchase, and usage of the food stamps.
- 2) To establish a consumer education program and initiate buyers clubs.
- 3) To conduct nutritional and balanced diet instruction classes in conjunction with and assistance from the public schools and TEA.
- 4) To coordinate efforts with Project FREE to insure maximum use of their program services by area residents, particularly the immobile. (Emergency Food and Medical Program)

- 5) To consult with school administrations within the area to assist in the recruitment of eligible children to participate in an adequate lunch program.
- 6) To improve methods of disseminating information to increase community awareness of health services available to area residents and to continue efforts with all health and welfare agencies for the decentralization of services.
- 7) To investigate feasibility of providing transportation to medical facilities on a regularly scheduled basis to achieve the following:
  - a. To lower cost of medical services available; the location of the county hospitals necessitate the use of higher cost private facilities that are within close proximity.
  - b. To provide free or low-cost medicines which are available only at the county hospitals.
  - c. To familiarize and educate residents with health opportunities that heretofore have been unknown to them.
  - d. To insure that the immobile and elderly residents obtain health services.
- 8) To continue efforts to bring industry to the area to meet the needs of unemployment.
- 9) To provide training, employment counseling, and job placement by coordinating with the existing state, federal, and local agencies.
- 10) To conduct community surveys periodically, not only to determine needs still existing in welfare and social services etc., but to evaluate progress and quality of services presently being offered.
- 11) To organize and put into operation a day care center whose purpose will be to enable a family to utilize its potential earning power by caring for children and enabling the mother or other adult to become employed.
- 12) To provide for community organization to strengthen efforts to solve problems of public works, sewerage, drainage, street lighting, lack of recreational facilities, enforcement of housing codes etc., by petitioning city, county, and other responsible agencies.
- 13) To make available space for study halls for slow learners, migrant children, and adults enrolled in literacy classes by coordinating with school administration, TEA, and other agencies.
- 14) To conduct seminars, training sessions and activities geared to further involvement of the indigenous in solving their own problems.







SECTION III

CAA PROJECTS

PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PROJECT AREA II

<u>Question</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. What poverty problem or problems will the project address?	2
B. What alternative ways of approaching the problems have been considered?	4
C. What are the specific objectives of the project?	5



COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PROJECT AREA II

NO. SURVEYS: 211

Rank	Name of Service	Yes Total	Major Category
1	Street Repairs	175	V
2	Better Police Protection	170	V
3	Sidewalks	162	V
4	Recreation Areas	160	V
5	Traffic Signs & Lights	155	V
	Street Lights	155	V
6	Bus Service	154	V
	Cleaning of Vacant Lots	154	V
7	Rodent & Insect Control	148	V
8	Medicines	145	I
	Adequate Drainage	145	V
9	Adequate Fire Protection	143	V
10	Shots	134	I
11	Emergency Health Care	117	I
12	Dental Care	111	I
13	Well Baby Clinic	104	I
14	Food Stamps	102	IV
	Legal Aid	102	VII
	Recreation (Dances, movies, games, etc.)	102	VII
	Library Services	102	II
15	Adult Basic Education	97	II
16	Eye Care or Glasses	96	I
17	Clothing & Furniture	93	VII
18	Emergency Food	88	IV

SECTION III  
CAA PROJECTS  
PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION  
PROJECT AREA II

A. What poverty problem or problems will the project address?

This project will serve target area residents in CAA Project Area II. This area is in the western part of the City of San Antonio and has many of the characteristics associated with other poverty areas in the city as well as those of other cities. Reference to the CAP Form 5 shows that the following conditions existed and were reported in conjunction with the 1960 Census: (1) 43% of all families fall below the \$3,000 annual income level, (2) the unemployment rates were approximately 9% for males and 7% for females, (3) 62.69% of all persons over 25 years of age had less than an eighth grade education, (4) 42% of all housing was listed in substandard conditions. All of these deplorable conditions contribute to other area and neighborhood problems. Like most areas in the San Antonio-Bexar County complex, services provided for the poor are centralized; transportation is limited and the industrialized sections of the City are not readily accessible to those seeking employment.

The recent survey conducted in this area indicated citizen concerns in the following order:

- (1) Public Works
- (2) Health
- (3) Welfare and Social Services
- (4) Housing
- (5) Food
- (6) Education
- (7) Employment

1. Public Works

The most pressing item in the public works category is streets. Many streets are too narrow, not surfaced, or poorly surfaced and needing repair. In most areas, there are no sidewalks and lighting is poor. Crime rates are high in the area and there is insufficient fire protection and sewage disposal. With inadequate drainage and many open areas in need of cleaning, insects and rodents pose a problem for area residents. Although this area is included in the MNA, very little action has taken place. Recreation areas and their accessibility in

this project area are inadequate as stated in Section II B of this document.

## 2. Health

According to our community survey, the primary needs in this category are medicines and immunization, followed by well-baby clinics, dental care, emergency health care, eye care and glasses, drug control, family planning, home visits by nurses, maternity care, and alcoholic programs.

These are immediate needs that have not been fulfilled rapidly enough to efficiently combat the basic emergency problem in this area. Consequently, the residents have a hardship in seeking aid from distant emergency health centers that normally turn them down due to the people's limited financial resources. Since emergency needs in this area have been fulfilled on a very limited basis, it is obvious that the daily normal services of health have not begun to be fulfilled.

## 3. Welfare and Social Services

Welfare and social services are in dire need of program revision. As with the health services described in this section, immediate needs have not been fulfilled rapidly enough to efficiently combat the basic emergency problem in this area. Clothing and furniture are desperately needed by many families in this area. Baby-sitting services are next in importance to recreation, credit unions, social security assistance, and casework or counselling services.

This is one area that can be considered to be in a catastrophic stage, for the services available can be regarded only as of token value. The present agencies which are trying to solve these problems could not help 5% of the population in this area.

## 4. Housing

Housing also ranks very high as a prime necessity for residents of this area. In order of need, housing programs rank first, followed by home improvement and loan assistance, hot water, indoor toilet facilities, running water, electricity and gas. There is a shortage of money for low-interest loans, and the length of time for which this money would be available causes monthly payments to be too high. Established loan services have collateral qualifications that are too strict. Also, many lenders are skeptical of lending to migrants who may not return to their homes after crops have been harvested.

5. Food

The food problem is as equally important as health and the needs are listed by priority as follows: Food Stamps, emergency food, lunch programs, breakfast programs, and food co-ops. This is an extremely critical problem in the project area since some actions take weeks, or months to accomplish. Distances are great, transportation limited, and the long hours of waiting for such things as Food Stamps is prohibitive. In most cases, the same difficulties are encountered month after month. Some emergency food service is available through the Emergency Food and Medical Program of Project FREE.

6. Education

Inequities in the redistribution of tax monies cause low-income areas to suffer from lacks in educational materials, teachers, and extra-curricular activities. Educational development in the target area is stifled by the lack of programs such as adult basic education, library services, citizenship classes, scholarship and loan information services, study hall programs, head start, diet and nutrition on education, vocational education services, driver education and homemaking instruction, and arts and crafts classes.

7. Employment

The critical problem of employment reaches all age groups from the target area where placement and referral services are limited and the problem is magnified by lack of skill training and education. Needs, in the order of their importance, are summer jobs, job counseling, and part-time jobs. Although there are some government projects in the area for job rehabilitation, they barely scratch the surface of the enormous job to be done in this area.

B. What alternative ways of approaching the problems have been considered?

Duplication of services that are the primary responsibility of other agencies regardless of their funding source, would not be realistic and OEO funds would not be sufficient to address these problems to such an extent. Since there are some services already in the area, and possibilities of creating more through the appropriate agencies do exist, the obvious and most effective method of dealing with the problems is coordination. With decentralization and the neighborhood corporation as the coordinating agency, we feel that the area residents will have a greater assurance of receiving maximum benefits from funds no matter the agency or its source of funds.

For example, the corporation will inform residents of available programs in health, food, housing, welfare and social service, employment and job conditioning, and education. In some cases, the corporation will be able to provide space within its offices for regular visits from representatives of other agencies and technical assistants from those agencies and the EODC staff.

This corporation has been operative for only two months and will require some time to reach its goals in coordinating through information, outreach, referral, and follow-up.

C. What are the specific objectives of the project?

The objectives of this program account are necessarily long term and will require continuing attention for their successful achievement. The corporation will contact 9,216 families within the first year. However, approximately five years will be needed to evolve conditions where each family member can be served on an individual basis since most people receiving services usually need more than one service.

Specific objectives of this project include:

1. Improve the corporation's position as coordinator of services for area residents.
2. Evaluate services available for quality and quantity.
3. Initiate information services which will reach all residents of the area, as well as carrying on the regular outreach, intake, referral, and follow-up services.
4. Continue, through neighborhood surveys, carried out through outreach and referral contacts, to seek out remaining problems of poverty in the area.
5. Further promote decentralization of service delivery by locating services for representatives of those services in the corporation proper.
6. Provide technical assistance such as public seminars in community problem solving in the further organization and community development for indigenous residents so that they can represent themselves in voicing needs of their community, specifically for street repairs, better police protection, sidewalks, recreation areas, street lighting and traffic signs and lights, bus service, cleaning of vacant lots and rodent and insect control, adequate drainage and adequate fire protection.

7. Provide better, more comprehensive medical facilities, including: medicines, immunization, emergency health care, dental care, well-baby clinics, and all aspects of eye care.
8. Provide Food Stamps, legal aid, library services, and all forms of recreation.
9. Provide all aspects of educational and vocational rehabilitation as well as pre-school and all other preventive methods to stop the uneducated, therefore, unemployed cycle of poverty. These would include consumer education, head start, study hall, tutorial services, scholarship and loan information for students, etc.





II  
III



SECTION III

CAA PROJECTS

MID-WEST COMMUNITY CORPORATION

PROJECT AREA III

Questions

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- A. What poverty problem or problems will the project address?
- B. What alternative ways of approaching the problems have been considered?
- C. What are the specific objectives of the project?

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COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PROJECT AREA III

NO. SURVEYS: 141

Rank	Name of Service	Yes Total	Major Category
1	Shots	115	I
2	Rodent & Insect Control	107	V
3	Emergency Health Care Street Repairs	103	I V
4	Dental Care	98	I
5	Medicines	97	I
6	Recreation Areas	96	V
7	Lunch Program	95	IV
8	Well Baby Clinic	91	I
9	Street Lights	90	V
10	Sidewalks Better Police Protection	89 89	V V
11	Eye Care or Glasses	88	I
12	Adequate Drainage Cleaning of Vacant Lot	87 87	V V
13	Food Co-op	86	IV
14	Library Services	81	II
15	Job Placement & Referral Service	78	III
16	Breakfast Program Sewage Disposal Job Training Program Adult Women(Training Program) Summer Jobs	76 76 76 76 76	IV V III III III
17	Adult Basic Education	75	II
18	Maternity Care Drug Control Adult Men (Job Training) Youth (Job Training)	74 74 74 74	I I III III
19	Home Visits by Nurses	73	I
20	Food Stamps Emergency Food Scholarship & Loan Info Job Counselling	72 72 72 72	IV IV II III
21	Arts & Crafts Classes Babysitting Services	71 71	II VII
22	Adequate Fire Protection	70	V

SECTION III  
CAA PROJECTS  
MID-WEST COMMUNITY CORPORATION  
PROJECT AREA III

a. WHAT POVERTY PROBLEM OR PROBLEMS WILL THE PROJECT ADDRESS?

This project will serve target area residents in CAA Project Area III. The area is situated in the west quadrant of the city of San Antonio. The project area residents, in a recent survey, expressed the following needs:

1. Public Works

a. Flooding

Almost all of Project Area II is subject to flooding conditions during light, moderate, and heavy rains. Streets, street intersections, become impassable and private residences become inaccessible, children are unable to attend schools, and constant property damage is abnormally high.

b. Street Drainage

There is a serious lack of adequate street drainage facilities, and, during flooding conditions the present street drainage system becomes overloaded, clogged and damaged.

c. Water Systems

Water mains are not only inadequate for proper water service, but are constantly in need of repair and replacement.

d. Streets

Many of the area's streets are deteriorating because of poor drainage and prolonged usage without proper maintenance. This is particularly the case with secondary streets, many of which are not topped adequately.

e. Police and Fire Protection

There is a great need for improved police protection and expanded fire protection in the area.

f. Sidewalks.

The problem of flooding is compounded by the absence of sidewalks in most area streets. Children are unable to attend school during flooding periods because of obvious hazards.

Other problems are documented in Section IIa of this CAP Form 81.

## 2. Health

Though facilities providing health services are available, it is apparent that they are not being utilized to their fullest capacity.

### a. Communicable Diseases

The residents are not availing themselves of immunization services sponsored by the Public Health Department and the health clinics, as evidenced by the high incidence of communicable diseases, specifically tuberculosis, V.D., and diphtheria. There is a lack of proper public information regarding adult health conferences and the availability of free health services.

### b. Dental Disease

The existing dental facilities are minimal within the area. The primary cause of dental problems is the lack of public information on good dental habits. There are inadequate facilities, even for the practice of good preventive dentistry and a lack of dental personnel.

### c. Mental Health

The extent and severity of mental health problems and the degree of family and personal disorganization, though difficult to assess, is indicated by the high crime rate in the area and the number of addicts. There is a great need for rehabilitation programs and the development of different treatments.

### d. General Health Services

There is a need for improved and expanded health care services including pre-natal care, well-baby clinics, dental and hearing care for school-age children, and adult health services.

Section IIa of this document presents in detail the health problems that exist in the San Antonio and Bexar County area with particular emphasis on the need for dental care.

## 3. Welfare and Social Services

### a. Public Welfare Deficiencies

AFDC payments are 75% of subsistence level and are reduced if the father is supposed to pay child support (which is often not enforced). Strict interpretation of Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled statutes excludes many who otherwise would be entitled.

Also, the Texas State Department of Public Welfare is limited, by a constitutional ceiling to how much it can spend on welfare. Most agencies still have the attitude that a welfare recipient is a "sinner," compounding the recipient's dependency.

b. Inaccessible and Inadequate Services to the Elderly.

A lack of outreach services is illustrated by the fact that old people in the area must travel far and stand in line for food stamps, medical care, and the scanty services that are offered to them. There is no agency that provides cheap, hot meals, either in the home or near it. When an old person falls ill, there is no one to provide homemaker services. Since the economy of San Antonio is weak, services to the elderly poor are not a priority.

c. Child Welfare Services

Bexar County Child Welfare has two divisions, Protective Services and Foster Care with ten (10) social workers to serve all of Bexar County, which means that only the most severe (Criminal) cases of abuse and neglect are taken. The county appropriation for Child Welfare for fiscal year 1970 is \$160,000.

4. Employment

The unemployment rate for this area is eight (8) per cent, according to a 1966 Department of Labor survey. Some of the factors contributing to an unemployment rate almost twice as large as the national rate:

a. Lack of formal education

An estimated 70% of the residents have not completed high school, of which 48% have never entered school. A major reason for this drop-out rate is the inferior quality of education available in the area.

b. Lack of skill training

Unemployed residents have no opportunity to develop any competitive skills that will make them members of the labor market. They possess no saleable skills and are faced with a progressively diminishing demand for laborers.

c. Hard-core unemployed.

Many of the unemployed residents are hard-core unemployed



and have been members of the poverty cycle for many years. As such, they lack help in motivation, attitude, and proper orientation to the world of work.

4. Lack of adequate transportation or knowledge of available jobs

Many residents do not possess adequate transportation to travel to job opportunities outside of their area and there is inadequate publicity on available jobs.

5. Lack of employment opportunities for the handicapped and aged.

Vocational counseling and rehabilitation as well as job development must be conducted to bring the handicapped and aged back into the labor market.

b. Sub-employment

The sub-employment rate in 1966 was 47.4% and is composed of those actively seeking employment and unable to find it, those under-employed, those working part-time while seeking full-time jobs, and those heads of households under 65 years of age, earning less than \$60.00 a week.

The contributing factors to sub-employment are much the same as those for unemployment; therefore, progress in decreasing unemployment rates will lower the rate of sub-employment.

Other problems associated with employment are discussed in Section IIa of this document.

5. Education

The school district in the area suffers from a chronic lack of funds for education services considered essential for satisfying minimum education needs.

a. Academic under-achievement

The problem of under-achievement is a result of the lack of basic educational services. Some specific problems related to under-achievement and high drop out rates are inadequate: or unfair testing programs, physical plants, unfair special education programs, teaching personnel, materials and curriculum.

b. Lack of information about education and job opportunities

in early stages of schooling.

The absence of an effective, intensive counseling program to advise young students of job and/or college opportunities is a key factor in the existing "information gap" of available alternatives for junior high and high school students. Related to this problem are the high drop-out rates and noncollege bound students from the area.

c. Lack of supplementary services

The economic reality of children who endure poverty conditions at home is ignored unless the schools are able to provide supplementary services such as adequate lunch-breakfast programs, health clinics, transportation, recreation, summer programs, and libraries. In the past, the school districts have been unable and/or unwilling to expand their programs in the area of supplementary services.

d. Lack of opportunities for adult education

The need for vocational training for adults to upgrade their job skills and employability is evident. Closely related to this is the high rate of illiteracy among residents and the lack of comprehensive programs to deal with it.

Other problems in the field of employment are documented in Section IIa of this document

6. Housing

a. Insufficient housing information

There is a general lack of knowledge among residents of federally assisted housing programs available for their use. This lack of knowledge has resulted in low-income and poorly educated families entering into binding contracts with unreliable contractors. This situation has been compounded with each new family generation.

b. Deterioration

An estimated 65% of the housing structures in the area require substantial rehabilitation and the present rate of housing deterioration is at least double the rate of new construction.

c. Single housing dwellings and multi-housing units are critically needed in the area. There is a critical need for additional single housing units as well as multi-housing units

to provide for the ever increasing population and to replace old and deteriorated substandard houses.

#### 7. Economic Development

Exclusive of economic conditions imposed on it by the city's economics, some problems in growth may be defined as unique to the area:

a. Among the businesses in the area is an over-competitiveness for the minimum amount of disposable income. The inability of the resident small businessmen to maintain viability stems in part from:

1. The poor condition of structures and little finances available to renovate.
2. The cost of goods, due to minimum-sized orders, prohibit competitive pricing as well as curtail net profit potential.
3. Unsophisticated managerial capabilities.

b. The small businessmen in the area are, to a large extent, independent people and many are hindered by traditional methods of running their businesses.

c. There are too few groups in the area that are organized for economic activities.

d. Many residents do not receive the full benefit of their incomes due to lack of budgeting and misuse or lack of knowledge of consumer credit.

#### 8. Recreation and Culture

a. Lack of parks and playgrounds.

The individual parks in the area are inadequate in size; are not sufficiently developed in play areas nor adequately equipped in recreational facilities; and are not generally conducive to programming extensive recreation and cultural activities. The total number of parks is not considered adequate for the number of residents.

b. Conflicts with other areas.

A continuing conflict of interest exists between several components in the struggle to acquire available land for each

component's projects. Therefore, the problem of procuring the desired acreage for recreational and cultural purposes remains acute.

9. Transportation

Facilities for reaching the downtown area are acceptable, but are inadequate for inter-area travel to frequently used service agencies.

b. WHAT ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF APPROACHING THE PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED?

Prior to the organization of the neighborhood corporation, the residents in Project Area III were served primarily by four settlement houses, (House of Neighborly Service, Inman Christian Center, Guadalupe Community Center and Wesley Community Center) and decentralized service agencies such as CEP, Legal Aid, Welfare, Food Stamps, etc. Each of these agencies utilized outreach work and referrals to contact the area residents, resulting in duplication of services and the neglect of a substantial part of the area, due to a lack of communication and coordination between the agencies. The neighborhood corporation is designed to remedy these problems by establishing open lines of communication and coordination between service agencies, insuring maximum service to target area residents. This approach of coordination is seen as more important and potentially more effective, than to attempt to bring direct services to the residents. Already within the area, are numerous decentralized agencies and to further inundate the area with representatives of these agencies, is seen as far less desirable than our goal of refining and perfecting the services of those already existent.

The program account will also be able to aid in the implementation of innovative new programs by providing technical assistance, and in some cases, financial aid to area organizations. In this manner, the corporation will supplement and reduce the gaps in the delivery of services to all target area residents. In addition to CAA funding, the corporation will seek funds from church groups, private foundations, and from other government programs, for seed money in economic development endeavors, expanded service delivery

programs, and financial aid to existent social service agencies not currently funded by OEO.

c. WHAT ARE THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT?

Specific objectives for this project are as follows:

(1) To provide coordination of approximately 23 service agencies to assure maximum utilization of services by the 12,000 residents in Project Area III. The program account will reach approximately 20% or 2400 of these residents directly.

(2) To provide referrals and information services to existing employment agencies such as CEP, SER, TEC, etc.

(3) To improve health care services including dental and hearing care for children by providing information to residents about free health clinics; by direct financial aid to clinics; and by the coordination of existing services.

(4) To provide transportation to and from existing services within Project Area III.

(5) To provide supervisory personnel for recreational facilities in the four settlement houses in the area; provide recreational equipment for these same programs; and aid in the expansion of these programs.

(6) To provide for community organization to help meet the needs of the community.

(7) To provide programs and seminars in consumer education and any other subject pertinent to the area's problems.

(8) To establish an economic development program for the area that will provide employment for area residents; utilization of neighborhood resources; and will eventually provide capital to make the corporation self-sufficient.







10/10/10





SECTION III

CAA PROJECTS

BARRIO BETTERMENT & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PROJECT AREA IV

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C. What are the specific objectives of the project?	5



COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PROJECT AREA IV

NO. SURVEYS: 304

Rank	Name of Service	Yes Total	Major Category
1	Recreation Areas	270	V
2	Adequate Fire Protection	267	V
3	Rodent & Insect Control	263	V
4	Sidewalks	262	V
5	Dental Care	260	I
6	Better Police Protection Bus Service	256	V
7	Street Lights	254	V
8	Shots Adequate Drainage	251	I
9	Medicines	250	I
10	Street Repairs	249	V
11	Food Stamps	235	IV
12	Eye Care or Glasses Traffic Signs & Lights	223	I
13	Recreation	220	V
14	Cleaning of Vacant Lots	218	VII
15	Credit Union	215	V
16	Sewage Disposal	213	I
17	Emergency Health Care Youth (Job Training)	212	III
18	Housing Programs	209	VI
19	Adult Basic Education	208	II
20	Job Training Program	207	III
21	Job Placement & Referral	206	III
22	Lunch Program	204	IV
23	Emergency Food	203	IV
24	Home Visits by Nurses Home Improvement & Loan Assistance Legal Aid	199	I
25	Well Baby Clinic	199	VI
26	Head Start	199	VII
27	Breakfast Program	185	I
28	Scholarship & Loan Information	183	IV
29	Library Services	182	II
30	Maternity Care (Job Training)	180	II
31	Adult Women	179	I
32	Adult Men (Job Training)	176	III

SECTION III

CAA PROJECTS

BARRIO BETTERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PROJECT AREA IV

A. What poverty problem or problems will the project address?

1. Public Works

- a. Recreation Areas: The first problem is that recreation areas such as parks and playgrounds are few and far apart in Project Area IV.
- b. Sidewalks: For the most part, sidewalks are non-existent in our project area. This lack is especially evident by children walking in the streets while going to and from school. This definitely constitutes a danger to the children.
- c. Drainage: Again, in a large segment of Project Area IV, street drainage does not exist. This is especially evident along Zarzamora Street where many homes are flooded every time it rains.
- d. Street Repairs: There is also a general need for street repairs. Evidence of this was shown by a recent study of Project Area IV, which showed that poorly topped secondary streets, coupled with extreme drainage problems, have left many streets in the area potholed and rough.
- e. Street Lights: In addition to street repairs, more street lights are needed in many areas, vacant lots need to be cleaned, and brush and rubbish need to be picked up more frequently to prevent the proliferation of rodents and insects. More adequate street lighting would probably have some effect on crime rates, which are relatively high in our project area.
- f. Bus Service: Lack of private and/or public transportation to travel outside of the project area to seek assistance. This lack of mobility has resulted in the residents' inability to avail themselves of the services provided by Bexar County, State agencies, and the Federal Government.

2. Food

The primary problems expressed by the community survey concerning food are:

- a. Foods are extremely expensive as we all know. The poor feel this even more than anyone else.
- b. Lack of competitively priced goods. Not enough stores are readily available to the target area residents.

- c. Lack of decentralized food stamp distribution centers in Project Area IV.
- d. Lack of lunch programs for children attending schools in Project Area IV.
- e. Lack of emergency food for shut-in residents. For example, those bedridden with disease.
- f. Lack of nutritional programs for most of the residents served by BBDC.

### 3. Health

Because persons shackled by the chains of poverty are poor they often lack proper medical attention. Inadequate medical attention, therefore, causes these individuals to have a high degree of absenteeism, both in work and in school. As shown by the response on the community survey, the project area residents indicated their basic health problems as:

- a. An abundance of services and resources along side the inability of the poor to take advantage of them.
- b. Lack of preventive dental care.
- c. Lack of medical services and the high cost of medicine.
- d. Lack of a pharmacy that is recognized by the Texas Pharmaceutical Board in Project Area IV.
- e. There is a great shortage of eye-care services, including the availability of glasses.
- f. Lack of a family planning program.

### 4. Welfare and Social Services

The primary problems expressed by the community survey concerning welfare and social services are:

- a. Lack of day-care centers or babysitting services for working parents.
- b. Lack of recreational activities for persons of all ages.
- c. In addition, the target area residents stated a need for financial counselling and consumer education. This need stems from the fact that the poor misunderstand or misuse consumer credit which results in a financial burden to the whole family. In other words, the poor get poorer.
- d. Lack of education programs and other beneficial programs for the elderly.

e. Lack of social and civic activities for college students in Project Area IV.

5. Employment.

The employment problems as defined by the target area residents are:

- a. Lack of job training oriented toward career development and not simply skill training.
- b. Lack of large or extensive local industry.
- c. Lack of information about job opportunities.
- d. Lack of private and/or public transportation to travel outside of the project area to find jobs.
- e. High level of unemployment (7.6%) in the area.

6. Education

The primary problems expressed by the community survey concerning education are:

- a. Lack of Adult Basic Education.
- b. Lack of pre-school education.
- c. Lack of educational projects for the elderly.
- d. A high drop-out rate of the youngsters in Project Area IV.
- e. Lack of responsiveness by some teachers to the problems that are encountered by Mexican-American students.
- f. Poor educational attainments.
- g. Outmoded vocational education courses.
- h. Lack of tutorial programs for children attending school in Project Area IV.

7. Housing

A recent survey concerning the housing situation revealed that in Project Area IV, most of the houses were crowded and that many needed repairs. It also stated that 50% of the houses in the project area were on a sub-standard level. The housing problems as defined by the target area residents are:

- a. Lack of financial assistance to rehabilitate a great majority of the sub-standard houses.
- b. Lack concerning reinforcement of housing codes.
- c. An expressed need by residents for individual rather than multi-unit housing.

- B. What alternative ways of approaching the problems have been considered?

The Barrio Betterment and Development Corporation has come to the conclusion that the Office of Economic Opportunity does not have sufficient funds to address itself to all the poverty problems we mentioned above. We also realize that to duplicate services that are the primary responsibility of other agencies is too costly and unfeasible. In the past, Project Area IV residents have been faced with too many duplicated services which have overlapping responsibilities. For the area residents, this method has been proven successful.

Barrio Betterment and Development Corporation was organized two months ago with its primary responsibility of service coordination and community organization in Project Area IV. At this point in time, the BBDC structure has not been developed to the point where its objectives have been realized. Yet, the Project Area IV residents, as expressed through the BBDC Board of Directors, feel the solution to their problems will be accomplished by further decentralization of services through their barrio corporation. Acting as the coordinating agent, BBDC will insure that area residents will receive the best benefits from funds expended for the betterment of their project area.

- C. What are the specific objectives of the project?

1. Public Works

- a. Negotiate with San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department to provide more parks and playgrounds for area residents.
- b. Coordinate with local and state agencies to improve sidewalks, drainage, streets, and street lights in the project area.
- c. Coordinate with the Public Works Component of Model Cities for effective improvements directly affecting Project Area IV.
- d. Negotiate with San Antonio Transit System to provide logistical transportation for area residents.

2. Food

- a. Organize the community in forming a food co-op for the poor area residents.
- b. Provide a decentralized food stamp distribution center through negotiations with Federal, State and local agencies.

- c. Coordinate with the San Antonio Independent School District for providing a lunch program to children attending schools in Project Area IV.
- d. Coordinate efforts in assisting Project WDFE to provide emergency food for shut-in residents.
- e. Assist in securing nutritional programs for target area residents.

3. Health

- a. Establish a working relationship with the health coordinator of Model Cities and the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District.
- b. Centralize as many public health services for the convenience of the area service recipients. Within the centralized health center, medical services, dental services, and eye-care services will be administered to area patients.
- c. Implement and maintain a program for family planning through Planned Parenthood and Robert B. Green Hospital.

4. Welfare and Social Services

- a. Coordinate and organize the community in implementing a day-care and babysitting service through the Social Service Component of Model Cities.
- b. Provide for community organization and community development at implementing a recreational program for area residents of all ages.
- c. Provide for consumer education and financial counselling with emphasis placed on beginning a co-op for area residents.
- d. Provide educational programs and other beneficial programs for the elderly.
- e. Organize and involve college students in social and civic activities.

5. Employment

- a. Establish or coordinate a facility that would concern itself with job training oriented toward career development. The purpose of this facility will be to teach job skills, to provide job counselling, and to provide job rehabilitation. In the



establishing of such a facility, the BBDC will be necessary coordinate with those agencies that are presently involved in such endeavors.

- b. Coordinate with Texas Employment Commission, Concentrated Employment Program, and Project SEP.
- c. Create a mechanism by which more industry may be brought into San Antonio and particularly Project Area IV.
- d. Locate within the project area a job information center. By locating such a job information center within the area, many poverty conditions may be resolved.

#### 6. Education

- a. Implement an expanded adult education program on the basis of established priorities.
- b. Increase parent involvement in existing Parent Teacher Associations for establishing more pre-school education programs.
- c. Establish a strong community organization effort that will work in conjunction with the PTA in order to help the schools resolve their own problems. Points that will have to be considered by the PTA are: high drop-out rates, low educational attainments, and outmoded courses.
- d. Establish a tutorial program in conjunction with the San Antonio Independent School District aimed at children attending school.

#### 7. Housing

- a. Coordinate with housing rehabilitation programs such as HUD, Urban Renewal, and FHA: in order to secure better housing in the neighborhood, specifically, the housing rehabilitation program of Model Cities.
- b. Establish a strong community organization effort in order to pressure the civil authorities to enforce housing ordinances.
- c. Establish a strong community effort that will favor single unit housing rather than multi-unit housing.



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SECTION III

CAA PROJECTS

UNITED CITIZENS PROJECT PLANNING AND OPERATING CORPORATION

PROJECT V

<u>Question</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. What poverty problem or problems will the project address?	2
B. What alternative ways of approaching the problems have been considered?	4
C. What are the specific objectives of the project?	5



COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PROJECT AREA V

NO. SURVEYS: 328

Rank	Name of Service	Yes Total	Major Category
1	Library Services	255	II
2	Recreation Areas	244	V
3	Medicines	232	I
	Dental Care	232	I
4	Eye Care or Glasses	231	I
5	Street Repairs	230	V
6	Adequate Drainage	227	V
7	Recreation	224	VII
8	Adequate Fire Protection	219	V
9	Shots	218	I
10	Emergency Health	217	I
11	Better Police Protection	216	V
	Social Security Assistance	216	VII
12	Sidewalks	215	V
13	Well Baby Clinic	213	I
	Street Lights	213	V
14	Day Care Center	210	VII
15	Part-time Jobs	207	III
16	Job Placement & Referral Service	205	III
17	Home Visits by Nurses	204	I
18	Head Start	202	II
19	Food Stamps	200	IV
	Rodent & Insect Control	200	V
	Legal Aid	200	VII
20	Adult Basic Education	199	II
21	Babysitting Service	198	VII
22	(Job Training) Youth	196	III
	(Job Training) Adult Women	195	III
23	Summer Jobs	193	III
	Cleaning of Vacant Lots	193	V
24	Adult Men (Job Training)	190	III
25	Traffic Signs & Lights	189	V
	Temporary Jobs	189	III
26	Job Counselling	188	III
27	Scholarship & Loan Info	186	II
	Elderly (Job Training)	186	III
28	Housing Program	185	VI
29	Case Work or Counselling	184	VII
	Study Hall Program	183	II
30	Job Training Program	183	III
	Home Improvement & Loan Assistance	176	VI

III. CAA Projects

- a. What poverty problem or problems will the project address?

As a result of surveys answered by target area residents and extensive consultation with these residents, the following problems are found to be foremost in the minds of target area residents.

1. Public Works:

- a. Inadequate drainage, resulting in flooding of homes and streets during heavy rains is cited by residents as a near top priority.
- b. Inadequate traffic signals and street lighting, which jeopardize the safety of pedestrians and residents.
- c. There is an unsightly and unsanitary environment where junk yards and trash dumping are a hazard to health and economy, and no control of rodents and insects.
- d. Improper sanitation endangers the health of the community.
- e. The amount of police protection is quite small compared to the highly populated neighborhood.

2. Health: Project Area V is geographically remote from health facilities at Bexar County Hospital.

Although there are several hospitals in the central area, their services are costly and exclude low-income families. To compound this problem, the only ambulance service available will not take passengers who cannot pay.

- a. The area is sadly lacking in psychiatric care for all ages.
- b. There is no facility where people can receive medications and medical treatment.
- c. There is no adequately trained personnel in health services.
- d. What health services there are in the neighborhood, are insufficient to treat all, especially children and elderly persons who have minor or chronic illnesses.



- e. There is a great shortage of eye-care services, including the availability of glasses.
  - f. Family planning services are too scant in proportion to needs of the area.
  - g. Although there is a service for emergency food and health care, it is not operating on a large enough scale to reach all the people who are in need.
3. Food: Nutrition among residents of Project Area V is very inadequate. Outstanding problems cited by area residents are as follows:
- a. There is no counseling in diet and nutrition.
  - b. There is no Food Stamp distribution facility in the neighborhood which forces area residents to spend time and money to get to the downtown agency.
  - c. As mentioned above in #2 g existing emergency food and medical services are not yet adequate when compared to the number of people needing them.
4. Welfare and Social Services:
- a. No child care center to allow mothers to seek employment.
  - b. Legal Aid is in the area and is effective; however, it has not developed enough to cover all the people who need it.
5. Employment:
- a. There are insufficient business, agricultural, horticultural and industrial activities indigenous to Project Area V for capital to be re-invested into the area and for employment opportunities to be available in the area.
  - b. Job discrimination by employers and unions works against the Negroes and Mexican-Americans of this area.
  - c. There is not enough information about job opportunities, nor any real attempt at creating jobs.
  - d. Job training oriented toward career development is almost nil in this area.
  - e. Insufficient education and training in skills directly related to job specifications are

major causes of the high rate of unemployment in this area.

- f. Facilities to train and place the physically and mentally handicapped are quite inadequate.
6. As we have seen above, employment problems reflect a lack of education, and a lack of education, in turn, keeps people out of employment, continuing the cycle of poverty to no end.
    - a. The high rate of illiteracy in the area is a direct deterrent to economic stability.
    - b. Young people in the area have no adequate information services concerning scholarships and loans for further schooling, much less facilities where they can find the books they need or study and have tutorial services in quiet concentration.
    - c. As mentioned in the food problems section, there is little counseling in diet and nutrition, or a special course for instruction in this.
    - d. There is no instruction in citizenship in this area, nor any driver education adequate to serve all who need it.
    - e. There are no programs in the area for informal education.
  7. Housing: Housing standards in most parts of Project Area V are very low, as indicated by the residents in our recent survey.
    - a. There is a lack of coordination with housing rehabilitation programs such as HUD, and FHA, which could help improve neighborhood housing.
    - b. Funds for repair jobs are often excluded from poor people because of restrictions.
    - c. Dwellings remain dangerously dilapidated and there is too great a shortage of appropriate housing for individual families.
  - b. What alternative ways of approaching the problems have been considered.

The problems described in our answers to the above question indicate the need for the United Citizens Project Planning and Operating Corporation to establish more

satellite centers as vehicles for solving needs of the target area residents. UCPOC has and is addressing itself to all available resources, state, local and private for help financially, as well as to individuals for expertise. Project Area V has been negotiating with various church groups, the Urban League, and private donors, using funds from program account #84, to organize funds and volunteer services which would establish the corporation as a permanent entity to coordinate area activities.

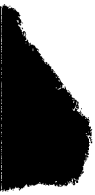
Project Area V has chosen the Neighborhood Service System, program account #07, as the most effective means of seeking out and coordinating services which could and should be available to the area residents. Through outreach, referral, and follow-up services of the corporation, needs can be serviced by different programs such as the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program, Family Planning, Youth Development Activities, and Legal Aid Services which will be working in close cooperation with the area as a result of the above coordinating.

c. What are the specific objectives of the project?

Project Area V objectives are clear as a result of the recent survey, see #D, 1-2 of this section. Through the concentrated effort of all agencies and organizations in the area, coordinated by the UCPOC staff, services can be more efficiently delivered. Topmost priorities found in results of the survey list the following in the order of their importance: Shots, rodent and insect control, street repairs, emergency health care, mental health care, dental care, medicines, recreation areas, lunch program, well baby clinic, street lights, sidewalks, better police protection, eye care and glasses, adequate drainage, cleaning of vacant lots, food co-ops, and library services.







SECTION III

CAA PROJECTS

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR ACTION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PROJECT AREA VI

<u>Question</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. What poverty problem or problems will the project address?	2
B. What alternative ways of approaching the problems have been considered?	4
C. What are the specific objectives of the project?	5





COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PROJECT AREA VI

NO. SURVEYS: 184

Rank	Name of Service	Yes Total	Major Category
1	Dental Care	157	I
2	Medicines	150	I
3	Emergency Health Care	139	I
4	Home Visits by Nurses	135	I
5	Eye Care or Glasses	126	I
6	Well Baby Clinic	122	I
	Emergency Food	122	IV
7	Food Stamps	121	IV
8	Street Repairs	117	V
9	Job Placement & Referral Service	116	III
10	Rodent & Insect Control	115	V
	Shots	115	I
11	Better Police Protection	113	V
12	Breakfast Program	108	IV
13	Sidewalks	107	V
14	Day Care Center	105	VII
	Legal Aid	105	VII
15	Family Planning	102	I
16	Adult Basic Education	101	II
17	Maternity Care	100	I
18	Library Services	98	II
19	Lunch Program	97	IV
	Case Work or Counselling	97	VII
20	Social Security Assistance	96	VII
	Diet & Nutrition		
21	Education	93	II
	Job Training Program	93	III
22	Recreation Areas	92	V

SECTION III

CAA PROJECTS

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR ACTION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PROJECT AREA VI

a. WHAT POVERTY PROBLEM OR PROBLEMS WILL THE PROJECT ADDRESS?

This project will serve target area residents in CAA Project Area VI. The area is situated on the east and south quadrant of the city of San Antonio. The project area is characterized by the following social ills as derived from the 1960 census figures as well as independent surveys conducted by the delegate agency. Statistically, the figures are these: (1) 32.3% of all families fall below the \$3,000.00 annual income, (2) 4.7% male and 4.4% female unemployment rate (underemployment rate is much higher), (3) 32,774 of the population are under 21 years of age and 9,917 of the population are 65 years of age or over and receiving welfare, (4) 43.3% of the population are 25 years of age with less than an eighth grade education, and (5) 19.3% live in substandard housing.

In addition to the above statistics, problems that the target area residents face are: (1) with the exception of the decentralized services delivered by the delegate agency, the residents of Project Area VI are removed from community service agencies due to geographical location of central offices, (2) lack of information regarding available services and eligibility requirements is a factor for those residents the delegate agency staff has not been able to reach in the current fiscal year; and (3) lack of private and/or public transportation to travel outside of the project area to seek assistance. This lack of mobility and information has resulted in the residents inability to avail themselves of the services provided by Bexar County, State Agencies, and the Federal Government. In spite of the efforts of this agency during its nine short months of operation, many persons are yet in need of assistance.

Results from a recent survey of the target area as well as citizen input through other vehicles indicates a need for programs for all age groups. Reference to the preceding page will indicate that the problems that exist in this area exist in the same manner as all other areas. However, the needs as expressed by area residents vary in importance from those listed by residents of other areas.

## I. Health Services

Reference to Section IIb of this document indicates that while many health services are available in the San Antonio Bexar County Area the services are not readily available to residents of this area due to centralization of services in single locations and the failure to plan and develop a system of neighborhood clinics. Section IIa of this document presents in detail the health problems that exist in the San Antonio and Bexar County area with particular emphasis on the need for dental care.

## II. Food

Many residents in the area are in need of food assistance and food stamp accessibility. Reference to Section IIa of this document provides in greater detail the situation as it actually exists. While Emergency Food and Medical Services can be made available by Program Account 55 this can only be considered a stop gap measure since it will be necessary to involve other agencies in solutions to these problems.

## III. Welfare and Social Services

In the case of Welfare and Social Services similar problems exist to that indicated in Section I. Health Services. There is an inadequate number of facilities and services available to satisfy the needs of the people.

## IV. Public Works

In Project Area Number VI similar problems exist to those of other areas within the city. Streets are poorly maintained and in many cases too narrow to be effective. Traffic signs and lights are inadequate to the point that hazardous situations exist. In most poverty areas sidewalks do not exist. There are many vacant lots and areas that create the health hazards normally associated with insects and rodents. Many areas are not provided recreation facilities for neighborhood residents. Other problems are documented in Section IIa of this CAP Form 81.

## V. Employment

Employment is a critical problem for all age groups. In many cases area residents must seek employment at great distances from their residences since very few employment opportunities are available

in the immediate vicinity. Low academic achievement levels and discriminatory practices in employment has made it difficult for area residents to be competitive in the labor market. Other problems associated with employment are discussed in Section IIa of this document.

#### VI. Education

Equal educational opportunities are not available for area residents. This situation evolves from the fact that many school districts do not have sufficient funds to provide adequate education. The only solution available to resolve this problem would be a redistribution of tax monies on an equitable basis between the various districts in the San Antonio area. In many cases project area schools are unable to obtain adequately qualified teachers since salaries in other school districts are more attractive.

#### VII. Housing

The fact that housing is listed as the last priority item of need is not necessarily indicative of the situation that exists. Housing is substandard and the need exists for new housing as well as financial assistance to rehabilitate a great majority of that which does exist.

##### b. WHAT ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF APPROACHING THE PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED?

It is obvious that OEO does not have sufficient funds to address these problems directly. Nor is it realistic to duplicate services that are the primary responsibility of other agencies regardless of funding source. In many cases in the past services have been duplicated with overlapping of responsibilities. This method has been proven ineffective. This organization was organized during the last nine months with the primary responsibility of services coordination in a particular project area. Because of the short time of operation the neighborhood corporation has not had an opportunity to develop to the point where maximum effectiveness has been realized. The solution to the problem still appears to be a further decentralization of services with the neighborhood corporation acting as the coordinating agency to insure that area residents are receiving maximum benefit from funds expended without regard to agency responsibility or funding source.

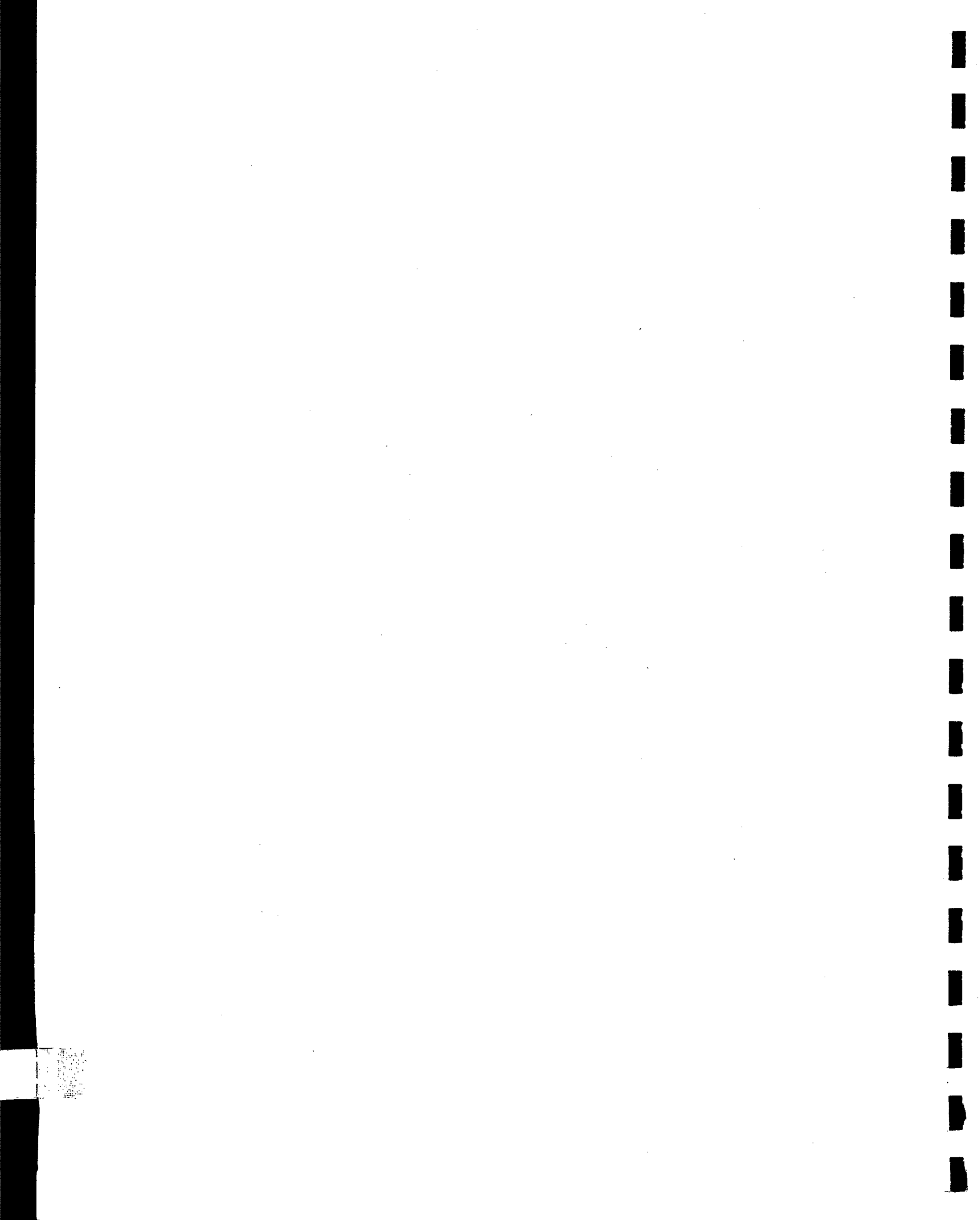
c. WHAT ARE THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT?

Specific objectives for this project are as follows:

- (1) Improve position as coordinator of services being provided to area residents.
- (2) Evaluate services being provided by other agencies to determine adequacy and quality of service.
- (3) To provide outreach and referral services to contact area residents for the purpose of disseminating information to increase community awareness of available services, to accomplish initial intake assessment, and to provide referral and follow-up services.
- (4) To provide a community survey through outreach and referral contacts with area residents which will compile data on factual incidences of poverty and existing neighborhood conditions.
- (5) To provide a decentralization of service delivery while or through continued coordination efforts and negotiations with Federal, State, and local community service agencies; (either through locating within Neighborhood Service Center or providing case workers regularly to the center location).
- (6) To provide for community organization and community development of indigenous residents for continued involvement in special activities to meet the needs of the community.
- (7) To provide a physical and mental hygiene program.
- (8) To provide for consumer education with emphasis on Economic Development.
- (9) To provide an enrichment program for pre-school and school age children with special emphasis on the latter.
- (10) To provide employment counseling services.
- (11) To provide assistance in securing nutritional assistance programs.
- (12) To provide public seminars dealing with current problem-solving re: the concerns of the community.









SECTION III

CAA PROJECTS

SOUTHSIDE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSISTANT CORPORATION

PROJECT AREA VII

<u>Questions</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. What poverty problem or problems will the project address?	2
B. What alternative ways of approaching the problems have been considered?	4
C. What are the specific objectives of the project?	8



COMMUNITY SURVEY SERVICES  
NEEDED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PROJECT AREA VII

NO. SURVEYS: 151

Rank	Name of Service	Yes Total	Major Category
1	Sidewalks	129	V
2	Rodent & Insect Control	106	V
3	Cleaning of Vacant Lots	97	V
4	Shots	93	I
5	Street Lights	92	V
6	Recreation Areas	85	V
7	Better Police Protection	81	V
8	Bus Service	80	V
9	Street Repairs	76	V
10	Food Stamps	72	IV
	Well Baby Clinic	72	I
	Library Services	72	II
11	Dental Care	71	I
12	Adequate Drainage	70	V
13	Recreation (Dances, Movies, games, etc.)	68	VII
14	Traffic Signs & Lights	67	V
15	Day Care Center	66	VII
	Food Co-Op	66	IV
16	Eye Care & Glasses	64	I
	Medicines	64	I
17	Job Placement & Referral Service	60	III

SECTION III

CAA PROJECTS

SOUTHSIDE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSISTANT CORPORATION

PROJECT AREA VII

a WHAT POVERTY PROBLEM OR PROBLEMS WILL THE PROJECT ADDRESS?

I PUBLIC WORKS

Problems

(1) The first most obvious problem is improper planning of the communities by city and county authorities; examples:

- Homes are too closely together
- Shopping centers are not readily available to many of the citizens;
- Recreation facilities are practically non-existent in the SNAC area (Losoya, Villa Coronado, Elemendorf have none);
- Junk yards and neglected properties are detrimental to community health.

(2) Maintenance of public streets is very bad. A large segment of the SNAC population faces poorly maintained streets that were inadequate at the outset. Streets are:

- Too narrow;
- Full of chug holes
- Poorly lighted
- Many lack identification signs, or the signs have deteriorated so badly they no longer serve any purpose;
- 90% of the SNAC area has no curbs on the streets.

(3) Side Walks

For the most part side walks are non-existent. This lack is especially noticeable around schools, constituting a danger to the children going to and from school,

- During inclement weather, lack of side walks is not just inconvenient but dangerous for all concerned.

(4) Transportation

- No bus lines in many areas of the community.
- Transportation is fairly restricted to private vehicles thus lessening the mobility of the people, and making it difficult to get to and from work, much less find work.

(5) Drainage

- Again, in a large segment of the area street drainage does not exist.

(6) Sewage

- Many people do not have sewage facilities, especially in Villa Coronado and Berg's Mill.

## II. FOOD

The primary problems concerning food are:

### (1) Cost

-Foods are extremely expensive because of a lack of competitively priced goods. There are not enough stores readily available.

### (2) Nutrition

-Most of those served by SNAC lack basic nutrition education.

## III. WELFARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(1) Lack of community awareness concerning the services available.

(2) Lack of transportation to services usually located far out of the area.

(3) The needy have suffered abuse at the hands of some unsympathetic and/or unqualified individuals working for Welfare Agencies.

## IV. HEALTH

(1) Areas lack medical facilities:

-Many have no Doctor within reasonable distance.  
-No nearby hospitals, or clinics  
- No nearby drug stores.

(2) Metro Health Department is unresponsive to SNAC Area residents, e.g. The Palo Alto Elementary School did not have transportation available to take children from the school for inoculation; it took pressure that shouldn't have been necessary just to get the department to provide serum.

(3) Lack of many public works programs is also detrimental to health (e.g. drainage, sewage).

## V. EMPLOYMENT

(1) Lack of sufficient local industry to employ those who need it most.

(2) Low wages

(3) Lack of skills and lack of skill training

(4) Too many residents are forced to migrate every year.

(5) Existing programs such as SER, CEP, TEC are efforts in the right direction but are far short of solving the problem.

## VI. EDUCATION

(1) Over-crowded schools

(2) High drop-out rate

(3) High failure rate

(4) Some teachers lack sensitivity to understand poor students.

(5) Some schools are totally unresponsive to the needs of the poor, who often represent the Mexican-American and Negro minority groups.

- (6) Curriculum excludes the contributions of minority groups in the building of the United States
- (7) There is a serious lack of Mexican-American and Negro teachers and counselors in area schools.

VII. HOUSING

- (1) Sub-standard housing;
- (2) Housing in serious need of rehabilitation;
- (3) Lack of public housing and rent subsidy programs.

b. WHAT ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF APPROACHING THE PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED?

I. PUBLIC WORKS

In the area of public works alternative methods of approach suggested by the community, included pressure tactics.

This could have had either good effects or bad effects.

The real solution lies in community awareness and community effort.

While SNAC is not in the business of public works (improving streets, furnishing adequate lighting, building parks, improving drainage, etc.) SNAC does recognize the need for public works.

Public Works are a function of city and county government which by its very nature has to be responsive to the people. It is in this specific area that SNAC will help the people in the area by: (1) creating community awareness of the problems and the possible solutions available; (2) providing facilities for meetings aimed at community organization and awareness.

(3) Organizing the communities so that their needs and desires are effectively communicated to the proper authorities; (4) bringing together the community organizations and the government officials involved so that the people get first hand communications with their government; and (5) encouraging citizen participation and leadership.

## II. FOOD

Methods considered included restricting effort to a program of consumer education, but this was found to be inadequate in view of all of the needs.

Realizing that EODC cannot feed the poor, SNAC found two ways of combating its problems.

The chief problems affecting the SNAC community as far as food is concerned are two fold:

- (1) Cost
- (2) Nutrition (good diet)

(1) To combat the problem of high food costs and the ever increasing cost of living, SNAC at present is involved in organizing "buying co-ops," which will provide food at the lowest cost possible, while not sacrificing quantity or quality.

(2) Nutrition and home economics courses are being made available to the area residents. Coordination with the department of agriculture also will add to the information classes available to the residents.

A concerted effort to help the community realize the problem of nutrition will be continued through community awareness.

## III. WELFARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The initial idea was to advertise the Corporation and solicit those who need services. Because of inadequate transportation it was seen that this method, though simple, was not sufficient.

### COMMUNITY AIDES (OUTREACH WORKERS) WILL

Go out into the neighborhood to seek out those who are in need of welfare and/or social services. Once initial contact is made the people are referred (transported if need be) to the proper agency which can best attend to their particular need.

A strong effort is being made (and will continue to be made) to bring any and all services to the SNAC offices, thus, making the services readily available.

At present the following have office hours at SNAC centers.

- a. Legal Aid
- b. State Welfare
- c. Senior Opportunity Services
- d. Planned Parenthood

It is hoped that CARP and Project FREE will be represented soon.

Efforts will be made to make any and all services available to the area at the neighborhood SNAC offices.

SNAC also provides follow-up services to those who are referred to other agencies.

#### IV. HEALTH

The effort originally considered was to refer those who came needing medical aid to the proper agency. This obviously was insufficient. More complete activities are needed:

- (1) A clinic in Villa Coronado will eventually provide services for this community and its residents. The SNAC board is presently reviewing itemized bids for the purpose of changing the present structure to more effectively provide health services.
- (2) Health Services - medical care- clinic-hospital. Health services are also provided by means of referrals. Anyone within the area who needs medical care will be referred to the proper agencies, and transportation will be provided when needed.
- (3) Health Service - Innoculation  
Immunization of communicable disease such as diptheria is provided either by providing facilities for the Health Department or by providing transportation for those who are willing to go to different locations for innoculation.
- (4) Creation of programs for community awareness concerning health - public and individual will be continued.



- (5) Coordination with the Metro Health Department in order to provide up-to-date information on health matters to the populace will be attempted.
- (6) Efforts to obtain further funding for development of other health clinics in the SNAC area will be made.

#### V. EMPLOYMENT

The starting of an employment service was considered. This idea sounded good originally. The problem was that many of the unemployed in the SNAC area are terribly lacking in education and skills. Employment, then, was dependent on training by those having expertise in this area.

SNAC decided to:

- (1) Canvass the area to seek out the unemployed;
- (2) Refer (and transport where necessary) the unemployed to such agencies as: CEP, TEC, SER and Migrant Federation;
- (3) Follow-up services on those referred;
- (4) Employ most of the SNAC staff from the SNAC area;
- (5) Contact local employers in an effort to fill vacancies with area residents;
- (6) Initiate programs for community awareness, specifically to make the city bring in industry.

#### VI. EDUCATION

Major educational problems confronting this area included a high drop-out rate, lack of cultural pride, and lack of educational opportunities for adults.

SNAC considered setting up its own schools, culture centers, and libraries. This was a likable idea; however, due to lack of funds, it could not be accomplished.

To counteract the drop-out problem SNAC hoped to initiate services in preventive tutoring for those failing or in danger of failing.

The "tutoring program" is being conducted in cooperation with the school districts. It is planned by the residents to provide the services at the schools and in the neighborhoods rather than at only one location which would be inaccessible to many residents of the SNAC area.

Driver's Education classes are being initiated and SNAC is in the process of making these classes available throughout the area.

SNAC also searches out adults who wish to increase their education and refers them to agencies which are equipped to provide instruction; agencies include Migrant Federation (Home Economics) and South San Antonio School District (Citizenship and Adult Basic Education Classes).

## VII. HOUSING

SNAC considered confining action to referring families to the public housing authority. This was seen to be dealing with a small portion of the symptoms and not the specific problem.

So far, SNAC's involvement with the problem of housing has been secondary in nature. Housing problems should be handled by the local government, which could provide proper housing at more reasonable rates.

SNAC's role has been to inform the people of housing available and to try to help citizens threatened with eviction through referrals to agencies such as Project FREE.

SNAC is in the process of researching the possibility of involvement in housing rehabilitation or of encouraging housing authorities to make more housing available to residents. The 1970 census will give statistical reinforcement to observations. Also, SNAC is working toward community awareness as a means of approaching city and county governments to take steps to clean lots that are the breeding grounds for vermin that are harmful to health and property.

### c. WHAT ARE THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT?

The specific objectives of SNAC are:

#### Transportation

- (1) Negotiate with the Transit System to provide transportation for area residents of

Villa Coronado, Losoya, Bergs Mill, Elmendorf,  
Palo Alto and South San .

- (2) Initiate a transportation system based on community use of GSA vehicles.

#### Economic Development

Use community awareness to work together in:

- (1) Getting local government to actively solicit industry for the SNAC area.
- (2) Establishment of "Buying Clubs" on a co-op self sustaining basis.
- (3) Use of funds allocated by the SNAC Board for economic development.
- (4) Establishment of an employment service concentrating on the SNAC area employer.

#### Community Development

- (1) Use of field staff (outreach workers) and volunteers to bring about community awareness of SNAC's ability to provide services. Contact with those who need services, referring them and following up.

SNAC expects to service at least 700 families as projected from current census projections.

- (2) Establishment of more new satellite centers in the area as possible. The current target figure is two (2) per PPOA. The area is too large to be well covered with two (2) centers per PPOA. If additional funds and/or personnel become available SNAC will increase this to three (3) per PPOA.
- (3) Negotiation with service agencies in order to provide services at the neighborhood level.

The intent here is to make every service (that can be decentralized) available at each of the centers, at least on a rotating scheduled basis.

- (4) Stabilization and expansion of the SNAC Tutoring Program by use of federal and private funds.

The tutoring program is being implemented at this moment. Some contacts have been made in the hope of receiving funding. The aim is to stabilize this program so that it can operate separately from normal SNAC function. At the same time the personnel involved would be more dependable because of subsidies or because costs would be defrayed.

- (5) Continue use of centers for use by community for meeting.
- (6) Help establish community organization, e.g. youth clubs, community councils, etc.

Using the satellite centers as a base, SNAC will help citizens establish community councils. The goal will be one (1) community council per section. A timetable at this point would be no more than conjecture.

- (7) Coordinate federal and non-federal programs and projects in the area.
- (8) Involve staff, board members and volunteers in

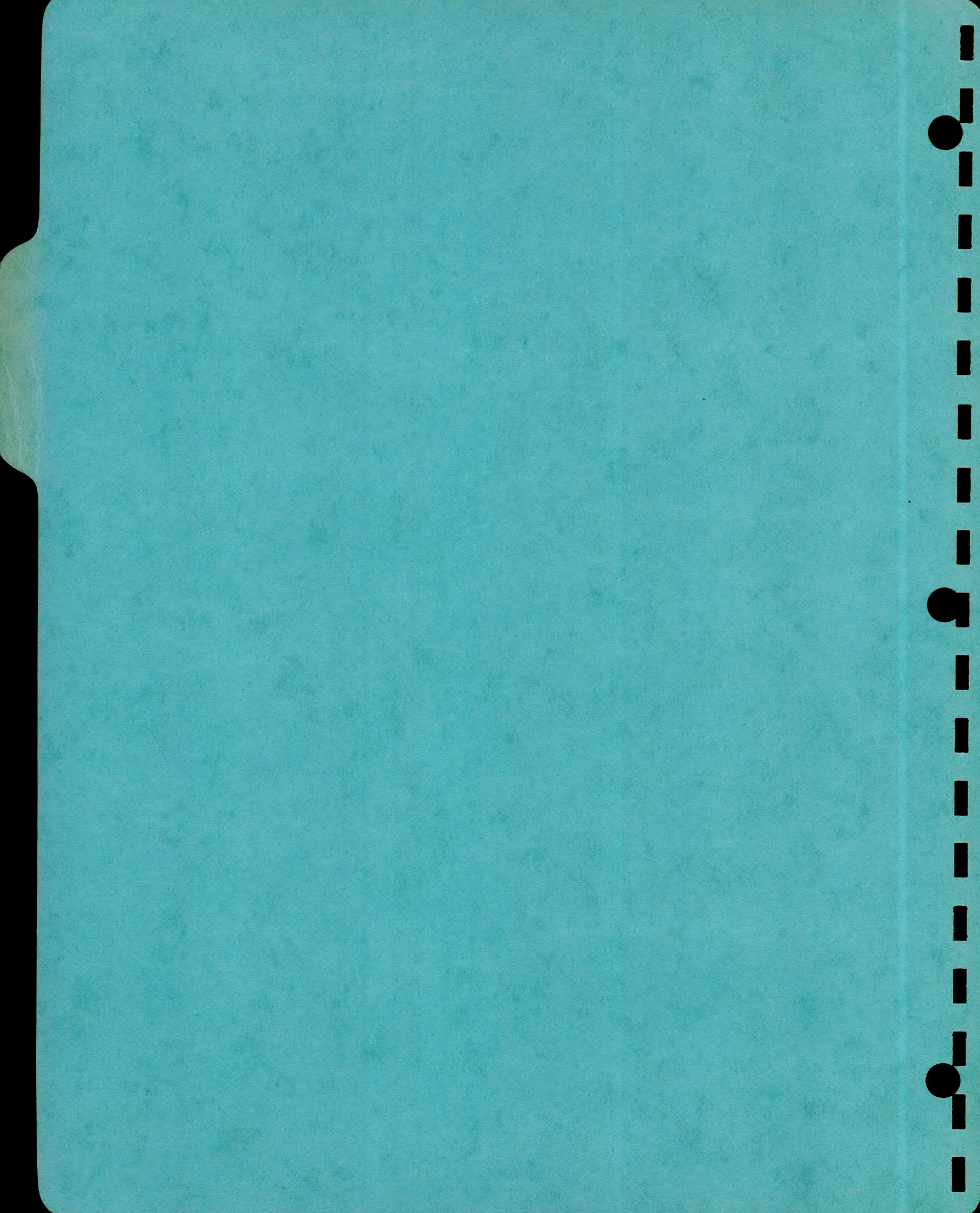
specialized community oriented training.

- (9) Conduct area surveys and feasibility studies.
- (10) Sponsor and arrange for community education - formal and practical.
- (11) Publicizing SNAC aims, work, and achievements, and publicizing the services available at the centers.
- (12) Make Villa Coronado fully operational as soon as possible.











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SECTION IV  
CAA  
AND THE  
COMMUNITY





#### IV. CAA AND THE COMMUNITY

##### A. WHAT ARE THE ATTITUDES OF OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES TOWARD THE CAA?

Reactions of other community agencies toward the CAA's goals, operations, and programs have been progressive and encouraging. All community agencies are working for the overall good of the community. Through the cooperation of the Texas Employment Commission (TEC) and EODC's San Antonio Concentrated Employment Program (CEP), the "Model Office" concept of matching jobs with job seekers is being implemented on an experimental basis.

The cooperation of the San Antonio Housing Authority has benefited both the Planned Parenthood programs and the Head Start Centers by providing space in low income housing developments where the agencies are obligated to pay only the utility fees.

Head Start has also obtained one building from the San Antonio Independent School District (SAISD) for the token fee of one dollar per year, and space in another building from the SAISD through negotiations made by the Kenwood Neighborhood Council. The Harlandale and Southwest Independent School Districts have donated space in their elementary schools which, together, serve fifty-two children.

Additionally, the Alamo Methodist Church donated space for a Head Start Center, and the Ella Austin Community Center has contributed space for the mentally retarded children of that area. Head Start project organizers are cooperating with the Concentrated Employment Program by selecting teacher and case-worker aides from CEP trainees.

EODC's Foster Grandparent Project gained a great assist from local individuals as well as agencies when funding could not cover eighteen Foster Grandparents. Groups such as the Minnie Stevens Piper Foundation and the Robert B. Green Hospital School of Nursing donated substantial funds. Additional individual contributions raised the total to approximately eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars (\$8,297.00) to date.

Trinity University's Urban Studies Department is cooperating with various local agencies, including some EODC delegate agencies, in an intership program where Trinity University graduate students can work in a practical environment of career oriented jobs.

Volunteer services have proven community enthusiasm. Notably, residents in areas where Head Start centers were to be opened rallied to the cause helping to renovate centers for operation such as the Stonewall School. Community residents, with manpower assistance from Lackland AFB and supply support from Kelly AFB, completely rehabilitated a facility for use as a Medical Clinic at Villa Coronado. Even before the summer diptheria epidemic, medics using serum from Lackland inoculated all children in the area.

The Youth Development Program (YDP) is negotiating with the San Antonio school districts for token rental of old school buildings to establish job training facilities, and is receiving cooperation from the Texas Employment Commission and the National Alliance of Businessmen for job development and referral. The Small Business Administration provides information and advice to YDP on sound business planning and loans. YDP is utilizing recreational facilities and areas in cooperation with the San Antonio Recreation Department. The San Antonio Police Department's Community Relations Program not only assists in Softball League activities, but has recently donated trophies for the Leaguers.

The CAA is currently supporting Model Cities in their attempt to obtain technical assistance from NCOA for the development of programs for the elderly as well as researching the possibility of obtaining additional funding for the Foster Grandparent Project.

B. HOW WILL THE CAA ACT AS AN "ADVOCATE OF THE POOR" IN THE COMMUNITY?

The main body (organ) for bringing an awareness of the views and causes of poverty to the government and private agencies, and all corners of the community, is the EODC Board of Directors.

Members of the EODC Board are chosen from three distinct facets of the community. The actual poverty criteria service recipients and the representatives from agencies serving in poverty areas portray their needs from the points of view of the serving and the served. Board members representing interest groups and government, in turn, are in a position to relate poverty needs to the whole community and carry views aired at the Board on to all other groups in the community.

Since EODC Board members are representatives of many agencies and civic organizations, as well as EODC Delegate Agency Boards of Directors, many causes of action discussed by and with the poor in EODC Board meetings can also be put into effect in other agencies, as well as circulated to informal groups in the community. Some of the agencies and interest groups represented include: ethnically oriented groups such as GI Forum and the Federation for the Advancement of Mexican-American, the Alamo City Chamber of Commerce and, the Alpha Phi Alpha Society (both Negro), study and recommendation groups such as St. Mary's University and the League of Women Voters, agency groups such as the AFL-CIO, San Antonio Council of Churches, Community Welfare Council, the San Antonio City Council, the Bexar County Commissioner's Court, and the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce.

Also, as administrators of other agencies serve on the EODC Board, so do staff members of EODC serve in decision making positions of other agencies' boards and committees, such as: The Alamo Area Council of Governments, The Committee of Coordinated Comprehensive Community Clinics, The Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System, House of Neighborly Services, The League of United Latin-American Councils, Model Cities Component Review Committees, The Urban Coalition, and Alcoholics Anonymous.

Public information services on EODC activities, achievements, and strategies against poverty are varied and often quite comprehensive. Through a weekly T.V. show in Spanish on station KWEX, reaching approximately 15,000 regular viewers, and a weekly radio show in English on station KBUC, comprehensive accountings of different projects of the EODC agencies' are brought to public attention. News releases on activities within the EODC as well as reports on

EODC and Delegate Agency Board Meetings continuously reminds the public of activities and problems in their war on poverty.

Another facet of EODC's "advocacy of the poor" in promoting inter-agency and organization cooperation and understanding is the "EODC Newsletter", which is expected to be put out on a monthly basis.

C. HOW WILL NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS AND GROUPS BE HELPED TO WORK WITH PUBLIC AGENCIES AND PRIVATE GROUPS, FIRMS, AND INSTITUTIONS TO SEEK SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS OF COMMON CONCERN?

EODC's assistance, guidance, and support of neighborhood groups in seeking solutions to problems of common concern will be concentrated in two major areas: Development of their spokespersonship for better representation of their problems and needs, and development of their own abilities to communicate with other agencies and officials for cooperation in the utilization of resources independent of EODC staff efforts.

1. In building effective spokespersonship among poverty area residents, EODC will concentrate on three areas of endeavor:
  - a. Development of a greater understanding of the total problem in relation to the total community through the training of residents to evaluate their own needs in order to fix priorities and evaluate community resources in order to pinpoint their availability and potentiality for serving priorities.
  - b. Development of organizational and administrative abilities to carry on the functions of the neighborhood corporations will be achieved through training as well as practical work operating neighborhood councils and corporations.
  - c. Actual study programs such as the CEP, Neighborhood Youth Corps Program, Consumer Education Programs, Economic Self-Help Programs, and Legal Education Programs, instill in poverty area residents a greater language ability and a practical understanding of parliamentary procedures with which to effectively present views and needs to public and private agencies as well as the general public.

2. Development of abilities in poverty area residents to communicate with other agencies and their officials for cooperation in utilizing resources independent of EODC will progress as the neighborhood programs and their administrators gain the respect of the total community. This respect will be realized as neighborhood organizations and residents become effective in planning, operation, and evaluation of their own programs.
  - a. Further development of the independence of poverty area residents in contacting other groups in the community will be done by persons directly involved in the Community Action Program, such as members of the EODC Board, whose actual function is liaison between neighborhood groups and their boards of directors and other public agencies, private groups, firms, and institutions within the city and county.
  - b. In their liaison work, EODC Board Members will help to develop receptive attitudes toward maturing neighborhood groups in organizations such as:
    - (1) City Council and County Commissioner's Court, where groups will be trained to petition for civic improvements, and to speak out in open meetings when discussions concern them.
    - (2) Urban Coalition and Technical Assistance Team of Model Cities for advice and cooperation.
    - (3) United Fund agencies such as Central Index, Goodwill Industries, and Family Services Association of San Antonio.
    - (4) Federal agencies such as the Small Business Administration, and the Federal Housing Authority.
    - (5) Various local agencies such as Bexar County Hospital District, Independent School District, San Antonio Police Department, and local colleges and universities.

D. HOW WILL THE CAA PROMOTE GREATER USE OF NEW TYPES OF SERVICES AND INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN ATTACKING CAUSES OF POVERTY?

EODC's promotion of new attacks on poverty will be twofold;

- (1) Identification of new ways to deal with poverty (programs and services), and
- (2) Evaluation of new programs or services by EODC

and other community agencies.

1. The EODC Planning Office staff will continue, in cooperation with the EODC delegate agency offices and the EODC Operations office, to acquire data on the newest endeavors in economic development throughout the nation, including:
  - a. The Congressional Record, from which staff learns of actual federal legislation which might be of local benefit in the War on Poverty.
    - (1) Recent legislative review of "Student Credit Union" prospects.
    - (2) Recent legislative review of prospects for funding special transportation services for the aged.
  - b. Business Week, where new business ventures are discussed by seasoned business reporters.
  - c. Texas Industrial Review, where new state legislation and infant business projects not only add to the store of economic development data, but also, if in the same area, can be used in a cooperative effort.
  - d. Economic development planning research such as the "Geddi Plan", and current papers coming from local college and university studies.
  - e. Local organizations such as the Mexican-American Unity Council, who are also planning ventures in economic development, are in a position to advise and cooperate in projects with EODC delegate agencies.

2. At the inception of EODC, preliminary observations and evaluations were made of existing private agencies with programs combating illiteracy, job inadequacies, poor health, and other substandard living conditions. EODC was able to cull the most pertinent priorities of the depressed areas, and incorporate programs and projects in a master plan to strike at the roots of poverty.

Continued evaluation of current projects and programs, enables EODC to 'follow-up' on objectives and the effectiveness of means used to reach them. Forms of evaluation used by EODC to diagnose effectiveness and viability of self-help include:

- a. Training of neighborhood residents working in capacities such as outreach work to use 'needs questionnaires' as a means of collecting data for needs priorities, which not only show fulfillment of assignments of agencies, but also give residents a good background in planning procedures.
- b. Evaluation, through monthly, quarterly, and yearly MIS Reports, further enhances the staff's knowledge of current needs and the progress of new programs.
- c. Administrative evaluations of delegate agencies is carried out by the Evaluation staff which investigates all forms of operation to insure that OEO guidelines are followed.
- d. Staff further pinpoints needs and their respective areas through surveys made by other groups such as: Alamo Area Council of Governments (AACOG), San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, Texas Employment Commission (TEC), Community Welfare Council, private agencies, and university research.

When evaluations show needs to be greater, or unabated, and factors appear which can be diagnosed as reasons for the unabatement of needs, those factors can then be directly treated as new programs are formulated. Programs incorporated to further combat poverty include:

- (1) CARP, the Community Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program, which helps combat loss of jobs and work absenteeism as well as the sickness itself.
- (2) NARCI, the Narcotics Addicts Referral and Counselling of the Inner City Apostolate, which is also involved with reconditioning people for jobs, as CARP, as well as treating drug addiction.
- (3) The Head Start Program not only prepares pre-schoolers for future schooling, but also will hopefully cut down on needs of the child in later school years for counsel and study hall, and will also free mothers who can then enter the labor force.

E. HOW WILL THE CAA INFLUENCE COMMUNITY ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR IN ORDER TO STIMULATE AN INCREASE IN AND MORE EFFECTIVE USE OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL RESOURCES?

EODC has, and will continue to join with and encourage business, labor, and other private or public groups, agencies, and officials to allocate additional federal, state, and local resources, and to use existing resources to eliminate poverty more effectively.

As mentioned in part "B" of this section, the EODC Board, being representative not only of all aspects of community life, but also of EODC in those areas from which they come, is therefore, liaison to and from all areas of community endeavor.

Certain EODC Board members have been a great help in the past, assisting EODC delegate agencies in their attempts to broaden their scopes of contacts to gain cooperation in projects with other community organizations. All EODC Board members have the potential to promote greater monetary and advisory support through their contacts and are the first step toward delegate agency communication with the broader community.

1. Community resources allocated to the problems and needs of the poor are varied, but often inadequate in proportion to the needs of growing numbers of people and the size of facilities, number of service personnel, and supplies available. Funding from local sources will continue to be promoted through advice to neighborhood residents on procedures and the residents' growing confidence in making contacts with local businesses, government, and private organizations. Current statistics on city/county expenditures show Health and Welfare at 3.9% or \$514,297, of total funds for Bexar County, and 5.1%, or \$2,924,650 of total expenditures for the city of San Antonio. Extra monies from a current bond election will add approximately \$52,114,000, in public works and services within the community including: sewage, street, and drainage improvements, two additional medical clinics, one branch library, and additional fire-fighting facilities.



2. The removal of barriers preventing the poor from obtaining adequate jobs, job training, education, health, housing, and other services is making slow but definite progress through:
  - a. Organizations such as the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB), Chamber of Commerce (C of C), Small Business Administration (SBA), Alamo City Chamber of Commerce, Advance, Inc., the New Careers Project, Service Employment Redevelopment (SER), Texas Employment Commission (TEC), EODC Concentrated Employment Program (EODC-CEP), Texas Adult Basic Education (TABE), San Antonio Department of Human Resources, the National Labor Relations Board, Federation for the Advancement of Mexican-Americans (FAMA), GI Forum, Involvement of Mexican American - Gainful Endeavors (IMAGE), Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF), Mexican-American Unity Council (MAUC), and Goodwill Industries of San Antonio, continue not only to place people in vocational training and rehabilitation, but also, to create receptivity in the business community to accept all ethnic groups into the mainstream of competitive business and encourage all levels of the work force to develop career potential.
  - b. Organizations such as NAB, C of C, SER, TEC, EODC-CEP, S. A. Department of Human Resources, IMAGE, MAUC, LWVs, S. A. Literacy Council, SANYO, projects such as Upward Bound and Head Start, and various scholarship funds, continue to work for the fulfillment of constitutional obligations in local schools as well as making up for previous educational losses due to financial and other disabilities. However, the need continues to grow along with population influx and shortages of regular school facilities. As the need in one particular area for new housing is determined, the need for additional educational facilities is dictated.
  - c. Various agencies throughout the community who provide Health Services such as Project FREE, Neighborhood Centers, the Bexar County Hospital, the Robert B. Green Hospital, and others.

3. Many agencies serving the disadvantaged are geared to serve at hours when recipients need not be at work. However, larger staff and increased funding are needed to more adequately reach recipients who must work a full day. Centers in some areas are still 'few and far between' necessitating the extra hardship on prospective service recipients of resolving transportation problems, and waiting long periods of time for services when they do arrive.
4. Case workers representing agencies help to train area residents in 'outreach' techniques in an attempt to provide a more thorough service to all disadvantaged persons. However, these services cannot reach many truly needy persons because of their isolation from the general public. These same people are often illiterate and, therefore, cannot read of services available.

