



PASA

POPULATION & SURVEY ANALYSTS

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SAN ANTONIO ISD

Phase One: Demographic Enrollment Analysis



2025-26



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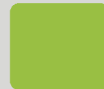


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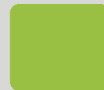


San Antonio ISD

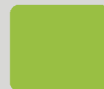
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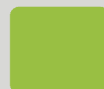
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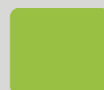
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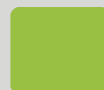
Alternative Educational Opportunities



Immigration Policy and Enrollment



Regional Economic and Housing Market Data



Summary of Phase One

Meet Your PASA Team



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Shreya Ghosh



**Geocoding
Coordinator**

Jennifer Steen



**GIS
Coordinator**

Ben Strickland



**Operations
Specialist**

Courtney Jackson



Our Mission

PASA empowers school district leaders with accurate and reliable enrollment projections by utilizing comprehensive demographic data, in-depth analysis, and cutting-edge technological tools. We are committed to helping our clients understand the implications of enrollment growth/decline in effectively planning for the future.



Our Vision

Our vision is to serve students and communities of Texas as the trusted demographics partner for school districts, providing them with unparalleled accuracy and insights through our enrollment projections and long-range planning.



Core Values

Excellence in Precision

We hold ourselves to the highest standards of accuracy and reliability in everything we produce. Our commitment to rigorous analysis and meticulous detail defines the quality of our work and our reputation as trusted experts.

Empowered Thinking

We foster a culture of curiosity, critical thinking, and shared learning. Team members are encouraged to seek deeper understanding and contribute meaningfully to forward-focused solutions.

Unwavering Integrity

We operate with honesty, accountability, and transparency within our team and with our clients. Trust is the foundation of our work, and we earn it through consistency and ethical practice.

Culture of Innovation

We embrace change and pursue progress. Through innovative technologies, creative strategies, and bold thinking, we continuously evolve our tools and perspectives to lead purposefully and stay future-ready.

Collaborative Spirit

We believe that the best solutions are built together. We actively seek diverse perspectives, nurture team collaboration, and approach each project with openness and shared purpose.

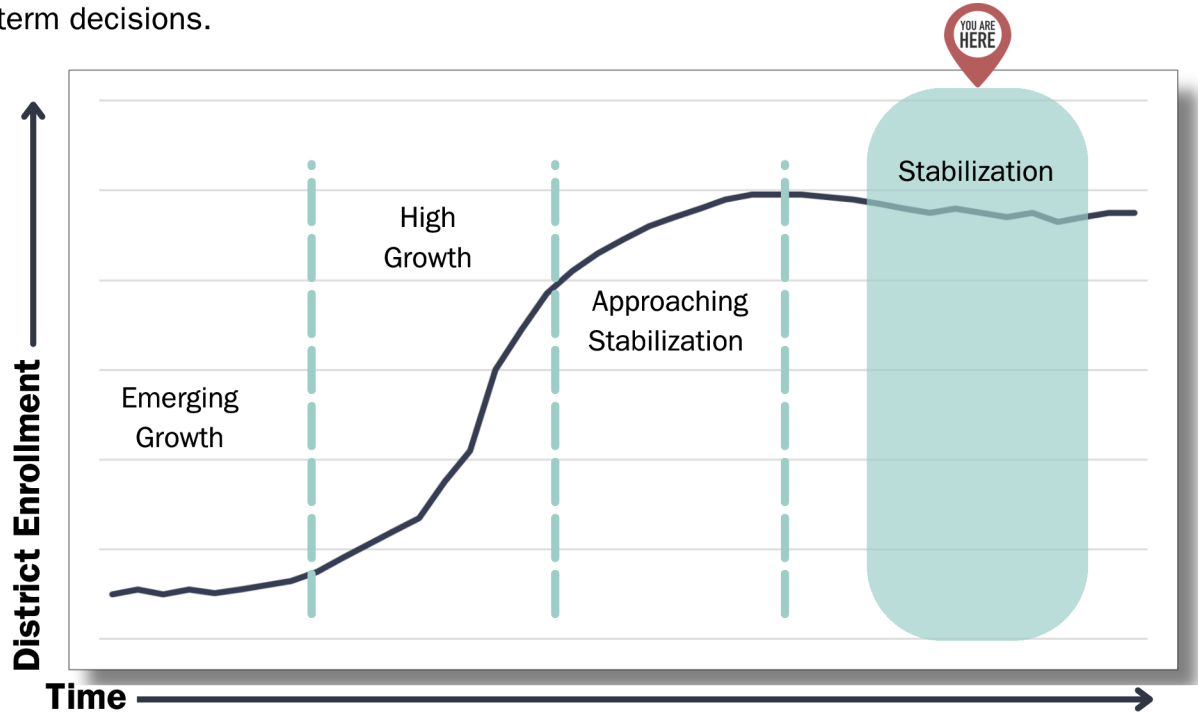
Responsiveness with Intent

We remain agile and proactive in a dynamic environment. Our ability to listen, adapt, and act with clarity allows us to meet challenges with confidence and serve with purpose.



The Demographic Lifecycle

The Demographic Lifecycle illustrates the general progression of enrollment change that communities tend to experience over time. This framework is represented in four distinct stages: Emerging Growth, High Growth, Approaching Stabilization, and Stabilization. Each phase carries distinct implications for facility planning, staffing, and resource allocation. While this model provides a valuable lens for understanding enrollment trends, it's important to recognize that not all districts will follow this trajectory precisely. Unique local factors can result in variations of this progression. Understanding where a district falls within this lifecycle and identifying local trends is essential for making informed, long-term decisions.



→ Emerging Growth

- Overall, steady, but growing enrollment
- Potential for development
- Districts assess implications of anticipated enrollment growth

↗ High Growth

- Overall, rapid enrollment growth
- Expansion of development
- Districts assess often-strained capacities and resources due to growth

→ Approaching Stabilization

- Growing, steady, and declining enrollment in various areas
- Less available land for development
- Districts assess varying needs due to uneven districtwide enrollment trends

→ Stabilization

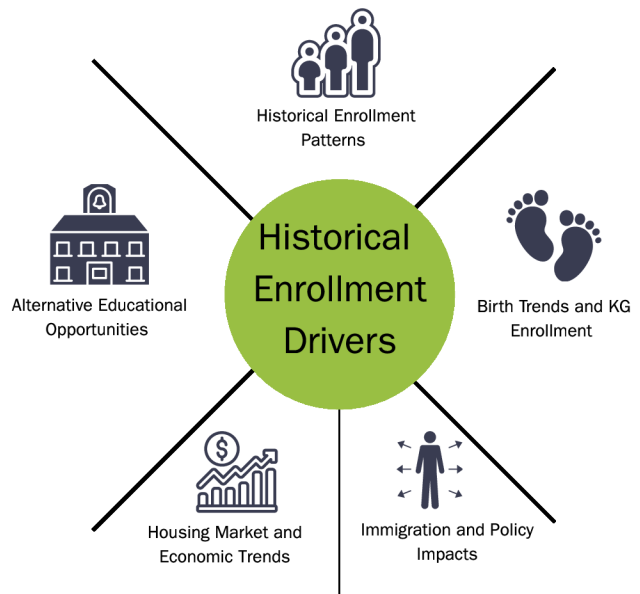
- Enrollment plateaus and declines in various areas
- Almost completely built out
- Districts assess varying needs due to uneven districtwide enrollment trend

Assessment Frequency

Districts experiencing change, preparing for a facilities bond, and those leveraging data for staffing and budgeting commission annual studies to support timely and more informed decision-making. Districts approaching or in stabilization also conduct annual studies, focusing on planning for consolidation, rezoning, or balancing campus utilization. No matter where districts may be in their demographic lifecycle, PASA collaborates with each client to schedule studies in a way that maximizes both strategic value and financial efficiency.

Phase One Introduction: Demographic Analysis for San Antonio ISD

Population and Survey Analysts (PASA) is pleased to partner with San Antonio ISD, alongside PBK Architects, to conduct a comprehensive Demographic Analysis as Phase One of the District's broader demographic planning initiative. This initial phase is designed to establish a clear, evidence-based understanding of the historical and contextual forces shaping SAISD's enrollment over time. By examining past patterns, rather than future forecasts, Phase One provides the foundation on which the full Demographic Study (Phase Two) will be built.



Phase One focuses on the underlying demographic, social, and market dynamics that have influenced enrollment trends in the District across the past decade. The analysis begins with a detailed review of historical student enrollment, including grade-level patterns and cohort progression, to highlight periods of growth, decline, and stabilization within SAISD. This retrospective approach helps identify long-term structural trends that may not be immediately visible from year-to-year shifts alone.

The analysis also investigates changes in birth patterns within the District by comparing live births to mothers residing inside SAISD boundaries with subsequent kindergarten enrollment. These comparisons offer insight into the extent to which local birth trends, residential mobility, and family decision-making influence the size of incoming kindergarten cohorts.

In addition, Phase One evaluates the influence of immigration patterns and policy changes on school enrollment. This includes a review of relevant national, state, and local reporting, with attention to how shifts in immigration flows, age profiles of newcomers, and the policy environment may intersect with enrollment trends in central San Antonio.











A critical component of this phase includes analysis of Alternative Educational Opportunities (AEOs)—such as charter schools and virtual programs—whose growing presence in the San Antonio region has contributed to enrollment competition. Historical and current impacts on SAISD enrollment are reviewed to help clarify the degree to which enrollment loss reflects demographic change versus shifts in family choice.

Finally, Phase One incorporates a review of the historical housing market and MLS activity within the SAISD area, including neighborhood turnover, property sales, and changes in housing availability. These patterns provide important context for understanding how neighborhood transitions, redevelopment, and long-term residential trends shape the movement of families in and out of the District.

Phase One Introduction: Demographic Analysis for San Antonio ISD

Together, these components offer a comprehensive picture of the forces driving SAISD’s recent enrollment decline. Phase One is intended to inform and contextualize, not project, future student population change. The insights from this stage are critical to the District’s understanding of its enrollment landscape and will directly support the development of Phase Two, the full Demographic Study, which will include forward-looking enrollment projections, housing forecasts, planning unit analysis, and recommendations to support long-range decision-making.

Phase One equips SAISD leadership with a clear understanding of where the District has been, so that **Phase Two** can more accurately and meaningfully determine where the District is headed.

Phase One		Phase Two	
Fall 2025		Spring 2026	
Historical & Contextual Analysis		Forecasting & Planning	
	Historical Enrollment		Enrollment Projections
	Birth Trends vs. KG Enrollment		Housing Forecasts
	AEO trends		Planning Unit Analysis
	Immigration & Policy Impacts		Facilities Planning
	Historical Housing Market		Long-Range Planning



San Antonio ISD

Demographic Analysis



Introduction



Historical Enrollment Trends

Alternative Educational Opportunities

Immigration Policy and Enrollment



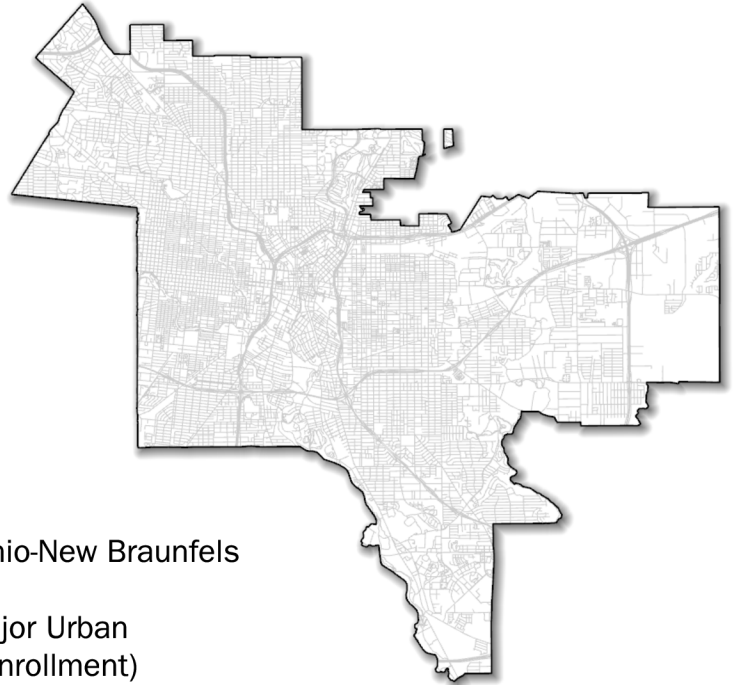
Regional Economic and Housing Market Data

Summary of Phase One



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District Overview



San Antonio ISD
 514 W. Quincy St.
 San Antonio, Texas 78212
 Superintendent: Dr. Jaime Aquino

County: Bexar
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): San Antonio-New Braunfels
Educational Service Center (ESC) Region: 20
Texas Education Agency (TEA) Description: Major Urban
District Enrollment: 42,594 (PEIMS Snapshot Enrollment)

The table below presents data from the American Community Survey (ACS), an annual nationwide survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The ACS provides detailed information on demographic characteristics, including age, income, and education levels. These indicators, collectively known as Socioeconomic Status (SES) data, offer valuable insights into a community's demographic and economic profile. The five-year comparison highlights changes between the most recent data year available and the corresponding figures from five years earlier.

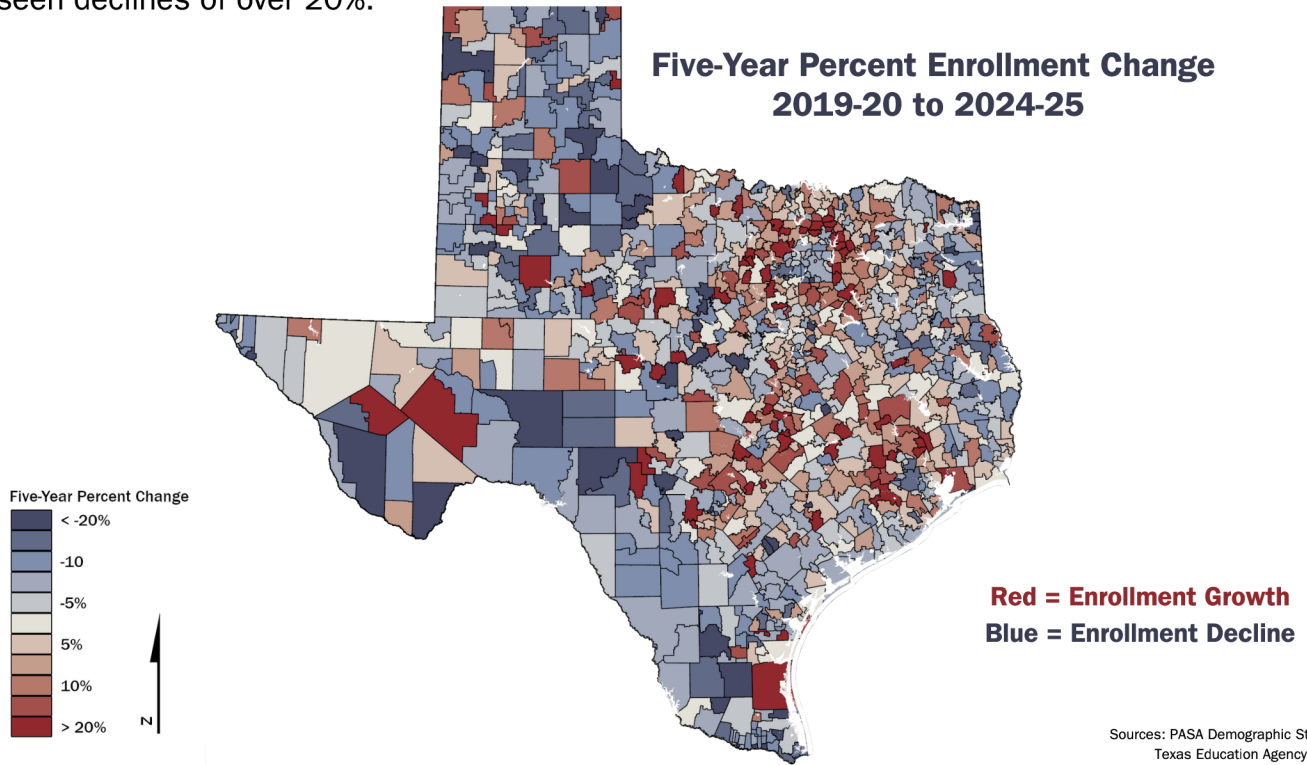
San Antonio ISD		2019	2024
	Population	341,204	305,030
	Median Age	34.0	36.1
	School Aged	18%	16%
	Bachelor Degree+	15%	18%
	Median Income	\$38,854	\$49,486

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)



Recent Enrollment Shifts in Texas

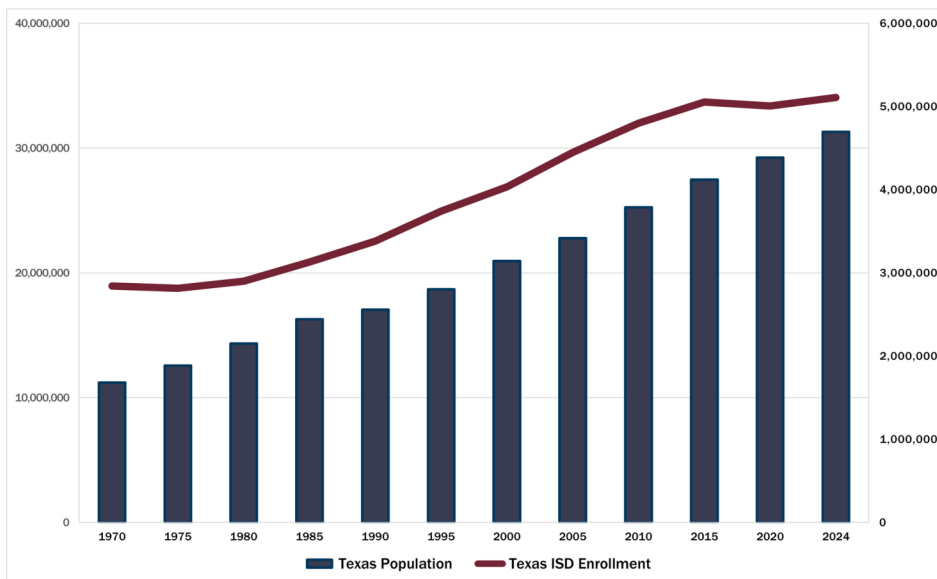
Over the past five years, Texas has experienced highly uneven enrollment patterns, marked by growth exceeding 10% in many suburban and metro-fringe areas, while rural regions and older urban cores have seen declines of over 20%.



Enrollment Growth in ISDs

Texas' population continues to grow steadily, but ISD enrollment is slowing. From 1980 to 2009, student growth kept pace with population increases. However, since 2010, the gap has widened; ISD enrollment grew only about half as much as the total population.

Texas Population vs. ISD Enrollment



Growth by Decade

	Texas Population	ISD Enrollment
1980 to 1989	17%	15%
1990 to 1999	18%	18%
2000 to 2009	18%	17%
2010 to 2019	15%	7%
2020 to 2024	7%	2%

Sources: PASA Demographic Studies;
Texas Education Agency (TEA)

Recent Regional Enrollment Shifts

Building on the statewide trends shown on the previous page, enrollment patterns across the San Antonio region mirror the same uneven dynamics observed throughout Texas. To understand these patterns, PASA first examines them through the lens of the San Antonio Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and then through the more localized perspective of Region 20.

Enrollment Trends in the San Antonio MSA

Growth Areas (shown in darker red):

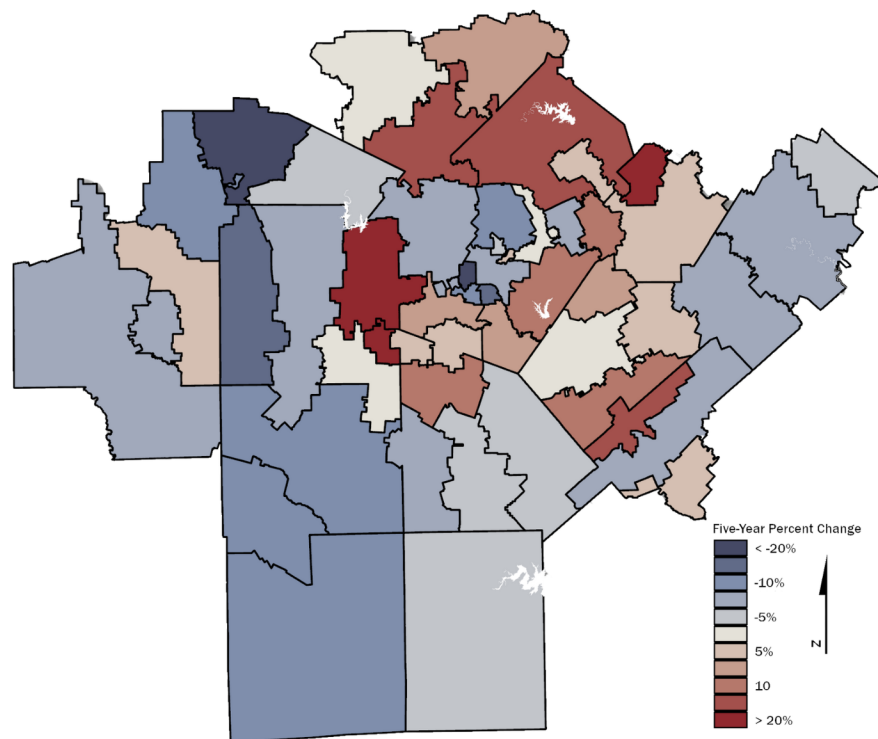
- The most significant enrollment growth is concentrated across the northern and northeastern edges. These areas reflect expanding suburban corridors driven by housing development, family in-migration, and proximity to major commuting routes. Many areas are experiencing sustained growth of 10%–20% or more over five years.

Stable to Moderate Growth (lighter red/tan):

- Communities encircling the urban core, such as portions of northwest and northeast San Antonio, show moderate enrollment gains tied to infill housing and neighborhood transitions. These zones balance established housing stock with incremental new construction, producing steady but controlled enrollment increases as younger families replace aging households.

Decline or Stagnation (shown in blue shades):

- Central San Antonio and southern and western portions are experiencing flat or declining enrollment, in some cases dropping by more than 10% over five years. Factors include declining birth rates, an aging population, limited new housing development, and growing enrollment competition from alternative educational options. These trends are most concentrated in long-established neighborhoods and rural fringe areas with slower economic and residential activity.



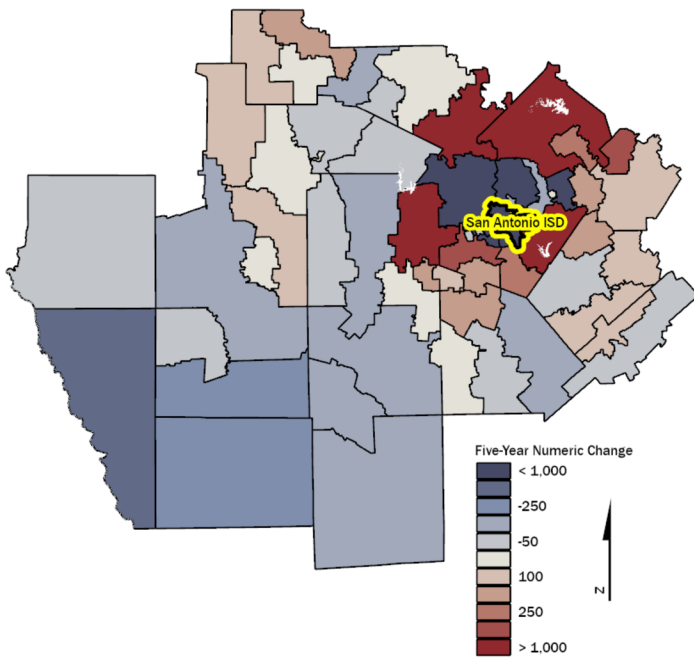
On the following page, the Region 20 service area shows a clear geographic divide between fast-growing suburban corridors, steady infill neighborhoods, and long-established areas experiencing decline or stagnation.



Recent Regional Enrollment Shifts

The following maps illustrate the shifts in student population across ISDs within the Region 20 Educational Service Center (ESC) over the past five school years. The maps below are color-coded by enrollment change, with ISDs gaining more students shaded in red colors, and those with declining student enrollment are shaded in blue. Region 20 is comprised of 60 ISDs.

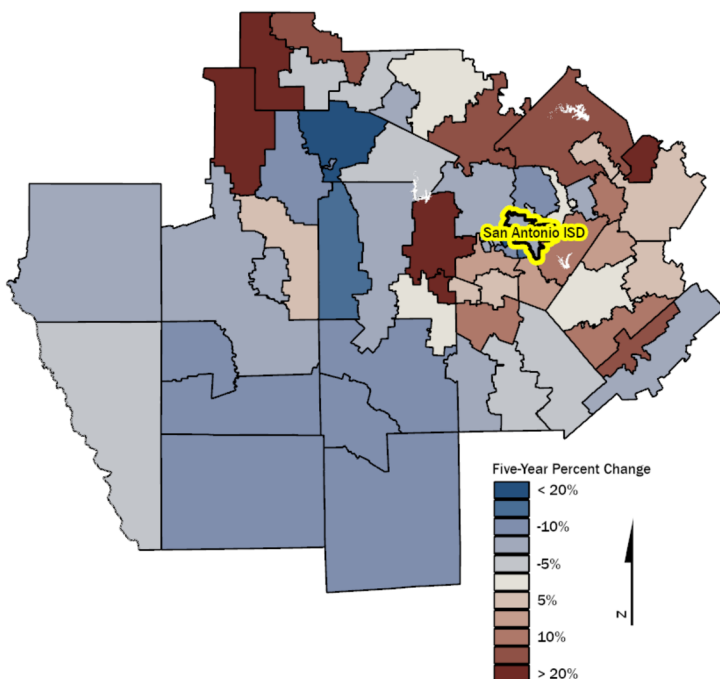
Region 20 - Five-Year Numeric Enrollment Change - 2019 to 2024



RANKED BY FIVE-YEAR NUMERIC CHANGE			
ESC Region 20 Districts*	Enrollment 2024-25	Five-Year Change	
		Numeric	Rank
Comal ISD	29,839	4,750	1
Medina Valley ISD	9,638	3,770	2
Boerne ISD	11,101	1,522	3
East Central ISD	11,497	1,351	4
Southwest ISD	14,833	969	5
Navarro ISD	2,702	758	6
New Braunfels ISD	9,893	352	7
Southside ISD	6,091	310	8
Natalia ISD	1,315	232	9
Poteet ISD	1,837	197	10
Ranking Skipped to District of Study			
Edgewood ISD	7,849	-2,038	54
Harlandale ISD	11,546	-2,120	55
San Antonio ISD	44,047	-4,485	56
Northside ISD	100,208	-7,609	57
North East ISD	56,420	-8,119	58

San Antonio ISD declined by 4,485 students over the five-year period, ranking 56th in Region 20 for total numeric growth. The map below shows Region 20 districts color-coded by percent change during the same timeframe. SAISD's 9.2% decrease ranks 43rd in the region by percent growth.

Region 20 - Five-Year Percent Enrollment Change - 2019 to 2024



RANKED BY FIVE-YEAR PERCENT CHANGE			
ESC Region 20 Districts*	Enrollment 2024-25	Five-Year Change	
		Percent	Rank
Medina Valley ISD	9,638	64.2%	1
Navarro ISD	2,702	39.0%	2
Natalia ISD	1,315	21.4%	3
Leakey ISD	343	20.8%	4
Comal ISD	29,839	18.9%	5
Boerne ISD	11,101	15.9%	6
Ingram ISD	1,351	15.9%	7
Falls City ISD	442	15.1%	8
East Central ISD	11,497	13.3%	9
Poteet ISD	1,837	12.0%	10
Ranking Skipped to District of Study			
Brackett ISD	521	-8.9%	41
Knippa ISD	408	-8.9%	42
San Antonio ISD	44,047	-9.2%	43
Hondo ISD	1,727	-9.3%	44
Center Point ISD	534	-9.6%	45

*Not all districts in a region may be included in the tables.

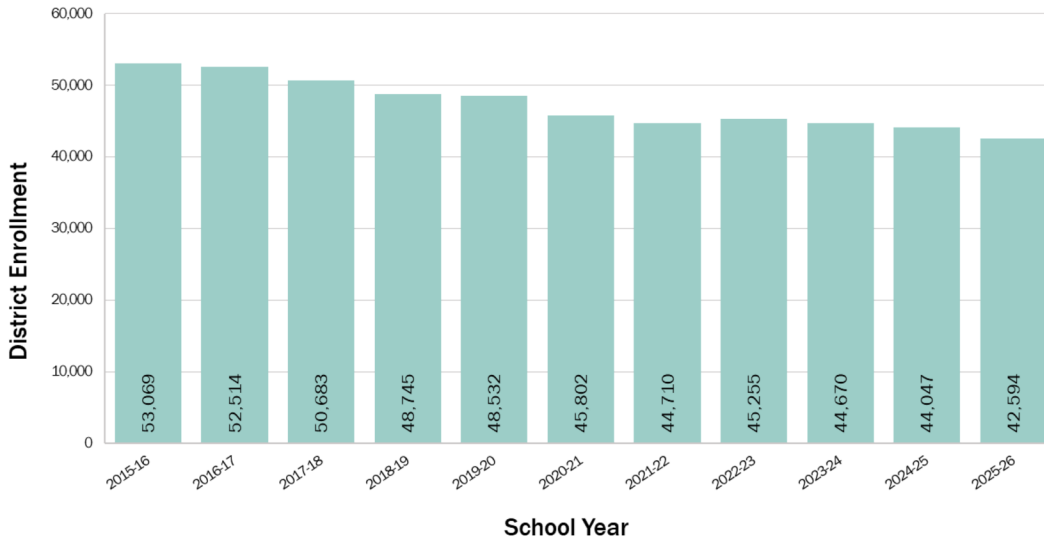


Historical Enrollment Trends

SAISD Historical Enrollment

Over the past decade, San Antonio ISD’s enrollment has steadily declined from just over 53,000 students in 2015–16 to under 43,000 in 2025–26, reflecting a gradual but consistent loss of students. This downward trend suggests a long-term pattern of stabilization or contraction rather than temporary fluctuation.

Ten-Year Enrollment



-3,208

Five Year Change

enrollment change
2020 to 2025

-10,475

Ten Year Change

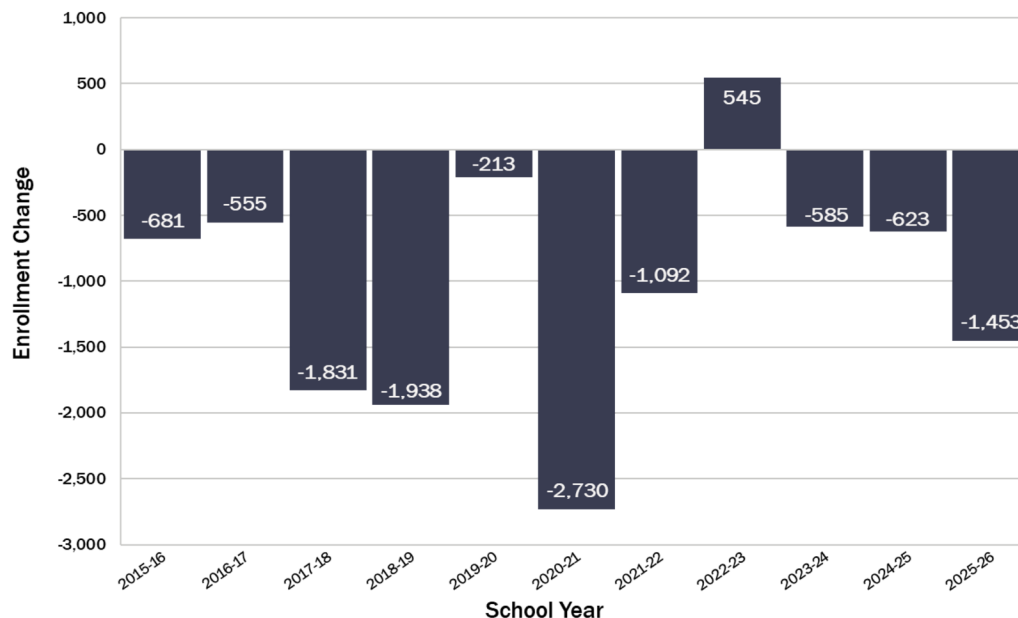
enrollment change
2015 to 2025

Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)

SAISD Historical Enrollment Change

SAISD has experienced consistent enrollment losses since 2015–16, punctuated by a significant decline in 2020–21 and only a brief recovery in 2022–23. Recent years have returned to moderate annual declines, signaling that the District’s enrollment is stabilizing at a lower baseline following several years of contraction.

Annual Student Enrollment Change



Largest Decline:

-2,730 students in 2020–21, coinciding with pandemic-related disruptions.

Only Year of Growth:

+545 students in 2022–23, marking a short-lived rebound.

Overall Change:

Net loss of over 10,000 students over the ten-year period.

Historical Enrollment Trends

Region 20 Historical Enrollment by Grade Group

An analysis of the current student population is essential when projecting future population. The table below presents historical enrollment by grade level for the school years 2016-17 through 2024-25. Each cell shows the number of students enrolled in a specific grade during a given year.

- Dark red cells indicate the largest cohort for that year; these are the grade levels with the highest enrollment.
- Dark blue cells represent the smallest cohorts in that year.

As the ninth grade is often the largest cohort in many districts, it has been left unshaded so as not to skew data. This anomaly is largely attributed to higher retention rates at the ninth-grade level, when students who do not meet credit requirements are more likely to be labeled a ninth-grade student at the PEIMS snapshot date in the following October. Enrollment at this level may also be elevated by students transferring into districts to take advantage of academic programs, extracurricular opportunities, or career and technical education offerings.

GRADE	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
EE	2,195	2,392	2,406	2,561	2,220	2,108	2,417	2,766	2,723
PK	19,442	19,889	19,768	21,943	15,694	19,281	22,283	20,737	20,448
KG	31,334	30,955	30,698	31,557	28,965	29,290	29,393	28,466	28,210
1	33,590	32,389	31,985	31,920	30,693	30,647	31,971	30,413	29,789
2	34,617	33,120	32,225	32,114	30,697	30,617	31,738	32,056	30,953
3	35,715	34,570	33,211	32,566	31,042	30,674	31,877	31,780	32,617
4	35,640	35,646	34,764	33,636	31,680	31,219	31,784	31,939	32,342
5	34,565	35,600	35,758	35,102	32,760	31,503	32,215	31,850	32,461
6	33,741	33,564	34,542	34,921	33,687	32,064	32,027	31,694	31,809
7	34,224	34,096	33,619	34,907	34,511	33,727	33,217	31,989	32,231
8	33,743	34,463	34,167	34,062	34,857	34,768	34,823	33,230	32,498
9	38,009	37,728	38,729	39,040	37,501	40,266	40,990	39,472	38,557
10	34,738	34,665	34,353	35,030	36,154	34,412	37,067	36,582	36,063
11	32,531	32,648	32,586	31,987	33,310	32,988	32,475	33,446	33,985
12	29,519	30,240	30,230	30,282	30,750	31,042	31,231	30,951	32,133
TOTAL	463,603	461,965	459,041	461,628	444,521	444,606	455,508	447,371	446,819

smallest class largest class

The historical enrollment patterns shown here illustrate a region that has experienced modest fluctuations over the past decade, with stability anchoring most grade levels but notable shifts in specific cohorts. Early grades, especially PK and KG, show the most variation year to year, reflecting changes in birth trends, local mobility, and program participation. Larger cohorts concentrated in grades 3–6 in 2016-17 have created a “bulge” that moved into the secondary grades, though recent years show this pattern gradually tapering. As these larger classes matriculated into secondary grades, the most recent younger grades remained relatively consistent in size, without significant cohort bulges.



Historical Enrollment Trends

SAISD Historical Enrollment by Grade Group

An analysis of the current student population is essential when projecting future population. The table below presents historical enrollment by grade level for the school years 2016-17 through 2025-26. Each cell shows the number of students enrolled in a specific grade during a given year.

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As the ninth grade is often the largest cohort in many districts, it has been left unshaded so as not to skew data. This anomaly is largely attributed to higher retention rates at the ninth-grade level, when students who do not meet credit requirements are more likely to be labeled a ninth-grade student at the PEIMS snapshot date in the following October. Enrollment at this level may also be elevated by students transferring into SAISD to take advantage of academic programs, extracurricular opportunities, or career and technical education offerings.

San Antonio ISD - Historical Enrollment										
GRADE	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
EE	40	44	21	42	27	22	25	17	11	19
PK	5,000	5,138	4,793	4,969	3,450	3,886	4,269	4,250	4,088	3,817
KG	3,690	3,497	3,352	3,541	3,207	3,040	2,978	3,005	2,891	2,823
1	3,816	3,643	3,439	3,379	3,291	3,228	3,277	3,099	2,992	2,928
2	4,216	3,660	3,465	3,398	3,135	3,177	3,289	3,325	3,065	2,951
3	4,330	3,976	3,514	3,414	3,100	2,976	3,174	3,176	3,262	2,971
4	4,154	4,060	3,865	3,490	3,248	3,010	2,936	3,174	3,154	3,136
5	3,781	3,931	3,838	3,749	3,277	3,059	3,017	2,916	3,115	3,074
6	3,481	3,265	3,434	3,484	3,429	3,002	2,915	2,801	2,717	2,810
7	3,420	3,285	3,098	3,318	3,318	3,199	3,007	2,823	2,781	2,667
8	3,408	3,308	3,237	3,049	3,240	3,210	3,214	2,950	2,846	2,731
9	3,912	3,944	3,942	4,022	3,727	4,078	4,087	4,017	3,793	3,558
10	3,407	3,218	3,227	3,225	3,530	3,143	3,561	3,476	3,379	3,128
11	3,016	2,970	2,787	2,848	2,959	2,994	2,812	2,983	3,123	3,053
12	2,843	2,744	2,733	2,604	2,864	2,686	2,694	2,658	2,830	2,928
TOTAL	52,514	50,683	48,745	48,532	45,802	44,710	45,255	44,670	44,047	42,594



The table above shows San Antonio ISD’s historical enrollment by grade from 2016–17 through 2025–26. SAISD’s enrollment declined from 52,514 students in 2016–17 to 42,594 students in 2025–26. Post-pandemic, a large cohort formed in the early years, and that "bulge" has matriculated now to grades 3-5. As this large cohort (red) follows several years of small cohorts (blue) in grades 6-8, it will drive future enrollment shifts in the upper grades.

Kindergarten and early elementary classes have been consistently smaller in recent years. This pattern of smaller incoming classes replacing larger outgoing classes suggests continued overall enrollment decline.

Historical Enrollment Trends

SAISD Historical Enrollment by Campus:

Elementary School

The historical enrollment tables for SAISD elementary and elementary-secondary schools show each campus's year-to-year enrollment trajectory over the past six years. For every row, which represents a single campus, the darkest red shade indicates the greatest positive change from the previous year, while the darkest blue shade indicates the greatest negative change, or the largest year-over-year loss. Because this formatting is applied within each campus row, the colors are designed to highlight how that specific campus has shifted over time rather than to compare change magnitudes across different schools. This provides a clear visual cue for identifying periods of rapid growth, sharper declines, or relative stability in enrollment at each campus.

Campus Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
ADVANCED LEARNING ACADEMY	894	964	1005	1047	1071	1087	1107
AGNES COTTON ACADEMY	480	454	444	482	515	455	446
ARNOLD EL	599	567	557	530	590	633	595
BASKIN EL	406	333	335	307	268	271	290
BEACON HILL PRI	444	395	371	357	371	267	283
BONHAM ACADEMY	647	637	642	600	645	713	695
BOWDEN ACADEMY	518	460	475	477	436	439	436
BRISCOE EL	445	414	399	446	460	494	513
CAMERON EL	367	290	292	282	287	344	377
CARROLL EARLY CHILDHOOD CAMPUS	491	408	362	383	370	364	397
CARVAJAL EL	499	403	393	406	402	328	319
CHARLES C BALL EL	584	540	359	342	373	543	536
CHARLES GRAEBNER EL	774	665	649	670	633	651	616
COLLINS GARDEN EL	502	435	421	426	413	431	427
DAVID BARKLEY/FRANCISCO RUIZ EL	488	409	336	323	295	355	292
DAVID CROCKETT ACADEMY	724	688	645	656	703	717	730
DE ZAVALA EL	587	482	397	418	384	388	367
DEMOCRACY PREP AT STEWART ACADEMY	420	469	543	555	595	645	635
DORIE MILLER ELEMENTARY	302	234	269	326	314		
DOUGLASS ACADEMY	389	328	160	158	169		
ELOISE JAPHET EL	907	802	807	770	745	634	557
FENWICK ACADEMY	482	493	511	507	521	593	596
FOSTER ACADEMY	527	494	345	370	370		
FRANKLIN EL	448	397	370	394	370	409	382
GATES ELEMENTARY	207	157	143	156	158		
GONZALES EARLY CHILDHOOD CAMPUS	113	112	120	124	106		
GREEN EL AT RIVERSIDE PARK	226	191	109	119	130	368	354
HAWTHORNE PK-8 ACADEMY	728	675	632	621	505	740	706
HEALY MURPHY PK	37	21	33	37	41	27	31
HERFF EL	458	409	280	277	262	461	440
HIGHLAND HILLS EL	636	619	633	618	536	715	718

*Note: The 2025-26 figures reflect membership counts on 10/2/2025.

Historical Enrollment Trends

SAISD Historical Enrollment by Campus: Elementary School (continued)

Campus Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
HIGHLAND PARK ELEMENTARY	547	463	388	388	354		
HILLCREST EL	456	366	383	354	354	400	398
HIRSCH EL	628	576	538	533	554	578	551
HUPPERTZ ELEMENTARY	325	285	281	295	302		
IRVING DUAL LANGUAGE ACADEMY	291	434	531	554	560	557	552
J T BRACKENRIDGE EL	648	549	464	525	554	597	576
KELLY ACADEMY AT LOWELL	239	202	218	227	224	497	442
KNOX EARLY CHILDHOOD CAMPUS	271	182	131	142	147		
LAMAR ELEMENTARY	374	335	309	297	315		
M L KING ACADEMY	284	280	261	222	193	532	495
MADISON EL	511	438	416	442	393	457	460
MARGIL EL	630	448	398	436	430	420	396
MARK TWAIN DUAL LANGUAGE ACADEMY	495	519	533	608	672	694	710
MAVERICK EL	528	484	478	499	478	518	511
MISSION ACADEMY	551	479	477	475	481	524	519
MURIEL FORBES ACADEMY	249	213	155	159	154		
NEAL EL	543	481	459	464	475	482	492
NELSON EARLY CHILDHOOD CAMPUS	217	156	171	201	162		
OGDEN EL	686	617	360	384	322	335	322
PERSHING EL	463	397	320	303	273	309	309
RIVERSIDE PARK ELEMENTARY	469	407	262	287	275		
RODRIGUEZ MONTESSORI EL		117	134	172	186	205	257
ROGERS ACADEMY	719	723	646	695	716	756	716
SAISD - PK 4 SA	280	71	132	94	107	102	
SARAH S KING EL	714	583	599	564	589	645	583
SCHENCK EL	636	563	545	544	577	828	757
SMITH EL	337	287	253	254	285	408	417
STEELE MONTESSORI EL	216	272	281	327	365	395	400
STORM ELEMENTARY	350	296	276	315	312		
TYNAN EARLY CHILDHOOD CAMPUS	240	162	118	145	155		
WASHINGTON EL	362	328	325	337	338	381	333
WILSON EL	429	398	405	381	366	359	372
WOODLAWN ACADEMY	628	597	570	506	536	595	586
WOODLAWN HILLS EL	487	383	401	437	447	663	634
YOUNG WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP ACADEMY PRI	158	273	320	443	512	580	548

*Note: The 2025–26 figures reflect membership counts on 10/2/2025.

Across SAISD’s elementary and elementary-secondary schools, the year-to-year change shading illustrates a period marked by both contraction and intermittent stabilization. The prevalence of blue shading in many early years reflects broad enrollment losses immediately following 2019–20, coinciding with the well-documented regional and statewide declines during the pandemic period. These declines were not uniform, but the pattern indicates that a substantial share of campuses experienced their steepest drops between 2019–20 and 2021–22.

Beginning in 2022–23, the pattern becomes more mixed. While many campuses continued to show moderate losses, an increasing number began registering lighter shades or transitions toward red, signals of slowing decline, pockets of recovery, or emerging growth. This shift suggests that the most acute period of enrollment contraction may be behind the district, with several schools beginning to stabilize their year-to-year change by 2023–24.

Historical Enrollment Trends

SAISD Historical Enrollment by Campus:

Middle School

The historical enrollment tables for SAISD middle schools show each campus's year-to-year enrollment trajectory over the past six years. For every row, which represents a single campus, the darkest red shade indicates the greatest positive change from the previous year, while the darkest blue shade indicates the greatest negative change, or the largest year-over-year loss. Because this formatting is applied within each campus row, the colors are designed to highlight how that specific campus has shifted over time rather than to compare change magnitudes across different schools. This provides a clear visual cue for identifying periods of rapid growth, sharper declines, or relative stability in enrollment at each campus.

Middle School Enrollment Trends

Campus Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
CAST IMAGINE MIDDLE						82	165
DAVIS COLLEGE PREP MIDDLE						126	272
DAVIS MIDDLE	630	621	604	545	443	314	150
EDGAR ALLAN POE STEM DUAL LANGUAGE MIDDLE			188	378	455	439	409
HARRIS MIDDLE	801	798	789	762	723	719	731
HOT WELLS MIDDLE			417	420	415	595	538
LONGFELLOW MIDDLE	871	863	766	646	623	597	612
LOWELL MIDDLE SCHOOL	311	266	278	289	283		
POE MIDDLE SCHOOL	270	219	406	232			
RHODES MIDDLE	561	570	552	544	513	461	387
ROGERS COLLEGE PREP MIDDLE					104	227	317
ROGERS MIDDLE	378	408	361	364	219	93	
TAFOLLA COLLEGE PREP MIDDLE						180	351
TAFOLLA MIDDLE	404	449	741	697	609	385	186
WHITTIER MIDDLE	751	753	738	728	709	656	569

*Note: The 2025–26 figures reflect membership counts on 10/2/2025.

The year-to-year shifts across the district's middle schools show that the most pronounced enrollment declines emerged in the middle of the six-year period, particularly in 2023–24 and 2024–25. During these years, the deeper blue shading, applied within each campus row, highlights the points at which many schools experienced their sharpest downturns. Earlier years exhibit a more balanced mix of modest gains and losses, suggesting a period of relative stability before these more recent contractions.

It is also clear that some apparent increases or decreases reflect the phasing in or phasing out of specialized programs and academies, rather than pure demographic changes. For example, program adjustments at campuses such as Davis influence their year-to-year patterns and should be interpreted within that broader operational context. Given that the 2025–26 figures represent membership rather than enrollment, the coloration for that year may not fully align with earlier patterns and therefore warrants caution in interpretation.

Historical Enrollment Trends

SAISD Historical Enrollment by Campus:

High School

The historical enrollment tables for SAISD high schools show each campus’s year-to-year enrollment trajectory over the past six years. For every row, which represents a single campus, the darkest red shade indicates the greatest positive change from the previous year, while the darkest blue shade indicates the greatest negative change, or the largest year-over-year loss. Because this formatting is applied within each campus row, the colors are designed to highlight how that specific campus has shifted over time rather than to compare change magnitudes across different schools. This provides a clear visual cue for identifying periods of rapid growth, sharper declines, or relative stability in enrollment at each campus.

High School Enrollment Trends

Campus Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
BRACKENRIDGE H S	1560	1531	1502	1568	1656	1593	1598
BURBANK H S	1244	1291	1323	1319	1314	1405	1444
CAST MED H S	104	182	207	195	204	213	202
CAST TECH H S	380	492	471	457	506	451	427
COOPER ACADEMY AT NAVARRO	361	394	273	297	317	318	377
EDISON H S	1504	1474	1356	1329	1373	1360	1224
FOX TECHNICAL H S	436	466	476	499	482	499	500
HEALY-MURPHY	141	157	110	163	132	141	109
HIGHLANDS H S	1512	1525	1539	1651	1495	1478	1442
HOUSTON H S	862	834	844	856	826	800	721
JEFFERSON H S	1647	1616	1644	1686	1625	1706	1587
LANIER H S	1443	1409	1473	1547	1612	1620	1562
ST PHILIP'S COLLEGE EARLY COLLEGE H S	309	342	299	285	299	305	329
TEXANS CAN ACADEMY	204	269	136				
TRAVIS EARLY COLLEGE H S	399	430	446	425	392	408	389
YOUNG MEN'S LEADERSHIP ACADEMY	367	385	385	333	297	242	215
YOUNG WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP ACADEMY	525	588	601	528	521	534	533

*Note: The 2025–26 figures reflect membership counts on 10/2/2025.

Across the district’s high schools, the year-to-year changes reflect a mixed and variable pattern. Red shading appears consistently throughout the six-year period, indicating that many high schools have experienced intermittent periods of enrollment growth. At the same time, blue shading shows that declines do occur, but they are not concentrated in any single cluster of years. Instead, the table suggests a cyclical pattern where gains and losses alternate, rather than a sustained multi-year downturn.

Overall, the distribution of shading implies that high school enrollment has been more resilient and less uniformly negative than at other grade levels. While certain years show sharper drops for some campuses, other high schools demonstrate steady or recurring growth, particularly in 2023–24 and 2024–25, where red shading is more prevalent. In sum, the high school level reflects a more balanced enrollment landscape—one characterized by campus-specific fluctuations rather than a systemwide trajectory of decline.

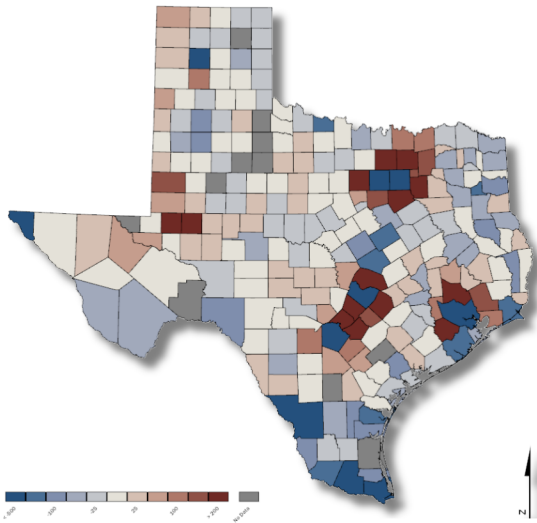
Kindergarten Enrollment & Births Trends



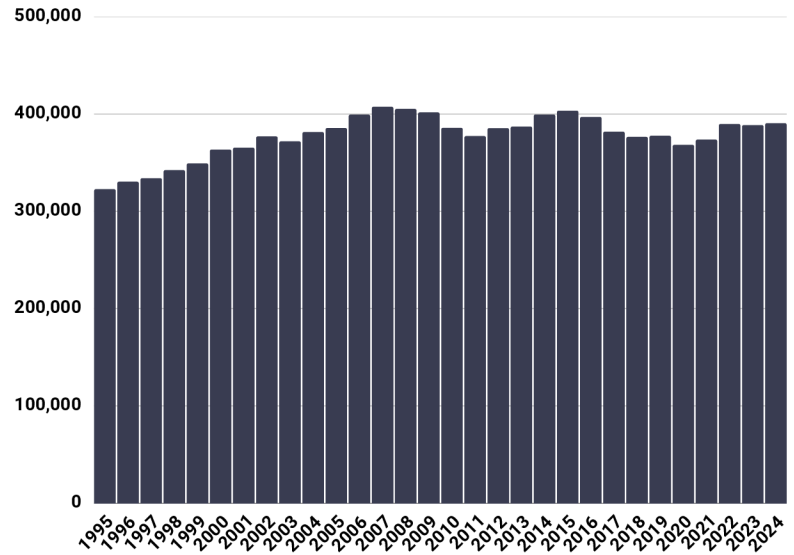
Statewide Birth Trends

Texas has seen a general decline in births since 2015, reducing the pipeline of future kindergarten enrollments. Suburban counties are experiencing birth growth, while urban and rural areas are seeing declines. As a result, enrollment growth pressures are expected to intensify in fast-growing suburban counties, while urban and rural counties may face stagnation or gradual decline.

Growth and Decline in Number of Births by County 2010 to 2020



Number of Births in Texas 1995 to 2024

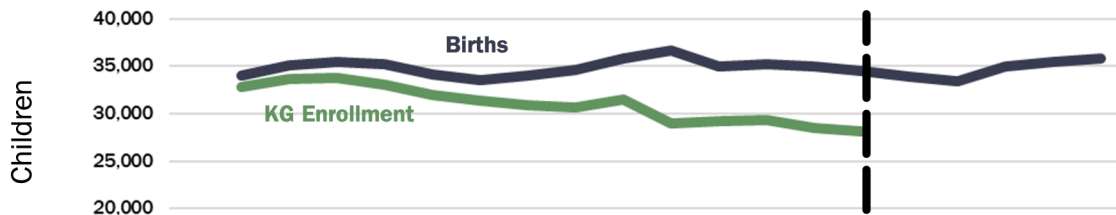


General downward trend in births since 2015

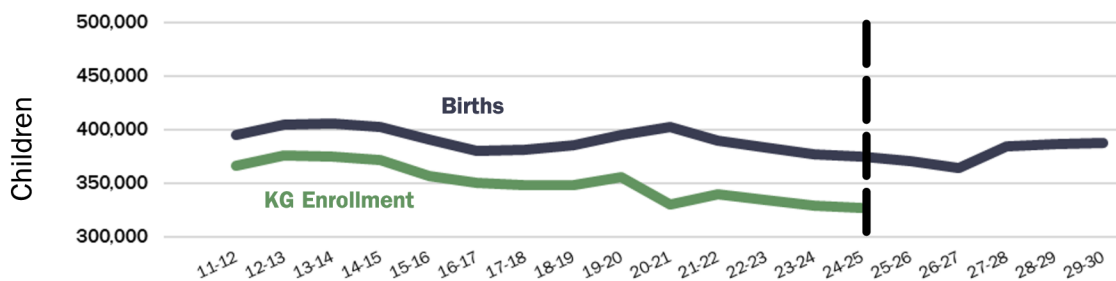
Statewide & Regional KG Enrollment and Births

Both Region 20 and the state of Texas show parallel declines in births and kindergarten enrollment over the past decade, with kindergarten enrollment consistently trailing births by a widening margin. While both measures are projected to stabilize, only modest recovery is anticipated beginning in 2026–27, suggesting continued pressure on early-grade enrollment in the near term.

Region 20



Texas



KG enrollment data was not available for region and statewide graphs for the 2025-26 school year.

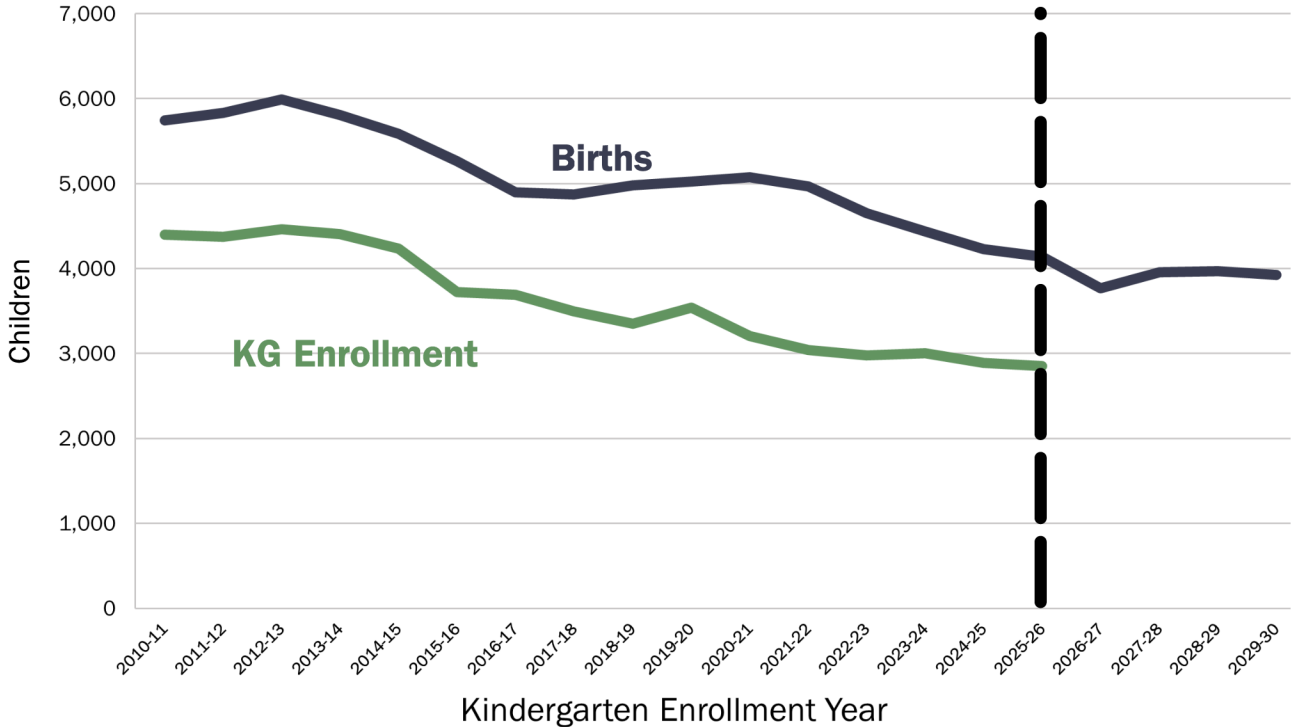
Sources: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Vital Statistic

Kindergarten Enrollment & Births Trends



SAISD KG Enrollment and Adjusted Births

Kindergarten (KG) enrollment is often an early indicator of broader demographic trends. To anticipate future enrollment, birth data, aggregated by the mother's ZIP code, is shifted forward five years to align with the age at which children typically enter kindergarten. This approach provides a general forecast of incoming kindergarten cohorts. The graph below illustrates the number of live births to mothers residing within San Antonio ISD ZIP codes, aligned with the corresponding kindergarten enrollment years.



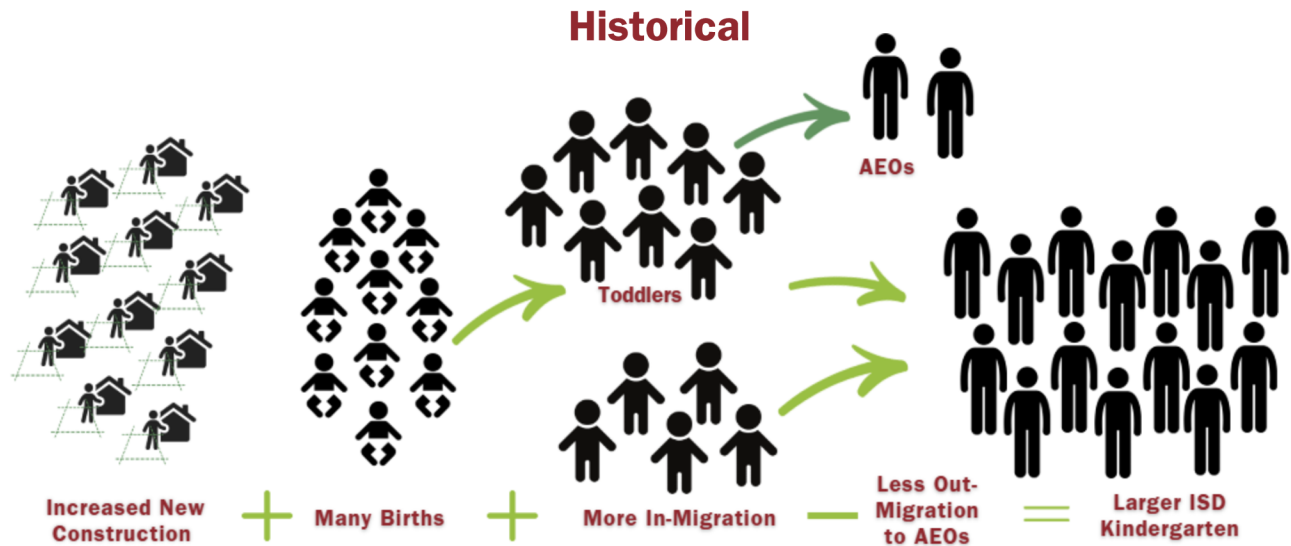
Sources: Texas Education Agency (TEA); Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Vital Statistics

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, both births and kindergarten enrollment have declined, but the gap between the two has widened. This divergence indicates that a smaller share of locally born children are entering kindergarten in SAISD, likely due to demographic change, increased participation in alternative education options, or population mobility out of the district.

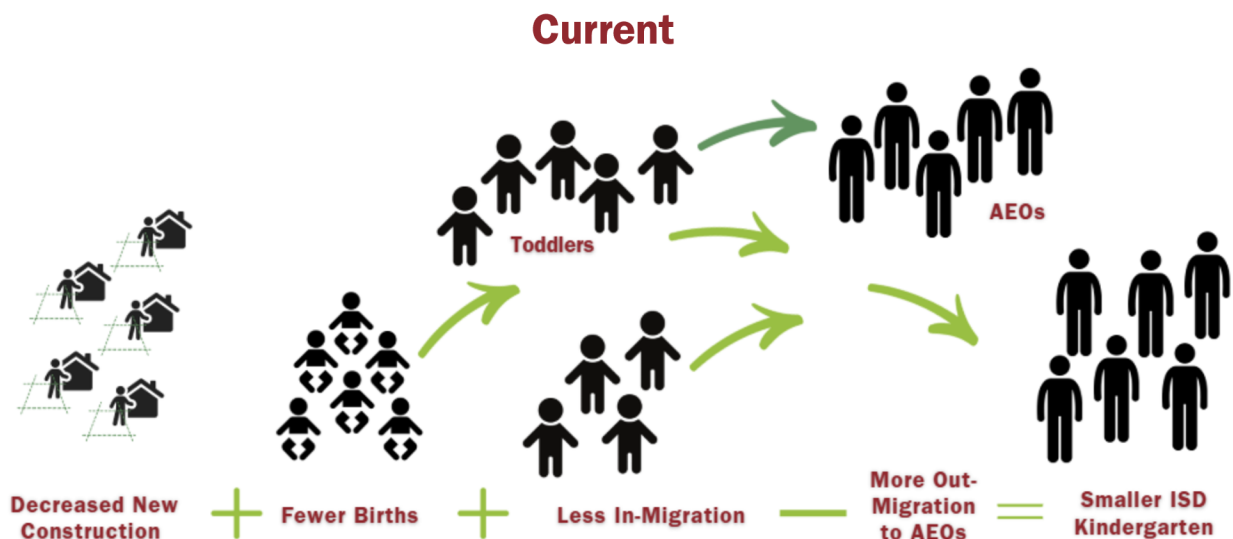
Understanding Enrollment Shifts

Historical vs. Current Enrollment Trends

Historical enrollment growth in many Texas ISDs reflects a consistent demographic pattern in which high birth rates coincide with periods of strong new housing construction. As these larger birth cohorts age, school districts often experience net in-migration, with more families moving into new developments than leaving for alternative educational options. This combination of strong residential growth and favorable migration patterns results first in expanding preschool-aged populations and eventually in larger kindergarten cohorts, setting the foundation for sustained enrollment increases throughout the elementary grades and beyond.



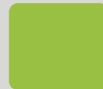
In contrast, current enrollment trends in many ISDs reflect the opposite demographic forces at play. Birth rates have been declining during this period of enrollment stabilization, reducing the number of young children entering the pipeline. At the same time, many districts are approaching or reaching build-out, limiting the volume of new housing that once fueled steady in-migration. As these structural shifts occur, in-migration slows while out-migration to other educational alternatives becomes more common, resulting in noticeably smaller kindergarten cohorts entering ISDs and contributing to flatten overall enrollment trajectories.



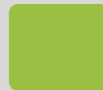


San Antonio ISD

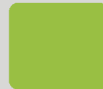
Demographic Analysis



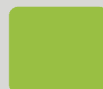
Introduction



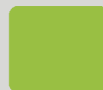
Historical Enrollment Trends



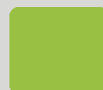
Alternative Educational Opportunities



Immigration Policy and Enrollment



Regional Economic and Housing Market Data



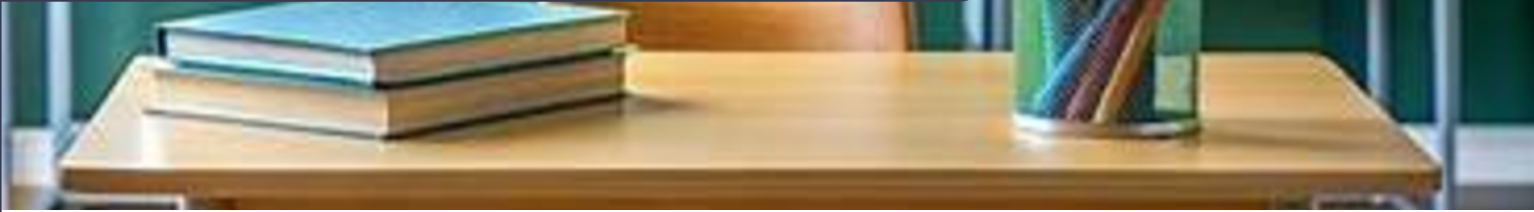
Summary of Phase One



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Glossary: AEOs



Alternative Educational Opportunities (AEOs)

AEOs are educational settings outside of the home district's traditional public schools.

Charter Schools

Publicly funded, tuition-free, in-person educational institutions that provide an alternative to the traditional Independent School District (ISD) system.

Education Savings Account (ESA)

Government-approved savings program that allows families to set aside funds for educational expenses, typically with tax advantages.

Homeschool Student

A student who receives their education primarily at home rather than attending a traditional public or private school.

Masking

The process of removing or obscuring personally identifiable information from educational records to protect student privacy when sharing data.

Micro Schools

A small, community-based educational setting that typically serves a limited number of students, often between five and 15.

Other ISDs

In-person public educational opportunity that is an alternative to the ISD where the student lives.

Public Schools

A school funded and operated by government authorities, typically at the local, state, or federal level, to provide free education to all children within a designated geographic area.

Resident Student

A student who resides within the geographic boundaries of a specific school district or institution and is eligible to attend its schools based on their residence.

Private Schools

Tuition-based schools that are supported by private organizations or private individuals rather than by the government.

Traditional ISD

A public school district that follows the conventional K-12 education model. These districts are governed by an elected school board and overseen by the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

Transfer Student

A student who moves from one school or district to another rather than enrolling in their zoned school based on residential address.

Virtual Schools

Educational opportunity offered by charter schools, other ISDs, and universities requiring only online participation.

Vouchers

A state-funded scholarship or financial aid program that allows parents to use public education funds to pay for private school tuition, homeschooling expenses, or other alternative educational options.



Legislative Updates



The 89th Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 2 (SB2) and Senate Bill 569 (SB569), both of which may significantly impact public school districts. Senate Bill 569 became effective immediately upon its signing in May 2025, while Senate Bill 2 will take effect in the 2026-27 school year. This page provides an overview of both bills, and the following three pages will offer more detailed information on each one.

SB 2 – Educational Savings Accounts / Vouchers

Impacts

Public school districts, open-enrollment charter schools, private schools.

Summary

Establishes a statewide Education Savings Account (ESA) program, providing public funds for eligible families to use toward private school tuition and other educational expenses.

Implications

Officially launches at the beginning of the 2026-27 school year. Initial budget set to one billion over two years.

SB 569 – Virtual & Hybrid Public School Program

Impacts

Public school districts, open-enrollment charter schools, consortia, universities, or ESCs.

Summary

Completely rewrites the state's previous patchwork of virtual learning regulations with a unified, statewide structure that emphasizes flexibility, accessibility, and accountability.

Empowers school districts and open-enrollment charter schools to create and operate their own full-time virtual campuses (synchronous, asynchronous, or hybrid), virtual courses, and hybrid instruction.

Implications

Opens enrollment statewide - students may join virtual programs across the state, irrespective of district boundaries.

Funding & Revenue

- Students in virtual/hybrid programs are counted for ADA funding just like in-person students.
- Districts may charge tuition/fees for non-resident students enrolling in programs outside their home district.
- Requires districts to consider virtual or hybrid learning as an alternative to expulsion.

Flexibility & Accessibility

- Allows students to take AP, dual-credit, or specialized elective courses virtually.
- Creates numerous pathways for high school students to earn credit toward a college degree, participate in apprenticeships, and more.



Key Components

General Provisions



Officially launches at the beginning of the 2026-2027 school year.

- Comptroller must establish rules and procedures by May 15, 2026.
- Private Schools can choose whether they will participate.
- Prioritizes students exiting public schools over those already enrolled in private schools.
- Private schools must be accredited and operational for at least two years.
- Private Schools must administer a nationally recognized exam of the private school's choosing; the exam does not have to be STAAR.

State Reporting



The state is required to produce an annual report including data on participants' test results, satisfaction with the program, and college and career readiness.

- Reporting must include information on how the program affects public and private school enrollment.
- Lawmakers will get an annual report with demographic data on each participating child, including the student's age, sex, race or ethnicity, and zip code.
- State officials will be required to work with a private auditor responsible for helping to ensure program participants follow the law.

Funding



Funds will flow to families through Education Savings Accounts (ESAs), which essentially function like state-managed bank accounts.

- Families can receive between \$10,300 and \$10,900 per year per child for private school enrollment.
- Children cannot be simultaneously enrolled in the program and a public school.
- Parents must be able to prove their child is a U.S. citizen.
- Children with disabilities are eligible for up to \$30,000 per year.
- Families of homeschoolers can receive up to \$2,000 per year.

Prioritization of Funds

If demand exceeds funding, priority goes to:



- Students with disabilities in families earning $\leq 500\%$ of the poverty level (~\$160,000 for a family of four);
 - Families earning $\leq 200\%$ of the poverty level (~\$64,000);
 - Families between 200%–500% of the poverty level;
 - Families $\geq 500\%$ of the poverty level (capped at 20% of total funding).
- Priority does not guarantee acceptance.
 - Private schools keep full control over admissions and are not required to provide disability accommodations.



SB2: Anticipated Impact



Short Term: Limited Impact

- **Small Scale of Program Initially**

SB2 allocates \$1 billion over two years (approximately \$500 million annually), which limits participation to about 50,000 students per year statewide, a small fraction of the total K–12 population and the roughly 350,000 students already in Texas private schools and 500,000 students already homeschooled.

- **Initial Participants Likely in Private Schools**

Many early voucher recipients are expected to be students already enrolled in private schools or homeschooled, meaning public school enrollment and funding won't see an initial proportional decline.

- **Tuition Gap Creates Barriers**

With average private school tuition at \$11,348 and vouchers covering \$10,300 - \$10,900, low- and middle-income families may struggle to afford the difference, especially in areas like Houston where tuition can exceed \$26,000.

- **Geographic Inequity in Access**

Rural and lower-income urban areas with fewer accredited private schools are less likely to see significant early impacts. The program's requirement that private schools be accredited and in operation for at least two years also slows rollout.

- **Voucher Admissions Limitations**

Students must both qualify for a voucher and be accepted by a private school to use it. This could result in vouchers disproportionately going to students already in private schools.

- **Low Initial Public School Exodus**

According to TEA and Legislative Budget Board estimates, only 24,500 public school students are expected to switch to private schools by fiscal year 2027, which is relatively modest.

Long Term: Potentially Significant Impact

- **Projected Growth in Participation**

Private school capacity is projected to increase by 10% annually, potentially allowing up to 98,000 public school students and 42,000 homeschool students to move to private schools by fiscal year 2030, with ~70% filled by public school students and ~30% by home-schooled students (TEA estimates).

- **State Budget Impact in Future Biennia**

For subsequent biennia, estimated costs would be 3.3 billion in fiscal year 2028, rising to 4.8 billion in fiscal year 2030, dependent upon appropriations from the Legislature.

- **Greater Impact in Densely Populated Areas**

Larger districts with more private schools nearby, like Houston, which has over 150 private schools, are more likely to have a moderate to high impact and experience more substantial public school enrollment declines over time.

- **Marketing and Expansion by Private Schools**

Private schools are preparing to expand their reach, including tailored marketing campaigns aimed at new demographics made accessible through the voucher program.

- **Mid-Year Mobility and Enrollment Challenges**

As the program scales, public schools will face greater unpredictability in student enrollment, especially with potential mid-year transfers, complicating planning and budgeting.

- **Strategic Shifts in School Planning**

Districts near clusters of private schools will need to closely monitor and adapt to changing enrollment patterns, preparing for more pronounced effects over the next 5–10 years.



Legislative Updates: SB569



Key Components

Senate Bill 569, passed by the Texas Legislature in 2025, became effective immediately. It replaces the state-run Texas Virtual School Network (Chapter 30A) with a locally controlled system under Chapter 30B of the Education Code, aligning with recommendations from the Commission on Virtual Education.

General Provisions



Public school districts, open-enrollment charter schools, consortia, universities, or ESCs may now offer:

- Individual virtual courses;
- Full-time virtual campuses;
- Full-time hybrid (part-time in-person, part-time online) campuses;
- Options are open statewide, regardless of student residency.

Districts or charters operating under the old Chapter 30A framework may continue current programs until the end of the 2026-27 school year. An expedited authorization process is available for existing virtual providers.

Districts or charters not currently providing a virtual program are required to:

- Secure local school board approval to develop a virtual or hybrid program;
- Use a one-year planning period to create detailed academic and operational plans, including curriculum alignment, instruction, staffing, training, engagement, and data privacy compliance;
- Submit plans to TEA for authorization to operate a full-time virtual or hybrid campus;
- Upon approval, request a County-District-Campus Number (CDCN) from TEA.

State Reporting



The TEA must adopt rules governing virtual courses, campuses, private provider oversight, and authorization processes. Advisory committees with districts, charters, and parents may be formed.

Startup grants and technical assistance to support districts in launching virtual or hybrid campuses are available through the TEA.

Requires the TEA to publish a list of available virtual courses, including costs and third-party providers.

Funding



Funding & Revenue

- Students in virtual/hybrid programs are counted for ADA funding just like in-person students.
- Districts may charge tuition/fees for non-resident students enrolling in programs outside their home district.



PASA analyzes enrollment in alternative educational institutions, including private schools, charter schools, virtual schools, nearby ISDs, and early college or university programs, to assess their impact on student attrition from each district. Homeschooled students are not included in this analysis, as the State of Texas does not systematically track homeschool enrollment.

Private Schools

Private schools remain a steady and long-established option for families living in and around San Antonio ISD. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, about 90 private schools operated in the San Antonio area during the 2023–24 school year. Within SAISD boundaries, roughly 19 private schools serve an estimated 2,600 PK–12 students. The central-city market is dominated by faith-based schools, which often charge lower tuition—generally between \$7,000 and \$12,000—because they are subsidized, operate with leaner overhead, and are designed to remain accessible rather than premium. This allows them to compete for students at a price point well below independent or college-preparatory programs.

A smaller group of independent and college-preparatory schools charges significantly higher tuition, typically ranging from \$20,000 to more than \$34,000 per year. At the other end of the spectrum, some small church-based programs offer tuition beginning around \$600 annually, though these campuses tend to have limited enrollment and narrow grade spans.

Regionwide, private schools enroll roughly 23,000 students, or about 6 percent of the San Antonio metro area’s K–12 population. Only a portion of this market directly affects SAISD, but nearby private schools provide a meaningful range of choices for families, particularly at the elementary and middle school levels. The broad spread of tuition—from very low-cost religious schools to high-tuition independent programs—creates a diverse landscape that continues to draw students from central-city neighborhoods.

Overall, private schools represent a moderate but steady share of enrollment alternatives for SAISD residents and remain an important consideration when evaluating local enrollment trends and the wider competitive environment.

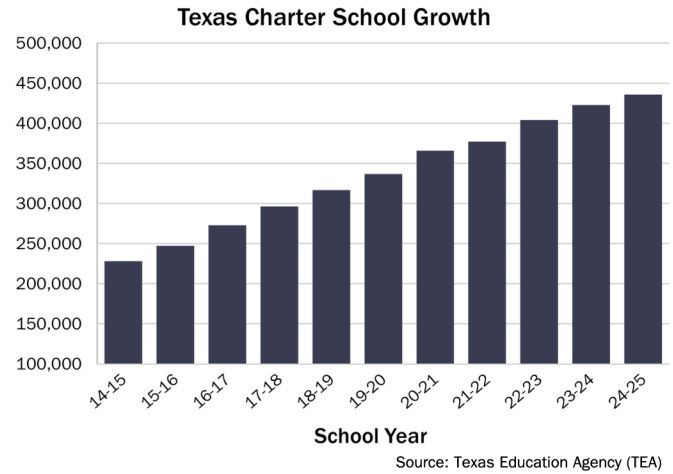
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES)



Charter Schools

Statewide, charter school enrollment continues to grow and affects all ISDs, since each student enrolled in a charter school represents a student who has transferred out of a traditional ISD. Because open-enrollment charter schools may enroll students directly at any grade level, these transfer counts include students who were never enrolled in their home district. Between 2014–15 and 2024–25, statewide charter enrollment increased sharply, while enrollment in ISDs saw only modest growth.

Between 2014–15 and 2024–25, statewide charter enrollment increased 91.1%, while enrollment in ISDs increased by only 2%.



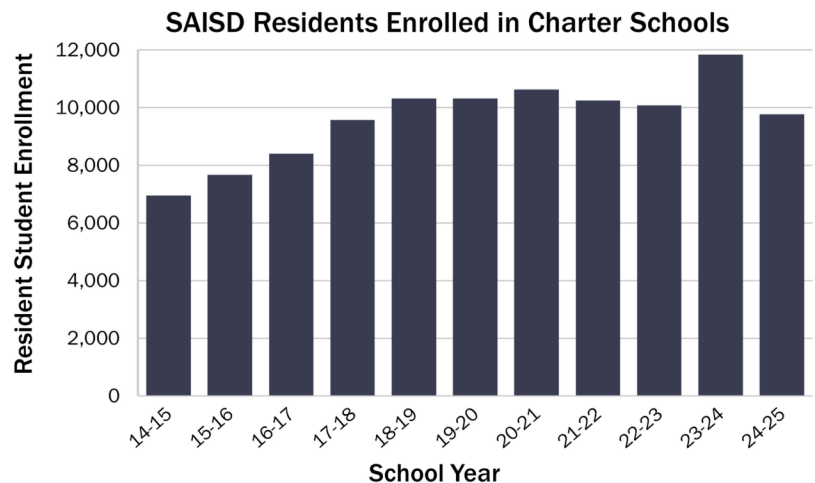
Charter school options in and around San Antonio are extensive, with more than 100 active campuses enrolling nearly 50,000 students, many with waitlists. Enrollment SAISD residents in charter schools has also grown steadily, rising from about 7,000 students in 2014–15 to almost 12,000 in 2023–24. About 60 percent of the region’s charter campuses have opened within the past ten years, highlighting how rapidly the sector has expanded. Enrollment dipped slightly in 2024–25 but remains above earlier levels, reflecting the continued appeal of charter options for SAISD families.

At the end of July 2025, the board of directors of Bexar County Academy, located on the Northwest side of San Antonio, voted to surrender the charter, but families were not notified until just a few days before school started. PASA also found several additional charter school closures approved through recent TEA amendments that are expected to shift enrollment among other Alternative Educational Options for the 2026–27 school year.

The share of SAISD students attending nearby charter schools has remained fairly steady over the past six years, with one notable exception. In 2023–24, charter enrollment rose by roughly 2,000 students. PASA will complete a detailed review of TEA transfer data to determine whether this reflects a true shift in enrollment or a possible data irregularity.

Nearly **18.0%** of San Antonio ISD resident students were enrolled in area charter schools in 2024-25.

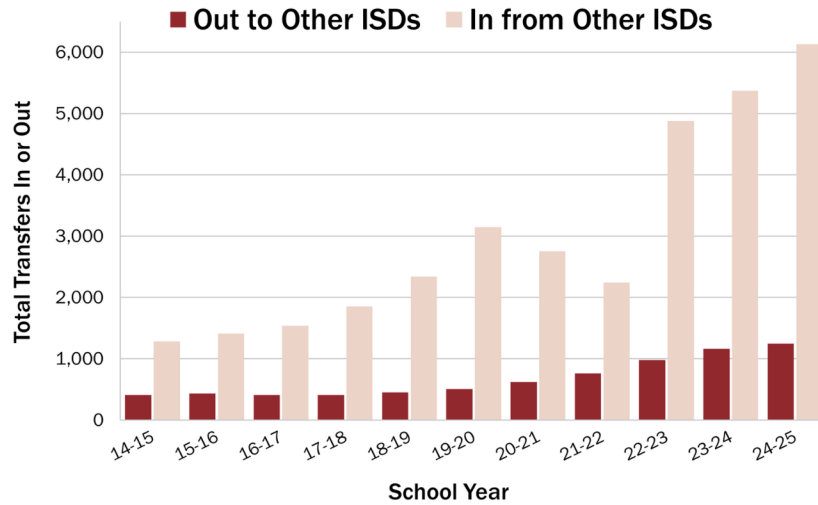
The adjacent graph illustrates the annual number of San Antonio ISD students transferring to nearby in-person charter schools. Transfers to virtual charter schools are discussed later in this report.





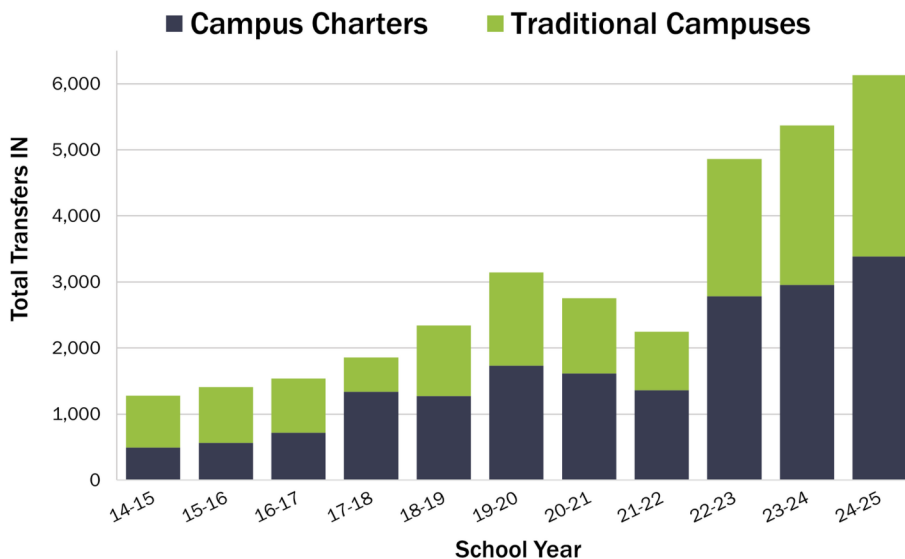
Other ISDs

Transfers into SAISD from neighboring districts have risen sharply over the past decade, increasing from just over 1,000 students in 2014–15 to nearly 6,000 in 2024–25. Transfers out to other ISDs have grown as well, but at a much slower pace. This widening gap shows that SAISD is consistently bringing in far more students than it loses. Regional mobility now plays a major role in shaping enrollment patterns, with surrounding ISDs serving as a large and growing source of incoming students, while remaining a comparatively small destination for SAISD residents choosing to leave. The chart below compares the year-over-year trends in both In- and Out-Transfers.



Where are In-Transfers Attending?

The chart below breaks down where these incoming students enroll once they enter SAISD. Both traditional campuses and campus charters have seen steady increases, with stronger growth emerging after 2021–22. By 2024–25, more than 6,000 students are transferring in, split across both models. This reinforces that SAISD’s mix of programs and campus options continues to draw families from outside the District and helps counteract some of the enrollment pressures created by alternative educational providers.

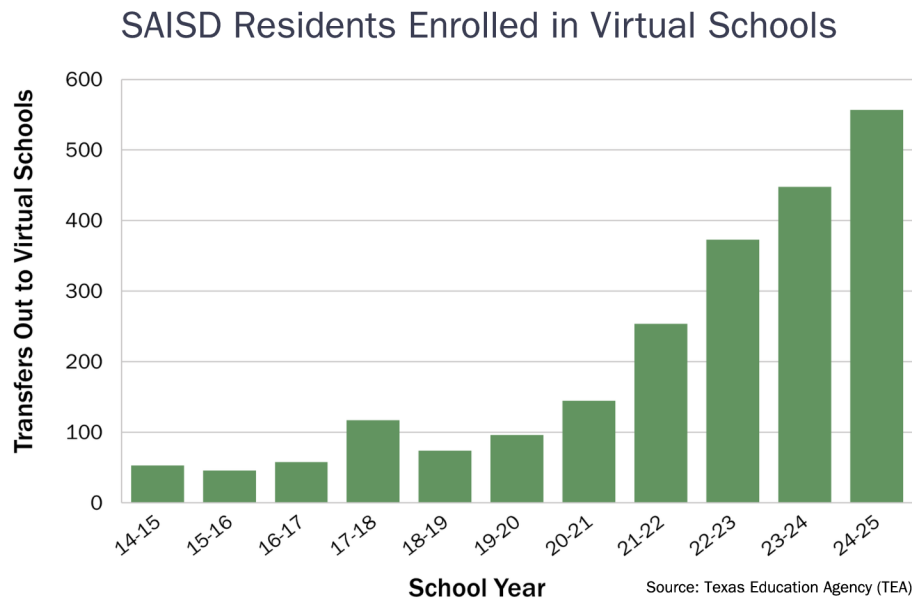


Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)



Virtual Academies

This chart shows a clear and rapid rise in the number of San Antonio ISD students transferring to virtual schools over the past decade. Transfers remained low and relatively flat through 2019–20, then began climbing sharply during and after the pandemic. By 2024–25, more than 550 SAISD students were enrolled in virtual programs outside the District, marking the highest level to date and reflecting the growing availability and appeal of online schooling options.



Student transfers to virtual public school alternatives have increased by **951%** among San Antonio ISD resident students.



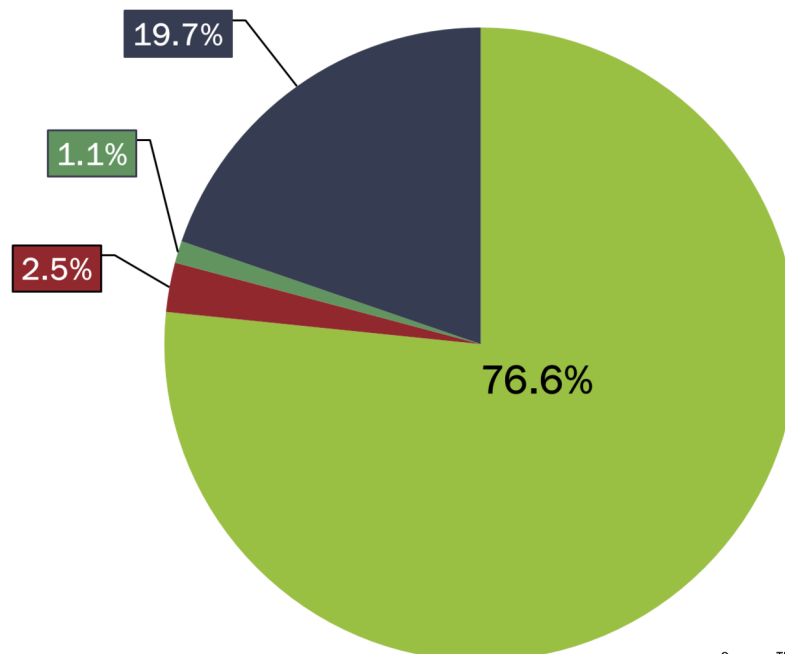
Where Do SAISD Residents Attend School?

The graphic below illustrates the distribution of San Antonio ISD resident students by educational setting during the 2024–25 school year. Estimated resident student attrition to private schools will be included in Phase Two of the Demographic Study that PASA will conduct in Spring 2026.

The data in the table and graph illustrate that only 76.6% of the estimated 49,485 SAISD resident student population (excluding resident students enrolled in private schools) are enrolled in San Antonio ISD schools. Additionally, 6,129 students from outside the District have transferred into San Antonio ISD. These patterns reflect the growing presence of alternative education providers and their collective impact on public school enrollment trends.

2024-25 District Enrollment Breakdown

Resident Students	49,485	
Attending Charter Schools	-9,763	19.7%
Attending Virtual Schools	-557	1.1%
Attending Other ISDs	-1,247	2.5%
Attending and Residing in SAISD	37,918	76.6%
Transfers into District	+6,129	
District Enrollment (10/25/2024)	44,047	



Sources: TEA Transfer Reports



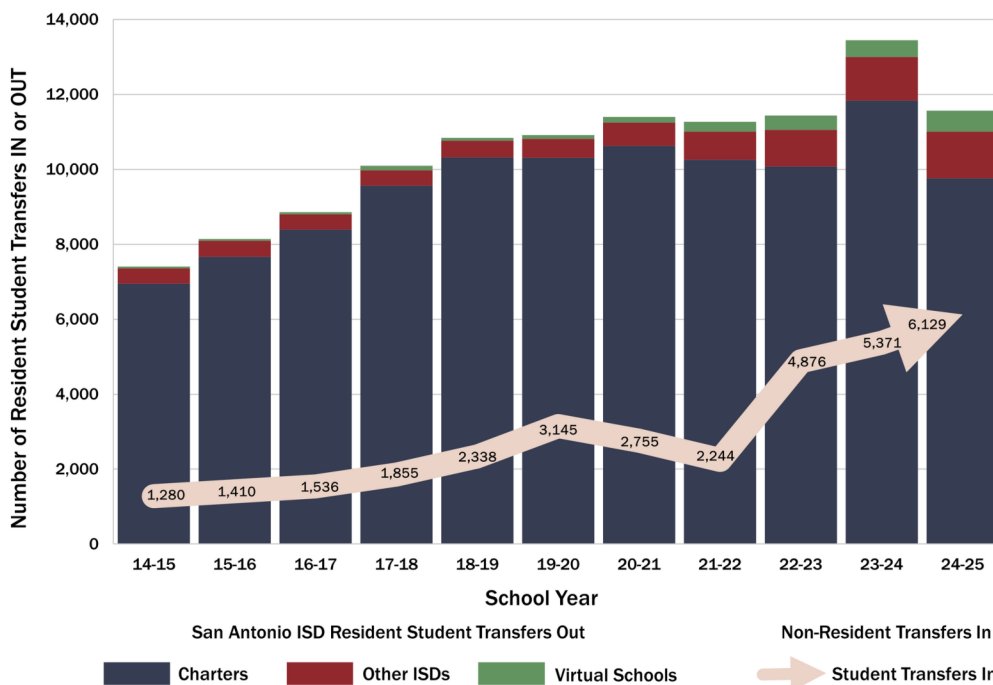
Summary: Total Public School Impact

Over the past decade, the number of San Antonio ISD resident students transferring to other public school alternatives has grown steadily. The stacked bars in the chart show resident student transfers out to charter schools, other ISDs, and virtual schools. These combined out-transfers increased from just over 7,000 students in 2014–15 to nearly 10,000 by 2024–25, with charter schools accounting for the largest share of growth. Virtual school transfers also accelerated, especially during and after the pandemic.

The tan trend line represents students transferring into SAISD from neighboring districts. While the District continues to receive several hundred nonresident students each year, these inflows remain significantly smaller than the number of resident students transferring out. Even with slight increases in recent years, SAISD gains far fewer students from other ISDs than it loses to charters, neighboring districts, and virtual programs.

This shift highlights the increasingly competitive educational environment facing traditional public school districts. During the 89th Texas Legislative Session, two key bills were passed that PASA anticipates will significantly impact ISDs statewide. Senate Bill 2 establishes Education Savings Accounts (ESAs), set to begin in the 2026-27 school year, enabling public funds to support private and home school education. Senate Bill 569 restructures virtual learning by dissolving the Texas Virtual School Network and granting local ISDs the authority to develop and operate their own virtual and hybrid programs. As more families pursue flexible, specialized, or publicly funded alternatives, traditional districts must actively monitor enrollment trends and adapt long-range plans to address student retention, staffing, and facility utilization.

SAN ANTONIO ISD - PUBLIC SCHOOL TRANSFERS - BY YEAR



The graph highlights that SAISD's net enrollment loss is driven by the large number of resident students transferring out each year. While the District does receive some nonresident students, these inflows are far smaller than the out-transfers to charters, other ISDs, and virtual programs.

Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)

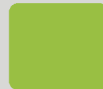
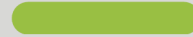


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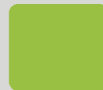


San Antonio ISD

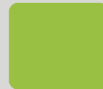
Demographic Analysis



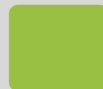
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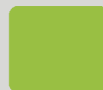
Historical Enrollment Trends



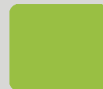
Alternative Educational Opportunities



Immigration Policy and Enrollment



Regional Economic and Housing Market Data



Summary of Phase One



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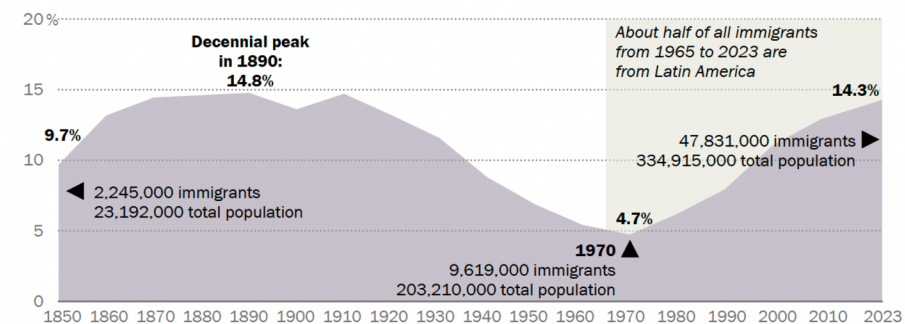


National Demographics and Migration

Migration continues to play a central role in shaping population patterns in the United States. According to a recent analysis by the Pew Research Center¹, the U.S. immigrant population grew by approximately 1.6 million people in 2023, the largest single-year increase in more than two decades, and reached 47.8 million individuals, or 14.3 percent of the national population. This represents the highest immigrant share since 1890 and underscores the scale of recent demographic change. While this growth reflects rising immigration at the national level, the effects on K–12 systems are more nuanced and do not necessarily translate into increases in newcomer enrollment.

Immigrant share of the U.S. population, 1850-2023

% of U.S. population that is foreign born



Note: Populations are rounded to the nearest 1,000. Shares are calculated using unrounded population numbers.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-Born Population of the United States: 1850-2000"; and Pew Research Center tabulations of 2010 and 2023 American Community Surveys.

It is important to distinguish between growth in the immigrant population overall and the number of newly arrived immigrant students entering schools. National reporting indicates that these trends are now moving in different directions. Several education-industry sources, including Courthouse News Service and ABC News, document that fewer newly arrived immigrant students are enrolling in many public school districts across the country. These declines are occurring alongside other pressures on K–12 enrollment, including lower birth rates, domestic out-migration, and increased participation in alternative education options. Historically, increasing numbers of immigrant families helped offset the financial implications of enrollment declines, particularly in urban districts, by contributing English-learner populations and the associated additional per-pupil funding. Current reporting suggests that this stabilizing effect is weakening.

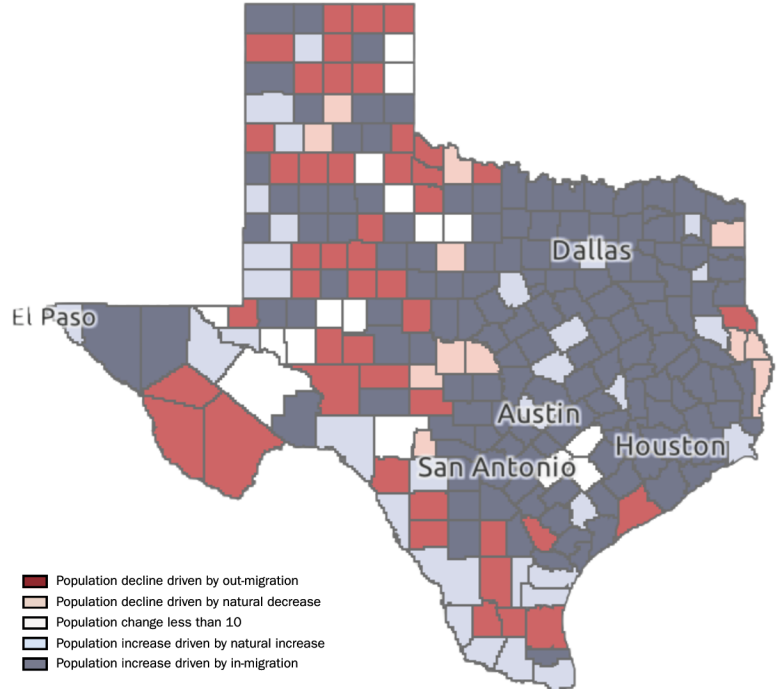
At the same time, national news coverage has highlighted shifts in the enforcement environment. Analyses from outlets such as Courthouse News², Brookings³, and the American Immigration Council⁴ describe an atmosphere of heightened uncertainty among mixed-status households. Renewed enforcement actions, increased public visibility of immigration operations, and voluntary family relocations have been associated with higher rates of absenteeism, mid-year withdrawals, and reduced participation in school-based services in several regions. These effects are not the result of formal exclusion—public schools remain obligated under *Plyler v. Doe*⁵ to educate all children regardless of immigration status—but rather appear to stem from fear, mobility, and changes in family behavior. Together, this national context indicates that immigration continues to be a major contributor to overall population growth, while its immediate influence on school enrollment is more muted and mediated by the age profile of migrants, community climate, and policy conditions.



Immigration

Texas Demographics and Migration

As the accompanying map illustrates, counties across Texas vary substantially in their primary drivers of population change. Many of the state’s fastest-growing regions continue to attract newcomers at a pace that outstrips natural increase, while other areas—particularly rural and aging counties—face population losses tied to long-term demographic headwinds. This divergence underscores the importance of evaluating enrollment outlooks within their regional context rather than relying on statewide averages.



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Postcensal Population Estimates

Another factor shaping these dynamics is the composition of households moving into and within Texas. Recent migration data⁶

suggest that an increasing share of new residents are composed of young adults, early-career professionals, and older adults (55+) moving for lifestyle or retirement reasons. These groups tend to have smaller household sizes and fewer school-aged children, which can temper or delay enrollment impacts even in high-growth counties. Meanwhile, families with school-aged children increasingly concentrate in specific suburban corridors where housing availability and affordability align with educational preferences. This localized clustering helps explain why some districts experience rapid growth while neighboring areas remain flat or continue to decline.

In addition, the geographic origin of migrants matters. Domestic in-migrants from other states often arrive with different age structures and household formation patterns than international newcomers or intrastate movers. For example, migrants arriving from large metropolitan areas outside Texas tend to be older on average and more likely to be relocating for employment or housing considerations. By contrast, international migration continues to include younger adults and families in the child-bearing years—groups that may contribute to future enrollment increases but not always immediately upon arrival.

Taken together, these demographic nuances illustrate why changes in school enrollment do not always mirror changes in county-level population growth. Districts must consider not only how many people

Proportion of Migrants by Age

Age	2014	2024
1 to 17	22.5%	20.8%
18 to 24	17.1%	17.6%
25 to 54	49.1%	49.3%
55+	11.4%	12.3%

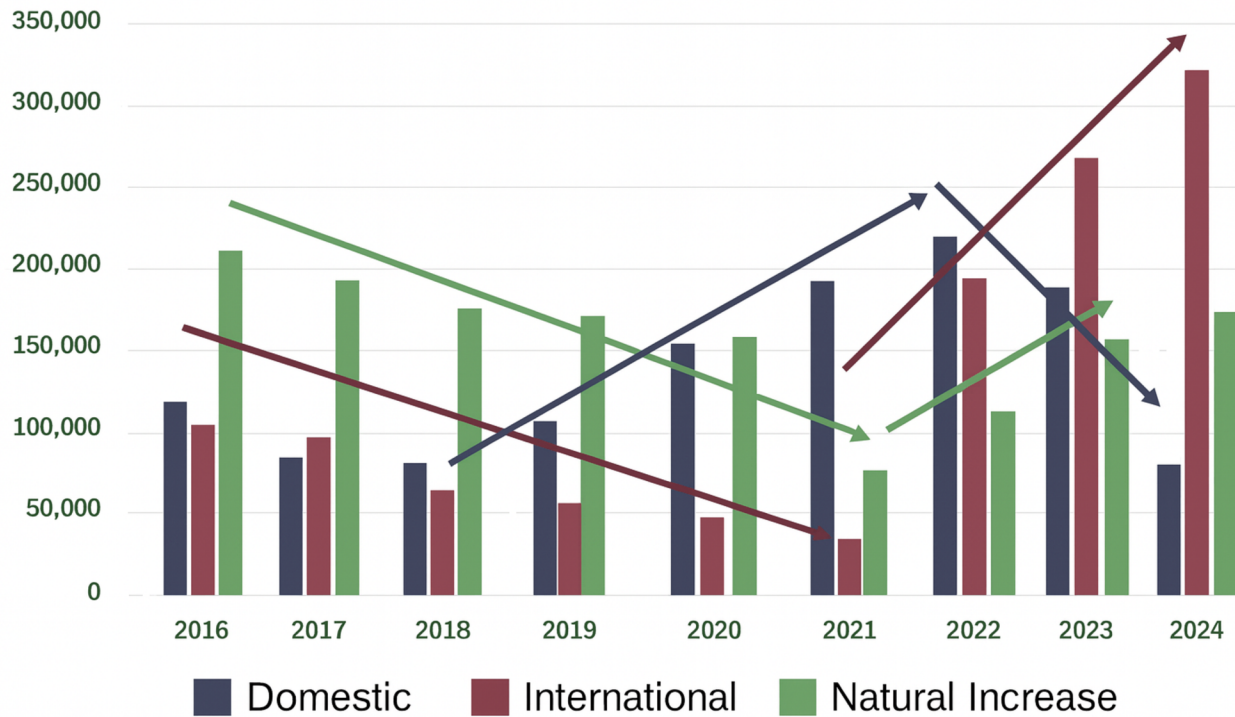
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

are moving into an area—but who they are, where they are coming from, and what stage of life they are in. As the age profile of new Texans evolves, enrollment trajectories will increasingly hinge on the timing of family formation, the availability of affordable housing, and the ways in which local job markets attract or retain younger households. Understanding these patterns provides critical context for long-range facility planning.



Immigration

Texas Demographics and Migration



Sources: Texas Demographic Center; U.S. Census Bureau. 2020 Evaluation Population Estimates and 2024 Vintage Population Estimates

According to the Texas Demographic Center⁷, between 2013 and 2023, Texas experienced substantial and sustained inflows of domestic and international migrants. Migration has increasingly become the state’s primary source of population growth, outpacing natural increase as newcomers arrive for job opportunities, educational access, climate advantages, and comparatively lower housing costs.

Domestic migration followed an up-then-down pattern, accelerating during the pandemic years as low housing costs and a strong job market drew residents from higher-cost states, then moderating as post-pandemic housing prices tightened and labor markets shifted. At the same time, international migration showed a down-then-up trajectory, reflecting changes in federal policy, enforcement priorities, and broader election-cycle dynamics.

For school districts, municipal planners, and regional analysts, these migration patterns carry important implications. They influence population size, age structure, enrollment levels, housing demand, and long-term infrastructure strategies. These differential fluctuations in migration into Texas from different geographic sources point to the broad variables that impact migration and underscore the need for close monitoring of these trends to anticipate future enrollment changes, workforce needs, and service demands across Texas communities.



Recent Shifts in Federal Enforcement

Recent federal and state data have shown a steady rise in international in-migration to Texas through 2024, contributing meaningfully to population growth and helping stabilize enrollment in many urban districts. However, shifts in federal policy and enforcement practices beginning in early 2025 have disrupted these trends. Expanded authority for immigration operations, coupled with high-visibility enforcement actions, has introduced new uncertainty for mixed-status and immigrant households—conditions that may influence school attendance, mid-year withdrawals, and families' willingness to interact with public institutions.

Several analyses highlight a significant change in the enforcement environment around schools. In early 2025, the federal government rescinded prior guidance that had limited immigration enforcement at “sensitive locations” such as churches, hospitals, and schools, explicitly authorizing immigration arrests in and around these sites as part of a broader mass-deportation strategy⁸.

Policy briefs and research from organizations such as Brookings and the American Immigration Council describe a “chilling effect,” where heightened enforcement and viral images of raids lead some families to avoid public spaces, including schools, out of fear that attendance could expose them or their relatives to immigration authorities⁹. Nationally, there have been reported instances of increased absenteeism, mid-year withdrawals, and lower participation in school-based services in communities with intensified immigration operations.

Edgewood ISD (a neighboring Bexar County district) notes that approximately 200 students withdrew during a single month in 2025, with local leaders explicitly linking some of the decline to community anxiety about ICE detainments and high-profile enforcement actions¹⁰. While these accounts do not quantify the precise causal impact on enrollment, they illustrate the ways in which an aggressive enforcement climate can intersect with school participation and day-to-day attendance.

Early Childhood: Head Start & K–12 pipeline

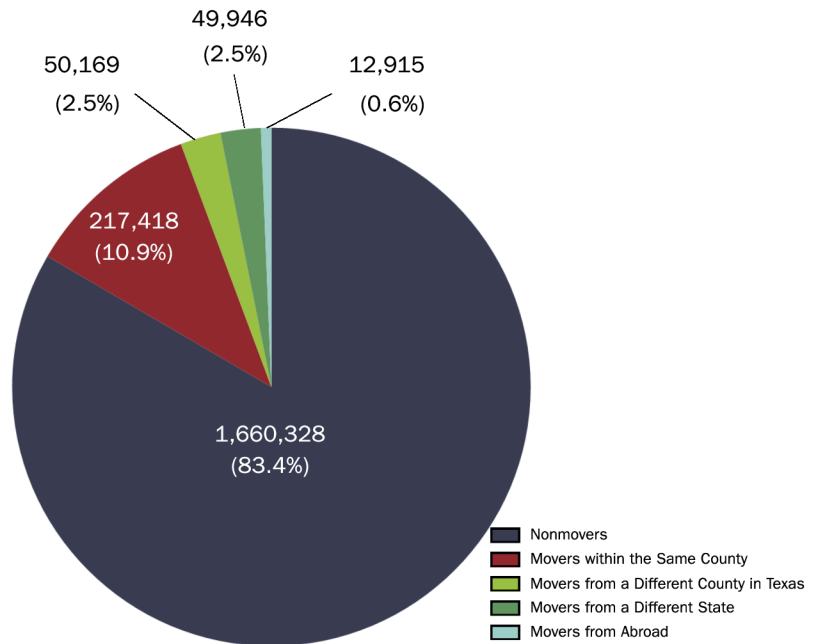
Another set of recent policy changes affects early childhood programs that often serve as a pipeline into kindergarten. In July 2025, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services issued guidance reclassifying Head Start as a “federal public benefit” and declaring that undocumented children and some mixed-status families would be ineligible for the program.¹¹

Following lawsuits from states and advocacy groups, federal courts have issued injunctions temporarily blocking implementation of the policy while litigation proceeds.¹² However, Head Start providers report significant confusion among families and staff about eligibility, and some programs have already seen changes in application patterns or heightened fears among immigrant parents. (Education Week) Commentators caution that even if the rule is ultimately struck down, the period of uncertainty may reduce participation by eligible children and weaken early-childhood pipelines into public schools in high-immigration communities.



Bexar County and San Antonio Region

Bexar County reflects many of the broader demographic patterns observed statewide. Estimates from the Texas Demographic Center indicate that several thousand international migrants move into Bexar County each year, with a growing share arriving from Central America. Foreign-born residents now constitute just over 13 percent of the county population, and a 2024 Migration Policy Institute¹³ analysis estimates that approximately 101,000 unauthorized immigrants reside in the county, including nearly 40,000 parents of minor children and roughly 6,000 school-aged children.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 ACS 5-year State-to-County Migration Flows

Local reporting also highlights recent shifts in migrant arrival patterns. The San Antonio Migrant Resource Center closed in early 2025 following a 72 percent decrease in the number of migrants passing through the facility between January 2024 and January 2025¹⁴. City officials noted that changes in federal enforcement and border policy contributed to the reduced flow of newly arrived asylum seekers entering the region. As a result, districts in the San Antonio area are navigating two simultaneous demographic dynamics: (1) fewer new migrant arrivals entering the K–12 enrollment pipeline, and (2) heightened uncertainty among long-established mixed-status families who already reside in the region.

Together, the national, statewide, and regional data can provide an understanding of how immigration trends intersect with school enrollment. Immigration remains a central driver of population change at all geographic levels, but its impacts on public school enrollment are shaped by migrant age profiles, enforcement environments, and family mobility patterns, factors that vary significantly across time and place.



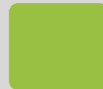
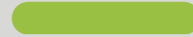
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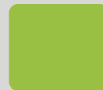


San Antonio ISD

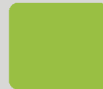
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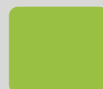
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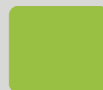
Historical Enrollment Trends



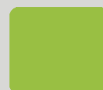
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Summary of Phase One



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Glossary: Residential Development



Age-Restricted

A housing development or community that limits residency based on age.

Build Out

The point at which most available land in a given area has been developed, particularly for residential purposes.

Build-to-Rent (BTR)

Single-family residential properties, including townhomes and condominiums, developed specifically for rental purposes rather than for sale to individual buyers.

Densification

The process of increasing the number of residential living units within an established area, often accomplished by converting single-family residential to apartments or commercial spaces to residential.

Developing

The phase where land construction is actively underway.

Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction (ETJ)

The unincorporated land adjacent to a city where the municipality can exercise certain planning and regulatory powers.

Existing

Residential developments that are fully built and occupied.

Home-Rule City

A Texas city with a population over 5,000 that has adopted a voter-approved charter, granting it broader self-governance powers than a general-law city.

Infill Development

The process of constructing new buildings on vacant or underutilized land within established areas, or redeveloping existing buildings often for a different end use—for example, conversion of a warehouse to apartments.

Jurisdiction

The governing authority, such as a city, county, or special district, with legal control over land use, permitting, or services in a specific area.

Manufactured Home Community (MHC)

Prefabricated homes built in a factory and transported to a site for installation, often located in designated communities.

Chapter 03 Glossary continued on the next page.



Glossary: Residential Development



Manufactured Home Community (MHC)

Prefabricated homes built in a factory and transported to a site for installation, often located in designated communities.

Master-Planned Community (MPC)

A large-scale residential development that includes a mix of housing types and often integrates amenities, schools, commercial areas, and infrastructure under a cohesive plan.

Municipal Utility District (MUD)

A political subdivision in Texas created to provide utilities such as water, sewer, drainage, and other services to a specific area.

Multi-Family (MF)

A residential building containing multiple separate housing units, such as apartments or condominiums.

Municipalities

Cities or towns with their own local government that oversee zoning, permitting, and public services within their boundaries.

Planned

A residential project with clearly defined development intentions, usually supported by zoning approvals or plats, but where construction has not yet started.

Potential

Undeveloped land that may be used for housing in the future but lacks formal development plans or approvals.

Projection Period

The ten-year timeframe over which PASA forecasts enrollment, including both short-term and long-term enrollment estimates.

Regeneration

The process of neighborhood turnover where older homes are revitalized or replaced, which can lead to renewed family influx and increased student population.

Single-Family (SF)

A residential home typically on an individual lot.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

A federal agency that administers housing and urban development laws, including the distribution of federal aid to local housing authorities that provide housing for low-income individuals.



Legislative Updates



The 89th Texas Legislature recently passed several housing-related bills that took effect on September 1, 2025. Aimed at improving housing availability, density, and affordability statewide, these measures have the potential to significantly impact future development patterns and enrollment projections. The extent of their influence will depend on how they are implemented at the local level. Below is a summary of each bill and its potential implications for housing trends and demographic analysis.

SB 15 – Minimum Lot Size Restrictions

Impacts

Cities with populations exceeding 150,000 located within counties of more than 300,000 residents.

Summary

Prohibits cities from requiring minimum lot sizes greater than 3,000 square feet in new subdivisions over five acres.

Implications

- Encourages higher density in urban cores.
- May divert development from suburbs to central cities, where the return on investment (ROI) is maximized.

SB 2477 – Commercial-to-Residential Conversion

Impacts

Cities with populations exceeding 150,000 located within counties of more than 300,000 residents.

Summary

Mandates cities allow the conversion of office, retail, or warehouse buildings (over five years old) in commercial zones to multi-family or mixed-use without stricter regulations than other multi-family zones.

Implications

- Facilitates conversion of underutilized office spaces.
- May lead to new multi-family growth where land assembly has been limited.

SB 840 – Residential Development in Commercial Zones

Impacts

Cities with populations exceeding 150,000 located within counties of more than 300,000 residents.

Summary

Requires cities to allow mixed-use and multi-family development in zones that already allow commercial, office, retail, or warehouse uses, without a zoning change.

Implications

- Expands residential development opportunities in previously commercial-only zones.
- Addresses housing supply constraints in land-locked cities.



Legislative Updates



SB 785 – Manufactured Housing Access

Impacts

Cities with zoning ordinances that regulate land use, particularly those that regulate manufactured home placement in residential zones.

Summary

Cities cannot require special use permits for Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-rated manufactured homes and must designate a substantial residential zone where they are permitted by right.

Implications

- Increases the potential for manufactured housing growth within city limits.
- Shifts the trend from rural-only development to urban placement.

SB 2835 – Single Stairway Apartment Buildings

Impacts

Cities across Texas, particularly those with available small lots suitable for redevelopment.

Summary

This program permits the construction of single-stairway apartments (up to six stories, four units per level) that meet safety codes but fall below high-rise classification.

Implications

- Supports low- to mid-density infill development.
- Encourages apartment construction on small urban lots.

SB 1567 – Residential Occupancy in College Towns

Impacts

Home-rule cities in Texas with a population of at least 5,000 that are home to a university.

Summary

This bill prohibits cities with universities from limiting the number of unrelated people who can live together based on age, family status, occupation, or relationship, and establishes minimum square footage requirements.

Implications

- Enhances housing flexibility and affordability for students.
- May shift student occupancy and free up housing units for non-student renters.

PASA demographers use housing-related legislation to inform long-range housing projections. By analyzing the intent and potential implementation of these bills, PASA demographers assess how they may impact migration trends, household composition, and student yields. This insight allows for more accurate forecasting and supports strategic planning for schools, infrastructure, and community services.

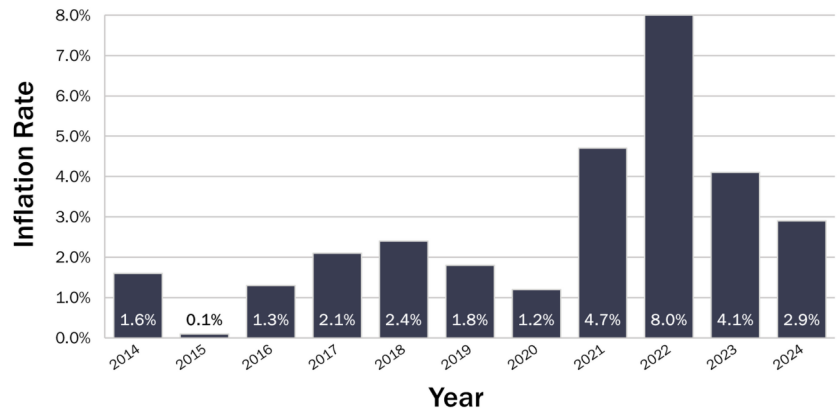


Regional Economic Overview

While the national inflation rate rose about 3.0% year over year in September 2025, its effects are felt directly in the San Antonio – New Braunfels region because many of the area’s key cost drivers—housing, utilities, transportation, and food—are sensitive to national price trends. Higher prices raise household living costs, which can influence migration decisions, local spending patterns, and ultimately the affordability that draws families to the region. Inflation also affects borrowing costs: mortgage rates typically move in response to inflation expectations, and in 2025, 30-year fixed rates have hovered between 6.3% and 6.9%, keeping monthly payments elevated and reducing purchasing power for many prospective buyers. These intertwined pressures shape local housing demand and development timing, as well as the broader economic climate that underpins population growth and school enrollment trends across the metro area.

The National Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 3.0 percent year over year in September 2025. Within the South region, recent releases show modest monthly increases, with shelter still a key driver year over year. Regional challenges include a still-elevated local poverty rate relative to large metros, even as median incomes have risen.

U.S. Annual Inflation Rate



For budgeting and enrollment-impact analysis, the practical takeaway is slower but sticky cost growth for households, which can affect mobility, rent burdens, and school choice tradeoffs.

In the San Antonio region (and Texas more broadly), 30-year fixed mortgage rates have hovered in the mid-6% range recently, for example around 6.3%–6.9% in mid-2025. The combination of inflation at ~3% and mortgage rates in that range means that homebuyers are facing cost pressures on two fronts: (1) elevated financing costs compared with earlier years, and (2) slower real income growth when price inflation eats into budgeting flexibility. From an enrollment-forecasting or demographic-mobility standpoint, this suggests that households in the region may be more constrained in their choice of housing (single vs. multi-family), less mobile than during lower-rate/high-growth periods, and more sensitive to shifts in utility, food or transportation costs.

With inflation above the Federal Reserve’s ~2% target and mortgage rates elevated, the Greater San Antonio region is navigating a more constrained affordability environment. That has implications for housing turnover, new-home starts, multifamily versus single-family footprints, and ultimately enrollment shifts in both public and private school systems.

Average U.S. 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate





Employment Trends

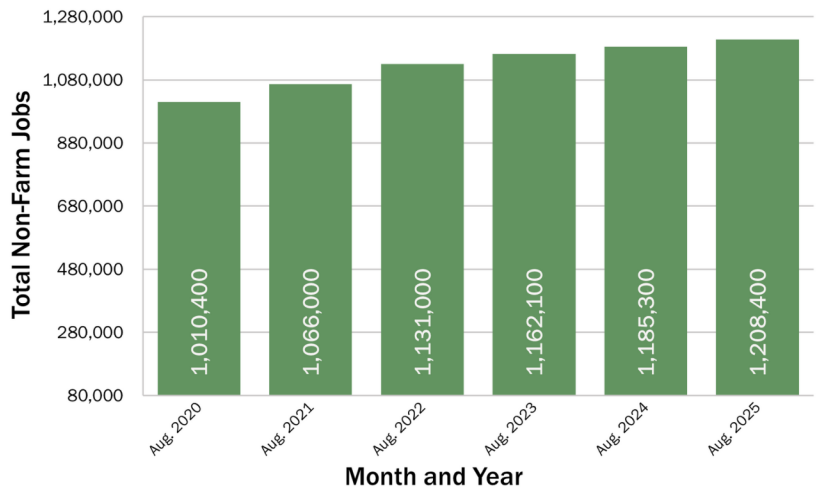
The Greater San Antonio economy continues to expand, supported by steady population growth and broad-based service activity. The MSA reached about 2.76 million residents in 2024, up from 2.56 million in 2020, reflecting ongoing in-migration along I-35 and spillovers from Austin. As the economic anchor of South Central Texas, the San Antonio region links the Austin corridor to the I-35 trade route and Mexico. Growth remains service-led: as of August 2025, total non-farm employment was roughly 1.21 million, about 2% higher year over year, with the most significant gains in education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and trade, transportation, and utilities. Manufacturing and construction continue to inch higher, while information is flat to slightly lower.

As of August 2025, the MSA reported about 1.208 million non-farm jobs (not seasonally adjusted), up roughly 1.9–2.3 percent year over year in recent months.

Sector snapshots:

- Education and health services ~190k jobs, the fastest-growing major sector year over year.
- Leisure and hospitality ~151k, trending higher as tourism and local services normalize.
- Trade, transportation, and utilities ~213k, continuing steady gains tied to regional logistics and consumer demand.

Total Non-Farm Employment San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA

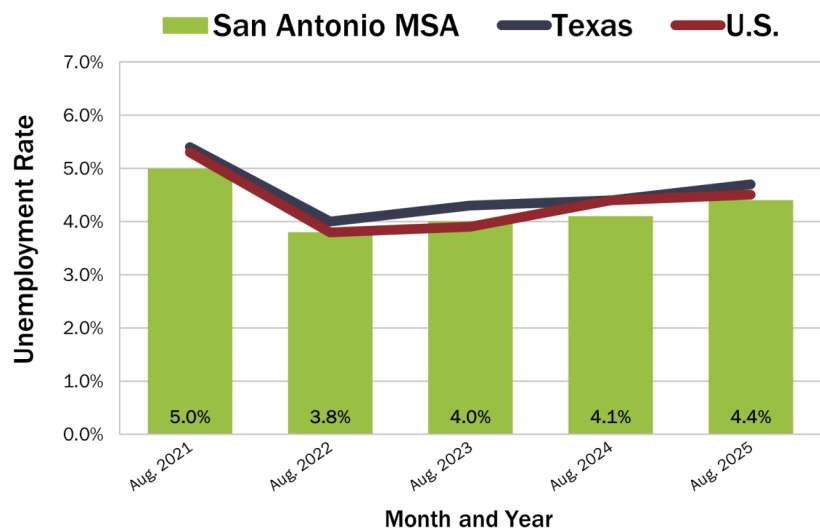


Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Texas Workforce Commission; Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Strong population growth is fueling new housing across urban and suburban areas, with most activity in Bexar and Comal Counties. Suburban expansion is concentrated in Schertz, Cibolo, New Braunfels, and Bulverde, where affordable land and ongoing I-35 and SH-46 improvements support sustained residential and job growth.

The local unemployment rate rose to 4.4% in August 2025, not seasonally adjusted (NSA), from 3.9% in July, still below the Texas rate. Labor force participation has increased over the year, which can keep unemployment elevated even as payrolls grow.

Unemployment Rate Comparison



Sources: Texas Workforce Commission; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Freddie Mac; Levi Rodgers Real Estate Group; Mortgage News Daily; Trading Economics; Consumer Price Index Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.



Local Housing Market

Multiple factors influence the pace and scale of new housing growth within the District, shaping where and how future development may occur. This section examines the broader context surrounding new residential construction, including market demand, economic drivers, infrastructure readiness, and local planning policies. Understanding these interconnected elements offers a valuable perspective on the opportunities and constraints that impact future housing activity across the District.

Housing occupancy projections are influenced by many factors, including regional economic conditions such as mortgage interest rates. The table to the right illustrates how different mortgage rates affect monthly payments, highlighting the impact on affordability for families.

Estimated Mortgage Payments by Interest Rate

Home Price	Mortgage Interest Rate					
	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%
\$200,000	\$675	\$764	\$859	\$959	\$1,064	\$1,174
\$300,000	\$1,012	\$1,145	\$1,288	\$1,439	\$1,597	\$1,761
\$400,000	\$1,349	\$1,528	\$1,718	\$1,919	\$2,129	\$2,348
\$500,000	\$1,686	\$1,910	\$2,147	\$2,398	\$2,661	\$2,935
\$600,000	\$2,024	\$2,292	\$2,577	\$2,878	\$3,193	\$3,522
\$700,000	\$2,361	\$2,674	\$3,006	\$3,357	\$3,726	\$4,109

Monthly payments rounded to the nearest dollar and reflect estimated principal and interest only, based on a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage with a 20% down payment. Taxes, insurance and other fees are not included.

Source: Texas Real Estate Research Center

Between September and December 2024, the Federal Reserve lowered rates three times, by a full basis point overall, in an effort to stimulate home buying and development. However, mortgage rates did not respond, remaining elevated over 6%, leading the Fed to reduce the rate by another quarter-point in September 2025 and again in October 2025. Mortgage rates remain resistant as of October, hovering around 6.25% for a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage.

According to the Texas Real Estate Research Center (TRERC), housing inventory in San Antonio rose to 5.91 months in August 2025, approaching the six-month benchmark of a balanced market. This increase in supply is expected to apply further downward pressure on home prices, which dropped 3.25% year-over-year to a median of \$265,000.

Market activity remains sluggish, with sales down 8.91% compared to the previous year. The Federal Reserve has signaled the possibility of further rate cuts in late 2025 and into 2026, which could reactivate stalled development projects as more affordable capital becomes available.



Real Estate Data Analysis

An analysis of data from sources such as the Multiple Listing Service (MLS), the Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M (TRERC), and CoStar can help us form a picture of housing conditions in the San Antonio Metro area.

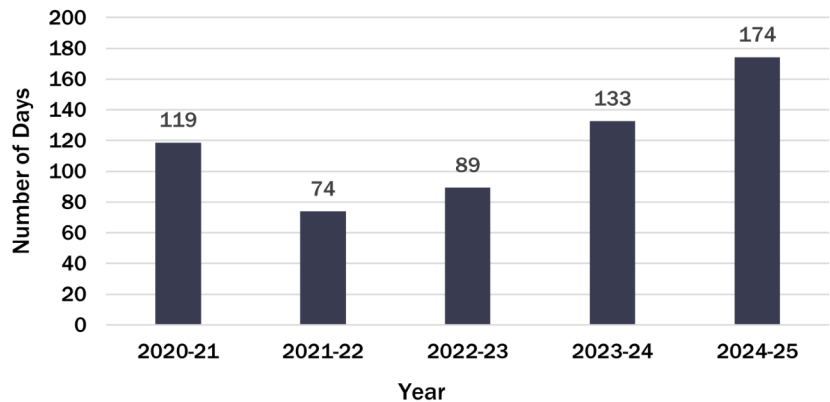
A "balanced market" in residential real estate is a state of equilibrium between the number of available homes for sale and the number of potential buyers. In this type of market, neither buyers nor sellers have a distinct advantage, resulting in a stable, predictable environment for real estate transactions.

A balanced market exists where there is approximately six months of inventory. A "buyers' market" exists where the number of available homes exceeds demand—greater than six months of inventory. A buyer's market results in homes remaining on the market longer and median home prices falling. Conversely, a "sellers' market" exists where there are fewer homes on the market than the prevailing demand—less than six months of inventory. Texas has been in a seller's market for several years, driven by heavy in-migration and immediately post-COVID very low interest rates. Homes sold quickly and median home prices rose steadily. However, across Texas—and San Antonio is no exception, we are nearing the balanced market figure with 5.91 months of inventory in August 2025. Slowing home sales and flattening of prices are expected.

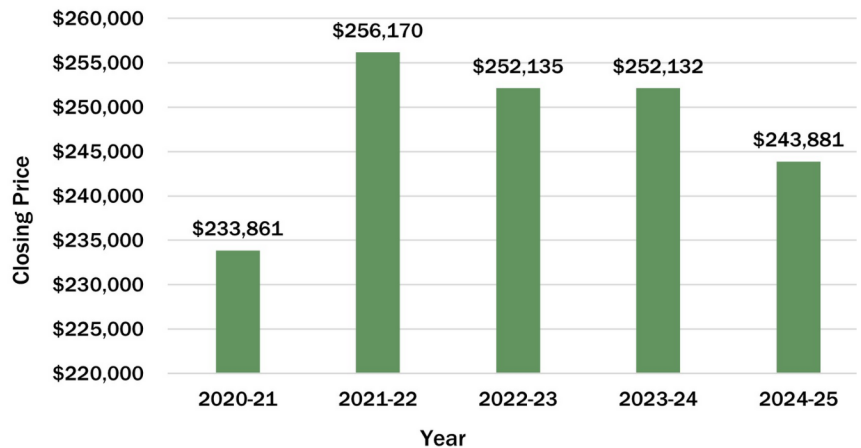
Another factor that analysis of MLS data provides is the Average Closing Price of homes in San Antonio ISD. As mentioned above, when residential real estate moves toward a balanced market, the amount of inventory available tends to exert downward pressure on home prices. As seen in the chart to the right, closing prices for homes sold in San Antonio ISD have steadily dropped since the 2020-

21 school year. The rapid price increase between 2020-21 and 2021-22 coincided with the rapid decline toward abnormally low interest rates associated with the post-COVID period.

Average Days on Market



Average Closing Price



Sources: Multiple Listing Service; Texas Real Estate Research Center; CoStar



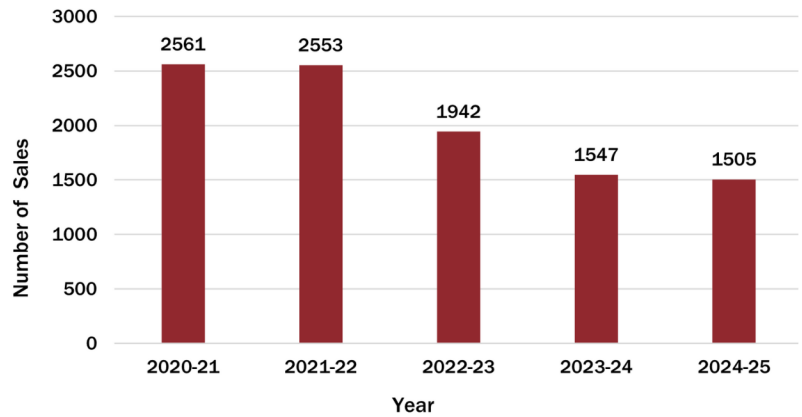
Housing Market

Real Estate Data Analysis

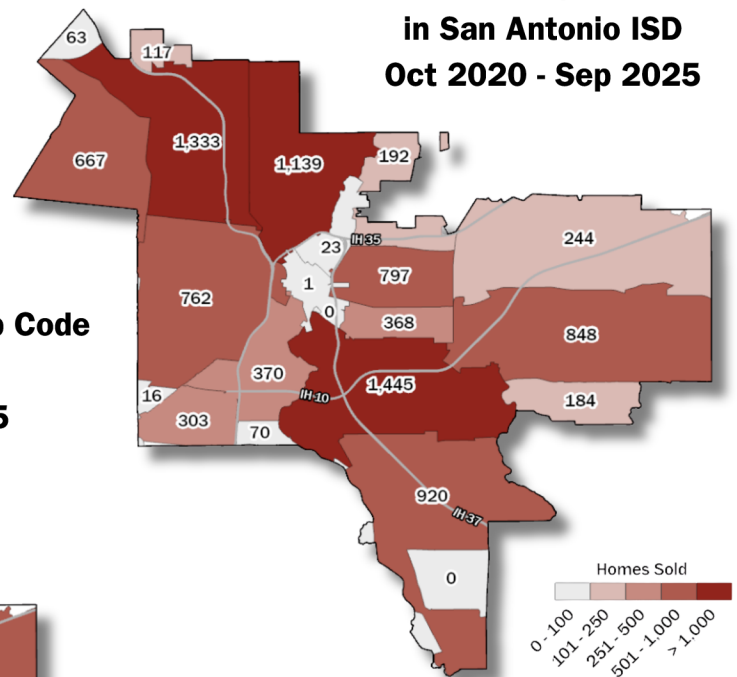
Total residential sales are also reflective of the currently cooling residential real estate market. In the chart to the left, we can see that total residential sales have fallen each year from 2020-21 through 2024-25. Again, this data corresponds to the drop in interest rates to historic lows in late 2020 and into early 2021.

The adjacent maps show home sales and sale prices by zip code in San Antonio ISD. Comparing the two maps, we can see the highest activity in zip codes 78210 in the central part of the District, followed by 78201 and 78212 to the north. Both 78210 and 78201 reflect sales prices near the regional median of \$265,000, which could indicate some regeneration in established neighborhoods as families with students purchase existing homes.

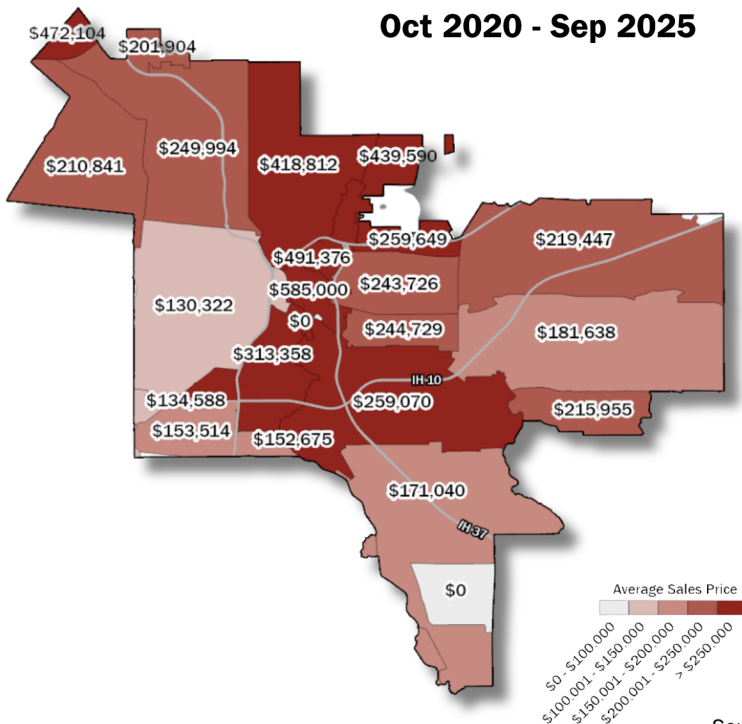
MLS Single-Family Homes Sold



Home Sales by Zip Code in San Antonio ISD Oct 2020 - Sep 2025



Average Sales Price by Zip Code in San Antonio ISD Oct 2020 - Sep 2025



Conversely, zip code 78212, with a much higher median sales price of \$418,812, could indicate homes that are aspirational in nature for families, which may indicate older and/or fewer San Antonio ISD students in the families purchasing these homes.

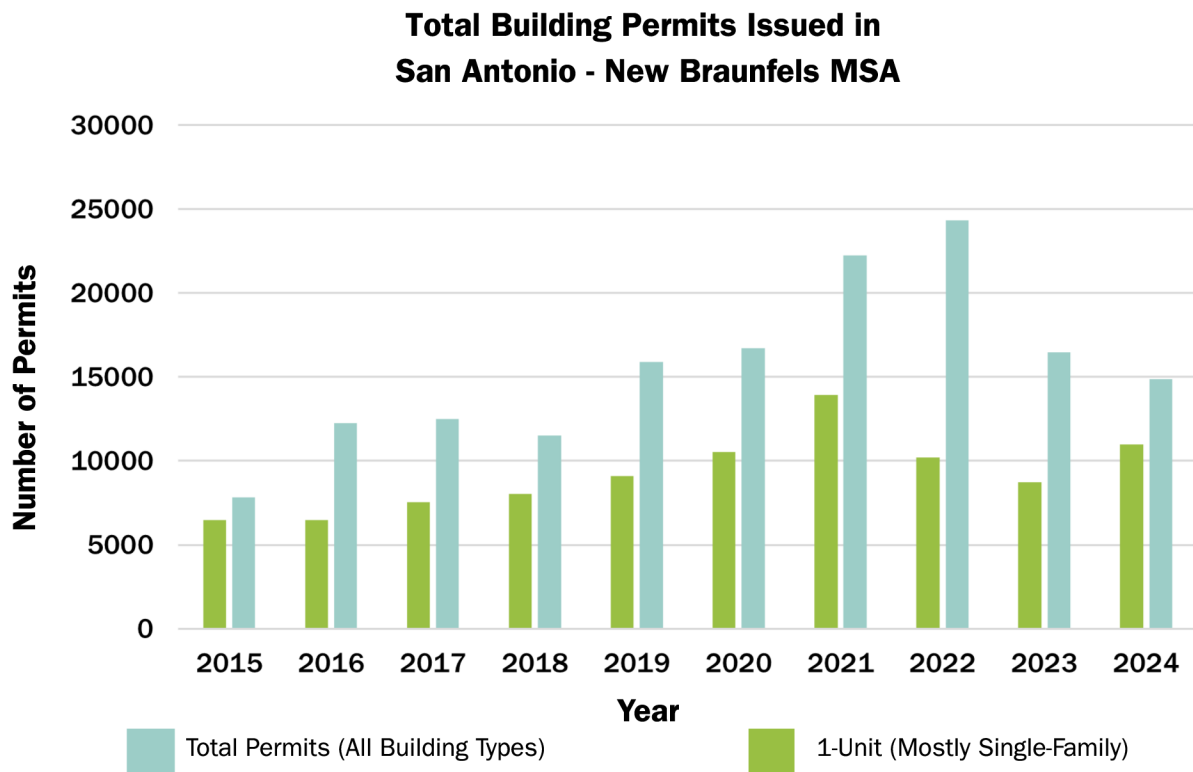
Sources: Multiple Listing Service; Texas Real Estate Research Center; CoStar



Real Estate Data Analysis

Building activity, as measured by building permits granted, is also declining across the region. While the chart below from the U.S. Census Bureau reflects building permit activity across the San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA, it is safe to assume, based on the information previously reported, that the activity within San Antonio ISD is similar to that of the suburban districts also included in the MSA data.

From a peak in 2022, following several years of steady increases in building activity, we note substantial declines in both the “Total” category, which includes all building types, and the “1-Unit” category, which most closely represents single-family home construction.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

While we have focused significantly on the single-family residential market, which is traditionally the source of the largest number of students within a district, it is important to include multi-family housing trends as well. The two factors that indicate the status of this sub-sector of the housing market are average rents and occupancy rate. Average rent in the third quarter of 2025 fell 3.3% to \$1,230, and the occupancy rate fell 120 basis points to 88.1%. These factors, along with interest rates remaining above 6% are stalling new multi-family construction projects. San Antonio saw an 80% decline in apartment starts in 2024, with only 1,874 units breaking ground, compared to 9,526 in 2023. This was the lowest annual total of multi-family starts since 2009. As construction activity slows, it is anticipated to impact inventory and lead to increases in both rent and occupancy rate starting in 2026. As rent and occupancy rates rebound, it is expected that construction of additional multi-family units will return to normal annual levels.



Redevelopment

San Antonio ISD is a mature district where large tracts of land available for development are almost non-existent. Infill development or redevelopment is a critical component of maintaining the vibrancy of a city. San Antonio has long recognized the need for quality redevelopment through the Office of Urban Redevelopment San Antonio (OUR SA) that was created as the San Antonio Development Agency in 1957. However, the yield of SAISD students from infill development or redevelopment will never equal original development because:



1. Infill development opportunities that attract developers with solid returns on investment tend to be projects that accommodate higher-density uses, often mixed-use developments where high-rise apartments are mixed with commercial or hospitality uses on lower floors or adjacent parcels. A perfect example is the East Side Redevelopment Project to redevelop the 400-acre site around Frost Bank Center and the Freeman Coliseum that will revitalize this area over the next 15 years and include a residential component;
2. Multi-family or other higher-density products, such as condominiums or townhomes, are common residential types for infill development. In general, new-build multi-family projects have lower student densities unless they are built as affordable housing developments utilizing Low Income Housing Tax Credits or other financing mechanisms;
3. Redevelopment opportunities near a city's urban center tend to attract individuals in a life stage without school-aged children — for example, young professionals or empty nesters. This is likely because the cost per square foot in these redeveloped areas tends to be higher and offers nearby amenities such as retail, dining, and nightlife that are a draw for individuals in this life stage.

The 89th Texas Legislature passed several bills that will impact redevelopment in San Antonio. This Legislature devoted significant effort to passing legislation to create a development environment in Texas to address the current workforce housing shortage. The bills took special aim at Texas's largest municipalities, including San Antonio. The legislation took effect on September 1, 2025, so the lasting impacts are yet to be seen.

New housing occupancies are the single largest factor impacting growth in a school district. However, the yield of students from infill development or redevelopment will never match the student population growth occurring around San Antonio ISD in suburban districts, where new-home residential development is currently the largest source of student population growth.

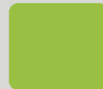


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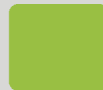


San Antonio ISD

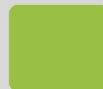
Demographic Analysis



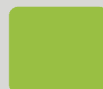
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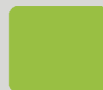
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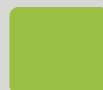
Alternative Educational Opportunities



Immigration Policy and Enrollment



Regional Economic and Housing Market Data



Summary of Phase One



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Phase One Summary

Phase One of the San Antonio ISD Demographic Planning Initiative establishes a comprehensive understanding of the demographic, socioeconomic, policy, and market forces that have shaped enrollment patterns in the District over the past decade. This retrospective assessment is designed to provide SAISD leaders with a clear and evidence-based foundation before transitioning into Phase Two, the forward-looking Demographic Study. By grounding future projections in a thorough evaluation of historical patterns, Phase One ensures that long-range planning decisions are informed by the full context of the District's enrollment environment.

Historical Enrollment Decline and Structural Shifts

SAISD's enrollment has steadily declined from more than 53,000 students in 2015–16 to approximately 44,000 in 2024–25, with a further decrease anticipated for 2025–26. Annual losses have ranged from moderate declines to more significant drops—most notably during the COVID-19 pandemic, when the District experienced a contraction of more than 2,700 students in a single year. Although SAISD saw a brief recovery in 2021–22, the broader trend reflects long-term stabilization at a smaller student population rather than temporary fluctuation. Enrollment patterns by grade level reinforce this trajectory. Larger cohorts currently exist in grades 4–10, while early elementary and kindergarten cohorts are consistently smaller and continue to shrink. This “top-heavy” grade structure suggests ongoing future decline as smaller incoming classes replace larger outgoing groups over the next several years.

Birth Trends and Kindergarten Enrollment

Births among mothers residing within SAISD boundaries have declined steadily since the mid-2010s, mirroring statewide and regional patterns. As these reduced birth cohorts reach school age, kindergarten enrollment has also fallen. Importantly, the gap between births and kindergarten enrollment has widened since the pandemic, indicating that fewer locally born children are enrolling in SAISD schools. This divergence suggests that declining kindergarten enrollment is driven not only by fewer births but also by increased mobility and growing participation in non-ISD education options.

Impact of Alternative Educational Opportunities (AEOs)

Phase One highlights the significant and expanding role of alternative education providers, including charter schools, private schools, virtual academies, and neighboring ISDs, on SAISD's enrollment. Nearly 18% of resident students attended charter schools in 2024–25, and transfers to virtual schools have grown by 951% over the past decade. Transfers to other ISDs have also increased sharply since 2020–21, far outpacing the number of students transferring into SAISD. Collectively, more than 6,000 resident students are now educated outside SAISD, reflecting the increasingly competitive educational environment in the region. State legislative changes, particularly SB 2 (Education Savings Accounts) and SB 569 (Virtual & Hybrid Public School Program), are expected to intensify this competition beginning in 2026–27, potentially broadening family access to private schools and expanding virtual-learning options statewide.

Phase One Summary

Immigration Trends and Policy Impacts

Nationally, immigration continues to be a major driver of population growth, yet recent reporting indicates fewer newly arrived immigrant students enrolling in public schools. Locally, Bexar County receives thousands of international migrants annually, with an estimated 101,000 unauthorized immigrants residing in the area, including nearly 6,000 school-aged children. However, recent shifts in federal enforcement, such as the removal of protections for “sensitive locations” like schools, have introduced new instability for mixed-status families. Regional districts have reported higher levels of absenteeism, mid-year withdrawals, and school avoidance behaviors linked to enforcement fears. These dynamics help explain why immigration-driven population growth is no longer translating into commensurate school enrollment growth in central-city districts such as SAISD.

Housing Market and Redevelopment Patterns

SAISD sits within a built-out, mature urban core characterized by limited land availability for large-scale new residential development. Most new housing activity occurs at the suburban edges of Bexar County, placing neighboring districts in stronger positions for enrollment growth. Within SAISD, the most significant residential shifts come from redevelopment and infill activity, which tend to attract residents without school-aged children—such as young professionals, empty nesters, and high-density renters. Student yields from these projects remain far lower than from traditional single-family developments, reinforcing long-term enrollment decline.

Transition to Phase Two: Demographic Study

Phase One provides SAISD with a detailed understanding of why enrollment has changed and what forces are shaping the current landscape. Phase Two will build directly upon these findings to determine what lies ahead for the District.

The Phase Two Demographic Study will include:

- Ten-year enrollment projections aligned with historical patterns, kindergarten pipelines, cohort trends, and mobility.
- Housing forecasts, including timing, magnitude, and location of new occupancies, redevelopment impacts, and demographic turnover.
- Planning Unit analysis to identify sub-district variation, localized enrollment shifts, and neighborhood-level drivers.
- AEO impact modeling, incorporating updated TEA transfer data and anticipated effects of new state legislation.
- Immigration and mobility forecasting to account for policy conditions, enforcement climate, and demographic composition of movers.
- Long-range facilities planning, including utilization patterns, capacity pressures, and scenarios for balancing enrollment across campuses.

Ultimately, Phase Two will equip the District with forward-looking, scenario-based projections that integrate every factor revealed in Phase One—allowing leaders to plan confidently for future facilities, staffing, and operational needs.

Fall 2025



PASA
POPULATION & SURVEY ANALYSTS

**Charter
Schools**

**Other
ISDs**

**Virtual
Schools**

ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES ASSESSMENT



Prepared by

Population and Survey Analysts
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San Antonio ISD

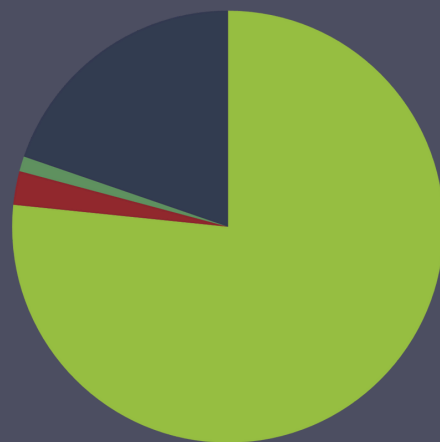


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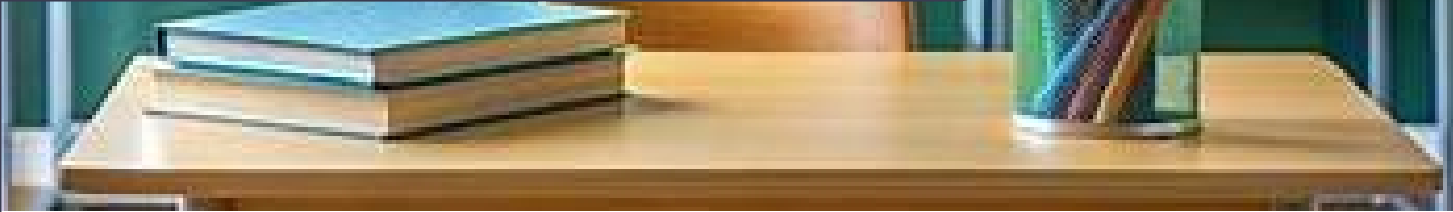
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Glossary: AEOs



Alternative Educational Opportunities (AEOs)

AEOs are educational settings outside of the home district's traditional public schools.

Charter Schools

Publicly funded, tuition-free, in-person educational institutions that provide an alternative to the traditional Independent School District (ISD) system.

Education Savings Account (ESA)

Government-approved savings program that allows families to set aside funds for educational expenses, typically with tax advantages.

Homeschool Student

A student who receives their education primarily at home rather than attending a traditional public or private school.

Masking

The process of removing or obscuring personally identifiable information from educational records to protect student privacy when sharing data.

Micro Schools

A small, community-based educational setting that typically serves a limited number of students, often between five and 15.

Other ISDs

In-person public educational opportunity that is an alternative to the ISD where the student lives.

Public Schools

A school funded and operated by government authorities, typically at the local, state, or federal level, to provide free education to all children within a designated geographic area.

Resident Student

A student who resides within the geographic boundaries of a specific school district or institution and is eligible to attend its schools based on their residence.

Private Schools

Tuition-based schools that are supported by private organizations or private individuals rather than by the government.

Traditional ISD

A public school district that follows the conventional K-12 education model. These districts are governed by an elected school board and overseen by the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

Transfer Student

A student who moves from one school or district to another rather than enrolling in their zoned school based on residential address.

Virtual Schools

Educational opportunity offered by charter schools, other ISDs, and universities requiring only online participation.

Vouchers

A state-funded scholarship or financial aid program that allows parents to use public education funds to pay for private school tuition, homeschooling expenses, or other alternative educational options.

Charter School Assessment Methodology

PASA has developed an innovative methodology for researching and analyzing the resident students enrolling in charter schools. Our approach has the potential to significantly empower our educational partners to understand how their current and future enrollment is impacted by charter school systems.

Traditionally, studying the enrollment patterns of students in charter schools and their impact on public school enrollment has been a complex and challenging task. TEA provides some enrollment data, but masks numerous pieces of data for privacy reasons. However, our company's dedicated team of experts has successfully developed a comprehensive methodology to convert this data into usable estimates that help school districts better plan for facilities.

Our methodology encompasses a multi-faceted approach that includes leveraging data received from TEA, comprehensive research into charter school systems, and analysis and extraction of raw data.

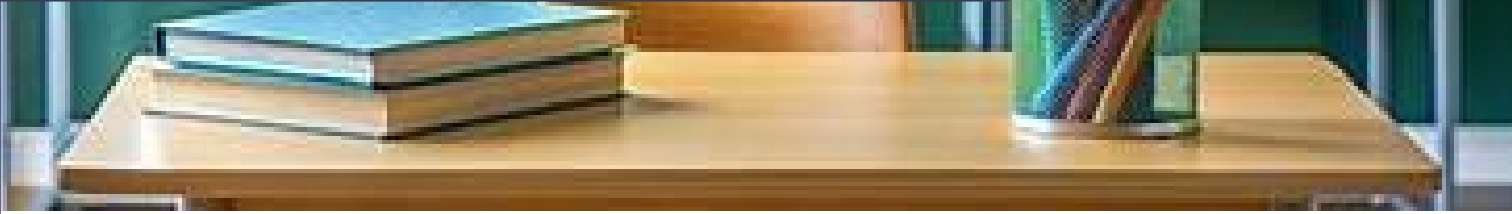
The following pages present a sample overview of the charter school assessment study that PASA completes for each client. Through graphs, tables, and maps, PASA is able to take this data and provide actionable snapshots of information that help clients understand the charter school landscape in their region.

PASA believes that this comprehensive methodology is essential in providing information that empowers our educational partners to make more informed decisions and take proactive measures regarding enrollment management.





Glossary: Types of Charters



Charter Class (TEC Chapter 12)	Sub-Types	Who Governs It
1. Home-Rule District Charter	None	Local voters + ISD board operate under a new charter
2. Campus or Program Charters	Campus charter, campus program charter, district charter	Local ISD board of trustees
3. Open-Enrollment Charters (OEC)	General OEC, college/university charter, nonprofit board charter, disability-focused charter, high-performing replications	State (Commissioner), operated by nonprofit or higher ed



Home-Rule

1. Home-Rule School District Charter - This is the least common charter type.

Defined in TEC §12.021–12.028

A home-rule charter allows an entire ISD to restructure itself under a locally developed charter.

Key points:

- Must be proposed by a committee and approved by voters.
- No ISD in Texas currently operates under a home-rule charter.
- Intended to provide broad governance flexibility at the district level.

There are no sub-types under this class.



Campus Charter

2. Campus or Program Charter - These are district-authorized charters, not state-authorized.

Defined in TEC §12.051–12.065

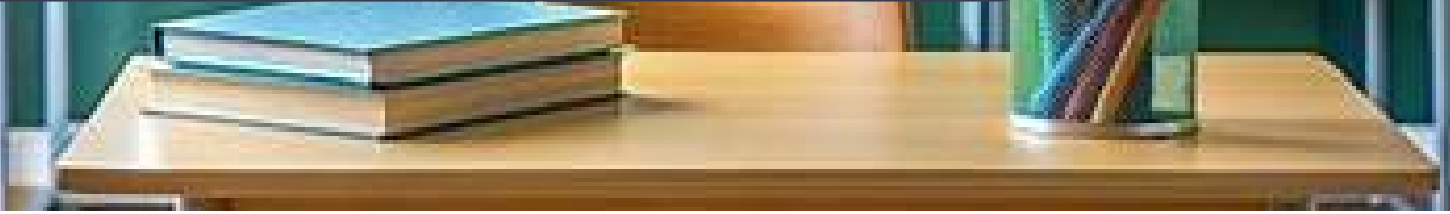
Three sub-types exist:

- **2a. Campus Charter** - A single district campus is granted charter status by the local school board.
- **2b. Campus Program Charter** - A program located within a district campus is chartered (for example, a magnet program or specialized academy).
- **2c. District Charter** - An entire district can convert to charter status under its school board, but without becoming a home-rule district. This option is rarely used.

All of these remain governed by the district's board of trustees.



Glossary: Types of Charters



Open-Enrollment
Charter

3. Open-Enrollment Charter - This is the class most people refer to when they say “charter school.”

Defined in TEC §12.101–12.118

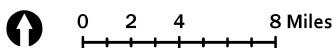
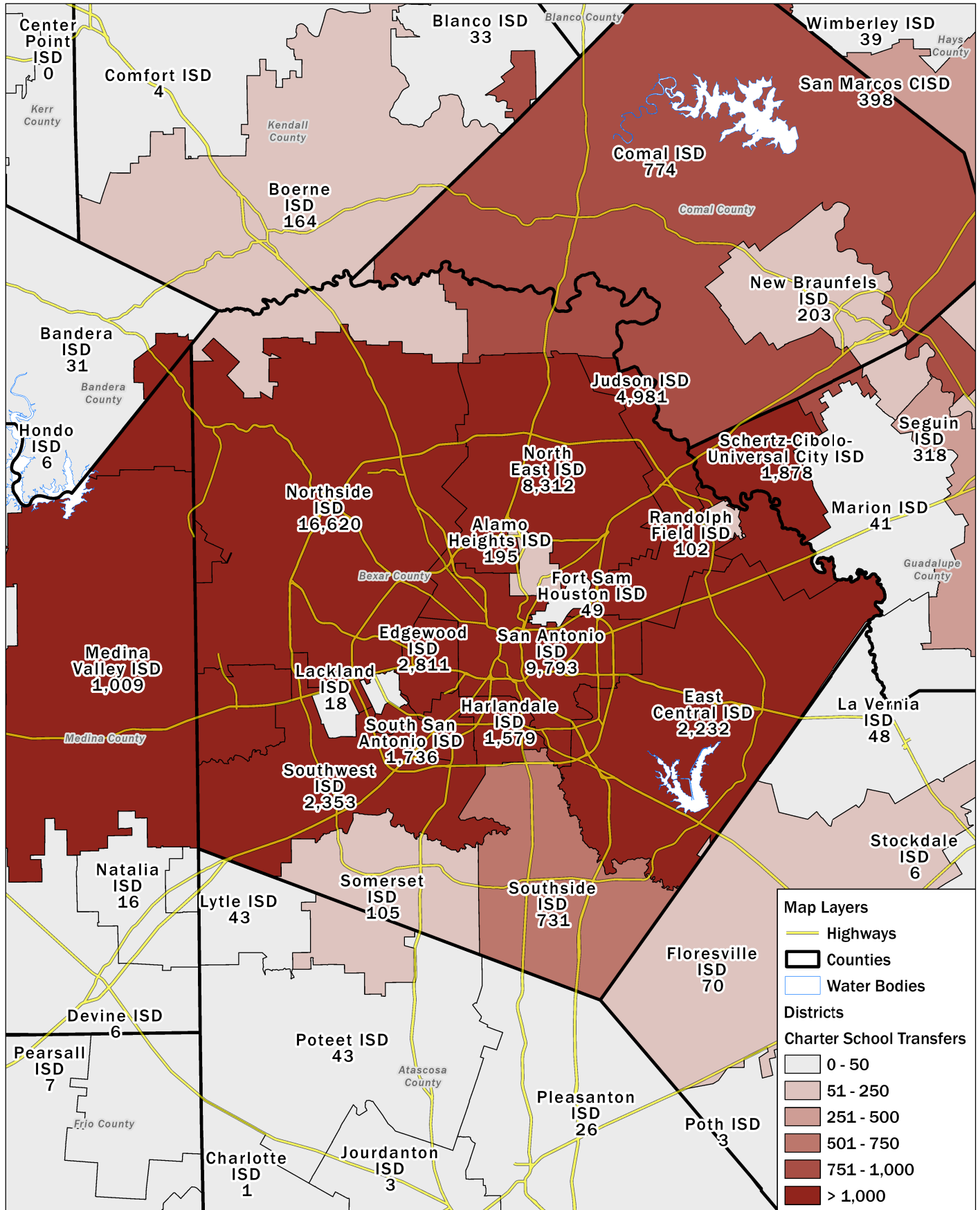
There are several statutory sub-types, even though TEA often groups them under “open-enrollment charters” broadly.

- **3a. General Open-Enrollment Charter** - The standard charter granted by the State Board of Education (now administratively handled by the Commissioner).
- **3b. College or University Charter (HB 6 / TEC §12.152)** - A public senior college, university, community college, or junior college may apply to establish a charter school.
- **3c. Nonprofit Governing Board Charter** - Most open-enrollment charters fall here. Operated by a 501(c)(3) organization approved by the state.
- **3d. Charter for Students with Disabilities (TEC §12.152)** - A school may be authorized specifically to serve students with disabilities.
- **3e. Other Specific Variants Related to Operators** - These aren’t separate “classes,” but the statute acknowledges differences among
 - high-performing entity expansions
 - replications
 - alternative settings
 - programs focused on at-risk students

These distinctions matter for application scoring and amendment pathways, but they are all still open-enrollment charters.

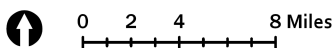
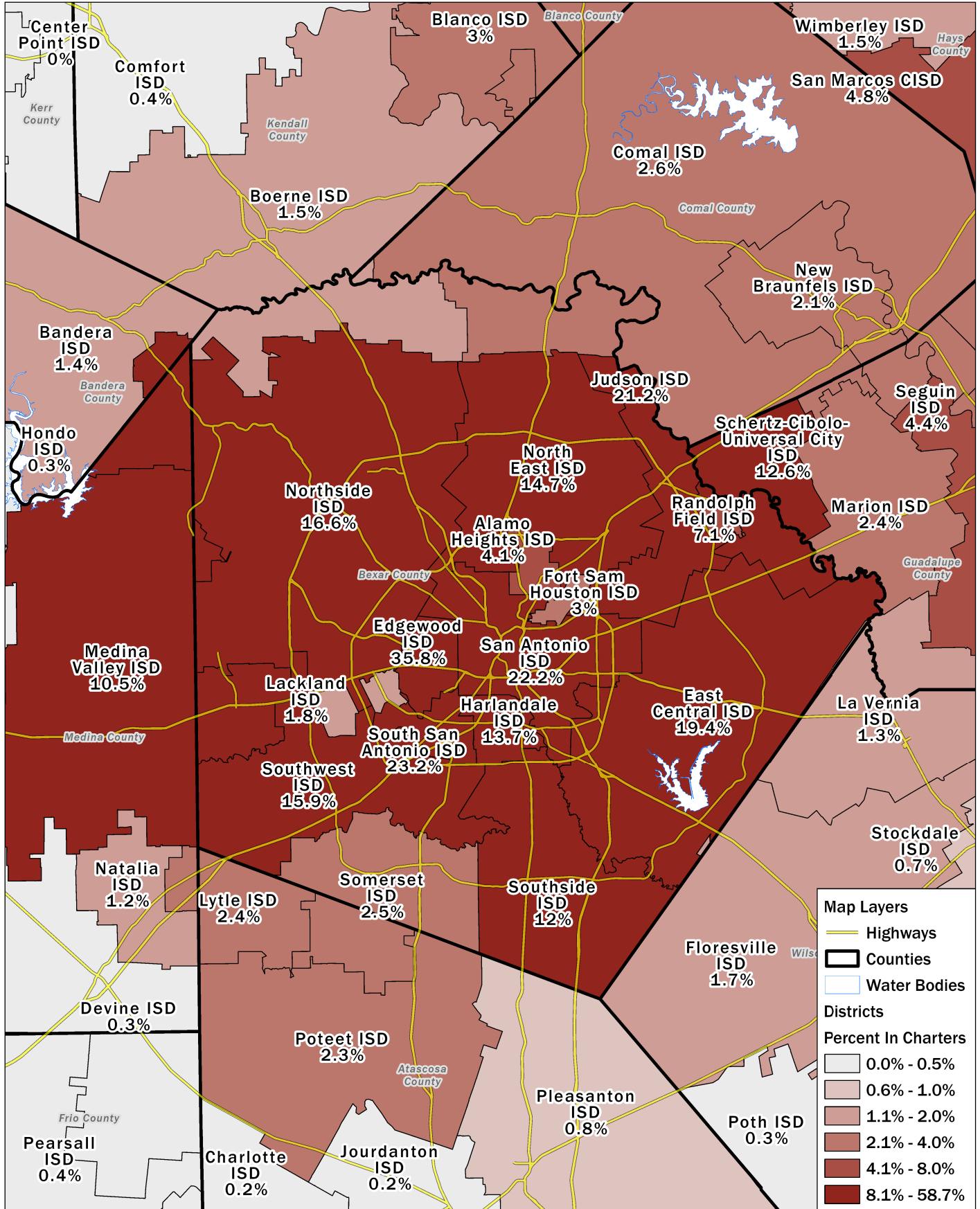
The following maps show data about charter school transfers by Independent School District.

Total Charter School Transfers 2024-2025



Source: Texas Education Agency

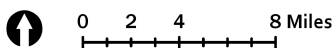
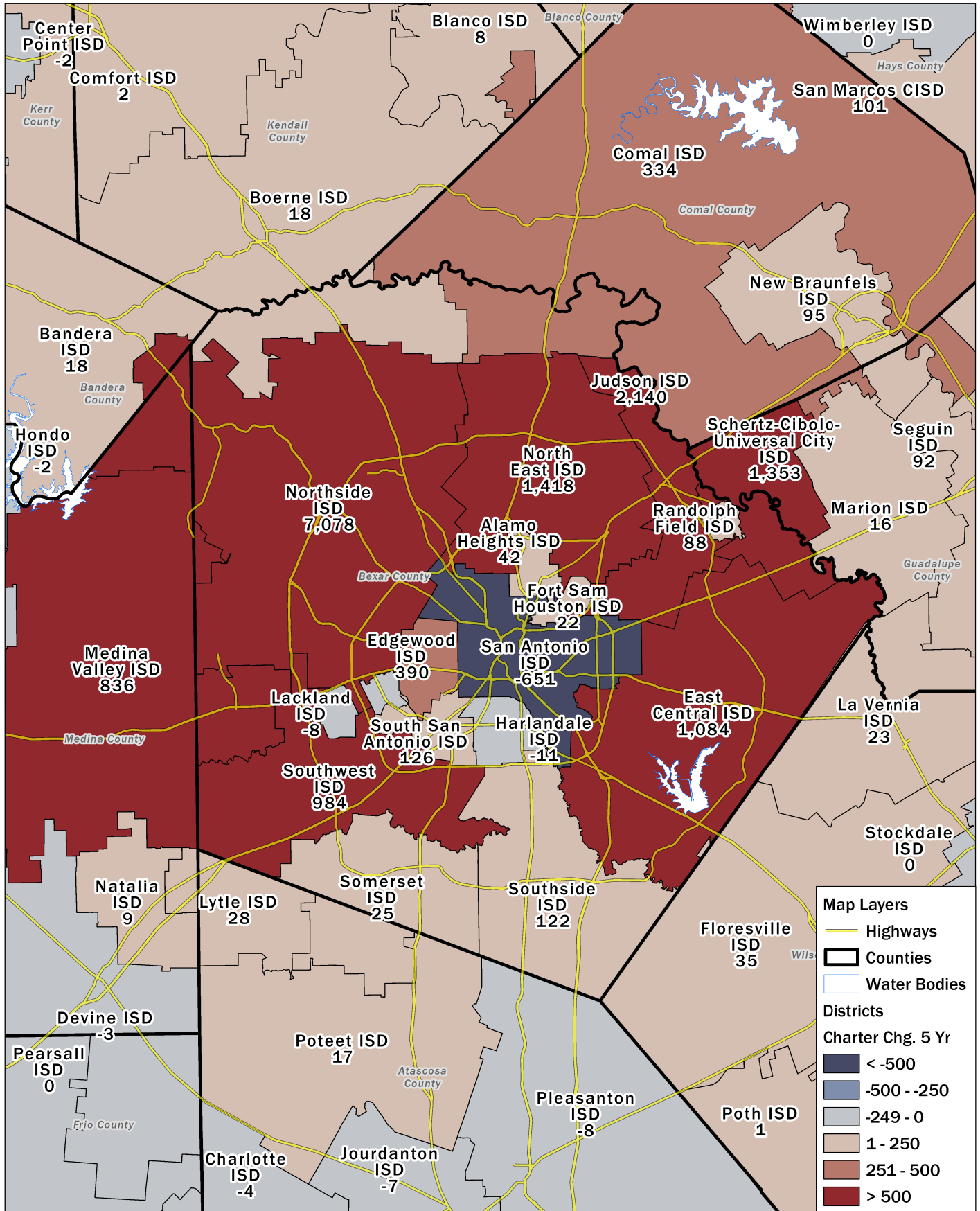
Percent of Public School Students in Charters 2024-2025



Source: Texas Education Agency

Numeric Change in Charter School Transfers

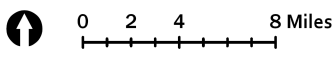
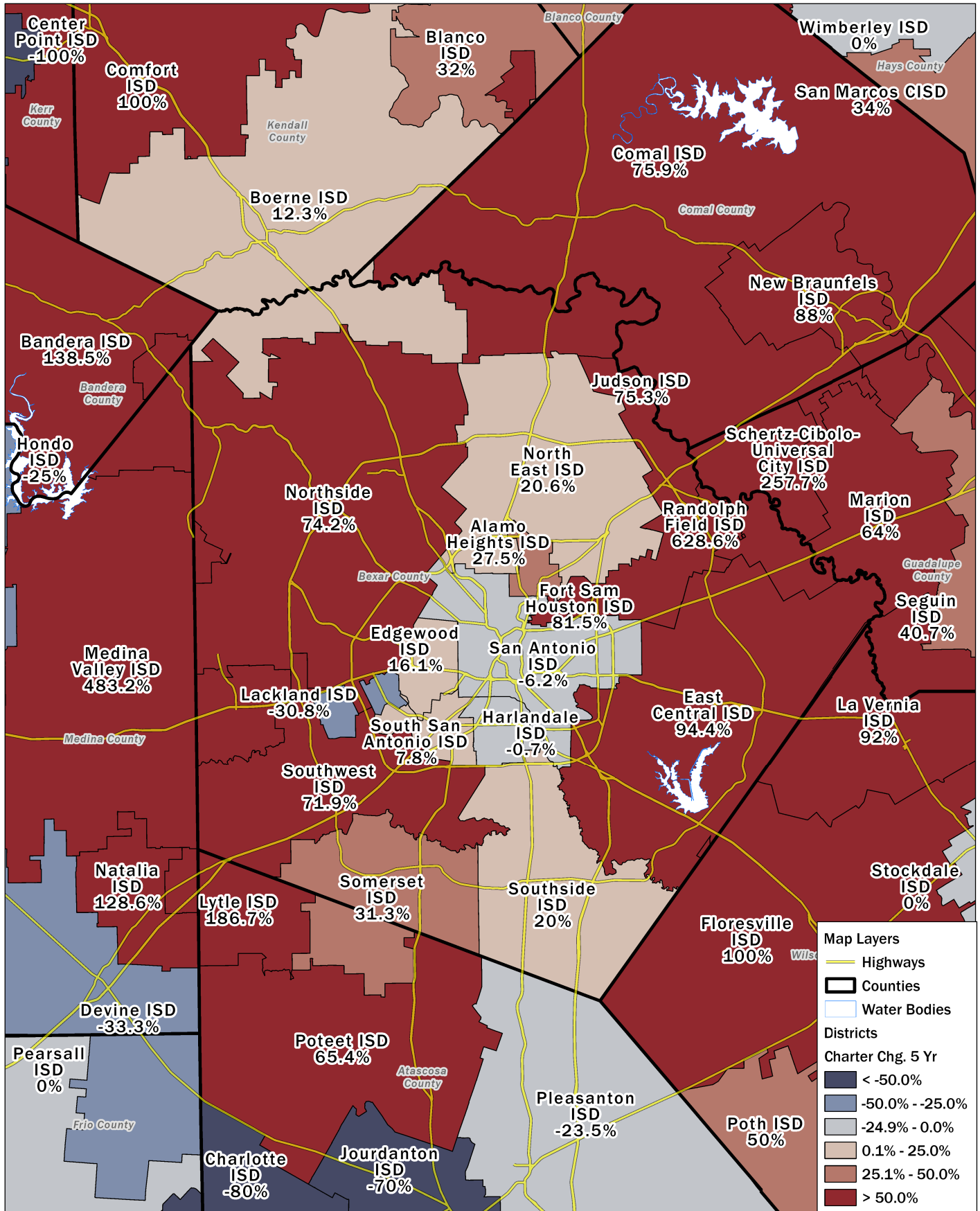
5-Year Change: 2019-20 to 2024-25



Source: Texas Education Agency

Percent Change in Charter School Transfers

5-Year Change: 2019-20 to 2024-2025



Source: Texas Education Agency

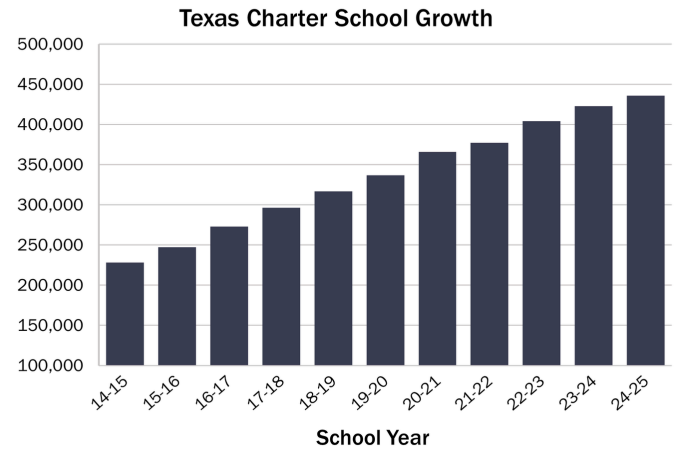
Alternative Educational Opportunities



Charter Schools

Statewide, charter school enrollment continues to grow and affects all ISDs, since each student enrolled in a charter school represents a student who has transferred out of a traditional ISD. Because open-enrollment charter schools may enroll students directly at any grade level, these transfer counts include students who were never enrolled in their home district. Between 2014–15 and 2024–25, statewide charter enrollment increased sharply, while enrollment in ISDs saw only modest growth.

Between 2014–15 and 2024–25, statewide charter enrollment increased 91.1%, while enrollment in ISDs increased by only 2%.



Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)

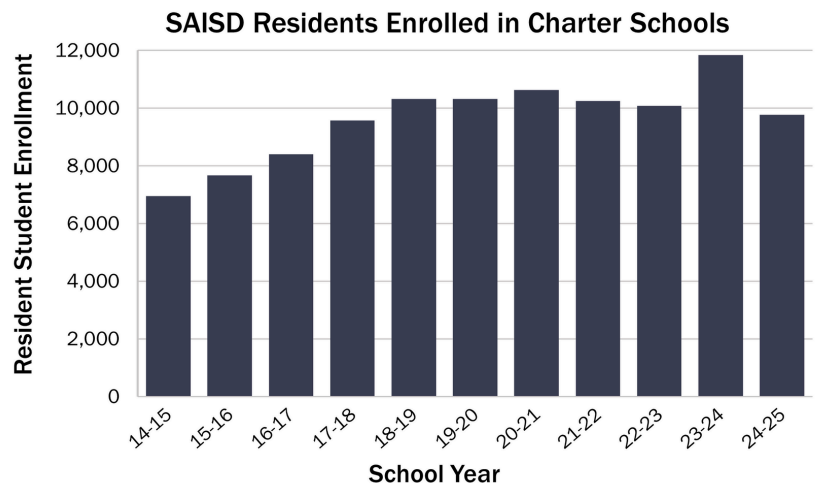
Charter school options in and around San Antonio are extensive, with more than 100 active campuses enrolling nearly 50,000 students, many with waitlists. Enrollment SAISD residents in charter schools has also grown steadily, rising from about 7,000 students in 2014–15 to almost 12,000 in 2023–24. About 60 percent of the region’s charter campuses have opened within the past ten years, highlighting how rapidly the sector has expanded. Enrollment dipped slightly in 2024–25 but remains above earlier levels, reflecting the continued appeal of charter options for SAISD families.

At the end of July 2025, the board of directors of Bexar County Academy, located on the Northwest side of San Antonio, voted to surrender the charter, but families were not notified until just a few days before school started. PASA also found several additional charter school closures approved through recent TEA amendments that are expected to shift enrollment among other Alternative Educational Options for the 2026–27 school year.

The share of SAISD students attending nearby charter schools has remained fairly steady over the past six years, with one notable exception. In 2023–24, charter enrollment rose by roughly 2,000 students. PASA will complete a detailed review of TEA transfer data to determine whether this reflects a true shift in enrollment or a possible data irregularity.

Nearly **18.0%** of San Antonio ISD resident students were enrolled in area charter schools in 2024-25.

The adjacent graph illustrates the annual number of San Antonio ISD students transferring to nearby in-person charter schools. Transfers to virtual charter schools are discussed later in this report.

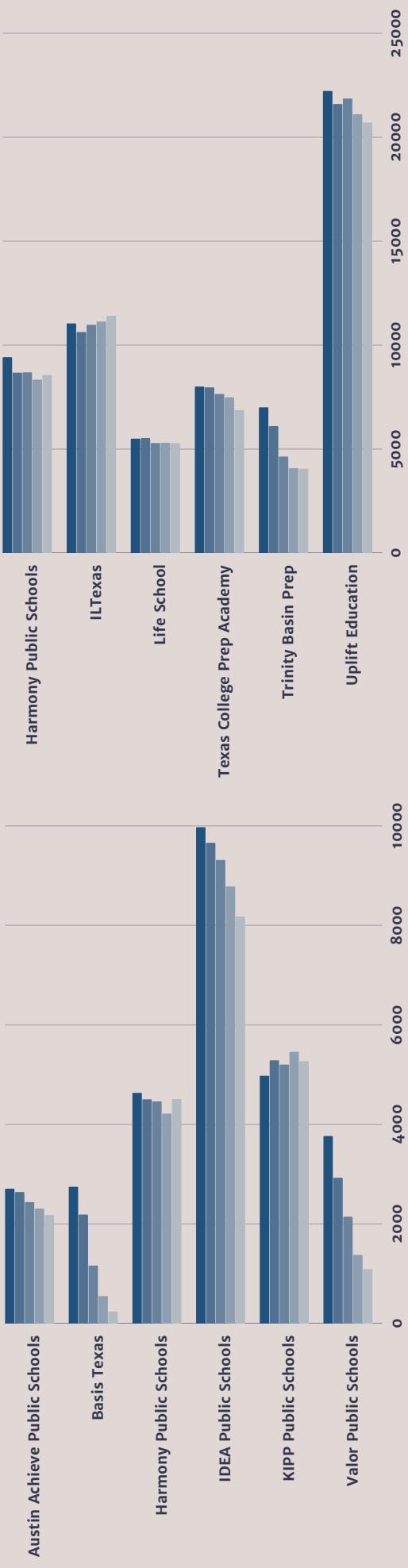


Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)

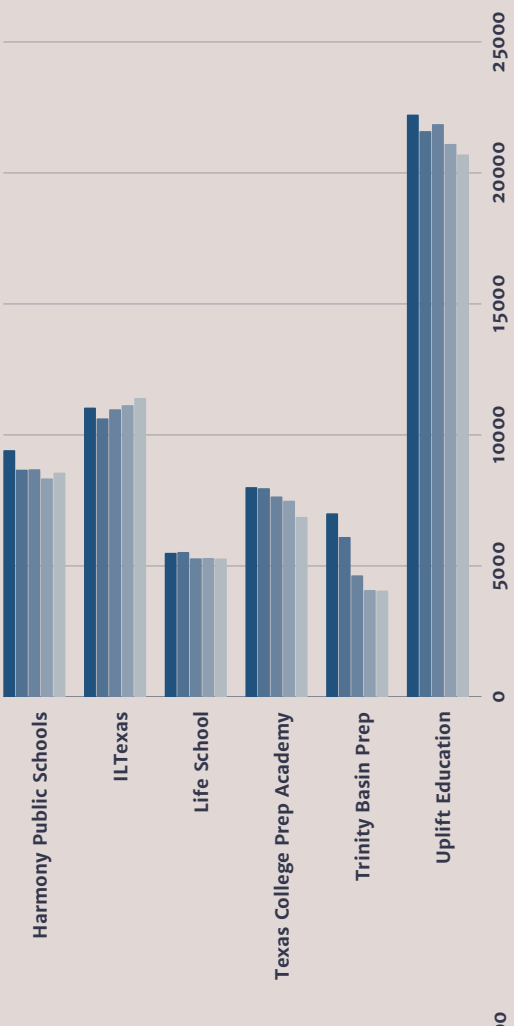


Enrollment of Major Charter Systems by Metropolitan Area

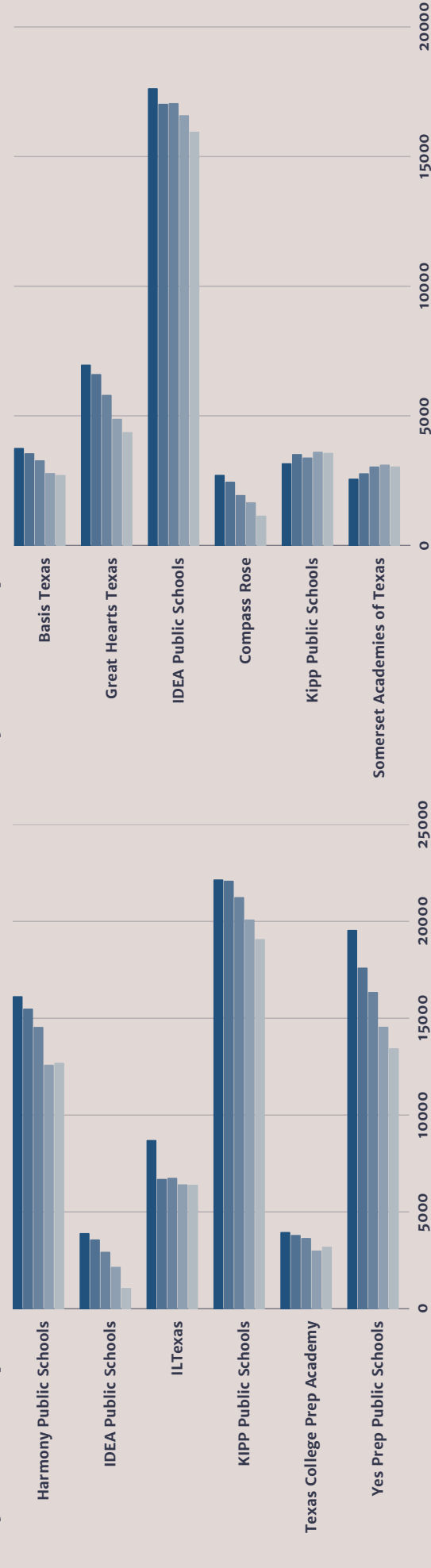
Austin Area Students Transferring to Major Charter Systems



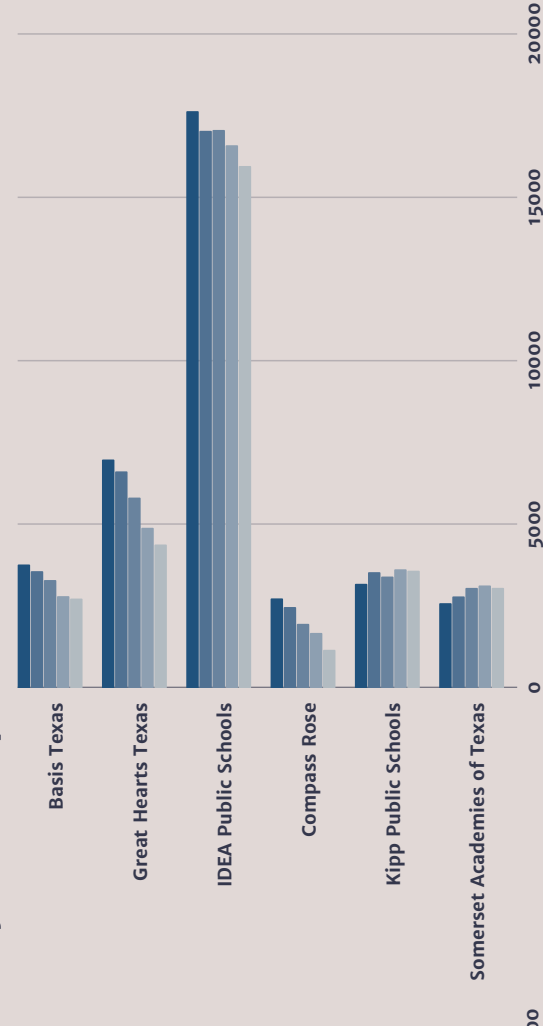
DFW Area Students Transferring to Major Charter Systems



Houston Area Students Transferring to Major Charter Systems



San Antonio Area Students Transferring to Major Charter Systems



2020-21

2021-22

2022-23

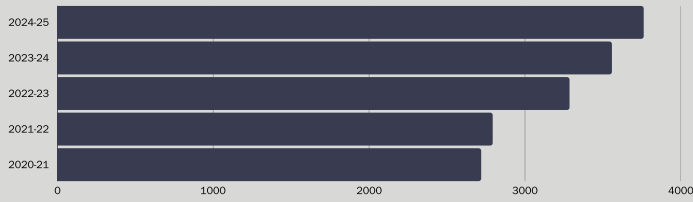
2023-24

2024-25

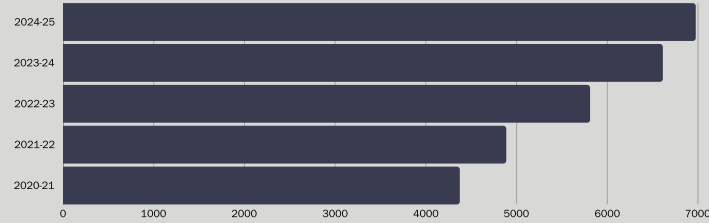
MAJOR CHARTER SYSTEM INDEX - SAN ANTONIO AREA



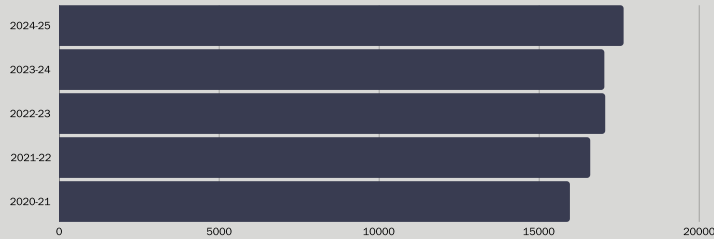
Basis Texas - San Antonio Area Enrollment



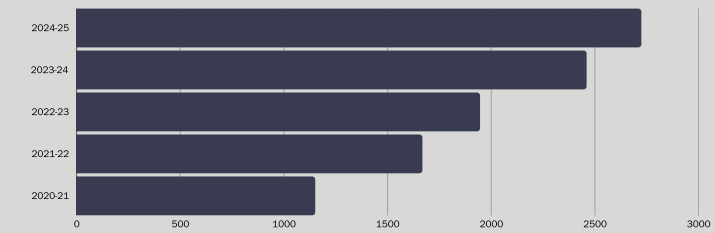
Great Hearts - San Antonio Area Enrollment



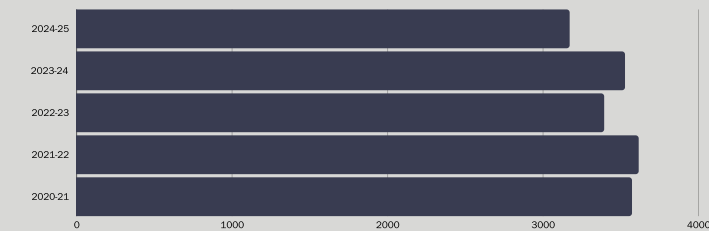
IDEA Public Schools - San Antonio Area Enrollment



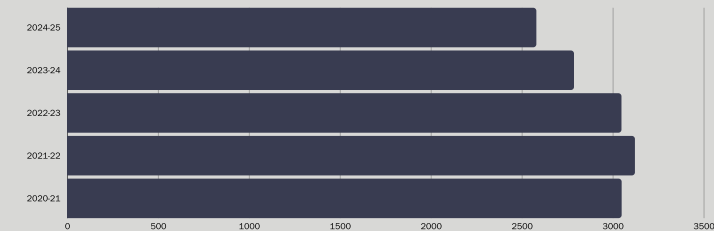
Compass Rose - San Antonio Area Enrollment



KIPP Public Schools - San Antonio Area Enrollment



Somerset Academies - San Antonio Area Enrollment



Basis Quick Facts

- Started in 1998 in Tucson, AZ
- 20 campuses across Texas, in the Austin, Dallas, and San Antonio area
- KG -12 college preparatory curriculum, along with economics, linguistics, and engineering
- ~7,000 students across 20 campuses

Great Hearts Quick Facts

- Started in 2007 in Phoenix, Arizona
- 12 campuses across Texas, in the Dallas and San Antonio area
- KG-12th focus on honors level liberal arts curriculum
- ~12,900 students enrolled across 12 campuses

IDEA Quick Facts

- Started in 2000 in Donna, Texas
- 123 campuses across Texas (primarily in Rio Grande Valley Austin, San Antonio, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, and Midland-Odessa)
- KG -12 Academy and College Preparatory curriculum
- ~79,400 students enrolled across 123 campuses

Compass Rose Quick Facts

- Started in 2017 in San Antonio, Texas
- Nine campuses across Texas (primarily in San Antonio and Austin)
- PK-12th curriculum involving S.T.E.M., Aeronautics, Entrepreneurship, Computer Science, Agricultural Science, Nature-Based Learning, Public Health, and Medicine.
- ~3,900 students enrolled across nine campuses.

KIPP Quick Facts

- Started in 2003 in San Antonio, Texas
- 56 campuses across Texas (primarily in Austin, DFW, Houston, and San Antonio)
- PK -12 college preparatory curriculum
- ~32,700 students enrolled across 56 campuses.

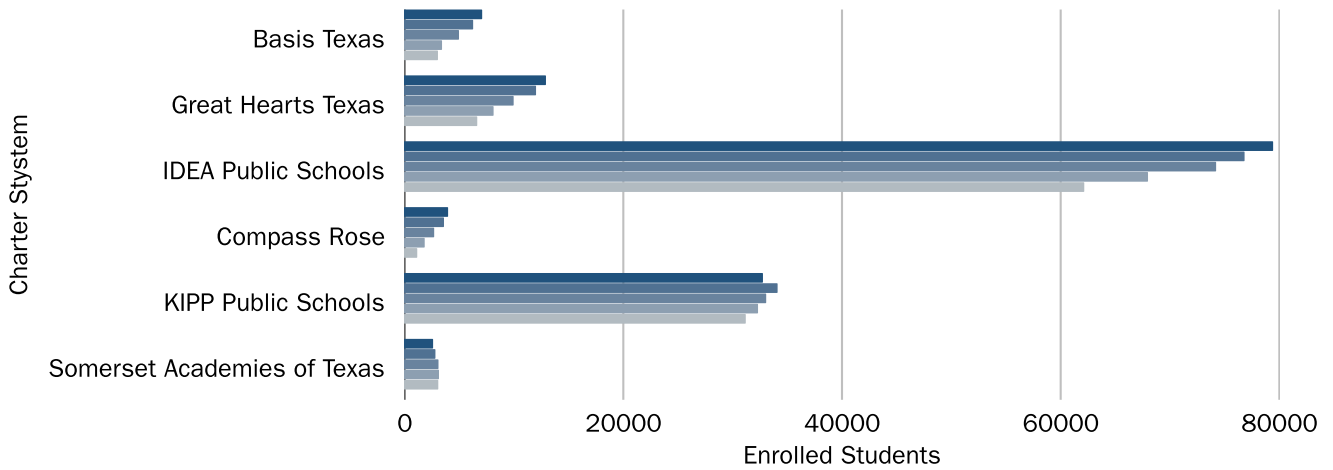
Somerset Academies Quick Facts

- Started in 1997 in Miramar, Florida
- Four campuses across Texas, all in the San Antonio Area
- KG -12 college preparatory focusing on STEM, dual languages, humanities and arts, sports leadership and management, and social-emotional learning
- ~2,600 students enrolled across four campuses

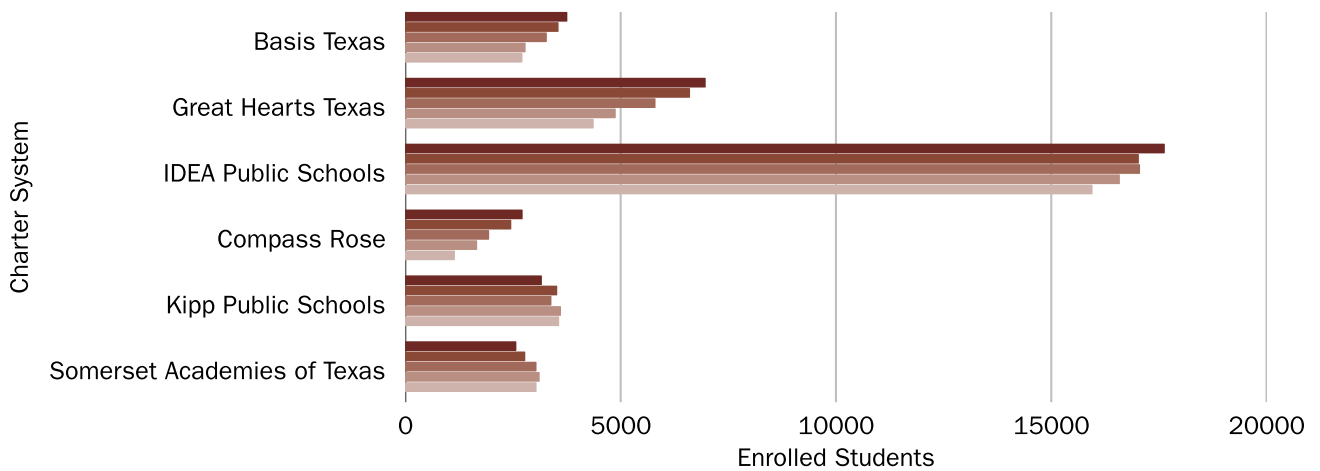
Students Enrolling in Major Charter Systems – 2020-21 to 2024-25



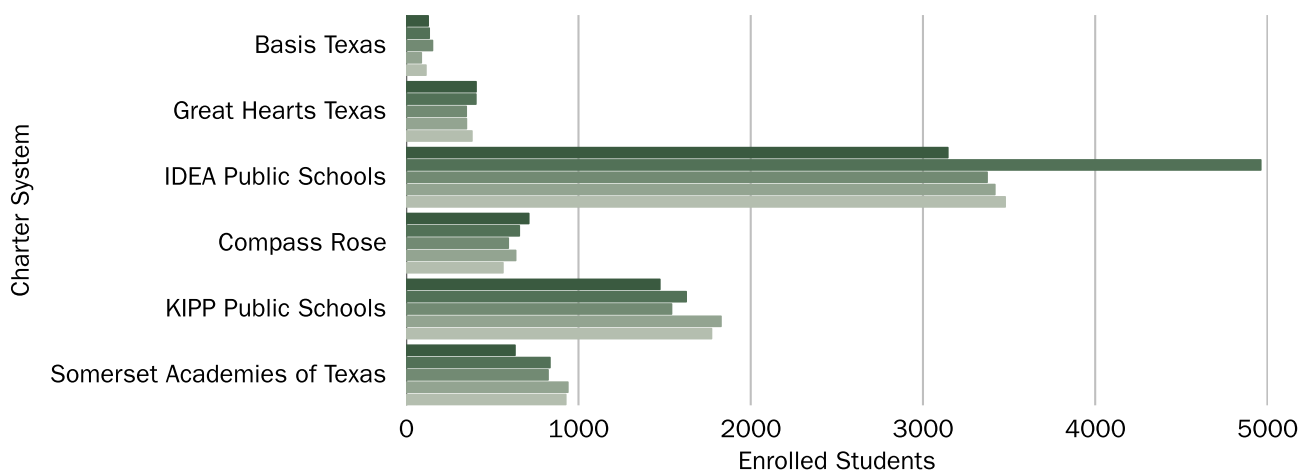
State of Texas Enrollment in Major Charter Systems



San Antonio Area Enrollment in Major Charter Systems



Residents of San Antonio ISD Attending Major Charter Systems



**San Antonio ISD
Charter School Enrollment
2024-25**



School Name	Address	Grades	Year Opened								Current Enrollment	
				2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	SAISD Students	
ANNE FRANK INSPIRE ACADEMY	11216 Bandera Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78250	KG-12	2014	406	374	421	473	561	621	608	15	
BASIS PFLUGERVILLE	1217 S 10th St, Pflugerville, Texas, 78660	06-12	2022	0	0	0	0	203	170	240	2	
BASIS SAN ANTONIO- PRI NORTH CENTRAL CAMPUS	318 E Ramsey Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78216	KG-05	2014	775	762	758	701	753	735	780	42	
BASIS SAN ANTONIO-SHAVANO CAMPUS	4114 Lockhill Selma Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78230	06-12	2013	1,058	1,049	1,050	976	1,018	1,038	1,057	31	
BASIS SAN ANTONIO - JACK LEWIS JR CAMPUS	3303 N Ellison Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78251	06-12	2022	0	0	0	0	51	132	181	5	
BASIS SAN ANTONIO - NORTHEAST CAMPUS	11542 Wayland Way, San Antonio, Texas, 78233	05-12	2020	0	0	24	65	91	138	128	9	
BASIS SAN ANTONIO PRI-MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS	8519 Floyd Curl Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78240	KG-05	2017	764	768	774	766	787	771	799	23	
BASIS SAN ANTONIO PRI - JACK LEWIS JR CAMPUS	3303 N Ellison Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78251	KG-05	2022	0	0	0	0	407	514	605	9	
BASIS SAN ANTONIO PRI - NORTHEAST CAMPUS	11550 N Interstate 35, San Antonio, Texas, 78233	KG-04	2020	0	0	229	361	280	282	253	11	
BEXAR COUNTY ACADEMY	1481 Hillcrest Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78228	EE-08	1999	349	355	274	261	238	198	153	67	
CELEBRATE DYSLEXIA SCHOOL	2214 Basse Road, San Antonio, TX 78213	KG-08	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	9	
COMPASS ROSE DREAM	6660 First Park Ten Blvd, San Antonio, Texas, 78213	PK-12	2022	0	0	0	0	79	223	326	37	
COMPASS ROSE IMPACT	6660 First Park Ten Blvd, San Antonio, Texas, 78213	KG-12	2023	0	0	0	0	0	76	103	20	
COMPASS ROSE INGENUITY	522 Billy Mitchell Blvd, San Antonio, Texas, 78226	PK-11	2020	0	0	314	432	609	736	830	146	
COMPASS ROSE JOURNEY	100 Crestwind Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78239	PK-12	2021	0	0	0	296	436	572	502	22	
COMPASS ROSE LEGACY	3300 Sidney Brooks St, San Antonio, Texas, 78235	06-12	2017	193	369	528	604	542	550	530	285	
COMPASS ROSE LEGACY EL	3300 Sidney Brooks St, San Antonio, Texas, 78235	PK-05	2020	0	0	312	340	301	326	361	173	
COMPASS ROSE OPPORTUNITY	6660 First Park Ten Blvd, San Antonio, Texas, 78213	KG-12	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	32	
ELEANOR KOLITZ HEBREW LANGUAGE ACADEMY	11327 Dreamland Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78230	KG-08	2013	337	421	466	489	478	500	486	23	
ESSENCE PREPARATORY CHARTER SCHOOL	723 SE Loop 410, San Antonio, Texas, 78220	PK-08	2022	0	0	0	0	103	180	365	234	

**San Antonio ISD
Charter School Enrollment
2024-25**



School Name	Address	Grades	Year Opened								Current Enrollment	
				2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	SAISD Students	
FOUNDATION SCHOOL OF AUTISM - SAN ANTONIO	2235 Thousand Oaks Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78232	EE-05	2019	0	30	30	30	34	30	38	4	
FOUNDERS CLASSICAL ACADEMY OF SCHERTZ	8453 E FM 1518 N, Schertz, Texas, 78154	KG-12	2016	549	638	670	669	816	800	774	4	
FRANK L MADLA EARLY COLLEGE H S	1400 W Villaret Blvd, San Antonio, Texas, 78224	09-12	2014	192	196	164	149	163	179	150	36	
GEORGE GERVIN ACADEMY	6944 S Sunbelt Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78218	PK-12	1996	911	867	753	707	622	830	793	115	
GREAT HEARTS FOREST HEIGHTS	5538 Research Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78240	KG-11	2019	0	617	740	798	1,050	1,230	1,335	37	
GREAT HEARTS INVICTUS	12018 Bandera Rd, Helotes, Texas, 78023	KG-09	2022	0	0	0	0	544	784	918	9	
GREAT HEARTS IRVING	3350 Story Rd W, Irving, Texas, 75038	KG-05	2015	885	759	753	747	817	775	719	4	
GREAT HEARTS IRVING UPPER	3520 World Cup Way, Irving, Texas, 75038	06-12	2019	0	469	596	648	758	886	937	9	
GREAT HEARTS LAKESIDE	7633 Harris Pkwy, Fort Worth, Texas, 76123	KG-09	2020	0	0	675	791	910	1,119	1,279	2	
GREAT HEARTS LIVE OAK	7653 N Loop 1604 E, Live Oak, Texas, 78233	KG-11	2020	0	0	709	832	973	1,067	1,153	11	
GREAT HEARTS MONTE VISTA	211 Belknap Pl, San Antonio, Texas, 78212	KG-05	2014	446	463	461	463	462	466	468	135	
GREAT HEARTS MONTE VISTA NORTH	319 E Mulberry Ave, San Antonio, Texas, 78212	06-12	2014	476	505	492	455	444	423	476	125	
GREAT HEARTS NORTHERN OAKS	17223 Jones Maltsberger Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78247	KG-12	2015	1,216	1,332	1,400	1,431	1,440	1,466	1,430	11	
GREAT HEARTS ONLINE - TX	310 W Ashby Pl, San Antonio, Texas 78212	KG-10	2021	0	0	0	436	571	817	968	20	
GREAT HEARTS WESTERN HILLS	8702 Ingram Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78245	KG-11	2018	592	705	816	888	1,056	1,233	1,326	48	
GREG A GARCIA EARLY COLLEGE INT	9550 S Zarzamora St, San Antonio, Texas, 78224	06-08	2005	471	405	321	0	0	120	135	13	
HARMONY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE - SAN ANTONIO	2015 SW Loop 410, San Antonio, Texas, 78227	EE-05	2015	521	450	390	383	344	311	105	2	
HARMONY SCHOOL OF INNOVATION - BROWNSVILLE	3451 Dana Ave, Brownsville, Texas, 78526	06-12	2017	482	474	535	563	552	555	498	2	
HARMONY SCHOOL OF INNOVATION - SAN ANTONIO	8125 Glen Mont Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78239	EE-09	2010	494	527	432	431	461	403	367	5	
HARMONY SCHOOL OF SCIENCE- SAN ANTONIO	5566 Wiseman Blvd, San Antonio TX 78253	PK-06	2022	0	0	0	0	310	496	602	7	

**San Antonio ISD
Charter School Enrollment
2024-25**



School Name	Address	Grades	Year Opened	Current Enrollment							SAISD Students
				2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
HARMONY SCIENCE ACAD (SAN ANTONIO)	8505 Lakeside Pkwy, San Antonio, Texas, 78245	KG-12	2006	785	750	745	695	623	565	718	19
HARMONY SCIENCE ACADEMY - BROWNSVILLE	1124 Central Blvd, Brownsville, Texas, 78520	EE-08	2014	512	471	473	498	522	512	508	2
HENRY FORD ACADEMY ALAMEDA SCHOOL FOR ART + DESIGN	501 W Cesar E Chavez Blvd, San Antonio, Texas, 78207	09-12	2009	127	114	102	93	75	75	61	12
HERITAGE ACADEMY	8750 Fourwinds Dr, Windcrest, Texas, 78239	07-08	1999	40	37	40	25	27	20	33	4
HERITAGE ACADEMY OF SAN ANTONIO	8750 Fourwinds Dr, Windcrest, Texas, 78239	KG-08	2007	51	20	20	15	15	30	13	1
HERITAGE ACADEMY OF WINDCREST	8750 Fourwinds Dr, Windcrest, Texas, 78239	PK-05	2018	198	196	129	111	93	115	98	8
IDEA AMBROSE AND FREDA ROBINSON ACADEMY	10170 Kriewald Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78245	KG-05	2021	0	0	0	275	328	434	423	10
IDEA AMBROSE AND FREDA ROBINSON COLLEGE PREPARATORY	10170 Kriewald Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78245	06-09	2021	0	0	0	65	120	127	111	3
IDEA BRACKENRIDGE ACADEMY	5555 Old Pearsall Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78242	KG-05	2017	548	632	917	827	707	657	631	21
IDEA BRACKENRIDGE COLLEGE PREPARATORY	5555 Old Pearsall Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78242	06-12	2017	250	356	455	502	613	659	671	31
IDEA BURKE ACADEMY	10434 Marbach Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78245	KG-05	2019	0	349	576	667	610	720	730	10
IDEA BURKE COLLEGE PREPARATORY	10434 Marbach Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78245	06-11	2019	0	110	235	332	422	478	620	13
IDEA CARVER ACADEMY	217 Robinson Pl, San Antonio, Texas, 78202	KG-05	2012	679	661	678	629	574	528	468	257
IDEA CARVER COLLEGE PREPARATORY	217 Robinson Pl, San Antonio, Texas, 78202	06-12	2012	604	672	744	695	671	642	661	392
IDEA CONVERSE ACADEMY	5490 Farm to Market 1516, Converse, Texas 78109	KG-05	2020	0	0	377	480	487	655	743	29
IDEA CONVERSE COLLEGE PREPARATORY	5490 Farm to Market 1516, Converse, Texas 78109	06-10	2020	0	0	88	192	311	386	462	23
IDEA EASTSIDE ACADEMY	2519 Martin Luther King Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78203	KG-05	2015	728	713	669	567	494	427	392	331
IDEA EASTSIDE COLLEGE PREPARATORY	2519 Martin Luther King Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78203	06-12	2015	423	490	630	626	599	548	469	403
IDEA EWING HALSELL ACADEMY	2523 W Ansley Blvd, San Antonio, Texas, 78224	KG-05	2017	526	617	763	840	698	699	704	59
IDEA EWING HALSELL COLLEGE PREPARATORY	2523 W Ansley Blvd, San Antonio, Texas, 78224	06-12	2017	253	360	447	461	562	573	611	54

**San Antonio ISD
Charter School Enrollment
2024-25**



School Name	Address	Grades	Year Opened								Current Enrollment	
				2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	SAISD Students	
IDEA HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACADEMY	5816 Wilcab Rd, Austin, Texas, 78721	KG-05	2019	0	199	318	341	286	265	294	3	
IDEA HIDDEN MEADOW ACADEMY	10138 Culebra Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78251	KG-05	2020	0	0	398	507	457	540	608	23	
IDEA HIDDEN MEADOW COLLEGE PREPARATORY	10138 Culebra Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78251	06-10	2020	0	0	79	149	266	268	336	16	
IDEA INGRAM HILLS ACADEMY	3115 Majestic Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78228	KG-05	2018	374	513	630	635	693	665	588	82	
IDEA INGRAM HILLS COLLEGE PREPARATORY	3115 Majestic Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78228	06-12	2018	114	228	319	341	437	502	543	104	
IDEA JUDSON ACADEMY	13427 Judson Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78233	KG-05	2016	593	711	706	694	687	721	701	21	
IDEA JUDSON COLLEGE PREPARATORY	13427 Judson Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78233	06-12	2016	352	453	572	653	737	749	747	16	
IDEA MAYS ACADEMY	1210 Horal Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78245	KG-05	2016	584	677	723	674	689	693	663	26	
IDEA MAYS COLLEGE PREPARATORY	1210 Horal Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78245	06-12	2016	373	445	577	617	736	748	748	18	
IDEA MCALLEN ACADEMY	201 N Bentsen Rd, Mcallen, Texas, 78501	KG-05	2012	887	892	945	858	887	772	738	3	
IDEA MONTERREY PARK ACADEMY	222 SW 39th St, San Antonio, Texas, 78237	KG-05	2014	724	706	729	675	663	587	607	75	
IDEA MONTERREY PARK COLLEGE PREPARATORY	222 SW 39th St, San Antonio, Texas, 78237	06-12	2014	567	635	741	692	691	682	743	110	
IDEA NAJIM ACADEMY	926 S Ww White Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78220	KG-05	2017	568	541	668	704	640	602	540	371	
IDEA NAJIM COLLEGE PREPARATORY	926 S Ww White Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78220	06-12	2017	236	240	156	273	388	441	474	356	
IDEA SOUTH FLORES ACADEMY	6919 S Flores St, San Antonio, Texas, 78221	KG-05	2013	855	839	868	841	731	712	680	117	
IDEA SOUTH FLORES COLLEGE PREPARATORY	6919 S Flores St, San Antonio, Texas, 78221	06-12	2013	673	739	753	712	726	740	715	115	
IDEA SPEARS ACADEMY	2010 Spears Rd, Houston, Texas, 77067	KG-05	2020	0	0	389	610	741	750	728	3	
IDEA WALZEM ACADEMY	6445 Walzem Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78239	KG-05	2014	732	669	693	666	735	643	611	18	
IDEA WALZEM COLLEGE PREPARATORY	6445 Walzem Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78239	06-12	2014	540	596	728	709	734	748	724	34	
IDEA YUKON COLLEGE PREPARATORY	7300 E Yukon Rd, Odessa, TX 79762	KG-10	2021	0	0	0	122	244	376	503	3	

**San Antonio ISD
Charter School Enrollment
2024-25**



School Name	Address	Grades	Year Opened								Current Enrollment	
				2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	SAISD Students	
ILTEXAS KATY WESTPARK H S	20055 Beechnut St, Richmond, Texas, 77407	09-12	2017	0	572	691	711	786	855	869	1	
IMELDA DAVIS EARLY COLLEGE H S	1400 W Villaret Blvd, San Antonio, Texas, 78224	09-12	2022	0	0	0	0	8	20	18	7	
ISCHOOL VIRTUAL ACADEMY OF TEXAS	1800 Lakeway Dr, Lewisville, Texas, 75057	KG-12	2006	784	769	2,362	624	956	925	778	5	
JUBILEE - LAKE VIEW UNIVERSITY PREP	325 Castrovilla Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78207	PK-12	2008	561	662	560	504	538	566	548	242	
JUBILEE HIGHLAND HILLS	1515 Goliad Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78223	PK-08	2003	1,019	998	851	785	780	877	686	511	
JUBILEE SAN ANTONIO	4427 Chandler Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78222	PK-12	2001	62	1,108	973	947	1,010	1,054	1,011	520	
JUBILEE SCHOOL OF INNOVATION AND ARTS	8038 W Military Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78227	06-08	2019	0	95	107	131	90	78	69	5	
JUBILEE WESTWOOD	8038 W Military Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78227	PK-05	2019	0	210	232	233	246	272	240	24	
KIPP ASPIRE ACADEMY	239 Stark St, San Antonio, Texas, 78204	05-08	2018	502	499	518	507	509	512	470	301	
KIPP CAMINO ACADEMY	4343 W Commerce St, San Antonio, Texas, 78237	05-08	2018	486	488	494	503	482	461	408	160	
KIPP ESPERANZA PRI	239 Stark St, San Antonio, Texas, 78204	KG-04	2018	654	634	651	615	533	502	424	250	
KIPP SOMOS COLLEGIATE	8915 Callaghan Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78230	06-12	2019	0	115	233	328	395	630	573	227	
KIPP SOMOS PRI	8915 Callaghan Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78230	PK-03	2018	450	426	403	324	226	127	241	78	
KIPP TRUTH ACADEMY	1545 S Ewing Ave, Dallas, Texas, 75216	05-08	2018	468	473	510	463	467	441	440	3	
KIPP UN MUNDO PRI	4343 W Commerce St, San Antonio, Texas, 78237	KG-04	2018	654	597	559	546	519	504	426	142	
KIPP UNIVERSITY PREP H S	239 Stark St, San Antonio, Texas, 78204	09-12	2018	827	814	803	794	725	734	630	317	
LEGACY TRADITIONAL- BASSE SECONDARY	1826 Basse Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78213	06-12	2008	117	98	88	81	91	196	164	39	
LEGACY TRADITIONAL SCHOOL - ALAMO RANCH 3-8	13632 Old Farm to Market 471, San Antonio, Texas, 78253	03-08	1998	289	193	126	153	146	218	250	49	
LEGACY TRADITIONAL SCHOOL - ALAMO RANCH 3-8	13632 Old Farm to Market 471, San Antonio, Texas, 78253	EE-08	1998	289	193	126	153	146	218	250	10	
LEGACY TRADITIONAL SCHOOL - ALAMO RANCH PK-2	13632 Old FM 471 W, San Antonio, Texas, 78253	PK-02	2004	69	58	45	36	155	604	855	32	

**San Antonio ISD
Charter School Enrollment
2024-25**



School Name	Address	Grades	Year Opened								Current Enrollment	
				2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	SAISD Students	
LEGACY TRADITIONAL SCHOOL - CIBOLO	2900 Cibolo Valley Dr, Cibolo, Texas, 78108	EE-08	2007	174	124	95	83	539	736	917	8	
LIGHTHOUSE EL	8138 Westshire Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78227	EE-05	2002	106	126	120	134	254	233	273	1	
LIGHTHOUSE HIGH	8138 Westshire Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78227	09-12	2021	0	0	0	55	82	82	88	11	
LIGHTHOUSE MIDDLE	8138 Westshire Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78227	06-08	2014	226	208	203	220	86	67	101	5	
NORTHEAST CAMPUS	1258 Austin Hwy, San Antonio, Texas, 78209	06-12	2004	116	113	92	66	69	59	73	7	
NORTHEAST EL CAMPUS	1258 Austin Hwy, San Antonio, Texas, 78209	PK-05	1998	111	104	79	66	53	53	68	9	
POR VIDA ACADEMY CHARTER H S	1135 Mission Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78210	09-12	1996	123	146	89	83	88	128	104	52	
POSITIVE SOLUTIONS CHARTER	1325 N Flores St, San Antonio, Texas, 78212	09-12	1998	131	154	119	93	101	81	93	49	
PRELUDE PREPARATORY CHARTER SCHOOL	1707 Centennial Blvd, San Antonio, Texas, 78211	PK-08	2021	0	0	0	30	98	138	162	62	
PREMIER H S ONLINE	1301 Waters Ridge Dr, Lewisville, Texas, 75057	09-12	2015	1,501	1,356	1,628	2,470	2,107	2,677	2,728	4	
PREMIER HIGH SCHOOL-SAN ANTONIO INGRAM	6218 NW Loop 410, San Antonio, Texas, 78238	09-12	2017	107	143	118	116	141	112	116	1	
PROMESA ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL	603 Merida St, San Antonio, Texas, 78207	KG-05	2020	0	0	196	262	313	421	248	134	
RISE INSPIRE ACADEMY	4601 San Pedro Ave, San Antonio, Texas, 78212	09-AE	2021	0	0	0	10	16	23	24	4	
ROCKETSHIP DENNIS DUNKINS EL	3520 E Berry St, Fort Worth, Texas, 76105	PK-05	2022	0	0	0	0	307	417	442	1	
ROYAL ACADEMY OF EXCELLENCE	4018 S Presa St, San Antonio, Texas, 78223	KG-12	2021	0	0	0	111	192	345	469	267	
RUTH JONES MCLENDON MIDDLE	3460 Northeast Pkwy, San Antonio, Texas, 78218	PK-12	2001	143	110	117	69	67	49	72	28	
SEGUIN CAMPUS	2400 E Walnut St, Seguin, Texas, 78155	PK-12	2016	213	243	204	246	251	273	284	4	
SER-NINOS CHARTER EL II	5919 Dashwood Dr, Houston, Texas, 77081	PK-05	2011	308	307	292	270	285	275	246	1	
SOMERSET ACADEMY BROOKS	3803 Global Way, San Antonio, Texas, 78235	PK-12	2006	1,698	1,530	1,266	1,296	1,317	1,251	1,227	402	
SOMERSET ACADEMY COLLEGIATE	4802 Vance Jackson Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78230	PK-12	2014	1,304	1,467	1,461	1,461	1,367	1,211	1,080	197	

**San Antonio ISD
Charter School Enrollment
2024-25**



School Name	Address	Grades	Year Opened	Current Enrollment						2024-25	SAISD Students
				2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24		
SOMERSET ACADEMY LONE STAR	25 Burwood Ln, San Antonio, Texas, 78216	PK-07	2014	90	75	95	146	188	173	98	29
SOMERSET ACADEMY OAKS	6070 Babcock Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78240	PK-06	2016	230	234	257	238	225	182	199	9
SOUTHWEST PREP NORTHWEST EL	6535 Culebra Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78238	PK-05	2013	100	33	20	89	93	85	101	15
SOUTHWEST PREPARATORY SCHOOL-NORTHWEST	6535 Culebra Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78238	06-12	2002	239	263	269	146	142	136	141	20
SOUTHWEST PREPARATORY SOUTHEAST CAMPUS	735 S Ww White Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78220	PK-12	2001	204	214	176	182	179	186	172	129
SST ALAMO	11214 N Weidner Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78233	PK-06	2009	453	437	710	782	771	846	848	23
SST DISCOVERY	5707 Bandera Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78238	PK-07	2008	571	627	615	560	530	554	508	86
SST HILL COUNTRY	9202 W Loop 1604 N, San Antonio, Texas, 78254	PK-06	2019	0	113	255	501	689	609	675	6
SST HILL COUNTRY COLLEGE PREP H S	9202 W Loop 1604 N, San Antonio, Texas, 78254	07-12	2023	0	0	0	0	0	183	387	10
SST NORTHWEST	12042 Culebra Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78253	PK-07	2018	163	419	648	703	782	737	661	25
SST SA COLLEGE PREP H S	4410 David Edwards Dr, San Antonio, Texas, 78233	PK-07	2005	457	458	446	450	615	547	615	21
SST SCHERTZ	908 Fairlawn Ave, Schertz, TX 78154	PK-07	2021	0	0	0	229	383	859	895	2
SST THE WOODLANDS	27440 Kuykendahl Rd, Tomball, Texas, 77375	PK-07	2016	551	588	581	515	324	475	559	2
STEPPING STONES ACADEMY	3103 Avenue B, San Antonio, Texas, 78209	01-12	2018	4	15	10	10	23	10	9	19
TEXANS CAN ACADEMY - GARLAND	9704 Skillman St, Dallas, Texas, 75243	09-12	2016	261	310	266	233	199	130	6	7
TEXANS CAN ACADEMY - SAN ANTONIO	1807 Centennial Blvd, San Antonio, Texas, 78211	09-12	2013	359	345	289	308	218	138	72	16
THE GATHERING PLACE	5818 NW Loop 410, San Antonio, Texas, 78238	KG-06	2020	0	0	348	465	628	618	555	85
TRIUMPH PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS-SAN ANTONIO	735 Fredericksburg Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78201	09-12	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	49
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN H S	2901 N Interstate 35, Austin, Texas, 78722	09-12	2021	0	0	0	666	823	788	1,056	4
UT - UNIVERSITY CHARTER SCHOOL AT HIGH POINT	1603 Babcock Rd, San Antonio, Texas, 78229	KG-12	2013	30	26	30	39	44	52	46	5

**San Antonio ISD
Charter School Enrollment
2024-25**



School Name	Address	Grades	Year Opened	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Current Enrollment	
										2024-25	SAISD Students
VALOR SAN ANTONIO	15415 Red Robin Road, San Antonio, Texas 78255	KG-12	2023	0	0	0	0	0	218	342	89
WESTCHASE NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL	10570 Westpark Dr, Houston, Texas, 77042	EE-08	2019	0	53	263	327	407	458	595	1
TOTAL											9,812

Sources: Texas Education Agency (TEA); TEA hides enrollments <10 due to FERPA privacy regulations. PASA estimated students per school in this situation.

SAN ANTONIO ISD - HISTORICAL STUDENT TRANSFERS TO CHARTER DISTRICTS AND CHARTER CAMPUSES

2023-2024	
Transfers OUT to:	
Charter	11,838
Charter Virtual	40
Charter Total	11,878

2024-25	
Transfers OUT to:	
Charter	9,763
Charter Virtual	29
Charter Total	9,793

2023-2024	
Top Receiving Charter Systems	
IDEA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	4,966
KIPP TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS	1,630
JUBILEE ACADEMIES	1,495
SOMERSET ACADEMIES OF TEXAS	839
COMPASS ROSE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	661
GREAT HEARTS TEXAS	409
SOUTHWEST PREPARATORY SCHOOL	212
ROYAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS	205
PROMESA ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL	175
BASIS TEXAS	138
LEGACY TRADITIONAL SCHOOLS - TEXAS	120
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DISCOVERY	114
GEORGE GERVIN ACADEMY	113
ESSENCE PREPARATORY CHARTER SCHOOL	109
THE GATHERING PLACE	95
POR VIDA ACADEMY	67
NEW FRONTIERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS INC	63
BEXAR COUNTY ACADEMY	60
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	52
HARMONY PUBLIC SCHOOLS - SOUTH TEXAS	48
POSITIVE SOLUTIONS CHARTER SCHOOL	47
TEXANS CAN ACADEMIES	41
VALOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS	41
PRELUDE PREPARATORY CHARTER SCHOOL	38
PREMIER HIGH SCHOOLS	29
INSPIRE ACADEMIES	21
ELEANOR KOLITZ HEBREW LANGUAGE ACADEMY	17
SAN ANTONIO PREPARATORY SCHOOLS	17
HENRY FORD ACADEMY ALAMEDA SCHOOL FOR ART + DESIGN	16
HERITAGE ACADEMY	10
TEXAS COLLEGE PREPARATORY ACADEMIES	10
MEADOWLAND CHARTER DISTRICT	7
LIGHTHOUSE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3
KATHERINE ANNE PORTER SCHOOL	2
LAKE GRANBURY ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL	2
PRIORITY CHARTER SCHOOLS	2
INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP OF TEXAS (ILTEXAS)	1
WESTLAKE ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL	1
ROCKETSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS	1
Total Transfers to Charter Systems	11,878

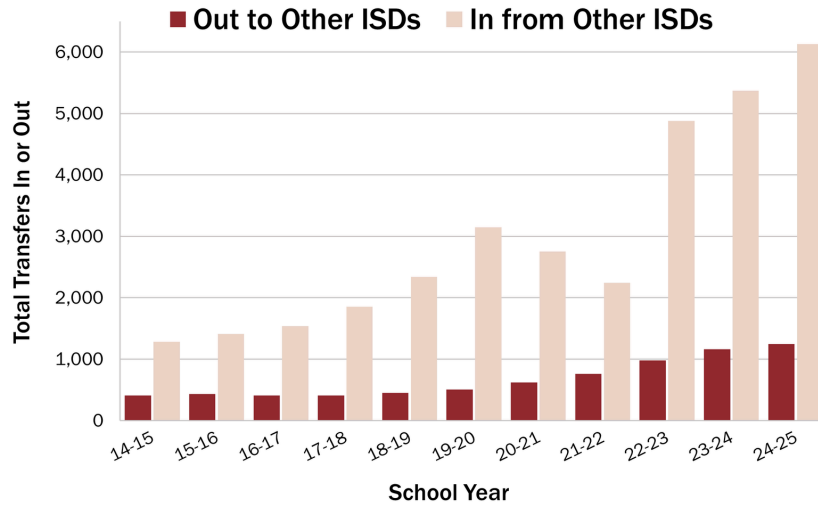
2024-25	
Top Receiving Charter Systems	
IDEA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3,149
KIPP TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS	1,477
JUBILEE ACADEMIES	1,302
COMPASS ROSE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	716
SOMERSET ACADEMIES OF TEXAS	636
GREAT HEARTS TEXAS	410
ROYAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS	267
ESSENCE PREPARATORY CHARTER SCHOOL	234
SOUTHWEST PREPARATORY SCHOOL	184
GEORGE GERVIN ACADEMY	143
PROMESA ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL	134
BASIS TEXAS	132
LEGACY TRADITIONAL SCHOOLS - TEXAS	128
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DISCOVERY	127
VALOR EDUCATION	89
THE GATHERING PLACE	85
BEXAR COUNTY ACADEMY	67
PRELUDE PREPARATORY CHARTER SCHOOL	62
NEW FRONTIERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS INC	56
POR VIDA ACADEMY	52
POSITIVE SOLUTIONS CHARTER SCHOOL	49
TRIUMPH PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS CENTRAL TEXAS	49
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	47
HARMONY PUBLIC SCHOOLS - SOUTH TEXAS	37
TEXANS CAN ACADEMIES	23
ELEANOR KOLITZ HEBREW LANGUAGE ACADEMY	23
INSPIRE ACADEMIES	19
MEADOWLAND CHARTER DISTRICT	19
LIGHTHOUSE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	17
HERITAGE ACADEMY	14
HENRY FORD ACADEMY ALAMEDA SCHOOL FOR ART + DESIGN	12
TEXAS COLLEGE PREPARATORY ACADEMIES	11
PREMIER HIGH SCHOOLS	10
CELEBRATE DYSLEXIA SCHOOLS	9
ROCKETSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS	1
INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP OF TEXAS (ILTEXAS)	1
SER-NINOS CHARTER SCHOOL	1
Total Transfers to Charter Systems	9,793

Alternative Educational Opportunities



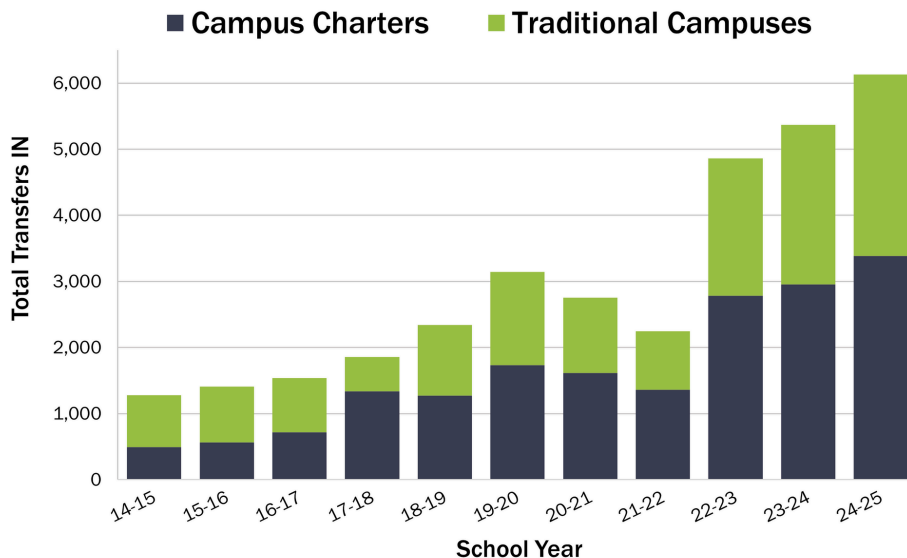
Other ISDs

Transfers into SAISD from neighboring districts have risen sharply over the past decade, increasing from just over 1,000 students in 2014–15 to nearly 6,000 in 2024–25. Transfers out to other ISDs have grown as well, but at a much slower pace. This widening gap shows that SAISD is consistently bringing in far more students than it loses. Regional mobility now plays a major role in shaping enrollment patterns, with surrounding ISDs serving as a large and growing source of incoming students, while remaining a comparatively small destination for SAISD residents choosing to leave. The chart below compares the year-over-year trends in both In- and Out-Transfers.



Where are In-Transfers Attending?

The chart below breaks down where these incoming students enroll once they enter SAISD. Both traditional campuses and campus charters have seen steady increases, with stronger growth emerging after 2021–22. By 2024–25, more than 6,000 students are transferring in, split across both models. This reinforces that SAISD’s mix of programs and campus options continues to draw families from outside the District and helps counteract some of the enrollment pressures created by alternative educational providers.



Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)

SAN ANTONIO ISD - HISTORICAL IN-TRANSFERS BY SENDING DISTRICT

2014-15	
Students from Other ISDs Enrolled in SAISD	
SAISD Campus Charter	491
SAISD Campus	789
ISD Total	1,280

2015-16	
Students from Other ISDs Enrolled in SAISD	
SAISD Campus Charter	567
SAISD Campus	843
ISD Total	1,410

2016-17	
Students from Other ISDs Enrolled in SAISD	
SAISD Campus Charter	715
SAISD Campus	821
ISD Total	1,536

2014-15	
In-Transfer Students and Sending Districts	
NORTHSIDE ISD	350
NORTH EAST ISD	208
EDGEWOOD ISD	183
JUDSON ISD	123
EAST CENTRAL ISD	111
HARLANDALE ISD	109
SOUTH SAN ANTONIO ISD	52
SOUTHWEST ISD	50
SOUTHSIDE ISD	32
FLORESVILLE ISD	12
Fewer than ten students enrolling from 24 Other ISDs :	50
	1,280

2015-16	
In-Transfer Students and Sending Districts	
NORTHSIDE ISD	371
NORTH EAST ISD	229
EDGEWOOD ISD	193
JUDSON ISD	163
EAST CENTRAL ISD	117
HARLANDALE ISD	99
SOUTH SAN ANTONIO ISD	66
SOUTHWEST ISD	64
SOUTHSIDE ISD	28
FLORESVILLE ISD	13
Fewer than ten students enrolling from 26 Other ISDs :	67
	1,410

2016-17	
In-Transfer Students and Sending Districts	
NORTHSIDE ISD	413
NORTH EAST ISD	250
EDGEWOOD ISD	174
JUDSON ISD	161
EAST CENTRAL ISD	149
HARLANDALE ISD	111
SOUTHWEST ISD	79
SOUTH SAN ANTONIO ISD	72
SOUTHSIDE ISD	32
FLORESVILLE ISD	11
ALAMO HEIGHTS ISD	10
LA VERNIA ISD	10
MEDINA VALLEY ISD	10
Fewer than ten students enrolling from 24 Other ISDs :	54
	1,536

SAN ANTONIO ISD - HISTORICAL IN-TRANSFERS BY SENDING DISTRICT

2020-2021	
Students from Other ISDs Enrolled in SAISD	
SAISD Campus Charter	1,617
SAISD Campus	1,138
ISD Total	2,755

2021-2022	
Students from Other ISDs Enrolled in SAISD	
SAISD Campus Charter	1,363
SAISD Campus	882
ISD Total	2,245

2022-2023	
Students from Other ISDs Enrolled in SAISD	
SAISD Campus Charter	2,784
SAISD Campus	2,092
ISD Total	4,876

2020-2021	
In-Transfer Students and Sending Districts	
NORTHSIDE ISD	755
NORTH EAST ISD	510
EDGEWOOD ISD	257
EAST CENTRAL ISD	237
JUDSON ISD	234
HARLANDALE ISD	189
SOUTH SAN ANTONIO ISD	127
SOUTHWEST ISD	127
SOUTHSIDE ISD	87
SOMERSET ISD	38
ALAMO HEIGHTS ISD	31
SCHERTZ-CIBOLO-U CITY ISD	31
FLORESVILLE ISD	24
MEDINA VALLEY ISD	24
COMAL ISD	16
Fewer than ten students enrolling from 26 Other ISDs :	68
	2,755

2021-2022	
In-Transfer Students and Sending Districts	
NORTHSIDE ISD	594
NORTH EAST ISD	420
EAST CENTRAL ISD	247
EDGEWOOD ISD	223
JUDSON ISD	187
HARLANDALE ISD	161
SOUTHWEST ISD	105
SOUTH SAN ANTONIO ISD	97
SOUTHSIDE ISD	65
ALAMO HEIGHTS ISD	26
FLORESVILLE ISD	20
MEDINA VALLEY ISD	20
SOMERSET ISD	18
SCHERTZ-CIBOLO-U CITY ISD	14
COMAL ISD	14
Fewer than ten students enrolling from 21 Other ISDs :	34
	2,245

2022-2023	
In-Transfer Students and Sending Districts	
NORTHSIDE ISD	1,272
NORTH EAST ISD	833
EDGEWOOD ISD	610
EAST CENTRAL ISD	491
JUDSON ISD	370
HARLANDALE ISD	363
SOUTH SAN ANTONIO ISD	217
SOUTHWEST ISD	217
SOUTHSIDE ISD	143
MEDINA VALLEY ISD	47
SCHERTZ-CIBOLO-U CITY ISD	43
SOMERSET ISD	43
ALAMO HEIGHTS ISD	40
COMAL ISD	32
FLORESVILLE ISD	32
PLEASANTON ISD	15
LYTLE ISD	11
Fewer than ten students enrolling from 28 Other ISDs :	95
	4,876

SAN ANTONIO ISD - HISTORICAL IN-TRANSFERS BY SENDING DISTRICT

2023-2024		2024-25	
Students from Other ISDs Enrolled in SAISD		Students from Other ISDs Enrolled in SAISD	
SAISD Campus Charter	2,955	SAISD Campus Charter	3,387
SAISD Campus	2,416	SAISD Campus	2,742
ISD Total	5,371	ISD Total	6,129

2023-2024		2024-25	
In-Transfer Students and Sending Districts		In-Transfer Students and Sending Districts	
NORTHSIDE ISD	1,289	NORTHSIDE ISD	1,314
NORTH EAST ISD	904	NORTH EAST ISD	977
EDGEWOOD ISD	765	EDGEWOOD ISD	948
EAST CENTRAL ISD	666	EAST CENTRAL ISD	853
JUDSON ISD	414	HARLANDALE ISD	523
HARLANDALE ISD	407	JUDSON ISD	427
SOUTHWEST ISD	241	SOUTH SAN ANTONIO ISD	287
SOUTH SAN ANTONIO ISD	223	SOUTHWEST ISD	277
SOUTHSIDE ISD	158	SOUTHSIDE ISD	186
MEDINA VALLEY ISD	46	MEDINA VALLEY ISD	57
ALAMO HEIGHTS ISD	41	SCHERTZ-CIBOLO-U CITY ISD	45
SCHERTZ-CIBOLO-U CITY ISD	40	ALAMO HEIGHTS ISD	42
SOMERSET ISD	33	SOMERSET ISD	38
FLORESVILLE ISD	28	FLORESVILLE ISD	27
COMAL ISD	20	COMAL ISD	22
LA VERNIA ISD	12	FT SAM HOUSTON ISD	18
LYTLE ISD	12	PLEASANTON ISD	14
FT SAM HOUSTON ISD	11	LYTLE ISD	10
Fewer than ten students enrolling from 30 Other ISDs :	61	Fewer than ten students enrolling from 32 Other ISDs :	64
ISD Total	5,371	ISD Total	6,129

Alternative Educational Opportunities



PASA analyzes enrollment in alternative educational institutions, including private schools, charter schools, virtual schools, nearby ISDs, and early college or university programs, to assess their impact on student attrition from each district. Homeschooled students are not included in this analysis, as the State of Texas does not systematically track homeschool enrollment.

Private Schools

Private schools remain a steady and long-established option for families living in and around San Antonio ISD. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, about 90 private schools operated in the San Antonio area during the 2023–24 school year. Within SAISD boundaries, roughly 19 private schools serve an estimated 2,600 PK–12 students. The central-city market is dominated by faith-based schools, which often charge lower tuition—generally between \$7,000 and \$12,000—because they are subsidized, operate with leaner overhead, and are designed to remain accessible rather than premium. This allows them to compete for students at a price point well below independent or college-preparatory programs.

A smaller group of independent and college-preparatory schools charges significantly higher tuition, typically ranging from \$20,000 to more than \$34,000 per year. At the other end of the spectrum, some small church-based programs offer tuition beginning around \$600 annually, though these campuses tend to have limited enrollment and narrow grade spans.

Regionwide, private schools enroll roughly 23,000 students, or about 6 percent of the San Antonio metro area's K–12 population. Only a portion of this market directly affects SAISD, but nearby private schools provide a meaningful range of choices for families, particularly at the elementary and middle school levels. The broad spread of tuition—from very low-cost religious schools to high-tuition independent programs—creates a diverse landscape that continues to draw students from central-city neighborhoods.

Overall, private schools represent a moderate but steady share of enrollment alternatives for SAISD residents and remain an important consideration when evaluating local enrollment trends and the wider competitive environment.



Legislative Updates



The 89th Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 2 (SB2) and Senate Bill 569 (SB569), both of which may significantly impact public school districts. Senate Bill 569 became effective immediately upon its signing in May 2025, while Senate Bill 2 will take effect in the 2026-27 school year. This page provides an overview of both bills, and the following three pages will offer more detailed information on each one.

SB 2 – Educational Savings Accounts / Vouchers

Impacts

Public school districts, open-enrollment charter schools, private schools.

Summary

Establishes a statewide Education Savings Account (ESA) program, providing public funds for eligible families to use toward private school tuition and other educational expenses.

Implications

Officially launches at the beginning of the 2026-27 school year. Initial budget set to one billion over two years.

SB 569 – Virtual & Hybrid Public School Program

Impacts

Public school districts, open-enrollment charter schools, consortia, universities, or ESCs.

Completely rewrites the state's previous patchwork of virtual learning regulations with a unified, statewide structure that emphasizes flexibility, accessibility, and accountability.

Summary

Empowers school districts and open-enrollment charter schools to create and operate their own full-time virtual campuses (synchronous, asynchronous, or hybrid), virtual courses, and hybrid instruction.

Implications

Opens enrollment statewide - students may join virtual programs across the state, irrespective of district boundaries.

Funding & Revenue

- Students in virtual/hybrid programs are counted for ADA funding just like in-person students.
- Districts may charge tuition/fees for non-resident students enrolling in programs outside their home district.
- Requires districts to consider virtual or hybrid learning as an alternative to expulsion.

Flexibility & Accessibility

- Allows students to take AP, dual-credit, or specialized elective courses virtually.
- Creates numerous pathways for high school students to earn credit toward a college degree, participate in apprenticeships, and more.

Legislative Updates: SB2



Key Components

General Provisions



Officially launches at the beginning of the 2026-2027 school year.

- Comptroller must establish rules and procedures by May 15, 2026.
- Private Schools can choose whether they will participate.
- Prioritizes students exiting public schools over those already enrolled in private schools.
- Private schools must be accredited and operational for at least two years.
- Private Schools must administer a nationally recognized exam of the private school's choosing; the exam does not have to be STAAR.

State Reporting



The state is required to produce an annual report including data on participants' test results, satisfaction with the program, and college and career readiness.

- Reporting must include information on how the program affects public and private school enrollment.
- Lawmakers will get an annual report with demographic data on each participating child, including the student's age, sex, race or ethnicity, and zip code.
- State officials will be required to work with a private auditor responsible for helping to ensure program participants follow the law.

Funding



Funds will flow to families through Education Savings Accounts (ESAs), which essentially function like state-managed bank accounts.

- Families can receive between \$10,300 and \$10,900 per year per child for private school enrollment.
- Children cannot be simultaneously enrolled in the program and a public school.
- Parents must be able to prove their child is a U.S. citizen.
- Children with disabilities are eligible for up to \$30,000 per year.
- Families of homeschoolers can receive up to \$2,000 per year.

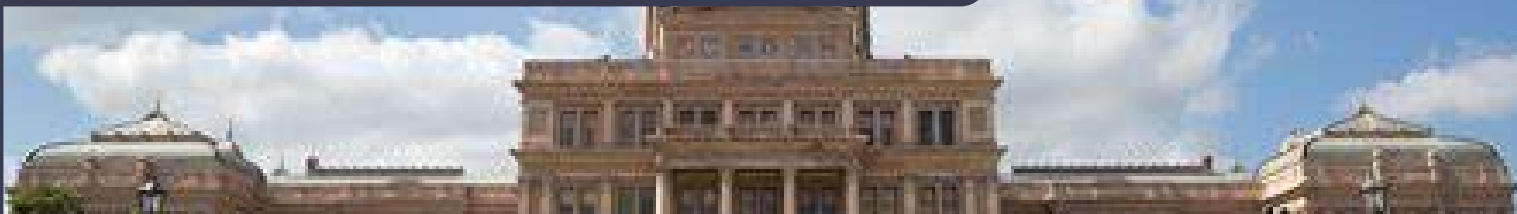
Prioritization of Funds

If demand exceeds funding, priority goes to:



- Students with disabilities in families earning $\leq 500\%$ of the poverty level (~\$160,000 for a family of four);
 - Families earning $\leq 200\%$ of the poverty level (~\$64,000);
 - Families between 200%–500% of the poverty level;
 - Families $\geq 500\%$ of the poverty level (capped at 20% of total funding).
- Priority does not guarantee acceptance.
 - Private schools keep full control over admissions and are not required to provide disability accommodations.

SB2: Anticipated Impact



Short Term: Limited Impact

- **Small Scale of Program Initially**

SB2 allocates \$1 billion over two years (approximately \$500 million annually), which limits participation to about 50,000 students per year statewide, a small fraction of the total K–12 population and the roughly 350,000 students already in Texas private schools and 500,000 students already homeschooled.

- **Initial Participants Likely in Private Schools**

Many early voucher recipients are expected to be students already enrolled in private schools or homeschooled, meaning public school enrollment and funding won't see an initial proportional decline.

- **Tuition Gap Creates Barriers**

With average private school tuition at \$11,348 and vouchers covering \$10,300 - \$10,900, low- and middle-income families may struggle to afford the difference, especially in areas like Houston where tuition can exceed \$26,000.

- **Geographic Inequity in Access**

Rural and lower-income urban areas with fewer accredited private schools are less likely to see significant early impacts. The program's requirement that private schools be accredited and in operation for at least two years also slows rollout.

- **Voucher Admissions Limitations**

Students must both qualify for a voucher and be accepted by a private school to use it. This could result in vouchers disproportionately going to students already in private schools.

- **Low Initial Public School Exodus**

According to TEA and Legislative Budget Board estimates, only 24,500 public school students are expected to switch to private schools by fiscal year 2027, which is relatively modest.

Long Term: Potentially Significant Impact

- **Projected Growth in Participation**

Private school capacity is projected to increase by 10% annually, potentially allowing up to 98,000 public school students and 42,000 homeschool students to move to private schools by fiscal year 2030, with ~70% filled by public school students and ~30% by home-schooled students (TEA estimates).

- **State Budget Impact in Future Biennia**

For subsequent biennia, estimated costs would be 3.3 billion in fiscal year 2028, rising to 4.8 billion in fiscal year 2030, dependent upon appropriations from the Legislature.

- **Greater Impact in Densely Populated Areas**

Larger districts with more private schools nearby, like Houston, which has over 150 private schools, are more likely to have a moderate to high impact and experience more substantial public school enrollment declines over time.

- **Marketing and Expansion by Private Schools**

Private schools are preparing to expand their reach, including tailored marketing campaigns aimed at new demographics made accessible through the voucher program.

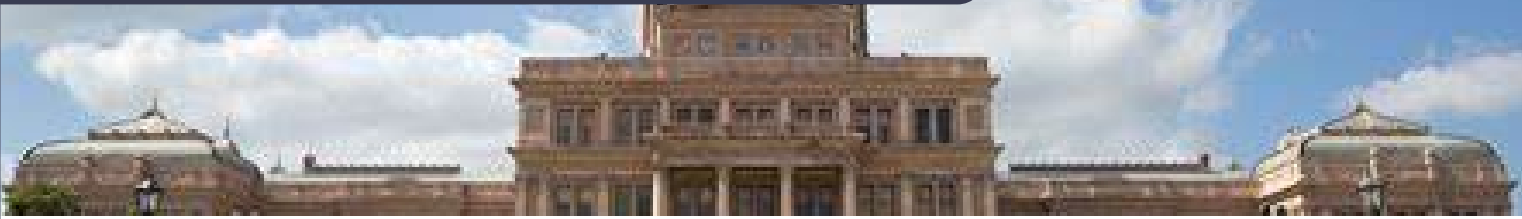
- **Mid-Year Mobility and Enrollment Challenges**

As the program scales, public schools will face greater unpredictability in student enrollment, especially with potential mid-year transfers, complicating planning and budgeting.

- **Strategic Shifts in School Planning**

Districts near clusters of private schools will need to closely monitor and adapt to changing enrollment patterns, preparing for more pronounced effects over the next 5–10 years.

Legislative Updates: SB569



Key Components

Senate Bill 569, passed by the Texas Legislature in 2025, became effective immediately. It replaces the state-run Texas Virtual School Network (Chapter 30A) with a locally controlled system under Chapter 30B of the Education Code, aligning with recommendations from the Commission on Virtual Education.

General Provisions



Public school districts, open-enrollment charter schools, consortia, universities, or ESCs may now offer:

- Individual virtual courses;
- Full-time virtual campuses;
- Full-time hybrid (part-time in-person, part-time online) campuses;
- Options are open statewide, regardless of student residency.

Districts or charters operating under the old Chapter 30A framework may continue current programs until the end of the 2026-27 school year. An expedited authorization process is available for existing virtual providers.

Districts or charters not currently providing a virtual program are required to:

- Secure local school board approval to develop a virtual or hybrid program;
- Use a one-year planning period to create detailed academic and operational plans, including curriculum alignment, instruction, staffing, training, engagement, and data privacy compliance;
- Submit plans to TEA for authorization to operate a full-time virtual or hybrid campus;
- Upon approval, request a County-District-Campus Number (CDCN) from TEA.

State Reporting



The TEA must adopt rules governing virtual courses, campuses, private provider oversight, and authorization processes. Advisory committees with districts, charters, and parents may be formed.

Startup grants and technical assistance to support districts in launching virtual or hybrid campuses are available through the TEA.

Requires the TEA to publish a list of available virtual courses, including costs and third-party providers.

Funding



Funding & Revenue

- Students in virtual/hybrid programs are counted for ADA funding just like in-person students.
- Districts may charge tuition/fees for non-resident students enrolling in programs outside their home district.

Private School Expansion in Texas



Private School Enrollment

In 2025, the estimated student enrollment in private schools in Texas is approximately 347,607, representing about 6% of all K-12 students in the state. The increase from 4.5% in 2021-22 to 6% in 2025 suggests modest growth in private school enrollment, possibly influenced by expanding school choice options.

Dallas-Fort Worth Metro Area	
Number of Private Schools:	202
Student Enrollment:	45,498
Share of Total K-12 Students:	11%
Houston Metro Area	
Number of Private Schools:	292
Student Enrollment:	59,450
Share of Total K-12 Students:	10%

Austin Metro Area	
Number of Private Schools:	137
Student Enrollment:	21,372
Share of Total K-12 Students:	12%
San Antonio Metro Area	
Number of Private Schools:	120
Student Enrollment:	23,043
Share of Total K-12 Students:	6%

Senate Bill 2 Potential Impact

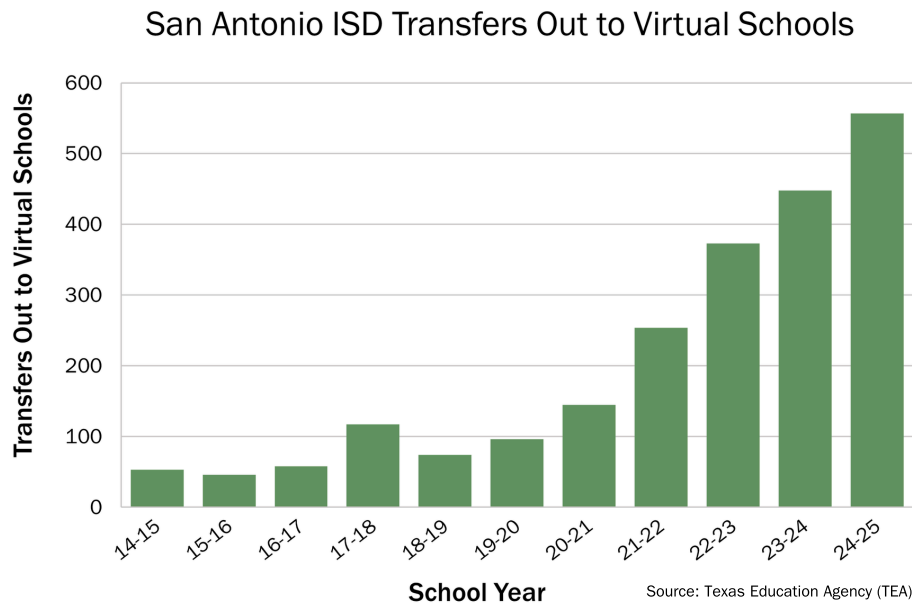
<u>Short-Term</u> Limited Impact	<u>Long-Term</u> Potentially Significant Impact
Small Scale of Program Initially	Projected Growth in Participation
Initial Participants Likely in Private Schools	State Budget Impact in Future Biennia
Tuition Gap Creates Barriers	Greater Impact in Densely Populated Areas
Geographic Inequity in Access	Marketing and Expansion by Private Schools
Voucher Admissions Limitations	Mid-Year Mobility and Enrollment Challenges
Low Initial Public School Exodus	Strategic Shifts in School Planning

The short-term effects of SB 2 could be modest, with limited initial participation and minimal disruption to public schools. However, as participation expands and private schools intensify recruitment efforts, the long-term impact could significantly reshape enrollment patterns, strain district budgets, and require strategic adjustments in school planning.



Virtual Academies

This chart shows a clear and rapid rise in the number of San Antonio ISD students transferring to virtual schools over the past decade. Transfers remained low and relatively flat through 2019–20, then began climbing sharply during and after the pandemic. By 2024–25, more than 550 SAISD students were enrolled in virtual programs outside the District, marking the highest level to date and reflecting the growing availability and appeal of online schooling options.



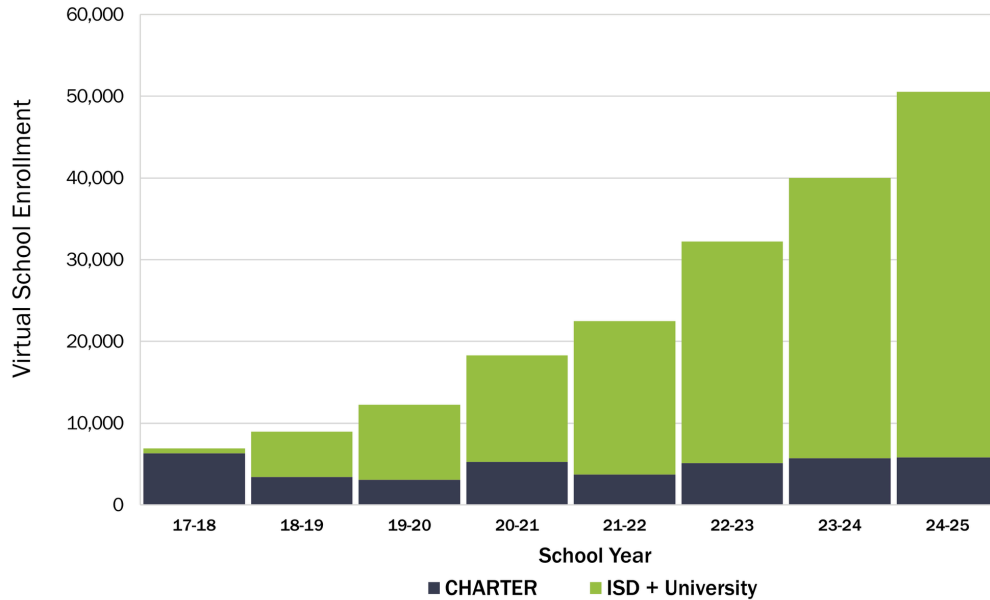
Student transfers to virtual public school alternatives have increased by **951%** among San Antonio ISD resident students.



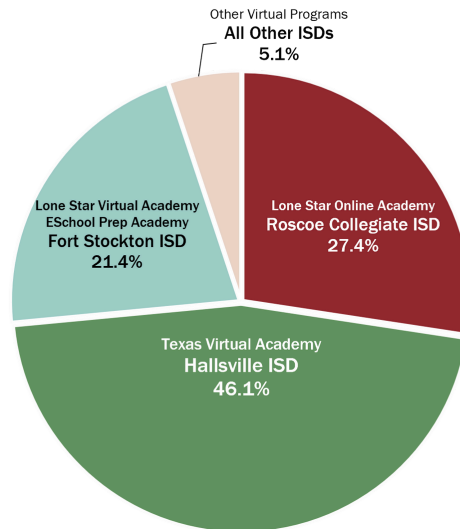
Virtual School Expansion in Texas

Virtual school enrollment has increased 1,200% in ten years, with nearly 62,200 students enrolled statewide. Prior to 2018-19, virtual school opportunities were primarily offered through charter schools. By 2024-25, virtual school programs offered by ISDs dominated virtual enrollment.

ISD and University Hosted Virtual Schools in Texas



Breakdown of ISD and University Virtual Schools



Senate Bill 569, passed in the most recent legislative session, could reshape public school enrollment in Texas by giving districts and charters the authority to operate their own full-time virtual and hybrid campuses. This shift from a state-managed system to local control expands the range of online options available to families and may draw students who would otherwise leave for statewide virtual programs. For traditional ISDs, the bill creates an opportunity to reclaim enrollment by offering flexible models that meet the needs of families seeking alternatives to fully in-person schooling.



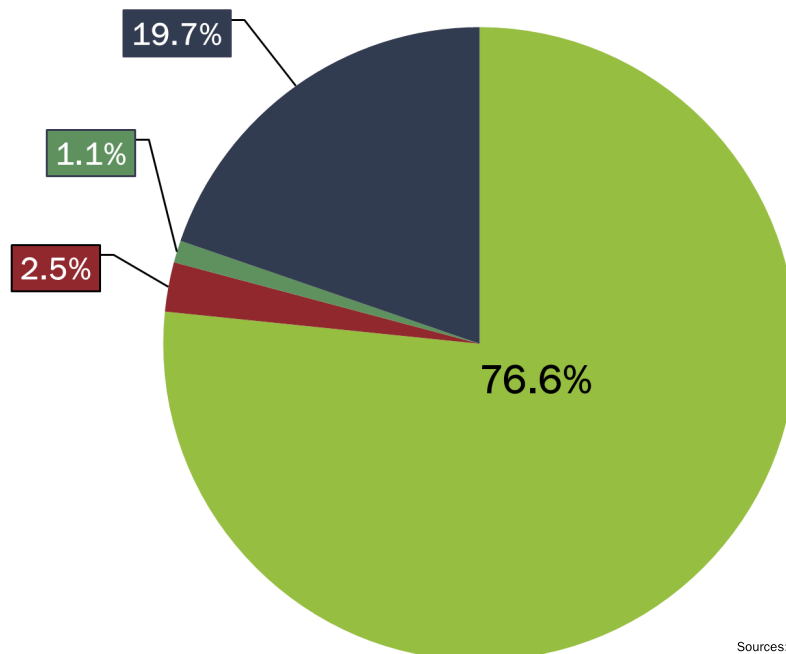
Where Do SAISD Residents Attend School?

The graphic below illustrates the distribution of San Antonio ISD resident students by educational setting during the 2024–25 school year. Estimated resident student attrition to private schools will be included in Phase Two of the Demographic Study that PASA will conduct in Spring 2026.

The data in the graph illustrates that only 76.6% of the estimated 49,485 SAISD resident student population (excluding resident students enrolled in private schools) are enrolled in San Antonio ISD schools. Additionally, 6,129 students from outside the District have transferred into San Antonio ISD. These patterns reflect the growing presence of alternative education providers and their collective impact on public school enrollment trends.

2024-25 District Enrollment Breakdown

Resident Students	49,485	
Attending Charter Schools	-9,763	19.7%
Attending Virtual Schools	-557	1.1%
Attending Other ISDs	-1,247	2.5%
Attending and Residing in SAISD	37,918	76.6%
Transfers into District	+6,129	
District Enrollment (10/25/2024)	44,047	





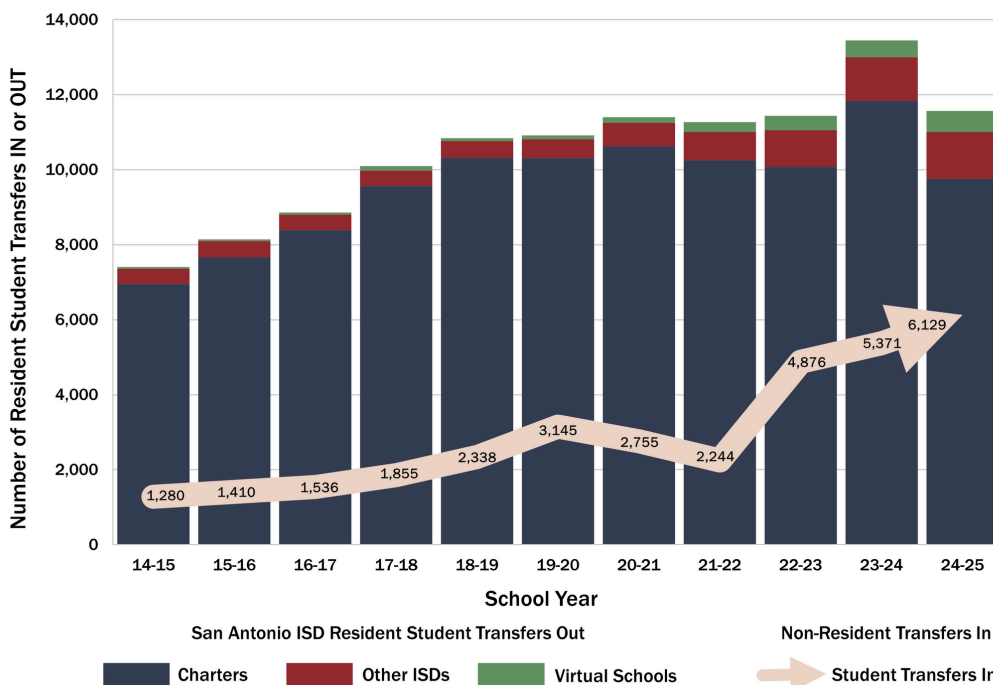
Summary: Total Public School Impact

Over the past decade, the number of San Antonio ISD resident students transferring to other public school alternatives has grown steadily. The stacked bars in the chart show resident student transfers out to charter schools, other ISDs, and virtual schools. These combined out-transfers increased from just over 7,000 students in 2014–15 to nearly 10,000 by 2024–25, with charter schools accounting for the largest share of growth. Virtual school transfers also accelerated, especially during and after the pandemic.

The tan trend line represents students transferring into SAISD from neighboring districts. While the District continues to receive several hundred nonresident students each year, these inflows remain significantly smaller than the number of resident students transferring out. Even with slight increases in recent years, SAISD gains far fewer students from other ISDs than it loses to charters, neighboring districts, and virtual programs.

This shift highlights the increasingly competitive educational environment facing traditional public school districts. During the 89th Texas Legislative Session, two key bills were passed that PASA anticipates will significantly impact ISDs statewide. Senate Bill 2 establishes Education Savings Accounts (ESAs), set to begin in the 2026-27 school year, enabling public funds to support private and home school education. Senate Bill 569 restructures virtual learning by dissolving the Texas Virtual School Network and granting local ISDs the authority to develop and operate their own virtual and hybrid programs. As more families pursue flexible, specialized, or publicly funded alternatives, traditional districts must actively monitor enrollment trends and adapt long-range plans to address student retention, staffing, and facility utilization.

SAN ANTONIO ISD - PUBLIC SCHOOL TRANSFERS - BY YEAR



The chart highlights that SAISD's net enrollment loss is driven by the large number of resident students transferring out each year. While the District does receive some nonresident students, these inflows are far smaller than the out-transfers to charters, other ISDs, and virtual programs.

Source: Texas Education Agency (TEA)