

2019



Santa Clara and San Benito County Head Start Community Assessment

Last Updated: January, 2020

About Us

The Santa Clara County Office of Education (SCCOE) is a state regional service agency that provides instructional, business, and technology services including academic and fiscal oversight to the 31 school districts of Santa Clara County and 22 county board-authorized charter schools. The SCCOE directly services students through special, alternative, early, migrant, and youth-engagement programs. Research and evaluation services, including needs assessments, are coordinated by the SCCOE's Executive Services Division under the auspices of the Office of the Superintendent. Housed within the SCCOE's Student Services and Support Division, the Early Learning Services Department operates Head Start, Early Head Start, and State Preschool programs within the counties of Santa Clara and San Benito.

Authored and Edited by:

Brooke Reimer, M.S.

Associate Research Analyst
Office of the Superintendent
Executive Service Division
Santa Clara County Office of Ed.
Brooke_Reimer@sccoe.org

Elizabeth Carmona

Administrative Research Assistant
Office of the Superintendent
Executive Services Division
Santa Clara County Office of Ed.
Elizabeth_Carmona@sccoe.org

David L. Villegas, Ph.D.

Senior Research Analyst
Office of the Superintendent
Executive Services Division
Santa Clara County Office of Ed.
David_Villegas@sccoe.org

Reviewed by:

Kristen Lee, Ph.D.

Head Start Manager, Planning and Support
Early Learning Services Department
Student Services and Support Division
Santa Clara County Office of Ed.
Kristen_Lee@sccoe.org

John Gomez, Ed.D.

Manager, Program and Quality Assurance
Early Learning Services Department
Student Services and Support Division
Santa Clara County Office of Ed.
John_Gomez@sccoe.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1: Introduction	9
Background	9
Purpose	9
Overview of Data Sources	11
Report Organization	11
Chapter 2: County Demographics	13
Background	13
Population Overview	13
Child Population Trends and Race/Ethnicity Distributions	14
Change in Population of Children Under 5 Years Over Time	15
Race and Ethnicity Distributions	16
Family Structure and Children’s Home Life	17
Summary	19
Chapter 3: Income Characteristics	21
Background	21
Median Household Income and Median Family Income	21
Housing Characteristics and Costs	23
Area Rents	24
State Income Limits for HUD Section 8 Housing Assistance	25
Unemployment	26
Self-Sufficiency Standard Income	27
Poverty	27
CalWORKs Recipients	29
Food Insecurity	30
Summary	31
Chapter 4: Health Characteristics	33
Background	33
Health Outcomes and Factors Ranks	33
Health Insurance	35

Medi-Cal	36
Natality Indicators	37
Birth Rate among Adolescent Mothers Ages 15-19 Years (2017)	38
Mortality and Causes of Death	39
Immunizations	40
Ashtma	41
Air Quality	42
Performance against State and National Standards	42
Performance against Local Bay Area Standards	43
Water Quality	44
Water Violations	44
Water Fluoridation	45
Lead Poisoning	46
Obesity	47
Mental Health	49
Hospitalizations for Mental Health Issues	50
Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect	50
Adverse Childhood Experiences	51
Summary	51
Chapter 5: Education Characteristics	54
Background	54
Public School Demographics	54
Historical and Projected Student Enrollment	56
Student Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity	56
Student Characteristics and Completion Rates	57
Students with Disabilities	58
Student Expenditures	59
Teacher Demographics	60
Student Performance	60
Educational Attainment	63

Summary	63
Chapter 6: Childcare Access and Availability	65
Background	65
Cost of Child Care for Infant/Toddlers and Preschool-Aged Children	66
Child Care Capacity and Parent Needs	66
Early Learning and Care Division State Subsidized Child Development Programs	68
California State Preschool and General Child Care Programs	69
Alternative Payment Programs	71
CalWORKs Child Care Programs	71
Title 5 Program Eligibility and Enrollment	72
Transitional Kindergarten	74
Migrant Education	75
Summary	76
Chapter 7: Community Resources	78
Background	78
Santa Clara County	79
Public Health Department	80
Santa Clara County Social Services Agency	81
United Way Bay Area	82
FIRST 5 Santa Clara County	83
San Benito County	87
San Benito Public Health Division	87
San Benito County Health and Human Services Agency	88
Resources for Children with Disabilities	88
San Andreas Regional Center	88
Parents Helping Parents	89
Special Parents Information Network	89
Santa Clara County Office of Education Inclusion Collaborative	90
Family and Children Services of Silicon Valley	90

Resources for Homeless Children and Families _____	91
HomeFirst _____	92
The San Jose Family Shelter _____	92
Housing Trust of Silicon Valley _____	93
Summary _____	93
Chapter 8: Head Start Eligible Children _____	96
Background _____	96
Income Eligible Children _____	96
Categorically Eligible Children _____	98
Summary _____	99
Chapter 9: Early Head Start Program _____	101
Background _____	101
Early Head Start Enrollment _____	101
Ethnicity of Children Enrolled in Early Head Start _____	102
Primary Language of Children _____	103
Dual- and Single-Parent Families _____	103
Parent Education and Employment/Training _____	104
Summary _____	106
Chapter 10: Head Start Program _____	108
Background _____	108
Enrollment _____	108
Race and Ethnicity of Children Enrolled in Head Start _____	109
Head Start Eligibility Status _____	111
Home Languages of Children in Head Start _____	113
Parent Education Level _____	114
Parent Participation in Employment and/or Education/Training Programs _____	115
Demand for Part-day and Full-day Services _____	117
Family Services Rendered _____	118
Health Conditions Requiring Treatment _____	119
Dental Homes among Head Start Children and Families _____	119
Children in Head Start with Disabilities _____	121

Summary	122
Chapter 11: Recommendations	123
Background	123
Recommendations Based on Demographic Information	123
Observations	123
Recommendations	124
Recommendations Based on Income Characteristics	124
Observations	124
Recommendations	124
Recommendations Based on Health Characteristics	125
Observations	125
Recommendations	125
Recommendations Based on Education Characteristics	125
Observations	125
Recommendations	126
Recommendations Based on Child Care Access and Availability Information	126
Observations	126
Recommendations	126
Based on Community Resources	127
Observations	127
Recommendations	127
Recommendations Based on Head Start Eligible Children Data	127
Observations	127
Recommendations	127

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION



Background

Head Start is a comprehensive child development program for young children and families living below the federal poverty level. The comprehensive program includes early childhood education, health and nutrition services, parent education, and social service support. The program is based on the premise that all children share certain needs, and that children from low-income families, in particular, can benefit from a comprehensive developmental program to meet those needs.¹

Purpose

Federal Head Start Performance Standards and Regulations define the overall program philosophy, goals, objectives, and service requirements, but provide considerable local flexibility on the design and implementation of the program. Head Start has been a dynamic program, growing and changing to

¹ California Head Start Association (2012). Head Start/Early Head Start in California Data Report found at www.caheadstart.org/facts.html.

meet the needs of the children and families it serves. A broad range of additional services through partnerships with other agencies has been a necessary component to enhance support to children and families in Head Start. With high accountability, the program has to address the national performance standards and initiatives. The purpose of this report is to, at the local level, assess the community needs and program operations to ensure program quality and responsiveness.

Head Start regulations require each Early Head Start and Head Start grantee agency to conduct a Community Assessment within its service area once every three years with updates annually. The comprehensive Community Assessment is intended to assist the grantee to make important decisions about how best to serve eligible children and families. This includes determining:

- (1) Community strengths, needs, and resources;
- (2) Program structure; and,
- (3) Program management and quality improvement.

The contents of this community assessment are guided by the federal requirements which state that it must “include, at a minimum:

- (1) The number of eligible infants, toddlers, preschool age children, and expectant mothers, including their geographic location, race, ethnicity, and languages they speak, including:
 - a. Children experiencing homelessness;
 - b. Children in foster care; and
 - c. Children with disabilities, including types of disabilities and relevant services and resources provided to these children by community agencies;
- (2) The education, health, nutrition and social service needs of eligible children and their families, including prevalent social and economic factors that impact their well-being;
- (3) Typical work, school, and training schedules of parents with eligible children;
- (4) Other child development, child care centers, and family child care programs that serve eligible children, including home visiting, publicly funded state and local preschools, and the appropriate number of eligible children served;
- (5) Resources that are available in the community to address the needs of eligible children and their families; and,
- (6) Strengths of the community.”

Overview of Data Sources

The comprehensive nature of the Community Assessment requires data from many different sources. Key sources for the 2019 Community Assessment include:

- California Department of Education;
- California Department of Finance;
- Children Now, California County Scorecard of Children’s Well-Being;
- Kidsdata.org;
- Local Early Childhood Education Care Planning Council of Santa Clara County;
- Santa Clara County Social Services Agency;
- Santa Clara County Office of Education;
- Departments/Divisions of Public Health; and
- Santa Clara/San Benito County Head Start Program Summary Reports.

Much of the demographic data presented in this report comes from the U.S. Census Bureau. Though post-decennial population estimates are available as of 2018, readers must be cognizant of the fact that they are based on the 2010 Demographic Profile. To be more specific, the Census Bureau’s Population Estimates Program (PEP) utilizes current data on births, deaths, and migration to calculate population change since the most recent decennial census to produce time series estimates of population, demographic components of change, and housing units.

Report Organization

This report is organized into a series of chapters starting with a presentation of demographic and child population data (see Chapter 2: Demographics) and ending with a review of key data elements collected from children and families served by Early Head Start (see Chapter 9) and Head Start (see Chapter 10) in San Benito and Santa Clara County. Additional chapters include information on income (see Chapter 3), health (see Chapter 4), education (see Chapter 5), child care (see Chapter 6) and resources that can be leveraged to better meet the needs of children and families in the community (see Chapter 7). Unlike in previous years, this year’s report includes a chapter that focuses on identifying children and families that meet federal income requirements and/or are categorically eligible for Head Start services (see Chapter 8). Consistent with previous reports, this report concludes

with a summary of key assessment findings that are intended to guide discussions for program planners and decision-makers alike (see Chapter 11: Observations and Recommendations).

CHAPTER 2: COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS



Background

The Santa Clara County Office of Education is the Head Start grantee for the Counties of Santa Clara and San Benito. Although they are neighboring counties, Santa Clara and San Benito differ considerably in terms of population, economics, and educational opportunities. Santa Clara County is located at the base of the Bay Area Peninsula, has urban areas in the north and central regions, and has rural communities such as Morgan Hill and Gilroy in the southern region. San Benito County is located south of Santa Clara County and is largely rural with small agricultural communities. San Benito's main cities are Hollister and San Juan Bautista.

Population Overview

Santa Clara County is the sixth most populous county in the state of California with a population approaching 2 million. It is comprised of 15 major cities and various unincorporated areas, extending from Palo Alto in the northwest and Milpitas in the northeast to Gilroy in the south. Just over three-fourths of the population is above the age of 18, and the median age is 37-years. Approximately 22%

of the population in Santa Clara County are children under the age of 18. For demographic details of who lives in Santa Clara County (see Table 1).

Table 1. Population Characteristics of Santa Clara County

	Count	Percent
Total Population	1,911,226	100.0
Male	963,317	50.4
Female	947,909	49.6
Population Under 18	435,016	22.8
15 to 17 years	69,466	3.6
5 to 14 years	245,665	12.9
Population Under 5	119,885	6.3
Population 18 and over	1,476,210	77.2
Median age (years)	37.0	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S0101.

Although the size of the county in square miles approximates that of Santa Clara County, San Benito County is largely rural and has a population that is 33 times smaller than that of Santa Clara County at 58,671 residents. San Benito's major cities include Hollister and San Juan Bautista. More than a quarter of the population is under the age of 18, and the median age is 35-years-old. The proportion of households with children under the age of 18 is slightly greater than that of Santa Clara County at 26.6%. For demographic details of who lives in San Benito (see Table 2).

Table 2. Population Characteristics of San Benito County

	Count	Percent
Total Population	58,671	100
Male	29,208	49.8
Female	29,463	50.2
Population Under 18	15,629	26.6
15 to 17 years	2,846	4.9
5 to 14 years	8,894	15.2
Population Under 5	3,889	6.6
Population 18 and over	43,042	73.4
Median age (years)	35.4	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S0101.

Child Population Trends and Race/Ethnicity Distributions

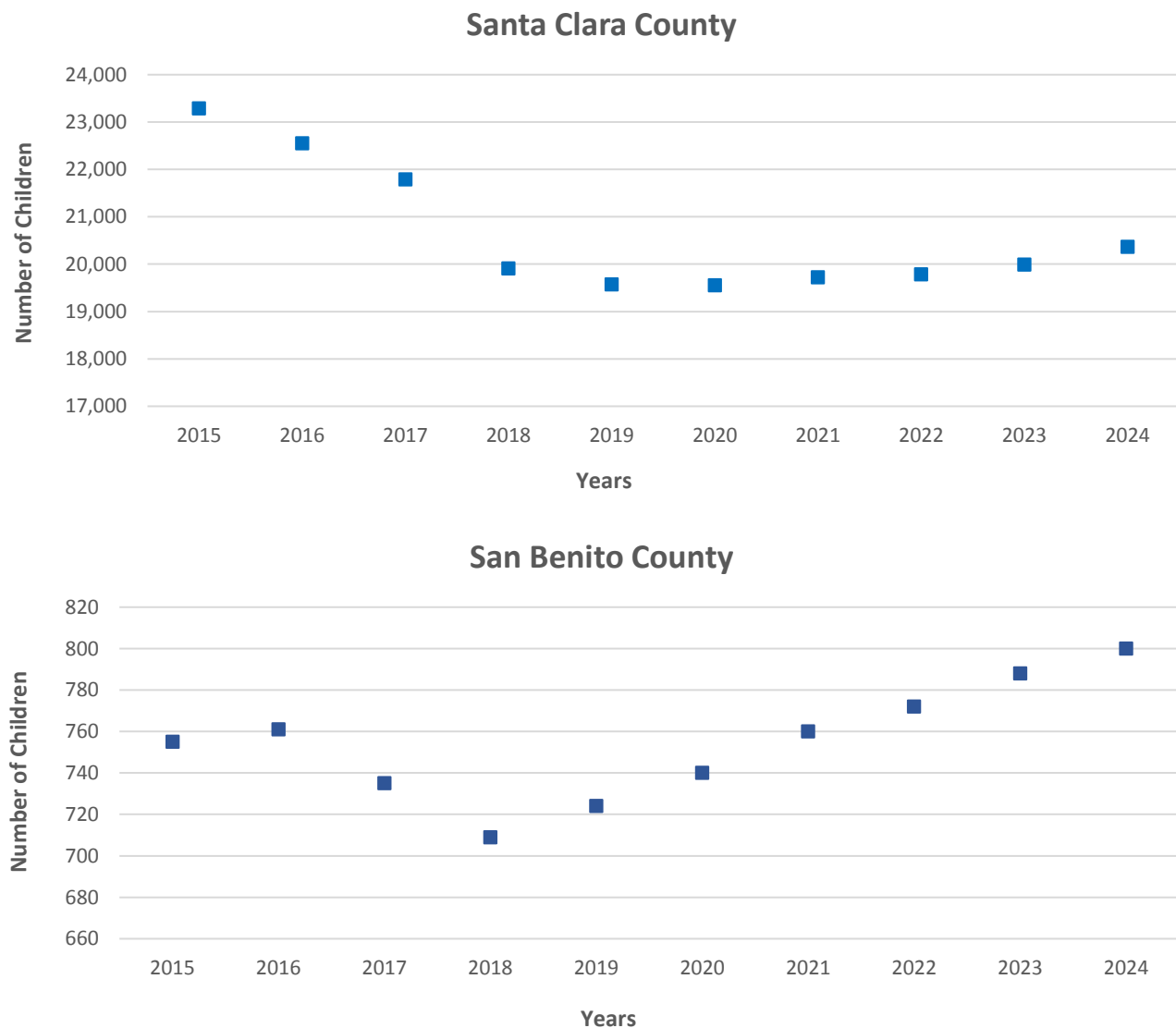
Data presented in the following section comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) and the California Department of Finance (DOF). The American Community Survey is an

annual nationwide survey designed to provide current estimates of population, social, economic, and housing characteristics.

Change in Population of Children Under 5 Years Over Time

According to DOF projections, the projected births have decreased in Santa Clara and increased in San Benito in the last three years (2016-2019). However, this population is expected to increase slightly in both counties during the next five years (2020-2025). This effect can be observed in Figure 1. More specifically, births in San Benito County are projected to rise from 724 in 2019 to 800 in 2024, a 10% increase over 5 years. In Santa Clara County, births are projected to increase by 4%, from 19,570 in 2019 to 20,366 in 2024.

Figure 1. Projected Births by County, 2015 - 2024

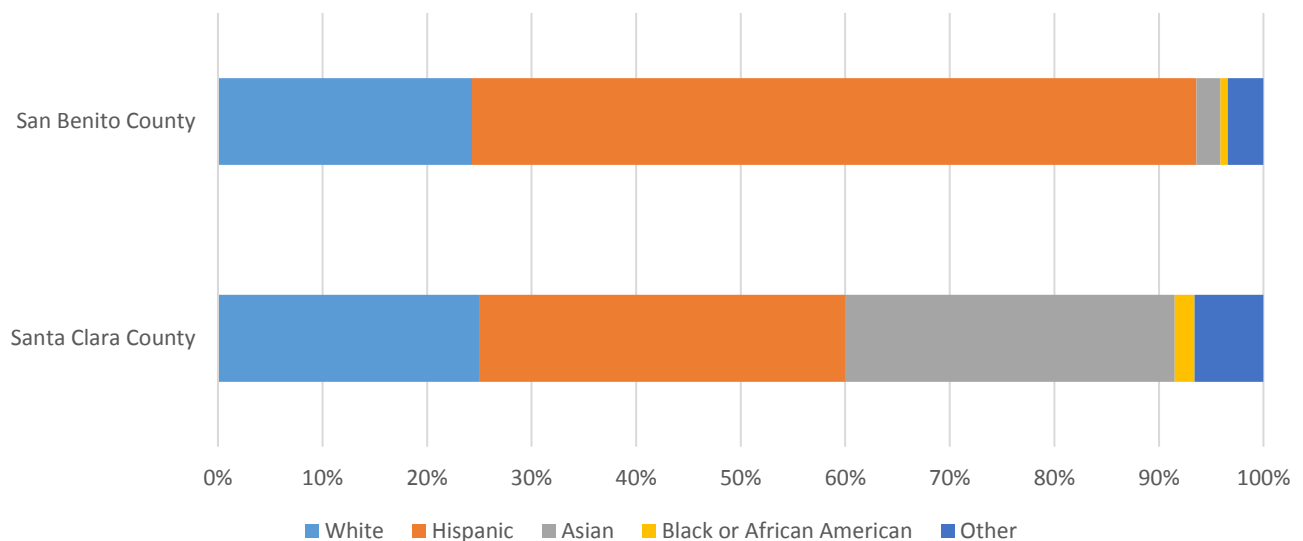


Source: Calendar year estimated and projected births for California and counties: 1990-2040, California DOF

Race and Ethnicity Distributions

Figure 2 shows the race/ethnic distributions for San Clara and San Benito counties for 2019. In Santa Clara County, roughly one-third of children under the age of six (6) are Hispanic and approximately one-third are of Asian descent (Note: American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, and two more races are included in the “Other” category.). In San Benito County, two thirds of children under the age of six are Hispanic. The proportion of Hispanic children in this age range in San Benito is double that of Santa Clara County.

Figure 2. County Race and Ethnicity Distributions for Children Ages 0-5 Years



Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Report P-3, Retrieved from <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/projections/>.

The U.S. Census Bureau provides data for children under the age of six years by city. Table 3 has information on whether or not the proportion of children under 18 who are six years old within each major city is higher (arrow pointing up) or lower (arrow pointing down) compared to that of the county. In Santa Clara County, the cities of Gilroy, Morgan Hill, and Sunnyvale have the greatest proportions of children under 18 who are under six years old. In San Benito County, the city of San Juan Bautista has the highest proportion of children under 18 who are under six years old. Across both counties, the cities of Gilroy, Morgan Hill, Sunnyvale, Hollister, and San Juan Bautista have the highest overall proportions of children under six years old, at over 7% of the total general population.

Table 3. Children (age 0-5) by City for Santa Clara County and San Benito County (2017)

	Total (General Population)	Children under 18 years	Pct. of Children Under 6 years (of Children < 18 years)	Total Children Under 5 Years of Age	Pct. of Children Under 6 Years of Age (in General population)
Santa Clara Co.	1,911,226	435,016	33.0	119,885	6.6
Campbell	41,164	8,608	33.0 (-)	2,427	5.9 (↓)
Cupertino	60,687	16,150	24.1 (↓)	3,071	5.1 (↓)
Gilroy	54,159	15,837	29.9 (↓)	3,879	7.2 (↑)
Los Altos	30,527	8,060	23.5 (↓)	1,400	4.6 (↓)
Los Altos Hills	8,490	1,844	N/A	201	2.4 (↓)
Los Gatos	30,709	6,891	N/A	1,284	4.2 (↓)
Milpitas	75,498	16,271	35.0 (↑)	4,734	6.3 (↓)
Monte Sereno	3,551	887	N/A	125	3.5 (↓)
Morgan Hill	43,136	11,739	30.8 (↓)	3,080	7.1 (↑)
Mountain View	80,076	16,010	37.6 (↑)	5,124	6.4 (↓)
Palo Alto	67,082	15,658	24.0 (↓)	3,143	4.7 (↓)
San Jose	1,023,031	235,029	33.6 (↑)	65,909	6.4 (↓)
Santa Clara	124,635	25,245	39.3 (↑)	8,633	6.9 (↑)
Saratoga	31,013	6,773	N/A	879	2.8 (↓)
Sunnyvale	151,565	33,225	41.4 (↑)	11,990	7.9 (↑)
San Benito Co.	58,671	15,629	29.3	3,889	6.6
Hollister	51,456	13,947	31.6 (↑)	3,338	7.9 (↓)
San Juan Bautista	2,212	587	38.1 (↑)	223	10.1 (↑)
Paicines/Tres Pinos	596	146	N/A	37	6.2 (↓)

Note: Arrows next to percentages indicate whether the city is higher or lower than the overall county proportion.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP05 and S0901.

Family Structure and Children's Home Life

The average household size varies by city, with Santa Clara County cities ranging from 2.38 in Mountain View to 3.65 in San Martin; in San Benito County, the average ranges from 2.94 in Paicines/Tres Pinos to 3.81 in San Juan Bautista. Households that have a high percentage of children under the age of six (of children under 18 years) can be found in the cities of Mountain View, Santa Clara, and Sunnyvale (see Table 4). In those cities, over 30% of households with children under 18 have children ages 0-5 years. Households that have the highest number of children under the age of six can be found in the cities of Santa Clara, San Jose, and Sunnyvale. In those cities, there are over 4,000 households with children ages 0-5; San Jose alone has 25,377 households with children in that age group. San Benito County has a higher percentage of married-couple families and a lower percentage of single-parent female-headed households with children than Santa Clara County.

Table 4. Households with Children Age 0-5 and Family Structure by City (2017)

	Total number of households	Average household size	Percent of married-couple households	Of households with children < 18, number with children <6	Of households with children < 18, percent with children <6	Of households with children <6, percent that are headed by single females
Santa Clara Co.	630,451	2.98	56.7%	50,765	23.6%	15.7%
Alviso	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Campbell	15,831	2.58	49.0%	1,137	25.3%	29.6%
Cupertino	20,715	2.91	69.9%	1,187	12.3%	8.5%
Gilroy	15,874	3.38	53.3%	977	15.6%	17.3%
Los Altos	10,591	2.86	73.0%	652	15.7%	6.6%
Los Altos Hills	3,069	2.74	75.1%	79	9.3%	0.0%
Los Gatos	12,110	2.50	55.1%	699	18.2%	9.0%
Milpitas	21,921	3.35	63.9%	2,153	26.4%	15.7%
Monte Sereno	1,221	2.91	75.6%	39	10.0%	0.0%
Morgan Hill	14,205	3.01	63.1%	898	16.8%	3.5%
Mountain View	33,558	2.38	44.6%	2,972	33.3%	14.3%
Palo Alto	26,238	2.54	56.5%	1,511	16.8%	10.3%
San Jose	319,558	3.15	55.5%	25,377	23.0%	16.7%
San Martin	1,940	3.65	66.5%	54	8.3%	0.0%
Santa Clara	43,417	2.76	53.2%	4,609	33.8%	16.1%
Saratoga	10,898	2.84	74.5%	256	6.8%	0.0%
Sunnyvale	55,674	2.71	57.7%	6,646	35.5%	15.2%
San Benito Co.	17,440	3.35	60.5%	985	14.7%	13.1%
Hollister	15,003	3.41	61.2%	780	12.9%	9.4%
SJB	788	3.81	40.7%	77	30.7%	28.1%
Paicines/TP	203	2.94	56.7%	3	5.8%	0.0%

Abbreviations: N/A = Not Applicable, SJB = San Juan Bautista, TP = Tres Pinos

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S1901 (Income in the Past 12 Month) and S1101 (Households and Families).

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, households headed by single-women and families with young children (i.e., children under the age of 6 years) are at a greater risk for homelessness.² In Campbell and San Juan Bautista nearly 30% of households with children under 6 years were headed by single female parents. These data suggest that the need for additional services, such as housing assistance, may be greater in these two cities compared to other regions in the service

² U. S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2007). Characteristics and Dynamics of Homeless Families with Children. Retrieved 2018 from <http://aspe.hhs.gov/>

area. More information on poverty status and homelessness is provided in Chapter 3: Income Characteristics.

Summary

Notable demographic characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- Six percent of Santa Clara County’s general population is under 5 years old; there are 119,885 children four years old and younger in the county.
- Births are projected to increase by 4%, from 19,570 children in 2019 up to 20,366 by 2024.
- In Santa Clara County, approximately one-quarter of the child population (i.e., children 0-5 years) are Hispanic and another third are Asian.
- Santa Clara County is home to cities where the proportion of households with children under the age of 6 years (of households with children under 18 years) meets or exceeds 35%. These cities include Milpitas (37.1%), Mountain View (35.0%), Santa Clara (37.6%), and Sunnyvale (41.4%).
- In some cities, the population of children under 5 years old exceeds 5,000; in San Jose alone, there are over 65,000 children under the age of 5.
- Twenty-four percent of households with children in Santa Clara County have children under 6 years old.

Notable demographic characteristics for San Benito County:

- Nearly seven percent of San Benito County’s general population is under 5 years old; there are 3,889 children age four years old and younger in the county.
- Unlike Santa Clara County, births in San Benito are projected to increase by 10%, from 724 children in 2019 to 800 by 2024.
- The proportion of Hispanic children in San Benito County is two-times that of Santa Clara. Approximately 60% of children ages 0-5 years in San Benito are Hispanic. However, among children under 6 years old in the county, 82% are “Caucasian”.
- Approximately fifteen percent of households with children in San Benito County have children under 6 years old, nine percentage points lower than Santa Clara County.

Notable demographic characteristics for Santa Clara and San Benito County:

- Children under the age of 6 years make up approximately 7% of the entire population in both counties.

- Rates for female-headed single-parent households with children in San Benito County have children under 6 years old are comparable to that of Santa Clara County, however there are variations by city within each county.

CHAPTER 3: INCOME CHARACTERISTICS



Background

The economic status of families and individuals is linked to the health and well-being of children and demonstrates the need for community resources within a county. Included in this chapter is a summary of economic indicators. Family and household incomes, cost estimates for housing and rent, unemployment rates, and rates for families living in poverty in Santa Clara and San Benito County are provided.

Median Household Income and Median Family Income

Median household income divides households into two equal groups with half earning less than the median and half earning more. A household is defined as anyone living at the same residence; a family is defined as a group of two or more individuals related by birth, marriage, or adoption living at the same residence. Families living in Santa Clara County generally have higher median household and family incomes compared to those in San Benito County.

Median household incomes in Santa Clara County have increased by 19.9% between 2011 and 2017 (see Table 5). The increase in median household income in San Benito is higher at 23.2% for the same time period. Historically, Santa Clara's percentage change has been higher than that of San Benito. Median family incomes in both counties experienced an increase of 16-19% between 2011 and 2017.

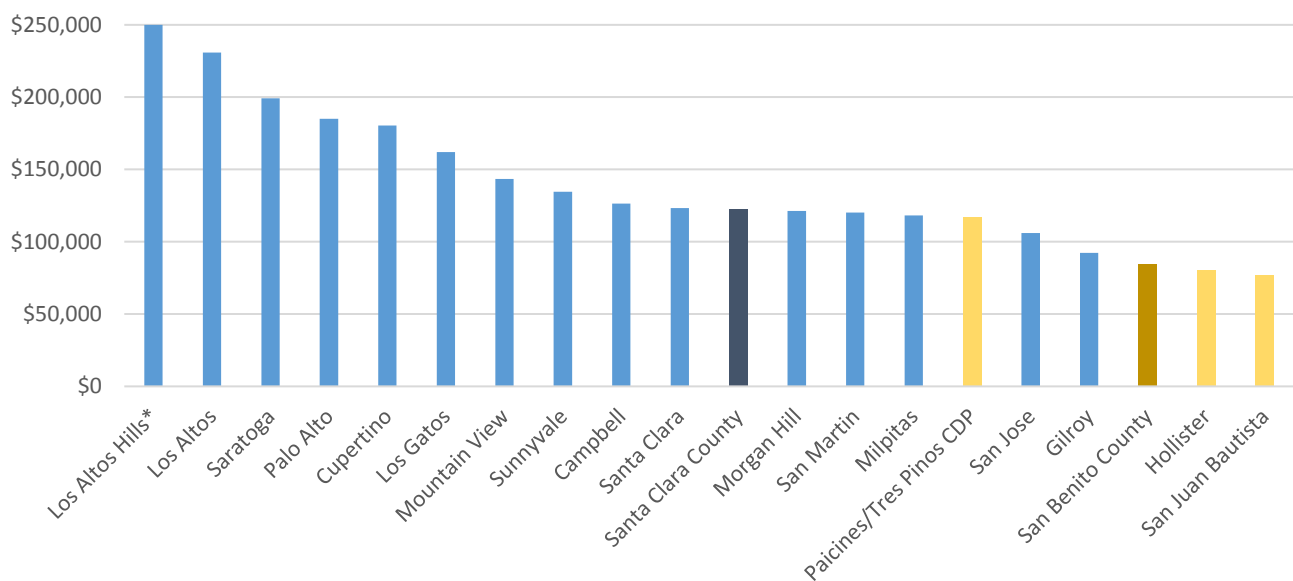
Table 5. Median Household (MHI) and Median Family Income (MFI) Percent Change (2011, 2017)

	2011 MHI	2017 MHI	MHI Percent Change 2011-2017	2011 MFI	2017 MFI	MFI Percent Change 2011-2017
Santa Clara County	\$89,064	\$106,761	+19.9	\$103,255	\$122,700	+18.8
San Benito County	\$65,570	\$80,760	+23.2	\$73,150	\$84,489	+15.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP03.

The 2017 median family incomes for cities in Santa Clara and San Benito County are summarized in Figure 3. Cities within the county of Santa Clara have median family incomes that range from a low \$99,393 (Gilroy) to a high above \$250,000 (Los Altos Hills). San Jose, the city with the largest population, has a median family income of \$105,943. The highest and lowest median family incomes of San Benito are in Paicines/Tres Pinos and San Juan Bautista are \$116,875 and \$76,838, respectively.

Figure 3. Median Family Income for Cities in Santa Clara and San Benito Counties (2017)



Note: The median family income for Los Altos Hills exceeds the \$250,000 tick mark in the above figure. San Benito County and cities therein are displayed in orange.

Source: 2017 U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP03 (Selected Economic Characteristics).

Housing Characteristics and Costs

As shown in Table 6, the median value of owner-occupied housing units in Santa Clara County (\$829,600) is nearly twice that of housing units located in San Benito County (\$459,700). Though a greater proportion of housing units are owner-occupied and homes are more affordable in San Benito compared to Santa Clara, an estimated 40.3% of renters in San Benito and 38.6% of renters in Santa Clara are putting 35% or more of their income into the cost of rent.

Table 6. Housing Comparisons by National, State, and County Level (2017)

	U.S.	California	Santa Clara County	San Benito County
Percent of occupied housing Units that are owner-occupied	63.8%	54.5%	56.9%	63.7%
Median housing value of owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	\$193,500	\$ 443,400	\$829,600	\$459,700
Percent of occupied housing Units that are renter-occupied	36.2%	45.5%	43.1%	36.3%
Median monthly housing costs for renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	\$982	\$1,358	\$1,955	\$1,369
Gross Rent is 35% or more of Household Income	41.5%	46.4%	38.6%	40.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, CP04 (Comparative Housing Characteristics).

As shown in Table 7, in January 2017, the median price of a single family home and a condo/townhome in San Jose were \$855,000 and \$561,445 respectively. In just two years, the median price for a single family home in San Jose increased by 20.2%. Over the same time period, the price of a condo or townhome in San Jose increased by 22.0%. As of January 2019, both Cupertino and Saratoga have a median price for a single family home above \$1 million. The only cities in Santa Clara County where the median price for a single family home falls below \$1 million are San Martin (\$780,000) and Gilroy (\$799,000). Condominiums or townhomes offer a more affordable housing alternative but carry additional considerations such as Home Owners Association (HOA) fees, shared walls, and parking restrictions.

Table 7. Santa Clara Median Price for Single Family Homes, Condos and Townhomes (2017-2019)

	Single Family Residence			Condo/Townhome		
	January 2017	January 2018	January 2019	January 2017	January 2018	January 2019
Campbell	\$1,225,000	\$1,538,000	\$1,390,000	\$767,500	\$751,000	\$885,000
Cupertino	\$2,140,000	\$2,485,000	\$2,200,000	\$1,188,000	\$1,369,000	\$1,370,000
Gilroy	\$668,750	\$799,000	\$799,000	\$279,500	N/A	N/A
Los Altos	\$3,055,000	\$3,087,500	\$2,747,500	\$2,378,000	\$1,585,000	\$1,799,000
Los Altos Hills	\$5,200,000	\$5,500,000	\$4,600,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Los Gatos	\$1,380,000	\$1,694,000	\$2,160,000	\$910,000	\$1,242,500	\$973,000
Milpitas	\$835,000	\$1,095,000	\$1,055,000	\$781,000	\$793,500	\$810,000
Monte Sereno	\$2,222,500	\$4,730,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Morgan Hill	\$840,000	\$897,500	\$1,020,000	\$502,500	\$660,000	\$652,500
Mountain View	\$1,585,000	\$2,400,000	\$1,020,000	\$1,166,500	\$1,468,800	\$905,000
Palo Alto	\$3,225,000	\$3,900,000	\$2,710,000	\$1,672,500	\$1,425,000	\$1,130,000
San Jose	\$855,000	\$1,060,000	\$1,028,000	\$561,445	\$715,000	\$685,000
San Martin	\$980,000	\$1,542,000	\$780,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Santa Clara	\$959,000	\$1,477,500	\$1,223,000	\$715,000	\$905,000	\$794,000
Saratoga	\$2,250,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,415,000	\$985,000	\$1,172,500	N/A
Sunnyvale	\$1,400,000	\$1,910,000	\$1,690,938	\$852,000	\$1,065,000	\$1,175,000

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

Source: Santa Clara County Association of Realtors (<http://www.sccaor.com/housing-statistics>).

Area Rents

The cost for rental housing units has steadily increased since 2013. For families that live in Santa Clara County, the average rent in 2019 ranged from \$1,865 for a studio to \$4,198 for a four bedroom apartment (see Table 8). Projected costs for the 2020 year show an increase of rent by as much as \$300 per month in Santa Clara County, but are expected to decrease for San Benito County for the same year. These data suggest that families in both counties may be forced to mitigate the high cost of living, in some cases saving hundreds to thousands of dollars each year, by renting smaller apartments that are unsuitable for raising children.

Table 8. Fair Market Rent for All Bedroom Sizes, Santa Clara and San Benito Counties

	Efficiency	One Bedroom	Two Bedroom	Three Bedroom	Four Bedroom
Santa Clara County					
2020	\$2,103	\$2,458	\$2,970	\$3,943	\$4,525
2019	\$1,865	\$2,212	\$2,712	\$3,658	\$4,198
2018	\$1,716	\$2,031	\$2,522	\$3,468	\$3,942
2017	\$1,507	\$1,773	\$2,220	\$3,078	\$3,545
San Benito County					
2020	\$1,290	\$1,298	\$1,710	\$2,467	\$3,002
2019	\$1,314	\$1,323	\$1,750	\$2,530	\$3,074
2018	\$1,269	\$1,277	\$1,699	\$2,471	\$2,992
2017	\$1,019	\$1,133	\$1,490	\$2,169	\$2,625

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development, found at (<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html>).

State Income Limits for HUD Section 8 Housing Assistance

State income limits for HUD Section 8 housing assistance are provided in Table 9 (Santa Clara County) and Table 10 (San Benito County). As of 2019, a family of four in Santa Clara earning \$103,900 (i.e., low income) or less per year may qualify for housing assistance. Those earning less than \$43,900 are considered extremely low income.

Table 9. Fiscal Year 2019 Housing Assistance Income Limits for Santa Clara County

	Number of People in Family							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Low Income (\$)	72,750	83,150	93,550	103,900	112,250	120,550	128,850	137,150
Very Low Income (\$)	51,250	58,550	65,850	73,150	79,050	84,900	90,750	96,600
Extremely Low Income (\$)	30,750	35,150	39,550	43,900	47,450	50,950	54,450	57,950

Note: Low income is defined as 80% of area median income. Very low income is defined as 50% of area median income. Extremely low income is 30% of area median income. Income Lit areas are based on FY 2016 Fair Market Rent (FMR) areas.

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development (2019). Income Limits (<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html>).

In San Benito County, a family of four earning less than \$81,600 is considered low income (see Table 10). A family of four earning less than \$30,600 is considered extremely low income. Families falling into the “Extremely Low” classification in either county fail to meet income eligibility criteria for Head Start.

Table 10. Fiscal Year 2019 Housing Assistance Income Limits for San Benito County

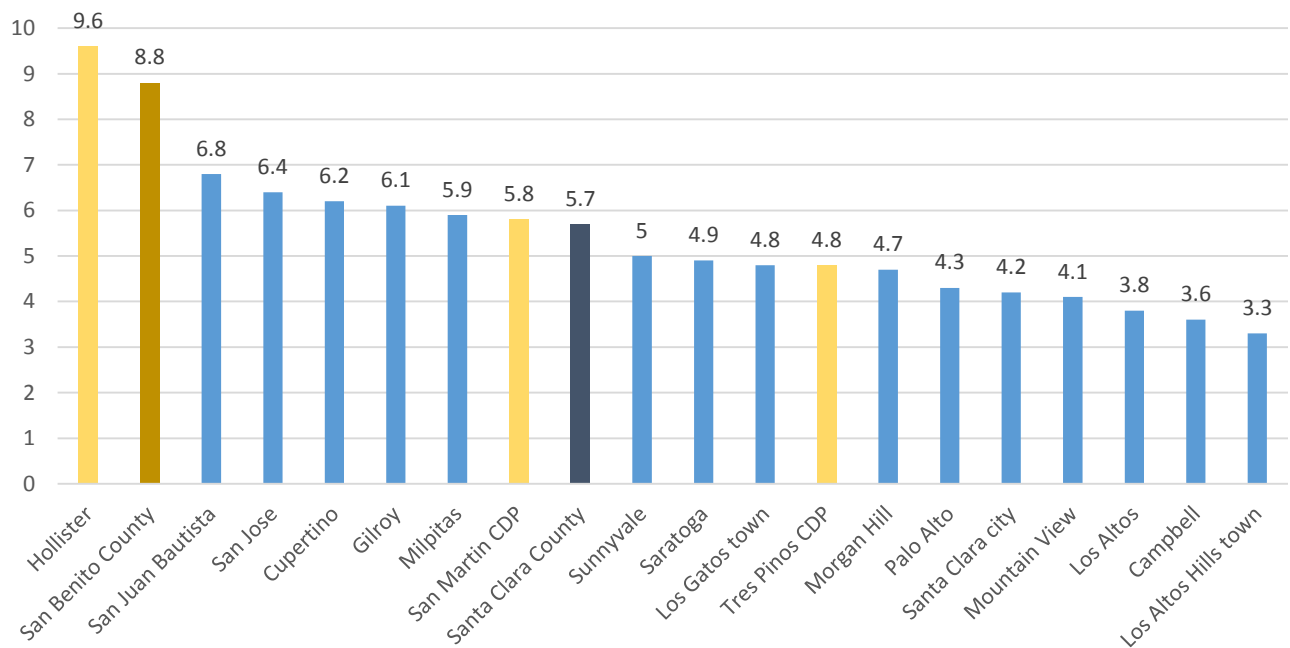
	Number of People in Family							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Low Income (\$)	57,150	65,300	73,450	81,600	88,150	94,700	101,200	107,750
Very Low Income (\$)	35,700	40,800	45,900	51,000	55,100	59,200	63,250	67,350
Extremely Low Income (\$)	21,450	24,500	27,550	30,600	33,050	35,500	39,010	43,430

Note: Low income is defined as 80% of area median income. Very low income is defined as 50% of area median income. Extremely low income is 30% of area median income. Income Limit areas are based on FY 2016 Fair Market Rent (FMR) areas.

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development (2019). Income Limits (<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html>).

Unemployment

As shown in Figure 4, unemployment rates for San Benito (8.8%) are higher than Santa Clara (5.7%). In 2018, the city of Hollister had the highest unemployment rate at 9.6% of the adult working population for both counties. In general, cities that are considered more rural, such as San Juan Bautista, Hollister, and Gilroy, where there may be fewer opportunities for work, have the highest unemployment rates. However, in 2018, the city of San Jose had the highest unemployment rate (6.4%) in Santa Clara County.

Figure 4. Unemployment Rates for Santa Clara and San Benito County Cities (2018)

Note: San Benito County and cities therein are displayed in orange.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP03.

Self-Sufficiency Standard Income

The Self-Sufficiency Standard Index (SSSI) is a tool to calculate the income necessary for families of various sizes and types to meet basic needs such as childcare, housing, food, and transportation. This index assumes that adults in the household are non-disabled adults between 18 and 65 years old who work full-time work, year-round, with no public (e.g., public housing) or private/informal (e.g., babysitting by a relative) assistance. Table 11 shows the various incomes necessary for families to be considered self-sufficient in Santa Clara County. By the SSSI standard, a family of four with one infant and one preschooler, both in need of child care, must earn \$128,125 annually to meet cost of living expenses in Santa Clara County.

Table 11. Annual Self-Sufficiency Standard Incomes for Santa Clara and San Benito County (2018)

Household Type	Santa Clara County	San Benito County
One-Adult Households		
1 Infant	\$ 95,999	\$ 65,835
2 Infants	\$ 135,741	\$ 93,538
1 Infant, 1 Preschooler	\$ 128,750	\$ 87,355
1 Preschooler	\$ 89,017	\$ 60,767
2 Preschoolers	\$ 121,758	\$ 79,110
Two-Adult Households		
1 Infant	\$ 97,372	\$ 75,344
2 Infants	\$ 134,767	\$ 95,723
1 Infant, 1 Preschooler	\$ 128,125	\$ 90,637
1 Preschooler	\$ 91,631	\$ 70,228
2 Preschoolers	\$ 121,483	\$ 85,552

Source: 2018 California Self-Sufficiency Standard Index Calculator for Santa Clara and San Benito County (<https://insightccd.org/2018-self-sufficiency-standard/>).

Depending on the number of children, a family in San Benito can earn \$30,000 fewer dollars annually than a family of equal size in Santa Clara. For example, a family of four with one infant and one preschooler, both in need of child care, must earn \$90,637 annually to meet cost of living expenses. It should be noted that the self-sufficiency standard income for a family of four that fits this demographic is \$66,037 higher than the qualifying income for Head Start.

Poverty

According to the Census Bureau, if a family's total income is less than the family's threshold then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty; the official poverty definition uses income

before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps. A higher percentage of families below poverty live in San Benito (7.7%) compared to Santa Clara which has a rate of 5.6% (see Table 12). Due to the higher population count, Santa Clara has a higher number of families below poverty compared to San Benito. Between 2010 and 2017, both San Benito (-1.5%) and Santa Clara (-0.5%) have had a slight overall decrease of families with children living below poverty.

Table 12. Percentage of Families below Poverty with Children (2010 and 2017)

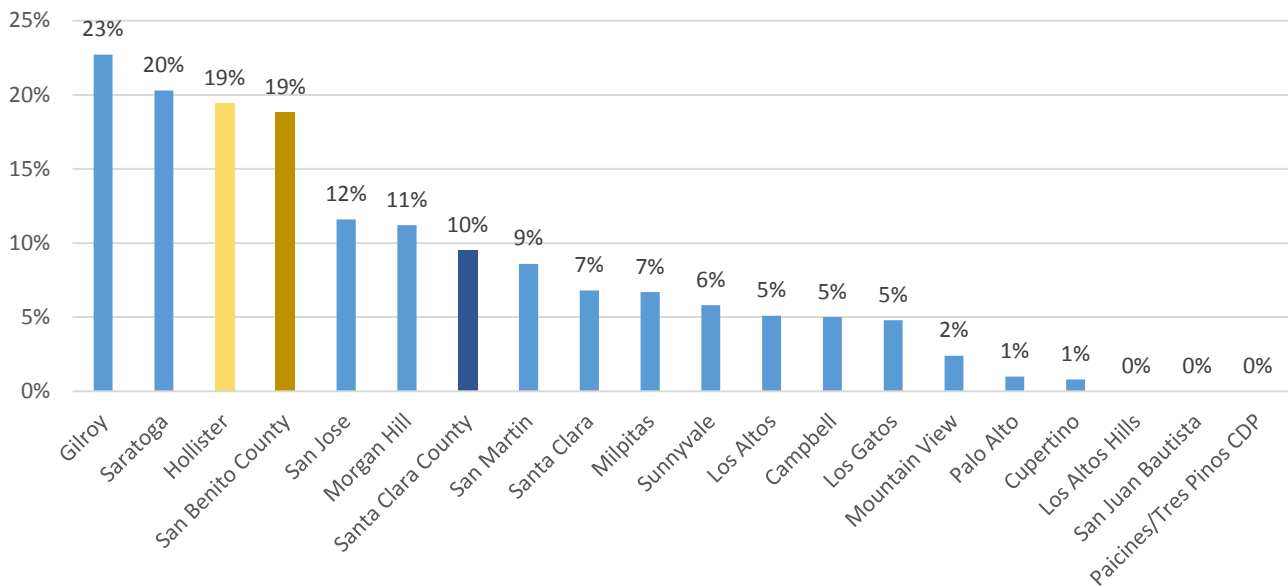
	2010		2017		Percent Change 2010-2017
	Total # Families in County	% of Families in Poverty	Total # Families in County	% of Families in Poverty	% of Families in Poverty
Santa Clara County	421,343	6.1	453,108	5.6	-0.5
Campbell	9,667	5.1	10,034	3.7	-1.4
Cupertino	15,371	3.0	16,189	2.9	-0.1
Gilroy	11,163	7.0	12,690	9.3	2.3
Los Altos	8,253	2.0	8,589	2.5	0.5
Los Altos Hill town	2,420	2.2	2,440	1.6	-0.6
Los Gatos town	7,888	2.1	8,230	2.8	0.7
Milpitas	15,120	4.7	17,622	5.9	1.2
Monte Sereno	1,008	0.9	1,023	3.1	2.2
Morgan Hill	9,625	6.5	11,379	5.3	-1.2
Mountain View	16,854	3.0	18,765	4.0	1.0
Palo Alto	16,003	3.3	17,562	5.2	1.9
San Jose	218,468	7.9	234,219	6.8	-1.1
Santa Clara	26,908	5.6	28,899	3.7	-1.9
Saratoga	8,603	2.6	8,984	3	0.4
Sunnyvale	34,763	4.0	38,106	4.3	0.3
San Benito County	13,377	9.2	14,008	7.7	-1.5
Hollister	8,581	11.2	8,598	9.1	-2.1
San Juan Bautista	329	10.3	507	3	-7.3
Pacines/Tres Pinos	93	4.3	153	0	-4.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S1702 (Poverty Status in the Last 12 Months of Families).

Data on children under 5 years that are living below poverty tell a similar story. As shown in Figure 5, Hollister has the highest percentage of children under 5 years old living below poverty in San Benito. Overall, in San Benito, 18.8% of children under 5 are living below poverty. In Santa Clara County, the cities of Gilroy and Saratoga have the highest percentages of children under 5 living in poverty. Just under 10% of children younger than 5 in Santa Clara County live in poverty. Due to population

differences, there is a higher number of children under 5 who live in poverty in Santa Clara County (11,283) relative to San Benito (713). Further, even though Hollister has the highest percentage of children under 5 in poverty (19.4%), the number of children in this category is less than 9700. In contrast, in San Jose there are over 7,000 children (11.6%) living in poverty.

Figure 5. Percent of Children under 5 Years Living Below Poverty by City (2017)



Notes: San Benito County and cities therein are displayed in orange.

Source: 2017, 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau, S1701 (Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months)

CalWORKs Recipients

CalWORKs is a public assistance program that provides cash aid and services to eligible families that have at least one child in the home. The program serves all 58 counties in the state and is operated locally by county welfare departments. If a family has little or no cash and needs housing, food, utilities, clothing or medical care, they may be eligible to receive immediate short-term help. Families that apply and qualify for ongoing assistance receive money each month to help pay for housing, food and other necessary expenses. The amount of a family's monthly assistance payment depends on a number of factors, including the number of people who are eligible and the special needs of any of those family members. The income of the family is considered in calculating the amount of cash aid the family receives.

Data on families with children under 18 years that received public assistance from 2012 to 2019 are provided in Table 13. The number of CalWORKs public assistance cases have decreased in both counties over the past seven years. The number of two-parent households receiving assistance experienced the greatest decline at 74% and 69% in Santa Clara and San Benito respectively. Limitations for how long families can remain in CalWORKs might provide some context as to why CalWORKs cases have decreased in both counties over the past seven years; increases in family income are a contributing factor.

Table 13. Public Assistance Cases

	Santa Clara County				San Benito County			
	2012	2019	Difference (2012-19)	Percent Change	2012	2019	Difference (2012-19)	Percent Change
2 parent CalWORKs	736	190	-546	-74.2	68	21	-47	-69.1
No parent CalWORKs	4,926	2,190	-2,736	-55.5	251	135	-116	-46.2
All Others CalWORKs	4,236	1,541	-2,695	-63.6	251	277	26	10.4
Foster Care children 0-5	1,034	344	-690	-66.7	35	12	-23	-65.7
CalFresh Children under 18 years old	105,371	82,864	-22,507	-21.4	6,167	4,361	-1,806	-29.3

Sources/Notes: California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) Cash Grant Caseload Movement Report, Fiscal Year 2018-19, CA 237 CW, May 2019, Columns: Part B. Caseload (all) 8a. Cases receiving cash grant (\$10 or more), A-C. (<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/Research-and-Data/CalWORKs-Data-Tables/CA-237-CW>). Foster care children calculated from “point in time/in care” as of July 2019 - data retrieved from the California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP) University of California at Berkeley on December 6, 2019 (http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/PIT.aspx). The number of persons receiving CalFresh were retrieved from the CalFresh Data Dashboard table “CalFresh Persons, Annual” Calfresh Persons (Annual Average), Calendar Year 2012-2017 (<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/Data-Portal/Research-and-Data/CalFresh-Data-Dashboard>).

Food Insecurity

Affordable, accessible, and nutritious food should be available to all families regardless of income. An estimated 12.5% of American households experienced food insecurity at some time during the year 2017. Food insecurity means that individuals lack dependable access to food for an active and healthy life because of insufficient funds and other resources, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Data from Feeding America³ on food insecurity shows that California has an overall population of 11.0% who are experiencing food insecurity, with food insecurity rates for children under 18 years old at 18.1%. Child rates for food insecurity in both counties exceed the statewide rate for the general population. In San Benito, 15.7% of children under 18 years are food insecure. In Santa Clara County, the rate is 13.7%.

Summary

Notable economic characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- The median family income for Santa Clara County cities ranges widely, from \$93,393 in Gilroy to over \$250,000 in Los Altos Hills. These cities also have the highest and lowest respective percentage of families living in poverty for the county.
- In San Jose, where most of the population in the county resides, the estimated 2017 median family income for residents was \$105,943 which is below the County median family income. According to 2019 data, the median price for a single family home in San Jose is \$1,028,000; the median price of a townhome in San Jose is \$685,000.

Notable economic characteristics for San Benito County:

- The unemployment rate in San Benito County has been consistently higher than the rate in Santa Clara County; San Benito had an unemployment rate of 8.8% in 2018, while Santa Clara had a 5.7% unemployment rate.
- The city of Hollister has 8,598 families, and 9.1% of those families live below the poverty level.

Notable economic characteristics for Santa Clara and San Benito County:

- Housing costs and income levels are typically higher in Santa Clara County compared to San Benito County.
 - The median household income in Santa Clara is \$26,001 higher than that of San Benito.
 - In Santa Clara County, the median value of an owner-occupied housing unit is \$369,900 higher than that of San Benito County.
 - Median monthly rent is \$586 more expensive in Santa Clara than in San Benito.
- Santa Clara County has a smaller percentage of families below poverty (5.6%) relative to San Benito (7.7%).
- Changes in CalWORKs policy have reduced the number of families receiving public assistance. Programs in both counties have experienced a reduction of cases in the past five years.

³ <https://www.feedingamerica.org/>

- General population food insecurity rates are lower for the child population in both Santa Clara (13.7%) and San Benito (15.7%) counties compared to the state child population (18.1%) but higher than the state general population (11.0%).

CHAPTER 4: HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS



Background

This chapter provides an overview of the health status of the residents in Santa Clara and San Benito County. Emphasis is placed in county-level children's health data. The information in this chapter is intended to help guide delivery of Head Start health services.

Health Outcomes and Factors Ranks

Many factors attribute to the health status of a community. The University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation divide the term into two categories: 1) Health Factors (e.g., health behaviors, clinical care, and social/economic/physical environment) and 2) Health Outcomes (how long people live (mortality) and how healthy people feel (morbidity)). Data is available by county on a variety of factors that are averaged to establish ranks. For both Health Outcomes and Health Factors, ranks closer to one (1) are more desirable. In 2019, Santa Clara County ranked third in Health Outcomes and fourth in Health Factors out of 57 counties; by contrast, San Benito was ranked 20 and 22 in Health Outcomes and Health Factors, respectively (see Table 14).

Table 14. County Health Rankings (2018-2019)

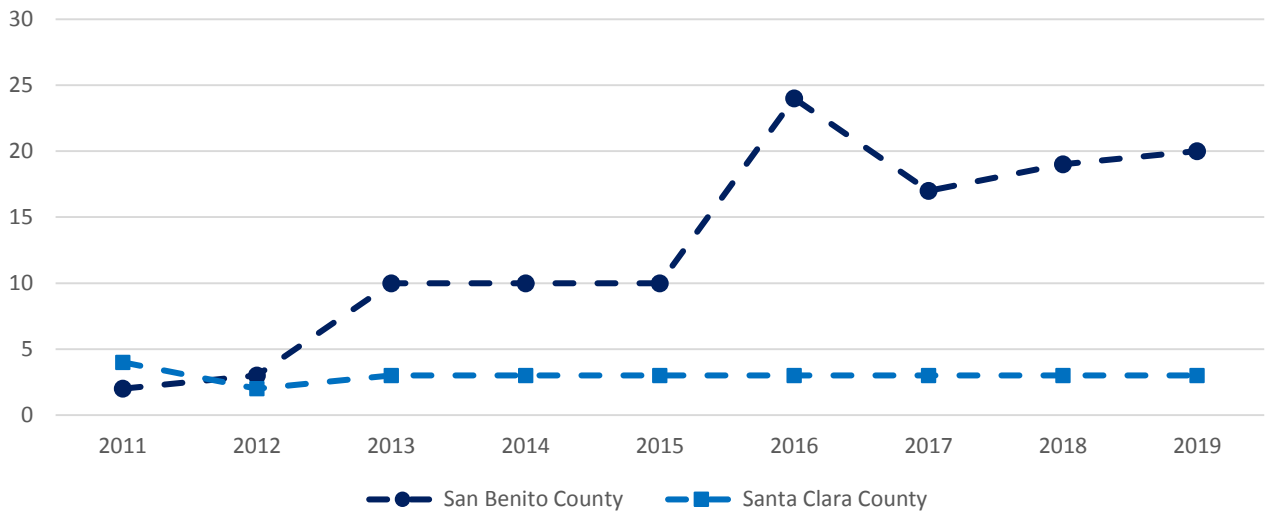
	2018		2019	
	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	Health Outcomes	Health Factors
San Benito County	19	24	20	22
Santa Clara County	3	4	3	4

Note: Rankings for 2018 are based on 57 (out of 58) counties in California. A lower number represents better health outcomes and factors.

Source: University of Wisconsin’s Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps from www.countyhealthrankings.org.

While the overall ranks for both Health Outcomes and Health Factors have worsened for San Benito County from the previous year, little change over the last decade occurred on key indicators, including years of potential life lost, percent of adults reporting poor mental and physical health days, and percent of children born with low birth weight. The decline in San Benito’s rankings over the past 8 years can be attributed to a combination of worsening performance on key indicators within San Benito County and improvements made in other counties such as Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz. Health Outcomes rankings for Santa Clara County have been stable over time (see Figure 6).

Figure 6. Health Outcomes Ranking Over Time for Santa Clara and San Benito County (2019)

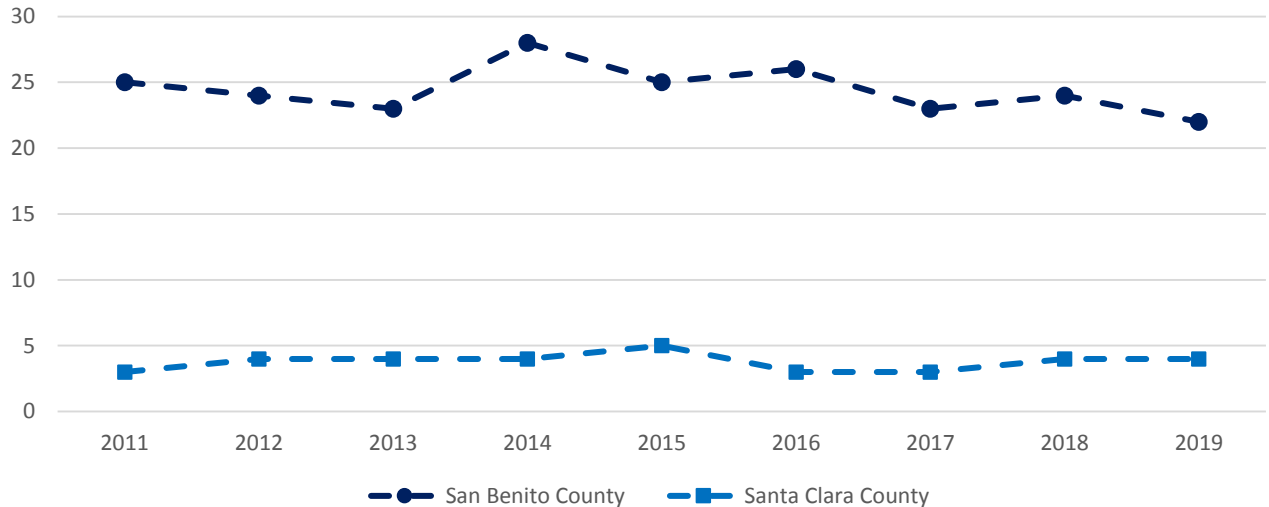


Source: University of Wisconsin’s Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps from www.countyhealthrankings.org.

Compared to Health Outcomes, Health Factors ranks for both Santa Clara and San Benito have been relatively stable over time (see Figure 7). San Benito’s gradual improved rank since 2014 can be attributed to factors such as decreased number of alcohol-impaired driving deaths, lowered incidence

of new chlamydia diagnoses, and reductions in the percent of the population under 65 that are without health insurance.

Figure 7. Health Factors Ranks over Time for Santa Clara and San Benito County (2019)



Source: University of Wisconsin’s Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps from www.countyhealthrankings.org.

Health Insurance

Data on insurance status and type are available from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey. Table 15 shows 2017 insurance rates for children in both counties as well as for the state. For children under six years, less than 2% are uninsured in San Clara County while 2.5% are uninsured in San Benito County. Despite this similarity, Santa Clara has a much higher proportion of children under six years that have private health insurance (72%) compared to San Benito (52%) and California (52%).

Table 15. Percent of Children under 6 by Type of Health Insurance (2017)

	Uninsured	Public Health Insurance	Private Health Insurance
Santa Clara County	1.6%	26.7%	71.7%
San Benito County	2.5%	45.8%	51.7%
California	2.4%	45.3%	52.2%

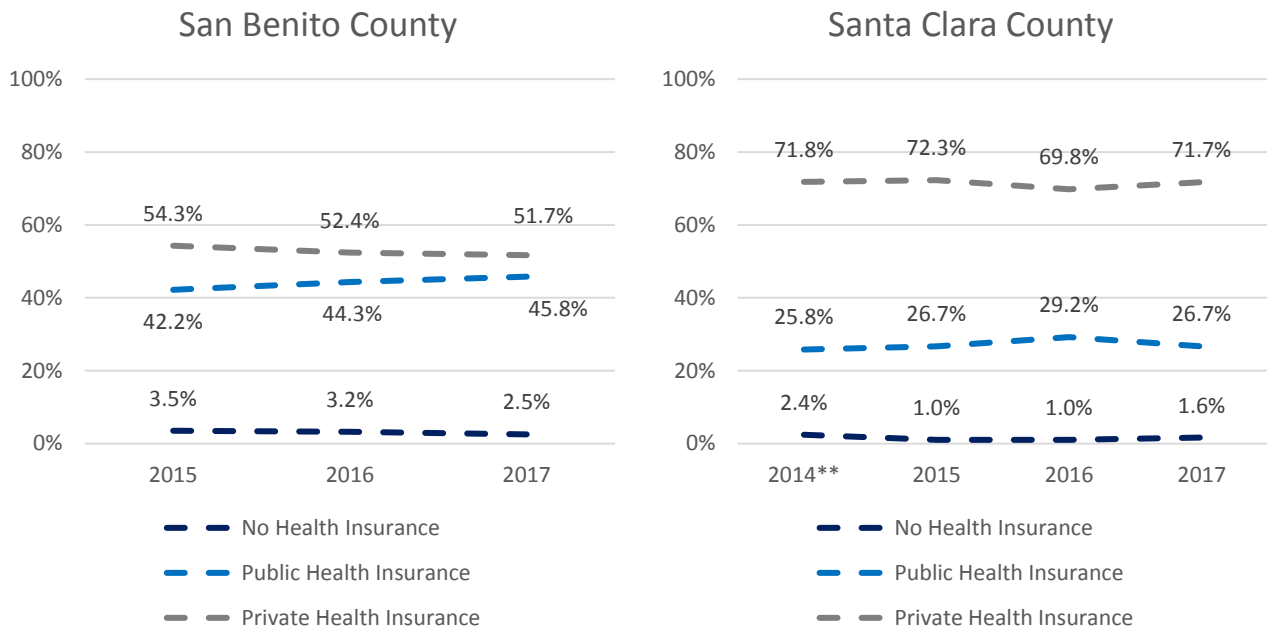
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate (2017), S2703, S2704, and S2701.

Note: Percentages were calculated from source data.

Figure 8 provides a countywide comparison of the number of children with health insurance from 2014 to 2017. In Santa Clara County, the numbers of uninsured children, children with public health insurance, and children with private health insurance have held stable with the majority of children

covered by private health insurance. This finding is consistent with the information provided in Table 15. In San Benito County, more children are covered by private insurance than any other type, though the number has decreased since 2015. Conversely, from 2015 to 2017, the number of children in San Benito covered by public health insurance increased.

Figure 8. Number of Children Ages 0-5 Years by Type of Health Insurance Coverage (2017)



Notes: * Data unavailable before 2014 for San Benito County; ** Data for 2014 was calculated from multiple table cells from source

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates

Medi-Cal

Medi-Cal, California's Medicaid program, provides health care to over thirteen million Californians and garnering approximately \$57 billion in federal funds to operate the state's health care system. Medi-Cal recipients include childless adults, families, seniors, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, and children. According to the California Department of Health Care Services, Medi-Cal is the primary provider of health care services for more than half of children between the ages of 0-18.⁴ On January 1, 2013, children enrolled in the Healthy Families Program were moved to Medi-Cal, for the purposes

⁴ California Department of Health Care Services, May 2016 Medi-Cal Estimate, http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/dataandstats/reports/mceestimates/Documents/2016_May_Estimate/M1699_Medi-Cal_Local_Assistance_Estimate.pdf

of consolidating health insurance programs.⁵ The Healthy Families Program provided comprehensive medical, dental and vision coverage to children who did not obtain health care coverage through the Affordable Care Act. For children who do not qualify for Medi-Cal, there is the option of obtaining locally funded health insurance through Healthy Kids, which is a managed care plan that covers children in families with incomes of up to 300% of the federal poverty level. Moreover, Healthy Kids covers children birth to age 19 regardless of immigration status.⁶ Recent data (as of September 2015) on Medi-Cal enrollment provides that 60% of children ages 0-5 years in San Benito are enrolled in Medi-Cal. In Santa Clara, the enrollment rate among eligible children ages 0-5 years is 34% (see Table 16).

Table 16. Medi-Cal Enrolled by County (2016)

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
Percent of Population Enrolled	31%	24%	33%
Percent of Enrolled ages 0-5	60%	34%	57%

Source: Department of Health Care Services, Research and Analytic Studies Division, Proportion of California Population Certified Eligible for Medi-Cal by County and Age Group – September 2015. Medi-Cal Statistical Brief. http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/dataandstats/statistics/Pages/RASD_Statistical_Briefs.aspx.

Natality Indicators

Health in infancy is associated with children’s future health and the medical services they may need. Significant indicators for children’s health in their early years are prenatal care, birth weight, and infant mortality rates. Table 17 displays infant mortality rates for San Benito and Santa Clara Counties, and California. The rate of infant mortality is based on 2011 through 2017 incidences. The Healthy People National Objective is 6 deaths per 1,000 live births. In both counties, infant mortality rates fall below the National Objective; however, the infant mortality rate in San Benito is higher than that for Santa Clara.

⁵ 100percentcampaign.org, What Families Should Know About changes to the Healthy Families Program.

⁶ Santa Clara Family Health Plan, Healthy Kids from www.scfhp.com.

Table 17. Natality Indicators (2011-2017)

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
Number of Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births*	4	3	4
Low Birth-weight Infants**	6.7%	7.0%	6.9%
Prenatal Care Begun During the First Trimester**	85.3%	86.1%	83.5%
Mothers w/Adequate or Adequate Plus Prenatal Care	83.5%	76.2%	77.9%

Notes: *Data are 2019 figures from source 1 below; **Data are 2011-17 rates per 100 live births from source 2 below

Source: (1) University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps from www.countyhealthrankings.org; (2) California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles 2017 Report from https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CountyProfiles_2019.pdf.

Table 17 also displays data on key birth indicators incorporated in the county Health Outcomes rankings discussed earlier. Roughly seven percent infants born are of low birth-weight across regions. Data on prenatal care indicate that a slightly higher proportion of mothers in San Benito did not receive prenatal care in their first trimester compared to mothers in Santa Clara (14.7% vs. 13.9%), however, were more likely to receive adequate prenatal care (83.5% vs. 76.2%). Differences in rates aside, both counties achieved the national goal of 78% of mothers receiving care in the first trimester.

Birth Rate among Adolescent Mothers Ages 15-19 Years (2017)

Disparities in rates for children born to teen mothers (i.e., youth ages 15-19 years) are also evident in more recent data provided by the California Department of Public Health. As of 2017, 17.5% of youth ages 15-19 years in San Benito bore children compared to 8.7% of youth in Santa Clara (see Table 18). Birth rates for teen mothers have declined significantly since 2000 for both counties and the State as a whole.

Table 18. Adolescent Birth Rate (2013-2017)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
San Benito County	21.3	21.4	19.6	15.2	17.5
Santa Clara County	13.2	12.0	10.4	9.0	8.7
California	22.0	19.6	17.6	15.7	15.7

Note: Adolescent birth rate is calculated as the number of live births to females aged 15-19 divided by the female population aged 15-19, multiplied by 1,000.

Source: California Department of Public Health, Adolescent Health Data and Statistics, <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CFH/DMCAH/Pages/Data/Adolescent-Health-Data.aspx> and https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CountyProfiles_2019.pdf

Mortality and Causes of Death

Countywide comparisons of mortality (death) incidence and morbidity (disease) prevalence underscore the importance of identifying the risk factors related to death and disease within a community. As shown in Table 19, Santa Clara and San Benito have lower average death rates per 100,000 population than California. Due to their low incidence, Santa Clara and San Benito were among the top 10 counties for deaths due to all causes. The age-adjusted death rate for San Benito is over 100 points higher than that of Santa Clara.

Table 19. Deaths Due to All Causes (2015-2017)

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
2015-2017 Deaths (Average)	336.7	10,160.3	262,663.3
Crude Death Rate	580.4	525.7	668.1
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	584.7	479.0	610.3
Rank Order (of 58 counties)	9	3	--

Note: Rates are based on per 100,000 population. Ranked by three-year average age-adjusted death rate.

Source: California Department of Public Health. County Health Status Profiles 2019 Report from https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CountyProfiles_2019.pdf.

In 2016, there were 615 deaths reported for children ages 1-14 years in California, two and 21 of which were accounted for by San Benito and Santa Clara respectively (see Table 20). Like the data presented in Table 19, which applies to the general population, the population weighted death rate for children ages 1-14 years was higher in San Benito County. In fact, San Benito's death rate for children in this age group continues to exceed that of the State.

Table 20. Leading Causes of Death of Children 1 to 14 Years of Age (2016)

	San Benito County			Santa Clara County			California		
	Ages 1-4	Ages 5-14	Total Deaths Ages 1-14	Ages 1-4	Ages 5-14	Total Deaths Ages 1-14	Ages 1-4	Ages 5-14	Total Deaths Ages 1-14
Birth Defects	0	0	0	1	2	3	58	40	98
Cancer	0	0	0	1	8	9	51	135	186
Diseases of the Heart	0	1	1	0	1	1	11	21	32
Homicide	0	0	0	1	1	2	28	19	47
Influenza and Pneumonia	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	13	23
Suicide	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	1	N/A	28	28
Unintentional Injuries	0	1	1	0	2	4	97	104	201
Total	0	2	2	5	16	21	255	360	615
Total Population (Ages 0-13 years)	11,010			349,948			7,140,161		
Rate per 100,000 Population	8.7			5.6			7.6		

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

Source: Kidsdata.org. Deaths, Ages 1-4 and 5-14, by Leading Cause and Child Population, by Age Group and Gender for Santa Clara County and California.

Immunizations

Immunizations guard against the contraction of communicable diseases. As such, California law requires students to be immunized when they are enrolled in school and childcare programs, with some exceptions. Child immunization is measured by the percentage of children receiving all required immunizations by 24 months of age. This is assessed by reviewing immunization records of children entering kindergarten.⁷ The California Department of Public Health reports that 98% of kindergartners in San Benito and 97% of those in Santa Clara received all of the immunizations required for 2017-18 school and childcare enrollment (see Table 21). Overall, State immunization rates decreased from 95.6% in 2016-2017 to 95.1% in 2017-2018.

⁷ Santa Clara County Children's Report: Key Indicators of Well-being (2005).

Table 21. Kindergartners Who Received All Required Immunizations (2017-2018)

	Percent	Number Who Received All Required Immunizations	Total Students
San Benito County	98.3%	1,002	1,019
Santa Clara County	96.7%	25,529	26,410
California	95.1%	536,642	564,121

Source: California Department of Public Health, Immunizations Branch at www.shotsforschool.org/k-12/reporting-data/.

Asthma

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory lung disease that causes airways to tighten and narrow making breathing difficult. Symptoms include wheezing, shortness of breath, coughing, and chest tightness. For children in the United States, asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases. Low-income populations, minorities, and children have higher rates of hospitalization due to asthma. Children in California under the age of five consistently have the highest rate of emergency room visits; they are approximately two to three times higher than the rate of other age groups.⁸

Table 22 lists asthma hospitalization rates for San Benito (includes Monterey County), Santa Clara, and California. Compared to Santa Clara County, San Benito has a higher incidence of asthma hospitalizations among children ages 0 to 4 years, yet both maintain rates that are lower than the State rate. From 2015 to 2016, both counties saw a decrease in the incidence of asthma hospitalizations. As of 2016, San Benito and Santa Clara rates for asthma hospitalizations for children ages 0-4 years were at 12.1 and 10.6 per 10,000 children.

Table 22. Asthma Hospitalizations per 10,000 Children Ages 0-4 Years (2015-2016)

	2015	2016
San Benito County (Includes Monterey County)	13.6	12.1
Santa Clara County	13.4	10.6
California	18.3	16.9

Source: kidsdata.org, Asthma Hospitalizations, by Age Group.

Data on asthma prevalence rates, while dated, are available through the California Health Kids Survey (CHKS) which breaks prevalence down into two categories: “lifetime” (i.e., the proportion who have ever been diagnosed with asthma by a healthcare provider), and “active” (i.e., the proportion who have

⁸ Milet M, Lutzker L, Flattery J. Asthma in California: A Surveillance Report. Richmond, CA: California Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Investigations Branch, May 2013.

ever been diagnosed and also report that they continue to have asthma symptoms and/or have had an attack within the past 12 months). With regards to lifetime asthma diagnoses, Santa Clara County has a lower proportion of children ages 0 to 17 (12%) compared to California (15%) (see Table 23). San Benito's rate was highest at 23%, with 20% of those diagnosed reporting active asthma symptoms.

Table 23. Asthma Prevalence Rates Among Children Ages 0-17 (2013-2016)

	Lifetime Asthma Diagnoses	Active Asthma Diagnoses
San Benito County*	22.7%	19.9%
Santa Clara County**	11.7%	N/A
California***	14.5%	10.1%

Notes: N/A indicates data not available.

*San Benito County Lifetime Asthma data is from 2013-2014; Active Asthma data is from 2014

**Santa Clara County Lifetime Asthma data is from 2015-2016; Active Asthma data is unavailable due to unreliable estimates

***California data is from 2015-2016

Source: kidsdata.org, Asthma Diagnoses (2013-2014); California Department of Public Health, California Breathing, County Asthma Data Tool

Air Quality

Exposure to poor air quality, in particular excess ozone levels and particulate matter pollutants which are the primary causes of poor air quality in the Bay Area, can have a negative impact on one's health.⁹ In fact, children are more vulnerable due to their narrow airways, rapid respiration rate, and high metabolism. Additionally, when compared to adults, children's ongoing development and daily behaviors put them at a greater risk for exposure.¹⁰

Performance against State and National Standards

Particulate matter (PM) is the term for the mixture of solid particles and liquid in the air. PM is broken down into two categories: PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. PM₁₀ are particles that are 10 micrometers or less in diameter while PM_{2.5} are fine particles less than 2.5 micrometers.¹¹ Both types of particles can be inhaled and get into the lungs and bloodstream, causing health issues. PM_{2.5} are especially dangerous

⁹ Spare the Air (2009). Air Quality and Your Health. Retrieved November 12, 2009 from <http://www.sparetheair.org/Stay-Informed/Air-Quality-and-Your-Health.aspx>.

¹⁰ Raskin, L. (2000). Breathing Easy: Solutions in Pediatric Asthma. National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health, Georgetown University. Retrieved December 18, 2009 from <http://www.mchlibrary.info/documents/asthma.html>.

¹¹ United States Environmental Protection Agency (2018). Particulate Matter (PM) Basics.

due to their small size.¹² Common sources of particulate matter include construction sites, fires, fields, power plants, or vehicles.

Another area of concern for air quality are ground-level ozone levels. Ozone is a gas that occurs in the Earth’s atmosphere and on the ground. Ground-level ozone comes from chemical reactions from nitrogen and volatile organic compounds, which happen when pollutants from sources such as vehicles or power plants are exposed to sunlight.¹³ Inhaling ozone can trigger chest pain, coughing, airway inflammation, and can exacerbate health issues like asthma.¹⁴

Table 24 displays 2018 data for the number of days where (a) PM_{2.5} exceeded the National standard and (b) where ozone levels were above regulatory standards. The higher number of days where PM_{2.5} levels were higher than the National standard in Santa Clara County compared to San Benito County may be due to extensive urbanization and industry in the region. In 2018, the number of days in the calendar year with ozone levels above regulatory standards did not exceed 1 in San Benito nor Santa Clara.

Table 24. Air Quality Indicators (2018)

	Estimated Days > National Standard of 35 mcg/m3	Days with Ozone Levels Above Regulatory Standard
San Benito County	10.7	1
Santa Clara County	16.3	1

Note: “mcg/m3” means “micrograms per cubic meter”

Source: California Air Resources Board, Air Quality Trends Summary, <https://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/trends/trends1.php>

Performance against Local Bay Area Standards

The Spare the Air Program was established in 1991 by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to reduce air pollution and provide advance notice when a “Spare the Air Alert” is in effect; the Air District also declares when air quality is forecast to exceed federal standards.¹⁵ Generally, the summer Spare the Air season runs from June to mid-October. This is a period when individuals are encouraged to

¹² <https://blissair.com/what-is-pm-2-5.htm>

¹³ United States Environmental Agency (2018). Ground-level Ozone Basics.

¹⁴ <https://www.epa.gov/ground-level-ozone-pollution/health-effects-ozone-pollution>

¹⁵ Spare the Air (2009). Air Quality and Your Health. Spare the Air Every Day. Retrieved November 12, 2009 from <http://www.sparetheair.org/Make-a-Difference/Spare-the-Air-Every-Day.aspx>.

drive less and reduce their emission of ozone-forming pollutant.¹⁶ During wintertime, when particulate matter pollutants reach unhealthy levels, individuals are prohibited from burning wood, fire logs or pellets.¹⁷

Table 25 lists the number of Spare the Air advisories issued for the Bay Area for the past ten years. In 2019, 26 Spare the Air advisories were issued – 13 more advisories than the year prior. In 2016, 27 advisories were issued. Though the number of advisories for the past two years has not exceeded 2016 counts, poor air quality on all of the days in 2017 and 2018 that exceeded national standards was exacerbated by wildfire emissions.

Table 25. Number of Bay Area Spare the Air Advisories Issued by year, 2008-2019

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
13	14	10	8	10	6	10	9	27	18	13	26

Source: Spare the Air, Ozone Box Scores from

<http://www.sparetheair.org/understanding-air-quality/data-and-records/ozone-data>

Water Quality

Contaminants in the water supply can cause gastrointestinal illness and contribute to other issues such as reproductive disorders, cancers, or neurological disorders.¹⁸ Similar to issues with problematic air quality, developing children are especially sensitive to harmful effects from water contamination.

Water Violations

Table 26 lists the number of maximum contaminant violations as well as monitoring and reporting violations for San Benito and Santa Clara. Annual counts for each are highly variable over time. As of 2017, San Clara County has twenty monitoring and reporting violations, and San Benito County has five. Conversely, Santa Clara has one maximum contaminant level violations, and San Benito has twenty-three.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/water_diseases.html

Table 26. Number of Water Violations by Type

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
San Benito County							
Maximum Contaminant Level	8	2	6	5	10	22	23
Monitoring and Reporting Violation	21	16	11	5	9	4	5
Santa Clara County							
Maximum Contaminant Level	2	4	2	2	9	4	1
Monitoring and Reporting Violation	3	1	5	4	22	3	20

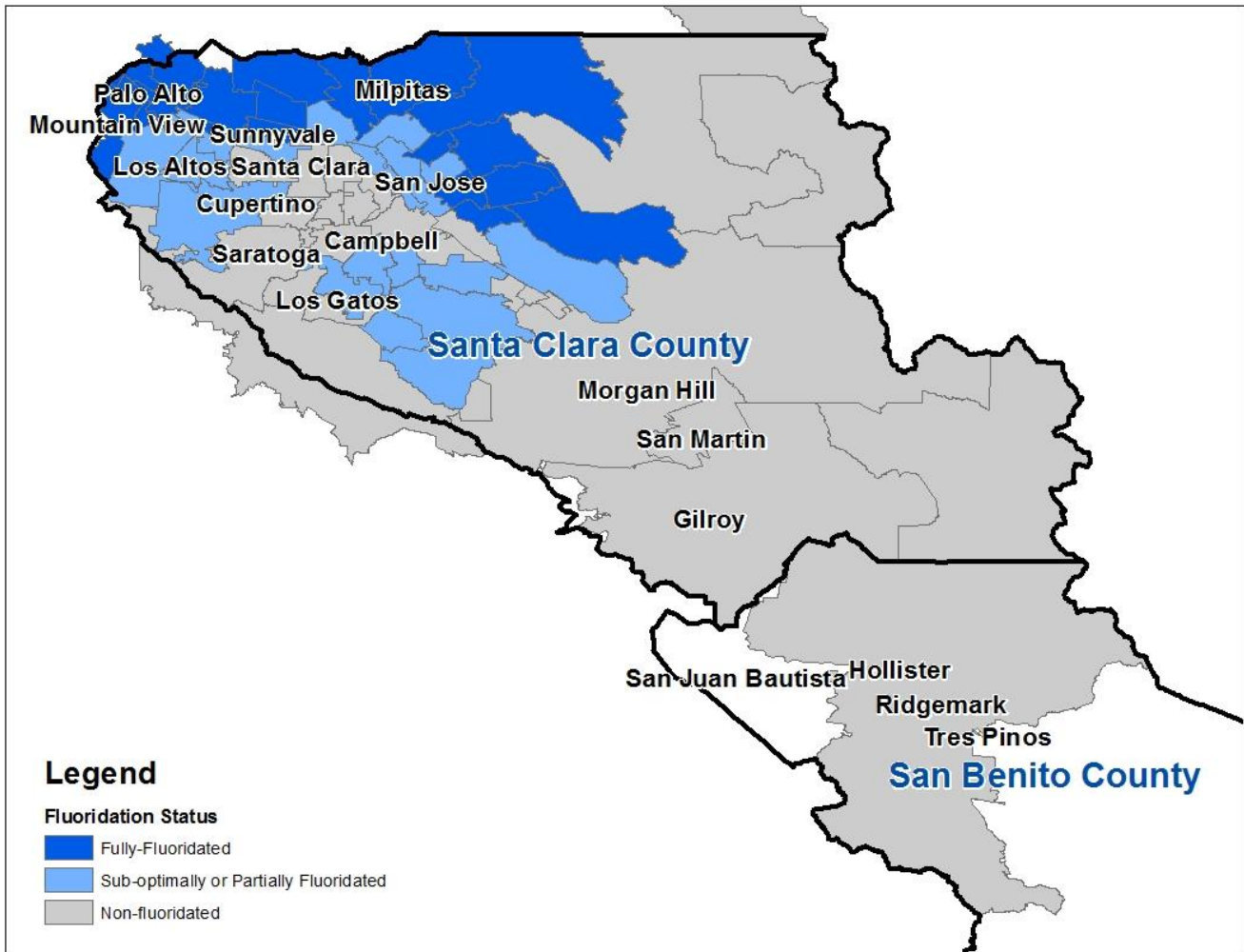
Source: Selected Drinking Water Program Publications, 2017 Annual Compliance Report Dataset,
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Publications.html

Water Fluoridation

The Center for Disease Control recommends community water fluoridation as its benefits include fewer and less severe cavities, less need for fillings and removing teeth, and less pain and suffering due to tooth decay.¹⁹ As shown in Figure 9, not all areas of Santa Clara and San Benito Counties are covered by fluoridated water systems. Implementation of fluoridation was completed in December 2016 for the western, more urban parts of Santa Clara County. Systems that are sub-optimally fluoridated (i.e., water is a blend of fluoridated and non-fluoridated water sources resulting in fluoride lower than recommended concentration or fluoride concentration varies within a ZIP code) are expected to be fully fluoridated by 2020. South Santa Clara county and virtually all of San Benito county remain untreated.

¹⁹ <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-quality/how-we-clean-your-water/fluoridation>

Figure 9. Water Fluoridation Systems in Santa Clara and San Benito County (2019)



Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Fluoridated ZIP Codes in Santa Clara County, February 2019, retrieved from <https://www.valleywater.org/sites/default/files/2019%20Feb%20Revised%20Fluoridated%20Zip%20Code%20Tables.pdf>

Lead Poisoning

According to the Santa Clara County Public Health Department, childhood lead poisoning is considered one of the most preventable environmental diseases in young children. Exposure to high lead levels greater than 10 micrograms per deciliter may inhibit normal neurological growth and development in children, lower IQ, and cause hearing deficits, speech/language impairments, and poor attention spans.²⁰ As shown in Table 27, the number of children with elevated blood levels has decreased

²⁰ Santa Clara County (2008). County renews efforts to decrease children's exposure to lead poisoning. Retrieved November 12, 2009 from <http://www.sccgov.org/SCC/docs/%2FSCC%20Public%20Portal%2FAttachments%2FNews%20Releases%2FNews%20Releases%202008%2Flead%20poisoning%20prevention.pdf>.

statewide and in Santa Clara and San Benito counties. Fewer than five cases were diagnosed in San Benito during each of the last three years of available data.

Table 27. Children Ages 0-5 with Elevated Blood Lead Levels, 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change from 2010-2015
San Benito County	5	2	6	2	1	2	-3
Santa Clara County	59	60	51	48	46	53	-6
California	2035	1920	1586	1288	1252	1250	-785

Source: California Department of Public Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch, Blood Lead Data, Children Ages 0-5 with Elevated Blood Lead Levels, 2010-2015.

Obesity

According to the California Center for Public Health Advocacy, overweight children face a greater risk of developing health problems during childhood such as Type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, asthma, orthopedic problems and gallstones, as well as low self-esteem, poor body image, and depression.²¹ Overweight children are more likely to be obese as adults, putting them at a much higher risk for heart disease, cancer, stroke, and diabetes later in life.²² The next few tables and figures contain information on the proportion of students who are overweight or obese, rates for physical activity, and rates of healthy food and drink consumption.

As shown in Table 28, the 2018 rates for obesity among 5th, 7th, and 9th graders are higher for children in San Benito compared to children in Santa Clara County and California. Santa Clara has lower rates of overweight and obese 5th, 7th, and 9th graders compared to California as a whole.

²¹ California Center for Public Health Advocacy (2005). The Growing Epidemic: Childhood Overweight Rates on the Rise in California Assembly Districts, August 2006. Retrieved November 12, 2009 from <http://www.publichealthadvocacy.org/growingepidemic.html>.

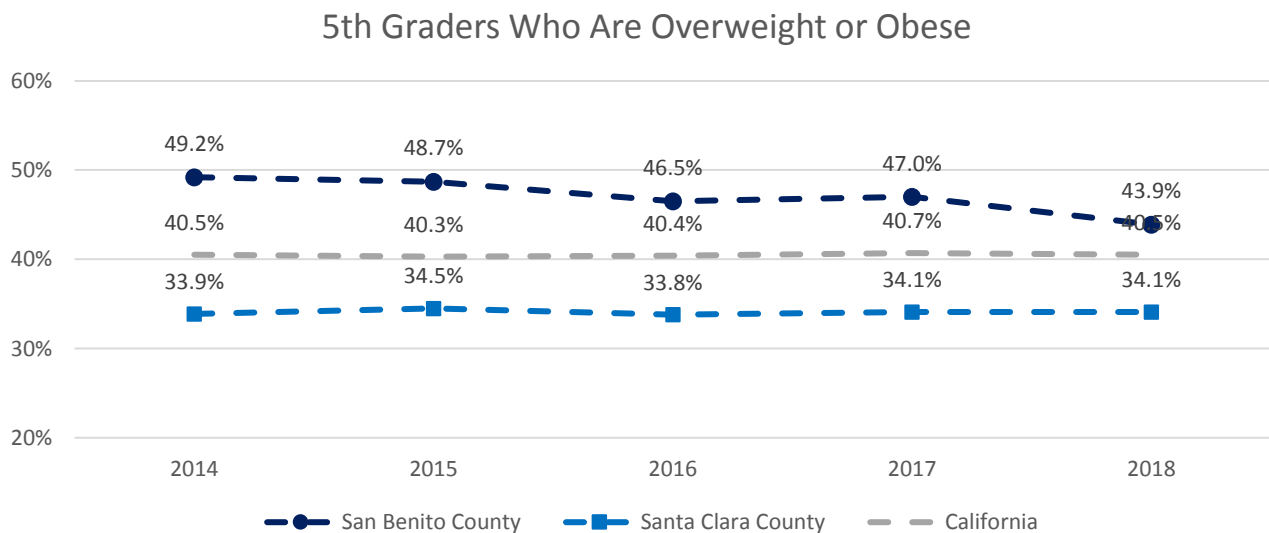
²² Ibid.

Table 28. Students who are Overweight or Obese by Gender and Grade Level (2014-2018)

Year	Grade Level	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
2014	5 th	49.2%	33.9%	40.5%
	7 th	48.6%	32.1%	38.5%
	9 th	42.6%	30.3%	35.8%
2015	5 th	48.7%	34.5%	40.3%
	7 th	38.5%	32.3%	38.5%
	9 th	43.9%	30.9%	36.0%
2016	5 th	46.5%	33.8%	40.4%
	7 th	45.4%	30.1%	38.1%
	9 th	43.3%	30.5%	36.2%
2017	5 th	47.0%	34.1%	40.7%
	7 th	43.6%	31.2%	38.7%
	9 th	43.6%	31.0%	37.2%
2018	5 th	43.9%	34.1%	40.5%
	7 th	41.2%	31.5%	39.0%
	9 th	45.5%	29.7%	37.3%

Source: Kidsdata.org, Students Who Are Overweight or Obese by Grade Level, 2014-2018

Trends in overweight and obesity rates among 5th graders from 2014 to 2018 are visible in Figure 10. Overall, the proportions of 5th graders who are classified as overweight or obese have stayed relatively stable over time, with a slight decrease over time in San Benito.

Figure 10. Percent of Fifth Graders Who Are Overweight or Obese (2014-2018)

Source: Kidsdata.org, Students Who Are Overweight or Obese by Grade Level, 2017

While dated, the data presented in Table 29 offer a partial explanation for the observed level differences in proportions of children who are overweight or obese in San Benito versus Santa Clara County. Only fifty-five percent of children in San Benito report exercising 4 or more days per week (i.e., regular exercise) compared to 69% in Santa Clara County.

Table 29. Percent of Self-reported Weekly Rates of Exercise for 5th graders (2009-2011)

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County
0 days/week	7%	4%
1 day/week	9%	4%
2 days/week	8%	9%
3 days/week	21%	14%
4 days/week	11%	14%
5 days/week	12%	17%
6 or 7 days/week	32%	38%

Source: California Department of Education, Dataquest Healthy Kids Survey Elementary Schools 2009/2011 from <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>.

Healthy food and drink consumption also play a role in childhood obesity. Data collected as part of the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research CA Health Interview Survey (2018) indicate that 65% of children ages 2-11 years in San Benito County ate fast food in the previous week.²³ The same applies to 45% of children in Santa Clara County. Further, 50% of children ages 2-17 years in San Benito consume 1 or more sugar-sweetened beverages per day (compared to 39% of Santa Clara County children).²⁴ Rates for consumption of fast food and sugar sweetened beverages increased from 2014 to 2016 in both counties.

Mental Health

Current mental health data on children residing in Santa Clara and San Benito County are limited. Data that are available come from a variety of sources and focal areas. This section includes information on hospitalizations for mental health issues, reports of child abuse or neglect, parent-reported adverse childhood experiences (Santa Clara only).

²³ Kidsdata.org, Children Who Ate Fast Food Two or More Times in the Past Week, by Age Group

²⁴ Kidsdata.org, Children Drinking One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages per Day

Hospitalizations for Mental Health Issues

Data on mental health-related hospitalizations among children and youth in Santa Clara County and San Benito/Monterey counties are provided in Table 30. In all location groups, there are higher incidences of hospitalizations for mental health issues among youth ages 15-19 years compared to youth ages 5-14 years. The number of mental health-related hospitalizations among children in both age groups in Santa Clara County has remained relatively steady from 2014 to 2018.

Table 30. Hospitalizations for Mental Health Issues by Age Group (2014-2018)

	Rate per 1,000 Children				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
California					
Ages 5-14	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7
Ages 15-19	9.1	9.1	9.2	10	9.7
Total for Ages 5-19	5	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.2
Monterey and San Benito Counties					
Ages 5-14	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
Ages 15-19	6	6.3	6.4	8	6.8
Total for Ages 5-19	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.5
Santa Clara County					
Ages 5-14	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.3
Ages 15-19	8.2	9.7	9.3	8.2	7.9
Total for Ages 5-19	3.9	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.2

Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development special tabulation; California Dept. of Finance, [Population Estimates and Projections, 2000-2009, 2010-2060](#) (May 2019). Retrieved from kidsdata.org on December 20, 2019.

Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect

Closely related to mental health issues is childhood abuse and neglect. Table 31 below shows data on reports of child abuse and neglect for Santa Clara County and San Benito County in comparison to the state. Both counties have had historically lower rates of reported abuse and neglect, with San Benito County having slightly higher rates relative to Santa Clara County since 2012.

Table 31. Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect for Children under 18 (2012-2015)

	Rate per 1,000 Children			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
California	53.2	52.9	54.7	55
San Benito County	35.7	39.8	31.6	27.6
Santa Clara County	31.6	31	30.9	27.5

Source: Webster, D., et al. [California Child Welfare Indicators Project Reports](#), U.C. Berkeley Center for Social Services Research (Jun. 2016).

Adverse Childhood Experiences

According to the Center for Disease Control, Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood (0-17 years) such as having a family member attempt or die by suicide or experiencing violence, abuse, or neglect.²⁵ Longitudinal studies have found a relationship between ACEs and negative health and well-being outcomes experienced later in life. For example, individuals that experience more ACEs in childhood have higher rates of physical, mental, and behavioral health issues in adulthood.²⁶ An analysis by the Population Reference Bureau estimates that 14.1% of children in Santa Clara County experience two or more ACEs by the age of 18 years.²⁷ The estimated statewide rate is slightly higher at 16.4%. There are no data available on ACEs among children residing in San Benito County.

Summary

Notable health characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- Santa Clara County consistently ranked high in both Health Outcomes (rank 3) and Health Factors (rank 4) for the County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.
- Nearly 72% of children under 6 years old are covered by private health insurance while about 27% are under public health insurance.
- The rate for prenatal care in Santa Clara County beginning in the first trimester was higher (86.1%) than that of San Benito (85.3%) or the state (83.5%). However the percentage of mothers receiving Adequate or Adequate Plus prenatal care was lower in Santa Clara (76.2%) relative to San Benito (83.5%) or the state (77.9%).
- Santa Clara County has lower rates of obesity among 5th, 7th, and 9th grade students compared to the overall rates of California 5th, 7th, and 9th grade students.
- Data on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) indicates that 14.1% of children in Santa Clara County experienced two or more ACEs, lower than the statewide rate (16.4%).

²⁵ https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/acestudy/aboutace.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fviolenceprevention%2Facestudy%2Fabout_ace.html

²⁶ <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/fastfact.html>

²⁷ [Population Reference Bureau](#), analysis of data from the [National Survey of Children's Health](#) and the [American Community Survey](#) (Mar. 2018). Retrieved from kidsdata.org on December 20, 2019.

Notable health characteristics for San Benito County:

- San Benito's Health Outcomes rank worsened slightly from 19 to 20 of 58 California counties from 2018 to 2019. However, because little change occurred on key indicators during that period, the improved Health Outcomes ranks of other counties can be attributed to increased performance from other counties such as Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz.
- The county ranks 22 out of 58 in Health Factors (e.g., health behaviors, clinical care, and social/economic/physical environment). San Benito's gradual improvement since 2014 can be attributed to factors such as reductions in the percent of adults under the age of 65 years that are without health insurance and the decreased number of alcohol-impaired driving deaths.
- Less than 3% of children under 6 years old are uninsured. A little over half are covered by private health insurance and the rest are covered by public health insurance.
- Compared to Santa Clara County, San Benito County has a higher rate of asthma-related emergency department visits as well as a higher proportion of children under 18 who have ever been diagnosed with asthma.
- The percentages of children who are overweight or obese across grade levels (5th, 7th and 9th grade) are higher than Santa Clara County and California rates. There is also a higher proportion of children who ate fast food 2 or more times or had a sweetened beverage in the past week compared to children in Santa Clara County.
- Incidences of hospitalizations for mental health issues among children (5-19) have been relatively low in San Benito County across various age groups compared to Santa Clara County and to California.

Notable health characteristics for Santa Clara and San Benito County:

- Health Factors ranks for both Santa Clara and San Benito County have been relatively stable over time. Both counties rank in the lower (positive) 50th percentile among California counties.
- The majority (approximately 97%) of children under 6 years old in both counties are covered by either private or public health insurance.
- Infant mortality rates in both counties are lower than the Healthy People National Objective of 6 deaths per 1,000 live births. At least 80% of pregnant women in each county received prenatal care in their first trimester, and at least 75% had "adequate/adequate plus" prenatal care.
- Adolescent birth rates from both counties have decreased since 2013.
- The age adjusted death rates for San Benito and Santa Clara County are significantly lower than the age-adjusted rate for the State, earning both counties a place in the top 10 ranks on this outcome.
- At least 96% of kindergartners in each county have all required immunizations.

- From 2012 to 2015, the report rate of abuse and neglect of children under 18 increased for the state, but decreased for both San Benito and Santa Clara. As of 2015, Santa Clara (27.5%) and San Benito (27.6%) both have rates lower than that of the state (55%).

CHAPTER 5: EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS



Background

Much of the data in this chapter comes from the California Department of Education’s online portal known as DataQuest. Actual and projected public school enrollment data, including public charters, are provided for both counties. This information is followed by data on student outcomes ranging from standardized test performance to high school graduation rates. Key teacher demographics by county are included as are U.S. Census Bureau estimates for educational attainment.

Public School Demographics

Table 32 provides data on public schools including the number and type of schools, both traditional and non-traditional, and student enrollment by district/school type. Across regions, the majority of students (97% or more) are enrolled in traditional settings. Santa Clara student enrollment in non-traditional schools is slightly higher than that of San Benito (2.5% vs. 1.3%). California district sites and student totals do not equal the overall total number/enrollment numbers because additional district

designations exist that are not presented in this table. Further, charter school numbers only include charter schools where the County Offices of Education are the administrative authority.

Table 32. Public School Facts (2018-2019)

	San Benito County		Santa Clara County		California	
	Count	Number of Students	Count	Number of Students	Count	Number of Students
Districts						
Elementary	10	7,144	47	112,290	803	1,232,131
Unified	1	1,087	11	89,260	1085	4,240,269
High	1	3,108	15	53,774	133	580,250
Other	1	29	24	11,783	278	119,911
Total	13	11,368	97	267,107	2,299	6,172,561
Traditional Schools						
Elementary	19	6,257	255	126,891	5,888	2,997,498
Intermediate/Middle/Jr. High	2	1,625	68	51,404	1,343	1,016,576
High	2	3,342	56	80,550	1,323	1,738,225
K-12	0	0	3	1,611	359	251,680
Total Traditional Schools	23	11,224	382	260,456	8,913	6,003,979
Non-Traditional Schools						
Alternative Education	0	0	11	3,093	267	59,987
Community	1	13	4	64	226	17,857
Continuation	1	103	11	1,677	247	51,045
Special Education	0	0	1	1,190	138	20,196
Other	3	28	26	687	536	19,277
Total Non-Traditional Schools	5	144	53	6,651	1,594	168,362
TOTAL[†]	11,368		267,107		6,172,561	

[†]**Note:** The totals include nonpublic/nonsectarian students (students with disabilities receiving special education and related services outside of the district or county office).

Sources: California Department of Education, available at www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/cb/ceffingertipfacts.asp and CALPADS at www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/filescupc.asp.

Table 33 shows historical enrollment in charter schools for the both counties as well as the state. Charter enrollment increased by 3% and 4% in San Benito and California respectively from 2017-18 to 2019-20; Santa Clara County experienced a 2% decline in enrollment during the same time period. As of 2016, five percent (65 of 1,314) of California charter schools were located in Santa Clara County.

Table 33. Enrollment in Charter Schools (2012-2018)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
San Benito County	0	181	242	302	361	426	480
Santa Clara County	24,205	26,979	28,844	30,039	31,259	32,278	31,552
California	471,501	514,275	544,980	572,752	602,837	628,849	652,044

Notes: As of 2019, there is 1 charter in operation in San Benito County, 65 in Santa Clara County and 1,314 in California.

Source: California Department of Education, available at <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>.

Historical and Projected Student Enrollment

Table 34 shows historical and projected student enrollment figures for San Benito, Santa Clara, and California. Based on trends in actual enrollment, enrollment in San Benito and Santa Clara is expected to decline by 4% over the next five years. Declining enrollment can be attributed to a number of factors such as a declining birth rate and re-location of families due to high cost of living in the South Bay Area.

Table 34. Historical Enrollment and Enrollment Projections

	Year	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
Historical Enrollment	2012-13	11,233	273,701	6,226,989
	2013-14	11,206	276,175	6,236,672
	2014-15	11,166	276,689	6,235,520
	2015-16	11,114	274,948	6,226,737
	2016-17	11,164	273,264	6,228,235
	2017-18	11,253	272,132	6,220,413
	2018-19	11,368	267,107	6,172,561
Enrollment Projection	2019-20	11,105	268,206	6,188,967
	2020-21	11,072	266,203	6,174,486
	2021-22	11,093	263,405	6,153,439
	2022-23	11,049	260,063	6,110,592
	2023-24	11,005	257,425	6,079,283

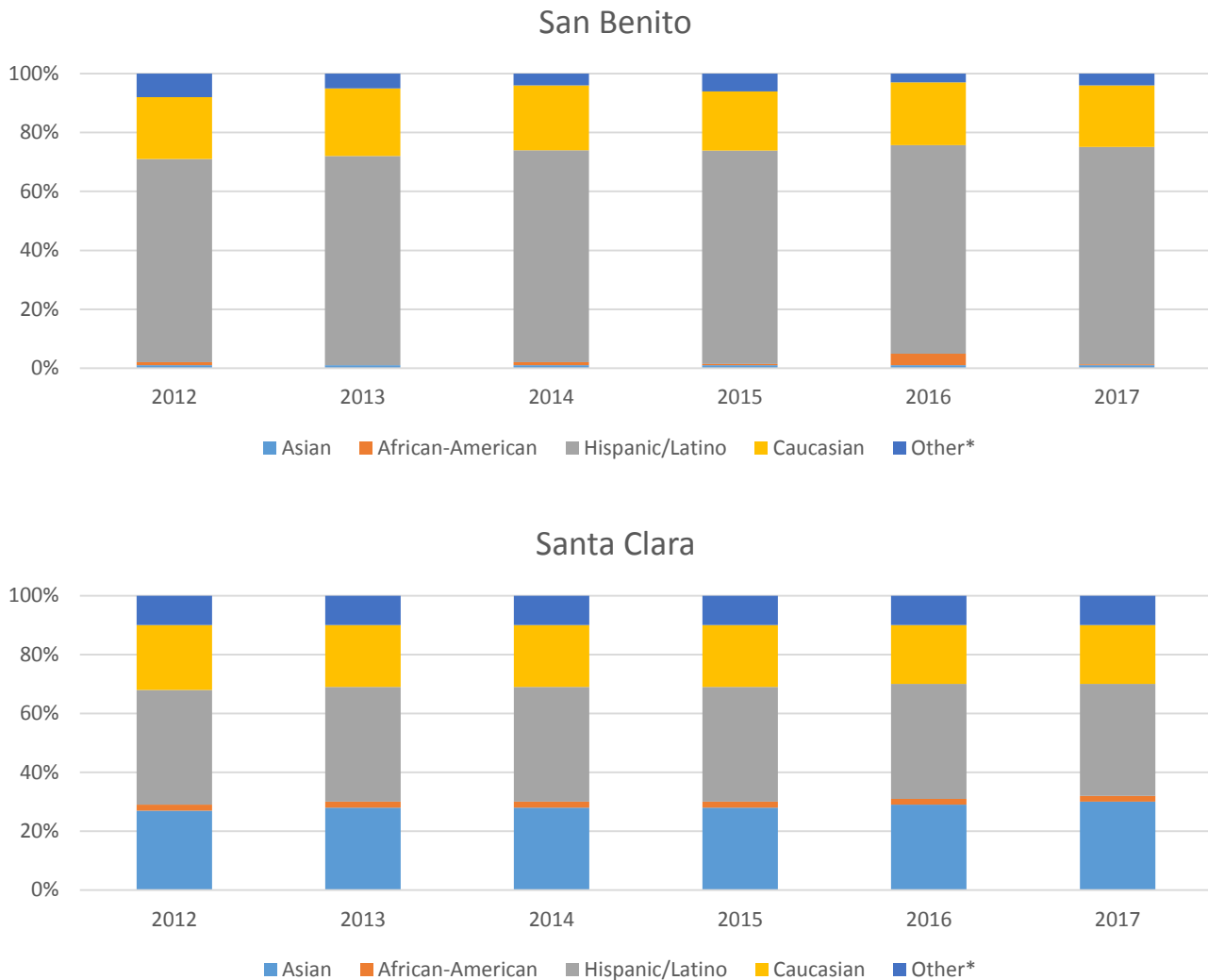
Source: California Department of Education, available at <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/> and California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, January 2019.

Student Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity

The demographic makeup of the student population has not been dramatically affected by declines in student enrollment between 2012 and 2017. Compared to the previous year, there has been a slight 1 percentage point decrease in the number of Hispanic/Latinx students in Santa Clara; the proportion of Hispanic/Latinx students in San Benito County has increased by one percentage point during the same

time period (see Figure 11). A similar trend can be seen for Asian and Caucasian students enrolled in San Benito County schools.

Figure 11. Student Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity (2014-2017)



Note: * "Other" includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Pacific Islander, Filipino, Two or more races, or Not reported.

Source: California Department of Education, available at <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

Student Characteristics and Completion Rates

Table 35 displays various student information including the percent of K-12 students that are English Language Learners (ELLs), number of languages spoken at schools, and number of high school graduates that meet University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) enrollment standards. In the 2017-18 academic year, the percent of ELL students in San Benito (25.2%) was three percentage points higher than the percent of ELL students in Santa Clara (21.8%). However, the number

of languages spoken by students in Santa Clara was nearly double that of San Benito (65 vs. 29). Data on school completion and college readiness suggests that, though more students complete school in San Benito (6.1% vs. 9.5% drop-out rate), a lower overall percentage are prepared for entry into four-year colleges. In San Benito, 45.8% of high school graduates met UC or CSU enrollment criteria compared to 59% of Santa Clara graduates.

Table 35. Student Characteristics and Completion Rates (2017-2018)

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
Enrollment (2018-19)	11,368	267,107	6,172,561
Percent of K-12 Students that are English Learners	25.2%	21.8%	19.3%
Languages Spoken in Schools*	32	65	67
High School Graduates (Percent UC/CSU eligible) (2017-18)	45.8%	59.0%	49.0%
4 Year Dropout Rate(2017-18)	6.1%	9.5%	9.6%

Note: *Includes all other non-English language spoken at schools.

Source: California Department of Education, available at <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

Students with Disabilities

Table 36 provides data on the number of students with disabilities enrolled in each county. The four most commonly diagnosed disabilities categories for both counties include Autism, Specific Learning Disabilities, Speech or Language Impairment, and Other Health Impairment (displayed in bold).

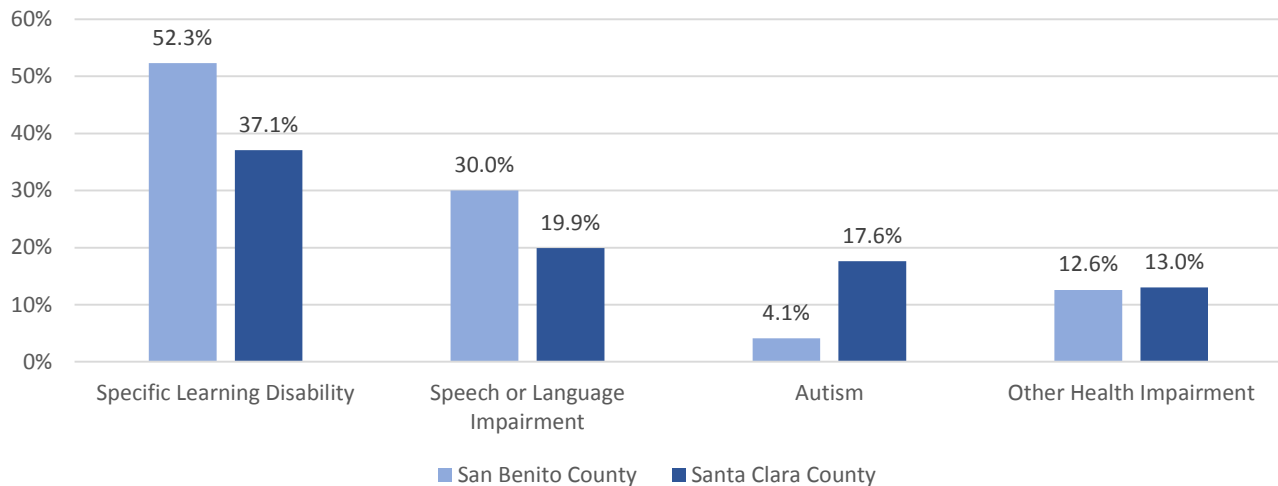
Table 36. Students with Disabilities (2018-2019)

Type of Disability	San Benito County	Santa Clara County
Autism	45	5,081
Deaf	0	0
Deaf Blindness	0	0
Emotional Disturbance	0	1,102
Hard of Hearing	0	416
Intellectual Disability	11	1,493
Multiple Disability	0	207
Orthopedic Impairment	0	295
Other Health Impairment	138	3,756
Specific Learning Disability	574	10,711
Speech or Language Impairment	329	5,748
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0
Visual Impairment	0	97

Source: California Department of Education, available at <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

A visual comparison of the four most frequently reported disabilities among students in each county is provided in Figure 12. Among students with disabilities enrolled in their respective counties, 52.3% of special education students in San Benito and 37.1% of special education students in Santa Clara have a specific learning disability. Among students with disabilities, autism rates are four times greater in Santa Clara than in San Benito (17.6% vs. 4.1%, respectively).

Figure 12. Comparison of Rates for Most Commonly Diagnosed Disabilities (2018-2019)



Source: California Department of Education, available at <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>.

A comparative analysis of diagnosed speech/language pathology (SLP) and autism rates among children enrolled in Head Start and children ages 3-4 years enrolled in preschool in both counties indicates that Head Start serves a greater proportion of students with SLP and autism diagnoses compared to other, public preschool programs. Further, over time the proportion of children enrolled in Head Start and in preschool in general with diagnosed SLP has decreased while the proportion of children with autism has increased. These data indicate the importance of hiring and/or training staff to meet the unique needs of preschool-aged children with autism.

Student Expenditures

Based on average daily attendance, the average annual cost per student in San Benito County is \$10,591 (see Table 37). In Santa Clara the average annual cost expended per student is over \$2,000 more at \$12,954. Annual average per student expenditures in Santa Clara ranged from a low of \$10,103 in Evergreen Elementary School District to a high of \$23,339 in Lakeside Joint Union School District.²⁸

²⁸ California Department of Education, available at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/fd/ec/currentexpense.asp>

Table 37. Average per Student Annual Cost of Education Based on Daily Attendance (2017-2018)

	Cost per Average Daily Attendance
San Benito County	\$10,591
Santa Clara County	\$12,954
California	\$12,068

Notes: The CDE defines total average daily attendance (ADA) is defined as the total days of student attendance divided by the total days of instruction. The type of ADA used is annual district ADA (for the same year as the expenditures) from CDE's "Attendance School District" and "Attendance Charter School" reports and includes ADA from special education programs and applicable charter schools (i.e., those charter schools with data in the district's Current Expense of Education calculation). ADA credited to districts for the attendance of pupils in county-operated programs is not included.

Source: California Department of Education, available at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/fd/ec/currentexpense.asp>

Teacher Demographics

Table 38 provides several points of information on teachers in the state in addition to Santa Clara and San Benito. San Benito County has a lower average teacher salary (\$71,709 vs. \$92,386), and has a slightly higher percentage of first- and second-year teachers (15.6% vs. 13.4%) compared to Santa Clara County. The proportion of teachers in Santa Clara with a Master's degree or higher (49%) is nearly double that of San Benito (29%). Not displayed in Table 38 are data on student-to-teacher ratios. Using data on student enrollment and total number of full-time teachers, Santa Clara County (21.1:1) and San Benito County (22.4:1) schools were calculated to have similar student-to-teacher ratios as the state (21.1:1).

Table 38. Portrait of Teachers (2018-2019)

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
Number of full time teachers	509	13,048	307,470
Average teacher salary	\$71,709	\$92,386	\$79,128
Average years teaching	14	13	14
Master's degree or higher	29.3%	49.0%	47.8%
Female teacher	74.8%	75.3%	73.8%
First- or second-year teachers	15.6%	13.4%	12.3%

Source: California Department of Education, available at <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>; Salary data (2016-17) was retrieved from California Department of Education School Fiscal Services Division, Selected Certificated Salaries and Related Statistics, <http://www.cde.ca.gov/fg/fr/sa/>

Student Performance

The 2013–14 school year introduced a new student assessment system in California, the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP). This assessment system uses computer-

based tests and performance tasks (i.e., Smarter Balanced Assessments) to assess how students in grades 3-8 and grade 11 are mastering California’s Common Core English language arts/literacy (ELA) and mathematics standards. Data on the proportion of students who met or exceeded state standards in Math and ELA for the past four years are presented in Table 39. Across regions, the data indicate that mathematics performance worsens with each successive grade level. Conversely, ELA performance improves with each successive grade levels. In addition, students in Santa Clara County, regardless of grade level, outperform students in San Benito and statewide in both ELA and Math. The proportions of students that met or exceeded standards in ELA and Math in San Benito County tend to be roughly equivalent to statewide proportions.

Table 39. Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Standards in ELA and Math (2016-2019)

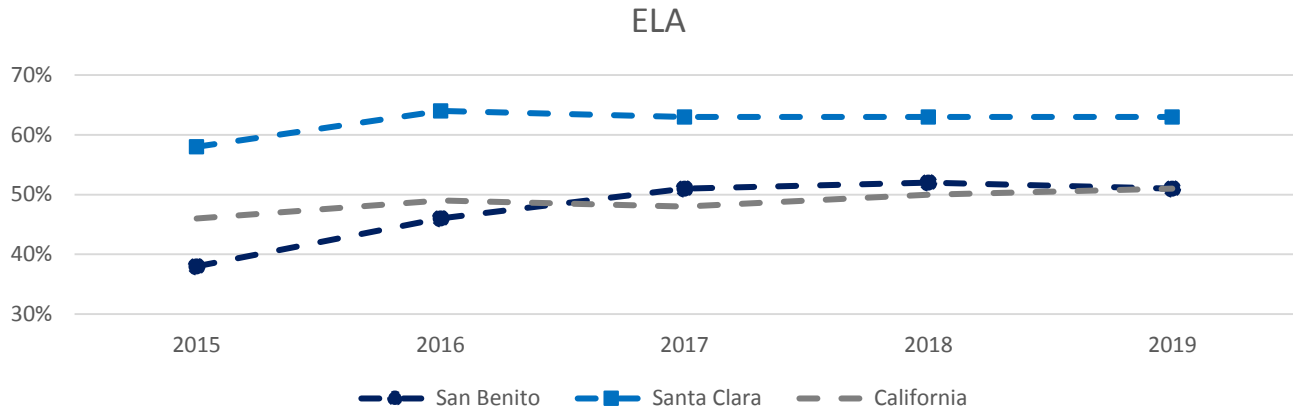
		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019	
Region	Grade	ELA	Math	ELA	Math	ELA	Math	ELA	Math
San Benito County	3	45%	45%	46%	49%	49%	46%	46%	47%
	4	43%	34%	59%	39%	52%	42%	49%	42%
	5	49%	30%	52%	34%	52%	36%	52%	34%
	6	41%	24%	50%	34%	50%	33%	50%	36%
	7	47%	32%	60%	29%	55%	36%	55%	37%
	8	43%	29%	52%	38%	53%	34%	53%	37%
	11	56%	24%	62%	30%	54%	31%	54%	28%
Santa Clara County	3	57%	63%	57%	62%	60%	64%	60%	64%
	4	58%	56%	59%	58%	61%	60%	62%	60%
	5	63%	53%	60%	51%	63%	54%	64%	55%
	6	62%	54%	61%	55%	61%	54%	60%	54%
	7	63%	56%	65%	58%	64%	57%	64%	56%
	8	64%	55%	63%	55%	64%	57%	64%	56%
	11	68%	49%	69%	69%	65%	48%	66%	50%
California	3	43%	46%	44%	47%	48%	49%	49%	50%
	4	44%	38%	45%	40%	49%	43%	49%	45%
	5	49%	33%	47%	34%	49%	36%	52%	38%
	6	48%	35%	47%	36%	48%	38%	48%	39%
	7	48%	36%	49%	37%	50%	37%	51%	38%
	8	48%	36%	49%	36%	49%	37%	49%	37%
	11	59%	33%	60%	32%	56%	31%	57%	32%

Source: California Department of Education, available at <http://caaspp.cde.ca.gov/>

Figure 13 illustrates change in overall ELA student performance over the past five years for each region. In San Benito, ELA performance improved from 2015 to 2018, then remained steady from 2018 to 2019. In Santa Clara, ELA performance improved from 2015 to 2016, then remained steady from 2016 to

2019. As of 2019, a greater proportion of Santa Clara County students (63%) were meeting or exceeding ELA standards compared to San Benito students (51%) or California students overall (51%).

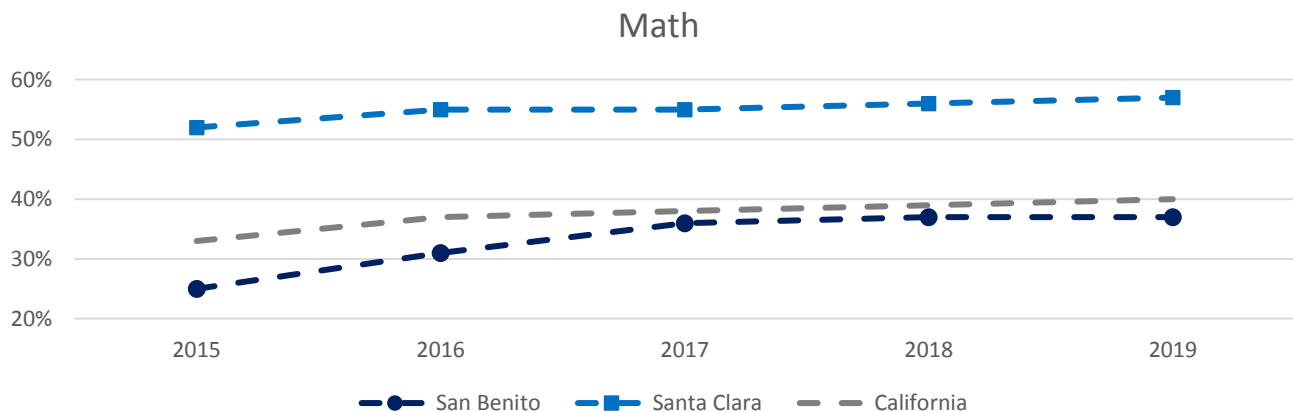
Figure 13. Percent of Students Who Met or Exceeded ELA Standards for All Grades (2015-2019)



Source: California Department of Education, available at <http://caaspp.cde.ca.gov/>

Figure 14 illustrates change in overall student performance in Math for the past five years for each region. Trajectories and level differences in overall performance in Math are similar to those observed for ELA. As of 2019, a greater proportion of Santa Clara County students (57%) were meeting or exceeding Math standards compared to students in San Benito (37%) or California (40%). In both counties, the proportion of students meeting or exceeding standards in Math is lower than the proportion of respective students meeting or exceeding standards in ELA. In other words, students in a given region tend to perform better on ELA computer-based test items and performance tasks than on math.

Figure 14. Percent of Students Who Met or Exceeded Math Standards for All Grades (2015-2019)



Source: California Department of Education, available at <http://caaspp.cde.ca.gov/>

Educational Attainment

Parent educational attainment is a factor commonly associated with household and family income. According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey five-year estimates, educational attainment for residents 25 years of age or older in Santa Clara County is higher compared to San Benito County and the State (see Table 40). In San Benito, only half of adults over 25 years old have attended college or have received a post-secondary educational degree, compared to over two-thirds in Santa Clara. In San Benito County, roughly one in every two residents over the age of 25 have not attended college.

Table 40. Educational Attainment, Residents 25 Years of Age or Older (2017)

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
High School Graduate or Lower	45.6%	27.2%	38.1%
Some college or Higher	54.4%	72.7%	61.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S1501.

Summary

Notable education characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- Enrollment in public charter schools increased by 30%, from 24,205 in 2012-13 to 31,552 in 2018-2019.
- While the high school dropout rate is higher than in San Benito County, the proportion of high school graduates in Santa Clara County that are UC and CSU eligible is 13 percentage points higher than San Benito's rate.
- The average teacher in Santa Clara County earns \$92,386, approximately \$20K more annually than teachers in San Benito County.
- Students in Santa Clara County outperformed students statewide and in San Benito in terms of the proportion that met or exceeded CAASPP standards in ELA and Math in 2018-2019.
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2017 the proportion of Santa Clara County residents ages 25 years and older who had some college or a college degree was roughly 20 percentage points higher than that of San Benito.

Notable education characteristics for San Benito County:

- In San Benito County, non-traditional schools (Alternative Education, Community Day, Continuation, etc.) account for 1.3% of public school enrollment compared to 2.5% in Santa Clara County.
- The 4-year dropout rate in San Benito County is 6.1%, 3.4 percentage points lower than the rate for Santa Clara County.

- In San Benito County, 29.3% of teachers have a Master's degree or higher. The rate in Santa Clara is nearly 2x greater at 49.0%.
- In San Benito County, roughly half of students, 28-47% depending on the grade level, did not meet or exceed standards in mathematics in 2018-2019.

Notable education characteristics for Santa Clara and San Benito County:

- Though the proportion of Hispanic students enrolled in San Benito has slowly but steadily increased, the overall student race/ethnic distributions have remained relatively stable since 2013 for both counties.
- Head Start schools have a higher proportion of students with speech/language pathologies and autism spectrum disorder compared to non-Head Start schools. Overall, the number of children with speech/language pathology disabilities is decreasing, while the number of children with autism spectrum disorder is increasing.
- The average years teaching (13-14 years) and percent of teachers who are female (74%) are roughly equivalent across counties and when compared to the state (73.8%).

CHAPTER 6: CHILDCARE ACCESS AND AVAILABILITY



Background

Concerns related to child care are common among working parents who reside in San Benito and Santa Clara County. Issues range from availability of child care programs (both general and those available to meet the needs of low-income families) to cost. According to University of Wisconsin's studies of self-sufficient income, as of 2018, a family of four in San Benito County with two children (one of preschool age and one infant/toddler) in need of child care must earn over \$90,000 annually (nearly \$130,000 annually in Santa Clara County) to cover the cost of living expenses, with an average of 30% of that income allocated to child care. This chapter highlights county-level data on child care costs, capacity, and demand. Information on Title 5 providers that operate in San Benito and Santa Clara County is provided along with eligibility and enrollment for Title 5 programs, Transitional Kindergarten, and Migrant Education Services.

Cost of Child Care for Infant/Toddlers and Preschool-Aged Children

Data on the cost of child care are collected as part of the 2016 Regional Market Rate Survey and are reported in the California Child Care Resource & Referral Network's 2017 Child Care Portfolio. In 2016, the cost of licensed care was 27-36% higher in Santa Clara compared to San Benito County depending on the child care setting (see Table 41). In both counties, child care through family child care home (FCCH) providers remains the more affordable option for families. For example, as of 2018 families in Santa Clara County who seek infant or toddler care through a licensed center can expect to pay \$7,075 more annually than families who seek the same care through an FCCH. Families in San Benito County can save nearly \$6,000 annually by enrolling their infant or toddler in an FCCH.

Table 41. Annual Cost of Full-Time Child Care by Age Group and Type of Facility (2014, 2016, 2018)

	Infant/Toddler Care (0-2 Years)			Preschool (3-5 Years)		
	2014	2016	2018	2014	2016	2018
Santa Clara County						
Center	\$16,375	\$19,212	\$20,746	\$11,991	\$13,994	\$15,314
FCCH	\$11,155	\$12,473	\$13,671	\$10,601	\$11,967	\$13,195
San Benito County						
Center	\$12,470	\$13,357	\$15,147	\$9,032	\$8,962	\$9,635
FCCH	\$8,214	\$9,108	\$9,155	\$7,529	\$8,424	\$8,750

Source: California Child Care Portfolio (2015, 2017), California Child Care Resource & Referral Network; California Department of Education, Fiscal Administrative Services Division (April 16, 2019), downloaded from <https://www.cde.ca.gov/fg/aa/cd/regionalmarketratesurvey.asp> on December 26, 2019.

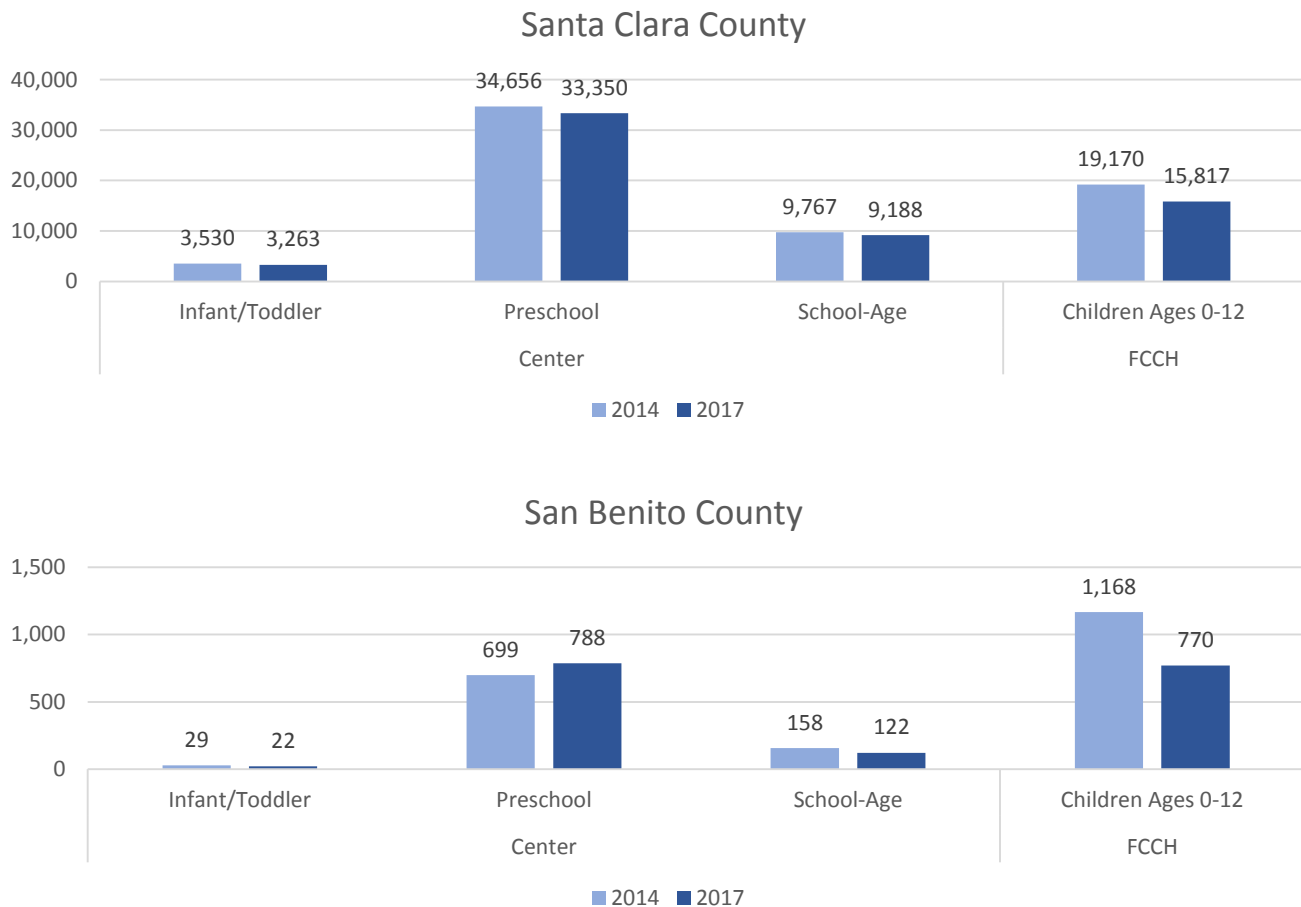
A comparison of cost data from 2014 to 2018 indicates that the cost of infant/toddler care through licensed centers in Santa Clara increased by \$4,371 since 2014; by \$3,323 for preschool. In San Benito County, the annual cost of child care increased by approximately \$1,000 or more for infant/toddler care (both settings) while the cost for preschool has held relatively stable over the past 5 years.

Child Care Capacity and Parent Needs

For low income families, whether in Santa Clara or San Benito County, family child care homes are a more economically viable option for child care. Unfortunately, while there are a greater number of licensed family child care homes than there are licensed centers in both counties, the capacity (i.e., number of child care slots) at family child care homes is less than that of centers. Small family child care home providers can care for up to eight children depending on the age distribution of the children served. The maximum capacity for most large family child care homes is fourteen children. By

comparison, centers can serve approximately eight children in each infant/toddler room and approximately 24 children in each preschool classroom. A summary of the number of child care slots that are available to children in each age group by facility type is provided in Figure 15.

Figure 15. Number of Child Care Slots by Age Group and Setting (2014, 2017)



Source: California Child Care Portfolio (2017), California Child Care Resource & Referral Network

The data in Figure 15 indicate that 70% of slots available to families in Santa Clara County are provided through more costly child care centers. In San Benito County, licensed child care supply is split more evenly between centers and FCCHs. Supply data also show that the total number of slots available to children in Santa Clara and San Benito fell from 2014 to 2017, by 5,505 slots in Santa Clara County and 352 slots in San Benito. Unlike Santa Clara County, San Benito observed an increase in the number of slots available to preschool-aged children since 2014.

The reduction in the number of licensed slots increases competition for already limited child care resources despite declines in the overall child population in both counties. According to the 2017 Child

Care Portfolio, as of 2017, there were enough licensed child care slots available to meet the demand for an estimated 29% of working parents in Santa Clara County and 23% of working parents in San Benito County. These and other important facts related to child care supply and demand in Santa Clara and San Benito are summarized in Table 42. In San Benito County, a greater proportion of centers have child care subsidy contracts (40% vs. 23%); a greater proportion of parent requests for child care that are fielded by referral agencies are for infant/toddler care (56% vs. 32%); and a greater proportion of parents list school or jobs training as the primary reason for their seeking care (60% vs. 10%). In Santa Clara County, the majority of requests for child care are for preschool (45%) and 80% of parents seek care because of employment.

Table 42. Licensed Child Care and Parent Request Data (2017)

	Santa Clara County	San Benito County
Children Ages 0-12 Years with Working Parents for Whom a Licensed Child Care Slot is Available	29%	23%
Child Care Centers with One or More Federal/State/Local Subsidized Child Care Contracts	23%	40%
Requests for Child Care		
Children Under 2 Years	32%	56%
Children 2-5 Years	45%	44%
Children 6 Years and Older	23%	0%
Major Reasons Parents Seek Child Care		
Employment	80%	40%
Parent Seeking Employment	13%	20%
Parent in School or Jobs Training	10%	60%

Source: California Child Care Portfolio (2017), California Child Care Resource & Referral Network

Early Learning and Care Division State Subsidized Child Development Programs

A wide array of state subsidized child development services are available to children and families residing in Santa Clara and San Benito County. In general, while some overlap exists in terms of eligibility criteria for state and federal programs, federal income guidelines ensure that Head Start serves the neediest of families in both counties.

There are two mechanisms used by the state for subsidizing child care and development services. The first is through direct contracts with agencies for center-based child development and care services. The contracts generally provide for a total number of child-days of service in licensed child care centers. Standards for the services are governed by either Title 5 of the Education Code or Title 22 of the Social Service Code, depending upon the program. The other mechanism for subsidized child care and

development is known as Alternative Payment, or AP. The state contracts with an AP agency which helps families arrange child care services and makes payment for those services directly to the child care provider selected by the family. Families may select a licensed child care center, a licensed family child care home, or, under some circumstances, unregulated child care such as extended family.

As stated, while these programs are intended to serve low-income families, their low-income standard is significantly higher than the federal poverty guidelines for Head Start. As of July 1, 2018, the revised income limit for California State Preschool (CSPP) and General Child Care (CCTR) (abbreviated as CCTR/CSPP) is set at 70% State Median Income (SMI) which is equivalent to \$63,083 annually for a family of four. That is over twice the Head Start income eligibility limit for a family of that same size (see Table 43). On January 1, 2019, the eligibility criteria for CCTR/CSPP was increased to 85% SMI statewide, resulting in an income eligibility gap between programs of \$50,851 annually.

Table 43. Income Eligibility Limit for a Family of Four (2018-2019)

Head Start*	CCTR/CSPP at 70% SMI**	CCTR/CSPP at 85% SMI**
\$25,750	\$63,083	\$76,601

Sources: * U.S. Federal Poverty Guidelines Used to Determine Financial Eligibility for Certain Federal Programs, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved December 3rd, 2019 from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines>; **California Department of Education (2018, July). Management Bulletin 18-03, Revised State Median Income for 2018-19, Early Learning and Care Division. Retrieved December 3rd, 2019 from <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/ci/mb1803.asp>

Santa Clara and San Benito County have successfully passed bills (AB #2368 and AB #300 respectively) to operate Individualized Child Care Subsidy Pilots. Under these pilots, families currently qualify for subsidized child care at incomes up to 85% SMI. The pilots also allow for increased provider reimbursement rates which has implications for sustainability in operations for the provider and continuity of care for children and families.

California State Preschool and General Child Care Programs

California State Preschool (CSPP) and General Child Care (CCTR) programs are provided by government and local education agencies and nonprofit organizations through contracts with the California Department of Education (CDE). In 2017-18, the CDE contracted with 30 agencies based in and outside (i.e., Kidango, Inc.) of Santa Clara County to provide subsidized center-based child care and development services to pre-kindergarten and younger children (see Table 44).

Table 44. Child Development Contractors with Sites in Santa Clara County (2019)

Agency	City	CCTR	CSPP	Other
Associate Students San Jose St University	San Jose	✓	✓	
California Young World, Inc.	Sunnyvale	✓	✓	
Campbell Union School District	Campbell	✓	✓	
Child Development Centers*	San Jose	✓	✓	
Child Development Inc.*	San Jose			✓
Community Child Care Council	San Jose	✓		✓
Continuing Development Inc.*	San Jose	✓	✓	✓
East Side Union High School District	San Jose	✓	✓	
Foothill-De Anza Community College District	Los Altos Hills	✓	✓	
Gilroy Unified School District	Gilroy		✓	
Go Kids*	Gilroy	✓	✓	✓
Kidango*	Fremont	✓	✓	✓
Luther Burbank Elem School District	San Jose	✓	✓	
Mandala Children's House, Inc.	San Jose			✓
Martinson Child Dev Center Inc.	Alviso	✓	✓	
Milpitas Unified School District	Milpitas	✓	✓	
Moreland Elementary School District	San Jose		✓	
Morgan Hill Unified School District	Morgan Hill		✓	
Mountain View-Whisman School District	Mt. View		✓	
Palo Alto City Unified School District	Palo Alto	✓	✓	
San Jose Conservation Corps Charter School	San Jose		✓	
San Jose Grail Family Services	San Jose		✓	
San Jose Unified School District	San Jose		✓	
San Jose/Evergreen Community College District	San Jose	✓	✓	
Santa Clara County Office of Education	San Jose	✓	✓	
Santa Clara Unified School District	Santa Clara	✓	✓	
SJB Child Development Centers	San Jose	✓	✓	
Sunnyvale Elementary School District	Sunnyvale		✓	
West Valley-Mission Community College	Saratoga	✓	✓	
YMCA Silicon Valley	San Jose		✓	

Abbreviations: CCTR = General Child Care; CSPP = California State Preschool Program

Notes: * = Multi-county contractor; "Other" includes CalWORKs Stages 2 and 3, Alternative Payment program, Family Child Care, Resource and Referral and Migrant Child Care. Listed under "City" are locations in which corporate headquarters are based.

Source: California Department of Education, Child Care Data Reports, Contractor List by County (2019), Retrieved from <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/re/cdddata.asp> on December 26, 2019

The majority of agencies (18 of 31) hold both CCTR and CSPP contracts. In addition to CCTR and CSPP, larger agencies such as Child Development Centers, Go Kids and Kidango participate in other subsidized

CDE programs such as CalWORKs and Alternative Payment. One contractor in Santa Clara County, Mandala Children’s House, Inc., is a sole FCCH contractor.

There are only two agencies in San Benito County with CDE CCTR and/or CSPP contracts (see Table 45). One is a local education agency: Aromas-San Juan Unified School District. The other agency, Go Kids, Inc., is a multi-county contractor with CCTR, CSPP, CalWORKs, Alternative Payment, Resource and Referral, and Migrant Child Care contracts. Go Kids, Inc. operates in both Santa Clara and San Benito County.

Table 45. Child Development Contractors with Sites in San Benito County (2019)

Agency	City	CCTR	CSPP	Other
Aromas-San Juan Unified School District	San Juan Bautista		✓	
Go Kids*	Gilroy	✓	✓	✓

Abbreviations: CCTR = General Child Care; CSPP = California State Preschool Program

Notes: * = Multi-county contractor; “Other” includes CalWORKs Stages 2 and 3, Alternative Payment program, Family Child Care, Resource and Referral and Migrant Child Care. Listed under “City” are locations in which corporate headquarters are based.

Source: California Department of Education, Child Care Data Reports, Contractor List by County (2019), Retrieved from <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/re/cddata.asp> on December 26, 2019

Alternative Payment Programs

Alternative Payment (AP) programs offer an array of subsidized child care arrangements for parents including in-home care, family child care, and center care. Alternative Payment agencies help families arrange child care services and make payments for those services directly to the child care provider selected by the family. The AP program is intended to increase parental choice and accommodate the individual needs of the family. Currently, of the agencies in San Benito and Santa Clara County with CDE CCTR and CSPP contracts, three have Alternative Payment contracts: (1) Child Development Inc., (2) Continuing Development Inc., and (3) Go Kids. These agencies also have contracts for CalWORKs Stages 2 and 3 which are described in greater detail below.

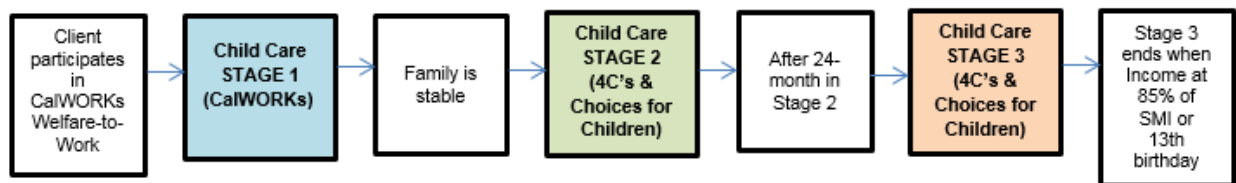
CalWORKs Child Care Programs

Recipients of the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) grant program are required to engage in work and/or work preparation activities. CalWORKs programs provide an array of welfare-to-work services. Child care is provided with state and federal funds in three stages.

- Stage 1 is administered by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) through county welfare departments (CWDs). In Santa Clara County, the Social Services Agency (SSA) administers Stage 1 Child Care. The program begins when a family starts a CalWORKs Welfare-to-Work activity. CalWORKs clients are served in Stage 1 until the family is stable (Employed).
- Stage 2 and 3 are administered by the California Department of Education (CDE) through contracts with participating providers. In Santa Clara and San Benito County, CalWORKs Stage 2 and 3 contractors include the Community Child Care Council, Child Development Inc., Continuing Development Inc., and Go Kids, Inc.

Clients are seamlessly transferred between Stage 1 and Stage 2 during bi-weekly transfer meetings in a collaborative partnership between SSA and participating providers. Families can be eligible for up to two years (24 months) in Stage 2 and then the providers transfer the families to Stage 3. The stage-transfer process is illustrated in Figure 16. A family can remain in Stage 3 until its income exceeds 85% of the SMI or until its child/children are over the eligibility age (i.e., 13th birthday).

Figure 16. CalWORKs Stage 1 to 3 Transfer Process



Source: Social Services Agency, Santa Clara County

Title 5 Program Eligibility and Enrollment

Estimates for Title 5 eligibility and enrollment are derived by the American Institutes for Research on a biennial basis. According to the most recent update, in 2016 nearly 37,000 children in Santa Clara County were eligible for Title 5 programs (see Table 46). Of these children, approximately 7,000 (20%) children were enrolled. In San Benito County, a greater proportion of children are eligible for Title 5 programs, however, the total number eligible is far less than that of Santa Clara County. The American Institutes for Research estimates that 3,672 children in San Benito County were eligible for Title 5 programs in 2016 and that 349 (10%) enrolled. The lower enrollment observed in San Benito County is likely a function of Title 5 capacity, not parent demand.

Table 46. Estimated Eligibility and Enrollment in Title 5 Programs by Age Group – Santa Clara (2016)

	0-11 months	12-23 months	24-35 months	3 years	4 years	5 years	Total
Santa Clara County							
Eligible	5,167	5,830	7,091	6,319	7,313	4,935	36,655
Enrolled	203	484	715	1,843	2,989	702	6,936
CCTR	41	125	286	51	17	158	678
CSPP Full-day	NA	NA	NA	561	864	56	1,481
CSPP Part-day	NA	NA	NA	769	1,632	29	2,430
CalWORKs Stage 2	74	181	225	249	225	174	1,128
CalWORKs Stage 3	44	80	98	135	180	167	704
Alt. Payment	44	98	106	78	71	118	515
San Benito County							
Eligible	476	622	502	625	825	622	3,672
Enrolled	25	25	68	77	120	34	349
CCTR	20	15	43	16	12	15	121
CSPP Full-day	NA	NA	NA	18	22	4	44
CSPP Part-day	NA	NA	NA	17	76	2	95
CalWORKs Stage 2	2	6	6	7	5	4	30
CalWORKs Stage 3	2	1	0	5	3	3	14
Alt. Payment	1	3	19	14	2	6	45

Abbreviations: CCTR = General Child Care, CSPP = California State Preschool Program

Source: Early Learning Needs Assessment Tool (2016), American Institutes for Research

Not displayed in Table 46 is the number of children ages 0-5 years whose families are receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 child care subsidies. As shown in Table 47, the average number of children ages 0-5 years that benefited from this program per month in the 2018-19 fiscal year was 44 in San Benito County and 315 in Santa Clara County. A comparison across years provides that the average number of children receiving Stage 1 subsidies per month in San Benito County increased by an average of 23 children (†111%) from 2016 to 2018. Conversely, in Santa Clara County, the average number of child recipients per month decreased by 53 children (↓15%) over the same time period.

Table 47. Change in CalWORKs Stage 1 Child Care Subsidy Recipients by Age Group (2016-2018)

	July 2016 to June 2017			July 2017 to June 2018			July 2018 to June 2019		
	0-2 Years	2-5 Years	0-5 Years	0-2 Years	2-5 Years	0-5 Years	0-2 Years	2-5 Years	0-5 Years
San Benito County	4.6	16.3	20.8	10	17.6	27.6	13.1	30.8	43.8
Santa Clara County	92.2	276	368.2	88.3	246.7	335	96.9	217.8	314.8

Note: Averages calculated by summing the number of children recipients per month and dividing by 12 months. Counts include Welfare to Work, Cal-Learn, and CalWORKs Safety Net recipients.

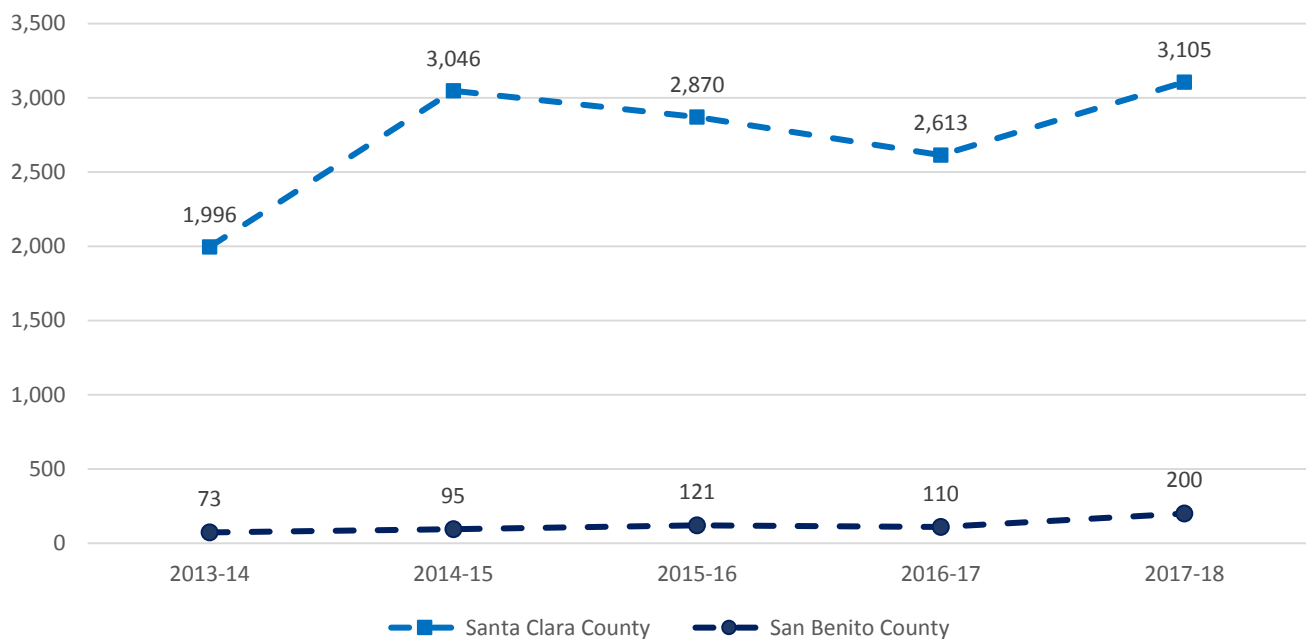
Source: CW115 – Child Care Monthly Report, CalWORKs Families, California Department of Social Services, Retrieved on December 26, 2019 from <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/research-and-data/calworks-data-tables/cw-115>

Transitional Kindergarten

The Kindergarten Readiness Act, signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger in 2010, changed the cutoff date for kindergarten entry from December 2 to September 2 so that children who turn 5 years of age within that period can enroll in a developmentally appropriate Kindergarten program known as Transitional Kindergarten (TK). The TK program is an entitlement program that must be offered by districts and staffed by credentialed teachers. Districts have the flexibility to determine the schools where TK programs are offered and whether or not to provide a blended TK program (i.e., one where TK eligible students are enrolled in regular Kindergarten classrooms).

Transitional Kindergarten enrollment for the past 4 academic years is displayed in Figure 17. Though there has been some fluctuation over time, student enrollment in TK programs in Santa Clara County has generally increased since initiation of the program. From 2013-14 to 2017-18, TK enrollment increased by 56% in Santa Clara County (from 1,996 to 3,105). The enrollment in San Benito County has increased by 174% (from 73 to 200) during the same time period. Despite increased TK enrollment, estimates for TK eligibility suggest that only about 50% of TK-eligible children enroll in TK.

Figure 17. Transitional Kindergarten Enrollment over Time by County (2013-2017)



Source: Transitional Kindergarten Data (2013-14 – 2017-18), California Department of Education, retrieved from <https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/filestktdata.asp>

Migrant Education

Migrant Education services are provided to children in licensed child development centers and district-operated preschools. Two larger agencies, Go Kids, Inc. and Continuing Development, Inc., provide services to migrant education children seasonally at centers located in Santa Clara and San Benito County.

Table 47 lists the number of migrant education children served by Santa Clara County elementary and unified school district preschool programs. The majority of districts have experienced a decline in enrollment among migrant children over the past six (6) years with Evergreen Elementary School District experiencing the steepest decline (-89.7%). Countywide, a total of 221 migrant children were enrolled as of the 2017/18 academic year.

Table 47. Migrant Education Preschool Student Enrollment (2012-2017)

School District	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Percent Change 2012 - 2017
Alum Rock	64	45	15	9	13	22	-40.6%
Evergreen	29	42	19	8	11	3	-89.7%
Franklin-McKinley	34	29	15	8	11	8	-76.5%
Gilroy Unified	69	81	52	53	74	41	-40.6%
Morgan Hill Unified	111	114	132	96	96	86	-22.5%
Mt. Pleasant	7	10	3	5	6	6	-14.3%
Oak Grove	39	33	29	27	31	27	-30.8%
Santa Clara Unified	20	28	22	22	26	21	+5.0%
San Jose Unified	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	3	NA
SCCOE Charters	8	4	8	3	2	4	-50.0%
Total	381	386	295	231	270	221	-42.0%

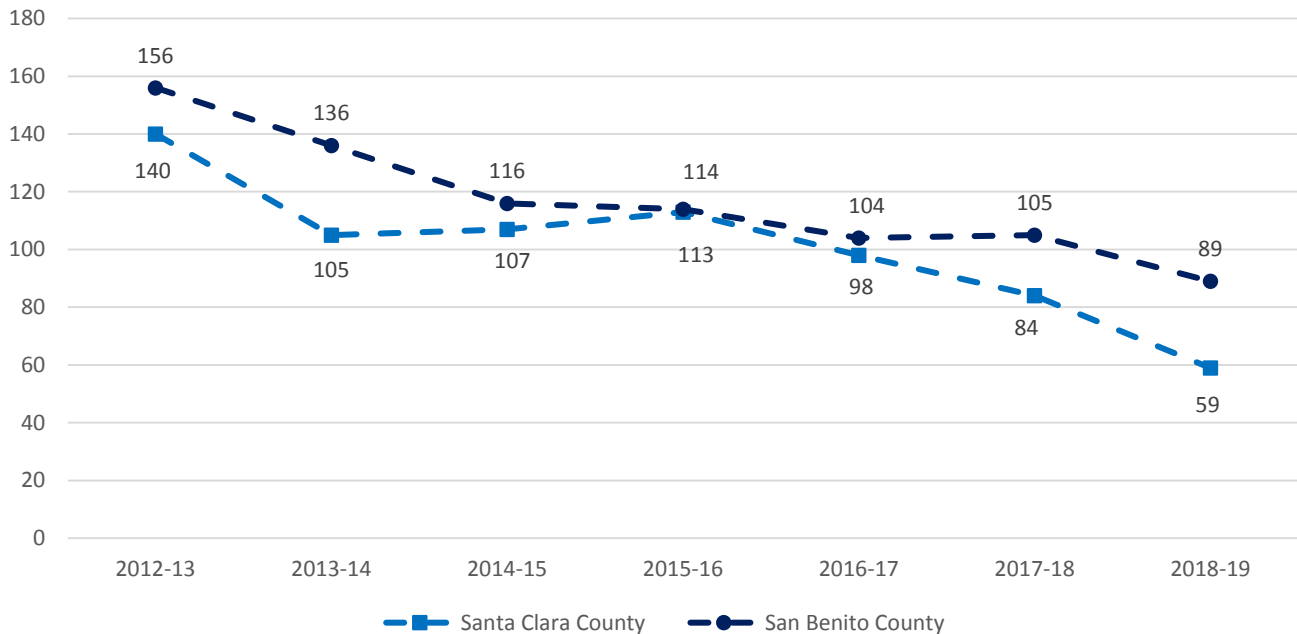
Abbreviations: SCCOE = Santa Clara County Office of Education, NR = Not Reported

Source: SCCOE Migrant Education Program, Region 1 (2018)

Decline in migrant education enrollment extends beyond that for preschool-aged children. The numbers of migrant children enrolled in Kindergarten in Santa Clara and San Benito County have fallen since 2013 (see Figure 18). In Santa Clara, the number of migrant children enrolled in Kindergarten declined by 81 children from 2012-13 to 2018-19; a 58% reduction. Though San Benito has maintained larger enrollment numbers over the years, as of 2018-19, there were 67 fewer migrant children enrolled in Kindergarten compared to six years earlier; a 43% reduction. While it is possible that the migrant child population has declined over the years, anecdotal reports indicate that migrant families

are growing more and more reluctant to participate in public programs due to family separation and deportation fears.

Figure 18. Number of Migrant Children Enrolled in Kindergarten (2012-2018)



Source: Enrollment by Ethnicity and Grade (2012-13 through 2018-19), DataQuest, California Department of Education

Summary

Notable child care characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- The annual cost of full-time, center-based care for infants/toddlers and preschool-aged children is \$20,746 and \$15,314 respectively.
- Seventy percent of child care slots available to children are through licensed centers.
- The majority (45%) of child care requests through Resource and Referral agencies are for preschool.
- Thirty agencies operating child care centers in Santa Clara have contracts to provide subsidized child care.
- Of the children eligible for Title 5 programs, approximately 7,000 (20%) are enrolled.

Notable child care characteristics for San Benito County:

- The annual cost of full-time, center-based care for infants/toddlers and preschool-aged children is \$15,147 and \$9,635 respectively.

- Family child care homes providers serve roughly the same number of children as licensed centers.
- The majority (56%) of parent requests for child care are for infant/toddler care.
- Two agencies with centers operating in San Benito have contracts to provide subsidized child care.
- Of the children eligible for Title 5 Programs, approximately 349 (10%) are enrolled.
- The number of children in families benefitting from CalWORKs Stage 1 assistance increased by 111% from 2016 to 2018.

Notable child care characteristics for Santa Clara and San Benito County:

- The cost of infant/toddler care and preschool is on the rise. From 2014-2018, the annual cost of infant/toddler increased by roughly \$3,000 in both counties
- The number of child care slots available to children in both counties has fallen since 2014, by over 5,500 in Santa Clara and over 350 in San Benito.
- Across counties, school/jobs training and employment are listed as the primary reasons parents are in need of child care.
- The income eligibility cutoff for a family of four for General Child Care and State Preschool is over \$50,000 more annually (at \$76,601) than the income cutoff that qualifies a family of four for Head Start (at \$25,750).
- Transitional Kindergarten enrollment has substantially increased in both counties.
- The number of Kindergartners enrolled in Migrant Education has steadily declined since 2012-13.

CHAPTER 7: COMMUNITY RESOURCES



Background

Information on community resources and services that are available to families that reside in Santa Clara and San Benito County is provided in this chapter. The number of agencies and scope of services is greater in Santa Clara compared to San Benito. Key agencies that serve low income children and families in Santa Clara include the Public Health Department, Social Services Agency, United Way Bay Area, and FIRST 5. FIRST 5, among many other services, works with partner agencies to conduct health screenings in early learning settings that are designed to identify children at risk for poor developmental and behavioral health. Key agencies in San Benito County include the Public Health Division and the Health and Human Services Agency. This chapter concludes with an overview of agencies that provide services to children with disabilities.

Santa Clara County

A wide array of organizations and community resources serve children and families who are in need throughout Santa Clara County. Most of these organizations are listed in the online countywide informational and referral database known as 211bayarea.org. The database lists and links over 100 non-profit and government agencies and resources that provide services such as food pantries, shelter for the homeless, and rent assistance (see Table 48). Supports and services are clustered within 14 resource types that include food, housing, income and expenses, crisis services, transportation, health care, mental health, substance abuse, children and family, youth, seniors, education, legal services, and reentry.

Table 48. Services Available to Children and Families in Santa Clara County

Resource	Services
Food	(1) Food Expense Assistance, (2) Food Programs, (3) Meals
Housing	(1) Housing Expense Assistance, (2) Emergency Housing & Shelters, (3) Landlord/Tenant Assistance, (4) Homeless Individuals & Families, (5) Residential Housing Options
Income & Expenses	(1) Money Management, (2) Public Income and Benefits, (3) Utility Assistance, (4) Personal/Household Items, (5) Employment, (6) Housing
Crisis Services	(1) Crisis Intervention, (2) Protective Services/Report Potential Abuse, (3) Law Enforcement/Emergency Services
Transportation	(1) Bus & Train Services, (2) Medical Transportation, (3) Senior Ride Programs
Health Care	(1) Medical Care, (2) Health Insurance & Medical Expense Assistance, (3) Specialty Screenings & Services, (4) Dental Care, (5) Immunizations, (6) Home Nursing & Caregiving, (7) Sexual & Reproductive Health, (8) End of Life Care
Mental Health	(1) Counseling, (2) Addiction, (3) Abuse, (4) Support Groups, (5) Hotlines/Crisis Response, (6) Psychiatric Services, (7) Grief & Loss
Substance Abuse	(1) Alcohol Treatment & Facilities, (2) Education & Prevention, (3) Drug Treatment & Facilities
Children & Family	(1) Child Care & Early Education, (2) Expectant & New Parents, (3) Family Counseling, (4) Family Resource Centers, (5) Foster Care & Adoption, (6) Parenting Resources, (7) Child Abuse Prevention
Youth	(1) Teen Pregnancy, (2) Prevention & Intervention, (3) Youth Programs
Seniors	(1) Senior Centers, (2) Senior Support Services, (3) Senior Health Care, (4) Senior Housing, (5) Senior Meals, (6) Elder Abuse, (7) Senior Transportation
Education	(1) Computer Literacy, (2) Schools & Libraries, (3) Educational Programs, (4) Educational Services
Legal Services	(1) General Legal Services, (2) Records & Certificates, (3) Family Law, (4) Citizenship & Immigration, (5) Courts, (6) Victim Assistance
Reentry	(1) Basic Needs, (2) Substance Abuse, (3) Education, (4) Employment, (5) Health, (6) Legal

Source: 211bayarea.org

Specific services under Children & Family range from child care referrals and child care expense assistance (see Child Care & Early Education Services) to developmental screening (see Expectant & New Parents Services) and co-parenting workshops (see Parenting Resources Services). Under Education, parents can access services for computer classes (see Computer Literacy Services) and English as a second language and GED/high school equivalency (see Educational Programs Services). Similarly, under Food, pregnant or new mothers can access food assistance programs such as WIC (see Food Expense Assistance Services), formula and baby food (see Food Programs Services), and summer food services programs for children (see Meals Services).

In order to be accessible and meet the needs of county residents, many of these agencies have regional offices located throughout the county. The two largest organizations serving low income children and families in Santa Clara County are the Public Health Department and the Santa Clara County Social Services Agency. Each are described in greater detail in the following sections.

Public Health Department

The Santa Clara County Public Health Department focuses on protecting and improving the health of communities through education, promotion of healthy lifestyles, disease and injury prevention, and the promotion of sound health policy.

The Public Health Department provides a wide range of services focused on helping children and families, which include the following:

- **Open Data Portal** – System where residents can access the most up-to-date data on health issues in our area, from vegetable consumption to tuberculosis infection to teenage births.
- **Travel and Immunization Services** – Clinic offers immunizations and testing for tuberculosis (TB) infection for adults over 18 years of age, travel vaccines for those traveling outside the United States, and immunizations for immigration purposes.
- **Birth and Death Registration** – Registry that documents all births and deaths in Santa Clara County.
- **Public Health Pharmacies** – Better Health Pharmacy offers donated medications that are unused, unopened, and unexpired to patients with valid prescriptions at no cost. Public Health Pharmacy also fills patients' prescriptions, and bills the patients' insurance for the medication.

- **Black Infant Health Prenatal and Postpartum Empowerment Groups** – Black Infant Health strives to improve poor birth outcomes and health disparities in maternal and infant health by empowering women to make healthy choices for themselves, their families, and their communities.
- **California Children’s Services** – The California Children’s Services (CCS) program coordinates and authorizes specialized medical care and provides rehabilitation for children with special health care needs, from birth to 21 years of age, who have a CCS eligible medical condition.
- **STD/HIV Testing and Support** – The Public Health Department offers free HIV and Hepatitis C testing in addition to low-cost STD screening, clinical evaluations for STDs, and treatment for STDs including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP).
- **Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)** – The WIC program provides nutrition education, counseling, case management, and supplemental foods for eligible clients. WIC eligibility requirements include: pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding women with a medical or nutritional risk; infant or child under five years of age with a medical or nutritional risk; and individuals who meet the low income guidelines (\leq 185% of federal poverty guidelines).

Information on these and other Public Health Department services can be found on the agency website at <https://www.sccgov.org/sites/phd/Pages/phd.aspx>.

Santa Clara County Social Services Agency

The Santa Clara County Social Services Agency provides a host of family support, income assistance, and employment preparation services to residents of Santa Clara County. These services include:

- **Financial Assistance** - Families and individuals with little or no income can receive cash assistance through the publicly funded programs listed below. For more information, call (877) 962-3633.
 - Cash Assistance for Families with Children – CalWORKs
 - General Assistance (GA)
 - Refugee Cash Assistance Program (RCA)
 - Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI)
 - Employment Assistance – CalWORKs Employment Services (CWES) Program
- **Food Assistance** - The CalFresh Program helps families and individuals with little or no income to buy food. For more information, call (877) 962-3633.

- **Medical Assistance** – No-cost or low-cost health coverage and services are provided to children and adults. Regional and general information contacts are listed below.
 - North County – (408) 278-2400
 - Central County – (877) 962-3633
 - South County – (408) 758-3300
 - DFCS General Information – (408) 501-6300
- **In-Home Care** - The In-Home Supportive Services program provides in-home personal assistance to eligible aged and disabled individuals. For more information, call (408) 792-1600.
- **Adoption & Foster Parent Recruitment** - Support and assistance is available for those interested in adopting a child and those who want to give up a child for adoption. For more information, call (408) 299-KIDS.
- **Foster Youth Services** - The California Connected by 25 Initiative (CC25I) Program assists and provides developmental and transition support services to current and former foster care youth to prepare them for independent living and ensure their success in adulthood. For more information, call (877) 975-1225.
- **Investigation of Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect** - The Child Abuse and Neglect Center (CANC) operates a year-round, 24-hour hotline that residents can use to file non-emergency reports of child abuse and neglect. The toll-free number is (833) 722-5437.

Information on these and other Social Services Agency services for families and children can be found on the agency website at <https://www.sccgov.org/sites/ssa/Pages/ssa.aspx>.

United Way Bay Area

In 2016, the United Way of Silicon Valley finalized a merge with its counterpart in San Francisco to form the United Way Bay Area. The United Way has funded and supported numerous non-profit agencies that provide needed services to the residents of Santa Clara County. Their approach addresses the specific needs of the community through four pillars of impact: youth development, adult empowerment, providing for basic needs, and community development.²⁹

Some of the highlights for how financial contributions to the United Way Bay Area (UWBA) have generated results in the lives of local residents include: (1) 4,656 adults that have received free one-on-one financial counseling; (2) 108,000 calls answered and 53,000 online visits to connect those in-

²⁹ United Way Bay Area (2018). <https://uwba.org/>

need with essential services; (3) 7,300 youth connected with jobs, internships, and job training; (4) 78,000 tax returns assisted with over \$82 million in refunds to low- and moderate-income families; and (5) 10,000 low-income families in the Bay Area served through the Labor Community Services partnership.²⁸ The UWBA has also conducted advocacy work. It supported poverty-cutting policies such as the reauthorization of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (i.e., California’s adoption of its own State Earned Income Tax Credit) and expansion of Medi-Cal for all children regardless of their immigration status.³⁰ Several of the community impact initiatives supported by United Way that are of particular relevance to Head Start children and families are described below:

- **Emergency Assistance Network** – United Way Bay Area’s collaboration with seven local Santa Clara County partner agencies offers support to Santa Clara County residents struggling for financial stability and independence. The goal is to stabilize individuals and families during times of trouble and help them return to self-sufficiency. The collaboration offers assistance to help families and individuals recover from emergency situations by providing food assistance, rent and mortgage aid, utility assistance and medical and transportation aid.³¹ Participating agencies include LifeMoves, Sacred Heart Community Services, the Salvation Army, St. Joseph’s Family Services, Sunnyvale Community Services, West Valley Community Services, and the Community Services Agency of Mountain View and Los Altos.
- **2-1-1 Bay Area**³² – 2-1-1 Bay Area is a free, comprehensive information and referral service for San Francisco, San Mateo, Napa, Marin, Santa Clara and Solano county residents. Similar to 911, residents can dial 211 by phone or text their zip code to 898211 to obtain non-emergency assistance and information 24 hours a day, seven days a week in more than 150 languages including English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Tagalog and Mandarin. Information is also provided online at www.211bayarea.org, a database that contains access to over 11,000 programs and services. 2-1-1 Bay Area has proved to be a critical lifeline for local families and individuals impacted by emergencies (such as the North Bay wildfires). Top reasons people contact 2-1-1 Bay Area include: Basic Needs (for example, food, clothing, rent assistance, emergency shelter), Criminal Justice and Legal Services, Organizational/Community/International Services, Income Support and Employment, and Individual and Family Life (such as community centers and arts/culture programs).

FIRST 5 Santa Clara County

FIRST 5 Santa Clara County was formed when California voters approved Proposition 10 in November 1998. Proposition 10 established a tax on tobacco products with 80% of the revenues allocated to

³⁰ United Way Bay Area (2017). UWBA Fact Sheet. <https://uwba.org/research-and-publications/>

³¹ United Way Bay Area (2018). <https://uwba.org/emergency-services/>

³² 2-1-1 United Way Bay Area (2018). <https://www.211bayarea.org/>

county commissions to fund local initiatives and more than \$30 million invested each year. FIRST 5 funding promotes, supports, and improves early childhood development for children prenatal through age five and their families. By working with parents, community leaders, social services and health care agencies, FIRST 5 funds and sponsors essential services in the areas of early learning, family strengthening, health, and development. Among the most relevant services provided to parents are:

- **Health and Development³³** - FIRST 5 offers free developmental screenings for children ages 0-5 years through its Family Resource Centers. Parents that bring their children in for a screening will learn if they are achieving developmental milestones and receive information on what to expect as their children grow. Parents will also learn about activities they can do with their children to strengthen development. Parents may also receive a referral to the KidConnections Network if their child needs additional support in a certain area.
- **Healthy Eating and Physical Health³⁴** - FIRST 5 has developed a series of resources for tips and recipes that parents can access to learn more about how to make healthy changes as a family. FIRST 5 has partnered with the Healthier Kids Foundation and the Santa Clara County Health and Hospital System on “10 Steps to a Healthier You.” Steps include:
 - Eat 5–9 servings of fruits and vegetables every day.
 - Drink water instead of soda or other sweet drinks.
 - Eat fruit instead of drinking juice.
 - Choose a healthy, natural snack (fruit is best) instead of packaged snacks.
 - For children older than 2 years of age, drink low-fat (1%) or non-fat (skim) milk.
 - Eat three meals a day. Breakfast is especially important.
 - Be active/play outside at least 1 hour every day.
 - Choose only one TV program (or none) per day.
 - Get enough sleep.
- **Oral Health³⁵** – FIRST 5 supports free and low-cost dental services for children through three centers spread across Santa Clara County:

Western Dental Kids
of San Jose
1153 S. King Road
San Jose, CA 95122
408.240.0250

Western Dental Kids
of Sunnyvale
897 W. El Camino Real
Sunnyvale, CA 94087
408.701.5882

Gardner South County
Health Center
7526 Monterey Road
Gilroy, CA 95020
408.848.9436

FIRST 5 has also developed an oral health brochure in Spanish and English that lists brushing tips suitable for children of all ages.

³³ <https://www.first5kids.org/health-development/health/>

³⁴ <https://www.first5kids.org/health-development/healthy-eating/>

³⁵ <https://www.first5kids.org/health-development/oral-health/>

- **Family Resource Centers³⁶** – FIRST 5’s vision for the Family Resource Center Initiative is that families in Santa Clara County have the skills and capacity to promote their children’s development, ensure their children are ready for school, build strong family relationships, and create a connected community. FIRST 5 has established Family Resource Centers (FRCs) throughout Santa Clara County that increase access to services and provide opportunities for parents/caregivers to become more engaged in their children’s healthy development, school readiness, and other collaborative efforts to improve their lives and the communities in which they live. Contact information for FRCs located in Santa Clara County is provided in Table 50.

Table 50. Family Resource Centers in Santa Clara County

Center Name	Location	Phone
Adelante	Rebekah Children’s Services 290 IOOF Avenue Gilroy, CA 95020	408.846.2460
Captain Jason Dahl	Captain Jason Dahl Elementary School 3200 Water Street, Room P-5 San Jose, CA 95111	408.363.5650
AACSA	African American Community Service Agency 304 N. 6th Street San José, CA 95112	408.292.3157
Cesar Chavez	Cesar Chavez Elementary School 2000 Kammerer Avenue, Room 20 San Jose, CA 95116	408.928.7275
Cureton	Horace Cureton Elementary School 3720 E. Hills Drive, Room 1 & 2 San Jose, CA 95127	408.928.7350 ext. 5370
Educare	Educare at Silicon Valley 1399 Santee Drive San Jose, CA 95122	408.573.4804
Edenvale	Edenvale Community Center 330 Branham Lane E., ECR Room San Jose, CA 95111	408.200.0997
Escuela	Mountain View Senior Center 260 Escuela Avenue Mountain View, CA 94040	650.967.4813
Evergreen	Katherine R. Smith Elementary School 2025 Clarice Drive, Room B6 San Jose, CA 95121	408.270.6752
Gardner	Gardner Family Health 160 East Virginia Street, Suite 280 San Jose, CA 95112	408.893.1340
Generations	Generations FRC 749 Story Road, Suite 10 San Jose, CA 95122	408.213.0961

³⁶ <https://www.first5kids.org/frc/>

Table 50. Family Resource Centers in Santa Clara County (cont.)

Center Name	Location	Phone
Grail	Grail FRC 2003 E. San Antonio Street San Jose, CA 95116	408.347.7892
Hubbard	Hubbard Media Arts Academy 1680 Foley Avenue, Room H2 & H3 San Jose, CA 95122	408.928.7726
ICAN	Vietnamese American Cultural Center 2072 Lucretia Avenue San Jose, CA 95122	408.509.1958
Josephine Guerrero	Robert Randall Elementary School 1300 Edsel Drive, Portable 3 Milpitas, CA 95035	408.635.2662 ext. 1637
Luther Burbank	Luther Burbank Elementary School 4 Wabash Avenue, Room 12 San Jose, CA 95128	408.903.4673
Mercy Street	Trinity United Methodist Church 748 Mercy Street Mountain View, CA 94014	650.967.4813
Painter	Ben Painter Elementary School 500 Rough and Ready Road, Room 10 San Jose, CA 95133	408.928.7282
Roots	Roots Community Health Center, South Bay 1898 The Alameda San Jose, CA 95126	408.490.4710
San Miguel	San Miguel Elementary School 777 San Miguel Avenue, Room K-5 Sunnyvale, CA 94085	408.522.8200 ext.1890
Seven Trees	Daniel Lairon Elementary School 3975 Mira Loma Way San Jose, CA 95111	408.283.6251
Sherman Oaks	Sherman Oaks Elementary School 1800 Fruitdale Avenue San Jose, CA 95128	408.364.4200 ext. 4993
Regnart	William Regnart Elementary School 1170 Yorkshire Drive, Room 28 Cupertino, CA 95014	650.967.4813
Rosemary	Rosemary Elementary School 401 W. Hamilton Avenue Campbell, CA 95008	408.364.4200 ext. 4993
Vargas	Vargas Elementary School 1054 Carson Drive, Room 15 Sunnyvale, CA 94086	650.967.4813

Source: <https://www.first5kids.org/frc/>

San Benito County

San Benito has neither the population nor the community resources of Santa Clara County. Most services are located in Hollister, San Benito's main population center, and local government agencies are the key providers of services. A directory of local nonprofit and service organizations can be found at GiveSanBenito.org.³⁷

San Benito Public Health Division

The San Benito County Health and Human Services Agency Public Health Division offers many of the same programs as the Santa Clara County Public Health Department for families including the homeless and children in foster care. These include:

- Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP)
- Immunization Program
- Maternal and Child Adolescent Health (MCAH)
- Public Health Nurse Home Visits and Case Management
- Services for Patients with HIV/AIDS
- Emergency Preparedness
- Environmental Health

The Public Health Division implements local, state, and federal goals and mandates for health improvements, tackles social problems specific to the community, educates the public, partners with physicians and their patients, and assesses and reports community health statistics.³⁸ Table 51 lists the health clinics available to residents of San Benito County.

Table 51. San Benito County Clinics

Clinic	Location	Phone
Pinnacle Health Care	591 McCray Street, Suite 100, Hollister, CA	831-634-4444
San Benito Health Foundation	351 Felice Drive, Hollister, CA	831-637-5306
San Benito County Public Health Services	439 Fourth Street, Hollister, CA	831-637-5367
Hazel Hawkins Community Clinic	301 The Alameda, Space B-3, San Juan Bautista, CA 930 Sunset Drive, Hollister, CA	831-623-4615 831-636-2664

Source: <https://www.sanbenitocountychamber.com/list/ql/health-care-11>

³⁷ <https://givesanbenito.org/nonprofit-directory>

³⁸ <http://hhsa.cosb.us/publichealth/>

The Public Health Division implements the Health Care Program for Children in Foster Care³⁹. This program seeks to meet the medical, dental, mental, and developmental health needs of children and youth in court-ordered out-of-home placement or foster care. Public Health Nurses (PHN) work with the Human Services Department/Child Welfare Services and collaborate with social worker and probation officers to ensure that health care resources are provided to children placed in foster homes and group homes.

San Benito County Health and Human Services Agency

Most county support services are provided through the central office in Hollister, located at 1111 San Felipe Road. These services include:⁴⁰

- Adult Protective Services
- Child Protective Services
- CalWORKs
- General Assistance
- CalFresh, formally known as California's Food Stamps Program
- IHHS Public Authority (in conjunction with In-Home Supportive Services)

Resources for Children with Disabilities

Although most of the special education services are provided through the public education system, there are also community-based organizations that provide services such as occupational and physical therapy, speech and language services, and transportation. Some of these organizations that serve Santa Clara and San Benito Counties are discussed in this section.

San Andreas Regional Center

The San Andreas Regional Center is a community-based, private nonprofit corporation that is funded by the State of California to serve individuals with developmental disabilities. It is one of the 21 Regional Centers throughout California serving children and their families who reside in Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, and Santa Cruz Counties.⁴¹ Individuals believed to have a developmental disability (regardless of age, cultural background, or income) are encouraged to apply for services. Eligible

³⁹ <http://hhsa.cosb.us/publichealth/health-care-program-for-children-in-foster-care/>

⁴⁰ San Benito County Health and Human Services Agency (2019). Web site: <http://hhsa.cosb.us/>

⁴¹ <http://www.sanandreasregional.org/>

individuals who have conditions which the staff can identify receive assistance services; individuals identified as not eligible for services are referred to appropriate agencies in the community.

The San Andreas Regional Center provides services for young children, called their Early Start program. They serve high risk children under the age of three with genetic, medical or environmental histories that place them at greater risk for developmental disability. Once young children are assessed and found to be at-risk they are eligible for the Early Start Prevention Program. To arrange for an assessment, San Benito County families must call (831) 630-2525; Santa Clara County families must call (800) 404-5900. More information on San Andreas Regional Center services can be found online at <http://www.sanandreasregional.org/services/early-start/>.

Parents Helping Parents

Parents Helping Parents (PHP) is a nonprofit, community-based, and parent-directed family resource center that assists special needs children of any age with education/training, health care, support, and additional resources and services that they may need throughout their lifetime.⁴² Although PHP does not offer therapies, they provide information and direction on resources and referrals. They provide assistance to children and families with any special needs, such as cancer, accidents, birth defects, premature birth, and attention deficit (hyperactivity) disorder. PHP supports both families with children who have special needs and the professionals who serve them. For support contact (408) 727-5775.

Special Parents Information Network

Special Parent Information Network (SPIN) is a non-profit parent-to-parent support and information network serving parents, guardians and families in Santa Cruz and San Benito Counties who have a child or children with special needs of any age.⁴³ The network houses a Family Empowerment Center on Disabilities as well as a Family Resource Center. Specific SPIN services include:

- Information on and referral to local resources for children with special needs.
- Mentor program for parents who want support and information from another parent who has a child with a similar disability or has experience navigating the system of services.
- Support Groups for both English and Spanish speaking parents.

⁴² Parents Helping Parents (2019). About Us. Website: <https://www.php.com/about-us/>

⁴³ <http://spinsc.org/>

- Educational workshops and training on various topics to educate parents and professionals to better meet and advocate for a child's needs at home, school, and in the community.
- IEP Clinics that provide individual assistance on issues regarding children's Individualized Educational Plan (IEP).
- Networking opportunities through support groups, events, workshops and training, and parent-to-parent support.
- Resource library of books, periodicals, journals, brochures and videos on various special needs topics.

For more information on SPIN Services, San Benito families can contact (831) 722-2800.

[Santa Clara County Office of Education Inclusion Collaborative](#)

The Inclusion Collaborative of Santa Clara County provides information, professional development workshops, annual conferences, and resources that promote the inclusion of children with special needs or disabilities in child care, preschool, and the community settings.⁴⁴ Some of the topics covered in trainings and workshops held by the Inclusion Collaborative include understanding the special education referral maze, adapting toys and activities for children with disabilities, and understanding the impact of language on behavior. The Inclusion Collaborative operates a Warmline where individuals can receive free support, information, and referrals for including children of all ages with disabilities and other needs. The Warmline can be accessed by phone at (408) 453-6651 or email at inclusionwarmline@sccoe.org.

[Family and Children Services of Silicon Valley](#)

Family & Children Services of Silicon Valley is a private, nonprofit health and human services agency that has been a resource for residents in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties since 1948; they provide a variety of comprehensive and affordable counseling, education and prevention programs.⁴⁵ With a staff of over 100 full- and part-time therapists, social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, facilitators, and clinical interns, Family & Children Services has extensively collaborated with agencies at more than 100 community-based locations in addition to their own offices located in Palo Alto and San Jose. Services for children, teens, and their families include:

⁴⁴ <http://www.inclusioncollaborative.org/>

⁴⁵ <http://www.fcservices.org/>

- Counseling services - Therapists apply evidence-based, proven practices and strategies to address a range of emotional and mental health needs, including grief and loss, anxiety, depression, peer and family relationships, co-occurring disorders (dual diagnosis), mood disorders, and the effects of trauma (including witnessing or experiencing violence or abuse).⁴⁶
- Deaf/Hard-of-Hearing Program - Support groups and counseling for students who are Deaf or Hard-of-Hearing that are provided at select campuses in Santa Clara County.⁴⁷
- School-Based Services –FCS partners with schools and districts to provide on-campus counseling (general or special education), mental health assessments, teacher or parent education workshops, or the Teen FAST Program. Using evidence-based practices and strategies, therapists assist children and teens with a wide variety of concerns, including bullying, depression, anxiety, stress, home life issues, and behavior.⁴⁸
- LGBTQ Wellness - The LGBTQ Wellness Program was founded in 2015 to support the mental health of LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning) community members and allies by providing outreach, education, and advocacy services that encourage social support and holistic wellness. Program services include one-on-one support and resource and referral, peer support groups, educational programs, cultural competency training programs, and community needs identification and advocacy.⁴⁹
- LGBTQ Youth Space – The LGBTQ Youth Space Program empowers lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, and ally youth and young adults in Santa Clara County through culturally-competent, youth-driven counseling and support services.⁵⁰
- Family Violence & Abuse Prevention Services – Through the Positive Solutions Programs, Family and Children Services of Silicon Valley addresses the root causes of domestic violence, child abuse, and neglect, in order to end cycles of violence and abuse. The program provides anger management, parenting education, counseling, and domestic violence prevention services that teach healthy relationship skills and that help men and women take ownership of their emotions and choices.⁵¹

More information on these services can be found on the agency website at www.fcscservices.org.

Resources for Homeless Children and Families

According to the 2017 Homeless Census and Survey conducted by Applied Survey Research, the number of homeless individuals in Santa Clara County has increased by 31% since 2017.⁵² Of the

⁴⁶ <http://www.fcscservices.org/individual-and-family-counseling-services/>

⁴⁷ <http://www.fcscservices.org/deaf-hard-of-hearing-program/>

⁴⁸ <http://www.fcscservices.org/services-in-collaboration-with-schools/>

⁴⁹ <http://www.fcscservices.org/lgbtq-wellness/>

⁵⁰ <http://www.fcscservices.org/lgbtq-youth-space-program/>

⁵¹ <http://www.fcscservices.org/family-violence-abuse-prevention-positive-solutions-program/>

⁵² Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey, Applied Survey Research (2019).

homeless population, 921 (9%) are members of family units and 1,876 (19%) are classified as unaccompanied youth and young adults. These data suggest that the need for programs that service the homeless is high, especially in Santa Clara County where there is a lack of affordable housing and work opportunities for people with limited education. This environment, combined with a single, triggering event, are all that are needed to force a family without emergency funds out of stable housing. There are a number of agencies that service the homeless in Santa Clara County and surrounding region. Listings of important resources are provided by Destination: Home⁵³ and Project WeHOPE.⁵⁴ HomeFirst, the San Jose Family Shelter, and Housing Trust of Silicon Valley are among the homeless population service providers operating in Santa Clara County.

A listing of homeless shelters and services for the needy operating in San Benito and Santa Clara County can be found on the Homeless Shelter Directory at www.homelessshelterdirectory.org.

HomeFirst

HomeFirst is a leading provider of services, shelter, and housing opportunities to the homeless and those at risk of homelessness in Santa Clara County.⁵⁵ The organization serves more than 5,000 adults, veterans, families, and youth each year through offices at seven locations. HomeFirst's Boccardo Reception Center, the county's largest homeless services center, provides shelter and transitional housing as well as a wide array of additional services to the homeless year-round. Currently, HomeFirst operates two family living centers, the Sobrato Family Living Center in Santa Clara, and the Boccardo Family Living Center located in San Martin. For more information, contact (408) 539-2100.

The San Jose Family Shelter

The San Jose Family Shelter is the only shelter in Santa Clara County that exclusively serves single- and two-parent families.⁵⁶ The shelter can serve up to 35 families at a time. Each family is provided with a private room and case management services that are designed to help them identify barriers to self-sufficiency and develop a plan to securing permanent housing. Families that participate in the program are provided with housing for up to three months, are referred to other agencies for services such as CalFresh or subsidized child care, and financial literacy/job readiness training. According to program

⁵³ <https://destinationhomesv.org/>

⁵⁴ <https://www.projectwehope.org/all-programs>

⁵⁵ <https://www.homefirstscc.org/>

⁵⁶ <http://familysupportivehousing.org/programs-and-services/the-san-jose-family-shelter-2/>

data, seventy-five percent of families that have participated in the program have moved into permanent housing. For more information, contact (408) 926-8885.

Housing Trust of Silicon Valley

The Housing Trust of Silicon Valley is a nonprofit housing lender located in Santa Clara County that services the homeless, renters, and first-time homebuyers.⁵⁷ Services to the homeless include prevention and housing assistance efforts through their Finally Home Security Deposit Program. The program provides a one-time grant up to \$2,500 to individuals and families moving to permanent, sustainable housing. Priority is given to those with the greatest need and who demonstrate long-term self-sufficiency. Interested applicants must work through designated partner agencies to complete the application process. For more information, contact (408) 436-3450.

Summary

Services that support low-income children and families:

- In Santa Clara County:
 - Public Health Department
 - The Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program provides nutrition education, counseling, case management, and supplemental foods for eligible clients.
 - Social Services Agency
 - Provides child care and employment assistance through the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program.
 - The CalFresh Program provides monthly electronic benefits to eligible families that can be used to buy food at participating market and food stores.
- In San Benito County:
 - Health and Human Services Agency
 - Services align with those provided by the Santa Clara County Social Services Agency, which include CalWORKs and CalFresh programs for eligible families.

Services that support children that have been or are at-risk of abuse, neglect, or exploitation:

- In Santa Clara County
 - FIRST 5
 - Works with partner agencies and the court system(s) to provide services and support for families with children who are at-risk of suffering from emotional/physical abuse by parents or caregivers.

⁵⁷ <https://housingtrustsv.org/>

- In San Benito County:
 - The Health Care Program for Children in Foster Care (HCPCFC) coordinates medical, dental, mental, and developmental health services to children in foster care through a network of Public Health Nurses (PHN), social workers, and probation officers.

Services that support homeless children and families:

- In Santa Clara County
 - United Way Bay Area
 - Collaborates with partner agencies located in Santa Clara County. In addition to other support services (i.e., food assistance, utility assistance, medical and transportation aid), UWBA provides emergency rental assistance and mortgage aid to families.
 - HomeFirst
 - Provides year-round shelter and transitional housing services to Santa Clara County's homeless population. Operates two Family Living Centers located in Santa Clara and San Martin.
 - The San Jose Family Shelter
 - Provides transitional housing for single- and two-parent families for up to 90 days, referrals to other programs, planning services, and jobs training.
 - The Housing Trust of Silicon Valley
 - Offers the Finally Home Security Deposit Program which provides a one-time grant up to \$2,500 to individuals and families moving to permanent, sustainable housing.

Services that support children with disabilities:

- In Santa Clara County:
 - Public Health Department:
 - The California Children's Services program coordinates medical and rehabilitation services for children (ages 3-21 years) with special health care needs.
 - The Child Health and Disability Prevention program provides services for early detection and prevention of disease in children
 - FIRST 5
 - Works with partner agencies to identify children at-risk of poor developmental and behavioral health. Administration of the Ages and Stages Questionnaire is a requirement for child care providers participating in FIRST 5's Quality Rating Improvement System (QRIS) consortium.
- In San Benito County:
 - Public Health Division
 - The Child Health and Disability Prevention (CHDP) Program provides periodic preventative health assessments and services to income eligible children.

- In Santa Clara and San Benito County:
 - San Andreas Regional Center
 - Directly services children with developmental disabilities and provides referrals to other agencies for those that are not eligible. Upon assessment and identification, children under the age of 3 are enrolled in their Early Start Program. Provides non-duplicative services to school-aged children.

CHAPTER 8: HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN



Background

This section contains data on children who are income and categorically eligible for Head Start services. Estimates for children who meet federal income eligibility guidelines are derived at the city-level for all major cities located in Santa Clara and San Benito County. Data on the number of children who are categorically eligible for Head Start come from the California Department of Education and are derived at the school district level. More detailed information on data sources and methodology are provided.

Income Eligible Children

American Community Survey (ACS) five-year (2013-2017) population estimates for the total number of children living below poverty and child population estimates derived by the American Institutes for Research (ELNAT) were used to forecast 2018 estimates for the number of children ages 0-2 years (infants/toddlers) and 3-4 years (preschoolers) that qualify for Head Start on the basis of income. These estimates are summarized in Table 52 by city and county (Note: Separate estimates were derived for income-eligible children ages three (3) and four (4) years).

Table 52. Estimated Number of Income Eligible Children by City and County (2018)

	% of Children <5 Years Below Poverty	# of Children 0-2 Years (Forecast)	# of Children 0-2 Years Below Poverty	# of Children Age 3 (Forecast)	# of Children Age 3 Below Poverty	# of Children Age 4 (Forecast)	# of Children Age 3 Below Poverty
Santa Clara County	9.5%	68,219.5	6,374.7	24,099.9	2,296.4	25,578.7	2,460.9
Alviso	n/a	90.0	8.6	31.0	2.9	42.0	4.0
Campbell	5.0%	1,457.0	72.9	583.0	29.2	742.0	37.1
Cupertino	0.8%	1,848.0	14.8	513.0	4.1	392.0	3.1
Gilroy	22.7%	1,877.0	426.1	934.0	212.0	1,053.0	239.0
Hollister*	21.8%	4.9	1.1	1.2	0.3	2.1	0.5
Livermore*	3.0%	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0
Los Altos Hills	0.0%	1,357.0	0.0	473.0	0.0	479.0	0.0
Los Gatos	4.8%	1,255.1	60.2	355.5	17.1	308.4	14.8
Milpitas	6.7%	3,028.0	202.9	863.0	57.8	1,031.0	69.1
Morgan Hill	11.2%	1,490.0	166.9	741.0	83.0	836.0	93.6
Mountain View	2.4%	2,485.0	59.6	868.0	20.8	884.0	21.2
Palo Alto	1.0%	2,696.9	27.0	902.5	9.0	930.6	9.3
San Jose	11.6%	38,096.0	4,419.1	13,161.0	1,526.7	14,290.0	1,657.6
San Martin	8.6%	210.0	18.1	104.0	8.9	118.0	10.1
Santa Clara	6.8%	4,970.0	338.0	2,262.0	153.8	1411.0	95.9
Saratoga	20.3%	918.0	186.4	255.0	51.8	193.0	39.2
Sunnyvale	5.8%	6,435.0	373.2	2,052.0	119.0	2,866.0	166.2
San Benito County	18.8%	2,766.3	561.1	662.9	134.4	1,195.8	242.4
Aromas	31.0%	80.2	24.9	18.1	5.6	32.2	10.0
Hollister	21.8%	2,422.1	528.0	581.8	126.8	1049.9	228.9
King City	45.1%	3.9	1.8	0.9	0.4	1.7	0.8
Paicines	n/a	34.0	6.4	8.0	1.5	15.0	2.8
San Juan Bautista	0.0%	205.0	0.0	49.0	0.0	88.0	0.0
Tres Pinos	0.0%	21.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	9.0	0.0

Abbreviations: n/a = not applicable

* Adjustment factor applied to account for city outside of county with shared regions.

Notes: The number of children in each age group were forecast on the basis of 2014 and 2016 population estimates downloaded from the American Institutes for Research (AIRs) Early Learning Needs Assessment Tool (ELNAT). ZIP code estimates were aggregated at the city-level. Once aggregated, each estimate was multiplied by the poverty rate among children under the age of five (5) years by city to estimate the number of children within each age group that qualify for Head Start on the basis of income. County poverty rates were substituted for all cities listed as n/a.

Source: % of Children <5 Years Below Poverty - U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; # of Children 0-2 Years, Age 3, Age 4 – American Institutes for Research, Early Learning Needs Assessment Tool (2014, 2016).

A summary of the data presented in Table 52 are provided in the table below along with information on the number of slots available to children in both age groups by county (see Table 53). Nearly 7,000 children ages 0-2 years who reside in Santa Clara and San Benito County qualify for Early Head Start services on the basis of income. Currently, 256 slots are available to those children. This leaves an estimated 6,680 infants/toddler unserved. Furthermore, Early Head Start has the capacity to serve 3.7% of the income eligible population.

In contrast, Head Start has the capacity to serve approximately 33% of children ages 3-4 who qualify on the basis of income. Estimates suggest that an equal proportion of children ages 0-2 years are served in both counties. However, the proportion of income eligible children ages 3-4 years that can be served is two-times greater in San Benito County. This is due primarily to the difference in population sizes between counties.

Table 53. Capacity to Serve Income Eligible Children by County (2018)

	Number Eligible	Number of Slots	Unmet Need	Proportion Served
Santa Clara County	11,132	1,694	9,438	15.2%
Children 0-2 Years	6,374.7	234	6,140.7	3.7%
Children 3-4 Years	4,757.3	1,460	3,297.3	30.7%
San Benito County	937.9	252	685.9	26.9%
Children 0-2 Years	561.1	22	539.1	3.9%
Children 3-4 Years	376.8	230	146.8	61.0%
Total in Service Area	12,069.9	1,946	10,123.9	16.1%
Children 0-2 Years	6,935.8	256	6,679.8	3.7%
Children 3-4 Years	5,134.1	1,690	3,444.1	32.9%

Source: Number Eligible – See footnotes under Table 52; Number of Slots – Santa Clara County Office of Education, Early Learning Services Division (2019)

Categorically Eligible Children

Children may qualify for Head Start on a basis other than income. Those under the age of five (5) years that meet any one or more of the following criteria are categorically eligible for Head Start:

- Children experiencing homelessness;
- Children in foster care; and/or
- Children with disabilities.

Unfortunately, population data on children who are categorically eligible for Head Start are not available due to the fact that they are not captured by the United States Census nor by any other systematic population survey. Further, for the vast majority of children, outcomes such as the need for special education services are not typically determined until children first enroll in Kindergarten at the age of six (6) years.

While imprecise, data on Kindergartners with disabilities or who are in foster care or homeless can serve as a proxy for the number of preschool-aged children who potentially qualify for Head Start services. According to the data presented in Table 54, over 1,700 children enrolled in Kindergarten in

Santa Clara and San Benito County have characteristics or circumstances that, were they present one or two years prior to Kindergarten enrollment, would have made them categorically eligible for Head Start. Not accounting for duplicates (i.e., children that meet multiple criteria), that is 7.6% of the entire Kindergarten population (N=22,934) in both counties. Assuming that 7.6% of the estimated number of children ages 3-4 years (N=51,537.3) who reside in the Head Start service area are categorically eligible, an estimated 3,917 additional children qualify for Head Start on a basis other than income. That is two-times the number of total slots available to children in Santa Clara and San Benito County.

Table 54. Kindergartners with Head Start Categorically Eligible Characteristics (2018)

	Number of Children with Disabilities	Number of Children in Foster Care	Number of Children Who Are Homeless	Total
Santa Clara County	1,397	42	210	1,649
San Benito County	73	4	23	100
Total in Service Area	1,470	46	233	1,749

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, Enrollment Report (2018/19)

Summary

Notable eligibility characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- Head Start has the capacity to serve 31% of the income eligible population in Santa Clara County.

Notable eligibility characteristics for San Benito County:

- Head Start has the capacity to serve 61% of the income eligible population in San Benito County.

Notable eligibility characteristics for Santa Clara and San Benito County:

- Based on income eligibility, there are nearly 7,000 unserved eligible infants and toddlers in San Benito and Santa Clara Counties. Early Head Start has the capacity to serve only 3.7% of this eligible population.
- Early Head Start is only able to serve 4% of income-eligible children ages 0-2 in San Benito and Santa Clara County.
- Head Start is only able to serve 33% of income-eligible children ages 3-4 in San Benito and Santa Clara County.

- Due to a lack of accessible data, proxies of kindergarten enrollments were used to calculate categorically eligible children. This proxy indicates that the number of categorically eligible children in San Benito and Santa Clara County are two times higher than the number of available Early Head Start and Head Start slots in these two counties.

CHAPTER 9: EARLY HEAD START PROGRAM



Background

This chapter summarizes key data elements from the Early Head Start Program Information Report (PIR), including but not limited to enrollment data and data on the characteristics of children and families from Santa Clara and San Benito County who were served by the Early Head Start program between 2012-13 and 2018-19. The PIR is a standardized statistical report submitted annually to the Administration on Children and Families (ACF).

Early Head Start Enrollment

Early Head Start (EHS) had a funded enrollment of 256 slots in the 2018-19 program year (see Table 55). Early Head Start consistently serves above their funded enrollment. In 2018-19, the actual enrollment for Early Head Start exceeded funded enrollment by 37%. Cumulatively, Early Head Start has increased its enrollment by over 120% since 2013 while operating on a budget for substantially fewer children.

Table 55. Number of Children Enrolled in Early Head Start (2012-13 to 2018-19)

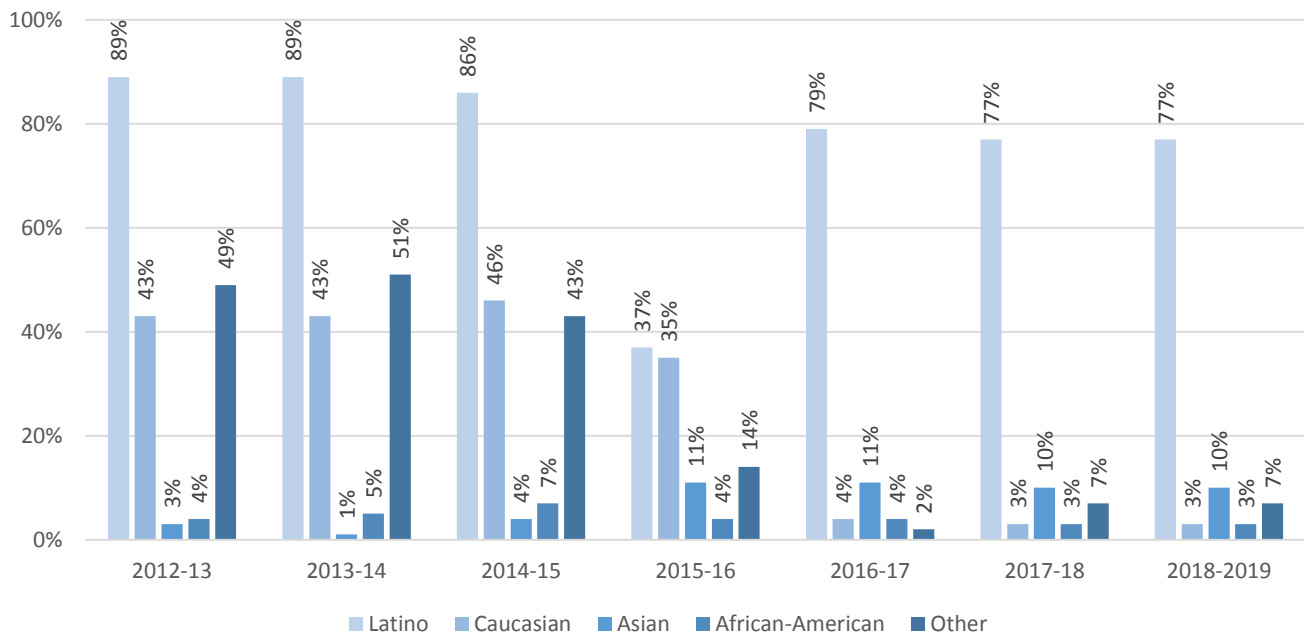
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total Funded Enrollment	88	88	88	196	196	256	256
Total Cumulative Enrollment	157	134	137	288	294	350	350
Percent Total Actual Enrollment Over Funded Enrollment	78%	52%	56%	47%	50%	37%	37%

Source: Program Information Report

Ethnicity of Children Enrolled in Early Head Start

Like Head Start, Latinx/Hispanic children account for the largest proportion of Early Head Start enrollment. Even with the 12 percentage-point decline observed since 2012-13, more than three-fourths of the enrollment population in 2018-19 was Latinx/Hispanic (see Figure 19). Asian-Americans accounted for 10% of the 2018-19 Early Head Start enrollment (Note: Inconsistencies in the classification of the Hispanic/Latino population present irregularities in race/ethnicity rates over time.)

Figure 19. Race/Ethnicity of Children Enrolled in Early Head Start (2012 to 2018)



Note: “Other” subgroup includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and biracial or mixed ethnicities. Prior to 2015-16, race and ethnicity are reported as separate fields.

Source: Program Information Report

Primary Language of Children

The two most common languages spoken by Early Head Start children are English (47%) and Spanish (45%). The 2018-19 program year is the second year in which the most common language spoken at home is English (see Table 56). Grouped in “Other,” the third most common, specified primary language(s) spoken at home are of East Asian origin (6%).

Table 56. Primary Language of Children in Early Head Start (2012-2018)

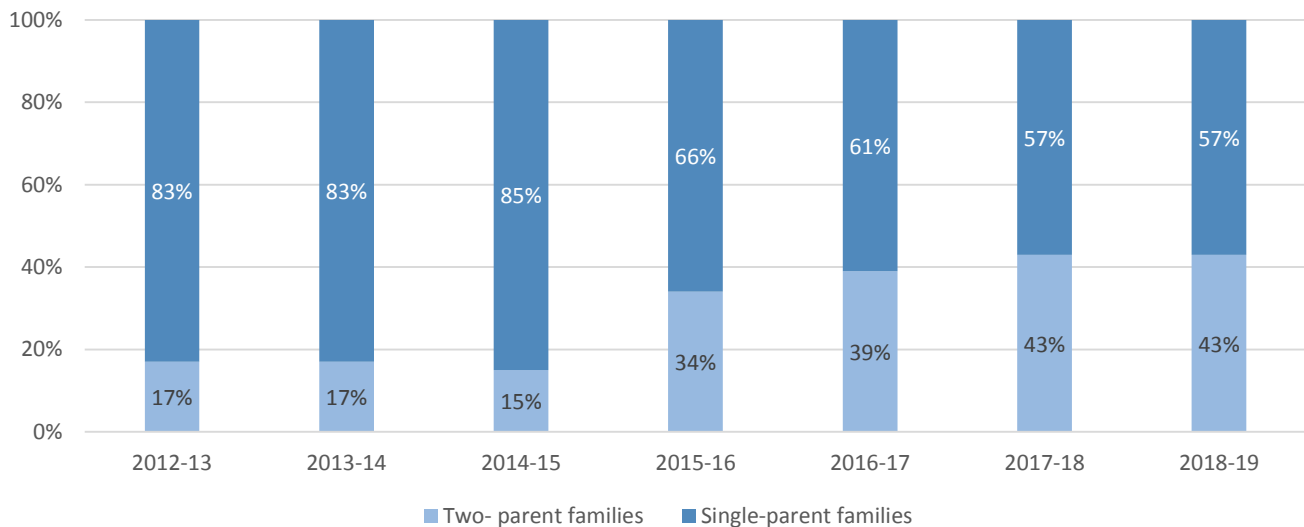
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
English	39	31	25	97	131	166	166
Spanish	114	100	70	134	128	159	159
Other	4	3	42	56	35	25	25

Source: Program Information Report

Dual- and Single-Parent Families

Of the 320 Early Head Start families served in 2017/18, 57% were single-parent families and 43% were two-parent families (see Figure 20). The proportion of two-parent families has increased by 26 percentage-points since the 2012-13 program year.

Figure 20. Early Head Start Families (2012-2018)

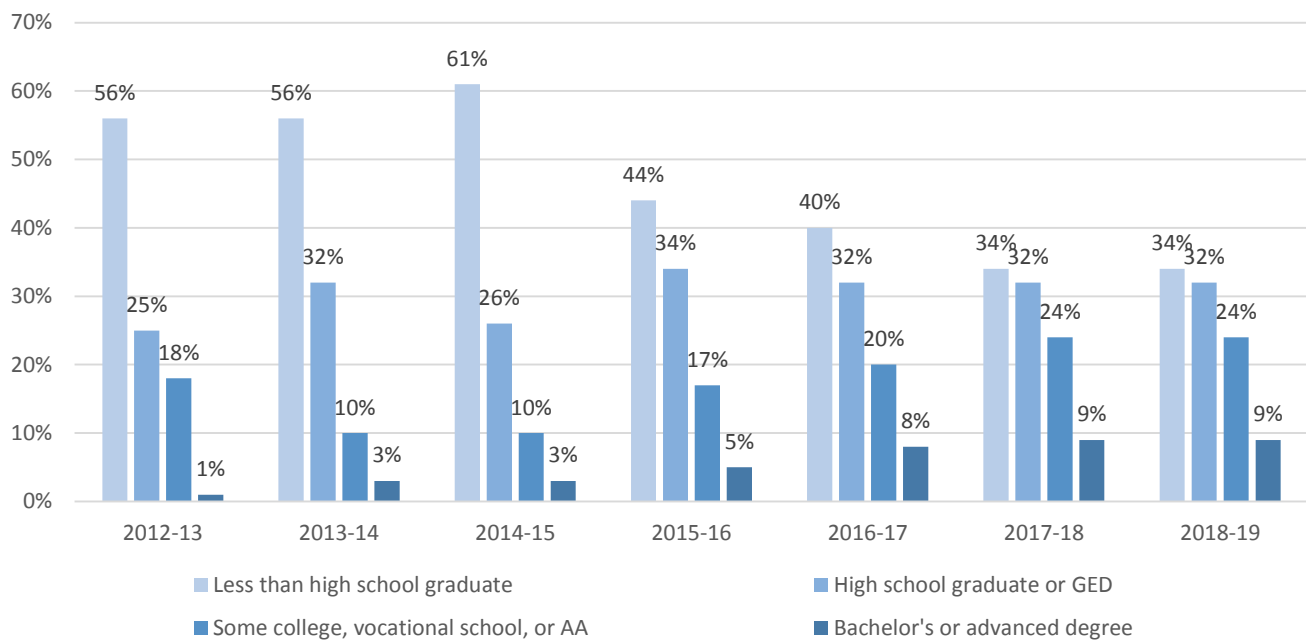


Source: Program Information Report

Parent Education and Employment/Training

As shown in Figure 21, in 2018-19 one-third of parents (34%) reported having less than a high school education. Another 32% of parents have a high school diploma or GED, 24% have some college, vocational school or an Associate's degree, and 9% have a Bachelor's or advanced degree. While lowest, the proportion of parents with a Bachelor's degree or higher has increased by 800% since 2012-13).

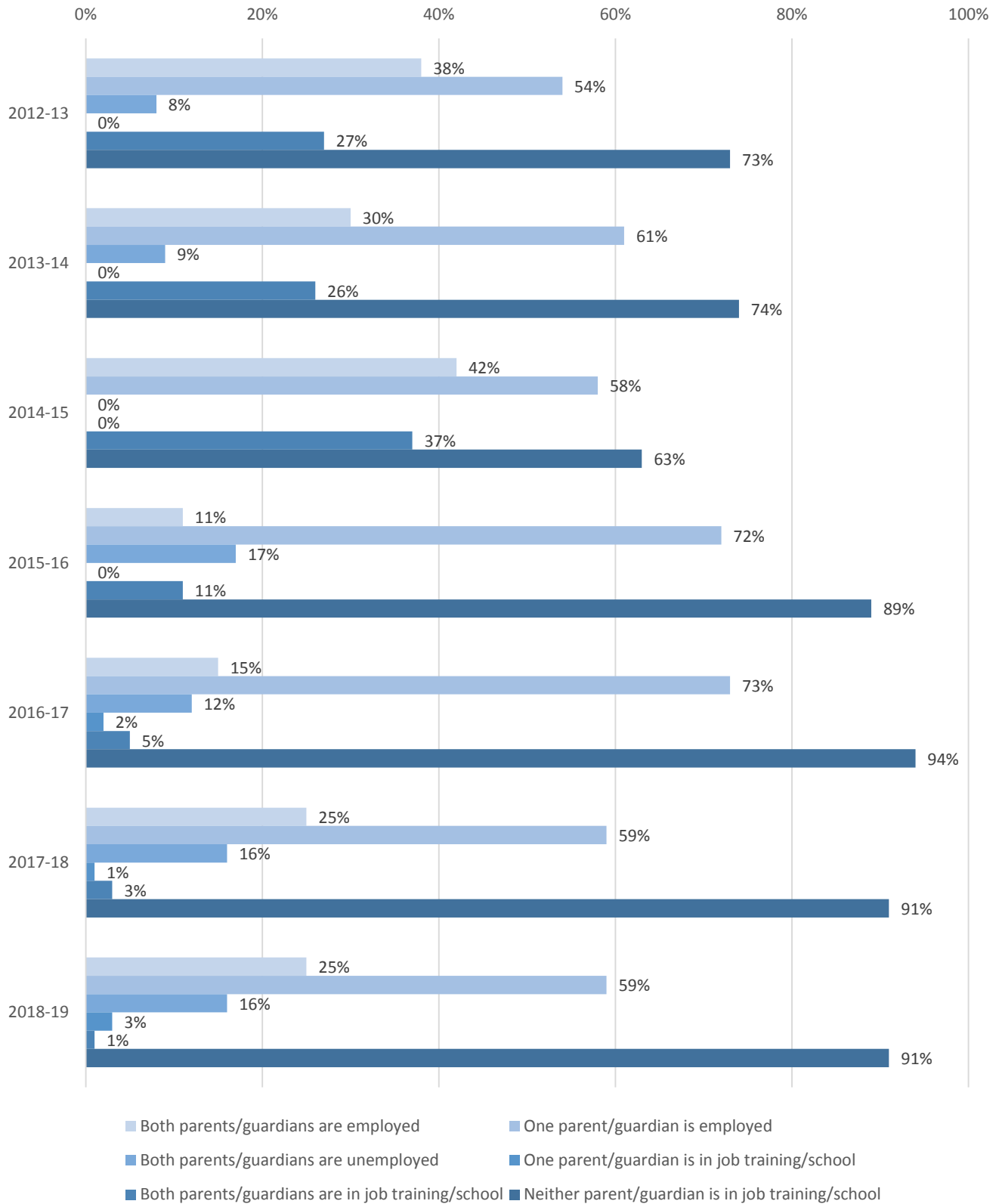
Figure 21. Parent Education of All Families in Early Head Start (2012-2018)



Source: Program Information Report

Changes in job opportunities and the economy have impacted Head Start families. The percentage of two parent families with both parents working decreased from 38% in 2012-13 to 25% in 2018-19 (see Figure 22). Declines are also evident for the proportion of two-parent families with both parents enrolled in job training or school (from 27% in 2012-13 to 1% in 2018-19).

Figure 22. Employment and Job Training/School of Two-Parent Families in EHS (2012- 2018)

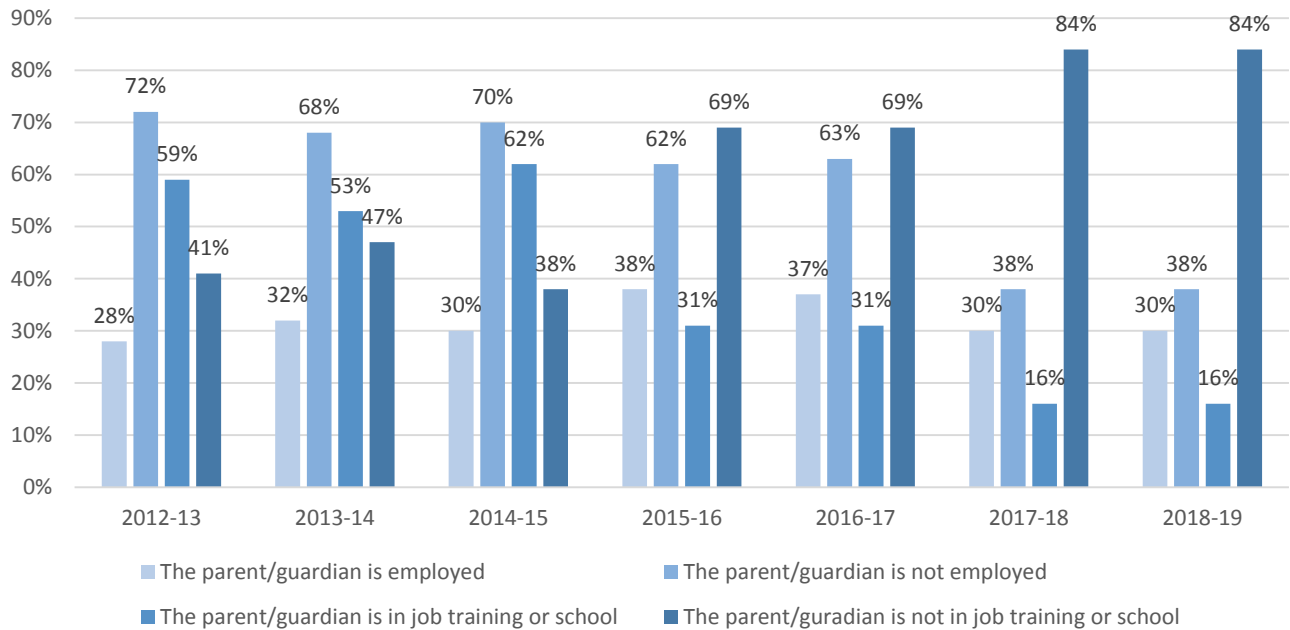


Note: Employment distributions are independent of job training/school distributions.

Source: Program Information Report

For single-parent families, the majority are typically not in job training or school (84% in 2018-19). Further, in 2018-19 38% of single-parents reported that they were not employed. The percentage of single-parent/guardians that are employed has remained relatively stable over time (see Figure 23).

Figure 23. Employment and Training/School of Single-Parent Families in EHS (2012-2018)



Note: Employment distributions are independent of job training/school distributions.

Source: Program Information Report

Summary

Early Head Start demographics:

- Early Head Start is consistently over-enrolled. In 2018-19, the percent total actual enrollment over funder enrollment was 37%.
- Similar to the race/ethnic distribution for Head Start, the majority of Early Head Start children were Hispanic (77%), followed by Asian-American children (10%).
- For the third year in a row, the proportion of children with a reported home language of English (47%) exceeded the proportion that primarily speak Spanish in the home (45%).
- In 2012-13, 2 out of every 10 Early Head Start families were two-parent families. In 2018-19, four out of every 10 families were two-parent families.
- Since 2014-15, the percent of Early Head Start parents with less than a high school diploma decreased. Conversely, the percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher has increased since 2012-2013.

- In 2018-19, the majority of single-parent Early Head Start families are unemployed (38%) or not in job training or school (84%). That stated, the proportion of single-parents that are employed has consistently been higher than that of 2012-13.

CHAPTER 10: HEAD START PROGRAM



Background

This chapter summarizes key data elements from the Head Start Program Information Report (PIR) including but not limited to enrollment data, services data (e.g., medical and dental homes) and characteristics of children and families from Santa Clara and San Benito County who were served by the Head Start program between 2012-13 and 2018-19.

Enrollment

Slot and enrollment trends for Head Start classrooms have varied over the past six years. The number of “5 Days a Week – Full Day” slots has increased by 108 over the past two program years, however, is still 25 slots shy of the 2012-13 count (see Table 57). Like full-day slots, the number of “5 Days a Week – Part Day” slots has increased over the past two program years; from 242 slots in 2017-18 to 424 slots in 2018-19 (a 75% increase). Conversely, the number of “4 Days a Week – Part Day” slots has trended

downwards since 2014-15, enrolling only 612 children in 2018-19. Despite these fluctuations, the program has consistently served more than its funded enrollment.

Table 57. Head Start Enrollment (2012-2018)

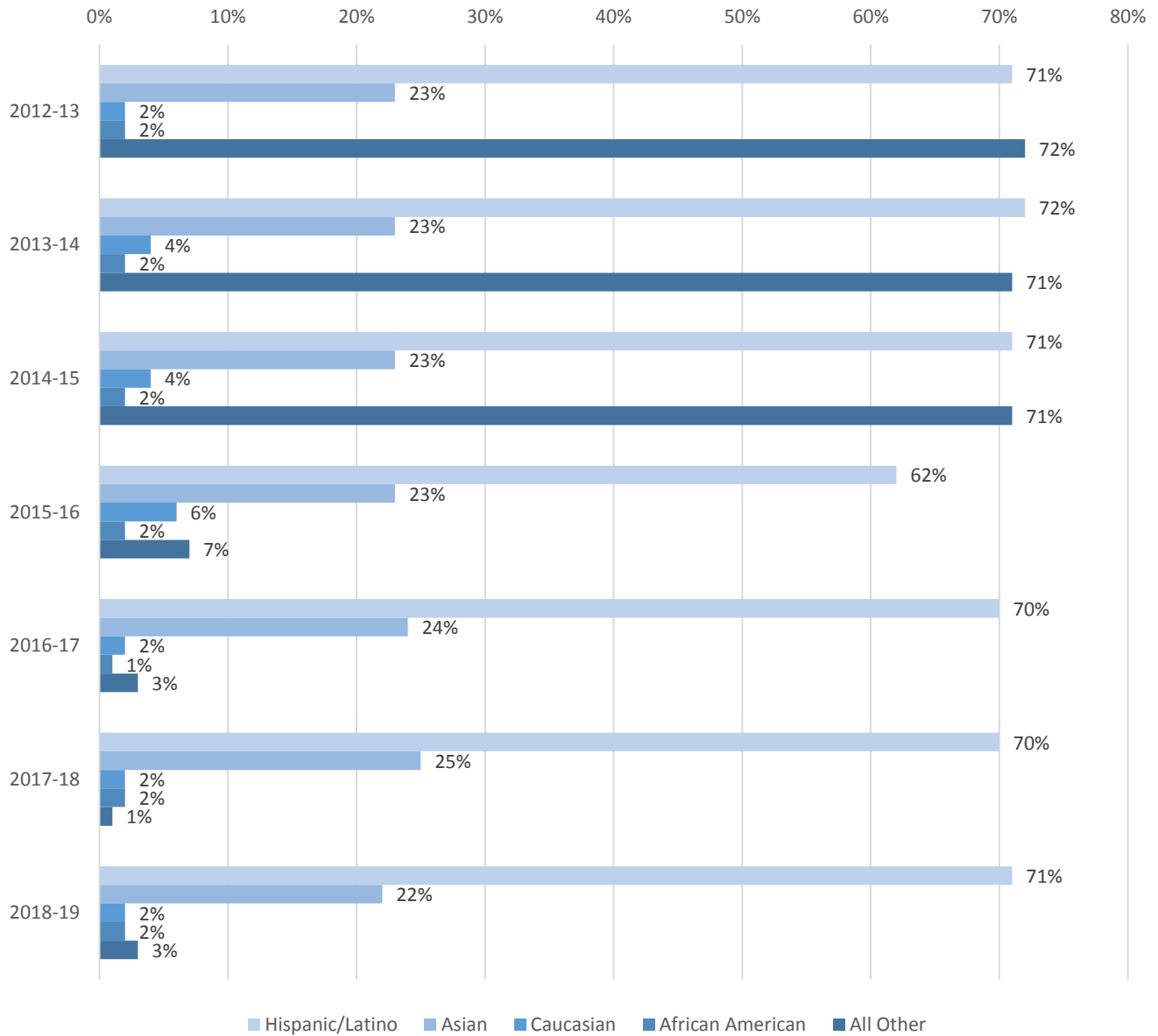
Head Start Slots	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
5 Days a Week – Full Day	787	668	553	553	662	654	762
5 Days a Week – Part Day	--	--	--	--	--	242	424
4 Days a Week – Part Day	1,481	1,600	1,715	1,715	1,402	612	612
Total Funded Enrollment	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,064	1,690	1,946
Total Cumulative Enrollment	2,535	2,553	2,573	2,328	2,257	1,869	2,219
% Total Actual Enrollment over Funded Enrollment	12%	12%	12%	3%	9%	11%	14%

Source: Program Information Report

Race and Ethnicity of Children Enrolled in Head Start

Prior to 2015-16, data on race was captured separately from data on ethnicity. In 2015-16, race and ethnicity response options were combined into a single variable. Despite this change in data collection methods, the majority of children enrolled continue to be of Hispanic/Latino descent around 70% over the past five program years (see Figure 24 and Table 58). The second largest demographic enrolled are Asian children. These two subgroups make up over 90% of Head Start children.

Figure 24. Head Start Children by Race/Ethnicity (2012-2018)



Note: Hispanic/Latino and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino are the two classifications for ethnicity. Race classifications include Caucasian, Asian, African-American, and Other (Biracial/Multi-racial, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander); the race subgroups may not equal to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Program Information Report

Table 58. Head Start Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity (2012-13 to 2018-19)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Latino	1,804	1,834	1,819	1,455	1,581	1,301	1,572
Asian	592	579	593	539	550	465	499
African American	57	57	49	40	32	39	49
Biracial/Multiracial	1,779	118	145	103	19	13	20
Caucasian	61	99	92	142	52	32	42
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	8	11	13	9	12	7	9
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1,651	1,648	0	0	1	1
Other/Unspecified	38	38	33	40	11	6	27
Total	2,535	2,553	2,573	2,328	2,257	1,869	2,219

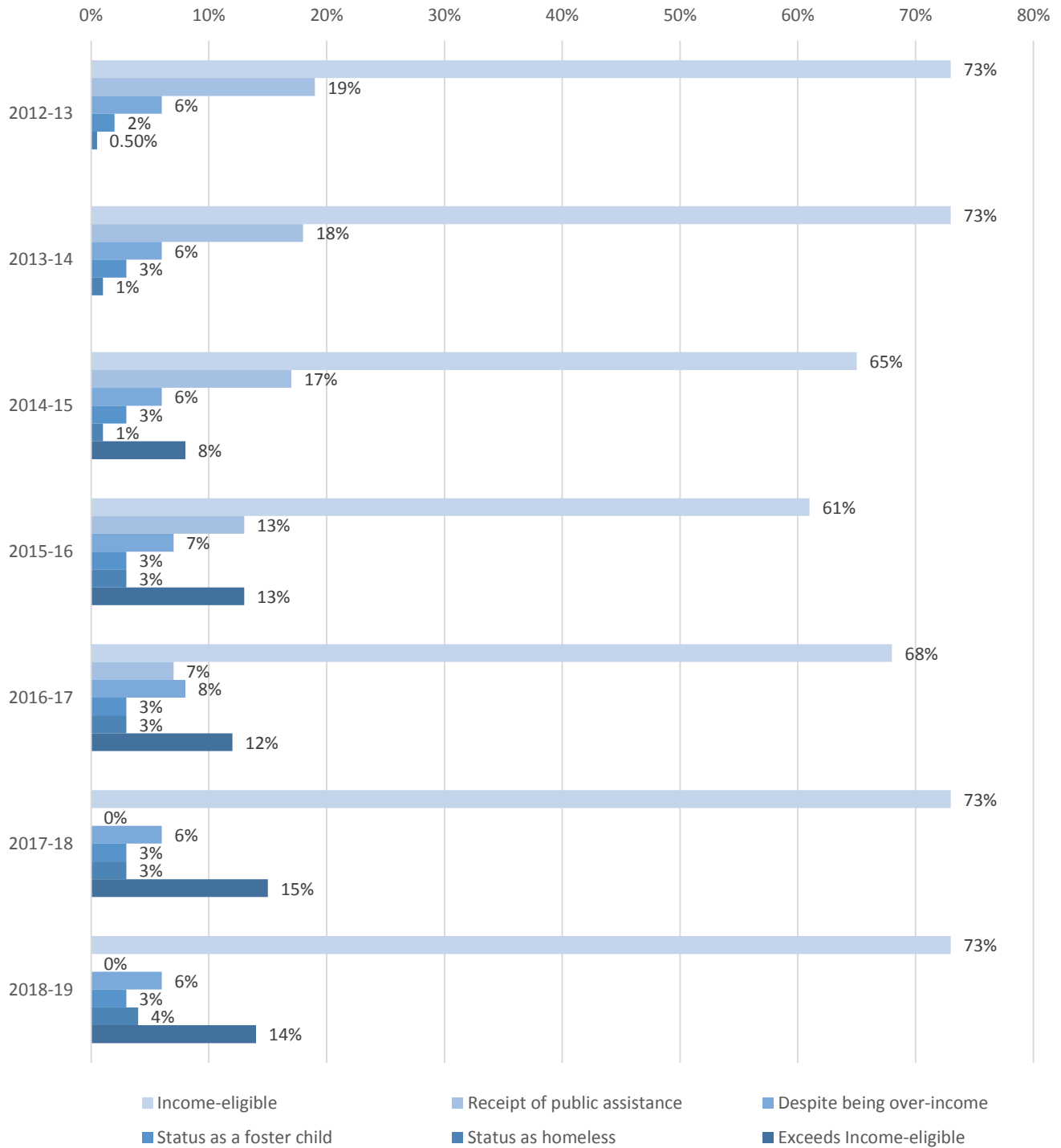
Note: In 2011-12 and beyond, modified data collection methods were used to accurately reflect children identified as Caucasian or American Indian/Alaska Native. From 2015-16 and on, race/ethnicity not collected as mutually exclusive variables.

Source: Program Information Report

Head Start Eligibility Status

Nearly three-quarters of families who participate in Head Start meet income eligibility criteria. As of 2014-15, the PIR includes data on the percentage of families who are between 100% and 130% of the federal poverty line. This distinction applied to 14% of enrollees in 2018-19 (see Figure 25 and Table 59). Despite earning an income that exceeds the income-eligible guidelines, these are families that would find it very difficult to meet cost of living expenses, including child care, in this service area. It should be noted that the percent of over-income children has ranged between 5-8%, which is below the 10% allowed by federal regulation.

Figure 25. Head Start Enrollment by Type of Eligibility (2012-13 to 2018-19)



Note: Exceeds income-eligible (i.e., enrollees exceeding the allowed over income enrollment with family incomes between 100% and 130% of the federal poverty line) is a new variable collected in 2014-15.

Source: Program Information Report

Table 59. Actual Enrollment by Type of Eligibility (2012-2018)

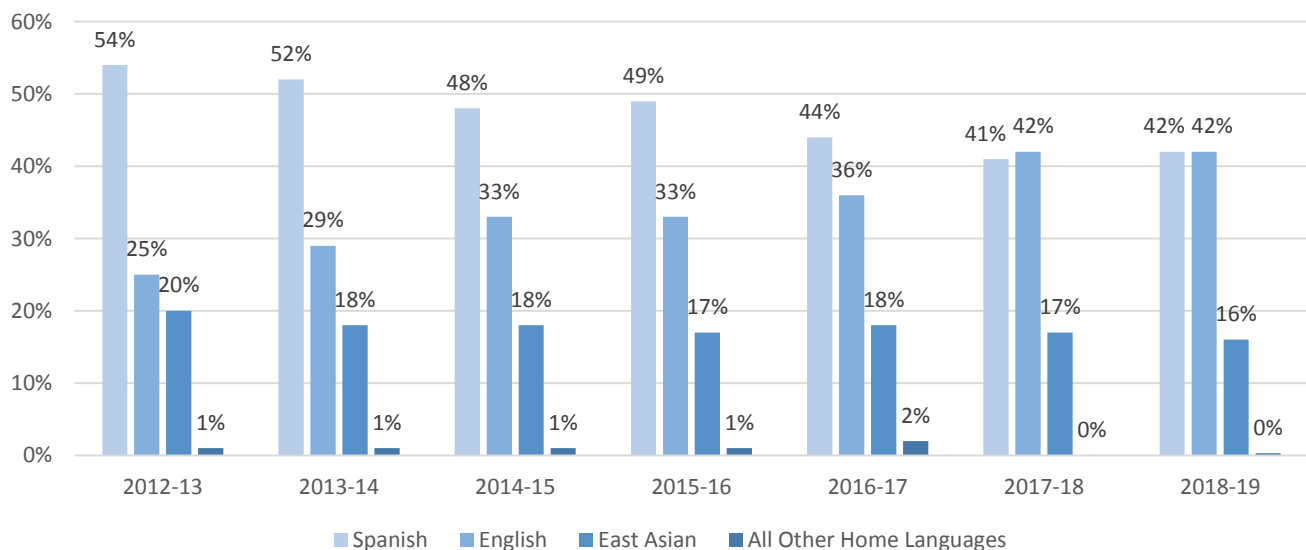
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Income-eligible	1,847	1,862	1,667	1,411	1,530	1,370	1,624
Receipt of public assistance	479	452	428	307	162	0	0
Despite being over-income	142	142	154	163	177	120	125
Status as a foster child	55	68	83	77	61	51	70
Status as homeless	12	29	36	61	62	56	91
Exceeds Income-eligible	-	-	205	309	265	272	309
Total	2,535	2,553	2,573	2,328	2,257	1,869	2,219

Note: - = No Data Available

Source: Program Information Report

Home Languages of Children in Head Start

As shown in Figure 26 and Table 60, the percentage of children speaking Spanish is trending downwards, decreasing 12 percentage points since 2012-13. Conversely, the percentage of students speaking English has increased by 17 percentage points during this same time period. Over one-half of the Head Start children came from a home in which a language other than English is spoken, with 42% Spanish, 16% East Asian languages and the remaining 0.3% speaking Middle Eastern/South Asian, African, European/Slavic and unspecified languages.

Figure 26. Home Languages in Head Start (2012-2018)

Source: Program Information Report

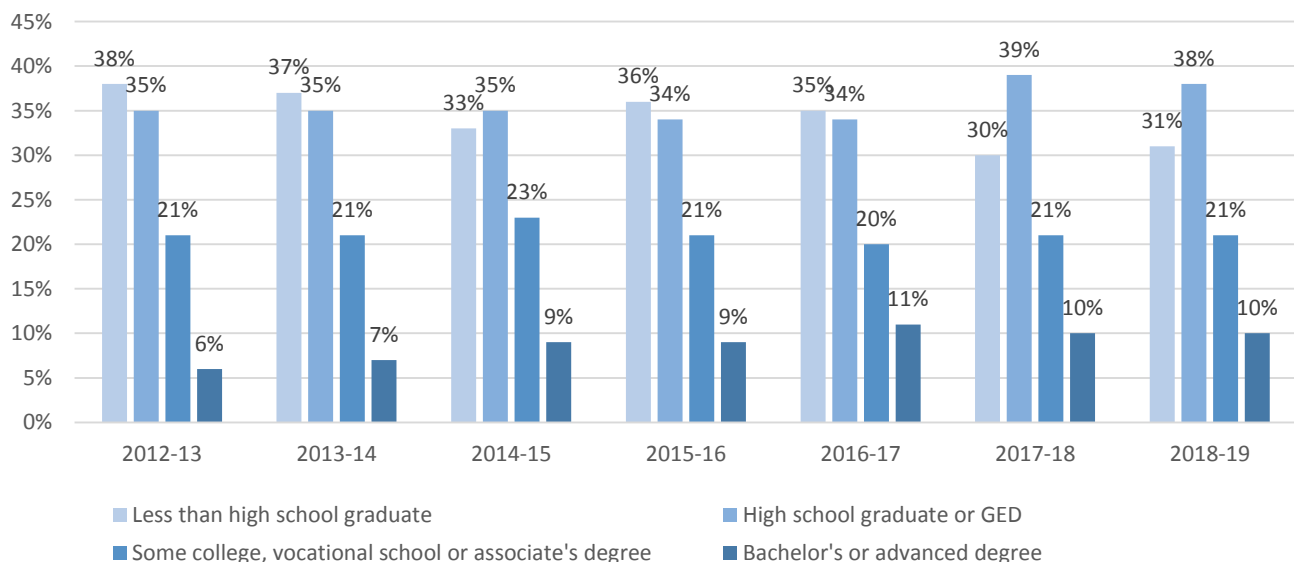
Table 60. Head Start Enrollment by Home Language (2012-2018)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Spanish	1,362	1,319	1,242	1,143	991	763	922
English	639	751	859	764	809	777	943
East Asian Language	514	467	451	407	408	326	347
Middle Eastern & South Asian	12	10	10	2	3	2	2
African Languages	3	5	3	1	0	0	0
Pacific Island Languages	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
European & Slavic Languages	3	0	4	1	1	0	0
Caribbean Languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native North American/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Central, South American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	2	10	44	1	5

Source: Program Information Report

Parent Education Level

Approximately one-third of parents (31%) have some college or a bachelor's degree or higher in 2018-19 (see Figure 27 and Table 61). Trends show that there is an increase in the percentage of parents who are earning their Bachelor's or advanced degree (from 6% in 2012-13 to 10% in 2018-19). There was a slight decrease in the percentage of parents with less than a high school diploma (-7% from 2012-13 to 2018-19).

Figure 27. Parent Education Level (2012-2018)

Note: In years 2014-15 to 2017-18, data is based on a total parents with program information.

Source: Program Information Report

Table 61. Education Level of Head Start Parents (2012-2018)

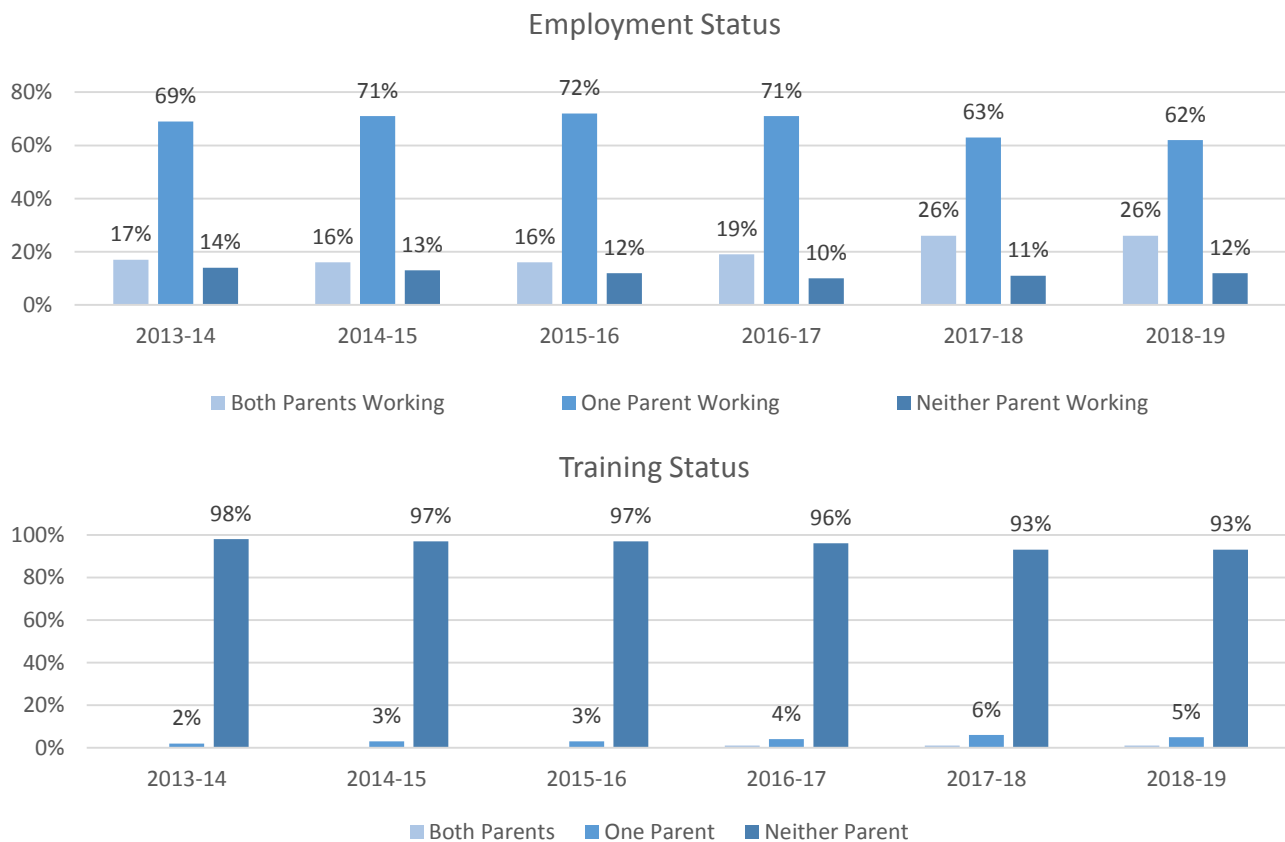
	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19
Less than high school graduate	914	896	813	745	698	516	613
High school graduate or GED	851	861	870	700	692	657	749
Some college, vocational school, or AA degree	522	512	560	445	408	356	426
Bachelor's or advanced degree	143	175	218	190	221	174	201

Source: Program Information Report

Parent Participation in Employment and/or Education/Training Programs

About two thirds of two-parent families had one parent working in 2018-19 (see Figure 28 and Table 62). The percentage of both parents working has increased since 2015-16, from 16% to 26% in 2018-19. In two-parent families, 5% had at least one parent in job training or school, down 1% in 2018-19 since the previous year.

Figure 28. Employment/Training Status of Two Parent/Guardian Head Start Families (2013-2018)



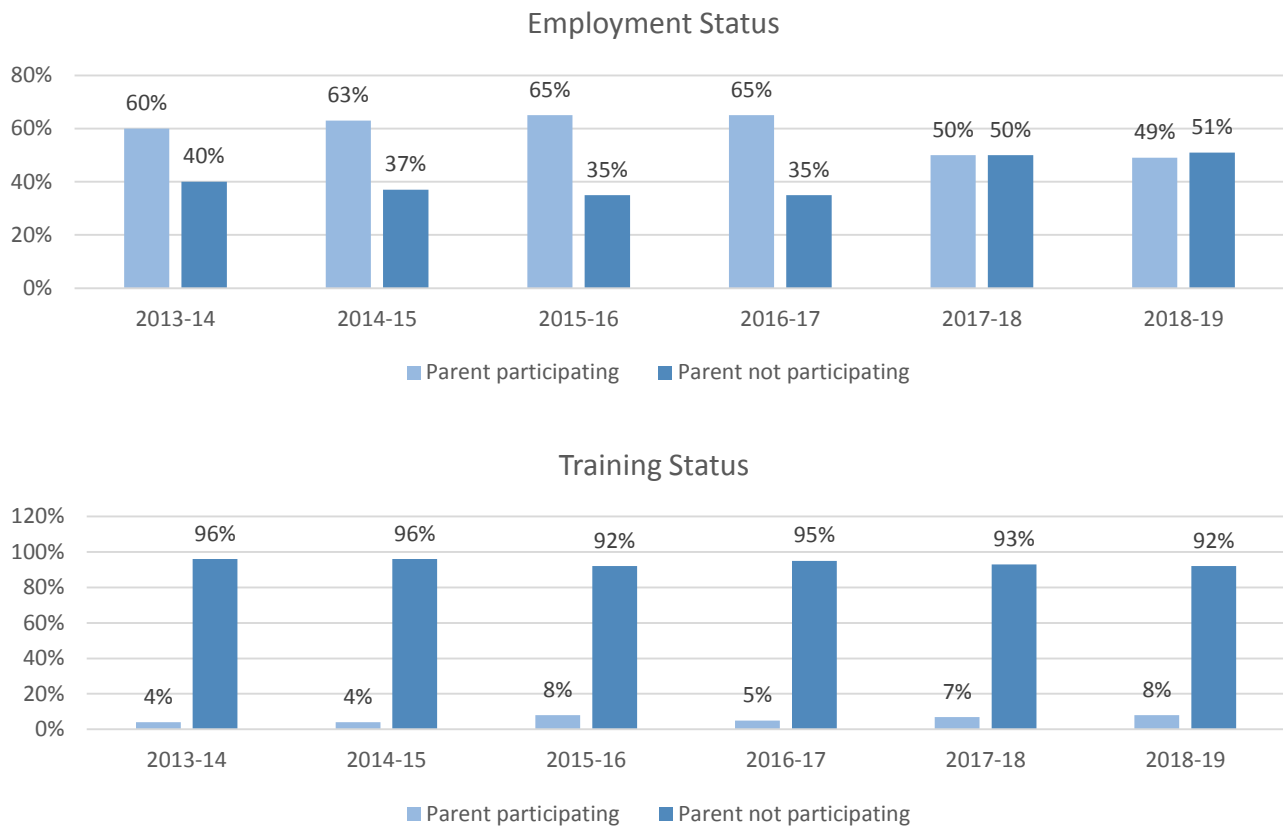
Source: Program Information Report

Table 62. Employment and Training Status of Two-Parent/Guardian Families (2012-2018)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Employment							
Both parents/guardians employed	210	198	204	189	204	201	235
One parent/guardian employed	830	838	910	831	742	492	573
Both parents/guardians not working	195	163	169	134	101	89	111
Job Training/School							
Two parents/guardians in job training/school	4	1	6	4	7	11	13
One parent/guardian in job training/school	40	28	34	36	38	47	51
Neither parent/guardian in job training/school	1,191	1,170	1,243	1,114	1,002	750	875

Source: Program Information Report

Similar to two-parent families, half of single-parent/guardian families (49%) were employed during the 2018-19 program year. As shown in Figure 29 and Table 63, of those not employed, only 8% had participated in jobs training in 2018-19. That rate is up one percentage point from the previous year and has doubled since 2013-14.

Figure 29. Employment/Training Status of Single Parent/Guardian Head Start Families (2013-2018)

Source: Program Information Report

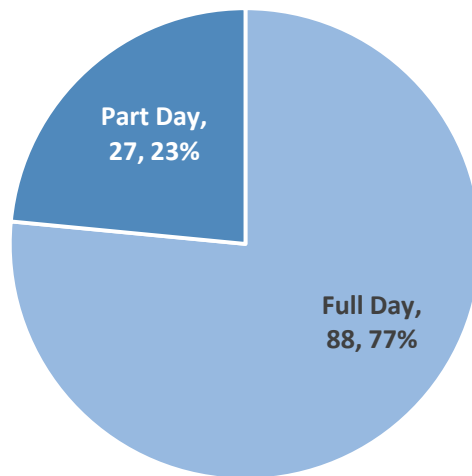
Table 63. Employment and Training Status of Single Parent/Guardian Families (2012-2018)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Employment							
Parent/guardian employed	723	751	749	681	653	264	319
Parent/guardian not working	472	497	438	369	351	263	333
Job Training/School							
Parent/guardian in job training or school	60	53	43	87	47	64	93
Parent/guardian not in job training or school	1,135	1,195	1,144	963	957	903	1056

Source: Program Information Report

Demand for Part-day and Full-day Services

While the majority of Head Start families have at least one parent working, most families do not meet the requirements for full-day services. As shown in Figure 30, as of December 2019, slightly less than one-fourth of waitlisted children were on the waitlist for part-day services (27 children). The remaining children (88 children) were waitlisted for full day services.

Figure 30. Percentage of Children on Head Start’s Preschool Waitlist (December 2019)

Source: Head Start Program (2019)

Family Services Rendered

Many of the families in Head Start have used family services offered by the program; a total of 1,819 families, have reported using at least one type of family service. Table 64 summarizes the number of families that received Head Start services by type of service. The most common family service received during 2018-19 was Health Education (1,272 families) followed by Parenting Education (1,217 families).

Table 64. Number of Family Services Received by Type (2012-2018)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Health education	1,140	778	1,223	1,191	1,088	956	1,272
Parenting education	1,080	1,025	1,599	1,425	1,252	951	1,217
ESL training	140	186	222	176	141	134	152
Emergency/crisis intervention	232	238	538	528	431	403	485
Adult education	300	322	545	430	407	209	229
Mental health services	258	226	319	186	246	114	135
Job training	29	68	115	51	75	39	48
Housing assistance	47	92	177	166	133	93	125
Domestic violence services	2	7	17	10	14	7	8
Relationship/marriage education	5	16	10	12	19	8	11
Substance abuse prevention or Tx	9	6	99	52	15	7	25
Child abuse and neglect services	3	7	77	13	12	6	7
Child support assistance	3	7	49	15	18	11	14
Incarcerated families services	3	6	13	11	22	16	19
Unduplicated Count	2,228	2,272	2,279	1,969	1,797	1,502	1,819

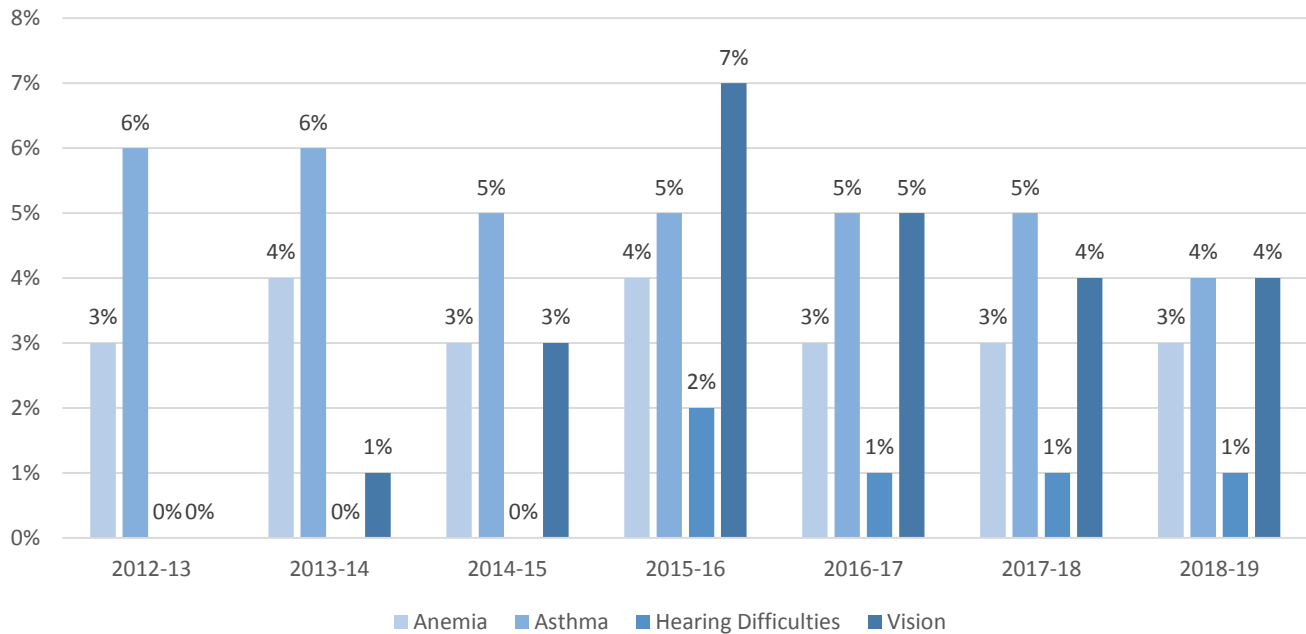
Note: In 2014-15 and on, substance abuse prevention and substance abuse treatment were broken down into two variables. Tx = Treatment.

Source: Program Information Report

Health Conditions Requiring Treatment

In 2018-19, the most frequent health condition for which Head Start children received treatment were for asthma and vision issues (see Figure 31 and Table 65). Though asthma has consistently held a 4-6% treatment rate since 2012-13, the number of children receiving treatment for vision problems has increase substantially since 2012-13.

Figure 31. Most Common Conditions Requiring Treatment (2012-2018)



Source: Program Information Report

Table 65. Number Receiving Treatment for the Following Services by Condition Type (2012-2018)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Asthma	150	155	131	113	106	87	93
Anemia	71	113	81	91	74	59	75
Vision	5	19	89	152	107	81	84
Hearing Difficulties	2	2	10	35	21	23	30
High Lead Levels	6	1	0	3	2	1	1
Diabetes	3	1	5	0	0	0	0

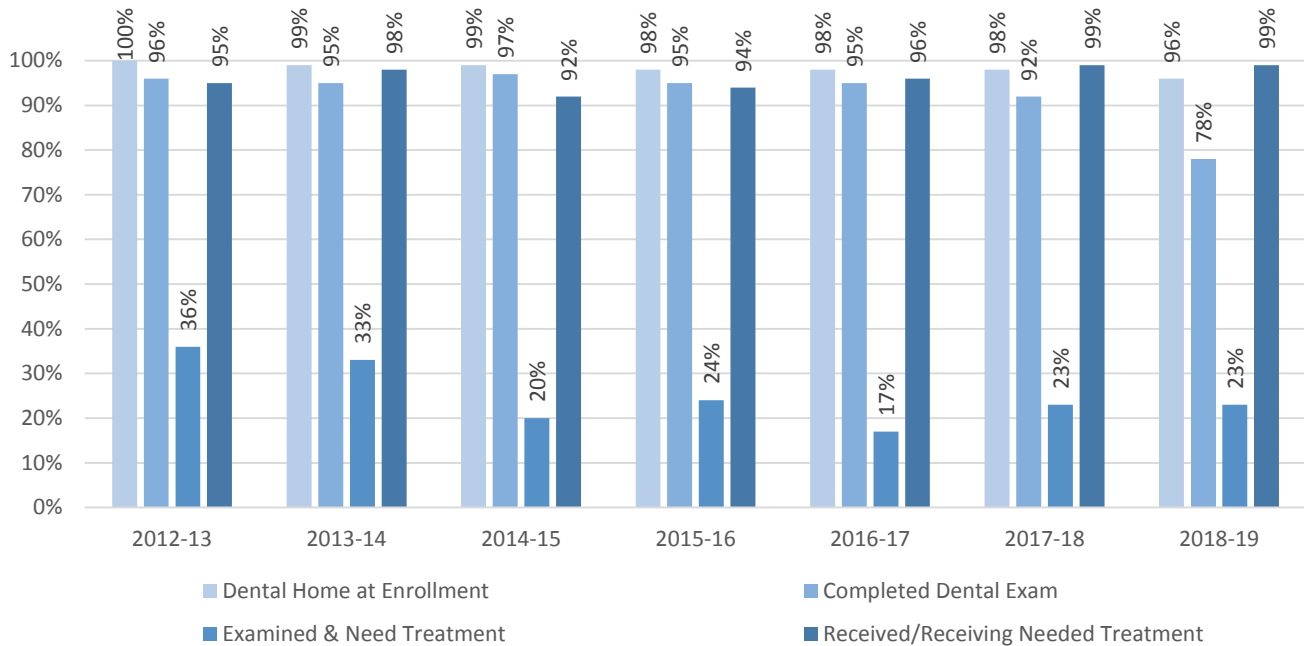
Source: Program Information Report

Dental Homes among Head Start Children and Families

Trends show a consistent pattern for children's dental enrollment and treatment. Ninety-six percent of children had continuous, accessible dental care in the home in 2018-19 (see Figure 32 and Table 66). Over three-quarters of children completed a dental exam (78%) with 23% (or with approximately 2 out

of 10) of the examined children needing treatment. Of the children who needed treatment, 99% began or completed the follow-up treatment. Further, relative to 2012-13, a lower proportion of children were diagnosed as needing treatment because of the Head Start program's implementation of preventative dentistry education to parents and dental homes to children.

Figure 32. Dental Care Statuses (2012-2018)



Source: Program Information Report

Table 66. Number of Head Start Dental Services (2012-2018)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Had Continuous Accessible Dental Care Home at Enrollment	2,525	2,527	2,557	2,293*	2,212	1,825	2138
Had Continuous Accessible Dental Care Home at End of Enrollment Year	2,472	2,530	2,557	2,293*	2,210	1,810	2132
Completed Professional Dental Exam	2,423	2,432	2,486	2,174	2,137	1,723	1723
Received Preventative Care	2,472	2,473	2,324	2,230	2,172	1,728	1728
Diagnosed as Needing Treatment	877	820	460	508	379	399	399
Received/Receiving Treatment	831	800	421	476	363	394	394

Note: Reduction of figures for children receiving treatment are because parents did not keep or make appointments.

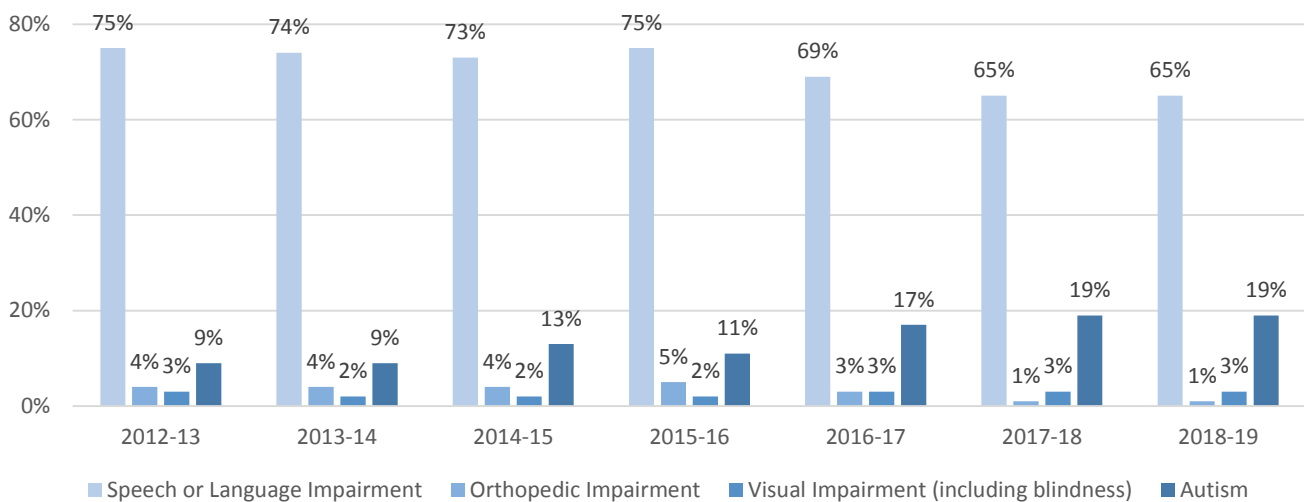
* Number of children with continuous, accessible dental care provided by a dentist.

Source: Program Information Report

Children in Head Start with Disabilities

Of the children diagnosed with disabilities, the majority are diagnosed each year with speech/language impairments. Speech/language impairment accounted for 65% of the diagnoses in 2018-19, down 10 percentage points from 2012-13 (see Figure 33 and Table 67). Of the total diagnoses for the 2018-19 program year, 19% of children were diagnosed with autism (up ten percentage points from six years ago). The third most common diagnosis was visual impairments (3%) followed by orthopedic impairments (1%).

Figure 33. Most Common Disabilities Diagnosed (2012-2018)



Source: Program Information Report

Table 67. Number of Diagnosed Disabilities in Head Start (2012-13 to 2018-19)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Autism	29	28	37	33	48	46	46
Emotional/behavioral disorder	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Health impairment	11	6	1	2	8	11	11
Hearing impairment	1	3	4	4	2	2	2
Specific learning disabilities	1	2	1	3	1	1	1
Intellectual disabilities	9	14	8	7	6	4	4
Multiple disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-categorical/developmental delay	3	5	6	5	5	9	9
Orthopedic impairment	12	13	12	15	8	3	3
Speech or language impairment	234	220	211	228	191	158	158
Visual impairment	9	6	7	6	7	8	8

Source: Program Information Report

Summary

Head Start demographics:

- Approximately 71% of children enrolled in Head Start are Hispanic followed by Asian-American at 22%.
- Nearly three-quarters of families who participate in Head Start are eligible on the basis of income and a combined 7% are homeless or foster children.
- The percentage of children that speak Spanish has decreased over the past 5 years, from 54% in 2012-13 to 42% in 2018-19.
- The percent of parents earning a Bachelor's degree or higher has increased since 2012-13.
- Approximately 1 out of every 4 two-parent families had both parents working in 2018-19. Roughly two-thirds had at least 1 parent working. A combined 57% of parents in single-parent households were employed or participating in jobs training.
- The percent of parents with children waitlisted for part-day Head Start decreased from 72% in 2018 to 23% in 2019.

Head Start services:

- Consistent with previous years, the two most common family services for Head Start parents are Parenting Education and Health Education.
- The number of children receiving vision health services has increased exponentially (by 1550%) since 2012-13.
- At enrollment, ninety-six percent of children had continuous access to dental care in the home. The rate for children identified as needing dental treatment upon screening was 23%, and 99% of these children received or are receiving treatment.
- The percent of Head Start children with diagnosed speech/language disabilities had decreased from 75% in 2012-13 to 65% in 2018-19. During that same time period, the percent of children diagnosed with autism increased by ten percentage points.

CHAPTER 11: RECOMMENDATIONS



Background

The Head Start Community Assessment contains a wealth of information on children and families residing in Santa Clara and San Benito County. Included in the assessment are demographic data, data on income, health, and education characteristics, information on child care programs and community resources, and Head Start program data (i.e., information on children and families served by Head Start). This chapter offers service and support recommendations that are based on data included in this report.

Recommendations Based on Demographic Information

Observations

Despite declines in the child birth rate and population, the need for Early Head Start and Head Start slots is greater in Santa Clara County where a greater proportion of the child population resides. Children and families who qualify for Head Start and are living in more rural areas of the Santa Clara County (and virtually all income-eligible children and families who reside in San Benito County) may

find it more difficult to access Head Start services. This especially applies to children living in households headed by single parents.

Recommendations

- When available, utilize 2020 U.S. Census tract data to determine where significant sub-populations of children under the age of five (5) years who are living below poverty reside within Santa Clara and San Benito County. This will help identify areas most in need of Early Head Start and Head Start slots.
- Compare 2020 U.S. Census tract data on children under the age of five (5) years who are living below poverty to data collected in 2010. This will help decision-makers better understand geographic mobility among the income eligible population.
- Identify and develop new partnerships to ensure that children living in more remote areas of each county and who are in families faced with additional barriers are receiving the services they need.

Recommendations Based on Income Characteristics

Observations

While higher in San Benito County due primarily to limited job opportunities, the poverty rate among families with young children and the unemployment rate among working adults have decreased since 2010 in both counties. This is a positive finding, however, the cost of housing and rent in both counties continues to rise at rate increases that are disproportionately higher than increases observed for household and family incomes. These circumstances make the cost of living untenable for many families residing in the Head Start service area, especially those that qualify for Head Start on the basis of income.

Recommendations

- Develop partnerships with agencies that service young children with disabilities, foster youth, and homeless children and families with the goal of increasing enrollment among children who are categorically eligible for Head Start to offset the anticipated decline in enrollment among income eligible children.
- As family and household incomes continue to rise, upon certification, ensure that families who are identified as income-ineligible for Head Start are made aware of state subsidized child care programs.

Recommendations Based on Health Characteristics

Observations

Santa Clara and San Benito County are in the lower (positive) 50th percentile among all California counties with regards to statewide Health Outcomes and Health Factors rankings. That stated, health disparities between children and families residing in Santa Clara and San Benito County persist. This applies to health outcomes such as obesity and asthma rates and health factors such as access to health care providers, access to treated water systems, and reliance on public health insurance programs.

Recommendations

- Continue to make the health and wellbeing of all children and families served by Head Start a priority. As demonstrated by Head Start program data, virtually all children and families served have established medical and dental homes. Continue to provide families with medical, dental, and vision screenings in addition to health and wellness resources.
- Continue to ensure that all children receive a developmental assessment resulting in the early identification of children who are in need of disability services. Continue to work with partner agencies to ensure that Head Start children with disabilities receive high quality disability services.
- Strengthen mental health consultation services, referral processes, and partnerships with care providers to better support the mental health and social-emotional wellbeing of children and families served.

Recommendations Based on Education Characteristics

Observations

Santa Clara County students outperform San Benito County students on education outcomes including English and mathematics proficiencies and secondary school completion. Further, a greater proportion of Santa Clara County students meet college entrance requirements upon graduation from high school. Though not the focus in this community assessment, prevalent gaps in education outcomes exist between socio-economically disadvantaged students and their counterparts in both counties, starting as early as enrollment in preschool programs. Put simply, lower income children do not have access to the same early care and education opportunities afforded to children from more affluent families. This is why Head Start is so important. Through Head Start, low-income children, in addition to children who are categorically eligible, are provided a high quality early care and education program that includes health services for children and their families.

Recommendations

- Continue to submit successful applications and meet all federal reporting requirements necessary to secure the program funding needed to serve children and families in Santa Clara and San Benito County.
- Support efforts by the Santa Clara County Office of Education to link early care and education data to K-12 systems data. If successful, this process will allow for analyses that demonstrate that children who receive Head Start services enter Kindergarten with increased readiness to learn and a stronger social-emotional foundation compared to low-income children who do not attend preschool.
- Establish school readiness assessment benchmarks and goals that can be utilized for Head Start formative and summative evaluation purposes.

Recommendations Based on Child Care Access and Availability Information

Observations

Early care and education is commonly provided by licensed child care centers and, by comparison, through more affordable family child care homes. Unfortunately, in both counties, there are not enough infant/toddler care nor preschools slots to meet the total demand. To further complicate matters, of the existing licensed child care providers operating in both counties, very few have state or federal contracts to provide full-day, state- or federally-subsidized child care. This poses a problem for many low-income working families given that the cost of child care can exceed 30% of their annual incomes, an expense equal to or greater than that of the cost of housing, and work schedules may not permit the flexibility needed to support part-day child care enrollment.

Recommendations

- Consider new ways to support the child care needs of working families who do not qualify for full-day Head Start. Continue to educate parents on the CalWORKs program and inform them of education and training opportunities.
- Prioritize enrollment of younger children (i.e., children age three (3) years) at sites located within ZIP codes where large numbers are estimated to reside.

Based on Community Resources

Observations

Santa Clara and San Benito County are home to numerous agencies that provide services and supports to children and families that qualify for Head Start on the basis of income and/or that qualify on the basis of categorical criteria. For example, the social services agencies within each county operate a transitional work program that provides child care support for low-income families known as CalWORKs. Moreover, the Santa Clara County Office of Education's Early Start program and the San Andreas Regional Center provide screening and disability services to young children (i.e., children under the age of three (3) years) with special needs.

Recommendations

- Ensure that staff have the capacity, including knowledge, skills, and strategies, necessary to serve children in foster care, children who are at-risk or have experienced abuse, neglect, or exploitation, and homeless youth.
- Ensure that staff are familiar with existing resources (including the services and supports provided by partner agencies) that are available to children and families residing in Santa Clara and San Benito County who are eligible for Head Start on the basis of categorical criteria.

Recommendations Based on Head Start Eligible Children Data

Observations

The number of children who reside in Santa Clara and San Benito County who are eligible for Head Start far exceeds the number of slots. Estimates derived from Kindergarten enrollment data indicate that approximately 4,000 children may qualify for Head Start on the basis of categorical criteria alone. Not accounting for those children, it is estimated that Early Head Start has the capacity to serve less than 4% of the children ages 0-2 years who meet income eligibility criteria. Head Start has the capacity to serve approximately 33% of the income-eligible children ages 3-4 years.

Recommendations

- See Recommendations Based on Demographic Information
- See Recommendations Based on Income Characteristics.
- See Recommendations Based on Community Resources.



1290 Ridder Park Drive
San Jose, CA 95131-2304
www.sccoe.org