

# 2018 Head Start Community Assessment





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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.<sup>1</sup>

## 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 meet the

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<sup>1</sup> California Head Start Association (2012). Head Start/Early Head Start in California Data Report found at [www.caheadstart.org/facts.html](http://www.caheadstart.org/facts.html).

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.”

-45 CFR 1302.11 Determining community strengths, needs and resources

## OVERVIEW OF DATA SOURCES

The comprehensive nature of the Community Assessment requires data from many different sources. Key sources for the 2018 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 data which includes:
  - Performance Indicator Report; and
  - Agency, site and class-level surveys.

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 2017, 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.

## ORGANIZATION OF THIS REPORT

As in previous years, this report is organized into a series of chapters starting with a presentation of demographic and child population data for San Benito and Santa Clara County (see Chapter 2: Demographics). Information on economic indicators, from county poverty rates to housing costs is presented in Chapter 3: Economics. From there, focus is shifted to a review of key health (Chapter 4: Health) and education (Chapter 5: Education) factors affecting children and youth in both counties. Child care data, which includes information on cost, access and utilization, both in general and for subsidized child care programs, are provided in Chapter 6:



Child Care. Readers interested in learning more about the agencies and services available to children and families in San Benito and Santa Clara County should refer to Chapter 7: Community Resources.

The information in Chapters 2 through 7 was largely collected from the outside sources (i.e., sources external to Head Start) identified in the previous section. Internal Head Start data are provided in Chapters 8 and 9. Chapter 8: Head Start Internal Data and Chapter 9: Early Head Start Internal Data provide information on student enrollment and families, such as parent education levels, parent participation in employment, education, and training programs, and demand for services. Additional information on health, dental, and disability services provided to Head Start participants can be found in Chapter 8. The chapters in this report conclude with a summary of key findings that may ignite discussions for program planners and decision-makers alike (see Chapter 10: Observations and Recommendations).

Review of the data presented in each chapter will reveal that the two-county service areas of Santa Clara and San Benito differ in size, population, and are subject to regional variation on economic, health, education indicators. Whenever possible, information is provided for each County separately, so as to allow decision-makers the ability to easily identify and address local needs. Information at the city-level and statewide comparisons are provided throughout in tables, figures, and geo-maps.



### COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

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.

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### SANTA CLARA COUNTY

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 have 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
<b>Total Population</b>	1,938,153	100.0
<b>Male</b>	979,156	50.5
<b>Female</b>	958,997	49.5
<b>Population Under 18</b>	430,081	22.2
<b>15 to 17 years</b>	70,390	3.6
<b>5 to 14 years</b>	241,979	12.5
<b>Population Under 5</b>	117,712	6.1
<b>Population 18 and over</b>	1,508,072	77.8
<b>Median age (years)</b>	37.1	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey Estimates, ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)).

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## SAN BENITO COUNTY

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 58,051 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 44%. For demographic details of who lives in San Benito (see Table 2).

**Table 2. Population Characteristics of San Benito County**

	Count	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	58,051	100
<b>Male</b>	29,062	50.1
<b>Female</b>	28,989	49.9
<b>Population Under 18</b>	15,416	26.6
<b>15 to 17 years</b>	2,864	4.9
<b>6 to 14 years</b>	7,956	13.7
<b>Population Under 5</b>	3,919	6.8
<b>Population 18 and over</b>	42,319	72.9
<b>Median age (years)</b>	35.1	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey Estimates, ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)).

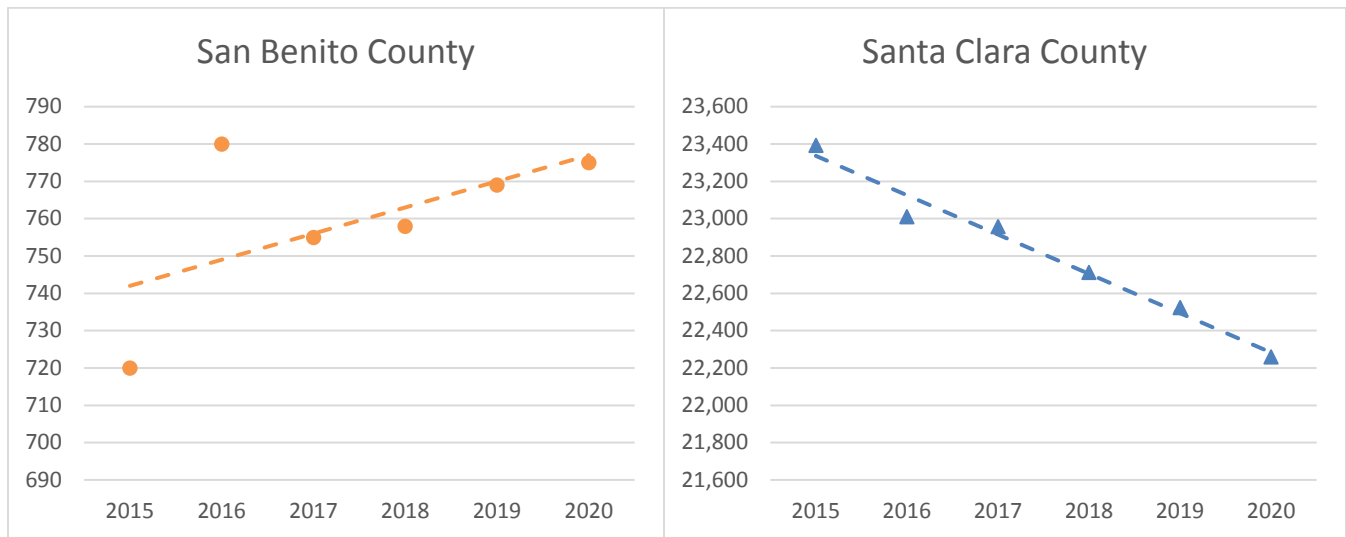
## POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

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.

### UNDER-FIVE POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

According to DOF projections, the overall infant/toddler and preschool population is expected to decrease slightly in Santa Clara yet increase slightly in San Benito between 2015 and 2020. This effect can be observed in the birth cohort projections displayed in Figure 1.

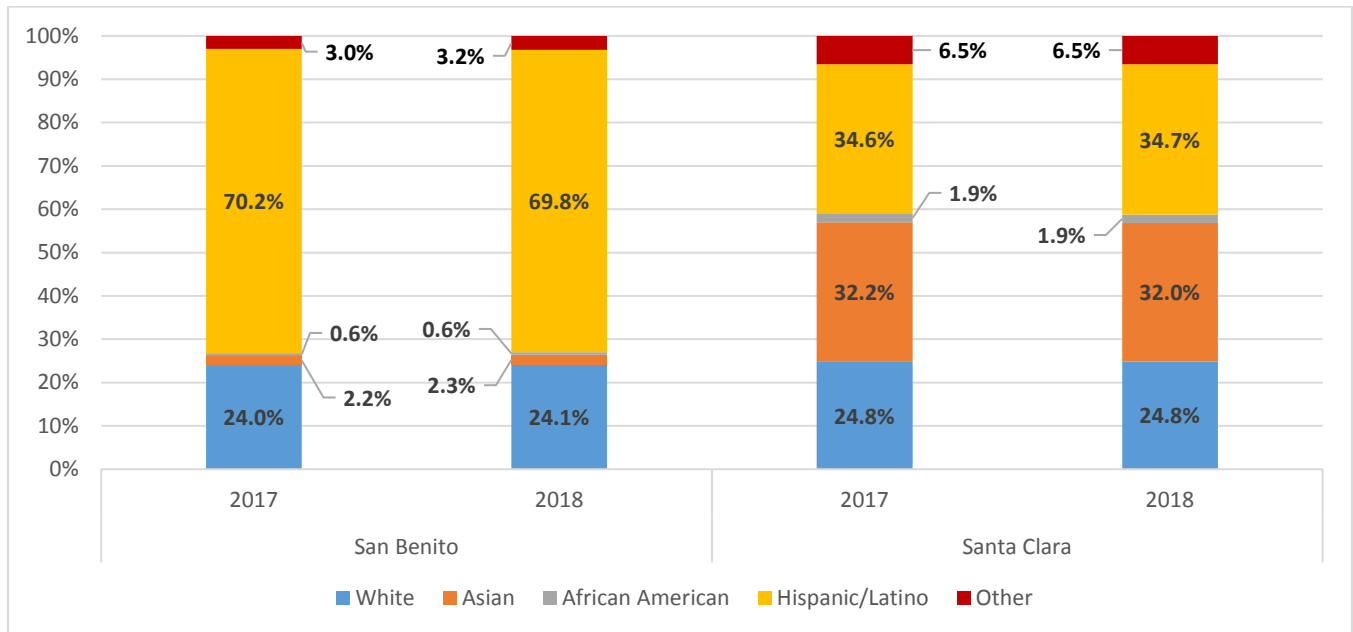
Figure 1. Projected Births by County, 2015 - 2020



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

As shown in Figure 1, births in San Benito County are projected to rise from 720 in 2015 to 775 in 2020, a 7% increase over 5 years. In Santa Clara County, births are projected to fall by 5%, from 23,393 in 2015 down to 22,259 in 2020. Despite these changes, the racial and ethnic subgroups found in Santa Clara and San Benito are projected to remain relatively stable. Figure 2 shows the race/ethnic distributions for San Clara and San Benito counties for 2017 and 2018. In Santa Clara County, roughly one-third of children under the age of six (6) are Hispanic and another third are of Asian descent. In San Benito County, 7 out of 10 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/Ethnic Distributions for Children Ages 0-5 Years



**Note:** Other included American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, Some Other Race alone, and two more races.

**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 Santa Clara and Sunnyvale have the greatest proportions of children under 18 who are under six years old. In San Benito County, the city San Juan Bautista has the highest proportion of children under 18 who are under six years old. Across both counties, the cities of Gilroy, Sunnyvale, Hollister, and San Juan Bautista have the highest overall proportions of children under six years old, at over 9% of the total general population.

Table 3. Children (age 0-5) by City for Santa Clara County and San Benito County (2016)

	Total (General Population)	Children under 18 years	Pct. of Children Under 6 years (of Children < 18 years)	Total Children Under 6 Years of Age	Pct. of Children Under 6 Years of Age (in General population)
<b>Santa Clara County</b>					
Santa Clara Co.	1,938,153	429,270	32.7	104,371	7.2
Campbell	40,788	8,205	30.6 (↓)	2,511	6.2 (↓)
Cupertino	60,297	16,195	23.4 (↓)	3,790	3.3 (↓)
Gilroy	52,576	15,128	31.7 (↑)	4,796	9.1 (↑)
Los Altos	30,238	8,192	25.0 (↓)	2,048	6.8 (↓)
Los Altos Hills town	8,376	1,834	17.9 (↓)	329	3.9 (↓)
Los Gatos town	30,491	6,752	25.5 (↓)	1,725	5.7 (↓)
Milpitas	73,447	15,533	37.1 (↑)	5,763	7.8 (↑)
Monte Sereno	3,514	816	23.9 (↓)	195	5.5 (↓)
Morgan Hill	41,839	11,174	31.0 (↑)	3,464	8.3 (↑)
Mountain View	78,827	16,051	38.1 (↑)	6,115	7.8 (↑)
Palo Alto	66,649	15,380	25.0 (↓)	3,845	5.8 (↓)
San Jose	1,009,363	236,394	33.9 (↑)	80,138	7.9 (↑)
Santa Clara	122,725	25,302	40.5 (↑)	10,247	8.3 (↑)
Saratoga	30,830	6,892	17.3 (↓)	1,192	3.9 (↓)
Sunnyvale	149,596	33,410	41.7 (↑)	13,932	9.3 (↑)
<b>San Benito County</b>					
San Benito Co.	58,051	15,688	29.6	4,644	8.0
Hollister	36,901	11,053	30.5 (↑)	3,371	9.1 (↑)
San Juan Bautista	2,327	606	38.1 (↑)	321	9.9 (↑)

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

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S0901 (Children Characteristics by City and County), K200102 (Population under 18 years by age), B09001 (Population Under 18 Years by Age Universe: Population under 18 years).

## FAMILY STRUCTURE AND CHILDREN’S HOME LIFE

The average household size varies by city, with Santa Clara County cities ranging from 2.39 in Mountain View to 3.57 in San Martin; in San Benito County, the average ranges from 2.57 in Ridgemark to 3.38 in Hollister.

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 San Jose and Sunnyvale. In those cities, there are over 6,000 households with children ages 0-5; San Jose alone has 26,509 children in that age group. San Benito County has a higher percentage of married-couple families and a higher 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, 2016

	Total Number of Households	Average household size	Percent of Married-couple households*	Number of households with children <6*	Percent of households with children that are only <6	Percent of Female, Single Parent Families with own children under 18 years old*
Santa Clara	626,579	2.95	56.50%	52813	24.30%	4.70%
Alviso	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Campbell	15,730	2.58	48.30%	1,075	24.30%	4.50%
Cupertino	20,500	2.92	69.80%	1,254	13.10%	2.50%
Gilroy	15,386	3.38	56.80%	1,029	16.60%	9.70%
Los Altos	10,890	2.75	71.50%	731	17.30%	2.90%
Los Altos Hills	3,097	2.68	76.60%	116	12.70%	0.80%
Los Gatos	12,125	2.48	55.20%	707	18.70%	4.20%
Milpitas	21,463	3.33	63.40%	2,305	28.50%	3.70%
Monte Sereno	1,314	2.67	73.30%	49	12.00%	1.90%
Morgan Hill	13,893	2.98	63.10%	883	17.10%	5.60%
Mountain View	32,849	2.39	44.10%	3,062	34.30%	4.50%
Palo Alto	26,348	2.51	55.60%	1,599	17.70%	4.60%
San Jose	317,317	3.13	55.40%	26,510	23.60%	5.50%
San Martin	1,966	3.57	67.50%	37	5.90%	3.30%
Santa Clara	43,798	2.7	53.00%	5,055	36.50%	4.00%
Saratoga	10,735	2.85	75.20%	284	7.30%	1.70%
Sunnyvale	55,528	2.68	57.00%	6,812	36.30%	3.10%
San Benito	17,390	3.32	60.40%	942	14.20%	7.70%
Hollister	14,954	3.38	60.80%	745	12.40%	8.30%
Paicines	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Juan Bautista	842	2.76	38.80%	61	26.10%	4.00%
Tres Pinos	198	2.78	54.00%	0	0.00%	6.60%
Ridgemark	1,227	2.57	64.50%	7	2.20%	3.60%

**Note:** \* indicates that the data in that column was calculated using existing data from the table source.

N/A indicates data not available.

**Source:** 2016 U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S1101 (Households and Families).

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## ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SINGLE-PARENT STATUS AND HOMELESSNESS

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.<sup>2</sup> In Gilroy, Hollister, San Juan Bautista and Los Gatos, over 15% of households with a child under 5 years old who experienced poverty were headed by single female parents. These data suggest that the need for additional services, such as housing assistance, may be greater in South Santa Clara and San Benito Counties. More information on poverty status and homelessness is provided in Chapter 3: Economics.

### SUMMARY

Notable demographic characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- Six percent of Santa Clara County's general population is under 5 years old; there are 117,712 children four years old and younger in the county.
- Births are projected to fall by 5%, from 23,393 children in 2015 down to 22,259 by 2020.
- In Santa Clara County, approximately one-third 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) exceeds 35%. These cities include Milpitas (37.1%), Mountain View (38.1%), Santa Clara (40.5%), and Sunnyvale (41.7%).
- In some cities, the population of children under 6 years old exceeds 5,000; in San Jose alone, there are over 80,000 children under the age of 6.
- 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 3,919 children age four years old and younger in the county.
- Unlike Santa Clara County, births in San Benito are projected to increase by 7%, from 720 children in 2015 to 775 by 2020.

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



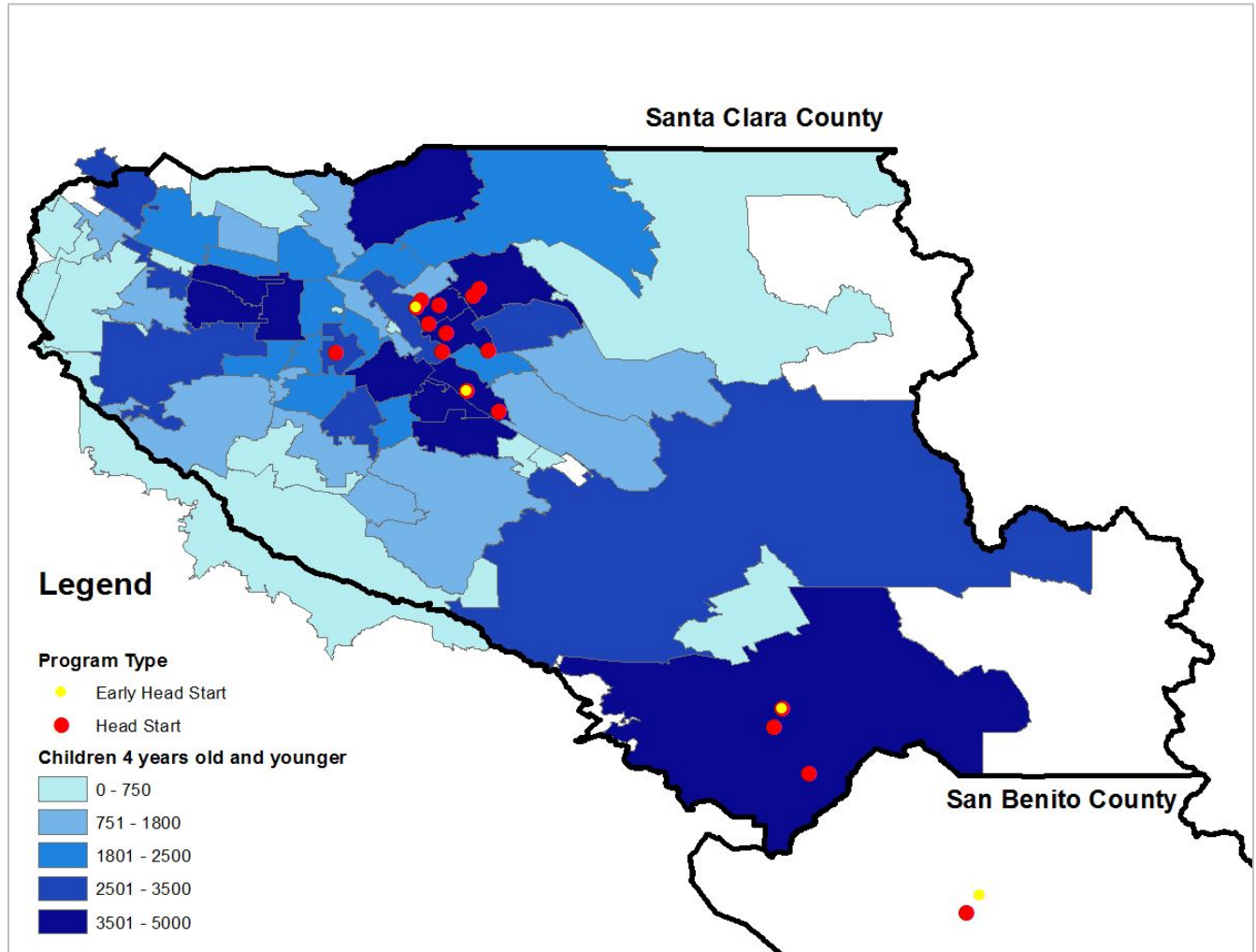
- The proportion of Hispanic children in San Benito County is 2x that of Santa Clara. Approximately 70% of children ages 0-5 years in San Benito are Hispanic. Caucasians account for nearly 25% of the child population.
- Fourteen percent of households with children in San Benito County have children under 6 years old, ten percentage points lower than Santa Clara County.
- Rates for female-headed single-parent households in San Benito County are nearly twice that of 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.
- Race and ethnicity distributions remain relatively stable over time. In both counties, Caucasians are the minority race, accounting for 24% of the child population.

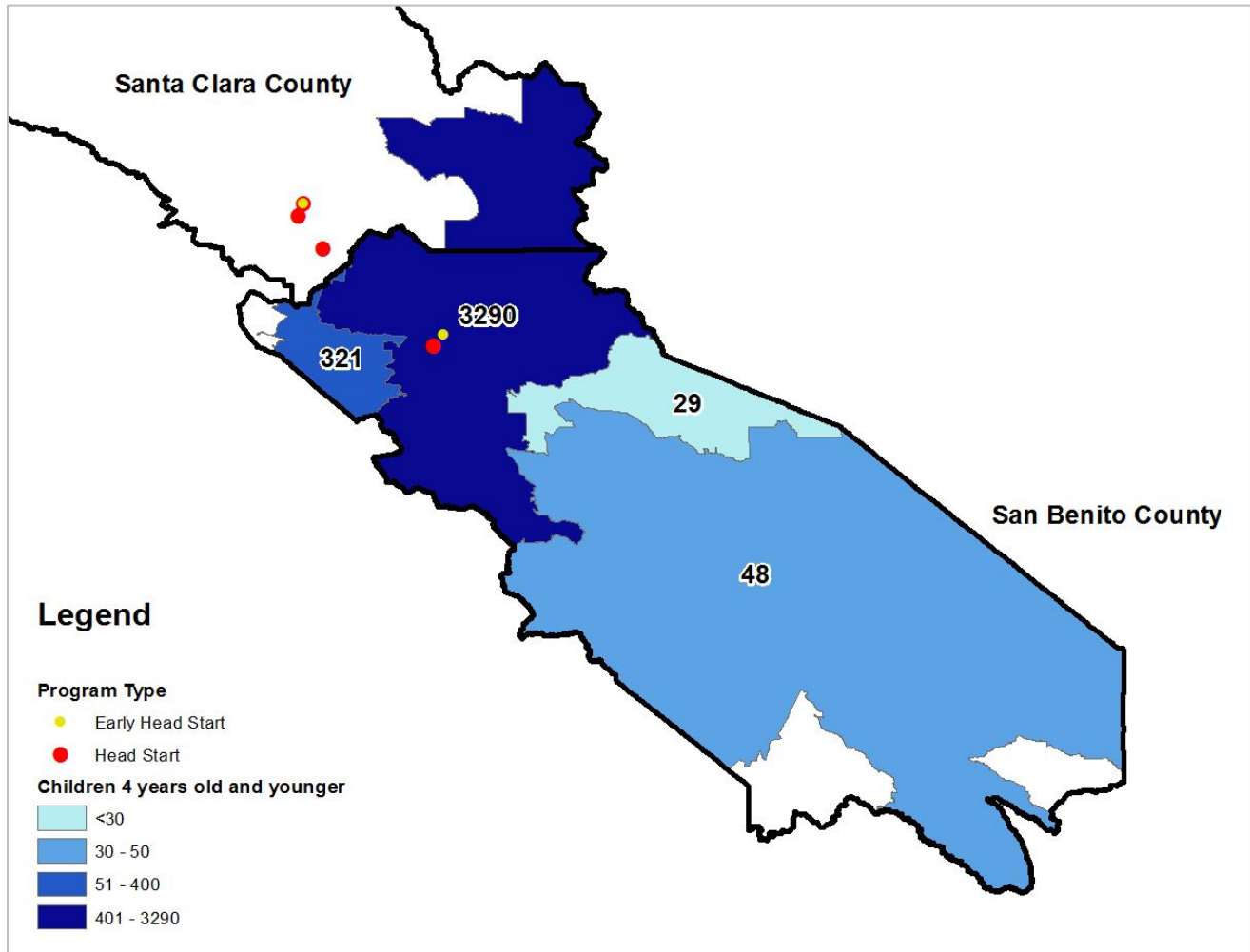
## CHAPTER 2 SUPPLEMENTARY GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Map 1. Children Under 5 Years by ZIP, Santa Clara County (2016)



**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S1701 (Poverty Status in the Last 12 Months of Families).

Map 2. Children Under 5 Years by ZIP, San Benito County (2016)



**Note:** Numbers on zip code areas indicate the estimated number of children four years old and younger.

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S1701 (Poverty Status in the Last 12 Months of Families).



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 have increased by 33.7% between 2011 and 2017 (see Table 5). The increase in median household income in San Benito is lower at 25.7% 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 nearly 30% between 2011 and 2017.

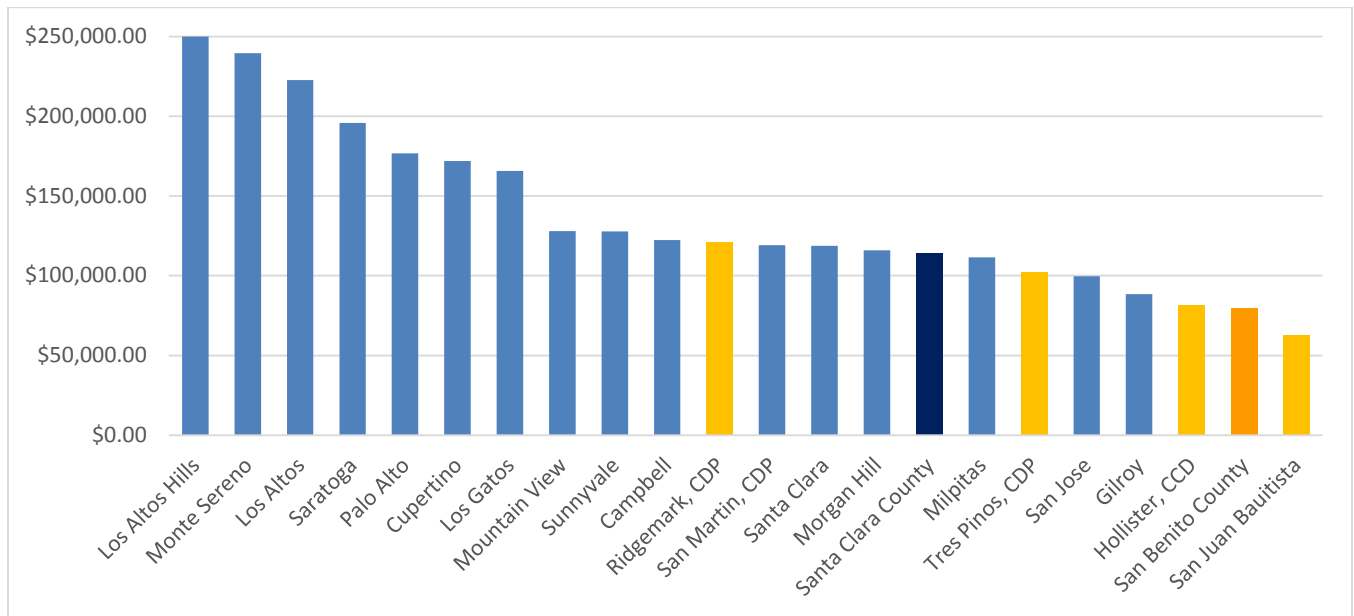
Table 5. Median Household Income (MHI) and Median Family Income (MFI) Percent Change (2011 and 2017)

	2011 MHI	2017 MHI	MHI Percent Change 2011-2017	2011 MFI	2017 MFI	MFI Percent Change 2011-2017
Santa Clara County	\$89,064	\$119,035	+33.7	\$103,255	\$133,345	+29.1
San Benito County	\$65,570	\$82,419	+25.7	\$73,150	\$94,806	+29.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

The 2016 median family incomes for cities in Santa Clara and San Benito are summarized in Figure 3. Cities within the county of Santa Clara have median family incomes that range from a low of \$88,413 (Gilroy) to a high above \$250,000 (Los Altos Hills). San Jose, the city with the largest population, has a median family income of \$99,608. The highest and lowest median family incomes of San Benito are in Ridgemark and San Juan Bautista are \$120,972 and \$63,000, respectively.

Figure 3. Median Family Income for Cities in Santa Clara and San Benito Counties (2016)



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: 2016 U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 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 (\$752,400) is nearly twice that of housing units located in San Benito County (\$423,100). Though a greater proportion of housing units are owner-occupied and homes are more affordable in San Benito compared to Santa Clara, an estimated 43.1% of renters in San Benito and 39.0% of renters in Santa Clara are putting 30% or more of their income into the cost of rent.

**Table 6. Housing Comparisons by National, State, and County Level (2016)**

	U.S.	California	Santa Clara County	San Benito County
Percent of occupied housing Units that are owner-occupied	63.6%	54.1%	56.5%	62.2%
Median housing value of owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	\$184,700	\$ 409,300	\$ 752,400	\$ 423,100
Percent of occupied housing Units that are renter-occupied	36.4%	45.9%	43.5%	37.8%
Median monthly housing costs for renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	\$949	\$1,297	\$1,813	\$1,316
Gross Rent is 30% or more of Household Income	42.0%	47.0%	39.0%	43.1%

**Source:** 2016 U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 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 one year, the median price for a single family home in San Jose increased by 24%. Over the same time period, the price of a condo or townhome in San Jose increased by 27.3%. As of January 2018, the only cities in Santa Clara County where the median price for a single family home falls below \$1 million are Morgan Hill (\$897,500) 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 County Median Price for Single Family Homes, Condos and Townhomes (2017-2018)

Location	Single Family Residence			Condo/Townhome		
	January 2017	July 2017	January 2018	January 2017	July 2017	January 2018
Campbell	1,225,000	1,275,000	1,538,000	767,500	927,500	751,000
Cupertino	2,140,000	2,060,000	2,485,000	1,188,000	1,330,000	1,369,000
Gilroy	668,750	725,000	799,000	279,500	461,000	N/A
Los Altos	3,055,000	3,015,000	3,087,500	2,378,000	1,525,000	1,585,000
Los Altos Hills	5,200,000	3,895,000	5,500,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Los Gatos	1,380,000	1,975,000	1,694,000	910,000	1,135,000	1,242,500
Milpitas	835,000	945,000	1,095,000	781,000	768,750	793,500
Monte Sereno	2,222,500	2,950,000	4,730,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Morgan Hill	840,000	1,025,000	897,500	502,500	532,500	660,000
Mountain View	1,585,000	2,070,000	2,400,000	1,166,500	1,250,000	1,468,800
Palo Alto	3,225,000	2,760,000	3,900,000	1,672,500	1,500,000	1,425,000
San Jose	855,000	978,000	1,060,000	561,445	626,715	715,000
San Martin	980,000	954,000	1,542,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Santa Clara	959,000	1,246,000	1,477,500	715,000	858,000	905,000
Saratoga	2,250,000	2,440,008	2,700,000	985,000	1,280,000	1,172,500
Sunnyvale	1,400,000	1,727,500	1,910,000	852,000	1,102,500	1,065,000

**Note:** N/A indicates data not available.

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

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## 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 2018 ranged from \$1,716 for a studio to \$3,942 for a four bedroom apartment (see Table 8). Projected costs for the 2019 year show an increase of rent by as much as \$200 per month. 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

Year	Efficiency	One Bedroom	Two Bedroom	Three Bedroom	Four Bedroom
<b>Santa Clara County</b>					
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
<b>San Benito County</b>					
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 2018, a family of four in Santa Clara earning \$94,450 (i.e., low income) or less per year may qualify for housing assistance. Those earning less than \$39,900 are considered extremely low income.

Table 9. Fiscal Year 2017 Housing Assistance Income Limits for Santa Clara County

Santa Clara County								
Classification	Number of People in Family							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Low Income (\$)	66,150	75,600	85,050	<b>94,450</b>	102,050	109,600	117,150	124,700
Very Low Income (\$)	46,550	53,200	59,850	<b>66,500</b>	71,850	77,150	82,500	87,800
Extremely Low Income (\$)	27,950	31,950	35,950	<b>39,900</b>	43,100	46,300	49,500	52,700

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 (2018). Income Limits (<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html>).

In San Benito County, a family of four earning less than \$74,550 is considered low income (see Table 10). A family of four earning less than \$27,950 is considered extremely low income yet fails to meet income eligibility criteria for Head Start.



Table 10: Fiscal Year 2018 Housing Assistance Income Limits for San Benito County

San Benito County								
Classification	Number of People in Family							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Low Income (\$)	52,200	59,650	67,100	<b>74,550</b>	80,550	86,500	92,450	98,450
Very Low Income (\$)	32,600	37,250	41,900	<b>46,550</b>	50,300	54,000	57,750	61,450
Extremely Low Income (\$)	19,600	22,400	25,200	<b>27,950</b>	30,200	33,740	38,060	42,380

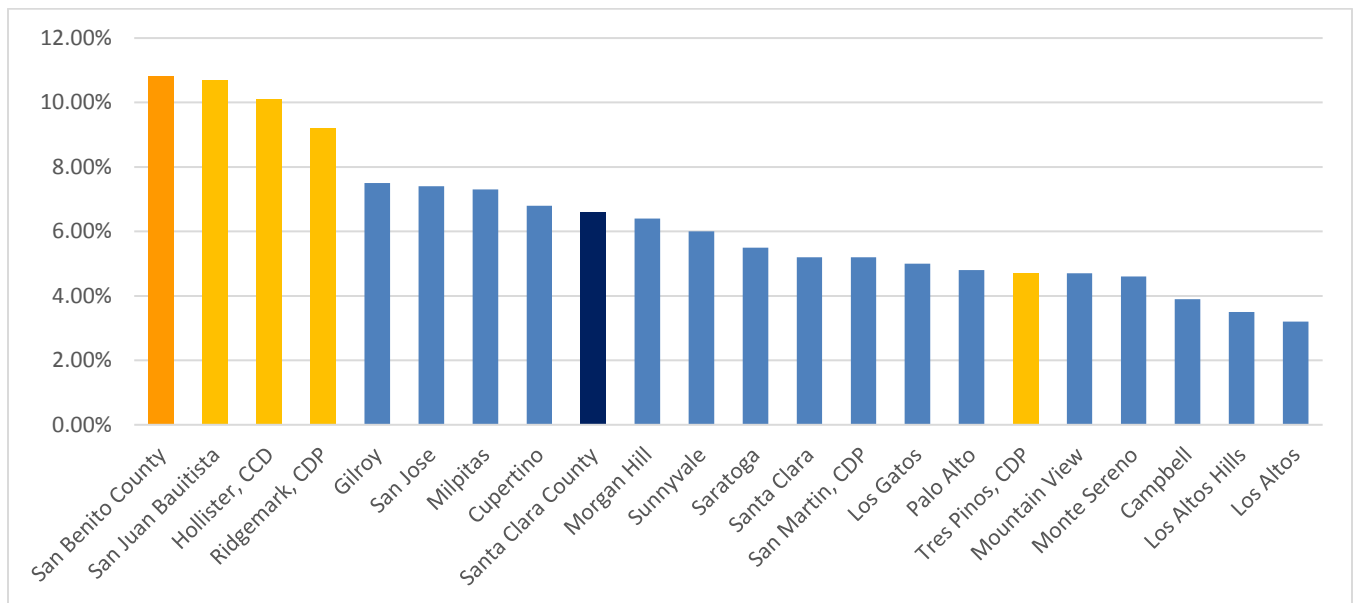
**Note:** Low income is defined as 80% of area median income. Very low income is defined as 50% of area median income. Extremely low income is 30% of area median income. Income Limit areas are based on FY 2016 Fair Market Rent (FMR) areas.

**Source:** Department of Housing and Urban Development (2018). Income Limits (<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html>).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

As shown in Figure 4, unemployment rates for San Benito (10.8%) are higher than Santa Clara (6.6%). In 2017, the city of Hollister had the highest unemployment rate at 10.1% of the adult working population. 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.

Figure 4: Unemployment Rates by City for Santa Clara and San Benito Counties, 2018



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

**Source:** State of California, Employment Development Department. Labor Market Info, Links to LMI by County, Current Month Labor Force Data for Cities and Census Designated Places. ([www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov](http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov)).

## 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. Self-Sufficiency Standard Indices for Santa Clara County, 2018

Household Type	Annual Income
<b>One-Adult Households</b>	
1 Infant	\$ 95,999
2 Infants	\$ 135,741
1 Infant, 1 Preschooler	\$ 128,750
1 Preschooler	\$ 89,017
2 Preschoolers	\$ 121,758
<b>Two-Adult Households</b>	
1 Infant	\$ 97,372
2 Infants	\$ 134,767
1 Infant, 1 Preschooler	\$ 128,125
1 Preschooler	\$ 91,631
2 Preschoolers	\$ 121,483

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

Table 12 provides self-sufficiency standard income data for families residing in San Benito County. 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.

Table 12. Self-Sufficiency Standard Indices for San Benito County, 2018

Household Type	Annual Income
<b>One-Adult Households</b>	
1 Infant	\$ 65,835
2 Infants	\$ 93,538
1 Infant, 1 Preschooler	\$ 87,355
1 Preschooler	\$ 60,767
2 Preschoolers	\$ 79,110
<b>Two-Adult Households</b>	
1 Infant	\$ 75,344
2 Infants	\$ 95,723
1 Infant, 1 Preschooler	\$ 90,637
1 Preschooler	\$ 70,228
2 Preschoolers	\$ 85,552

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

## 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 (8.4%) compared to Santa Clara which has a rate of 6.2% (see Table 13). Due to the higher population count, Santa Clara has a higher number of families below poverty compared to San Benito. Between 2010 and 2016, San Benito has had a slight overall decrease (-0.8%) of families with children living below poverty while Santa Clara has had a slight increase (+0.1%).

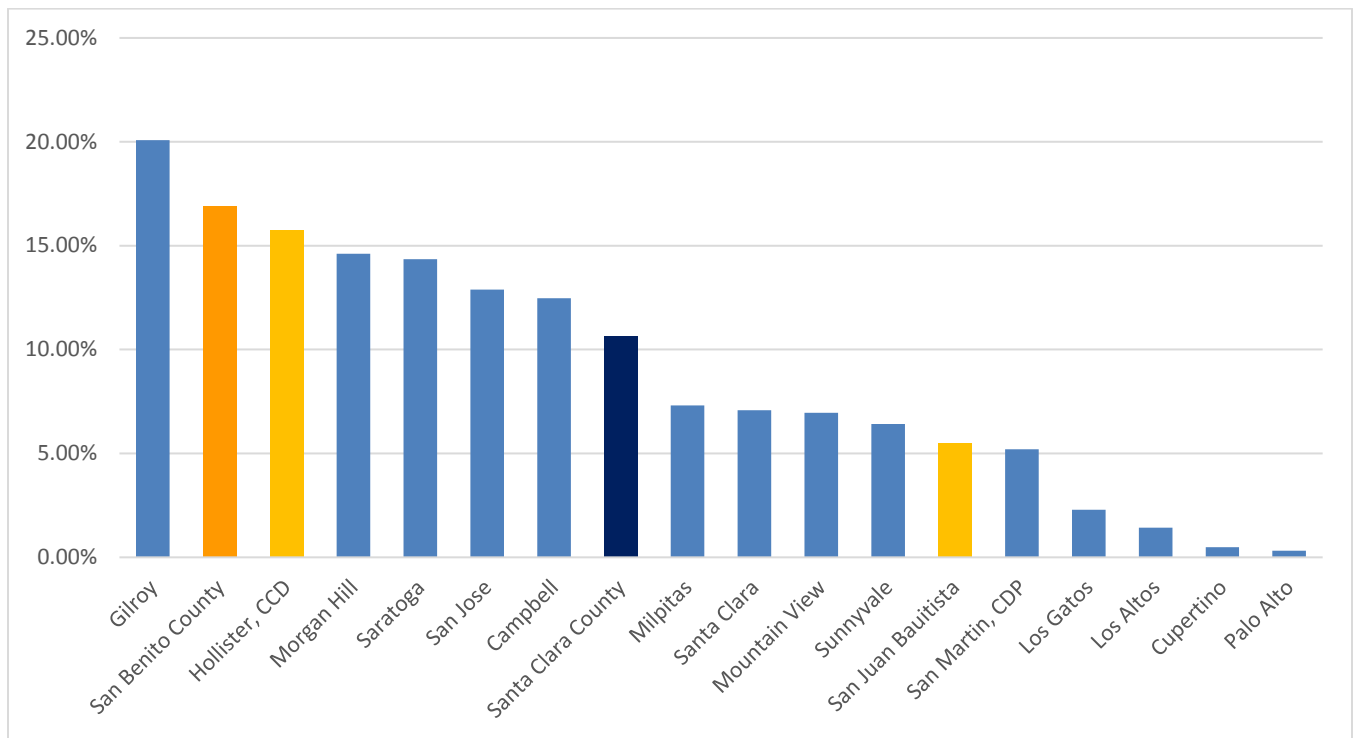
Table 13: Percentage of Families below Poverty with Children (2010 and 2016)

	2010		2016		Percent Change 2010-2016
	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	450,869	6.2	+0.1
Campbell	9,667	5.1	9,940	3.2	-1.9
Cupertino	15,371	3.0	16,015	2.8	-0.2
Gilroy	11,163	7.0	12,626	10.5	+3.5
Los Altos	8,253	2.0	8,658	2.5	+0.5
Los Altos Hill town	2,420	2.2	2,488	2.0	-0.2
Los Gatos town	7,888	2.1	8,123	3.2	+1.1
Milpitas	15,120	4.7	17,105	6.1	+1.4
Monte Sereno	1,008	0.9	1,074	3.4	+2.5
Morgan Hill	9,625	6.5	10,965	6.1	-0.4
Mountain View	16,854	3.0	18,537	5.1	+2.1
Palo Alto	16,003	3.3	17,551	5.4	+2.1
San Jose	218,468	7.9	233,403	7.6	-0.3
Santa Clara	26,908	5.6	29,061	4.4	-1.2
Saratoga	8,603	2.6	8,945	2.6	0.0
Sunnyvale	34,763	4.0	37,896	4.8	+0.8
San Benito County	13,377	9.2	13,979	8.4	-0.8
Hollister	8,581	11.2	8,509	9.3	-1.9
San Juan Bautista	329	10.3	520	4.0	-6.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 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, 16.9% of children under 5 are living below poverty. In Santa Clara County, the cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill have the highest percentages of children under 5 living in poverty. Just over 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 (12,390) relative to San Benito (789). Further, even though Gilroy has the highest percentage of children under 5 in poverty (20%), the number of children in this category is less than 900. In contrast, in San Jose there are over 8,000 children (12.9%) living in poverty.

Figure 5: Percent of Children under 5 Years Living Below Poverty by City (2016)



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

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

## HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

American Community Survey (ACS) five-year (2011-2016) population estimates for the total number of children living below poverty and American Institute for Research Early Learning Needs Assessment Tool (ELNAT) child population estimates (2016) were used to derive current estimates for the number of children ages 0-2 years (infants/toddlers) and 3-4 years (preschoolers) that qualify for Head Start. County and city-level data are summarized in Table 14. In Santa Clara County, an average of 11% of children ages 0-4 years are living below poverty. This applies to 17% of children ages 0-4 in San Benito County. When compared to the Head Start slots that are available, it is estimated that the program is able to serve 27% of eligible children in Santa Clara and 28% of eligible children in San Benito (see Table 14). Early Head Start is able to serve an estimated 2% of eligible children in Santa Clara and 5.5% of eligible children in San Benito.

Table 14: Children under Age 5 below Poverty and Head Start Eligible Children (2016)

	Percentage of children <5 below poverty	Number of children 0-2	Number of children 0-2 who are in poverty	Number of children 3-4	Number of children 3-4 who are in poverty
Santa Clara County	10.70%	66,787	7,124	49,372	5,266
Alviso	0.00%	103	0	71	0
Campbell	12.50%	2,116	264	1,355	169
Cupertino	0.50%	1,690	8	1,177	6
Gilroy	20.10%	2,068	415	2,060	414
Los Altos	1.40%	901	13	782	11
Los Altos Hills	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Los Gatos	2.30%	1,393	32	961	22
Milpitas	7.30%	3,083	225	1,777	130
Monte Sereno	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Morgan Hill	14.60%	1,642	240	1,636	239
Mountain View	7.00%	1,636	114	1427	99
Palo Alto	0.30%	2,882	9	1867	6
San Jose	12.90%	37,938	4,891	26,748	3,449
San Martin, CDP	5.20%	231	12	230	12
Santa Clara	7.10%	4,511	319	4,290	304
Saratoga	14.30%	853	122	590	85
Sunnyvale	6.40%	6,959	446	4,782	307
Total Early Head Start/Head Start slots in Santa Clara County = 1,594		Early Head Start slots in Santa Clara County = 164	Percent of Eligible Infants/Toddlers Served = 2.30%	Head Start slots in Santa Clara County = 1,430	Percent of Eligible Preschoolers Served = 27.15%
San Benito County	16.90%	2,379	402	2,288	387
Hollister, CCD	15.70%	2,102	331	2,023	318
Paicines	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Juan Bautista	5.50%	177	10	170	9
Tres Pinos, CDP	0.00%	17	0	17	0
Ridgemark, CDP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Early Head Start/Head Start slots in San Benito County = 130		Early Head Start slots in San Benito County = 22	Percent of Eligible Infants/Toddlers Served = 5.47%	Head Start slots in San Benito County = 108	Percent of Eligible Preschoolers Served = 27.92%
Grand Total of Early Head Start Slots = 186				Grand Total of Head Start Slots = 1,538	
Percent of Early Head Start- Eligible Children Served in both counties = 2.47%				Percent of Head Start-Eligible Children Served in both counties = 27.21%	

**Notes:** N/A indicates data not available.

\*Calculated using the percent of children under 5 years living below poverty

**Sources:** U.S. Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

## CALWORKS

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 2017 are provided in Table 15. The number of CalWORKs public assistance cases have decreased in both counties over the past five years. The number of two-parent households receiving assistance experienced the greatest decline at 71% and 55% 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 five years; increases in family income are a contributing factor.

Table 15: Public Assistance Cases

	Santa Clara County				San Benito County			
	2012	2018	Difference (2012-18)	Percent Change	2012	2018	Difference (2012-18)	Percent Change
2 parent CalWORKs	736	211	-525	-71.3	68	30	-38	-55.9
No parent CalWORKs	4,926	2,498	-2,428	-49.3	251	133	-118	-47.0
All Others CalWORKs	4,236	1,800	-2,436	-57.5	251	180	-71	-28.3
Foster Care children 0-5	1,034	313	-721	-69.7	35	16	-19	-54.3
CalFresh persons	105,371	92,083	-13,288	-12.6	6,167	4,955	-1,212	-19.7

**Sources/Notes:** California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) Cash Grant Caseload Movement Report CA 237 CW June 2018, Columns: Part B. Caseload (all) 8a. Cases receiving cash grant, 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 20XX - data retrieved from the California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP) University of California at Berkeley on November 27, 2018 ([http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb\\_childwelfare/PIT.aspx](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>).

Table 16 provides data on the number of children in Santa Clara County ages 0-5 years who are in state subsidized child care programs and whose families are receiving child care subsidy through Stage 1 CalWORKs.<sup>3</sup> As of July 2016, there were 1,136 children receiving State 1 child care subsidy in Santa Clara County; a 17% increase from the previous year's count of 947 children. Cities where more than 20 children receive child care subsidies live include Gilroy, Milpitas, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara and Sunnyvale. Seventy-seven percent of recipients reside in the City of San Jose. These data suggest that, while the number children under age 18 that are benefitting from Stage 1 assistance has decreased over time, the number of children five years and under that are benefitting has increased in the short-term.

Table 16: Stage 1 Child Care Subsidy Recipients Age 0-5 in Santa Clara County by ZIP Code (2016)

City	ZIP	Count	City	ZIP	Count
Alviso	95002	3	San Jose	95123	44
Campbell	95008	9	San Jose	95124	25
Cupertino	95014	5	San Jose	95125	35
East Palo Alto	94303	4	San Jose	95126	32
Gilroy	95020	113	San Jose	95127	88
Los Gatos	95032	1	San Jose	95128	21
Los Gatos	95033	2	San Jose	95129	6
Milpitas	95035	31	San Jose	95130	8
Morgan Hill	95037	37	San Jose	95131	9
Mountain View	94040	6	San Jose	95132	31
Mountain View	94041	4	San Jose	95133	38
Mountain View	94043	8	San Jose	95134	3
Palo Alto	94301	1	San Jose	95135	4
Palo Alto	94306	2	San Jose	95136	31
San Jose	95110	23	San Jose	95138	17
San Jose	95111	85	San Jose	95139	5
San Jose	95112	65	San Jose	95148	33
San Jose	95113	4	San Martin	95046	9
San Jose	95116	78	Santa Clara	95050	27
San Jose	95117	25	Santa Clara	95051	16
San Jose	95118	20	Santa Clara	95054	10
San Jose	95119	9	Sunnyvale	94085	6
San Jose	95120	3	Sunnyvale	94086	16
San Jose	95121	36	Sunnyvale	94087	3
San Jose	95122	95	Sunnyvale	94089	10
<b>Total Count = 1,136</b>					

Source: Santa Clara County Social Services Agency, January 2016 to December 2016

<sup>3</sup> Data provided by the Santa Clara County Social Services Agency in December of 2016.



## HOMELESSNESS

Point-in-time surveys provide insight into the causes, conditions, and obstacles facing homeless individuals in Santa Clara and San Benito County. Current reports indicate that two times as many men than women (66% vs. 33%) in Santa Clara and slightly more men than women in San Benito (56% vs. 44%) are homeless.<sup>4,5</sup> In Santa Clara County, homeless individuals cited an inability to afford rent (62%) and lack of employment or stable income (53%) as their primary reasons for homelessness. In San Benito County, 73% of survey respondents reported they could not afford rent, with 62% reporting that they were currently looking for work. Among the respondents in families, all in San Benito (100%) were sheltered compared to 72% in Santa Clara. Further, 12% of respondents in Santa Clara had been in the foster care system, compared to 5% in San Benito County. The most commonly reported service that respondents reported currently using include meal services in Santa Clara (80%) and emergency shelter in San Benito (48%).

## FOOD INSECURITY

Affordable, accessible, and nutritious food should be available to all families regardless of income. An estimated 11.8% of American households experienced food insecurity at some time during the year 2016. 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 America on food insecurity shows that California has an overall population of 11.7% who are experiencing food insecurity.<sup>6</sup> Child rates for food insecurity in both counties exceed the statewide rate for the general population. In San Benito, 16.7% of children under 18 years are food insecure. In Santa Clara County, the rate is 13.9%.

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<sup>4</sup>[https://www.sccgov.org/sites/osh/ContinuumofCare/ReportsandPublications/Documents/2017%20SCC%20Homeless%20Census%20and%20Survey%20Executive\\_Summary.pdf](https://www.sccgov.org/sites/osh/ContinuumofCare/ReportsandPublications/Documents/2017%20SCC%20Homeless%20Census%20and%20Survey%20Executive_Summary.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.chspmontereycounty.org/wp-content/themes/chsp/img/2017-San-Benito-County-Homeless-Census-Executive-Summary-Report.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> <http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2016/child/california/county/>

## SUMMARY

### Notable economic characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- The median family income for Santa Clara County cities ranges widely, from \$88,413 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 2016 median family income for residents was \$99,608 which is below the County median family income. The median price for a single family home in San Jose is \$1,060,000; the median price of a townhome in San Jose is \$715,000.

### Notable economic characteristics for San Benito County:

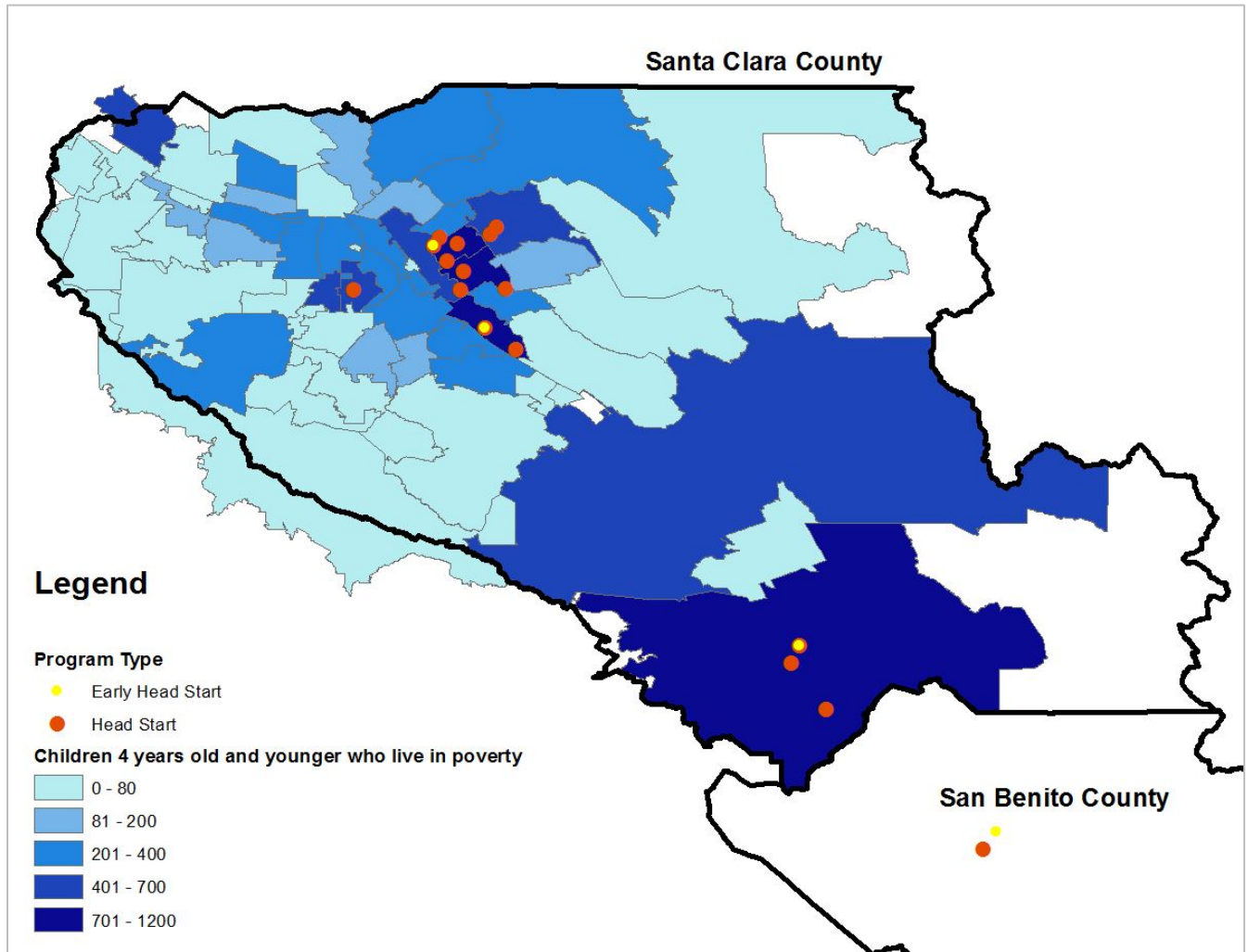
- The unemployment rate in San Benito County has been consistently higher than the rate in Santa Clara County; San Benito had an unemployment rate of 10.8% in 2018, while Santa Clara had a 6.6% unemployment rate.
- The city of Hollister has 8,509 families, and 9.3% of those families live below the poverty 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 \$36,616 higher than that of San Benito.
  - In Santa Clara County, the median value of an owner-occupied housing unit is \$329,300 higher than that of San Benito County.
  - Median monthly rent is roughly \$500 more expensive in Santa Clara than in San Benito.
- Santa Clara County has a smaller percentage of families below poverty (6.2%) relative to San Benito (8.4%).
- 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.
- General population food insecurity rates are higher for both Santa Clara (9.9%) and San Benito (5.9%) counties compared to the state; however, the child population food insecurity rates for both Santa Clara and San Benito counties are higher than those of the statewide population (13.9% and 16.7%, respectively).

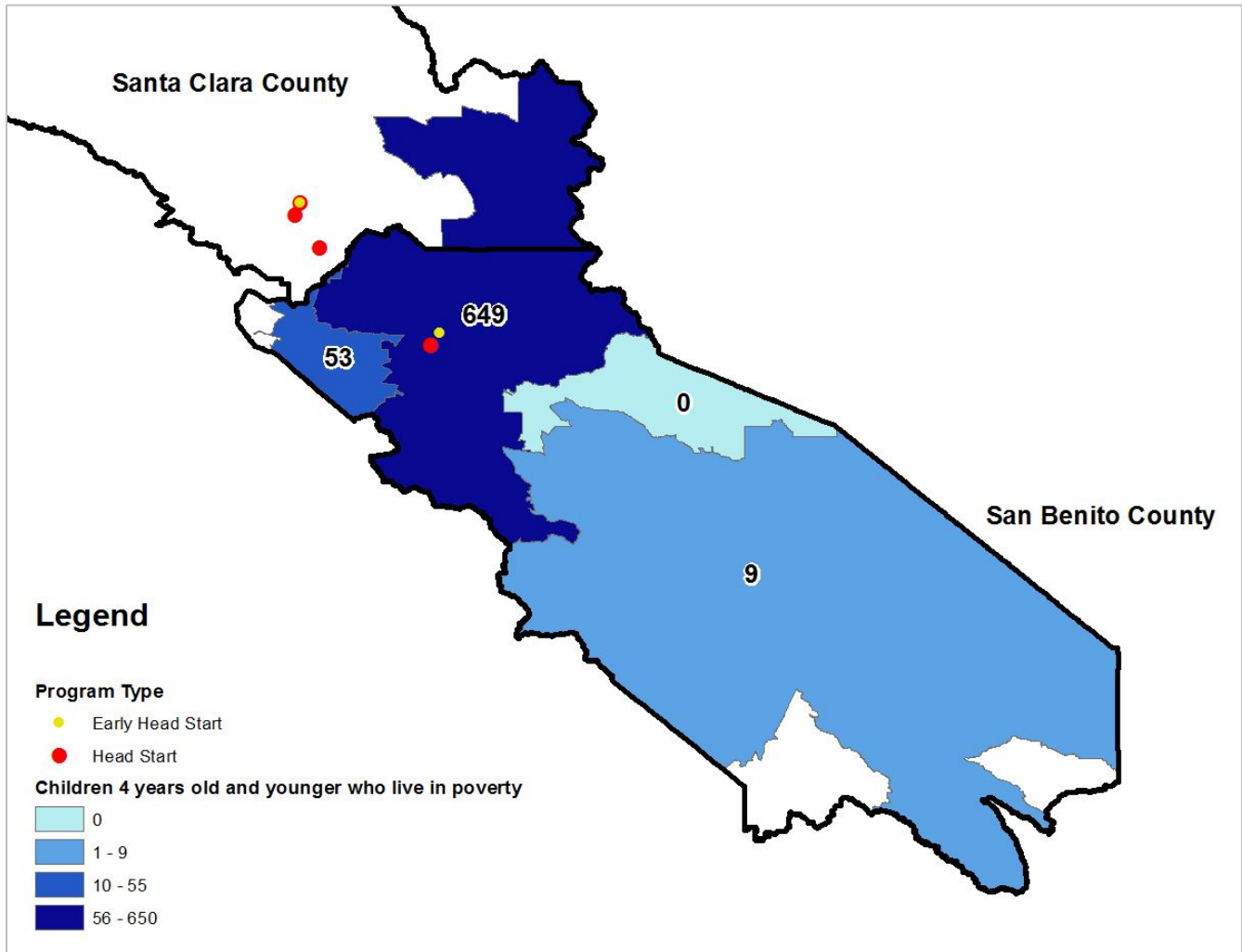
## CHAPTER 3 SUPPLEMENTARY GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Map 3. Children Under 5 Years Living Below Poverty by ZIP, Santa Clara County (2016)



**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S1701 (Poverty Status in the Last 12 Months of Families).

Map 4. Children Under 5 Years Living Below Poverty by ZIP, San Benito County (2016)



**Note:** Numbers in zip code areas indicate the estimated number of children in poverty.

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S1701 (Poverty Status in the Last 12 Months of Families).



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 2018, Santa Clara County ranked third in Health Outcomes and fourth in Health Factors out of 57 counties (see Table 17).

Table 17. County Health Rankings, 2017 and 2018

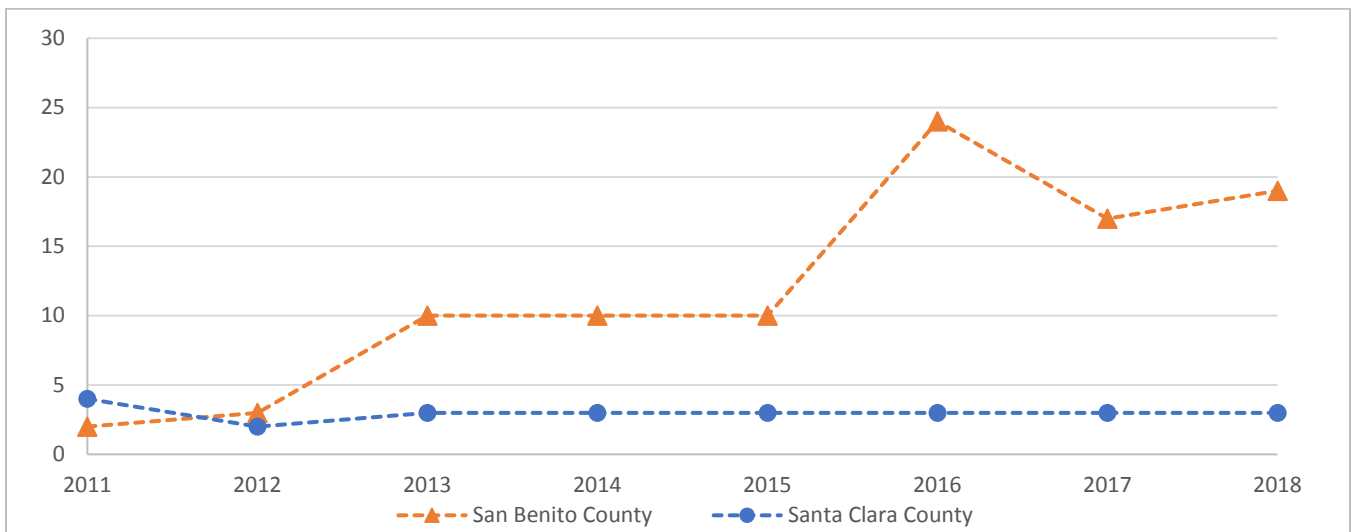
	2017		2018	
	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	Health Outcomes	Health Factors
San Benito County	17	23	19	24
Santa Clara County	3	4	3	4

**Note:** Rankings for 2017 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](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org).

As shown in Table 17, in 2017, San Benito ranked 17 and 23 for Health Outcomes and Health Factors respectively but ranked 19 and 24 in 2018. While the overall ranks for both Health Outcomes and Health Factors have decreased 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).

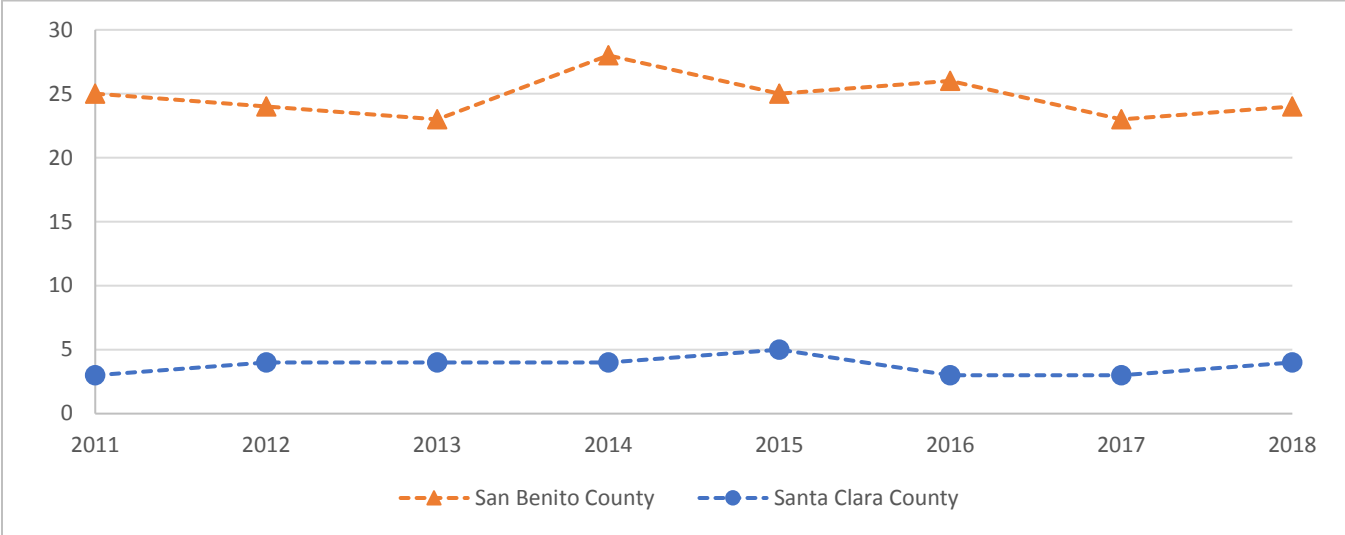
Figure 6. Health Outcomes Ranking Over Time for Santa Clara and San Benito County



**Source:** University of Wisconsin’s Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps from [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://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. In addition, San Benito saw an 8% reduction in the percent of the population age 16 and older that are unemployed from 2010 to 2016.

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



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

**HEALTH INSURANCE**

Data on insurance status and type are available from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey. Table 18 shows 2017 insurance rates for children in both counties as well as for the state. For children under six years, less than 1% are uninsured in San Benito while 2% are uninsured in Santa Clara County. Both areas have a lower proportion of uninsured children compared to the State (4%). Despite this similarity, Santa Clara has a much higher proportion of children under six years that have private health insurance (70%) compared to San Benito (54%) and California (50%).

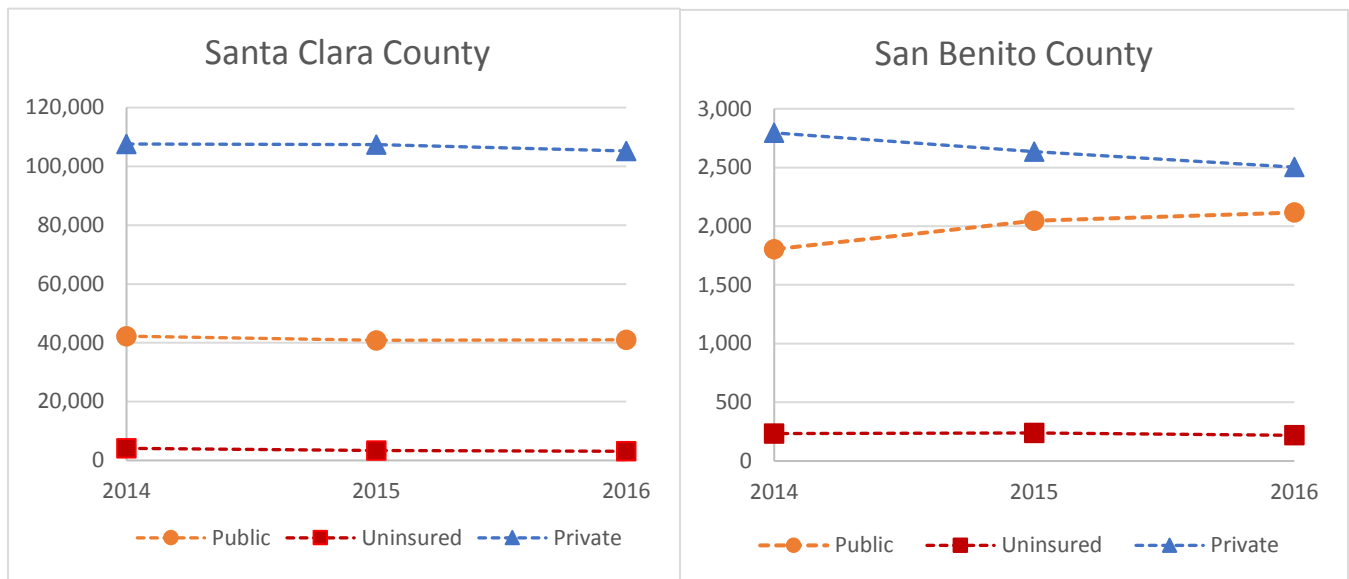
Table 18. Percent of Children under 6 by Type of Health Insurance (2017)

	Uninsured	Public Health Insurance	Private Health Insurance
San Benito County	0.6%	45.5%	53.8%
Santa Clara County	2.1%	28.2%	69.6%
California	3.9%	46.6%	49.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate (2016).

Figure 8 provides a countywide comparison of the number of children with health insurance from 2014 to 2016. 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 18. In San Benito County, more children are covered by private insurance than any other type, though the number has decreased since 2014. Conversely, from 2014 to 2016 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



Source: Data USA (2018)

## MEDI-CAL

Medi-Cal is 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.



Medi-Cal is the primary provider of health care services for more than half of children between the ages of 0-18.<sup>7</sup> On January 1, 2013, children enrolled in the Healthy Families Program were moved to Medi-Cal, for the purposes of consolidating health insurance programs.<sup>8</sup> 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 up to 300% of the federal poverty level. Moreover, Healthy Kids covers children birth to age 19 regardless of immigration status.<sup>9</sup> 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 19).

**Table 19. 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](http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/dataandstats/statistics/Pages/RASD_Statistical_Briefs.aspx).

## BIRTHS: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

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 20 displays infant mortality rates for San Benito and Santa Clara Counties, and California. The rate of infant mortality is based on 2010 through 2016 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 the State and Santa Clara.

<sup>7</sup> 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](http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/dataandstats/reports/mceestimates/Documents/2016_May_Estimate/M1699_Medi-Cal_Local_Assistance_Estimate.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> 100percentcampaign.org, What Families Should Know About changes to the Healthy Families Program.

<sup>9</sup> Santa Clara Family Health Plan, Healthy Kids from [www.scfhp.com](http://www.scfhp.com).

Table 20. Infant Mortality, 2010-2016

	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births
San Benito County	5
Santa Clara County	3
California	4

**Source:** University of Wisconsin’s Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps from [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org).

Table 21 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 greater proportion of mothers in San Benito did not receive prenatal care in their first trimester compared to mothers in Santa Clara (16% vs. 14%), however, were more likely to receive adequate prenatal care (83% vs. 76%). Differences in rates aside, both counties achieved the national goal of 78% of mothers receiving care in the first trimester.

Table 21. Natality Indicators (2014-2016 Births, Percent)

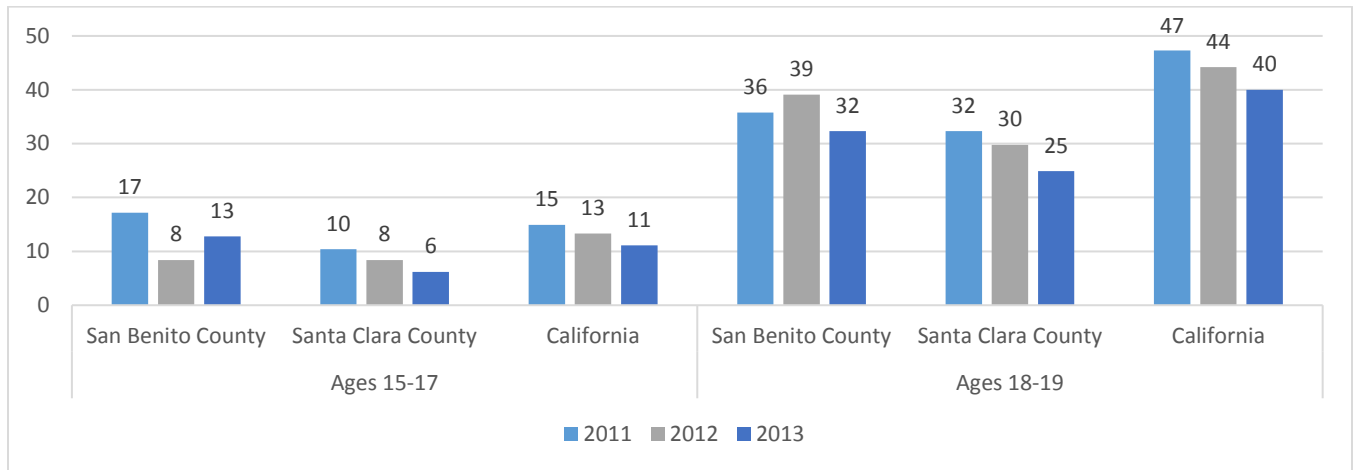
	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
Low Birth-weight Infants*	6.2%	7.0%	6.8%
Prenatal Care Begun During the First Trimester*	83.5%	85.5%	83.6%
‘Adequate/Adequate Plus’ Prenatal Care	82.6%	75.6%	77.9%

**Notes:** \*Rates are per 100 live births.

**Source:** California Department of Public Health. County Health Status Profiles 2017 Report from [www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx).

Of the births by teenage mothers in the two counties, youth ages 18-19 years have a higher birth rate than youth ages 15-17 years (see Figure 9). Teen pregnancy data from 2013 indicate that the proportion of teenage mothers in San Benito is greater – double for youth ages 15-17 years (12.8% vs. 6.2% as of 2013) and seven percentage points higher for youth ages 18-19 years (32.3% vs. 24.9% as of 2013) – than that of Santa Clara.

**Figure 9. Birth by Age of Mother, 15-17 and 18-19 Years**



**Note:** Birth rates are per 1,000 population.

**Source:** Kidsdata.org

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 2016, 15% of youth ages 15-19 years in San Benito bore children compared to 9% of youth in Santa Clara (see Table 22). Birth rates for teen mothers have declined significantly since 2000 for both counties and the State as a whole.

**Table 22. Adolescent Birth Rate (ABR) for years, 2000, 2013-2016**

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016
San Benito County	41.2	21.3	21.4	19.6	15.2
Santa Clara County	34.8	13.2	12.0	10.4	9.0
California	46.7	22.0	19.6	17.6	15.7

**Note:** ABR 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>

## 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 23, 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 70 points higher than that of Santa Clara.

**Table 23. Deaths Due to All Causes (2014-16 Deaths)**

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
2014-2016 Deaths (Average)	306.7	9,932.3	254,626.3
Crude Death Rate	532.6	518.6	651.9
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	556.1	485.7	608.5
Rank Order (of 58 counties)	7	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 2017 Report from [www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx).

In 2015, there were 537 deaths reported for children ages 1-14 years in California, one and nineteen of which were accounted for by San Benito and Santa Clara respectively (see Table 24). Unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death for children ages 1-14 years across regions. Like the data presented in Table 23, 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 exceeded that of the State.

**Table 24. Leading Causes of Death of Children 1 to 14 Years of Age, 2015**

	San Benito County			Santa Clara County			California		
	1-4	5-14	Total Deaths Ages 1-14	1-4	5-14	Total Deaths Ages 1-14	1-4	5-14	Total Deaths Ages 1-14
Birth Defects	0	0	0	1	1	2	57	30	87
Cancer	0	0	0	4	4	8	29	103	132
Diseases of the Heart	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	22	33
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	1	20	29	49
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	19
Suicide	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	23	23
Unintentional Injuries	0	1	1	0	7	7	86	108	194
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>537</b>
Total Population (Ages 0-13 years)	11,551			342,269			7,053,022		
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 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.<sup>10</sup> 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 25). Overall, State immunization rates decreased from 95.6% in 2016-2017 to 95.1% in 2017-2018.

Table 25. Percent and Number of Kindergartners Who Received All Required Immunizations, 2017-18

	Percent	Number Entrants with 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.  
[www.shotsforschool.org/k-12/reporting-data/](http://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.<sup>11</sup>

Table 26 lists asthma hospitalization rates for San Benito, 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, San Benito County saw an increase in the

<sup>10</sup> Santa Clara County Children’s Report: Key Indicators of Well-being (2005).

<sup>11</sup> 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.

incidence of asthma hospitalizations while Santa Clara County saw a decrease. As of 2016, San Benito and Santa Clara rates for asthma hospitalizations for children ages 0-4 years were at 71.3 and 47.6 per 10,000 children.

**Table 26. Asthma Emergency Department Visits per 10,000 Children Ages 0-4 Years**

	2015	2016
San Benito County	68.6	71.3
Santa Clara County	55.0	47.6
California	98.7	94.8

**Source:** California Department of Public Health, California Breathing, County Asthma Profiles.

Data from the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) breaks down asthma prevalence rates 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 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%). San Benito’s rate was highest at 23%, with 20% of those diagnosed reporting active asthma symptoms.

**Table 27. Asthma Prevalence Rates (Children Ages 0-17)**

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

**Notes:** \*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

N/A indicates data not available.

**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.<sup>12</sup> In fact, children

<sup>12</sup> 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>.

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.<sup>13</sup>

Particulate matter (PM) is the term for the mixture of solid particles and liquid in the air. PM is broken down into two categories: PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. PM<sub>10</sub> are particles that are 10 micrometers or less in diameter while PM<sub>2.5</sub> are fine particles less than 2.5 micrometers.<sup>14</sup> Both types of particles can be inhaled and get into the lungs and bloodstream, causing health issues. PM<sub>2.5</sub> are especially dangerous due to their small size.<sup>15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup> Inhaling ozone can trigger chest pain, coughing, airway inflammation, and can exacerbate health issues like asthma.<sup>17</sup>

Table 28 displays the concentration of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and days where ozone levels are above regulatory standards. San Benito County has lower annual concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub>. PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels in Santa Clara County are roughly equivalent to the California average. The increased PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels in Santa Clara County may be due to extensive urbanization and industry. In 2016, the number of days in the calendar year with ozone levels above regulatory standards did not exceed 1% in San Benito nor Santa Clara.

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<sup>13</sup> 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>.

<sup>14</sup> United States Environmental Protection Agency (2018). Particulate Matter (PM) Basics.

<sup>15</sup> <https://blissair.com/what-is-pm-2-5.htm>

<sup>16</sup> United States Environmental Agency (2018). Ground-level Ozone Basics.

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/ground-level-ozone-pollution/health-effects-ozone-pollution>

Table 28. Air Quality Indicators (2016)

	Annual Average PM <sub>2.5</sub> Concentration	Days with Ozone Levels Above Regulatory Standard
San Benito County	4.7 mcg/meter <sup>3</sup>	5
Santa Clara County	9.1 mcg/meter <sup>3</sup>	1
California	9.0 mcg/meter <sup>3</sup>	22

**Note:** “mcg/meter<sup>3</sup>” means “micrograms per cubic meter”

**Source:** kidsdata.org (2016): Particulate matter concentration is measured in micrograms per cubic meter. California Government Air Resource Board; Days with Ozone Levels Above Regulatory Standard.

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.<sup>18</sup> Generally, the summer Spare the Air season runs from June to mid-October. This is a period when individuals are encouraged to drive less and reduce their emission of ozone-forming pollutant.<sup>19</sup> During wintertime, when particulate matter pollutants reach unhealthy levels, individuals are prohibited from burning wood, fire logs or pellets.<sup>20</sup>

Table 29 lists the number of Spare the Air advisories issued for the Bay Area for the past ten years. In 2018, 13 Spare the Air advisories were issued – five fewer 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 29. Number of Bay Area Spare the Air Advisories Issued by year, 2008-2018

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

**Source:** Spare the Air, Ozone Box Scores from <http://www.sparetheair.org/Stay-Informed/Ozone/Ozone-Box-Scores.aspx>

<sup>18</sup> 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>.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.



## WATER QUALITY

Contaminants in the water supply can cause gastrointestinal illness and contribute to other issues such as reproductive disorders, cancers, or neurological disorders.<sup>21</sup> Similar to issues with problematic air quality, developing children are especially sensitive to harmful effects from water contamination. Table 30 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 2015, San Benito and Santa Clara are nearly equivalent in number of maximum contaminant level violations though the number of monitoring and reporting violations in Santa Clara is double that of San Benito.

Table 30. Number of Water Violations by Type

Type of Water Violation	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>San Benito County</b>					
Maximum Contaminant Level	8	2	6	5	10
Monitoring and Reporting Violation	21	16	11	5	9
<b>Santa Clara County</b>					
Maximum Contaminant Level	2	4	2	2	9
Monitoring and Reporting Violation	3	1	5	4	22

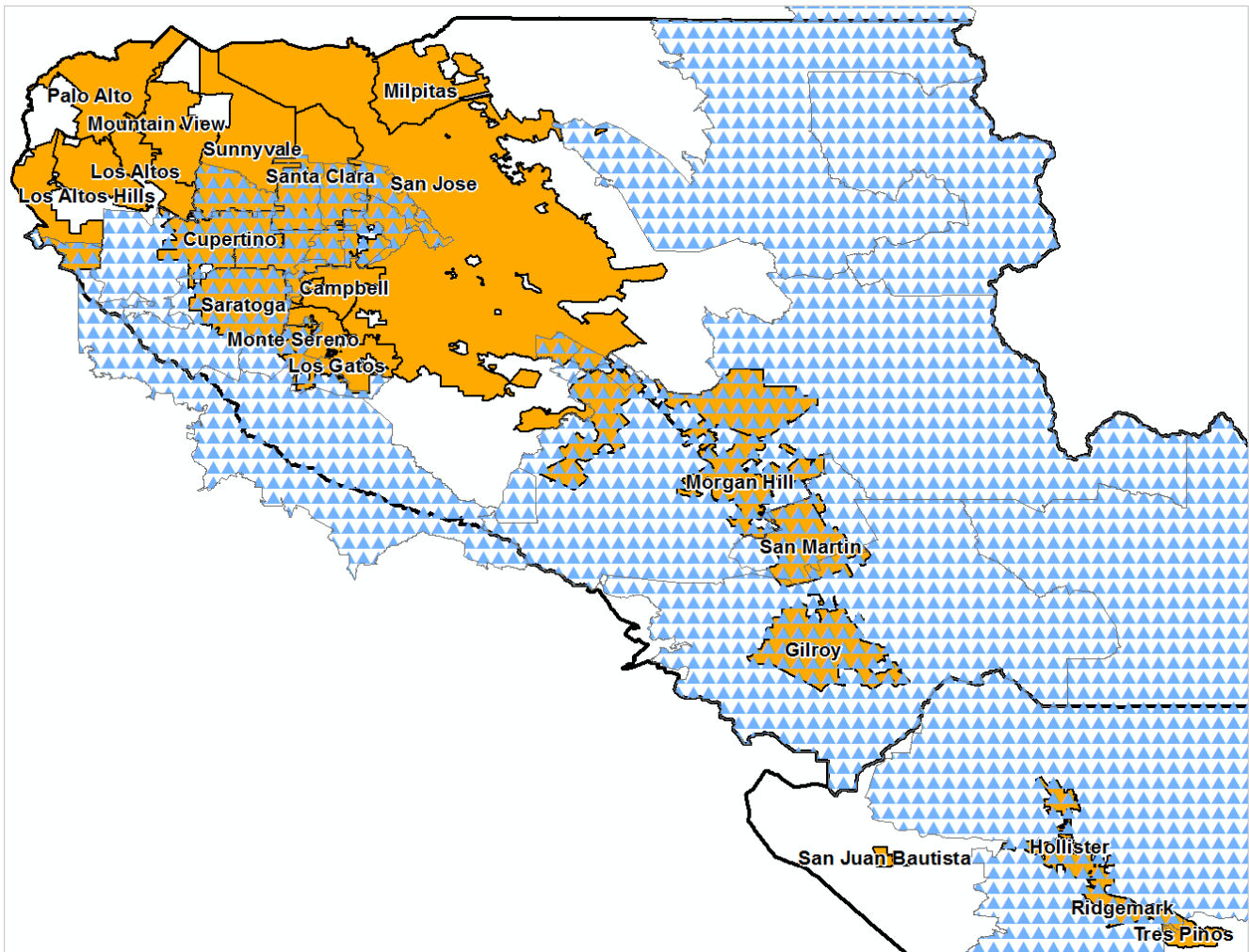
Source: kidsdata.org, Water Quality Violations, by Violation Type, 2015

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.<sup>22</sup> As shown in Map 5, 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 eastern, more urban parts of Santa Clara County and is expected to be completed for the western region by 2020. South Santa Clara county and virtually all of San Benito county remain untreated.

<sup>21</sup> [https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/water\\_diseases.html](https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/water_diseases.html)

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-quality/how-we-clean-your-water/fluoridation>

Map 5. Unfluoridated Drinking Water Areas in Santa Clara and San Benito County (2016)



**Note:** Areas shaded with ▲ indicates areas serviced by unfluoridated water systems.

**Source:** Child population by Census Tract - 2012-2016 ACS 5-year Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS); Areas in Santa Clara County with unfluoridated drinking water (as of December 2016) – Santa Clara Valley Water District

## 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.<sup>23</sup> As shown in Table 31, the number of children with elevated blood levels has decreased statewide and in Santa Clara County. In 2013, two cases were diagnosed in San Benito.

**Table 31. Children Ages 0-5 with Elevated Blood Lead Levels, 2010-2013**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from 2010-2013
San Benito County	5	2	6	2	-3
Santa Clara County	59	60	51	48	-11
California	2035	1920	1586	1288	-747

**Source:** Kidsdata.org, Children Ages 0-5 with Elevated Blood Lead Levels, 2010-2013.

## 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.<sup>24</sup> 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.<sup>25</sup> 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 32, the 2017 rates for obesity among 5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup> graders are higher for children in San Benito compared to children in Santa Clara and California. Santa Clara has lower rates of overweight and obese 5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup> graders compared to California as a whole.

<sup>23</sup> 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>.

<sup>24</sup> 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>.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

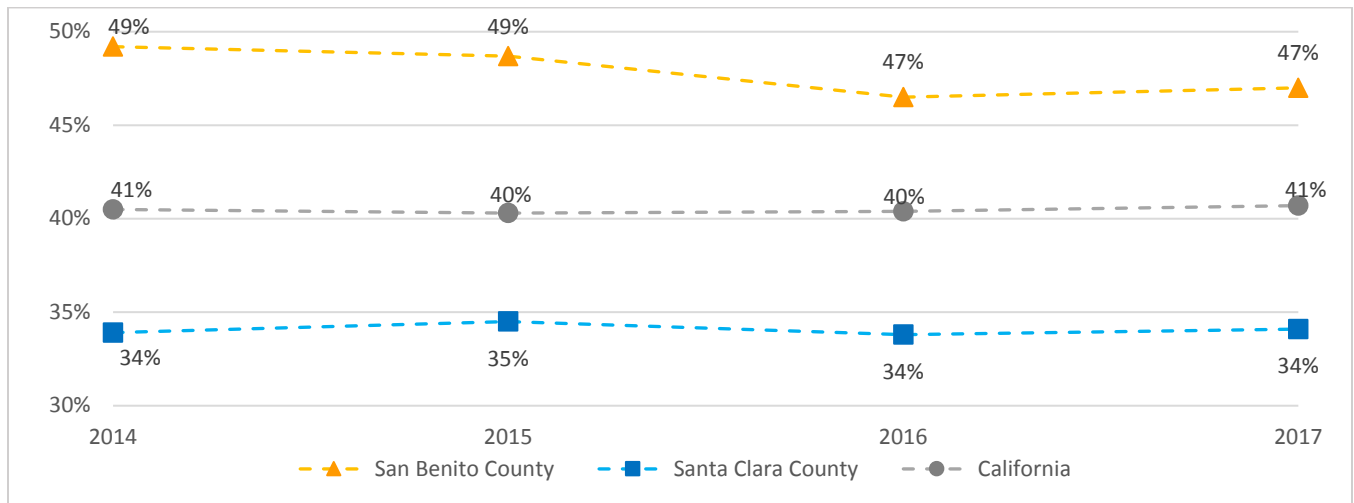
Table 32. Percentage of Students Who are Overweight or Obese by Gender and Grade Level, 2014-2017

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

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

Trends in overweight and obesity rates among 5<sup>th</sup> graders from 2014 to 2017 are visible in Figure 10. Overall, the proportions of 5<sup>th</sup> graders who are classified as overweight or obese have stayed relatively stable over time.

Figure 10. Percent of Fifth Graders Who Are Overweight or Obese



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

The data presented in Table 33 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.

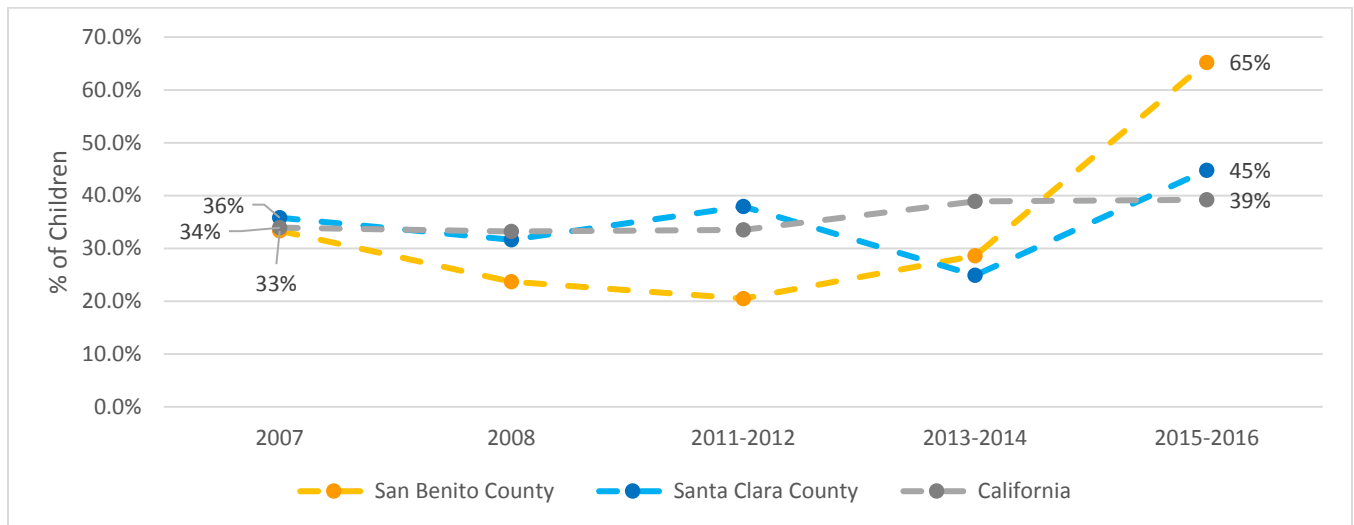
**Table 33. Percent of Self-reported Weekly Rates of Exercise for 5<sup>th</sup> graders, 2009-2011**

	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 ate fast food in the previous week (see Figure 11). That applies to 45% of children in Santa Clara.

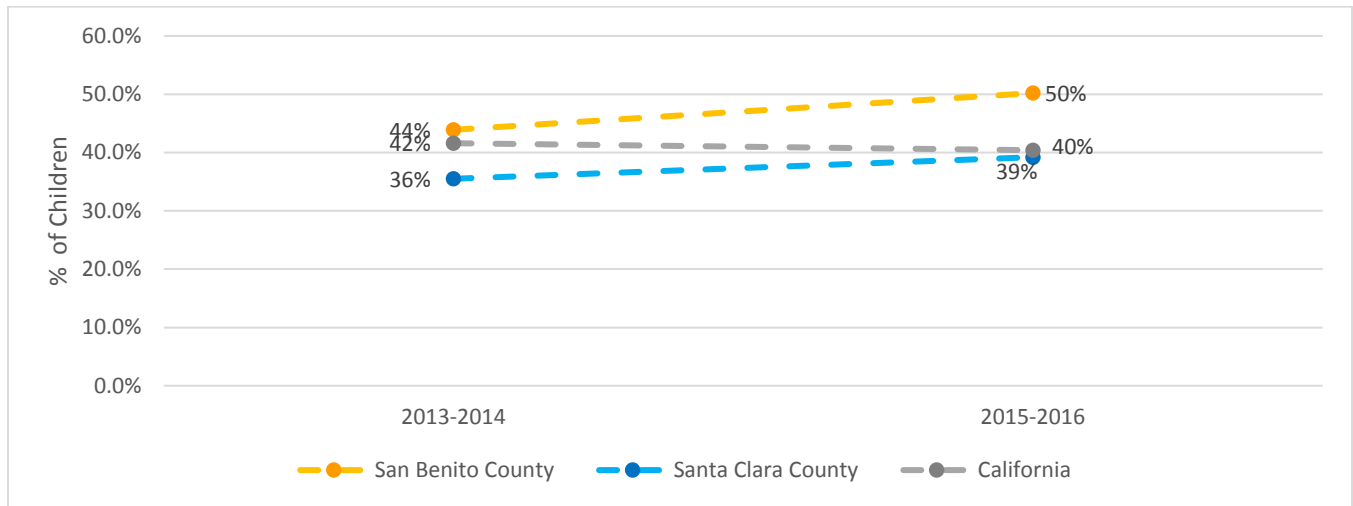
**Figure 11. Percent of Children Ages 2-11 Who Ate Fast Food 2+ Times in the Past Week**



**Source:** Kidsdata.org, Children Who Ate Fast Food Two or More Times in the Past Week, by Age Group, 2015-2016

Further, 50% of children ages 2-17 years in San Benito consume 1 or more sugar-sweetened beverages per day (see Figure 12). That applies to 39% of children in Santa Clara. Equally alarming to the level differences in rates for consumption of fast food and sugar sweetened beverages is that fact that rates for both behaviors increased from 2014 to 2016 for both counties.

Figure 12. Percent of Children Ages 2-17 Who Drank 1+ Sugar-Sweetened Beverage per Day



Source: Kidsdata.org, Children Drinking One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages per Day, 2015-2016

## MENTAL HEALTH

The California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) is the largest statewide survey of resiliency, protective factors, and risky behaviors in the nation. Across California, the CHKS has led to a better understanding of the relationship between students' health-related behaviors and academic performance. CHKS is frequently cited by state policymakers and the media as a critical component of school improvement efforts to help guide the development of more effective health, prevention, and youth development programs.<sup>26</sup>

Table 34 lists the level of school connectedness for San Benito, Santa Clara, and California for select grade levels (7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> grades). The “connectedness scale” is an index for school climate that is determined using a student responses to five CHKS questions about feeling safe, socially close to people, included, happy, and treated fairly at school. Ratings are provided on a three-point scale (i.e., “high”, “medium”, or “low”).

For California and San Benito Counties, data show that students’ connectedness levels decrease as they reach higher grade levels. Moreover, 7<sup>th</sup> grade students in Santa Clara County are more connected to their schools compared to students statewide. The data also show that a greater proportion of males, regardless of grade

<sup>26</sup> WestEd. Health Kids Survey. <http://chks.wested.org/>.

level and region, are more connected to their schools compared to females. Due to limited availability, data do not allow for a comparison of school connectedness between counties.

**Table 34. School Connectedness Rates for 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> Graders, 2013-2015**

County	7 <sup>th</sup> Grade			9 <sup>th</sup> Grade			11 <sup>th</sup> Grade		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
<b>San Benito County</b>									
Female	S	S	S	38.8%	50.2%	11.0%	33.9%	51.6%	14.5%
Male	S	S	S	50.4%	42.3%	7.3%	44.4%	44.3%	11.3%
<b>Santa Clara County</b>									
Female	59.7%	34.3%	6.0%	S	S	S	S	S	S
Male	61.8%	31.9%	6.3%	S	S	S	S	S	S
<b>California</b>									
Female	51.5%	40.3%	8.2%	42.4%	46.2%	11.4%	40.8%	47.0%	12.1%
Male	51.7%	38.8%	9.5%	46.8%	43.6%	9.5%	46.1%	43.1%	10.7%

**Note:** H = High, M = Medium, and L = Low “connectedness” ratings. S means the data was suppressed because there were fewer than 10 respondents or sample was too small to be representative.

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

Data on self-inflicted injury hospitalizations (SIHs) among children and youth are provided in Table 35. In both counties, there are higher incidences of SIHs among youth ages 13-15 years compared to youth ages 5-12 years. The number of SIHs among children in both age groups in Santa Clara County increased significantly from 2013 to 2014, most notably by 75% for youth ages 13-15 years.

**Table 35. Number of Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations (SIH), 2011-2014**

County	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>5 to 12 years old</b>				
San Benito County	0	0	0	0
Santa Clara County	3	2	3	10
<b>13 to 15 years old</b>				
San Benito County	1	2	1	3
Santa Clara County	26	48	52	91

**Source:** kidsdata.org, Emotional and Behavioral Health, Youth Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury

As shown in Table 36, suicide is rare among youth in San Benito County and highly variable over time among youth ages 15-19 years in Santa Clara County. Like SIHs, the incidence of suicide increases as youth get older.

Table 36. Number of Youth Suicides by Age Group

County	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>5 to 14 years old</b>					
San Benito County	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Clara County	1	0	0	0	0
<b>15 to 19 years old</b>					
San Benito County	1	0	0	0	0
Santa Clara County	12	5	11	6	5

Source: kidsdata.org, Emotional and Behavioral Health, Youth Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury

## 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 70% of children under 6 years old are covered by private health insurance while about 28% are under public health insurance.
- Compared to San Benito County and California, Santa Clara County has a higher annual average concentration of particulate matter.
- Santa Clara County has lower rates of obesity among 5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup> grade students compared to the overall rates of California 5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup> grade students.
- While dated, available data indicated that the number of self-inflicted injury hospitalizations among youth ages 5 to 15 years exceeds 100 cases. Between 2011 and 2014, the number of self-inflicted injury hospitalizations increased by nearly 350% in Santa Clara County, from 29 to 101 cases.

Notable health characteristics for San Benito County:

- San Benito’s Health Outcomes rank improved from 17 to 19 of 58 California counties from 2017 to 2018. 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.



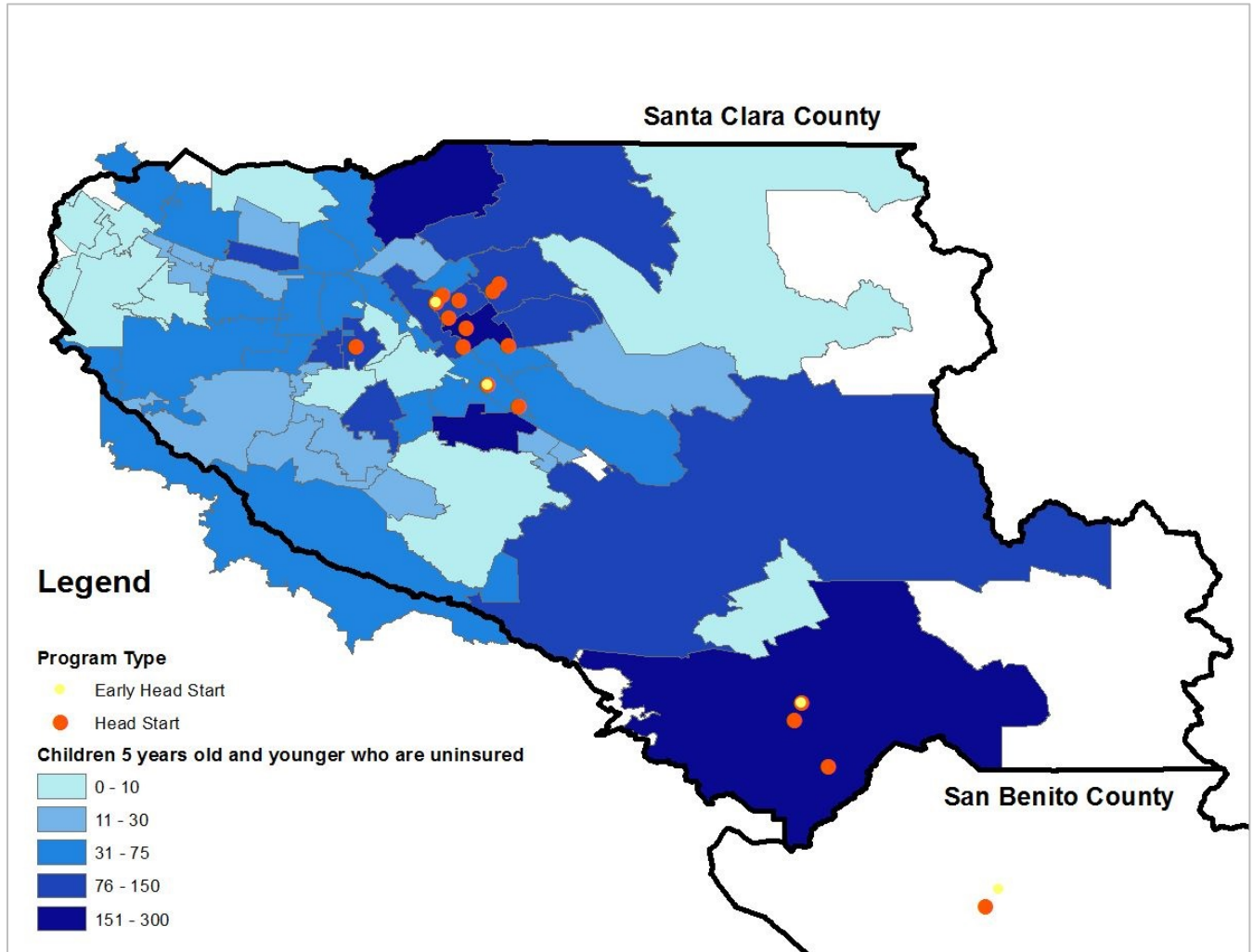
- The county ranks 24 out of 58 in Health Factors (e.g., health behaviors, clinical care, and social/economic/physical environment). San Benito’s gradual improvement since 2014 can be attributed to factors such as reductions in the percent of adults under the age of 65 years that are without health insurance and the percent of the population age 16 and older who are unemployed.
- Less than 1% 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 (5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> 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 and California as a whole.
- Incidences of self-inflicted injury hospitalizations and youth suicides have been very low in San Benito County. There were no recorded suicides from the years 2011 to 2015, and less than 4 incidences per year of self-inflicted injury hospitalizations according to the most recent available data.

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) 50<sup>th</sup> percentile among California counties.
- The majority (approximately 98%) 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 and are lower than the overall adolescent birth rate of California.
- 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.
- In 2013 to 2016, the proportion of children who ate fast food and drank a sweetened in the past week increased.

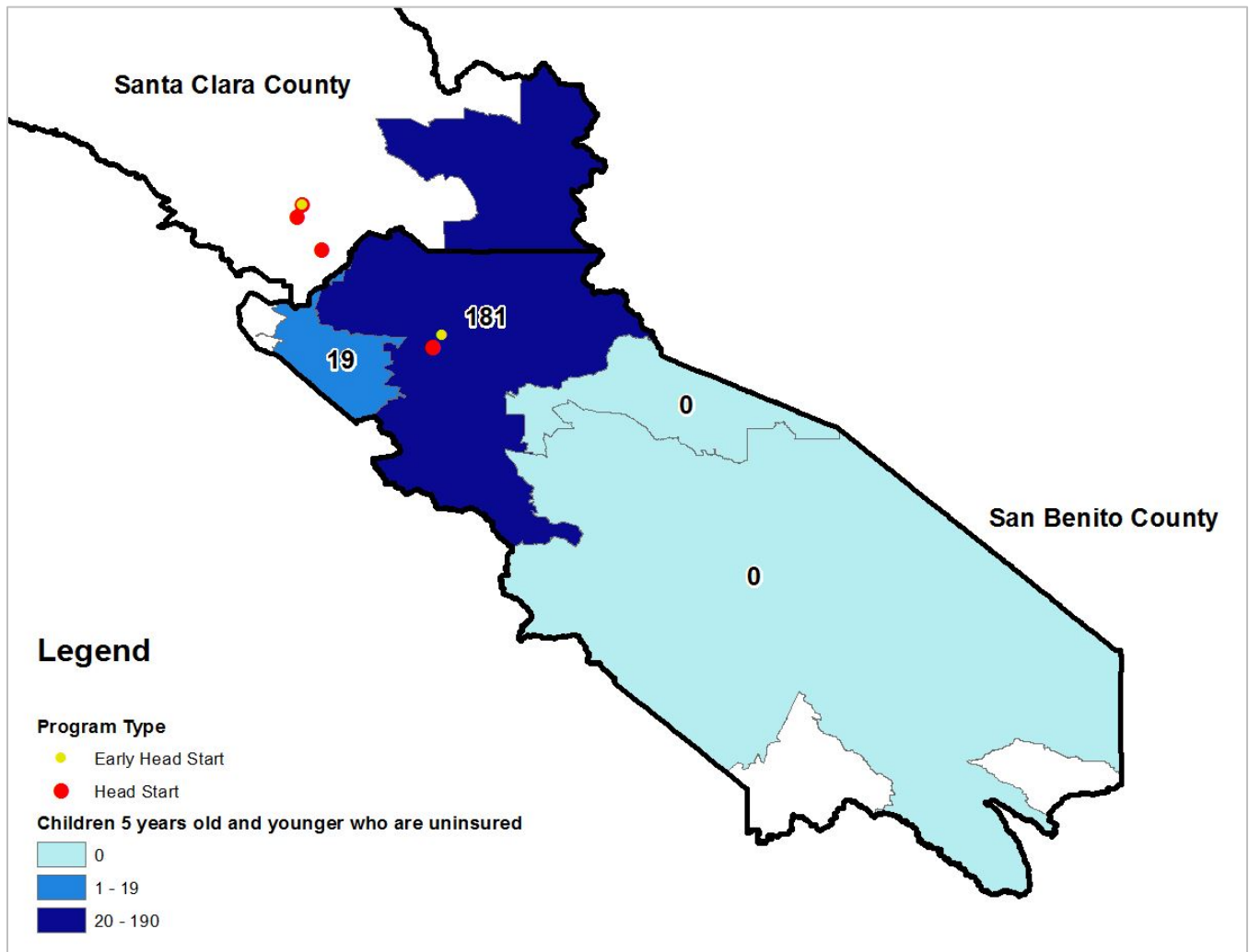
CHAPTER 4 SUPPLEMENTARY GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Map 6. Children Under 6 Years Who Are Uninsured by ZIP, Santa Clara County (2016)



**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S2701 (Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage in the United States)

Map 7. Children Under 6 Years Who are Uninsured by ZIP, San Benito County (2016)



**Note:** The number on the zip code area represents the estimated number of uninsured five year olds and younger.

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S2701 (Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage in the United States)



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 37 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. 1.2%). 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 37. Public School Facts, 2017-18

	San Benito County		Santa Clara County		California	
	Count	Number of Students	Count	Number of Students	Count	Number of Students
<b>Districts</b>						
Elementary	9	6,987	20	115,451	528	1,246,995
Unified	1	1,100	6	90,725	344	4,289,121
High	1	3,066	5	54,175	76	584,101
Other	1	38	1	11,655	82	110,265
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11,191</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>272,006</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>6,230,482</b>
<b>Traditional Schools</b>						
Elementary	19	6,142	257	129,970	5,873	3,048,788
Intermediate/Middle/Jr. High	2	1,588	68	52,941	1,345	1,026,018
High	2	3,332	55	80,891	1,311	1,750,428
K-12	0	0	3	1,509	339	232,002
<b>Total Traditional Schools</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11,062</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>265,311</b>	<b>10,096</b>	<b>6,057,236</b>
<b>Non-Traditional Schools</b>						
Alternative Education	0	0	11	3,043	260	60,248
Community Day	1	10	4	120	164	18,753
Continuation	1	91	11	1,741	435	51,994
Special Education	0	0	1	1,232	136	22,209
Other	2	9	29	559	610	20,042
<b>Total Non-Traditional Schools</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>6,695</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>173,246</b>
<b>TOTAL<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>11,164</b>		<b>272,006</b>		<b>6,230,482</b>	

<sup>†</sup>**Note:** The totals include nonpublic/nonsectarian students (students with disabilities receiving special education and related services outside of the district or county office). Santa Clara County has 455 students in this designation and California has 10,655 students.

**Sources for California data:** California Department of Education, available at [www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/cb/ceffingertipfacts.asp](http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/cb/ceffingertipfacts.asp) and CALPADS at [www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/filescupc.asp](http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/filescupc.asp).

Table 38 shows historical enrollment in charter schools for the both counties as well as the state. Charter enrollment increased by 18%, 3%, and 4% in San Benito, Santa Clara, and California respectively from 2016-17 to 2017-18. As of 2016, five percent (67 of 1,306) of California charter schools were located in Santa Clara County.

Table 38. Enrollment in Charter Schools, 2012-2018

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

**Notes:** As of 2018-19, there is 1 charter in operation in San Benito County, 67 in Santa Clara County and 1,306 in California.

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

## HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Table 39 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 2% 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 39. Historical Enrollment and Enrollment Projections

	Year	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
<b>Historical Enrollment</b>	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
<b>Enrollment Projection</b>	2018-19	11,094	272,492	6,209,655
	2019-20	10,987	271,806	6,208,516
	2020-21	10,949	270,098	6,195,725
	2021-22	10,971	267,341	6,173,709
	2022-23	10,883	265,745	6,153,809

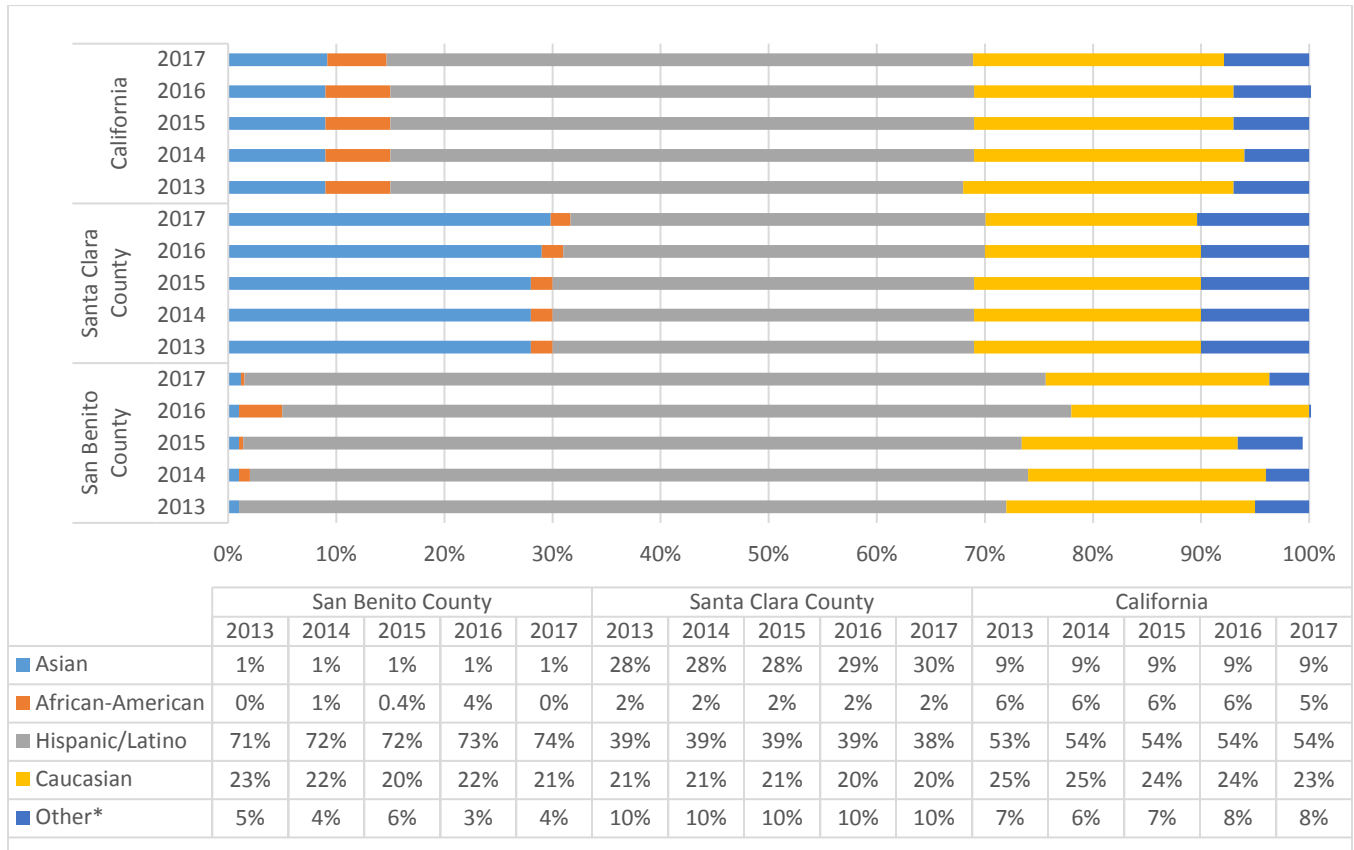
**Source:** California Department of Education, available at <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/> and California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, December 2017.

## STUDENT ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY

The demographic makeup of the student population has not been dramatically affected by declines in student enrollment. There has been a slight, 1 percentage point increase in the number of Hispanic/Latino students in

San Benito overall while the number of Hispanic students in Santa Clara County and in California has remained steady at 39% and 54%, respectively (see Figure 13). A similar trend can be seen for Asian and Caucasian students.

Figure 13. Student Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2018



**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 40 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 2016-17 academic year, the percent of ELL students in San Benito (26%) was three percentage points higher than the percent of ELL students in Santa Clara (23%). 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 (7.4% vs. 9.9% drop-out rate), a lower overall percentage are prepared for entry into four-year colleges. In San Benito, 38% of high school graduates met UC or CSU enrollment criteria compared to 59% of Santa Clara graduates.

Table 40. Student Characteristics and Completion Rates, 2017-18

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
Enrollment	11,253	272,132	6,220,413
Percent of K-12 Students that are English Learners	25.6%	22.8%	20.4%
Languages Spoken in Schools*	29	65	67
High School Graduates (Percent UC/CSU eligible)**	38.4%	59.1%	49.9%
4 Year Dropout Rate**	7.4%	9.9%	9.1%

**Note:** \*Includes all other non-English language spoken at schools. \*\*2016-17 was the most recent available data.

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

## STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Table 41 provides data on the number of students with disabilities enrolled in each county. The four most commonly diagnosed disabilities categories for both counties include Specific Learning Disabilities, Speech or Language Impairment, Autism, and Other Health Impairment (displayed in bold).

Table 41. Students with Disabilities, 2017-18

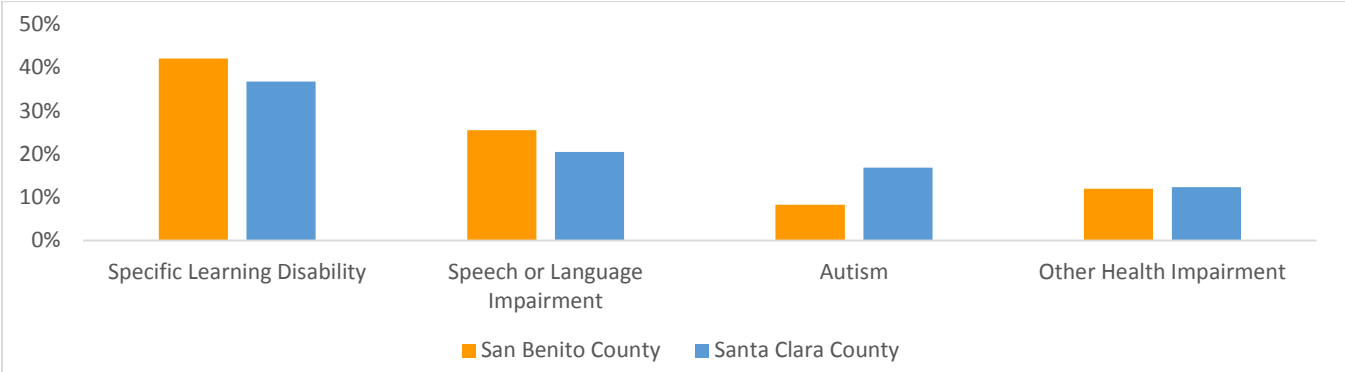
Type of Disability	San Benito County	Santa Clara County
<b>Autism</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>4,874</b>
Deaf	0	98
Deaf Blindness	0	0
Emotional Disturbance	41	1,066
Hard of Hearing	23	414
Intellectual Disability	76	1,534
Multiple Disability	0	220
Orthopedic Impairment	12	355
<b>Other Health Impairment</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>3,569</b>
<b>Specific Learning Disability</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>10,620</b>
<b>Speech or Language Impairment</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>5,916</b>
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	17
Visual Impairment	0	150

**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 14. Among students with disabilities enrolled in their respective counties, 42% of students in San Benito and 36% of students in Santa Clara have a specific learning disability. Among students with disabilities, autism rates are two times greater in Santa Clara (16.9% vs. 8.3%).

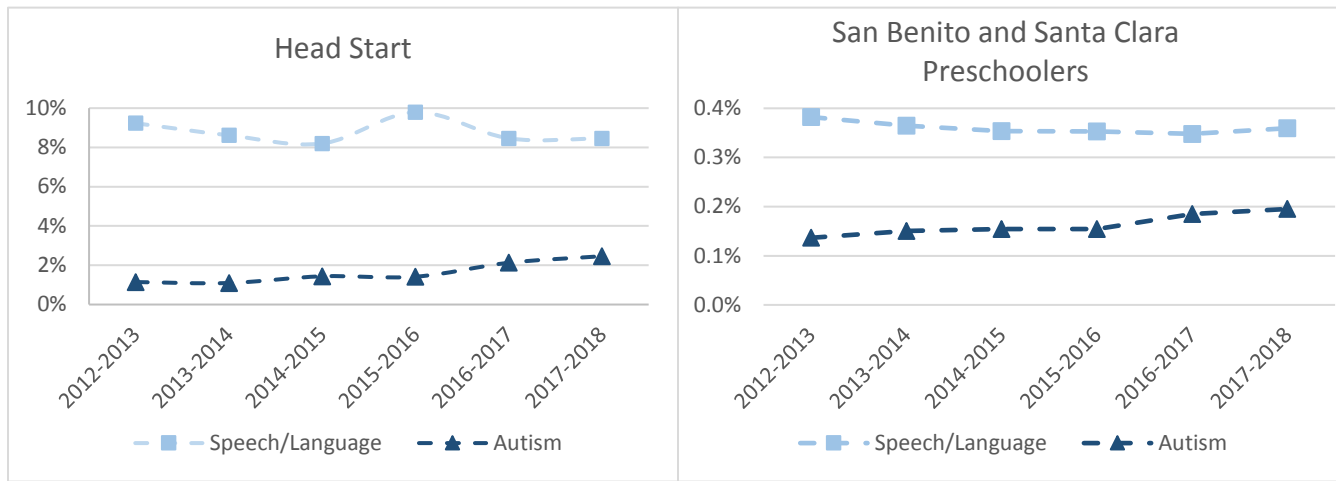
Figure 14. Comparison of Rates for Most Commonly Diagnosed Disabilities, 2017-18



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

Figure 15 provides a side-by-side comparison of diagnosed speech/language pathology (SLP) and autism rates among children enrolled Head Start and children ages 3-4 years enrolled in preschool in both counties. In general, Head Start serves a greater proportion of students with SLP and autism diagnoses. 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.

Figure 15. Percent of Students with Speech/Language and Autism Disabilities



Source: Head Start Program Information Report; DataQuest, California Department of Education, available at <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

### STUDENT EXPENDITURES

Based on average daily attendance, the average annual cost per student in San Benito County is \$10,603 (see Table 42). In Santa Clara the average annual cost expended per student is nearly \$2,000 more at \$12,307. Annual average per student expenditures in Santa Clara ranged from a low of \$9,818 in Evergreen Elementary School District to a high of \$20,205 in Lakeside Joint Union School District.<sup>27</sup>

Table 42. Average Annual Cost of Education per Student Based on Average Daily Attendance, 2016-17

	Cost per Average Daily Attendance
San Benito County	\$10,603
Santa Clara County	\$12,307
California	\$11,548

Notes: The CDE defines total average daily attendance (ADA) 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>

<sup>27</sup> California Department of Education, available at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/fd/ec/currentexpense.asp>

## TEACHER DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 43 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 is nearly double that of San Benito. Not displayed in Table 43 are data on student-to-teacher ratios. Using data on student enrollment and total number of full-time teachers, California, Santa Clara, and San Benito County schools were calculated to have approximately the same student-to-teacher ratios (21:1).

Table 43. Portrait of Teachers, 2016-17

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
Number of full time teachers	518	13,281	306,261
Average teacher salary	\$71,709	\$92,386	\$79,128
Average years teaching	14	13	14
Master’s degree or higher	22.6%	43.5%	42.5%
Female teacher	74.9%	75.1%	73.3%
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 three years are presented in Table 44. 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 Math in San Benito County were roughly equivalent to statewide proportions.

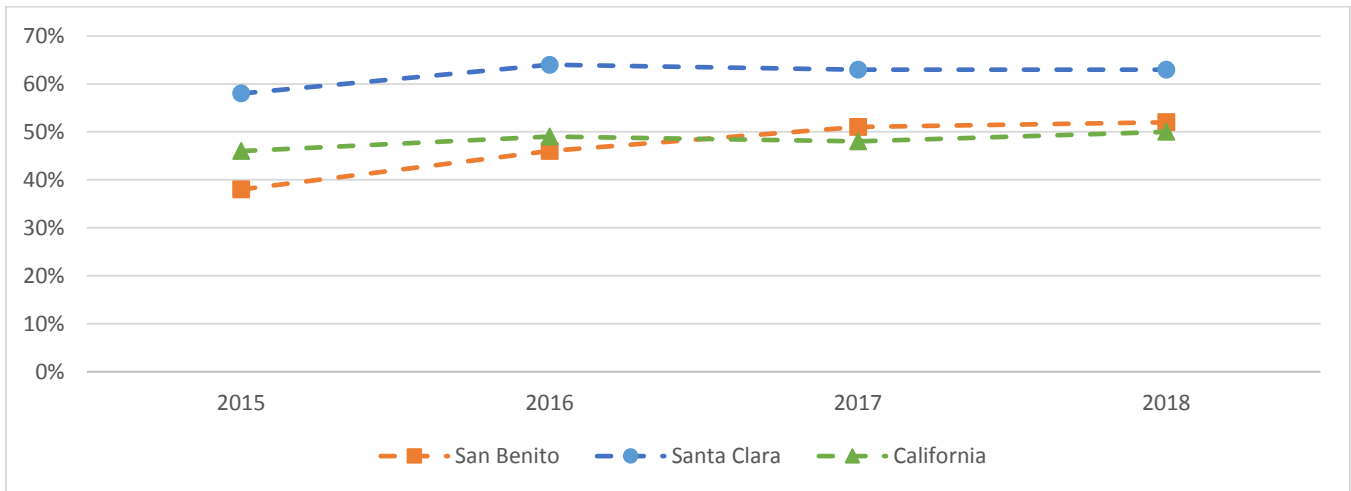
Table 44. Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Standards in ELA and Math, 2016-2018

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

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

Figure 16 illustrates change in overall ELA student performance over the past four years for each region. Overall ELA performance improved for Santa Clara students from 2015 to 2016 and for San Benito students from 2015 to 2017. Performance in ELA held steady across regions from 2017 to 2018. As of 2018, a greater proportion of Santa Clara County students were meeting or exceeding ELA standards compared to San Benito students (63% vs. 50%).

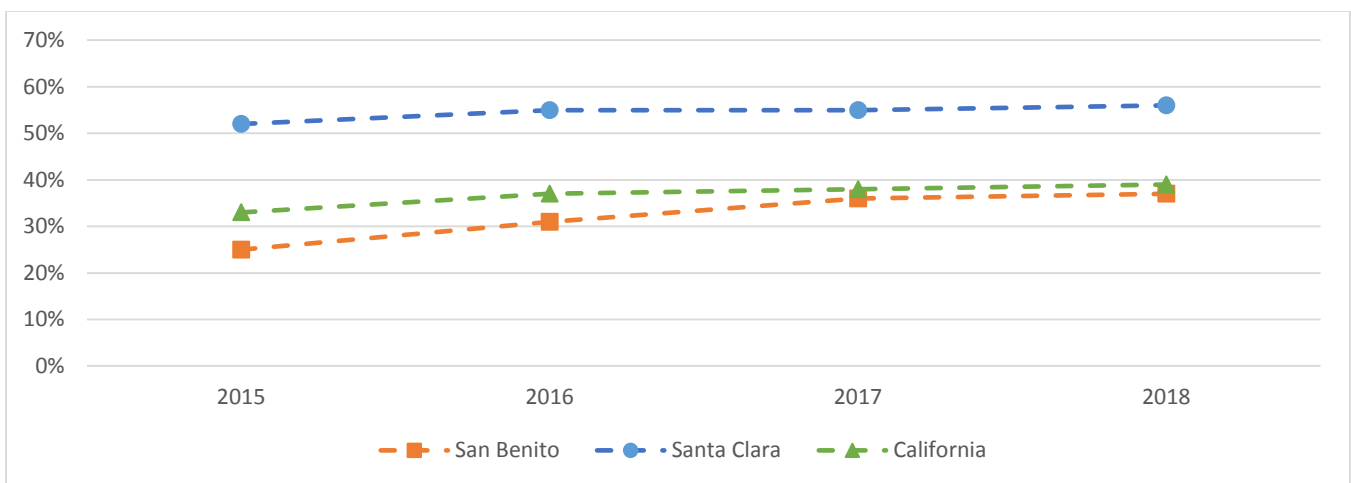
Figure 16. Percent of Students Who Met or Exceeded ELA Standards for All Grades



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

Figure 17 illustrates change in overall student performance in Math for the past four years for each region. Trajectories and level differences in overall performance in Math are similar to those observed for ELA. As of 2018, a greater proportion of Santa Clara County students were meeting or exceeding Math standards compared to students in San Benito (56% vs. 39%). In both counties, the proportion of students meeting or exceeding standards in Math is lower than the proportion of students meeting or exceeding standards in ELA. In other words, students perform better on ELA computer-based test items and performance tasks than on math.

Figure 17. Percent of Students Who Met or Exceeded Math Standards for All Grades



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 2012-2016 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 45). 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 45. Educational Attainment, Residents 25 Years of Age or Older, 2016

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
High School Graduate or Lower	46.3%	27.2%	38.5%
Some college or Higher	53.7%	72.3%	61.5%

**Source:** United States Census Bureau, American Fact Finder available at <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

## SUMMARY

Notable education characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- Enrollment in public charter schools increased by 33%, from 24,205 in 2012-13 to 32,278 in 2017-18.
- 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 20 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.
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2016 the proportion of Santa Clara County residents ages 25 years and older who had some college or a college degree was 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 1.2% of public school enrollment compared to 2.5% in Santa Clara County.

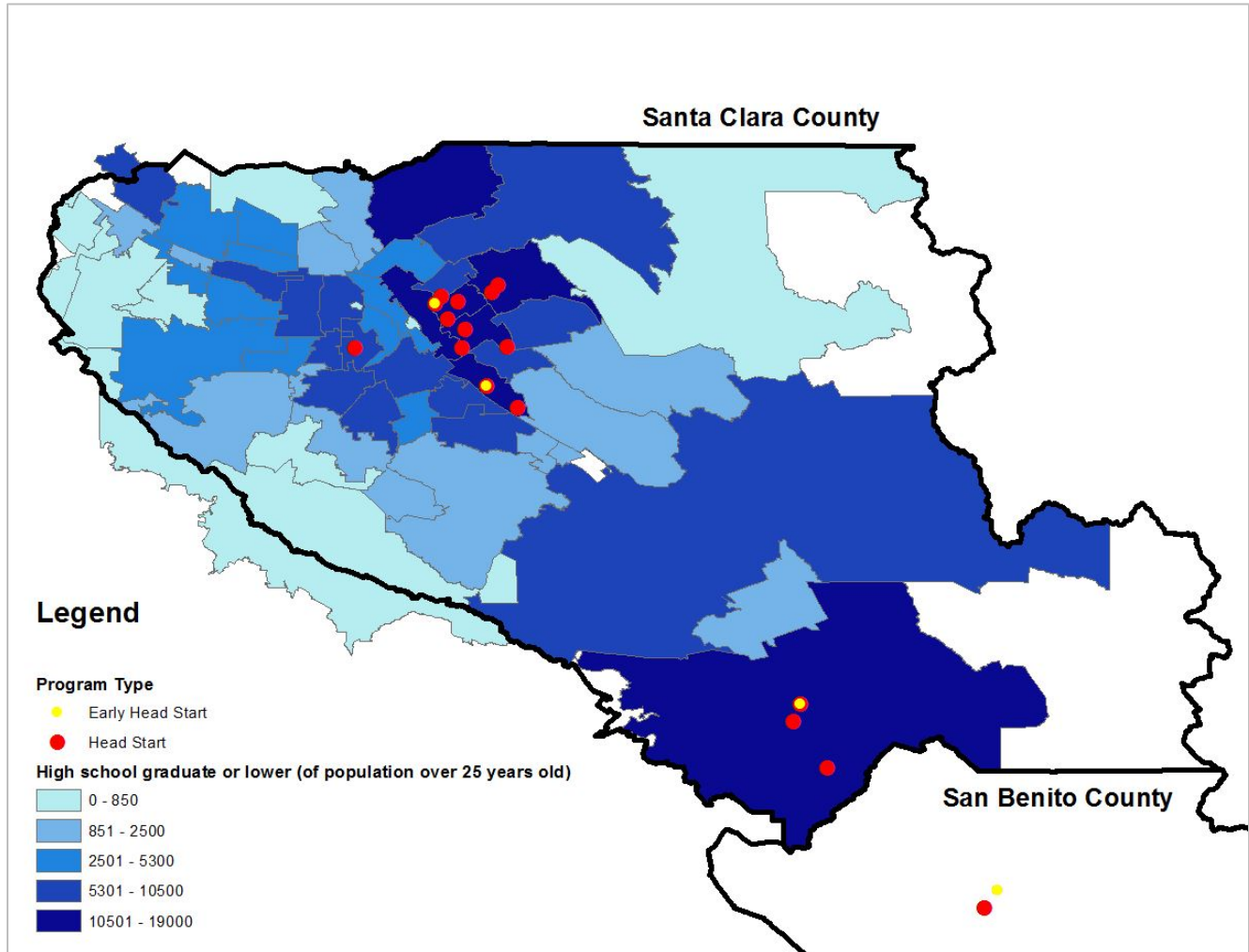
- The ELL rate (25.6%) in San Benito County is approximately 3 percentage points higher than the ELL rate in Santa Clara County and 5 percentage points higher than the State.
- The 4-year dropout rate in San Benito County is 7.4%, 33% lower than the rate for Santa Clara County.
- In San Benito County, 22.6% of teachers have a Master's degree or higher. The rate in Santa Clara is nearly 2x greater at 43.5%.
- In San Benito County, roughly half of students, 56-69% depending on the grade level, did not meet or exceed standards in mathematics in 2018.

Notable education characteristics for Santa Clara and San Benito County:

- With the exception of a steady but marginal 1 percentage point increase in the proportion of Hispanic students enrolled in San Benito, the 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.

CHAPTER 5 SUPPLEMENTARY GEOGRAPHIC MAPS

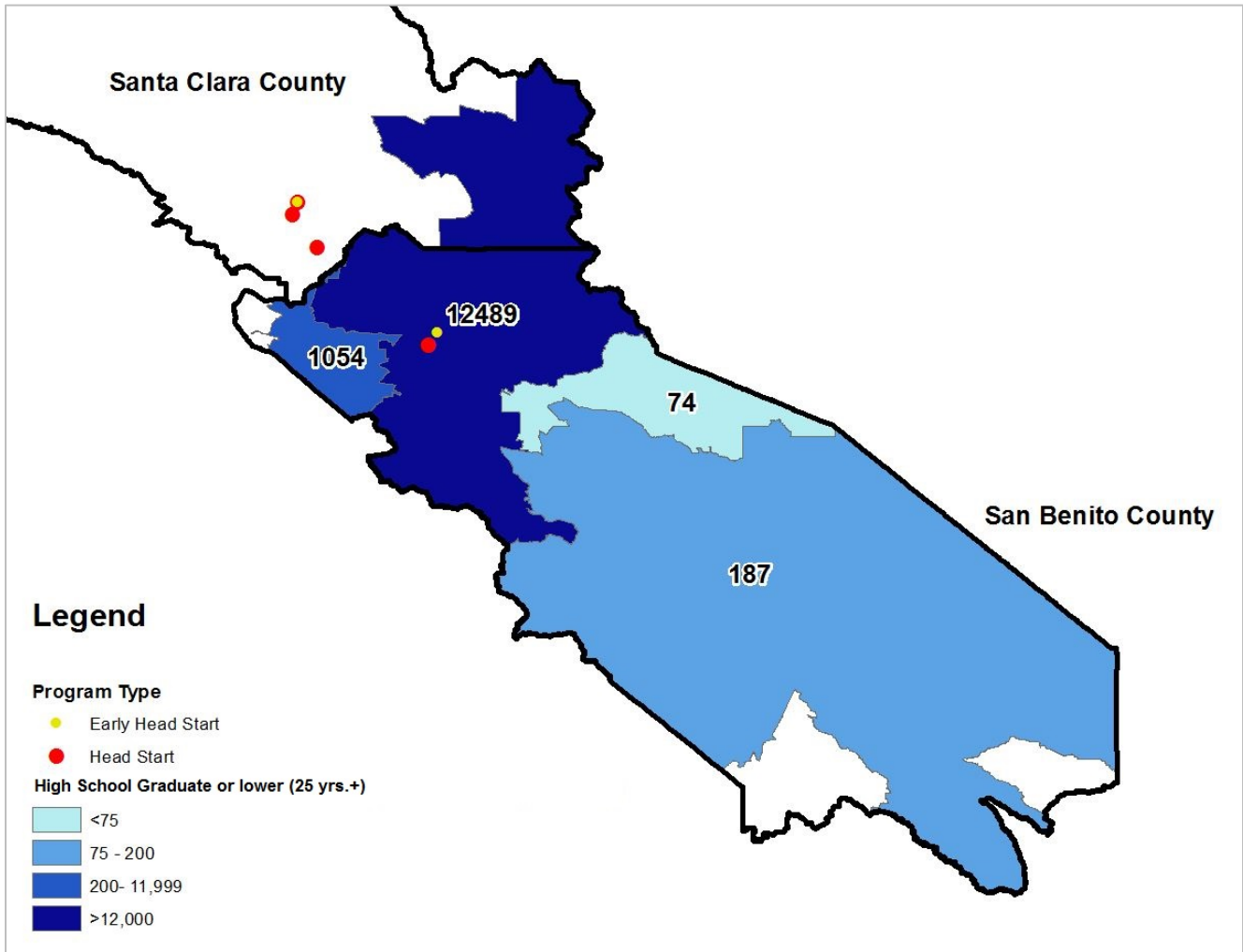
Map 8. Adults Age 25+ with High School Degree or less, Santa Clara County (2016)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S1501 (Educational Attainment)



Map 9. Adults Age 25+ with High School Degree or less, San Benito County (2016)



**Note:** The number on the zip code area represents the estimated number of 25+ year olds with high school degrees or lower.

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S1501 (Educational Attainment)



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 were 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 46). In both counties, child care through family child care home (FCCH) providers remains the more affordable option for families. For example, families in Santa Clara County who seek infant or toddler care through a licensed center can expect to pay \$6,739 more annually than families who seek the same care through an FCCH. Families in San Benito County can save \$4,249 by enrolling their infant or toddler in an FCCH.

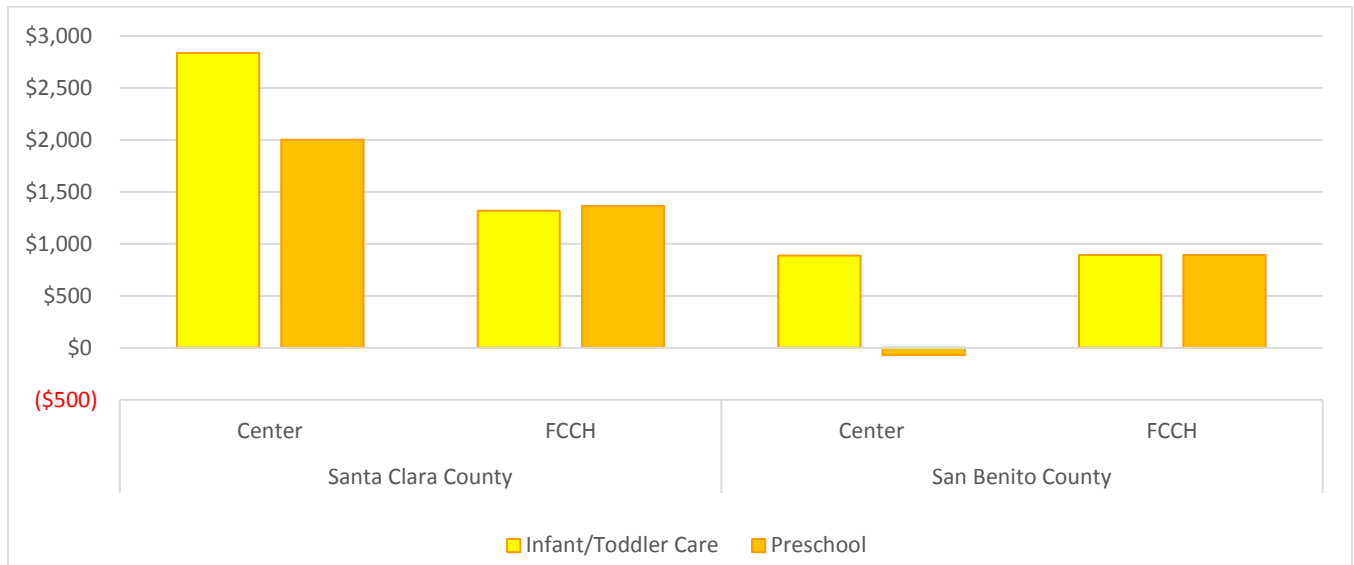
**Table 46. Annual Cost of Full-Time Child Care by Age Group and Type of Facility (2014-2016)**

	Infant/Toddler Care (0-2 Years)		Preschool (3-5 Years)	
	2014	2016	2014	2016
<b>Santa Clara County</b>				
Center	\$16,375	\$19,212	\$11,991	\$13,994
FCCH	\$11,155	\$12,473	\$10,601	\$11,967
<b>San Benito County</b>				
Center	\$12,470	\$13,357	\$9,032	\$8,962
FCCH	\$8,214	\$9,108	\$7,529	\$8,424
<b>California</b>				
Center	\$13,327	\$16,452	\$9,106	\$11,202
FCCH	\$8,462	\$10,609	\$7,850	\$9,984

**Source:** California Child Care Portfolio (2015, 2017), California Child Care Resource & Referral Network

A comparison of cost data from 2014 to 2016 indicates that the cost of infant/toddler care through licensed centers in Santa Clara increased by nearly \$3,000 annually; by \$2,000 for preschool. In San Benito County, the annual cost of child care increased by nearly \$1,000 annually for infant/toddler care (both settings) and for preschool through FCCHs. The average annual cost of care for preschool through licensed centers in San Benito County decreased marginally (by \$70) from 2014 to 2016. Differences in cost of care through each setting and for children in each age group are depicted in Figure 18.

Figure 18. Change in Annual Cost of Full-Time Child Care by Age Group and Type of Facility (2014-2016)



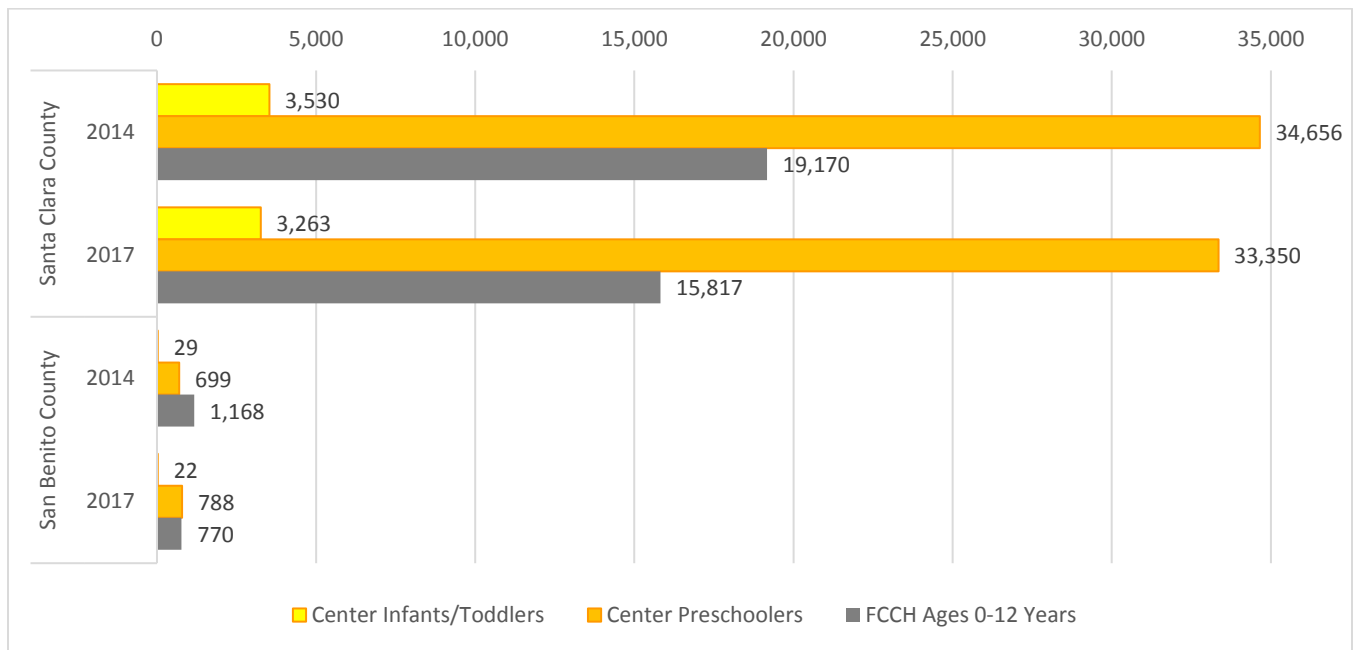
**Note:** FCCH = Family Child Care Home

**Source:** California Child Care Portfolio (2015, 2017), California Child Care Resource & Referral Network

### 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 19.

**Figure 19. Change in Number of Child Care Slots by Age Group and Type of Facility (2014-2016)**



**Note:** FCCH = Family Child Care Home

**Source:** California Child Care Portfolio (2015, 2017), California Child Care Resource & Referral Network

The data in Figure 19 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 evenly between centers and FCCHs. Supply data also show that, in total, the number of slots available in Santa Clara and San Benito has fallen since 2014, by nearly 5,000 slots in Santa Clara County and by over 300 slots in San Benito.

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 47. 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 47. Licensed Child Care and Parent Request Data (2017)

	Santa Clara County	San Benito County
<b>Children Ages 0-12 Years with Working Parents for Whom a Licensed Child Care Slot is Available</b>	29%	23%
<b>Child Care Centers with One or More Federal/State/Local Subsidized Child Care Contracts</b>	23%	40%
<b>Requests for Child Care</b>		
Children Under 2 Years	32%	56%
Children 2-5 Years	45%	44%
Children 6 Years and Older	23%	0%
<b>Major Reasons Parents Seek Child Care</b>		
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 48). 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 \$51,502 annually.

**Table 48: Income Eligibility Limit for a Family of Four (2017)**

Head Start*	CCTR/CSPP at 70% SMI**	CCTR/CSPP at 85% SMI**
\$25,100	\$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 November 30, 2018 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 November 30, 2018 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.

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## 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 31 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 49).

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.

Table 49: Child Development Contractors with Sites in Santa Clara County, 2017

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		✓	

\* Multi-County contractor

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

**Notes:** 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:** CAT5 Report (August 30, 2018), Early Education Support Division, California Department of Education

There are only two agencies in San Benito County with CDE CCTR and/or CSPP contracts (see Table 50). 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 50: Child Development Contractors with Sites in San Benito County, 2017

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

\* Multi-County contractor

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

**Notes:** 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:** CAT5 Report (August 30, 2018), Early Education Support Division, California Department of Education

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## 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.

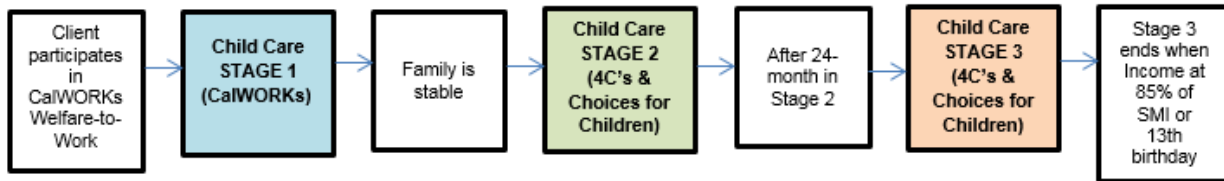
## CALWORKS CHILD CARE

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 20. 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., 13<sup>th</sup> birthday).

Figure 20. 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 51). 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.

Table 51. Estimated Eligibility and Enrollment in CDE 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
<b>Santa Clara County</b>							
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

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

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

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 (see Table 52). The lower enrollment observed in San Benito County is likely a function of Title 5 capacity, not parent demand.

**Table 52. Estimated Eligibility and Enrollment in CDE Title 5 Programs by Age Group – San Benito (2016)**

	0-11 months	12-23 months	24-35 months	3 years	4 years	5 years	Total
<b>San Benito County</b>							
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 51 and Table 52 is the number of children ages 0-5 years whose families are receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 child care subsidies. As shown in Table 53, the average number of children ages 0-5 years that benefitted from this program per month in the 2017-18 fiscal year was 27.6 in San Benito County and 335 in Santa Clara County. Also provided are averages for the 2016-17 fiscal year. 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 7 children (32%) from 2017 to 2018. Conversely, in Santa Clara County, the average number of child recipients per month decreased by 33 children (9%) from the previous year.

**Table 53. Change in CalWORKs Stage 1 Child Care Subsidy Recipients (2016-17, 2017-18)**

	Average Number of Children per Month					
	July 2016 to June 2017			July 2017 to June 2018		
	Less than 2 years	2-5 years	0-5 years	Less than 2 years	2-5 years	0-5 years
<b>San Benito County</b>	4.6	16.3	20.8	10	17.6	27.6
<b>Santa Clara County</b>	92.2	276	368.2	88.3	246.7	335

**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 2, 2018 from <http://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/Research-and-Data/CalWORKs-Data-Tables/CW-115>

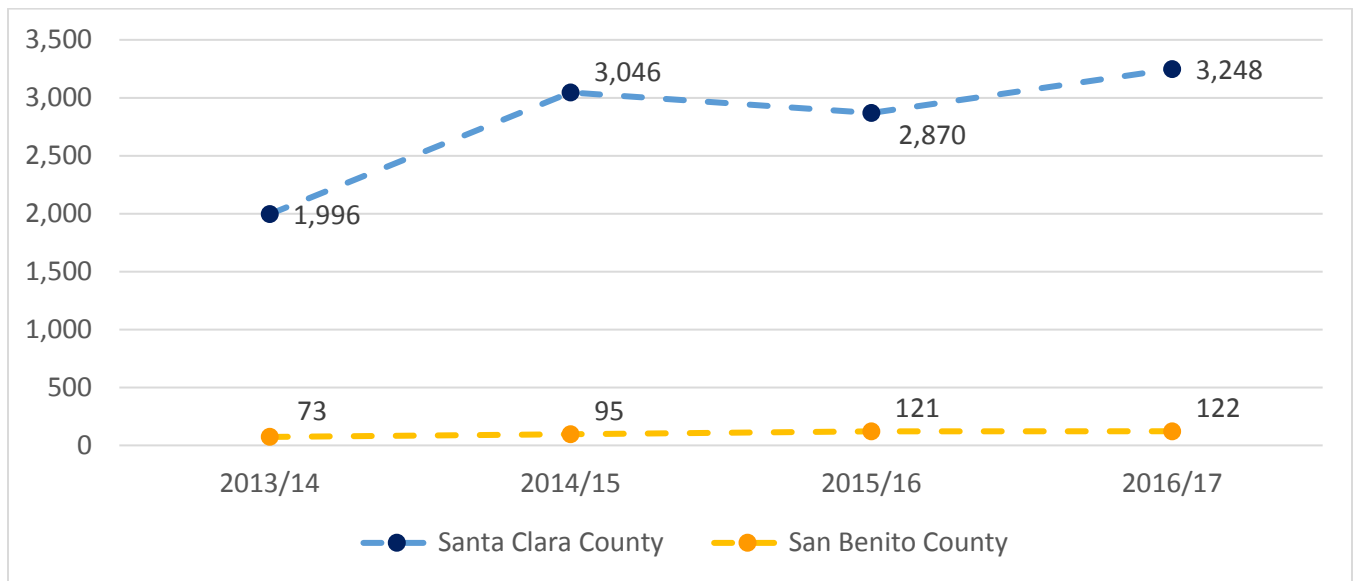
## FIRST 5 SANTA CLARA COUNTY

FIRST 5 Santa Clara County was formed when voters approved Proposition 10 which established a tax on tobacco products to support early childhood development. Eighty percent of the revenues are allocated to county commissions to fund local initiatives. FIRST 5 utilizes these funds to promote, support, and improve early childhood development for prenatal through age five children and their families by concentrating efforts on School Readiness with an emphasis on quality health care, family support, early care and education, and building strong neighborhoods/communities. Some of the initiatives to support the development of young children 0-5 years of age that were launched by FIRST 5 Santa Clara County are discussed in the next chapter on Community Resources. Related to early care and education, the Child Signature Program (formerly known as Power of Preschool (PoP)) included high quality, free, voluntary, and part-day preschool programs for 3- and 4-year-olds living in communities with high levels of cumulative risk such as exposure to drugs/toxins before birth, low birth weight, and poverty as well as those attending schools in Santa Clara County with low Academic Performance Indices (API). The Child Signature Program was a coordinated effort to bring a full set of early education services for at risk birth to age 5 children and families. In 2016-2017, a total of 42 children were enrolled in the Child Signature Program through 2 Head Start Classrooms located in Santa Clara County. Funding for this program (which ended in 2017) was allocated to launch FIRST 5 CA IMPACT, an initiative focused on improving quality standards among state and federally funded preschool programs.

## 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). Though there has been some fluctuation over time, student enrollment in TK programs in both Santa Clara and San Benito has generally increased since initiation of the program. Transitional Kindergarten enrollment for the past 4 academic years is displayed in Figure 21. From 2013-14 to 2016-17, TK enrollment increased by 63% in Santa Clara County (from 1,996 to 3,248) and by 67% in San Benito County (from 73 to 122). Despite increased TK enrollment, estimates for TK eligibility suggest that only 46% of TK-eligible children in San Benito County (50% of TK-eligible children in Santa Clara County) enroll in TK.

Figure 21. Transitional Kindergarten Enrollment over Time by County (2014 to 2016)



**Source:** Transitional Kindergarten Data (2013-14 – 2016-17), California Department of Education, retrieved from <https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/filestktdata.asp>

## MIGRANT HEAD START

Services provided by the Migrant Head Start program are identical to those of regular Head Start, but Migrant grantees modify delivery to meet the specific needs of migrant farm worker families. The Migrant Head Start Program has a unique emphasis on serving infants/toddlers as well as preschool-aged children so that they will not have to be cared for in the fields or left in the care of older, yet very young siblings while parents are working. Migrant Head Start families earn more than half their annual income from agricultural work and move at least once within each 2-year period in search of farm work. Preference is given to those who move more often. Families must also meet the annual Head Start poverty income guidelines.

Migrant Head Start services are separately funded from “regular” (Regional) Head Start programs, though there may be overlap of regional and Migrant Head Start programs in rural and agricultural areas. In general, this overlap is not problematic or duplicative because the programs operate at different times of the year (Migrant is seasonal) and provide a different array of services. In Santa Clara and San Benito Counties, there are no Migrant Head Start programs currently funded but migrant children and families can obtain services. The Migrant Education Program discussed in the next section.

## MIGRANT EDUCATION SERVICES

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 54 lists the number of migrant education children served through Santa Clara County elementary and unified school district preschool programs. For the majority of programs, enrollment has declined since 2013, by 29% overall.

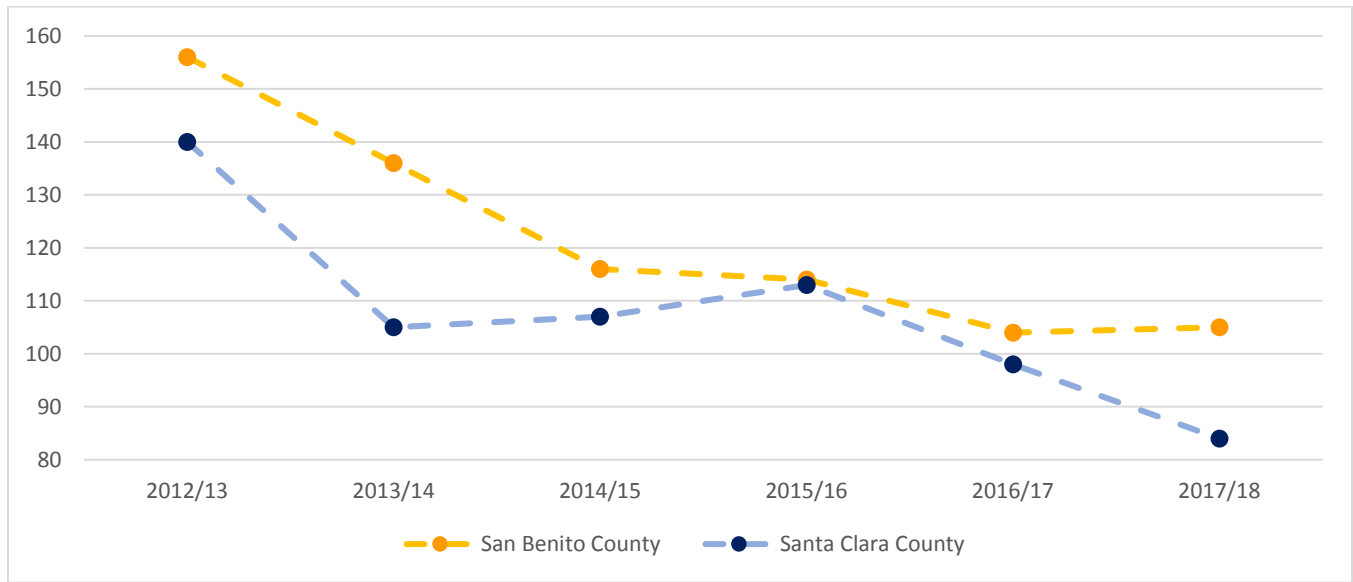
**Table 54: Migrant Education Preschool Student Enrollment, 2012-13 – 2016-17**

School District	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Percent Change 2013-2017
Alum Rock	64	45	15	9	13	-79.7%
Evergreen	29	42	19	8	11	-62.1%
Franklin-McKinley	34	29	15	8	11	-67.6%
Gilroy Unified	69	81	52	53	74	+7.2%
Morgan Hill Unified	111	114	132	96	96	-13.5%
Mt. Pleasant	7	10	3	5	6	-14.3%
Oak Grove	39	33	29	27	31	-20.5%
Santa Clara Unified	20	28	22	22	26	+30.0%
SCCOE Charters	8	4	8	3	2	-75.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>-29.1%</b>

**Source:** SCCOE Migrant Education Program, Region 1 (2017)

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 22). In Santa Clara, the number of migrant children enrolled in Kindergarten declined by 56 children from 2013-14 to 2017-18; a 40% reduction. Though San Benito has maintained larger enrollment numbers over the years, as of 2017-18, there were 51 fewer migrant children enrolled in Kindergarten compared to five years earlier. 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 22. Number of Migrant Children Enrolled in Kindergarten (2012-13 – 2017-18)



Source: Enrollment by Ethnicity and Grade (2012-13-2017-18), DataQuest, California Department of Education

## SUMMARY

Notable child care characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- The annual cost of full-time care for infants/toddlers and preschool-aged children is \$19,212 and \$13,994 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 providers (one fewer than in 2017) operating 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 care for infants/toddlers and preschool-aged children is \$13,357 and \$8,962 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 providers (one fewer than in 2017) 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 an average of 7 children (32%) from 2017 to 2018.

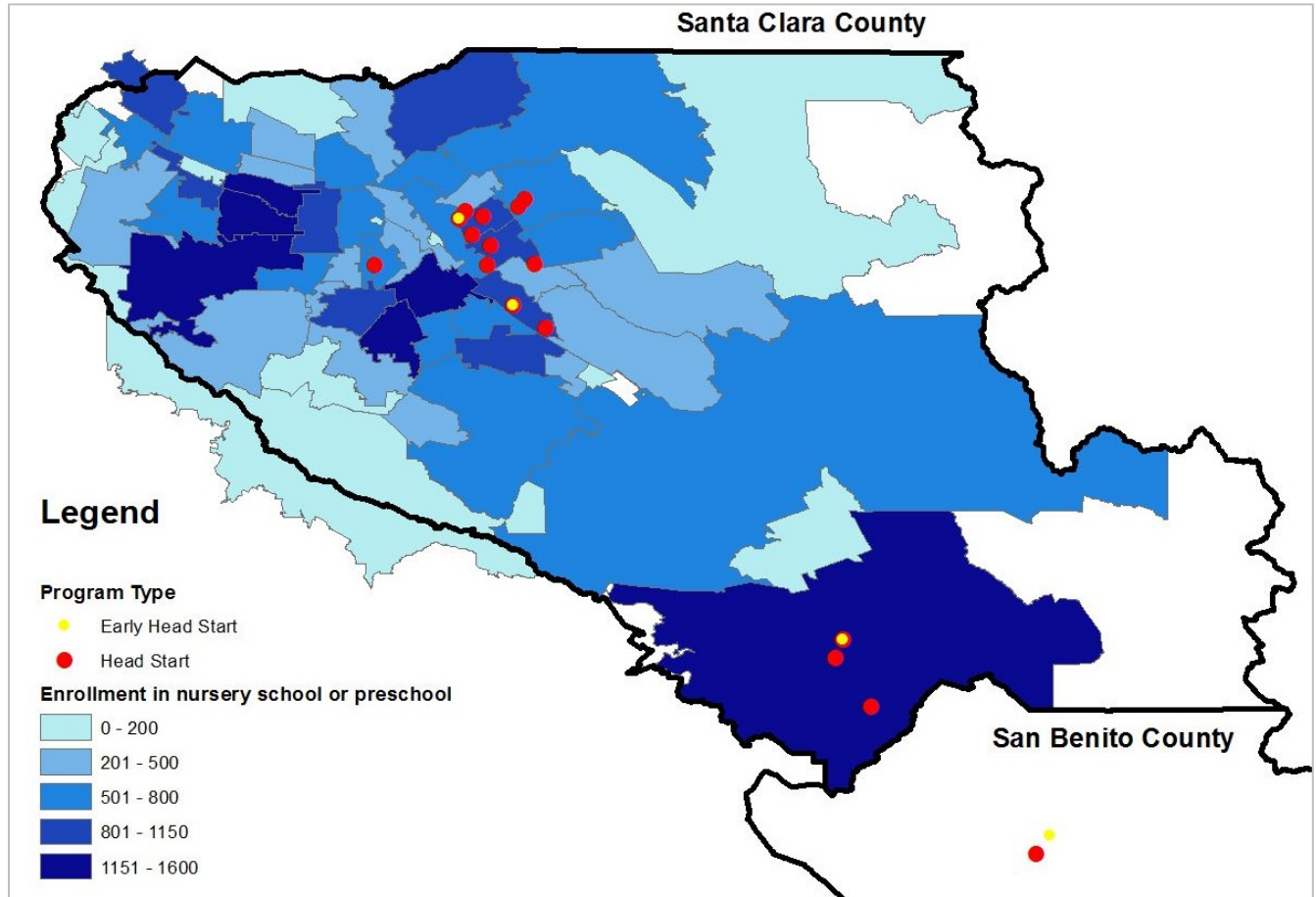
Notable child care characteristics for Santa Clara and San Benito County:

- The cost of infant/toddler care and preschool is on the rise. From 2014-2016, the annual cost of infant/toddler increased by roughly \$1,000 in both counties
- The number of child care slots available to children in both counties has fallen since 2014, by nearly 5,000 in Santa Clara and by 300 in San Benito.
- The number of child care slots in both counties meets less than 30% of the demand for child care.
- 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 \$50,000 more annually (at \$76,601) than the income cutoff that qualifies a family of four for Head Start (at \$25,100).
- Transitional Kindergarten enrollment has increased by over 60% in both counties.
- The number of Kindergartners enrolled in Migrant Education has declined significantly since 2012-13.



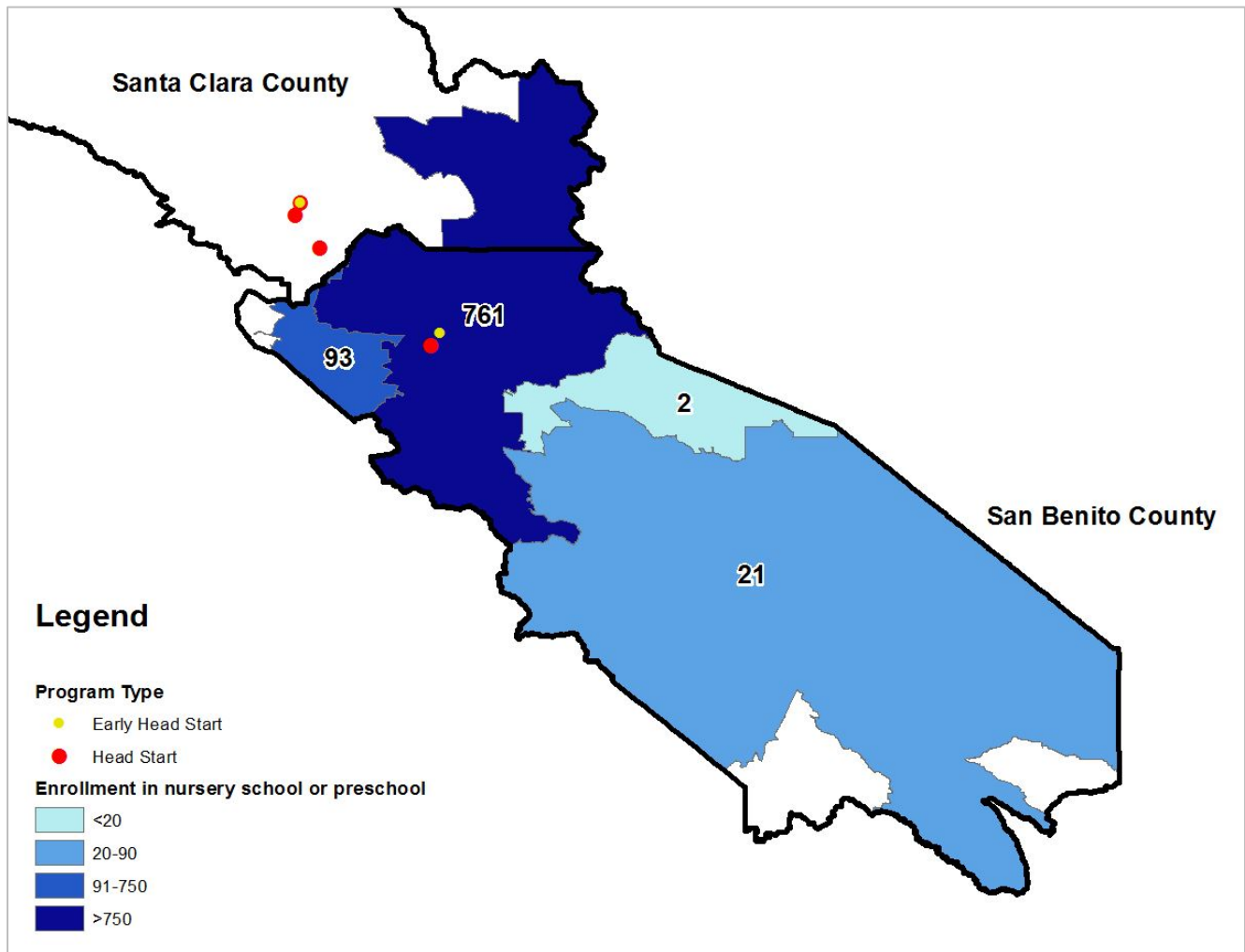
CHAPTER 6 SUPPLEMENTARY GEOGRAPHIC MAP

Map 10. Children Enrolled in Nursery School or Preschool by ZIP, Santa Clara County (2016)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 1401 (School Enrollment)

Map 11. Children Enrolled in Nursery School or Preschool by ZIP, San Benito County (2016)



**Note:** The number on the zip code area represents the estimated number of children enrolled in either a preschool or nursery school.

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 1401 (School Enrollment)



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 provides 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, [211bayarea.org](http://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 55). Support 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 55. Services Available to Children and Families in Santa Clara County**

Resource	Services
Food	(1) Food 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).

To be accessible to meet the needs of county residents, many of these agencies have regional offices located throughout. 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.

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## 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 PrEP and 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 (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>.

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#### 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 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 CC25 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 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>.

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## 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.<sup>28</sup>

Some of the highlights for how financial contributions to the United Way Bay Area (UWBA) have generated results in local residents' lives 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-need with essential services; (3) 7,300 youth connected with jobs, internships, and job training; (4) 78,000 tax returns assisted with over \$84 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.<sup>23</sup> 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

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<sup>28</sup> United Way Bay Area (2018). <https://uwba.org/>



regardless of their immigration status.<sup>29</sup> Several of the community impact initiatives supported by United Way which are of particular relevance to the 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.<sup>30</sup> Participating agencies include LifeMoves, Sacred Heart Community Services, 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**<sup>31</sup> – 2-1-1 Bay Area is a free, confidential 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 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](http://www.211bayarea.org). They are a database which contains access to over 11,000 programs and services. It 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).

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## 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 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 service 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:

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<sup>29</sup> United Way Bay Area (2017). UWBA Fact Sheet. <https://uwba.org/research-and-publications/>

<sup>30</sup> United Way Bay Area (2018). <https://uwba.org/emergency-services/>

<sup>31</sup> 2-1-1 United Way Bay Area (2018). <https://www.211bayarea.org/>



- **Health and Development**<sup>32</sup> - 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 Health**<sup>33</sup> - FIRST 5 has developed a series of resources 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 Health**<sup>34</sup> – FIRST 5 supports free and low-cost dental services for children through three centers spread across Santa Clara County:

**Children’s Dental Center  
of San Jose**  
1153 S. King Road  
San Jose, CA 95122  
408.240.0250

**Children’s Dental Center  
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 by age.

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<sup>32</sup> <https://www.first5kids.org/health-development/health/>

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

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.first5kids.org/health-development/oral-health/>

- Family Resource Centers<sup>35</sup>** – 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 56.

Table 56: Family Resource Centers in Santa Clara County

Family Resource Centers	Location	Phone
Adelante	Rebekah Children’s Services 290 IOOF Avenue Gilroy, CA 95020	408.846.2460
Captain Jason Dahl	Jason Dahl Elementary School 3200 Water Street, Bldg. P-5 San Jose, CA 95111	408.363.5650
Cesar Chavez	Cesar Chavez Elementary School 2000 Kammerer Avenue, Room 20 San Jose, CA 95116	408.251.6900
Educare	Educare 1399 Santee Drive San Jose, CA 95122	408.573.4804
Evergreen	Katherine R. Smith Elementary School 2025 Clarice Drive, Room B6 San Jose, CA 95112	408.270.6752
Grail	Grail FRC 2003 E. San Antonio Street San Jose, CA 95116	408.347.7892
ICAN	Olinder Community Center 848 E. Williams Street San Jose, CA 95116	408.509.1958
Rita Chavez-Medina	Rita Chavez-Medina FRC 1601 Cunningham Avenue, Portable D-2 San Jose, CA 95122	408.791.6888
Josephine Guerrero	Robert Randall Elementary School 1300 Edsel Drive Milpitas, CA 95035	408.635.2662 ext. 1637
Northwood	Northwood Elementary School 2760 East Trimble Road, Bldg. 700 San Jose, CA 95132	408.684.4785

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.first5kids.org/frc/>

Family Resource Centers	Location	Phone
San Miguel	San Miguel Elementary School 777 San Miguel Avenue Sunnyvale, CA 94085	408.522.8200 ext. 1890
Mercy Street	Trinity United Methodist Church 748 Mercy Street Mountain View, CA 94041	650.967.4813
Race Street	The Race Street FRC 46 Race Street San Jose, CA 95126	408.380.8600
Roots	Roots Community Health Center, South Bay 1898 The Alameda San Jose, CA 95126	408.490.4710
Seven Trees	Daniel Lairon Elementary School 3975 Mira Loma Way San Jose, CA 95111	408.283.6251
Gardner	Gardner FRC 160 East Virginia Street, Suite 280 San Jose, CA 95112	408.893.1340
Luther Burbank	Luther Burbank Elementary School 4 Wabash Avenue, Room 12 San Jose, CA 95128	408.295.2450 ext. 212

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](http://GiveSanBenito.org).<sup>36</sup>

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### 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 homeless and children in foster care. These include:

- Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP)
- Immunization Program

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<sup>36</sup> <https://givesanbenito.org/nonprofit-directory>

- 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.<sup>37</sup> Table 57 lists the health clinics available to residents of San Benito County.

Table 57. San Benito County Clinics

Clinic	Location	Phone
Pinnacle Health Care	551 McCray Street, 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	831-623-4615
	930 Sunset Drive, Hollister, CA	831-636-2664

Source: <http://sanbenitocountychamber.com/health-care-san-benito-county/>

The Public Health Division implements the Health Care Program for Children in Foster Care<sup>38</sup>. 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 workers and probation officers to ensure that health care resources are provided to children placed in foster homes and group homes.

<sup>37</sup> <http://hhsa.cosb.us/publichealth/>

<sup>38</sup> <http://hhsa.cosb.us/publichealth/health-care-program-for-children-in-foster-care/>

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## 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:<sup>39</sup>

- 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 available which fill the gap to 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.

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## 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.<sup>40</sup> Individuals believed to have a developmental disability (regardless of age, cultural background, or income) are encouraged to apply for services. Eligible 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.

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<sup>39</sup> San Benito County Health and Human Services Agency (2017). Web site: <http://hhsa.cosb.us/>

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.sanandreasregional.org/>

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, families residing in San Benito and Santa Clara County can call (408) 374-9960.<sup>41</sup>

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## 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.<sup>42</sup> 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 not only families with children who have special needs, but the professionals who serve them. For support contact (408) 727-5775.

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## 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.<sup>43</sup> 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.
- Mentor Parent Handout
- Support Groups for both English and Spanish speaking parents.
- 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.

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<sup>41</sup> <http://www.sanandreasregional.org/contact-us-2-2/>

<sup>42</sup> Parents Helping Parents (2017). About Us. Website: <http://www.php.com/who-we-are-1>

<sup>43</sup> <http://spinsc.org/>

- IEP Clinics individual assistance with 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.

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#### SANTA CLARA COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCATION INCLUSION COLLABORATIVE

The Inclusion Collaborative of Santa Clara County provides information, professional develop workshops, annual conferences, and resources that promote the inclusion of children with special needs or disabilities in child care, preschool, and the community settings.<sup>44</sup> 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 at (408) 453-6651 or [inclusionwarmline@sccoe.org](mailto:inclusionwarmline@sccoe.org).

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#### 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.<sup>45</sup> 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:

- 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).<sup>46</sup>

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

<sup>45</sup> <http://www.fcservices.org/>

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

- Deaf/Hard-of-Hearing Program - Support groups and counseling for students who are Deaf or Hard-of-Hearing are provided at select campuses in Santa Clara County.<sup>47</sup>
- School-Based Services - Support groups and counseling for students who are Deaf or Hard-of-Hearing are provided at select campuses in Santa Clara County.<sup>48</sup>
- 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.<sup>49</sup>
- 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.<sup>50</sup>
- 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.<sup>51</sup>

More information on these services can be found on the agency website at [www.fcservices.org](http://www.fcservices.org).

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

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

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

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

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



## 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 13% since 2015.<sup>52</sup> Of the homeless population, 1,075 (15%) are members of family units and 2,530 (34%) are classified as unaccompanied children and transition-age youth. 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 on the streets.

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: Home<sup>53</sup> () and Project WeHOPE.<sup>54</sup> 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](http://www.homelessshelterdirectory.org).

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### 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.<sup>55</sup> The organization serves more than 4,000 adults, veterans, families, and youth each year 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.

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<sup>52</sup> Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey, Applied Survey Research (2017).

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.scchousingsearch.org>

<sup>54</sup> <https://www.projectwehope.org/get-help/santa-clara-county-resources/>

<sup>55</sup> <https://www.homefirstsc.org/>

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## 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.<sup>56</sup> 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 other services such as CalFresh or subsidized child care providers, and financial literacy/job readiness training. Seventy-five percent of families that have participated in the program have moved into permanent housing. For more information, contact (408) 926-8885.

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## 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.<sup>57</sup> 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.

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

<sup>57</sup> <https://housingtrustsv.org/>

- The CalFresh Program provides monthly electronic benefits to eligible families that can be used to buy foods 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.
- 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.



Head Start data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR) are summarized in this section. The PIR is a standardized statistical report submitted annually to the Administration on Children and Families (ACF). Each PIR contains program information (e.g., funded enrollment, cumulative enrollment, data on classes), staffing and qualifications data, and information on child and family services rendered.

## ENROLLMENT

The trends in slots and enrollment at Head Start classrooms has varied over the past five years; the number of “5 Days a Week – Full Day” slots decreased by 125 slots from 2012-13 to 2016-17 and decreased by 8 slots for the 2017-18 school year (resulting in a net decrease of 133 slots since 2012-13, see Table 58). The “5 Days a Week – Part Day” slots was null prior to 2017-18. The number of “4 Days a Week – Part Day” slots has increased from 2011-12 to the 2015-16 program year by 234 slots but has decreased by 1103 slots when comparing 2015-16 and 2017-18 (resulting in a net decrease of 869 slots since 2012-13). Despite these decreases in slots, the program has been consistently serving more than its funded enrollment.

Table 58. Head Start Enrollment (2012-12 to 2017-18)

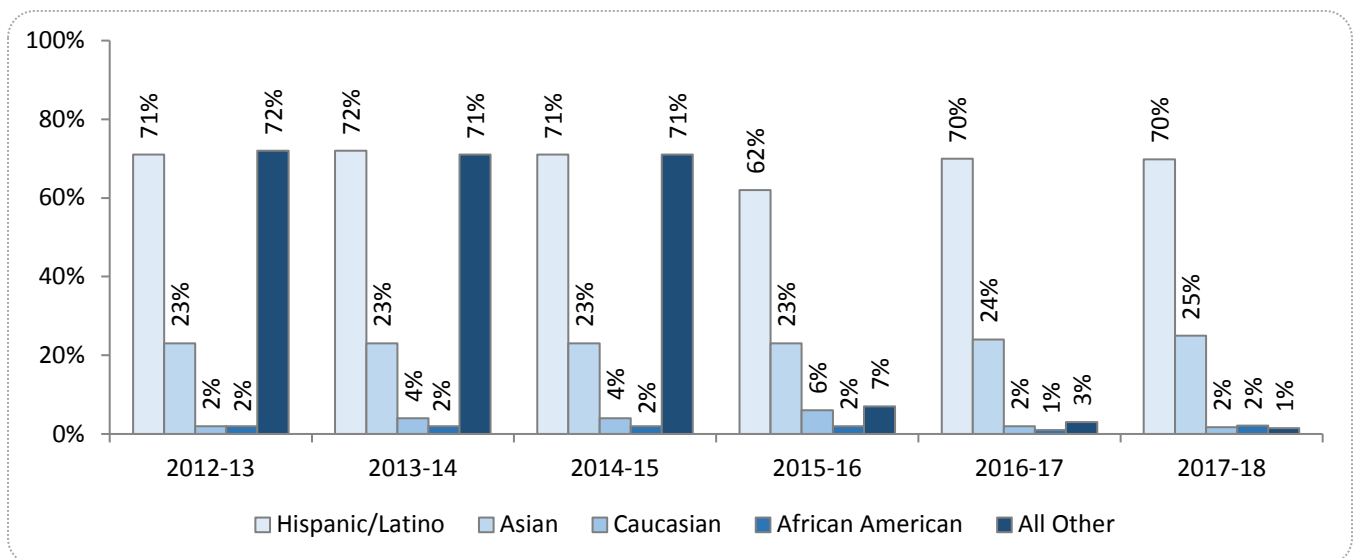
Head Start Slots	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
5 Days a Week – Full Day	787	668	553	553	662	654
5 Days a Week – Part Day	--	--	--	--	--	242
4 Days a Week – Part Day	1,481	1,600	1,715	1,715	1,402	612
Total Funded Enrollment	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,064	1,690
Total Cumulative Enrollment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

Source: Program Information Report

### RACE/ETHNICITY OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN HEAD START

The classification and separation of Hispanic/Latino as an ethnicity and not a race was first recorded in the 2004-05 PIR and occurred through 2014-15. This procedure was not applied in 2015-16 and 2016-17. Despite changes 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 23 and Table 59). The second largest demographic enrolled are Asian children. These two subgroups make up over 90% of Head Start children.

Figure 23. Head Start Children by Race/Ethnicity (2012-13 to 2017-18)



**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 59. Head Start Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity (2012-13 to 2017-18)

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

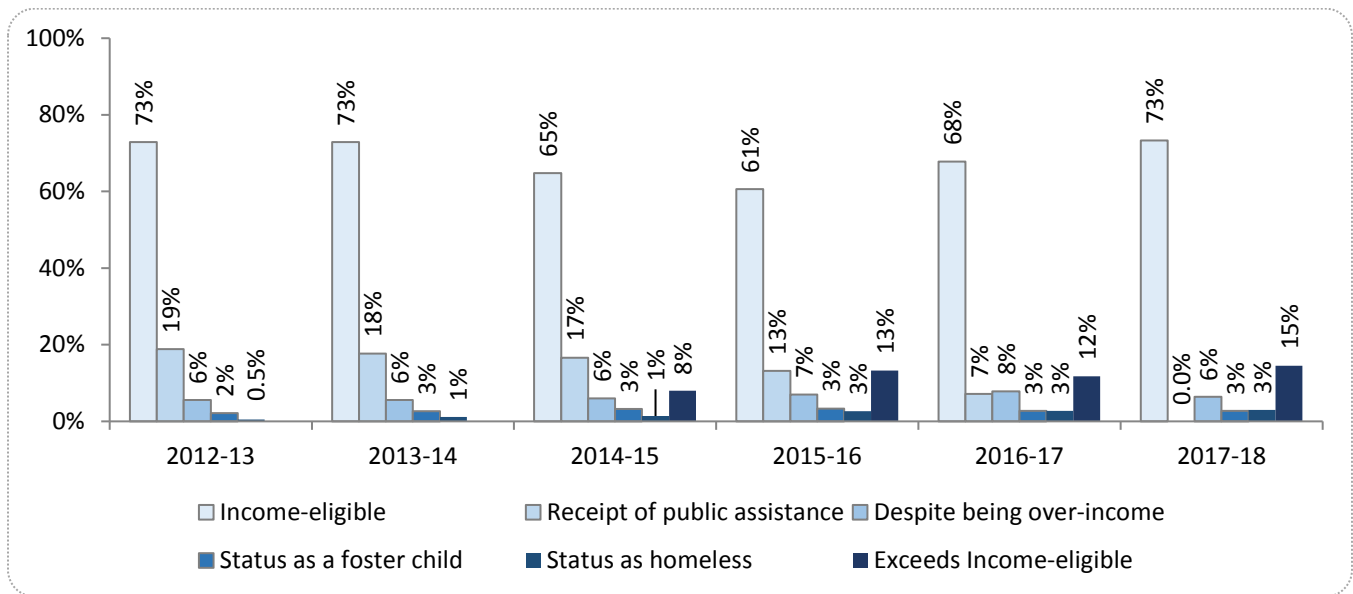
**Note:** In 2011-12, modified data collection methods were used to accurately reflect children identified as Caucasian or American Indian/Alaska Native. From 2015-16 and on, race/ethnicity not collected as mutually exclusive variables.

**Source:** Program Information Report

#### HEAD START FAMILY ELIGIBILITY

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 15% of enrollees in 2017-18 (see Figure 24 and Table 60). 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 24. Head Start Enrollment by Type of Eligibility (2012-13 to 2017-18)



**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 60. Actual Enrollment by Type of Eligibility (2012-13 to 2017-18)

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

**Note:** - indicates no data available

**Source:** Program Information Report

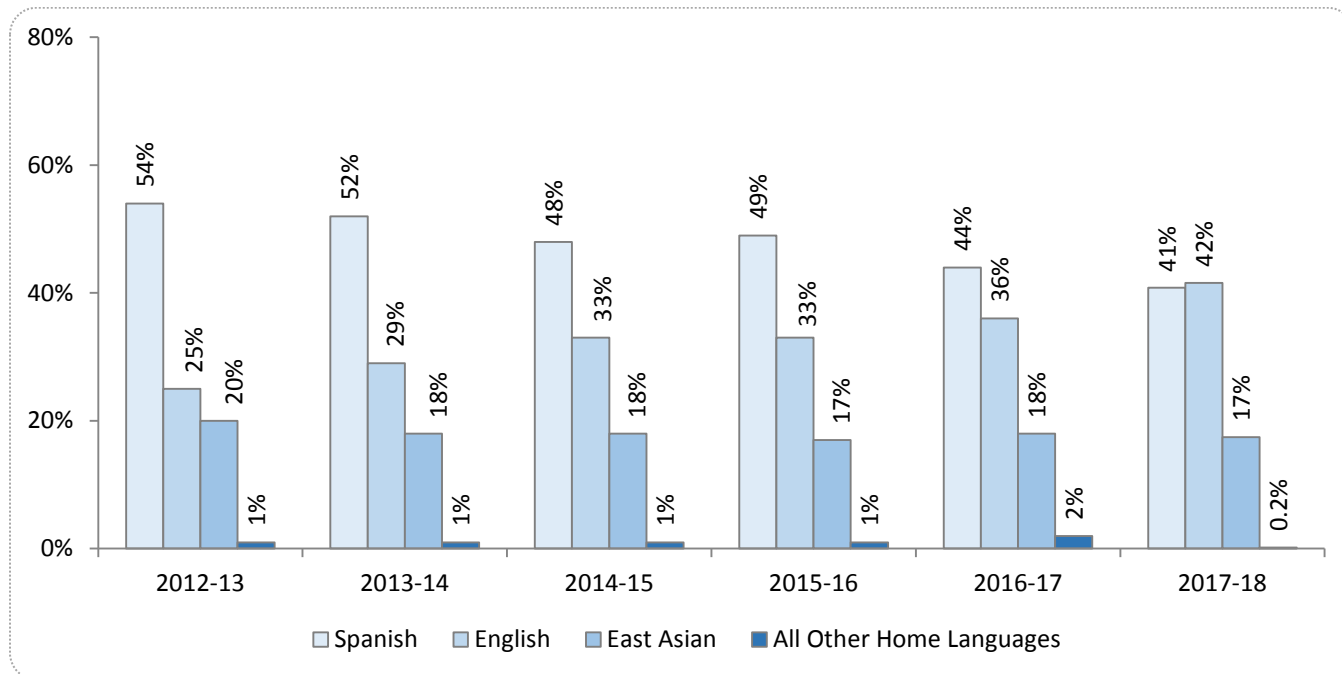
## LANGUAGES IN HEAD START

As shown in Figure 25 and Table 61, the percentage of children speaking Spanish is trending downwards, decreasing 13 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 41% Spanish, 17% East Asian languages and the remaining 0.2% speaking Middle Eastern/South Asian, African, European/Slavic and unspecified languages.

Figure 25. Home Languages in Head Start (2012-13 to 2017-18)



Source: Program Information Report

Table 61. Head Start Enrollment by Home Language (2012-13 to 2017-18)

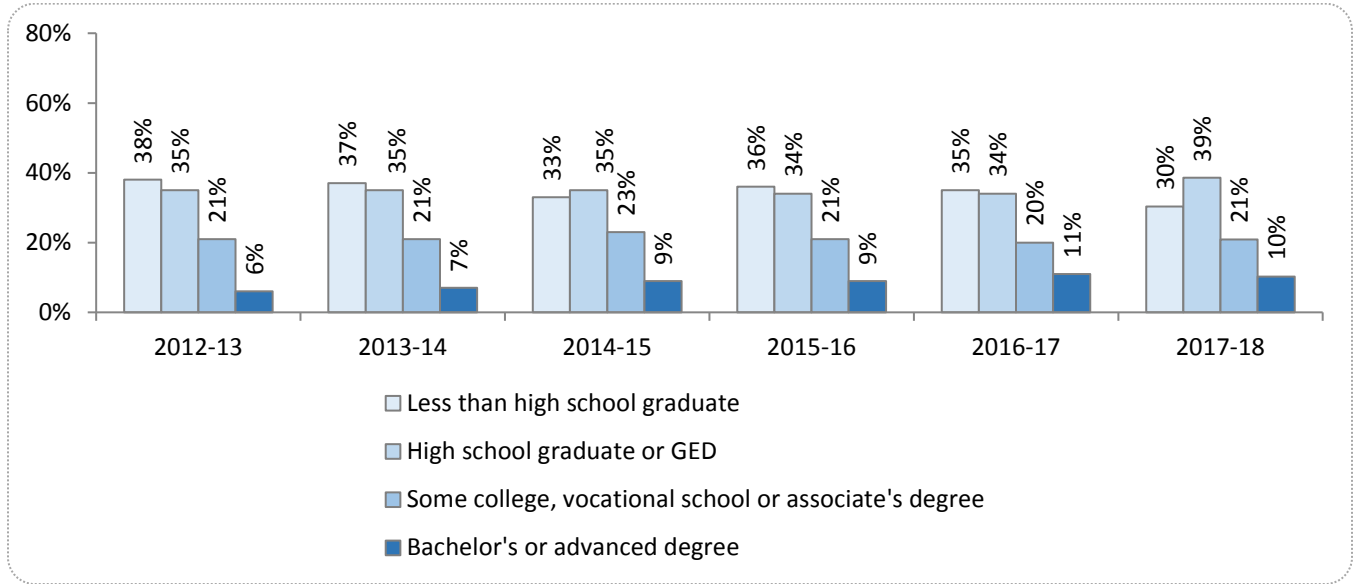
Language	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Spanish	1,362	1,319	1,242	1,143	991	763
English	639	751	859	764	809	777
East Asian Language	514	467	451	407	408	326
Middle Eastern & South Asian	12	10	10	2	3	2
African Languages	3	5	3	1	0	0
Pacific Island Languages	1	1	2	0	1	0
European & Slavic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

Source: Program Information Report

## PARENT EDUCATION LEVEL IN HEAD START

Approximately one-third of parents (31%) have some college or a bachelor’s degree or higher in 2017-18 (see Figure 26 and Table 62). 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 2017-18). There was a slight decrease in the percentage of parents with less than a high school diploma (-8% from 2012-13 to 2017-18).

Figure 26. Parent Education Level (2012-13 to 2017-18)



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

**Source:** Program Information Report

Table 62. Education Level of Head Start Parents (2012-13 to 2017-18)

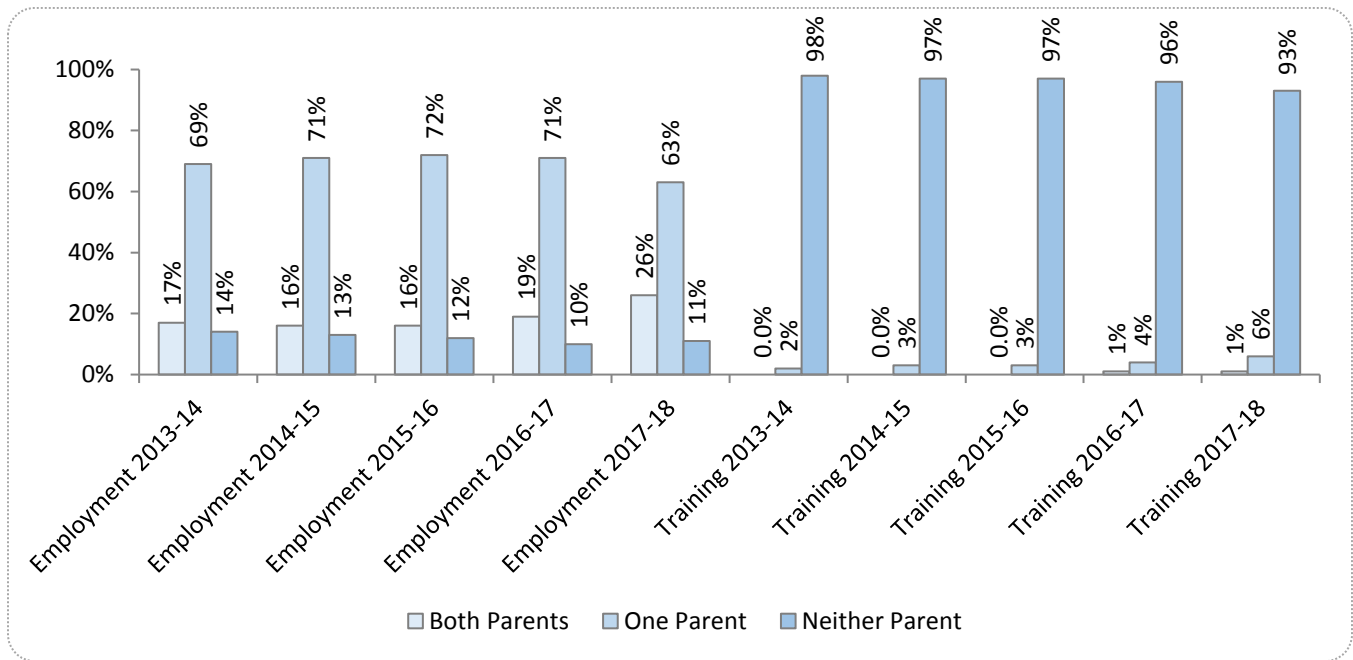
Education Level	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Less than high school graduate	914	896	813	745	698	516
High school graduate or GED	851	861	870	700	692	657
Some college, vocational school, or Associate's degree	522	512	560	445	408	356
Bachelor's or advanced degree	143	175	218	190	221	174

**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 2017-18 (see Figure 27 and Table 63). The percentage of both parents working has increased since 2015-16, from 19% to 26% in 2017-18. In dual-parent families, 6% had at least one parent in job training or school, up 2% in 2017-18 since the previous year.

Figure 27. Employment Status of Two Parent/Guardian Head Start Families (2013-14 to 2017-18)



Source: Program Information Report

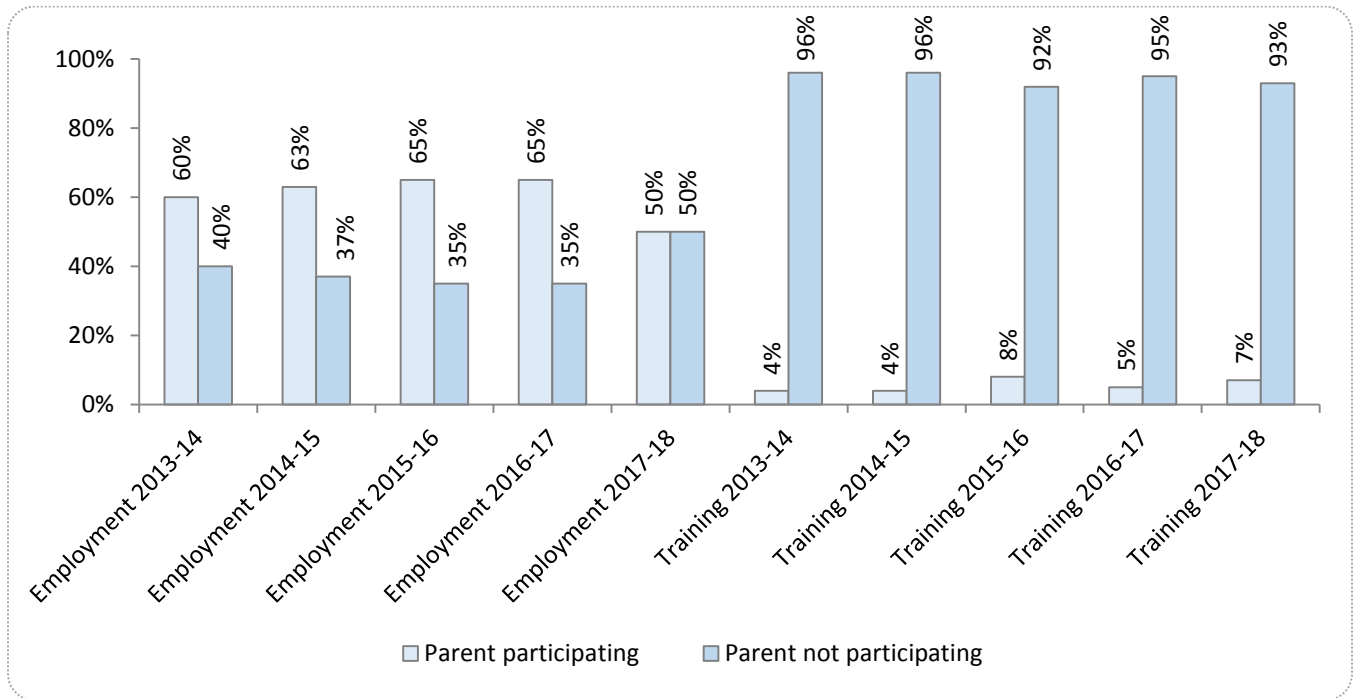
Table 63. Employment and Training Status of Two Parent/Guardian Families (2012-13 to 2017-18)

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

Source: Program Information Report

Similar to two-parent families, half of single-parent/guardian families (50%) were employed during the 2017-18 program year. As shown in Figure 28 and Table 64, of those not employed, only 7% had participated in jobs training in 2017-18. That rate is up two percentage points from the previous year.

Figure 28. Employment Status of Single Parent/Guardian Head Start Families (2013-14 to 2017-18)



Source: Program Information Report

Table 64. Employment and Training Status of Single Parent/Guardian Families (2012-13 to 2017-18)

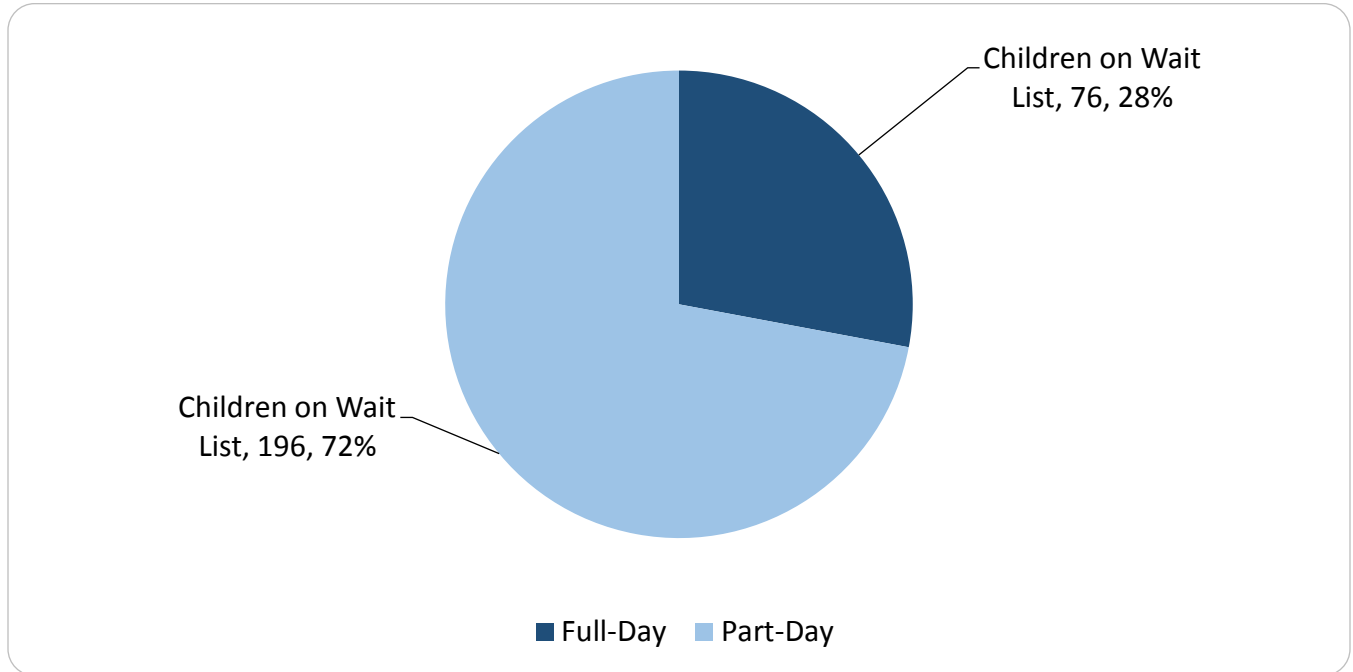
Education & Training Status	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>Employment</b>						
Parent/guardian employed	723	751	749	681	653	264
Parent/guardian not working	472	497	438	369	351	263
<b>Job Training/School</b>						
Parent/guardian in job training or school	60	53	43	87	47	64
Parent/guardian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

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 29, as of December 2018, three-quarters of waitlisted children were on the waitlist for part-day services (196 children). The remaining children (76 children) were waitlisted for full day services.

Figure 29. Percentage of Children (N = 272) on Head Start's Preschool Waitlist (December 2018)



Source: Head Start Program (2018)

## HEAD START FAMILY SERVICES

Many of the families in Head Start have used family services offered by the program; a total of 1,502 families, have reported using at least one type of family service. Table 65 summarizes the number of families that received Head Start services by type of service. The most common family service received during 2017-18 was Health Education (956 families) followed by Parenting Education (951 families).

**Table 65. Number of Family Services Received (2012-13 to 2017-18)**

Type of Service	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Health education	1,140	778	1,223	1,191	1,088	956
Parenting education	1,080	1,025	1,599	1,425	1,252	951
ESL training	140	186	222	176	141	134
Emergency/crisis intervention	232	238	538	528	431	403
Adult education	300	322	545	430	407	209
Mental health services	258	226	319	186	246	114
Job training	29	68	115	51	75	39
Housing assistance	47	92	177	166	133	93
Domestic violence services	2	7	17	10	14	7
Relationship/marriage education services	5	16	10	12	19	8
Substance abuse prevention or treatment*	9	6	99	52	15	7
Child abuse and neglect services	3	7	77	13	12	6
Child support assistance	3	7	49	15	18	11
Assistance to families of incarcerated individuals	3	6	13	11	22	16
Number of families reporting at least one of the these family services	2,228	2,272	2,279	1,969	1,797	1,502

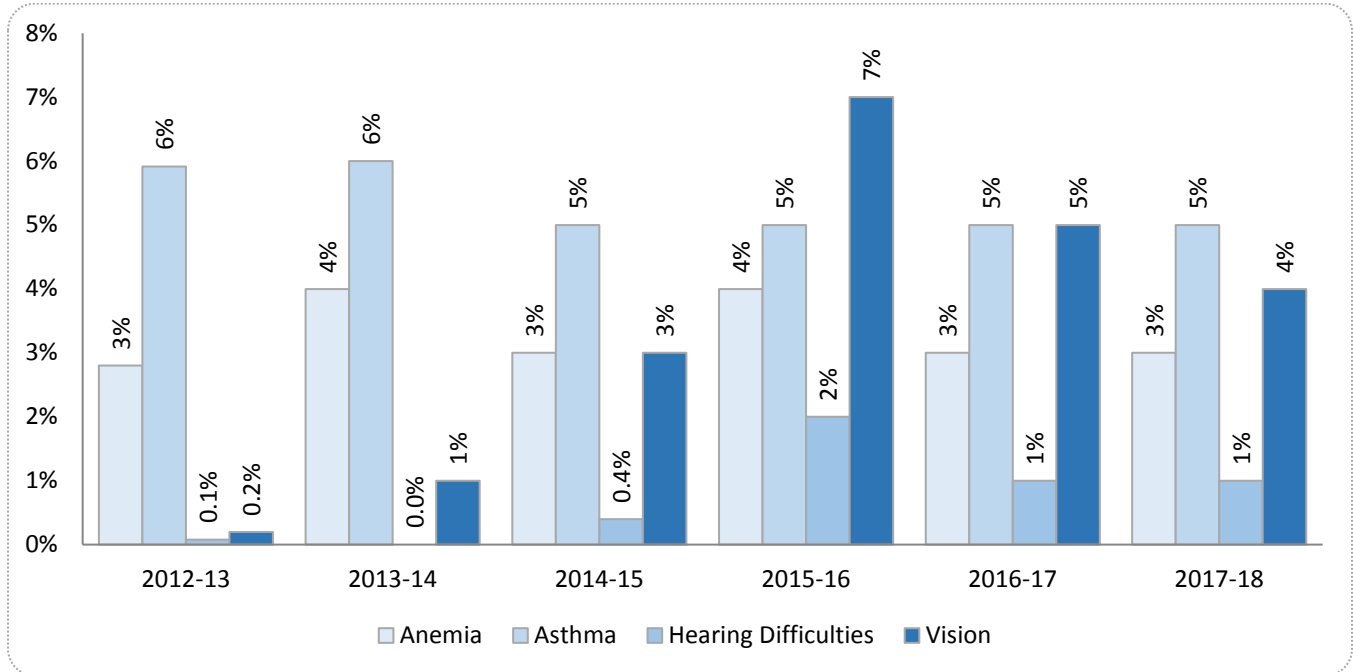
**Note:** In 2014-15 and on, substance abuse prevention and substance abuse treatment were broken down into two variables.

**Source:** Program Information Report

## HEALTH SERVICES

In 2017-18, asthma was the most frequent health condition for which Head Start children received treatment (see Figure 30 and Table 66). In the prior years, asthma and vision problems varied as the most treated problem for each year. Though asthma has consistently held a 5-6% treatment rate since 2012-13, the number of children receiving treatment for vision problems increased by 1520% from 2012-13 to 2017-18.

Figure 30. Most Common Conditions Requiring Treatment (2012-13 to 2017-18)



Source: Program Information Report

Table 66. Number Receiving Treatment for the Following Services (2012-13 to 2017-18)

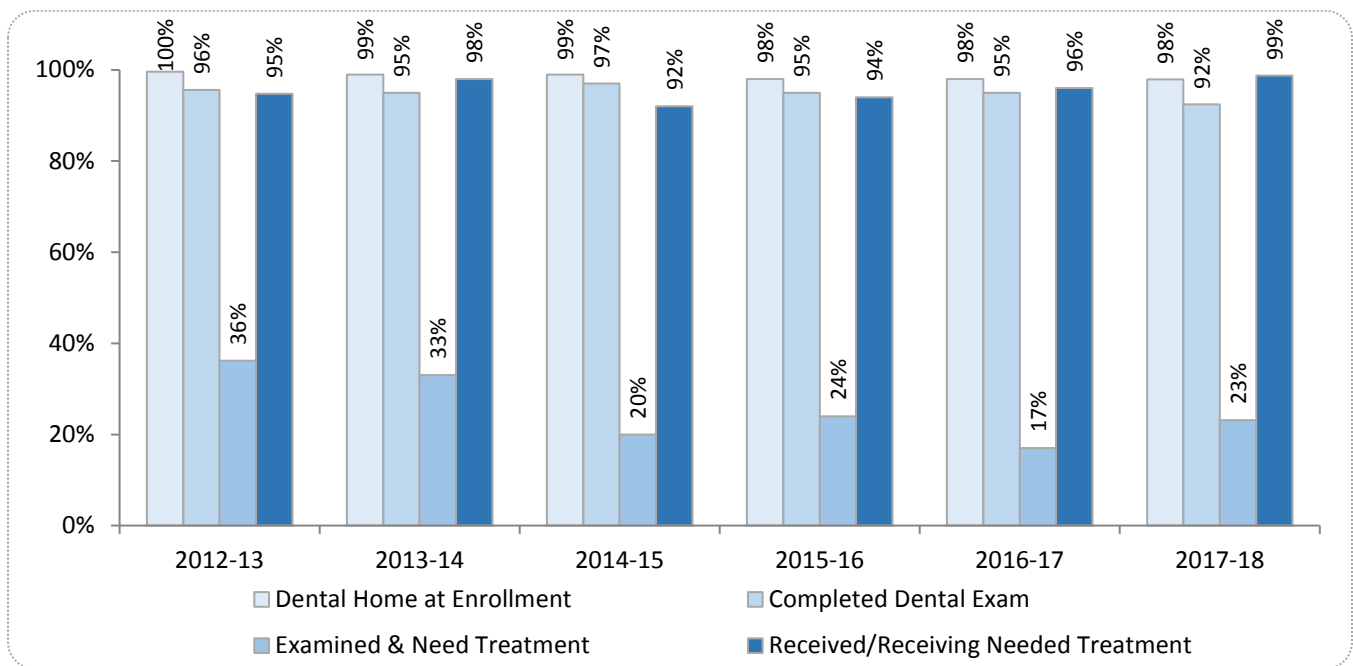
Condition	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Asthma	150	155	131	113	106	87
Anemia	71	113	81	91	74	59
Vision	5	19	89	152	107	81
Hearing Difficulties	2	2	10	35	21	23
High Lead Levels	6	1	0	3	2	1
Diabetes	3	1	5	0	0	0

Source: Program Information Report

## DENTAL

Trends show a consistent pattern for children’s dental enrollment and treatment. Ninety-eight percent of children had continuous, accessible dental care in the home in 2017-18 (see Figure 31 and Table 67). Nearly all children completed a dental exam (92%) 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. Relative to 2012-13, fewer 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. Further, there was a reduction in children receiving or obtaining treatment from 36% in 2012-13 to 23% in 2017-18.

**Figure 31. Head Start Dental Services (2012-13 to 2017-18)**



**Source:** Program Information Report



Table 67. Number of Head Start Dental Services (2012-13 to 2017-18)

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

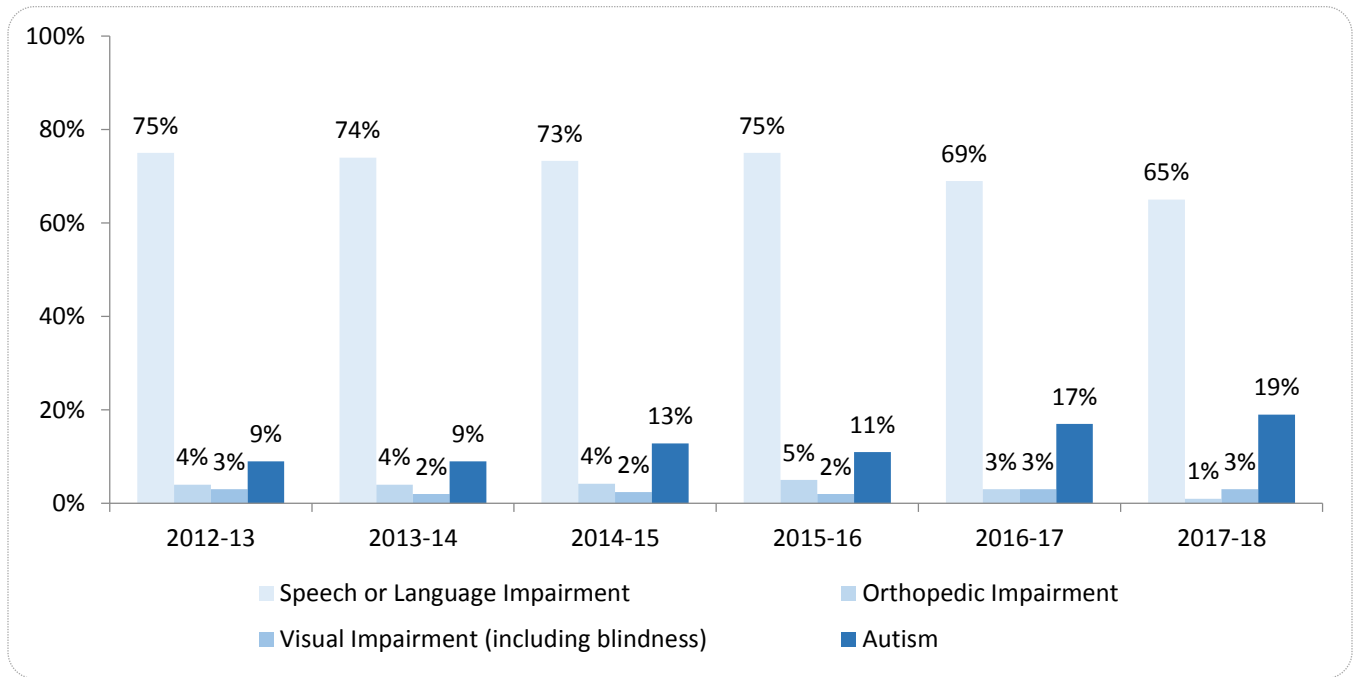
**Note:** Reduction of figures for children receiving treatment are because parents did not keep or make appointments.  
 \* Number of children with continuous, accessible dental care provided by a dentist.

**Source:** Program Information Report

## DISABILITIES IN HEAD START

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 2017-18, down 10 percentage points from 2012-13 (see Figure 32 and Table 68). Of the total diagnoses for the 2017-18 program year, 19% of children were diagnosed with autism (up 59% from five years ago). The third most common diagnosis was visual impairments (3%) and orthopedic impairments (1%).

Figure 32. Most Common Disabilities Diagnosed (2012-13 to 2017-18)



Source: Program Information Report

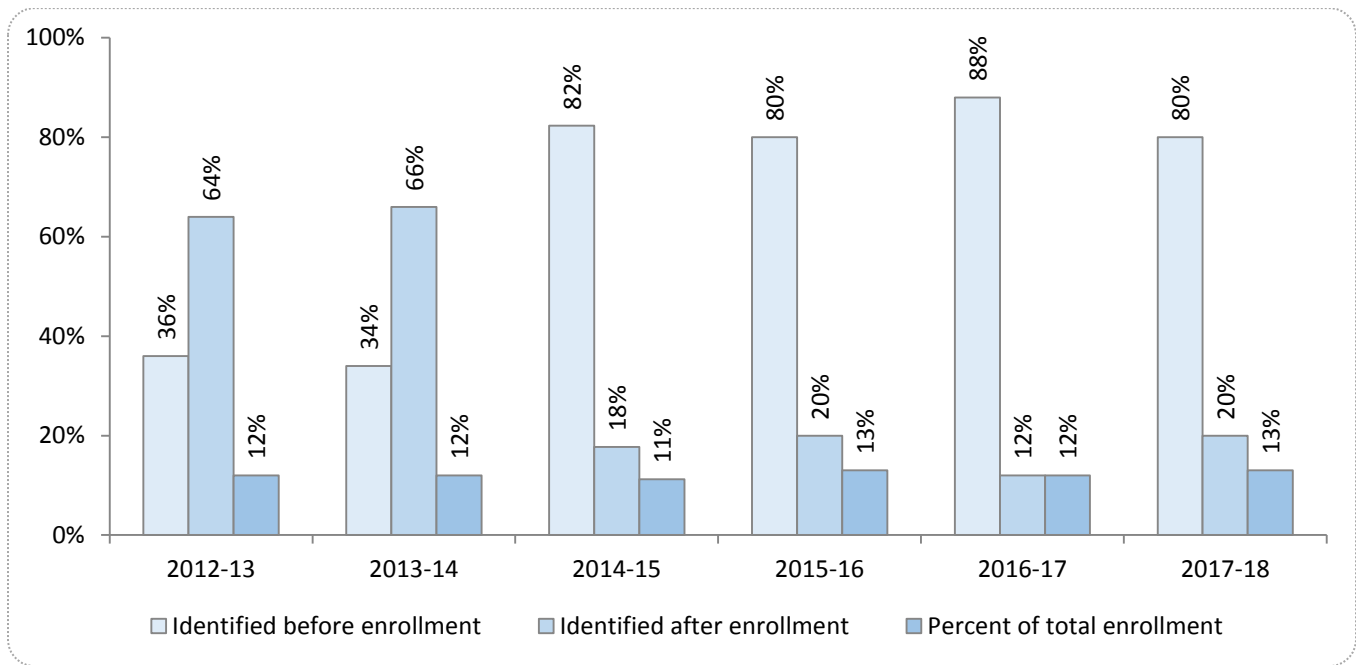
Table 68. Number of Diagnosed Disabilities in Head Start (2012-13 to 2017-18)

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

Source: Program Information Report

Since the 2014-15 program year, the majority (80% or more) of Head Start children eligible for special education and related services are identified prior to enrollment (see Figure 33 and Table 69). As a result, the number of children who were diagnosed after enrollment continues to be reduced. Each year, approximately 10% to 13% of the children enrolled in Head Start are eligible for special education.

**Figure 33. Determination of Eligibility for Special Education (2010-11 to 2017-18)**



**Source:** Program Information Report

**Table 69. Determination of Eligibility for Special Education and Related Services (2012-13 to 2017-18)**

Indicator	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Prior to enrollment	112	100	237	244	246	200
Between enrollment and end of program year	198	198	51	60	33	49
Total number of children determined to have a disability	310	298	288	304	279	249
Percent of enrollment with a disability	12%	12%	11%	13%	12%	13%

**Source:** Program Information Report

## FINDINGS FROM THE DESIRED RESULTS PARENT SURVEY

Overall, 71% of parents reported to be very satisfied with the program operations, according to the Desired Results Parent Survey administered in 2018. A total of 853 parents were surveyed across the program sites with surveys available in three different languages: English, Spanish and Vietnamese. Seventy-seven (77%) of parents had at least one positive impact such as accepting a job or attending education or job training because of their child's participation in Head Start. Over two-thirds (67%) of parents reported that they were able to keep their job because of their child's enrollment in the program.

There is a great deal of communication and information provided to parents such as their child's schedule of daily activities and how to get involved with their child's program. Parents indicated that they were either satisfied or very satisfied (99%) with how the program staff communicated with them. Seventy-nine percent of parents reported being very satisfied with the overall quality of the program.

## SUMMARY

Head Start demographics:

- Approximately 70% of children enrolled in Head Start are Hispanic followed by Asian-American at 25%.
- Nearly two-thirds of families who participate in Head Start are eligible on the basis of income and a combined 6% 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 41% in 2017-18.
- 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 2017-18. Roughly two-thirds had at least 1 parent working. A combined 55% 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 increased to 72% in 2018.

Head Start services:

- Over two-thirds of Head Start parents that responded to the DRDP Parent Survey indicated that they were able to keep their job because of their child's enrollment in the Head Start program.
- 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 1520%) since 2012-13.
- At enrollment, ninety-eight 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 2016-17. During that same time period, the percent of children diagnosed with autism increased by 59%.
- Since 2014-15, 80% of children with disabilities in Head Start are diagnosed prior to enrollment. Between 11-13% of Head Start children are eligible for special education services.



Like the information presented in Chapter 8, the internal data presented in this section is derived from the annual PIR. All of the data presented in this chapter is specific to Early Head Start. This chapter includes data on enrollment and participant demographics.

#### NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN EARLY HEAD START

Early Head Start (EHS) had a funded enrollment of 256 slots in the 2017-18 program year (see Table 70). Even with an increase in slots in 2017, Early Head Start consistently serves above their funded enrollment. In 2017-18, the actual enrollment for Early Head Start exceeded funded enrollment by 37%. Cumulatively, Early Head Start has increased its cumulative enrollment by over 120% since 2013 while operating on a budget for substantially fewer children.

Table 70. Number of Children Enrolled in Early Head Start (2012-13 to 2017-18)

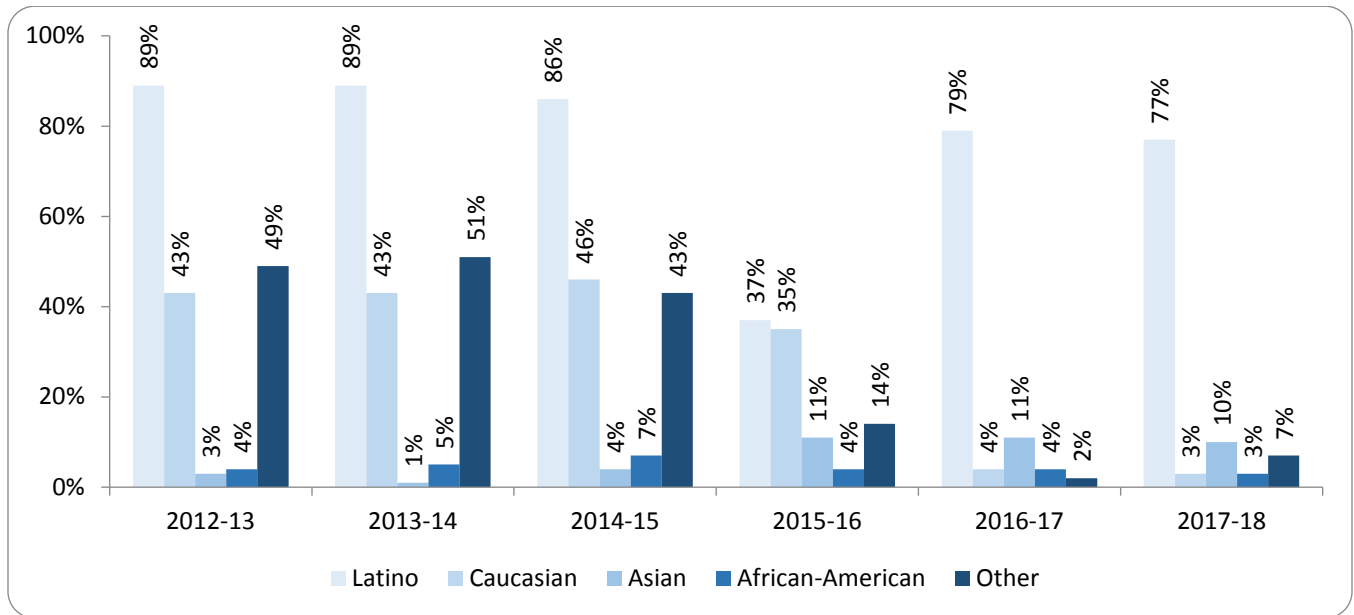
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total Funded Enrollment	88	88	88	196	196	256
Total Cumulative Enrollment	157	134	137	288	294	350
Percent Total Actual Enrollment Over Funded Enrollment	78%	52%	56%	47%	50%	37%

Source: Program Information Report

### ETHNICITY OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN EARLY HEAD START

Like Head Start, Hispanic/Latino children account for the largest proportion of Early Head Start enrollment. Even with the 10 percentage point decline observed since 2012-13, more than three-fourths of the enrollment population in 2017-18 was Hispanic (see Figure 34). Asian-Americans accounted for 10% of the 2017-18 Early Head Start enrollment. Inconsistencies in the classification of the Hispanic/Latino population in 2017-18 present irregularities in race/ethnicity rates over time.

Figure 34. Race/Ethnicity of Children Enrolled in Early Head Start (2012-13 to 2017-18)



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 2017-18 program year is the second year in which more children spoke English at home than Spanish (see Table 71). The third most common, specified primary language(s) spoken at home are of East Asian origin (6%).

Table 71. Primary Language of Children in Early Head Start (2012-13 to 2017-18)

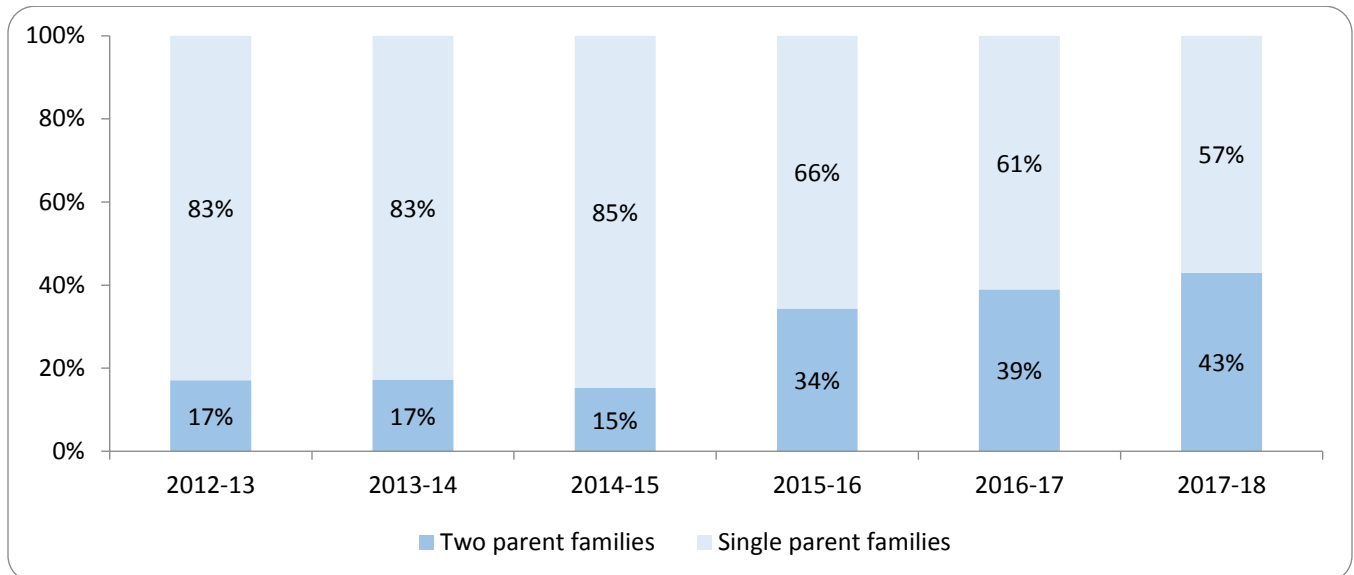
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
English	39	31	25	97	131	166
Spanish	114	100	70	134	128	159
Other	4	3	42	56	35	25

Source: Program Information Report

## DUAL- AND SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

Of the 320 Early Head Start families (2017-18 program year), 57% of families were single-parent families and 43% were two-parent families (see Figure 35). The proportion of two-parent families has increased by 26 percentage points since 2012-13.

Figure 35. Early Head Start Families (2012-13 to 2017-18)



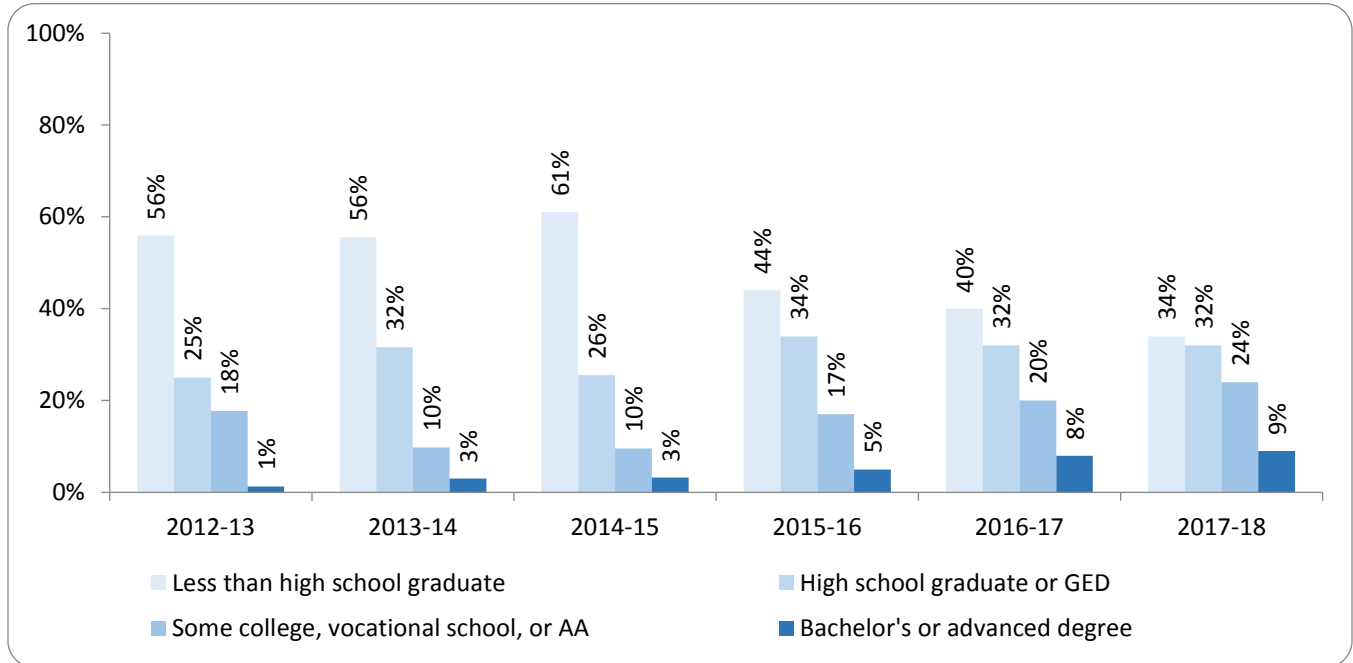
Source: Program Information Report



## PARENT EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING

As shown in Figure 36, in 2017-18 one-third of parents (34%) have 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. The proportion of parents with a Bachelor’s degree or higher has increased by 800% since 2012-13 and by 80% in two years.

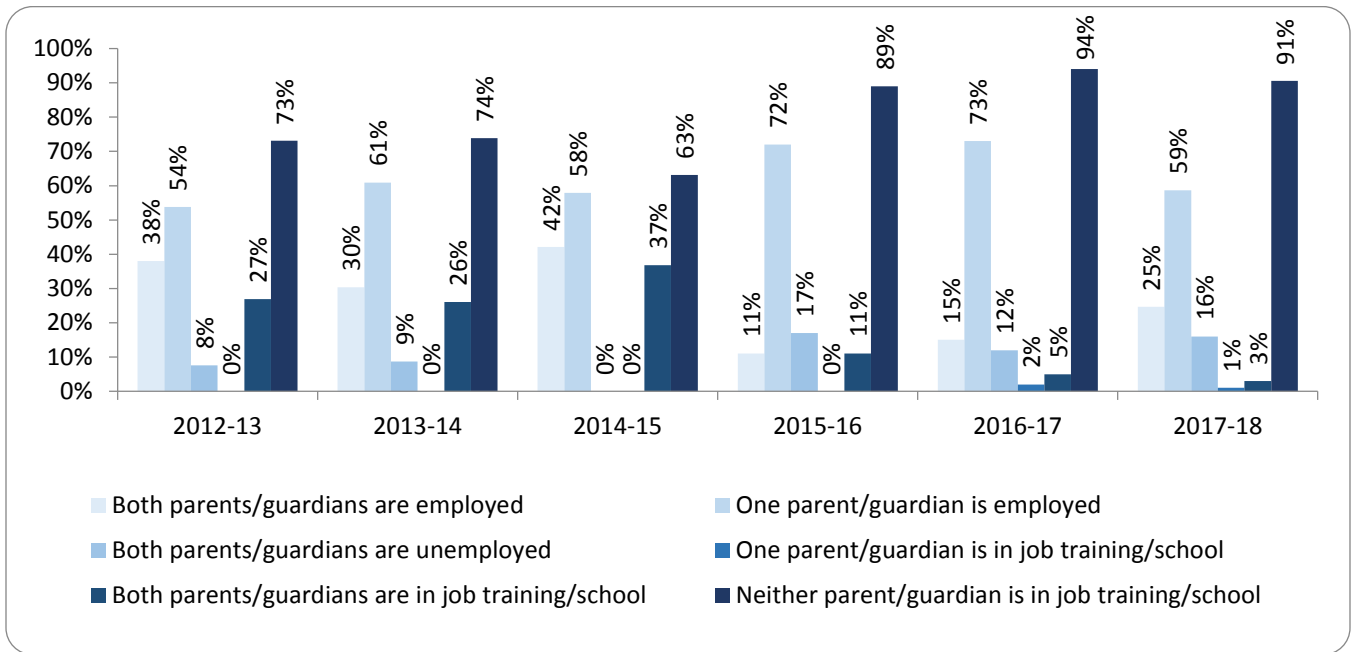
Figure 36. Parent Education of All Families in Early Head Start (2012-13 to 2017-18)



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 2017-18; however, over the past year, the same category increased by ten percentage points (see Figure 37). Declines are also evident for the proportion of two-parent families with both parents enrolled in job training or school.

Figure 37. Employment and Job Training/School of Two-Parent Families in EHS (2012-13 to 2017-18)

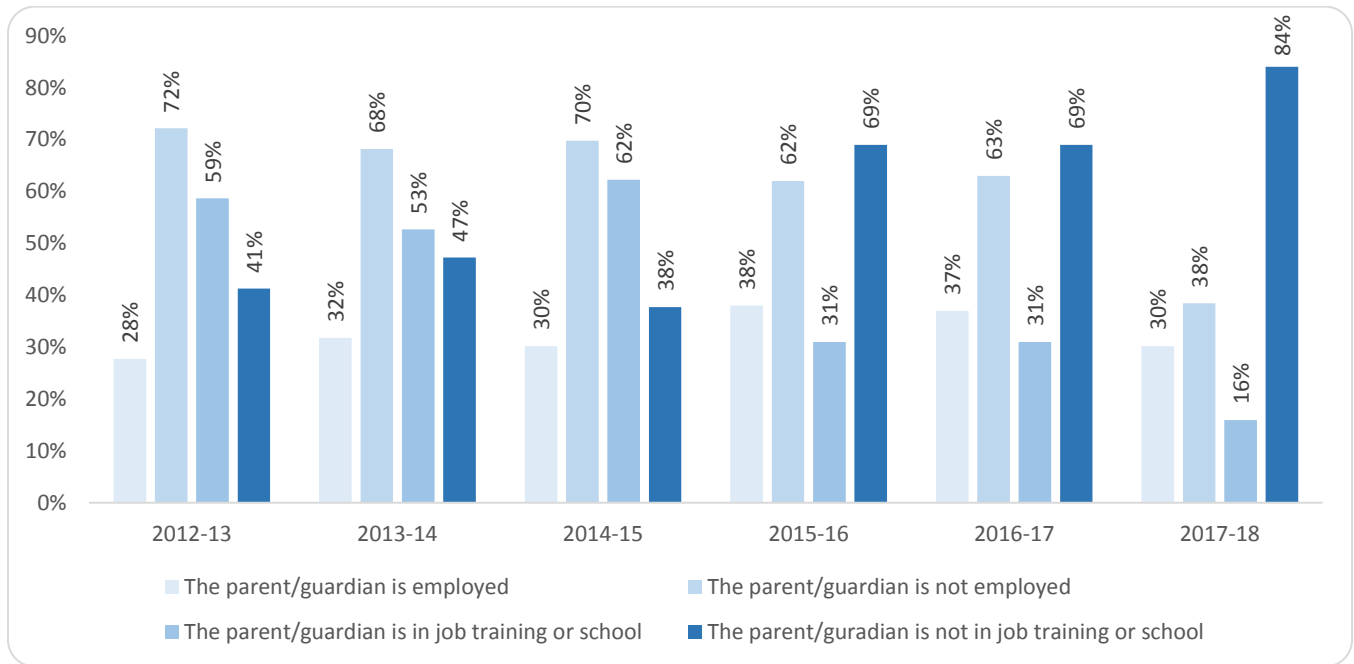


**Note:** Employment distributions are independent of job training/school distributions.

**Source:** Program Information Report

For single-parent families, the majority are typically not in job training or school (84% in 2017-18) nor are they employed (38% in 2017-18). The percentage of single-parent/guardians that are employed has decreased by 7 percentage points since the previous year (see Figure 38).

Figure 38. Employment and Training/School of Single-Parent Families in EHS (2012-13 to 2017-18)



**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 2017-18, 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 second 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 2017-18, 4 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 2014-15.
- 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.



This report is intended to provide a basis for planning for the Head Start Program of Santa Clara and Benito Counties for the period of 2015-2020. The Head Start planning task force may use this information to make decisions and generate discussions on topics that concern the families, children, and communities served by Head Start.

The Santa Clara County Office of Education is committed to collecting and summarizing the data needed to meet newly implemented Head Start performance standards. Concerted efforts were made in this iteration of the Community Assessment to include more data on community strengths, needs, and resources as it relates to children and families that are most in need. This includes services that are available to homeless families with young children; children subject to or at risk of abuse, neglect and exploitation; and children with disabilities. Further, as focus continues to shift to recruitment and enrollment for Early Head Start, more data relevant to children at younger ages will be included in this report. For example, an analysis of child population data suggests that 2% of children who are eligible for Early Head Start in Santa Clara County actually receive Early Head Start services. The current chapter is a summary of observations and recommendations from this Community Assessment update.

## DEMOGRAPHIC OBSERVATIONS

Head Start serves the neediest of families in Santa Clara and San Benito County. Data on child population indicate that, while San Benito's child population is significantly smaller than that of Santa Clara, it is growing at a steady rate. Data also indicate that, on average, households in San Benito are more likely to have more members and a greater proportion of households in San Benito with children under the age of 18 years are headed by female, single-parents. These household conditions are not ideal and are also present in Santa Clara's southern-most city of Gilroy where the average household size is 3.38 members and one in ten households with children are headed by female, single-parents.

The following actions are recommended:

- Ensure that families in more rural areas of Santa Clara and throughout San Benito are knowledgeable about, actively seeking, or utilizing additional services such as housing support, CalWORKs, and CalFresh.
- Develop and implement a best practices protocol or checklist that highlights resources for single-parent households.
- Work with SCCOE Research and Evaluation to conduct projections on child population changes and determine where Head Start classrooms and family outreach centers will be needed most.

## ECONOMIC OBSERVATIONS

The cost of living in San Benito County is lower than that of Santa Clara. According to the Self-Sufficiency Standard Income Index, a two-parent household with two children (1 preschooler, 1 infant), both in need of child care, residing in San Benito County must earn at least \$90,637 annually to meet cost of living expenses. That same family in Santa Clara County must earn \$128,125. Despite this disparity, which is indicative of lower housing costs, San Benito County maintains higher rates for unemployment and families living below poverty. As such, the proportion of children under the age of five years that qualify for Head Start is greater in San Benito County (17% vs. 11%). However, the total number, due primarily to difference in population size between the two counties, is significantly lower (4,667 vs. 116,159). The Santa Clara County Office of Education estimates that Head Start serves 27-28% of children that qualify for Head Start services in both counties, 2% of children that qualify for Early Head Start services in Santa Clara County, and 5.5% of children that qualify for Early Head Start services in San Benito County. Geographic data indicate that future expansion will likely be needed most in cities of Morgan Hill, Gilroy, and Hollister.

The following actions are recommended:

- Work with SCCOE Research and Evaluation to conduct disaggregated Early Head Start and Head Start eligible child population projections by census tract.
- Work with community outreach organizations in San Benito and Santa Clara County to ensure that families with very young children (children ages 0-2 years) living below poverty are receiving support services.
- Include links to Community Child Care Council (4Cs) Resource and Referral and contacts for licensed child care providers with General Child Care Title 5 contracts on parent information materials.

## HEALTH OBSERVATIONS

Health disparities are noted between San Benito and Santa Clara County. Children in San Benito are more likely to have public health insurance, higher rates for asthma diagnoses and asthma-induced emergency visits, and higher obesity rates. More broadly, these trends are also observed for children in low-income families. Also problematic is the fact that children in San Benito County have more limited access to health care centers, making them more susceptible to health issues that could result from environmental exposures such as poor air quality due to wildfires and water contaminants. In San Benito County, there are 3,000 residents to every one doctor (Santa Clara County – 970:1) and 2,000 residents to every one dentist (Santa Clara County – 890:1). These disparities underscore the importance of Head Start health and dental services.

The following actions are recommended:

- Continue to conduct parent training and promote best practices for healthy eating and exercise.
- Partner with FIRST 5 to ensure that parents have access to informational materials on dental hygiene, healthy eating, and physical health.
- Ensure that eligible families know of centers where no- or low-cost health centers are in San Benito and Santa Clara County.
- Develop bilingual informational materials that list best practices or strategies that address poor air quality and untreated water system concerns.

## EDUCATION OBSERVATIONS

Students in San Benito underperform students in Santa Clara County on standardized tests. Recent data on California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) indicate that roughly 50% or fewer of

students in San Benito are meeting or exceeding state standards for English Language Arts (ELA) and Math proficiency. Further, data on high school completion and college preparation rates provide that, while a smaller percentage of students in San Benito County are dropping out of high school, those that do graduate are less prepared for college. Longitudinal data on disability status and type among Head Start children as well as preschoolers in general, indicates increased rates of autism diagnoses among children of preschool-age. Regarding educational attainment, 54% of adults in San Benito age 25 years or older have completed college credits or college degree compared to 72% of adults in Santa Clara County.

The following actions are recommended:

- Ensure that Head Start families are aware of CalWORKs and the opportunities it affords parents who seek jobs training and/or educational opportunities.
- Work with the Inclusion Collaborative and teacher preparation programs to ensure that Head Start teachers receive training on how to include and better meet the needs of children with disabilities.
- Continue collaborative efforts with the Santa Clara County Office of Education's DataZone to build systems that link data of students that participate in state (State Preschool) and federal (Head Start) subsidized preschool programs to K-12 student information systems.

## CHILD CARE OBSERVATIONS

The cost of child care continues to increase. From 2014 to 2016, the cost of infant/toddler care and preschool increased by 16%. Families today can expect to pay \$1,000 to \$3,000 more annually for child care (depending on the age of the child, care setting, and duration) compared to just one year ago. Many families in San Benito and Santa Clara County, especially those that qualify for Head Start services, find the cost of child care unaffordable. To make matters worse, the number of child care slots available to children that are age-eligible for Head Start, have decreased over time. This presents an access issue. The number of child care slots available to children in both counties meets less than 30% of the demand for child care. Fortunately, there are a number of state programs that service children and families that meet income eligibility criteria for Head Start services. These programs include CalWORKs Stages 1-3, Alternative Payment, General Child Care, State Preschool, Migrant Education, and Transitional Kindergarten. Transitional Kindergarten enrollment has increased over the past four years. However, data indicate that fewer than 50% of children who are age-eligible for TK enroll.



The following actions are recommended:

- Increase enrollment and opportunities for wrap-around care by expanding the blended State Preschool and Head Start program model in both counties.
- Work with school districts to explore opportunities to combine Transitional Kindergarten (A.M.) and Head Start (P.M.) programs to allow for full-day care.
- Ensure that 4Cs has regular, up-to-date information on Head Start classroom slot availability for referral purposes.





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