

2021



Santa Clara County and San Benito County Head Start Community Assessment

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Chapter I: Introduction

Background

Head Start is a comprehensive child development program for young children and families living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). 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 can benefit from a comprehensive developmental program that meets those needs.¹

Purpose

Federal Head Start Performance Standards and Regulations define the overall program philosophy, goals, objectives, and service requirements but provide considerable local flexibility on the design and implementation of the program. Head Start has been a dynamic program, growing and changing to meet the needs of the children and families it serves. A broad range of additional services through partnerships with other agencies has been essential to enhance support to children and families in Head Start. With high accountability, the program must address the national performance standards and initiatives. The

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

purpose of this report is to assess 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 Head Start Community Assessment (HSCA) is intended to assist the grantee in making 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, childcare centers, and family childcare 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 2021 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 Education Planning Council of Santa Clara County;
- Santa Clara County Social Services Agency;
- Santa Clara County Office of Education;
- Departments/Divisions of Public Health; and
- Santa Clara/San Benito County Head Start Program Summary Reports.

Much of the demographic data presented in this report comes from the U.S. Census Bureau. Though post-decennial population estimates are available as of 2021, it is important to note 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 last decennial census to produce time series estimates of population, demographic components of change, and housing units. Certain demographic data, in this report, is limited to data from the 2019 year due to various data sources not yet having released their data for the 2020 year at the time of preparing this report. This includes data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the California Department of Education, the California Child Care Portfolio, and the American Institute for Research.

Report Organization

This report is organized into a series of chapters, starting with a presentation of demographic and child population data (see Chapter 2: Demographics) and ending with a review of key data elements collected from children and families served by Early Head Start (see Chapter 9) and Head Start (see Chapter 10) in San Benito and Santa Clara County. Additional chapters include information on income (see Chapter 3), health (see Chapter 4), education (see Chapter 5), childcare (see Chapter 6), and resources that can be leveraged to better meet the needs of children and families in the community (see Chapter 7). Consistent with the 2020 report, this year's report includes a chapter that identifies children and families that meet federal income requirements and/or are categorically eligible for Head Start services (see Chapter 8). The 2021 HSCA concludes with a summary of key assessment findings that are intended to guide discussions for program planners and decision-makers alike (see Chapter 11: Observations and Recommendations).

Spotlight on the Coronavirus Pandemic

Head Start services rendered in 2021 to children and families residing in Santa Clara and San Benito County were provided as the events of the growing COVID-19 public health pandemic continued to unfold. In response to the pandemic, services were rendered to Head Start families in need of support during this challenging period as new variants of COVID-19 spread throughout the State of California. The types of services requested by Head Start families in 2021 varied and included requests related to family activities (65%), followed by health/dental services (9%), Covid-19 information (9%), and food/meal distribution (6%), etc.



Chapter 2: County Demographics

Background

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

Population Overview

Santa Clara County is the sixth most populous county in the state of California, with a population approaching 2 million. It comprises 15 cities and various unincorporated areas, extending from Palo Alto in the northwest and Milpitas in the northeast to Gilroy in the south. Just over three-fourths of the population is above the age of 18, and the median age is 37-years. Approximately 22% of the population in Santa Clara County are children under the age of 18. For demographic details of who lives in Santa Clara County (see Table 1).

TABLE 1. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY (2019)

	Count	Percent
Total Population	1,927,470	--
Male	974,422	50.6%
Female	953,048	49.4%
Population Under 18	428,382	22.2%
15 to 17 years	70,294	3.6%
5 to 14 years	241,580	12.5%
Population Under 5	116,508	6.0%
Population 18 and over	1,499,088	77.8%
Median age (years)	37.1	--

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

Although the size of the county in square miles approximates that of Santa Clara County, San Benito County is mainly rural. It has a population 32 times smaller than that of Santa Clara County, with 60,376 residents (see Table 2). San Benito's largest 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. The proportion of households with children under the age of 18 is slightly greater than that of Santa Clara County at 26%.

TABLE 2. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF SAN BENITO COUNTY (2019)

	Count	Percent
Total Population	60,376	--
Male	30,151	49.9%
Female	30,225	50.1%
Population Under 18	15,678	26.0%
15 to 17 years	2,865	4.7%
5 to 14 years	8,930	14.8%
Population Under 5	3,883	6.4%
Population 18 and over	44,698	74.0%
Median age (years)	35.7	--

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

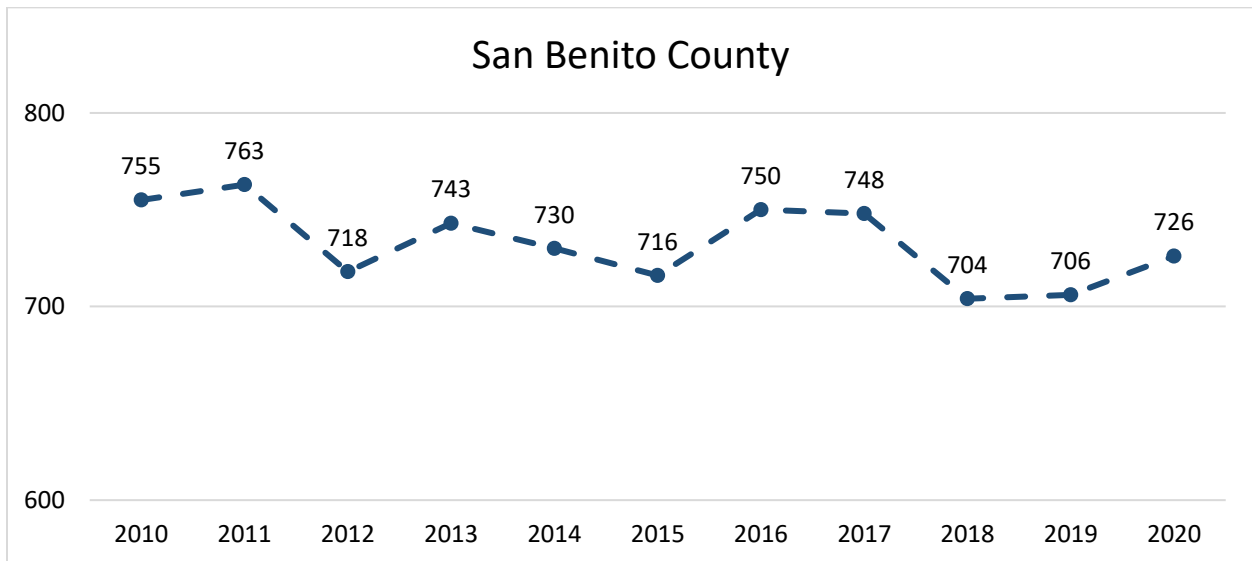
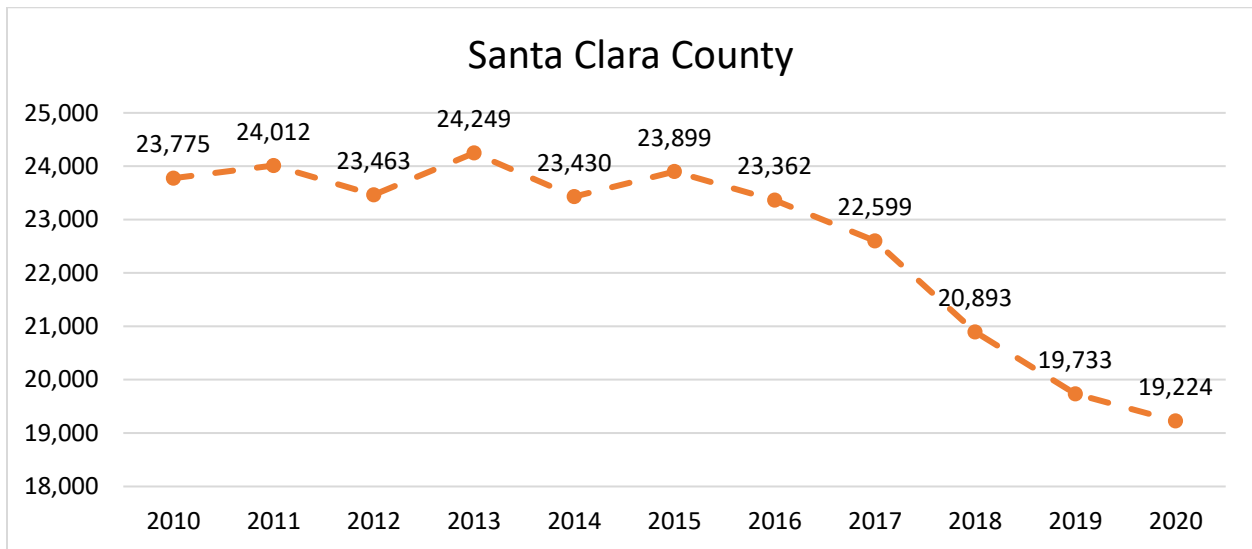
Child Population Trends and Race/Ethnicity Distributions

Data presented in the following section comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) and the California Department of Finance (DOF). The American Community Survey is an annual nationwide survey designed to provide current estimates of population, social, economic, and housing characteristics.

Change in Number of Births

Population estimates for children ages 0-11 months serve as a proxy measure for child births. Figure I illustrates change in population estimates for children ages 0-11 months, by county, calculated by the Demographic Research Unit of the California DOF using a component-change method that adjusts for natural increases and net migration. Since 2010, births in Santa Clara County have declined by 19%. San Benito County experienced a 4% decline over that same period. In Santa Clara County, the steepest decline in child births occurred over the past five years.

FIGURE I. CHILD BIRTHS BY COUNTY (2021)

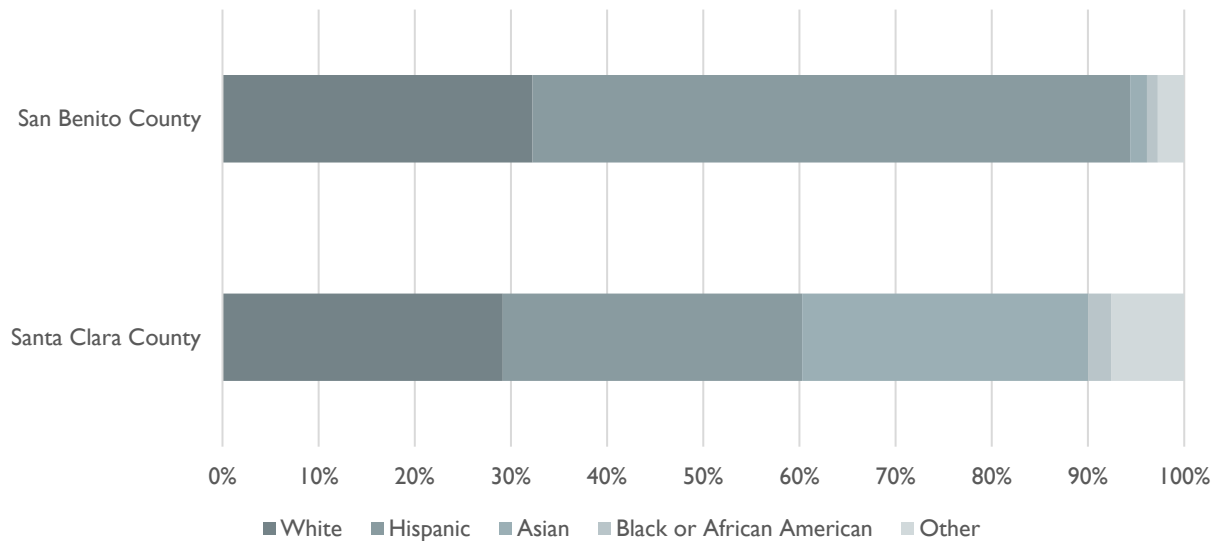


Source: P-2B County Population by Age, p-2: County Population Projections (2010-2060), Projections, CA Department of Finance. Available at <https://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/>.

Child Race/Ethnicity Distributions

Figure 2 shows the race/ethnic distributions for San Clara and San Benito counties for 2021. In Santa Clara County, approximately 30% of children under the age of six (6) are Hispanic, and approximately 30% are of Asian descent (Note: American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, and two more races are included in the “Other” category.). In San Benito County, nearly two-thirds of children under the age of six are Hispanic. The proportion of Hispanic children in this age range in San Benito is double that of Santa Clara County.

FIGURE 2. RACE/ETHNICITY DISTRIBUTIONS FOR CHILDREN AGES 0-5 YEARS (2021)



Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Report P-3, Retrieved Sept 3, 2021, from <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/projections/>.

Child Population by City

The U.S. Census Bureau provides data for children under the age of six years by city. Table 3 lists the number and proportion of children under 18 and under six years of age by city. Additionally, Table 3 shows the proportion of children within each city compared to respective countywide rates (Note: The up arrows indicate a higher proportion compared to the county overall while the down arrows indicate a lower proportion). Across both counties, the cities of Gilroy, Milpitas, Sunnyvale, Hollister, and Paicines/Tres Pinos have the highest overall proportions of children under six years old, at over 8% of the total general population.

TABLE 3. CHILD POPULATION BY MAJOR CITY (2019)

	Total (General Population)	Children under 18 years	Children Under 18 years (Percent)	Total Children Under 6 Years of Age	Children Under 6 Years of Age (Percent)
Santa Clara County	1,927,470	413,511	21.5%	135,442	7.0%
Campbell	42,221	8,758	20.7% (↓)	3,129	7.4% (↑)
Cupertino	60,257	15,305	25.4% (↑)	3,395	5.6% (↓)
Gilroy	56,766	15,902	28% (↑)	4,614	8.1% (↑)
Los Altos	30,504	7,869	21.6% (↑)	1,700	5.6% (↓)
Los Gatos	30,729	6,637	21.6% (↑)	1,490	4.8% (↓)
Milpitas	79,517	16,753	21.1% (↓)	6,355	8% (↑)
Monte Sereno	3,479	917	26.4% (↑)	237	6.8% (↓)
Morgan Hill	44,686	11,293	25.3% (↑)	3,303	7.4% (↑)
Mountain View	81,656	15,486	19% (↓)	5,840	7.2% (↑)
Palo Alto	66,573	15,070	22.6% (↑)	3,897	5.9% (↓)
San Jose	1,027,690	221,018	21.5% (-)	72,409	7% (-)
San Martin	6,803	1,399	20.6% (↓)	308	4.50% (↓)
Santa Clara	127,721	24,759	19.4% (↓)	9,875	7.7% (↑)
Saratoga	30,697	6,240	20.3% (↓)	950	3.1% (↓)
Sunnyvale	152,770	31,442	20.6% (↓)	13,252	8.7% (↑)
San Benito County	60,376	15,062	24.9%	4,409	7.3%
Hollister	38,687	10,625	27.5% (↑)	3,171	8.2% (↑)
San Juan Bautista	2,019	501	24.8% (↓)	160	7.9% (↑)
Paicines/Tres Pinos	683	192	28.1% (↑)	88	12.9% (↑)

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

Source: Tables DP05 and S0901, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-19), U.S. Census Bureau

Family Structure and Children's Home Life

The average household size varies by city, with Santa Clara County cities ranging from 2.41 in Mountain View to 3.41 in San Martin; in San Benito County, the average ranges from 2.93 in San Juan Bautista to 3.51 in Hollister. Households that have a high percentage of children under the age of six (of households with children under 18 years) can be found in the cities of Mountain View, Santa Clara, and Sunnyvale (see Table 4). Over 30% of households with children under 18 have children ages 0-5 years in those cities. Households with the highest number of children under the age of six can be found in Santa Clara, San Jose, and Sunnyvale. In those cities, there are over 4,000 households with children ages 0-5; San Jose alone has 24,432 households with children in that age group. Compared to Santa Clara County, San Benito County has a slightly higher percentage of households headed by married-couple families and a lower percentage of single-parent/female-headed households with children.

TABLE 4. HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AND FAMILY STRUCTURE BY MAJOR CITY (2019)

	Total number of households	Average household size	Percent of married-couple households	Of households with children < 18, number with children <6	Of households with children < 18, percent with children <6	Of households headed by single females, percent with children <6
Santa Clara County	64,0215	2.95	57.0%	49,514	23.4%	14.7%
Campbell	16,163	2.59	49.8%	1,262	26.3%	21.7%
Cupertino	20,981	2.85	68.6%	1,160	12.2%	0%
Gilroy	16,126	3.49	57.1%	848	12.8%	15.1%
Los Altos	10,652	2.84	72.9%	587	14.8%	6.8%
Los Gatos	12,083	2.51	58.1%	568	15.5%	6.9%
Milpitas	23,595	3.27	64.7%	2,569	30.2%	6.8%
Monte Sereno	1,128	3.08	85.2%	32	8.5%	0%
Morgan Hill	14,854	2.98	63.6%	895	16.9%	3.9%
Mountain View	33,756	2.41	45.3%	2,715	31.2%	15.6%
Palo Alto	26,161	2.52	55.5%	1,646	18.9%	18.1%
San Jose	325,114	3.12	55.6%	24,432	22.6%	15.8%
San Martin	1,929	3.41	65.4%	63	12.2%	0%
Santa Clara	44,669	2.74	55.3%	4,780	34.4%	16%
Saratoga	11,013	2.77	74.2%	217	6.1%	0%
Sunnyvale	56,103	2.71	57.4%	6,275	34.6%	10.7%
San Benito County	18,135	3.31	59.6%	1,068	15.7%	9.8%
Hollister	10,995	3.51	56.8%	647	13.7%	7.3%
San Juan Bautista	688	2.93	48.0%	66	30.7%	100%
Paicines/Tres Pinos	220	3.1	70.9%	13	21.7%	0%

Source: Tables S1901 (Income in the Past 12 Month) and S1101 (Households and Families), American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), U.S. Census Bureau

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 six years) are at a greater risk for homelessness.² In San Juan Bautista, 100% of households headed by females, single mothers have children under six years (of households with children under 18 years). These data suggest that the need for additional services, such as housing and food assistance, may be greater among households with young children in San Juan Bautista than in other cities within the Head Start service area. More information on poverty status and homelessness is provided in Chapter 3: Income Characteristics.

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

Summary

Notable demographic characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- Seven percent of Santa Clara County's general population is under 56 years old; there are 135,442 children five years old and younger in the county.
- In Santa Clara County, approximately one-quarter of the child population (i.e., children 0-5 years) are Hispanic, and another third are Asian.
- Santa Clara County is home to cities where the proportion of households with children under the age of 6 years (of households with children under 18 years) meets or exceeds 30%. These cities include Milpitas (30.20%), Mountain View (31.20%), Santa Clara (34.40%), and Sunnyvale (34.60%).
- In some cities, the population of children under 6 years old exceeds 5,000; in San Jose alone, there are over 72,409 children under the age of 6.
- Nearly twenty-four percent of households with children in Santa Clara County have children under 6 years old.

Notable demographic characteristics for San Benito County:

- Over seven percent of San Benito County's general population is under 6 years old; there are 4,409 children aged five years old and younger in the county.
- The proportion of Hispanic children in San Benito County is two times that of Santa Clara. Approximately 60% of children ages 0-5 years in San Benito are Hispanic. However, among children under 6 years old in the county, 82% are "Caucasian."
- Over fifteen percent of households with children in San Benito County have children under 6 years old, eight percentage points lower than Santa Clara County.

Notable demographic characteristics for Santa Clara County and San Benito County:

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



Chapter 3: Income Characteristics

Background

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

Median Household Income and Median Family Income

Median household income divides households into two equal groups, 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 residing at the same home. Families living in Santa Clara County generally have higher median household and family incomes compared to those in San Benito County. The median household income (MHI) in Santa Clara County increased by nearly 43% between 2011 and 2019 (see Table 5). The increase in MHI in San Benito is lower at 32% for the same time period. Like MHI, the median family income (MFI) increased in both counties between 2011 and 2019.

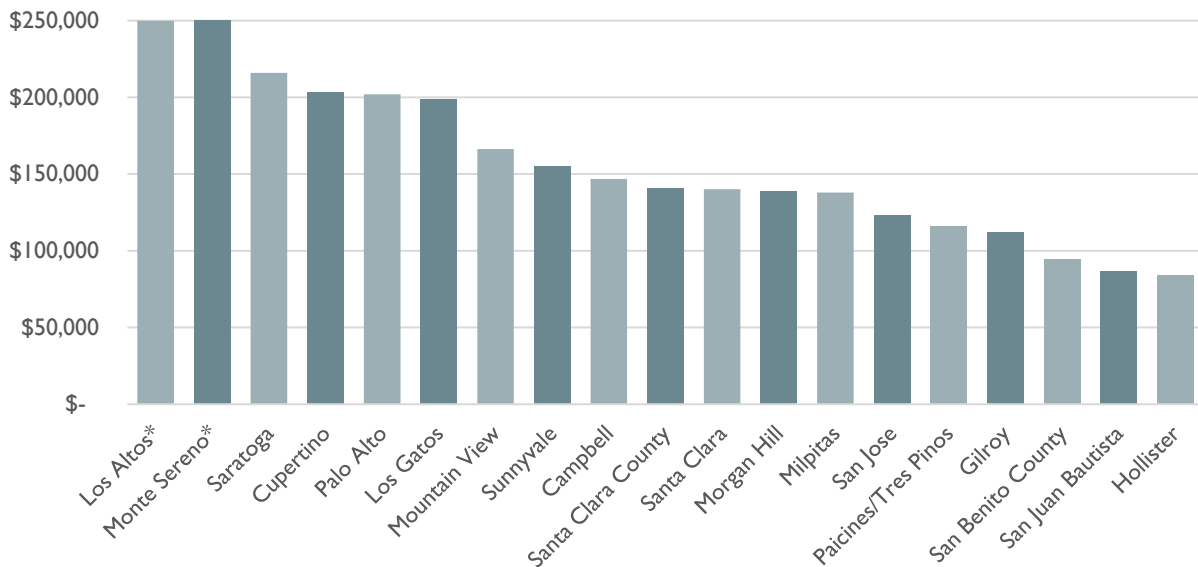
TABLE 5. CHANGE IN MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD (MHI) AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (MFI)

	2010 MHI	2019 MHI	MHI Percent Change 2010-2019	2010 MFI	2019 MFI	MFI Percent Change 2010-2019
Santa Clara County	\$86,850	\$124,055	42.8%	\$100,733	\$140,651	39.6%
San Benito County	\$65,771	\$86,958	32.2%	\$75,051	\$94,572	26.2%

Source: Table DP03 (2010, 2019), American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.

The 2019 median family income (MFI) for cities in Santa Clara and San Benito County are summarized in Figure 3. Cities within the county of Santa Clara have an MFI that ranges from a low of \$112,109 (Gilroy) to a high above \$250,000 (Los Altos Hills and Monte Sereno). San Jose, the city with the largest population, has an MFI of \$123,291. The highest MFI in San Benito County is in Paicines/Tres Pinos at \$115,938 and the lowest is in Hollister at \$83,921.

FIGURE 3. MEDIAN FAMILY INCOMES BY CITY (2019)



Note: Asterisk (*) indicates that the median family income exceeds the \$250,000 tick mark in the above figure.

Source: Table DP03, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-19), U.S. Census Bureau.

Housing Characteristics and Costs

As shown in Table 6, the median value of owner-occupied housing units in Santa Clara County (\$984,000) is nearly twice that of owner-occupied housing units located in San Benito County (\$551,500). Though a greater proportion of housing units are owner-occupied, and homes are more affordable in San Benito compared to Santa Clara, an estimated 37.4% of renters in San Benito and 37.1% of renters in Santa Clara are putting 35% or more of their income into the cost of the rent.

TABLE 6. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND COSTS

	California	Santa Clara County	San Benito County
Percent of OHUs that are owner-occupied	54.8%	56.4%	63.7%
Median housing value of owner-OHUs (dollars)	\$505,000	\$984,000	\$551,500
Percent of OHUs that are renter-occupied	45.2%	43.6%	36.3%
Median monthly housing costs for renter-OHUs (dollars)	\$1,503	\$2,268	\$1,535
Gross Rent is 35% or more of HI	45.2%	37.1%	37.4%

Abbreviations: OHUs = Occupied Housing Units; HI = Household Income

Source: Table CP04, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-19), U.S. Census Bureau.

As shown in Table 7, by the end of the 2020 calendar year, the median price of a single-family home and a condo/townhome in San Jose were \$1,230,000 and \$710,000, respectively. In just one year, the median price for a single-family home in San Jose increased 12%. As of end-of-year 2020, the cities of Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Monte Sereno, and Palo Alto had a median price for a single-family home above \$3 million. Gilroy is the only city in Santa Clara County where the median price for a single-family home (\$850,000) falls below \$1 million but has increased by 8% since 2018. 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. MEDIAN PRICE FOR SINGLE FAMILY HOMES IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

	Single Family Residence			Condo/Townhome		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Campbell	\$1,498,800	\$1,385,000	\$1,493,000	\$941,500	\$860,000	\$920,900
Cupertino	\$2,371,000	\$2,250,000	\$2,265,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,248,000	\$1,260,000
Gilroy	\$785,000	\$781,000	\$850,000	\$498,000	\$500,000	\$499,500
Los Altos	\$3,400,000	\$3,288,000	\$3,350,000	\$1,805,000	\$1,629,444	\$1,688,000
Los Altos Hills	\$4,850,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,169,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Los Gatos	\$2,122,500	\$2,185,000	\$2,150,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,280,000
Milpitas	\$1,175,000	\$1,090,000	\$1,180,000	\$977,000	\$895,000	\$900,000
Monte Sereno	\$3,300,000	\$3,125,000	\$3,325,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Morgan Hill	\$1,010,000	\$1,025,000	\$1,075,000	\$679,000	\$672,500	\$715,000
Mountain View	\$2,350,000	\$2,126,500	\$2,200,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,217,000
Palo Alto	\$3,200,000	\$3,080,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,701,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,450,000
San Jose	\$1,180,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,230,000	\$770,000	\$720,000	\$710,000
San Martin	\$1,267,500	\$1,112,500	\$1,270,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Santa Clara	\$1,500,000	\$1,357,500	\$1,430,000	\$887,500	\$890,000	\$970,000
Saratoga	\$2,815,000	\$2,697,500	\$2,900,000	\$1,235,000	\$1,425,000	\$1,060,000
Sunnyvale	\$1,888,000	\$1,732,500	\$1,916,000	\$1,252,000	\$1,122,500	\$1,237,500

Notes: Prices are End-of-Year figures. **Abbreviations:** N/A = data not available.

Source: Year-End Statistics, Marketing Housing Statistics, Santa Clara County Association of Realtors. Retrieved from <https://www.sccaor.com/housing-stats/>.

Area Rents

The cost for rental housing units in both Santa Clara County and San Benito County has steadily increased since 2018. For families that live in Santa Clara County, the average rent in 2021 ranged from \$2,228 for a studio to \$4,593 for a four-bedroom apartment (see Table 8). However, projected costs for the 2022 year show a decrease of rent by as much as \$380 per month in Santa Clara County, and \$100 in San Benito County.

TABLE 8. FAIR MARKET RENT FOR ALL BEDROOM SIZES BY COUNTY BY YEAR (2018-2022)

	Efficiency	One Bedroom	Two Bedroom	Three Bedroom	Four Bedroom
Santa Clara County					
2022	\$2,145	\$2,418	\$2,868	\$3,687	\$4,213
2021	\$2,228	\$2,558	\$3,051	\$3,984	\$4,593
2020	\$2,103	\$2,458	\$2,970	\$3,943	\$4,525
2019	\$1,865	\$2,212	\$2,712	\$3,658	\$4,198
2018	\$1,716	\$2,031	\$2,522	\$3,468	\$3,942
San Benito County					
2022	\$1,096	\$1,253	\$1,649	\$2,342	\$2,822
2021	\$1,200	\$1,270	\$1,674	\$2,396	\$2,898
2020	\$1,290	\$1,298	\$1,710	\$2,467	\$3,002
2019	\$1,314	\$1,323	\$1,750	\$2,530	\$3,074
2018	\$1,269	\$1,277	\$1,699	\$2,471	\$2,992

Source: Fair Market Rents (FMRs), HUD USER, Department of Housing and Urban Development. Retrieved from <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 2021, a family of four in Santa Clara earning \$117,750 (i.e., low income) or less per year may qualify for housing assistance. Those earning less than \$49,700 are considered extremely low income.

TABLE 9. HOUSING ASSISTANCE INCOME LIMITS FOR SANTA CLARA COUNTY (2021)

	Number of People in Family							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LI	\$82,450	\$94,200	\$106,000	\$117,750	\$127,200	\$136,600	\$146,050	\$155,450
VLI	\$58,000	\$66,300	\$74,600	\$82,850	\$89,500	\$96,150	\$102,750	\$109,400
ELI	\$34,800	\$39,800	\$44,750	\$49,700	\$53,700	\$57,700	\$61,650	\$65,650

Abbreviations: LI = Low Income; VLI = Very Low Income; ELI = Extremely Low Income

Notes: 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 2021 Fair Market Rent (FMR) areas.

Source: Income Limits, HUD USER, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Retrieved from <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html>.

In San Benito County, a family of four earning less than \$78,100 is considered low income (see Table 10). A family of four earning less than \$29,300 is considered extremely low income. Families falling into the “Extremely Low” classification in either county have incomes that exceed income eligibility criteria for Head Start.

TABLE 10. HOUSING ASSISTANCE INCOME LIMITS FOR SAN BENITO COUNTY (2021)

	Number of People in Family							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LI	\$54,700	\$62,500	\$70,300	\$78,100	\$84,350	\$90,600	\$96,850	\$103,100
VLI	\$34,200	\$39,050	\$43,950	\$48,800	\$52,750	\$56,650	\$60,550	\$64,450
ELI	\$20,550	\$23,450	\$26,400	\$29,300	\$31,650	\$35,580	\$40,120	\$44,660

Abbreviations: LI = Low Income; VLI = Very Low Income; ELI = Extremely Low Income

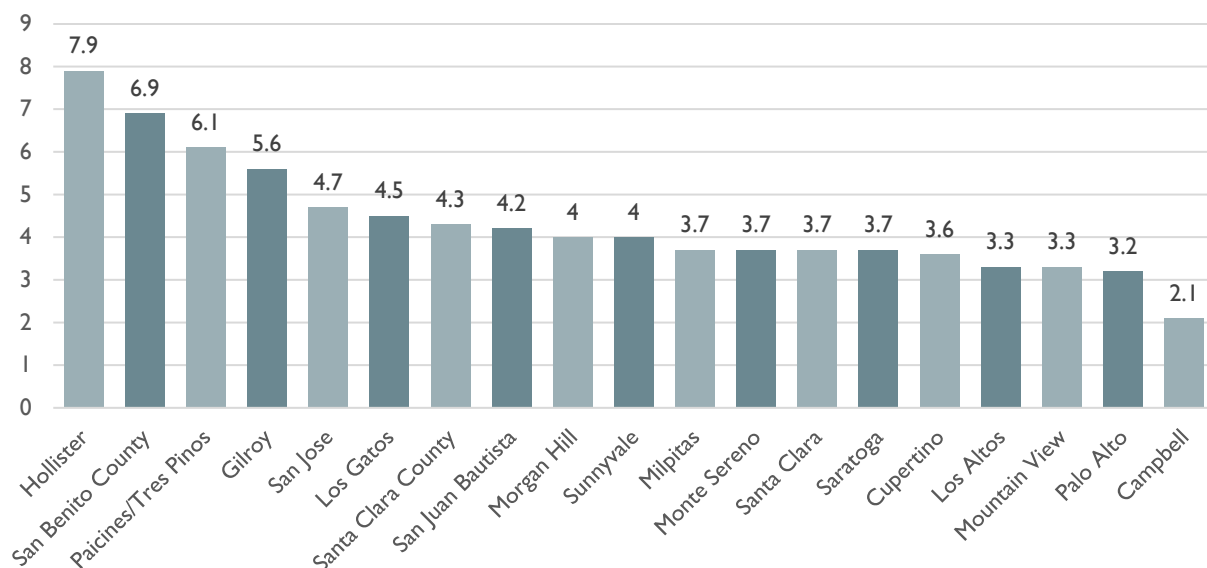
Notes: Low income is defined as 80% of area median income. Very low income is defined as 50% of area median income. Extremely low income is 30% of area median income. Income Lit areas are based on FY 2021 Fair Market Rent (FMR) areas.

Source: Income Limits, HUD USER, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, available at <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html>.

Unemployment

As shown in Figure 4, unemployment rates for San Benito County (6.9%) are higher than Santa Clara County (4.3%). In 2019, the city of Hollister had the highest unemployment rate at 7.9% of the adult working population. In general, cities that are considered more rural, such as Tres Pinos, Hollister, and Gilroy, where there may be fewer opportunities for work, have the highest unemployment rates. In 2019, the city of San Jose had the second-highest unemployment rate (4.7%) in Santa Clara County.

FIGURE 4. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY CITY (2019)



Source: Table DP03, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-19), U.S. Census Bureau.

The Impact of COVID-19 on Unemployment

According to the Bay Area Council Economic Institute, the COVID-19 public health pandemic contributed to a loss of 10.5% of jobs available in the Bay Area from January 2020 to January 2021. Though unemployment rates in the Bay Area did not initially increase as in other areas of the U.S., such as Seattle and Denver, the recovery since the fall of 2020 was not as strong either.³ This is especially true for industries such as leisure and hospitality, which experienced a 48% decrease in available jobs from January 2020 to January 2021 with the loss rate remaining lower relative to other service industries in June 2021. More generally, lower-wage industries experienced concentrated job losses as a result of the pandemic, potentially leading to a wider income gap between individuals currently working in various types of industries.⁴ Without assistance for services workers formerly employed in these lower-wage positions and industries, this gap may continue after public safety orders are lifted.

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 childcare, must earn \$153,682 annually to meet the cost of living expenses in Santa Clara County.

TABLE 11. ANNUAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY STANDARD INCOMES BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE (2021)

	Santa Clara County	San Benito County
One-Adult Households		
1 Infant	\$112,559	\$76,744
2 Infants	\$156,200	\$105,855
1 Infant, 1 Preschooler	\$150,633	\$98,417
1 Preschooler	\$107,001	\$70,691
2 Preschoolers	\$145,067	\$91,669
Two-Adult Households		
1 Infant	\$117,531	\$86,982
2 Infants	\$159,074	\$111,426
1 Infant, 1 Preschooler	\$153,682	\$104,995
1 Preschooler	\$112,259	\$81,280
2 Preschoolers	\$148,289	\$98,799

Source: Self-Sufficiency Standard Tables (2021), California, Self Sufficiency Standard, University of Washington. Retrieved from <http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/california>.

Depending on the number of children, a family in San Benito can earn \$50,000 fewer dollars annually than a family of equal size in Santa Clara. For example, a single parent with one infant and one preschooler in

³ Economic Profile 2020: Bay Area Economic Recovery Tracker, Bay Area Council Economic Institute. Available at <http://www.bayareaeconomy.org/report/bay-area-economic-recovery-tracker/>.

⁴ Economic Profile 2020: The Impact of COVID-19 on the Regional Labor Force, Bay Area Council Economic Institute. Available at <http://www.bayareaeconomy.org/report/economic-profile-2020-the-impact-of-covid-19-on-the-regional-labor-force/>.

need of childcare must earn \$98,417 annually to meet the cost of living expenses in San Benito County; in Santa Clara County, a family of the same size would need to earn \$150,633. It should be noted that the SSSI for a family of four residing in San Benito County that fits this demographic is \$69,099 higher than the qualifying income for Head Start.

Children in Families with Incomes at or Below the Federal Poverty Level

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, if a family’s total pre-tax income, not including capital gains or noncash benefits, is less than the income needed by that family to cover the cost of basic necessities such as food, utilities, and accommodations (i.e., pre-tax income for the family size falls below annual Federal Poverty Level (FPL) calculations) then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. A higher percentage of families with children in poverty live in San Benito County (10.8%) compared to Santa Clara County, which has a rate of 5.8% (see Table 12). Countywide poverty rates among families with children under the age of 18 years decreased by approximately two percentage points in both counties from 2010 to 2019.

TABLE 12. FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS LIVING AT OR BELOW FPL

	2010		2019		Difference % Of Families with Children in Poverty
	Total # Families in County with Children	% Of Families with Children in Poverty	Total # Families in County with Children	% Of Families with Children in Poverty	
Santa Clara County	227,341	8.6	230,513	5.8	-2.8
Campbell	4,880	7.5	5003	4.2	-3.3
Cupertino	9,175	3.0	9,719	3.4	0.4
Gilroy	7,045	10.1	7,551	9.2	-0.9
Los Altos	3,977	0.9	4,131	1.5	0.6
Los Gatos town	3,681	1.8	3,797	1.8	0.0
Milpitas	8,488	6.0	9,404	6.2	0.2
Monte Sereno	426	2.1	416	0.0	-2.1
Morgan Hill	5,600	10.1	5,719	4.8	-5.3
Mountain View	8,270	3.9	9,137	3.3	-0.6
Palo Alto	8,459	3.7	8,841	4.9	1.2
San Jose	121,279	10.9	120,858	7.1	-3.8
Santa Clara	14,326	8.0	14,663	4.1	-3.9
Saratoga	4,231	4.6	3,637	3.7	-0.9
Sunnyvale	17,520	5.9	18,878	3.8	-2.1
San Benito County	8,184	13.2	7,741	10.8	-2.4
Hollister	5,616	16.3	5,364	11.9	-4.4
San Juan Bautista	238	13	239	13.4	0.4
Pacines/Tres Pinos	35	11.4	70	4.3	-7.1

Abbreviations: FPL = Federal Poverty Level

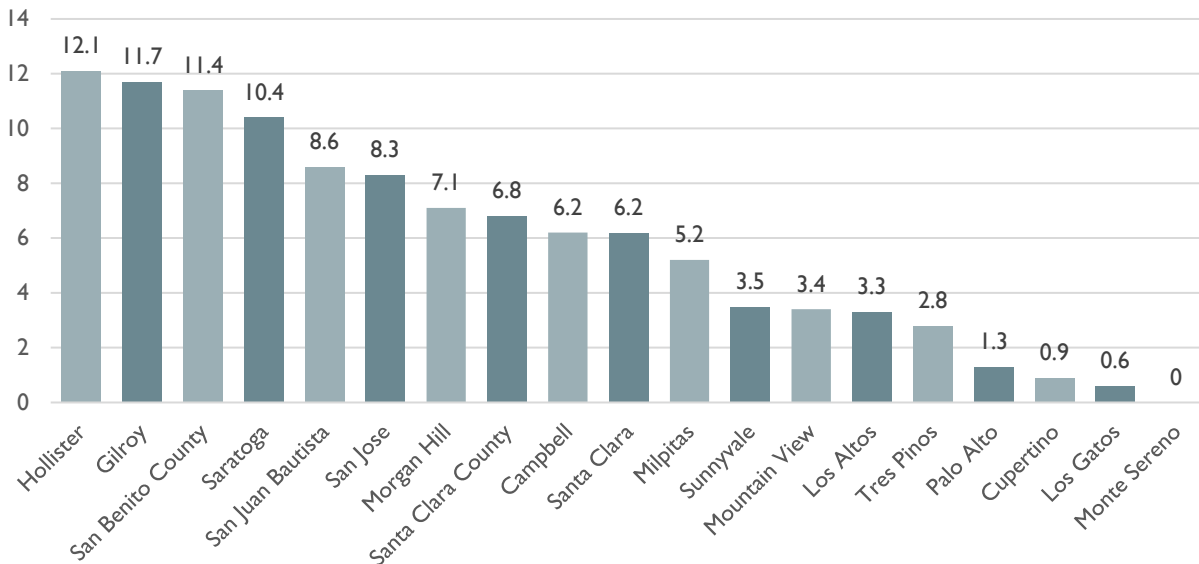
Note: Data are for families with related children under 18 years old.

Source: Table S1702, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-19), U.S. Census Bureau.

Data on children under six years who are living at or below the federal poverty level (FPL) are provided in Figure 5. Hollister, San Benito’s most populated city, had the highest child poverty rate among all cities

across both counties. Within Santa Clara County, the cities of Gilroy and Saratoga had the highest child poverty rates. It should be noted, due to population differences, the estimated number of children under six living at or below FPL is higher in Santa Clara County (N=7,786) relative to San Benito County (N=431).

FIGURE 5. POVERTY RATES AMONG CHILDREN AGES 0-5 YEARS BY CITY (2019)



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

Source: Table S1701, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-19), U.S. Census Bureau.

California Cash Aid Programs

The State of California provides cash aid to needy families through several public assistance programs. This section contains information related to two of those programs, CalWORKs and CalFRESH, and the number of recipients who reside in Santa Clara and San Benito County.

CalWORKs

CalWORKs is a welfare program that gives cash aid and services to eligible California families.⁵ 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. To be eligible for the program, residents must be unemployed or underemployed and have a very low income. Additionally, one or more the following criteria must apply:

- Have a child 18 years of age or younger, or
- Be pregnant, or
- Be 18 years of age or younger and be head of household.

⁵ California CalWORKs (TANF), Financial Assistance, Benefit Categories, Benefits.gov.

A summary of the number of persons in Santa Clara and San Benito County who benefitted from the CalWORKs Cash Grant program is provided in Table 13. Both counties have seen a reduction since 2015-16 across nearly all caseload types (i.e., Two-Parent Families, TANF, etc.). In Santa Clara County, the total for average monthly persons benefitting from CalWORKs has decreased by nearly 49%. In San Benito County, there were 441 fewer average monthly persons benefitting from CalWORKs in 2020-21; down approximately 35% from 2015-16.

TABLE 13. AVERAGE MONTHLY PERSONS BENEFITTING FROM CALWORKS CASH GRANT

	2015-16	2020-21	Difference	Percent Change
Santa Clara County				
Two-Parent Families	1594	892	-702	-44.0%
Zero-Parent Families	6512	3478	-3034	-46.6%
All Other Families	6991	3104	-3887	-55.6%
TANF Timed-Out	1615	928	-687	-42.5%
Safety Net/Fleeing Felon/LTS	2938	1553	-1385	-47.1%
Total	19649	9956	-9693	-49.3%
San Benito County				
Two-Parent Families	160	85	-75	-46.9%
Zero-Parent Families	341	233	-108	-31.7%
All Other Families	494	272	-222	-45.0%
TANF Timed-Out	88	111	23	26.1%
Safety Net/Fleeing Felon/LTS	181	123	-58	-32.0%
Total	1264	823	-441	-34.9%

Abbreviations: TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; LTS = Long-term Sanction

Notes: Average monthly persons benefitting from CalWORKs cash grant calculated by averaging the number of total persons in 8a cases (see 8a3 values) reported in the annual CalWORKs Cash Grant Caseload Movement Report (CA 237 CW) by available months for all caseload types. The “Total” is the sum of averages across caseload types.

Source: CA 237 CW – CalWORKs Cash Grant Caseload Movement Report (2015-16, 2020-21), CA Department of Social Services. Retrieved from <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/research-and-data/calworks-data-tables/ca-237-cw>.

CalFRESH

CalFresh is a public assistance program that provides financial assistance to eligible, low-income individuals and families dealing with food insecurity. Like CalWORKs, the program serves all 58 counties in the state and is operated locally by county welfare departments. The amount of financial assistance provided depends on a number of factors, including income, the number of people who are eligible, and the special needs of any of those family members. In addition to financial assistance, CalFresh provides supports such as education services and resources, food distribution, and employment and training access assistance.

Data on households with children under 18 years that received public assistance in 2020 and 2021 are provided in Table 14. The percent of CalFresh individuals who are children under 18 years old are calculated in the table below. Overall, the proportion of CalFresh recipients in California who are children is 42%, with a lower proportion in Santa Clara County, whereas San Benito County is higher. The Program Reach Index (PRI) estimates the proportion of eligible individuals in a local area who receive CalFresh benefits (Note: A high PRI indicates that the program has high utilization among eligible people.). Across

the state, 70% of eligible participants are accessing CalFresh. Utilization rates among qualifying Santa Clara County are lower at 65%, but San Benito County rates are higher at 74%.

TABLE 14. FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS RECEIVING CALFRESH

	California	Santa Clara County	San Benito County
CalFresh Households*	2,403,020	63,974	2,686
CalFresh Persons*	4,346,367	105,589	5,261
CalFresh Children under 18 years old**	1,810,547	34,469	2,439
CalFresh Child-Only Households***	190,884	5,254	245
Pct of CalFresh recipients who are under 18 years old****	42%	33%	46%
Program Reach Index (2019)	70%	65%	74%

Notes: Table is populated from the most recent available data. *Indicates data from July 2021 in Monthly summary table. **Indicates data from July 2020 in Monthly summary table. ***Indicates data from June 2020 in Annual summary table. ****Indicates calculated row. Data was calculated by dividing CalFresh Persons by CalFresh Children under 18 years old

Source: CalFRESH Data Dashboard, Research and Data, Data Portal, CA Department of Social Services. Retrieved from <http://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/Data-Portal/Research-and-Data/CalFresh-Data-Dashboard>.

Summary

Notable economic characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- The median family income for Santa Clara County cities ranges widely, from \$112,109 in Gilroy to over \$250,000 in Los Altos and Monte Sereno. 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 2019 median family income for residents was \$123,291, which is below the County median family income. According to 2020 data, the median price for a single-family home in San Jose is \$1,123,000; the median price of a townhome in San Jose is \$710,000.

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 6.9% in 2019, while Santa Clara had a 4.2% unemployment rate.
- The city of Hollister has 5,616 families with children, and 11.9% of those families live below the poverty level.

Notable economic characteristics for Santa Clara County 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 \$37,097 higher than that of San Benito.
 - In Santa Clara County, the median value of an owner-occupied housing unit is \$432,500 higher than that of San Benito County.
 - The median monthly rent is \$733 more expensive in Santa Clara than in San Benito.
- Santa Clara County has a smaller percentage of families with children below poverty (5.8%) relative to San Benito (10.8%).



Chapter 4: Health Characteristics

Background

This chapter provides an overview of the health status of the residents in Santa Clara and San Benito County. Emphasis is placed on county-level children's health data. It is acknowledged that certain areas within each county face differing challenges with healthcare and health outcomes. Areas within Santa Clara County with residents of lower socioeconomic status can translate into poorer health through social isolation and unequal access to the resources that would help residents live healthier longer lives. The information in this chapter is intended to help guide the delivery of Head Start health services.

Health 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 are more desirable. In 2021, Santa Clara County ranked fourth in Health Outcomes and fourth in Health Factors out of 57 counties; by contrast, San Benito was ranked 21 and 25

in Health Outcomes and Health Factors, respectively (see Table 15). The 2021 figures display a drop in rank by one point in Health Outcomes for both Santa Clara County and San Benito County. Santa Clara County continues to be ranked among the healthiest counties in California for Health Outcomes and Health Factors, ranking in the highest 75-100% range. However, San Benito ranks slightly lower among the healthiest counties in California for Health Outcomes and Health Factors, in the higher middle range of 50 to 75%. In comparison, Los Angeles County was ranked 22 and 31 in Health Outcomes and Health Factors and San Francisco County ranked 7 and 5. Rankings demonstrate the strong position held by Santa Clara County in the list of healthiest counties when compared to other larger counties, both nearby and in Southern California. San Benito County, much like other sparsely populated counties, displays a lower ranking.

TABLE 15. HEALTH RANKINGS BY COUNTY (2021)

	Health Outcomes	Health Factors
Santa Clara County	4	4
San Benito County	21	25
Los Angeles County	22	31
San Francisco County	7	5

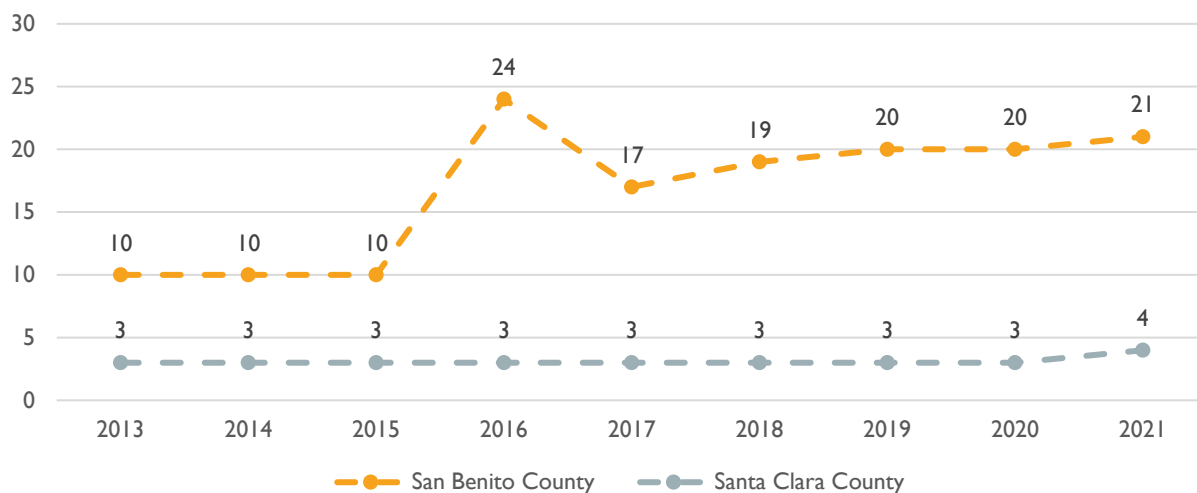
Notes: Ranks for 2021 are based on 57 (out of 58) counties in California (CA). A lower number represents better health outcomes and factors.

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmap (2021), University of Wisconsin’s Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Health Outcomes

Health Outcomes ranks for Santa Clara and San Benito County are plotted in Figure 6. Santa Clara’s rank has held stable since 2013. By comparison, San Benito’s rank has fluctuated and has generally worsened since that time. The decline in San Benito’s rank over the past ten years can be attributed to a combination of worsening performance on key health outcomes indicators and improvements made in other counties such as Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz. In 2021, both counties displayed a drop in ranking by 1 point.

FIGURE 6. HEALTH OUTCOMES RANKS OVER TIME BY COUNTY (2021)



Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmap (2021), University of Wisconsin’s Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Level differences between counties are explained by differences in performance on length of life and quality of life measures. For example, on average, Santa Clara County residents can expect to live three years longer than residents of San Benito County where a greater percentage of adults self-reported being in poor or fair health (17% vs. 14% of respondents from Santa Clara) and where roughly one in 10 adults reported frequent physical and mental distress (see Table 16).

TABLE 16. HEALTH OUTCOMES INDICATORS BY COUNTY (2021)

	Santa Clara County	San Benito County	California
Length of Life			
Life expectancy	85 years	82 years	82 years
Child mortality	30 per 100,000	40 per 100,000	40 per 100,000
Quality of Life			
Poor or fair health	14%	17%	18%
Frequent physical distress	10%	13%	12%
Frequent mental distress	10%	13%	11%

Notes: Quality of Life indicators for poor or fair health, frequent physical distress, and frequent mental distress are based on self-report survey data. “Frequent” is defined as 14 or more days of poor health per month.

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmap (2021), University of Wisconsin’s Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Comparatively, Health Outcomes Indicators have displayed no change in the Length of Life for residents of Santa Clara County and San Benito County between the 2020 and 2021 years. However, the Quality of Life for both counties has dropped in the past year with Santa Clara County displaying a 2% increase in residents reporting a poor or fair health (increase from 12% to 14%) and a 3% rise in the number of residents of San Benito County reporting a poor or fair health (increase from 11% to 14%). Further, self-reports of frequent physical and mental distress have increased in both counties by 1 to 2%, with a decrease in self-reported distress by residents of Santa Clara County and an increase in self-reported distress by San Benito County residents. The figures displayed in Table 16 show less self-reporting of poor or fair health by residents of both counties compared to the California average and frequent physical and mental distress being just below or above the state average.

Health Factors

Like Health Outcomes ranks, level differences between counties on Health Factors ranks are evident. Since 2011, Santa Clara has ranked among the top five of California’s counties, holding a ranking of 4 out of 58, while San Benito’s has maintained an average rank of 24.5, holding a rank of 25 out of 59. These rankings can be attributed to differences in social and economic factors, health behaviors, and disparities in healthcare access. Table 17 displays comparisons between the counties and clarifies the higher percentage of adult smoking among San Benito residents, a higher percentage of adult obesity, excessive drinking, uninsured, and a higher ratio of primary care physicians than residents in Santa Clara County.

TABLE 17. HEALTH FACTORS COMPARISONS BY COUNTY (2021)

	Santa Clara County	San Benito County	California
Adult Smoking	10%	13%	11%
Adult Obesity	20%	36%	24%
Excessive Drinking	17%	20%	18%
Uninsured	5%	8%	8%
Primary Care Physician	960:1	3,420:1	1,250:1

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmap (2021), University of Wisconsin’s Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Differences in Health Behaviors

Health behaviors data that are factored into the calculation of county Health Factors ranks come from various sources, including national surveys and databases such as the United States Diabetes Surveillance System and CDC WONDER. A summary of select health behavior indicators by county is provided in Table 18. Rates for physical inactivity and adult obesity are at least 12 percentage points lower in Santa Clara, where the incidence of teen births among females ages 15-19 years and injury deaths is less common. Santa Clara County continues to display lower rates of adult obesity, physical inactivity, teen deaths and injury deaths than the state average; however, San Benito also continues to display higher rates than the state average. Since 2020, we have seen a slight 1 to 4% increase in obesity figures and injury deaths, yet a reduction in physical inactivity and teen births.

TABLE 18. HEALTH BEHAVIORS INDICATORS BY COUNTY (2021)

	Santa Clara County	San Benito County	California
Health Behaviors			
Adult obesity	19% (↑)	36% (↑)	24%
Physical inactivity	16%	26% (↓)	18%
Teen births	11 per 1,000 (↓)	18 per 1,000 (↓)	17 per 1,000
Injury deaths	38 per 100,000 (↑)	59 per 100,000 (↑)	52 per 100,000

Notes: Adult obesity – Percentage of the adult population (age 20 or older) that reports a BMI \geq 30 kg/m²; Physical inactivity – Percentage of adults (age 20 or older) reporting no leisure-time physical activity; Teen births – population-weighted rates calculated for females ages 15-19 years; Injury deaths – number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population.

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmap (2021), University of Wisconsin’s Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Differences in Access to Health Care Professionals

Notable differences in access to health care professionals exist between counties. As shown in Table 19, there are at least 2x the number of dentists and 3x the number of doctors and mental health professionals available to each Santa Clara County resident. Further, a two-year comparison of patient: provider ratios indicates that the situation has worsened in both Santa Clara County and San Benito County for the ratio of dentists and mental health professionals per patient. Over a three-year comparison (2019-2021), it appears that services for all providers in Santa Clara County had improved leading into the 2020 year but then decreased over 2020 to the 2021 year. A similar comparison exists for San Benito County, apart from the number of doctors, which increased from 3,170:1 to 3,420:1.

TABLE 19. PATIENT: PROVIDER RATIOS BY COUNTY BY YEAR

	2019		2020		2021	
	Santa Clara County	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	San Benito County
Ratios						
Patients : Doctors	970:1	3,130:1	960:1(†)	3,170:1(↓)	960:1	3,420:1 (†)
Patients : Dentists	880:1	1,830:1	870:1(†)	1,920:1(↓)	840:1 (↓)	1,900:1 (↓)
Patients : Mental Health Professionals	310:1	1,010:1	290:1(†)	920:1(†)	270:1 (↓)	880:1 (↓)

Notes: † = Indicates movement in a positive direction; ↓ = Indicates movement in a negative direction.

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmap (2021), University of Wisconsin’s Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Children’s Health and Wellness

Additional data on children’s health and wellness factors that contribute to county Health Outcomes ranks is provided in this section beginning with information on health insurance status.

Health Insurance Status

Children who have health insurance are more likely than uninsured children to receive early care for health problems and experience improved outcomes that extend beyond health.⁶ The estimated percent of children ages 0-5 years without health insurance has decreased since 2015. This is a positive trend that applies statewide and in Santa Clara and San Benito County. However, as of 2019, the uninsured rate among children ages 0-5 who reside in San Benito is one percentage point higher than the statewide rate of 2%. Current data for 2020 are not available owing to data collection modifications due to COVID-19.

Immunizations

Immunizations guard against the contraction of communicable diseases.⁷ As such, California law requires students to be immunized when they enroll in school and public childcare programs, with some exceptions. Child immunization is measured by the percentage of children receiving all required immunizations by kindergarten enrollment. As shown in Table 20, 96% of all children entering Kindergarten in the 2019/20 academic year in Santa Clara and San Benito County received all required immunizations, a 0.9 (Santa Clara) and 0.7% (San Benito) decrease in vaccination rates from the previous year. Despite the small decline in the percentage of students receiving vaccines, the immunization rate remains high compared to the state average. The high immunization rates among residents of both Santa Clara County and San Benito County are likely due to the increased availability of pharmacies, clinics, and

⁶ Murphey, D., Health Insurance Coverage Improves Child Well-Being (May 2017), Research Brief, Child Trends. Retrieved January 20, 2021, from <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/health-insurance-coverage-improves-child-well>.

⁷ Why Are Childhood Vaccines So Important? Vaccines & Immunizations; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved January 20, 2021, from <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/howvpd.htm>.

county sites offering vaccinations, as is the availability of information in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese, thereby allowing the largest three largest language communities to be served⁸.

TABLE 20. KINDERGARTENER IMMUNIZATION RATES BY COUNTY BY YEAR

	2018/19		2019/2020	
	Pct. Who Received All Required Immunizations	No. Who Received All Required Immunizations	Pct. Who Received All Required Immunizations	No. Who Received All Required Immunizations
Santa Clara County	97.3%	24,817	96.4%	24,069
San Benito County	97.0%	1,020	96.3%	1,058
California	94.8%	526,923	94.3%	522,581

Abbreviations: Pct. = Percent; No. = Number

Source: Kindergarten Immunization Assessment, Immunization Branch CA Department of Public Health. Retrieved on September 13, 2021, from www.shotsforschools.org/k-12/reporting-data/.

Mental Health

Current National and State data on mental health and wellness is not available for children in the 0-5 age group or the local level. To complicate things further, issues involving mental health that originate in early childhood often do not manifest into diagnosable problems or disorders until late childhood or adolescence. Despite these limitations, it is important to note that factors presented elsewhere in this report place children and families serviced by Head Start at increased risk for poor mental health and wellness outcomes. Further, many issues may be exacerbated by the current health pandemic (i.e., COVID-19), such as added stress or anxiety resulting from decreased housing and economic stability due to school and business closures, prolonged social isolation, and disruption of school routines and schedules that normally provide structure in the lives of youth.

Data on mental health and wellness that are available at the National and State levels provide some insight into the impact of COVID-19 on youth. Data reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that are collected through the regular administration of the Household Pulse Survey by the U.S. Census Bureau indicate that rates for the experience of symptoms of anxiety and depression (a) are elevated among younger age groups and (b) have decreased in recent months, overall, (see Table 21).

⁸ School Age Children and Vaccines. Immunizations; Santa Clara County Public Health. Retrieved September 13, 2021, from <https://publichealth.sccgov.org/health-information/immunizations/school-age-children-and-vaccines>.

TABLE 21. PERCENT OF ADULTS REPORTING SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

	10/28/2020- 11/09/2020	1/6/2021- 01/18/2021	8/18/2021- 8/30/2021
State Average			
California (All)	38.2%	39.9%	26.2%
Age Group			
18-29	51.7%	46.3%	39.9%
30-30	43.1%	40.0%	36.2%
40-49	38.9%	40.0%	31.3%
50-59	34.1%	36.0%	27.1%
60-69	28.7%	29.6%	18.4%
70-79	21.3%	22.3%	13.5%
80 +	15.4%	20.3%	11.1%

Source: Indicators of Anxiety or Depression Based on Reported Frequency of Symptoms During Last 7 Days (Aug. 30, 2021). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved September 13, 2021, from <https://data.cdc.gov/NCHS/Indicators-of-Anxiety-or-Depression-Based-on-Repord/8pt5-q6wp>.

Environmental Exposures

Children’s rapid development, from before they are born through early childhood, and their engagement in age-appropriate behaviors such as crawling and learning by placing things in their mouths, makes them more vulnerable to environmental exposures that can have a negative impact on health and development.⁹ Local data related to common exposures, including contaminants in the air and water, are provided in this section.

Air Quality

Children, due to their daily behaviors, more narrow airways, rapid respiration rate, and high metabolism, are at an increased risk for exposure to poor air quality, in particular excess ozone levels and particulate matter pollutants, that have been found to have a negative impact on one’s health and development. Particulate matter (PM) is the term for the mixture of solid particles and liquid in the air. PM is broken down into two categories: PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. PM₁₀ are particles that are 10 micrometers or less in diameter while PM_{2.5} are fine particles less than 2.5 micrometers.¹⁰ Both types of particles can be inhaled and get into the lungs and bloodstream, causing health issues. PM_{2.5} are especially dangerous due to their small size.¹¹ Common sources of particulate matter include construction sites, fires, fields, power plants, or vehicles. 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.¹² Inhaling ozone can trigger chest pain, coughing, airway inflammation, and exacerbate health issues like asthma.¹³

⁹ Protecting Kids from Environmental Exposure, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. Retrieved January 20, 2021, from <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/features/pehsu/index.html>.

¹⁰ United States Environmental Protection Agency (2018). Particulate Matter (PM) Basics.

¹¹ <https://blissair.com/what-is-pm-2-5.htm>

¹² United States Environmental Agency (2018). Ground-level Ozone Basics.

¹³ <https://www.epa.gov/ground-level-ozone-pollution/health-effects-ozone-pollution>

Table 22 displays 2021 data for the number of days where PM_{2.5} and ozone levels were above National regulatory standards. Over 2020 to the 2021 year, both counties displayed a sharp increase in the number of days where PM_{2.5} and ozone levels were above National regulatory standards. The number of days above the National standard of 35 mcg/m³ for Santa Clara County rose from 0 to 16.2, with a similar increase for San Benito County from 0 to 14.1. Days with ozone levels above regulatory standard increased by one day for Santa Clara County from 4 to 5 days and increased by 3 days for San Benito County from 0 to 3 days. Although significant and concerning, the increases are drastically lower than Los Angeles County, for which the estimated days over the national standard rose from 3.1 to 19, and days with ozone levels above regulatory standard increasing from 78 to 118. The 2021 air quality figures for both counties cause concern for the health of individuals in both areas.

TABLE 22. MEASURES OF AIR QUALITY (2020)

	Santa Clara County	San Benito County	Los Angeles
Estimated days > National standard of 35 mcg/m ³	16.2 (†)	14.1 (†)	19.0 (†)
Days with ozone levels above regulatory standard	5 (†)	3 (†)	118 (†)

Abbreviations: mcg/m³ = Micrograms per cubic meter

Source: Ozone (National) and PM_{2.5} Reports, Air Quality Trends Summary, CA Air Resources Board. Retrieved on September 14, 2021, from <https://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/trends/trends1.php>

Performance Against Local Bay Area Standards

The Spare the Air Program was established in 1991 by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to reduce air pollution and provide advance notice when air quality is forecast to reach unhealthy levels.¹⁴ Table 23 lists the number of Spare the Air advisories issued for the Bay Area for the past ten years. In 2021, 13 advisories were issued due to increased ozone and particulate matter concentrations resulting from wildfires – 39 fewer advisories than the year prior, which is a significant improvement from the 2019-2020 years that saw the highest number of advisories reported in the past 10 years.

TABLE 21. NUMBER OF BAY AREA SPARE THE AIR ADVISORIES BY YEAR

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
8	10	6	10	9	27	18	13	26	52	13

Source: Ozone Historical Data, Data and Records, Spare the Air, Bay Area Air Quality Management District. Retrieved on September 13, 2021, from <https://www.sparetheair.org/about/what-is-spare-the-air>.

Water Quality

Contaminants in the water supply can cause gastrointestinal illness and contribute to other issues such as reproductive disorders, cancers, or neurological disorders.¹⁵ Similar to issues with problematic air quality, developing children are especially sensitive to harmful effects from water contamination. Table 24 lists the number of total and Class I violations issued to agencies located in San Benito and Santa Clara County from 2017 to 2021. Class I violations are violations that pose an immediate and substantial threat to water quality and can cause significant detrimental impacts to human health and the environment. While

¹⁴ What is Spare the Air? Spare the Air, Bay Area Air Quality Management District. Retrieved on September 13, 2021, from <https://www.sparetheair.org/about/what-is-spare-the-air>.

¹⁵ https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/water_diseases.html

the number of total violations issued to agencies in San Benito County far exceeds the number issued in Santa Clara, neither county was issued a Class I violation over the five-year period.

TABLE 22. NUMBER OF WATER VIOLATIONS BY COUNTY BY YEAR

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Santa Clara County					
Total Violations	3	18	3	0	13
Class I Violations	0	0	0	0	0
San Benito County					
Total Violations	64	91	171	39	46
Class I Violations	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: Class I Violations are defined as violations that pose an immediate and substantial threat to water quality and that have the potential to cause significant detrimental impacts to human health or the environment.

Source: Violation Report, CA Integrated Water Quality System Project (CIWQS), State Water Resources Control Board, CA Environmental Protection Agency.

Lead Exposure

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 (mcg/dL) may inhibit normal neurological growth and development in children and cause hearing deficits, speech/language impairments, and poor attention spans; however, levels as low as 4.5 mcg/dL are considered abnormal by the Centers for Disease Control and warrant treatment.¹⁶ As of 2015, of the 697 children aged 0-5 years who were screened for blood lead levels, only 1% percent of children tested positive for elevated blood lead levels¹⁷. In Santa Clara County, the 19,900 children aged 0-5 years screened for blood lead levels, 1.45% tested positive for elevated blood lead levels¹⁸. Current data from 2018 indicate that the percent of children ages 0-5 years in Santa Clara County that tested positive for elevated blood lead levels remain at 1.5%.¹⁹ Data post-2015 is unavailable.

¹⁶ Blood Lead Levels in Children, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved January 20, 2021, from <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/prevention/blood-lead-levels.htm>.

¹⁷ Children with elevated blood lead levels are children with a blood level of 4.5 mcg/dL or greater.

¹⁸ 2018 Blood Lead Levels Maps and Data, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

¹⁹ 2018 Blood Lead Levels Maps and Data, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Summary

Notable health characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- Since 2011, Santa Clara County has ranked among the top five of California's 57 counties on Health Outcomes and Health Factors rankings calculated by the University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute.
- Santa Clara County has continued to rank higher for both Health Outcomes and Health Factors than Los Angeles County and San Francisco County.
- Santa Clara County's patient : doctor ratio remained static from 2020 to 2021 but saw a drop in the patient : dentist & mental health specialist ratios from 2020 to 2021.
- An estimated 98% of Santa Clara County's children ages 0-5 years have health insurance, a 1% drop from 2019-2020, but above the state average of 97%.
- Ten percent of Santa Clara County residents surveyed reported the experience of frequent physical or mental distress.

Notable health characteristics for San Benito County:

- San Benito County's County Health Outcomes rank worsened to 21 out of 57 counties in 2021, a one-point increase in rank.
- The number of doctors per capita in San Benito County improved from 2020 to 2021; however, the ratio of patient to dentist and patient to mental health specialist worsened from 2020 to 2021.
- San Benito's Adult Obesity increased by 4% from 2020 to 2021 to 36%, a figure higher than the state's obesity average of 24%.

Notable health characteristics for Santa Clara County and San Benito County:

- Santa Clara and San Benito County rank among the lower 50th percentile of California's counties in terms of Health Outcomes and Health Factors ranks.
- Santa Clara and San Benito County had a decrease in patient to dentist and patient to mental health specialist ratios from 2020 to 2021.
- Fewer than 4% of children who enter Kindergarten are without all required immunizations in both counties, with rates of immunization across both counties being higher than the state average.
- No Class I water violations have been issued in Santa Clara nor San Benito County over the past 5 years.



Chapter 5: Education Characteristics

Background

The data in this chapter comes mainly from the following California Department of Education resources: DataQuest, CALPADS, and California Basic Educational Data System (CBEDS). Actual and projected public school enrollment data, including enrollment in public charter schools, are provided for both San Benito County and Santa Clara County. 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 25 provides data on public schools including the number and types of schools, both traditional and non-traditional, and student enrollment by district/school type. Across both counties, most students (approximately 97.5%) are enrolled in traditional school settings. The percentage of students enrolled in non-traditional schools is similar for San Benito County (2.6%) compared to Santa Clara County (2.4%).

TABLE 23. PUBLIC SCHOOL FACTORS (2020-21)

	San Benito County		Santa Clara County		California	
	Count	Number of Students	Count	Number of Students	Count	Number of Students
Districts						
Elementary	9	6,992	20	102,369	522	1,177,499
Unified	1	1,017	6	84,936	342	4,103,633
High	1	3,350	5	53,421	76	583,059
Other	1	21	1	12,763	94	127,998
Total	12	11,380	32	253,489	1,034	5,992,189
Traditional Schools						
Elementary	19	6,140	254	118,065	5,877	2,815,541
Inter./Middle/Jr. High	2	1,323	67	47,087	1,323	947,953
High	2	3,613	55	80,421	1,314	1,738,805
K-12	0	0	3	1,652	367	296,004
Total	23	11,076	379	247,225	8,888	5,798,303
Non-Traditional Schools						
Alternative Education	0	0	11	2,740	274	86,596
Community	1	3	3	88	202	16,630
Continuation	1	64	11	1,613	419	46,915
Special Education	0	0	1	1,053	142	19,690
Other	5	237	36	770	615	23,852
Total	7	304	62	6,264	1,652	193,683
TOTAL[†]	11,380		253,489		5,992,189	

[†]**Note:** The totals include nonpublic/nonsectarian students (students with disabilities receiving special education and related services outside of the district or county office). Total for California Traditional Schools does not include traditional Preschools. There are seven Preschools with a total enrollment of 203 students.

Sources: CALPADS UPC Source File (K12), California Department of Education. Retrieved from www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/filescupc.asp.

Table 26 shows historical enrollment in charter schools for both counties as well as for the state. Charter enrollment remained the same in San Benito County from 2019-20 to 2020-21. Charter enrollment in Santa Clara County decreased by 4.7% from 2019-2020 to 2020-21. California charter school enrollment grew by 2.3% from 2019-20 to 2020-21. As of 2021, five percent (65 of 1,279) of California charter schools were in Santa Clara County.

TABLE 24. ENROLLMENT IN CHARTER SCHOOLS BY YEAR

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
San Benito County	242	302	361	426	480	542	542
Santa Clara County	28,844	30,039	31,259	32,278	31,552	31,584	30,088
California	544,980	572,752	602,837	628,849	652,044	675,374	690,657

Notes: As of 2021, there is 1 charter in operation in San Benito County, 65 in Santa Clara County and 1,279 in California.

Source: Enrollment by Subgroup for Charter and Non-charter Schools, DataQuest, California Department of Education. Retrieved from <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>. Charter School numbers retrieved from www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/filescupc.asp.

Historical and Projected Student Enrollment

Table 27 shows historical and projected student enrollment figures for San Benito County, Santa Clara County, and California. Based on trends in actual enrollment, enrollment in San Benito is expected to increase by slightly more than 2% over the next five years. Enrollment in Santa Clara County is expected to decline by 9% over the next five years. Declining enrollment can be attributed to several factors, such as a declining birth rate and re-location of families due to high cost of living in the South Bay Area. Additionally, the long-term impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic may contribute to current declining enrollment as well as projections of declining enrollment in public schools. Such impacts may include home-schooling for safety/health reasons, enrollment in private schools, migration from the Bay Area and California in general due to cost of living and/or employment.

TABLE 25. HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT AND ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

	Year	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
Historical Enrollment	2016-17	11,164	273,264	6,228,235
	2017-18	11,253	272,132	6,220,413
	2018-19	11,438	267,224	6,186,278
	2019-20	11,545	263,449	6,163,001
	2020-21	11,427	253,625	6,002,523
Projected Enrollment	2021-22	11,505	249,401	5,980,358
	2022-23	11,563	244,239	5,926,412
	2023-24	11,652	239,389	5,868,012
	2024-25	11,665	235,096	5,792,558
	2025-26	11,681	229,744	5,702,466

Source: Enrollment by Ethnicity and Grade, DataQuest, California Department of Education, Retrieved from <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>. California Public K-12 Graded Enrollment and High School Graduate Projections by County, Demographic Research Unit, Department of Finance. Retrieved from https://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/Public_K-12_Graded_Enrollment/.

Student Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity

The demographic makeup of student populations within counties has not been significantly affected by changes in student enrollment. Compared to 2019-20, there has been a slight increase (<1 percent) in the number of Asian and Hispanic/Latino students in Santa Clara County (see Figure 8) and the proportion of Hispanic/Latino students in San Benito County has increased by less than 1% (see Figure 7). The number of Asian students enrolled in San Benito County schools has remained relatively the same over time and the number of White students has decreased by almost 2%.

FIGURE 7. STUDENT ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY BY YEAR – SAN BENITO COUNTY

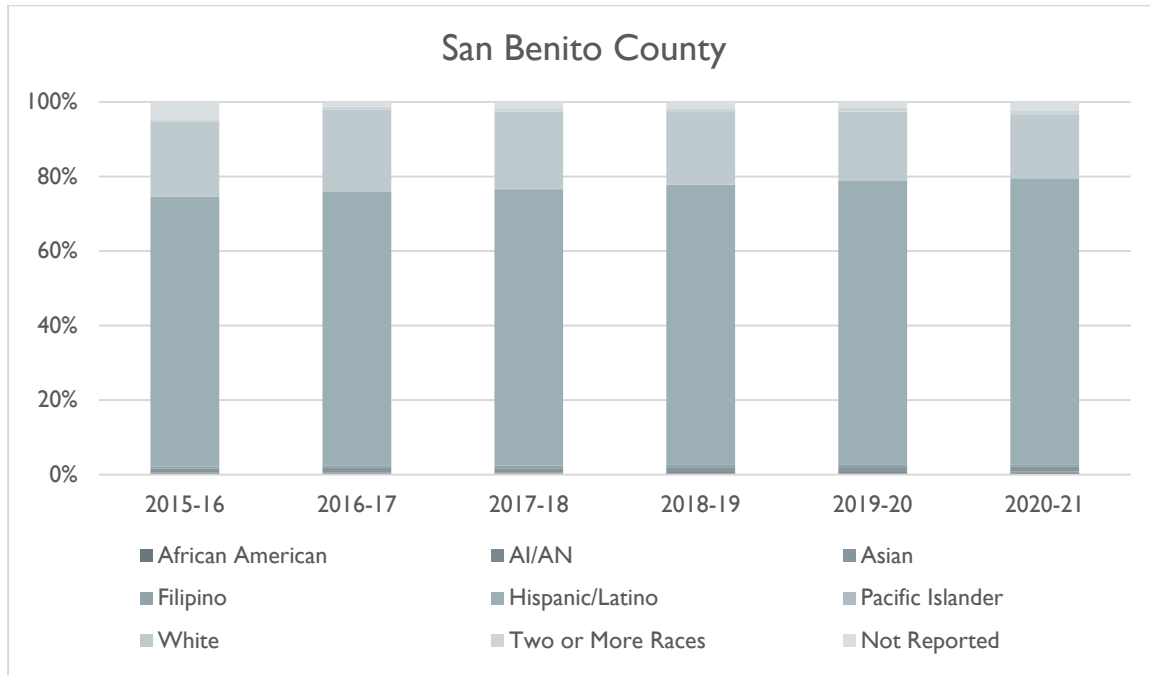
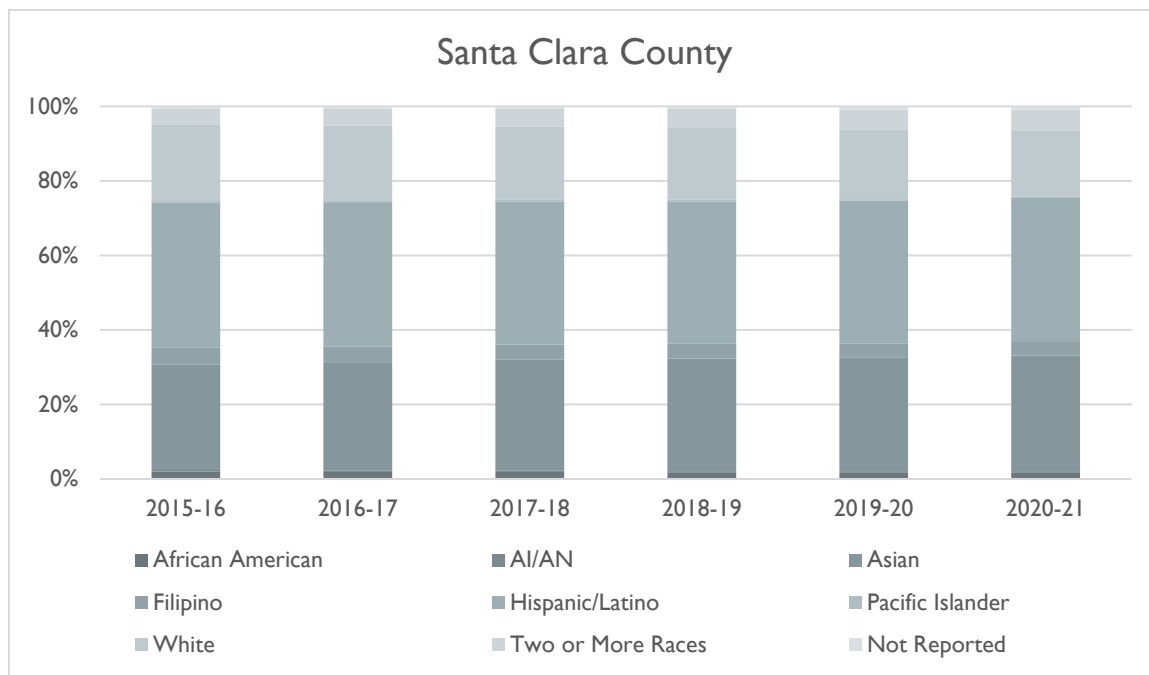


FIGURE 8. STUDENT ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY BY YEAR - SANTA CLARA COUNTY



Abbreviations: AI/AN = American Indian/Alaskan Native

Notes: Total enrollment in San Benito County ranged from 11,114 students in 2015-16 to 11,427 students in 2020-21. Total enrollment in Santa Clara County ranged from 274,948 students in 2015-16 to 253,625 students in 2020-21.

Source: Enrollment Multi-Year Summary by Ethnicity, DataQuest, CA Department of Education.

Student Characteristics and Completion Rates

Table 28 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 2020-21 academic year, the percent of ELL students in San Benito County (20.0%) was just under three percentage- points higher than the percent of ELL students in Santa Clara County (22.7%). However, the number of languages spoken by students in Santa Clara is three and a half times that of San Benito (63 vs. 18). Data on school completion and college readiness suggest that, though more students complete school in San Benito (9.9% vs. 13.8% drop-out rate), a lower overall percentage are prepared for entry into four-year colleges. In San Benito County, 45.8% of high school graduates met UC or CSU enrollment criteria compared to 59% of Santa Clara County graduates.

TABLE 28. STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS AND COMPLETION RATES

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
Enrollment (2020-21)	11,427	253,625	6,002,523
Percent of K-12 Students that are English Learners	22.7%	20.0%	17.7%
Languages Spoken in Schools*	18	63	79
UC/CSU Eligible High School Graduates (2017-18)	45.8%	59.0%	49.0%
Dropout Rate (2019-20)**	9.9%	13.8%	8.9%

Note: *Includes all other non-English language spoken at schools. **Dropout Rate is the percentage of cohort students who do not graduate with a regular high school diploma, do not complete high school, and are not still enrolled as a "fifth year senior".

Source: Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate and Outcome Data, California Department of Education, Retrieved from <http://cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/filesacgr.asp>.

Students with Disabilities

Table 29 provides data on the number of students with disabilities enrolled in each county. The four most commonly diagnosed disabilities categories for both counties include Autism, Specific Learning Disabilities, Speech or Language Impairment, and Other Health Impairment (displayed in bold).

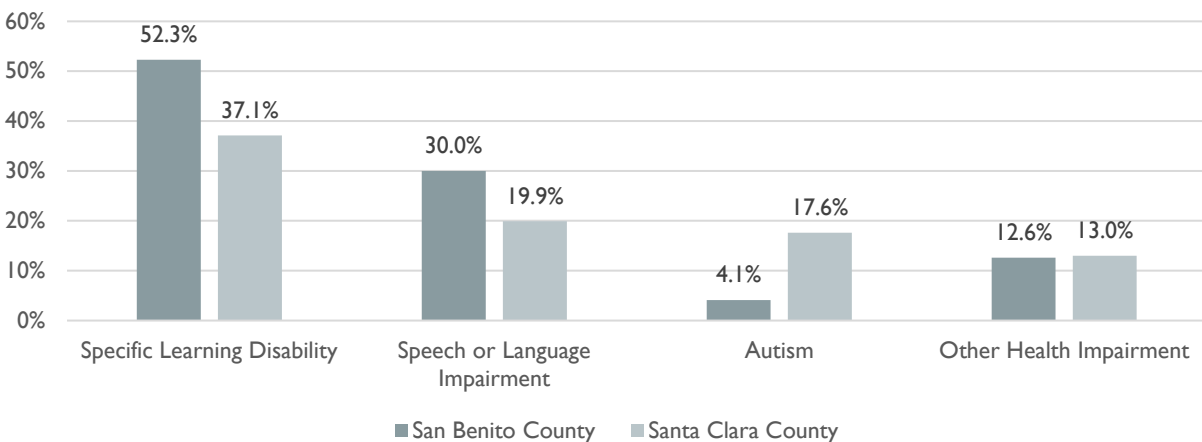
TABLE 26. STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES (2018)

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

Source: Special Education Enrollment by Age and Disability (2018/19), DataQuest, CA Department of Education.

A visual comparison of the four most frequently reported disabilities among students in each county is provided in Figure 9. Among students with disabilities, 52% of special education students in San Benito and 37% of those in Santa Clara have a specific learning disability. Among students with disabilities, autism rates are four times greater in Santa Clara County than in San Benito County (18% vs. 4%, respectively).

FIGURE 9. RATES FOR MOST COMMONLY DIAGNOSED DISABILITIES (2018)



Source: Special Education Enrollment by Age and Disability (2018/19), DataQuest, CA Department of Education.

A comparative analysis of diagnosed speech/language pathology (SLP) and autism rates among children enrolled in Head Start and children ages 3-4 years enrolled in preschool in both counties indicates that Head Start serves a greater proportion of students with SLP and autism diagnoses compared to other, public preschool programs.

Student Expenditures

Based on average daily attendance, the average annual cost per student in San Benito County is \$12,207 (see Table 30). In Santa Clara County the average annual cost expended per student is over \$2,000 more at \$14,260. The annual average per-student expenditures in Santa Clara County ranged from a low of \$10,969 in Evergreen Elementary School District to a high of \$29,082 in Lakeside Joint Union School District.²⁰

TABLE 30. AVERAGE PER STUDENT ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATION BASED ON ADA (2019-20)

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
Cost per Average Daily Attendance (ADA)	\$12,207	\$14,260	\$13,268

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

Source: Current Expense of Education (2019-20), Data and Statistics, CA Department of Education. Retrieved from <https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/fd/ec/currentexpense.asp>.

Teacher Demographics

Table 31 provides several information points on teachers in the state, Santa Clara County, and San Benito County. San Benito County has a lower average teacher salary (\$78,120 vs. \$96,686) and has a slightly higher percentage of first- and second-year teachers (15.6% vs. 13.4%) than Santa Clara County. The proportion of teachers in Santa Clara County with a master's degree or higher (49%) is nearly double that of San Benito (29%). Not displayed in Table 30 are data on student : teacher ratios. Results from an analysis of student enrollment and the total number of full-time teachers indicate that Santa Clara County, San Benito County, and California have approximately the same student:teacher ratios (~21:1).

TABLE 31. COMPARISON OF TEACHER DEMOGRAPHICS (2018)

²⁰ Current Expense of Education (2019-20), Data and Statistics, California Department of Education. Retrieved from <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/fd/ec/currentexpense.asp>.

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
Number of full-time teachers	509	13,048	307,470
Average teacher salary	\$78,120	\$96,686	\$84,531
Average years teaching	14	13	14
Master's degree or higher	29.3%	49.0%	47.8%
Female teacher	74.8%	75.3%	73.8%
First- or second-year teachers	15.6%	13.4%	12.3%

Source: California Department of Education, available at <https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>; Salary data (2019-20) was retrieved from California Department of Education School Fiscal Services Division, Selected Certificated Salaries and Related Statistics, <http://www.cde.ca.gov/fg/fr/sal/>.

Student Performance

The 2013/14 school year introduced a new student assessment system in California, the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP). This assessment system uses computer-based tests and performance tasks (i.e., Smarter Balanced Assessments) to assess how students in grades 3-8 and grade 11 are mastering California's Common Core English language arts/literacy (ELA) and mathematics standards. Data on the proportion of students who met or exceeded state standards in Math and ELA for the past four years are presented in Table 32. 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 County and statewide in both ELA and Math. The proportions of students who met or exceeded ELA and Math standards in San Benito County tend to be roughly equivalent to statewide proportions.

TABLE 27. PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS MEETING OR EXCEEDING CAASPP STANDARDS

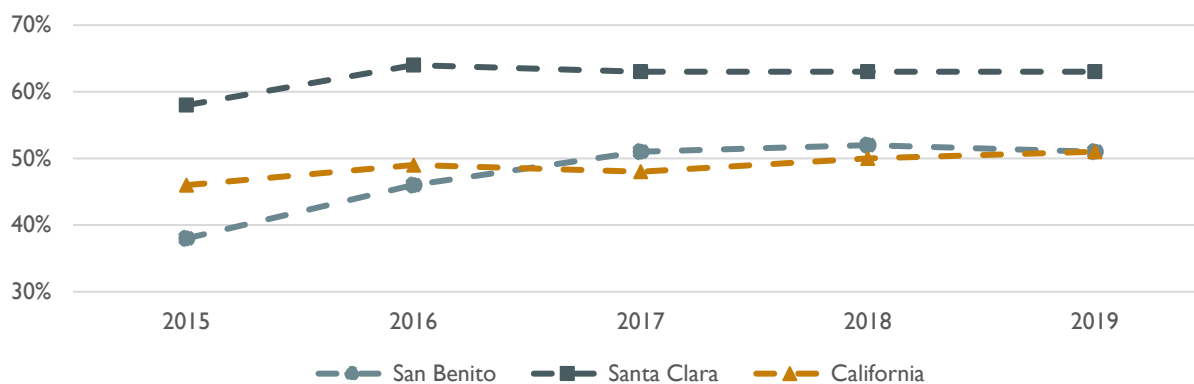
Region	Grade	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		ELA	Math	ELA	Math	ELA	Math	ELA	Math
San Benito County	3	45%	45%	46%	49%	49%	46%	46%	47%
	4	43%	34%	59%	39%	52%	42%	49%	42%
	5	49%	30%	52%	34%	52%	36%	52%	34%
	6	41%	24%	50%	34%	50%	33%	50%	36%
	7	47%	32%	60%	29%	55%	36%	55%	37%
	8	43%	29%	52%	38%	53%	34%	53%	37%
Santa Clara County	11	56%	24%	62%	30%	54%	31%	54%	28%
	3	57%	63%	57%	62%	60%	64%	60%	64%
	4	58%	56%	59%	58%	61%	60%	62%	60%
	5	63%	53%	60%	51%	63%	54%	64%	55%
	6	62%	54%	61%	55%	61%	54%	60%	54%
	7	63%	56%	65%	58%	64%	57%	64%	56%
California	8	64%	55%	63%	55%	64%	57%	64%	56%
	11	68%	49%	69%	69%	65%	48%	66%	50%
	3	43%	46%	44%	47%	48%	49%	49%	50%
	4	44%	38%	45%	40%	49%	43%	49%	45%
	5	49%	33%	47%	34%	49%	36%	52%	38%
	6	48%	35%	47%	36%	48%	38%	48%	39%
California	7	48%	36%	49%	37%	50%	37%	51%	38%
	8	48%	36%	49%	36%	49%	37%	49%	37%
California	11	59%	33%	60%	32%	56%	31%	57%	32%

Abbreviations: CAASPP = CA Assessment of Student Performance and Progress; ELA = English Language Arts

Source: Test Results for California’s Assessments, CA Department of Education, available at <https://caaspp-elpac.cde.ca.gov/caaspp/>.

Figure 10 illustrates change in overall ELA student performance over the past five years for each region. In San Benito, ELA performance improved from 2015 to 2018, then remained steady from 2018 to 2019. In Santa Clara, ELA performance improved from 2015 to 2016, then remained steady from 2016 to 2019. As of 2019, a greater proportion of Santa Clara County students (63%) were meeting or exceeding ELA standards compared to San Benito County students (51%) or California students overall (51%).

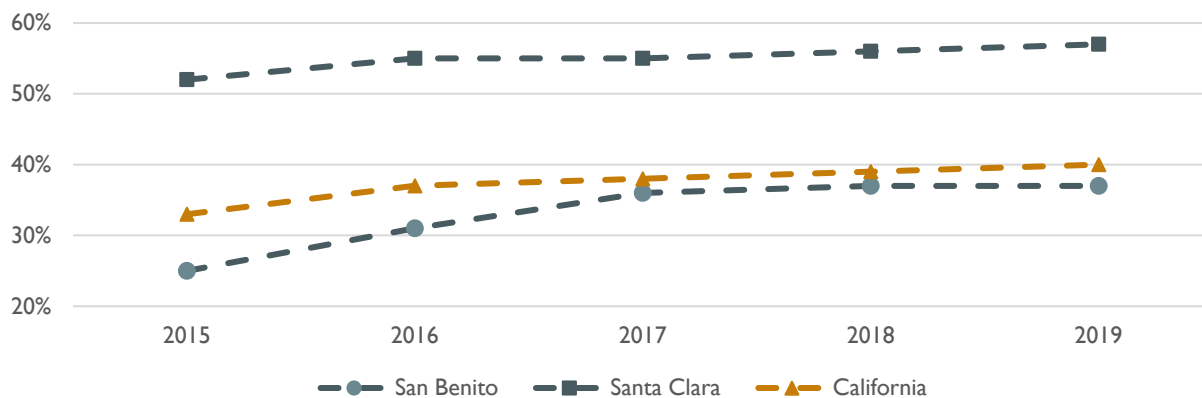
FIGURE 7. PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO MET OR EXCEEDED ELA STANDARDS



Source: English Language Arts/Literacy and Mathematics, Test Results at a Glance, Test Results for California’s Assessments, CA Department of Education. Retrieved from <https://caaspp-elpac.cde.ca.gov/caaspp/>.

Figure 11 illustrates change in overall student performance in Math for the past five years for each region. Trajectories and level differences in overall performance in Math are similar to those observed for ELA. As of 2019, a greater proportion of Santa Clara County students (57%) were meeting, or exceeding Math standards compared to students in San Benito (37%) or California (40%). In both counties, the proportion of students meeting or exceeding standards in Math is lower than the proportion of respective students meeting or exceeding standards in ELA. In other words, students in a given region tend to perform better on ELA computer-based test items and performance tasks than on math.

FIGURE 11. PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO MET OR EXCEEDED MATH STANDARDS



Source: English Language Arts/Literacy and Mathematics, Test Results at a Glance, Test Results for California's Assessments, CA Department of Education. Retrieved from <https://caaspp-elpac.cde.ca.gov/caaspp/>.

Educational Attainment

Parent educational attainment is a factor commonly associated with household and family income. According to the 2015-2019 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 33). In San Benito, slightly more than 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 33. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RESIDENTS AGES 25 YEARS AND OLDER (2019)

	San Benito County	Santa Clara County	California
High School Graduate or Lower	44.3%	24.8%	37.2%
Some college or Higher	55.7%	75.2%	62.8%

Source: Table S1501, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-19), U.S. Census Bureau.

Summary

Notable education characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- Enrollment in public charter schools increased 4.3%, from 28,844 in 2014 to 30,088 in 2020-2021.
- While the high school dropout rate is higher than in Santa Clara County, the proportion of high school graduates in Santa Clara County that are UC and CSU eligible is almost 15 percentage points higher than San Benito's rate.
- The average teacher in Santa Clara County earns \$96,686, approximately \$18K more annually than teachers in San Benito County.
- Students in Santa Clara County outperformed students statewide and in San Benito in terms of the proportion that met or exceeded CAASPP standards in ELA and Math in 2018-2019.
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2019, the proportion of Santa Clara County residents ages 25 years and older who had some college or a college degree was roughly 20 percentage points higher than that of San Benito.

Notable education characteristics for San Benito County:

- In San Benito County, non-traditional schools (Alternative Education, Community Day, Continuation, etc.) increased from 1% in 2019-2020 to just over 2% in 2020-21, comparable to that of Santa Clara County.
- The dropout rate in San Benito County is 9.9%, 3.9 percentage points lower than the rate for Santa Clara County.
- In San Benito County, 29.3% of teachers have a master's degree or higher. The rate in Santa Clara is nearly 2x greater at 49.0%.
- In San Benito County, roughly half of students, 28-47% depending on the grade level, did not meet or exceed standards in mathematics in 2018-2019.

Notable education characteristics for Santa Clara County and San Benito County:

- Though the proportion of Hispanic students enrolled in San Benito has slowly but steadily increased, the overall student race/ethnic distributions have remained relatively stable since 2014 for both counties.
- Head Start schools have a higher proportion of students with speech/language pathologies and autism spectrum disorder compared to non-Head Start schools. Overall, the number of children with speech/language pathology disabilities is decreasing, while the number of children with autism spectrum disorder is increasing.
- The average years teaching (13-14 years) and percent of teachers who are female (74%) are roughly equivalent across counties and when compared to the state (73.8%).



Chapter 6: Childcare Access and Availability

Background

Concerns related to childcare are common among all working parents. Issues range from the availability of childcare programs (both general and those available to meet the needs of low-income families) to cost. This chapter highlights county-level data on childcare 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 Childcare for Infant/Toddlers and Preschool-Aged Children

Data on the cost of childcare are collected as part of the California Department of Education's Regional Market Rate Survey and are reported in the California Childcare Resource & Referral Network's Childcare Portfolio. In 2018, the cost of licensed care was 37-59% higher in Santa Clara compared to San Benito County, depending on the childcare setting (see Table 34). In both counties, childcare through family childcare home (FCCH) providers remains the more affordable option for families. As of 2018, families in Santa Clara County who seek infant or toddler care through a licensed center can expect to pay \$7,075

more annually than families who seek the same care through an FCCH. Families in San Benito County can save nearly \$6,000 annually by enrolling their infant or toddler in an FCCH.

TABLE 34. ANNUAL COST OF FULL-TIME CHILDCARE BY AGE GROUP AND FACILITY TYPE

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

Abbreviations: FCCH = Family Child Care Homes

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

A review of cost data over time reveals that Santa Clara County experienced the greatest cost increases from 2014 to 2018. The average annual cost of childcare in Santa Clara County increased by 23-28%, depending on setting type and the age of the child being served. Center-based infant/toddler care and preschool in Santa Clara County increased by \$4,371 and \$3,323, respectively, since 2014. By comparison the greatest cost increase observed for San Benito County was for center-based infant/toddler care, up 21% from 2014.

Childcare Capacity and Parent Needs

Family childcare homes offer a more economically viable option for childcare in both Santa Clara County and San Benito County. While there are a greater number of licensed family childcare homes than licensed centers in both counties, the capacity (i.e., number of childcare slots) at family childcare homes is less than that of centers. Small family childcare 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 childcare 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 childcare slots that are available to children in each age group by facility type is provided in Figures 12 and 13.

FIGURE 12. NUMBER OF CHILDCARE SLOTS BY AGE GROUP AND FACILITY TYPE – SANTA CLARA COUNTY

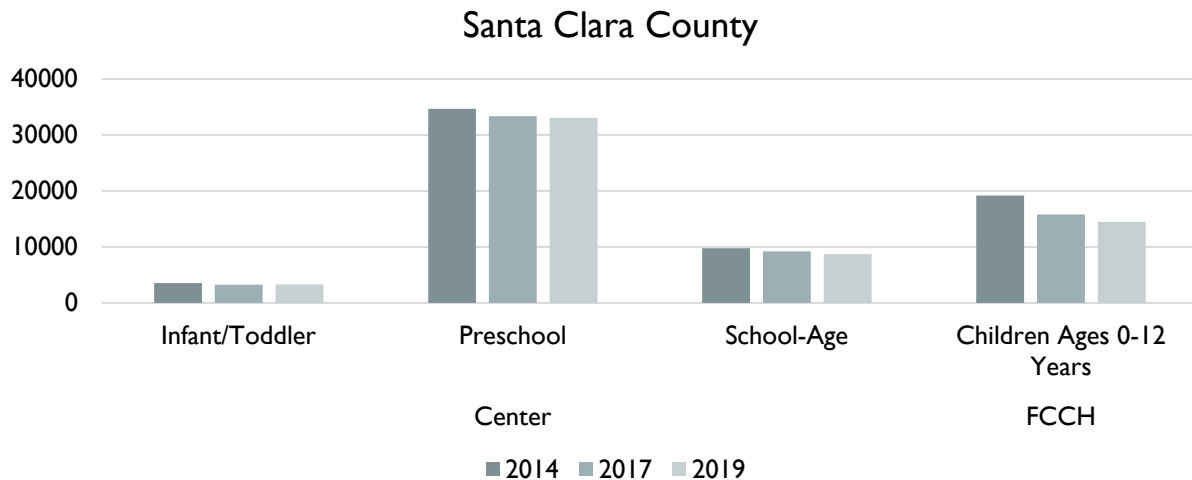
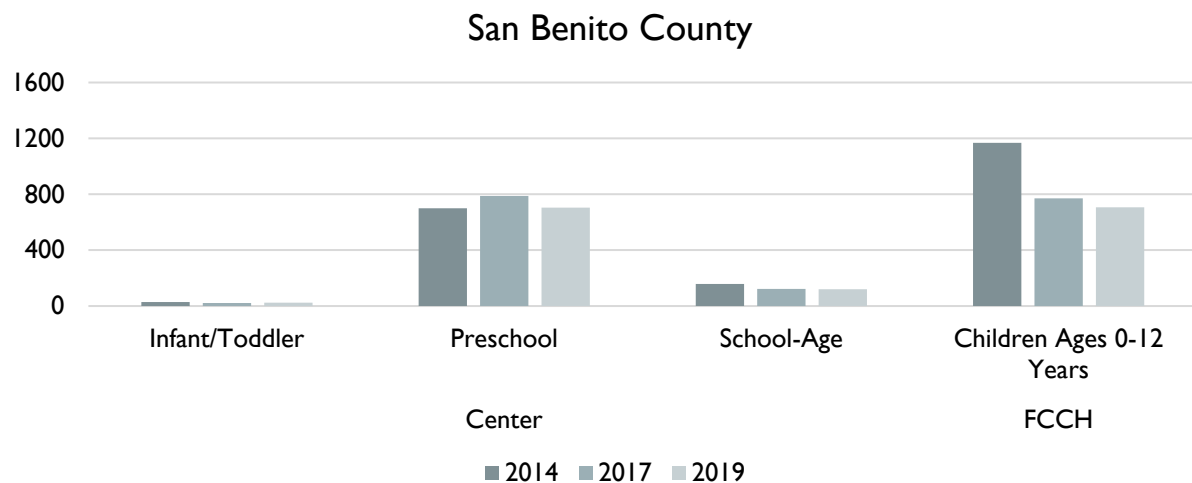


FIGURE 13. NUMBER OF CHILDCARE SLOTS BY AGE GROUP AND FACILITY TYPE – SAN BENITO COUNTY



Abbreviations: FCCH = Family Child Care Homes

Source: California Child Care Portfolio (2017, 2019), California Child Care Resource & Referral Network. Retrieved from https://rrnetwork.org/research/child_care_portfolio.

The data in Figure 12 indicate that 76% of the current slots available to families in Santa Clara County are provided through more costly childcare centers. In San Benito County (see Figure 13) licensed childcare supply is split more evenly between centers and FCCHs. Supply data also show that the total number of slots available to children in Santa Clara and San Benito fell from 2014 to 2019, by 7,592 slots in Santa Clara County and 500 slots in San Benito.

Requests for Childcare

Data compiled and reported by the CA Child Care Resource & Referral (R&R) Network in the 2019 Child Care Portfolio indicate that parents in Santa Clara County and San Benito County have different needs when it comes to childcare. In San Benito County, where a slightly greater proportion of centers have childcare subsidy contracts, infant/toddler care requests account for the greatest proportion of parent requests received by the R&R (see Table 35). In Santa Clara County, parents more commonly request care for preschool-aged children.

TABLE 35. LICENSED CHILDCARE AND PARENT REQUEST DATA (2019)

	Santa Clara County	San Benito County
Child Care Centers with One or More Federal/State/Local Subsidized Child Care Contracts	19% (- 4 PP)	21% (- 19 PP)
Requests for Child Care		
Children Under 2 Years	35% (+3 PP)	44% (- 12 PP)
Children 2-5 Years	41% (- 4 PP)	23% (- 11 PP)
Children 6 Years and Older	24% (+1 PP)	33% (+33 PP)

Abbreviations: PP = Percentage Point

Notes: Increase or decrease in percentage points since 2017 noted in parentheses.

Source: California Child Care Portfolio (2019), California Child Care Resource & Referral Network. Retrieved from https://rrnetwork.org/research/child_care_portfolio.

Child Care and Development Programs

A wide array of state subsidized child development services is available to children and families residing in Santa Clara County 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.

The state uses two mechanisms for subsidizing childcare 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 childcare 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 second mechanism for subsidized childcare and development is known as Alternative Payment, or AP. The state contracts with an AP agency that helps families arrange childcare services and makes the payment for those services directly to the childcare provider selected by the family. Families may choose a licensed childcare center, a licensed family childcare home, or, under some circumstances, unregulated childcare 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, 2021, the revised income limit for all state-subsidized early learning and care programs, including California State Preschool (CSPP) and General Child Care (CCTR) was set at 85% State Median Income (SMI), which is equivalent to \$89,297 annually for a family of four. As shown in Table 36, the annual income ceiling for a family of four for state-subsidized programs is over three times greater than the annual income ceiling for Head Start.

TABLE 36. INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR (2019)

	Annual Income Ceiling
Head Start*	\$26,500
All State Subsidized Early Learning and Care Programs**	\$89,297

Sources: * U.S. Federal Poverty Guidelines Used to Determine Financial Eligibility for Certain Federal Programs, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines>; **California Department of Education (2020, June). Management Bulletin 21-09, Revised State Median Income Ceilings and Income Ranking Table for Fiscal Year 2021-22. Retrieved September 9, 2021, from <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/ci/mb2109.asp>.

CSPP and CCTR Childcare Operators in the Head Start Service Area

California State Preschool (CSPP) and General Child Care (CCTR) programs are provided by local education agencies and nonprofit organizations through contracts with the California Department of Education (CDE). In 2021, the CDE contracted with 30 agencies located in and outside of Santa Clara County to provide subsidized center-based childcare and development services to pre-kindergarten and younger children (see Table 37).

TABLE 37. CHILD DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTORS WITH SITES IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Agency	City	CCTR	CSPP	Other
Alum Rock Union Elementary School District	San Jose		✓	
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			✓
Catalyst Kids (formerly Continuing Development Inc.)*	San Jose	✓	✓	✓
East Side Union High School District	San Jose	✓	✓	
Foothill-De Anza Community College District	Los Altos Hills	✓	✓	
Gilroy Unified School District	Gilroy		✓	
Go Kids*	Gilroy	✓	✓	✓
Kidango*	Fremont	✓	✓	✓
Luther Burbank Elem School District	San Jose	✓	✓	
Mandala Children's House, Inc.	San Jose			✓
Martinson Child Dev Center Inc.	Alviso	✓	✓	
Milpitas Unified School District	Milpitas	✓	✓	
Moreland Elementary School District	San Jose		✓	
Morgan Hill Unified School District	Morgan Hill		✓	
Mountain View-Whisman School District	Mt. View		✓	
Palo Alto City Unified School District	Palo Alto	✓	✓	
San Jose Conservation Corps Charter School	San Jose		✓	
San Jose Grail Family Services	San Jose		✓	
San Jose Unified School District	San Jose		✓	
San Jose/Evergreen Community College District	San Jose	✓	✓	
Santa Clara County Office of Education	San Jose	✓	✓	✓
Santa Clara Unified School District	Santa Clara	✓	✓	
SJB Child Development Centers	San Jose	✓	✓	
Sunnyvale Elementary School District	Sunnyvale		✓	

West Valley-Mission Community College	Saratoga	✓	✓	
YMCA Silicon Valley	San Jose		✓	

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

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

Source: California Department of Education, Child Care Data Reports, Contractor List by County (2021), Retrieved from <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/re/cddddata.asp> on September 9, 2021.

Many of the agencies (18 of 30) listed in Table 37 hold both CCTR and CSPP contracts. In addition to CCTR and CSPP, larger agencies, such as Child Development Centers, Go Kids, Kidango, and the Santa Clara County Office of Education, participate in other subsidized CDE programs such as CalWORKs, Alternative Payment, and Resource & Referral. One contractor in Santa Clara County, Mandala Children’s House, Inc., is a sole FCCH contractor.

There are only two agencies in San Benito County with CDE CCTR and/or CSPP contracts (see Table 38). 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 & Referral, and Migrant Child Care contracts. Go Kids, Inc. operates in both Santa Clara and San Benito County.

TABLE 38. CHILD DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTORS WITH SITES IN SAN BENITO COUNTY

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

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

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

Source: California Department of Education, Child Care Data Reports, Contractor List by County (2019), Retrieved from <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/re/cddddata.asp> on January 24, 2021.

Alternative Payment Programs

Alternative Payment (AP) programs offer an array of subsidized childcare arrangements for parents, including in-home care, family childcare, and center care. Alternative Payment agencies help families arrange childcare services and make payments for those services directly to the childcare 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 County and Santa Clara County with CDE CCTR and CSPP contracts, three have Alternative Payment contracts: (1) Child Development Inc., (2) Catalyst Kids, and (3) Go Kids. These agencies also have contracts for CalWORKs Stages 2 and 3, which are described in greater detail below.

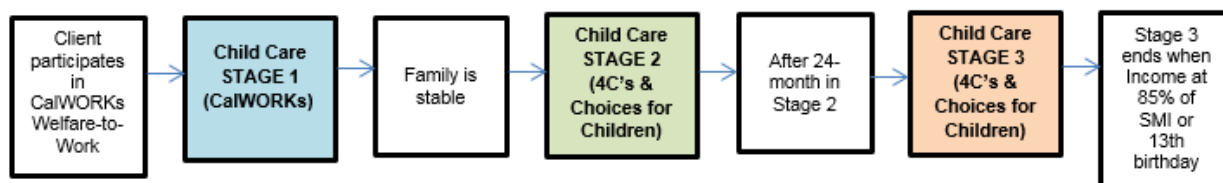
CalWORKs Child Care Programs

Recipients of the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) grant program are required to engage in work and/or work preparation activities. CalWORKs programs provide an array of welfare-to-work services. Childcare 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 County and San Benito County, CalWORKs Stage 2 and 3 contractors include Child Development Inc., Catalyst Kids, 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 14. A family can remain in Stage 3 until its income exceeds 85% of the SMI or until its child/children are over the eligibility age (i.e., 13th birthday).

FIGURE 14. CALWORKS STAGE 1 TO 3 TRANSFER PROCESS



Note: As of July 1, 2020, the Santa Clara County Office of Education (SCCOE) replaced 4C's as the county's Resource & Referral Agency. CalWORKs Stage 2 and 3 transfers are now overseen by the SCCOE.

Source: Social Services Agency, Santa Clara County

Title 5 Program Eligibility

The American Institutes for Research derive title 5 eligibility and enrollment estimates on a biennial basis. According to the most recent update, in 2018, over 43,000 children in Santa Clara County were eligible for Title 5 programs (see Table 39). Of those children, 15% were enrolled. In San Benito County, only 7% of the estimated 3,277 children eligible for Title 5 programs in 2018 were enrolled. The lower enrollment observed in San Benito County is likely a function of Title 5 capacity, not parent demand.

TABLE 39. ELIGIBILITY AND ENROLLMENT IN TITLE 5 PROGRAMS BY AGE GROUP (2018)

	0-11 mo.	12-23 mo.	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Total
Santa Clara County							
Eligible	5,380	6,881	6,823	6,574	10,099	7,585	43,342
Enrolled	139	420	720	1,773	2,819	595	6,466
CCTR	29	130	256	10	4	132	561
CSPP Full day	0	0	31	576	717	42	1,366
CSPP Part-day	0	0	25	722	1,652	46	2,445
CalWORKs Stage 2	48	127	182	181	167	117	822
CalWORKs Stage 3	44	89	113	167	185	184	782
Alternative Payment	18	74	113	117	94	74	490
San Benito County							
Eligible	161	451	658	814	897	296	3,277
Enrolled	7	16	27	76	81	31	238
CCTR	2	6	8	12	4	6	38
CSPP Full day	0	0	0	22	21	3	46
CSPP Part-day	0	0	0	20	30	2	52
CalWORKs Stage 2	2	0	1	3	1	2	9
CalWORKs Stage 3	1	0	7	5	5	4	22
Alternative Payment	2	5	8	12	17	14	58
Migrant Child Care	0	5	3	2	3	0	13

Abbreviations: mo. = Months, **CCTR** = General Child Care, **CSPP** = California State Preschool Program

Source: Infant/Toddler and Preschool Reports, Early Learning Needs Assessment Tool, American Institutes for Research. Retrieved from <https://elneedsassessment.org/>.

Table 39 does not include data on the number of children ages 0-5 years whose families are receiving CalWORKs Stage I childcare subsidies. As shown in Table 40, an average of 57 children ages 0-5 years in San Benito County benefited from this program in the 2020-21 fiscal year. While higher at 209, the average number of child CalWORKs Stage I beneficiaries in Santa Clara County decreased by 38% from 2017-18 to 2020-21.

TABLE 40. CHANGE IN CALWORKS STAGE I CHILD CARE SUBSIDY RECIPIENTS

	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21		
	0-2	2-5	0-5	0-2	2-5	0-5	0-2	2-5	0-5	0-2	2-5	0-5
San Benito County	10	18	28	13	31	44	11	24	35	29	28	57
Santa Clara County	88	247	335	97	219	315	78	178	255	52	157	209

Note: Averages calculated by summing the number of children recipients per month from July through June and dividing by 12 months. Counts include Welfare to Work, Cal-Learn, and CalWORKs Safety Net recipients. Asterisk (*) denotes that the data are suppressed due to a small number of cases.

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

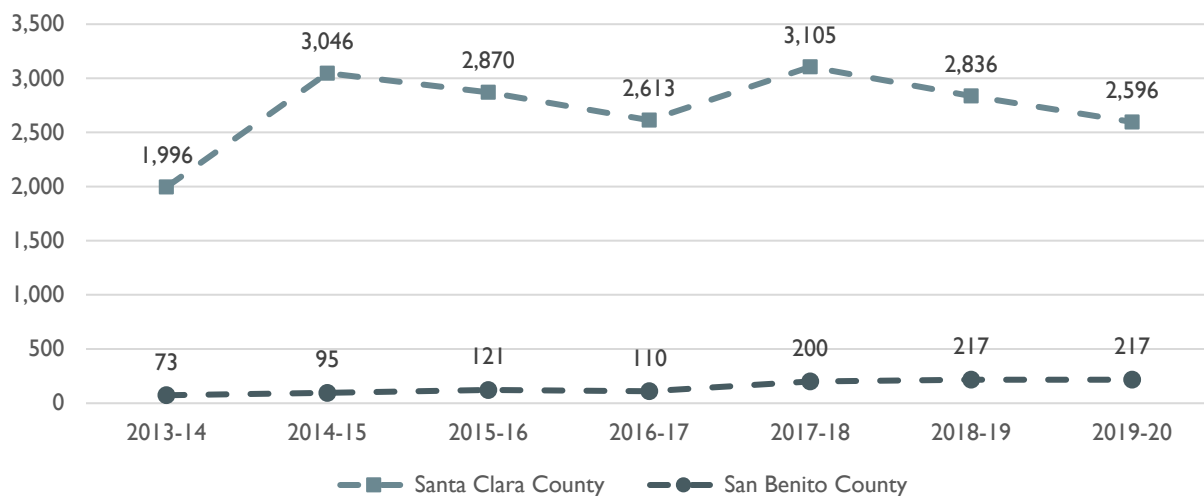
Transitional Kindergarten Enrollment

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 to provide a blended TK program (i.e., one where TK eligible students are enrolled in regular Kindergarten classrooms).

Transitional Kindergarten enrollment for the past seven academic years is displayed in Figure 14. Student enrollment in TK programs in Santa Clara County has fluctuated over time, ranging from a high of 3,105 in 2017-18 to a low of 2,596 in 2019-20. Enrollment in Santa Clara County has decreased by 16% since 2017-18. Enrollment in San Benito County has steadily increased since 2013-14. In both counties, an estimated 50-60% of children who are age-eligible for TK enroll in the program.

FIGURE 14. CHANGE IN TRANSITIONAL KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT



Source: Transitional Kindergarten Data (2013-14 – 2019-20), California Department of Education, retrieved from <https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/filestkdta.asp>. Transitional Kindergarten Program Participation, DataQuest, California Department of Education.

Migrant Education Enrollment

Migrant Education services for children ages 3-5 years who reside in Santa Clara County and San Benito County are provided by licensed child development centers and district-operated preschools. Among the licensed child development providers that service migrant children seasonally are two larger agencies, Go Kids, Inc., and Catalyst Kids (formerly Continuing Development, Inc.). Migrant Education services for region I, which includes the counties of Santa Clara, San Mateo, San Francisco, Alameda, San Benito, and Santa Cruz, are managed by the Santa Clara County Office of Education.²¹

A multi-year summary of the number of children ages 3-5 years served by migrant preschool programs operating in region I is provided in Table 41. Since 2016, the number of children enrolled in migrant preschool programs has declined by 54%. Enrollment among 5-year-olds has fallen by 92%.

²¹ Migrant Education Program (Region I), Santa Clara County Office of Education.

TABLE 41. CHANGE IN MIGRANT PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENT

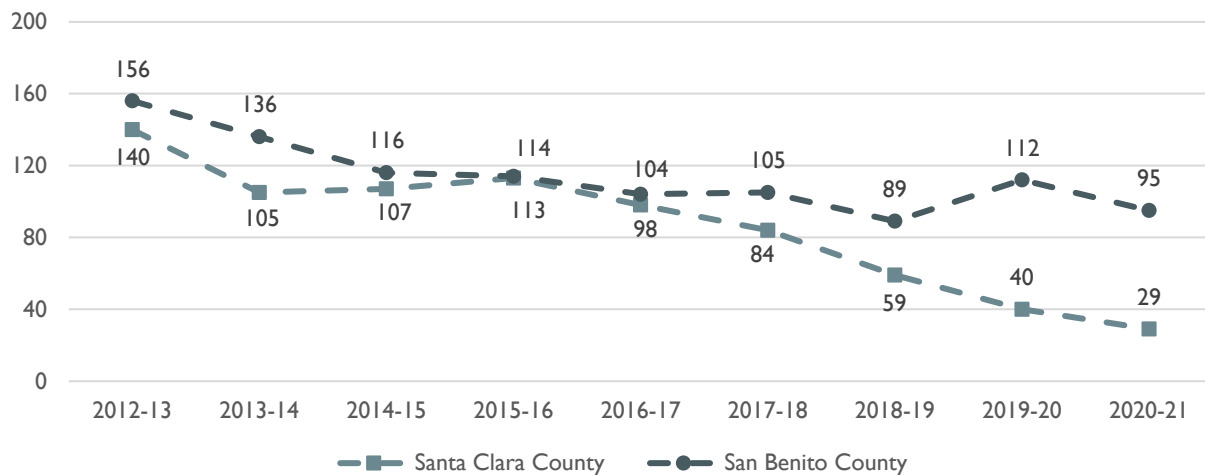
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Percent Change 2016 - 2020
Age						
Three-year-old	304	307	273	239	185	-39%
Four-year-old	420	303	304	278	182	-57%
Five-year-old	96	46	45	51	8	-92%
Children 3-5 Years	820	656	622	568	375	-54%

Note: Migrant Preschool Program enrollment counts for 2020-21 are not final. Actual enrollment counts will be reported in 2022.

Source: Migrant Preschool Enrollment, Region I, Migrant Education Program Reports, Santa Clara County Office of Education.

The decline in migrant education enrollment extends beyond that observed for preschool-aged children. As shown in Figure 15, migrant children enrolled in Kindergarten in Santa Clara County and San Benito County have fallen since 2012-13. In Santa Clara County, 100 fewer children were served in 2020-21 compared to eight years earlier, a 79% reduction. In San Benito County, the number of migrant children enrolled in kindergarten has fallen by 39% since 2012-13.

FIGURE 15. NUMBER OF MIGRANT CHILDREN ENROLLED IN KINDERGARTEN



Source: Enrollment by Ethnicity and Grade (2012-13 to 2020-21), DataQuest, CA Department of Education

Summary

Notable childcare characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- The annual cost of full-time, center-based care for infants/toddlers and preschool-aged children is \$20,746 and \$15,314, respectively.
- 76% of the childcare slots available to children are through licensed centers.
- The majority (41%) of childcare requests received by Resource & Referral agencies are for preschool.
- Thirty agencies operating childcare centers in Santa Clara County have contracts to provide subsidized childcare.
- Of the children eligible for Title 5 programs, an estimated 6,466 (20%) are enrolled.
- Transitional Kindergarten enrollment declined by 16% from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

Notable childcare characteristics for San Benito County:

- The annual cost of full-time, center-based care for infants/toddlers and preschool-aged children is \$15,147 and \$9,635, respectively.
- Family childcare homes providers serve roughly the same number of children as licensed centers.
- The majority (44%) of parent requests for childcare are for infant/toddler care.
- Two agencies with centers operating in San Benito County have contracts to provide subsidized childcare.
- Of the children eligible for Title 5 Programs, an estimated 238 (7%) are enrolled.
- Excluding the last two program years on record, Transitional Kindergarten enrollment has steadily increased since 2013-14.

Notable childcare characteristics for Santa Clara County and San Benito County:

- The cost of infant/toddler care and preschool is on the rise. From 2014-2018, the annual cost of infant/toddler care increased by roughly \$3,000 in both counties
- The number of childcare slots available to children in both counties has fallen since 2014, by over 7,500 slots in Santa Clara County and over 500 slots in San Benito County.
- The income eligibility cutoff for a family of four for General Child Care and State Preschool is 3x higher than the income cutoff that qualifies a family of four for Head Start.
- Preliminary data indicate that the number of migrant children enrolled in preschool in the region (Region I) has declined by 54% since 2016-17.



Chapter 7: Community Resources

Background

Information on community resources and services that are available to families that reside in Santa Clara County 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, Catholic Charities, and FIRST 5. FIRST 5, among many other services, works with partner agencies to conduct health screenings in early learning settings that are designed to identify children at risk for poor developmental and behavioral health. Key agencies in San Benito County include the Public Health Division and the Health and Human Services Agency. This chapter concludes with an overview of agencies that provide services to children with disabilities.

Resources in Santa Clara County

A wide array of organizations and community resources serve children and families who are in need throughout Santa Clara County. Most of these organizations are listed in the online countywide informational and referral database known as 211bayarea.org. The database lists and links over 100 non-profit and government agencies and resources that provide services such as food pantries, shelter for the homeless, and rent assistance (see Table 42). Supports and services are clustered within 14 resource types

that include food, housing, income and expenses, crisis services, transportation, health care, mental health, substance abuse, children and family, youth, seniors, education, legal services, and reentry.

TABLE 42. SERVICES AVAILABLE TO CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

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

Source: 211bayarea.org

Specific services under Children & Family range from childcare provider referrals and childcare 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 and meet the needs of county residents, many of these agencies have regional offices located throughout the county. The two largest organizations serving low-income children and families

in Santa Clara County are the Public Health Department and the Santa Clara County Social Services Agency. Each are described in greater detail in the following sections.

Public Health Department

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

The Department provides a wide range of services focused on helping children and families, some of which help expecting parents in preparing for newborns and provide families with additional parenting resources, assistance, and information. These programs and services include:

- **Black Infant Health (BIH):** Through the BIH Program, Pregnant African American women can access empowering group classes, Public Health Nurse home visits, assistance with medical appointments, breastfeeding help, and more. BIH services are also available for fathers. Contact Charles Jackson (Health Educator) at (408) 937-2283 regarding the 24/7 Dad Workshops.

Santa Clara County Black Infant Health Program
1993-B McKee Rd. San Jose, CA 95116
P: (408) 937-2270

- **California Children's Services:** A statewide program for children and young adults under 21 years old with complex medical conditions that connect enrolled children with health care professionals. Due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, the County of Santa Clara's California Children's Services administrative offices are temporarily closed. Benefits and eligibility staff are available by phone at (408) 793-6200, Monday through Friday, from 8 am to 5 pm.
- **Child Health and Disability Prevention (CHDP):** A program focused on the doctors of children on Medi-Cal. It ensures that health problems are detected early and prevented from becoming more serious. It helps low-income children receive quality health care. For more information on eligibility and services, contact: Santa Clara County Child Health and Disability Prevention at 1-800-689-6669.
- **Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program:** Through a coordinated team effort, the program provides case management for children and youth diagnosed with or at risk for lead poisoning, education and outreach to reduce lead poisoning, and working with health care providers to ensure timely reporting of lead test results.

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP)
660 Fair Oaks Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Phone: (408) 992-4900

- **Comprehensive Perinatal Services Program:** A Medi-Cal program that provides enhanced obstetric services for eligible low-income pregnant and postpartum women. Women receive comprehensive nutrition services, psychosocial support, health education, and case management from conception through 60 days postpartum.

Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health (MCAH)
 1993 McKee Road, Building B, San Jose, CA 95133
 Phone:(408) 937-2250

- **Maternal Mental Health Collaborative:** Working in partnership with local providers, organizations, and agencies, the aim of the Santa Clara County Maternal Mental Health Collaborative is to strengthen the support network in our community to ensure all women are screened, treated and referred throughout pregnancy and into the first two years postpartum.
- **Pregnancy and Parenting Referral Line:** A place where healthy living is promoted for mothers and their families through providing resources and referrals for reproductive health, family planning, pregnancy, birth defects, infants, children, and teens. Contact the referral line for services: Toll free number: 1 (800) 310-2332
- **Women, Infants and Children Supplemental Nutrition Program (WIC):** Low to medium-income families may qualify for food assistance, nutrition tips, and breastfeeding assistance. Due to the current COVID-19 Shelter-in-Place order the WIC Program is providing services only by phone, call 1-408-792-5101 or text 888-413-2698 for more information.

Information on these and other Public Health Department services can be found on the agency [website](#).

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. Eligibility is based on family size, income, and some living costs. Use the online tool [“See if I'm Eligible”](#) before completing an actual application to estimate your CalFresh Food

eligibility. Applications for the program can be completed online, in-person, phone, Fax, or mail. 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 // I don't see this one listed on the site.
 - South County – (408) 758-3300
 - DFCS General Information – (408) 501-6300
- **In-Home Care** - The In-Home Supportive Services program provides in-home personal assistance to eligible aged and disabled individuals. For more information, call (408) 792-1600.
- **Adoption & Foster Parent Recruitment** - Support and assistance is available for those interested in adopting a child and those who want to give up a child for adoption. For more information, call (408) 299-KIDS.
- **Foster Youth Services** - The California Connected by 25 Initiative (CC25I) Program assists and provides developmental and transition support services to current and former foster care youth to prepare them for independent living and ensure their success in adulthood. For more information, call (877) 975-1225.
- **Investigation of Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect** - The Child Abuse and Neglect Center (CANC) operates a year-round, 24-hour hotline that residents can use to file non-emergency reports of child abuse and neglect. The toll-free number is (833) 722-5437.

Information on these and other Social Services Agency services for families and children can be found on the agency [website](#).

United Way Bay Area

In 2016, the United Way of Silicon Valley merged with its counterpart in San Francisco to form the United Way Bay Area. The United Way Bay Area (UWBA) has funded and supported numerous non-profit agencies that provide needed services to the residents of Santa Clara County that address the specific needs of the community through four pillars of impact: youth development, adult empowerment, providing for basic needs, and community development.²²

Some of the highlights for how financial contributions to the UWBA have generated results in the lives of residents include: (1) 4,656 adults that have received free one-on-one financial counseling; (2) 108,000 calls answered and 53,000 online visits to connect those in need with essential services; (3) 7,300 youth connected with jobs, internships, and job training; (4) 78,000 tax returns assisted with over \$82 million in refunds to low- and moderate-income families; and (5) 10,000 low-income families in the Bay Area served through the Labor Community Services partnership.²⁸ The UWBA has also conducted advocacy work. It supported poverty-cutting policies such as the reauthorization of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (i.e., California's adoption of its State Earned Income Tax Credit) and expansion of Medi-Cal for all children regardless of their immigration status.²³ Several of the community impact initiatives supported by UWBA that are of particular relevance to Head Start children and families are described below:

²² United Way Bay Area (2018). <https://uwba.org/>

²³ United Way Bay Area (2017). UWBA Fact Sheet. <https://uwba.org/research-and-publications/>

- **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.²⁴ Participating agencies include LifeMoves, Sacred Heart Community Services, the Salvation Army, St. Joseph’s Family Services, Sunnyvale Community Services, West Valley Community Services, and the Community Services Agency of Mountain View and Los Altos.

2-1-1 Bay Area²⁵ – 2-1-1 Bay Area is a free, comprehensive information and referral service for San Francisco, San Mateo, Napa, Marin, Santa Clara, and Solano County residents. Like 911, residents can dial 211 by phone or text their zip code to 898211 to obtain non-emergency assistance and information 24 hours a day, seven days a week in more than 150 languages including English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Tagalog and Mandarin. Information is also provided online at www.211bayarea.org, a database that contains access to over 11,000 programs and services. 2-1-1 Bay Area has proved to be a critical lifeline for local families and individuals impacted by emergencies (such as the North Bay wildfires). Top reasons people contact 2-1-1 Bay Area include: Basic Needs (for example, food, clothing, rent assistance, emergency shelter), Criminal Justice and Legal Services, Organizational/Community/International Services, Income Support and Employment, and Individual and Family Life (such as community centers and arts/culture programs).

Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County

As the social service and social justice ministry of the Catholic Church in the Diocese of San Jose, Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County works toward building a just and compassionate community with all people in a changing Santa Clara County. Catholic Charities alleviates the conditions of chronic poverty through food, housing assistance, access to benefits, senior services, and mental health services. Second, we reduce the effects of situational poverty by providing jobs, immigration legal services, refugee foster care, financial literacy, and asset development. More information on the programs and services can be found on the company [website](#).

Santa Clara County Transportation Assistance Program (TAP)

The Transit Assistant Program (TAP) provides discounted transportation passes to eligible Santa Clara County residents to assist in affording public transportation necessary for job search, going to work, attending school, and seeking medical care. Passes are distributed using an electronic card through the Clipper regional fare collection program.

Contact the following agencies for assistance:

Community Service Agency of Mt. View & Los Altos
204 Stierlin Road, Mountain View
CA 94043 | (650) 968-0836
www.csacares.org

Sunnyvale Community Services
725 Kifer Rd., Sunnyvale
CA 94086 | (408) 738-4321
<https://svcommunityservices.org/>

LifeMoves Opportunity Center
33 Encina Ave., Palo Alto
CA 94301 | (650) 853-8672
<https://bit.ly/3ayOoi7>

²⁴ United Way Bay Area (2018). <https://uwba.org/emergency-services/>

²⁵ 2-1-1 United Way Bay Area (2018). <https://www.211bayarea.org/>

Sacred Heart Community Service

1381 S. First Street, San Jose
CA 95110 | (408) 278-2160
<https://sacredheartcs.org/>

LifeMoves

260 Commercial Street, San Jose
CA 95112 | (408) 271-1630
lifemoves.org/santa-clara-county

Salvation Army

359 North 4th Street, San Jose
CA 95112 | (408) 282-1931
www.salvationarmyusa.org/usn

St. Joseph's Family Center

7950 Church St, Ste A, Gilroy
CA 95020 | (408) 842-6662
<https://bit.ly/2YJbQqv>

West Valley Community Services

10104 Vista Dr, Cupertino
CA 95014 | (408) 255-8033
www.wvcommunityservices.org

Salvation Army

3090 Homestead Rd, Santa Clara
CA 95051 | (408) 247-4588

Santa Clara County Childcare Resource and Referral (R&R) Program

The Childcare Resource & Referral (R&R) Program provides every family with the information they need to access high-quality early care and education that meets their specific preferences. The R&R also supports the full variety of early care and education providers in the county with access to a system that aids their programmatic and financial success.

All families and providers in Santa Clara County may contact the R&R to receive support and information, including:

- For families: obtaining a list of childcare providers of choice, where to find help with paying for childcare, information about public services, and much more.
- For providers: help with getting an account on the county's Childcare Portal, how to become a childcare provider, professional development, and much more.

R&R Program Specialists are available to help families and providers via phone at 669-212-KIDS (5437) or by email at childcarescc@sccoe.org. For a list of resources, visit the agency's [website](#).

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 services, and health care agencies, FIRST 5 funds and sponsors essential services in the areas of early learning, family strengthening, health, and development. Among the most relevant services provided to parents are:

- **HealthScreenings²⁶** - FIRST 5 offers free developmental screenings for children ages 0-5 years through its Family Resource Centers. Parents that bring their children in for screening will learn if their children 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 Help Me Grow/KidConnections Network if their child needs additional support in a certain area.

²⁶ <https://www.first5kids.org/health-development/health/>

- **Healthy Lifestyle**²⁷ - Since 2008, the FIRST 5 Santa Clara County Commission’s strategic plan has focused on supporting prevention and early intervention of early childhood obesity among Santa Clara County children from birth to age 5. FIRST 5 is transitioning from the sole focus of childhood obesity prevention to focusing more broadly on supporting healthy lifestyles. FIRST 5 has developed a series of resources for tips and recipes that parents can access to learn more about how to make healthy changes as a family, including “10 Steps to a Healthier You”, a three-workshop series that promotes overall health and wellness, and Double Up Food Bucks, a pilot project to help families participating in the CalFresh program by matching funds to provide better access to more affordable fresh fruits and vegetables.
- **Oral Health**²⁸ – FIRST 5 supports free and low-cost comprehensive dental services for children at various locations across Santa Clara County, including:

Western Dental Kids
of San Jose
1153 S. King Road
San Jose, CA 95122
(408) 240 0250

Western Dental Kids
of Sunnyvale
897 W. El Camino Real
Sunnyvale, CA 94087
(408) 701 5882

Gardner South County
Health Center
7526 Monterey Road
Gilroy, CA 95020
(408) 848 9436

FIRST 5 partners with The Healthier Foundation to provide oral health education and connect families to dental insurance and dental clinics. Oral health education classes are conducted in English, Spanish and Vietnamese.

- **Neonatal Intensive Care**²⁹ – FIRST 5 and the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (SCVMC) have partnered to provide family-centered and technologically advanced care for premature and other babies admitted into the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU). FIRST 5 supports these infants and their families by investing in:
 - Giraffe Beds, which provide premature infants with controlled, stress-reduced environments, similar to the mother’s womb.
 - Total Body Cooling Program, a life-saving technology that benefits infants who have been deprived of oxygen at birth.
 - Family-Centered Care Program, which gives families personalized support from a Family Baby Advocate and Family Support Specialist along with support emergency assistance for low-income families, including meal and transportation vouchers and bereavement support.
 - Infants Exposed to Substances, a program that refers mothers to community-based support programs that help them closely monitor and appropriately care for their babies.
- **Family Resource Centers**³⁰ – 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

²⁷ <https://www.first5kids.org/health-development/healthy-eating/>

²⁸ <https://www.first5kids.org/what-we-fund/community-health-wellness-initiative/healthy-lifestyle/>

²⁹ <https://www.first5kids.org/what-we-fund/community-health-wellness-initiative/>

³⁰ <https://www.first5kids.org/what-we-fund/family-strengthening-initiative/family-resource-center/>

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 43.

TABLE 28. FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Center Name	Location	Phone
Adelante	Rebekah Children’s Services 290 IOOF Avenue Gilroy, CA 95020	408.846.2460
AACSA	African American Community Service Agency 304 N. 6th Street San José, CA 95112	408.292.3157
Dahl	Captain 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	408.928.7275
Cureton	Horace Cureton Elementary School 3720 E. Hills Drive, Room 1 & 2 San Jose, CA 95127	408.928.7390
Educare	Educare at Silicon Valley 1399 Santee Drive San Jose, CA 95122	408.573.4804
Edenvale	Edenvale Community Center 330 Branham Lane E., ECR Room San Jose, CA 95111	408.200.0997
Escuela	Mountain View Senior Center 260 Escuela Avenue Mountain View, CA 94040	650.967.4813
Evergreen	Katherine R. Smith Elementary School 2025 Clarice Drive, Room B6 San Jose, CA 95122	408.270.6752
Gardner	Gardner Family Care Corporation 160 East Virginia Street, Suite 280 San Jose, CA 95112	408.893.1340
Generations	ConXion to Community 749 Story Road, Suite 10 San Jose, CA 95122	408.213.0961
George Shirakawa	George Shirakawa Elementary School 645 Wool Creek Drive, Portable 1 & 2 San Jose, CA 95112	408.549.4512
Grail	Grail Family Services 2003 E. San Antonio Street San Jose, CA 95116	408.347.7892
Hubbard	Hubbard Media Arts Academy 1680 Foley Avenue, Room H2 & H3 San Jose, CA 95122	408.928.7725

Center Name	Location	Phone
ICAN	Vietnamese American Cultural Center 2072 Lucretia Avenue San Jose, CA 95122	408.509.1958
Josephine Guerrero	Robert Randall Elementary School 1300 Edsel Drive, Portable 3 Milpitas, CA 95035	408.635.2662 ext. 1637
Luther Burbank	Luther Burbank Elementary School 4 Wabash Avenue, Room 12 San Jose, CA 95128	408.903.4673
Mercy Street	Trinity United Methodist Church 748 Mercy Street Mountain View, CA 94014	650.967.4813
Painter	Ben Painter Elementary School 500 Rough and Ready Road San Jose, CA 95133	408.928.7274
Roots	Roots Community Health Center, South Bay 1898 The Alameda San Jose, CA 95126	408.490.4710
San Miguel	San Miguel Elementary School 777 San Miguel Avenue, Room K-5 Sunnyvale, CA 94085	408.522.8200 ext. 1890
Seven Trees	Daniel Lairon Elementary School 3975 Mira Loma Way San Jose, CA 95111	408.283.6251
Sherman Oaks	Sherman Oaks Elementary School 1800 Fruitdale Avenue San Jose, CA 95128	408.364.4200 ext. 4993
Regnart	William Regnart Elementary School 1170 Yorkshire Drive, Room 28 Cupertino, CA 95014	650.967.4813
Rosemary	Rosemary Elementary School 401 W. Hamilton Avenue Campbell, CA 95008	408.364.4200 ext. 4993
Vargas	Vargas Elementary School 1054 Carson Drive, Room 15 Sunnyvale, CA 94086	650.967.4813

Source: FIRST 5 Santa Clara County at <https://www.first5kids.org/what-we-fund/family-strengthening-initiative/family-resource-center/>

Resources in 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.³¹

³¹ <https://givesanbenito.org/nonprofit-directory>

San Benito County Public Health Division

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

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

The Public Health Division implements local, state, and federal goals and mandates for health improvements, tackles social problems specific to the community, educates the public, partners with physicians and their patients, and assesses and reports community health statistics.³² Table 44 lists the health clinics available to residents of San Benito County.

TABLE 29. HEALTH CLINICS IN SAN BENITO COUNTY

Clinic	Location	Phone
Pinnacle Health Care	591 McCray Street, Suite 100, Hollister, CA	831.634.4444
San Benito Health Foundation	351 Felice Drive, Hollister, CA	831.637.5306
San Benito County Public Health Services	439 Fourth Street, Hollister, CA	831.637.5367
Hazel Hawkins Community Clinic	301 The Alameda, Space B-3, San Juan Bautista, CA	831.623.4615
	930 Sunset Drive, Hollister, CA	831.636.2664

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

The Public Health Division implements the Health Care Program for Children in Foster Care³³. This program seeks to meet children and youth's medical, dental, mental, and developmental health needs 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.

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:

- Adult Protective Services;
- Child Protective Services;
- CalWORKs;
- General Assistance;

³² <http://hhsa.cosb.us/public-health/>

³³ <https://hhsa.cosb.us/public-health/foster-care/>

- CalFresh, formally known as California’s Food Stamps Program; and,
- IHHS Public Authority (in conjunction with In-Home Supportive Services).³⁴

Community Food Bank and Hollister Salvation Army

The Community Food Bank and Hollister Salvation Army³⁵ offer meal programs to San Benito County residents, through food pantry distribution, which has been transformed into a drive-thru pickup, sit-down meals and mobile meals to those who cannot reach a food distribution center. Foodbank services are available throughout San Benito County, including Hollister, Aromas, San Juan Bautista, and Tres Pinos. For a listing of Community Food Bank pick-up locations, visit the agency's [website](#).

The Community FoodBank, The Student Snack Bag initiative³⁶ reaches out directly to students in San Benito County schools each week during the school year. When the kitchens close in school cafeterias, the food doesn’t stop coming. Student Snack Bags are given to students every Friday, filled with kid-friendly food that provides two weekend breakfasts, lunches and snacks. Contact your child’s school to find out about the availability of the Student Snack Bag program.

Resources for Children with Disabilities

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

San Andreas Regional Center

The San Andreas Regional Center is a community-based, private nonprofit corporation that the State of California funds 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.³⁷ 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 that the staff can identify receive assistance services, while individuals identified as not eligible for services are referred to appropriate agencies in the community.

The San Andreas Regional Center provides services for young children called their Early Start program. They serve high-risk children under the age of three with genetic, medical, or environmental histories that place them at greater risk for developmental disability. Once young children are assessed and found to be at-risk, they are eligible for the Early Start Prevention Program. To arrange for an assessment, San Benito County families must call 844-700-9889; Santa Clara County families must call (800) 404-5900. More information on San Andreas Regional Center services can be found on the agency’s [website](#).

³⁴ San Benito County Health and Human Services Agency (2019). Web site: <http://hhsa.cosb.us/>

³⁵ https://hollister.salvationarmy.org/hollister_corps/cure-hunger/

³⁶ Community Food Bank of San Benito County (2020). Student Snack Bag Program. Website: <https://www.communityfoodbankofsbco.org/student-snack-bag-program/>

³⁷ <http://www.sanandreasregional.org/>

Parents Helping Parents

Parents Helping Parents (PHP) is a nonprofit, community-based, and parent-directed family resource center. It 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.³⁸ Although PHP does not offer therapies, they provide information and direction on resources and referrals. They assist children and families with any special needs, such as cancer, accidents, congenital disabilities, premature birth, and attention deficit (hyperactivity) disorder. PHP supports both families with children who have special needs and the professionals who serve them. For support, contact (408) 727-5775.

Special Parents Information Network

Special Parent Information Network (SPIN) is a non-profit parent-to-parent support and information network serving parents, guardians and families in Santa Cruz and San Benito Counties who have a child or children with special needs of any age.³⁹ The network houses a Family Empowerment Center on Disabilities as well as a Family Resource Center. Specific SPIN services include:

- Information on and referral to local resources for children with special needs.
- Mentor program for parents who want support and information from another parent who has a child with a similar disability or has experience navigating the system of services.
- Support Groups for both English and Spanish-speaking parents.
- Educational workshops and training on various topics to educate parents and professionals to better meet and advocate for a child's needs at home, school, and in the community.
- IEP Clinics that provide individual assistance on issues regarding children's Individualized Educational Plan (IEP).
- Networking opportunities through support groups, events, workshops and training, and parent-to-parent support.
- Resource library of books, periodicals, journals, brochures, and videos on various special needs topics.

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

Santa Clara County Office of Education Inclusion Collaborative

The Inclusion Collaborative of Santa Clara County provides information, professional development workshops, annual conferences, and resources that promote the inclusion of children with special needs or disabilities in child care, preschool, and community settings.⁴⁰ Some of the topics covered in trainings and workshops held by the Inclusion Collaborative include understanding the special education referral maze, adapting toys and activities for children with disabilities, and understanding the impact of language on behavior. The Inclusion Collaborative operates a Warmline where individuals can receive free support, information, and referrals for including children of all ages with disabilities and other needs. The Warmline can be accessed by phone at (408) 453-6651 or email at inclusionwarmline@sccoe.org.

³⁸ Parents Helping Parents (2019). About Us. Website: <https://www.php.com/about-us/>

³⁹ <http://spinsc.org/>

⁴⁰ <http://www.inclusioncollaborative.org/>

Family and Children Services of Silicon Valley

Family & Children Services of Silicon Valley is a private, nonprofit health and human services agency that has been a resource for residents in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties since 1948; they provide a variety of comprehensive and affordable counseling, education and prevention programs.⁴¹ 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).⁴²
- Deaf/Hard-of-Hearing Program - Support groups and counseling for students who are Deaf or Hard-of-Hearing that are provided at select campuses in Santa Clara County.⁴³
- School-Based Services –FCS partners with schools and districts to provide on-campus counseling (general or special education), mental health assessments, teacher or parent education workshops, or the Teen FAST Program. Using evidence-based practices and strategies, therapists assist children and teens with a wide variety of concerns, including bullying, depression, anxiety, stress, home life issues, and behavior.⁴⁴
- 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.⁴⁵
- 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.⁴⁶
- 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 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.⁴⁷

More information on these services can be found on the agency [website](#).

⁴¹ <http://www.fcservices.org/>

⁴² <http://www.fcservices.org/individual-and-family-counseling-services/>

⁴³ <http://www.fcservices.org/deaf-hard-of-hearing-program/>

⁴⁴ <http://www.fcservices.org/services-in-collaboration-with-schools/>

⁴⁵ <http://www.fcservices.org/lgbtq-wellness/>

⁴⁶ <http://www.fcservices.org/lgbtq-youth-space-program/>

⁴⁷ <http://www.fcservices.org/family-violence-abuse-prevention-positive-solutions-program/>

Resources for Homeless Children and Families

The number of homeless individuals in Santa Clara County increased by 31% from 2017 to 2019.⁴⁸ Of the homeless population, 921 (9%) were members of family units and 1,876 (19%) were classified as unaccompanied youth and young adults. These data suggest that the need for programs that service the homeless is high, especially in Santa Clara County where there is a lack of affordable housing and work opportunities for people with limited education. This environment, combined with a single, triggering event, are all that is needed to force a family without emergency funds out of stable housing. There are several agencies that service the homeless in Santa Clara County and the surrounding region. Listings of important resources are provided by Destination: Home⁴⁹ and Project WeHOPE.⁵⁰ 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](#).

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.⁵¹ The organization serves more than 5,000 adults, veterans, families, and youth each year through offices at seven locations. HomeFirst's Boccardo Reception Center, the county's largest homeless services center, provides shelter and transitional housing as well as a wide array of additional services to the homeless year-round. Currently, HomeFirst operates two family living centers, the Sobrato Family Living Center in Santa Clara and the Boccardo Family Living Center located in San Martin. For more information, contact (408) 539-2100.

In 2020 HomeFirst announced a pilot program in partnership with the City of San Jose. HomeFirst's Bridge Housing (BHC) Program provides safe and secure interim housing to eligible individuals enrolled in Santa Clara County and City of San Jose Rapid Rehousing Programs. Participants receive an array of on-site supportive services and access to resources needed to build a lifestyle of self-sufficiency. For general operations and program inquiries, the BHC Program Manager can be reached at 408-510-7661.

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.⁵² The shelter can serve up to 35 families at a time. Each family is provided with a private room and case management services designed to help them identify barriers to self-sufficiency and develop a plan to secure permanent housing. Families that participate in the program are provided with housing for up to three months, are referred to other agencies for services such as CalFresh or subsidized childcare and financial literacy/job readiness training. According to program data, seventy-five percent of families who participated in the program have moved into permanent housing. For more information, contact (408) 926-8885.

⁴⁸ Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey (2019), Applied Survey Research.

⁴⁹ <https://destinationhomesv.org/>

⁵⁰ <https://www.projectwehope.org/all-programs>

⁵¹ <https://www.homefirstsc.org/>

⁵² <http://familysupportivehousing.org/programs-and-services/the-san-jose-family-shelter-2/>

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.⁵³ Services to the homeless include prevention and housing assistance efforts through their Finally Home Security Deposit Program. The program provides a one-time grant of 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.

COVID-19 Resources in Santa Clara and San Benito County

COVID-19 information and resources including vaccine data and appointments, testing sites, and emotional support available in both counties are listed below.

Santa Clara County	San Benito County
Testing	
COVID-19 testing: Visit sccfreetest.org to schedule an appointment for a COVID-19 test online.	COVID-19 testing: Residents can schedule an appointment for a viral COVID-19 test online through the Logistics Health Incorporated website or by phone at (888) 634-1123.
Tuberculosis (TB) screening: Visit PublicHealthProviders.sccgov.org/schools to schedule a TB screening.	Contact San Benito County Public Health at (831) 637-5367 to arrange a TB screening.
Vaccinations	
To schedule a COVID-19 vaccination, visit your family doctor, pharmacy, or visit sccfreevax.org .	To schedule a COVID-19 vaccination, visit https://myturn.ca.gov/ .
For more information on required vaccinations for children attending school visit ShotsForSchool.org .	For children attending school, make an immunization appointment at the Pediatric Immunization clinic by calling 831-637-5367.
Transportation	
Free VTA transportation services to vaccination clinics are available, please call 408-809-2124	Help is available at MyTurn.com for people who require assistance with scheduling an appointment and arrange for transportation to the nearest clinic, or complete a request on https://myturn.ca.gov/ for an in-home appointment.
Mental Health & Wellness Support	
Emotional support is available by visiting ParentYouthHelpline.org or call or text 855-427-2736.	For Emotional support services, contact Hazel Hawkins at the COVID-19 Hotline on 831-636-2640.

⁵³ <https://housingtrustsv.org/>

Summary

Services that support low-income children and families:

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 childcare and employment assistance through the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program.
- The CalFresh Program provides monthly electronic benefits to eligible families that can be used to buy food at participating market and food stores.

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.

The Community Food Bank and Hollister Salvation Army

- Provide food distribution to San Benito County residents. These agencies offer a range of meal programs through food pantry distribution, which has been transformed into a drive-thru pickup, sit-down meals and mobile meals to those who cannot reach a food distribution center.
- Food bank services are available throughout San Benito County, including Hollister, Aromas, San Juan Bautista, and Tres Pinos. For a listing of Community Food Bank pick-up locations, visit the agency website.

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

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.

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:

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 Final Home Security Deposit Program, which provides a one-time grant of up to \$2,500 to individuals and families moving to permanent, sustainable housing.

Services that support children with disabilities:

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 childcare providers participating in FIRST 5's Quality Rating Improvement System (QRIS) consortium.

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.



Chapter 8: Head Start Eligible Children

Background

This chapter includes data on children who are income and categorically eligible for Head Start services. Estimates for children who meet federal income eligibility guidelines are provided at the city level for all major cities located in Santa Clara and San Benito County. Data on the number of children who are categorically eligible for Head Start services are derived from California Department of Education annual enrollment figures and are provided at the county level.

Income Eligible Children

Children in families with household incomes at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) are eligible for Head Start services. For a family of four, that equates to an annual household income of \$26,200. In the Santa Clara County-San Benito County service area, an estimated 4,556 children ages 0-2 years qualify for Early Head Start, and 6,020 children ages 3-4 years qualify for Head Start based on household income (see Table 45 for number of income eligible children in service area). A comparison of income eligibility rates between counties reveals that the proportion of San Benito's child population that is income eligible for Head Start is three times greater than that of Santa Clara County. Yet, the number of children who are income eligible for services in Santa Clara far exceeds that of San Benito County.

TABLE 30. INCOME ELIGIBLE CHILDREN BY CITY AND AGE GROUP (2018)

	Children Ages 0-2 Years			Children Ages 3-4 Years		
	No. of Children	Children Living at or Below 100% FPL	Percent of Children Living at or Below 100% FPL	No. of Children	Children Living at or Below 100% FPL	Percent of Children Living at or Below 100% FPL
Santa Clara Co.	76,029	3,658	4.8%	53,493	4,765	8.9%
Alviso	100	1	1.0%	70	3	4.3%
Campbell	1,597	186	11.6%	1,337	94	7.0%
Cupertino	1,706	5	0.3%	1,108	62	5.6%
Gilroy	2,243	0	0.0%	1,776	175	9.9%
Livermore	1,908	20	1.0%	1,410	61	4.3%
Los Altos	1,338	119	8.9%	893	21	2.4%
Los Gatos	1,377	15	1.1%	926	82	8.9%
Milpitas	2,980	0	0.0%	1,783	86	4.8%
Morgan Hill	1,782	0	0.0%	1,410	138	9.8%
Mountain View	2,451	222	9.1%	1,637	38	2.3%
Palo Alto	3,821	412	10.8%	2,486	141	5.7%
San Jose	37,922	2,078	5.5%	27,130	2,815	10.4%
San Martin	250	0	0.0%	198	19	9.6%
Santa Clara	5,781	385	6.7%	3,673	297	8.1%
Saratoga	847	3	0.4%	553	32	5.8%
Sunnyvale	6,797	59	0.9%	4,823	220	4.6%
Watsonville	3,125	153	4.9%	2,276	481	21.1%
San Benito Co.	5,492	898	16.4%	4,308	1,255	29.1%
Aromas	167	22	13.2%	123	23	18.7%
Hollister	4,382	720	16.4%	3,444	1,014	29.4%
King City	711	118	16.6%	559	165	29.5%
Paicines	30	5	16.7%	23	7	30.4%
San Juan Bautista	184	30	16.3%	145	42	29.0%
Tres Pinos	18	3	16.7%	14	4	28.6%
Service Area	81,521	4,556	5.6%	57,801	6,020	10.4%

Abbreviations: Co. = County; No. = Number; FPL = Federal Poverty Level

Source: Infant/Toddler and Preschool Reports (2018), Early Learning Needs Assessment Tool (ELNAT), American Institutes for Research (AIR)

Capacity to Serve Income Eligible Children

As shown in Table 46, there are 2,013 slots available to an estimated 10,576 children under the age of 5 years who (a) reside in the Santa Clara-San Benito County service area and (b) meet income eligibility criteria for Head Start services. These data indicate that Head Start has the capacity to serve 15.9% of the income eligible child population. Head Start's capacity to serve income eligible children varies by age group and county, with 67% of all slots allocated to children ages 3-4 years who reside in Santa Clara.

TABLE 31. CAPACITY TO SERVE INCOME ELIGIBLE CHILDREN BY COUNTY (2018)

	No. of Children Living at or Below 100% FPL	No. of Available Slots (Capacity - 2021)	No. of Slots Needed to Service 100% of Income Eligible Children	Pct. of Children that Can Be Served with Available Slots (Pct. Capacity)
Santa Clara Co.	8,423	1,944	6,729	18.8%
Children Ages 0-2 Years	3,658	323	3,424	12.3%
Children Ages 3-4 Years	4,765	1,621	3,305	23.8%
San Benito Co.	2,153	69	1,901	4.6%
Children Ages 0-2 Years	898	0	876	0.0%
Children Ages 3-4 Years	1,255	69	1,025	7.8%
Service Area	10,576	2,013	8,630	15.9%
Children Ages 0-2 Years	4,556	323	4,300	9.9%
Children Ages 3-4 Years	6,020	1,690	4,330	20.4%

Abbreviations: Co. = County; No. = Number; Pct. = Percent

Source: No. of Children Living at or Below 100% FPL - Infant/Toddler and Preschool Reports (2018), Early Learning Needs Assessment Tool (ELNAT), American Institutes for Research (AIR); No. of Available Slots – Program Information Report (2021), Early Learning Services, Santa Clara County Office of Education

Categorically Eligible Children

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

- Children who are homeless; and/or,
- Children in foster care.

Unfortunately, current population data on children who are categorically eligible for Head Start services are not readily available for various reasons. For example, for most children, outcomes such as special education services are not typically determined until children first enroll in kindergarten at the age of six years.

While imprecise, data on Kindergartners in foster care or homeless can serve as a proxy for the number of preschool-aged children that potentially qualify for Head Start based on categorical criteria. According to the data presented in Table 47, 228 children enrolled in Kindergarten in Santa Clara County and San Benito County had characteristics or circumstances that, were they present one or two years prior to Kindergarten enrollment, would have made them eligible for Head Start services.

TABLE 32. KINDERGARTNERS BY CATEGORICAL SUBGROUP (2020)

	No. of Children in Foster Care	No. of Children Who Are Homeless	Aggregate Count
Santa Clara County	32	186	218
San Benito County	4	6	10
Service Area	36	192	228

Abbreviations: No. = Number **Source:** Enrollment by Ethnicity and Grade (2020/21), DataQuest, CA Department of Education

Pregnant and Perinatal Parents

Pregnant and Perinatal Parents receiving State and/or Federal payments due to their low-income status are potential candidates for the Early Head Start Program. As displayed in Table 48, an estimated 61.8% of California women with a live birth in 2013-2014 lived in families with income below 200% of the federal poverty guideline. In Santa Clara County, 36.6% of mothers with a recent birth were living in Low-Income Families (2013-2014) compared to the Los Angeles County figure of 67.1%. Santa Clara County is positioned as fourth in the lowest percentage of mothers in low-income families out of 36 reported counties throughout the state. However, the need for financial assistance continues to be crucial, as 35.3% of Medi-Cal recipients in Santa Clara County are infants below the age of 2 years. Both figures demonstrate the continued need to identify Early Head Start eligible children and families in Santa Clara County.

TABLE 33. MOTHERS IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES (2021)

	Santa Clara County	Los Angeles County	California State
Mothers in Low-Income Families	36.6%	67.1%	61.8%

Source: Mothers with a Recent Birth Living in Low-Income Families (2013-2014), KidsData.Org.

Note: Data for San Benito County is not available.

Furthermore, as shown in Table 49, in 2018, a total of 6,206 pregnant women participated in the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program, a federally funded health and nutrition program that aids pregnant women. The figures for Santa Clara County and San Benito County represent a decline in participation from 2016 to 2018, a possible indication of the decreasing need for assistance by pregnant women in both counties.

TABLE 34. NUMBER OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN PROGRAM (2016 - 2018)

	2016	2017	2018
Santa Clara County	7,520	6,695	5,720
San Benito County	599	545	486
Service Area	8,199	7,240	6,206

Source: WIC Redemption by County by Participant Category Data 2010-2018, California Health and Human Services Open Data Portal.

Summary

Notable eligibility characteristics for Santa Clara County:

- Head Start has the capacity to serve 15.9% of the income eligible population in Santa Clara County.

Notable eligibility characteristics for Santa Benito County:

- Head Start has the capacity to serve 26.9% of the income eligible population in San Benito County.

Notable eligibility characteristics for Santa Clara County and San Benito County:

- There are 4,300 income-eligible children ages 0-2 years who reside in the service area without an Early Head Start slot. However, Head Start centers are in specific cities throughout both counties and deliver services for residents in those locations, making the total eligible number 10,576.
- There are 4,330 income-eligible children ages 3-4 years who reside in the service area without a Head Start slot. However, Head Start centers are in specific cities throughout both counties and deliver services for residents in those locations, making the total eligible number 6,020.
- Head Start centers are located at specific locations within the service area and deliver services for residents of that location.
- Head Start has the capacity to serve 15.9% of all income eligible children who reside in the service area.
- It is estimated that the number of children ages 3-4 years that qualify for Head Start services based on categorical criteria exceeds the number of available slots.

Eligibility of Pregnant and Perinatal Parents:

- 36.6% of Santa Clara County mothers live in Low-Income Families and 35.3% of Medi-Cal recipients in Santa Clara County are infants below the age of 2 years.



Chapter 9: Early Head Start Program Information

Background

This chapter summarizes key data elements from the Early Head Start Program Information Report (PIR), including but not limited to enrollment data and data on the characteristics of children and families from Santa Clara County and San Benito County who were served by the Early Head Start program between 2013-14 and 2020-21. The PIR is a standardized statistical report submitted annually to the Administration on Children and Families (ACF). Data for the 2019-2020 year in this chapter is unavailable or incomplete due to a disruption in normal data collection that occurred in the wake of the COVID-19 public health pandemic. Due to the public health pandemic, the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Office of Head Start suspended the requirement for grantees to submit PIR data in 2019-20.

Early Head Start Enrollment

In 2019-20, a new Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership was added to existing partnerships, which resulted in a 79% increase in funded enrollment slots from the previous year (see Table 50). Since the addition of the new partnership program, the number of cumulative enrollments in Early Head Start (EHS) has not exceeded the funded enrollment.

TABLE 50. NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN EARLY HEAD START

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21
Total Funded Enrollment	88	88	196	196	256	254	455	323
Total Cumulative Enrollment	134	137	288	294	350	351	429	249

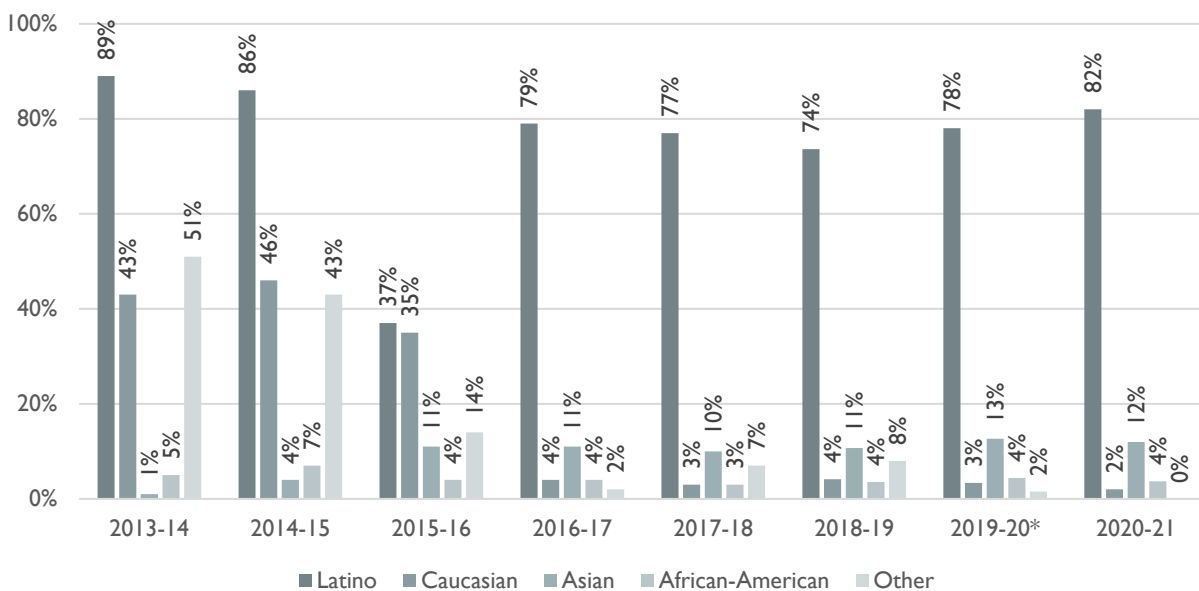
Note: Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Early Head Start Program Information Report

Race/Ethnicity of Children Enrolled in Early Head Start

Like Head Start, Latino/Hispanic children account for the largest proportion of EHS enrollment. The percentage of Latino/Hispanic children served through the EHS program increased steadily since 2016-2017, now accounting for greater than 80% of EHS enrollment (see Figure 16). Asian-Americans accounted for 12% of the 2020-21 Early Head Start enrollment

FIGURE 16. RACE/ETHNICITY OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN EARLY HEAD START



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. Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Early Head Start Program Information Report

Primary Language of Children Enrolled in Early Head Start

As shown in Table 51, the two most common languages spoken by EHS children in 2020-21 were Spanish (57%) and English (32%). Included in the “Other” category are 8.8% of children with a primary home

language of East Asian origin. As the primary language spoken at home, Spanish rose by 5% and English decreased by 5% from 2020 to 2021.

TABLE 51. PRIMARY LANGUAGE OF CHILDREN IN EARLY HEAD START

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21
Spanish	100	70	134	128	159	173	225	143
English	31	25	97	131	166	154	160	81
Other	3	42	56	35	25	24	44	25

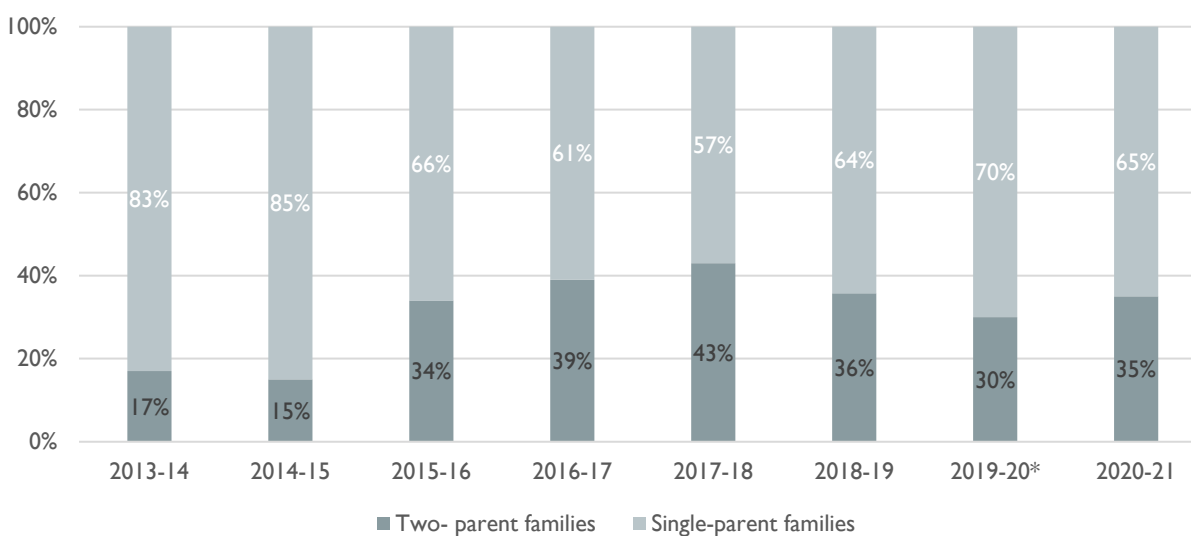
Note: Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Early Head Start Program Information Report

Dual- and Single-Parent Families

Approximately 65% of the children served by EHS in 2020-21 were in single-parent families (see Figure 17). Though smaller in size, the proportion of children in two-parent families has increased by 5% from the previous year.

FIGURE 17. EARLY HEAD START TWO- AND SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES



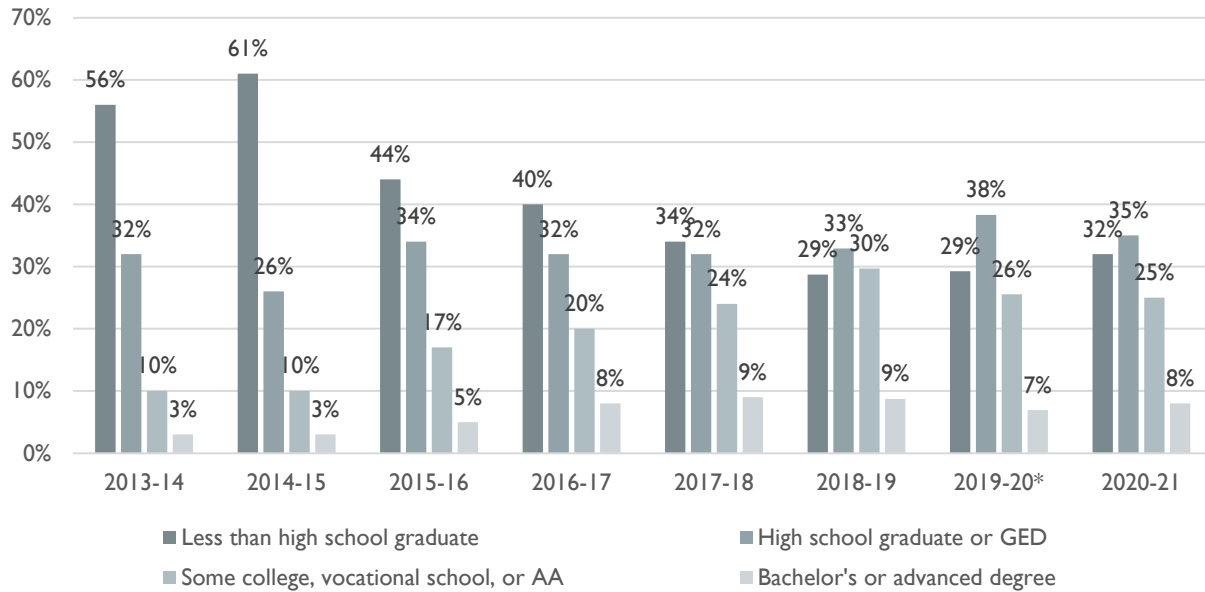
Note: Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Early Head Start Program Information Report

Parent Education

As shown in Figure 18, the proportions of EHS parents who report graduating from high school or earning a GED, completing some college or vocational training, or obtaining a college degree have remained constant since the previous year, yet increased gradually since 2013. As of 2020/21, 32% of parents reported that they did not graduate from high school or obtain their GED, a 3% increase from the previous year.

FIGURE 18. HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL OF EHS PARENTS



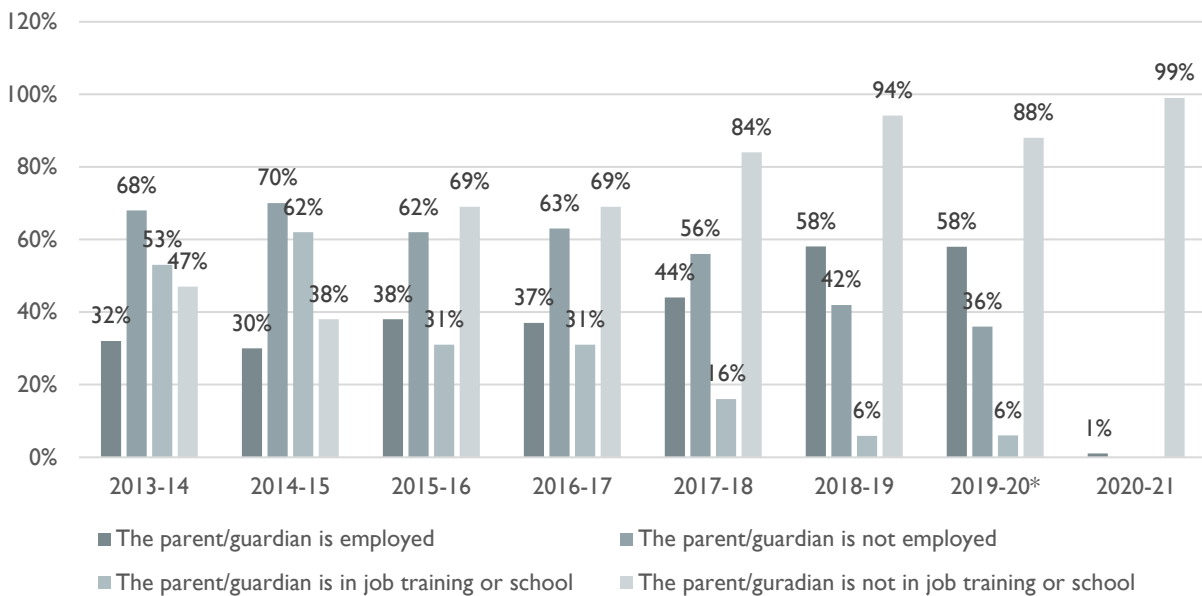
Note: Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Early Head Start Program Information Report

Employment and Jobs Training/School

Changes in job opportunities and the economy have impacted EHS families. For single-parent families, the majority (99% in 2020-21) are not in job training or school (see Figure 19). The percentage of parent/guardian not employed, in job training, or school at the end of enrollment has sharply increased from 88% to 99% in the 2020-2021 year.

FIGURE 19. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING/SCHOOL OF SINGLE-PARENT EHS FAMILIES



Note: Employment distributions are independent of job training/school distributions. Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Early Head Start Program Information Report

Summary

Early Head Start (EHS) demographics:

- The majority of children served by EHS in 2019-20 were Hispanic (82%), followed by Asian-American children (12%).
- The proportion of children with a reported home language of Spanish (57%) exceeded the proportion that primarily speak English in the home (32%).
- The proportion of two-parent families served by EHS has decreased by 5% and single-parent families increased by 5% since 2020.
- The percent of EHS parents with less than a high school diploma has continued to increase since 2018-2019.
- In 2021, the absolute majority of single-parent EHS families were unemployed (99%).



Chapter 10: Head Start Program Information

Background

This chapter summarizes key data elements from the Head Start Program Information Report (PIR), including but not limited to enrollment data, services data (e.g., medical and dental homes) and characteristics of children and families from Santa Clara County and San Benito County who were served by the Head Start program between 2013-14 and 2020-21. Some data for this chapter is unavailable or incomplete for the 2019-20 year due to a disruption to normal data collection that occurred in the wake of the COVID-19 public health pandemic. Due to the public health pandemic, the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Office of Head Start suspended the requirement for grantees to submit PIR data in 2019-20. However, data submission resumed in 2020-21.

Slot and enrollment trends for Head Start classrooms have varied over the past six years. During the most recent year of available data (2018-19), the number of “5 Days a Week – Full Day” slots has increased by 209 over the span of 2015-16 and 2018-2019 (see Table 52). Like full-day slots, the number of “5 Days a Week – Part Day” slots has increased from 242 slots in 2017-18 to 424 slots in 2018-19 (a 75% increase). Conversely, the number of “4 Days a Week – Part Day” slots has trended downwards since 2014-15, enrolling only 612 children in 2018-19. Despite these fluctuations, the program has consistently served more than its funded enrollment. The total cumulative enrollment decreased in 2020-21 by 853 since last year; however, decreasing enrollment is anticipated due to the continued presence of the Covid-19 pandemic.

TABLE 52. HEAD START ENROLLMENT

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21
5 Days a Week – Full Day	668	553	553	662	654	762	N/A	N/A
5 Days a Week – Part Day	0	0	0	0	424	424	N/A	N/A
4 Days a Week – Part Day	1,600	1,715	1,715	1,402	612	612	N/A	N/A
Home-based	0	0	0	0	0	148	N/A	N/A
Total Funded Enrollment	2,268	2,268	2,268	2,064	1,690	1,946	1,690	1,690
Total Cumulative Enrollment	2,553	2,573	2,328	2,257	1,869	2,219	1,816	963
% Total Actual Enrollment over Funded Enrollment	12%	12%	3%	9%	11%	14%	7%	N/A

Abbreviations: N/A = Not Available

Note: Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

Race and Ethnicity of Children Enrolled in Head Start

Prior to 2015-16, data on race were captured separately from data on ethnicity. In 2015-16, race and ethnicity response options were combined into a single variable. Despite this change in data collection methods, the majority of children enrolled (approx. 70%) continue to be Hispanic/Latino (see Figure 20 and Table 53). The second largest demographic enrolled are Asian children (22%). These two subgroups consistently make up over 92% of Head Start children.

TABLE 53. HEAD START ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY

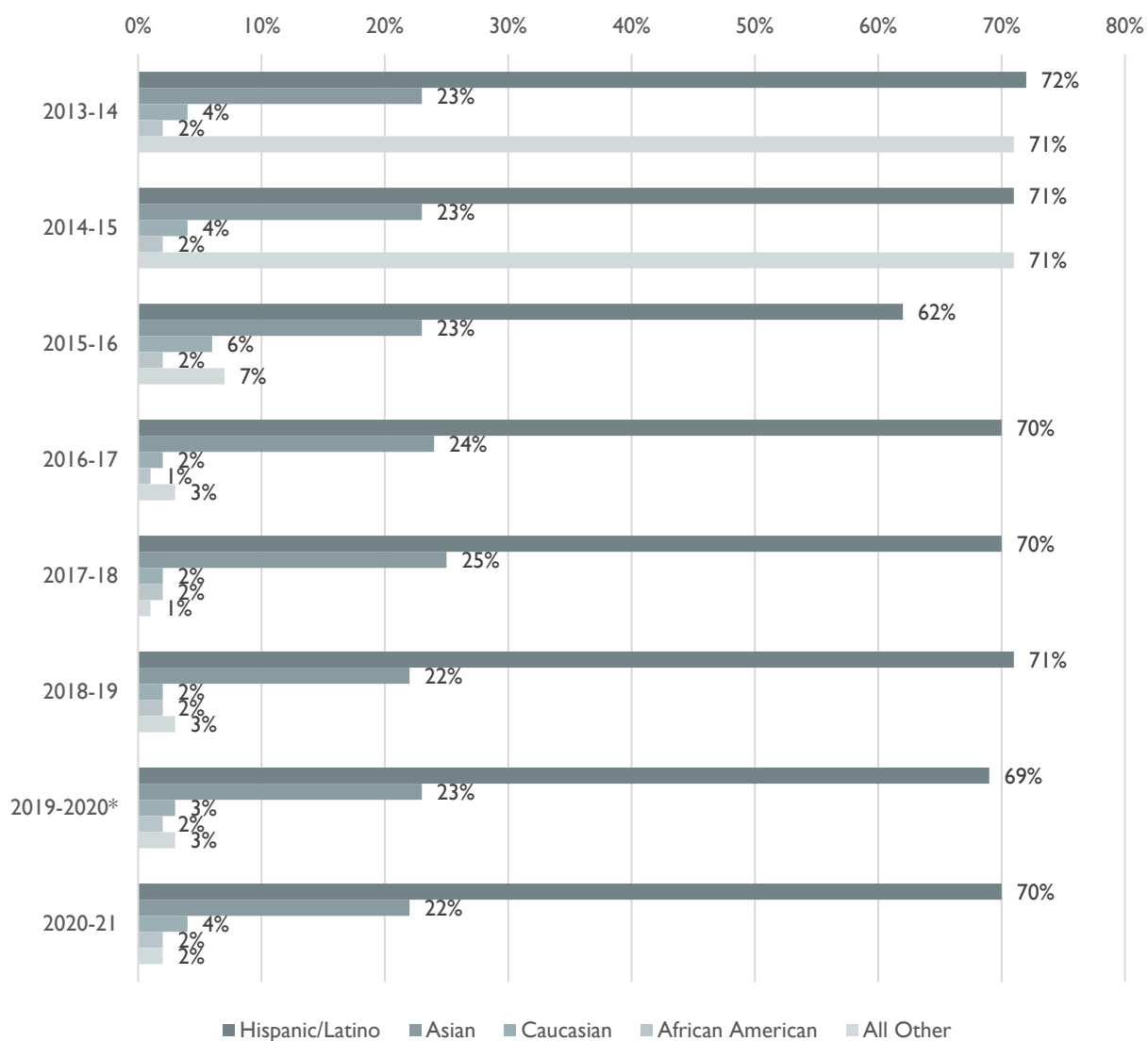
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21
Latino	1,834	1,819	1,455	1,581	1,301	1,572	1,218	648
Asian	579	593	539	550	465	499	406	203
African American	57	49	40	32	39	49	42	22
Biracial/Multiracial	118	145	103	19	13	20	26	5
Caucasian	99	92	142	52	32	42	58	34
NH/PI	11	13	9	12	7	9	8	3
AI/AN	1,651	1,648	0	0	1	1	7	3
Other/Unspecified	38	33	40	11	6	27	6	8
Total	2,553	2,573	2,328	2,257	1,869	2,219	1,771	926

Abbreviations: NH/PI = Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian/Alaskan Native

Notes: In 2011-12 and beyond, modified data collection methods were used to accurately reflect children identified as Caucasian or American Indian/Alaska Native. From 2015-16 and on, race/ethnicity not collected as mutually exclusive variables. Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

FIGURE 20. HEAD START CHILDREN BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Notes: 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. Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

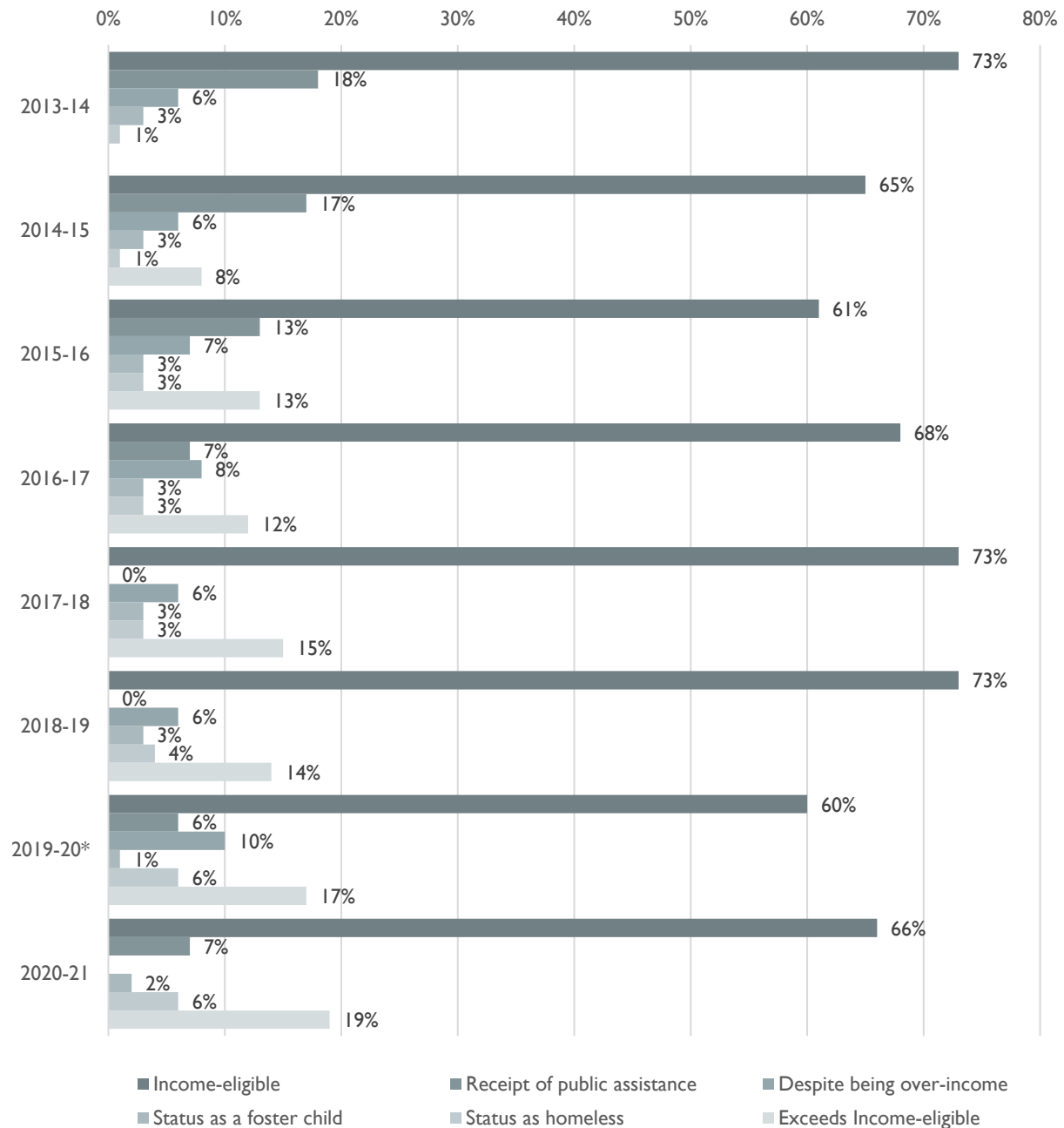
Source: Head Start Program Information Report

Head Start Eligibility Status

Nearly two-thirds 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 19% of enrollees in 2020-21 (see Figure 21 and Table 54). Despite earning an income that exceeds the income-eligible guidelines, these are families that would find it very

difficult to meet the cost of living expenses, including childcare, in this service area. It should be noted that prior to the 2019-20 year, the percent of over-income children has ranged between 5-8%, which is below the 10% allowed by federal regulation. In 2020-21, the “despite being over income” category was not reported.

FIGURE 21. HEAD START ENROLLMENT BY TYPE OF ELIGIBILITY



Notes: 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. Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

TABLE 54. ACTUAL ENROLLMENT BY TYPE OF ELIGIBILITY

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21
Income-eligible	1,862	1,667	1,411	1,530	1,370	1,624	1,090	597
Receipt of public assistance	452	428	307	162	0	0	109	64
Despite being over-income	142	154	163	177	120	125	176	NA
Status as a foster child	68	83	77	61	51	70	25	14
Status as homeless	29	36	61	62	56	91	101	56
Exceeds Income-eligible	-	205	309	265	272	309	311	167
Total	2,553	2,573	2,328	2,257	1,869	2,219	1,812	898

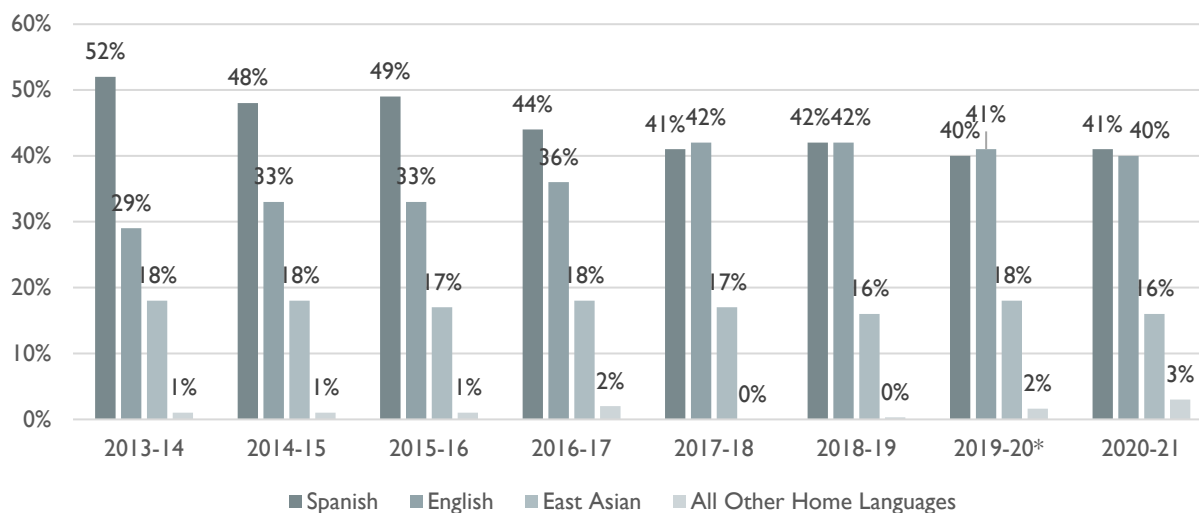
Note: Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection. Hyphen-minus (-) indicates no data available.

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

Home Languages of Children in Head Start

As shown in Figure 22 and Table 55, the percentage of children speaking Spanish trended downwards from 2013-14 to 2017-18, decreasing 11 percentage points during this period, then remained consistent for the next four program years. Conversely, the percentage of students speaking English has increased by 13 percentage points during this same 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, 16% East Asian languages, and the remaining 3% speaking Middle Eastern/South Asian, African, Pacific Island, Native North American/Alaskan, and unspecified languages in the 2020-21 program year.

FIGURE 22. HOME LANGUAGES IN HEAD START



Note: Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

TABLE 55. HEAD START ENROLLMENT BY HOME LANGUAGE

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21
Spanish	1,319	1,242	1,143	991	763	922	718	394
English	751	859	764	809	777	943	749	383
East Asian Language	467	451	407	408	326	347	320	150
Middle E. & South Asian	10	10	2	3	2	2	9	4
African Languages	5	3	1	0	0	0	3	2
Pacific Island Languages	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
Eur. & Slavic Languages	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Caribbean Languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native N. American/Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Central, S. American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	2	10	44	1	5	14	28

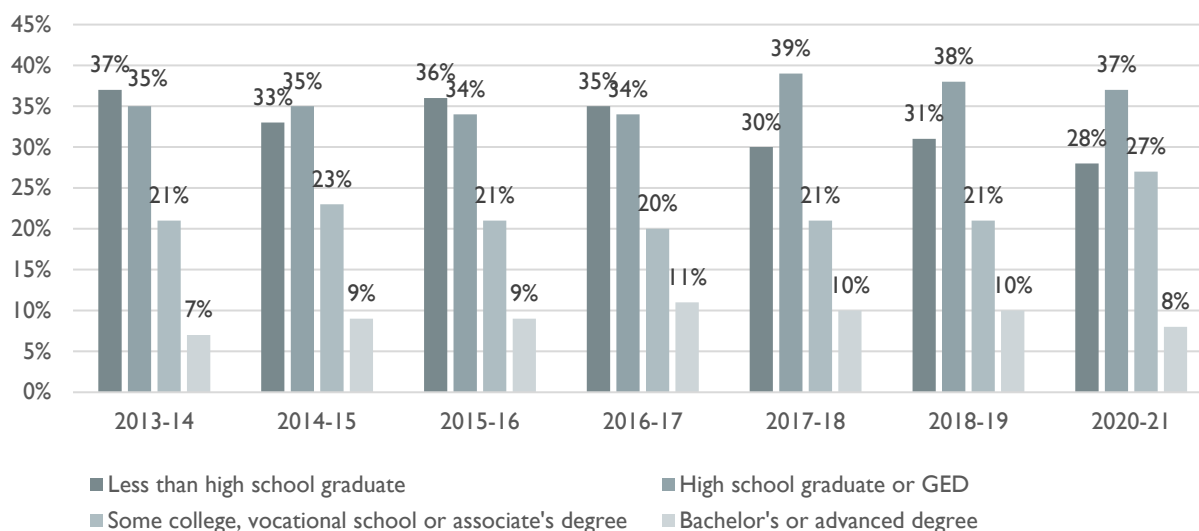
Note: Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

Parent Education Level

In the most recent year of data collection (2020-21), approximately one-third of parents (35%) had some college or a bachelor’s degree or higher (see Figure 23 and Table 56). Trends show that there was a slight increase in the percentage of parents who are earning their bachelor’s or advanced degree (from 7% in 2013-14 to 8% in 2020-21). There was a decrease in the percentage of parents with less than a high school diploma (-9% from 2013-14 to 2020-21). Data on parent education level was unavailable for the 2019-20 program year due to data collection disruption.

FIGURE 23. PARENT EDUCATION LEVEL



Notes: In years 2014-15 to 2020-21, data is based on total parents with program information.

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

TABLE 56. EDUCATION LEVEL OF HEAD START PARENTS

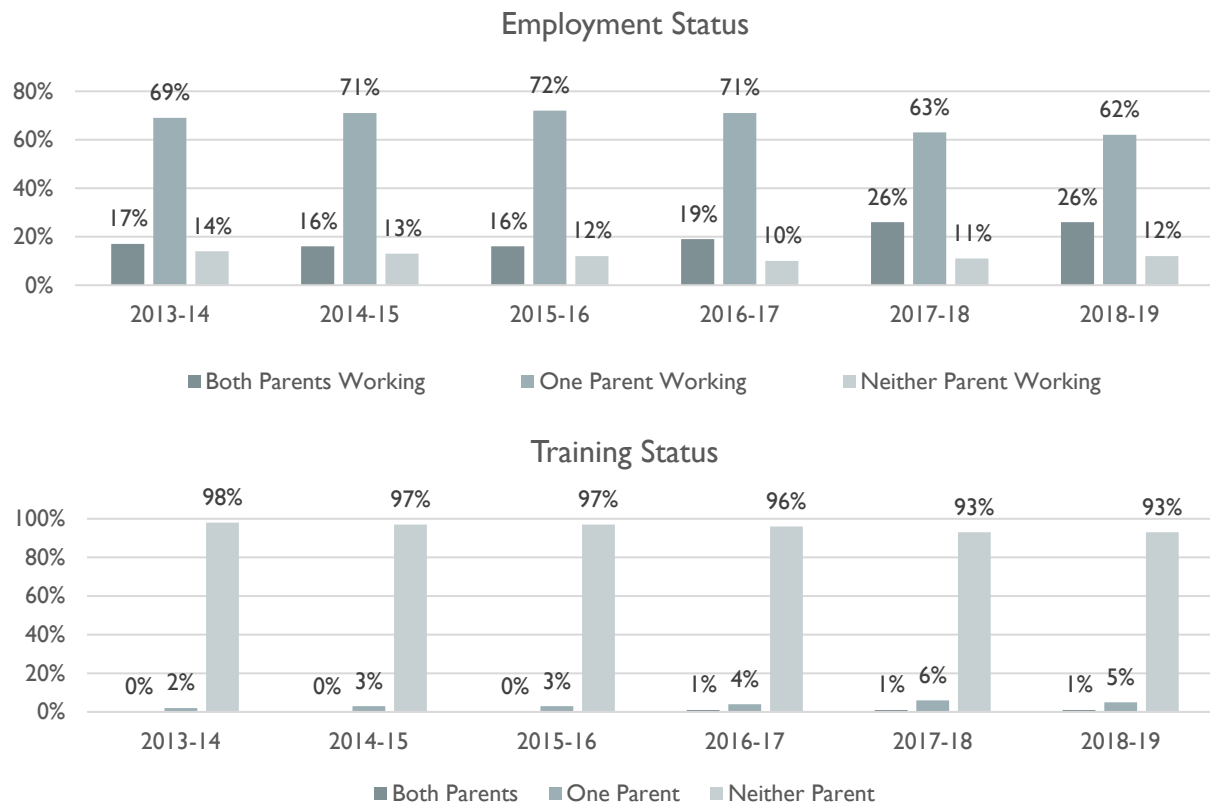
	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19	2020 -21
Less than high school graduate	896	813	745	698	516	613	209
High school graduate or GED	861	870	700	692	657	749	272
Some college, vocational school, or AA degree	512	560	445	408	356	426	197
Bachelor's or advanced degree	175	218	190	221	174	201	56

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

Parent Participation in Employment and/or Education/Training Programs

In 2020-21, data collection was modified to report data in which at least one parent was working, participating in job training, or attending school. Unlike in prior years, these data were not separated by one or both parents working. Data on parent employment and training was not available for the 2019-20 program year due to data collection disruption. In 2020-21, 522 families (57%) had at least one parent employed, and 7 families (0.7%) had at least one parent who participated in job training or attended school (Table 57). In the most recent year of available data with the number of working parents separated (2018-19), approximately two thirds of two-parent families had one parent working (see Figure 24 and Table 57). The percentage of both parents working increased since 2015-16, from 16% to 26% in 2018-19. In two-parent families, 5% had at least one parent in job training or school, down 1% in 2018-19 since the previous year.

FIGURE 24. EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING STATUS OF TWO PARENT/GUARDIAN HS FAMILIES



Source: Head Start Program Information Report

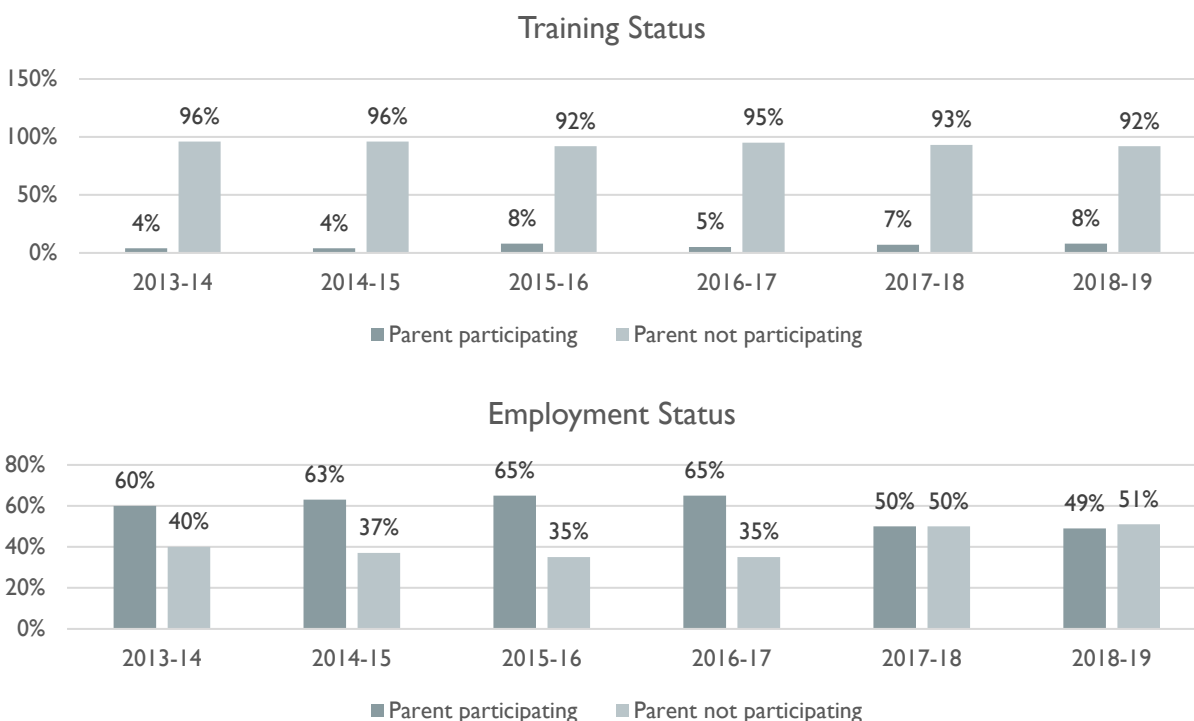
TABLE 57. EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING STATUS OF TWO-PARENT/GUARDIAN HS FAMILIES

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2020-21
At least one parent/guardian employed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	522
Both parents/guardians employed	198	204	189	204	201	235	N/A
One parent/guardian employed	838	910	831	742	492	573	N/A
Both parents/guardians not working	163	169	134	101	89	111	N/A
At least one parent/guardian in job training/school	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7
Two parents/guardians in job training/school	1	6	4	7	11	13	N/A
One parent/guardian in job training/school	28	34	36	38	47	51	N/A
Neither parent/guardian in job training/school	1,170	1,243	1,114	1,002	750	875	N/A
Neither parent/guardian employed, in job training, or in school	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	390

Source: Head Start Program Information Report **Abbreviations:** N/A = Not Available

No information was collected for single parents during the 2020-21 year. The most recent data available is for the 2018-19 year. Like two-parent families, half of single-parent/guardian families (49%) were employed during the 2018-19 program year. As shown in Figure 25 and Table 58, of those not employed, only 8% had participated in jobs training in 2018-19. That rate is up one percentage point from the previous year and has doubled since 2013-14.

FIGURE 25. EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING STATUS OF SINGLE-PARENT/GUARDIAN HS FAMILIES



Source: Head Start Program Information Report

TABLE 58. EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING STATUS OF SINGLE-PARENT/GUARDIAN HS FAMILIES

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Employment							
Parent/guardian employed	723	751	749	681	653	264	319
Parent/guardian not working	472	497	438	369	351	263	333
Job Training/School							
Parent/guardian in job training or school	60	53	43	87	47	64	93
Parent/guardian not in job training or school	1,135	1,195	1,144	963	957	903	1,056

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

Family Services Rendered

In the most recent year of data collection (2020-21), a total of 1,642 families have reported using at least one type of family service. Table 59 summarizes the number of families that received Head Start services by type of service. The most common family service received during 2020-21 was Emergency/crisis intervention (373 families), followed by Health Education (1,217 families). Data on family services rendered was not available for the 2019-20 program year due to data collection disruption. However, despite this interruption in data collection, families in Head Start used family services offered by the program.

TABLE 35. NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVICED BY TYPE OF SERVICE

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2020-21
Health education	778	1,223	1,191	1,088	956	1,272	352
Parenting education	1,025	1,599	1,425	1,252	951	1,217	190
ESL training	186	222	176	141	134	152	27
Emergency/crisis intervention	238	538	528	431	403	485	373
Adult education	322	545	430	407	209	229	N/A
Mental health services	226	319	186	246	114	135	75
Job training	68	115	51	75	39	48	72
Housing assistance	92	177	166	133	93	125	60
Domestic violence services	7	17	10	14	7	8	N/A
Relationship/marriage education	16	10	12	19	8	11	1
Substance abuse prevention or Tx	6	99	52	15	7	25	7
Child abuse and neglect services	7	77	13	12	6	7	N/A
Child support assistance	7	49	15	18	11	14	N/A
Incarcerated families' services	6	13	11	22	16	19	1
Asset building services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6
Child's screening/assessment results	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	173
Transitions between programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	115
Nutrition	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	187
Postpartum Care	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
Unduplicated Count	2,272	2,279	1,969	1,797	1,502	1,819	1,642

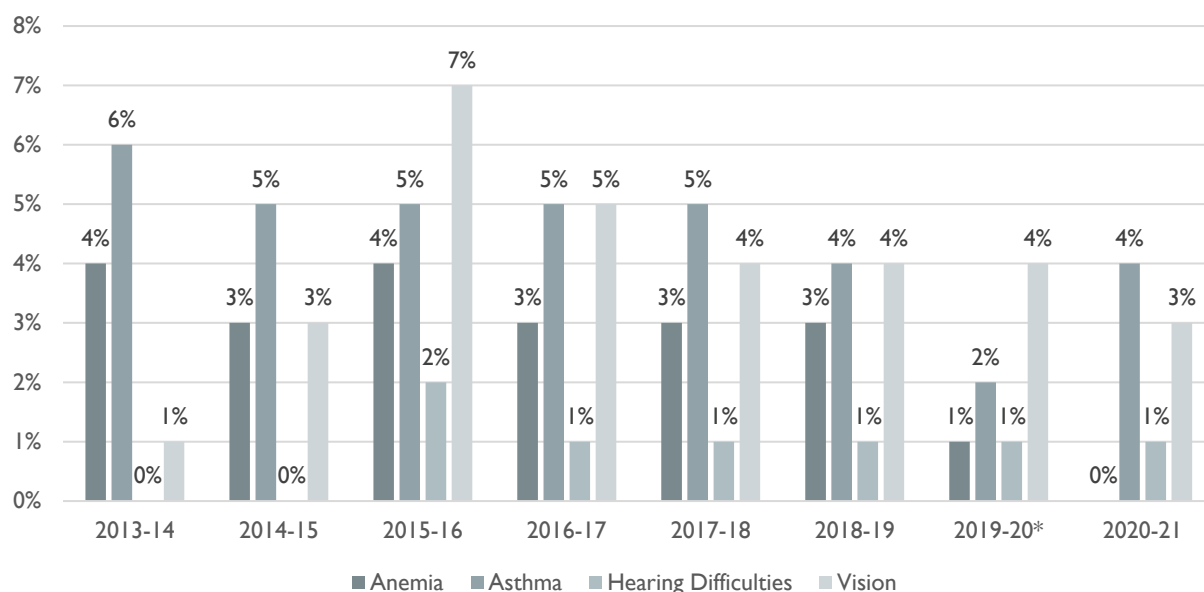
Abbreviations: ESL = English as a Second Language; Tx = Treatment; N/A = Not Available

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

Health Conditions Requiring Treatment

In 2020-21, the most frequent health condition for which Head Start children received treatment were asthma and vision issues (see Figure 26 and Table 60). Though asthma has consistently held a 4-6% treatment rate since 2013-14, the number of children receiving treatment for vision problems has increased substantially since 2013-14. It is important to note that due to the disruption in data collection and rendering services to Head Start families and children from 2019-20, the number of children who received treatment or identified as needed treatment may be underestimated. In 2020-21, 3 new categories were added: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), seizures, and life-threatening allergic reactions.

FIGURE 26. MOST COMMON CONDITIONS REQUIRING TREATMENT



Note: Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

TABLE 60. NUMBER RECEIVING TREATMENT BY CONDITION TYPE

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21
Asthma	155	131	113	106	87	93	44	26
Anemia	113	81	91	74	59	75	13	N/A
Vision	19	89	152	107	81	84	71	23
Hearing Difficulties	2	10	35	21	23	30	14	7
High Lead Levels	1	0	3	2	1	1	2	1
Diabetes	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allergic Reactions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
Seizures	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
ADHD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0

Note: Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

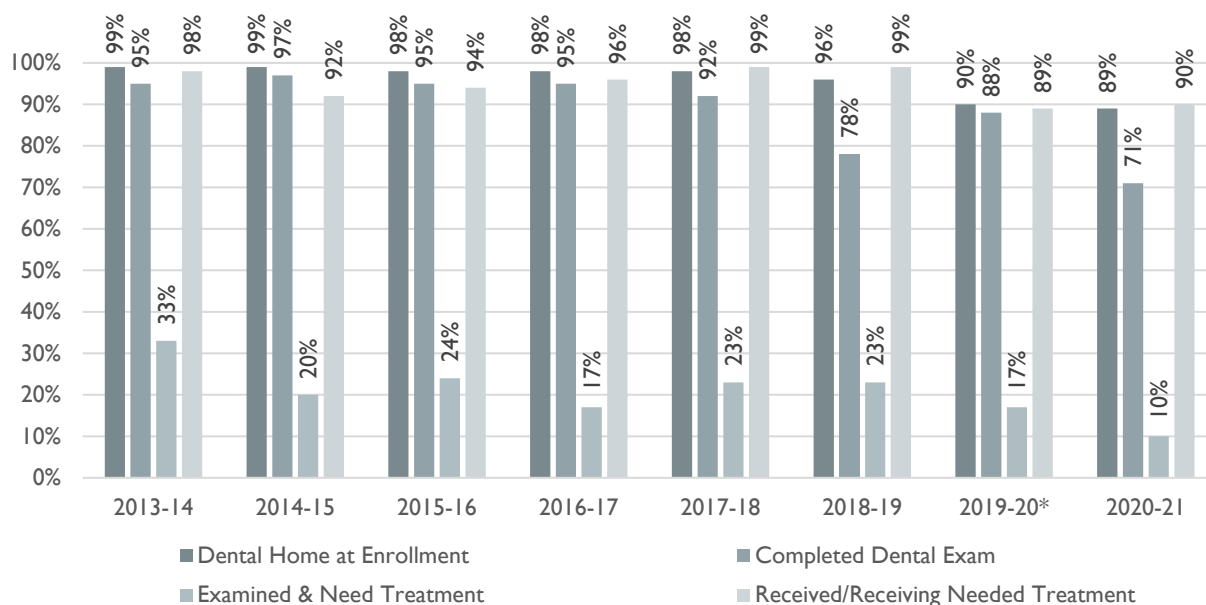
Source: Head Start Program Information Report

Abbreviations: N/A = Not Available

Dental Homes among Head Start Children and Families

Trends show a consistent pattern for children’s dental enrollment and treatment. Eighty-nine percent of children had continuous, accessible dental care in the home in 2020-21 (see Figure 27 and Table 61). Over 71% of children completed a dental exam, with 10% (or approximately 1 out of 10) of the examined children needing treatment. Of the children who needed treatment, 90% began or completed the follow-up treatment. Furthermore, relative to 2013-14, a lower proportion of children were diagnosed as needing treatment because of the Head Start program’s implementation of preventative dentistry education to parents and dental homes to children.

FIGURE 27. DENTAL CARE STATUSES



Note: Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

TABLE 61. DENTAL CARE STATUSES

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20**	2020-21
Had Continuous Accessible Dental Care Home at Enrollment	2,527	2,557	2,293	2,212	1,825	2,138	1,630	859
Had Continuous Accessible Dental Care Home at End of Enrollment Year	2,530	2,557	2,293	2,210	1,810	2,132	1,642	860
Completed Professional Dental Exam	2,432	2,486	2,174	2,137	1,723	1,723	1,598	687
Received Preventative Care	2,473	2,324	2,230	2,172	1,728	1,728	1,315	575
Diagnosed as Needing Treatment	820	460	508	379	399	399	272	96
Received/Receiving Treatment	800	421	476	363	394	394	242	86

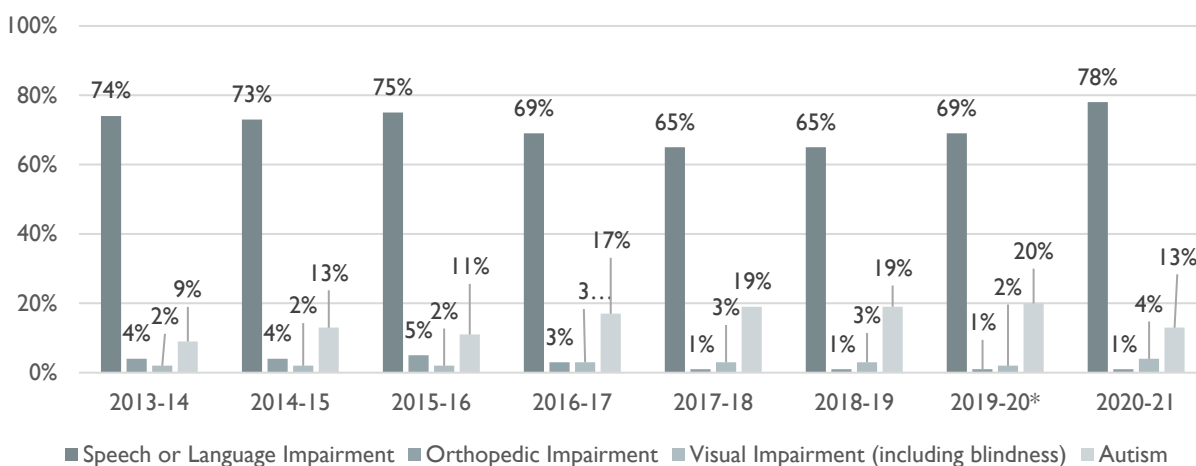
Note: Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

Children in Head Start with Disabilities

Of the children diagnosed with disabilities, the majority are diagnosed each year with speech/language impairments. Speech/language impairment accounted for 78% of the diagnoses in 2020-21, up four percentage points from 2013-14 (see Figure 28 and Table 62). Of the total diagnoses for the 2020-21 program year, 13% of children were diagnosed with autism (up 4 percentage points from six years ago). The third most common diagnosis was visual impairments (4%), followed by orthopedic impairments (1%).

FIGURE 28. MOST COMMON DISABILITIES



Note: Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

TABLE 62. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES BY DISABILITY TYPE

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21
Autism	28	37	33	48	46	46	47	14
Emotional/behavioral disorder	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Health impairment	6	1	2	8	11	11	7	1
Hearing impairment	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	1
Specific learning disabilities	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	1
Intellectual disabilities	14	8	7	6	4	4	7	1
Multiple disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-categorical/DD	5	6	5	5	9	9	1	0
Orthopedic impairment	13	12	15	8	3	3	3	1
Speech or language impairment	220	211	228	191	158	158	160	81
Visual impairment	6	7	6	7	8	8	5	4

Abbreviations: DD = Developmental Delay

Note: Asterisk (*) indicates data not available due to disruption in data collection.

Source: Head Start Program Information Report

Summary

Head Start demographics:

- Approximately 70% of children enrolled in Head Start are Latino/Hispanic followed by Asian-American at 22%.
- Sixty-six percent of families who participate in Head Start are eligible based on income and a combined 2% are homeless or foster children.
- The percentage of children that speak Spanish decreased from 52% in 2013-14 to 41% in 2017-18 and has remained stable between 2017-18 to 2020-21 (ranging from 40-42%).
- The percent of parents earning a bachelor's degree or higher has increased since 2013-14.
- Approximately 57% of families had at least one parent working in 2020-21, the most recent available year of data.

Head Start services:

- For the most recent year of available data, the two most common family services for Head Start parents are Emergency/Crisis Intervention and Health Education.
- At enrollment, 89% of children had continuous access to dental care in the home. The rate for children identified as needing dental treatment upon screening was 10%, and 90% of these children received or are receiving treatment.
- Head Start children with diagnosed speech/language disabilities increased from 74% in 2013-14 to 78% in 2020-21. During that same period, the percent of children diagnosed with autism increased from 9% to 13%.



Chapter II: Observations and Recommendations

County Demographics

Observations:

- Births in both Santa Clara and San Benito counties have overall declined in the past 10 years. Santa Clara County experienced a 19% decline in births over the past 5 years and San Benito a 4% decline over the same period, with signs of a slight increase in the past 2 years.
- Hispanic children under the age of 6 comprise 30% (N=39,131) of children in Santa Clara County and approximately 62% (N=2,667) in San Benito County. In Santa Clara County the second largest race for children under the age of 6 is 'Asian' (30%) (N=37,420), followed by 'White' (29%) (N=36,673).
- The greatest number of children under six years of age, proportionate to the city population, are in Gilroy, Milpitas, Sunnyvale, Hollister, and Paicines/Tres Pinos.
- In San Juan Bautista, 100% (N = 9.8) of households headed by female, single mothers are with children under six years.

Recommendations:

- Monitor and focus on single mother households in San Juan Bautista given the greater likelihood for housing and food assistance and other additional services for households with young children headed by single mothers.
- Monitor cities with high numbers of children under six years of age, proportionate to the city population, for possible families that require Head Start services.
- Update selection criteria for families eligible for individuals and families eligible for Head Start services in line with outcomes of the 2021 Community Assessment.
- Explore the capacity to expand Head Start service area in San Juan Bautista (San Benito County).

Income Characteristics

Observations:

- More than 1/3 of renters in both Santa Clara and San Benito counties are putting 35% or more of their income into the cost of rent. The cost for rental housing in both counties has continued to increase since 2018, with a projected decrease in rent over the coming year.
- The city of Hollister had the highest unemployment rate of any city in both counties with a rate of 7.9% followed by Tres Pinos at 6.1%, both located in San Benito County.
- The Self-Sufficiency Standard Index, that calculates the income necessary for families of various sizes and types to meet basic needs, is \$111,426 for a family of four in San Benito County, which is \$69,099 higher than the qualifying income for Head Start.
- The city of Hollister has the highest child poverty rate among all cities in both counties. In Santa Clara County, Gilroy and Saratoga had the highest child poverty rates. Although in terms of actual numbers, the number of children under six living at or below FPL in Santa Clara County is 7,786 (a reduction from 12,390 in 2016) and in San Benito County, 431 (a reduction from 789 in 2016).

Recommendations:

- Ensure that families serviced by Head Start are aware of local and state-operated housing and employment assistance programs such as CalWORKs.
- Ensure that families serviced by Head Start are aware of food assistance programs and sites within their communities where they can collect meals, notably in Hollister, Gilroy, and Saratoga.
- Ensure employment assistance and information are available to Head Start eligible families in Hollister and Tres Pinos to prevent an increase in unemployment.

Health Characteristics

Observations:

- The disparity in ranking between Santa Clara County and San Benito County for Health Outcomes and Health Factors continues to be concerning. Santa Clara County ranks fourth out of 57 counties in the state for health outcomes and health factors, while San Benito ranks 21 for Health Outcomes

and 25 for Health Factors. In comparison, San Benito continues to be ranked higher than Los Angeles County.

- San Benito County has a lower life expectancy and higher child mortality than Santa Clara County, equal to that of the State of California. Quality of life in San Benito County (including health, physical and mental distress) is comparatively lower than in Santa Clara County. Self-reported poor health, physical and mental distress have increased for both counties from 2020 to 2021.
- San Benito County continues to have a higher percentage of adults with issues of obesity, excessive drinking, and a status of uninsured for healthcare. Overall, there are also significantly fewer primary care physicians per resident in San Benito County compared to Santa Clara County and California.

Recommendations:

- The high ratio of primary care physicians to residents in San Benito County may exacerbate the worsening of health amongst Head Start families. Head Start families can be made aware of different health care options and physicians throughout the county for greater accessibility.
- Head Start provides families with medical, dental, and vision screenings given the high ratio of primary care physicians to residents in San Benito County.
- Equip parents with self-help tools and resources to mitigate the effects of social isolation on their child's mental health and social-emotional well-being and help combat obesity and excessive drinking.
- The program may seek partnership opportunities from Santa Clara County to increase services to San Benito County (findings will enable the grantee to seek contractors to serve families with the intent to be at the service levels of SCC).

Education Characteristics

Observations:

- School enrollment over the next five years is expected to increase by 2% for San Benito County and decline by 9% for Santa Clara County.
- A lower percentage of high school graduates in San Benito County (45.8%) met the UC or CSU enrollment criteria than Santa Clara County graduates (59%).
- A greater percentage of San Benito County Special Education Students (52%, n= 574) have a specific learning disability than Santa Clara County Special Education Students (37%, n= 10,711).
- A comparative analysis of diagnosed speech/language pathology (SLP) and autism rates among children enrolled in Head Start and children ages 3-4 years enrolled in preschool in both counties indicates that Head Start serves a greater proportion of students with SLP and autism diagnoses compared to other public preschool programs.

Recommendations:

- Increasing school enrollment numbers in San Benito County can increase the pool of eligible candidates for the Head Start program. Information on Head Start and applicable resources to be made available to schools in San Benito County.
- Develop and implement strategies to increase parent involvement in ECE and beyond. Curate related resources and make them available to Head Start families and those who are low-income but do not meet Head Start income-eligibility criteria.

- Evaluate the possibility of receiving Inclusive Early Education Expansion Program (IEEEP) funding to increase access to inclusive early learning and care programs for children with disabilities. Including the construction and upgrade of inclusive playgrounds.

Childcare Access and Availability

Observations:

- San Benito County has a greater number of family childcare homes as providers of early childcare than in Santa Clara County which is run mostly through licensed centers.
- The majority of parent requests for childcare in San Benito County are for infant/toddler care, while the majority of requests for Santa Clara County residents are for pre-school.
- Income eligibility cutoffs for a family of four for Childcare and State Preschool is three times higher than the income cutoff that qualifies the family of four for Head Start.

Recommendations:

- Continue to work with partner agencies, including local government, to identify and implement strategies that effectively address the gap in funds needed to extend part-day, partial-year Head Start slots.
- Continue to educate parents on the CalWORKs program and inform them of education and training opportunities.
- Support local Resource & Referral efforts to screen and refer families to all qualifying public pre-Kindergarten programs, including State Preschool, Migrant Preschool, and Transitional Kindergarten.
- Establish communication between the Head Start program and Family Childcare homes in San Benito County to provide information and support services to eligible families.

Community Resources

Observations:

- Santa Clara County and San Benito County are home to numerous agencies that provide services and support to children and families that qualify for Head Start.
- The Social Services Agency within each county operates a transitional work program that provides childcare support for low-income families known as CalWORKs.
- The Santa Clara County Office of Education's Early Start program and the San Andreas Regional Center provide screening and disability services to young children (i.e., children under the age of three (3) years) with special needs.

Recommendations:

- Continue to ensure that staff is familiar with existing resources (including the services and supports provided by partner agencies) available to income-eligible children and families residing in Santa Clara County and San Benito County.

- Continue to ensure that staff familiar with existing resources (including the services and supports provided by partner agencies) available to categorically eligible children and families residing in Santa Clara County and San Benito County.

Head Start Eligible Children Data

Observations:

- The number of children who reside in Santa Clara County and San Benito County who are income-eligible for Head Start far exceeds the number of slots.
- 4,300 income-eligible children ages 0-2 years who reside in the service area are without an Early Head Start slot. However, Head Start centers are in specific cities throughout both counties and deliver services for residents in those locations, making the total eligible number 4,556.
- 4,330 income-eligible children ages 3-4 years who reside in the service area are without a Head Start slot. However, Head Start centers are in specific cities throughout both counties and deliver services for residents in those locations, making the total eligible number 6,020.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen partnerships with organizations that serve young children with disabilities, children in foster care, and homeless children and families to increase enrollment among children who are categorically eligible for Head Start services.
- Ensure that staff has the capacity, including knowledge, skills, and strategies, to serve children in foster care, at-risk children or have experienced abuse, neglect, or exploitation, and homeless youth.
- Monitor the number of Low-Income families in Santa Clara County and San Benito County that are comprised of mothers who have recently given birth. Although figures in Santa Clara County are low, monitoring numbers will help prevent escalation.
- Identify and establish communication with pre-natal clinics in Santa Clara County and San Benito County to provide information for pregnant parents who need services and assistance.

About Us

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

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