



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
COMMUNITY SERVICES
BUREAU

**2018 – 2020
COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT**



**Contra Costa County
Employment and Human Services Department
Community Services Bureau**

Rev. 4/2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and Objectives

In 2017-18, the Community Services Bureau of Contra Costa County receives state funding to provide educational support and development services to 1,941 families with 2,122 children eligible for the Early Head Start and Head Start programs. CSB staff are deeply involved in community engagement activities that ensure appropriate representation of child and family interests and provide a consistent forum for the discussion of child/family needs. Examples of the CSB's commitment and engagement with the community include serving on the county's First 5 Commission, collaborating with community-based organizations on efforts such as the Building Blocks for Kids initiative, a Harlem Children's Zone inspired project in the Iron Triangle of Richmond, and data collection that includes the County Office of Education, the Contra Costa Local Planning Council, and First 5 Contra Costa.

As part of its mission, the CSB conducts an annual Community Assessment to provide a current profile of the health, economic, educational and safety status of the estimated 65,236 children age 0-4 whose families call Contra Costa County home. The Community Assessment is a multi-phase, ongoing process of data collection and analysis that describes community strengths, needs and resources, and integrally involves the Head Start Policy Council, the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors and active parents. Staff and engaged parents use the findings to identify emerging needs and factors that impact the well-being of Head Start eligible children and families, as well as the community assets, opportunities and strengths available to address these needs. Findings inform programmatic approaches, optimize and coordinate service delivery across resources, and guide the Policy Council. The CSB also uses the Community Assessment to provide monthly reports and periodic presentations to the County Administrator to keep the Board of Supervisors updated on the program's responsiveness to the community.

Methodology

The Community Assessment process involves a highly collaborative assimilation of input from and engagement with numerous sources, stakeholders, community members and County staff. CSB Assistant Directors work with program managers and active parents to revise or refine the process, develop and implement questionnaires to survey parents about emerging needs and issues, and compile and maintain demographic and service referral information about CSB enrollment. The Policy Council participates in the assessment process throughout the year as they provide input through regular meetings, review planning data in the context of shared governance and engage in other outreach and dialog opportunities. Each spring, the Policy Council receives a full presentation of the Community Assessment and exercises its mandate to evaluate, discuss and pose questions about its findings. Then in August, the Policy Council approves the current Community Assessment.

A wide variety of data techniques and sources are used to conduct the Community Assessment. Federal and state agencies, such as the U.S. Census, the Department of Finance, the Department of Education, and the Employment Development Department, provide reliable and regularly updated estimates of residents and conditions that may be compared over time. Internal data sources include parent and family partnership data, parent planning sessions and self-assessment questionnaires. Program Information Reports (PIRs) and other data compiled by program managers throughout the year provide a profile of the demographics and needs of current Head Start families and children. Local committees, commissions and community-based entities that serve low income and at-risk children and families, such as First 5 Contra Costa, the United Way, CalWORKs, the County Health Department, Contra Costa County Local Planning Council for Child Care, and the County Office of Education, also maintain on-the-ground utilization data. Community Care Licensing reports provides information about the demand for and utilization of childcare, as well as the number and location of licensed providers and the childcare slots available. In collaboration with McKinney-Vento Local Education Agency Liaisons, the assessment process also helps identify the number and location of age-eligible children experiencing homelessness.

Through this collaborative compilation of community knowledge, the Community Assessment process helps identify and communicate the emerging needs and interests of community members. It helps determine the population of eligible children and where their families live, and it describes eligible children and families by age, race and ethnicity, primary language, income, family size, social service needs, educational attainment, employment status, work and job training needs, health factors, nutrition, special educational needs, foster care status and housing needs. The assessment process also helps program planners recognize and integrate other

community strengths and resources. The following presents findings of the 2018–2020 Community Needs Assessment.

Population Profile

The population of Contra Costa County has grown 6% to 1,107,925 since 2010, compared to 4% in California, with faster growth in Vine Hill (up 13%), Rodeo (up 13%), Discovery Bay (up 11%), Brentwood (up 11%), Alamo (up 10%), Kensington (up 10%), Pacheco (up 10%), and Oakley (up 10%). Population growth since 2015 has been 1% overall with over 3% growth in Tara Hills, Vine Hills, East Richmond Heights and Brentwood, while population declines occurred in Pacheco (down 5%), El Sobrante (down 3%), and Alamo (down 1%).

Since 2010, the largest population growth has occurred among Caucasians (up 47,345 or 8%), but the largest rate increases have occurred among multi-racial residents (up 14%), Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiians (up 14%), Asians (up 14%) and Hispanics (up 9%). The county's proportions of African American (9%), Asian (16%), and multi-racial residents (6%) remain somewhat higher than the state, while its proportion of Hispanic residents (25%) remains much lower than California (39%).

In 2016, nearly 24% of all residents are 0-17 year olds in both the state and county. About 30% (79,334) of all 260,665 children in Contra Costa are under 6 and 14% (37,441) are under 3, but all fell slightly since 2015. About 22% or 56,129 of all county children are 0-4 year olds, down from 25% or 64,668 in 2015. County households rose 1% since 2015, with especially large growth in Pittsburg (up 529), Walnut Creek (up 505), Concord (up 295) and Brentwood (up 282); however, Pittsburg (up 600), Antioch (up 427), Pleasant Hill (up 333) and Martinez (up 248) gained the most families. The county continues to exceed the state in its share of families (up 9% to 71% since 2009), and households with children (up 6% to 33% since 2009). Critically, county households headed by single females (up 25% to 47,446 since 2009) and single female-headed households with children (up 14% to 23,421) continue to approach statewide rates in 2016.

Economic Profile

At \$72,952, median income for California families rose 3% since 2015 and 19% since 2005. Median family income in the county (\$98,983) rose 3% since 2015 and 20% since 2009, ranging from \$223,333 in Orinda to \$48,409 in San Pablo. Significant 1-year increases in household income have occurred in Blackhawk (up \$17,415), Orinda (up \$13,601), and Pleasant Hill (up \$12,250). In contrast, households in Kensington (down \$5,688) and Moraga (down \$1,100) saw declining medians, and 16 communities have family incomes below the county, including the population centers of Antioch, Concord, Oakley, Pinole, Pittsburg, Richmond and San Pablo. Of householders with children age 0-5, 61% in the state and 64% in the county live in families in which all parents work (48,966), falling 1% since 2015.

Contra Costa County's civilian labor force (564,951) has grown 13% or 63,651 workers since 2000, which indicates a faster pace of growth than in the prior year. Contra Costa's December 2017 EDD unemployment rate (3.2%) continues to compare favorably to the state (4.2%), and both improved markedly since 2016 (down 26% and 18%, respectively). However, higher unemployment rates persist in Tara Hills (6.5%), Vine Hill (5.2%), San Pablo (4.9%), Rodeo (4.7%), Antioch (4.4%), Oakley (4.0%), and in the population centers of Pittsburg (3.8%), Richmond (3.7%) and Concord (3.4%). Still, many areas with notably high rates in 2015 saw improvement, including Rodeo (down 4.1 points), Tara Hills (down 3.7), Pacheco (down 3.5), Antioch (down 2.3 points) and Vine Hills (down 1.9 points). About 67% (35,404) of women with children age 0-5 work and 93% (32,866) are employed in 2016, compared to the state 63% and 90%, respectively. In 2016, 8,443 women with births in the past year work, a 2% drop from 8,633 in 2015.

In Contra Costa, 10% (111,922) of individuals, 13% (33,880) of children, 8% of families and 11% of families with children live below the FPL in 2016, with all rates less than the state and 1.0 point less than in 2015. Overall, 20,300 families in the county live below the FPL, compared to 21,344 in 2015. About 20% (9,660) of the county's 47,353 single female-headed families live below the FPL and 35% (3,371) in poverty have children less than 5. The county's overall drop in single female-headed households below FPL (down 712) masks increases in Hercules (up 47), Oakley (up 45), Discovery Bay (up 29), Rodeo (up 28) and Blackhawk (up 26). About 10,515 children under 6 live in poverty, which is down 526 or 5% from 11,041 children in 2015, but 6% (4,588) of all 0-5 year olds live below 50% of FPL and another 4% (2,870) live at 50-74% of FPL. Of 13,105 Contra Costa women who gave birth in 2016, 18% (2,331) live below the FPL, compared to 18% (2,457) in 2015.

CalWORKs caseloads may be on the decline, with 1.9% of county residents cash grant recipients, versus 2.0% in the prior year. As of July 2017, the county dropped to 7,570 CalWORKs cash grant cases involving 13,478 children. However, 20,162 (5%) of households rely on SSI benefits in 2016, 11,096 (2.9%) receive cash

PA, and 25,206 (6.5%) receive SNAP, up 3% since 2015. About 47,453 or 18% of all children live in PA households, compared to 17% (44,752) in 2015.

Following a nationwide trend, the percentage of homes affordable to a median income household in the county fell to 22% from 29% in 2016, while the pace of Bay Area rent increases continues to escalate. Since 2017, the median monthly rent for a 2-bedroom unit in Contra Costa rose \$156 (7%) and is now \$2,329. About 39% of mortgages (72,173 homes) and 51% of rentals (70,478 units) are considered unaffordable in 2016. About 1,607 individuals in the county are homeless, down 7% or 123 since 2016, with 43% (696) in shelters, 57% (911) unsheltered, and 10% (160) children in families. The 2017 PIT found no unaccompanied youth but included 84 families with 95 adults and 160 minors, 26% of which are unsheltered. The majority of unsheltered homeless stay in Concord (188), Antioch (137), Richmond (109), Martinez (93), and Pittsburg (83), and in 2017, Concord, Martinez, Pittsburg and San Pablo all have significantly more homeless in 2017. Contra Costa saw a 7% improvement in students without stable housing (2,616) in 2016, and 43% are younger than the sixth grade, compared to 53% in the prior year.

Health Profile

In Contra Costa County, 9% of residents are uninsured compared to 13% statewide, with both rates improved since 2015. About 4% (9,947) of all Contra Costa children are uninsured in 2016, down nearly 1 point and 1,747 children since 2015. About 3% (2,283) of the county's 0-5 year olds are uninsured in 2016, which represents 519 fewer than in 2015. Among 0-17 year olds, 91% have one type of insurance versus 90% statewide, and 58% (150,574) have employer-based coverage only versus 44% statewide. The Medicaid only coverage rate among children is 25% in the county and 39% in the state. Nearly 6% (14,718) of children in the county have more than one type of health coverage.

Incidence of chlamydia among residents of all ages has been generally lower in the county as compared to the state in recent years, and continues so in 2016, with 462.5 per 100,000 in Contra Costa and 504.4 in California. Incidence of gonorrhea among all ages has likewise been lower in the county than the state since 2014, and this trend continues in 2016 with 139.8 cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 in Contra Costa and 164.3 in California. However, in both the county and the state, incidence rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea have increased since 2015 and rates continue to be much higher among teenagers.

Infant mortality in Contra Costa County has fallen from a 10-year high of 4.9 per 1,000 infants in 2010 to 4.2 in 2017, compared to 4.6 currently in the state. However, infant mortality among African American infants at 9.4 per 1,000 live births is more than twice the rate of Hispanic infants (3.9) and nearly three times the rate of white infants (3.4). The rate among Asian infants continues as the lowest in the county at 2.8 per 1,000. All rates have improved from the prior estimates. In 2017, about 6.8% of births are low birthweight in both the state and county. The percentage of Contra Costa women who receive first trimester prenatal care has ranged from 89% in 2000 to 82% in 2008 and is currently 86%. About 78% of pregnant women in both the county and state receive adequate or better prenatal care. Teen births rates in both the county and state have shown marked declines since 2014, dropping from 22.8 to 11.6 per 1,000 in the county and from 36.0 to 21.0 per 1,000 in the state. Critically, only 24% of low income children age 0-3 in Contra Costa County have visited a dentist in 2016, compared to 26% in 2014, and the percentage ranks Contra Costa 40th among all California counties.

In 2017, 20,880 students of all ages receive special education in the county, up from 20,254 in 2015-16 and up 21% (3,603) since 2011. At least 2,205 children under 6 require special education services, up 3% from the prior year. Speech or language impairments continue to be most common, followed by autism. The 2016 ACS estimates 11% (121,691) of Contra Costa residents have a major disability, up nearly 3% and 3,088 residents since 2015, including 1% (553) age 0-4 and 5% (9,780) age 5-17.

Community Safety Profile

Since 2013, California's incidence of Part I crimes fell just slightly from 3,049 to 2,988 reported per 100,000 adults, while rates in the county fell over 10% from 3,242 in 2013 to 2,906 reported per 100,000 adults. At the same time, incidence of adult arrests for felony offenses dropped in both California (down 32%) and Contra Costa (down 27%) with state and county felony adult arrest rates nearly identical at 1,089 per 100,000 adults in the state and 1,091 in the county. The 2016 incarceration rate in California is 700 per 1,000 adult felony arrests and 404 per 1,000 in Contra Costa, and though lower than the state, the county's incarceration rate rose 33% since 2013. Domestic violence calls for assistance from Contra Costa residents continues a downward trend with 2,947 calls in 2016, 463 fewer calls than in 2014. The number of DV calls for assistance in the county fell 24% since 2008, compared to a slight 1% drop in California as a whole.

The county's rate of substantiated child abuse cases at 3.2 per 1,000 children continues lower than 7.5 in California overall in 2017, but both rates have fallen steadily since 2007. The county recorded 807 substantiated cases of child abuse in 2017, down 26% from 1,095 cases in 2015. However, the percentage of cases involving infants continues to trend up, with children less than 1 involved in 18% of all cases in 2017, a 16% increase over 2015. Juvenile felony arrest rates in both the state and county have fallen significantly in the past several years with the rate per 100,000 youth age 10-17 down 37% in California and 40% in Contra Costa since 2013. In the county, the juvenile felony arrest rate dropped 23% from 2015 to 2016, with a current rate of 330 arrests per 100,000 youth.

Profile of Children and Families

Countywide, 336,208 residents are women age 20-64, and 130,184 (39%) have children less than 18. Of Contra Costa County women with children, 53,098 (41%) have children age 0-5. In 2016, 13,111 women age 15-50 gave birth in Contra Costa County, a 1-year decline of 402 (3%) compared to the state's 2% decline. As in 2015, the cities of Concord (2,009), Richmond (1,666), Antioch (1,264) and Pittsburg (1,081) have the highest number of births. In 2016, 8,443 (65%) women who gave birth were also in the labor force, compared to 57% in California overall. Antioch (907), Concord (1,176) and Richmond (985) have the highest number of women with births in the labor force. Countywide, 825 women with births receive some PA in 2016, a notable 12% increase over 737 women with births in 2015. The largest number of women with births on PA in 2016 live in Concord (183), Antioch (121), Richmond (93), Martinez (92), Vine Hill (65) and Pittsburg (60).

As of July 2017, the county's PIT rate of children in foster care is 3.8 per 1,000, while the state's is 5.8. Despite a general trend of declining foster care first entries since 2004, PIT rates of children in foster care are up from 2015, though first entries fell from 413 in 2015 to 403 in 2017. In Contra Costa, 0-5 year olds represent a slightly higher proportion of all first entries in 2017 (58% or 232 children) compared to 2015 (54% or 222 children). Contra Costa schools enrolled 1,443 foster students in 2015-16, up 70 students (5%) from the prior year. However, the number (103) and proportion (7%) of foster students who are kindergarteners was unchanged. Antioch (31), West Contra Costa (27) and Mt. Diablo Unified (19) all continue as the districts with the largest share of foster kindergarteners.

Demand for childcare for 0-1 year olds, which had declined slightly from 2010 to 2014, rose in 2017 with 48% of all requests for licensed care involving children less than 2, and 75% of these requests are for fulltime care. Requests for preschool age childcare represents another 36% of requests, down notably from 42% in 2014. Between 78-86% of daycare requests (children age 2-4) involve full time care. The 2017 California Child Care Portfolio estimates a licensed childcare slot is available for only 28% of Contra Costa children age 0-12 with working parents, indicating a continuing slide from 32% in 2012. About 51% of families seeking childcare in the county do so because parents are working, in school or undergoing job training.

In February 2018, Contra Costa County has 18,602 preschool age daycare center slots and 1,905 infant center slots in licensed or license-pending childcare centers. This represents a nearly 1% increase in daycare center slots and a 1% increase in infant center slots since 2017. However, including a total of 373 licensed childcare homes with 5,284 slots, the overall number of slots in the county fell 18% since 2014, while the number of sites fell 19%. The location of daycare slots in licensed centers has also seen notable shifts out of Hercules (-112), Brentwood (-88), San Pablo (-58) and Richmond (-33) and into Moraga (+94), San Ramon (+93), Walnut Creek (+77), Concord (+34), Rodeo (+34), Pleasant Hill (+32) and Byron (+30). In this same year, the location of infant care slots has seen notable shifts out of Bay Point (-30), Brentwood (-28) and Rodeo (-15) and into Pleasant Hill (+60), Richmond (+18) and Walnut Creek (+10). In 2017, full-time care for infants costs an average of \$11,394 annually in family childcare homes and \$17,690 in centers, a 30-34% increase since 2013. Costs for full time preschool care have also risen up to 37% since 2013.

Educational Profile

Public school enrollment in the county has grown steadily and gradually from 168,228 students in 2010-11 to 177,370 in 2016-17, and the racial and ethnic composition of the student body has changed dramatically with more growth among multi-racial, Asian and Latino students, and less enrollment of White students. These trends continue in 2016-17 with the notable exception that the 3-5% increases in Latino enrollment seen in prior years has slowed to less than 2% in the past year. Contra Costa continues to maintain slightly higher proportions of children in preschool (7%), kindergarten (5%), elementary school (41%) and high school (22%) as compared to the state. Of Contra Costa residents age 3 and older in school, 19,115 (7%) attend nursery or preschool in 2016, up slightly from 18,714 (6%) in 2015. About 44% of preschoolers attend public preschools, and 57% of all 3-4

year olds in the county (15,979) attend school in 2016, which is down from 2015 (58% and 15,858), but continues to surpass the state (49%).

Transitional Kindergarten cumulative enrollment in Contra Costa County schools rose slightly from 2,509 to 2,531 in 2015-16, with 749 (30%) English Learners (EL) and 980 (39%) Socioeconomically Disadvantaged (SD). The proportion of TK students who are EL is much higher than average among Asian (41%) and Latino (57%) students. American Indian/Alaskan (50%), Pacific Islander (44%), African American (72%) and Latino (65%) students in TK are more likely to be SD students. Districts with the highest TK participation in 2015-16 include the same 5 districts as in the prior year, led by Mt. Diablo Unified (506) and followed by West Contra Costa Unified (476), San Ramon Valley Unified (454), Antioch Unified (221) and Brentwood Union Elementary (162), although Brentwood’s enrollment dropped considerably from 234 in the prior year.

In 2016-17, 69,708 (39%) of all 177,370 students in Contra Costa County schools are eligible for free or reduced price meals (FRPM), and both the county and state saw a slight 1% decline. Two Contra Costa districts saw FRPM-eligible enrollment increases of more than 95 students, including West Contra Costa Unified (up 97) and Contra Costa County Office of Education (up 384 or 21%). However, many districts saw significant declines relative to enrollment, including Acalanes Union High (down 16%), Antioch Unified (down 4%), Knightsen Elementary (down 7%), Martinez Unified (down 27%), Moraga Elementary (down 13%), Oakley Union Elementary (down 7%) and Walnut Creek Elementary (down 14%).

In 2016-17, the increasing rate of EL students in Contra Costa slowed somewhat and dropped slightly to 18%. Still, as the percentage of EL students in California dropped from 25% in 2004 to 21% in 2016, the county’s EL rate grew from 15% to 18%. Thus, in 2016-17 the percentage of EL students in the county is now just 3.8 points less than the state. The most common languages spoken by EL students has changed little, with 78% (24,468) speaking Spanish, another 2% (746) speaking Tagalog or Filipino, and 2% (723) speaking some other uncategorized non-English language. Notably, the fourth most common language is now Arabic, with 2% or 616 students, pushing Mandarin to fifth with 2% or 581 students. Countywide in 2016-17, 13% (3,890) of EL students are kindergarteners, up slightly from 12% in 2014-15. In 2016, Contra Costa has 15,016 children age 5-17 in limited-English households, and of these, 10,832 (72%) speak Spanish. Another 2,122 (14%) speak Asian or Pacific Islander languages. By comparison, 74% of children age 5-17 in limited-English households speak Spanish in California overall, while 14% speak Asian or Pacific Islander languages.

After modest improvements in truancy rates in 2014-15, county schools experienced a nearly 4% increase in truancy with an overall rate of 39% and 71,180 truant students in 2015-16. The districts of Lafayette Elementary (up 21.9), Knightsen Elementary (up 13.8), Pittsburg Unified (up 10.3) and Acalanes Union High (up 4.1) saw the largest percentage point increases, while John Swett Unified (down 8.5) and Oakley Union Elementary (down 7.5) saw the largest improvements. West Contra Costa Unified continues to have the highest truancy rate at 64% (up 3.4 points) which represents 20,861 truant students in 2015-16.

Communities Served by Head Start

The Community Assessment reports on the conditions of children and families in the zip codes and census places listed below to access the need for Head Start program services. Based on 2016 ACS estimates, up to 9,720 0-2 year olds (including 2,331 pregnant women) and 8,268 3-5 year olds in Contra Costa County may be eligible to receive Early Head Start or Head Start services based on income alone.

City or CDP	Zip code
Byron / Discovery Bay	94505
Danville / Blackhawk	94506
Alamo	94507
Antioch	94509
Bethel Island	94511
Brentwood	94513
Byron / Discovery Bay	94514
Canyon	94516
Clayton	94517
Concord	94518
Concord	94519
Concord / Clyde	94520
Concord	94521
Concord / Pleasant Hill	94523
Contra Costa Centre	94597
Crockett	94525

City or CDP	Zip code
Knightsen	94548
Lafayette	94549
Martinez / Briones / Pacheco	94553
Moraga	94556
Oakley	94561
Orinda	94563
Pinole	94564
Pittsburg / Bay Point / Port Chicago / W. Pittsburg	94565
Port Costa	94569
Rodeo	94572
San Ramon	94582
San Ramon	94583
Walnut Creek	94595
Walnut Creek / Lafayette	94596
Walnut Creek	94597
Walnut Creek	94598

Danville	94526
Diablo	94528
El Cerrito	94530
Antioch	94531
Hercules / Rodeo	94547

Point Richmond / Richmond / North Richmond	94801
Richmond / San Pablo / El Sobrante	94803
Richmond	94804
Richmond	94805
Richmond / San Pablo / Tara Hills	94806

In 2017-18, the county’s Early Head Start program served 702 enrollees including the children of 64 pregnant women, while Head Start served 1,420. Nearly 35% of Early Head Start enrollees are less than 1 and 34% are 2 year olds. Of Head Start enrollees, 47% are 4 years old and 40% are 3 year olds. Hispanic/Latino children make up 59% of Early Head Start and 64% of Head Start enrollees. White children make up 58% of Early Head Start and 65% of Head Start enrollment, while African American children make up 27% of Early Head Start and 21% of Head Start enrollment. About 77% of families served by Early Head Start and 70% of families served by Head Start are single-parent families, and both percentages are up significantly from the prior year. As in prior years, the majority enrolled in both Early Head Start (66%) and Head Start (58%) are eligible based on income. Another 4% of 2017 Early Head Start and Head Start enrollees are in foster care, and 2% in each program are homeless. In 2017, 182 Head Start enrollees were determined to have a disability requiring special education services, a slight decline from 190 in 2016, but speech or language impairments continue as the most common condition of students in Head Start, impacting 150 or 82% of children diagnosed with any impairment. Autism is second most common, with 16 children (9%) diagnosed in 2017.

Community Assets and Resources for Head Start Children

No single agency would be capable of eliminating the myriad causes and effects of poverty. Collaborations of the private sector, government agencies, community-based and faith-based organizations play a crucial role as they join forces, multiply individual efforts and leverage resources. The CSB recognizes that the Head Start, Early Head Start, CDD and CSBG programs accessed by many residents are more effective in reducing or eliminating poverty’s impact on children and families when they operate in unison through comprehensive partnerships with other local organizations committed to transforming individuals, families, neighborhoods and entire communities. With this perspective, the CSB continues its successful history of merging Head Start and Child Development programs into a unified Child Start program which offers more families full-day, year-round services such as high-quality education; health and dental services; job skills training support for family members in CalWORKs; and family advocacy services.

In the 2016-17 program year, 110 Early Head Start families needed and 284 received family services or service referrals. Services accessed most by Early Head Start families include parenting education (64 needed and 193 received) and health education services (58 needed and 210 received). A total of 294 Head Start families needed and 814 received family services or referrals. Services accessed most by Head Start families include parenting education (225 needed and 606 received) and health education services (157 needed and 618 received).

Contra Costa County sponsors its own health care system, the Contra Costa Health Services (CCHS), which offers a wide range of health services to residents. The CCHS uses a broad provider network to support individual, family and community health through primary, specialty, and inpatient medical care, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, public health programs, environmental health protection, hazardous materials response and inspection, and emergency medical services. CCHS operates the Contra Costa Health Plan (CCHP), an HMO that offers Medi-Cal Managed Care coverage, serves Medicare beneficiaries, provides quality care to county employees, businesses, individuals, and families, and implements the ACA Medi-Cal expansion to those with incomes below 138% of the FPL. This CCHS system provides a safety net of quality health care and medical services not otherwise available to low income residents.

In June 2017, the Board of Supervisors approved an agreement with the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) Substance Use Disorders branch that expands Medi-Cal coverage to include new treatments for substance use disorders, including outpatient and intensive outpatient services, residential treatment, withdrawal management, recovery support, case management and medication-assisted treatment. The agreement makes available \$64 million in Medi-Cal funds and a \$2.3 million match from county general funds to participate in the Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System (DMC-ODS), a 3-year pilot program designed to test promising new SUD treatment delivery models. The county’s Alcohol & Other Drugs Services Program led an extensive and inclusive 2-year community planning effort to prepare for the DMC-ODS service expansion, that when fully implementation will serve as many as 7,000 new patients.

Finally, in 2018, California’s Superintendent of Public Instruction selected 287 elementary schools to receive the California Distinguished Schools Program award which recognizes and honors public schools that

have made “exceptional gains in implementing academic content and performance standards,” based on indicators such as test scores, suspension rates, and English learner progress. Contra Costa County has 7 of the schools named, including three in Orinda Union Elementary, three in San Ramon Valley Unified and one in West Contra Costa Unified.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population Change

In 2016, the American Community Survey estimates Contra Costa County is home to 1,107,925 residents, up 1% from 2015. From 2010 to 2016, the county's population increased 5.6%, compared to 3.8% in California overall. The top five population centers in the county include Concord (126,938), Antioch (108,675), Richmond (108,303), San Ramon (74,366) and Pittsburg (67,998), with Antioch now surpassing Richmond and Pittsburg edging out Walnut Creek.

Since 2010, the county's growth rate overall (5.6%) has been exceeded by far in Vine Hill (up 13.4%), Rodeo (up 12.9%), Discovery Bay (up 10.6%), Brentwood (up 10.6%), Alamo (up 10.4%), Kensington (up 10.3%), Pacheco (up 10.1%), and Oakley (up 10.0%). In contrast, Tara Hills CDP (down 3.4%) and Bayview CDP (down 0.1%) have experienced population declines since 2010. Population growth since 2015 varies considerably from the county overall (up 1.1%) in Tara Hills CDP (up 3.6%), Vine Hills CDP (2.9%), East Richmond Heights CDP (up 2.8%), and Brentwood (up 2.6%). One-year population declines occurred in Pacheco (down 5.2%), El Sobrante (down 3.2%), and Alamo CDP (down 1.4%).

Table 1 – Population by Census Place and Percentage Change, 2010 – 2016

Location	*2010	2013	2015	2016	% Change Since 2010	% Change Since 2015
California	37,253,956	37,659,181	38,421,464	38,654,206	3.8%	0.6%
Contra Costa	1,049,025	1,065,794	1,096,068	1,107,925	5.6%	1.1%
Alamo CDP	14,570	15,672	16,301	16,078	10.4%	-1.4%
Antioch	102,372	104,035	107,501	108,675	6.2%	1.1%
Bayview CDP	1,754	2,287	1,728	1,753	-0.1%	1.4%
Bethel Island CDP	2,137	2,172	2,172	2,199	2.9%	1.2%
Blackhawk CDP	9,354	9,263	9,304	9,468	1.2%	1.8%
Brentwood	51,481	52,494	55,490	56,923	10.6%	2.6%
Clayton	10,897	11,137	11,497	11,655	7.0%	1.4%
Concord	122,067	123,658	126,268	126,938	4.0%	0.5%
Contra Costa Centre CDP	5,364	5,461	5,940	6,190	15.4%	4.2%
Crockett CDP	3,094	3,121	3,044	3,103	0.3%	1.9%
Danville	42,039	42,476	43,410	43,758	4.1%	0.8%
Discovery Bay CDP	13,352	13,030	14,650	14,765	10.6%	0.8%
E. Richmond Heights CDP	3,280	3,576	3,272	3,364	2.6%	2.8%
El Cerrito	23,549	23,862	24,418	24,646	4.7%	0.9%
El Sobrante CDP	12,669	13,478	13,388	12,963	2.3%	-3.2%
Hercules	24,060	24,340	24,838	25,011	4.0%	0.7%
Kensington CDP	5,077	5,201	5,595	5,602	10.3%	0.1%
Lafayette	23,893	24,347	25,082	25,381	6.2%	1.2%
Martinez	35,824	36,471	37,300	37,544	4.8%	0.7%
Moraga	16,016	16,315	16,787	16,977	6.0%	1.1%
Oakley	35,432	36,443	38,243	38,968	10.0%	1.9%
Orinda	17,643	18,108	18,703	18,936	7.3%	1.2%
Pacheco CDP	3,685	4,001	4,282	4,059	10.1%	-5.2%
Pinole	18,390	18,587	18,922	19,040	3.5%	0.6%
Pittsburg	63,264	64,588	66,947	67,998	7.5%	1.6%
Pleasant Hill	33,152	33,513	34,155	34,395	3.7%	0.7%
Richmond	103,701	105,280	107,597	108,303	4.4%	0.7%
Rodeo CDP	8,679	8,689	9,724	9,798	12.9%	0.8%
San Pablo	29,139	29,324	29,777	29,991	2.9%	0.7%
San Ramon	72,148	72,707	74,571	74,366	3.1%	-0.3%
Tara Hills CDP	5,126	4,674	4,778	4,950	-3.4%	3.6%
Vine Hill CDP	3,761	4,128	4,144	4,264	13.4%	2.9%
Walnut Creek	64,173	65,122	66,799	67,568	5.3%	1.2%

Population by Race and Ethnicity

From 2010 to 2016, the county’s population grew 5.6% from 1,049,025 to 1,107,925, averaging just under 1% growth per year. The largest growth in terms of number of residents has occurred among Caucasians (up 47,345 or 7.7%); however, the rate of growth has been highest among multi-racial residents (up 14.3%), Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian residents (up 13.7%), Asian residents (up 13.5%), and Hispanic residents (up 8.7%). Since 2010, the county has seen a drop in the number of residents of some other race (down 15.6%) and number of American Indian/Alaska Native residents (down 11.0%). Compared to the state overall, the county overall continues to have a much lower proportion of Hispanic residents and a modestly higher proportion of African American, Asian residents, and multi-racial residents.

Table 2 – Population by Ethnicity 2010 – 2016

RACE / ETHNICITY	2010		2016		
	CONTRA COSTA #	CONTRA COSTA %	CONTRA COSTA #	CONTRA COSTA %	CALIFORNIA %
Caucasian	614,512	58.6	661,857	59.7	61.3
African American	97,161	9.3	97,032	8.8	5.9
American Indian / Alaska Native	6,122	0.6	5,447	0.5	0.7
Asian	151,469	14.4	171,853	15.5	13.9
Pacific Islander / Native	4,845	0.5	5,511	0.5	0.4
Two or more races	62,225	5.9	71,099	6.4	4.6
Some other race	112,691	10.7	95,126	8.6	13.3
Hispanic or Latino	255,560	24.4	277,676	25.1	38.6
Total population	1,049,025		1,107,925		38,654,206

Source: U.S. Census, 2010 U.S. Census and 2012-2016 5-Year American Community Survey. <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults>

Population by Age

In 2016 Contra Costa County is home to an estimated 260,665 children age 0-17, with 260,016 living in households and 79,334 (30.5%) less than 6 years of age. An estimated 3.4% (37,441) of all residents are 0-2 year olds, compared to 3.8% in the state, and another 2.5% (27,795) are 3-4 years old, compared to 2.7% in the state. Since 2012 the overall population of children has remained relatively constant, with increases in children age 6-14 and decreases in children age 0-5 and over 14.

Table 3 – Contra Costa County Children in Households by Age Group, 2012 – 2016

Age Group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0-2 Years	38,104	38,000	37,339	37,787	37,441
3-5 Years	41,935	42,153	42,546	41,724	41,893
6-8 Years	44,262	44,889	44,991	44,410	44,451
9-11 Years	44,272	43,911	43,654	45,200	45,666
12-14 Years	43,978	44,131	45,042	44,834	44,919
15-17 Years	46,289	46,154	45,847	45,763	45,646
Total Children Age 0-17	258,840	259,238	259,419	259,718	260,016

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Several communities within the county have concentrations of children age 0-2 notably higher than the overall county (3.4%) including, Pittsburg (4.5%), Concord (4.0%), Richmond (4.0%), Rodeo (3.9%), and San Pablo (3.9%). Cities with the highest populations of 0-2 year olds include Concord (5,133), Richmond (4,336), Antioch (3,645), and Pittsburg (3,056). Communities with concentrations of 3-4 year olds that are notably higher than the county (2.5%) include Vine Hill (3.9%), Oakley (3.3%), Rodeo (3.3%), East Richmond Heights (3.1%), Pleasant Hill (3.0%), Concord (2.9%), and San Ramon (2.9%). Cities with the highest populations of 3-4 year olds include Concord (3,627), Richmond (2,826), Antioch (2,820), and San Ramon (2,188).

Table 4 – Population by Age Group and Census Place, 2016

Area		Population	0-2 years	3-4 years	5-17 years	0-17 yrs (in HHs or Group Qtrs)	In Group Qtrs / % of all children	18 and Over
California	Count	38,654,206	1,458,258	1,039,562	6,618,935	9,140,283	23,528	29,513,923
	%		3.8	2.7	17.1	23.6	0.3	76.4
Contra Costa	Count	1,107,925	37,441	27,795	194,780	260,665	649	847,260
	%		3.4	2.5	17.6	23.5	0.2	76.5
Alamo CDP	Count	16,078	376	335	3,347	4,058	0	12,020
	%		2.3	2.1	20.8	25.2	0.0	74.8
Antioch	Count	108,675	3,645	2,820	21,547	28,104	92	80,571
	%		3.4	2.6	19.8	25.9	0.3	74.1
Bayview CDP	Count	1,753	62	22	236	333	13	1,420
	%		3.5	1.3	13.5	19.0	3.9	81.0
Bethel Island CDP	Count	2,199	68	34	164	266	0	1,933
	%		3.1	1.5	7.5	12.1	0.0	87.9
Blackhawk CDP	Count	9,468	242	178	1,660	2,080	0	7,388
	%		2.6	1.9	17.5	22.0	0.0	78.0
Brentwood	Count	56,923	1,827	1,555	12,423	15,817	12	41,106
	%		3.2	2.7	21.8	27.8	0.1	72.2
Clayton	Count	11,655	335	293	2,243	2,872	1	8,783
	%		2.9	2.5	19.2	24.6	0.0	75.4
Concord	Count	126,938	5,133	3,627	19,253	28,056	43	98,882
	%		4.0	2.9	15.2	22.1	0.2	77.9
Contra Costa Centre CDP	Count	6,190	209	94	258	561	0	5,629
	%		3.4	1.5	4.2	9.1	0.0	90.9
Crockett CDP	Count	3,103	116	65	324	505	0	2,598
	%		3.7	2.1	10.4	16.3	0.0	83.7
Danville	Count	43,758	1,343	1,167	9,539	12,059	10	31,699
	%		3.1	2.7	21.8	27.6	0.1	72.4
Discovery Bay CDP	Count	14,765	316	369	3,088	3,773	0	10,992
	%		2.1	2.5	20.9	25.6	0.0	74.4
E. Richmond Heights CDP	Count	3,364	76	104	314	498	4	2,866
	%		2.3	3.1	9.3	14.8	0.8	85.2
El Cerrito	Count	24,646	757	584	2,972	4,314	1	20,332
	%		3.1	2.4	12.1	17.5	0.0	82.5
El Sobrante CDP	Count	12,963	255	267	1,900	2,422	0	10,541
	%		2.0	2.1	14.7	18.7	0.0	81.3
Hercules	Count	25,011	709	517	3,792	5,054	36	19,957
	%		2.8	2.1	15.2	20.2	0.7	79.8
Kensington CDP	Count	5,602	173	49	776	998	0	4,604
	%		3.1	0.9	13.9	17.8	0.0	82.2
Lafayette	Count	25,381	569	595	5,358	6,523	1	18,858
	%		2.2	2.3	21.1	25.7	0.0	74.3
Martinez	Count	37,544	1,262	629	5,112	7,125	122	30,419
	%		3.4	1.7	13.6	19.0	1.7	81.0
Moraga	Count	16,977	408	252	3,029	3,705	16	13,272
	%		2.4	1.5	17.8	21.8	0.4	78.2
Oakley	Count	38,968	1,323	1,270	8,144	10,764	27	28,204
	%		3.4	3.3	20.9	27.6	0.3	72.4
Orinda	Count	18,936	332	370	3,679	4,381	0	14,555
	%		1.8	2.0	19.4	23.1	0.0	76.9
Pacheco CDP	Count	4,059	120	59	396	575	0	3,484
	%		3.0	1.5	9.8	14.2	0.0	85.8
Pinole	Count	19,040	452	305	2,648	3,418	13	15,622
	%		2.4	1.6	13.9	18.0	0.4	82.0
Pittsburg	Count	67,998	3,056	1,894	12,428	17,403	25	50,595
	%		4.5	2.8	18.3	25.6	0.1	74.4

Area		Population	0-2 years	3-4 years	5-17 years	0-17 yrs (in HHs or Group Qtrs)	In Group Qtrs / % of all children	18 and Over
Pleasant Hill	Count	34,395	1,250	1,038	4,397	6,706	21	27,689
	%		3.6	3.0	12.8	19.5	0.3	80.5
Richmond	Count	108,303	4,336	2,826	17,514	24,753	77	83,550
	%		4.0	2.6	16.2	22.9	0.3	77.1
Rodeo CDP	Count	9,798	387	322	1,466	2,175	0	7,623
	%		3.9	3.3	15.0	22.2	0.0	77.8
San Pablo	Count	29,991	1,171	828	5,618	7,623	6	22,368
	%		3.9	2.8	18.7	25.4	0.1	74.6
San Ramon	Count	74,366	2,413	2,188	17,456	22,077	20	52,289
	%		3.2	2.9	23.5	29.7	0.1	70.3
Tara Hills CDP	Count	4,950	60	113	851	1,024	0	3,926
	%		1.2	2.3	17.2	20.7	0.0	79.3
Vine Hill CDP	Count	4,264	150	167	648	965	0	3,299
	%		3.5	3.9	15.2	22.6	0.0	77.4
Walnut Creek	Count	67,568	1,813	1,014	8,202	11,041	12	56,527
	%		2.7	1.5	12.1	16.3	0.1	83.7

Source: U.S. Census, Quick Facts; 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Population by Nativity

In 2015, about 76% of Contra Costa County residents are U.S. born, compared to 73% in California overall. Of the county's 262,426 residents born outside the U.S., 52% have become naturalized citizens, compared to 49% in the state. The percentage of foreign-born residents who are non-citizens is much higher than the countywide average (48%) in Concord (54%), Pittsburg (53%), Richmond (63%), and San Pablo (64%). However, a much lower proportion of foreign born residents are 0-4 year olds (< 1%) compared to native residents (8%).

Households and Families

The number of households in Contra Costa County rose just under 1% since 2015, increasing from 384,646 in 2015 to 387,540 in 2016. The communities of Antioch (up 258), Brentwood (up 282), Concord (up 295), Pittsburg (up 529) and Walnut Creek (up 505) saw the largest 1-year growth in number of households; however, Antioch (up 427), Danville (up 237), Martinez (up 248), Pittsburg (up 600) and Pleasant Hill (up 333) gained the most families. Although county households share many characteristics with the state, the county continues to exceed the state in its proportion of families, families with children, married-couple families, and married-couple families with children. The number of families in the county has increased 9% since 2009, and although the percentage with children has declined slightly, 7,645 more Contra Costa families have children in 2015 compared to in 2009.

Table 5 – Family Composition, 2009 – 2016

HOUSEHOLD TYPE	2009			2016		
	COUNTY NUMBER	COUNTY PERCENT	CALIFORNIA PERCENT	COUNTY NUMBER	COUNTY PERCENT	CALIFORNIA PERCENT
Family households (families)	253,104	69.2	68.5	276,292	71.3	68.7
HHs with own children < 18 years	120,947	33.4	34.8	127,926	33.0	31.5
Married-couple family	198,162	54.7	49.7	209,832	54.1	49.3
HHs with own children < 18 years	92,821	25.6	24.5	96,242	24.8	22.0
Female householder, no husband	37,859	10.5	12.9	47,446	12.2	13.5
HHs with own children < 18 years	20,467	5.7	7.4	23,421	6.0	6.8
HHs with individuals < 18 years	133,420	36.8	38.7	141,065	36.4	35.7
Total households	362,102		12,097,894	387,540		12,807,387

Source: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Critically, the county's proportion of single female-headed families, which tend to be lower income households, still account for 12.2% of all households (up from 10.5% in 2009). However, of these 47,446 households, about half (49%) include children, compared to more than half (54%) in 2009. Countywide, about 8.5% of all families are

headed by single females who have children less than 18 years old. Areas within the county where single female-headed families with children represent a much higher proportion of families include San Pablo (16.6%), Antioch (15.8%), Pittsburg (14.4%) Richmond (12.6%) and Rodeo (12.3%). Countywide, about 3.0% of all families are headed by single males with children. Areas where single male-headed families with children represent a much higher percentage of families include Vine Hill (6.1%), Oakley (5.3%) and Bay View (5.5%).

Table 6 – Family Composition by Presence of Children, 2016

Area	Total HHs	Total Families	All Families		Married-couples		Single Male-headed		Single Female-headed	
			With children <18	% of Families	With children <18	% of Families	With children <18	% of Families	With children <18	% of Families
Contra Costa	387,540	276,292	127,926	46.3	96,242	34.8	8,263	3.0	23,421	8.5
Alamo CDP	5,439	4,669	2,045	43.8	1,883	40.3	70	1.5	92	2.0
Antioch	33,976	26,084	12,553	48.1	7,567	29.0	876	3.4	4,110	15.8
Bayview	599	493	192	38.9	165	33.5	27	5.5	0	0.0
Bethel Island	1,058	558	130	23.3	109	19.5	21	3.8	0	0.0
Blackhawk	3,544	3,034	1,226	40.4	1,103	36.4	42	1.4	81	2.7
Brentwood	18,007	14,657	7,387	50.4	5,871	40.1	474	3.2	1,042	7.1
Clayton	4,144	3,233	1,387	42.9	1,197	37.0	78	2.4	112	3.5
Concord	45,704	31,409	14,003	44.6	10,147	32.3	1,269	4.0	2,587	8.2
CC Centre	3,513	1,363	405	29.7	325	23.8	10	0.7	70	5.1
Crockett	1,436	863	309	35.8	197	22.8	27	3.1	85	9.8
Danville	15,657	12,111	6,094	50.3	5,223	43.1	311	2.6	560	4.6
Discovery By	5,159	4,065	1,791	44.1	1,315	32.3	129	3.2	347	8.5
E Rich. Hgts	1,415	885	299	33.8	189	21.4	8	0.9	102	11.5
El Cerrito	9,963	6,666	2,639	39.6	2,127	31.9	202	3.0	310	4.7
El Sobrante	4,821	3,179	1,239	39.0	812	25.5	64	2.0	363	11.4
Hercules	8,149	6,314	2,678	42.4	2,017	31.9	152	2.4	509	8.1
Kensington	2,332	1,578	547	34.7	418	26.5	63	4.0	66	4.2
Lafayette	9,465	6,974	3,423	49.1	2,913	41.8	220	3.2	290	4.2
Martinez	14,729	9,668	3,731	38.6	2,849	29.5	281	2.9	601	6.2
Moraga	5,606	4,289	1,941	45.3	1,651	38.5	67	1.6	223	5.2
Oakley	11,463	9,148	4,746	51.9	3,561	38.9	489	5.3	696	7.6
Orinda	6,884	5,574	2,229	40.0	2,092	37.5	47	0.8	90	1.6
Pacheco	1,609	991	315	31.8	281	28.4	0	0.0	34	3.4
Pinole	6,803	4,969	1,653	33.3	1,130	22.7	42	0.8	481	9.7
Pittsburg	20,709	15,742	7,667	48.7	4,770	30.3	638	4.1	2,259	14.4
Pleasant Hill	13,729	8,306	3,758	45.2	3,164	38.1	141	1.7	453	5.5
Richmond	37,054	24,114	11,112	46.1	7,072	29.3	998	4.1	3,042	12.6
Rodeo	3,184	2,447	940	38.4	582	23.8	58	2.4	300	12.3
San Pablo	9,076	6,646	3,422	51.5	2,011	30.3	308	4.6	1,103	16.6
San Ramon	25,044	19,614	12,493	63.7	11,143	56.8	306	1.6	1,044	5.3
Tara Hills	1,669	1,246	558	44.8	428	34.3	48	3.9	82	6.6
Vine Hill	1,344	1,006	540	53.7	431	42.8	61	6.1	48	4.8
Walnut Creek	30,822	17,152	6,256	36.5	5,188	30.2	361	2.1	707	4.1

Source: U.S. Census, 2011-2015 5-Year American Community Survey; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

An estimated 54,338 children age 0-5 or 79% of all 0-5 year olds in Contra Costa County, live in married-couple families. Another 3,813 (6%) children age 0-5 live in single male-headed families, and 10,266 (15%) live in single female-headed families. Of 31,843 0-2 year olds, 25,756 (81%) live in married-couple families, 1,516 (5%) live in single male-headed families, and 4,571 live in single female-headed families.

Table 7 – Population of Children Age 0-5 in Married-Couple Families 2016

Geography	Total < 18	Age 0-2	Age 3-4	Age 5
Contra Costa	232760	25756	19032	9550
Alamo	3908	368	335	196
Antioch	23473	1810	1386	686
Bayview	296	62	22	28
Bethel Island	197	40	11	0
Blackhawk	2032	233	168	62
Brentwood	14540	1279	1145	690
Clayton	2684	259	194	75
Concord	25288	3501	2638	1110
Contra Costa Centre	525	173	94	18
Crockett	459	81	43	6
Danville	11666	1293	1056	528
Discovery Bay	3619	250	203	172
East Richmond Heights	420	76	20	0
El Cerrito	4065	675	492	193
El Sobrante	2108	109	129	84
Hercules	4339	524	382	171
Kensington	946	162	49	61
Lafayette	6306	569	576	228
Martinez	6259	762	422	200
Moraga	3474	281	213	151
Oakley	9190	810	833	411
Orinda	4334	312	353	190
Pacheco	450	108	45	30
Pinole	2799	378	155	86
Pittsburg	14411	1685	1028	709
Pleasant Hill	6206	999	810	296
Richmond	20393	2216	1351	698
Rodeo	1813	162	136	28
San Pablo	6536	622	341	170
San Ramon	21498	2204	2097	1087
Tara Hills	945	60	105	0
Vine Hill	837	93	144	45
Walnut Creek	10633	1648	770	387

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Table 8 – Population of Children Age 0-5 in Single Male-Headed Families 2016

Geography	Total < 18	Age 0-2	Age 3-4	Age 5
Contra Costa	232760	1516	1352	945
Alamo	3908	0	0	0
Antioch	23473	132	49	140
Bayview	296	0	0	0
Bethel Island	197	0	0	21
Blackhawk	2032	0	0	0
Brentwood	14540	95	114	16
Clayton	2684	0	0	9
Concord	25288	324	320	141
Contra Costa Centre	525	0	0	0
Crockett	459	0	3	29
Danville	11666	0	30	43
Discovery Bay	3619	21	7	39
East Richmond Heights	420	0	0	0
El Cerrito	4065	11	21	12
El Sobrante	2108	0	53	13
Hercules	4339	0	0	32

Geography	Total < 18	Age 0-2	Age 3-4	Age 5
Kensington	946	11	0	0
Lafayette	6306	0	0	9
Martinez	6259	137	18	70
Moraga	3474	12	12	0
Oakley	9190	14	99	53
Orinda	4334	0	0	0
Pacheco	450	0	0	0
Pinole	2799	0	0	0
Pittsburg	14411	130	78	43
Pleasant Hill	6206	44	29	0
Richmond	20393	294	190	141
Rodeo	1813	37	0	0
San Pablo	6536	94	152	41
San Ramon	21498	31	11	12
Tara Hills	945	0	8	0
Vine Hill	837	0	0	0
Walnut Creek	10633	58	74	15

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Table 9 – Population of Children Age 0-5 in Single Female-Headed Families 2016

Geography	Total < 18	Age 0-2	Age 3-4	Age 5
Contra Costa	232760	4571	3902	1793
Alamo	3908	0	0	0
Antioch	23473	884	646	280
Bayview	296	0	0	0
Bethel Island	197	0	0	0
Blackhawk	2032	0	0	0
Brentwood	14540	131	177	151
Clayton	2684	76	57	0
Concord	25288	605	445	123
Contra Costa Centre	525	0	0	0
Crockett	459	35	3	0
Danville	11666	12	81	78
Discovery Bay	3619	23	159	83
East Richmond Heights	420	0	45	0
El Cerrito	4065	32	8	22
El Sobrante	2108	99	48	50
Hercules	4339	51	51	38
Kensington	946	0	0	0
Lafayette	6306	0	0	0
Martinez	6259	128	58	73
Moraga	3474	11	17	0
Oakley	9190	196	71	9
Orinda	4334	0	17	17
Pacheco	450	0	0	0
Pinole	2799	8	82	43
Pittsburg	14411	607	342	76
Pleasant Hill	6206	83	117	66
Richmond	20393	784	704	353
Rodeo	1813	109	97	19
San Pablo	6536	275	200	72
San Ramon	21498	94	71	82
Tara Hills	945	0	0	0
Vine Hill	837	0	0	0
Walnut Creek	10633	53	140	40

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Self-Sufficiency

The Self-Sufficiency Standard calculates the local or regional costs associated with each basic need to determine the household income individuals and families need to meet these basic needs without public subsidies or private assistance. It provides a more detailed, up-to-date, and regionally-specific measure than the FPL of what people must earn to be self-sufficient. The last county-level Self-Sufficiency Standard calculation occurred in 2014, and in that year the standard in Contra Costa County for a family with one adult, an infant, and one preschool age child had increased to \$109,545, representing a fulltime hourly wage of about \$52. However, the median family income in Contra Costa County in 2014 was \$95,087.

Table 10 – Self-Sufficiency Wage for Various Family Types, Contra Costa County, 2014

Monthly Costs	Adult	Adult + Infant	Adult + Preschooler	Adult + Infant Preschooler	Adult + Infant Preschooler Schoolage	2 Adults + Infant Preschooler	2 Adults + Preschooler Schoolage
<i>Housing</i>	\$1,207	\$1,517	\$1,517	\$1,517	\$2,119	\$1,517	\$1,517
<i>Child Care</i>	\$0	\$1,324	\$1,058	\$2,382	\$2,889	\$2,382	\$1,565
<i>Food</i>	\$300	\$445	\$455	\$597	\$806	\$856	\$939
<i>Transportation</i>	\$103	\$103	\$103	\$103	\$103	\$206	\$206
<i>Health Care</i>	\$149	\$450	\$450	\$460	\$485	\$518	\$534
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	\$176	\$384	\$358	\$506	\$640	\$548	\$476
<i>Taxes</i>	\$416	\$957	\$842	\$1,541	\$2,436	\$1,343	\$1,004
<i>Earned Income Tax Credit</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Child Care Tax Credit</i>	\$0	-\$50	-\$50	-\$100	-\$100	-\$100	-\$100
<i>Child Tax Credit</i>	\$0	-\$83	-\$83	-\$167	-\$250	-\$167	-\$167
<i>Self-Sufficiency Hourly Wage</i>	\$13.36	\$28.67	\$26.42	\$38.85	\$51.87	\$20.18	\$16.98
						<i>per adult</i>	<i>per adult</i>
<i>Monthly Wages</i>	\$2,351	\$5,046	\$4,651	\$6,838	\$9,129	\$7,104	\$5,976
<i>Annual Wages</i>	\$28,209	\$60,557	\$55,807	\$82,059	\$109,545	\$85,246	\$71,711

Source: Self-Sufficiency Standard Report for California, 2014; Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington; <http://www.insightccce.d.org/>

Annual Income

In 2016, median annual income for California families has increased to \$72,952, up 3% since 2015 and 19% since 2005. Median family income in Contra Costa County has increased to \$98,983, up 3% since 2015 and 20% since 2005. Median family income in the county ranges from a high of \$223,333 in Orinda to a low of \$48,409 in San Pablo. Sixteen census places in the county have family incomes below the countywide median, including the population centers of Antioch, Concord, Oakley, Pinole, Pittsburg, Richmond, and San Pablo. Significant 1-year increases in estimates of median household income have occurred in Blackhawk (up \$17,415), Orinda (up \$13,601), and Pleasant Hill (up \$12,250) compared to a countywide increase in median household income (\$2,696). Communities that saw notable declines in median household income include Kensington (down \$5,688) and Moraga (down \$1,100).

Table 11 – Median Income for Contra Costa County and California Families, 2005 – 2016

INCOME	2005		2016	
	CONTRA COSTA	CALIFORNIA	CONTRA COSTA	CALIFORNIA
Median income	\$82,641	\$61,476	\$98,983	\$72,952
Total Families	253,104	8,281,119	276,292	8,800,019

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

An estimated 61% of householders with children under 6 in California and 64% in Contra Costa County are in families in which all parents are in the workforce, whether employed or not. In the county, this represents 48,966 householders, a 1% decline from 49,453 a year ago. Statewide, the number of householders with children under 6 in Contra Costa County

families in which all parents work was also down about 0.5%. Areas that saw significant declines in the number of these householders include Richmond (-463), Oakley (-325), Walnut Creek (-272), Brentwood (-126), Discovery Bay (-171), Pittsburg (-147) and Lafayette (-103). However, especially high concentrations of these householders live in communities which also have lower than average median incomes, including Antioch (4,878), Concord (6,320), Oakley (2,040), Pittsburg (3,637), Richmond (5,407) and San Pablo (1,427).

Table 12 – Householders in Workforce with Children Under 6 and Family Income, 2016

Region	Civilian workforce	Householders with kids < 6	With kids < 6, all parents in workforce	% with kids < 6, all parents in workforce	Total Families	Median family income	Mean family income
Contra Costa	564,951	76,630	48,966	63.9	276,292	\$98,983	\$129,918
Alamo	7,048	920	353	38.4	4,669	\$194,306	\$255,244
Antioch	52,834	7,350	4,878	66.4	26,084	\$72,019	\$87,762
Bayview	793	112	112	100.0	493	\$79,485	\$90,667
Bethel Island	711	100	69	69.0	558	\$58,804	\$80,176
Blackhawk	4,778	482	175	36.3	3,034	\$197,906	\$241,037
Brentwood	27,317	4,306	2,680	62.2	14,657	\$107,200	\$118,978
Clayton	5,873	670	586	87.5	3,233	\$148,832	\$171,138
Concord	67,733	10,044	6,320	62.9	31,409	\$82,407	\$100,308
Contra Costa Cntr	4,351	285	112	39.3	1,363	\$132,643	\$141,442
Crockett	1,755	203	189	93.1	863	\$91,267	\$102,230
Danville	20,503	3,159	1,859	58.8	12,111	\$165,955	\$216,037
Discovery Bay	7,629	983	599	60.9	4,065	\$109,306	\$127,719
E. Richmond Hts	1,873	165	114	69.1	885	\$75,911	\$98,640
El Cerrito	13,364	1,567	1,008	64.3	6,666	\$107,006	\$131,379
El Sobrante	7,317	648	394	60.8	3,179	\$74,767	\$88,837
Hercules	14,063	1,446	1,122	77.6	6,314	\$114,521	\$124,708
Kensington	3,077	283	172	60.8	1,578	\$154,833	\$200,509
Lafayette	12,446	1,382	662	47.9	6,974	\$184,101	\$239,962
Martinez	21,454	2,227	1,446	64.9	9,668	\$106,903	\$121,948
Moraga	7,601	707	490	69.3	4,289	\$169,375	\$219,028
Oakley	19,711	2,972	2,040	68.6	9,148	\$90,426	\$101,820
Orinda	8,916	909	522	57.4	5,574	\$223,333	\$295,905
Pacheco	2,318	209	163	78.0	991	\$61,927	\$79,101
Pinole	10,153	836	541	64.7	4,969	\$82,485	\$99,995
Pittsburg	34,554	5,681	3,637	64.0	15,742	\$68,600	\$83,100
Pleasant Hill	18,565	2,612	1,642	62.9	8,306	\$113,302	\$141,502
Richmond	56,167	8,230	5,407	65.7	24,114	\$62,445	\$80,820
Rodeo	4,734	778	433	55.7	2,447	\$82,417	\$93,642
San Pablo	14,793	2,241	1,427	63.7	6,646	\$48,409	\$58,017
San Ramon	38,404	5,770	3,646	63.2	19,614	\$153,296	\$175,154
Tara Hills	2,400	173	157	90.8	1,246	\$83,875	\$82,102
Vine Hill	2,072	350	180	51.4	1,006	\$75,882	\$83,307
Walnut Creek	32,745	3,232	2,128	65.8	17,152	\$116,705	\$150,617

Source: US Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Unemployment

According to Employment Development Department (EDD) estimates, Contra Costa County's December 2017 unemployment rate (3.2%) continues to be lower than the state overall (4.2%) with both rates markedly improved since 2016. Since 2016, unemployment rates in the county dropped nearly 26%, while the state's rate dropped nearly 18%.

Table 13 – Unemployment Rates in Contra Costa County and California, 2002 – 2017

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017
Contra Costa County	5.7	4.7	4.0	7.5	10.8	9.0	5.7	4.3	3.2

California	6.7	5.7	4.7	9.0	12.1	9.6	6.6	5.1	4.2
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Source: CA Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, 2017; <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov>

Although rates from Employment Development Department (EDD) estimates as of December 2017 indicate improved employment in all areas of the county, unemployment is still much higher than average among residents in Tara Hills (6.5%), Vine Hill (5.2%), San Pablo (4.9%), Rodeo (4.7%), Antioch (4.4%) and Oakley (4.0%). However, large population centers such as Pittsburg (3.8%), Richmond (3.7%) and Concord (3.4%) continue to have rates that exceed the overall county (3.2%).

Table 14 – Annual Unemployment Rates by County Sub-Area, 2002 – 2017

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017
Alamo (CDP)	2.3	2.3	1.4	2.0	4.0	3.3	2.1	2.3	1.8
Antioch (City)	6.1	6.0	4.6	6.4	12.2	10.2	6.5	6.3	4.4
Bayview-Montalvin (CDP)	9.7	9.7	8.0	11.1	20.1	17.2	11.2	--	--
Bethel Island (CDP)	9.4	9.4	8.1	11.1	20.2	17.2	11.3	5.9	2.1
Blackhawk (CDP)	2.8	2.8	1.9	2.7	5.2	4.3	2.7	--	--
Brentwood (City)	4.7	4.7	3.5	5.0	9.6	8.0	5.0	3.8	2.7
Clayton (City)	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3	2.6	2.2	1.3	4.0	2.7
Concord (City)	5.8	5.8	4.4	6.1	11.6	9.8	6.2	4.9	3.4
Crockett (CDP)	10.2	10.2	8.4	11.6	21.0	17.9	11.8	2.9	2.2
Danville (City)	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.9	5.7	4.7	3.0	3.6	2.5
Discovery Bay (CDP)	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.9	7.7	6.4	4.0	4.6	2.4
East Richmond Hgts	6.1	6.1	4.9	6.8	13.0	10.9	7.0	4.7	1.7
El Cerrito (City)	4.7	4.7	3.6	5.0	9.6	8.0	5.1	4.0	2.8
El Sobrante (CDP)	4.7	4.7	3.6	5.0	9.6	8.0	4.6	4.3	3.6
Hercules (City)	3.5	3.5	2.8	4.0	7.7	6.4	4.0	3.0	2.1
Kensington (CDP)	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	3.9	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.7
Lafayette (City)	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.0	3.9	3.3	2.0	2.5	1.7
Martinez (City)	4.2	4.2	3.2	4.5	8.6	7.2	4.5	4.1	2.8
Moraga Town (City)	8.2	8.2	5.9	8.2	15.3	13.0	3.4	3.1	3.1
Oakley (City)	3.8	3.8	2.8	4.0	7.8	6.5	4.1	5.7	4.0
Orinda (City)	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.1	4.1	3.4	2.1	2.2	1.5
Pacheco (CDP)	5.1	5.1	4.2	5.8	11.1	9.3	5.9	7.0	--
Pinole (City)	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.9	7.5	6.2	3.9	3.8	2.6
Pittsburg (City)	8.6	8.6	6.6	9.1	16.9	14.3	9.3	5.4	3.8
Pleasant Hill (City)	4.3	4.3	3.2	4.5	8.8	7.3	4.6	3.8	2.6
Richmond (City)	8.8	8.8	6.7	9.3	17.2	14.6	9.5	5.2	3.7
Rodeo (CDP)	3.8	3.8	2.3	3.3	6.5	5.4	8.3	4.8	4.7
San Pablo (City)	11.1	11.0	8.5	11.7	21.1	18.0	11.8	7.0	4.9
San Ramon (City)	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.3	4.5	3.7	2.3	3.0	2.1
Tara Hills (CDP)	6.0	6.0	4.5	6.3	11.9	10.0	6.4	9.2	6.5
Vine Hill (CDP)	7.2	7.2	6.0	8.3	15.6	13.1	8.5	9.8	5.2
Walnut Creek (City)	3.5	3.5	2.7	3.7	7.3	6.1	3.8	3.1	2.1

Source: CA Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division. 2006 – January 2016; 2017 rates based on December 2017 final non-adjusted rates. <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/dataanalysis/labForceReport.asp?menuchoice=LABFORCE>. CDP stands for Census Designated Place.

In 2016, ACS data indicates that countywide, 7.7% of the civilian labor force (43,374) is unemployed. The percentage of all residents 16 and over in the county's civilian workforce who are unemployed (7.7%) continued to trend downward, compared to 2014 (9.8%) and 2015 (8.8%). However, ACS data also reflects community-level disparities in employment, with the highest rate among residents in Bayview (16.3%) and the lowest among those in Bethel Island (3.7%) and Kensington (3.7%). The Contra Costa County civilian labor force (564,951) has grown 12.7% or 63,651 potential workers in the 16 years between 2000 and 2016, which indicates a considerably faster pace of growth than in the prior year. The number employed across all industries increased just 7.9% or 38,077 employees in this period, indicating a slight drop in employment since 2015.

Table 15 – Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment by County Sub-Area, 2016

Geography		Pop. 16 yrs & over	In Civilian labor	Employed	Unemployed
California	Count	30,565,746	19,260,868	17,577,142	1,683,726
	%		63.0	91.3	8.7
Contra Costa County	Count	877,557	564,951	521,577	43,374
	%		64.4	92.3	7.7
Alamo CDP	Count	12,691	7,048	6,743	305
	%		55.5	95.7	4.3
Antioch	Count	83,984	52,834	47,698	5,136
	%		62.9	90.3	9.7
Bayview CDP	Count	1,461	793	664	129
	%		54.3	83.7	16.3
Bethel Island CDP	Count	1,955	711	685	26
	%		36.4	96.3	3.7
Blackhawk CDP	Count	7,758	4,778	4,590	188
	%		61.6	96.1	3.9
Brentwood	Count	43,217	27,317	25,296	2,021
	%		63.2	92.6	7.4
Clayton	Count	9,340	5,873	5,504	369
	%		62.9	93.7	6.3
Concord	Count	101,515	67,733	62,343	5,390
	%		66.7	92.0	8.0
Contra Costa Centre CDP	Count	5,629	4,351	4,125	226
	%		77.3	94.8	5.2
Crockett CDP	Count	2,659	1,755	1,634	121
	%		66.0	93.1	6.9
Danville	Count	33,251	20,503	19,453	1,050
	%		61.7	94.9	5.1
Discovery Bay CDP	Count	11,374	7,629	7,085	544
	%		67.1	92.9	7.1
East Richmond Heights CDP	Count	2,896	1,873	1,794	79
	%		64.7	95.8	4.2
El Cerrito	Count	20,693	13,364	12,486	878
	%		64.6	93.4	6.6
El Sobrante CDP	Count	10,776	7,317	6,676	641
	%		67.9	91.2	8.8
Hercules	Count	20,577	14,063	13,311	752
	%		68.3	94.7	5.3
Kensington CDP	Count	4,697	3,077	2,964	113
	%		65.5	96.3	3.7
Lafayette	Count	19,820	12,446	11,827	619
	%		62.8	95.0	5.0
Martinez	Count	31,507	21,454	20,017	1,437
	%		68.1	93.3	6.7
Moraga	Count	13,709	7,601	7,147	454
	%		55.4	94.0	6.0
Oakley	Count	29,513	19,711	18,046	1,665
	%		66.8	91.6	8.4
Orinda	Count	15,090	8,916	8,506	410
	%		59.1	95.4	4.6
Pacheco CDP	Count	3,494	2,318	2,023	295
	%		66.3	87.3	12.7
Pinole	Count	16,020	10,153	9,559	594
	%		63.4	94.1	5.9
Pittsburg	Count	52,251	34,554	30,460	4,094
	%		66.1	88.2	11.8
Pleasant Hill	Count	28,327	18,565	17,447	1,118

Geography		Pop. 16 yrs & over	In Civilian labor	Employed	Unemployed
	%		65.5	94.0	6.0
Richmond	Count	86,015	56,167	50,963	5,204
	%		65.3	90.7	9.3
Rodeo CDP	Count	7,883	4,734	4,329	405
	%		60.1	91.4	8.6
San Pablo	Count	23,319	14,793	13,294	1,499
	%		63.4	89.9	10.1
San Ramon	Count	54,828	38,404	36,890	1,514
	%		70.0	96.1	3.9
Tara Hills CDP	Count	4,078	2,400	2,084	316
	%		58.9	86.8	13.2
Vine Hill CDP	Count	3,473	2,072	1,823	249
	%		59.7	88.0	12.0
Walnut Creek	Count	58,040	32,745	30,561	2,184
	%		56.4	93.3	6.7

Source: U.S. Census, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates; <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Estimates of unemployment have improved in those areas with notably high rates in 2015, including Antioch (down 2.3 percentage points), Pacheco (down 3.5 points), Pittsburg (down 0.6 points), Richmond (down 1.3 points), Rodeo (down 4.1 points), San Pablo (down 1.5 points), Tara Hills (down 3.7 points) and Vine Hills (down 1.9). However, unemployment rates vary significantly by race, ethnicity and by sub-community. Unemployment rates among the county's Black or African American residents in 2015 (16.9%) improved by just 0.7 percentage points since 2014 (17.6%), and unemployment rates among African American or Black, American Indian or Native Alaskan, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic/Latino residents remain higher than the county as a whole.

Employment

The Contra Costa County civilian labor force (564,951) has grown 12.7% or 63,651 potential workers in the 16 years between 2000 and 2016, which indicates a considerably faster pace of growth than in the prior year. In the same period, the number employed across all industries increased just 7.9% or 38,077 employees, which indicates a slight drop in employment since 2015. Countywide, 7.7% of the civilian labor force (43,374) is unemployed.

Industry analysts project future growth in the demand for workers in specific occupations. By 2024, the county's largest rates of increased demand are projected to be for roofers (up 53.5%), web developers (up 50.0%), biomedical engineers (up 44.6%), self-enrichment education teachers (up 43.8%) and medical sonographers (up 43.6%). Among occupations with higher earning potential, projected growth in demand is strongest for biomedical engineers (up 44.6%), medical sonographers (up 43.6%), software developers, (41.8%), nurse practitioners (38.1%), and biochemists and biophysicists (up 34.4%).

Countywide, 336,208 residents are women age 20-64, and 130,184 (38.7%) of these have children less than 18. Of Contra Costa County women with children, 53,098 (40.8%) have children age 0-5 in their household. About two thirds (35,404) of women with children age 0-5 participate in the civilian workforce and 92.8% (32,866) are employed in 2016. The county's rate of women with children age 0-5 in the workforce (66.7%) is notably higher than the state rate (62.8%), but the county's rate of employment among these women (92.8%) exceeds the state rate (90.0%).

Considering just those women who had births in the past year, 57% of married and 59% of unmarried women are in the labor force in California as a whole, compared to 64% of married and 67% of unmarried women in Contra Costa County, and the overall rate in the county (65%) is up somewhat from 2015 (64%). However, in 2016 the county has a total of 8,443 married and unmarried women with births in the past year who also work, which is a slight 2% declined from an estimated 8,633 in 2015. Rates vary considerably by sub-community, but note that the small sample size in some areas, like Bayview, Bethel Island, Clayton, Crockett, and East Richmond Heights, produces larger error in estimates.

Table 16 – Women Age 20-64 in Labor Force Who Have Children Age 0-5, 2016

Geography		Females Age 20-64	With Own Children < 18	With Own Children < 6	With Children < 6, In civilian labor force	Employed
Contra Costa	Count	336,208	130,184	53,098	35,404	32,866
	%		38.7	40.8	66.7	92.8
Alamo	Count	3,994	1,994	521	246	238
	%		49.9	26.1	47.2	96.7
Antioch	Count	34,407	13,544	5,356	3,779	3,417
	%		39.4	39.5	70.6	90.4
Bayview	Count	408	194	87	87	87
	%		47.5	44.8	100.0	100.0
Bethel Island	Count	534	141	52	43	43
	%		26.4	36.9	82.7	100.0
Blackhawk	Count	2,958	1,183	339	113	102
	%		40.0	28.7	33.3	90.3
Brentwood	Count	15,740	7,438	2,902	1,905	1,849
	%		47.3	39.0	65.6	97.1
Clayton	Count	3,329	1,321	455	391	391
	%		39.7	34.4	85.9	100.0
Concord	Count	39,379	13,909	6,726	4,344	4,044
	%		35.3	48.4	64.6	93.1
Contra Costa Centre	Count	2,184	391	260	152	135
	%		17.9	66.5	58.5	88.8
Crockett	Count	1,012	284	129	115	108
	%		28.1	45.4	89.1	93.9
Danville	Count	12,191	5,809	1,989	1,200	1,200
	%		47.6	34.2	60.3	100.0
Discovery Bay	Count	4,393	1,687	693	437	395
	%		38.4	41.1	63.1	90.4
East Richmond Heights	Count	1,096	343	148	105	105
	%		31.3	43.1	70.9	100.0
El Cerrito	Count	7,692	2,516	1,124	793	784
	%		32.7	44.7	70.6	98.9
El Sobrante	Count	4,318	1,267	453	268	232
	%		29.3	35.8	59.2	86.6
Hercules	Count	8,399	2,860	1,211	1,000	978
	%		34.1	42.3	82.6	97.8
Kensington	Count	1,622	517	155	101	90
	%		31.9	30.0	65.2	89.1
Lafayette	Count	7,544	3,200	925	559	530
	%		42.4	28.9	60.4	94.8
Martinez	Count	12,575	3,776	1,442	1,038	892
	%		30.0	38.2	72.0	85.9
Moraga	Count	4,186	1,938	515	380	372
	%		46.3	26.6	73.8	97.9
Oakley	Count	11,436	4,818	2,092	1,413	1,294
	%		42.1	43.4	67.5	91.6
Orinda	Count	5,138	2,175	609	393	393
	%		42.3	28.0	64.5	100.0
Pacheco	Count	1,357	384	196	152	152
	%		28.3	51.0	77.6	100.0
Pinole	Count	6,222	1,838	613	445	398
	%		29.5	33.4	72.6	89.4
Pittsburg	Count	21,347	8,253	3,991	2,614	2,404
	%		38.7	48.4	65.5	92.0
Pleasant Hill	Count	11,208	3,821	1,859	1,133	1,106
	%		34.1	48.7	60.9	97.6
Richmond	Count	34,284	11,934	5,522	3,789	3,427
	%		34.8	46.3	68.6	90.4
Rodeo	Count	3,255	1,128	526	330	302
	%		34.7	46.6	62.7	91.5

Geography		Females Age 20-64	With Own Children < 18	With Own Children < 6	With Children < 6, In civilian labor force	Employed
San Pablo	Count	8,865	3,469	1,537	979	824
	%		39.1	44.3	63.7	84.2
San Ramon	Count	22,470	12,093	4,446	2,925	2,791
	%		53.8	36.8	65.8	95.4
Tara Hills	Count	1,511	526	138	129	116
	%		34.8	26.2	93.5	89.9
Vine Hill	Count	1,265	484	229	139	113
	%		38.3	47.3	60.7	81.3
Walnut Creek	Count	18,721	6,025	2,235	1,516	1,426
	%		32.2	37.1	67.8	94.1

Source: U.S. Census, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates; <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Table 17 – Women with Births in Labor Force by Area, 2016

Geography	Women 16-50 with births	Married			Unmarried		
		With births	With births in labor force	% in Labor Force	With births	With births in labor force	% in Labor Force
California	485,304	326,280	186,302	57.1	159,024	93,221	58.6
Contra Costa County	13,086	9,805	6,246	63.7	3,281	2,197	67.0
Alamo	122	122	48	39.3	0	0	--
Antioch	1,264	712	410	57.6	552	383	69.4
Bayview	20	20	20	100.0	0	0	--
Bethel Island	52	19	10	52.6	33	33	100.0
Blackhawk	107	107	29	27.1	0	0	--
Brentwood	689	609	443	72.7	80	39	48.8
Clayton	32	32	32	100.0	0	0	--
Concord	2,009	1,503	897	59.7	506	330	65.2
Contra Costa Centre	120	120	89	74.2	0	0	--
Crockett	49	42	42	100.0	7	7	100.0
Danville	335	335	220	65.7	0	0	--
Discovery Bay	153	131	78	59.5	22	13	59.1
E. Richmond Hghts	45	45	45	100.0	0	0	--
El Cerrito	211	194	130	67.0	17	12	70.6
El Sobrante	108	78	45	57.7	30	8	26.7
Hercules	296	286	230	80.4	10	10	100.0
Kensington	69	58	23	39.7	11	11	100.0
Lafayette	168	168	121	72.0	0	0	--
Martinez	428	298	201	67.4	130	84	64.6
Moraga	74	65	16	24.6	9	9	100.0
Oakley	512	380	278	73.2	132	112	84.8
Orinda	45	45	45	100.0	0	0	--
Pacheco	136	39	39	100.0	97	97	100.0
Pinole	170	135	126	93.3	35	17	48.6
Pittsburg	1,081	666	425	63.8	415	236	56.9
Pleasant Hill	267	258	186	72.1	9	9	100.0
Richmond	1,666	1,077	551	51.2	589	408	69.3
Rodeo	187	81	21	25.9	106	41	38.7
San Pablo	416	201	129	64.2	215	143	66.5
San Ramon	684	619	392	63.3	65	65	100.0
Tara Hills	9	9	0	0.0	0	0	--
Vine Hill	119	119	54	45.4	0	0	--
Walnut Creek	506	496	357	72.0	10	0	0.0

Source: U.S. Census, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates; <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Transportation

In 2015, 42% of Contra Costa County workers age 16 and older worked outside of the county, and the mean time residents spend traveling to work has risen from 31.9 in 2008 to 36.2 in 2016, which remains one of the longest commute among all nine Bay Area counties and continues to surpass the statewide average of 28.4 minutes.

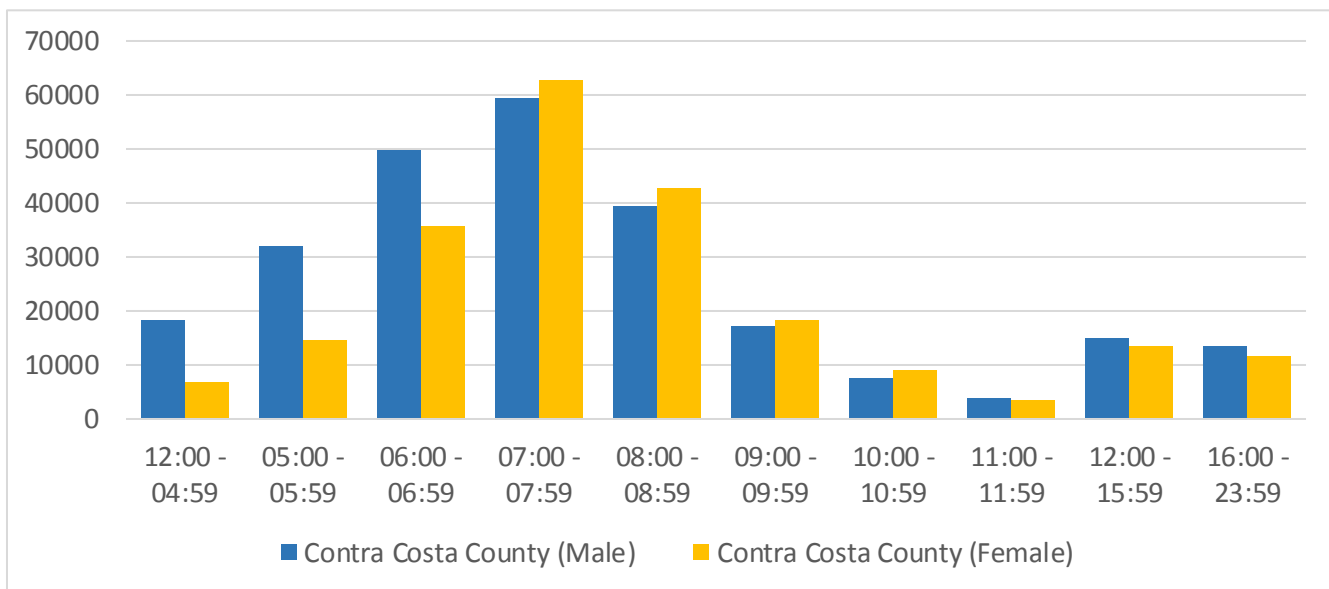
Across all Contra Costa County workers age 16 and over who travel to a work place (476,740), commute patterns differ for women and men, with women less likely to leave for work between the hours of midnight and 6:59 am. However, a higher proportion of women who commute to work leave home between 7:00 am and 3:59 pm as compared to men, and a higher number of women commuters leave home between 7:00 am and 10:59 am as compared to men. The proportion of women who leave home between 11:00 am and 11:59 pm is notably similar to the proportion of men commuters, although the number of men who start their commute during these times exceeds the number of women who do. Data regarding the leave time of male and female workers who commute to work is presented for the county's eleven most highly populated census places below.

Table 18 – Time Leave for Work by Sex of Worker, 2016

Area		12:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 05:59	06:00 - 06:59	07:00 - 07:59	08:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 09:59	10:00 - 10:59	11:00 - 11:59	12:00 - 15:59	16:00 - 23:59
Contra Costa	Male	18,455	32,066	50,074	59,574	39,610	17,227	7,657	4,007	15,072	13,630
	Female	7,002	14,548	35,718	62,985	42,862	18,259	9,164	3,730	13,536	11,564
Antioch	Male	3,486	4,264	4,557	3,187	1,901	867	500	420	1,809	1,605
	Female	1,267	2,613	4,245	4,922	2,668	1,378	1,002	342	1,786	1,332
Brentwood	Male	1,621	2,507	2,356	1,801	1,979	519	219	151	885	692
	Female	485	1,210	1,937	2,363	1,696	961	224	238	692	641
Concord	Male	1,770	3,034	7,177	7,901	4,055	2,100	1,325	763	1,726	1,765
	Female	639	1,670	4,071	8,798	4,513	2,290	1,183	524	1,526	1,486
Danville	Male	120	724	1,873	3,359	2,330	501	204	155	275	264
	Female	69	246	896	2,040	2,111	1,005	279	99	416	343
Martinez	Male	589	1,153	2,190	2,227	1,153	712	433	179	490	460
	Female	149	494	1,241	3,367	1,863	489	330	152	327	383
Oakley	Male	1,428	1,811	2,065	1,693	577	298	120	144	502	731
	Female	356	524	1,404	2,032	1,229	323	210	78	479	481
Pittsburg	Male	1,566	2,824	3,248	2,805	1,335	692	447	276	916	1,090
	Female	504	1,137	3,068	3,355	1,940	737	424	201	894	1,088
Pleasant Hill	Male	478	694	1,720	2,216	1,443	674	142	106	458	350
	Female	92	166	1,123	2,766	1,394	794	262	97	271	276
Richmond	Male	1,718	3,371	5,123	5,418	3,815	1,326	529	457	1,900	1,584
	Female	1,077	1,346	4,040	5,631	3,979	1,906	1,157	392	1,362	1,608
San Ramon	Male	555	1,524	2,864	4,648	4,560	2,207	826	223	810	635
	Female	326	609	1,747	3,954	4,121	1,409	493	181	551	751
Walnut Creek	Male	339	1,124	2,225	4,556	3,060	1,221	297	107	807	687
	Female	291	538	1,616	3,966	2,876	1,435	588	174	899	514

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/>

Figure 1 – Time Leave for Work by Sex of Worker, 2016



Poverty Status

The US Department of Health and Human Services issues the official annual federal poverty level (FPL) annually, which provides the income level thresholds used to determine eligibility for a range of social service programs, including Head Start. The 2018 FPL income limits are presented below.

Table 19 – Federal Poverty Levels (FPL) by Household Size, 2018

Persons in family or household	100% Poverty Income Level
1	\$12,140
2	\$16,460
3	\$20,780
4	\$25,100
5	\$29,420
6	\$33,740
7	\$38,060
*8	\$42,380

*Add \$4,320 for each additional person over 8

Source: <https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines>

Estimates from the 2012-2016 American Community Survey indicate that 10.2% of all individuals in Contra Costa County live at income levels below the federal poverty level (FPL), a modest improvement from 10.9% in the prior year. This compares favorably to California’s poverty rate for individuals, which is 15.8% in 2016. About 13.2% of all residents less than 18 years old in Contra Costa County live below the FPL, which is also a modest improvement from 14.0% in 2015 and compares favorably to 21.9% statewide. In 2016, 20,300 of 276,292 families in the county (7.3%) live below the FPL, compared to 21,344 (7.8%) in 2015. In contrast, the statewide rate of families with incomes below poverty is 11.8% and the rate of children below poverty is 21.9% in 2016. Among an estimated 47,353 Contra Costa families with a single female head of household, 9,660 (20.4%) live in poverty compared to 27.3% statewide.

Estimates in 2016 indicate Contra Costa County saw an overall reduction in the number of families living below the FPL (-1,044), but some communities saw an increase, including Brentwood (up 76), Blackhawk (up 68), Orinda (up 35), Walnut Creek (up 33), and Rodeo (up 32). Similarly, the county’s overall drop in single female-headed households below FPL since 2015 (-712) masks notable increases in Hercules (up 47), Oakley (up 45), Discovery Bay (up 29), Rodeo (up 28) and Blackhawk (up 26).

About 11.8% (2,397) of all families living below the FPL in Contra Costa County are married-couple families with children less than 5. Another 16.6% (3,371) of all families below the FPL are single female-headed households with children less than 5, and 3.1% (631) are single male-headed households with children less than 5. Communities in which a much higher proportion of families below FPL are single female-headed families with children less than 5 include Bethel Island (70.6%), Crockett (66.7%), Rodeo (49.2%), Discovery Bay (38.7%), Pinole (29.0%) and Richmond (23.7%). Note however that estimates based on a sample are subject to sampling error with larger error in areas with smaller sample size.

Table 20 – Percentage of Contra Costa Families with Income below Poverty Level, 2013-2016

Family Type	Percent Below Poverty			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
All families	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.3
With related children under 18 years	12.4	11.7	12.0	11.2
With related children under 5 years only	12.0	11.2	10.7	10.5
Families with female householder, no	21.5	21.5	22.0	20.4
With related children under 18 years	30.9	30.6	31.6	30.2
With related children under 5 years only	40.0	37.7	37.1	37.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/>

Table 21 – Families below FPL by Family Type and Census Place, 2016

Region	Total Families	Families < FPL	Married-couple families < FPL	Single Male-Headed families < FPL	Single Female-Headed fam. < FPL
California	8,800,019	1,038,215	443,521	124,451	470,243
Contra Costa	276,292	20,300	8,217	2,423	9,660
Alamo	4,669	56	45	0	11
Antioch	26,084	3,030	967	335	1,728
Bayview	493	0	0	0	0
Bethel Island	558	34	10	0	24
Blackhawk	3,034	114	71	0	43
Brentwood	14,657	663	223	128	312
Clayton	3,233	55	21	4	30
Concord	31,409	2,766	1,104	436	1,226
Contra Costa Centre	1,363	92	68	0	24
Crockett	863	69	0	0	69
Danville	12,111	189	105	2	82
Discovery Bay	4,065	173	23	0	150
E. Richmond Hghts	885	26	18	0	8
El Cerrito	6,666	369	210	27	132
El Sobrante	3,179	285	61	38	186
Hercules	6,314	272	102	49	121
Kensington	1,578	68	68	0	0
Lafayette	6,974	108	87	0	21
Martinez	9,668	421	279	0	142
Moraga	4,289	81	50	0	31
Oakley	9,148	578	255	41	282
Orinda	5,574	104	61	14	29
Pacheco	991	83	0	0	83
Pinole	4,969	231	77	67	87
Pittsburg	15,742	1,962	820	245	897
Pleasant Hill	8,306	272	151	34	87
Richmond	24,114	3,311	1,100	355	1,856
Rodeo	2,447	301	14	0	287
San Pablo	6,646	1,267	565	229	473
San Ramon	19,614	590	406	31	153
Tara Hills	1,246	109	33	40	36
Vine Hill	1,006	101	0	7	94

Region	Total Families	Families < FPL	Married-couple families < FPL	Single Male-Headed families < FPL	Single Female-Headed fam. < FPL
Walnut Creek	17,152	611	431	78	102

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/>

Table 22 – Families with Children Age 0-4 below FPL, Contra Costa County 2016

Region	Families below FPL						
	Families < FPL	Married-couple w/ children < 5	% of All < FPL	Single Male HH w/ children < 5	% of All < FPL	Single Female HH w/ children < 5	% of All < FPL
Contra Costa	20,300	2,397	11.8	631	3.1	3,371	16.6
Alamo	56	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Antioch	3,030	314	10.4	55	1.8	559	18.4
Bethel Island	34	10	29.4	0	0.0	24	70.6
Blackhawk	114	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Brentwood	663	69	10.4	15	2.3	96	14.5
Clayton	55	10	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Concord	2,766	368	13.3	209	7.6	482	17.4
Contra Costa Cntre	92	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Crockett	69	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	66.7
Danville	189	24	12.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Discovery Bay	173	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	38.7
E. Richmond Hts	26	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
El Cerrito	369	34	9.2	9	2.4	10	2.7
El Sobrante	285	7	2.5	0	0.0	32	11.2
Hercules	272	19	7.0	0	0.0	10	3.7
Kensington	68	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lafayette	108	17	15.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Martinez	421	27	6.4	0	0.0	59	14.0
Moraga	81	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oakley	578	62	10.7	0	0.0	66	11.4
Orinda	104	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pacheco	83	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pinole	231	20	8.7	34	14.7	67	29.0
Pittsburg	1,962	355	18.1	38	1.9	344	17.5
Pleasant Hill	272	47	17.3	0	0.0	23	8.5
Richmond	3,311	469	14.2	85	2.6	786	23.7
Rodeo	301	0	0.0	0	0.0	148	49.2
San Pablo	1,267	172	13.6	86	6.8	185	14.6
San Ramon	590	128	21.7	0	0.0	68	11.5
Tara Hills	109	12	11.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vine Hill	101	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Walnut Creek	611	69	11.3	58	9.5	0	0.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/>

Looking at individuals living below the FPL in 2016, Contra Costa has an estimated 111,922 residents in poverty or 10.2% of all residents. Of these, 9.4% (10,515) are 0-5 year olds, 20.9% (23,365) are 6-17 year olds, and 1.5% (1,644) are 85 years old or older. About 33,880 children of all ages live below FPL in 2016, which a 6% decline representing 2,107 fewer children since 2015 estimates. Of all Contra Costa children below FPL, 10,515 (31%) are age 0-5, which is a 5% decline representing 526 fewer 0-5 year olds since estimates in 2015 (11,041). The percentage of all individuals below poverty who are 0-5 year olds is higher than the county average in Concord (10.2%), Antioch (10.5%), San Ramon (10.8%), Pittsburg (11.0%), Richmond (11.9%), Pinole (12.2%), San Pablo (12.2%), Discovery Bay (12.5%), Crockett (15.7%), Rodeo (15.9%) and Bethel Island (27.0%).

Table 23 – Population below Poverty Level, California and Contra Costa County 2016

Geography	Population	< FPL	Age 0-5 < FPL	Age 6-17 < FPL	Age 18-59 < FPL	Age 60-84 < FPL	85 years & over < FPL
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California	37,913,144	6,004,257	677,883	1,297,093	3,288,153	662,624	78,504
	%	15.8	11.3	21.6	54.8	11.0	1.3
Contra Costa	1,098,165	111,922	10,515	23,365	63,301	13,097	1,644
	%	10.2	9.4	20.9	56.6	11.7	1.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/>.

Table 24 – Population below Poverty Level by Age Group, Contra Costa County 2016

Geography	Population	< FPL	Age 0-5 < FPL	Age 6-17 < FPL	18-59 < FPL	60-84 < FPL	> 84 < FPL
Alamo	16,059	363	0	61	156	132	14
	%	2.3	0.0	16.8	43.0	36.4	3.9
Antioch	107,674	15,446	1,625	4,320	7,996	1,414	91
	%	14.3	10.5	28.0	51.8	9.2	0.6
Bay view	1,753	33	0	13	20	0	0
	%	1.9	0.0	39.4	60.6	0.0	0.0
Bethel Island	2,199	200	54	0	99	47	0
	%	9.1	27.0	0.0	49.5	23.5	0.0
Blackhawk	9,468	448	0	147	224	77	0
	%	4.7	0.0	32.8	50.0	17.2	0.0
Brentwood	56,791	4,201	383	1,090	2,254	351	123
	%	7.4	9.1	25.9	53.7	8.4	2.9
Clayton	11,640	328	8	81	159	78	2
	%	2.8	2.4	24.7	48.5	23.8	0.6
Concord	125,906	15,358	1,561	2,710	8,985	1,854	248
	%	12.2	10.2	17.6	58.5	12.1	1.6
Contra Costa Centre	6,190	692	0	25	650	14	3
	%	11.2	0.0	3.6	93.9	2.0	0.4
Crockett	3,087	305	48	18	205	34	0
	%	9.9	15.7	5.9	67.2	11.1	0.0
Danville	43,579	1,210	31	257	471	411	40
	%	2.8	2.6	21.2	38.9	34.0	3.3
Discovery Bay	14,730	864	108	283	360	99	14
	%	5.9	12.5	32.8	41.7	11.5	1.6
East Richmond Heights	3,344	213	0	10	150	46	7
	%	6.4	0.0	4.7	70.4	21.6	3.3
El Cerrito	24,551	2,230	100	181	1,463	352	134
	%	9.1	4.5	8.1	65.6	15.8	6.0
El Sobrante	12,963	1,424	84	286	862	160	32
	%	11.0	5.9	20.1	60.5	11.2	2.2
Hercules	24,944	1,265	63	262	722	192	26
	%	5.1	5.0	20.7	57.1	15.2	2.1
Kensington	5,580	374	0	16	291	67	0
	%	6.7	0.0	4.3	77.8	17.9	0.0
Lafayette	25,171	1,339	32	116	938	235	18
	%	5.3	2.4	8.7	70.1	17.6	1.3
Martinez	36,961	2,017	102	228	1,269	356	62
	%	5.5	5.1	11.3	62.9	17.6	3.1
Moraga	15,057	686	0	53	388	223	22
	%	4.6	0.0	7.7	56.6	32.5	3.2
Oakley	38,679	3,333	134	604	2,261	334	0
	%	8.6	4.0	18.1	67.8	10.0	0.0
Orinda	18,892	497	0	93	239	113	52
	%	2.6	0.0	18.7	48.1	22.7	10.5
Pacheco	4,036	471	0	84	267	120	0
	%	11.7	0.0	17.8	56.7	25.5	0.0
Pinole	18,976	1,426	174	177	775	215	85
	%	7.5	12.2	12.4	54.3	15.1	6.0
Pittsburg	67,374	10,346	1,140	2,586	5,686	885	49
	%	15.4	11.0	25.0	55.0	8.6	0.5
Pleasant Hill	33,998	2,744	101	186	2,147	299	11
	%	8.1	3.7	6.8	78.2	10.9	0.4
Richmond	107,095	17,801	2,112	3,445	10,321	1,838	85
	%	16.6	11.9	19.4	58.0	10.3	0.5
Rodeo	9,787	1,388	220	374	650	125	19

Geography	Population	< FPL	Age 0-5 < FPL	Age 6-17 < FPL	18-59 < FPL	60-84 < FPL	> 84 < FPL
	%	14.2	15.9	26.9	46.8	9.0	1.4
San Pablo	29,591	6,210	760	1,314	3,391	707	38
	%	21.0	12.2	21.2	54.6	11.4	0.6
San Ramon	74,240	2,880	310	547	1,453	488	82
	%	3.9	10.8	19.0	50.5	16.9	2.8
Tara Hills	4,950	464	13	64	287	98	2
	%	9.4	2.8	13.8	61.9	21.1	0.4
Vine Hill	4,264	741	0	83	527	131	0
	%	17.4	0.0	11.2	71.1	17.7	0.0
Walnut Creek	66,739	4,323	320	429	2,380	887	307
	%	6.5	7.4	9.9	55.1	20.5	7.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/>.

An estimated 36,405 Contra Costa County males and 49,772 females live below the FPL in 2015. Among males below FPL, 10% (3,558) work fulltime year-round and 35% (12,621) work part time or part year, compared to 13% fulltime and 33% part time in the state. Of Contra Costa females below FPL, 5% (2,392) work fulltime year-round and 30% (15,018) work part time or part year, compared to 6% fulltime and 29% part time in California overall. The percentage of females living below FPL and working fulltime is especially high in the population centers of Richmond (6%), Pinole (7%), Hercules (8%), San Pablo (8%), East Richmond Heights (11%), and Clayton (12%). Poverty rates for Contra Costa County residents in 2015 is 10% among U.S. born residents, 7% among naturalized citizens and 20% among foreign born residents who have not been naturalized. Poverty among non-citizens is particularly high in Pittsburg (29%), San Pablo (26%), Antioch (23%) and Concord (23%).

In 2016 American Community Survey estimates indicate that 6% (4,588) of all 0-5 year olds in the county live below 50% of FPL and another 4% (2,870) live between 50% and 74% of FPL. Approximately 17,824 0-5 year olds in the county live at or below 149% of FPL in 2016. Communities with a much higher than average rate of 0-5 year olds below 50% of FPL include Bethel Island (25%), Rodeo (13%), San Pablo (13%), Antioch (10%), Crockett (10%), Pinole (9%), Pittsburg (9%) and Richmond (9%). Communities with the largest population of 0-5 year olds living at or below 149% of FPL include Richmond (3,630), Concord (2,678), Antioch (2,477) and Pittsburg (1,845).

Table 25 – Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Children Age 0-5, Contra Costa County 2016

Region	Total < 6	Under .50 FPL	.50 to .74 FPL	.75 to .99 FPL	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 to 1.49
California	2,953,752	288,932	188,786	200,165	199,845	178,326
	%	9.8	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.0
Contra Costa County	78,004	4,588	2,870	3,057	4,070	3,239
	%	5.9	3.7	3.9	5.2	4.2
Antioch	7,586	759	302	564	455	397
	%	10.0	4.0	7.4	6.0	5.2
Bethel Island	123	31	23	0	0	21
	%	25.2	18.7	0.0	0.0	17.1
Brentwood	4,367	205	110	68	198	277
	%	4.7	2.5	1.6	4.5	6.3
Clayton	712	8	0	0	19	0
	%	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
Concord	10,167	717	498	346	748	369
	%	7.1	4.9	3.4	7.4	3.6
Contra Costa Centre	321	0	0	0	25	36
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	11.2
Crockett	216	21	0	27	6	0
	%	9.7	0.0	12.5	2.8	0.0
Danville	3,159	31	0	0	0	0
	%	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Discovery Bay	1,022	41	40	27	0	18
	%	4.0	3.9	2.6	0.0	1.8
East Richmond Heights	165	0	0	0	0	32
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4
El Cerrito	1,567	44	28	28	61	25

Region	Total < 6	Under .50 FPL	.50 to .74 FPL	.75 to .99 FPL	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 to 1.49
	%	2.8	1.8	1.8	3.9	1.6
El Sobrante	669	20	16	48	48	43
	%	3.0	2.4	7.2	7.2	6.4
Hercules	1,458	41	5	17	34	49
	%	2.8	0.3	1.2	2.3	3.4
Lafayette	1,401	32	0	0	63	64
	%	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.6
Martinez	2,227	40	37	25	90	68
	%	1.8	1.7	1.1	4.0	3.1
Oakley	2,984	64	70	0	264	36
	%	2.1	2.3	0.0	8.8	1.2
Pacheco	209	0	0	0	0	30
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4
Pinole	895	80	65	29	59	39
	%	8.9	7.3	3.2	6.6	4.4
Pittsburg	5,788	524	349	267	343	362
	%	9.1	6.0	4.6	5.9	6.3
Pleasant Hill	2,612	0	25	76	0	45
	%	0.0	1.0	2.9	0.0	1.7
Richmond	8,489	771	640	701	900	618
	%	9.1	7.5	8.3	10.6	7.3
Rodeo	785	102	7	111	115	0
	%	13.0	0.9	14.1	14.6	0.0
San Pablo	2,366	310	319	131	219	193
	%	13.1	13.5	5.5	9.3	8.2
San Ramon	5,770	187	12	111	0	96
	%	3.2	0.2	1.9	0.0	1.7
Tara Hills	173	0	0	13	0	8
	%	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	4.6
Vine Hill	362	0	0	0	81	0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.0
Walnut Creek	3,267	152	0	168	12	83
	%	4.7	0.0	5.1	0.4	2.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/>. Based on population < 6 whose poverty status has been determined. Census places with zero estimates for children < 6 at 149% of FPL or less are not reported.

Of 13,105 women age 15-50 who gave birth in Contra Costa County in 2016, about 2,331 (18%) live below the FPL, compared to 24% in California overall. However, the rate of women with births living in poverty exceeds the statewide rate in Discovery Bay (27%), Richmond (34%), Rodeo (57%) and San Pablo (44%). Rates in San Pablo and Rodeo have also risen sharply (up 3.1 and 13.8 percentage points, respectively). In the county as a whole, an estimated 840 married and 1,491 unmarried women with births live below the FPL in 2016, and the overall poverty rate among women with births (18%) varies considerably between married (9%) and unmarried women (45%), with the rate among unmarried women with births as high as the state overall (45%). Communities in which the poverty rate among unmarried woman with births exceeds the state and county include Richmond (52%), Concord (68%), San Pablo (71%), El Sobrante (73%), Crockett (100%), Rodeo (100%), and Walnut Creek (100%).

Table 26 – Poverty Status of Women with Births in Past Year by Census Place, 2016

Geography	Women 15-50 with known poverty status	Women with births	Total with births < FPL	Married women with births < FPL	Unmarried women with births < FPL
California	9,466,925	485,342	117,887	45,881	72,006
	%		5.1	24.3	14.1
Contra Costa County	263,657	13,105	2,331	840	1,491
	%		5.0	17.8	8.6
Alamo	2,815	122	7	7	0
	%		4.3	5.7	5.7

Geography	Women 15-50 with known poverty status	Women with births	Total with births < FPL	Married women with births < FPL	Unmarried women with births < FPL
Antioch	27,932	1,264	277	103	174
	%	4.5	21.9	14.5	31.5
Bethel Island	263	52	9	9	0
	%	19.8	17.3	47.4	0.0
Brentwood	13,487	689	55	24	31
	%	5.1	8.0	3.9	38.8
Concord	30,529	2,009	473	130	343
	%	6.6	23.5	8.6	67.8
Crockett	696	49	7	0	7
	%	7.0	14.3	0.0	100.0
Discovery Bay	3,501	166	44	31	13
	%	4.7	26.5	23.7	37.1
El Cerrito	5,597	211	7	2	5
	%	3.8	3.3	1.0	29.4
El Sobrante	3,131	108	22	0	22
	%	3.4	20.4	0.0	73.3
Hercules	6,417	296	19	19	0
	%	4.6	6.4	6.6	0.0
Martinez	8,586	428	50	0	50
	%	5.0	11.7	0.0	38.5
Oakley	10,156	512	28	28	0
	%	5.0	5.5	7.4	0.0
Pinole	4,489	170	7	0	7
	%	3.8	4.1	0.0	20.0
Pittsburg	17,540	1,081	255	77	178
	%	6.2	23.6	11.6	42.9
Pleasant Hill	8,507	267	46	46	0
	%	3.1	17.2	17.8	0.0
Richmond	28,028	1,660	566	266	300
	%	5.9	34.1	24.7	51.5
Rodeo	2,604	187	106	0	106
	%	7.2	56.7	0.0	100.0
San Pablo	7,673	416	184	32	152
	%	5.4	44.2	15.9	70.7
San Ramon	19,217	684	43	17	26
	%	3.6	6.3	2.7	40.0
Walnut Creek	13,939	506	10	0	10
	%	3.6	2.0	0.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/>. Based on population of women age 15-50 with known poverty status. Census places with zero estimates for women with births < FPL are not reported.

Of Contra Costa residents age 3 and more who live below FPL (106,839), an estimated 36.0% (38,507) are enrolled in school. This proportion is notably higher among residents in Antioch (39.5%) Bayview (39.4%), Blackhawk (57.4%), Discovery Bay (44.2%), Hercules (42.8%), Kensington (47.1%), Lafayette (50.0%), Moraga (44.9%), Pleasant Hill (45.3%), and Rodeo (52.1%).

Table 27 – Poverty and School Enrollment, Contra Costa County 2016

Geography	Pop. 3 & over w/ known Poverty Status	Below FPL	< FPL Enrolled in school	< FPL in nursery/ preschool	< FPL in kindergarten	< FPL in college (undergrad)	< FPL in graduate/ prof. school
Countywide	1,061,264	1,06839	38,507	1,565	2,033	9,524	1,507
Alamo	15,683	363	68	0	0	7	0
Antioch	104,038	1,4740	5,823	203	333	829	27
Bayview	1,691	33	13	0	0	0	0
Bethel Island	2,131	180	53	11	0	42	0
Blackhawk	9,226	448	257	0	0	73	37

Geography	Pop. 3 & over w/ known Poverty Status	Below FPL	< FPL Enrolled in school	< FPL in nursery/ preschool	< FPL in kindergarten	< FPL in college (undergrad)	< FPL in graduate/ prof. school
Brentwood	54,964	4,053	1,561	13	126	240	26
Clayton	11,305	320	124	0	0	29	8
Concord	120,836	1,4616	5,015	239	214	1,276	265
Contra Costa	5,981	692	89	0	0	0	64
Crockett	2,971	273	50	16	0	3	13
Danville	42,236	1,202	385	23	0	96	9
Discovery	14,414	864	382	0	41	87	0
East	3,268	213	52	0	0	10	18
El Cerrito	23,794	2,206	610	25	42	217	140
El Sobrante	12,708	1,402	494	21	24	131	25
Hercules	24,250	1,242	532	10	65	225	9
Kensington	5,407	374	176	0	0	21	139
Lafayette	24,602	1,339	670	0	0	496	18
Martinez	35,740	1,936	467	21	0	215	0
Moraga	14,649	686	308	0	0	174	81
Oakley	37,483	3,257	1,053	0	0	298	33
Orinda	18,560	497	166	0	0	73	0
Pacheco	3,916	471	130	0	0	46	0
Pinole	18,524	1,366	380	31	0	163	9
Pittsburg	64,396	9,669	3,666	188	107	669	108
Pleasant Hill	32,802	2,668	1,208	0	0	952	37
Richmond	102,831	16,761	5,214	252	331	1,050	166
Rodeo	9,411	1,279	666	37	66	203	7
San Pablo	28,420	5,818	2,128	115	198	469	39
San Ramon	71,866	2,733	924	75	76	204	8
Tara Hills	4,890	464	87	0	0	23	0
Vine Hill	4,114	741	197	0	7	95	0
Walnut Creek	64,940	4,080	1,151	77	0	419	210

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Public Assistance

According to the California Department of Social Services CalWORKs Annual Report (February 2018), the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) caseloads are on the decline. As of January 2015, 3.3% of all residents are CalWORKs cash grant recipients, compared to 3.5% in 2015. In Contra Costa County, 1.9% of all residents are CalWORKs cash grant recipients in 2015, compared to 2.0% in 2014. As of July 2017, the county has 7,570 CalWORKs cash grant cases, involving 13,478 children.

Table 28 – CalWORKs Cash Grant Cases and Children, Contra Costa County 2010 - 2017

		Two Parent	Zero Parent	All Other	TANF Timed-Out	Safety Net / FF / LTS	Total
Dec 2010	Cases	757	3,633	4,962	828	1,063	11,243
	Children in Caseload	1,517	6,335	7,573	1,590	2,276	19,291
Dec 2012	Cases	635	3,413	4,176	720	1,543	10,487
	Children in Caseload	1,230	5,853	6,177	1,421	3,169	17,850
Dec 2014	Cases	608	2,949	3,870	757	1,668	9,852
	Children in Caseload	1,221	5,143	5,867	1,507	3,403	17,141
Dec 2016	Cases	372	2,632	2,622	551	1,660	7,837
	Children in Caseload	794	4,582	3,904	1,098	3,366	13,744
July 2017	Cases	385	2,528	2,438	549	1,696	7,596
	Children in Caseload	870	4,398	3,708	1,078	3,424	13,478

Source: <http://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/Research-and-Data>.

Based on 2016 American Community Survey estimates, 20,162 or 5.2% of Contra Costa households receive SSI benefits, up from 19,276 or 5.0% in 2015. California’s rate (6.2%) has not changed since 2015. Households in the county receive between \$7,072 (Lafayette) and \$16,728 (Danville) SSI income annually, with a mean SSI income of \$10,042. About 11,096 (2.9%) Contra Costa households receive cash public assistance, compared to 3.8% in the state, with rates much higher than average in Vine Hill (7.1%), Antioch (6.5%), Rodeo (6.3%), Pittsburg (5.4%), Pacheco (5.0%), El Sobrante (4.6%), San Pablo (4.4%), East Richmond Heights (4.2%), Crockett (3.9%) and Richmond (3.9%). Households receive between \$1,765 (Lafayette) and \$7,060 (Walnut Creek) cash PA annually, with a county mean of \$4,617. An estimated 25,206 (6.5%) of all Contra Costa households receive SNAP benefits, up over 3% from 24,417 (6.3%) in 2015. At 9.4%, California’s rate of households receiving SNAP is also up from 2015. Locally, SNAP participation rates exceed even the statewide average in San Pablo (15.0%), Vine Hill (14.7%), Pittsburg (14.6%), Antioch (13.4%), Rodeo (13.4%), Pacheco (11.6%), Richmond (11.3%) and Crockett (9.5%).

Table 29 – Public Assistance Households and Income by Place, Contra Costa County 2016

Area	Total HHs	Median HH income	HHs with SSI	% with SSI	Mean SSI	HHs with cash PA	% with cash PA	Mean cash PA	HHs with SNAP	% with SNAP
California	12807387	\$63,783	799792	6.2	\$9,861	480799	3.8	\$4,727	1205984	9.4
Contra Costa	387540	\$82,881	20162	5.2	\$10,042	11096	2.9	\$4,617	25206	6.5
Alamo	5439	\$171,767	161	3	\$11,288	10	0.2	N	8	0.1
Antioch	33976	\$65,530	3064	9	\$10,548	2215	6.5	\$4,769	4552	13.4
Bayview	599	\$79,338	67	11.2	\$13,582	0	0	-	0	0
Bethel Island	1058	\$35,814	63	6	\$10,479	20	1.9	N	43	4.1
Blackhawk	3544	\$180,515	52	1.5	\$11,887	29	0.8	N	8	0.2
Brentwood	18007	\$94,130	796	4.4	\$9,444	539	3	\$5,422	781	4.3
Clayton	4144	\$136,946	137	3.3	\$9,120	6	0.1	N	13	0.3
Concord	45704	\$71,477	2540	5.6	\$9,843	1523	3.3	\$4,445	3395	7.4
Contra Costa Cntr	3513	\$92,906	194	5.5	\$11,098	42	1.2	N	76	2.2
Crockett	1436	\$78,750	46	3.2	\$8,337	56	3.9	\$2,495	136	9.5
Danville	15657	\$146,603	300	1.9	\$16,728	138	0.9	\$3,171	73	0.5
Discovery Bay	5159	\$106,367	106	2.1	\$13,332	93	1.8	\$7,704	157	3
E. Richmond Hts	1415	\$70,299	13	0.9	N	59	4.2	\$4,076	51	3.6
El Cerrito	9963	\$92,670	251	2.5	\$8,881	190	1.9	\$6,114	273	2.7
El Sobrante	4821	\$67,175	273	5.7	\$9,978	224	4.6	\$5,067	448	9.3
Hercules	8149	\$103,044	410	5	\$9,579	168	2.1	\$3,465	342	4.2
Kensington	2332	\$140,690	36	1.5	\$12,906	26	1.1	\$4,254	14	0.6
Lafayette	9465	\$142,977	309	3.3	\$7,072	60	0.6	\$1,765	101	1.1
Martinez	14729	\$93,874	565	3.8	\$8,177	300	2	\$2,700	547	3.7
Moraga	5606	\$136,336	94	1.7	\$11,764	18	0.3	N	10	0.2
Oakley	11463	\$82,584	622	5.4	\$8,601	369	3.2	\$3,609	793	6.9
Orinda	6884	\$178,704	124	1.8	\$9,644	39	0.6	\$3,567	43	0.6
Pacheco	1609	\$53,107	156	9.7	\$9,360	80	5	\$3,826	186	11.6
Pinole	6803	\$74,124	363	5.3	\$12,136	149	2.2	\$3,598	420	6.2
Pittsburg	20709	\$63,950	1860	9	\$9,238	1128	5.4	\$5,063	3033	14.6
Pleasant Hill	13729	\$93,476	536	3.9	\$11,363	154	1.1	\$3,323	310	2.3
Richmond	37054	\$57,107	3018	8.1	\$9,529	1439	3.9	\$4,237	4198	11.3
Rodeo	3184	\$70,227	357	11.2	\$10,143	200	6.3	\$4,765	427	13.4
San Pablo	9076	\$45,503	828	9.1	\$10,245	403	4.4	\$3,861	1358	15
San Ramon	25044	\$134,188	476	1.9	\$10,364	254	1	\$5,274	283	1.1
Tara Hills	1669	\$63,125	92	5.5	\$10,951	35	2.1	\$4,851	118	7.1
Vine Hill	1344	\$71,786	165	12.3	\$9,053	96	7.1	\$5,943	198	14.7
Walnut Creek	30822	\$82,848	878	2.8	\$11,397	406	1.3	\$7,060	652	2.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

The 2016 American Community Survey estimates that 18.3% of children in Contra Costa County households (or 47,453 children) live in a home that receives SSI, cash PA or SNAP benefits, compared to 26.9% in California overall. This represents a sizable 1% increase from 2015, compared to the state’s 1-year increase of 0.2%. Areas with much higher 1-year increases than the county include Rodeo (up 13.3%), Antioch (up 5.9%), Pittsburg (up

4.1%), Walnut Creek (3.7%), and Pleasant Hill (up 2.6%). Antioch alone has an estimated 1,649 more children in PA households in 2016 than in 2015. Areas that saw a sizable drop in the percentage of children in PA households include East Richmond Heights (down 7.6%), Hercules (down 6.1%), Bayview (down 5.6%), and Pinole (down 3.5%). Hercules (down 321) and Richmond (down 297) saw the largest decreases in the number of children in PA households. About 45.1% of children in PA households (21,406) live in married couple families, 42.5% (20,165) live in single female-headed families, and 11.5% (5,447) live in single male-headed families.

Table 30 – Children in Public Assistance Households by Family Type and Census Place, 2016

Area	Pop. 0-17 in HHs	0-17 in HH with SSI, cash PA or SNAP	% 0-17 in HH with SSI, cash PA or SNAP	Children in PA Households			
				In Married-couple HH	In Single Male headed HH	In Single Female headed HH	In Non-families
California	9,116,755	2,448,667	26.9	1,155,709	261,304	1,014,925	16,729
Contra Costa	260,016	47,453	18.3	21,406	5,447	20,165	435
Alamo CDP	4,058	88	2.2	88	0	0	0
Antioch	28,012	9,212	32.9	3,329	1,045	4,737	101
Bayview CDP	320	5	1.6	5	0	0	0
Bethel Island	266	21	7.9	0	21	0	0
Blackhawk	2,080	27	1.3	27	0	0	0
Brentwood	15,805	1,954	12.4	1,225	175	554	0
Clayton	2,871	58	2.0	29	10	19	0
Concord	28,013	6,474	23.1	3,379	935	2,064	96
Contra Costa Centre	561	61	10.9	0	0	61	0
Crockett CDP	505	128	25.3	46	3	79	0
Danville	12,049	331	2.7	256	0	75	0
Discovery Bay	3,773	462	12.2	158	21	283	0
E Richmond Hghts	494	23	4.7	16	0	7	0
El Cerrito	4,313	330	7.7	164	64	102	0
El Sobrante	2,422	488	20.1	102	9	357	20
Hercules	5,018	643	12.8	296	32	315	0
Kensington	998	7	0.7	7	0	0	0
Lafayette	6,522	353	5.4	262	18	73	0
Martinez	7,003	742	10.6	416	0	297	29
Moraga	3,689	46	1.2	0	0	46	0
Oakley	10,737	1,907	17.8	1,011	171	725	0
Orinda	4,381	137	3.1	123	14	0	0
Pacheco CDP	575	116	20.2	0	0	116	0
Pinole	3,405	740	21.7	354	68	318	0
Pittsburg	17,378	5,886	33.9	2,240	895	2,652	99
Pleasant Hill	6,685	557	8.3	226	19	312	0
Richmond	24,676	7,567	30.7	3,200	919	3,382	66
Rodeo CDP	2,175	819	37.7	189	51	579	0
San Pablo	7,617	2,215	29.1	813	444	958	0
San Ramon	22,057	740	3.4	691	5	44	0
Tara Hills CDP	1,024	139	13.6	124	0	15	0
Vine Hill CDP	965	122	12.6	57	0	65	0
Walnut Creek	11,029	1,046	9.5	624	169	253	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Meals

In the 2016-17 school year, 69,708 (39.3%) of all 177,370 students attending Contra Costa County schools are eligible for free or reduced price meals (FRPM), and both the county and the state saw a slight 1% decline. Two Contra Costa County school districts saw FRPM-eligible student enrollment increases of more than 95 students including West Contra Costa Unified (up 97) and Contra Costa County Office of Education (up 384 or 21%). However, many districts saw significant declines relative to enrollment, including Acalanes Union High (down

16%), Antioch Unified (down 4%), Knightsen Elementary (down 7%), Martinez Unified (down 27%), Moraga Elementary (down 13%), Oakley Union Elementary (down 7%) and Walnut Creek Elementary (down 14%).

Contra Costa County school districts with the highest percentage of FRPM-eligible in 2016-17 include SBE – Rocketship Future Academy (88%), Pittsburg Unified (72%), West Contra Costa Unified (70%), Antioch Unified (68%), John Swett (68%), Mt. Diablo Unified (43%), Oakley Union Elementary (43%), and Contra Costa County Office of Education (46%). Despite modest declines in FRPM-enrollment, four of these districts continue to have the highest number of FRPM-eligible students include West Contra Costa Unified (21,985), Mt. Diablo Unified (13,801), Antioch Unified (11,723), and Pittsburg Unified (8,261).

Table 31 – Student Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Meals by District, 2004 – 2017

District	2004-05 Percent	2009-10 Percent	2013-14 Percent	2015-16 Count	2015-16 Percent	2016-17 Count	2016-17 Percent
Acalanes Union High	0.9	2.52	5.0	218	3.9	184	3.3
Antioch Unified	36.1	54.1	63.2	12,194	68.2	11,723	67.7
Brentwood Union Elementary	23.5	28.4	27.4	2,232	25.5	2,269	25.4
Byron Union Elementary	15.5	26.5	27.6	692	31.5	711	31.8
Canyon Elementary	9.4	10.1	11.1	6	8.6	3	4.2
Contra Costa Co. Office of Educ.	40.8	62.7	36.1	1,842	43.7	2,226	45.6
John Swett Unified	36.9	45.5	67.5	1,195	68.1	1,170	68.3
Knightsen Elementary	8.4	29.1	45.5	218	40.8	203	34.7
Lafayette Elementary	0.9	2.3	2.9	86	2.4	83	2.3
Liberty Union High	13.2	19.7	28.1	2,278	27.8	2,310	28.2
Martinez Unified	15.8	27.3	26.1	1,298	30.9	950	22.9
Moraga Elementary	1.0	1.0	1.4	31	1.6	27	1.4
Mt. Diablo Unified	28.5	39	46.2	14,023	43.8	13,801	43.4
Oakley Union Elementary	29	49.1	48.7	2,311	30.8	2,151	42.9
Orinda Union Elementary	0	1.1	32.4	12	0.2	13	0.5
Pittsburg Unified	64.6	78.4	84.3	8,449	76.3	8,261	71.9
San Ramon Valley Unified	1.7	2.7	4.2	1,191	3.7	1,223	3.8
SBE – Synergy, Rocketship	0	0	77.1	68	35.1	109	87.9
Walnut Creek Elementary	8.5	12.1	10.5	356	9.9	306	8.5
West Contra Costa Unified	57.5	65.8	70.9	21,888	70.7	21,985	70.3
Contra Costa County	30.0	37.1	40.8	70,588	40.0	69,708	39.3
California	49.7	55.9	59.4	3,665,445	58.6	3,617,630	58.1

Source: California Department of Education (CDE), Data & Statistics, 2004-2015; <http://www.cde.ca.gov/>

Housing and Homelessness

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The Housing Opportunity Index (HOI) is a measure used by the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) and mortgage lenders to determine the affordability of homes in a given region. The HOI is the proportion of homes sold in an area that would have been affordable to a median income family in the same area, assuming families can afford to spend no more than 28% of their income on housing. Based on 2017 HOI data, all major housing markets of the Oakland-Fremont-Hayward region (which includes Contra Costa County) remain significantly less affordable than the national average (22.2 and 59.6, respectively). In 2017 the Vallejo-Fairfield (33.1) and Sacramento-Roseville (36.3) markets remain the most affordable of those near Contra Costa County. Nationally and regionally, the proportion of homes sold in an area that would have been affordable to a median income family has fallen considerably since 2016.

Table 32 – Percentage of Homes Affordable to Median Income Households, 2006 – 2017

Region	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017
Napa	4.3	35.3	62.5	64.4	10.2	21.0	17.1
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward-Contra Costa	9.3	60.1	67.3	64.4	29.4	29.3	22.2

Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville	9.2	66.0	79.3	79.5	46.2	40.4	36.3
San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City	7.5	20.6	31.5	28.4	11.4	9.7	6.3
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara	13.7	44.0	54.1	48.5	20.9	19.4	15.0
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	10.4	47.4	61.9	66.2	25.6	19.5	15.8
Vallejo-Fairfield	14.9	64.6	84.8	86.4	56.0	46.8	33.1
National Average	41.6	62.4	73.9	74.9	61.8	61.4	59.6

Source: National Association of Builders, Housing Opportunity Index, March 2016; http://www.nahb.org/reference_list.aspx?sectionID=135

With the exception of Napa County, the pace of rent increases across all Bay Area communities continues to escalate with HUD fair market monthly rent for a 2-bedroom unit up an average of \$113 since FY 2017. In 2018, the median rent for a 2-bedroom unit ranges from \$1,341 per month in Solano County to \$3,121 in Marin and San Francisco Counties. Since FY 2017, the median monthly rent for a two-bedroom unit in Contra Costa County has risen \$156 or 7%, and is now \$2,329 per month.

Table 33 – Median Monthly Rents, 2018

County	Studio	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 Bedrooms
Alameda / Contra Costa Counties	\$1,540	\$1,855	\$2,329	\$3,219	\$3,946
Marin / San Francisco / San Mateo Counties	\$2,014	\$2,499	\$3,121	\$4,070	\$4,346
Napa County	\$1,005	\$1,196	\$1,575	\$2,286	\$2,533
Sacramento County	\$757	\$860	\$1,086	\$1,580	\$1,913
Santa Clara County	\$1,716	\$2,031	\$2,522	\$3,468	\$3,942
Solano County	\$874	\$1,087	\$1,341	\$1,951	\$2,361

Source: HUD, User Data Sets, 40th percentile rents, FY 2018. https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr/fmrs/FY2018_code/2018state_summary.odn

HUD defines affordable housing as housing which costs no more than 30% of household income. Based on this HUD definition, in 2016 California has an estimated 41.0% of owner-occupied units with a mortgage and 53.6% of renter-occupied units which are unaffordable to their occupants. Of Contra Costa County residents in owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage, 38.6% expend at least 30% of their household income on housing costs in 2016, up from 34.6% in 2015. This represents 72,173 unaffordable owner-occupied homes in 2016. Among renters, 51.3% expend at least 30% of their household income on housing costs in 2016, down from 54.7% in 2015, which extends to 4 years improvement over 55.7% in 2013. However, 51.3% represents 70,478 unaffordable rental units in Contra Costa County in 2016. California has about 54.1% owner-occupied units compared to 64.5% in the county. Critically, the median monthly costs for rentals has increased markedly since 2015 in both county (up 6%) and state (up 3%), while the median monthly costs for owner-occupied units has remained fairly flat since 2015.

Table 34 – Housing Units, Monthly Costs, and Unaffordable Units, 2016

Geography		Occupied housing units	Owner-occupied	Renter-occupied	Median SMOC Owner-Occupied	Median costs Renter-Occupied	30% or more of income to housing	
							Owner-occupied	Renter-occupied
California	Count	12,807,387	6,929,007	5,878,380	\$2,157	\$1,297	2,047,747	3,148,253
	%		54.1	45.9			41.0	53.6
Contra Costa	Count	387,540	250,055	137,485	\$2,462	\$1,506	72,173	70,478
	%		64.5	35.5			38.6	51.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

As compared to the county overall (38.6%), the percentage of owner-occupied units that by HUD definition are unaffordable to residents is considerably higher in Bethel Island (54.3%), Vine Hill (52.5%), San Pablo (49.4%), Pacheco (44.6%), El Sobrante (44.0%), Richmond (43.7%), Alamo (43.6%) and Pittsburg (43.2%). Compared to the county overall (51.3%), the percentage of renter-occupied units that are unaffordable to residents is considerably higher in Tara Hills (66.8%), Bayview (65.9%), San Pablo (59.4%), Rodeo (58.8%), Antioch (58.5%), Brentwood (56.8%), East Richmond Heights (56.6%), Pacheco (56.6%) and Pittsburg (56.6%).

Table 35 – Owner-versus-Renter Occupied and Unaffordable Housing Units by Geography, 2016

Geography	Occupied Housing Units	Owner-Occupied Units	Owner-Occupied with mortgage:	Owner-occupied 30% & over	Renter-Occupied	Renter-Occupied 30% & Over
Contra Costa County	387,540	250,055	186,810	72,173	137,485	70,478
	%	64.5		38.6	35.5	51.3
Alamo	5,439	4,845	3,824	1,667	594	207
	%	89.1		43.6	10.9	34.8
Antioch	33,976	20,644	16,105	6,649	13,332	7,799
	%	60.8		41.3	39.2	58.5
Bayview	599	558	373	126	41	27
	%	93.2		33.8	6.8	65.9
Bethel Island	1,058	918	359	195	140	35
	%	86.8		54.3	13.2	25.0
Blackhawk	3,544	3,253	2,512	1,014	291	116
	%	91.8		40.4	8.2	39.9
Brentwood	18,007	12,913	10,332	4,121	5,094	2,893
	%	71.7		39.9	28.3	56.8
Clayton	4,144	3,738	3,097	1,027	406	173
	%	90.2		33.2	9.8	42.6
Concord	45,704	26,586	19,656	7,442	19,118	10,071
	%	58.2		37.9	41.8	52.7
Contra Costa Centre	3,513	743	472	150	2,770	969
	%	21.2		31.8	78.8	35.0
Crockett	1,436	700	411	148	736	202
	%	48.7		36.0	51.3	27.4
Danville	15,657	13,238	10,507	3,617	2,419	1,123
	%	84.6		34.4	15.4	46.4
Discovery Bay	5,159	4,007	3,368	1,283	1,152	482
	%	77.7		38.1	22.3	41.8
E. Richmond Heights	1,415	1,095	755	310	320	181
	%	77.4		41.1	22.6	56.6
El Cerrito	9,963	5,961	3,985	1,416	4,002	1,704
	%	59.8		35.5	40.2	42.6
El Sobrante	4,821	2,814	2,049	901	2,007	905
	%	58.4		44.0	41.6	45.1
Hercules	8,149	6,430	5,302	2,082	1,719	901
	%	78.9		39.3	21.1	52.4
Kensington	2,332	2,004	1,300	477	328	115
	%	85.9		36.7	14.1	35.1
Lafayette	9,465	6,870	4,870	1,564	2,595	1,134
	%	72.6		32.1	27.4	43.7
Martinez	14,729	9,762	7,755	2,593	4,967	2,295
	%	66.3		33.4	33.7	46.2
Moraga	5,606	4,644	3,385	1,320	962	469
	%	82.8		39.0	17.2	48.8
Oakley	11,463	8,504	7,200	2,798	2,959	1,480
	%	74.2		38.9	25.8	50.0
Orinda	6,884	6,008	4,245	1,497	876	297
	%	87.3		35.3	12.7	33.9
Pacheco	1,609	1,111	529	236	498	282
	%	69.0		44.6	31.0	56.6
Pinole	6,803	4,738	3,271	1,224	2,065	1,091
	%	69.6		37.4	30.4	52.8
Pittsburg	20,709	11,480	8,745	3,777	9,229	5,221
	%	55.4		43.2	44.6	56.6

Geography	Occupied Housing Units	Owner-Occupied Units	Owner-Occupied with mortgage:	Owner-occupied 30% & over	Renter-Occupied	Renter-Occupied 30% & Over
Pleasant Hill	13,729	8,218	6,487	2,137	5,511	2,549
	%	59.9		32.9	40.1	46.3
Richmond	37,054	18,382	13,209	5,767	18,672	10,000
	%	49.6		43.7	50.4	53.6
Rodeo	3,184	2,020	1,465	383	1,164	685
	%	63.4		26.1	36.6	58.8
San Pablo	9,076	3,432	2,149	1,062	5,644	3,352
	%	37.8		49.4	62.2	59.4
San Ramon	25,044	17,312	15,037	5,217	7,732	3,627
	%	69.1		34.7	30.9	46.9
Tara Hills	1,669	1,046	788	304	623	416
	%	62.7		38.6	37.3	66.8
Vine Hill	1,344	903	804	422	441	111
	%	67.2		52.5	32.8	25.2
Walnut Creek	30,822	19,624	11,610	4,749	11,198	5,137
	%	63.7		40.9	36.3	45.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

HOMELESSNESS

The HUD-based Continuum of Care (CoC) Program promotes and supports community efforts to reduce and eliminate homelessness. California as a whole is served by 43 CoCs, including one in Contra Costa County. Contra Costa's Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, conducted by service agencies, community partners, and volunteers each January, provides a one day snapshot of the conditions of individuals sleeping in emergency shelters or transitional housing and in cars, abandoned properties, or other places not meant for human habitation. According to this snapshot, in 2017 an estimated 1,607 total individuals in the county are currently homeless, down 7% or 123 individuals from 1,730 in 2016. Of 1,607 currently homeless, 43% (696) live in shelters, 57% (911) are unsheltered or sleeping on the streets, and 10% (160) are children in families. The 2017 PIT identified no unaccompanied youth. The count included 84 families with 95 adults and 160 minor children, and 22 (26%) of these families are unsheltered. The decline reinforces an apparent trend seen in Contra Costa County since 2010.¹

However, the countywide trends may mask underlying regional shifts in homelessness as well as shifts in what types of residents lose housing. Since the 2016 PIT, homeless populations fell in West and East County cities, but increased in Central County cities, with Central County experiencing a 66% (131) increase in homelessness. Additionally, although the county saw a drop in the number of homeless children, families are often difficult to identify as they tend to double-up or move in and out of homeless circumstances.

Table 36 – Point-In-Time Count of Unsheltered Persons by Contra Costa Sub-Area, 2011 – 2017

Area	2011		2013		2015		2016		2017	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
West County	581	39.0	376	35.1	467	46.4	228	31.3	196	24.3
Central County	677	45.4	467	43.6	312	31.0	200	27.4	331	41.0
East County	232	15.6	228	21.3	227	22.6	301	41.3	280	34.7
County Total	1490		1071		1006		729		807	

Source: <http://cchealth.org/h3/coc/pdf/PIT-report-2017.pdf>. Includes only homeless within cities.

In 2017, the PIT reveals the majority of Contra Costa unsheltered homeless are found in Antioch (137), Richmond (109), Concord (188), Martinez (93), and Pittsburg (83). Compared to 2016, the population centers of Concord,

¹ The Department of Housing and Urban Development establishes and maintains requirements for conducting point-in-time (PIT) counts of homeless persons. Current standards and methods may be found at http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/library/webcast101006/point_in_time_slides.pdf

Martinez, Pittsburg and San Pablo all have a significantly higher number of homeless in 2017. In addition, El Sobrante, Pleasant Hill and Rodeo all have notable increases in their homeless populations, although the counts are relatively small.

As part of its mission, the Contra Costa County Health Services Department (CCHS) also operates the Homeless Program, a comprehensive system of care that provides services to the county’s homeless, including information and referrals, case management and support, outreach, SSI benefit eligibility determination, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing for adults, youth, and families. The Homeless Program is the county’s primary provider of emergency shelter for single adults, it is the only provider of shelter and transitional housing for transition-age youth, it administrates the Rental Assistance Program (Shelter Plus Care), and it serves as the advisory body to the Contra Costa Interjurisdictional Council on Homelessness (CCICH). During the same period of the 2017 PIT, the Housing Inventory Count (HIC) indicated that 558 emergency shelter beds and 218 transitional housing slots were available for the county’s homeless.

As an innovator in intervention strategies, Contra Costa County’s CoC adopted and implemented two critical new initiatives in 2016 - Built for Zero (formerly Zero: 2016) and the Coordinated Entry System (CES). The Built for Zero campaign facilitates the use of community data and outcomes, the coordination of local resources and the adoption of proven strategies or best practices to target veteran and chronic homelessness. The county also launched Phase One of the Coordinated Entry System (CES), an initiative designed to create clearer and more direct access points to the comprehensive system of care available to homeless individuals. Implemented in three phases, the CES will result in the adoption of new policies, strategies and tools with the aim of improving homeless service provision efficiency through standardized assessments and prioritization.

Table 37 – Estimated Homeless Persons in Contra Costa by Sub-Area, 2015 – 2017

City	2015		2016		2017	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Alamo	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Antioch	122	12.1	164	22.5	137	17.0
Bay Point	25	2.5	39	5.3	39	4.8
Bethel Island	5	0.5	2	0.3	0	0.0
Brentwood	11	1.1	8	1.1	4	0.5
Clayton	10	1.0	2	0.3	0	0.0
Clyde	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Concord	114	11.3	73	10.0	188	23.3
Crockett	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Discovery Bay	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
El Cerrito	30	3.0	13	1.8	11	1.4
El Sobrante	14	1.4	8	1.1	13	1.6
Hercules	12	1.2	1	0.1	0	0.0
Lafayette	1	0.1	2	0.3	0	0.0
Martinez	72	7.2	63	8.6	93	11.5
North Richmond	9	0.9	1	0.1	0	0.0
Oakley	8	0.8	28	3.8	16	2.0
Pacheco	18	1.8	8	1.1	6	0.7
Pinole	11	1.1	5	0.7	0	0.0
Pittsburg	56	5.6	60	8.2	83	10.3
Pleasant Hill	63	6.3	11	1.5	25	3.1
Richmond	356	35.4	160	21.9	109	13.5
Rodeo	12	1.2	2	0.3	6	0.7
San Pablo	23	2.3	37	5.1	57	7.1
San Ramon	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Walnut Creek	33	3.3	39	5.3	19	2.4
Total	1,006		729		807	

Source: <http://cchealth.org/h3/coc/pdf/PIT-report-2017.pdf>. Changes in methodology may make comparisons to prior years problematic.

Per the McKinney-Vento Homeless Act Demographics Database, 2,616 students attending Contra Costa schools do not have stable housing in 2016, a 7% improvement over the prior year. Just less than half of these (43%) are younger than the sixth grade, which is a notable improvement from 53% in the prior year. Figures have continued to fall since 2014.

Table 38 – Homeless Public School Students in Contra Costa County by Grade, 2011 – 2016

Grade Level	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016
Pre-Kindergarten - Grade 5	878	957	967	1,526	1,117
Grades 6 – Grade 8	506	478	384	622	589
Grades 9 – Grade 12	613	602	646	1,043	910
Total	1,997	2,037	1,997	3,191	2,616

Source: <http://www.kidsdata.org/topic/794/homeless-students-grade/table#fmt=1209&loc=171&tf=88&ch=1131,1129,1130&sortColumnId=0&sortType=asc>

HEALTH INDICATORS

One of only a few counties in the U.S. to sponsor its own health care system, Contra Costa County offers a comprehensive range of health-related services to residents under one organizational structure known as the Contra Costa Health Services (CCHS). As the largest department of the Contra Costa County government, CCHS is an integrated health care system that serves and supports individual, family, and community health. The CCHS program network provides a wide array of primary, specialty, and inpatient medical care, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, public health programs, environmental health protection, hazardous materials response and inspection, and emergency medical services. CCHS also operates the nation’s first federally qualified, state-licensed and county-sponsored HMO, the Contra Costa Health Plan (CCHP).

The CCHP, the first county-sponsored health plan in California to offer Medi-Cal Managed Care coverage and serve Medicare beneficiaries, has been expanded several times in response to the needs of the community. In 2010 it began providing quality health care coverage to county employees, businesses, individuals, and families. Then, after implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in 2014, it began facilitating the ACA Medi-Cal coverage expansion to include individuals with incomes below 138% of the Federal Poverty Level.

For these lower-income residents and for uninsured residents, the CCHS system offers a safety net of comprehensive health care and medical services not otherwise available. Through ACA legislation, the CCHS ensures all Medi-Cal recipients in Contra Costa County have access to essential health benefits, including doctor visits, hospital care, 3 pregnancy-related services, SNF, home health and hospice care, mental health care, autism care, and some substance use disorder care.

Healthcare Insurance

The 2016 American Community Survey estimates the percentage of uninsured residents of all ages in the county (8.5%) continues to be less than that in California (12.6%), with both rates showing steady improvement since the ACA was enacted. Prior to the ACA, rates of uninsured in the county were a relatively high 11% to 13%, while rates in the state ranged from 17% to 19%.

Health coverage among the county’s children continues to improve and compares favorably with the state. About 3.8% of all Contra Costa children are uninsured in 2016, down 0.7 percentage points from 4.5% in 2015. Compare that rate to 5.4% in California overall, which is down 1 percentage point from 6.4% in 2015. In Contra Costa County, 3.8% uninsured represents 9,947 children age 0-17 with no health insurance coverage, or 1,747 fewer children than in 2015.

Both the state and the county also saw notable improvement in the rate of uninsured children age 0-5. An estimated 3.9% (117,651) of the state’s 0-5 year olds and 2.9% (2,283) of the county’s 0-5 year olds do not have health insurance in 2016, which represents 519 fewer 0-5 year olds with no coverage in the county since 2015. However, the rate of uninsured among 0-5 years olds is much higher than average in Bethel Island (17.1%), East Richmond Heights (13.3%), Pacheco (5.7%), Pinole (5.7%), El Sobrante (5.5%), Pittsburg (5.5%), Antioch (5.4%), Rodeo (5.4%), and Discovery Bay (5.0%). The largest populations of uninsured 0-5 year olds live in Antioch (423), Pittsburg (333), Richmond (318), and Concord (260). While all four of these communities had the largest populations of uninsured 0-5 year olds in 2015 as well, all four saw marked improvement in 2016.

Considering the type of health coverage children age 0-17 have, 90.5% are covered by one type of insurance, compared to 89.7% statewide, and 57.9% (150,574) have employer-based coverage only, compared to 43.7% statewide. About 7.1% of Contra Costa children have direct-purchased coverage only, compared to 5.9% in the state. Medicaid (means-tested) only coverage rate among children is 25.0% in the county compared to 38.5% in the state. About 5.7% (14,718) children in the county have more than one type of health insurance coverage.

Table 39 – Health Insurance Coverage Rates for Children by Area, 2016

Region	Population < 18	No Insurance coverage < 18	% Uninsured < 18	Population < 6	No Insurance coverage < 6	% Uninsured < 6
California	9,124,984	494,165	5.4	3,000,497	117,651	3.9
Contra Costa	260,228	9,947	3.8	79,404	2,283	2.9
Alamo	4,058	81	2.0	920	0	0.0
Antioch	28,072	963	3.4	7,866	423	5.4
Bayview	333	0	0.0	112	0	0.0
Bethel Island	266	21	7.9	123	21	17.1
Blackhawk	2,080	70	3.4	482	0	0.0
Brentwood	15,817	498	3.1	4,378	188	4.3
Clayton	2,872	0	0.0	713	0	0.0
Concord	28,026	1,555	5.5	10,340	260	2.5
Contra Costa Centre	561	0	0.0	321	0	0.0
Crockett	505	13	2.6	216	0	0.0
Danville	12,054	68	0.6	3,159	0	0.0
Discovery Bay	3,773	189	5.0	1,022	51	5.0
East Richmond Hts	494	32	6.5	180	24	13.3
El Cerrito	4,314	191	4.4	1,584	46	2.9
El Sobrante	2,422	186	7.7	669	37	5.5
Hercules	5,018	327	6.5	1,486	59	4.0
Kensington	998	0	0.0	283	0	0.0
Lafayette	6,523	39	0.6	1,401	18	1.3
Martinez	7,003	104	1.5	2,278	25	1.1
Moraga	3,705	137	3.7	811	11	1.4
Oakley	10,737	375	3.5	3,161	84	2.7
Orinda	4,381	67	1.5	909	17	1.9
Pacheco	575	12	2.1	209	12	5.7
Pinole	3,405	124	3.6	895	51	5.7
Pittsburg	17,384	1,177	6.8	6,015	333	5.5
Pleasant Hill	6,686	86	1.3	2,667	27	1.0
Richmond	24,729	1,276	5.2	8,730	318	3.6
Rodeo	2,175	103	4.7	796	43	5.4
San Pablo	7,623	514	6.7	2,373	66	2.8
San Ramon	22,058	316	1.4	5,809	37	0.6
Tara Hills	1,024	93	9.1	173	0	0.0
Vine Hill	965	0	0.0	362	0	0.0
Walnut Creek	11,041	187	1.7	3,294	12	0.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Table 40 – Children with Health Insurance Coverage by Coverage Type, 2016

Region	Pop. < 18	One type of coverage							Two or more types
		Total	Employer-based	Direct-purchase	Medicare only	Medicaid/means-test	TRICARE/military	VA Care only	
Contra Costa	260,228	235,563	150,574	18,457	535	65,133	839	25	14,718
	%	90.5	57.9	7.1	0.2	25.0	0.3	0.0	5.7
Alamo	4,058	3,881	3,054	747	0	80	0	0	96
	%	95.6	75.3	18.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Antioch	28,072	24,990	12,874	1,079	133	10,789	90	25	2,119
	%	89.0	45.9	3.8	0.5	38.4	0.3	0.1	7.5
Bayview	333	257	138	38	0	81	0	0	76
	%	77.2	41.4	11.4	0.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	22.8
Bethel Island	266	245	159	22	0	55	9	0	0
	%	92.1	59.8	8.3	0.0	20.7	3.4	0.0	0.0
Blackhawk	2,080	2,007	1,605	273	0	129	0	0	3
	%	96.5	77.2	13.1	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Brentwood	15,817	14,535	10,325	1,354	0	2,591	265	0	784

Region	Pop. < 18	One type of coverage							Two or more types
		Total	Employer-based	Direct-purchase	Medicare only	Medicaid/means-test	TRICARE/military	VA Care only	
	%	91.9	65.3	8.6	0.0	16.4	1.7	0.0	5.0
Clayton	2,872	2,842	2,447	209	0	186	0	0	30
	%	99.0	85.2	7.3	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.0
Concord	28,026	24,347	13,292	2,174	44	8,762	75	0	2,124
	%	86.9	47.4	7.8	0.2	31.3	0.3	0.0	7.6
Contra Costa Ctr	561	471	317	54	0	72	28	0	90
	%	84.0	56.5	9.6	0.0	12.8	5.0	0.0	16.0
Crockett	505	463	323	42	0	98	0	0	29
	%	91.7	64.0	8.3	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	5.7
Danville	12,054	11,417	10,028	1,221	0	168	0	0	569
	%	94.7	83.2	10.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.7
Discovery Bay	3,773	3,481	2,655	316	0	510	0	0	103
	%	92.3	70.4	8.4	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	2.7
East Richmond	494	462	311	22	0	129	0	0	0
	%	93.5	63.0	4.5	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
El Cerrito	4,314	3,972	2,861	431	49	631	0	0	151
	%	92.1	66.3	10.0	1.1	14.6	0.0	0.0	3.5
El Sobrante	2,422	2,126	1,023	308	22	773	0	0	110
	%	87.8	42.2	12.7	0.9	31.9	0.0	0.0	4.5
Hercules	5,018	4,344	3,392	364	0	581	7	0	347
	%	86.6	67.6	7.3	0.0	11.6	0.1	0.0	6.9
Kensington	998	991	795	121	0	75	0	0	7
	%	99.3	79.7	12.1	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.7
Lafayette	6,523	6,246	5,043	929	0	274	0	0	238
	%	95.8	77.3	14.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.6
Martinez	7,003	6,557	5,082	351	0	1,060	64	0	342
	%	93.6	72.6	5.0	0.0	15.1	0.9	0.0	4.9
Moraga	3,705	3,440	3,105	327	0	8	0	0	128
	%	92.8	83.8	8.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.5
Oakley	10,737	9,413	6,127	366	0	2,890	30	0	949
	%	87.7	57.1	3.4	0.0	26.9	0.3	0.0	8.8
Orinda	4,381	4,240	3,764	433	0	43	0	0	74
	%	96.8	85.9	9.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Pacheco	575	563	214	63	0	258	28	0	0
	%	97.9	37.2	11.0	0.0	44.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Pinole	3,405	2,989	1,906	155	0	928	0	0	292
	%	87.8	56.0	4.6	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	8.6
Pittsburg	17,384	14,612	6,721	652	20	7,095	124	0	1,595
	%	84.1	38.7	3.8	0.1	40.8	0.7	0.0	9.2
Pleasant Hill	6,686	6,177	4,970	522	0	669	16	0	423
	%	92.4	74.3	7.8	0.0	10.0	0.2	0.0	6.3
Richmond	24,729	22,023	8,701	960	11	12,342	9	0	1,430
	%	89.1	35.2	3.9	0.0	49.9	0.0	0.0	5.8
Rodeo	2,175	1,968	847	70	0	1,051	0	0	104
	%	90.5	38.9	3.2	0.0	48.3	0.0	0.0	4.8
San Pablo	7,623	6,783	2,265	202	7	4,289	20	0	326
	%	89.0	29.7	2.6	0.1	56.3	0.3	0.0	4.3
San Ramon	22,058	20,975	18,270	1,852	0	814	39	0	767
	%	95.1	82.8	8.4	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.0	3.5
Tara Hill	1,024	882	607	35	0	218	22	0	49
	%	86.1	59.3	3.4	0.0	21.3	2.1	0.0	4.8
Vine Hill	965	951	552	53	55	291	0	0	14
	%	98.5	57.2	5.5	5.7	30.2	0.0	0.0	1.5
Walnut Creek	11,041	10,508	7,790	1,457	169	1,092	0	0	346
	%	95.2	70.6	13.2	1.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	3.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Critically, health insurance coverage and access to coverage vary by nativity and by race and ethnicity. In California as a whole, 23% of foreign-born residents have no health insurance, compared to 9% of native-born. The percentage of foreign-born residents in Contra Costa without health coverage (17%) is nearly three times the rate among native-born residents (6%). However, rates in Contra Costa County remain lower than the state, and the percentage of foreign-born residents who are uninsured has improved from 19% in 2015 to 17% in 2016. Rates of uninsured among native-born residents have also improved from 7% in 2015 to 6%. In both the county and state, foreign-born residents who have become naturalized citizens are significantly more likely than non-citizens to access health insurance, with rates of uninsured among non-citizens in the county (28%) about 4 times higher than among naturalized citizens (7%). Contra Costa residents who identify as multi-racial, Asian, White or Black/African American are most likely to be insured, while those who identify as Hispanic/Latino, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander or some other race are least likely to be insured.

Table 41 – Health Insurance Coverage Rates by Nativity and Area, 2016

Area	Native-born		Foreign-born		Foreign-born, non-citizen		Foreign-born, non-citizen	
	Total	% Uninsured	Total	% Uninsured	Total	% Uninsured	Total	% Uninsured
California	27,790,956	8.8	10,361,041	22.9	5,102,875	10.2	5,258,166	35.2
Contra Costa	832,875	5.8	269,582	16.9	142,645	6.9	126,937	28.2
Alamo	14,209	2.4	1,850	0.6	1,262	0.0	588	1.9
Antioch	84,601	7.0	23,765	17.5	12,123	7.2	11,642	28.1
Bayview	1,299	1.5	454	28.2	355	20.6	99	55.6
Bethel Island	2,135	14.1	64	0.0	24	0.0	40	0.0
Blackhawk	7,311	1.2	2,157	6.4	1,539	4.8	618	10.2
Brentwood	48,028	4.1	8,829	9.6	5,186	4.4	3,643	17.0
Clayton	10,496	1.3	1,159	0.0	794	0.0	365	0.0
Concord	92,050	7.2	34,026	23.8	15,221	7.0	18,805	37.4
Contra Costa	4,280	3.6	1,890	12.9	1,009	18.2	881	6.8
Crockett	2,831	4.8	243	14.8	173	0.0	70	51.4
Danville	37,492	1.9	6,150	3.2	4,542	2.5	1,608	5.0
Discovery Bay	13,587	4.5	1,178	12.8	832	8.8	346	22.5
E. Richmond Hts	2,761	11.8	598	26.9	414	6.8	184	72.3
El Cerrito	17,828	5.3	6,768	18.0	3,987	8.0	2,781	32.3
El Sobrante	9,885	7.1	3,066	15.2	1,845	4.1	1,221	31.9
Hercules	16,133	6.9	8,839	8.3	6,777	5.2	2,062	18.5
Kensington	4,775	1.3	827	1.6	505	0.0	322	4.0
Lafayette	21,889	1.7	3,400	5.7	2,040	0.7	1,360	13.2
Martinez	32,774	4.5	4,208	5.9	2,651	5.1	1,557	7.5
Moraga	14,428	3.5	2,437	6.3	1,610	3.7	827	11.4
Oakley	31,639	7.4	7,233	21.2	3,453	8.4	3,780	33.0
Orinda	15,796	2.2	3,102	3.4	2,311	3.8	791	2.1
Pacheco	3,428	15.0	631	24.1	259	0.0	372	40.9
Pinole	14,254	5.4	4,767	10.6	3,335	5.7	1,432	22.1
Pittsburg	45,929	9.0	21,872	17.7	10,740	8.7	11,132	26.3
Pleasant Hill	28,187	3.8	5,851	11.7	3,263	6.7	2,588	18.0
Richmond	70,524	9.0	36,888	25.9	14,689	10.9	22,199	35.8
Rodeo	7,306	7.7	2,492	9.8	1,700	4.4	792	21.3
San Pablo	16,090	9.8	13,508	29.8	4,578	14.1	8,930	37.8
San Ramon	48,866	2.3	25,450	4.8	15,378	2.5	10,072	8.3
Tara Hills	3,696	13.4	1,254	14.2	837	7.4	417	27.8
Vine Hill	3,389	10.9	875	34.3	391	27.6	484	39.7
Walnut Creek	51,752	3.5	14,988	11.5	10,431	7.9	4,557	19.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Table 42 – Health Insurance Coverage Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2016

Geography	White	Black/African Amer.	Amer. Indian/Alaskan	Asian	HI/ Pac. Islander	Other	Two or more	Hispanic /Latino
California	88.4	89.5	81.3	90.6	87.1	77.6	90.9	80.2
Contra Costa	92.5	92.1	87.1	93	82	80.9	93.2	83.5
Alamo	97.6	100	100	98.9	100	100	100	96.2
Antioch	90.1	94.5	82.2	92.8	93.8	83.7	94.2	86
Bayview	96.4	100	-	73.5	-	100	-	91.8
Bethel Island	86.8	100	100	-	-	47.8	100	77.2
Blackhawk	99.5	84.4	-	92.5	-	100	100	100
Brentwood	95	96.3	100	95.1	100	93	96.1	91.4
Clayton	98.7	94.7	100	100	100	100	100	99.8
Concord	89.3	90.8	79.7	91.7	75.7	72.1	95.6	78.1
Contra Costa	92.1	100	-	96.9	-	79.4	100	86.4
Crockett	95	86.3	100	100	-	83	100	91.8
Danville	98.3	100	100	95.8	100	100	95.2	99.6
Discovery Bay	96.3	100	100	86.3	100	89.2	84.4	92.3
E. Richmond Hts	89.5	94.7	0	95.7	100	56.9	74.4	69.9
El Cerrito	95.5	92.2	87.5	85.3	85.7	66.8	92.2	82.5
El Sobrante	89.8	90.4	-	97	78.7	93.1	87.2	91.9
Hercules	95.1	95.8	56.6	92.9	100	70.2	88.7	86.2
Kensington	98.5	100	100	98.5	-	100	100	100
Lafayette	97.6	96.6	46.7	97.4	100	100	100	91.2
Martinez	95.7	92	100	97.6	72.4	92.4	93.9	93.4
Moraga	97.5	58.5	100	96.6	100	100	92.1	96
Oakley	89.4	92.1	83.3	94.7	76.4	88.5	92.6	84.3
Orinda	97.9	90.8	80.7	96.9	100	95.1	99	98.8
Pacheco	82.8	67.1	0	96	0	77.1	100	71.9
Pinole	95.1	92.6	91.1	92.8	3.6	96.3	86.8	90.8
Pittsburg	89	91.5	94.9	90.5	71.2	81.9	91.3	84.7
Pleasant Hill	95.7	76.5	100	92.9	75.9	85.3	98.9	89.7
Richmond	83.8	90.6	79.1	88.1	80.1	77.7	89.3	78.5
Rodeo	91.5	95.3	73.4	92.6	100	92	88	87.5
San Pablo	76.9	88.3	100	82.7	61.8	82	95.1	77.3
San Ramon	96.6	94.8	100	97.4	100	91.5	96.9	94.1
Tara Hills	90.4	81	100	93.9	-	85.2	69.9	81.4
Vine Hill	84.5	100	100	85.2	75.1	80.7	91.6	80.1
Walnut Creek	95.5	86.5	94.5	91.1	96.6	79.6	98.4	90.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Physical Fitness

Students who meet all six of the fitness standards on the California Physical Fitness Test are considered to be fit. Since 2004, the percentage of 5th, 7th and 9th graders in Contra Costa County who are physically fit has generally exceeded that of the state. However in 2015, the percentage of physically fit 9th graders in the county (36%) is less than the percentage in the state (37%). The county does have a higher percentage of physically fit 5th graders (31%) than the state (26%) and a higher percentage of physically fit 7th graders (33%) than the state (32%).

Both the county and state demonstrate an overall upward trend in fitness among all grades tested since 2004, but 9th graders have seen the most improvement. The proportion of 9th graders in Contra Costa County who meet all six fitness standards has grown from 31% in 2004 to 36% in 2015, but note that 36% is a 3 percentage point decline from 39% in 2014. Across all groups, lower proportions of 5th graders continue to meet all six fitness standards.

Fitness also varies considerably by race and ethnicity. In 2015 across all grade levels, students who identify as Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, African American, Asian, Filipino, or multi-racial are less likely to be physically fit, while Whites and Hispanics are more likely to be physically fit. Critically, across all grades economically disadvantaged

students are also much less likely to be physically fit than students who are not economically disadvantaged. For instance, in 2015 the percentage of physically fit 5th graders is 40% among the county's economically disadvantaged students, compared to 57% of non-disadvantaged 5th graders.

Individual school districts in the county also vary widely in the percentage of students who meet all six fitness standards. Among 5th graders, Moraga Elementary has the highest proportion at 66%, followed by Byron Union Elementary at 63%. Other schools with much higher than average rates include Orinda Union Elementary (57%), Lafayette Elementary (57%), and San Ramon Valley Unified (53%). Schools on the other end of the fitness spectrum in the 2015-16 school year include John Sweet Unified (5%), West Contra Costa Unified (15%), Pittsburg Unified (15%) and Oakley Union Elementary (16%). Note that these results support an understanding of healthy outcomes in children, such as physical fitness, as inextricably linked to economic factors.

Asthma

Asthma has long been recognized by national health organizations, such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the American Lung Association, as one of the most common chronic diseases in the United States that overburdens health care systems, carries enormous costs in terms of missed days of work or school and other disruptions in daily life, and disproportionately impacts children, people of color and low-income communities. Because additional risk factors for the disease include workplace and environmental exposures, asthma is of special concern in Contra Costa County, which received a D grade for air quality from the American Lung Association's 2016 State of the Air evaluation. The ALA further reports that in 2016 an estimated 23,069 Contra Costa County children with asthma and 158,199 elderly adults are at special risk from low air quality.

Fortunately, in 2014 the percentage of children ever diagnosed with asthma in Contra Costa County has continued to drop from a 10-year high of 22.0% in 2009 to 16.9% in 2014. In contrast, rates in the state have increased from 14.2% in 2009 to 15.2% in 2014.

However, the county continues to see higher rates of asthma-related hospitalizations and emergency room visits than the state across all age groups. In 2014, the rate of asthma-related hospitalizations or ER visits among children age 0-4 is 22.7 per 10,000 compared to 19.6 in the state, and 142 children less than 5 had an asthma-related hospitalization or an ER visit in Contra Costa County. Additionally, children in low-income, African American communities may be much more susceptible to asthma-related health problems than children overall.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Because rates for STDs are considered a proxy for unsafe sexual practices and HIV risk factors, trends in incidence rates are particularly important to maintain healthy communities, and STD rates are closely monitored by a statewide surveillance system that defines high-risk populations; assesses STD trends; measures prevalence of select STDs, health impacts, and costs; and evaluates progress toward reducing incidence rates.

In recent years, incidence of chlamydia among residents of all ages has been generally lower in the county as compared to the state, and in 2016 is 462.5 per 100,000 in Contra Costa and 504.4 per 100,000 in California. In both the county and the state, incidence rates of chlamydia have increased since 2015. Incidence of gonorrhea among residents of all ages has been lower in the county than in the state since 2014, and this trend continues in 2016 with 139.8 cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 in Contra Costa and 164.3 per 100,000 in California. In both the county and the state, incidence rates of gonorrhea have increased since 2015.

STD incidence rates also vary by age and by sex with incidence among girls typically much higher than among boys and incidence among teens much higher than overall rates. In 2016, the rate of chlamydia among 15-17 year old girls in Contra Costa County is 1757.8 per 100,000. The rate of chlamydia among boys the same age is 317.9 per 100,000. Overall, 491 cases of chlamydia were reported among 0-17 year olds in Contra Costa County in 2016. Another 69 cases of gonorrhea were reporting among 0-17 year olds in the county.

Table 43 – STD Incidence for Chlamydia and Gonorrhea, All Ages

Year	STD	Contra Costa County	California
2009	Chlamydia	827.9	803.0
	Gonorrhea	118.5	94.5
2010	Chlamydia	882.8	802.3
	Gonorrhea	158.6	100.6
2011	Chlamydia	870.6	810.7
	Gonorrhea	144.9	92.6
2012	Chlamydia	662.8	772.7
	Gonorrhea	108.9	95.7
2013	Chlamydia	650.3	717.7
	Gonorrhea	115.4	99.7
2014	Chlamydia	385.5	453.4
	Gonorrhea	93.4	116.8
2015	Chlamydia	422.2	486.3
	Gonorrhea	118.0	138.8
2016	Chlamydia	462.5	504.4
	Gonorrhea	139.8	164.3

Source: <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CDPH%20Document%20Library>. Rate per 100,000.

Table 44 – STD Incidence by Sex and Age Group, Contra Costa County 2016

Sex	Age Group	Chlamydia		Gonorrhea	
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Female	0-9	2	3.1	0	0.0
	10-14	26	70.8	5	13.6
	15-17	388	1,757.8	40	181.2
Male	0-9	1	1.5	0	0.0
	10-14	1	2.6	2	5.2
	15-17	73	317.9	22	95.8
All	0-19	491		69	

Source: <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Documents/STD-Data-LHJ-DataSummaries-All.pdf>. Rate per 100,000

Pediatric Nutrition

Nutritional status (weight, height, and hematology) among low income, high-risk infants and children is an important indicator of health and wellbeing. Poor nutrition and poverty are also significantly correlated. A baby is considered to be low weight if it weighs less than 2,500 grams (5lb. 8oz.), and in 2012, the overall county rate of low birth weight children (6.8%) exceeded the statewide rate (6.7%). The county has exceeded the statewide rate for low birth weight infants since 2007, but in 2013, 6.8% of infants in both the county and state are born at a low birthweight. Based on seven year averages, the County Health Rankings and Roadmaps project estimates approximately 5,872 (7%) Contra Costa County infants will be born at a low birthweight in 2017.²

Another indicator of poor nutrition that contributes to multiple health risks such as obesity, dental decay, type 2 diabetes, high cholesterol and high blood pressure is the consumption of fast food which tends to be very high in fat and sugar. In 2012 the CDC reports 34% of all children in the U.S. consume fast food on any given day, and the frequency of fast food consumption is not related to family income.³ In California, the percentage of children age 2-17 who ate fast food more than once a week increased to 39% in 2014, up from 37% in 2012. Contra Costa County has steadily maintained a lower rate than the state since 2007, and the percentage of the county's 2-17 year olds who eat fast food more than once a week has recently dropped markedly from 34% in 2012 to 19% in 2014.

² <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/california/2017/measure/outcomes/37/data>

³ <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db213.htm>

Oral Health Status of Children

Dental disease and oral health problems impact more children in the United States than any other chronic disease. Dental disease may negatively impact a child's health and development, interfere with proper nutrition, deter speech development, and reduce school attendance and academic performance. When children miss school due to oral health problems, school districts also suffer from the loss of funding.

According to the 2016-17 California County Scorecard published by Children Now⁴, about 24% of low income children age 0-3 in Contra Costa County have visited a dentist in the past year, compared to 26% in 2014. The percentage ranks Contra Costa 40th among all California counties.

COMMUNITY SAFETY INDICATORS

Crime Rate and Adult Arrests

According to analysis provided by the California Sentencing Institute's Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (CJCJ), since 2013 California's incidence of Part I crimes reported to the police has fallen just slightly from 3,049 to 2,988 crimes per 100,000 adults age 18-69. Part I crimes include the most serious community safety concerns, including aggravated assault, forcible rape, murder, robbery, arson, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft. During the same 4-year period, incidence rates in Contra Costa County have fallen over 10% from 3,242 in 2013 to 2,906 reported crimes per 100,000 adults age 18-69 in 2016.

Table 45 – Incidence of Part 1 Crimes Reported for Adult Offenders, 2013 - 2016

Geography	2013	2014	2015	2016
California	3,049	2,836	3,048	2,988
Contra Costa County	3,242	3,255	3,240	2,906

Source: <http://casi.cjcj.org/Adult/Contra-Costa>. Incidence is per 100,000 adults age 18-69.

CJCJ also report that from 2013 to 2016, incidence rates of adult arrests for felony offenses dropped in both California (down 32%) and Contra Costa County (down 27%). In 2016, the state and county incidence rates for felony adult arrests is nearly identical at 1,089 per 100,000 adults age 18-69 in the state and 1,091 per 100,000 in the county.

Table 46 – Incidence of Adult Felony Arrests, 2013 - 2016

Geography	2013	2014	2015	2016
California	1,592	1,578	1,113	1,089
Contra Costa County	1,499	1,559	1,145	1,091

Source: <http://casi.cjcj.org/Adult/Contra-Costa>. Incidence is per 100,000 adults age 18-69.

Adult Incarcerations

According to CJCJ analysis, the 2016 incarceration rate in California is 700 per 1,000 adult felony arrests and 404 per 1,000 arrests in Contra Costa County. Although the incarceration rate per 1,000 arrests remains much lower than that the state, the county incarceration rate has risen 33% since 2013. From 2013 to 2016, the incarceration rate per 1,000 felony arrests has also increased 34% statewide.

Table 47 – Total Adult Incarceration Rate, 2013 - 2016

Geography	2013	2014	2015	2016
California	523	501	682	700
Contra Costa County	303	268	375	404

Source: <http://casi.cjcj.org/Adult/Contra-Costa>. Incidence is total of state prison and county jail incarcerations per 1,000 adults felony arrests.

⁴ <https://www.childrennow.org/>

Domestic Violence

The number of domestic violence calls for assistance from Contra Costa County residents continues a downward trend in 2016, with 2,947 total calls, which is down 463 calls and 14% since 2014. The total number of domestic violence calls for assistance in the county has fallen 24% since 2008, compared to a slight 1% decline in California as a whole.

Table 48 – Number of Domestic Violence Calls for Assistance, 2008–2016

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
California	166,343	166,361	157,634	155,965	164,569
Contra Costa	3,868	3,687	3,286	3,410	2,947

Source: State of California Dept. of Justice, <https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/crime-statistics/domestic-violence>

Child Abuse

Over the past twelve years, the county’s rate of substantiated child abuse cases per 1,000 children age 0-17 has been considerably lower than in California as a whole, and in 2017 the county’s rate is 3.2 per 1,000 compared to state rate of 7.5 per 1,000. Both rates have fallen steadily since 2007. In 2017 Contra Costa County recorded 807 substantiated cases of child abuse, down 26% from 1,095 cases in 2015.

The overall distribution of substantiated child abuse cases by age has changed very little since 2009, but critically, the percentage of cases that involve infants continues to trend up, with children less than 1 involved in 18% of all cases in 2017, an increase from 16% in 2015.

Table 49 – Rate of Substantiated Child Abuse Cases, 2005–2017

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014	2015	2017
California	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.2	7.5
Contra Costa County	7.6	8.8	5.1	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.3	3.2

Source: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/. Rate per 1,000 children (ages 0-17); the substantiated rate measures the number of child abuse reports that warrant an in-person investigation and are determined to have occurred.

Table 50 – Number of Substantiated Child Abuse Cases in Contra Costa County, 2009–2017

Year	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
Number of Cases	1,332	1,423	1,300	1,095	807

Source: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/. Substantiated cases includes the number of child abuse reports that warrant an in-person investigation and are determined to have occurred.

Table 51 – Child Abuse Allegations, Substantiations and Entries by Age, Contra Costa County 2017

Age Group	Child Population	Children w/ Allegations	per 1,000 children	Children w/ Substantiations	per 1,000 children	% of Allegations	Children w/ Entries	Entries per 1,000
< 1	12,804	573	44.8	144	11.2	25.1	111	8.7
1-2	25,198	804	31.9	106	4.2	13.2	61	2.4
3-5	38,023	1,350	35.5	131	3.4	9.7	69	1.8
6-10	70,357	2,904	41.3	183	2.6	6.3	87	1.2
11-15	75,522	2,736	36.2	189	2.5	6.9	111	1.5
16-17	29,236	928	31.7	54	1.8	5.8	35	1.2
Total	251,140	9,295	37	807	3.2	8.7	474	1.9

Source: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/. Substantiated cases includes the number of child abuse reports that warrant an in-person investigation and are determined to have occurred.

Juvenile Arrests

According to an Annie E. Casey Foundation and Children Now report, the U.S. leads the industrialized world in the rate at which youth are arrested, and in 2013, California’s rate ranked 12th highest among all states.⁵ Fortunately, the

⁵ <http://www.kpbs.org/news/2013/feb/27/youth-incarceration-rates-still-high-california/>

rate of juvenile felony arrests in the state overall and in Contra Costa County has fallen significantly in the past several years and this trend continues in 2016. According to analysis provided by the California Sentencing Institute’s Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (CJ CJ), the rate of juvenile felony arrests per 100,000 youth age 10-17 has fallen 37% in California and 40% in Contra Costa County since 2013. In the county, the rate of juvenile felony arrests dropped 23% from 2015 to 2016, with a current rate of 330 arrests per 100,000 youth age 10-17.

Table 52 – Juvenile Felony Arrest Rates, 2013–2016

	2013	2014	2015	2016
California	755	681	527	478
Contra Costa County	550	519	430	330

Source: <http://casi.cjcj.org/Adult/Contra-Costa>. Rates per 100,000 youth age 10-17.

Juvenile felony arrest rates in the county vary significantly by race and ethnicity. Currently the rate among African American or Black youth is highest across all youth at 22.0 per 1,000, while rates among Hispanic or Latino youth (3.6 per 1,000), White youth (2.1 per 1,000) and youth of other races (1.3 per 1,000) are considerably less. Although African American juveniles continue to have the highest arrest rate by far in 2015, they have nonetheless seen the steepest declines since 2009, with rates dropping from 43.8 in 2009 to 22.0 per 1000 youth age 0-17 in 2015.

Table 53 – Juvenile Felony Arrest Rates in Contra Costa County by Ethnicity, 2009–2015

Race/Ethnicity	2009	2011	2013	2015
African American/Black	43.8	33.9	27.1	22.0
Hispanic/Latino	10.5	8.1	5.3	3.6
White	5.1	4	2.8	2.1
Other	4.2	2.1	1.2	1.3

Source: California Dept. of Justice, Arrest Data; California Dept. of Finance files, as reported by <http://www.kidsdata.org/topic/166/juvenilearrest-rate-race/>. Rate per 1,000 population age 10-17.

Gang Membership Among Youth

According to statistics compiled from various sources by Helping Gang Youth,⁶ every community with a population of 100,000 or more reports some type of gang activity. Despite its recognition as a serious threat to youth and community health, gang activity and membership is not easily tracked and current data is not maintained by most criminal justice agencies. However, data compiled by Helping Gang Youth indicates that 40% of gang members are juveniles.

A number of factors increase the chance that youth will turn to gangs including difficulty or failure in school, high rate of truancy, lack of opportunity for positive activities outside of school, being from a low income household or community, and struggling with learning disabilities and/or emotional disorders. An estimated 60% to 78% of all incarcerated gang members have a learning disability or an emotional disorder that may inhibit them from engaging or excelling in school.⁷ The US Justice Department also estimates that 47% of gang members are Hispanic/Latino, while 31% are African American, but the racial and ethnic composition of gangs varies considerably by region.

Student reported gang membership in 2011-13 for Contra Costa youth is down slightly from 2010-12 for 7th grade males and for females in grades 7-11. However, gang membership among high school males rose slightly.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Births

In 2016, an estimated 13,111 women age 15-50 gave birth in Contra Costa County, a 1-year decline of 402 (3%). California overall experienced a 2% decline. As in 2015, the four cities of Concord (2,009), Richmond (1,666), Antioch (1,264) and Pittsburg (1,081) have the highest number of births in the county. Since 2015, sizable declines

⁶ <http://www.helpinggangyouth.com/statistics.html>

⁷ http://www.helpinggangyouth.com/disability-best_corrections_survey.pdf

in the number of births occurred in Walnut Creek (-179), Antioch (-157), San Ramon (-132), Hercules (-110), Alamo (-62), San Pablo (-56), Pinole (-51). In contrast, Brentwood (154), Danville (71) and Rodeo (68) saw an increase in births. The overall birth rate continues to trend downward, and the teen birth rate in 2016 in both the county (6.0) and state (14.0) has dropped since 2015.

Table 54 – Birth Rate Per 1,000 Women Age 15-50, Contra Costa County (2008–2016)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015	2016
Rate	64.0	62.3	59.7	58.1	57.9	58.0	51.1	49.5

Table 55 – Births and Birth Rates by Census Place, 2016

Area	Women Age 15-50	Women w/ Births Age 15-50	Rate / 1,000 Age 15-50	1-Year Change in # Births	Females Age 15-19	Teens with Births	Teen Rate per 1,000
California	9,607,231	486,456	50.6	-9,203	1,329,380	18,575	14.0
Contra Costa County	264,994	13,111	49.5	-402	31,585	190	6.0
Alamo CDP	2,816	122	43.3	-62	193	0	0.0
Antioch	27,943	1,264	45.2	-157	3,909	0	0.0
Bayview CDP	244	20	82.0	-20	7	0	0.0
Bethel Island CDP	263	52	197.7	4	66	0	0.0
Blackhawk CDP	1,964	107	54.5	-11	177	0	0.0
Brentwood	13,487	689	51.1	154	1,203	0	0.0
Clayton	2,551	32	12.5	15	323	0	0.0
Concord	30,544	2,009	65.8	-39	3,624	23	6.3
Contra Costa Centre	1,797	120	66.8	--	206	0	0.0
Crockett CDP	696	49	70.4	-12	46	0	0.0
Danville	8,243	335	40.6	71	618	0	0.0
Discovery Bay CDP	3,501	166	47.4	39	342	22	64.3
E. Richmond Hghts	569	45	79.1	7	94	0	0.0
El Cerrito	5,604	211	37.7	-4	631	0	0.0
El Sobrante CDP	3,131	108	34.5	-29	359	0	0.0
Hercules	6,419	296	46.1	-110	1,028	0	0.0
Kensington CDP	997	69	69.2	4	92	0	0.0
Lafayette	5,834	168	28.8	-2	809	0	0.0
Martinez	8,608	428	49.7	-14	972	0	0.0
Moraga	3,907	74	18.9	18	803	0	0.0
Oakley	10,158	512	50.4	40	1,396	29	20.8
Orinda	3,351	57	17.0	-36	223	12	53.8
Pacheco CDP	958	136	142.0	-10	126	0	0.0
Pinole	4,491	170	37.9	-51	605	11	18.2
Pittsburg	17,549	1,081	61.6	19	2,491	58	23.3
Pleasant Hill	8,518	267	31.3	24	1,067	0	0.0
Richmond	28,175	1,666	59.1	-49	3,689	35	9.5
Rodeo CDP	2,604	187	71.8	68	518	0	0.0
San Pablo	7,678	416	54.2	-56	954	0	0.0
San Ramon	19,227	684	35.6	-132	1,324	0	0.0
Tara Hills CDP	1,056	9	8.5	-6	145	0	0.0
Vine Hill CDP	1,131	119	105.2	-2	168	0	0.0
Walnut Creek	13,960	506	36.2	-179	1,582	0	0.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>. Based on women with births in past 12 months.

Birth rates in both the state and county vary by nativity, with rates generally higher among non-native (foreign-born) residents. In 2015, native-born women in Contra Costa had an estimated 8,497 births, while foreign-born women had 5,016; thus, the county's birth rate per 1,000 native-born women (45.9) is less than the county's birth rate among foreign-born women (63.5), and less than the statewide rate for native-born women (48.6). However, the county's birth rate among foreign-born women (63.5) is higher than the statewide rate (57.8). The largest number of foreign-born women with births occurs in Antioch (530), Concord (937), Richmond (890) and San Ramon (366).

In 2016, about 8,443 Contra Costa County women who gave birth in the past year were also in the labor force, which is 65% of those who gave birth, compared to 57% in California overall. Antioch (907), Concord (1,176) and Richmond (985) had the highest number of women with births in the labor force. Countywide, 825 women with births receive some public assistance in 2016, which is a notable 12% increase over 737 women with births in 2015. The largest number of women with births on PA in 2016 may be found in Concord (183), Antioch (121), Richmond (93), Martinez (92), Vine Hill (65) and Pittsburg (60).

INFANT MORTALITY

Based on the County Health Status Profile published in 2017 by CDPH, infant mortality rates in Contra Costa County as a whole have fallen from a 10-year high of 4.9 per 1,000 infants in 2010 to 4.2 in 2017. By comparison, California has an infant mortality rate of 4.6 in 2017. Although infant mortality rates rose from 2006 to 2010, the trend since 2010 suggests improvements in factors such as maternal health, health care access, health practices or related socioeconomic conditions. Published rates are based on 3-year averages and indicate infant mortality in the county is lower than in the state overall, but California has experienced a similar decline in infant mortality since 2010.

Table 56 – Infant Mortality Rate, Contra Costa County, 2009–2014

	2009-2011	2012-2014
Contra Costa County	5.0	4.2
California	4.9	4.6

Source: 2017 County Profiles Three Year Average Rates at <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/OHIRProfiles2017.pdf>. Rate per 100,000.

In both the county and the state, infant mortality varies significantly by race and ethnicity. Based on the latest 2012-2014 estimates, infant mortality among African American infants at 9.4 per 1,000 live births is more than twice the rate of Hispanic infants (3.9) and nearly three times the rate of white infants (3.4). Using current figures, the rate among Asian infants continues as the lowest in the county at 2.8 per 1,000. Note that all rates have declined since the prior estimates.

Table 57 – Infant Mortality Rate by Ethnicity, Contra Costa County, 2006–2014

Race/Ethnicity	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2009-2013	2012-2014
African American/Black	8.9	9.9	9.0	9.9	9.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.8
Hispanic/Latino	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.0	3.9
White	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4

Source: CA Dept. of Public Health, Death Statistical Master Files. and 2017 County Profiles available at <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/OHIRProfiles2017.pdf> Number of deaths of children less than 1 year old per 1,000 live births.

LOW WEIGHT BIRTHS

A baby is considered to be low weight if it weighs less than 2,500 grams (5 lb. 8 oz.) at birth. In the United States, low birthweight is a strong predictor of infant mortality and morbidity, and the nutritional status (weight, height, and hematology) among low income, high-risk infants and children is an important indicator of health and wellbeing. Poor nutrition and poverty are also significantly correlated, if not causal. Preterm birth, or births occurring before 37 weeks of gestation, is one of the predominant proximate causes of low birthweight. Risk factors for preterm delivery include low socioeconomic status, low pre-pregnancy weight, inadequate weight gain during pregnancy, history of infertility problems, smoking and multiple gestations. Infants who are born at low birthweight are at greater risk of developing other problems later in life, such as physical disabilities and developmental delays.

Table 58 – Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies, Contra Costa & California, 2010–2015

	2010-2012	2013-2015
Contra Costa County	6.9	6.8
California	6.8	6.8

Source: <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/Pages/County-Health-Status-Profiles.aspx>

In 2017, the CDPH released new County Health Status Profiles which indicate the current estimated rate of low birthweight children in the county (6.8%) matches the statewide rate (6.8%). Note that both rates meet the National Healthy People 2020 objective of 7.8 per 100 live births.

PRENATAL CARE

The percentage of Contra Costa pregnant women who receive prenatal care in their first trimester has generally exceeded the state. The latest published estimates from the CDPH indicate 86.4% of pregnant women in the county and 83.3% in the state received prenatal care in their first trimester. Both rates exceed the National Healthy People 2020 objective of 77.9%.

Table 59 – Percentage of Women Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, 2000–2015

	2010-2012	2013-2015
Contra Costa County	84.4	86.4
California	83.6	83.3

Source: <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/Pages/County-Health-Status-Profiles.aspx>

Because the CDPH recognizes that utilization of prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy does not take into account whether prenatal care continued throughout pregnancy, it also publishes the percentage of pregnant women who receive “adequate or adequate plus” prenatal care, which characterizes prenatal care in terms of the trimester in which care is first accessed and the number of prenatal care visits during pregnancy. The latest estimates in Contra Costa County indicate 77.9% of pregnant women received adequate or adequate plus prenatal care compared to 78.3% California. Although the county rate is slightly less than the state as a whole, both rates surpass the National Healthy People 2020 objective of 77.6%.

BIRTHS TO TEENS

With few exceptions. The annual teen birth rate in the county has been consistently lower than that in the state. Rates in both the county and state have shown marked declines since 2014, with the age-specific rate of teen births per 1,000 dropping from 22.8 to 11.6 in the county, while the state rate dropped from 36.0 to 21.0. Teenage mothers have historically been more likely than other mothers to have preterm babies, more likely to have low birthweight infants, and less likely to get prenatal care in their first trimester.

Table 60 – Age-Specific Rate of Births to Teens, 2002–2017

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017
Contra Costa County	26.5	39.0	28.9	26.6	20.7	14.9	22.8	17.2	11.6
California	40.9	24.7	40.2	38.3	31.6	26.2	36.0	32.0	21.0

Source: CA Department of Public Health <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CHSP-CONTRACOSTA.pdf>. Rate per 1,000 mothers age 15-19.

Child Care

NEED FOR CHILD CARE

Since 1997 the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network has published the California Child Care Portfolio in an effort to standardize and distribute reliable data about the status of childcare in California. The Network reports on the potential demand and availability of licensed child care in each county. Potential demand for child care is assessed by looking at trends in population growth, including changes in the age distribution of children, the number of children with parents in the workforce, and the number of children living in poverty.

The 2017 California Child Care Portfolio estimates that between 2014 and 2016, the number of children age 0-4 in Contra Costa County remained relatively constant (up 247), reversing the 2% decline reported in 2012-2014. In 2016 the county had an estimated 62,450 children age 0-4 compared to 62,203 in 2014 and 63,491 in 2012. The county also saw a 4% increase in the number of children age 0-12 in families where all parents work and a 23% decline in the number of 0-5 year olds living in poverty since 2012.

Demand for child care for 0-1 year olds, which had declined slightly between 2010 and 2014, rose in 2017 with 48% of all parent requests for licensed child care involving children less than 2 years of age. Of these, 75% requested full

time care. Requests for child care for preschool age children represent another 36% of all requests, down significantly from 42% in 2014. Between 78% and 86% of all requests for day care for children age 2-4 were for full time care. Additionally, the 2017 California Child Care Portfolio estimates a licensed childcare slot is available for only 28% of children age 0-12 with working parents, indicating a continuing slide from 32% in 2012. About 51% of families seeking child care in the county do so because parents are working, in school or undergoing job training.

Table 61 – Change in Child Population in Contra Costa County, 2012–2016

	2012	2014	2016	% Change 2014-2016
Total residents	1,069,803	1,095,476	1,129,894	3.1
Number of children 0-12	179,899	173,434	177,016	2.1
Under 2	24,885	24,743	25,024	1.1
2 years	12,365	12,310	12,345	0.3
3 years	12,772	12,535	12,630	0.8
4 years	13,469	12,615	12,451	-1.3
5 years	14,197	13,020	13,070	0.4
6 - 10 years	72,193	72,576	71,504	-1.5
11 - 12 years	30,018	25,635	29,992	17.0
Children 0-12 with Working Parents	118,320	112,732	117,091	3.9
Children 0-5 Living in Poverty	12,520	9,845	7,592	-22.9

Source: 2017 CA Child Care Portfolio, CA Child Care Resource & Referral Network; https://www.rnnetwork.org/2017_portfolio

Barriers to childcare access also remains a problem for families with harder-to-place children. Child care providers vary in their capacity to accept subsidized and special needs children. Cities with concentrations of low income households and a higher ratio of children to total population also have a disproportionately larger proportion of special needs and other hard-to-place children, such as those in protective services. The majority of these children tend to be in lower income communities of Contra Costa County, such as Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, Richmond, and San Pablo.

ACCESS TO CHILD CARE

The California Community Care Licensing Division reports that in February 2018, Contra Costa County has 18,602 preschool age day care center slots and 1,905 infant center slots in licensed or license-pending childcare centers. This represents a nearly 1% increase in day care center slots and a 1% increase in infant care slots since 2017. However, including a total of 373 licensed child care homes with 5,284 slots, the overall number of slots in the county is down 18% since 2014, while the number of sites has declined 19%.

Since February 2017, the location of day care slots in licensed centers has seen notable shifts out of Hercules (-112), Brentwood (-88), San Pablo (-58) and Richmond (-33) and into Moraga (+94), San Ramon (+93), Walnut Creek (+77), Concord (+34), Rodeo (+34), Pleasant Hill (+32) and Byron (+30). In this same year, the location of infant care slots has seen notable shifts out of Bay Point (-30), Brentwood (-28) and Rodeo (-15) and into Pleasant Hill (+60), Richmond (+18) and Walnut Creek (+10).

Table 62 – Number of Child Care Slots in Licensed Facilities by City, February 2018

City	School Age Centers	School Age Centers Slots	Day Care Centers	Day Care Center Slots	Infant Centers	Infant Center Slots
ALAMO	2	168	6	308	0	0
ANTIOCH	5	201	17	1,102	5	118
BAY POINT	1	35	6	310	2	52
BRENTWOOD	15	675	21	1,167	4	115
BYRON	0	0	1	30	0	0
CLAYTON	3	233	4	205	1	28
CONCORD	14	1,218	45	2,402	9	289
CROCKETT	0	0	1	22	0	0
DANVILLE	12	1,212	21	1,300	2	29
DISCOVERY BAY	0	0	2	136	0	0
EL CERRITO	3	114	9	308	1	17
EL SOBRANTE	2	100	5	266	1	29

City	School Age Centers	School Age Centers Slots	Day Care Centers	Day Care Center Slots	Infant Centers	Infant Center Slots
HERCULES	0	0	2	155	0	0
KENSINGTON	1	150	6	291	0	0
LAFAYETTE	6	416	14	923	4	96
MARTINEZ	7	641	12	649	6	135
MORAGA	0	0	8	666	2	16
OAKLEY	1	14	7	288	1	16
ORINDA	0	0	6	363	0	0
PINOLE	3	137	3	135	0	0
PITTSBURG	3	112	20	845	3	60
PLEASANT HILL	6	628	15	826	5	155
RICHMOND	5	201	32	1,756	9	251
RODEO	1	60	4	185	3	55
SAN PABLO	3	181	11	395	3	80
SAN RAMON	19	1,975	21	1,431	7	193
WALNUT CREEK	11	1,483	32	2,138	6	171
Total	123	9,954	331	18,602	74	1,905

Source: <https://secure.dss.ca.gov/CareFacilitySearch/DownloadData>

Table 63 – Number of Child Care Slots in Licensed Family Homes by City, February 2018

Location	Number of Homes	Capacity
ALAMO	2	26
ANTIOCH	45	626
BAYPOINT	3	42
BRENTWOOD	22	308
CLAYTON	3	42
CONCORD	41	568
DANVILLE	4	56
DISCOVERY BAY	3	42
EL CERRITO	24	330
EL SOBRANTE	7	98
HERCULES	16	222
LAFAYETTE	4	56
MARTINEZ	7	98
OAKLEY	21	288
ORINDA	3	40
PACHECO	3	42
PINOLE	7	96
PITTSBURG	16	224
PLEASANT HILL	22	282
RICHMOND	55	762
RODEO	2	28
SAN PABLO	0	138
SAN RAMON	39	544
WALNUT CREEK	24	326
Total	373	5284

Source: <https://secure.dss.ca.gov/CareFacilitySearch/DownloadData>

AFFORDABILITY OF CHILD CARE

The gap between childcare need and the ability to pay for quality care also continues to plague low income, high-need families and communities. The rising cost of childcare, already high in the region, represents a critical barrier to access even for middle class families earning the county’s 2014 annual family median of \$98,983. In 2017, full-time care for infants costs an average of \$11,394 in family childcare homes and \$17,690 in childcare centers

annually, representing a 34% (\$2,888) and 30% (\$4,088) increase from 2013 figures, respectively. Costs for full time preschool care have also risen up to 37% since 2013.

Table 64 – Child Care Costs by Age and Licensed Facility Type

	2013		2017	
	CHILD CARE CENTERS	FAMILY CHILD CARE	CHILD CARE	FAMILY CHILD CARE
Full-time Infant Care	\$13,602	\$8,506	\$17,690	\$11,394
Full-time Preschool Care	\$9,705	\$7,920	\$12,589	\$10,880

Source: 2017 CA Child Care Portfolio, CA Child Care Resource & Referral Network; https://www.rnnetwork.org/2017_portfolio

Foster Care

As of July 2017, the county’s point-in-time rate of children in foster care is 3.8 per 1,000 children, while the state’s rate is 5.8 per 1,000 children. Despite a general trend of declining foster care first entry rates since 2004, point-in-time rates of children in foster care are up from 2015. However, the number of first entries in the county has fallen from 413 entries in 2015 to 403 in 2017. In Contra Costa County, 0-5 year olds represent a slightly higher proportion of all children with first entries into foster care in 2017 (58% or 232 children), compared to 2015 (54% or 222 children).

Table 65 – Change in Child Population and Children in Foster Care - Contra Costa County, 2006-2017

	2006	2017	% Change
CCC Child Population	256,959	251,140	-2.3%
Entries into Foster Care	655	403	-38.5%
PIT Children in Foster Care	1601	952	-40.5%

Source: CA Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP), UC Berkeley July 2017; http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare, from CWS/CMS 2017 Q4 Extract.

Table 66 – Rate of First Entry into Foster Care - Contra Costa County, 2004-2017

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2017
Number of Children	702	596	485	350	444	448	414	403
In-Care Rate per 1,000	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	3.8

Source: CA Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP), UC Berkeley September 2016; http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare; Rate per 1,000 children 0-17.

Table 67 – First Entries into Foster Care by Age, 2011-2017

Age Group	2011		2012		2013		2015		2017	
	Count	Rate/1000	Count	Rate/1000	Count	Rate/1000	Count	Rate/1000	Count	Rate/1000
< 1	95	7.7	107		92	6.9	115	9.2	115	8.7
1-2	68	2.7	67		47	2.7	56	2.3	58	2.3
3-5	91	2.2	67		63	1.4	51	1.3	63	1.7
6-10	75	1.0	87		105	1.4	95	1.3	71	1
11-15	85	1.1	96		95	1.1	73	1	81	1.1
16-17	36	1.2	20		12	0.9	23	0.8	19	0.6
Total	450	1.7	444		414	1.6	413	1.6	403	1.6

Source: California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP), UC Berkeley December 2017; http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/EntryRates.aspx.

Although in 2017 the rate of first entry into foster care in the county continues to be highest among African American children (5.9 per 1,000), this rate has fallen significantly from 6.4 per 1,000 in 2015. In contrast, the rate of first entry among Asian/Pacific Islander children has risen slightly to 0.7 per 1,000, but remains the lowest among the county’s four largest racial groups. Rates among White children (1.3) and Latino children (1.4) have been relatively stable.

Table 68 – Rate of First Entry into Foster Care by Ethnicity, Contra Costa County 2005–2017

Race/Ethnicity	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
African American/Black	6.4	7.0	5.2	6.3	6.1	6.4	5.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7

Latino	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4
White	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3

Source: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/EntryRates.aspx. Rate per 1,000 children age 0-17. Rates are calculated over combined years to increase the sample size and thus improved the stability of the estimate.

Foster Students

The CDE provides a count of foster students enrolled by school district as it matches enrollment data maintained in the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS) with foster child data maintained in the Case Management System of the Child Welfare System. Based on the latest data available, Contra Costa schools enrolled 1,443 foster students in 2015-16, an increase of 70 or 5.1% from the prior year. However, the number (103) and proportion (7.1%) of foster students who are kindergarteners was unchanged. Antioch Unified (31), West Contra Costa Unified (27), and Mt. Diablo Unified (19) all continue as the districts with the largest share of foster kindergarteners.

Table 69 – Contra Costa County Foster Students, 2015-16

District	K	1-6	7-12	Total
Acalanes Union High	0	0	1	1
Antioch Unified	31	185	222	438
Brentwood Union Elementary	8	39	24	71
Byron Union Elementary	5	11	6	22
Contra Costa County Office of Education	1	6	188	195
John Swett Unified	2	26	11	39
Knightsen Elementary	0	0	0	0
Lafayette Elementary	0	1	0	1
Liberty Union High	0	0	68	68
Martinez Unified	3	15	12	30
Moraga Elementary	0	2	0	2
Mt. Diablo Unified	19	110	131	260
Oakley Union Elementary	9	31	12	52
Orinda Union Elementary	1	1	0	2
Pittsburg Unified	9	58	61	128
San Ramon Valley Unified	1	15	29	45
SBE - Synergy	0	3	8	11
Walnut Creek Elementary	1	6	1	8
West Contra Costa Unified	27	140	151	318
County Total (unduplicated)	103	568	772	1443

Source: <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Enrollment

Public school enrollment in Contra Costa County has grown steadily and gradually from 168,228 students in 2010-11 to 177,370 in 2016-17. In this same period, the racial and ethnic composition of the student body has changed dramatically with higher growth among multi-racial, Asian, and Latino students, and declines in enrollment of White students. These trends continue in 2016-17 with the notable exception that the 3.0% to 5.0% increases in Latino enrollment seen in prior years has slowed to 1.7% in just the past year.

Table 70 – Contra Costa County Public School Enrollment, 2010–2017

2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
168,228	169,377	171,418	173,020	174,802	176,437	177,370

Source: <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

Although the one-year growth in enrollment in the county overall was a slight 0.5%, several districts experienced more significant shifts. The Contra Costa Office of Education grew 16.2%, adding 680 students. Knightsen Elementary also grew 9.6%, adding 51 students. In contrast, enrollment in Antioch Unified schools declined 3.1%, losing 548 students.

Table 71 – Enrollment in Contra Costa County by School District, 2016 – 2017

District	2015-16	2016-17	1-Year Change in Enrollment	1-Year % Change
Countywide	176,413	177,370	957	0.5
Acalanes Union High	5,546	5,530	-16	-0.3
Antioch Unified	17,874	17,326	-548	-3.1
Brentwood Union Elementary	8,738	8,917	179	2.0
Byron Union Elementary	2,198	2,234	36	1.6
Canyon Elementary	70	72	2	2.9
Contra Costa Office of Ed	4,192	4,872	680	16.2
John Swett Unified	1,754	1,714	-40	-2.3
Knightsen Elementary	534	585	51	9.6
Lafayette Elementary	3,576	3,615	39	1.1
Liberty Union High	8,185	8,199	14	0.2
Martinez Unified	4,199	4,143	-56	-1.3
Moraga Elementary	1,886	1,898	12	0.6
Mt. Diablo Unified	32,005	31,814	-191	-0.6
Oakley Union Elementary	5,008	5,015	7	0.1
Orinda Union Elementary	2,537	2,542	5	0.2
Pittsburg Unified	11,076	11,489	413	3.7
San Ramon Valley Unified	32,255	32,425	170	0.5
SBE – Synergy, Rocketship Futuro Academy	194	124	-70	-36.1
Walnut Creek Elementary	3,613	3,589	-24	-0.7
West Contra Costa Unified	30,973	31,267	294	0.9

Source: <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

ACS estimates indicate that from 2007 to 2016, both the state and county have seen relative stability in the proportion of school enrollees who attend preschool and kindergarten. Contra Costa County continues to maintain slightly higher proportions of children in preschool (6.5%), kindergarten (5.1%), elementary school (40.6%) and high school (21.7%) as compared to the state (5.6%, 4.9%, 38.2% and 20.8%, respectively). However, the state overall maintains a higher proportion of students in undergraduate college programs or graduate school (30.5%) than the county (26.0%) in 2016. Additionally, since 2007, the state has experienced faster growth in the proportion of students in college (up 3.1 percentage points) than the county (up 1.2 points).

Table 72 – School Enrollment 2007 – 2016

	CONTRA COSTA 2007		CALIFORNIA	CONTRA COSTA 2016		CALIFORNIA
	COUNT	PERCENT	PERCENT	COUNT	PERCENT	PERCENT
Nursery school, preschool	17,851	6.5	5.6	19,115	6.5	5.6
Kindergarten	13,878	5.0	4.8	14,992	5.1	4.9
Elementary school(grades 1-8)	111,837	40.6	39.7	119,058	40.6	38.2
High school(grades 9-12)	63,847	23.2	22.3	63,804	21.7	20.8
College or graduate school	68,333	24.8	27.4	76,460	26.0	30.5
Total Enrollment	275,746		10,341,546	293,429		10,551,711

Source: US Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Of Contra Costa County residents age 3 and older enrolled in school, 19,115 (6.5%) attend nursery or preschool in 2016, up slightly from 18,714 (6.4%) in 2015. Among those in nursery or preschool, 43.8% attend public preschools and 56.2% attend private preschools. An estimated 57.4% of all Contra Costa County 3-4 year olds (15,979) attend school in 2016, which continues to surpass the state rate (48.6%), but is down from the 2015 countywide rate of 58.1% (15,858). This represents a slightly 121 increase of the number of 3-4 year olds in school over 2015 estimates. Areas with a much lower than average proportion of 3-4 year olds in school include Brentwood (48.5%), Pittsburg

(44.1), Oakley (43.7%), Hercules (43.1%), Antioch (42.9%), San Pablo (41.2%), Vine Hill (36.5%), Bethel Island (32.4%), Pacheco (23.7%) and East Richmond Heights (22.1%).

Table 73 – School Enrollment by Census Place, 2016

Geography	Pop. 3 & over in school	In Nursery/ preschool	% Nursery/ preschool	% in public preschool	% private preschool	Age 3-4 in school	% of 3-4 in school
California	10,551,711	593,758	5.6	57.8	42.2	505,490	48.6
Contra Costa	293,429	19,115	6.5	45.0	55.0	15,979	57.4
Alamo	4,611	368	8.0	3.3	96.7	253	75.5
Antioch	31,468	1,572	5.0	63.5	36.5	1,211	42.9
Bayview	404	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
Bethel Island	328	11	3.4	100.0	0.0	11	32.4
Blackhawk	2,560	152	5.9	4.6	95.4	112	62.9
Brentwood	17,373	927	5.3	33.8	66.2	760	48.5
Clayton	3,327	280	8.4	33.2	66.8	227	77.5
Concord	30,051	2,288	7.6	56.3	43.8	2,056	56.6
Contra Costa Centre	761	86	11.3	50.0	50.0	68	72.3
Crockett	542	59	10.9	52.5	47.5	59	90.8
Danville	12,491	1,058	8.5	34.1	65.9	856	73.4
Discovery Bay	4,239	286	6.7	37.8	62.2	196	53.1
E. Richmond Hts	477	23	4.8	34.8	65.2	23	22.1
El Cerrito	5,515	504	9.1	13.7	86.3	437	74.8
El Sobrante	3,223	117	3.6	62.4	37.6	152	56.9
Hercules	6,746	264	3.9	33.3	66.7	223	43.1
Kensington	1,242	69	5.6	8.7	91.3	30	61.2
Lafayette	7,504	610	8.1	36.2	63.8	510	85.7
Martinez	8,294	536	6.5	39.4	60.6	418	66.5
Moraga	6,224	285	4.6	21.4	78.6	219	86.9
Oakley	11,739	595	5.1	66.7	33.3	555	43.7
Orinda	5,092	442	8.7	15.4	84.6	324	87.6
Pacheco	743	0	0.0	-	-	14	23.7
Pinole	4,691	233	5.0	86.7	13.3	161	52.8
Pittsburg	18,174	968	5.3	70.4	29.6	835	44.1
Pleasant Hill	8,748	872	10.0	37.2	62.8	774	74.6
Richmond	27,018	1,657	6.1	70.5	29.5	1,470	51.9
Rodeo	2,801	200	7.1	59.0	41.0	181	56.2
San Pablo	8,216	387	4.7	78.3	21.7	341	41.2
San Ramon	23,141	1,976	8.5	22.9	77.1	1,662	76.0
Tara Hills	1,395	86	6.2	26.7	73.3	79	69.9
Vine Hill	1,044	61	5.8	9.8	90.2	61	36.5
Walnut Creek	13,243	880	6.6	30.7	69.3	773	76.2

Source: US Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

In 2015, Contra Costa County has an estimated 262,910 U.S.-born residents in school and 7% (18,404) in preschool. Another 30,801 county students are foreign-born, and 1% (431) attend preschool. The rate of foreign-born in preschool is especially high in San Ramon (5% or 139) and 94583 (16% or 140). Perhaps surprisingly, among foreign-born non-citizens the percentage of students who are preschoolers (2%) is more than twice the percentage among naturalized citizens. Note that estimates from small samples are subject to greater sampling error and should be used with caution.

Of Contra Costa residents age 3 and older enrolled in school, 26% attend undergraduate or post-graduate college programs in 2015, with slightly higher rates among women (28%) compared to men (24%). College enrollment rates in California overall (30%) are slightly higher with 28% of men and 33% of women in college. County enrollment rates are considerably higher than average in Bethel Island (52%), East Richmond Heights (38%), El Cerrito (36%), Hercules (37%), Kensington (36%), Moraga (48%), Pleasant Hill (41%), and Rodeo (37%).

The educational attainment of Contra Costa County residents age 25 and over has continued to improve since 2005, and the percentage with at least a high school diploma or GED in 2015 (89%) exceeds that in 2005 (88%). The percentage of Contra Costa County residents with at least a high school diploma or GED in 2015 also exceeds the statewide percentage (82%). The proportion of county residents who have at least a bachelor's degree (40%) has also continued to climb relative to the state's proportion (31%). Areas within the county with higher than average rates of residents who have not completed high school (11%) include Antioch (13%), Concord (13%), Pittsburg (21%), Richmond (23%) and San Pablo (36%).

Residents' highest level of educational attainment varies by nativity and citizenship status, with 5% of U.S. born residents not completing high school, compared to 14% of naturalized and 37% of non-citizens. The percentage of non-citizens without a GED or high school diploma is highest in Brentwood (43%), Concord (43%), Pittsburg (48%), Richmond (48%), and San Pablo (61%). Brentwood, however, has a relatively small population of foreign-born, non-naturalized citizens. Estimates on the higher end of the educational spectrum are more encouraging with 41% of U.S. born residents achieving a BA degree or higher, compared to 44% of naturalized citizens and 27% of non-citizens.

In response to legislation signed by Governor Brown in 2017 to help California public schools implement policies that protect the rights of undocumented students, Attorney General Xavier Becerra developed guidelines⁸ that clarify the laws and limitations of immigration enforcement and the obligation of schools to enroll all eligible children regardless of citizenship or immigration status. State and federal laws also prohibit the disclosure of personally identifiable student information to law enforcement without parental consent, court order or subpoena, or unless faced with a health emergency. Despite these and other actions taken as part of the state's Safe Havens Initiative, educators and local service providers have raised concern about the negative impacts of anti-immigration policies and recent ICE actions on immigrant families and their communities. In particular, educators, service providers, advocates and faith-based leaders cite concerns about rising absenteeism at schools and work and declining utilization of public services, such as health care, child care, and food assistance programs among immigrant families. At this time, data that would reflect any recent, widespread changes in truancy, absenteeism, or service utilization is not yet available, noting that data with the potential to investigate these concerns would need to be aggregated by ethnicity and/or immigration status and comparable by time period. Meanwhile, educators and local providers may understandably rely on first-hand knowledge, case studies and anecdotal evidence to inform their advocacy and outreach strategies.

Transitional Kindergarten

Table 74 – Contra Costa County Transitional Kindergarten Enrollment, 2014-15 and 2015-16

Race	Enrollment	# of EL Students	% EL	# of SD Students	% SD
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY 2014-15					
African American	203	5	2.5	137	67.5
American Indian/Alaskan	8	1	12.5	3	37.5
Asian	297	141	47.5	58	19.5
Filipino	95	14	14.7	19	20.0
Hispanic/Latino	967	503	52.0	621	64.2
Pac Islander	17	2	11.8	12	70.6
Two or More	168	9	5.4	50	29.8
Unknown Race	64	16	25.0	17	26.6
White	690	41	5.9	91	13.2
Total in 2014-15	2,509	732	29.2	1,008	40.2
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY 2015-16					
African American	222	6	2.7	159	71.6
American Indian/Alaskan	10	3	30.0	5	50.0
Asian	300	122	40.7	52	17.3
Filipino	96	15	15.6	22	22.9
Hispanic/Latino	926	523	56.5	599	64.7
Pac Islander	9	0	0.0	4	44.4

⁸ <https://www.cde.ca.gov/nr/ne/yr18/yr18rel26.asp>. Promoting a Safe and Secure Learning Environment for All: Guidance and Model Policies to Assist California K–12 Schools in Responding to Immigration Issues Guide, 2017.

Two or More	177	13	7.3	39	22.0
Unknown Race	44	13	29.5	12	27.3
White	758	58	7.7	92	12.1
Total in 2015-16	2,531	749	29.6	980	38.7

Source: <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>. Cumulative enrollment, English Learners (EL) and Socioeconomically Disadvantaged (SD).

The most recent transitional kindergarten (TK) program enrollment data available from the CDE covers the 2015-16 school year, and in this year, TK cumulative enrollment in Contra Costa County schools rose slightly from 2,509 to 2,531. Of these, 749 (30%) were English Learners (EL) and 980 (39%) were Socioeconomically Disadvantaged (SD). The proportion of TK students who are EL is much higher than average among Asian students (41%) and Hispanic students (57%). The proportion of TK students who are SD is considerably higher than the countywide average among Pacific Islander (44%), American Indian/Alaskan (50%), Latino (65%), and African American (72%).

Districts in Contra Costa County with the highest TK participation in 2015-16 include the same 5 districts as in the prior year, led by Mt. Diablo Unified (506) and followed by West Contra Costa Unified (476), San Ramon Valley Unified (454), Antioch Unified (221), and Brentwood Union Elementary (162), although Brentwood's enrollment dropped considerably from 234 in the prior year. Districts with the largest 1-year change TK participation include John Swett Unified (down 10 students or 30%), Brentwood Union Elementary (down 72 or 31%), Moraga Elementary (up 38), and Orinda Union Elementary (up 27 students or 82%). Pittsburg and West Contra Costa Unified have the highest proportion of EL and SD students in the county, and both exceed the countywide average by far.

Table 75 – Contra Costa Transitional Kindergarten Enrollment by District, 2015-16

District	2014-15	2015-16	# of EL Students	% EL	# of SD Students	% SD
Antioch Unified	237	221	68	30.8	143	64.7
Brentwood Union Elementary	234	162	24	14.8	44	27.2
Byron Union Elementary	36	41	1	2.4	14	34.1
John Swett Unified	33	23	7	30.4	16	69.6
Knightsen Elementary	8	9	3	33.3	3	33.3
Lafayette Elementary	47	41	2	4.9	1	2.4
Martinez Unified	83	101	9	8.9	5	5.0
Moraga Elementary	0	38	5	13.2	0	0.0
Mt. Diablo Unified	533	506	189	37.4	176	34.8
Oakley Union Elementary	139	141	19	13.5	67	47.5
Orinda Union Elementary	33	60	1	1.7	0	0.0
Pittsburg Unified	152	195	98	50.3	142	72.8
West Contra Costa Unified	467	476	240	50.4	356	74.8
San Ramon Valley Unified	461	454	67	14.8	15	3.3
Walnut Creek Elementary	63	79	20	25.3	8	10.1

Source: <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>. Cumulative enrollment, English Learners (EL) and Socioeconomically Disadvantaged (SD).

Special Education

According to the California Department of Education, 20,880 students of all ages required special education services in Contra Costa County in 2016-17, and now represents nearly 12% of total enrollment. Since 2011, special education enrollment in Contra Costa County has increased by 3,603 students or nearly 21%.

Table 76 – Public School Special Education Enrollment in Contra Costa, 2011-2017

	2011	2013	2015	2017
Number of Students	17,277	17,498	20,043	20,880
Percent of Enrollment	10.3	10.2	11.5	11.8

Source: CA Department of Education, <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/SpecEd/>

In 2016-17, a minimum of 2,205 children less than 6 years of age have a disability requiring special education services in the county, which is a moderate 3% increase from 2,129 in the prior year. The distribution of students by disability type remains similar to prior years, with the largest majority of 0-5 year olds diagnosed with a speech or language impairment (1,436) or with autism (519), but the proportion of children with autism continues to climb. The minimum number of students with intellectual disabilities and speech or language impairments fell slightly from the prior year, while the minimum number who are hard of hearing, autistic or have some other health impairment rose. Note, however, that CDE public data release rules prohibit the calculation of exact differences.

Table 77 – Special Education Enrollment by Disability Type – All Ages, 2011-2017

Disability	2011	2013	2015	2017
Autism	1,358	1,625	2,214	2,601
Deaf	126	106	116	19
Deaf-Blindness	--	--	--	5
Emotional Disturbance	879	850	759	669
Hard of Hearing	220	239	325	288
Intellectual Disability	977	967	1,025	960
Learning Disability	7,841	8,120	8,387	8,728
Multiple Disability	85	99	130	34
Orthopedic Impairment	377	345	392	335
Other Health Impairment	1,002	1,258	1,693	2,108
Speech or Language Impairment	4,235	3,722	4,799	4,693
Traumatic Brain Injury	34	31	39	10
Visual Impairment	138	129	146	76
Total	17,272	17,491	20,025	20,880

Source: CA Department of Education, <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/SpecEd/>

Table 78 – Countywide Special Education Enrollment by Age and Disability, 2016-17

Disability Type	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Age 5	Minimum
Intellectual Disability	0	0	0	1	1	17	19
Hard of Hearing	19	14	21	13	15	16	98
Deaf	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Speech/Language Impairment	0	1	69	338	491	537	1,436
Visual Impairment	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
Orthopedic Impairment	1	1	1	1	12	14	30
Other Health Impairment	0	1	1	29	18	36	85
Specific Learning Disability	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Deaf- Blindness	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Multiple Disability	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Autism	0	0	1	153	157	208	519
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional Disturbance	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Minimum Total	20	19	96	540	697	833	2,205

Source: CA Department of Education, as of December 2015; <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/SpecEd/>. Note that CDE's confidentiality policy prohibits reporting when counts drop below 11 students; therefore, all estimates of 1 reported here represent minimum counts only.

The US Census American Community Survey also provides an estimate of residents with major disabilities by age. In 2016, 11% (121,691) of all Contra Costa residents have a major disability, a slight increase from 10.9% in 2015 that nonetheless represents 3,088 more residents and a 2.6% increase. Importantly, an estimated 0.8% of children less than 5 have a major disability, which at 553 children represents a 1-year 6.8% increase of the number of 0-4 year olds with a major disability. Another 9,780 (5.0%) of children age 5-17 have a major disability, which is a 2.4% increase over 2015 estimates.

Children less than 5 with disabilities are most likely to be residents of Antioch (93 or 1.4%), San Ramon (67 or 1.5%), Alamo (54 or 7.6%), Richmond (54 or 0.8%), and Pittsburg (61 or 1.2%), but East Richmond Heights (4.4%),

Pinole (3.6%), and Rodeo 2.1%) all have rates that exceed by far the countywide percentage of 0-4 year olds with a disability (0.8%). In 2016 as in 2015, the county's rate (0.8%) also exceeds the state's rate (0.7%)

The Behavioral Health Division of the Contra Costa Health Services (CCHS) provides critical mental health services to residents through a single, comprehensive system of care that promotes physical, social and emotional well-being. The Mental Health Department partners with consumers, families, and community-based agencies to coordinate and collaboratively provide a continuum of behavioral health services to special needs children, including outreach and assessment; early intervention and prevention; individual, group and family therapy; crisis intervention; medication; case management; intensive day treatment; and hospitalization with acute psychiatric treatment.

In June 2017, the Board of Supervisors approved an agreement with the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) Substance Use Disorders branch that expands Medi-Cal coverage to cover new treatments for substance use disorders, including outpatient and intensive outpatient services, residential treatment, withdrawal management, recovery support, case management and medication-assisted treatment. The agreement makes available \$64 million in Medi-Cal funds and a \$2.3 million match from county general funds to participate in the Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System (DMC-ODS), a 3-year pilot program designed to test promising new SUD treatment delivery models. The county's Alcohol & Other Drugs Services Program led an extensive and inclusive 2-year community planning effort to prepare for the DMC-ODS service expansion, that when fully implementation will serve as many as 7,000 new patients.

Table 79 – Residents with Major Disabilities by Age and Census Place, 2016

Geography	Total Pop.	With a disability	% with disability	Pop. < 5	< 5 with disability	% < 5 with disability	Pop. 5 -17	5-17 with disability	% 5-17 with disability
California	38151997	4028190	10.6	2499447	16557	0.7	6625537	277497	4.2
Contra Costa	1102457	121691	11.0	65295	553	0.8	194933	9780	5
Alamo	16059	1067	6.6	711	54	7.6	3347	46	1.4
Antioch	108366	15703	14.5	6478	93	1.4	21594	1883	8.7
Bayview	1753	273	15.6	84	0	0	249	5	2
Bethel Island	2199	629	28.6	102	0	0	164	0	0
Blackhawk	9468	552	5.8	420	0	0	1660	6	0.4
Brentwood	56857	5570	9.8	3393	0	0	12424	574	4.6
Clayton	11655	990	8.5	628	0	0	2244	63	2.8
Concord	126076	15621	12.4	8764	12	0.1	19262	1021	5.3
Contra Costa Ctr	6170	517	8.4	303	0	0	258	40	15.5
Crockett	3074	284	9.2	181	0	0	324	45	13.9
Danville	43642	3556	8.1	2510	0	0	9544	235	2.5
Discovery Bay	14765	1016	6.9	685	0	0	3088	115	3.7
E. Richmond Hts	3359	386	11.5	180	8	4.4	314	17	5.4
El Cerrito	24596	2301	9.4	1341	15	1.1	2973	100	3.4
El Sobrante	12951	2002	15.5	522	0	0	1900	153	8.1
Hercules	24972	2121	8.5	1226	0	0	3792	184	4.9
Kensington	5602	557	9.9	222	0	0	776	54	7
Lafayette	25289	1573	6.2	1164	0	0	5359	122	2.3
Martinez	36982	3930	10.6	1891	33	1.7	5112	332	6.5
Moraga	16865	1168	6.9	660	0	0	3045	147	4.8
Oakley	38872	3763	9.7	2593	12	0.5	8144	291	3.6
Orinda	18898	1454	7.7	702	0	0	3679	69	1.9
Pacheco	4059	631	15.5	179	0	0	396	39	9.8
Pinole	19021	2708	14.2	757	27	3.6	2648	100	3.8
Pittsburg	67801	9350	13.8	4950	61	1.2	12434	884	7.1
Pleasant Hill	34038	3701	10.9	2289	0	0	4397	80	1.8
Richmond	107412	13517	12.6	7190	54	0.8	17539	1028	5.9
Rodeo	9798	1185	12.1	709	15	2.1	1466	102	7
San Pablo	29598	3724	12.6	1999	38	1.9	5624	358	6.4
San Ramon	74316	3558	4.8	4601	67	1.5	17457	298	1.7
Tara Hills	4950	902	18.2	173	0	0	851	40	4.7
Vine Hill	4264	776	18.2	317	0	0	648	95	14.7

Walnut Creek	66740	8801	13.2	2828	17	0.6	8213	503	6.1
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Countywide, an estimated 1,321 (0.5%) children less than 18 have a hearing difficulty and 1,660 (0.6%) have a vision difficulty. Among Contra Costa County children less than 5, about 452 (0.7%) have a hearing difficulty and 235 (0.4%) have a vision difficulty. Disproportionately higher rates of children less than 5 with hearing difficulties are found in the communities of Alamo (7.6%), Pinole (3.6%), Martinez (1.7%), and San Pablo (1.9%), while higher rates of children less than 5 with vision difficulties live in Alamo (7.6%), East Richmond Heights (4.4%), Pinole (3.6%), Rodeo (2.1%), Martinez (1.7%).

Table 80 – Children with Major Disabilities by Disability Type and Census Place, 2016

Area	Children < 18 years old					Children < 5 years old				
	Total	Hearing difficulty	% hearing difficulty	Vision difficulty	% vision difficulty	Total	Hearing difficulty	% hearing difficulty	Vision difficulty	% vision difficulty
California	9124984	47189	0.5	60975	0.7	2499447	11249	0.5	9834	0.4
Contra Costa	260228	1321	0.5	1660	0.6	65295	452	0.7	235	0.4
Alamo	4058	54	1.3	54	1.3	711	54	7.6	54	7.6
Antioch	28072	210	0.7	378	1.3	6478	78	1.2	15	0.2
Bay view	333	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0
Bethel Island	266	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	0
Blackhawk	2080	0	0	0	0	420	0	0	0	0
Brentwood	15817	90	0.6	58	0.4	3393	0	0	0	0
Clayton	2872	18	0.6	0	0	628	0	0	0	0
Concord	28026	23	0.1	50	0.2	8764	12	0.1	0	0
Con. Costa Ctr	561	0	0	0	0	303	0	0	0	0
Crockett	505	0	0	7	1.4	181	0	0	0	0
Danville	12054	42	0.3	15	0.1	2510	0	0	0	0
Discovery Bay	3773	52	1.4	0	0	685	0	0	0	0
E. Richmond	494	0	0	8	1.6	180	0	0	8	4.4
El Cerrito	4314	24	0.6	8	0.2	1341	15	1.1	0	0
El Sobrante	2422	28	1.2	30	1.2	522	0	0	0	0
Hercules	5018	0	0	14	0.3	1226	0	0	0	0
Kensington	998	8	0.8	0	0	222	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	6523	0	0	10	0.2	1164	0	0	0	0
Martinez	7003	33	0.5	95	1.4	1891	33	1.7	33	1.7
Moraga	3705	8	0.2	37	1	660	0	0	0	0
Oakley	10737	60	0.6	115	1.1	2593	12	0.5	0	0
Orinda	4381	0	0	28	0.6	702	0	0	0	0
Pacheco	575	0	0	16	2.8	179	0	0	0	0
Pinole	3405	27	0.8	35	1	757	27	3.6	27	3.6
Pittsburg	17384	132	0.8	251	1.4	4950	61	1.2	0	0
Pleasant Hill	6686	0	0	29	0.4	2289	0	0	0	0
Richmond	24729	230	0.9	52	0.2	7190	41	0.6	13	0.2
Rodeo	2175	0	0	15	0.7	709	0	0	15	2.1
San Pablo	7623	70	0.9	84	1.1	1999	38	1.9	0	0
San Ramon	22058	42	0.2	53	0.2	4601	33	0.7	34	0.7
Tara Hills	1024	0	0	0	0	173	0	0	0	0
Vine Hill	965	21	2.2	12	1.2	317	0	0	0	0
Walnut Creek	11041	64	0.6	33	0.3	2828	17	0.6	0	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Academic Performance

All students, including English Learners (EL) and special education students, participate in academic assessment testing, but in January 2014, California Education Code Section 60640 established the new California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) System to replace the Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR)

program. Thus, comparisons to STAR results in prior years may be problematic. CAASPP scores are reported on one of four performance levels: standard exceeded, standard met, standard nearly met, and standard not met. Across all grade levels in 2015, the percentage of students who meet or exceed the performance standard in English Language Arts (ELA) in Contra Costa County (55%) surpasses that of the state (49%). Both results improved since 2014, with the state up 5 percentage points and the county up 3 points.

Across all grade levels in 2015, the percentage of students who meet or exceed the performance standard in Math in the county (45%) also surpasses the state (37%), with results in the county up 2 percentage points since 2014, compared to the state’s 3 point improvement.

Performance on both assessments varies widely by district. Districts with a much lower than average percentage meeting the standard for ELA include Oakley Union Elementary (39%), John Sweet Unified (38%), West Contra Costa Unified (35%), Pittsburg Unified (34%), and Antioch Unified (33%). The same five districts ranked in the same order also have a much lower than average percentage meeting the standard for Math, with Oakley Union Elementary at 27%, John Sweet Unified at 26%, West Contra Costa Unified at 24%, Pittsburg Unified at 22%, and Antioch Unified at 19%.

English Learners

The proportion of students in Contra Costa County who are English Learner (EL) has historically been lower than that of the state; however, this difference has generally narrowed over the past 15 years. In a reversal of this trend in 2016-17, the increasing rate of EL students in Contra Costa County slowed somewhat and dropped slightly to 17.6%. Still, as the percentage of EL students in California schools dropped from 25.2% in 2004 to 21.4% in 2016, Contra Costa County’s EL student rate grew from 15.2% to 17.6%. Thus, in the 2016-17 school year the percentage of EL students in the county is now just 3.8 percentage points less than that of the state.

The most common languages spoken by English Language Learner (EL) students in the 2016-17 school year remains similar to that in prior years, with 78.4% (24,468) of all EL students speaking Spanish, another 2.4% (746) speaking Tagalog or Filipino, 2.3 (723) speaking some other uncategorized non-English language. Notably, the fourth most common language is now Arabic (2.0% or 616 students), pushing Mandarin to fifth (1.9% or 581 students). Countywide in 2016-17, 12.5% (3,890) of all EL students are kindergarteners, up slightly from 12.1% in the 2014-15 school year.

Table 81 – Students Who Are English Learners in Contra Costa County, 2004–2017

	2004-05	2006-07	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	2016-17
Number of EL Students	25,176	27,156	28,483	29,149	29,316	30,947	31,205
Percent of All Students	15.2	16.3	17.0	17.3	17.1	17.7	17.6

Source: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/cb/>.

The number of EL students in Contra Costa County varies considerably by school district with the majority by far in West Contra Costa Unified (10835), Mt. Diablo Unified (7,296), Pittsburg Unified (3548), and Antioch Unified (3429). About 80.0% of all EL students in the county attend school in these four districts.

The ACS further provides estimates of children who live in linguistically isolated households. A linguistically isolated household is one in which no one older than 13 speaks English only or speaks a language other than English at home, but also speaks English "very well." In 2016, Contra Costa has 15,016 children age 5-17 in limited-English households, and of these, 10,832 (72.1%) speak Spanish. Another 2,122 (14.1%) speak Asian or Pacific Islander languages. By comparison, 74.4% of children age 5-17 in limited-English households speak Spanish in California overall, while 14.3% speak Asian or Pacific Islander languages. Concord (2,835), Richmond (2,826), and San Pablo (1,554) have the largest populations of Contra Costa children in linguistically isolated households in 2016.

Table 82 – Children Age 5-17 in Limited-English Households, 2016

Geography	Total	Speak only English	Speak Spanish	Speak other Indo-European lang.	Speak Asian / Pac. Island lang.	Speak other languages
California	661,462	42,342	491,841	21,770	94,416	11,093
	%	6.4	74.4	3.3	14.3	1.7
Contra Costa	15,016	1,168	10,832	748	2,122	146

Geography	Total	Speak only English	Speak Spanish	Speak other Indo-European lang.	Speak Asian / Pac. Island lang.	Speak other languages
	%	7.8	72.1	5.0	14.1	1.0
Alamo	15	0	0	15	0	0
	%	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Antioch	1,038	80	846	50	46	16
	%	7.7	81.5	4.8	4.4	1.5
Blackhawk	24	7	0	17	0	0
	%	29.2	0.0	70.8	0.0	0.0
Brentwood	239	26	213	0	0	0
	%	10.9	89.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Concord	2,835	187	2,223	125	255	45
	%	6.6	78.4	4.4	9.0	1.6
Contra Costa Centre	31	0	0	0	31	0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Crockett	10	0	0	10	0	0
	%	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Danville	113	49	0	9	55	0
	%	43.4	0.0	8.0	48.7	0.0
Discovery Bay	15	0	0	0	15	0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
East Richmond Heights	26	0	0	0	26	0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
El Cerrito	116	12	62	8	27	7
	%	10.3	53.4	6.9	23.3	6.0
El Sobrante	83	31	39	0	13	0
	%	37.3	47.0	0.0	15.7	0.0
Hercules	134	24	5	26	79	0
	%	17.9	3.7	19.4	59.0	0.0
Lafayette	50	0	0	0	50	0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Martinez	69	0	10	59	0	0
	%	0.0	14.5	85.5	0.0	0.0
Moraga	85	14	0	9	62	0
	%	16.5	0.0	10.6	72.9	0.0
Oakley	478	8	455	7	8	0
	%	1.7	95.2	1.5	1.7	0.0
Pinole	119	50	42	0	27	0
	%	42.0	35.3	0.0	22.7	0.0
Pittsburg	1,344	19	1,194	15	116	0
	%	1.4	88.8	1.1	8.6	0.0
Pleasant Hill	248	16	22	15	195	0
	%	6.5	8.9	6.0	78.6	0.0
Richmond	2,826	109	2,520	73	90	34
	%	3.9	89.2	2.6	3.2	1.2
Rodeo	76	8	54	0	0	14
	%	10.5	71.1	0.0	0.0	18.4
San Pablo	1,554	43	1,430	16	53	12
	%	2.8	92.0	1.0	3.4	0.8
San Ramon	1,264	350	53	199	644	18
	%	27.7	4.2	15.7	50.9	1.4
Tara Hills	112	48	40	13	11	0
	%	42.9	35.7	11.6	9.8	0.0
Vine Hill	40	0	40	0	0	0
	%	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Walnut Creek	376	12	42	82	240	0
	%	3.2	11.2	21.8	63.8	0.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year ACS; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Truancy Rates

After a modest improvement in truancy rates achieved in 2014-15 (37.8%), Contra Costa County schools experienced a nearly 4% increase in truancy with an overall rate of 38.9% and 71,180 students truant in 2015-16.

The school districts of Lafayette Elementary (up 21.9), Knightsen Elementary (up 13.8), Pittsburg Unified (up 10.3) and Acalanes Union High (up 4.1) had the largest percentage point increases, while John Swett Unified (down 8.5) and Oakley Union Elementary (down 7.5) had the largest percentage point decreases. West Contra Costa Unified continues to have the highest truancy rate at 63.8% (up 3.4 percentage points) which represents 20,861 truant students in 2015-16.

Table 83 – Number and Percentage of Students Who are Truant in Contra Costa County, 2004–2016

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number of Students	57,902	54,292	66,184	55,917	69,975	68,546	71,180
Percentage of Students	34.9	32.4	37.6	30.9	38.9	37.8	38.9

Source: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/cb/>

Table 84 – Percentage of Students Who are Truant by District, 2004 – 2015

District	2004-05	2006-07	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	2015-16
Acalanes Union High	4.3	7.2	23.0	11.6	22.0	43.4	47.4
Antioch Unified	9.6	46.6	52.6	35.2	33.7	42.3	42.22
Brentwood Union Elementary	17.0	19.7	29.6	25.2	17.8	20.1	21.4
Byron Union Elementary	21.6	32.1	30.9	21.8	25.0	21.3	20.3
Canyon Elementary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contra Costa Office Of Ed	11.8	12.6	5.7	41.8	19.4	19.0	16.7
John Swett Unified	52.4	63.4	30.8	56.7	21.3	49.3	40.8
Knightsen Elementary	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.3	14.4	9.9	23.7
Lafayette Elementary	14.2	12.5	16.2	14.9	16.3	7.6	29.5
Liberty Union High	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.4	34.5	39.3	37.7
Martinez Unified	27.3	22.2	19.7	24.7	28.9	44.9	42.6
Moraga Elementary	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.3	15.7	20.9
Mt. Diablo Unified	4.0	6.6	28.4	25.2	21.3	36.6	35.8
Oakley Union Elementary	34.5	38.7	37.5	26.4	32.5	39.1	31.6
Orinda Union Elementary	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2
Pittsburg Unified	49.1	59.2	44.9	51.0	45.0	35.0	45.3
San Ramon Valley Unified	25.2	28.0	22.7	21.0	16.4	28.0	27.0
Walnut Creek Elementary	13.2	15.0	12.3	15.9	18.4	17.6	19.9
West Contra Costa Unified	88.8	45.1	47.6	66.9	59.2	60.4	63.8
Contra Costa County	30.0	27.7	32.08	32.4	30.4	37.8	38.9
California	22.6	25.2	24.15	29.8	29.3	31.4	34.1

Source: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/sd/filestd.asp>

Dropout Rates

In 2014-15, the overall graduation rate (cohort, 4-year adjusted) in Contra Costa County high schools is 89%, up from 86% in 2013-14. The 2014-15 statewide rate of 82% is also up from 81% a year ago. In the 14-year period from 2000 to 2014, Contra Costa County's overall 4-year derived dropout rate (dropouts per 100 high school students) has remained well below state averages and is just 6% in 2014-15 compared to the state's 11%.

Dropout rates vary by district, however, and 2014-15 rates in five districts – West Contra Costa Unified (7%), Antioch Unified (8%), John Swett Unified (8%), Martinez Unified (9%) and Pittsburg Unified (9%) – exceed the overall county (6%), while the rate in Mt. Diablo Unified (11%) exceeds even the state. Notably in the past year, the county's rate has dropped 2.2 percentage points, while dropout rates are down 6.9 points in John Swett Unified, down 7.4 points in West Contra Costa Unified, and down 10.6 points in Pittsburg Unified.

Dropout rates have fluctuated considerably by ethnicity in the past 13 years, but are also highly subject to variability due to the small numbers of students in some racial and ethnic groups and periodic changes in the methodology used. However, comparing 2004-05 to 2014-15 for groups of at least 200 students, dropout rates among all groups have declined to some extent. However, dropout rates in 2014-15 have increased slightly over 2012-13 rates for all groups, with dropouts up 0.8 percentage points among Asian students, up 2.4 points among White students, up 5.2 points among Hispanic students, and up 6.3 points among African American students.

Dropouts among White, Asian and Filipino students have also been the lowest in the county, while rates among African American, Latino, Native American, and Pacific Islander students continue to be the highest. In 2014-15, dropout rates for Asian (2%), Filipino (2%) and White (4%) students are the county’s lowest, while Native American (21%), African American (11%) and Latino (9%) students have the highest. Rates among Native Americans and Pacific Islanders are highly variable due to small enrollment totals.

School Quality and Achievements

In 2018, California’s Superintendent of Public Instruction selected 287 elementary schools in the state to receive the California Distinguished Schools Program award which recognizes and honors public schools that have made “exceptional gains in implementing academic content and performance standards,” based on indicators such as test scores, suspension rates, and English learner progress. Contra Costa County has 7 of the schools named, including three in Orinda Union Elementary, three in San Ramon Valley Unified and one in West Contra Costa Unified.

Table 85 –Contra Costa County Distinguished Schools Program Recipients, 2018

District	School
Orinda Union Elementary	Del Rey Elementary
Orinda Union Elementary	Glorietta Elementary
Orinda Union Elementary	Wagner Ranch Elementary
San Ramon Valley Unified	Bollinger Canyon Elementary
San Ramon Valley Unified	Coyote Creek Elementary
San Ramon Valley Unified	Rancho Romero Elementary
West Contra Costa Unified	Kensington Elementary

Head Start

HEAD START / EARLY HEAD START DEMOGRAPHICS

In the 2017-18 school year, the county’s Early Head Start program served a cumulative total of 702 enrollees including the children of 64 pregnant women, while the Head Start program served 1,420 children, including new, continuing and turnover participants. Among Head Start participants, 47% of children are 4 years of age. Another 40% of enrollees in 2017 are 3 year olds. Among Early Head Start participants, nearly 35% of children served are less than 1, including 64 unborn infants. Another 34% of 2017-18 Early Head Start enrollees are 2 year olds.

Table 86 – Early Head Start and Head Start Enrollees by Age, 2017–18

	Early Head Start		Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Pregnant women	64	9.1	0	0.0
Under 1 year	179	25.5	0	0.0
1 year old	190	27.1	0	0.0
2 years old	235	33.5	35	2.5
3 years old	34	4.8	568	40.0
4 years old	0	0.0	665	46.8
5 years and older	0	0.0	152	10.7
Total Enrollment	702	100.0	1,420	100.0

Source: Contra Costa County Head Start PIRs (unduplicated counts, includes delegate agency), 2017-18. Actual cumulative enrollment includes turnover. Totals may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

HEAD START / EARLY HEAD START RACE AND ETHNICITY

In 2017, 59% Early Head Start enrollees and 64% Head Start enrollees are Hispanic/Latino. White children make up 58% of all Early Head Start and 65% of all Head Start enrollment. African American children make up 27% of all Early Head Start and 21% of all Head Start enrollment. Only nearly 4% of Early Head Start and 5% of Head Start enrollees are Asian, but the percentage of program enrollees who are Asian continues to rise.

Table 87 – Head Start and Early Head Start Enrollees by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 – 2017

2010	Early Head Start		Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Latino/Hispanic	372	68.0	1,362	65.2
Non-Latino/Hispanic	175	32.0	727	34.8
Total Enrollees	547	100.0	2,089	100.0
African American	102	18.6	455	21.8
Caucasian	348	63.6	1,386	66.3
Multi-racial	78	14.3	164	7.9
Asian	13	2.4	69	3.3
Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	3	< 1.0	12	< 1.0
American Indian / Alaska Native	3	< 1.0	3	< 1.0
Total Enrollees	547	100.0	2,089	100.0

2017	Early Head Start		Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Latino/Hispanic	382	59.0	899	63.7
Non-Latino/Hispanic	265	41.0	512	36.3
Total Identified Enrollees	647	100.0	1,411	100.0
African American	176	27.2	298	21.1
Caucasian / White	373	57.7	923	65.4
Multi-racial	70	10.8	105	7.4
Asian	23	3.6	70	5.0
Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	1	0.2	8	0.6
American Indian / Alaska Native	1	0.2	2	0.1
Other / Unspecified	3	0.5	6	0.4
Total Identified Enrollees	647	100	1,412	100

Source: Contra Costa County Head Start and Early Head Start PIRs, 2010 & 2016. Totals include turnover and pregnant women in Early Head Start.

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF ENROLLED CHILDREN

In the 2017-18 school year, single-parent families represent 77% of all families with children enrolled in Early Head Start, up from 73% in the prior year. Single-parent families represent 70% of all families with children enrolled in Head Start, up from 67% in the prior year.

Table 88 – Percentage of Enrolled Families by Family Type, 2010–2017

2010	Early Head Start		Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Two-parent families	119	24.2	738	36.4
Single-parent families	373	75.8	1,291	63.6
Total Families	492	100.0	2,029	100.0
2017	Early Head Start		Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Two-parent families	142	23.5	408	30.5
Single-parent families	463	76.5	928	69.5
Total Families	605	100.0	1,336	100.0

Source: Contra Costa County Head Start and Early Head Start PIRs (includes delegate agency), 2010 & 2017.

HEAD START / EARLY HEAD START ENROLLMENT ELIGIBILITY TYPES

Children in both Early Head Start (66%) and Head Start (58%) are most commonly eligible for services based on income. For Early Head Start, enrollment based on receipt of public assistance continues as the second most common eligibility category in 2017 (19%). Among Head Start children, over-income enrollment represents the second most common enrollment basis (19%). The percentage of both Early Head Start and Head Start enrollees who are foster

care children has doubled from 2% in 2010 to 4% in 2017. The number and proportion of homeless children in Early Head Start (12 children or 2%) and Head Start (17 children or 2%) has also gradually risen since 2010.

Table 89 – Early Head Start and Head Start Enrollment by Eligibility Type, 2017–18

2017-18	Early Head Start		Head Start	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Income Eligible	390	66.4	658	58.0
Public Assistance	113	19.3	206	18.1
Foster Child	23	3.9	41	3.6
Homeless	12	2.0	17	1.5
Over Income	49	8.3	213	18.8
Total with Eligibility Status	587	100.0	1135	100.0

Source: Contra Costa County Head Start Program Information Reports, 2017-18

DISABILITY STATUS OF HEAD START CHILDREN

In 2017, 182 Head Start enrollees were determined to have a disability that required special education services, which is a slight decrease from 190 in 2016. Speech or language impairments continue as the most common condition of preschool age students in Head Start, impacting 150 or 82% of children diagnosed with any impairment. Autism is the second most common condition, with 16 children (9%) diagnosed in 2017.

Table 90 – Number of Disabled Preschoolers in Head Start by Disability Type, 2006–2017

TYPE OF DISABILITY	2006-07	2008-09	2010-11	2014-15	2016-17	2017-18
Speech or language impairment	217	220	180	123	158	150
Multiple disabilities (incl. deaf-blind)	2	7	2	3	3	2
Emotional/behavioral disorder	1	1	0	0	1	0
Learning disabilities	1	0	3	3	3	1
Health impairment	1	0	0	0	1	5
Orthopedic impairment	2	3	3	0	5	2
Non-categorical / developmental delay	9	3	0	5	1	3
Autism	0	2	1	6	16	16
Visual impairment (incl. blindness)	1	3	2	2	1	0
Intellectual Disability	2	0	0	0	0	1
Hearing impairment (incl. deafness)	1	0	2	1	1	2
Traumatic brain injury	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	237	236	193	143	190	182

Source: Contra Costa County Head Start Program Information Reports, 2017-18

FAMILY SERVICES AND REFERRALS RECEIVED

During the 2017-18 program year, a total of 110 Early Head Start families needed and 284 received family services or service referrals. Services accessed most by Early Head Start families include parenting education (64 needed and 193 received) and health education services (58 needed and 210 received). A total of 294 Head Start families needed and 814 received family services or referrals. Services accessed most by Head Start families include parenting education (225 needed and 606 received) and health education services (157 needed and 618 received).

Table 91 – Family Services and Referrals Received, 2017-18

Type of Service	Early Head Start		Head Start	
	# needed	# received	# needed	# received
Emergency/crisis intervention (immediate need for food, clothing, shelter)	0	0	1	1
Housing assistance such as subsidies, utilities, repairs, etc.	11	16	6	14
Mental health services	0	2	1	6
English as a Second Language (ESL) training	6	12	23	36
Adult education (GED programs and college selection)	21	35	50	101
Job training	5	9	23	32
Substance abuse prevention / treatment	0	0	0	0
Child abuse and neglect services	0	0	2	2
Domestic violence services	1	2	1	5
Child support assistance	1	2	1	2
Health education	58	210	157	618
Assistance to families of incarcerated individuals	0	0	1	1
Parenting education	64	193	225	606
Relationship/marriage education	1	2	0	0
Asset building services (financial educ., opening accounts, debt counseling)	4	29	4	101
Unduplicated number of families served or referred	110	284	294	814

Source: Contra Costa County Head Start Program Information Reports, 2017-18

ESTIMATES OF HEAD START INCOME-ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

The number of Contra Costa County children age 0-2 and 3-5 who may be income-eligible to receive Early Head Start or Head Start services may be estimated from 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year estimates of the population of children age 0-2 and 3-5 (Table 3), the number of 0-5 year olds at each income-to-poverty ratio level

(Table 25), and the number of women living below the federal poverty level with births in the past year (Table 26). In the table below, the population of 0-2 and 3-5 year olds (Table 3) has been multiplied by the percentage of all 0-5 year olds who live between 50% and 99% of FPL (Table 25). The population of 0-2 and 3-5 year olds (Table 3) has then been multiplied by an estimated percentage of all 0-5 year olds living between 100% and 130% of FPL, assuming the number of children between 125% and 149% of FPL is equally distributed (Table 25). The number of women below FPL with births in the past year (Table 26) has been used as a proxy to estimate the number of potential income-eligible pregnant women. Totalling all estimates by age group yields an approximate 9,720 0-2 year olds (including 2,331 pregnant women) and 8,268 3-5 year olds who may be eligible for Early Head Start or Head Start based on income alone.

Table 92 – Estimates of Income Eligible Children by Age and Poverty Level

Geography	Population		% Age 0-5 < FPL	Estimate < FPL		% Age 0-5 at 100-130% of FPL	Estimate at 100-130% FPL		Women < FPL w/ birth in prior year	Total income eligible	
	Age 0-2	Age 3-5		Age 0-2	Age 3-5		Age 0-2	Age 3-5		Age 0-2	Age 3-5
	A	B	C	D (A x C)	E (B x C)	F	G (A x F)	H (B x F)	I	D + G + I	E + H
Countywide	37,441	41,893	13.5	5,047	5,647	6.3	2,342	2,621	2,331	9,720	8,268
Alamo	376	544	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	7	7	0
Antioch	3,645	4,202	21.4	781	900	7.3	266	307	277	1,324	1,207
Bethel Isle	68	55	43.9	30	24	4.3	3	2	9	42	26
Brentwood	1,827	2,540	8.8	160	223	6.1	112	155	55	327	378
Clayton	335	377	1.1	4	4	2.7	9	10	0	13	14
Concord	5,133	5,199	15.4	788	798	8.3	424	430	473	1,685	1,228
Contra Costa Ctr	209	112	0.0	0	0	10.6	22	12	0	22	12
Crockett	116	100	22.2	26	22	2.8	3	3	7	36	25
Danville	1,343	1,816	1.0	13	18	0.0	0	0	0	13	18
Discovery Bay	316	706	10.6	33	75	0.4	1	3	44	79	78
E Richmond Hts	76	104	0.0	0	0	4.8	4	5	0	4	5
El Cerrito	757	827	6.4	48	53	4.3	32	35	7	88	88
El Sobrante	255	414	12.6	32	52	8.8	22	36	22	76	88
Hercules	709	777	4.3	31	34	3.2	22	25	19	72	58
Lafayette	569	832	2.3	13	19	5.6	32	47	0	45	66
Martinez	1,262	1,016	4.6	58	47	4.8	61	49	50	168	95
Oakley	1,323	1,838	4.5	59	83	9.1	121	168	28	208	251
Pacheco	120	89	0.0	0	0	3.6	4	3	0	4	3
Pinole	452	443	19.4	88	86	7.7	35	34	7	130	120
Pittsburg	3,056	2,959	19.7	602	583	7.5	229	222	255	1,086	804
Pleasant Hill	1,250	1,416	3.9	48	55	0.4	5	6	46	100	61
Richmond	4,336	4,366	24.9	1,079	1,086	12.4	539	542	566	2,183	1,629
Rodeo	387	409	28.0	108	115	14.6	57	60	106	271	175
San Pablo	1,171	1,202	32.1	376	386	11.3	132	136	184	692	522
San Ramon	2,413	3,396	5.4	130	182	0.4	10	14	43	183	197
Tara Hills	60	113	7.5	5	8	1.2	1	1	0	5	10
Vine Hill	150	212	0.0	0	0	22.4	34	47	0	34	47
Walnut Creek	1,813	1,480	9.8	178	145	1.0	18	15	10	206	160