



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY  
COMMUNITY SERVICES  
BUREAU

**2020**

# **COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT COVID-19 EDITION**



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

Revised 8/2020

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Purpose and Objectives

In 2019-20, the Community Services Bureau (CSB) of Contra Costa County received state funding to provide educational support and development services to families with children eligible for the Early Head Start and Head Start programs. As part of this mission, in March 2020 the CSB completed its annual Community Assessment, which provides a comprehensive profile of the health, economic, educational and safety status of the estimated 65,499 children age 0-4 whose families call Contra Costa County home. However, amid the COVID-19 pandemic in spring 2020, the CSB received additional CARES Act funding intended to support its critical response to rapidly changing community conditions. Recognizing that the success of their coronavirus response depends in part on accurately identifying, if not predicting, these changing conditions, the CSB conducted a second community assessment to gather and analyze available data on how COVID-19 has or will impact Contra Costa families. Staff and others will use these findings to better allocate resources, assess opportunities and anticipate emerging needs, including those of Head Start eligible children and families.

## Methodology

The COVID-19 Edition Community Assessment process involved the assimilation of publicly available data and analysis from numerous sources. Primary among these were reliable, comparable, and frequently updated estimates of conditions from federal and state agencies, such as the U.S. Census Bureau, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Department of Education (CDE), the Employment Development Department (EDD) and the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG). 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 provided on-the-ground utilization data. Because this special edition assessment has been prepared during a period of rapidly changing conditions, many of the estimates included derive from sources that provide more immediate analysis and interpretation of emerging conditions, such as reputable national and regional news media. Another key resource was the U. S. Census Bureau's new Household Pulse Survey, an experimental product specifically developed to quickly measure social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on communities. However at this time, estimates for the San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley metropolitan area represent the region most geographically and culturally similar to Contra Costa County. Additionally, Household Pulse data, like all survey-based estimates, are subject to sample error and other methodological anomalies. For these reasons, all estimates based on the Household Pulse Survey should be used with caution.

Notably, COVID-19 itself has already impacted methodologies for this and future assessments in several ways. First, the 2020 U.S. Census operations, already well underway when the pandemic struck, have been delayed by at least 3 months to ensure the health and safety of census takers, bureau staff and the public. Consequently, complete 2020 census results will not be released until July 31, 2021 at the earliest. Many other agencies have similarly adjusted their data release schedules to accommodate telecommuting and temporary or partial closures. Second, not all measures of interest are available monthly or mid-cycle; therefore, some gaps have been closed by prudent estimates made from available data. Finally, some new COVID-inspired data tools and statistical products may prove useful to the CSB assessment process in the future, once their quality standards and reliability are thoroughly established. Results of the 2020 Community Assessment - COVID-19 Edition are presented below.

## Demographic Impacts

In 2018, Contra Costa County had 1,133,247 residents and an average growth rate of 1% per year. Although population projections do not yet account for COVID-related changes, current ABAG projections indicate a slower 5.8% growth in the next seven years with 65,468 more residents by 2025. CDPH data also suggests the county's birth rate has slowed since 2018, with 10,899 births in 2019 and 5,273 so far in 2020. In 2020, the county could see a 6.3% increase in deaths over 2019, with 4,193 deaths in the first 6 months of 2020. In 2018, Contra Costa had 871,947 adults, 261,300 children, 260,832 children in households, 78,790 (30%) age 0-5, and 65,499 (6%) less than age 5. Pre-coronavirus projections show the county may see a 4% growth in 0-4 year olds, with 68,506 by 2025, and a 3-4% annual growth in residents 65 and older for the next 12 years, with 186,000 seniors by 2025.

In 2018, the county has 392,277 households, 282,085 (72%) are families and 127,996 (33%) are families with children. An estimated 54,634 children age 0-5 live in married-couple families in Contra Costa, 3,853 0-5 year olds live in single male-headed families, while 9,768 live in single female-headed families.

## Economic Impacts

In 2018, median income for California families had increased to \$81,416, up 6% or \$4,441 since 2017, while median family income in Contra Costa had increased to \$107,907, up 4% or \$4,309. However by July 2020, 59% of California and 50% of Bay Area adults had already experienced a loss of employment income through

COVID-related layoffs, furloughs and/or reductions in hours or pay. Further, 46% of California and 37% of Bay Area adults expect another drop in household income within the month. The U.S. Congress, compelled to take swift action to bolster financial stability, passed a bill to give \$1,200 of direct aid to taxpayers and add \$600 per week to unemployment benefits, but in August, continues to debate the need for additional aid. Meanwhile, 81% of the 2,615,295 Bay Area adults who received stimulus checks said they used them to pay for critical household expenses, like food (75%), mortgage (20%), rent (39%), and utilities (49%). Bay Area Hispanics (92%) and Blacks (95%) were even more likely to need stimulus checks for household expenses, as were those with children (85%) and those earning less than \$35,000 (89%). In July, 25% (890,033) of Bay Area adults have not received or do not expect a stimulus check. But more aid will be critical, especially for low- and moderate-income families or single parents with jobs in the service sector, as these families tend to live paycheck-to-paycheck and may not have savings, access to home equity, or assets that may be liquidated. Single parents with service sector jobs are also unable to work from home and thus among those most in need of scarce child care services. Higher-income households were also twice as likely as low income households to see some income rebounds following partial reopenings in May.

Prior to COVID, the county's January 2020 unemployment (2.7%) continued lower than the state (3.7%) with both improved since 2018. Since 2018, unemployment fell 10% in the county and the state. But by June 2020, the state's unemployment (14.9%) is 10.6 points or 247% higher, and the county's unemployment (13.4%) is 10.2 points or 319% higher than in January (up 55,300), with 73,300 unemployed. Unemployment is up 4.5 to 19.9 points across the county's sub-areas. COVID-19 has sharply reduced the number of jobs, with Alameda and Contra Costa counties losing 12% or 143,000 jobs from June 2019 to June 2020. In June 2020, California has 18,948,000 workers, down 529,400 or 3% since January. Contra Costa has 546,600 workers in June 2020, down 13,000 or 2% since 559,600 in January. All industries have seen payroll reductions, with leisure and hospitality down 34% or 42,100 jobs, and arts, entertainment and recreation down 10,500 jobs. Trade, transportation and utilities lost 17,200 jobs in the past year, professional and business services lost 16,300, manufacturing lost 15,100, while durable goods fell by 11,300 jobs. Notably, with partial reopenings in May, jobs in Alameda and Contra Costa counties rose by 31,800 to 1,049,900. Right after March lockdowns, 54% of California and 46% of Bay Area households had already seen a loss of employment income, and in the Bay Area, those who earn less than \$25,000 (75%), between \$25,000 and \$35,000 (59%) or between \$35,000 and \$50,000 (72%) are most likely to have seen an income loss. Three months later in mid-July, 59% of California and 50% of Bay Area households had experienced a loss of employment income since COVID-19, with higher Bay Area rates among residents age 18-24 (58%) or 55-64 (66%), females (57%), those with no high school diploma (87%), and those who earn less than \$25,000 (79%), between \$25,000 and \$35,000 (75%) or between \$35,000 and \$50,000 (70%). Still, 46% of California and 37% of Bay Area adults expect a loss of employment income within the month.

In 2018, 93% (497,809) of Contra Costa workers commuted to work, up 2% or 10,238 workers since 2017, with 283,631 who work within the county, 100,160 who go to Alameda County, and 58,089 who go to San Francisco County. Contra Costa roadways also accommodated 41,010 Alameda County and 19,504 Solano County workers. But stay-at-home orders have had large impacts on regional transportation, with bridge crossings down 33% to 50%, Silicon Valley traffic down 94%, Bay Area accidents down 63%, express lane toll charges suspended and greenhouse gas emissions down 8-21% from 2019. Yet with partial reopenings and economic rebound, Bay Bridge traffic quickly returned to 75% of normal, with over 100,000 crossings on five days between May 26 and June 16. In contrast to freeways and bridges, public transportation, essential to the region's economy and environment, struggles to rebound with BART's workday ridership at less than 10% of pre-pandemic levels, as commuters believe their private cars are safer than sharing a train or bus with other commuters.

As shelter-in-place orders took effect, many businesses and schools hoped to sustain operations through telecommuting and distance learning, and as of July 24, Contra Costa schools planned to open the 2020-21 school year with online instruction only. But in 2018, 22,161 (6%) of all 392,277 Contra Costa households and 2% (9,904) of all 580,898 labor force participants have no computing device, and another 14,229 (4%) have just a smartphone. About 37,636 (10%) of all county households and 4% (20,350) of all workers have no internet, and another 29,724 (8%) have internet through a cellular plan only. About 4% (9,516) of county children have access to a computer but no internet, and another 2% (3,887) do not have computer access. In addition, many businesses, including health care providers, have had to compete for the supplies needed to safeguard workers and patrons, with periodic supply chain shortages of sanitation, testing, PPE and other critical technologies.

CalWORKs caseloads in Contra Costa began to trend up in April 2020 and by June, total 6,559, up 4% from December 2019 (6,332). Cash grant CalWORKs cases in June 2020 involve 11,849 children, up 4% from 11,352 in December 2019. CalFresh cases have also climbed since March, with 2,632,234 state cases and 42,729 county cases by June 2020. From January to March 2020, CalFresh cases rose less than 1% per month, but April saw increases of 10% in the state and 9% in the county. In May, cases jumped another 6% in the state and 8% in the county. Since COVID-19 lockdowns, the county has 8,585 or 25% more CalFresh cases.

Although improved from 26.4 in 2019, the 2020 HOI in Oakland-Fremont-Hayward-Contra Costa housing markets (31.2) remains significantly less than nationwide (61.3). Prior to COVID, HUD's 2020 fair market rents (FMR) in the Bay Area had all risen from 2019 with 6-7% increases in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. In

February 2020, the FMR for a 2-bedroom unit in Contra Costa (\$2,239) was up 6% since 2019. Prior to COVID, 36% (69,109) of Contra Costa home owners and 53% (67,729) of renters expended at least 30% of their income on housing costs. Given the region's existing housing affordability crisis and COVID-19 economic impacts, state and local jurisdictions took swift action in March and April to curtail COVID-related evictions and foreclosures and limit rent increases. By July 2020, 8% of California and 4% of Bay Area home owners did not make their mortgage, with mortgage deferrals in place for 4% of California and 5% of Bay Area home owners. In the Bay Area, missed mortgages in July were more common among Hispanics (10%), those with no high school diploma (41%) and those who earn less than \$25,000 (7%). About 24% of Bay Area home owners able pay to their July mortgage used stimulus checks and/or enhanced UI to pay them. However, in July, 11% of all Bay Area home owners and 19% of those with children are less than confident they can make their August mortgage. About 14% of California and 7% of Bay Area renters did not make their July rent, with deferrals for just 1% of California and less than 1% of Bay Area renters. Among Bay Area renters, Hispanics (13%) and Asians (8%) were more likely to miss their July rent, as were those with no high school diploma (25%), renters with children (19%), and those earning less than \$25,000 (12%). About 56% of Bay Area renters who paid their July rent used stimulus and/or UI benefits to do so, and 21% of all Bay Area renters and 26% of renters with children are less than confident they can pay rent in August.

In 2019, the county had 2,295 mostly unsheltered homeless individuals, up 3% or 61 since 2018, and up 43% since 2017, but throughout 2018, 6,924 individuals and 600 families accessed CoC services. In response to COVID-19, public health agencies have raised concerns about the heightened risk homeless individuals have of contracting more severe forms of the disease. To meet the crisis, the state began purchasing RV trailers in March to house homeless families. Locally through Project Roomkey, the CCHS began moving homeless individuals out of shelters and encampments and into motel rooms. By June 15, the county had leased 5 facilities in Richmond, Concord and Pittsburg, and providing rooms, food, skilled staff, services and referrals to 514 individuals. With the program's success, advocates have embraced proposals to purchase the facilities and convert them to permanent shelters, particularly as moratoriums on evictions and foreclosures expire and back rent and mortgages become due.

## **Community Safety Impacts**

Adult felony arrests in the county rose 4% to 8,829 since 2018, but are down 16% from 2010. Drug arrests have had the steepest decline, down 75% or 2,368 arrests since 2010. In contrast, arrests for violent offenses are up 9% or 209 arrests. Although 2020 data are not yet available, crime overall has reportedly fallen 23% across 25 U.S. cities monitored during the pandemic. Some indicators suggest Bay Area crime may be down 50% since the stay-at-home orders. Drug-related crimes have seen the steepest drop, down 63% nationally, but property crime (down 19%) and most violent crime (down 15%) also fell. One exception is gun violence, with mass shootings up 34% and U.S. gun sales up 64% over the same period in 2019. Communities have also seen a surge in crime clearly related to COVID, such as civil disobedience in the face of restrictions, package theft, speeding on uncongested highways, opioid abuse, assault on medical workers and law enforcement, hate crimes against Asian Americans, vehicle theft, price gouging and financial crimes such as unemployment benefit scams and charity scams.

California correctional facilities have faced a lack of testing, inadequate infection control procedures, and shortages of cleaning and medical supplies for both staff and inmates that led to large scale COVID-19 outbreaks among the state's incarcerated. Because social distancing is not possible in overcrowded institutions, the outbreaks have prompted California authorities to release 3,500 inmates with an elevated risk of contracting the virus. In July, 2,345 additional inmates were granted early release, and 6,500 others with medical conditions that put them at high risk for becoming seriously ill from COVID-19 will be considered for release. Releases have targeted nonviolent offenders, but some considered for release because of serious medical conditions have been convicted of violent crimes. Many prisons remain over capacity despite recent releases, and the spread is difficult to control in these environments. Although controversial, inmate releases also guard against over-running the fragile healthcare systems of surrounding communities which, experts point out, would be tapped to provide medical care and hospitalizations should prisoners contract the virus.

In 2019, domestic violence calls for assistance in Contra Costa (3,066) fell 6% or 197 calls over 2018, and fell 4% in California overall. Critically, COVID-lockdowns intensify the conditions of isolation and stress that tend to increase violence against women and children, while also appearing to limit options available to those in abusive relationships. Those who need help may fear shelters are unsafe or closed, emergency personnel are unavailable, and orders are unenforceable since courts have shutdown. Despite the current absence of data showing a link between COVID-19 and rising DV rates, prior experience suggests that the need for domestic violence services and referrals may spike in the near future.

The county's 2019 rate of substantiated child abuse cases at 3.6 per 1,000 continues lower than 7.7 in California, with both rates up from 2018. The county had 902 substantiated child abuse cases in 2019, up 7% from 2018, but both the number and percentage of cases involving infants (138 or 15%) are down from 2018. Another 276 or 31% of substantiated cases involve children age 1-5. Rates per 1,000 fell among infants (down 0.2 to 11.5) and 16-17 year olds (down 0.5 to 1.7), but rose among 1-2 year olds (up 1.0 to 5.0), 3-5 year olds (up 0.3 to 4.1), 6-10 year olds (up 0.2 to 3.2) and 11-15 year olds (up 0.6 to 2.8). As early as March, child advocates began to warn of COVID-19 impacts on the health and welfare of children, as the conditions the virus produces have led to periods

of high risk for severe child abuse in the past. COVID conditions such as disruptions in people's lives, growth in unemployment, stressors such as food insecurity and illness, and the lack of oversight at-risk children usually receive from teachers, school staff and fellow students are all risk factors. Yet in 2020, across 43 states and Washington D.C., child abuse reports are down 14% in March, down 41% in April and down 35% in May as compared to 2019. Nationally, calls to child abuse hotlines have also fallen sharply during lockdowns and school closures. Advocates stress, however, that child welfare systems are largely reactive, that most of those professionals mandated to report suspected abuse have had limited access to at-risk children while schools are closed, and that child abuse data often takes at least a year to become widely available.

## Health Impacts

On March 3, 2020, the county saw its first case of COVID-19, and by March 16, six Bay Area counties issued shelter-in-place orders. A statewide stay-at-home order followed on March 19. Yet in mid-August, the health and economy of many communities remain unsettled. Cases now top 22,192,616 worldwide with 780,457 deaths and 14,902,230 recoveries. The U.S. has 5,438,325 cases as of August 18, including 170,497 deaths. A total of 632,667 cases and 11,342 deaths have been confirmed in California, with 11,442 cases, 157 deaths, 177,729 tested and 10,070 recoveries in Contra Costa County as of August 18, 2020. Residents of all ages contract the virus, although 31% of deaths in the county are among those age 81 to 90. Richmond has the highest number of cases (2,358), followed by Antioch (1,514) and Concord (1,498), but particularly high rates per 100,000 are found in San Pablo (3,279), Bay Point (2,602), Richmond (2,120) and Pittsburg (1,670). On August 18, the county reports 98 residents are currently hospitalized for COVID, and there have been 738 cases and 99 deaths in Long Term Care Facilities (LTCF). Among the county's homeless, 109 cases have been confirmed from 2,378 tested, and 588 high-risk individuals have been placed in motels since April 2020. Several county indicators demonstrate a favorable trend with the number of cases flat or declining, the number of hospitalizations flat or declining, and the number of available hospital beds sufficient to meet demand.

About 6% (64,189) of Contra Costa residents were uninsured in 2018, including 3% (7,413) of 0-18 year olds and 2% (1,419) of 0-5 year olds. Critically, 59% (161,042) of Contra Costa 0-18 year olds had employer-based coverage only, putting them at risk of a coverage lapse due to COVID-19 business closures and layoffs. Another 7% (19,667) have coverage purchased directly from providers. Amid fears that COVID may cause overcrowding in hospitals, 45% of Bay Area adults had delayed medical care in May. By mid-July, the percentage who had delayed care fell to 36%, but was more common among adults using credit cards or loans to pay bills (45%), those earning \$25,000 to \$49,999 (49%), those with at least a bachelor's degree (43%), 40-49 year olds (43%), white residents (43%) and Black residents (54%). In May 2020, concerned that its early recommendation to postpone routine dental checkups due to COVID-19 may create its own public health impacts, the CDPH modified its guidance to encourage the safe resumption of preventative and non-emergency dental procedures.

COVID-19 has exacerbated food insecurity. About 5% of Bay Area households had food scarcity issues prior to March 2020, but by July, 9% report food scarcity, with higher proportions among adults age 55 to 64 (13%), Hispanics (22%), African Americans (24%), adults with no high school diploma (35%) or with just a diploma or GED (19%), adults living alone (19%), those currently unemployed (16%), those caring for an elderly person (22%) and those earning less than \$50,000 (28%). About 94,898 Bay Area adults used free groceries or food in mid-April, but by July, the number rose 132% to 219,950. Among those using free food in mid-July, 22% accessed a school-based program and 44% accessed a food pantry or food bank. About 18% of those experiencing food scarcity were not at all confident they could afford food in the next month. Among 51,978 adults with children who used free food in July, 74% accessed a school-based program and 18% used a food pantry or food bank. At the same time, COVID-19 has reduced the capacity of local food banks to meet this rising demand. National food bank network, Feeding America, says food bank use rose 40% as early as March, while donations of surplus food from retailers fell sharply as sheltered-at-home consumers began to empty store shelves, cooking more at home and fearing food shortages. Individual donations also fell in the face of shortages and economic uncertainty. Food banks also struggle to maintain their volunteer workforces and the cleaning supplies needed to continue operations, and many have had to cancel in-person fundraisers. Food banks warn that without alternative resources, households with children or seniors, which make up 64% of their patrons, will be among those most at risk to go hungry.

In April 2020, 30% of California and 26% of Bay Area adults suffer from frequent feelings of anxiety. Statewide, anxiety is more pronounced in those less than 40 (36%), females (33%), Latinos (35%), those with some college (34%) and adults earning below \$35,000 (39%). Among Bay Area adults, those age 18-39 (30%), females (30%) and those earning below \$25,000 (43%) are more likely to have frequent anxiety in April. Importantly, three months later, anxiety has risen notably for California (35%) and Bay Area (31%) adults. Californians age 18-29 (48%), females (38%), those with only a high school diploma (39%) or some college (41%), and those with income below \$25,000 (39%) are most likely to have frequent anxiety. Bay Area adults age 18-39 (48%), female (35%), with some college (40%), with no children (35%) and with income below \$35,000 (38%) are most likely to have anxiety in July. Financial concerns appear to underlie this anxiety as Californians paying bills using credit (47%), money borrowed from family or friends (45%), or money from deferred or forgiven payments (52%) report higher

anxiety, while Bay Area adults paying bills using credit (35%), money from savings or sold assets (36%), money borrowed from family or friends (65%), or money saved from deferred payments (62%) report higher anxiety.

In April, 19% of California and 14% of Bay Area adults suffer from frequent feelings of depression, and three months later, depression has risen substantially in California (26%) and the Bay Area (21%). Statewide in July 2020, frequent depression is most pronounced among 18 to 29 year olds (35%), Asians (33%), unemployed residents (32%) and those earning below \$35,000 (31%). In the Bay Area, frequent depression in July is higher than average among 18 to 29 year olds (44%), adults with some college (35%), those with no children (26%), those who have had a loss of household employment income (29%) and adults earning between \$25,000 and \$34,999 (56%). Depression among California adults may also stem from financial concerns as those paying bills using credit cards or personal loans (32%), money borrowed from family or friends (39%), unemployment insurance (37%), stimulus checks (37%) or money from deferred or forgiven payments (45%) are more likely to be depressed. Likewise, Bay Area adults paying bills using credit cards or loans (28%), money borrowed from family or friends (51%), unemployment insurance (28%), stimulus checks (26%) or money saved from deferred or forgiven payments (59%) are most likely to experience frequent depression.

## **Impacts on Children and Families**

In 2018, 12,777 women gave birth in Contra Costa, for a birth rate of 47.6 per 1,000, and 2,166 (17%) women with births lived below the FPL countywide. However, the CDPH records a slower pace of births since 2018 with just 10,899 Contra Costa births in 2019 and 5,273 in the first 6 months of 2020. About 829 Contra Costa women with births in 2018 received PA, up 7% from 775 in 2017. So far in 2020, infant mortality in the county continues to fall from a 10-year high of 4.9 in 2010 to 3.2 per 1,000 in 2020, compared to 4.3 in California. About 88% of pregnant women in the county receive first trimester prenatal care in 2020, up from 2019, compared to 84% in the state, also up from 2019. In Contra Costa, 75% of pregnant women receive at least adequate prenatal care in 2020, down from 76% in 2019, compared to a slight improvement to 78% statewide. The county rate for low birth weight children (7%) exceeds the state and rose slightly since 2019. Teen births rates per 1,000 in the county have fallen from 10.0 in 2019 to 9.1 in 2020, while the state rate has fallen from 15.7 to 14.2.

While the number of Contra Costa 0-5 year olds in poverty rose 29% to 9,771 in 2018, and the number of single-parent families in which the parent works increased 4%, 7,103 county children received subsidized care in 2018, up 8% from 2016. In 2019, 76% of families seeking child care in the county did so because parents work. But COVID-19 school closures, business closures and soaring unemployment has dramatically changed the child care landscape. Many providers have had to reduce enrollment, limit enrollment to children of essential workers, or close. Parents able to work from home have also had to care for and homeschool children. Those able to maintain jobs as essential workers have had to scramble for less convenient and more expensive child care options. As businesses reopen, the need for affordable child care intensifies. However, child care providers still operating face costly challenges to sustainability such as the availability of PPE, limits on group size, new protocols for cleaning and staffing, parents fearful of exposing their children to the virus, and newly unionized care givers.

In July 2019, the county's rate of children in foster care (3.2 per 1,000) is notably improved from the prior year, while the state's rate remained stable (5.6). The county has 809 children in the system, including 67 in group homes and 202 with relatives. The total in care is down 16% or 154 since 2018, but children age 0-5 continue to represent a high proportion of those in care (35% or 282). The county has 71 (9%) infants, 105 (13%) 1-2 year olds and 106 (13%) 3-5 year olds in foster care as of July 2019. Children age 0-5 also make up 55% (181) of all first entries, with infants 30% (100), 1-2 year olds 11% (35) and 3-5 year olds 14% (46) of first entries. Children in the foster system also face particular risk from COVID-19 as court actions, family visitations and reunifications may be interrupted or suspended. Foster children may suffer the loss of regular contact with peers and teachers. COVID may limit crucial child welfare visits, and transitioning youth may lose their foster care protections just as jobs and housing become most scarce. For children dealing with past trauma, COVID-19 disruptions in familiar routines can trigger psychological stress or traumatic memories. In response to these concerns, the state has appropriated \$32 million to broaden the eligibility of transition-age youth and extend their benefits until June 30, 2021.

In July 2020, Contra Costa has 19,290 daycare slots in 335 licensed centers, down 5 sites and 339 slots since January. The county also has 2,195 infant slots in 86 centers. As of July 2020, Contra Costa has 398 licensed family homes that serve at least 9 children with 5,516 slots, a dramatic 46% drop of 181 homes and a 31% drop of 2,466 slots since the outbreak. Although data that reflects the rapidly changing circumstances of the child care industry may not yet be available, a decline in slots and large scale shift away from the more affordable care option of family homes suggests the cost of child care will increase for many families. Other COVID-related conditions will no doubt also impact child care supply, demand and cost, as 77% of open programs in the state report loss of income, 99% of open centers have reduced enrollment, 78% of open FCC programs have reduced enrollment, 80% have increased cleaning and sanitation costs, and many providers say their current situation is unsustainable.

## **Educational Impacts**

Public school enrollment in the county has grown steadily from 168,228 students in 2010-11 to 178,411 in 2019-20. Although COVID forced the closure of most California schools, LEAs were assured they would continue

to receive state funding and were guided to safely arrange for student supervision during school hours. In July 2020, instruction has been moved online for 76% of California and 87% of Bay Area adults with school children. Bay Area parents whose children received online instruction spent 14.0 hours per week on teaching activities with their children in April, but by July, that had fallen to just 5.7 hours. Classes were eventually cancelled for 38% of Bay Area adults with school children. In July 2020, only 18,712 (0.3%) California and 1,423 (0.3%) Bay Area adults with school children report their schools had not closed. In preparation for the 2020-21 school year, the CCCOE and CCHS have worked with districts to develop individualized plans to safely reopen each school; however, while the county is on the CDPH watch list for worsening coronavirus trends, schools will remain closed. Reopening strategies include schedules that combine distance and on-campus instruction, smaller classes, and staggered, partial or reduced weeks or hours. But the success of these strategies depends on ensuring equitable access to technologies, and in July, 2% of Bay Area adults with school children rarely or never have access to an appropriate device. For Bay Area parents, disparities are more pronounced among Hispanics (9%), those with no high school diploma (21%) and those earning below \$35,000 (10%). About 0.2% of Bay Area parents rarely or never have internet access. By July, many schools have resolved these issues by providing devices and internet to students, as 26% of Bay Area parents overall have a device provided by their child's school, including 47% of Hispanics, 34% of parents with a bachelor's degree and 52% of those earning between \$35,000 and \$100,000.

At the onset of 2019-20, 59% of California students received free or reduced price meals (FRPM), down 0.5% and 20,186 students since 2018-19. By comparison, 70,401 (40%) of all 178,411 Contra Costa students were FRPM-eligible at the beginning of the school year, down 3% and 2,315 since 2018-19. Since COVID-19 school closures, the county has strived to rapidly deploy a safe, alternative means to maintain student meal programs, with most districts recognizing the need for the USDA to grant waivers to allow meals to be distributed from more sites, discourage group or "congregate feeding," and allow communities more flexibility to respond to local need. County school districts worked to align meal distribution strategies with CDC guidance to avoid settings where people might gather to eat as a group, to deliver meals in multiple locations to minimize use of public transportation and maximize social distancing, and to use 'grab-and-go' bagged meals, multi-meal packages, or meal delivery options. The resulting individualized plans were rolled out in mid-March 2020, with some districts limiting distribution sites to reduce the number of staff breaking shelter-in-place orders, and some using assistance and support from local and non-profit volunteers. To help reduce the economic threat COVID-19 posed to families, many districts made meals available to families with children regardless of their FRPM status or the school they attend.

In 2019, 21,922 students of all ages receive special education in the county, up 3% or 600 students since 2018. At least 2,511 children under 6 require special education, up 9% or 204 students since 2018. Critically, the COVID-19 curtailment of in-person instruction presents additional challenges for special education students and their parents, for whom distance learning may not remedy unique issues such as delays in assessments; limited access to occupational, physical or speech therapists; reductions in essential student-teacher interactions; lack of suitable structured settings, appropriate materials or specialized equipment; and parents' lack of time or competence to deliver special education services. At the same time, parents and educational experts concerned about missing critical developmental windows also acknowledge that many students with disabilities have underlying health or medical conditions that could make returning to school especially risky.

## **Communities Served by Head Start**

Early in 2020-21, the county plans to serve 551 Early Head Start enrollees, including 6 pregnant women, and 159 2 year olds, down 26% from the prior year. Head Start has 1,059 enrollees, including 540 5 year olds, down 22%. In 2020-21, 61% of Early Head Start and 63% of Head Start enrollees are Latino, and Spanish is the primary language of 39% (210) of Early Head Start and 40% (422) of Head Start enrollees. White children make up 58% of EHS and 61% of HS enrollment, and only 3% of EHS and 5% of HS enrollees are Asian. African Americans make up 29% of EHS and 23% of HS enrollment. Single-parent families represent 74% (386) of all EHS families and 72% (729) of all HS families. The majority enrolled in Early Head Start (70%) and Head Start (63%) are eligible based on income. Eligibility based on foster care status fell to 13 (3%) in EHS and 22 (3%) in HS, and the number and proportion of homeless children in EHS (21 or 4%) and HS (23 or 3%) also fell since 2019-20.

# CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19)

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of the COVID-19 an international public health emergency. The U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services followed suit with the announcement of a nationwide public health emergency on January 31, 2020. First identified in Wuhan China but spreading rapidly throughout the world, the coronavirus that causes COVID-19 quickly distinguished itself as a highly contagious illness, capable of person-to-person transmission regardless of symptoms, and somewhere between 10 and 30 times more deadly than seasonal flu. Although much is still unknown about the novel virus, health experts agree that older adults and people of any age with serious underlying health conditions are at especially high risk for developing the most serious complications of COVID-19, including severe respiratory illness and death.

On March 3, 2020, Contra Costa Health Services announced the county's first case of COVID-19, and Placer County reported the state's first COVID-related death on March 4, prompting swift action by Governor Gavin Newsom to proclaim a state of emergency. In response to rapidly rising rates worldwide and uncertainty about transmission prevention, the six Bay Area counties of San Francisco, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Marin, Contra Costa and Alameda issued a "shelter in place" order on March 16, requiring an estimated 6.7 million residents to stay in their homes for at least three weeks in order to slow the outbreak. This was followed by a similar statewide stay-at-home order announced March 19. The County's stay-at-home order, extended and modified March 31 and April 29, 2020, included requirements for social distancing and exceptions for providing and receiving essential services. On May 18, 2020, the county's stay-at-home order was again modified and extended, allowing resumed operations for a limited number of essential businesses.

Despite these unprecedented precautions, COVID-19 advanced to a pandemic with a rapidly accelerating spread. In mid-August 2020, cases top 22,192,616 worldwide including 780,457 deaths and 14,902,230 recoveries, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). A total of 5,438,325 cases have been confirmed in the United States as of August 18, including 170,497 deaths, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and local government sites. A total of 632,667 cases and 11,342 deaths have been confirmed in California, with 11,442 cases and 157 deaths in Contra Costa County as of August 18, 2020.<sup>1</sup>

In the short time since the first confirmed U.S. case on January 21, COVID-19 has already impacted all aspects of life including a decline and destabilizing of financial markets, a steep spike in unemployment, the closure of many small businesses, bans on international and domestic travel, the suspension or postponement of public events such as the MLB season and the 2020 Olympics, a curtailment of social interactions including closing nursing homes and prisons to all visitors, shortages linked to consumer panic-shopping and hoarding, a strain on medical supplies and resources, and a potentially dangerous overextension of health care systems. Most governors enacted statewide stay-at-home orders in March, and many have been gradually eased since April. In mid-August, despite extensive restrictions and precautions, the health and economy of many U.S. communities appear to have a long recovery road ahead. The Community Services Bureau (CSB) of Contra Costa County have prepared the following analysis of COVID-19 impacts to help guide that recovery.

## DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACTS AND RESPONSE

### Population Change

In 2018, the American Community Survey estimated Contra Costa County had 1,133,247 residents, up 1% from 2017. Based on ACS estimates prior to the coronavirus outbreak, the county's population had grown 8.0% or 84,222 in the eight years since 2010, compared to 5.1% statewide. Although population change has not yet been directly linked to COVID-19, population projection methodologies may eventually need to

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/index.html>

account for COVID-related migration as the economic impacts on industry, employment, income and housing become known. Available population projections from the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) indicate slightly slower 5.8% growth in the county over the next seven years with 65,468 more residents by 2025. Birth and death figures released from the California Department of Public Health also suggest the county's birth rate has slowed since 2018, with just 10,899 births in 2019 and 5,273 births in the first 6 months of 2020. CDPH data further indicates that in 2020, the county may see at least a 6.3% increase in deaths from all causes as compared to 2019, with 4,193 deaths already recorded in the first 6 months of 2020.

**Table 1 – Population and Percentage Change, 2010 – 2025**

Location	2010	2018	Change since 2010	2025	Change since 2018
Contra Costa	1,049,025	1,133,247	+ 8.0%	1,198,715	+ 5.8%

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/> and <https://data.bayareametro.gov/Demography/Projections-2040-by-Jurisdiction/grqz-amra>

## Population by Age

In 2018, Contra Costa County had an estimated 1,133,247 residents, including 871,947 age 18 and over, 261,300 age 0-17, 260,832 children in households and 78,790 (30.2%) less than 6 years old based on ACS data. Statewide, 6.3% of residents were 0-4 years old in 2018, while 5.8% (65,499) were 0-4 years old in Contra Costa County. Pre-coronavirus ABAG projections indicate the county saw a less than 1% growth in 0-4 year olds between 2015 and 2020, but may see another 4% increase to 68,506 by 2025. ABAG also projects a relatively steady 3-4% annual growth in residents 65 and older for the next 12 years, with seniors topping 186,000 in Contra Costa County by 2025.

## Households and Families

According to 2018 ACS estimates, households in Contra Costa County rose to 392,277 and families rose to 282,085. Married-couple families (215,025) saw the largest growth since 2017, while families headed by single females (47,896) was virtually unchanged. Since 2009, the number of households has risen 7.2% in the state but 8.3% in the county. Since 2009, the number of Contra Costa County families has risen 11.5%, the number of families with children has risen 5.8%, but the number of families headed by single females with children (23,523) has increased 14.9%.

**Table 2 – Family Composition, 2009 – 2018**

HOUSEHOLD TYPE	2009			2018		
	COUNTY NUMBER	COUNTY % OF HHS	CALIFORNIA % OF HHS	COUNTY NUMBER	COUNTY % OF HHS	CALIFORNIA % OF HHS
Family households (families)	253,104	69.2	68.5	282,085	71.9	68.8
HHs with own children < 18 yrs	120,947	33.4	34.8	127,996	32.6	30.6
Married-couple family	198,162	54.7	49.7	215,025	54.8	49.7
HHs with own children < 18 yrs	92,821	25.6	24.5	96,123	24.5	21.7
Female householder, no husband	37,859	10.5	12.9	47,896	12.2	13.1
HHs with own children < 18 yrs	20,467	5.7	7.4	23,523	6.0	6.3
HHs with individuals < 18 years	133,420	36.8	38.7	141,612	36.1	34.8
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>362,102</b>		<b>12,097,894</b>	<b>392,277</b>		<b>12,965,435</b>

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>. Figures shown represent percentage of all households.

According to the most recent ACS estimates, 54,634 children age 0-5 live in married-couple families in Contra Costa County in 2018, another 3,853 0-5 year olds live in single male-headed families, while 9,768 live in single female-headed families.

# ECONOMIC IMPACTS AND RESPONSE

## Annual Income

In 2018, ACS data indicated median annual income for California families had increased to \$81,416, up 5.8% (up \$4,441) since 2017, while median family income in Contra Costa had increased to \$107,907, up 4.2% (\$4,309). Median family income in the county ranged from a high of over \$250,000 in Alamo to a low of \$54,747 in San Pablo. Compared to California’s overall 32.4% (up \$19,940) gain in family income since 2005, Contra Costa County families had seen a 30.6% (up \$25,266) gain.

**Table 3 – Median Income for Contra Costa County and California Families, 2005 – 2018**

INCOME	2005		2018	
	CONTRA COSTA	CALIFORNIA	CONTRA COSTA	CALIFORNIA
Median income	\$82,641	\$61,476	\$107,907	\$81,416
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>253,104</b>	<b>8,281,119</b>	<b>282,085</b>	<b>8,915,228</b>

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

Since March 2020, the U.S. Congress has worked on multiple COVID-19 stimulus bills designed to provide some measure of financial stability to businesses, households and individuals impacted by COVID-19. In July, Congress debates whether to approve a second direct payment of \$1,200 to taxpayers and whether to extend an expiring \$600 per week enhancement to unemployment benefits. Despite this unparalleled federal assistance, economic analysts warn of an imminent recession and widening income gaps, with household income falling for many due to layoffs, furloughs and/or a reduction in hours or pay. According to the U.S. Census’ Household Pulse study, an experimental survey conducted each month since April 2020 to assess COVID-19 impacts, in July 2020, about 50.1% of adults in the greater Bay Area already report a loss of employment income since March 13, compared to 58.6% in California overall. Further, about 36.6% of Bay Area adults and 46.3% of California adults expect someone in the household to experience a loss of employment income in the coming month.<sup>2</sup>

In July 2020, 78.0% of the 23,982,619 California adults who received or expect to receive a stimulus check said they have or will use the income assistance for critical household expenses, such as food (73.9%), mortgage (25.2%), rent (43.7%) and/or utilities (52.4%). Hispanic adults in California (84.4%) are more likely than Whites (72.3%) and Asians (72.1%) to use stimulus checks on household expenses, as are those with (82.7%) versus those without (75.0%) children in the household. Not surprisingly, among California adults who received stimulus checks, those in the lowest income households (84.2% of those earning less than \$35,000) are also much more likely than those in the highest income households (60.6% of those earning over \$150,000) to use them on households expenses.

In July 2020, 80.6% of the 2,615,295 Bay Area adults who received or expect to receive a stimulus check said they have or will use them for critical household expenses, such as food (74.7%), mortgage (20.2%), rent (38.8%) and/or utilities (48.8%). Hispanic (91.7%) and Black (94.8%) Bay Area adults are more likely than Whites (74.5%) and Asians (76.7%) to use stimulus checks on household expenses, as are those with (85.3%) versus those without (78.5%) children in the household. Among Bay Area adults who received stimulus checks, those in the lowest income households (88.5% of those earning less than \$35,000) are also much more likely than those in the highest income households (57.4% of those earning over \$150,000) to use them on households expenses.

Notably in July 2020, about 19.3% (5,752,554) of California and 25.4% (890,033) of Bay Area adults have not received or do not expect a stimulus check. In California, these percentages are most pronounced among adults age 65 and over (23.2%), Whites (22.7%) and Asians (25.9%). Compared to the Bay Area as a whole

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/hhp/#/?s\\_state=00006&s\\_metro=41860&mapAreaSelector=msa&measures=JLR](https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/hhp/#/?s_state=00006&s_metro=41860&mapAreaSelector=msa&measures=JLR). Results are based on respondents in the San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley metropolitan area, which is the region most closely resembling Contra Costa County.

(25.4%), percentages are most pronounced among adults age 18-24 (33.8%), adults age 40-54 (34.9%), Whites (31.3%) and males (30.7%).

Although the Household Pulse survey does not report the amount of household income lost due to COVID-19, residents in low- and moderate-income households will certainly be among those most vulnerable to the consequences of any income loss. In particular, residents in lower income households, such as single parents with jobs in the service sector, are most likely to live paycheck-to-paycheck and least likely to have substantial savings, access to home equity, or assets that may be liquidated. Single parents with jobs in the service sector are also unable to work from home, and thus among those most in need of limited child care services. According to a Bankrate survey in June, residents in households earning less than \$30,000 per year are also more likely than those earning \$80,000 or more to express concern about the length of time it will take for their income to return to normal. Only 12% of lower income households compared to 20% of moderate- to upper-income households report their income had already recovered by late June.<sup>3</sup> Although the distribution of \$1,200 stimulus checks and \$600 per week enhanced unemployment benefits may account for some of this recovery, income rebounds are primarily tied to the state reopening, which began for lower-risk businesses on May 8 and continued for higher-risk businesses on June 12. One month later in mid-July, a bleak rise in COVID cases, hospitalizations and deaths in California made it clear that initial attempts to safely reopen had failed, which prompted Governor Newsom to renew restrictions on many businesses and public activities.

## Unemployment

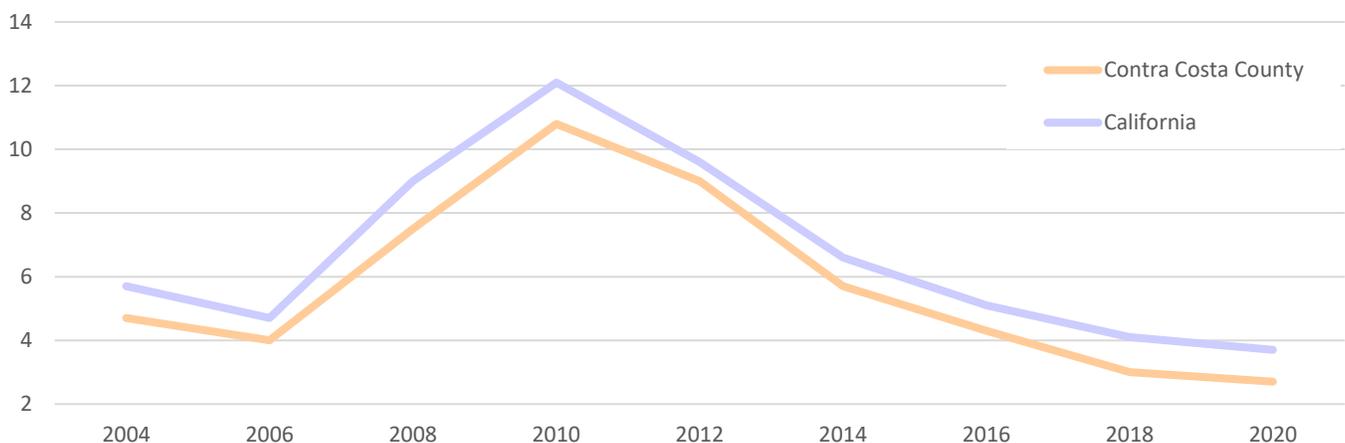
Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, the Employment Development Department estimated the county’s January 2020 unemployment rate (2.7%) continued lower than the state overall (3.7%) with both rates improved since 2018. Since 2004, unemployment rates in the county had improved by 42.6%, while the state’s rate had improved 35.1%. Since 2018, the county’s unemployment rate had improved by 10.0%, while the state’s rate had improved 9.8%. EDD rates indicated unemployment had fallen 0.1 to 2.3 percentage points in most areas of the county since 2018.

**Table 4 – Unemployment Rates in Contra Costa County and California, 2004 – 2020**

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
<b>Contra Costa County</b>	4.7	4.0	7.5	10.8	9.0	5.7	4.3	3.0	2.7
<b>California</b>	5.7	4.7	9.0	12.1	9.6	6.6	5.1	4.1	3.7

Source: CA EDD, Labor Market Information Division. 2004 – January 2020. <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/dataanalysis/labForceReport.asp?menuchoice=LABFORCE>.

**Figure 1 – Unemployment Rates, January 2004 – January 2020**



<sup>3</sup> <https://www.bankrate.com/surveys/coronavirus-and-income-reduction/>

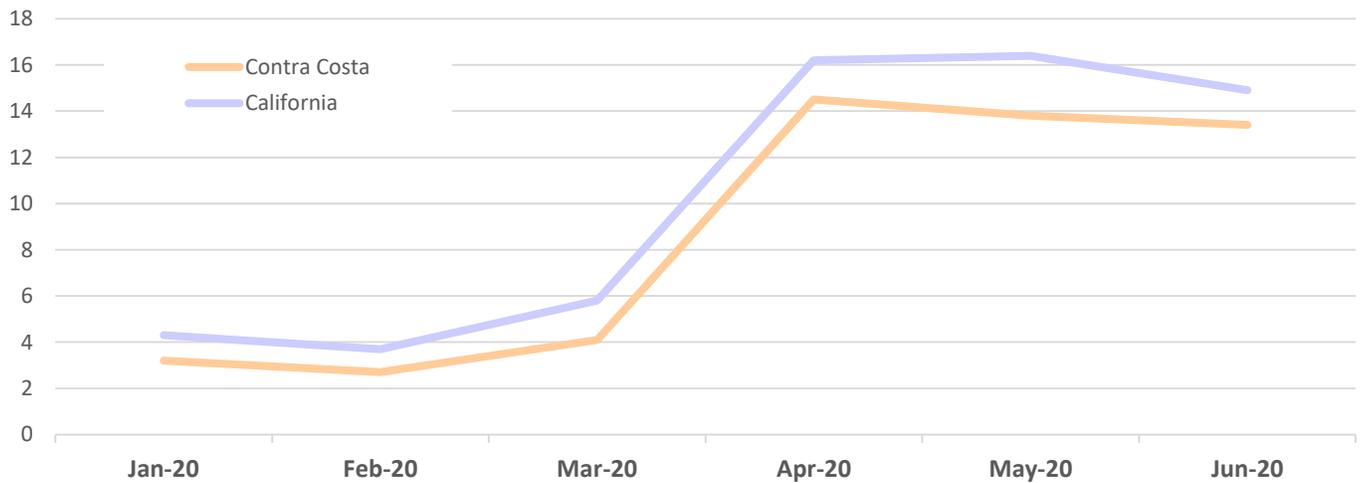
Large scale impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak on unemployment have been reported by the Employment Development Department, which indicates the county’s June 2020 unemployment rate (13.4%) is 10.2 points or 319% higher than in January 2020, while the state’s rate (14.9%) is 10.6 points or 247% higher than in January. Both the state (down 1.3 points) and the county (down 1.1 points) have seen a small improvement since April 2020.

**Table 5 – COVID-19 Impacts on Unemployment Rates, January – July 2020**

	Jan 20	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20
<b>Contra Costa County</b>	3.2	2.7	4.1	14.5	13.8	13.4
<b>California</b>	4.3	3.7	5.8	16.2	16.4	14.9

Source: CA Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division. Jan-Jun 2020.  
<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/dataanalysis/labForceReport.asp?menuchoice=LABFORCE>.

**Figure 2 – COVID-19 Impacts on Unemployment Rates, January – July 2020**



Since the COVID-19 outbreak in January and the resulting lockdowns and business closures in March, EDD unemployment rates have risen from 4.5 to 19.9 percentage points in the county’s sub-areas. Areas that have seen the largest 5-month increase in unemployment include Byron (up 19.9 points), Pacheco (up 17.7 points), Bay Point (up 16.4 points), Crockett (up 15.3 points), San Pablo (up 13.8 points), Pittsburg (up 13.6 points), Antioch (up 13.5 points) and El Sobrante (up 13.1 points). However, rates in June 2020 are somewhat improved in most sub-areas as compared to April. For instance, Oakley’s rate improved 17.4%, Brentwood’s improved 13.3%, Martinez’s rate improved 11.9% and Concord’s unemployment rate improved 10.7%.

The EDD reports that between June 2019 and June 2020, the East Bay counties of Alameda and Contra Costa lost 143,000 or 12.0% of its jobs, and all industries experienced payroll reductions in the past year. The leisure and hospitality industry overall lost 42,100 (down 34.0%) jobs in the past year. Jobs in the accommodations and food services sector fell by 31,600, while the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector lost 10,500 jobs. The trade, transportation, and utilities industry lost 17,200 jobs in the past year, with the majority of losses in retail trade (down 13,100 jobs). Jobs in the professional and business services sector fell by 16,300 jobs, led by 10,100 job losses in administrative and support services. Manufacturing lost 15,100 jobs, while durable goods lost 11,300 jobs.

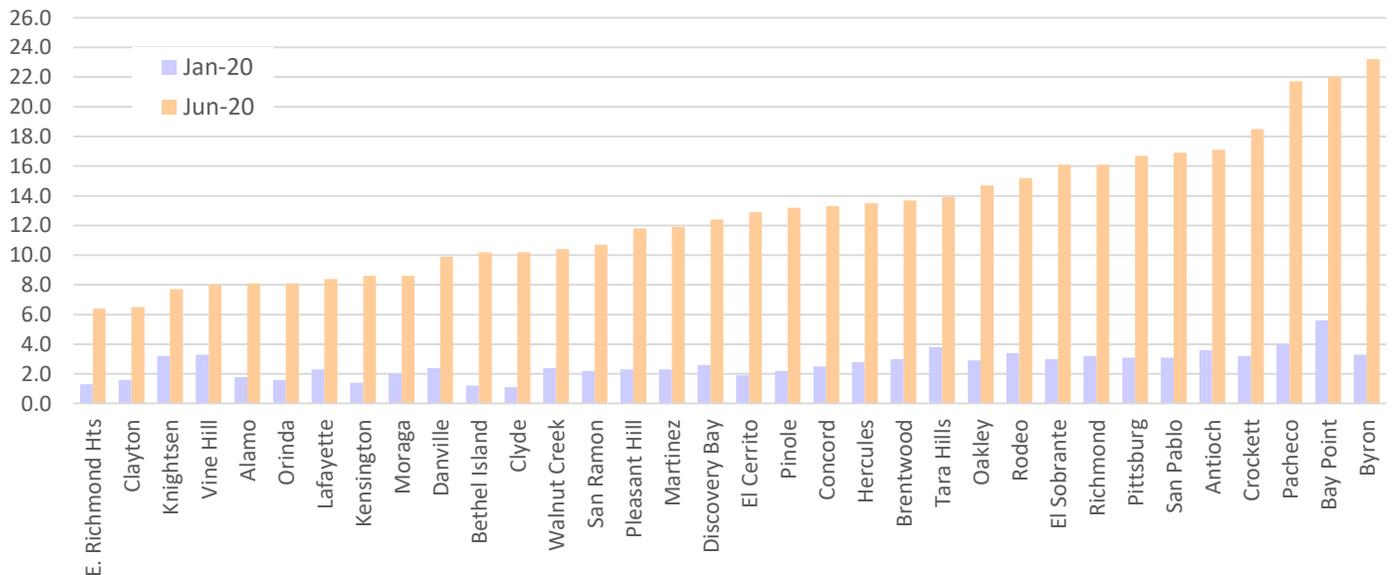
With the partial reopenings in May, the East Bay counties of Alameda and Contra Costa saw some rebound in employment. Between May and June 2020, the number of jobs rose by 31,800 to 1,049,900. Leisure and hospitality saw the largest growth (up 12,400 jobs), including 11,400 more jobs in accommodation and food services. Trade, transportation, and utilities added 7,800 jobs, construction added 5,000 jobs, and health care and social assistance added 4,400 jobs. Unfortunately, government jobs overall also fell by 2,100 jobs, with state government down by 2,300 jobs, and local and federal government each up by 100 jobs.

**Table 6 – COVID-19 Impacts on Unemployment Rates by Sub-Area, 2018 – 2020**

Area	2018	Jan 2020	Apr 2020	Jun 2020	% Change Since April	% Change Since January
Alamo (CDP)	1.6	1.8	8.8	8.1	-8.0	350.0
Antioch (City)	3.8	3.6	18.1	17.1	-5.5	375.0
Bay Point (CDP)	5.1	5.6	23.6	22.0	-6.8	292.9
Bethel Island (CDP)	1.3	1.2	11.1	10.2	-8.1	750.0
Brentwood (City)	3.4	3.0	15.8	13.7	-13.3	356.7
Byron (CDP)	2.8	3.3	24.8	23.2	-6.5	603.0
Clayton (City)	2.4	1.6	7.1	6.5	-8.5	306.3
Clyde (CDP)	1.0	1.1	11.0	10.2	-7.3	827.3
Concord (City)	2.7	2.5	14.9	13.3	-10.7	432.0
Crockett (CDP)	2.7	3.2	20.0	18.5	-7.5	478.1
Danville (City)	2.6	2.4	10.1	9.9	-2.0	312.5
Discovery Bay (CDP)	2.7	2.6	13.5	12.4	-8.1	376.9
East Richmond Hghts	1.6	1.3	7.0	6.4	-8.6	392.3
El Cerrito (City)	2.3	1.9	12.8	12.9	0.8	578.9
El Sobrante (CDP)	3.4	3.0	17.4	16.1	-7.5	436.7
Hercules (City)	2.6	2.8	14.1	13.5	-4.3	382.1
Kensington (CDP)	1.4	1.4	9.4	8.6	-8.5	514.3
Knightsen (CDP)	2.6	3.2	8.4	7.7	-8.3	140.6
Lafayette (City)	2.2	2.3	9.0	8.4	-6.7	265.2
Martinez (City)	2.8	2.3	13.5	11.9	-11.9	417.4
Moraga	2.0	2.0	9.3	8.6	-7.5	330.0
Oakley (City)	3.6	2.9	17.8	14.7	-17.4	406.9
Orinda (City)	1.7	1.6	8.8	8.1	-8.0	406.3
Pacheco (CDP)	5.1	4.0	23.2	21.7	-6.5	442.5
Pinole (City)	2.2	2.2	14.3	13.2	-7.7	500.0
Pittsburg (City)	3.6	3.1	17.6	16.7	-5.1	438.7
Pleasant Hill (City)	2.5	2.3	12.7	11.8	-7.1	413.0
Richmond (City)	3.4	3.2	17.1	16.1	-5.8	403.1
Rodeo (CDP)	3.3	3.4	16.3	15.2	-6.7	347.1
San Pablo (City)	3.3	3.1	18.1	16.9	-6.6	445.2
San Ramon (City)	2.3	2.2	10.8	10.7	-0.9	386.4
Tara Hills (CDP)	5.3	3.8	15.0	13.9	-7.3	265.8
Vine Hill (CDP)	4.8	3.3	8.7	8.0	-8.0	142.4
Walnut Creek (City)	2.6	2.4	11.1	10.4	-6.3	333.3

Source: CA Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division. 2004 –2020.  
<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/dataanalysis/labForceReport.asp?menuchoice=LABFORCE>.

**Figure 3 – COVID-19 Impacts on Sub-Area Unemployment Rates, January – Jun 2020**



Immediately following the COVID-19 outbreak and March lockdowns, 53.6% of California and 46.3% of Bay Area adults said they lived in a household which had already experienced a loss of employment income, according to the Household Pulse Survey conducted in mid-April. In the state, this loss was most evident among residents with incomes less than \$25,000 (59.0%), those with incomes between \$25,000 and \$35,000 (61.4%), and residents with incomes between \$50,000 and \$74,999 (63.0%). In the Bay Area, the loss of employment income by April was most evident among residents with incomes less than \$25,000 (75.0%), those with incomes between \$25,000 and \$35,000 (59.1%), and those with incomes between \$35,000 and \$50,000 (72.2%). Three months later in mid-July, Household Pulse data indicates 58.6% of California and 50.1% of Bay Area adults live in a household that experienced a loss of employment income since the onset of the virus. In the state, this loss was more pronounced than average (58.6%) among residents age 18-24 (66.9%), those age 40-54 (67.3%), Hispanic residents (71.4%), those without a high school diploma (77.2%), those in households with children (65.6%), and among residents with incomes less than \$25,000 (74.9%), between \$25,000 and \$35,000 (66.0%), and between \$35,000 and \$50,000 (71.8%). In the Bay Area, this loss was more pronounced than average (50.1%) among residents age 18-24 (57.6%), those age 55-64 (66.4%), females (57.1%), those without a high school diploma (86.5%), and among residents with incomes less than \$25,000 (78.9%), between \$25,000 and \$35,000 (74.5%), and between \$35,000 and \$50,000 (70.2%). Additionally, in mid-July, 46.3% of California and 36.6% of Bay Area adults expect a loss of employment income in the coming month.

## Employment

Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, about 64.6% (582,886) of Contra Costa County’s 2018 population age 16 and over participated in the civilian labor force, and ACS data indicated that the county’s work force had grown by 7,735 (1.3%) since 2017. Both figures compared favorably to the state with a 63.1% labor force participation rate and just 0.7% growth since 2017.

**Table 7 – Civilian Labor Force, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate by Area, 2018**

Geography	Population 16 and over	In Civilian labor force	% in Civilian labor force	Employed	% Employed	Unemployed	% Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
California	31,109,195	19,630,514	63.1	18,309,012	58.9	1,321,502	4.2	6.7
Contra Costa	902,257	582,886	64.6	547,323	60.7	35,563	3.9	6.1

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

According to the most recent EDD labor force figures which capture impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak, 18,948,000 Californians participate in the labor force in June 2020, down 529,400 or 2.7% since January 2020. In Contra Costa County, 546,600 participate in the civilian labor force in June 2020, down 13,000 or 2.3% since 559,600 in January 2020. Within sub-areas of the county, declines in the labor force since January 2020 have most notably surpassed the county in Clyde (down 25.0%), Clayton (down 8.5%), Alamo (down 7.6%), Kensington (down 7.1%), Lafayette (down 7.1%), Orinda (down 6.7%), Danville (down 5.8%) and Vine Hill (down 5.6%). Sub-areas that saw the largest COVID-19-related declines in the number of workers from January to June 2020 include San Ramon (down 1,800), Walnut Creek (down 1,700), Concord (down 1,400), Danville (down 1,200), Lafayette (down 900), Martinez (down 800) and Brentwood (down 800).

Current EDD labor statistics also show that in June 2020, an additional 1,991,000 Californians became unemployed, up 237% since January, due largely to the COVID-19 outbreak and various public health control measures. Contra Costa County has 73,300 residents unemployed in June 2020, up 55,300 or 307% from 18,000 in January. Sub-areas of the county with the largest increases in unemployment since January include Richmond (up 6,700), Concord (up 6,700), Antioch (up 6,600), Pittsburg (up 4,500), San Ramon (up 3,000), Brentwood (up 2,800), Walnut Creek (up 2,400), Oakley (up 2,200) and Bay Point (up 2,100).

**Table 8 – COVID-19 Impacts on Labor Force and Number Unemployed by Sub-Area, 2020**

Geography	Labor Force		Number Unemployed	
	January 2020	June 2020	January 2020	June 2020
California	19,477,400	18,948,000	840,000	2,831,000
Contra Costa	559,600	546,600	18,000	73,300
Alamo	6,600	6,100	100	500
Antioch	50,700	51,200	2,200	8,800
Bay Point	11,900	12,600	700	2,800
Bethel Island	800	800	0	100
Brentwood	29,500	28,700	1,100	3,900
Byron	600	600	0	100
Clayton	5,900	5,400	100	400
Clyde	400	300	0	0
Concord	65,700	64,300	1,900	8,600
Crockett	1,700	1,700	100	300
Danville	20,700	19,500	600	1,900
Diablo	100	100	0	0
Discovery Bay	7,800	7,600	200	900
E. Richmond Hts	1,900	1,800	0	100
El Cerrito	2,400	13,500	100	1,700
El Sobrante	7,500	7,500	300	1,200
Hercules	13,900	13,600	400	1,800
Kensington	2,800	2,600	100	200
Knightsen	600	600	0	0
Lafayette	12,600	11,700	400	1,000
Martinez	20,600	19,800	600	2,400
Moraga	7,700	7,300	200	600
Oakley	19,800	19,600	700	2,900
Orinda	8,900	8,300	200	700
Pacheco	2,500	2,700	100	600
Pinole	9,900	9,700	300	1,300
Pittsburg	34,300	34,600	1,300	5,800
Pleasant Hill	18,100	17,400	500	2,000
Richmond	52,700	53,000	1,900	8,600
Rodeo	4,900	4,800	200	700
San Pablo	13,900	14,100	500	2,400
San Ramon	39,500	37,700	1,000	4,000
Tara Hills	2,800	2,700	100	400
Vine Hill	1,800	1,700	0	100
Walnut Creek	34,300	32,600	1,000	3,400

Source: Employment Development Department, <https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/unemployment-and-labor-force.html>

## Transportation

In 2018, ACS data indicated 93.4% of Contra Costa County workers age 16 and older commuted to work, and the mean time workers spent traveling to work had risen to 38.0 minutes, up from 37.1 in 2017 and notably longer than the statewide average of 29.3 minutes. However, the county’s commuters drove alone to work less than commuters in the state (67.6% to 73.7%, respectively), and Contra Costa commuters were still somewhat more likely to carpool than commuters in the state (11.7% to 10.3%, respectively). In 2018, the number of Contra Costa County workers age 16 and over who travel to a work place had risen to 497,809, up 2.1% or 10,238 workers since 2017.

Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, EDD estimated that commute patterns among Contra Costa workers include 283,631 who travel to work within the county, 100,160 who travel to Alameda County, and 58,089 who travel to San Francisco County. Additionally, Contra Costa roadways accommodate an influx of 41,010 workers from Alameda County and another 19,504 from Solano County. However, the COVID-19 outbreak and stay-at-home public health response has had large scale impacts on commuting quantities and patterns, as Bay Area transportation officials report that during the mid-March through April peak of the region’s shelter-in-

place actions, bridge crossings fell by 50%. Even after some restrictions were eased, bridge traffic remained down by 33%. By comparison, Bay Area bridge traffic saw a slight 2% drop during the 2008 recession.<sup>4</sup>

Traffic reductions were perhaps a predictable impact of COVID-19 stay-at-home orders, as many businesses adjusted operations to allow employees to work from home, while some businesses closed altogether. Although county-specific data is currently unavailable, Joint Venture's Institute for Regional Studies reported a 94% decrease in Silicon Valley traffic, and CHP data indicated a 63% reduction in Bay Area accidents at the height of the outbreak closures in April. However, some impacts may have been unanticipated, such as a sizable spike in the number of 100-mph speeding tickets, a suspension in express lane toll charges, and an 8-21% projected reduction in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 2019.<sup>5</sup>

However, with the easing of stay-at-home orders in June to accommodate a partial reopening and an economic rebound, many markers raised concerns about rapidly accelerating traffic congestion, including trends identified by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC). Freeway express lane tolls have already resumed in response to increased gridlock. Starting as early as May, Bay Bridge traffic nearly overnight returned to about 75% of normal, with over 100,000 crossings on May 26, the highest volume since the stay-at-home orders in March. In just the next three weeks, traffic on the Bay Bridge surpassed 100,000 four more days, even though a large number of workers have not yet returned to work. But in contrast to freeways and bridges, BART utilization has struggled to rebound to pre-COVID levels. During the partial opening in early June, BART reported carrying more than 30,000 passengers each workday, compared to less than 25,000 in mid-April, but workday ridership has stalled at less than 10% of pre-pandemic levels. MTC and other regional transit authorities have begun to caution that economic recovery will result in much higher levels of traffic congestion than before COVID. For one reason, commuters believe the virus is spread on public transit, and their private car is therefore safer than sharing a train or bus with other commuters. Current CDC reopening guidelines may be feeding this unsupported fear by recommending that employers provide incentives to encourage workers to drive alone to work rather than take public transportation. Further complicating the traffic picture, vacationers also believe private cars are the safest transportation alternative this summer, with 62% saying they would vacation by car, up a dramatic 72% from last summer's Out of Home Advertising Association of America survey.

## Technology

As the COVID-19 shelter-in-place orders took effect, businesses and schools considered whether they could sustain operations remotely by allowing workers to telecommute or by enabling students to access instruction online. Essential service providers also considered how to maintain operations while ensuring the safety and welfare of employees and the public. However, the success of these strategies depends on access to particular technologies, supplies and equipment. Many governmental or technology employers had already established VPNs that enable employees to work from home, while others hastily acquired the software and technical support required to set up protocols for secure telecommuting. When Contra Costa County schools closed March 16 due to the coronavirus, Governor Newsom gave assurance that state funding would continue but should be diverted to fund, among other things, distance learning programs. As of July 24, Contra Costa County schools have been directed to prepare to reopen in the 2020-21 school year with online instruction only. State funding for online programs will require verification that all students have the technology needed to participate in distance learning and that teachers can take attendance, monitor weekly progress and provide daily interaction with students. When local school districts are able to open for in-person classes, the state indicates it will supply the necessary personal protective equipment (PPE).

One primary barrier to working or schooling from home is a lack of access to a computing device, such as a tablet, desktop or laptop computer. In 2018, an estimated 1,079,371 (8.3%) California households have no computing device, and the only computing device available to another 605,877 (4.7%) households is a

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<sup>4</sup> <https://abc7news.com/bay-area-bridges-traffic-cars-on-the-tolls/6243610/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://abc7news.com/traffic/what-will-traffic-look-like-after-covid-19-bay-area-officials-weigh-in/6230200/>

smartphone. In Contra Costa County, 22,161 (5.6%) of all 392,277 households do not have a computing device, and the only device available to another 14,229 (3.6%) is a smartphone. Areas with the highest percentage of households that have no computing devices include Bayview (12.1%), Bethel Island (21.9%), San Pablo (10.3%) and Tara Hills (10.0%). Communities with the highest number of households with no computing devices include the county’s population centers of Antioch (2,459), Concord (3,043), Pittsburg (1,225), Richmond (3,218) and Walnut Creek (1,576).

**Table 9 – Households with a Computing Device in Contra Costa County, 2018**

Area	Total HHs	With computing device(s)	% with computing device(s)	Tablet / portable wifi device only	% Tablet / portable wifi device only	Smart-phone only	% Smart-phone only	No computer	% No computer
Contra Costa	392,277	370,116	94.4	1,764	0.4	14,229	3.6	22,161	5.6
Alamo	5,223	5,055	96.8	43	0.8	47	0.9	168	3.2
Antioch	34,102	31,643	92.8	145	0.4	1,868	5.5	2,459	7.2
Bayview	610	536	87.9	0	0	45	7.4	74	12.1
Bethel Island	885	691	78.1	0	0	48	5.4	194	21.9
Blackhawk	3,511	3,456	98.4	0	0	26	0.7	55	1.6
Brentwood	19,543	18,588	95.1	59	0.3	343	1.8	955	4.9
Clayton	4,200	4,079	97.1	9	0.2	43	1.0	121	2.9
Concord	46,475	43,432	93.5	177	0.4	1,670	3.6	3,043	6.5
Contra Costa Ctr	3,671	3,556	96.9	68	1.9	128	3.5	115	3.1
Crockett	1,404	1,350	96.2	9	0.6	91	6.5	54	3.8
Danville	15,956	15,085	94.5	84	0.5	217	1.4	871	5.5
Discovery Bay	5,418	5,294	97.7	7	0.1	79	1.5	124	2.3
E Richmond Hts	1,408	1,329	94.4	8	0.6	43	3.1	79	5.6
El Cerrito	9,987	9,459	94.7	42	0.4	187	1.9	528	5.3
El Sobrante	4,885	4,645	95.1	7	0.1	127	2.6	240	4.9
Hercules	8,098	7,831	96.7	28	0.3	260	3.2	267	3.3
Kensington	2,333	2,250	96.4	0	0	7	0.3	83	3.6
Lafayette	9,407	9,068	96.4	0	0	150	1.6	339	3.6
Martinez	14,668	13,876	94.6	18	0.1	262	1.8	792	5.4
Moraga	5,909	5,721	96.8	17	0.3	74	1.3	188	3.2
Oakley	11,812	11,373	96.3	40	0.3	710	6.0	439	3.7
Orinda	7,093	6,876	96.9	0	0	70	1.0	217	3.1
Pacheco	1,709	1,604	93.9	28	1.6	34	2.0	105	6.1
Pinole	6,669	6,321	94.8	29	0.4	179	2.7	348	5.2
Pittsburg	20,958	19,733	94.2	220	1	1,416	6.8	1,225	5.8
Pleasant Hill	13,679	13,077	95.6	14	0.1	141	1.0	602	4.4
Richmond	37,209	33,991	91.4	130	0.3	2,836	7.6	3,218	8.6
Rodeo	3,329	3,064	92.0	33	1	93	2.8	265	8.0
San Pablo	9,136	8,197	89.7	195	2.1	1,012	11.1	939	10.3
San Ramon	25,150	24,661	98.1	96	0.4	203	0.8	489	1.9
Tara Hills	1,759	1,583	90.0	10	0.6	160	9.1	176	10.0
Vine Hill	1,296	1,202	92.7	21	1.6	41	3.2	94	7.3
Walnut Creek	31,105	29,529	94.9	140	0.5	554	1.8	1,576	5.1

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

Another barrier to working or schooling from home involves limited or lack of internet access. An estimated 1,933,131 or 14.9% of California households have no internet subscription in 2018, and another 1,054,391 or 8.1% access the internet through a cellular data plan only. In Contra Costa, 37,636 (9.6%) of all 392,277 households have no internet, and another 29,724 (7.6%) access the internet through a cellular data plan only. Communities within the county that have a particular high percentage of households without an internet subscription include Antioch (13.7%), Bayview (17.2%), Bethel Island (36.0%), Richmond (13.5%), Rodeo (12.1%), San Pablo (14.1%), Tara Hills (18.2%) and Vine Hill (15.6%). However, the population centers of

Concord (5,185), Pittsburg (2,367) and Walnut Creek (2,867) also have a particularly high number of households without internet.

**Table 10 – Internet Access in Contra Costa County, 2018**

Area	Total HHs	With Internet	% with Internet	Dial-up only	% Dial-up only	Cellular data plan only	% Cellular data only	No Internet	% No Internet
Contra Costa	392,277	354,641	90.4	949	0.2	29,724	7.6	37,636	9.6
Alamo	5,223	4,958	94.9	10	0.2	144	2.8	265	5.1
Antioch	34,102	29,432	86.3	89	0.3	2,644	7.8	4,670	13.7
Bayview	610	505	82.8	13	2.1	84	13.8	105	17.2
Bethel Island	885	566	64.0	0	0.0	69	7.8	319	36.0
Blackhawk	3,511	3,465	98.7	33	0.9	80	2.3	46	1.3
Brentwood	19,543	17,849	91.3	0	0.0	1,005	5.1	1,694	8.7
Clayton	4,200	3,992	95.0	0	0.0	127	3.0	208	5.0
Concord	46,475	41,290	88.8	52	0.1	3,192	6.9	5,185	11.2
Contra Costa Ctr	3,671	3,385	92.2	0	0.0	281	7.7	286	7.8
Crockett	1,404	1,297	92.4	10	0.7	257	18.3	107	7.6
Danville	15,956	14,814	92.8	42	0.3	760	4.8	1,142	7.2
Discovery Bay	5,418	5,093	94.0	20	0.4	157	2.9	325	6.0
E Richmond Hts	1,408	1,322	93.9	5	0.4	92	6.5	86	6.1
El Cerrito	9,987	9,053	90.6	26	0.3	652	6.5	934	9.4
El Sobrante	4,885	4,438	90.8	0	0.0	355	7.3	447	9.2
Hercules	8,098	7,644	94.4	44	0.5	701	8.7	454	5.6
Kensington	2,333	2,206	94.6	19	0.8	140	6.0	127	5.4
Lafayette	9,407	8,910	94.7	35	0.4	481	5.1	497	5.3
Martinez	14,668	13,417	91.5	73	0.5	904	6.2	1,251	8.5
Moraga	5,909	5,542	93.8	17	0.3	183	3.1	367	6.2
Oakley	11,812	10,537	89.2	70	0.6	825	7.0	1,275	10.8
Orinda	7,093	6,696	94.4	22	0.3	228	3.2	397	5.6
Pacheco	1,709	1,524	89.2	13	0.8	78	4.6	185	10.8
Pinole	6,669	6,086	91.3	40	0.6	845	12.7	583	8.7
Pittsburg	20,958	18,591	88.7	68	0.3	2,736	13.1	2,367	11.3
Pleasant Hill	13,679	12,763	93.3	28	0.2	573	4.2	916	6.7
Richmond	37,209	32,179	86.5	81	0.2	5,068	13.6	5,030	13.5
Rodeo	3,329	2,926	87.9	6	0.2	350	10.5	403	12.1
San Pablo	9,136	7,847	85.9	0	0.0	1,753	19.2	1,289	14.1
San Ramon	25,150	24,250	96.4	15	0.1	759	3.0	900	3.6
Tara Hills	1,759	1,438	81.8	0	0.0	137	7.8	321	18.2
Vine Hill	1,296	1,094	84.4	0	0.0	34	2.6	202	15.6
Walnut Creek	31,105	28,238	90.8	98	0.3	1,589	5.1	2,867	9.2

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

Looking at children age 0-17 in households who are likely to become dependent upon distance learning this fall, an estimated 7.3% (660,564) in California as a whole and 3.6% (9,516) in Contra Costa County have access to a computer but no internet subscription in 2018. Another 4.0% of children in California households and 1.5% (3,887) of children in the county do not have a computer in their household. Communities within the county that have a particular high number of children with a computer but no internet subscription include Antioch (1,750), Concord (1,513), Richmond (1,446), Pittsburg (1,057) and Oakley (914). Communities that have a particularly high number of children with no computer in their household include Concord (806), Richmond (443), Antioch (428), Pittsburg (372) and San Pablo (352).

**Table 11 – Computer and Internet Access Among Children Age 0-17 in Households, 2018**

Area	Total Age 0-17 in HH	With computer & broadband	% with computer & broadband	With computer - no internet	% with computer - no internet	No computer in HH	% no computer in HH
California	9,051,472	8,010,613	88.5	660,564	7.3	357,726	4.0
Contra Costa	260,832	246,994	94.7	9,516	3.6	3,887	1.5
Alamo	3,653	3,592	98.3	15	0.4	46	1.3
Antioch	27,972	25,753	92.1	1,750	6.3	428	1.5
Bayview	384	384	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bethel Island	301	248	82.4	53	17.6	0	0.0
Blackhawk	2,173	2,173	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Brentwood	15,978	15,551	97.3	301	1.9	126	0.8
Clayton	2,745	2,745	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Concord	26,628	24,309	91.3	1,513	5.7	806	3.0
Contra Costa Ctr	698	675	96.7	23	3.3	0	0.0
Crockett	458	441	96.3	17	3.7	0	0.0
Danville	11,494	11,375	99.0	119	1.0	0	0.0
Discovery Bay	3,879	3,729	96.1	110	2.8	40	1.0
E Richmond Hts	405	386	95.3	10	2.5	9	2.2
El Cerrito	4,553	4,335	95.2	154	3.4	60	1.3
El Sobrante	2,531	2,397	94.7	114	4.5	20	0.8
Hercules	5,194	5,006	96.4	87	1.7	66	1.3
Kensington	1,029	1,029	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lafayette	6,571	6,479	98.6	68	1.0	24	0.4
Martinez	7,388	7,131	96.5	209	2.8	48	0.6
Moraga	3,668	3,631	99.0	20	0.5	0	0.0
Oakley	11,831	10,516	88.9	914	7.7	239	2.0
Orinda	4,632	4,588	99.1	44	0.9	0	0.0
Pacheco	548	513	93.6	35	6.4	0	0.0
Pinole	3,408	3,180	93.3	74	2.2	30	0.9
Pittsburg	17,745	16,310	91.9	1,057	6.0	372	2.1
Pleasant Hill	6,868	6,787	98.8	39	0.6	42	0.6
Richmond	24,002	22,067	91.9	1,446	6.0	443	1.8
Rodeo	2,395	2,073	86.6	303	12.7	19	0.8
San Pablo	7,721	7,147	92.6	222	2.9	352	4.6
San Ramon	21,820	21,648	99.2	64	0.3	108	0.5
Tara Hills	1,130	1,096	97.0	34	3.0	0	0.0
Vine Hill	1,013	989	97.6	24	2.4	0	0.0
Walnut Creek	11,442	11,184	97.7	235	2.1	23	0.2

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

Businesses have also faced technology-related challenges in the post-COVID climate. Essential businesses have often had to compete with each other or with other residents to maintain an adequate supply of the cleaning supplies and personal protective equipment (PPE) needed to safeguard workers and patrons. Even health care providers have been periodically hampered by supply chain shortages of COVID-19 testing, PPE and other critical technologies. Further, many of those businesses able to maintain operations through telecommuting have relied on workers having access to appropriate technology. However in 2018, access still remains highly variable. Among residents age 16 and over in the labor force, an estimated 6.0% (1,161,260) in California as a whole and 3.5% (20,350) in Contra Costa County have access to a computer but no internet subscription in 2018. Another 3.5% (684,114) of California’s labor force and 1.7% (9,904) of the county’s labor force do not have a computer in their household. Communities within the county that have a particular high number of residents in the labor force with a computer but no internet subscription include Concord (3,427), Antioch (3,045), Richmond (2,593), Pittsburg (1,469), Oakley (1,280) and Brentwood (1,140). Communities that have a particularly high number of labor force members with no computer in their household include Concord (1,812), Richmond (1,793), Antioch (1,398), Pittsburg (671) and San Pablo (635).

**Table 12 – Computer and Internet Access Among Labor Force Members, 2018**

Area	Pop. 16 & over in labor force	With computer & broadband	% with computer & broadband	With computer, no internet	% with computer, no internet	No computer in HH	% no computer in HH
California	19,499,915	17,606,638	90.3	1,161,260	6.0	684,114	3.5
Contra Costa	580,898	549,979	94.7	20,350	3.5	9,904	1.7
Alamo	6,751	6,536	96.8	138	2.0	77	1.1
Antioch	54,132	49,573	91.6	3,045	5.6	1,398	2.6
Bayview	890	874	98.2	16	1.8	0	0.0
Bethel Island	851	744	87.4	38	4.5	69	8.1
Blackhawk	5,168	5,122	99.1	11	0.2	17	0.3
Brentwood	29,094	27,569	94.8	1,140	3.9	385	1.3
Clayton	6,022	5,840	97.0	146	2.4	36	0.6
Concord	69,973	64,719	92.5	3,427	4.9	1,812	2.6
Contra Costa Ctr	4,482	4,354	97.1	109	2.4	19	0.4
Crockett	1,766	1,681	95.2	58	3.3	27	1.5
Danville	21,398	21,113	98.7	131	0.6	99	0.5
Discovery Bay	8,125	7,705	94.8	350	4.3	58	0.7
E Richmond Hts	1,966	1,877	95.5	50	2.5	34	1.7
El Cerrito	13,664	13,058	95.6	410	3.0	186	1.4
El Sobrante	7,861	7,568	96.3	226	2.9	67	0.9
Hercules	14,337	13,954	97.3	221	1.5	80	0.6
Kensington	2,902	2,825	97.3	42	1.4	16	0.6
Lafayette	12,736	12,453	97.8	203	1.6	80	0.6
Martinez	21,461	20,612	96.0	614	2.9	222	1.0
Moraga	7,104	6,942	97.7	139	2.0	6	0.1
Oakley	20,340	18,750	92.2	1,280	6.3	215	1.1
Orinda	9,197	9,114	99.1	76	0.8	7	0.1
Pacheco	2,682	2,477	92.4	131	4.9	62	2.3
Pinole	10,307	9,866	95.7	313	3.0	75	0.7
Pittsburg	36,509	34,316	94.0	1,469	4.0	671	1.8
Pleasant Hill	18,953	18,535	97.8	244	1.3	147	0.8
Richmond	57,558	53,146	92.3	2,593	4.5	1,793	3.1
Rodeo	5,085	4,695	92.3	219	4.3	171	3.4
San Pablo	15,544	14,438	92.9	471	3.0	635	4.1
San Ramon	38,530	37,937	98.5	380	1.0	200	0.5
Tara Hills	2,917	2,521	86.4	275	9.4	121	4.1
Vine Hill	1,836	1,740	94.8	96	5.2	0	0.0
Walnut Creek	33,393	32,320	96.8	892	2.7	161	0.5

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

COVID-19 shelter-in-place and social distance mandates have driven many more businesses and institutions, including Congress, to consider whether and how to go virtual. However, once the initial planning and investments have been made to move communications and other transactions online, the entities that have made these investments may be more concerned about supporting the new virtual activities than with maintaining or resuming face-to-face modes. Businesses may focus more on profit margin benefits than on the potential of a widening cyber gap. Public schools may reduce the costs of dorms and lecture halls through remote instruction while overlooking the barrier of students’ differential access. Telemedicine may promise greater health care access, particularly to patients with mobility issues or in remote areas, but further disadvantage patients who are not tech-savvy or have no internet. Even elections conducted online may vastly improve voter turnout overall while deepening disparities for citizens without internet.

## Poverty Status

Estimates from the 2014-2018 5-Year American Community Survey indicate that 9.1% of all individuals in Contra Costa lived at income levels below the federal poverty level (FPL) in 2018, about 11.5% of all county

residents less than 18 lived below the FPL, and 18,299 (6.5%) of all 282,085 families in the county lived below the FPL. Among all Contra Costa families with a single female head of household, 18.3% lived in poverty. Notably, poverty rates among most other groups fell, while the poverty rate among Contra Costa families with a single female head of household and children age 0-4 only rose to 35.3% from 34.8% in 2017.

**Table 13 – Percentage of Contra Costa Families with Income below FPL, 2013-2018**

Family Type	Percent Below Poverty			
	2013	2016	2017	2018
<b>All families</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>
With related children under 18 years	12.4	11.2	10.6	9.7
With related children under 5 years only	12.0	10.5	9.8	9.0
<b>Families with single female householder</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>
With related children under 18 years	30.9	30.2	28.2	26.8
With related children under 5 years only	40.0	37.7	34.8	35.3

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

Among married-couple families, the poverty rate in 2018 was 3.4% in the county, with 7,339 married-couple families below the FPL. Among single male-headed households, the 2018 poverty rate was 11.6% in the county, with 2,217 single male-headed families below the FPL. Among the county’s single female-headed households, the poverty rate was 18.3% in 2018, with 8,743 single female-headed families below the FPL. In 2018, about 28.7% (2,108) of Contra Costa married-couple families below the FPL had children less than 5, 27.3% (606) of single male-headed families below the FPL had children less than 5, and 35.8% (3,132) of single female-headed households below the FPL had children less than 5.

In 2018, Contra Costa had 102,543 or 9.1% of residents of all ages in poverty. The poverty rate among 0-5 year olds was 12.2% (9,485), among 6-17 year olds was 11.3% (20,297), among 60-84 year olds was 6.3% (13,579) and among seniors age 85 and older was 8.7% (1,801). In the county overall, of 12,765 women age 15-50 who gave birth in the past year, 857 married and 1,309 unmarried women lived below the FPL in 2018.

**Table 14 – Poverty Rate of Families by Family Type, 2018**

Area	Married-couple family			Single Male householder			Single Female householder		
	Total	< FPL	% < FPL	Total	< FPL	% < FPL	Total	< FPL	% < FPL
California	6,437,416	398,722	6.2	773,046	107,360	13.9	1,704,766	421,745	24.7
Countywide	215,025	7,339	3.4	19,164	2,217	11.6	47,896	8,743	18.3

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>. Of population whose poverty status has been determined.

**Table 15 – Families below FPL with Children Age 0-4, Contra Costa County 2018**

Area	Total Families	Families < FPL	Married-Couple HH < FPL			Single Male HH < FPL			Single Female HH < FPL		
			All < FPL	With Kids < 5	% of All	All < FPL	With Kids < 5	% of All	All < FPL	With Kids < 5	% of All
California	8,915,228	927,827	398,722	124,174	31.1	107,360	35,830	33.4	421,745	153,700	36.4
Contra Costa	282,085	18,299	7,339	2,108	28.7	2,217	606	27.3	8,743	3,132	35.8

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>. Of population whose poverty status has been determined.

**Table 16 – Population below Poverty Level, California and Contra Costa County 2018**

Area	Pop. Total	< FPL	Age 0-5 < FPL	Age 6-17 < FPL	Age 18-59 < FPL	Age 60-84 < FPL	> 84 < FPL
California	38,407,403	5,487,141	589,506	1,157,920	2,960,488	697,305	81,922
		14.3	20.2	19.2	13.4	10.4	12.4
Contra Costa County	1,123,857	102,543	9,485	20,297	57,381	13,579	1,801
		9.1	12.2	11.3	9.1	6.3	8.7

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>. Of population whose poverty status has been determined.

## Public Assistance

The California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program is the state’s version of the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. CalWORKs provides temporary cash

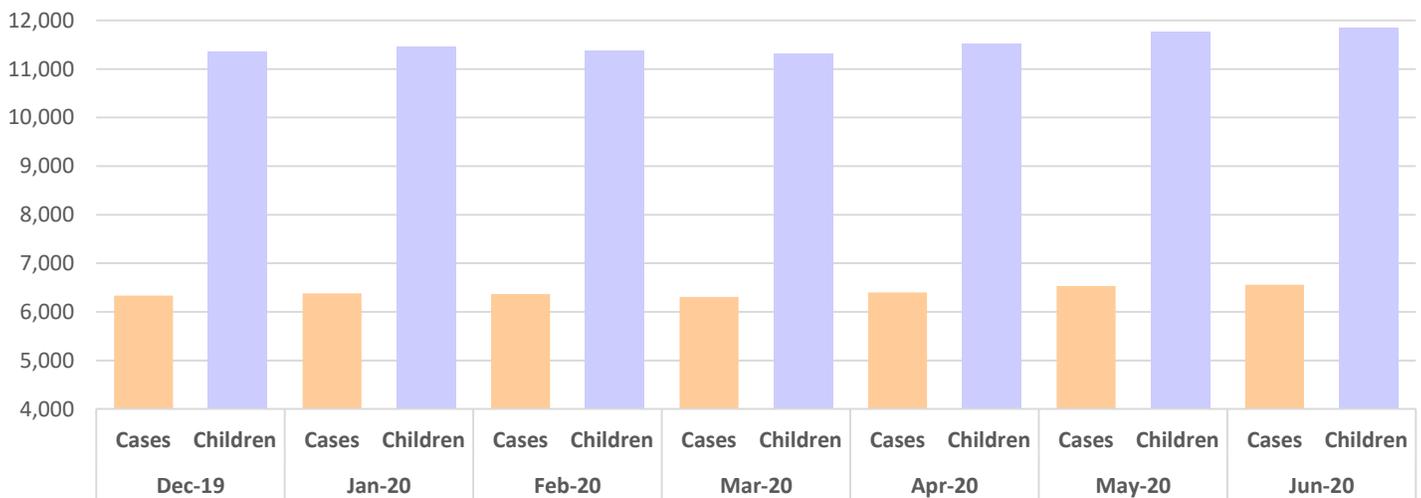
assistance to meet basic needs, as well as education, employment, and training programs that shift families towards self-sufficiency. CalWORKs policies include eligibility time limits, work requirements, supportive services, and parental responsibility. California provides TANF benefits to children in need even after their adult caregivers reach the lifetime 48-month time limit for cash aid, and California continues to aid children of caregivers who fail to meet program requirements. According to the California Department of Social Services, after an extended period of decline, CalWORKs caseloads began to gradually trend up in April 2020. By June 2020, the number of cases (6,559) was 3.6% higher than in December 2019 (6,332). Cash grant CalWORKs cases in December 2019 involved 11,352 children, which was down 7.6% from the prior period. By June 2020, the number of children in CalWORKs cases has increased 4.4% to 11,849.

**Table 17 – CalWORKs Cash Grant Cases and Children, Contra Costa County 2019 - 2020**

		Two Parent	Zero Parent	All Other	TANF Timed-Out	Safety Net / FF / LTS	Total
Dec 2019	Cases	255	2,013	1,992	408	1,664	6,332
	Children in Caseload	604	3,446	3,012	819	3,471	11,352
Jan 2020	Cases	256	2,026	2,005	403	1,689	6,379
	Children in Caseload	614	3,475	3,051	811	3,513	11,464
Feb 2020	Cases	267	2,034	1,983	402	1,681	6,367
	Children in Caseload	640	3,482	2,999	797	3,466	11,384
Mar 2020	Cases	263	2,034	1,933	409	1,667	6,306
	Children in Caseload	644	3,494	2,936	806	3,446	11,326
Apr 2020	Cases	300	2,057	1,963	401	1,676	6,397
	Children in Caseload	741	3,551	2,985	792	3,449	11,518
May 2020	Cases	331	2,076	1,997	415	1,715	6,534
	Children in Caseload	818	3,588	3,031	809	3,524	11,770
June 2020	Cases	351	2,066	2,009	429	1,704	6,559
	Children in Caseload	869	3,565	3,059	840	3,516	11,849

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

**Figure 4 – Number of CalWORKs Cash Grant Cases and Children in Cases, 2019-20**



Based on ACS estimates, 5.2% (20,239) of Contra Costa households received SSI benefits in 2018. About 10,126 (2.6%) received cash public assistance in 2018, and 25,060 (6.4%) received SNAP benefits. The 2018 ACS estimates that 17.8% (46,407) of children age 0-17 in Contra Costa households live in a home that receives SSI, cash PA or SNAP benefits, down 2.4% or 1,144 fewer children since 2017. Based on ACS estimates, 5.2% (20,239) of Contra Costa households received SSI benefits in 2018. About 10,126 (2.6%) received cash public assistance in 2018, and 25,060 (6.4%) received SNAP benefits. The 2018 ACS indicated that 17.8% (46,407) of children age 0-17 in Contra Costa households live in a home that receives SSI, cash PA or SNAP benefits, down 2.4% or 1,144 fewer children since 2017.

**Table 18 – Public Assistance Households and Income by Place, 2018**

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	12,965,435	\$71,228	800,477	6.2	\$10,206	442,856	3.4	\$4,558	1,184,714	9.1
Contra Costa	392,277	\$93,712	20,239	5.2	\$10,567	10,126	2.6	\$4,652	25,060	6.4

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

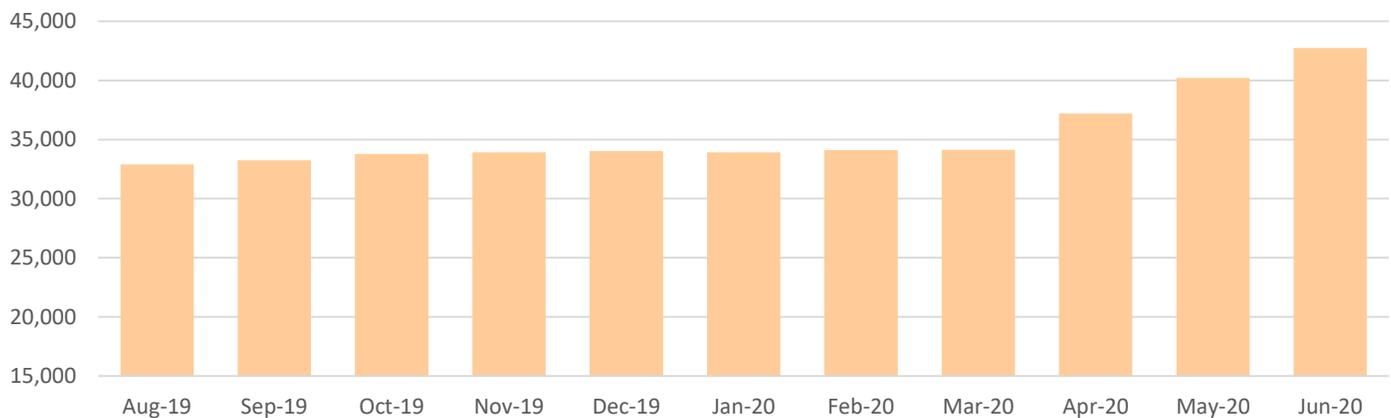
According to the California Department of Social Services, CalFresh cases have been rapidly rising in the state and county since March, and by June 2020, total 2,632,234 cases in the state and 42,729 cases in the county. From January to February 2020 and from February to March 2020, CalFresh cases in the county increased less than 1% each month. However, COVID-19 impacts became apparent in April 2020, when the number of CalFresh cases rose 9.6% in the state and 8.9% in the county. In May, cases jumped another 6.2% in the state and 8.1% in the county. June totals indicate cases rose another 2.6% in the state and 6.3% in the county. Since the onset of California’s COVID-19 lockdowns in March, the county has an additional 8,585 CalFresh cases, which is a 25.2% increase in just 3 months.

**Table 19 – CALFRESH Cases by Month, 2019-20**

Period	Total CALFRESH Cases	
	Statewide	Contra Costa
Aug-19	2,155,082	32,877
Sep-19	2,172,077	33,245
Oct-19	2,188,424	33,764
Nov-19	2,194,629	33,908
Dec-19	2,204,246	34,025
Jan-20	2,205,289	33,903
Feb-20	2,208,481	34,109
Mar-20	2,205,520	34,134
Apr-20	2,416,961	37,184
May-20	2,566,597	40,197
Jun-20	2,632,234	42,729

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

**Figure 5 – Number of CalFresh Cases in Contra Costa County, 2019-20**



## Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Meals

At the beginning of the 2019-20 school year before the COVID-19 outbreak, 59.3% of all California students received free or reduced price meals (FRPM) at their schools, a 0.5% drop of 20,186 students from 59.4% in 2018-19. By comparison, 70,401 (39.5%) of all 178,411 students attending Contra Costa County schools were FRPM-eligible at the beginning of the 2019-20 school year, a sizable decline of 3.2% and 2,315 students since 2018-19. Several Contra Costa school districts saw notable 1-year declines in FRPM-eligible student

enrollment including Acalanes Union High (down 26 or 7.0%), Lafayette Elementary (down 14 or 12.7%), Mt. Diablo Unified (down 1,327 or 9.2%), Oakley Union Elementary (down 139 or 5.8%), San Ramon Valley Unified (down 132 or 7.2%) and West Contra Costa Unified (down 1,146 or 5.1%). In contrast, Contra Costa Co. Office of Education (up 179 or 6.8%), John Swett Unified (up 57 or 6.7%), Liberty Union High (up 166 or 7.1%) and SBE – Synergy, Rocketship Future (up 106 or 33.8%) all saw notable increases in FRPM-eligibility.

Contra Costa districts that exceed the county’s overall percentage of FRPM-eligible (39.5%) in the 2019-20 school year include SBE–Rocketship Future Academy (78.8%), Pittsburg Unified (70.9%), Antioch Unified (69.2%), West Contra Costa Unified (65.7%), John Swett Unified (63.9%), Contra Costa County Office of Education (48.7%), Oakley Union Elementary (43.2%) and Mt. Diablo Unified (42.3%). Unified districts with the highest number of FRPM-eligible include West Contra Costa (21,126), Mt. Diablo (13,144), Antioch (11,887) and Pittsburg (8,060). Schools with the highest number of FRPM-eligible students in 2020 are Pittsburg Senior High (2,356), Antioch High (1,455), Richmond High (1,328), Deer Valley High (1,097), Mt. Diablo High (1,091), and Freedom High (1,052).

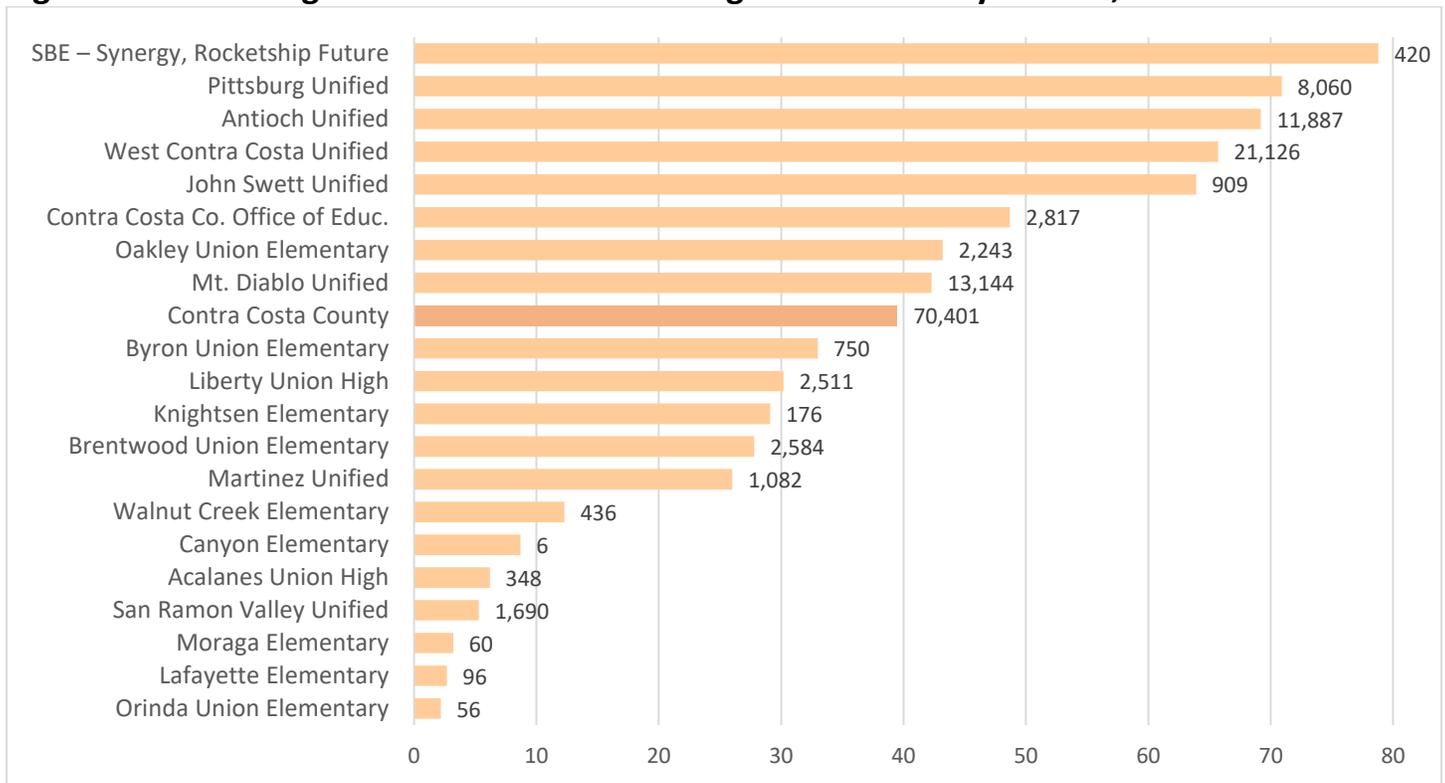
**Table 20 – Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Meals by District, 2004 – 2020**

District	2004-05 Percent	2009-10 Percent	2013-14 Percent	2017-18 Percent	2018-19 Count	2018-19 Percent	2019-20 Count	2019-20 Percent
Acalanes Union High	0.9	2.52	5.0	6.7	374	6.6	348	6.2
Antioch Unified	36.1	54.1	63.2	66.8	11,874	69.1	11,887	69.2
Brentwood Union Elementary	23.5	28.4	27.4	27.6	2,613	28.5	2,584	27.8
Byron Union Elementary	15.5	26.5	27.6	33.5	748	32.9	750	33.0
Canyon Elementary	9.4	10.1	11.1	6.9	6	8.8	6	8.7
Contra Costa Co. Office of Educ.	40.8	62.7	36.1	47.1	2,638	47.7	2,817	48.7
John Swett Unified	36.9	45.5	67.5	67.8	852	59.2	909	63.9
Knightsen Elementary	8.4	29.1	45.5	35.2	186	29.4	176	29.1
Lafayette Elementary	0.9	2.3	2.9	3.6	110	3.1	96	2.7
Liberty Union High	13.2	19.7	28.1	29.7	2,345	28.2	2,511	30.2
Martinez Unified	15.8	27.3	26.1	28.1	1,096	26.3	1,082	26.0
Moraga Elementary	1.0	1.0	1.4	3.7	59	3.2	60	3.2
Mt. Diablo Unified	28.5	39	46.2	45.2	14,471	46.7	13,144	42.3
Oakley Union Elementary	29	49.1	48.7	46.0	2,382	45.2	2,243	43.2
Orinda Union Elementary	0	1.1	32.4	2.2	57	2.2	56	2.2
Pittsburg Unified	64.6	78.4	84.3	73.8	8,072	71.2	8,060	70.9
San Ramon Valley Unified	1.7	2.7	4.2	5.8	1,822	5.7	1,690	5.3
SBE – Synergy, Rocketship Future	0	0	77.1	81.7	314	74.1	420	78.8
Walnut Creek Elementary	8.5	12.1	10.5	12.2	425	12.0	436	12.3
West Contra Costa Unified	57.5	65.8	70.9	69.6	22,272	70.1	21,126	65.7
<b>Contra Costa County</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>72,716</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>70,401</b>	<b>39.5</b>
<b>California</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>3,675,129</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>3,654,943</b>	<b>59.3</b>

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

Since the COVID-19 outbreak and resulting school closures, the county has struggled to rapidly develop and deploy a safe, alternative means to maintain student meal programs. Although the USDA which oversees in-school food programs has a number of well-planned contingencies already in place for emergencies, most school districts recognized the need for the USDA to grant waivers and exceptions to, among other things, allow meals to be distributed from more locations, discourage group or “congregate feeding,” and increase regulatory flexibility to permit communities to better assess and respond to local need. The county’s school district administrators in particular worked to align their meal distribution strategies with the CDC’s COVID-specific guidance for schools that recommends avoiding distribution in settings where people might gather to eat as a group, delivering meals to multiple community locations to minimize use of public transportation and maximize social distancing, and using ‘grab-and-go’ bagged meals, multi-meal packages, or meal delivery options.

**Figure 6 – Percentage and Number of FRPM-Eligible Students by District, 2019-20**



**Table 21 – Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Meals by School, 2019 – 2020**

District	School	Enrollment	FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible
Acalanes Union High	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	29	0	0.0
Byron Union Elementary	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	1	0	0.0
Lafayette Elementary	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	1	0	0.0
Moraga Elementary	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	3	0	0.0
Orinda Union Elementary	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	6	0	0.0
San Ramon Valley Unified	District Office	1	0	0.0
Walnut Creek Elementary	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	9	0	0.0
Lafayette Elementary	Burton Valley Elementary	740	5	0.7
Orinda Union Elementary	Glorietta Elementary	458	5	1.1
Moraga Elementary	Camino Pablo Elementary	349	6	1.7
San Ramon Valley Unified	Green Valley Elementary	501	9	1.8
San Ramon Valley Unified	John Baldwin Elementary	514	10	1.9
San Ramon Valley Unified	Sycamore Valley Elementary	639	13	2.0
Lafayette Elementary	Happy Valley Elementary	536	11	2.1
San Ramon Valley Unified	Alamo Elementary	336	7	2.1
Orinda Union Elementary	Del Rey Elementary	428	9	2.1
Orinda Union Elementary	Wagner Ranch Elementary	424	9	2.1
Lafayette Elementary	Springhill Elementary	458	10	2.2
Orinda Union Elementary	Sleepy Hollow Elementary	354	8	2.3
San Ramon Valley Unified	Rancho Romero Elementary	476	11	2.3
San Ramon Valley Unified	Vista Grande Elementary	606	16	2.6
Moraga Elementary	Los Perales Elementary	410	11	2.7
Orinda Union Elementary	Orinda Intermediate	898	25	2.8
Moraga Elementary	Joaquin Moraga Intermediate	673	19	2.8
Walnut Creek Elementary	Tice Creek	432	13	3.0
Acalanes Union High	Campolindo High	1,376	44	3.2
San Ramon Valley Unified	Diablo Vista Middle	954	31	3.2

District	School	Enrollment	FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible
Acalanes Union High	Miramonte High	1,236	42	3.4
Lafayette Elementary	M. H. Stanley Middle	1,256	45	3.6
San Ramon Valley Unified	San Ramon Valley High	2,062	74	3.6
San Ramon Valley Unified	Monte Vista High	2,467	90	3.6
San Ramon Valley Unified	Charlotte Wood Middle	985	38	3.9
San Ramon Valley Unified	Los Cerros Middle	582	23	4.0
San Ramon Valley Unified	Montair Elementary	529	21	4.0
Contra Costa County Office of Ed	Central County Special Ed Programs	24	1	4.2
San Ramon Valley Unified	Stone Valley Middle	623	26	4.2
San Ramon Valley Unified	Greenbrook Elementary	642	28	4.4
Lafayette Elementary	Lafayette Elementary	546	25	4.6
San Ramon Valley Unified	Neil A. Armstrong Elementary	545	26	4.8
Acalanes Union High	Acalanes High	1,318	66	5.0
San Ramon Valley Unified	Windemere Ranch Middle	1,318	69	5.2
San Ramon Valley Unified	Bollinger Canyon Elementary	514	28	5.4
San Ramon Valley Unified	Creekside Elementary	603	33	5.5
San Ramon Valley Unified	Hidden Hills Elementary	654	36	5.5
San Ramon Valley Unified	Walt Disney Elementary	541	30	5.5
Moraga Elementary	Donald L. Rheem Elementary	420	24	5.7
San Ramon Valley Unified	Live Oak Elementary	759	44	5.8
San Ramon Valley Unified	Iron Horse Middle	1,098	64	5.8
Mt. Diablo Unified	Walnut Acres Elementary	633	37	5.8
San Ramon Valley Unified	Montevideo Elementary	650	38	5.8
San Ramon Valley Unified	Pine Valley Middle	1,000	59	5.9
San Ramon Valley Unified	California High	2,882	172	6.0
San Ramon Valley Unified	Dougherty Valley High	3,378	205	6.1
West Contra Costa Unified	Kensington Elementary	506	32	6.3
San Ramon Valley Unified	Golden View Elementary	674	43	6.4
San Ramon Valley Unified	Venture (Alternative)	142	10	7.0
San Ramon Valley Unified	Tassajara Hills Elementary	464	33	7.1
San Ramon Valley Unified	Coyote Creek Elementary	813	58	7.1
Mt. Diablo Unified	Eagle Peak Montessori	313	23	7.3
Mt. Diablo Unified	Mt. Diablo Elementary	786	58	7.4
Mt. Diablo Unified	Valle Verde Elementary	468	35	7.5
San Ramon Valley Unified	Gale Ranch Middle	1,230	96	7.8
San Ramon Valley Unified	Country Club Elementary	558	44	7.9
San Ramon Valley Unified	Twin Creeks Elementary	557	45	8.1
San Ramon Valley Unified	Quail Run Elementary	953	77	8.1
Canyon Elementary	Canyon Elementary	69	6	8.7
Walnut Creek Elementary	Parkmead Elementary	443	40	9.0
Mt. Diablo Unified	Bancroft Elementary	661	66	10.0
Mt. Diablo Unified	Foothill Middle	903	94	10.4
Mt. Diablo Unified	Northgate High	1,487	155	10.4
Walnut Creek Elementary	Walnut Heights Elementary	413	44	10.7
San Ramon Valley Unified	Del Amigo High (Continuation)	96	11	11.5
Acalanes Union High	Las Lomas High	1,627	190	11.7
Mt. Diablo Unified	Strandwood Elementary	599	72	12.0
Mt. Diablo Unified	Sequoia Elementary	576	70	12.2
San Ramon Valley Unified	Bella Vista Elementary	533	65	12.2
Acalanes Union High	Acalanes Center for Independent Study	49	6	12.2
Walnut Creek Elementary	Indian Valley Elementary	368	46	12.5
Martinez Unified	Morello Park Elementary	542	70	12.9
Walnut Creek Elementary	Walnut Creek Intermediate	1,051	146	13.9
Walnut Creek Elementary	Buena Vista Elementary	460	69	15.0
Mt. Diablo Unified	Diablo View Middle	622	97	15.6

District	School	Enrollment	FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible
Martinez Unified	John Swett Elementary	514	82	16.0
Mt. Diablo Unified	Highlands Elementary	529	85	16.1
Mt. Diablo Unified	Valhalla Elementary	574	101	17.6
West Contra Costa Unified	Madera Elementary	480	85	17.7
Liberty Union High	Heritage High	2,595	478	18.4
Oakley Union Elementary	Almond Grove Elementary	541	101	18.7
Brentwood Union Elementary	Ron Nunn Elementary	660	129	19.5
Contra Costa County Office of Ed	Clayton Valley Charter High	2,234	439	19.7
Brentwood Union Elementary	R. Paul Krey Elementary	825	169	20.5
Walnut Creek Elementary	Murwood Elementary	379	78	20.6
Mt. Diablo Unified	College Park High	2,015	419	20.8
Liberty Union High	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	24	5	20.8
Knightsen Elementary	Old River Elementary	286	60	21.0
San Ramon Valley Unified	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	32	7	21.9
Brentwood Union Elementary	Loma Vista Elementary	617	135	21.9
Brentwood Union Elementary	Adams (J. Douglas) Middle	1,149	255	22.2
Mt. Diablo Unified	Monte Gardens Elementary	508	114	22.4
Brentwood Union Elementary	Pioneer Elementary	892	208	23.3
Byron Union Elementary	Timber Point Elementary	484	116	24.0
Mt. Diablo Unified	Pleasant Hill Elementary	637	153	24.0
Martinez Unified	Alhambra Senior High	1,217	300	24.7
Liberty Union High	Independence High	202	50	24.8
Martinez Unified	Briones (Alternative)	64	16	25.0
Brentwood Union Elementary	William B. Bristow Middle	1,182	297	25.1
Antioch Unified	Antioch Charter Academy	198	52	26.3
Martinez Unified	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	19	5	26.3
Contra Costa County Office of Ed	Contra Costa School of Performing Arts	451	123	27.3
Martinez Unified	Martinez Junior High	934	262	28.1
Mt. Diablo Unified	Horizons School: Independent Study	192	54	28.1
Mt. Diablo Unified	Hidden Valley Elementary	879	248	28.2
Brentwood Union Elementary	District Office	7	2	28.6
Mt. Diablo Unified	District Office	182	52	28.6
West Contra Costa Unified	Harding Elementary	454	131	28.9
Brentwood Union Elementary	Marsh Creek Elementary	765	230	30.1
Mt. Diablo Unified	Ayers Elementary	432	130	30.1
Liberty Union High	Liberty High	2,795	844	30.2
Mt. Diablo Unified	Gregory Gardens Elementary	378	115	30.4
Mt. Diablo Unified	Valley View Middle	795	243	30.6
West Contra Costa Unified	Hanna Ranch Elementary	419	131	31.3
Mt. Diablo Unified	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	105	33	31.4
Pittsburg Unified	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	38	12	31.6
Byron Union Elementary	Excelsior Middle	528	169	32.0
Brentwood Union Elementary	Brentwood Elementary	805	259	32.2
West Contra Costa Unified	Ohlone Elementary	468	151	32.3
West Contra Costa Unified	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	89	29	32.6
Martinez Unified	John Muir Elementary	421	141	33.5
West Contra Costa Unified	Olinda Elementary	371	126	34.0
Mt. Diablo Unified	Sequoia Middle	936	318	34.0
Mt. Diablo Unified	Pleasant Hill Middle	815	282	34.6
Brentwood Union Elementary	Edna Hill Middle	955	342	35.8
Mt. Diablo Unified	Pine Hollow Middle	569	204	35.9
Byron Union Elementary	Discovery Bay Elementary	416	150	36.1
Knightsen Elementary	Knightsen Elementary	319	116	36.4
Mt. Diablo Unified	Silverwood Elementary	530	194	36.6
Byron Union Elementary	Vista Oaks Charter	845	315	37.3

District	School	Enrollment	FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible
West Contra Costa Unified	Hercules Middle	601	227	37.8
Brentwood Union Elementary	Garin Elementary	731	277	37.9
West Contra Costa Unified	Hercules High	856	326	38.1
Antioch Unified	Antioch Charter Academy II	202	79	39.1
Mt. Diablo Unified	Prospect High (Continuation)	51	20	39.2
Martinez Unified	Vicente Martinez High	61	24	39.3
Oakley Union Elementary	Laurel Elementary	447	176	39.4
Mt. Diablo Unified	Woodside Elementary	321	127	39.6
West Contra Costa Unified	El Cerrito High	1,605	639	39.8
Brentwood Union Elementary	Mary Casey Black Elementary	695	278	40.0
Oakley Union Elementary	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	5	2	40.0
Mt. Diablo Unified	Westwood Elementary	297	120	40.4
Oakley Union Elementary	Summer Lake Elementary	346	141	40.8
West Contra Costa Unified	Lupine Hills Elementary	416	170	40.9
Oakley Union Elementary	O'Hara Park Middle	789	324	41.1
Oakley Union Elementary	Iron House Elementary	504	207	41.1
Liberty Union High	Freedom High	2,545	1,052	41.3
Mt. Diablo Unified	Mountain View Elementary	323	134	41.5
Contra Costa County Office of Ed	Far East County Programs	67	28	41.8
West Contra Costa Unified	West County Mandarin	211	89	42.2
West Contra Costa Unified	Fred T. Korematsu Middle	708	300	42.4
Brentwood Union Elementary	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	7	3	42.9
West Contra Costa Unified	Ellerhorst Elementary	376	167	44.4
Mt. Diablo Unified	Delta View Elementary	669	303	45.3
Oakley Union Elementary	Gehring Elementary	757	350	46.2
West Contra Costa Unified	Stewart Elementary	432	201	46.5
Martinez Unified	Las Juntas Elementary	384	182	47.4
West Contra Costa Unified	Fairmont Elementary	504	241	47.8
Oakley Union Elementary	Delta Vista Middle	903	436	48.3
Mt. Diablo Unified	Concord High	1,295	639	49.3
John Swett Unified	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	4	2	50.0
Contra Costa County Office of Ed	Heritage CCCOE Special Ed Programs	45	23	51.1
Oakley Union Elementary	Vintage Parkway Elementary	512	262	51.2
John Swett Unified	John Swett High	446	229	51.3
West Contra Costa Unified	Valley View Elementary	364	187	51.4
Mt. Diablo Unified	Holbrook Language Academy	342	182	53.2
Mt. Diablo Unified	Summit High (Continuation)	95	51	53.7
West Contra Costa Unified	Middle College High	279	155	55.6
West Contra Costa Unified	Pinole Valley High	1,261	721	57.2
Liberty Union High	La Paloma High (Continuation)	143	82	57.3
Antioch Unified	Dozier-Libbey Medical High	717	413	57.6
Antioch Unified	Deer Valley High	1,886	1,097	58.2
West Contra Costa Unified	Manzanita Middle	119	70	58.8
West Contra Costa Unified	District Office	44	26	59.1
West Contra Costa Unified	Mira Vista Elementary	608	363	59.7
Contra Costa County Office of Ed	Floyd I. Marchus	60	36	60.0
West Contra Costa Unified	Collins Elementary	304	185	60.9
West Contra Costa Unified	Pinole Middle	514	315	61.3
Mt. Diablo Unified	El Dorado Middle	873	536	61.4
Contra Costa County Office of Ed	Invictus Academy of Richmond	159	98	61.6
West Contra Costa Unified	De Anza High	1,401	873	62.3
Oakley Union Elementary	Oakley Elementary	390	244	62.6
John Swett Unified	Willow High	41	26	63.4
Contra Costa County Office of Ed	Summit Public School K2	602	382	63.5
Mt. Diablo Unified	El Monte Elementary	430	273	63.5

District	School	Enrollment	FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible
Pittsburg Unified	Foothill Elementary	564	361	64.0
Antioch Unified	Sutter Elementary	591	379	64.1
Antioch Unified	Dallas Ranch Middle	937	603	64.4
Antioch Unified	Orchard Park	760	492	64.7
Antioch Unified	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	159	103	64.8
West Contra Costa Unified	Sheldon Elementary	315	205	65.1
Pittsburg Unified	Pittsburg Senior High	3,604	2,356	65.4
West Contra Costa Unified	Tara Hills Elementary	429	282	65.7
West Contra Costa Unified	Shannon Elementary	365	241	66.0
West Contra Costa Unified	Vista High (Alternative)	239	159	66.5
John Swett Unified	Carquinez Middle	305	203	66.6
Antioch Unified	Bidwell Continuation High	150	100	66.7
Mt. Diablo Unified	Sun Terrace Elementary	456	305	66.9
Antioch Unified	Muir (John) Elementary	591	396	67.0
Antioch Unified	Prospects High (Alternative)	328	221	67.4
West Contra Costa Unified	Summit Public School: Tamalpais	446	301	67.5
West Contra Costa Unified	Washington Elementary	453	306	67.5
Antioch Unified	Grant Elementary	439	297	67.7
Mt. Diablo Unified	Olympic Continuation High	253	173	68.4
West Contra Costa Unified	Crespi Junior High	371	254	68.5
Antioch Unified	Live Oak High (Continuation)	146	100	68.5
Mt. Diablo Unified	Sunrise (Special Education)	29	20	69.0
Mt. Diablo Unified	Ygnacio Valley High	1,285	893	69.5
Antioch Unified	Diablo Vista Elementary	492	342	69.5
Antioch Unified	Black Diamond Middle	382	266	69.6
Antioch Unified	Lone Tree Elementary	574	402	70.0
Antioch Unified	Carmen Dragon Elementary	428	300	70.1
West Contra Costa Unified	Aspire Richmond Ca. College Prep Academy	549	388	70.7
Mt. Diablo Unified	Mt. Diablo High	1,540	1,091	70.8
Pittsburg Unified	Hillview Junior High	952	676	71.0
Antioch Unified	Antioch High	2,042	1,455	71.3
Antioch Unified	Rocketship Delta Prep	474	339	71.5
Pittsburg Unified	Rancho Medanos Junior High	891	638	71.6
Mt. Diablo Unified	Fair Oaks Elementary	328	235	71.6
Antioch Unified	Jack London Elementary	522	374	71.6
John Swett Unified	Rodeo Hills Elementary	626	449	71.7
West Contra Costa Unified	Richmond College Preparatory	554	398	71.8
West Contra Costa Unified	John F. Kennedy High	953	688	72.2
West Contra Costa Unified	Ford Elementary	452	327	72.3
Pittsburg Unified	Los Medanos Elementary	698	507	72.6
West Contra Costa Unified	Murphy Elementary	449	327	72.8
Pittsburg Unified	Heights Elementary	595	434	72.9
West Contra Costa Unified	Bayview Elementary	496	365	73.6
Pittsburg Unified	Stoneman Elementary	633	468	73.9
Mt. Diablo Unified	Wren Avenue Elementary	362	269	74.3
Pittsburg Unified	Marina Vista Elementary	632	470	74.4
Pittsburg Unified	Willow Cove Elementary	654	490	74.9
Antioch Unified	Park Middle	1,123	843	75.1
West Contra Costa Unified	Voices College-Bound Lang Acad at West	172	130	75.6
Pittsburg Unified	Martin Luther King Jr. Junior High	691	524	75.8
Mt. Diablo Unified	Crossroads High	25	19	76.0
Pittsburg Unified	Highlands Elementary	536	408	76.1
Contra Costa County Office of Ed	Caliber: Beta Academy	859	660	76.8
Antioch Unified	Mission Elementary	572	440	76.9
Antioch Unified	Marsh Elementary	669	518	77.4

District	School	Enrollment	FRPM Eligible	% FRPM Eligible
West Contra Costa Unified	Wilson Elementary	421	326	77.4
Contra Costa County Office of Ed	Making Waves Academy	1,021	792	77.6
Antioch Unified	Belshaw Elementary	482	378	78.4
SBE - Rocketship Futuro Academy	Rocketship Futuro Academy	533	420	78.8
West Contra Costa Unified	Dover Elementary	655	519	79.2
West Contra Costa Unified	Greenwood Academy	288	229	79.5
Mt. Diablo Unified	Ygnacio Valley Elementary	437	348	79.6
Pittsburg Unified	Black Diamond High (Continuation)	246	197	80.1
West Contra Costa Unified	Highland Elementary	472	378	80.1
Contra Costa County Office of Ed	Golden Gate Community	142	114	80.3
West Contra Costa Unified	Riverside Elementary	367	295	80.4
West Contra Costa Unified	Aspire Richmond Technology Academy	375	304	81.1
West Contra Costa Unified	Leadership Public Schools: Richmond	599	486	81.1
West Contra Costa Unified	Stege Elementary	268	218	81.3
West Contra Costa Unified	Richmond Charter Elem-Benito Juarez	488	397	81.4
Pittsburg Unified	Parkside Elementary	633	519	82.0
Antioch Unified	Turner Elementary	511	419	82.0
Antioch Unified	Antioch Middle	874	717	82.0
Antioch Unified	Kimball Elementary	474	391	82.5
Mt. Diablo Unified	Rio Vista Elementary	492	411	83.5
Antioch Unified	Fremont Elementary	444	371	83.6
West Contra Costa Unified	Lake Elementary	390	326	83.6
Mt. Diablo Unified	Riverview Middle	842	706	83.8
West Contra Costa Unified	Grant Elementary	550	464	84.4
West Contra Costa Unified	Helms Middle	851	718	84.4
Contra Costa County Office of Ed	East County Elementary Special Ed	26	22	84.6
West Contra Costa Unified	Richmond Charter Academy	267	226	84.6
West Contra Costa Unified	Montalvin Manor Elementary	539	464	86.1
Mt. Diablo Unified	Oak Grove Middle	790	691	87.5
West Contra Costa Unified	John Henry High	328	287	87.5
West Contra Costa Unified	Peres Elementary	553	486	87.9
Mt. Diablo Unified	Meadow Homes Elementary	839	745	88.8
West Contra Costa Unified	Richmond High	1,494	1,328	88.9
Mt. Diablo Unified	Shore Acres Elementary	478	426	89.1
West Contra Costa Unified	Edward M. Downer Elementary	542	488	90.0
Mt. Diablo Unified	Bel Air Elementary	477	431	90.4
West Contra Costa Unified	Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary	473	439	92.8
West Contra Costa Unified	Coronado Elementary	401	373	93.0
Mt. Diablo Unified	Cambridge Elementary	567	528	93.1
Mt. Diablo Unified	Diablo Community Day	16	15	93.8
West Contra Costa Unified	Verde Elementary	348	327	94.0
West Contra Costa Unified	Nystrom Elementary	490	461	94.1
West Contra Costa Unified	Lovonya DeJean Middle	446	420	94.2
West Contra Costa Unified	Lincoln Elementary	381	359	94.2
West Contra Costa Unified	Cesar E. Chavez Elementary	524	497	94.8
Contra Costa County Office of Ed	Mt. McKinley	99	99	100.0
Mt. Diablo Unified	Gateway High (Continuation)	1	1	100.0

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

The resulting meal program distribution plans were rolled out in mid-March 2020, with each district’s plan individualized to target the safety and needs of its families, staff and facilities. Some districts limited distribution sites to minimize the number of staff breaking the county’s shelter-in-place mandates. Many districts received assistance from local volunteers and support, such as from the Pleasant Hill-based nonprofit White Pony Express and the 32nd District PTA. To help reduce the economic burden COVID-19 posed to families, most districts made meals available to families with children regardless of their FRPM status or the

school they attend. Each district posted meal distribution requirements and instructions to their websites, and several plans were published in local newspapers.<sup>6</sup>

## 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. Although improved from 26.4 in 2019, based on 2020 HOI data, all major housing markets of the Oakland-Fremont-Hayward-Contra Costa region (31.2) remain significantly less affordable than the national average (61.3). In 2020, the Vallejo-Fairfield (40.8) and Sacramento-Roseville (39.2) markets remain the most affordable of those near Contra Costa County. Most regions saw significant improvement in affordability as measured by the HOI since 2019, indicating more homes are affordable to median income families. The housing market that includes Contra Costa County improved a significant 14.8 points from 16.4 to 31.2 affordable since 2018.

**Table 22 – Percentage of Homes Affordable to Median Income Households, 2006 – 2020**

Region	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Napa	4.3	35.3	62.5	64.4	10.2	21.0	15.8	25.3
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward-Contra Costa	9.3	60.1	67.3	64.4	29.4	29.3	16.4	31.2
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville	9.2	66.0	79.3	79.5	46.2	40.4	31.4	39.2
San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City	7.5	20.6	31.5	28.4	11.4	9.7	6.0	8.9
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara	13.7	44.0	54.1	48.5	20.9	19.4	12.7	22.9
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	10.4	47.4	61.9	66.2	25.6	19.5	16.7	31.5
Vallejo-Fairfield	14.9	64.6	84.8	86.4	56.0	46.8	22.4	40.8
<b>National Average</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>61.3</b>

Source: National Association of Builders, Housing Opportunity Index, March 2020; [http://www.nahb.org/reference\\_list.aspx?sectionID=135](http://www.nahb.org/reference_list.aspx?sectionID=135)

Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, the 2020 HUD fair market rents (FMR) in the greater San Francisco Bay Area region had all risen from 2019 levels with 6-7% increases in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, 10-12% increases in Napa and Sacramento Counties and 19-21% increases in Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties. As of February 2020, the FMR for a 2-bedroom unit in Contra Costa County had risen \$130 per month (up 6.2%) from the prior year to \$2,239 in 2020. In the first quarter of 2020, the median rent for a 2-bedroom unit ranged from \$1,349 per month in Sacramento County to \$3,339 in Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties.

**Table 23 – Median Monthly Rents, 2020**

County	Studio	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 Bedrooms
Alameda / Contra Costa Counties	\$1,488	\$1,808	\$2,239	\$3,042	\$3,720
Marin / San Francisco / San Mateo	\$2,197	\$2,720	\$3,339	\$4,365	\$4,657
Napa County	\$1,225	\$1,427	\$1,880	\$2,712	\$2,803
Sacramento County	\$952	\$1,072	\$1,349	\$1,946	\$2,368
Santa Clara County	\$2,103	\$2,458	\$2,970	\$3,943	\$4,525
Solano County	\$1,124	\$1,318	\$1,589	\$2,292	\$2,790

Source: HUD, User Data Sets, 40th percentile rents, FY 2020. <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html>

ACS data indicated that in 2018 owner-occupied rates rose in both the state (54.6%) and county (65.6%) by 0.9%, with 2,327 more owner-occupied units in Contra Costa since 2017. The county had 257,528 owner-occupied units in 2018. The number of state and county renter-occupied units also both rose 0.3%, with 353 more renter-occupied units in Contra Costa, for a total of 134,749 renter-occupied units in 2018. Median monthly costs for owner-occupied housing rose 3.4% (up \$76) to \$2,282 in the state and rose 4.5% (up \$114)

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.32ndpta.org/mealservices>

to \$2,641 in the county. Median monthly housing costs for renter-occupied units rose 5.2% (up \$71) to \$1,429 in the state and rose 6.4% (up \$102) to \$1,702 in the county. Based on HUD's definition of affordable housing, 39.0% of owner-occupied units with a mortgage and 55.4% of renter-occupied units in California were unaffordable to their occupants prior to the COVID-19 outbreak. Of Contra Costa residents in owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage, 36.4% (69,109) expended at least 30% of their income on housing costs in 2018. Among Contra Costa renters, 52.6% (67,729) expended at least 30% of their household income on housing costs in 2018.

In anticipation of COVID-19 impacts and responses on local economies, such as stay-at-home orders and business closures, in late March 2020 Governor Newsom issued Executive Orders allowing local jurisdictions to restrict COVID-related non-payment evictions of residential and commercial tenants and prohibiting landlords from evicting tenants for nonpayment of rent, with protections effective through July 25, 2020. In early April 2020, the Judicial Council of California followed suit by temporarily suspending judicial foreclosures and action on or entry of default in eviction cases statewide. On April 21, 2020, the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors adopted an urgency ordinance to temporarily prohibit evictions of residential and commercial tenants and to establish a moratorium on certain rent increases. These emergency actions are in recognition that the outbreak and resulting public health stay-at-home order and business closures threaten to severely reduce the incomes of a widespread portion of the population, and also take into consideration the county's pre-COVID housing affordability crisis, with its notable lack of affordable housing, spike in homelessness and displacement of low income families. Major utilities, such as Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), have further acknowledged the special additional financial burden of COVID-19 on Bay Area households by implementing flexible payment plans, suspending service disconnections for non-payment, waiving security deposit requirements, suspending medical baseline removals, accelerating climate credits on customer bills and providing additional support for low-income customers.

According to the U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey, about 6.1% of California adults in owner-occupied units did not make their mortgage payment in April, compared to 7.5% in July 2020. Of California adults in owner-occupied units, an estimated 3.5% in April and 3.7% in July had their mortgages deferred. About 7.3% of Hispanic and 13.4% of African American home owners in the state did not make their mortgage payment in April, compared to 15.1% and 1.8% in July. Note that 2.4% of Hispanic and 5.5% of African American home owners had deferrals in April, versus 4.0% and 14.4%, respectively, in July. An estimated 14.2% of California home owners with less than a high school diploma did not pay their mortgage in April, compared to 22.8% in July. Among California home owners with children, 6.0% in April and 13.4% in July did not make their mortgage payment. Interestingly, among California home owners with incomes less than \$25,000, 36.4% in April and just 8.8% in July did not pay their mortgage. Although the number and proportion of deferments did rise for this group of home owners, the Household Pulse data suggests stimulus and/or enhanced unemployment benefits may have improved the ability of the lowest income residents' to pay their mortgages. Still in July 2020, 17.8% of all California home owners and 33.0% of those with children are less than moderately confident they can pay their mortgage in August.

The U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey further indicates that 4.6% of Bay Area adults in owner-occupied units did not make their mortgage payment in April, compared to 4.0% in July 2020. Of Bay Area adults in owner-occupied units, 2.8% in April and 4.7% in July had deferred mortgages. About 1.8% of Hispanic and 7.9% of African American Bay Area home owners did not make their mortgage payment in April, compared to 9.5% of Hispanic and 3.2% of African American home owners in July 2020. Note that in April, 7.5% of Hispanic and 0.0% of African American Bay Area home owners had deferrals, while 12.6% of Hispanics and 5.6% of African Americans had deferrals in July. An estimated 84.8% of Bay Area home owners with less than a high school diploma did not pay their mortgage in April, compared to 40.5% in July. Among Bay Area home owners with children, 2.4% in April and 4.1% in July did not pay their mortgage. Interestingly, among Bay Area home owners with incomes less than \$25,000, 11.3% in April and 6.7% in July did not pay their mortgage, even as the number and proportion of deferments also declined for this group of home owners. About 24.1% of all Bay Area home owners who paid their mortgage in July report they used federal stimulus

checks and/or enhanced unemployment benefits to pay them. Still in July 2020, 10.5% of all Bay Area home owners and 18.5% of those with children are less than moderately confident they can pay their mortgage in August.

**Table 24 – Percentage Unable to Pay Last Month’s Mortgage or Rent, April and July 2020**

Household Type	California		SF-Oakland-Berkeley Metro Region	
	April	July	April	July
<b>Adults in Owner-Occupied Units</b>				
All Householders with Mortgage	6.1%	7.5%	4.6%	4.0%
Mortgage deferred	3.5%	3.7%	2.8%	4.7%
Hispanic householders	7.3%	15.1%	1.8%	9.5%
Mortgage deferred, Hispanic HH	2.4%	4.0%	7.5%	12.6%
African American householders	13.4%	1.8%	7.9%	3.2%
Mortgage deferred, African American HH	5.5%	14.4%	0.0%	5.6%
Householders with No diploma/GED	14.2%	22.8%	84.8%	40.5%
Householders with children	6.0%	13.4%	2.4%	4.1%
Householders with income < \$25K	36.4%	8.8%	11.3%	6.7%
<b>Adults in Renter-Occupied Units</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>July</b>
All Householders with Rent	10.5%	14.4%	10.6%	6.8%
Rent deferred	3.8%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%
Hispanic householders	8.4%	21.4%	3.5%	12.5%
Rent deferred, Hispanic HH	6.8%	2.2%	1.2%	0.3%
Asian householders	8.2%	13.0%	20.1%	8.2%
Rent deferred, Asian HH	1.5%	0.4%	1.9%	1.0%
African American householders	28.0%	18.5%	25.4%	2.4%
Rent deferred, African American HH	5.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Householders with No diploma/GED	16.0%	28.2%	46.9%	24.8%
Householders with children	13.8%	16.2%	18.3%	19.3%
Householders with income < \$25K	22.1%	19.0%	32.7%	11.6%

Source: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey/data.html>.

The U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey indicates 10.5% of California adults in renter-occupied units did not make their rent payment in April, compared to 14.4% in July 2020. Of California adults in rental units, about 3.8% in April but just 1.4% in July had their rent deferred. About 8.4% of Hispanic, 8.2% of Asian and 28.0% of African American renters in the state did not pay rent in April, compared to 21.4% of Hispanic, 13.0% of Asian and 18.5% of African American renters in July. Note that 6.8% of Hispanic, 1.5% of Asian and 5.0% of African American renters had deferrals in April, versus 2.2%, 0.4% and 0.9%, respectively, in July. An estimated 16.0% of California renters with less than a high school diploma did not pay rent in April, compared to 28.2% in July. Among California renters with children, 13.8% in April and 16.2% in July did not pay their rent. Interestingly, among California renters with incomes less than \$25,000, 22.1% in April and 19.0% in July did not pay their rent, despite a decline in the number and proportion of deferrals for these renters, which suggests stimulus check, enhanced unemployment benefits or both may have somewhat improved the ability of the lowest income residents’ to pay their rent. Indeed, 47.0% of the 9,088,866 California renters able to pay their rent in July say they used stimulus or UI benefits to do so. However in July 2020, 35.4% of all California renters and 46.0% of those with children are less than moderately confident they can pay their rent in August.

About 10.6% of Bay Area adults in renter-occupied units did not make their rent payment in April, compared to 6.8% in July 2020. Of Bay Area adults in rental units, 1.0% in April but just 0.4% in July had their rent deferred. About 3.5% of Hispanic, 20.1% of Asian and 25.4% of African American renters in the Bay Area did not pay rent in April, compared to 12.5% of Hispanic, 8.2% of Asian and 2.4% of African American renters in July. Note that 1.2% of Hispanic, 1.9% of Asian and 0.0% of African American renters had deferrals in April, versus 0.3%, 1.0% and 0.0%, respectively, in July. An estimated 46.9% of Bay Area renters with less than a high school diploma did not pay rent in April, compared to 24.8% in July. Among Bay Area

renters with children, 18.3% in April and 19.3% in July did not pay their rent, noting the number of Bay Area rental households with children has declined 18.9% since April. Interestingly, among Bay Area renters with incomes less than \$25,000, 32.7% in April and just 11.6% in July did not pay their rent, an improvement apparently unrelated to deferments for these renters. This suggests that stimulus checks, enhanced unemployment benefits or both may improve the ability of the lowest income residents' to pay rent, with 56.2% of the 1,269,118 Bay Area renters able to pay rent in July reporting they used stimulus and/or enhanced UI to do so. Still in July 2020, 21.2% of all Bay Area renters and 26.3% of those with children are less than moderately confident they can pay their August rent.

## 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 2019 a total of 2,295 individuals in the county were identified as currently homeless, up 3% or 61 persons since 2018, but a 43% increase since 2017. Importantly, PIT counts are only one measure of county residents in need of housing services and assistance, as throughout 2018, CoC services were accessed by 6,924 individuals, including 600 families. Of 2,295 currently homeless, only 29% (668) live in shelters, down from 31% in 2018. About 11% (62) of those sheltered are families. Since the 2018 PIT, the county has significantly reduced homelessness among those 62 years or older to 165 individuals, which fell by 15%, but homelessness among veterans rose by 14%, with 114 currently homeless in the county. A total of 191 (8%) are children in families, up from 168 in 2018. The PIT count also identified 129 transition age youth (18-24 year olds). Importantly, the McKinney-Vento Homeless Act Demographics Database indicates 3,161 students who attend Contra Costa schools do not have stable housing as of January 2019, a 41.5% increase since 2,234 students in January 2018.

**Table 25 – Point-In-Time Count of Unsheltered Persons by County Sub-Area, 2011 – 2019**

Area	2011		2013		2015		2018		2019	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
West County	581	39.0	376	35.1	196	24.3	323	21.0	510	31.3
Central County	677	45.4	467	43.6	331	41.0	523	34.0	678	41.7
East County	232	15.6	228	21.3	280	34.7	692	45.0	439	27.0
<b>County Total</b>	<b>1,490</b>		<b>1,071</b>		<b>807</b>		<b>1,537</b>		<b>1,627</b>	

Source: <https://cchealth.org/h3/coc/pdf/PIT-report-2019.pdf>.

Since the COVID-19 outbreak, public service agencies, such as the CDC, have raised specific concerns and issued guidelines regarding the heightened risk homeless individuals have of contracting the virus. Generally limited in their ability to wash hands, disinfect their immediate environment, social distance, wear protective clothing, or access appropriate health care, the homeless are likely to be among the most susceptible to the virus. Given the higher incidence of underlying medical conditions among this population, the homeless are also particularly vulnerable to contracting more severe forms of the disease. Among the initiatives undertaken in California to help address this looming health crisis, the Homeful Foundation, in coordination with the Governor's Office, has used a \$500,000 donation to purchase 28 RV trailers, which now house homeless families in the three California counties of Salinas, San Bernardino and Santa Cruz. The Pfizer Foundation has pledged an additional \$250,000 to purchase 12 more trailers. This RV shelter initiative has also been touted as a highly scalable approach that can grow as funding becomes available.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> See for instance <https://news.yahoo.com/homeful-foundation-brings-rv-shelters-14000677.html>; and <https://www.nbcbayarea.com/news/local/east-bay/contra-costa-hotels-transformed-into-homeless-shelters/2310833/>

**Table 26 – Unsheltered Homeless in Contra Costa by Sub-Area, 2015 – 2019**

City	2015		2018		2019	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Alamo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Antioch	122	12.1	350	23.1	226	13.9
Bay Point	25	2.5	61	4.0	57	3.5
Bethel Island	5	0.5	7	0.5	1	0.1
Brentwood	11	1.1	35	2.3	14	0.9
Clayton	10	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clyde	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Concord	114	11.3	252	16.7	350	21.5
Crockett	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.7
Discovery Bay	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
El Cerrito	30	3.0	14	0.9	8	0.5
El Sobrante	14	1.4	10	0.7	16	1.0
Hercules	12	1.2	2	0.1	1	0.1
Lafayette	1	0.1	6	0.4	3	0.2
Martinez	72	7.2	117	7.7	156	9.6
North Richmond	9	0.9	24	1.6	38	2.3
Oakley	8	0.8	49	3.2	13	0.8
Orinda	--	--	1	0.1	0	0.0
Pacheco	18	1.8	16	1.1	10	0.6
Pinole	11	1.1	0	0.0	3	0.2
Pittsburg	56	5.6	110	7.3	128	7.9
Pleasant Hill	63	6.3	85	5.6	59	3.6
Richmond	356	35.4	270	17.8	333	20.5
Rodeo	12	1.2	14	0.9	41	2.5
San Pablo	23	2.3	46	3.0	58	3.6
San Ramon	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Walnut Creek	33	3.3	42	2.8	99	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,006</b>		<b>1,513</b>		<b>1,627</b>	

Source: <https://cchealth.org/h3/coc/pdf/PIT-report-2019.pdf>.

Locally through the Project Roomkey initiative, the CCHS began moving homeless individuals awaiting COVID-19 test results and those considered especially high risk out of shelters and encampments and into motels and hotels in early April 2020. By June 15, the county had leased five facilities, two in Richmond, two in Concord and one in Pittsburg, and made 514 placements. For about \$2.5 million per month, mostly from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funds, the county has been able to lease rooms, supply food, and staff the program with skilled personnel who manage the sites and provide services and case referrals. Ironically, the need to face the COVID-crisis head on may ultimately serve longer term social justice goals, as the success of Project Roomkey appears to bring within reach a workable, affordable solution to the elusive homeless problem. Homeless advocates and county officials alike have embraced proposals to formally purchase the leased facilities and convert them to permanent shelters. Even as state moratoriums on evictions and foreclosures expire and back rent or mortgage payments become due, fears about a rapid expansion of homelessness may be somewhat tempered now by the new possibilities that evictions can be halted, late mortgages do not have to result in foreclosures, unpaid utilities do not have to be cut off, and the homeless can be housed. The extent of risk in any given community is difficult to calculate without knowing the number of residents who may have been protected under expiring federal and state moratoriums, prior coronavirus legislation, and future legislative actions, but most analysts project that communities of color and residents with lower wage, service-based employment face the greatest risk of homelessness.

## HEALTH IMPACTS AND RESPONSE

One of only a few counties in the U.S. to sponsor its own health care system, Contra Costa offers a broad 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).

## Healthcare Insurance

The ACS estimates that 8.5% of California residents and 5.7% (64,189) of Contra Costa County residents were uninsured in 2018, with both rates improved since 2017 (10.5% and 7.2%, respectively). Coverage among children in the county continues to improve and compare favorably to the state. About 3.8% of 0-18 year olds in the state and 2.7% (7,413) in the county were uninsured in 2018. About 2.7% of 0-5 year olds in the state were uninsured in 2018, down 0.6 points from 2017. About 1.8% of 0-5 year olds in the county were uninsured, down 0.2 points or 199 fewer uninsured 0-5 year olds since 2017. Critically, 58.6% (161,042) of Contra Costa 0-18 year olds had employer-based coverage only, putting them at more risk of a coverage lapse due to COVID-19 business closures and layoffs. Another 7.2% (19,667) have coverage purchased directly from providers which could lapse if residents experiencing loss of income become unable to afford their insurance premiums.

**Table 27 – Children with One Type of Health Insurance by Coverage Type, 2018**

Area	Pop. < 19	Total	Employer-based	Direct-purchase	Medicare	Medicaid
California	9,591,494	8,718,417	4,269,572	583,381	43,597	3,713,847
	%	90.9	44.5	6.1	0.5	38.7
Contra Costa County	274,982	252,355	161,042	19,667	888	69,779
	%	91.8	58.6	7.2	0.3	25.4
Alamo	3,905	3,624	2,846	668	0	110
	%	92.8	72.9	17.1	0.0	2.8
Antioch	29,899	26,584	12,818	1,352	46	12,236
	%	88.9	42.9	4.5	0.2	40.9
Bayview	495	412	239	43	0	130
	%	83.2	48.3	8.7	0.0	26.3
Bethel Island	301	276	171	0	0	93
	%	91.7	56.8	0.0	0.0	30.9
Blackhawk	2,349	2,257	1,581	551	0	125
	%	96.1	67.3	23.5	0.0	5.3
Brentwood	16,910	15,559	11,381	743	13	3,107
	%	92.0	67.3	4.4	0.1	18.4
Clayton	2,874	2,786	2,354	293	0	139
	%	96.9	81.9	10.2	0.0	4.8
Concord	27,877	25,207	14,259	1,915	330	8,578
	%	90.4	51.1	6.9	1.2	30.8
Contra Costa Centre	704	661	445	106	0	81
	%	93.9	63.2	15.1	0.0	11.5
Crockett	492	474	348	48	0	78
	%	96.3	70.7	9.8	0.0	15.9
Danville	12,107	11,706	10,191	1,313	0	202
	%	96.7	84.2	10.8	0.0	1.7
Discovery Bay	4,155	3,827	2,855	305	0	629
	%	92.1	68.7	7.3	0.0	15.1
E Richmond Heights	410	410	283	15	0	112
	%	100.0	69.0	3.7	0.0	27.3
El Cerrito	4,747	4,260	3,133	353	45	720
	%	89.7	66.0	7.4	0.9	15.2
El Sobrante	2,743	2,418	1,250	173	23	972
	%	88.2	45.6	6.3	0.8	35.4
Hercules	5,371	4,889	3,493	275	0	1,080
	%	91.0	65.0	5.1	0.0	20.1

Area	Pop. < 19	Total	Employer-based	Direct-purchase	Medicare	Medicaid
Kensington	1,043	1,033	815	178	0	40
	%	99.0	78.1	17.1	0.0	3.8
Lafayette	6,762	6,459	5,141	927	0	391
	%	95.5	76.0	13.7	0.0	5.8
Martinez	7,691	7,171	5,387	533	0	1,228
	%	93.2	70.0	6.9	0.0	16.0
Moraga	4,241	4,039	3,613	384	12	30
	%	95.2	85.2	9.1	0.3	0.7
Oakley	12,598	11,038	7,553	725	0	2,760
	%	87.6	60.0	5.8	0.0	21.9
Orinda	4,815	4,644	4,089	532	0	23
	%	96.4	84.9	11.0	0.0	0.5
Pacheco	599	552	249	62	0	241
	%	92.2	41.6	10.4	0.0	40.2
Pinole	3,568	3,391	2,228	270	0	876
	%	95.0	62.4	7.6	0.0	24.6
Pittsburg	18,605	16,751	8,385	816	35	7,390
	%	90.0	45.1	4.4	0.2	39.7
Pleasant Hill	7,211	6,671	5,413	636	104	518
	%	92.5	75.1	8.8	1.4	7.2
Richmond	25,480	22,832	8,686	1,085	13	13,028
	%	89.6	34.1	4.3	0.1	51.1
Rodeo	2,555	2,253	1,022	80	0	1,151
	%	88.2	40.0	3.1	0.0	45.0
San Pablo	8,112	7,388	2,452	264	8	4,664
	%	91.1	30.2	3.3	0.1	57.5
San Ramon	22,799	21,484	18,388	2,138	0	903
	%	94.2	80.7	9.4	0.0	4.0
Tara Hills	1,299	1,105	730	71	0	274
	%	85.1	56.2	5.5	0.0	21.1
Vine Hill	1,033	978	572	30	62	314
	%	94.7	55.4	2.9	6.0	30.4
Walnut Creek	11,853	11,309	8,537	1,374	169	1,229
	%	95.4	72.0	11.6	1.4	10.4

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

As early as February 2020, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services began warning that COVID-19 had the potential to cause serious overcrowding in hospitals, and some localities responded by cancelling or rescheduling elective and non-urgent medical procedures. According to the U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey, in mid-April 2020, 39.5% of California adults and 42.0% of adults in the greater Bay Area had delayed seeking medical care in the prior month because of the COVID-19 outbreak. By the end of May, 42.7% of California adults and 44.7% of Bay Area adults said they had delayed seeking medical care due to COVID. However, by mid-July after a partial reopening and easing concerns about overcrowded in Bay Area hospitals, the percentage of Bay Area adults who had delayed medical care in the past month fell to 36.1%.<sup>8</sup>

In mid-July 2020, the decision to delay medical care for Bay Area adults appears unrelated to whether a person is currently employed (38.5%) or unemployed (32.9%), but is more likely to have occurred among adults who have been using credit cards or loans to pay their bills (44.9%), those in households with income of \$25,000 to \$34,999 (48.3%) or \$35,000 to \$49,999 (49.5%), adults with at least a bachelor's degree (43.0%), those age 40-49 (42.5%), white residents (43.2%) and Black residents (53.7%).

One potential positive outcome of the COVID-19 crisis may be an increase in public awareness of the interdependence of communities and the need to prioritize quality health care access for all. The destructive force of the pandemic has exposed the flaws and limitations of a health care system tied to employment and

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/hhp/#/?measures=CDR&s\\_state=00006&s\\_metro=41860&mapAreaSelector=msa](https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/hhp/#/?measures=CDR&s_state=00006&s_metro=41860&mapAreaSelector=msa)

may spur support to disentangle health care from its costly, profit-oriented structure geared to market-based objectives. With new, compassionate safety net measures and programs rapidly enactment in just a few months, many lofty social justice goals may appear more reachable than before COVID. People may recognize the incongruity of low income essential service workers, who are their front line of defense against the COVID spread, also being the community members least likely to have the protection of health care access. Facing the hardships of COVID-19 may renew public support for more comprehensive care, universal family care, improved elder care, more public control over the development and availability of medicines, more health care access through telemedicine, and paid sick leave for all workers.

**Table 28 – Percentage who Delayed Medical Care Due to COVID, April and July 2020**

Respondent Group	California		SF-Oakland-Berkeley Metro Area	
	April 2020	July 2020	April 2020	July 2020
<b>All residents 18 and Older</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	<b>36.1%</b>
Age 18-29	41.4%	39.4%	51.9%	40.2%
Age 30-39	36.8%	41.3%	40.6%	41.9%
Age 40-49	37.5%	39.7%	42.7%	42.5%
Age 50-59	38.6%	48.1%	34.6%	26.0%
Age 60-69	51.9%	39.6%	45.2%	31.0%
Age 70-79	32.6%	41.2%	32.1%	40.5%
Age 80 and older	18.5%	27.1%	41.1%	13.7%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic residents, any race	32.9%	36.7%	37.4%	30.1%
White, non-Hispanic	45.6%	44.8%	48.2%	43.2%
Black, non-Hispanic	47.8%	34.4%	44.2%	53.7%
Asian, non-Hispanic	32.7%	41.7%	29.8%	24.1%
<b>Education Level</b>				
Less than high school	31.1%	30.2%	24.8%	9.1%
HS diploma or GED	41.3%	40.3%	42.2%	25.5%
Some college or AA degree	38.2%	43.8%	45.0%	36.8%
BA or higher	43.2%	43.7%	41.4%	43.0%
<b>Current Employment Status</b>				
Employed adult	37.3%	40.7%	41.4%	38.5%
Unemployed adult	41.9%	41.5%	42.9%	32.9%
<b>Annual HH Income</b>				
Less than \$25K	38.8%	30.3%	69.3%	26.6%
\$25K – 34K	41.8%	47.3%	43.6%	48.3%
\$35K – 49K	36.1%	36.5%	20.9%	49.5%
\$50K – 74K	35.6%	43.4%	32.2%	24.1%
\$75K – 99K	39.5%	47.5%	57.4%	27.9%
\$100K – 149K	39.7%	42.9%	45.8%	40.6%
\$150K – 199K	43.8%	46.9%	39.3%	43.9%
\$200K or more	43.5%	40.4%	38.4%	37.3%
<b>Means used to pay bills in past week</b>				
Used regular income	--	42.6%	--	35.6%
Used credit cards/loans	--	54.0%	--	44.9%
Used savings or sold assets	--	45.3%	--	41.4%
Used money from friends/family	--	42.7%	--	32.4%
Used UI benefits	--	45.9%	--	33.4%
Used stimulus check	--	41.9%	--	43.7%
Used savings from deferred/forgiven payments	--	44.5%	--	26.1%

Source: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey/data.html>.

## Asthma

In 2019, Contra Costa County received an F grade on the air quality measures of high ozone days and particle pollution used by the American Lung Association (ALA) State of the Air evaluation. The ALA also reported that in 2019, about 16,262 Contra Costa County children with asthma were at special risk from low air quality.

According to the CDPH, asthma rates in the state have increased for the past three decades, with about 40,000 Californians now hospitalized for asthma each year. African-Americans and children are at the greater risk for asthma-related hospitalization and death compared to other groups. Contra Costa County sees higher prevalence rates of asthma and higher rates of asthma-related hospitalizations and emergency room visits than the state across all age groups. Among county residents of all ages, 20.7% have had an asthma diagnosis at some point in their lives, compared to 14.8% statewide. In 2017, the rate of asthma-related hospitalizations among all age groups in the county was 5.3 per 10,000 (581 events) compared to 4.7 statewide, and the rate of asthma-related ER visits in the county was 62.6 per 10,000 (6,706 events) compared to 46.9 statewide. Among children age 0-4, the 2017 rate of asthma-related hospitalizations in the county was 17.6 per 10,000 (111 events) compared to 16.6 statewide, and the rate of asthma-related ER visits was 112.7 per 10,000 (709 events) in the county compared to 91.5 statewide. Rates of asthma-related hospitalizations among African Americans in the county (13.5) are 4 times higher than among whites (3.4), while asthma-related ER visits among African Americans (216.3) are 6 times higher than among whites (36.2).<sup>9</sup>

Critically, the CDC warns that COVID-19, which affects the respiratory tract, may be particularly threatening for those who suffer from moderate to severe asthma. Not only can the COVID-19 virus itself trigger asthma attacks, but COVID-related anxiety and stress may also trigger an asthma attack. Those with moderate to severe asthma may also be at higher risk of getting very sick from COVID-19, which can lead to pneumonia and acute respiratory disease. Paradoxically, COVID-19 also resulted in regional disruptions of primary air pollution contributors, such as greenhouse gas-causing industry and automobile use, which consequently led to dramatic improvements in air quality in March and April. In light of these air quality improvements, the Bay Area Air District petitioned Bay Area employers in July to extend telecommuting options for workers even after shelter-in-place orders are lifted, citing reduced congestion, cost savings and improved work-life balance. Although these positive effects, including air quality improvements, may end up being short-lived, they nonetheless demonstrate how responsive and resilient the environment is.

## Nutrition

Food insecurity concerns have been exacerbated by COVID-19, with business closures and job losses causing more families to turn to food banks, many for the first time. According to the U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey, 9.7% of California households and 4.9% of households in the greater Bay Area experienced some degree of food scarcity prior to the onset of COVID. In July 2020 after 4 months of COVID-19 impacts, 14.3% of California households and 9.1% of Bay Area households reported food scarcity. Among Bay Area adult residents, food scarcity reports were most pronounced among those age 55 to 64 (13.4%), Hispanics (22.1%), African Americans (24.3%), adults with less than a high school education (35.3%), those with no more than a diploma or GED (19.2%), those in single person households (18.9%), adults who are currently unemployed (15.6%), adults caring for an elderly person (22.0%), and those earning less than \$50,000 annually (27.8%).<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup><https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDC/DEOD/DCID/DCID/Pages/CaliforniaBreathingCountyAsthmaProfiles.aspx>

<sup>10</sup>[https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/hhp/#/?s\\_state=00006&s\\_metro=41860&mapAreaSelector=msa&measures=FR](https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/hhp/#/?s_state=00006&s_metro=41860&mapAreaSelector=msa&measures=FR)

**Table 29 – Food Scarcity, March and July 2020**

Sometimes or Often not Enough to Eat	California		SF-Oakland-Berkeley Metro Area	
	Before COVID	July 2020	Before COVID	July 2020
All residents 18 and Older in HH with Children	9.7%	15.4%	1.5%	8.0%
65 and older residents in HH with Children	1.4%	12.9%	4.3%	3.5%
Hispanic residents in HH with Children	9.8%	21.4%	1.0%	13.9%
African American residents in HH with Children	43.2%	12.2%	12.9%	15.1%
Residents with less than high school in HH with Children	20.1%	25.9%	0.0%	84.2%
Residents with HS diploma or GED in HH with Children	8.8%	20.1%	0.0%	6.0%
Unemployed adult in HH with Children	13.6%	19.8%	2.6%	15.9%
Adult caring for elderly person in HH with Children	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	9.9%
Resident in HH with income < \$50,000 and Children	20.2%	19.8%	7.3%	26.2%
Adults age 55-64	8.6%	15.9%	2.5%	13.4%
Hispanic adults	8.8%	20.7%	1.9%	22.1%
African American adults	35.6%	17.7%	8.8%	24.3%
Adults with less than high school	17.8%	34.0%	3.8%	35.3%
Unemployed adult	10.4%	19.6%	4.4%	15.6%
Adult caring for elderly person	0.6%	8.9%	4.3%	22.0%
Adult with HH income \$50,000	16.5%	23.4%	8.0%	27.8%

Source: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey/data.html>, Food scarcity defined as sometimes or often not having enough to eat.

At the same time as residents report an increased need, local providers, such as Food Bank of Contra Costa and Solano which typically serves 180,000 individuals monthly, say COVID-19 has reduced their capacity to meet the rising demand. National food bank network, Feeding America, reported that food bank and food pantry use had already increased 40% as early as March 2020. However, donations of surplus food from large retail distributors dropped off sharply as sheltered-at-home consumers began to empty store shelves, cooking more at home and fearing food scarcity. Individual donations also fell off in the face of food shortages and economic uncertainty. Food banks have further struggled to maintain their volunteer workforce and the cleaning supplies needed to continue operations,<sup>11</sup> which in March spurred Governor Newsom to deploy the California National Guard to provide statewide assistance to food banks. Locally, the Food Bank of Contra Costa and Solano has had to cancel in-person fundraising events that typical provide about \$200,000 of their annual operating budget. They warn that without alternative resources, households with children or seniors, which make up 64% of their patrons, will be among those most at risk to go hungry.

According to the U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey, approximately 1,659,268 California adults used free groceries or food in mid-April, but this figure rose 64.4% to 2,727,287 by July 2020. Among the 2,727,287 California adults who report using free groceries or food in mid-July 2020, 54.4% accessed a school-based program or another program aimed at children and 27.7% accessed a food pantry or food bank. About 21.5% (3,144,965) of adults currently experiencing food scarcity in California said they were not at all confident they could afford food in the next month. The U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey estimates about 94,898 Bay Area adults used free groceries or food in mid-April, but this figure rose 131.8% to 219,950 by July 2020. Among the 219,950 Bay Area adults who used free groceries or food in mid-July, 22.3% accessed a school-based program or another program aimed at children and 44.1% accessed a food pantry or food bank. About 18.0% (220,142) of adults in the Bay Area currently experiencing food scarcity said they were not at all confident they could afford food in the next month.

Looking at California adults in households with children, about 1,161,812 used free groceries or food in mid-April, but this figure rose 46.7% to 1,704,623 by July, according to U.S. Census Household Pulse data. Among the 1,704,623 California adults in households with children who used free groceries or food in mid-July, 73.9% accessed a school-based program or another program aimed at children and 24.7% accessed a

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.wsws.org/en/articles/2020/04/30/food-a30.html>

food pantry or food bank. About 21.5% (1,429,711) of California adults in households with children who are currently experiencing food scarcity said they were not at all confident they could afford food in the next month. About 71,311 Bay Area adults in households with children used free groceries or food in mid-April, but this figure fell 27.1% to 51,978 by July 2020. Among the 51,978 Bay Area adults in households with children who report using free groceries or food in July, 74.0% accessed a school-based program or another program aimed at children and 17.6% accessed a food pantry or food bank. About 9.9% of adults in the Bay Area currently experiencing food scarcity said they were not at all confident they could afford food in the next month. Note that U.S. Census Household Pulse data is an experimental product that has been updated and corrected several times since its release.

## 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. In California, dental problems result in an estimated 874,000 missed school days annually, over half of kindergarteners have experienced tooth decay, and rates are higher among low-income and Latino children.<sup>12</sup> According to the 2019-20 California Scorecard published by Children Now, although Medi-Cal includes dental coverage for more than half of California children, only 34% of 0-5 year olds enrolled in Medi-Cal in 2017 received preventive services due to lack of providers, outreach, and coordination. Only 19% of low income children age 0-5 in Contra Costa had visited a dentist in the past year, compared to 21% in the prior report and 26% in California as a whole. The state overall received a C- grade for children's oral health care in 2020.<sup>13</sup>

In early April 2020, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) released statewide guidance for treating patients with dental emergencies, but recommending the postponement of routine procedures, surgeries, and non-urgent dental visits during the COVID-19 outbreak. In May 2020, concerned that the response to defer and postpone routine checkups and preventative dental procedures due to COVID-19 may create its own public health impacts, the CDPH consequently released additional guidelines for resuming non-emergency dental procedures, including precautions to avoid the spread of COVID-19 among patients and staff. The CDPH also produced consumer-level guidelines to educate patients how to minimize spread when seeking dental services, such as maintaining physical distance in waiting rooms, wearing face masks while in the dental office, washing or sanitizing hands, preparing to be pre-screened, and using tele-dentistry whenever available.<sup>14</sup>

## Substance Abuse

The 2020 California Department of Public Health County Health Status Profile reports that Contra Costa has 148.0 drug-induced deaths per year based on a 3-year average, which translates into an age-adjusted rate of 12.2 deaths per 100,000, compared to 13.1 statewide. The county rate rose from 10.9 in the 2019 Profile, while the state's age-adjusted death rate also rose from 12.7 in the prior year.

CDPH data indicates the county also had 53 opioid-related overdose deaths (which includes prescription painkillers and street drugs such as heroin) in 2016, a 7% increase since 2014. Opioid-related overdose deaths in the county most recently rose 57.7% from 52 in 2017 to 82 in 2018. This dramatic surge spurred Contra Costa County to join in a lawsuit brought by a consortium of California counties against a number of opioid manufacturers and distributors. The lawsuit is intended to provide, in part, cost recovery for tax dollars spent

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DCDIC/CDCB/CDPH%20Document%20Library/Oral%20Health%20Program/FINAL%20REDESIGNED%20COHP-Oral-Health-Plan-ADA.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.childrennow.org/portfolio-posts/20-report-card/>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DCDIC/CDCB/Pages/OralHealthProgram/OralHealthProgram.aspx#>

in response to the opioid epidemic, including emergency services, prevention, monitoring, treatment, dependency relief and other ongoing actions required to fight the crisis.<sup>15</sup>

**Table 30 – Drug-Induced Age-Adjusted Death Rates, 2017-2019**

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020
State	11.8	12.2	12.7	13.1
County	11.4	11.0	10.9	12.2

Source: <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CHSP-County%20Profiles%202018.pdf>

**Table 31 – Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths and Age-Adjusted Rates, 2015-2018**

Area		2015	2016	2017	2018
State	Number	1,992	2,039	2,194	2,428
	Rate	4.79	4.87	5.22	5.82
County	Number	49	53	52	82
	Rate	4.19	4.38	4.35	6.82

Source: <https://skylab.cdph.ca.gov/ODdash/>

## Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)

Since January 2020, COVID-19 has spread rapidly in many U.S. communities. By August 18, a total of 632,667 cases and 11,342 deaths have been confirmed in California, with 11,442 cases, 157 deaths and 10,070 recoveries in Contra Costa County. The county has also tested 177,729 residents. At its peak so far on August 10, the coronavirus in Contra Costa County added 516 new cases in one 24-hour period. Residents of all ages contract the virus, although 31% of deaths in the county have occurred among residents age 81 to 90.<sup>16 17</sup>

Richmond currently has the highest number of cases (2,358), followed by Antioch (1,514) and Concord (1,498). However, particularly high rates per 100,000 are found in San Pablo (3,279), Bay Point (2,602), Richmond (2,120) and Pittsburg (1,670). On August 18, 2020 the county reports 98 residents are currently hospitalized for COVID, the county has 41 ICU beds and 216 ventilators staffed and available. Among Contra Costa residents and staff living or working in Long Term Care Facilities (LTCF), there have been 738 confirmed COVID cases and 99 deaths, and the county continues to monitor 33 known outbreaks at LTCFs. Among the county’s homeless population, 109 COVID cases have been confirmed from 2,378 tested. The county has also placed 588 homeless individuals at high risk into hotels since April 2020.

Several major indicators in the county currently demonstrate a favorable trend with the number of cases flat or declining, the number of hospitalizations flat or declining, and the number of available hospital beds sufficient to meet the current demand. Public health officials also indicate that the county has been able to maintain the necessary contact tracing and isolation capacity needed, and healthcare providers have at least a 30-day supply of personal protective equipment (PPE) on hand.

## Mental Health

Based on results of the U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey, in mid-April 2020, 29.7% of California adults and 25.6% of Bay Area adults report feeling nervous, anxious or on edge four or more days per week. Among California adults, these frequent feelings of anxiety are more pronounced in those less than 40 years old (36.2%), females (32.7%), Latinos (35.2%), those with some college or an A.A. degree (34.4%) and those with incomes below \$35,000 (38.5%). Among Bay Area adults surveyed in mid-April 2020, frequent anxiety is most pronounced among those less than 40 (29.8%), females (29.8%), and those with incomes below \$25,000 (43.1%).

Importantly, three months later in mid-July, reports of feeling nervous, anxious or on edge four or more days per week have increased substantially for both California (35.0%) and Bay Area (30.7%) adults. California

<sup>15</sup> <https://cchealth.org/press-releases/2018/0502-Fight-Against-Opioid-Epidemic.php>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/index.html>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.coronavirus.cchealth.org/dashboard>

adults much more likely to experience frequent feelings of anxiety include those less than 30 years old (47.7%), females (38.1%), those with just a high school diploma or GED (39.2%), those with some college or an A.A. degree (40.8%) and those with incomes below \$25,000 (39.3%). Clearly, financial concerns underlie much of this anxiety as California adults most likely to report frequent anxiety in mid-July are those who have been paying bills using credit (46.5%), money borrowed from family or friends (45.2%), and/or money from deferred or forgiven payments (51.6%).

Among Bay Area adults surveyed in mid-July, feeling anxiety four or more days per week is more pronounced than average (30.7%) for those less than 40 (48.0%), females (34.6%), those with some college or an A.A. degree (40.4%), those with no children (35.2%) and those with incomes below \$35,000 (37.9%). Finances also appear to be a key concern for Bay Area adults in mid-July with those who have been paying bills using credit (35.0%), money from savings or sold assets (35.9%), money borrowed from family or friends (64.7%), and/or money saved from deferred or forgiven payments (61.6%) among the most likely to experience frequent anxiety.

The U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey also measures change in the percentage of residents who report depression symptoms. Results in mid-April 2020 indicate that 18.5% of California adults and 13.8% of Bay Area adults report feeling down, depressed or hopeless four or more days per week. Critically, three months later in mid-July, reports of frequent depression symptoms have increased substantially for both California (26.1%) and Bay Area (21.1%) adults. In July 2020, this frequent feeling of depression among California adults is most pronounced among those age 18 to 29 (35.3%), Asian residents (32.8%), adults currently unemployed (31.7%) and adults with incomes below \$35,000 (30.7%). Financial concerns also clearly underlie some of this frequent depression as California adults most likely to report these symptoms in mid-July are those who have been paying bills using credit cards or other personal loans (32.3%), money borrowed from family or friends (38.6%), unemployment insurance (37.1%), stimulus checks (37.2%) and/or money from deferred or forgiven payments (44.8%).

Among Bay Area adults surveyed in mid-July, the percentage feeling down, depressed or hopeless four or more days per week is more pronounced than average (21.1%) for those less than 30 years old (44.4%), those with some college or an A.A. degree (35.3%), adults with no children (25.5%), adults with a household member who has experienced a loss of employment income (29.0%) and those with incomes between \$25,000 and \$34,999 (56.1%). Financial struggles also appear to be a key depressant for Bay Area adults in mid-July with those who have been paying bills using credit cards or loans (27.7%), money borrowed from family or friends (51.4%), unemployment insurance (28.4%), stimulus checks (26.3%) and/or money saved from deferred or forgiven payments (59.0%) among the most likely to experience frequent depression symptoms.

**Table 32 – Percentage Experiencing Frequent Anxiety, April and July 2020**

Respondent Group	California		SF-Oakland-Berkeley Metro Area	
	April 2020	July 2020	April 2020	July 2020
<b>All residents 18 and Older</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>30.7%</b>
Age 18-29	39.1%	47.7%	28.0%	58.1%
Age 30-39	33.3%	36.6%	31.4%	39.4%
Age 40-49	27.7%	36.6%	29.7%	28.2%
Age 50-59	26.9%	32.5%	21.5%	18.8%
Age 60-69	29.6%	27.4%	28.1%	16.8%
Age 70-79	15.6%	25.3%	4.5%	19.8%
Age 80 and older	11.6%	9.7%	15.8%	2.6%
<b>Sex</b>				
Males	26.6%	31.7%	21.7%	26.2%
Females	32.7%	38.1%	29.8%	34.6%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic residents, any race	35.2%	36.2%	37.8%	31.8%
White, non-Hispanic	28.5%	35.7%	28.2%	33.2%
Black, non-Hispanic	29.4%	32.1%	21.6%	29.4%
Asian, non-Hispanic	19.8%	27.8%	16.0%	27.0%

Respondent Group	California		SF-Oakland-Berkeley Metro Area	
	April 2020	July 2020	April 2020	July 2020
<b>Education Level</b>				
Less than high school	20.7%	28.0%	28.5%	16.1%
HS diploma or GED	31.0%	39.2%	15.9%	16.8%
Some college or AA degree	34.4%	40.8%	29.5%	40.4%
BA or higher	28.4%	30.3%	25.7%	32.8%
<b>Adult with Children in HH</b>				
Children in HH	29.8%	32.0%	27.7%	20.2%
No Children in HH	29.6%	36.8%	24.5%	35.2%
<b>Current Employment Status</b>				
Employed adult	28.7%	33.8%	27.1%	33.1%
Unemployed adult	30.7%	36.2%	22.9%	27.5%
<b>Annual HH Income</b>				
Less than \$25K	37.2%	39.3%	43.1%	31.2%
\$25K – 34K	40.5%	36.5%	25.2%	47.4%
\$35K – 49K	23.3%	37.8%	20.3%	27.4%
\$50K – 74K	26.5%	35.3%	20.6%	26.4%
\$75K – 99K	32.1%	37.2%	26.9%	33.5%
\$100K – 149K	28.0%	37.3%	25.6%	31.4%
\$150K – 199K	26.6%	26.6%	23.7%	26.1%
\$200K or more	21.0%	24.0%	23.9%	31.8%
<b>Means used to pay bills in past week</b>				
Used regular income	--	32.4%	--	29.3%
Used credit cards/loans	--	46.5%	--	35.0%
Used savings or sold assets	--	41.4%	--	35.9%
Used money from friends/family	--	45.2%	--	64.7%
Used UI benefits	--	44.1%	--	30.5%
Used stimulus check	--	44.4%	--	34.3%
Used savings from deferred/forgiven payments	--	51.6%	--	61.6%

Source: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey/data.html>. Frequent anxiety defined as feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge four or more days per week in the past 7 days.

## COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPACTS AND RESPONSE

### Crime Rate and Adult Arrests

The number of adult arrests for felony offenses in Contra Costa County rose 4.3% to 8,829 since 2018, but adult arrests have fallen 16.0% since 2010. Arrests for drug offenses have had the steepest decline since 2010, down 74.8% or 2,368 arrests. In contrast to all other crime types, arrests for violent offenses have increased 8.9% or 209 arrests.

**Table 33 – Felony Arrests for Adult Offenders, Contra Costa County 2010 – 2019**

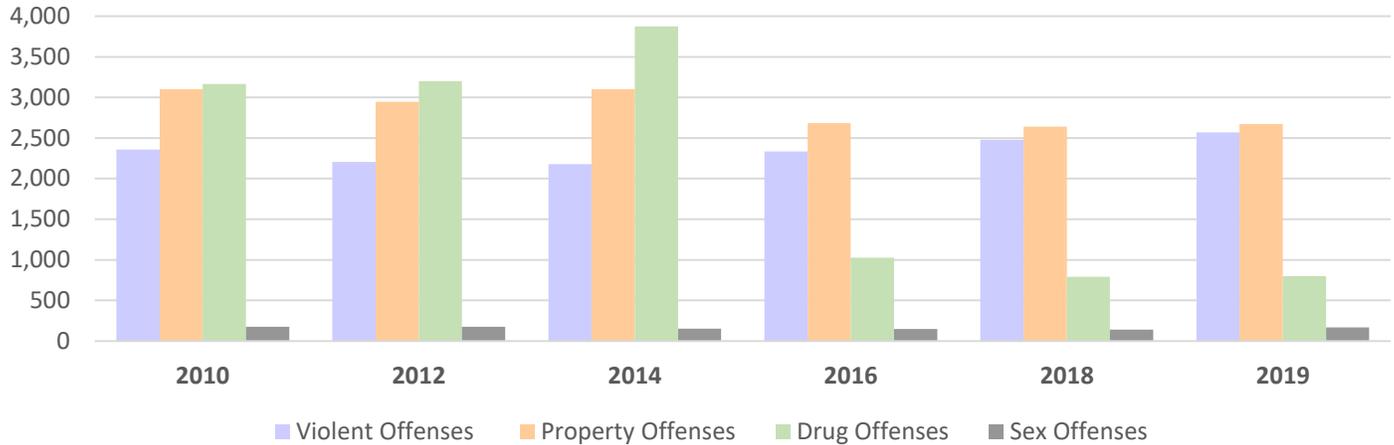
Offense	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2019
ALL FELONY ARRESTS	10,509	10,360	11,519	8,354	8,469	8,829
Violent Offenses	2,360	2,204	2,178	2,335	2,481	2,569
Property Offenses	3,103	2,945	3,105	2,683	2,642	2,671
Drug Offenses	3,165	3,200	3,875	1,027	790	797
Sex Offenses	176	177	152	147	140	168

Source: <https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/arrests>

Although state- and county-level statistics are not yet available for the first half of 2020, crime overall has reportedly declined during the pandemic, down an average of 23% across 25 monitored U.S. cities, although reported crime in the Bay Area fell about 50% since the onset of stay-at-home orders. Drug-related crimes have seen the most dramatic drop, down more than 63% nationally. Both property crime (down 19%) and most violent crime (down 15%) fell since the COVID-19 outbreak, but gun violence rose, possibly related to a pandemic-led surge in gun sales. Between March and May, U.S. gun sales increased 64% over the same

time in the prior year, and mass shootings rose 34%. Many communities have also faced a concerning rise in certain crimes which appear to be directly related to COVID, such as civil disobedience in the face of governmental restrictions, package theft, speeding on uncongested highways, opioid abuse, assault on medical workers and/or law enforcement, domestic and family violence, hate crimes, particularly against Asian Americans, vehicle theft, price gouging and financial crimes such as unemployment benefit scams, stimulus check scams and charity scams.<sup>18</sup>

**Figure 7 – Number of Adult Felony Arrests by Type, 2010-2019**



## Adult Incarcerations

One of the best defenses against the spread of the coronavirus disease has been social distancing, but physical separation is virtually impossible to maintain in the state’s jails, prisons, and detention centers. Besides overcrowded conditions, correctional facilities in California are also facing a lack of testing, inadequate infection control procedures, and shortages of cleaning and medical supplies for both staff and inmates that have led to large scale outbreaks among those incarcerated. Since these COVID-19 outbreaks, California has expedited the release of 3,500 prison inmates due to their elevated risk of contracting the virus in the state’s overcrowded prison system. In July, 2,345 additional inmates were granted early release. About 6,500 others with medical conditions that are deemed to put them at especially high risk for becoming seriously ill from COVID-19 are also eligible for release consideration. Releases have largely targeted nonviolent offenders, but some inmates considered for release because of serious medical conditions have been convicted of violent crimes. Despite recent releases, many prisons remain at or over capacity, and COVID-19 has been difficult to control in these overcrowded environments. Although the releases have been controversial, medical experts point out that if not released, inmates who contract the virus in prison could need medical care and hospitalizations from the strained healthcare systems of local communities.

## Domestic Violence

In 2019, the number of domestic violence calls for assistance from Contra Costa County residents fell 6.0% or 197 calls over 2018, with 3,066 total calls. During the same period, the total number of domestic violence calls for assistance in California overall also fell by 3.5%. Unfortunately, COVID-19 lockdowns have intensified the conditions of isolation and stress that tend to increase violence against women and children, while simultaneously limiting options available to those in abusive relationships. Those needing help may fear that shelters are unsafe or closed, emergency personnel are unavailable and orders are unenforceable since courts have shutdown. Experience from previous social crises indicates that, despite the current absence of data proving a link between COVID-19 and rising domestic violence rates, communities should prepare for a surge in need for domestic violence services and referrals.

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.safewise.com/blog/covid-19-crimes/>

**Table 34 – Number of Domestic Violence Calls for Assistance, 2008–2019**

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017	2018	2019
California	166,343	166,361	157,634	155,965	164,569	169,362	166,890	161,123
Contra Costa	3,868	3,687	3,286	3,410	2,947	3,206	3,263	3,066

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

## Child Abuse

Since 2005, 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 2019 the county’s adjusted rate is 3.6 compared to a state rate of 7.7 per 1,000, with both rates up from 2018. The number of substantiated cases in the county rose a substantial 6.9% from 844 in 2018 to 902 in 2019.

**Table 35 – Rate of Substantiated Child Abuse Cases, 2005–2019**

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2018	2019
California	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.5	8.9	8.2	7.5	7.6	7.7
Contra Costa County	7.6	8.8	5.1	5.5	5.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	3.6

Source: [http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb\\_childwelfare/](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 36 – Number of Substantiated Child Abuse Cases in Contra Costa County, 2009–2019**

Year	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2018	2019
Number of Cases	1,332	1,423	1,300	1,095	807	844	902

Source: [http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb\\_childwelfare/](http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/).

The adjusted 2019 distribution of substantiated child abuse cases by age indicates that both the number and percentage of cases involving infants (138 or 15.3%) have fallen since 2018 (152 or 18.1%). Another 276 or 30.6% of substantiated cases involve children age 1 to 5, which is relatively unchanged from the prior year. Substantiated rates per 1,000 fell slightly among infants (down 0.2 points to 11.5) and 16-17 year olds (down 0.5 points to 1.7). However, the substantiated rate per 1,000 among 1-2 year olds (up 1.0 point to 5.0), 3-5 year olds (up 0.3 to 4.1), 6-10 year olds (up 0.2 to 3.2) and 11-15 year olds (up 0.6 points to 2.8) all increased since 2018. In 2019, foster care entry rates for infants (7.3 per 1,000) and 16-17 year olds (0.5 per 1,000) fell somewhat.

**Table 37 – Contra Costa Child Abuse Allegations, Substantiations and Entries by Age, 2019**

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	12,010	486	40.5	138	11.5	28.4	88	7.3
1-2	24,419	787	32.2	121	5.0	15.4	40	1.6
3-5	37,971	1,423	37.5	155	4.1	10.9	54	1.4
6-10	70,139	2,910	41.5	224	3.2	7.7	78	1.1
11-15	75,148	3,007	40.0	211	2.8	7.0	92	1.2
16-17	31,214	1,013	32.5	53	1.7	5.2	16	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,901</b>	<b>9,626</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Source: [http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb\\_childwelfare/](http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/).

Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and welfare of children began to concern child advocates as early as March 2020, who warned of a potential spike in severe child abuse. They based these concerns on the conditions COVID-19 produces that have in the past led to periods of high risk for increases in abuse and neglect, such as uncontrollable disruptions in people’s lives, widespread growth in unemployment, stressors such as food insecurity and illness, and the lack of oversight at-risk children usually receive from teachers, school staff and fellow students. However, initial attempts to monitor this potential impact across 43 states and Washington, D.C. have shown the contrary, with reports of child abuse in 2020 down 14.2% in March, down 40.6% in April and down 35.1% in May as compared to 2019. Nationally, calls to child-abuse hotlines

have also fallen sharply during COVID lockdowns and school closures. However, because child abuse statistics take 15-months or more to collect, process and distribute, it remains unclear whether these declines reflect a reduction in incidence or the fact that most of the professionals mandated to report suspected abuse have limited access to at-risk children while schools are closed. Child advocates further note that the COVID-crisis amplifies the shortcomings of a child welfare system that has been largely reactive and the need to shift priorities towards education, early intervention and prevention.<sup>19</sup>

## Juvenile Arrests

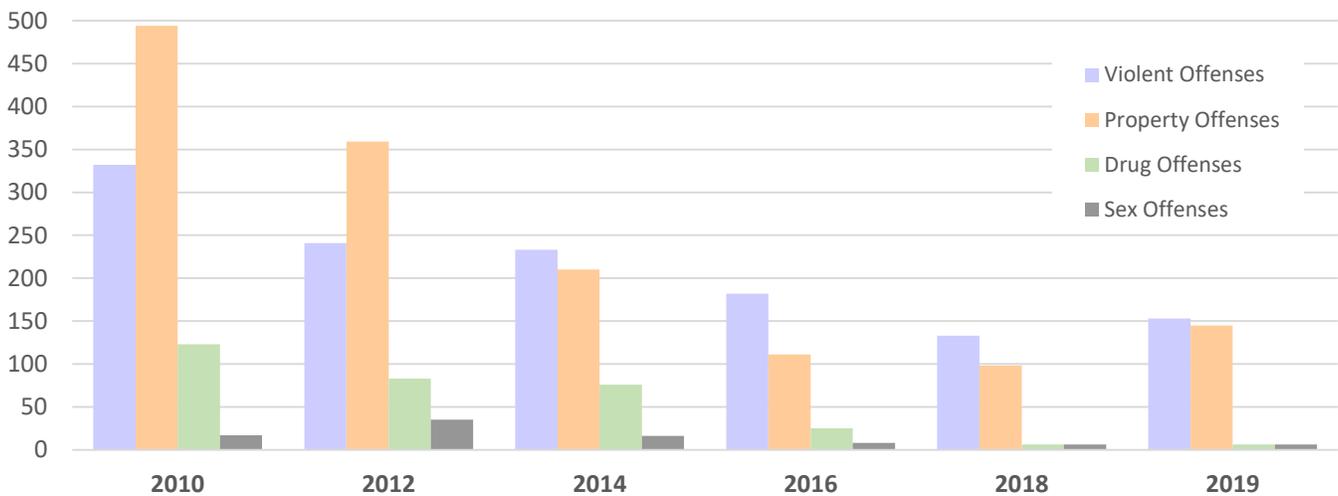
According to Department of Justice crime data, the number of juvenile felony arrests in Contra Costa County has trended downward since 2010. In 2019, the number of juvenile felony arrests is 375, down 68.3% from 1,184 in 2010. With 153 in 2019, juvenile arrests for violent offenses has fallen 53.9% since 2010. At 145 in 2019, property offenses have fallen 70.6% since 2010.

**Table 38 – Felony Arrests for Juvenile Offenders, Contra Costa County 2010 – 2019**

Offense	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2019
ALL JUVENILE FELONY ARRESTS	1,184	825	627	394	316	375
Violent Offenses	332	241	233	182	133	153
Property Offenses	494	359	210	111	98	145
Drug Offenses	123	83	76	25	6	6
Sex Offenses	17	35	16	8	6	6

Source: <https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/arrests>

**Figure 8 – Number of Juvenile Felony Arrests by Type, 2010-2019**



## IMPACTS ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

### Births

In 2018, according to ACS data, the birth rate in Contra Costa County (47.6 per 1,000 women 15-50) continued to trend downward, as did the teen birth rate in both the county (3.6) and state (11.0). An estimated 12,777 women gave birth in Contra Costa County in 2018, virtually unchanged from 2017, while California saw a 1.1% decline in women with births. However, in July 2020, California’s Department of Public Health reports that Contra Costa County recorded just 10,899 births in 2019 and 5,273 births in the first 6 months of 2020, which represents a slightly slower pace of births in the current year.

<sup>19</sup> See for example: <https://www.nbcnews.com/health/kids-health/has-child-abuse-surged-under-covid-19-despite-alarming-stories-n1234713>; and <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/health/why-child-welfare-experts-fear-a-spike-of-abuse-during-covid-19>

**Table 39 – Births and Birth Rates, California and Contra Costa County – 2018**

Area	Women 15-50	Women with births	Rate/1,000	1-Yr Change	Females 15-19	Teens with births	Rate/1,000
California	9,632,116	473,280	49.1	-5,178	1,262,985	13,945	11.0
Countywide	268,615	12,777	47.6	2	35,431	128	3.6

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

**Table 40 – Births in California and Contra Costa County, January – June 2020**

Area	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
California	35,975	33,229	34,885	33,641	34,705	33,823	206,258
Countywide	886	776	899	881	950	881	5,273

Source: [https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CA\\_county\\_births\\_by\\_month.pdf](https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CA_county_births_by_month.pdf)

ACS data from 2018 indicates that in California overall, 4.4% of married and 15.9% of unmarried women with births receive some type of public assistance, with both rates down from 2017. In Contra Costa County, 3.3% of married and 16.4% of unmarried women with births receive PA. While the county’s proportion of married women with births on PA (3.3%) fell from 2017 (4.1%), the proportion of unmarried women with births on PA (16.4%) rose from 2017 (12.3%), and unmarried women with births are now 5 times more likely to receive PA than married women with births. About 829 Contra Costa women with births in the past year receive PA, up 7.0% from 775 in 2017, but the number of married women fell 87 while the number of unmarried women rose 141.

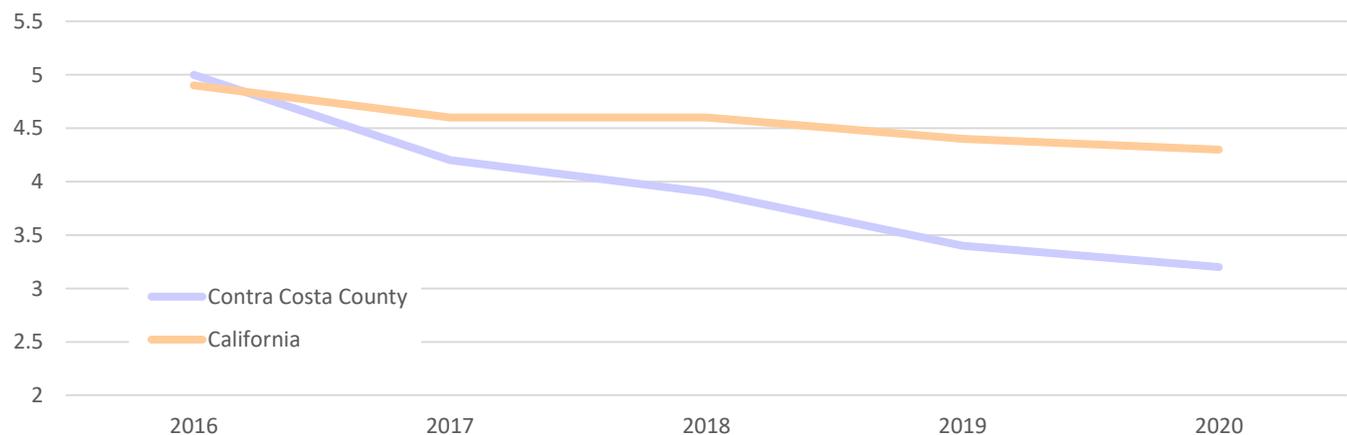
**Table 41 – Women with Births and Public Assistance Income, 2018**

Area	Women 15-50	With births	Married	Receive PA	% with PA	Unmarried	Receive PA	% with PA
California	9,632,116	473,280	322,532	14,156	4.4	150,748	23,938	15.9
Contra Costa County	268,615	12,777	9,633	314	3.3	3,144	515	16.4

Source: 2018 ACS 2014-2018 5-Year Estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

## INFANT MORTALITY

Based on the County Health Status Profile published in 2020 by CDPH, infant mortality rates in Contra Costa County as a whole have continued to fall from a 10-year high of 4.9 in 2010 to 3.2 per 1,000 infants in 2020. By comparison, California has an infant mortality rate of 4.3 per 1,000 infants in 2020, which is also down since 2010, but not as steeply. 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 in the county as a whole. Published rates are based on 3-year averages and indicate infant mortality in the county has been generally lower than in the state. Both the county and state rates have for several years met the Healthy People 2020 National Objective of no more than 6.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

**Figure 9 – Infant Mortality Rates, 2016-2020**

**Table 42 – Infant Mortality Rate, Contra Costa County, 2016–2020**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Contra Costa County	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.2
California	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3

Source: County Profiles Three Year Average Rates at [https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CountyHealthStatusProfiles\\_2020\\_ADA.pdf](https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CountyHealthStatusProfiles_2020_ADA.pdf). Rate per 1,000.

## 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.

According to the 2020 County Health Status Profiles, CDPH data shows the overall county rate of low birth weight children (7.0%) exceeds the statewide rate (6.9%). Although both rates rose slightly since 2019, both continue to meet the National Healthy People 2020 objective of no more than 7.8 per 100 live births.

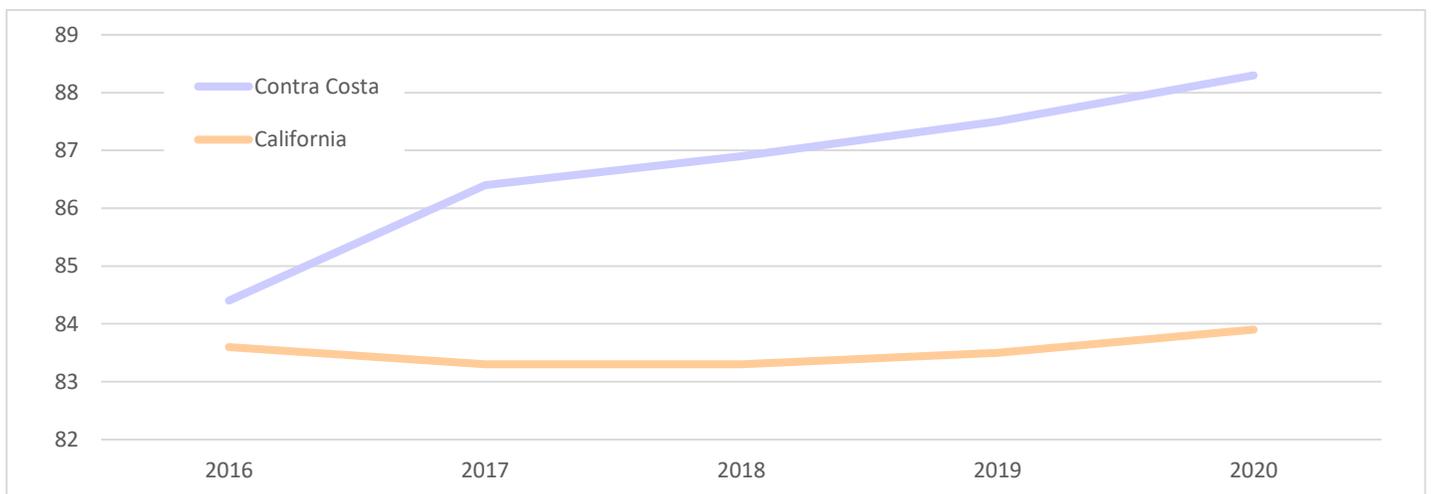
**Table 43 – Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies, Contra Costa & California, 2015–2020**

Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020
Contra Costa County	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0
California	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9

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

## PRENATAL CARE

The percentage of Contra Costa pregnant women who receive prenatal care in their first trimester has generally exceeded the state in recent years. The latest published estimates for 2020 from the CDPH County Profiles indicate 88.3% of pregnant women in the county receive prenatal care in their first trimester, which is improved from 87.5% in 2019. By comparison, the state rate of 83.9% in 2020 increased just slightly from 83.5% in the prior year. Both the county (88.3%) and state (83.9%) rates continue to exceed the Healthy People 2020 National Objective of 77.9% of pregnant women.

**Figure 10 – Prenatal Care in First Trimester, 2016-2020**

**Table 44 – Percentage of Women Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, 2016–2019**

Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Contra Costa County	84.4	86.4	86.9	87.5	88.3
California	83.6	83.3	83.3	83.5	83.9

Source: CDPH - <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CHSP-County%20Profiles%202020.pdf>

Because the CDPH recognizes that utilization of prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy does not take into account whether prenatal care continues throughout pregnancy, it also publishes the percentage of pregnant women who receive “adequate or adequate plus” ongoing 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 74.7% of pregnant women receive adequate or adequate plus prenatal care in 2020, which continues to fall, down from 75.8% in 2019, and considerably below the new 2020 National Healthy People objective of 83.2%. Statewide, 78.0% of pregnant women now receive adequate or adequate plus prenatal care, which has inched up from 77.9% in 2019.

**BIRTHS TO TEENS**

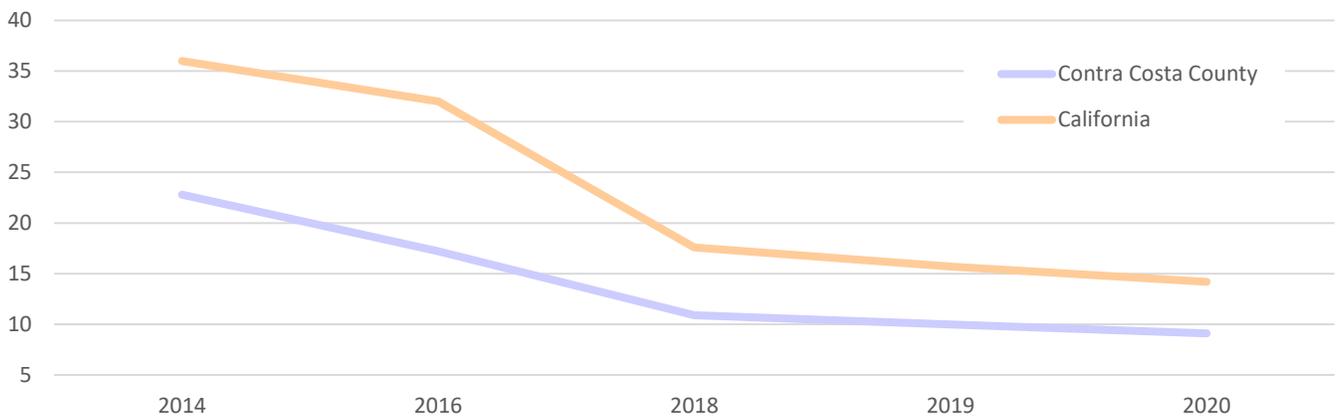
Teenage mothers have historically been more likely than other mothers to have preterm babies, more likely to have low birthweight infants, and less likely to get prenatal care in their first trimester. According to ACS estimates, the annual teen birth rate in the county, at 3.6 per 1,000 in 2018, has been consistently lower than that in the state (11.0). According to the most recent data compiled by the California Department of Public Health, rates in both the county and state have shown marked declines since 2014. Age-specific rates of teen births per 1,000 in the county have most recently fallen from 10.0 in 2019 to 9.1 in 2020, while the state rate has fallen from 15.7 in 2019 to 14.2 in 2020.

**Table 45 – Age-Specific Rate of Births to Teens, 2002–2019**

Area	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020
Contra Costa County	20.7	14.9	22.8	17.2	10.9	10.0	9.1
California	31.6	26.2	36.0	32.0	17.6	15.7	14.2

Source: CA Department of Public Health <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CHSP-County%20Profiles%202018.pdf>

**Figure 11 – Birth Rate Among Teens, 2014-2020**



**Child Care**

**NEED FOR CHILD CARE**

According to the 2019 California Child Care Portfolio and estimates from the 2018 ACS, the county has seen a 4% decline in children less than 2, but a 3% growth in children age 2 and a 2% growth in children age 3 and 4 since 2016. The number of Contra Costa 0-5 year olds in poverty has meanwhile risen a considerable 29% from 7,592 in 2016 to 9,771 in 2018, and the number of single-parent families in which the parent works

has increased 4%. About 7,103 county children received subsidized care in 2018, up 8% from 6,584 in 2016. About 35% of all requests for licensed child care in 2019 were for 0-1 year olds, with 89% of those for full time care. Another 42% of requests were for 2-5 year olds and between 66% (5 year olds) and 84% (3 year olds) of those requests were for full time care. In 2019, about 76% of families seeking child care in the county did so because parents were working.

In the first half of 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak has dramatically changed this landscape with a combination of school closures, business closures and soaring unemployment. Child care providers have been forced to weather the changes by reducing enrollment to a fraction of capacity, by limiting enrollment to children of essential workers or by closing altogether. Parents able to continue to work from home have had to take on the added burdens of caring for and schooling children while working. Parents able to maintain their jobs as essential workers have had to scramble for less convenient and more expensive child care options. As businesses begin to slowly open and recall people to work, the need for affordable child care intensifies. However, for those privately-run facilities able to survive the upheaval so far, costly challenges such as the availability of PPE, safety restrictions regarding group size, stricter protocols for cleaning and staffing, parents fearful of exposing their children and newly unionized care givers all promise to threaten future sustainability. Not surprisingly, a crisis like COVID-19 exposes and exacerbates the vulnerabilities in the child care industry and the weaknesses of a patchwork approach to child care.

### ACCESS TO CHILD CARE

The California Community Care Licensing Division reports that in July 2020, Contra Costa has 19,290 preschool age day care slots in 335 licensed or license-pending centers. This represents 5 fewer sites and 339 fewer slots for day care since January 2020. Areas with the largest decline in day care slots since the COVID-19 outbreak include Alamo (down 26), Antioch (down 60), Concord (down 43), Discovery Bay (down 120), El Cerrito (down 41), Pinole (down 44), Richmond (down 60) and Walnut Creek (down 59). In contrast to these areas, Byron (up 84) and Orinda (up 30) have been able to add day care capacity to offset some of the losses due to closures. In July 2020, the CCCLD reports the county has 2,195 infant slots in 86 licensed or license-pending centers, which is largely unchanged since January 2020. However, Pinole (down 12) and Richmond (down 30) saw declines in infant slots, while El Sobrante (up 26) added capacity.

**Table 46 – Number of Child Care Slots in Licensed Facilities by City, July 2020**

City	Day Care Centers	Day Care Center Slots	Infant Centers	Infant Center Slots
ALAMO	6	308	0	0
ANTIOCH	17	1,229	6	150
BAY POINT	6	310	2	52
BRENTWOOD	22	1,259	7	191
BYRON	2	114	0	0
CLAYTON	5	263	1	28
CONCORD	45	2,485	11	302
CROCKETT	1	22	0	0
DANVILLE	21	1,344	4	72
DISCOVERY BAY	1	48	0	0
EL CERRITO	9	420	1	28
EL SOBRANTE	5	266	2	55
HERCULES	2	155	0	0
KENSINGTON	6	302	0	0
LAFAYETTE	13	893	4	96
MARTINEZ	12	664	6	115
MORAGA	7	555	3	36
OAKLEY	8	402	2	64
ORINDA	7	393	0	0
PINOLE	4	149	0	0
PITTSBURG	19	818	3	60
PLEASANT HILL	17	933	5	177
RICHMOND	33	1,741	8	239
RODEO	4	185	3	55

City	Day Care Centers	Day Care Center Slots	Infant Centers	Infant Center Slots
SAN PABLO	11	400	3	89
SAN RAMON	22	1,491	9	232
WALNUT CREEK	30	2,141	6	154
<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>19,290</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2,195</b>

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

**Table 47 – Licensed Day Care Facilities and Capacity by Zip Code, July 2020**

Day Care Facility Name	Address	City	Zip	Capacity
AIM HIGH CHILD CARE CENTER, INC.@TIMBER POINT	40 NEWBURY LANE	BYRON	94505	84
ALL GOD'S CHILDREN CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL	1900 WILLOW LAKE ROAD	DISCOVERY BAY	94505	48
BLACKHAWK MONTESSORI	3380 BLACKHAWK PLAZA CIR,ST112	DANVILLE	94506	70
BRIGHT MINDS	3380 BLACKHAWK PLZ CIR,STE 220	DANVILLE	94506	35
SAFARI KID - DANVILLE	4135 BLACKHAWK PLZ CIR STE 150	DANVILLE	94506	38
TASSAJARA LEARNING CENTER	1899 CASABLANCA STREET	DANVILLE	94506	127
TREE OF LIFE LEARNING CENTER	1800 HOLBROOK DR	DANVILLE	94506	77
ALAMO COUNTRY SCHOOL	1261 LAVEROCK LANE	ALAMO	94507	64
CREATIVE LEARNING CENTER	120 HEMME AVENUE	ALAMO	94507	52
DORRIS-EATON SCHOOL, THE	1286 STONE VALLEY ROAD	ALAMO	94507	90
MEADOWLARK CHILDREN'S CENTER	2964 MIRANDA AVENUE	ALAMO	94507	26
STARLIGHT SCHOOL	1350 DANVILLE BLVD	ALAMO	94507	26
UNITED METHODIST PRESCHOOL	902 DANVILLE BLVD	ALAMO	94507	50
CHILD DAY SCHOOL, LLC - ANTIOCH	112 EAST TREGALLAS ROAD	ANTIOCH	94509	92
CORNERSTONE CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL	2800 SUNSET LANE	ANTIOCH	94509	60
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH HEAD START - FAIRGROUNDS	1203 W. 10TH ST	ANTIOCH	94509	128
FIRST BAPTIST HEADSTART - BELSHAW	2801 ROOSEVELT LANE - PORTABLE	ANTIOCH	94509	52
HILLTOP CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL	2200 COUNTRY HILLS DRIVE	ANTIOCH	94509	80
HOLY ROSARY SCHOOL	25 EAST 15TH STREET	ANTIOCH	94509	45
IMAGINATION ACADEMY	2032 HILLCREST AVE	ANTIOCH	94509	45
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER, #1039	2300 MAHOGANY WAY	ANTIOCH	94509	95
LA PETITE ACADEMY, INC.	1350 E. TREGALLAS	ANTIOCH	94509	119
LITTLE ANGELS COUNTRY SCHOOL	1816 HILLCREST AVENUE	ANTIOCH	94509	39
SO BIG CO-OP PRESCHOOL	1201 W. 10TH ST. CAFETERIA BLD	ANTIOCH	94509	24
STARLIGHT ACADEMY III	508 WEST TREGALLAS	ANTIOCH	94509	30
YWCA OF CONTRA COSTA - MARY ROCHA	931 CAVALLO ROAD	ANTIOCH	94509	89
BABY YALE ACADEMY	5521 LONE TREE WAY	BRENTWOOD	94513	74
BABY YALE ACADEMY-HARVEST PARK	605 HARVEST PARK, STE A	BRENTWOOD	94513	22
BRIGHT STAR CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S CENTER	2200 VENTURA DRIVE	BRENTWOOD	94513	44
CELEBRATION CENTER	2260 JEFFREY WAY	BRENTWOOD	94513	150
CONTRA COSTA CO. CHILD START - LOS NOGALES CENTER	321 ORCHARD DRIVE	BRENTWOOD	94513	40
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY HEAD START - MARSH CREEK	7251 BRENTWOOD BLVD	BRENTWOOD	94513	36
EL CONCILIO	321 ORCHARD DRIVE #B	BRENTWOOD	94513	20
GENIUS KIDS - BRENTWOOD	1265 DAINTY AVE	BRENTWOOD	94513	24
KIDDIE ACADEMY	8680 BRENTWOOD BLVD.	BRENTWOOD	94513	120
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER	2321 EAGLE ROCK AVE.	BRENTWOOD	94513	104
LITTLE DIAMONDS PRESCHOOL	2015 ELKINS WAY SUITE A	BRENTWOOD	94513	34
LOVE FOR LEARNING	833 SECOND ST	BRENTWOOD	94513	25
LOVE FOR LEARNING	120 GUTHRIE LN	BRENTWOOD	94513	30
MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF BRENTWOOD, INC.	1191 BALFOUR ROAD	BRENTWOOD	94513	120
ROCK OF BRENTWOOD DBA LITTLE SCHOLARS, THE	1770 ADAMS LANE	BRENTWOOD	94513	40
SMART START PRESCHOOL	2882 O'HARA AVE	BRENTWOOD	94513	30
STAY AND PLAY PRESCHOOL	771 GRIFFITH LANE	BRENTWOOD	94513	21
SUNSHINE HOUSE - BRENTWOOD	401 CHESTNUT STREET	BRENTWOOD	94513	38
SUNSHINE HOUSE - BRENTWOOD II	3700 WALNUT BOULEVARD	BRENTWOOD	94513	75
SUNSHINE HOUSE - LOMA VISTA KID ZONE	2110 SAN JOSE AVE.	BRENTWOOD	94513	30
TINY TOES	1284 DAINTY AVE	BRENTWOOD	94513	52
WEE CARE CENTER	1275 FAIRVIEW AVENUE	BRENTWOOD	94513	130
LOVE FOR LEARNING BYRON	2800 CAMINO DIABLO	BYRON	94514	30
CLAYTON CHILDREN'S CENTER	6760 MARSH CREEK ROAD	CLAYTON	94517	45
CLAYTON COMMUNITY SCHOOL	5880 MT. ZION DRIVE	CLAYTON	94517	25

Day Care Facility Name	Address	City	Zip	Capacity
CLAYTON VALLEY PRESBYTERIAN CHILDREN'S CENTER	1578 KIRKER PASS ROAD	CLAYTON	94517	63
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER	6095 MAIN STREET	CLAYTON	94517	72
ST. JOHN'S PRESCHOOL	5555 CLAYTON ROAD	CLAYTON	94517	58
BUILDING BLOCKS CHILDRENS CENTER	1015 OAK GROVE ROAD	CONCORD	94518	42
CONCORDIA SCHOOL, THE - CONCORD	2353 FIFTH AVENUE	CONCORD	94518	34
DIANNE ADAIR AT EL MONTE	1400 DINA DRIVE	CONCORD	94518	36
LA PETITE ACADEMY	4304 COWELL ROAD	CONCORD	94518	97
SUPER KIDZ CLUB	2140 MINERT RD.	CONCORD	94518	15
WOOD ROSE ACADEMY AND PRESCHOOL	4347 COWELL ROAD	CONCORD	94518	72
BRIGHT STARS LEARNING CENTER PRESCHOOL	3036 CLAYTON ROAD	CONCORD	94519	37
CALVARY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	3425 CONCORD BLVD.	CONCORD	94519	82
FIRST LUTHERAN CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL	4006 CONCORD BOULEVARD	CONCORD	94519	60
JOYFUL KIDS ACADEMY LLC DBA PARKSIDE JOYFUL KIDS	2898 CONCORD BLVD.	CONCORD	94519	73
KIDANGO - BALDWIN	2750 PARKSIDE CIR	CONCORD	94519	65
KIDANGO - HOLBROOK	3333 RONALD WAY	CONCORD	94519	65
MONTE GARDENS PRE-K - DIANNE ADAIR	3841 LARKSPUR DRIVE	CONCORD	94519	24
MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF CONCORD	3039 WILLOW PASS ROAD	CONCORD	94519	56
ST. MICHAELS EPISCOPAL DAY PRESCHOOL	2925 BONIFACIO STREET	CONCORD	94519	90
WHITE DOVE SCHOOL	1850 SECOND STREET	CONCORD	94519	41
ANGELS MONTESSORI PRESCHOOL - CONCORD	1566 BAILEY ROAD	CONCORD	94520	49
BAY CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL	4725 EVORA ROAD	CONCORD	94520	55
BEGINNINGS & BEYOND MONTESSORI CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL	1965 COLFAX STREET	CONCORD	94520	48
CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITY CENTER	1146 LACEY LANE	CONCORD	94520	93
CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITY CENTER II	1187 A MEADOW LANE	CONCORD	94520	40
CONCORD CHILD CARE CENTER	1360 A DETROIT	CONCORD	94520	44
CONCORD CHILD CARE CENTER / MORNING PRESCHOOL	1360 C DETROIT AVENUE	CONCORD	94520	40
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY CSB GEORGE MILLER CENTER	3068 GRANT ST.	CONCORD	94520	106
NEW HOPE ACADEMY PRESCHOOL	2120 OLIVERA COURT	CONCORD	94520	144
QUEEN OF ALL SAINTS SCHOOL	2391 GRANT STREET	CONCORD	94520	20
SSUC CESAR CHAVEZ CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1187 MEADOW LANE	CONCORD	94520	142
SUN TERRACE PRESCHOOL	3585 PORT CHICAGO HIGHWAY	CONCORD	94520	54
ALL ABOUT CHILDREN CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	3764 CLAYTON RD	CONCORD	94521	55
AYERS PRE-K PROGRAM	5120 MYRTLE DRIVE	CONCORD	94521	30
BUILDING KIDZ SCHOOL	5100 CLAYTON RD, F36	CONCORD	94521	93
CLAYTON VALLEY PARENT PRE-SCHOOL	1645 WEST STREET	CONCORD	94521	25
HAPPY LITTLE FACES	1470 WHARTON WAY	CONCORD	94521	30
HIGHLANDS PRE-K PROGRAM	1326 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.	CONCORD	94521	30
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER	1551 BAILEY ROAD	CONCORD	94521	72
KING'S VALLEY PRESCHOOL	4255 CLAYTON ROAD	CONCORD	94521	120
MYRTLE FARM MONTESSORI SCHOOL	4976 MYRTLE DR	CONCORD	94521	30
PIXIE PLAY SCHOOL	1797 AYERS ROAD	CONCORD	94521	30
ST. AGNES PRESCHOOL	3886 CHESTNUT AVE	CONCORD	94521	20
STEP BY STEP MONTESSORI	1507 HEATHER DRIVE	CONCORD	94521	40
STEP BY STEP MONTESSORI PRESCHOOL 2	4991 CLAYTON RD.	CONCORD	94521	24
TABERNAACLE SCHOOL	4380 CONCORD BLVD	CONCORD	94521	48
WALNUT COUNTRY PRESCHOOL	4465 SO. LARWIN AVE.	CONCORD	94521	30
WE CARE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN	2191 KIRKER PASS ROAD	CONCORD	94521	60
WESTWOOD PRE-K - DIANNE ADAIR	1748 WEST STREET	CONCORD	94521	24
ALICE'S MONTESSORI - ASTRID	105 ASTRID DRIVE	PLEASANT HILL	94523	40
CENTER OF GRAVITY, INC.	2702 PLEASANT HILL RD.	PLEASANT HILL	94523	60
CHOICE IN LEARNING	490 GOLF CLUB RD	PLEASANT HILL	94523	90
CREATIVE PLAY CENTER, INC	2323 PLEASANT HILL ROAD	PLEASANT HILL	94523	48
DIABLO VALLEY COLLEGE DEVELOPMENTAL CHILDREN'S CTR	321 GOLF CLUB ROAD	PLEASANT HILL	94523	80
DISCOVERYLAND PRE-SCHOOL	800 GRAYSON ROAD	PLEASANT HILL	94523	70
EMPIRE MONTESSORI PRESCHOOL	409 BOYD RD.	PLEASANT HILL	94523	72
FOOTPRINTS PRESCHOOL	50 WOODSWORTH LN	PLEASANT HILL	94523	32
KIDZ-PLANET, INC	2245 MORELLO AVE. STE. C	PLEASANT HILL	94523	81
MARY JANE'S PRESCHOOL	2902 VESSING ROAD	PLEASANT HILL	94523	41
PETER PAN PRE-SCHOOL	399 GREGORY LN	PLEASANT HILL	94523	45

Day Care Facility Name	Address	City	Zip	Capacity
PLAY AND LEARN	1898 PLEASANT HILL ROAD	PLEASANT HILL	94523	108
PLEASANT HILL PRE-K	2097 OAK PARK BLVD.	PLEASANT HILL	94523	24
SEQUOIA DAY CARE CENTER	277 BOYD ROAD	PLEASANT HILL	94523	30
STEPPING STONES LEARNING CENTER	2750 PLEASANT HILL RD	PLEASANT HILL	94523	57
WHERE THE WILD THINGS PLAY PRESCHOOL	2551 PLEASANT HILL RD.	PLEASANT HILL	94523	29
YMCA CHILDCARE- RHETT TURNER PRESCHOOL	350 CIVIC DR	PLEASANT HILL	94523	26
LITTLE ROSES PRESCHOOL	1180 STARR ST	CROCKETT	94525	22
A NEW WORLD OF MONTESSORI	101 SONORA AVENUE	DANVILLE	94526	30
ACORN LEARNING CENTER	816 DIABLO ROAD	DANVILLE	94526	42
AUTUMN CREEK LEARNING CENTER	14 OSBORN WAY	DANVILLE	94526	80
COMMUNITY PRESBYTERIAN PRE-SCHOOL	222 WEST EL PINTADO ROAD	DANVILLE	94526	102
DANVILLE MONTESSORI SCHOOL	919 CAMINO RAMON	DANVILLE	94526	48
DAYSRING PRESCHOOL	989 SAN RAMON VALLEY BLVD	DANVILLE	94526	80
DIABLO HILLS COUNTRY SCHOOL	1453 SAN RAMON VALLEY BVLD.	DANVILLE	94526	37
FOUNTAINHEAD MONTESSORI SCHOOL	939 EL PINTADO ROAD	DANVILLE	94526	92
GARDEN MONTESSORI SCHOOL	495 VERONA AVENUE	DANVILLE	94526	24
LARSON'S CHILDREN CENTER	920 DIABLO ROAD	DANVILLE	94526	45
PEEKADOODLE ACADEMY OF DANVILLE	2425 CAMINO TASSAJARA	DANVILLE	94526	135
SAINT TIMOTHY'S EPISCOPAL NOAH'S ARK PRESCHOOL	1550 DIABLO ROAD	DANVILLE	94526	40
STRATFORD SCHOOL	3201 CAMINO TASSAJARA ROAD	DANVILLE	94526	58
STRATFORD SCHOOL	2615 CAMINO TASSAJARA	DANVILLE	94526	78
SYCAMORE VALLEY DAY SCHOOL	1500 SHERBURNE HILLS ROAD	DANVILLE	94526	70
VALLEY PARENT PRE SCHOOL	935 CAMINO RAMON	DANVILLE	94526	36
CITY OF EL CERRITO COMM. SVCS. - CASA CERRITO DCC	6927 PORTOLA AVENUE	EL CERRITO	94530	21
EL CERRITO PRE-SCHOOL CENTER	7200 MOESER LANE	EL CERRITO	94530	30
GOLESTAN	320 SAN CARLOS AVE	EL CERRITO	94530	45
KEYSTONE MONTESSORI SCHOOL	6639 BLAKE STREET	EL CERRITO	94530	57
LITTLE TREE MONTESSORI INT'L SCHOOL OF EL CERRITO	2603 TASSAJARA AVENUE	EL CERRITO	94530	144
MI MUNDO PRESCHOOL EL CERRITO	6305 BARRETT AVENUE	EL CERRITO	94530	24
PETER PAN PARENT NURSERY	1422 NAVELLIER STREET	EL CERRITO	94530	24
PRIDE AND JOY PRE-SCHOOL	1226 LIBERTY STREET	EL CERRITO	94530	45
SYCAMORE CHRISTIAN PRE-SCHOOL	1111 NAVELLIER STREET	EL CERRITO	94530	30
FIRST BAPTIST HEAD START-LONE TREE	1931 MOKELUMNE DRIVE	ANTIOCH	94531	57
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER	4108 LONE TREE WAY	ANTIOCH	94531	72
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER	4308 FOLSOM DRIVE	ANTIOCH	94531	72
LEARNING EXPERIENCE, THE	4831 LONE TREE WAY	ANTIOCH	94531	130
HAPPY HARVARD PRESCHOOL	1702 PHEASANT DR	HERCULES	94547	100
VALLEY PRESCHOOL DAYCARE	1477 WILLOW AVENUE	HERCULES	94547	55
BUILDING BRIDGES PRESCHOOL	1003 CAROL LANE	LAFAYETTE	94549	37
CHILD DAY SCHOOL, LLC - LAFAYETTE	1049 STUART STREET	LAFAYETTE	94549	83
CHILD DAY SCHOOL, LLC - MORAGA	372 PARK ST	MORAGA	94549	74
DIABLO VALLEY MONTESSORI SCHOOL	3390 DEERHILL ROAD	LAFAYETTE	94549	138
GAN ILAN PRESCHOOL - TEMPLE ISAIAH	945 RISA ROAD	LAFAYETTE	94549	95
GROWING LIGHT MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF LAFAYETTE	584 GLENSIDE DRIVE	LAFAYETTE	94549	44
HAPPY DAYS LEARNING CENTER	3205 STANLEY BLVD	LAFAYETTE	94549	40
JOYFUL BEGINNINGS PRESCHOOL	955 MORAGA ROAD	LAFAYETTE	94549	45
LAFAYETTE NURSERY SCHOOL	979 FIRST STREET	LAFAYETTE	94549	25
MERRIEWOOD CHILDREN'S CENTER	561 MERRIEWOOD DRIVE	LAFAYETTE	94549	59
MICHAEL LANE PRESCHOOL	682 MICHAEL LANE	LAFAYETTE	94549	17
OLD FIREHOUSE SCHOOL	984 MORAGA ROAD	LAFAYETTE	94549	81
SEEDLINGS	49 KNOX DRIVE	LAFAYETTE	94549	88
WHITE PONY, THE	999 LELAND DR.	LAFAYETTE	94549	141
CHILDTIME CHILDREN'S CENTER	6635 ALHAMBRA AVENUE, STE. 300	MARTINEZ	94553	102
CREEKSIDE MONTESSORI	1333 ESTUDILLO	MARTINEZ	94553	30
FOREST HILLS PRESCHOOL & CHILD CARE	5834 ALHAMBRA AVENUE	MARTINEZ	94553	81
FOREST HILLS PRESCHOOL AND CHILD CARE CENTER	127 MIDHILL RD	MARTINEZ	94553	78
HELPING HANDS CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL	5050 HILLER LANE	MARTINEZ	94553	30
KIDS AT WORK	255 GLACIER DRIVE	MARTINEZ	94553	35
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER	1285 MORELLO AVENUE	MARTINEZ	94553	60

Day Care Facility Name	Address	City	Zip	Capacity
MARTINEZ EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER, INC.	615 ARCH STREET	MARTINEZ	94553	99
MORELLO HILLS CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL	1000 MORELLO HILLS DRIVE	MARTINEZ	94553	35
SHINING STARS PRESCHOOL AND CHILD CARE CENTER	244 MORELLO PARK DR.	MARTINEZ	94553	24
ST. CATHERINE OF SIENA PRESCHOOL	1125 FERRY ST	MARTINEZ	94553	42
SUNSHINE HOUSE CHILDREN'S CENTER - MARTINEZ	4950 PACHECO BOULEVARD	MARTINEZ	94553	48
CREATIVE MONTESSORI PRESCHOOL	1350 MORAGA WAY	MORAGA	94556	23
GROWING TREE PRESCHOOL	1695 CANYON ROAD	MORAGA	94556	137
LAMORINDA MONTESSORI LLC	1450 MORAGA ROAD	MORAGA	94556	70
MORAGA VALLEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NURTURY	10 MORAGA VALLEY LANE	MORAGA	94556	150
MULBERRY TREE PRESCHOOL	1455 ST. MARY'S RD	MORAGA	94556	50
SAKLAN VALLEY SCHOOL	1678 SCHOOL STREET	MORAGA	94556	51
BRIGHT BEGINNINGS PRESCHOOL AND DAYCARE	132 O'HARA AVENUE	OAKLEY	94561	39
CHILD'S PLACE PRESCHOOL & DAYCARE, A	3405 MAIN STREET	OAKLEY	94561	29
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY CHILD START - LOS ARBOLES	240 LAS DUNAS	OAKLEY	94561	24
KIDDIE ACADEMY	1620 NERLOY RD.	OAKLEY	94561	114
OAKLEY PRESCHOOL	501 NORCROSS LANE-OAKLEY ELEM.	OAKLEY	94561	50
OAKLEY PRESCHOOL - GEHRINGER SITE	100 SIMONI RANCH ROAD	OAKLEY	94561	28
SUNSHINE HOUSE - OAKLEY	875 WEST CYPRESS ROAD	OAKLEY	94561	58
YWCA OF CONTRA COSTA - FREEDOM CHILD CARE CENTER	1050 NEROLY ROAD	OAKLEY	94561	60
FOUNTAINHEAD MONTESSORI SCHOOL ORINDA CAMPUS	30 SANTA MARIA WAY	ORINDA	94563	129
HOLY SHEPHERD CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL	433 MORAGA WAY	ORINDA	94563	25
MONTESSORI IMPRESSIONS ACADEMY	20 ORINDA FIELDS LANE	ORINDA	94563	30
SAINT JOHN PRESCHOOL	501 MORAGA WAY	ORINDA	94563	48
SAINT MARK'S NURSERY SCHOOL	451 MORAGA WAY	ORINDA	94563	45
SAINT STEPHEN'S PRESCHOOL	66 SAINT STEPHEN'S DRIVE	ORINDA	94563	41
TOPS - THE ORINDA PRESCHOOL(PARENT COOP)	10 IRWIN WAY	ORINDA	94563	75
DEUELS DAYCARE	2499 SIMAS AVE	PINOLE	94564	20
LA CASITA BILINGUE MONTESSORI SCHOOL	592 TENNENT	PINOLE	94564	45
ST. JOSEPH PRESCHOOL	1961 PLUM STREET	PINOLE	94564	26
TULIP CHILD CARE LLC/PINOLE MONTESSORI	2612 APPIAN WAY	PINOLE	94564	58
CONTRA COSTA CO. HEAD START - LAVONIA ALLEN CENTER	94 1/2 MEDANOS AVENUE	BAY POINT	94565	48
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY-RIVERVIEW CENTER	227 PACIFICA AVENUE	BAY POINT	94565	40
DIANNE ADAIR - DELTA VIEW PRESCHOOL	2916 RIO VERDE DRIVE	PITTSBURGH	94565	10
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH HEAD START - KIDS CASTLE	55 CASTLEWOOD DRIVE	PITTSBURG	94565	127
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH HEAD START - LIDO SQUARE	2131 CRESTVIEW LANE	PITTSBURG	94565	20
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH HEADSTART - ODESSA	204 ODESSA AVE	PITTSBURG	94565	20
FIRST BAPTIST HEAD START - EAST LELAND COURT CTR.	2555 EAST LELAND ROAD	PITTSBURG	94565	36
KIDS FIRST ACADEMY	2430 WILLOW PASS RD., STE 111	BAY POINT	94565	38
KINDER CARE LEARNING CENTER	150 EAST LELAND ROAD	PITTSBURG	94565	94
LIGHT THE BAY PRESCHOOL	1210 STONEMAN AVENUE	PITTSBURG	94565	116
LOS MEDANOS COLLEGE CHILD STUDY CENTER	2700 EAST LELAND ROAD	PITTSBURG	94565	80
LYNN CENTER	300 EAST LELAND RD.	PITTSBURG	94565	40
PITTSBURG USD - FOOTHILL STATE PRESCHOOL	1200 JENSEN DRIVE	PITTSBURG	94565	24
PITTSBURG USD - LOS MEDANOS STATE PRESCHOOL	610 CROWLEY AVE	PITTSBURG	94565	24
PITTSBURG USD - MARINA VISTA PRESCHOOL	50 EAST 8TH ST	PITTSBURG	94565	24
PUSD - HEIGHTS PRESCHOOL	40 SEENO STREET	PITTSBURG	94565	24
PUSD - HIGHLANDS PRESCHOOL	4141 HARBOR ST	PITTSBURG	94565	24
PUSD - PARKSIDE PRESCHOOL	985 WEST 17TH STREET	PITTSBURG	94565	24
PUSD - STONEMAN PRESCHOOL	2929 LOVERIDGE RD	PITTSBURG	94565	24
PUSD - WILLOW COVE PRESCHOOL	1880 HANLON WAY	PITTSBURG	94565	24
RAILROAD JUNCTION SCHOOL	2224 RAILROAD AVENUE	PITTSBURG	94565	59
ST. PETER MARTYR SCHOOL	425 WEST 4TH STREET	PITTSBURG	94565	24
SUNNYBROOK LEARNING CENTER	3255 WILLOW PASS ROAD	BAY POINT	94565	53
YWCA OF CONTRA COSTA - BAY POINT	225 PACIFICA AVENUE	BAY POINT	94565	71
YWCA OF CONTRA COSTA COUNTY - DELTA YOUTH	605 PACIFICA AVENUE	BAY POINT	94565	60
LITTLE HEARTS LEARNING CENTER DBA SAFARI KID	2500 POSITANO PARKWAY	DUBLIN	94568	200
A LITTLE WORLD MONTESSORI ACADEMY	355 PARKER AVE	RODEO	94572	34
CONTRA COSTA CO. COMM. SVCS. - BAYO VISTA	2 CALIFORNIA STREET	RODEO	94572	42
ST. PATRICK PRESCHOOL	907 SEVENTH STREET	RODEO	94572	45

Day Care Facility Name	Address	City	Zip	Capacity
YMCA OF THE EAST BAY - RODEO CDC	200 LAKE AVENUE	RODEO	94572	64
ACORN LEARNING CENTER OF DOUGHERTY VALLEY	17025 BOLLINGER CANYON ROAD	SAN RAMON	94582	167
BRAIN CHAMPS MONTESSORI	21001 SAN RAMON VALLEY BLVD.	SAN RAMON	94582	21
GODDARD SCHOOL, THE	100 GATEKEEPER RD	SAN RAMON	94582	108
GRACIE'S PLACE PRESCHOOL	17011 BOLLINGER CANYON PL	SAN RAMON	94582	13
LITTLE BRIDGES CHILD CARE CENTER	9015 SOUTH GALE RIDGE ROAD	SAN RAMON	94582	86
SAFARI KID - LITTLE HEARTS	500 BOLLINGER CANYON WAY #A10	SAN RAMON	94582	30
SRVUSD EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PP - LIVE OAK	5151 SHERWOOD WAY	SAN RAMON	94582	24
YMCA CHILDCARE- GALE RANCH PRESCHOOL	2200 BROOKCLIFF CIRCLE	SAN RAMON	94582	74
ACORN LEARNING CENTER OF SAN RAMON	5075 CROW CANYON ROAD	SAN RAMON	94583	151
BRIGHT HORIZONS AT BISHOP RANCH	2603 CAMINO RAMON, STE. 150	SAN RAMON	94583	144
BUILDING KIDZ OF SAN RAMON	210 PORTER AVENUE, SUITE 110	SAN RAMON	94583	84
CHILD DAY SCHOOL, LLC - SAN RAMON	18868 BOLLINGER CANYON RD	SAN RAMON	94583	95
DIABLO HILLS COUNTRY SCHOOL	50 CREEKSIDE DRIVE	SAN RAMON	94583	60
GENIUS KIDS SAN RAMON	2021 SAN RAMON VALLEY BLVD.	SAN RAMON	94583	40
GROWING ROOM EDUCATION COUNCIL, THE	2340 SAN RAMON VALLEY BLVD	SAN RAMON	94583	22
HAPPY DAYS PRE-SCHOOL/DAY CARE	20801 SAN RAMON VALLEY BLVD.	SAN RAMON	94583	40
LA PETITE ACADEMY SAN RAMON	1001 MARKET PLACE	SAN RAMON	94583	105
PANACHE ENFANTS	2410 SAN RAMON VALLEY BLVD#100	SAN RAMON	94583	60
PEACE FLOWER MONTESSORI	2120 OMEGA ROAD	SAN RAMON	94583	28
REDWOODS INTERNATIONALE MONTESSORI, THE	2400 OLD CROW CANYON RD	SAN RAMON	94583	60
SRVUSD EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PP - WALT DISNEY	3250 PINE VALLEY ROAD	SAN RAMON	94583	24
STEPPING STONES LEARNING CENTER II	2691 CROW CANYON ROAD	SAN RAMON	94583	55
DIANNE ADAIR DAY CARE	1847 NEWEL AVE.	WALNUT CREEK	94595	30
GRACE COOPERATIVE PRE-SCHOOL	2100 TICE VALLEY BLVD	WALNUT CREEK	94595	24
LITTLE GENIUS ACADEMY	2151 OLYMPIC BLVD.	WALNUT CREEK	94595	117
PIED PIPER CO-OP PRE-SCHOOL	2263 WHYTE PARK AVE.	WALNUT CREEK	94595	24
CONTRA COSTA CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL	2721 LARKEY LANE	WALNUT CREEK	94596	40
GAN B'NAI SHALOM AT CONGREGATION B'NAI SHALOM	74 ECKLEY LANE	WALNUT CREEK	94596	65
GAN YILADIM PRESCHOOL	1671 NEWELL AVENUE	WALNUT CREEK	94596	22
KID TIME, INC	2491 SAN MIGUEL DR.	WALNUT CREEK	94596	45
KINDER CARE LEARNING CENTER	2850 CHERRY LANE	WALNUT CREEK	94596	53
KINDER CARE LEARNING CENTER	2521 WALNUT BOULEVARD	WALNUT CREEK	94596	53
LOVE AND CARE LEARNING CENTER	1985 GEARY ROAD	WALNUT CREEK	94596	60
OLD FIREHOUSE SCHOOL WALNUT CREEK	55 ECKLEY LANE	WALNUT CREEK	94596	45
WALNUT CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PRESCHOOL	1801 LACASSIE AVENUE	WALNUT CREEK	94596	94
ALICE'S MONTESSORI LEARNING CENTER - WALNUT CREEK	3158 PUTNAM BOULEVARD	WALNUT CREEK	94597	45
CRAWLERS 2 SCHOLARS-WALNUT CREEK	1338 LAS JUNTAS WAY	WALNUT CREEK	94597	82
GARDEN GATE MONTESSORI SCHOOL	63 SANDY LANE	WALNUT CREEK	94597	20
KID TIME, INC	200 MAYHEW WAY	WALNUT CREEK	94597	80
KIDS SPEAKING SPANISH PRESCHOOL	2780 CAMINO DIABLO	WALNUT CREEK	94597	72
NEW WORLD CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER, WALNUT CREEK	1919 GEARY ROAD	WALNUT CREEK	94597	49
SAYBROOK LEARNING CENTER	1355 WALDEN ROAD	WALNUT CREEK	94597	70
TRINITY LUTHERAN PRESCHOOL	2317 BUENA VISTA AVENUE	WALNUT CREEK	94597	48
WALNUT CREEK CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	2336 BUENA VISTA AVE	WALNUT CREEK	94597	75
BANCROFT PRE-K	2200 PARISH DR.	WALNUT CREEK	94598	46
KLA SCHOOLS OF WALNUT CREEK	298 N. WIGET LANE	WALNUT CREEK	94598	170
LITTLE FLOWERS MONTESSORI - MITCHELL	2875 MITCHELL DR	WALNUT CREEK	94598	144
NORTHCREEK PRESCHOOL	2303 A YGNACIO VALLEY ROAD	WALNUT CREEK	94598	119
SAFARI KID - WALNUT CREEK	2074 TREAT BLVD.	WALNUT CREEK	94598	84
SAFARI KID-WALNUT CREEK	2210 OAK GROVE RD	WALNUT CREEK	94598	75
SEVEN HILLS SCHOOL, THE	975 NORTH SAN CARLOS DRIVE	WALNUT CREEK	94598	64
SPRINGFIELD MONTESSORI SCHOOL	2780 MITCHELL DRIVE	WALNUT CREEK	94598	226
CLAREMONT DAY NURSERIES, INC	1550 OAKVIEW AVE	KENSINGTON	94707	65
GOOD EARTH SCHOOL, THE	1 LAWSON ROAD	KENSINGTON	94707	53
GROWING LIGHT MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF KENSINGTON	52 ARLINGTON AVE.	KENSINGTON	94707	68
KENSINGTON NURSERY SCHOOL	52 ARLINGTON AVENUE	KENSINGTON	94707	38
PINE CREST SCHOOL	1 LAWSON RD.	KENSINGTON	94707	48
NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL AT KENSINGTON ELEMENTARY	90 HIGHLAND BLVD, PORTABLE 2	KENSINGTON	94708	30

Day Care Facility Name	Address	City	Zip	Capacity
BRENDA'S KIDZ KARE	227 17TH STREET	RICHMOND	94801	31
CONTRA COSTA CO. CHILD DEV. CENTER - VERDE	2000 GIARAMITA AVENUE	RICHMOND	94801	40
ICRI/EL NUEVO MUNDO CHILDRENS CENTER	1707 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.	RICHMOND	94801	97
LA PETITE ACADEMY/MAGIC YEARS	1221 NEVIN AVE. SUITE 200	RICHMOND	94801	48
WCCUSD - CHAVEZ SCHOOL	960 - 17TH STREET	RICHMOND	94801	24
WCCUSD - CORONADO STATE PRESCHOOL	2100 MAINE AVE. RM. K102	RICHMOND	94801	24
WCCUSD - LINCOLN	29 SIXTH STREET	RICHMOND	94801	24
WCCUSD - NYSTROM	230 HARBOUR WAY SOUTH	RICHMOND	94801	24
WCCUSD - PERES	719 FIFTH STREET	RICHMOND	94801	24
WCCUSD - WASHINGTON SCHOOL	565 WINE STREET	RICHMOND	94801	24
YMCA OF THE EAST BAY - 8TH STREET CDC	445 8TH STREET	RICHMOND	94801	82
YMCA OF THE EAST BAY - RICHMOND CDC	485 LUCAS AVENUE	RICHMOND	94801	69
BRIGHT FUTURES GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1060 MANOR BLVD	EL SOBRANTE	94803	45
EAST BAY WALDORF SCHOOL	3800 CLARK RD.	EL SOBRANTE	94803	35
HOPE CHILDCARE CENTER & PRESCHOOL	2830 MAY ROAD	EL SOBRANTE	94803	80
KIDS CORNER LEARNING CENTER	716 APPIAN WAY	EL SOBRANTE	94803	82
PATTY'S MONTESSORI SCHOOL	801 PARK CENTRAL ST	RICHMOND	94803	45
SMALL WORLD MONTESSORI SCHOOL, INC.	4555 HILLTOP DRIVE	RICHMOND	94803	75
STEP BY STEP PRESCHOOL, INC.	3500 EL PORTAL DR.	RICHMOND	94803	38
SUNSHINE PLAYSCHOOL	5151 ARGYLE RD.	EL SOBRANTE	94803	24
WCCUSD MARIE MURPHY STATE PRESCHOOL	4350 VALLEY VIEW ROAD	RICHMOND	94803	24
CONTRA COSTA CO. CSD - GEORGE MILLER IIICH.CENTER	300 S. 27TH STREET	RICHMOND	94804	200
CONTRA COSTA CO. HEAD START - BALBOA CDC	1001 S. 57TH STREET	RICHMOND	94804	140
EARLY CHILDHOOD MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM -	200 - 24TH STREET	RICHMOND	94804	15
NOMURA PRESCHOOL	5511 BURLINGAME AVE.	RICHMOND	94804	90
NOMURA SCHOOL (THE)	1711 CARLSON BOULEVARD	RICHMOND	94804	125
RICHMOND COLLEGE PREP PRESCHOOL	217 SOUTH 11TH ST.	RICHMOND	94804	24
W.C.C.U.S.D. - GRANT SCHOOL	2400 DOWNER AVENUE	RICHMOND	94804	24
WCCUSD - MARTIN LUTHER KING STATE PRESCHOOL	4022 FLORIDA AVE RM 114	RICHMOND	94804	24
WCCUSD STATE PRESCHOOL - FORD	2711 MARICOPA AVENUE	RICHMOND	94804	24
YWCA OF CONTRA COSTA - RICHMOND CHILDREN'S CENTER	3230 MACDONALD AVENUE	RICHMOND	94804	59
A LITTLE WORLD MONTESSORI SCHOOL	324 37TH ST	RICHMOND	94805	49
ADVENTURE KINDERLAND AKADEMY	12411 SAN PABLO AVENUE	RICHMOND	94805	35
EARLY CHILHD ED. SRVCS.DBA CURIOUS EXPLORERS ACAD	4121 MACDONALD AVE	RICHMOND	94805	10
SKYTOWN PRESCHOOL	5714 SOLANO AVENUE	RICHMOND	94805	36
ST. DAVID'S SCHOOL PRE-KINDERGARTEN	5613 GARVIN AVENUE	RICHMOND	94805	36
CONTRA COSTA COLLEGE - EARLY CHILDHOOD LAB SCHOOL	2600 MISSION BELL DRIVE	SAN PABLO	94806	75
HAPPY LION DAY CARE CENTER	2929 CASTRO ROAD	SAN PABLO	94806	29
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER, #1367	3240 SAN PABLO DAM ROAD	SAN PABLO	94806	72
LA PETITE ACADEMY, INC.	3891 LAKESIDE DRIVE	RICHMOND	94806	109
SONJA'S PRESCHOOL AND CHILDCARE CENTER	2300 EL PORTAL DR STE A	SAN PABLO	94806	47
ST. PAUL PRESCHOOL	1825 CHURCH LANE	SAN PABLO	94806	21
SUPREME KIDS ACADEMY	3065 RICHMOND PARKWAY	RICHMOND	94806	48
W.C.C.U.S.D. - RIVERSIDE SCHOOL	1300 AMADOR ST., ROOM 6	SAN PABLO	94806	24
WCCUSD - BAYVIEW	3001 16TH STREET, ROOM M4	SAN PABLO	94806	24
WCCUSD - DOVER	1871 21ST STREET	SAN PABLO	94806	24
WCCUSD - DOWNER PRESCHOOL	1231 18TH STREET, ROOM 126	SAN PABLO	94806	24
WCCUSD - MONTALVIN C/O PRESCHOOL DEPARTMENT	300 CHRISTINE DRIVE	SAN PABLO	94806	24
YMCA OF THE EAST BAY - GIANT ROAD CDC	919 LAKE STREET	SAN PABLO	94806	36

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

**Table 48 – Licensed Infant Care Facilities and Capacity by Zip Code, July 2020**

Infant Care Facility Name	Address	City	Zip	Capacity
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH HEAD START - FAIRGROUNDS	1203 W. 10TH	ANTIOCH	94509	20
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER	4108 LONE TREE WAY	ANTIOCH	94509	30
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER	2300 MAHOGANY WAY	ANTIOCH	94509	36
LA PETITE ACADEMY	1350 EAST TREGALLAS RD	ANTIOCH	94509	12
BABY YALE ACADEMY	5521 LONE TREE WAY	BRENTWOOD	94513	66
BABY YALE ACADEMY-HARVEST PARK	605 HARVEST PARK, STE A	BRENTWOOD	94513	24

Infant Care Facility Name	Address	City	Zip	Capacity
GENIUS KIDS - BRENTWOOD	1265 DAINTY AVE	BRENTWOOD	94513	28
KIDDIE ACADEMY	8680 BRENTWOOD BLVD.	BRENTWOOD	94513	24
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER	2321 EAGLE ROCK AVE.	BRENTWOOD	94513	32
STAY AND PLAY PRESCHOOL	771 GRIFFITH LANE	BRENTWOOD	94513	5
WEE CARE CENTER	1275 FAIRVIEW AVENUE	BRENTWOOD	94513	12
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER	6095 MAIN STREET	CLAYTON	94517	28
LA PETITE ACADEMY, INC.	4304 COWELL ROAD	CONCORD	94518	20
MY SECOND HOME	1011 OAK GROVE RD.	CONCORD	94518	24
SUPER KIDZ CLUB	2140 MINERT RD	CONCORD	94518	9
CALVARY CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL	3425 CONCORD BLVD	CONCORD	94519	6
FIRST LUTHERAN PRESCHOOL	4006 CONCORD BLVD	CONCORD	94519	6
JOYFUL KIDS ACADEMY LLC DBA PARKSIDE JOYFUL KIDS	2898 CONCORD BLVD.	CONCORD	94519	20
CONCORD CHILD CARE CENTER-INFANTS	1360 B DETROIT AVENUE	CONCORD	94520	32
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY CSB GEORGE MILLER CENTER	3068 GRANT ST	CONCORD	94520	52
GEORGE MILLER CENTER - CONCORD	3020 GRANT STREET	CONCORD	94520	74
BUILDING KIDZ SCHOOL	5100 CLAYTON RD, F36	CONCORD	94521	27
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER	1551 BAILEY ROAD	CONCORD	94521	32
A SMALL WORLD INFANT & TODDLER CENTER	1641 OAK PARK BLVD.	PLEASANT HILL	94523	51
ALICE'S MONTESSORI LEARNING CENTERS	1041 HOOK AVE.	PLEASANT HILL	94523	24
DIABLO VALLEY COLLEGE DEVELOPMENTAL CHILDREN'S CTR	321 GOLF CLUB ROAD	PLEASANT HILL	94523	20
KIDZ-PLANET, INC	2245 MORELLO AVE SUITE C	PLEASANT HILL	94523	70
WHERE THE WILD THINGS PLAY PRESCHOOL	2551 PLEASANT HILL RD	PLEASANT HILL	94523	12
A NEW WORLD OF MONTESSORI	101 SONORA AVENUE	DANVILLE	94526	24
LARSON'S INFANT CENTER	940 DIABLO ROAD	DANVILLE	94526	14
PLACE TO PLAY & GROW, A	909 CAMINO RAMON	DANVILLE	94526	26
SYCAMORE VALLEY DAY SCHOOL	1500 SHERBURNE HILLS ROAD	DANVILLE	94526	8
PRIDE AND JOY PRE-SCHOOL	1226 LIBERTY STREET	EL CERRITO	94530	28
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER	4308 FOLSOM DRIVE	ANTIOCH	94531	20
LEARNING EXPERIENCE, THE	4831 LONE TREE WAY	ANTIOCH	94531	32
DIABLO VALLEY MONTESSORI SCHOOL, INC. #2	3408 DEERHILL ROAD	LAFAYETTE	94549	40
FIRST STEPS LEARNING CENTER	3201 STANLEY BOULEVARD	LAFAYETTE	94549	32
OLD FIREHOUSE SCHOOL	984 MORAGA ROAD	LAFAYETTE	94549	8
SEEDLINGS	49 KNOX DRIVE	LAFAYETTE	94549	16
CHILDTIME CHILDREN'S CENTER	6635 ALHAMBRA AVENUE, STE. 300	MARTINEZ	94553	28
FOREST HILLS PRESCHOOL AND CHILD CARE	5834 ALHAMBRA AVENUE	MARTINEZ	94553	16
FOREST HILLS PRESCHOOL AND CHILD CARE CENTER	127 MIDHILL RD	MARTINEZ	94553	12
KIDS AT WORK	255 GLACIER DRIVE	MARTINEZ	94553	15
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER	1285 MORELLO AVENUE	MARTINEZ	94553	16
MARTINEZ EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER, INC.	615 ARCH STREET	MARTINEZ	94553	28
CHILD DAY SCHOOL, LLC - MORAGA	372 PARK STREET	MORAGA	94556	10
CREATIVE MONTESSORI PRESCHOOL	1350 MORAGA WAY	MORAGA	94556	14
LAMORINDA MONTESSORI LLC	1450 MORAGA RD.	MORAGA	94556	12
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY CHILD START - LOS ARBOLES	240 LAS DUNAS	OAKLEY	94561	16
KIDDIE ACADEMY	1620 NERLOY RD.	OAKLEY	94561	48
CONTRA COSTA CO. COMM. SVCS.- AMBROSE	3103 WILLOW PASS RD	BAY POINT	94565	22
FIRST BAPTIST HEAD START - EAST LELAND COURT CTR	2555 EAST LELAND ROAD	PITTSBURG	94565	8
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER	150 EAST LELAND ROAD	PITTSBURG	94565	36
LIL' GENIUS KID, THE	33 AMBROSE AVE	BAY POINT	94565	30
LOS MEDANOS COLLEGE CHILD STUDY CENTER	2700 EAST LELAND RD.	PITTSBURG	94565	16
CONTRA COSTA CO. COMM. SVCS. - BAYO VISTA	2 CALIFORNIA STREET	RODEO	94572	12
ST. PATRICK INFANT CENTER	907 SEVENTH STREET	RODEO	94572	30
YMCA OF THE EAST BAY - RODEO CDC	200 LAKE AVE	RODEO	94572	13
GODDARD SCHOOL, THE	100 GATEKEEPER RD	SAN RAMON	94582	53
LITTLE BRIDGES CHILD CARE CENTER	9015 SOUTH GALE RIDGE ROAD	SAN RAMON	94582	24
BRIGHT HORIZONS AT BISHOP RANCH	2603 CAMINO RAMON, STE. 150	SAN RAMON	94583	60
CHILD DAY SCHOOL, LLC - SAN RAMON	18868 BOLLINGER CANYON RD	SAN RAMON	94583	9
GENIUS KIDS SAN RAMON	2021 SAN RAMON VALLEY BLVD.	SAN RAMON	94583	27
LA PETITE ACADEMY SAN RAMON - INFANT	1001 MARKET PLACE	SAN RAMON	94583	28
PANACHE ENFANTS	2410 SAN RAMON VALLEY BLVD#100	SAN RAMON	94583	12

Infant Care Facility Name	Address	City	Zip	Capacity
REDWOODS INTERNATIONAL MONTESSORI, THE	2400 OLD CROW CANYON ROAD #A4	SAN RAMON	94583	12
STEPPING STONES LEARNING CENTER II	2691 CROW CANYON RD.	SAN RAMON	94583	7
GAN YILADIM PRESCHOOL	1671 NEWELL AVENUE	WALNUT CREEK	94595	9
LITTLE GENIUS ACADEMY	2151 OLYMPIC BLVD.	WALNUT CREEK	94595	30
GAN B'NAI SHALOM AT CONGREGATION B'NAI SHALOM	74 ECKLEY LANE	WALNUT CREEK	94596	10
LOVE AND CARE LEARNING CENTER	1985 GEARY ROAD	WALNUT CREEK	94596	37
CRAWLERS 2 SCHOLARS-WALNUT CREEK	1338 LAS JUNTAS WAY	WALNUT CREEK	94597	8
KLA SCHOOLS OF WALNUT CREEK	298 N. WIGET LANE	WALNUT CREEK	94598	60
CONTRA COSTA CO. CHILD DEV. CENTER - LAS DELTAS	135 WEST GROVE	RICHMOND	94801	14
LA PETITE ACADEMY/MAGIC YEARS	1221 NEVIN AVE. SUITE 200	RICHMOND	94801	36
YMCA OF THE EAST BAY - 8TH STREET CDC	445 8TH STREET CDC	RICHMOND	94801	36
YMCA OF THE EAST BAY - RICHMOND CDC	485 LUCAS AVENUE	RICHMOND	94801	32
HOPE CHILDCARE CENTER & PRESCHOOL	2830 MAY ROAD	EL SOBRANTE	94803	29
KIDS CORNER LEARNING CENTER	716 APPIAN WAY	EL SOBRANTE	94803	26
SMALL WORLD MONTESSORI SCHOOL, INC.	4555 HILLTOP DR.	RICHMOND	94803	19
CONTRA COSTA CO. HEAD START - BALBOA CDC	1001 - SOUTH 57TH ST	RICHMOND	94804	38
CONTRA COSTA CO CSD INFANT @ CO CO COLLEGE	2600 MISSION BELL DRIVE	SAN PABLO	94806	28
GEORGE MILLER CENTER - RICHMOND	2801 ROBERT MILLER DRIVE	RICHMOND	94806	40
KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER, #1367	3240 SAN PABLO DAM ROAD	SAN PABLO	94806	33
LA PETITE ACADEMY	3891 LAKESIDE DRIVE	RICHMOND	94806	24
SONJA'S PRESCHOOL AND CHILDCARE CENTER	2300 EL PORTAL DR STE A	SAN PABLO	94806	28

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

**Table 49 – Number of Child Care Slots in Licensed Family Homes by City, July 2020**

Location	January 2-20		July 2020		Change in Slots	% Change
	Number of Homes	Capacity	Number of Homes	Capacity		
ALAMO	2	26	2	26	0	0.0
ANTIOCH	70	974	48	670	-304	-31.2
BAY POINT	6	84	6	84	0	0.0
BETHEL ISLAND	1	14	1	14	0	0.0
BRENTWOOD	36	500	25	348	-152	-30.4
CLAYTON	4	56	3	42	-14	-25.0
CONCORD	65	898	41	570	-328	-36.5
DANVILLE	6	82	5	70	-12	-14.6
DISCOVERY BAY	6	84	3	42	-42	-50.0
EL CERRITO	34	466	25	346	-120	-25.8
EL SOBRANTE	14	196	9	126	-70	-35.7
HERCULES	24	334	16	222	-112	-33.5
LAFAYETTE	7	98	5	70	-28	-28.6
MARTINEZ	10	138	6	84	-54	-39.1
OAKLEY	33	456	18	250	-206	-45.2
ORINDA	3	40	2	26	-14	-35.0
PACHECO	4	56	3	42	-14	-25.0
PINOLE	11	150	6	82	-68	-45.3
PITTSBURG	30	420	27	378	-42	-10.0
PLEASANT HILL	28	366	16	208	-158	-43.2
RICHMOND	74	1,016	57	790	-226	-22.2
RODEO	5	68	3	42	-26	-38.2
SAN PABLO	13	178	9	124	-54	-30.3
SAN RAMON	62	862	42	588	-274	-31.8
WALNUT CREEK	31	420	20	272	-148	-35.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>7,982</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>5,516</b>	<b>-2466</b>	<b>-30.9</b>

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

As of July 2020, Contra Costa has 398 licensed or license-pending family homes that serve at least 9 children with a total capacity of 5,516 day care slots. This represents a dramatic 45.5% drop of 181 family homes and a 30.9% drop of 2,466 day care slots in family homes since the COVID-19 outbreak in early February 2020.

Cities with the largest decline in capacity include Antioch (down 304), Concord (down 328), Oakley (down 206), Richmond (down 226) and San Ramon (down 274). Additionally, many smaller communities also saw sizable capacity declines, such as Discovery Bay (down 50.0%), Martinez (down 39.1%), Pinole (down 45.3%), Pleasant Hill (down 43.2%) and Rodeo (down 38.2%). Although the CCCLD does not publish the reason for any particular closure, the timing and volume of these closures strongly suggest they are COVID-related. Note that licensed or license-pending family homes with the capacity to serve fewer than 9 children are excluded from this analysis because these data are not released publicly; however, it is reasonable to assume that COVID-related closures extend to homes serving less than 9 children as well.

## AFFORDABILITY OF CHILD CARE

According to the 2019 California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, California ranked as the third least affordable state for child care, with the average cost of infant care exceeding the average tuition at a four-year public university.<sup>20</sup> The October 2019 California Preschool Development Grant Birth Through Five Program Needs Assessment put California last in the nation for the affordability of infant care. Gaps between need and ability to pay for quality child care particularly plagues low income families and communities, but the rising cost of childcare represents a critical barrier to access even for middle class families earning the county’s 2019 family median of \$119,911. In 2019, full-time care for infants costed \$12,543 in family homes and \$19,460 in centers annually, representing a 10.1% (\$1,149) increase for family home care and a 10.0% (\$1,770) increase for center care since 2017. The average cost for full time preschool care in family homes (\$11,957) similarly rose 9.9%, while the cost for full time preschool care in centers (\$14,284) rose 13.5%.

**Table 50 – Child Care Costs by Age and Licensed Facility Type**

	2017		2019	
	CENTERS	FAMILY HOMES	CENTERS	FAMILY HOMES
Full-time Infant Care	\$17,690	\$11,394	\$19,460	\$12,543
Full-time Preschool Care	\$12,589	\$10,880	\$14,284	\$11,957

*Source: 2019 CA Child Care Portfolio, CA Child Care Resource & Referral Network; [https://www.rrnetwork.org/2017\\_portfolio](https://www.rrnetwork.org/2017_portfolio). Note that the portfolios are released biennially.*

Although public data that reflects the rapidly changing circumstances of the child care industry is not yet available for 2020, many COVID-related conditions directly impact child care supply and demand, a core equation in determining cost. According to a May 2020 Center for the Study of Child Care Employment (CSCCE) study of California child care programs, 77% of open programs have experienced loss of income, 99% of open centers have reduced enrollment, 78% of open FCC programs have reduced enrollment, 80% have increased cleaning and sanitation costs, 66% have made operational changes to meet new safety requirements, and many providers who have been funding the new requirements themselves say their situation is unsustainable. This suggests the cost of care could well spike in the coming months.<sup>21</sup>

# EDUCATIONAL IMPACTS AND RESPONSE

## Enrollment

Public school enrollment in Contra Costa County had grown steadily and gradually from 168,228 students in 2010-11 to 178,411 in 2019-20 just before the outbreak, which was up slightly from 177,942 in the prior year. Compared to the county as a whole, districts that experienced more significant 1-year increases include Brentwood (up 109 students or 1.2%), Contra Costa County Office of Education (up 259 or 4.7%), SBE Synergy Rocketship Futuro Academy (up 109 or 25.7%) and West Contra Costa Unified (up 383 students or 1.2%). In contrast, districts that experienced significant declines include John Swett Unified (down 17 students or 1.2%), Knightsen Elementary (down 27 or 4.3%), Lafayette Elementary (down 39 or 1.1%), Oakley Union Elementary (down 73 or 1.4%) and San Ramon Valley Unified (down 227 students or 0.7%).

<sup>20</sup> <https://rrnetwork.org/assets/general-files/Child-Care-Costs-2019.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> <https://csce.berkeley.edu/california-child-care-in-crisis-covid-19/>

Contra Costa school districts with the highest enrollment include West Contra Costa (32,143) San Ramon Valley (31,911), Mt. Diablo Unified (31,037), Antioch Unified (17,167) and Pittsburg Unified (11,367). The combined enrollment of these 5 largest districts accounts for over two-thirds (69.3%) of the county's entire enrollment.

About 30.7% of California residents age 3 and over and 26.8% (79,385) of all Contra Costa residents 3 and over (295,894) attended undergraduate or graduate college or professional school in 2018. Countywide, 22.5% (66,545) of residents age 3 and over attended undergraduate college and 4.3% (12,840) attended graduate or professional school. Of Contra Costa County's 79,385 residents in college in 2018, 35,721 (45.0%) were male and 43,664 (55.0%) were female.

**Table 51 – Contra Costa County Public School Enrollment, 2012–2020**

2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
169,377	171,418	173,020	174,802	176,437	177,370	178,060	177,942	178,411

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

**Table 52 – Enrollment in Contra Costa County by School District, 2019 – 2020**

District	2018-19	2019-20	1-Year Change in Enrollment	% Change
<b>Countywide</b>	<b>177,942</b>	<b>178,411</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Acalanes Union High	5,683	5,635	-48	-0.8
Antioch Unified	17,183	17,167	-16	-0.1
Brentwood Union Elementary	9,181	9,290	109	1.2
Byron Union Elementary	2,277	2,274	-3	-0.1
Canyon Elementary	68	69	1	1.5
Contra Costa Office of Ed	5,530	5,789	259	4.7
John Swett Unified	1,439	1,422	-17	-1.2
Knightsen Elementary	632	605	-27	-4.3
Lafayette Elementary	3,576	3,537	-39	-1.1
Liberty Union High	8,320	8,304	-16	-0.2
Martinez Unified	4,164	4,156	-8	-0.2
Moraga Elementary	1,851	1,855	4	0.2
Mt. Diablo Unified	31,013	31,037	24	0.1
Oakley Union Elementary	5,267	5,194	-73	-1.4
Orinda Union Elementary	2,546	2,568	22	0.9
Pittsburg Unified	11,345	11,367	22	0.2
San Ramon Valley Unified	32,138	31,911	-227	-0.7
SBE – Synergy, Rocketship Futuro	424	533	109	25.7
Walnut Creek Elementary	3,545	3,555	10	0.3
West Contra Costa Unified	31,760	32,143	383	1.2

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

Although COVID-19 forced the closure of most California schools, beginning in early March, the governor issued a series of executive orders assuring LEAs would continue to receive state funding despite the physical closures and guiding school districts to safely and collaboratively arrange for student supervision during regular school hours. In July 2020, 76.0% of California and 86.9% (490,034) of Bay Area adults with children in public or private schools report instruction had been moved online. In April 2020, parents whose children received online instruction spent 12.2 hours per week on teaching activities with their children in the state overall, compared to 14.0 hours among Bay Area parents. Notably by July 2020, the time parents spent on teaching activities with children receiving online instruction fell to just 4.8 hours per week in the state and 5.7 hours in the Bay Area. Classes were eventually cancelled for 46.6% of California and 38.2% (215,678) of Bay Area adults in households with children attending school. In April 2020, California parents spent 11.0 hours per week on teaching activities with children whose classes had been cancelled, compared to 11.3 hours among Bay Area parents. Notably by July 2020, California parents whose children faced cancelled classes spent just 6.0 hours per week on teaching activities with their children, while Bay Area parents spent just 4.3

hours per week. In July 2020, only 18,712 (0.3%) California and 1,423 (0.3%) Bay Area adults in households with school children report no change to instruction because their schools did not close.<sup>22</sup>

In preparation for the 2020-21 school year, the Contra Costa County Office of Education (CCCOE) and Contra Costa Health Services (CCHS) have collaborated with school districts to develop individualized plans and procedures to safely and effectively reopen each school. Guidelines that consider the best available COVID-19 public health information and the needs of students, families and staff have been released to inform each schools' decision about how to prepare and when to reopen. However, while Contra Costa remains on the CA Department of Public Health watch list of counties with worsening coronavirus trends, local authorities have indicated they will not pursue waivers to reopen schools, but will let them open only after the county meets state criteria. Meanwhile, as parents learn to deal with this new normal and take advantage of new opportunities to work from home, educators may need to prepare for an eventual increase in homeschooling and a reduction in college campus attendance. Some college students are already asking whether their tuitions should be discounted in consideration of the lower costs of distance learning.

One key to reopening will be strategies to maintain physical distancing, such as schedules that combine distance and on-campus instruction, smaller class sizes, and staggered, partial or reduced attendance weeks or hours. The success of many social distancing strategies will depend on ensuring students have equitable access to computing devices and the internet. According to U.S. Census Household Pulse data in mid-July, 7.2% of California and 1.9% (10,592) of Bay Area adults in households with school children rarely or never have access to a device that can be used for instruction. For California parents, this barrier is considerably more pronounced among Hispanics (11.1%), Blacks (15.0%), those with less than a high school diploma (18.4%) and those with household incomes below \$25,000 (12.6%). For Bay Area parents, this disparity is more pronounced among Hispanics (8.7% or 10,043 parents), those with less than a high school diploma (21.1% or 7,805 parents) and those with household incomes below \$35,000 (9.6% or 2,401 parents). Note that reliable estimates for computer access among African American parents in the Bay Area are not available. Estimates from the July 2020 U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey also indicate that 1.9% of California and 0.2% (926) of Bay Area adults in households with school children rarely or never have access to the internet for instruction. For California parents, this disparity is more pronounced among Hispanics (3.2%), Blacks (2.7%), those with less than a high school diploma (3.5%), those whose schools provide their internet access (4.2%) and those with household incomes below \$50,000 (3.5%). In the Bay Area, lack of internet access is most problematic among Hispanics (0.3%), single female-headed households (0.3%) and those with less than some college or an AA degree (0.4%). However, small sample sizes in the Bay Area make sub-group estimates regarding internet barriers unstable.

The U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey also shows that by July 2020, many schools have resolved these equity issues by providing computing devices and internet access to their students. An estimated 43.9% of California parents and 25.9% (146,174) of Bay Area parents with kids in public or private school currently have a computer or digital device provided by their child's school. California parents most likely to have a device provided by their child's school include Hispanics (61.3%), African Americans (46.6%), those with less than a high school diploma (66.7%) and those with household incomes below \$50,000 (59.8%). In the Bay Area, 46.8% (53,795) of Hispanic parents are among those most likely to have a device provided by their child's school, but proportions are also surprisingly high among parents with a Bachelor's degree (34.4% or 92,376 parents) and those who earn between \$35,000 and \$100,000 (51.9% or 66,362 parents). By July 2020, about 4.8% of all California parents report their child's internet access is supplied by their school, with higher proportions among Hispanic parents (9.1%), those with less than a high school diploma (15.4%) and those with household incomes below \$25,000 (13.8%). An estimated 0.1% (350) of all Bay Area parents report their child's internet access is supplied by their school, but small sample sizes make sub-group estimates regarding internet barriers unstable.

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<sup>22</sup> <https://www.census.gov/householdpulsedata>

## Other Student Groups

The most recent transitional kindergarten (TK) enrollment data available from the CDE is for the 2018-19 school year which indicated that TK cumulative enrollment in Contra Costa schools fell by 17 students (down 0.7%) from 2,586 in 2017-18 to 2,569. In contrast, California saw a 1-year 1.8% rise in enrollment. Districts in Contra Costa with the highest TK participation include the same 5 districts as in prior years, led by West Contra Costa Unified (490) and followed by San Ramon Valley Unified (487), Mt. Diablo Unified (403), Antioch Unified (285) and Brentwood Union Elementary (212). The proportion of TK students who are EL is much higher than average (22.4%) in John Swett (40.0%), Pittsburg (31.8%) and West Contra Costa (39.2%) USDs. The proportion of SD students is much higher than average (37.1%) in the Antioch (64.2%), Pittsburg (66.5%), West Contra Costa (71.8%) and SBE Rocketship Futuro Academy (78.6%) USDs.

The most recent special education enrollment data from the CDE is for the 2018-19 school year in which 21,922 students of all ages required special education services in Contra Costa, up 2.8% or 600 students since 2017-18. Students receiving special education in the county now represents 12.3% of total enrollment. Since 2011, special education enrollment in the county has grown by 4,645 students or 26.9%. Among special education students of all ages, the most common disability type is learning disability, which impacts a minimum of 8,829 students in 2018-19. The second most common condition is speech or language impairment, which impacts a minimum of 4,684 students. Autism is the third most common condition impacting a minimum of 3,167 students. All three conditions appear to have increased since 2017-18. In 2018-19, a minimum of 2,511 county children age 0-5 have a disability requiring special education, up about 8.8% or 204 students from 2,307 in 2017-18, noting that CDE public data release rules prohibit the calculation of exact totals.

**Table 53 – Public School Special Education Enrollment in Contra Costa, 2011-2019**

	2011	2013	2015	2017	2018	2019
Number of Students	17,277	17,498	20,043	20,880	21,322	21,922
Percent of Enrollment	10.3	10.2	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.3

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

Critically, the COVID-forced curtailment of in-person instruction presents additional challenges for special education students and their parents. For these families, distance learning options may not remedy issues unique to special needs children such as delays in assessments; limited access to occupational, physical or speech therapists; reductions in essential student-teacher interactions; lack of suitable structured settings, appropriate materials or specialized equipment; and parents' lack of time or competence to deliver special education services. In light of these challenges, parents and educational experts raise concerns about missing critical developmental windows, yet many students with disabilities also have underlying health or medical conditions that could make returning to in-person attendance especially risky for them.

Based on the latest data available, Contra Costa schools enrolled 976 matched foster students in 2018-19, which is down 12.2% from 1,112 in 2017-18. However, in the 2018-19 school year, 79 (8.1%) foster students are kindergarteners, which is a 2.6% increase from 77 (6.9%) in the prior year. As in 2017-18, Antioch (296), West Contra Costa (223) and Mt. Diablo (190) Unified districts have largest number of foster students of all ages. West Contra Costa Unified (22), Antioch Unified (20) and Mt. Diablo Unified (17) all continue as the districts with the largest share of foster kindergarteners.

**Table 54 – Contra Costa County Foster Students, 2018-19**

District	Kindergarten	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-12	Total
County Total (unduplicated)	79	354	543	976
Statewide (unduplicated)	4,479	20,269	22,062	46,810

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

As of July 2019, the county’s point-in-time rate of children in foster care at 3.2 per 1,000 children age 0-17 is notably improved from the prior year, while the state’s rate remained stable at 5.6 per 1,000 children. The county has a total of 809 children in the foster care system, including 67 in group homes and 202 with relatives. The total in care is down 16.0% or 154 since 2018, but children age 0-5 continue to represent a relatively high proportion of all Contra Costa children in care (34.9% or 282 children). The county has 71 (8.8%) infants, 105 (13.0%) 1-2 year olds and 106 (13.1%) 3-5 year olds in foster care as of July 2019.

Children age 0-5 represent 54.5% (181) of all first entries in the county, compared to 56.5% in the state. In the county, infants comprise 30.1% (100) of all first entries, 1-2 year olds comprise 10.5% (35) and 3-5 year olds comprise 13.9% (46) of first entries. Entry rates among infants (7.7 per 1,000) remain notably higher than other age groups, but rates among all age groups have trended down since 2015. The 2019 rate of first entry in the county continues to be highest among African Americans (5.9 per 1,000); however, this rate fell sharply from 7.6 per 1,000 in 2018. The rate of first entry among all other major racial and ethnic groups also fell since 2018, with rates among Asian/Pacific Islanders down 0.3 percentage points to 0.5 per 1,000, rates among Latinos down 0.3 points to 1.2 and rates among Whites down 0.4 points to 1.2 per 1,000.

As public crises tend to disproportionately impact those most vulnerable, children in the foster system may also face particular risk from COVID-19. Court actions, family visitations and reunifications may be interrupted or suspended entirely. Many foster children will suffer the loss of regular contact with peers and teachers who, in the absence of family, make up their primary supportive system. COVID-19 may limit crucial visits and support from child welfare workers, while transitioning youth may lose the protections of their foster care benefits just as jobs and housing become most scarce. For children dealing with past trauma, COVID-19 disruptions in familiar routines and structure can trigger psychological stress or traumatic memories. In response to some of these concerns, the state’s June 22, 2020 Budget Act (SB121, AB89) appropriates \$32 million to broaden the eligibility of transition-age youth and extend the foster care program benefits of stability, education, and safe housing until June 30, 2021.

## Chronic Absenteeism, Graduation and Dropout Rates

The most recent chronic absenteeism data available from the CDE is for the 2018-19 school year in which Contra Costa school districts had a chronic absenteeism rate of 12.1%, compared to 12.0% in California as a whole. The highest rates occurred in Contra Costa County Office of Education (29.4%), Antioch Unified (20.7%), John Swett Unified (19.0%), West Contra Costa Unified (17.3%), Liberty Union High (15.9%) and Pittsburg Unified (14.9%). Nearly two-thirds (64.5%) of chronically absent students attend Antioch Unified (3,549), Mt. Diablo Unified (3,949) and West Contra Costa Unified (5,058) in the 2018-19 school year.

**Table 55 – Truancy and Chronic Absenteeism Rates in Contra Costa County, 2005–2019**

	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16	2018-19*
Number of Students	57,902	66,184	69,975	71,180	19,462
Percentage of Students	34.9	37.6	38.9	38.9	12.1

Source: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/cb/>. \* As of 2018-19, rates reported are chronic absenteeism.

In 2018-19, the overall graduation rate (cohort, 4-year adjusted) in Contra Costa high schools is 89.0%, up slightly from 87.9% in 2017-18. This rate continues to compare favorably to the statewide rate which rose slightly to 88.1%. Graduation rates are lowest in West Contra Costa Unified (82.3%), Antioch Unified (80.6%) and Contra Costa County Office of Education (35.1%).

The most recent CDE-released 1-year dropout rates are for the 2017-18 school year. The county’s overall dropout rate (1.3%) continues to compare favorably to the state (2.4%), but rates are notably higher than the countywide average (1.3%) in Byron Union Elementary (4.8%), Antioch Unified (2.4%), West Contra Costa Unified (2.4%) and Mt. Diablo Unified (1.9%).

# Head Start

## HEAD START / EARLY HEAD START DEMOGRAPHICS

Early in 2020-21, the county plans to serve a cumulative total of 551 Early Head Start enrollees, including the children of 6 pregnant women, and 1,059 Head Start enrollees, including new, continuing and turnover participants. Compared to the prior year, this currently represents a 26.3% decline in Early Head Start and a 22.1% decline in Head Start enrollees. Among Early Head Start participants, 13.8% served are less than 1, including 6 unborn infants. Another 28.9% of Early Head Start enrollees are 2 year olds. Among Head Start participants in 2020, 51.0% of children are 5 years of age and 44.7% of enrollees are 4 year olds.

**Table 56 – Early Head Start and Head Start Enrollees by Age, 2020–21**

	Early Head Start		Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Pregnant women	6	1.1	0	0.0
Under 1 year	70	12.7	0	0.0
1 year old	142	25.8	0	0.0
2 years old	159	28.9	0	0.0
3 years old	156	28.3	46	4.3
4 years old	18	3.3	473	44.7
5 years and older	0	0.0	540	51.0
<b>Total Enrollment</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Contra Costa County Head Start Program Information Reports, 2020-21. Actual cumulative enrollment includes turnover.

## HEAD START / EARLY HEAD START RACE AND ETHNICITY

In 2020-21, 60.6% of Early Head Start and 62.5% of Head Start enrollees are Latino, and Spanish is the primary language of 38.7% (210) of Early Head Start and 40.2% (422) of Head Start enrollees. White children make up 58.2% of Early Head Start and 61.2% of Head Start enrollment. Only 3.1% of EHS and 5.1% of HS enrollees are Asian. African Americans make up 29.3% of all EHS and 22.5% of all HS enrollment.

**Table 57 – Head Start and Early Head Start Enrollees by Race and Ethnicity, 2020-21**

2020	Early Head Start		Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Latino/Hispanic	329	60.6	659	62.5
Non-Latino/Hispanic	214	39.4	395	37.5
<b>Total Identified Enrollees</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>100.0</b>
African American	159	29.3	237	22.5
Caucasian / White	316	58.2	645	61.2
Multi-racial	45	8.3	107	10.2
Asian	17	3.1	54	5.1
Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	3	0.6	7	0.7
American Indian / Alaska Native	1	0.2	1	0.1
Other / Unspecified	2	0.4	3	0.3
<b>Total Identified Enrollees</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF ENROLLED CHILDREN

So far in the 2020-21 school year, single-parent families represent 74.2% (386) of all 520 families with children enrolled in Early Head Start. Single-parent families represent 72.3% (729) of all 1,006 families with children enrolled in Head Start.

**Table 58 – Enrolled Families by Family Type, 2021**

2021	Early Head Start		Head Start	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Two-parent families	134	25.8	277	27.5
Single-parent families	386	74.2	729	72.5
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Contra Costa County Head Start Program Information Reports, 2009-10 & 2020-21

## HEAD START / EARLY HEAD START ENROLLMENT ELIGIBILITY TYPES

The majority of children in both Early Head Start (69.6%) and Head Start (63.0%) are eligible for services based on income. Enrollment based on receipt of public assistance represents 14.8% of Early Head Start enrollees and 15.6% of Head Start enrollees. Over-income enrollment represents 8.7% of Early Head Start enrollees and 16.3% of Head Start enrollees. Eligibility based on foster care status fell to 13 (2.6%) children in Early Head Start and 22 (2.5%) children in Head Start. The number and proportion of homeless children in Early Head Start (21 children or 4.3%) and Head Start (23 children or 2.6%) also fell since 2019-20, although it is still early in the year.

**Table 59 – Early Head Start and Head Start Enrollment by Eligibility Type, 2020–21**

	Early Head Start		Head Start	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Income Eligible	343	69.6	549	63.0
Public Assistance	73	14.8	136	15.6
Foster Child	13	2.6	22	2.5
Homeless	21	4.3	23	2.6
Over Income	43	8.7	142	16.3
<b>Total with Eligibility Status</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Contra Costa County Head Start Program Information Reports, 2020-21

## FAMILY SERVICES AND REFERRALS RECEIVED

At this early point in the 2020-21 program year, a total of 2 Early Head Start families needed and 30 received family services or service referrals. The types of services received most by Early Head Start families include emergency/crisis intervention (2) and health education (28). Among Head Start families, 5 needed and 120 have received family services or referrals so far early in the school year. Health education services have been those most accessed by Head Start families.

**Table 60 – Family Services and Referrals Received, 2020-21**

Type of Service	Early Head Start		Head Start	
	# needed	# received	# needed	# received
Emergency/crisis intervention (immediate need for food, clothing,	1	2	5	9
Housing assistance such as subsidies, utilities, repairs, etc.	0	0	0	0
Mental health services	0	0	0	0
English as a Second Language (ESL) training	0	0	0	0
Adult education (GED programs and college selection)	0	0	0	0
Job training	0	0	0	0
Substance abuse prevention / treatment	0	0	0	0
Child abuse and neglect services	0	0	0	0
Domestic violence services	0	0	0	0
Child support assistance	0	0	0	0
Health education	0	28	5	119
Assistance to families of incarcerated individuals	0	0	0	0
Parenting education	1	1	0	0
Relationship/marriage education	0	0	0	0
Asset building services (financial educ., opening accounts, debt	0	0	0	0
<b>Unduplicated number of families served or referred</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>120</b>

Source: Contra Costa County Head Start Program Information Reports, 2020-21