HISPANIC
FOUNDATION
OF SILICON VALLEY

Silicon Valley
Latino Report Card
2018

Our Mission

The **Hispanic Foundation of Silicon Valley** is dedicated to inspiring community philanthropy and engaging people to invest in the educational achievement, leadership development, research, and convening and engaging the Hispanic community to improve the quality of life for Latinos and the Silicon Valley region.

www.hfsv.org

**HISPANIC
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OF SILICON VALLEY**

Acknowledgements

Greetings!

For nearly a decade our Foundation has focused our financial resources and labor on three key priorities: education excellence, leadership development, and convening and engaging the Latino community. We have trained thousands of Latino students and parents towards greater education achievement, developed hundreds of Latinos to serve as effective nonprofit board members, published two major reports on the quality of life for Silicon Valley Latinos, and convened and engaged hundreds of Latino leaders to discuss our community issues, identify solutions and launched new Foundation initiatives.

In 2016, Latinos comprised over 26% of the region's general population. Our population is projected to rise to just over 1 million by 2050 and will remain the third largest ethnic group in the region. This growth comes with our collective responsibility to ensure that Latinos will be able to contribute successfully and participate fully in our region's society, economy, and leadership.

The 2018 Silicon Valley Latino Report Card stands on the shoulders of the original 2011 report and provides an updated baseline about Latino quality of life in our region. We expect that this data will inspire engagement and fuel continued effective action to improve the well-being of Latinos – and the Silicon Valley region.

As with the 2011 report, this Report Card has identified serious challenges that continue to confront Latinos and threaten Silicon Valley's long-term prosperity, but we know that Silicon Valley leaders and our community has the will, resources, and strength to reverse some of the trends identified in this Report Card. With our region's tremendous financial wealth and human ingenuity, we can control our own destiny and the future of Silicon Valley.

The time for action is now!

Our Board of Directors and Foundation Team invites you to join us and support our work as we move into the next phase of community convening and engagement. As we have done in the past, the Hispanic Foundation of Silicon Valley will convene people like you together to develop specific and practical strategies to improve the grades of this report card.

This is our Foundation's mission: improving the quality of life of our Latino community so the entire Silicon Valley will continue to be strong, healthy, and prosperous long in the future.

Jorge Luis Titinger,
Chairperson
Hispanic Foundation of Silicon Valley

Ron Gonzales,
President & CEO
Hispanic Foundation of Silicon Valley

June 2018

Foreword

California is a turning point. After years of lagging in terms of growth and fiscal resources, the state is now the world's fifth largest economy and boasts a substantial surplus in state coffers. After leading the U.S. in terms of urban sprawl and toxic air, California is today committed to compact development and a robust approach to climate change. And after decades of hand-wringing about demographic change, the Golden State has recognized that diversity is a strength and our immigrant communities are a plus.

At the forefront of many of these changes – with its innovative companies, green investors, and global attitudes – has been the Silicon Valley. But not all is well in the throbbing heart of California's 21st century transformation: housing costs have exploded, traffic has choked commerce, and the region's own home-grown population is often being left behind. One population whose future fortunes are currently tentative but remain crucial to long-term success: Latinos in the Valley.

This is, after all, a population that is slated to remain the third-largest ethnic group in the region by 2060, just behind Asians and on-par with non-Hispanic whites. More significantly: 30 percent of Latinos are under the age of 18, compared to just 19 percent of non-Latinos. Perhaps even more striking: 95 percent of those young Latinos are U.S.-born, meaning that how well they and their parents do will determine how well the Valley does.

So the assessment this report offers is of crucial importance – and the news is mixed. Latinos have high rates of labor force attachment but current worries about immigration enforcement may be limiting their use of health and social service programs that could advance economic success. While Silicon Valley Latinos have median household incomes above that of Latinos in the rest of California – how else could they manage to live here? –nearly a third clock in with incomes below $35,000 a year versus only 15 percent of non-Latino households.

In a Valley wracked by high housing costs, nearly 7 in 10 Latinos households reported spending more than 30% or more of their income on shelter, as compared to about half of non-Latino households. Latinos are now over forty percent of the homeless, well above their one-quarter share of the population. One way to avoid the streets is to double and triple up, and so the rate of overcrowding for Latinos – a situation that often makes it hard for children to study and achieve – is roughly three times the rate for non-Latinos.

And while Santa Clara County has closed the gaps between pre-school attendance for Latinos and non-Latinos, many of the other educational metrics are falling short. The percent of Valley Latino students meeting the 8th grade mathematics standards – key to the high-paying jobs of the future – is less than half the figure for all students. High school drop-out rates remain stubbornly high, even as there has been improvement for Latinos in the rest of the state.

There are some bright spots. Thanks to California's aggressive implementation of the Affordable Care Act, health insurance rates are up for Latinos adults and essentially 100 percent for Latino children. Asthma rates are down and environmental concerns are high: in a pattern in keeping with state trends, Latinos are even more-concerned than non-Latinos about climate change. But these are limited rays of hope in a population whose success is key to the future of an economically and socially healthy Silicon Valley.

So what's next? Just as Valley leadership has responded to economic downturns with efforts to rework technology and revamp industries, so too is it time to step up to making sure that all find a path to succeed. This will require a key set of policy commitments, including a promise to protect immigrants and invest in their children, to offer more mobility and lift up the bottom of the labor market, to expand the overall housing stock and focus laser-like on affordability.

This is not beyond the scope or skills of a region that has innovated its way to the forefront of the world economy. What it will require is turning those abilities to reinvent and transform onto the social and other structures that can constrain or empower communities. Metrics that illustrate how far we've come and how far we have to go are an important part of generating accountability. But to succeed, this sort of report must be seen not just as a snapshot of success – or its lack – but also as a call to action for all leaders in the Valley.

Manuel Pastor
Director, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration
University of Southern California

Table of Contents

Overview

This report offers a portrait of Latinos in Silicon Valley and represents the second iteration of the original Silicon Valley Report Card, published in 2011.

Various data sources were woven together to illustrate how Silicon Valley Latinos are faring across the following quality of life domains: Education, Health, Financial Stability, Housing, and Environment. A data matrix has been utilized to assign grades to each source indicator in order to reflect both the well-being of the Latino community in these areas, and perhaps more importantly, how effectively communities and systems support Latinos in achieving their full potential.

This report presents trend data across each domain for Silicon Valley Latinos (as compared to non-Latinos in the region where possible). In addition to secondary data sources, this report features a mixed-methods primary survey data and spotlight indicators to highlight areas of interest. This report concludes with a detailed methodology section which also offers a description of the grading process, and finally a dashboard of grades across all domains and indicators. Endnotes and source details can be found on page 40 of this report.
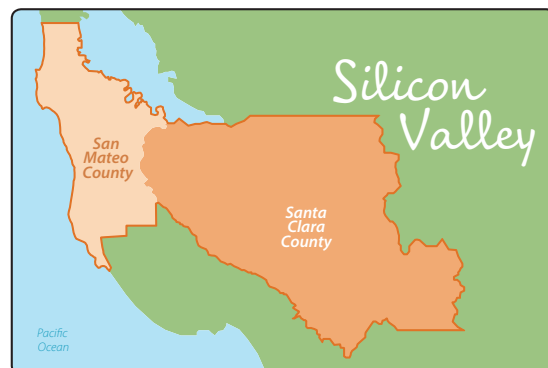
2018 Highlights

C — **Education** — 2011 GRADE: C

D — **Health** — 2011 GRADE: B

D — **Financial Stability** — 2011 GRADE: D

D — **Housing** — 2011 GRADE: D

B — **Environment** — 2011 GRADE: C

Much like in school, the grades in this report offer a high level snapshot of performance, highlighting where progress has been made, where advancements have regressed, and where opportunities to affect change exist.

While Latino students are performing better in school at multiple grade levels, progress has been incremental. Improvements are reflected among 3rd and 8th grade test scores, increased number of students have completed college-readiness coursework, and the number of Latinos with college degrees has trended upward.

Additional attention and support is necessary to improve the health of Latinos in Silicon Valley, as this domain reflects the largest grade drop from the prior report. Adults and children are struggling with obesity, diabetes, nutrition, and physical activity. While the Latina teen birth rate reflects a marked decline in the past nine years, Latinas continue to give birth at disproportionately higher rates than all teen mothers in the region.

Since 2011, slow growth has been witnessed relative to the financial stability of Latinos in Silicon Valley, such as Latinos' strong representation in the workforce and higher levels of household income. Despite these gains, Latinos continue to be dramatically underrepresented in high-tech occupations.

Silicon Valley housing presents substantial challenges for the Latino population with little change since the previous report. While the percentage of Latinos living in overcrowded situations remained steady, more Latinos were experiencing homelessness, rates of Latino homeownership lagged behind non-Latinos in Silicon Valley, and many households were paying above affordability thresholds.

High concern for the environment has been consistently demonstrated by Latinos in Silicon Valley, reflecting a strong commitment to natural resources and parks and open spaces.

Demographics

Population

Latinos represent the third largest racial or ethnic group in Silicon Valley.

By 2050, the number of Silicon Valley Latinos is projected to grow to over 1 million; Latinos will remain the third largest ethnic group in the region.

33% ASIAN 2

34% WHITE 1

26% LATINO 3

PROJECTED GROWTH

664,000 — 2010

1,033,177 — 2050

In just 40 years
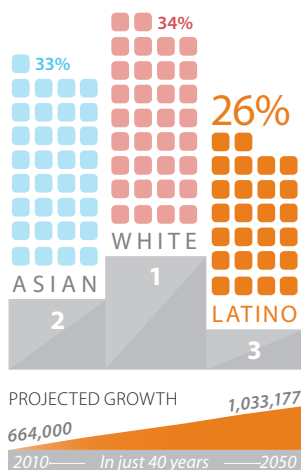
Household Income Distribution

Latino households earning $100,000 or more rose 10% from 2009 to 2016.

The number of households earning $15,000 or less saw little change during this time.

EARNING $100K+

24% 2009

34% 2016

EARNING >$15K

9% 2009

7% 2016

Education

High School Completion

The cohort outcome high school dropout rates among Latino students in both Santa Clara County and San Mateo County were consistently higher than the rates reported for all students in each respective county between 2011/12 and 2015/16.

COHORT OUTCOME HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES

23% LATINOS - SANTA CLARA COUNTY **23%**
12% ALL STUDENTS 12%
2011/12 — 2015/16

17% LATINOS - SAN MATEO COUNTY **10%**
10% ALL STUDENTS 7%
2011/12 — 2015/16
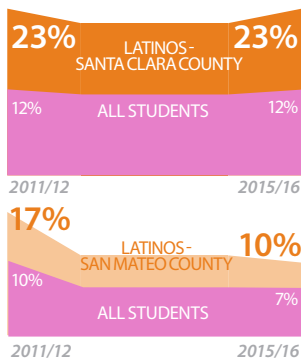
College Readiness

Nearly one in three Latino high school graduates in Silicon Valley completed the coursework necessary to attend a state college or university.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WHO COMPLETED UC/CSU REQUIRED COURSES

32% LATINOS — 1 out of 3 individuals

66% NON-LATINOS — 2 out of 3 individuals
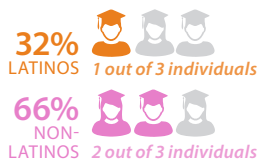
Educational Attainment

One in three Latinos (age 25 and older) in Silicon Valley reported earning less than a high school diploma, more than double of all of Silicon Valley.

Nearly one in five Latinos posseses a bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree, compared to half of all of Silicon Valley.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVELS

Less than high school diploma

33% LATINOS

12% ALL PERSONS

Bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree

18% LATINOS

50% ALL PERSONS
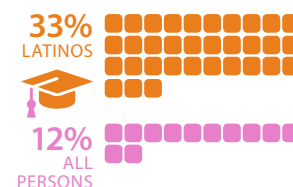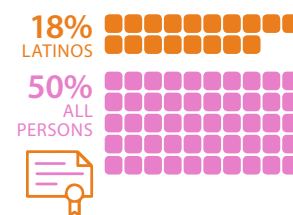
Health

Health Insurance

Health insurance coverage among Silicon Valley Latino adults and children increased between 2007 and 2016.

LATINO HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

95%	CHILDREN (0-18)	100%
79%	ADULTS (18+)	83%
2007		*2016*
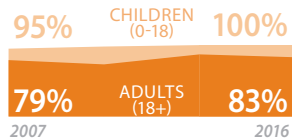
Diabetes

Nearly one in four Silicon Valley Latino adults reported having diabetes, a 200% increase since 2007.

ADULTS WITH DIABETES

24%

8%

6%
LATINOS
7%

2007   NON-LATINOS   *2016*
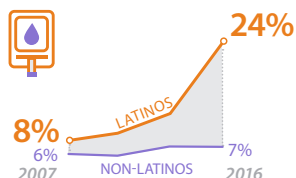
Obesity

Levels of high risk BMI (body mass index) among Silicon Valley Latino adults have increased by 48%, despite access to fresh fruits and vegetables remaining relatively constant between 2007 and 2016.

LEVELS OF HIGH RISK BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) AND ACCESS TO FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

42%   LATINOS   62%

25%   NON-LATINOS   23%

2007   *2016*
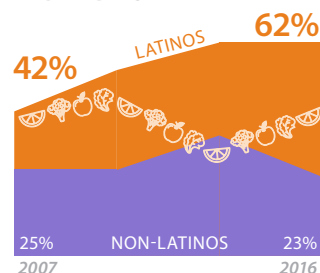
Financial Stability

Labor Force Participation

Nearly three-quarters of Silicon Valley Latinos were participating in the labor force.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

72%
LATINOS
ALL PERSONS - SILICON VALLEY : 68%
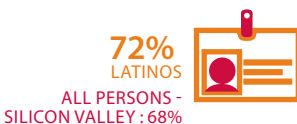
Occupation and Industry

Less than one in four Latinos in Silicon Valley reported occupations in "Management, business, science, and arts."

MANAGEMENT, BUSINESS, SCIENCE, AND ARTS OCCUPATIONS

23%
LATINOS
1 out of 4 individuals

61%
NON-LATINOS
3 out of 5 individuals

Unemployment

The Latino unemployment rate in Silicon Valley declined from 12% to 5% from 2009 to 2016.

Nearly half of Latino survey respondents reported being employed full-time.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

12%   LATINOS   5%

9%   ALL PERSONS - SILICON VALLEY   4%

2009   *2016*

EMPLOYED FULL-TIME

47%
LATINOS

NON-LATINOS: 42%

Housing

Homeownership

Under half of Latino survey respondents reported owning their own home. In both Santa Clara County and San Mateo County, just over one in ten housing units are occupied by a Latino homeowner.

OWNS PRIMARY RESIDENCE

LATINOS: 45%
NON-LATINOS: 70%

LATINO HOMEOWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

SANTA CLARA COUNTY **13%**
SAN MATEO COUNTY **11%**

Homelessness

The population of Latinos experiencing homelessness in Silicon Valley has substaintially grown over the past ten years, at rates disproportionate to Latinos' representation in the overall population.

HOMELESS POPULATION

Santa Clara County

2007
67%
NON-LATINOS
2017
56%
33% LATINOS **44%**

San Mateo County

2007
83%
NON-LATINOS
2017
69%
17% LATINOS **31%**

Overcrowding

Latinos in Silicon Valley continue to live in overcrowded conditions at higher levels than all persons in Silicon Valley.

LIVING IN OVERCROWDED CONDITIONS

22% LATINOS **22%**
8% *2009* ALL PERSONS 9% *2016*
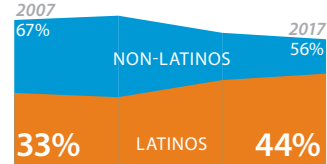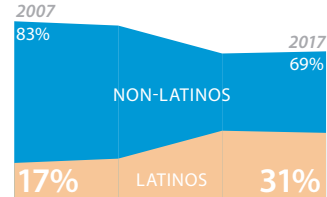
Environment

Asthma

Latino adults in Silicon Valley are experiencing lower levels of asthma.

LIVING WITH ASTHMA

10% LATINOS
NON-LATINOS: 12%

Pro-Environmental Behaviors and Attitudes

High percentages of Latino survey respondents reported always or frequently recycling and conserving energy at home.

More than half of Latino survey respondents were very concerned about climate change.

ALWAYS OR FREQUENTLY...

Recycles

91% LATINOS
NON-LATINOS: 95%

Conserves energy at home

89% LATINOS
NON-LATINOS: 90%

VERY CONCERNED ABOUT...

Climate change

55% LATINOS
NON-LATINOS: 50%

Parks and Open Space

Nine out of ten Latino children and teens had visted a park, playground, or open space in the past month.

Nearly one-third of Latino survey respondents were very concerned about the quality of parks and open spaces.

RECENTLY VISITED PARK, PLAYGROUND, OPEN SPACE

91% LATINO CHILDREN AND TEENS

NON-LATINO CHILDREN: 100%
NON-LATINO TEENS: 73%

VERY CONCERNED ABOUT...

Quality of parks and open space

32% LATINOS

NON-LATINOS: 26%
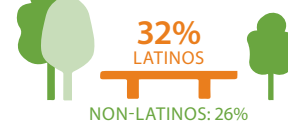
Demographics

In 2017, the expanding United States Latino population reached a record 58.6 million persons, accounting for approximately one-fifth of the national population.[1]

In 2016, the 686,649 Latinos residing in Silicon Valley accounted for 26% of the overall population of the region, the third largest racial or ethnic group in Silicon Valley after Whites (34%) and Asians (33%). The number of Latinos in Silicon Valley is projected to rise to over 1 million by 2050, remaining the third largest ethnic group in the region.[2]

Silicon Valley Population, 2016, By Race/Ethnicity[3]

- White (34%)
- Asian (33%)
- Latino (26%)
- Multirace (4%)
- Black (2%)
- Pacific Islander (1%)
- American Indian (<1%)
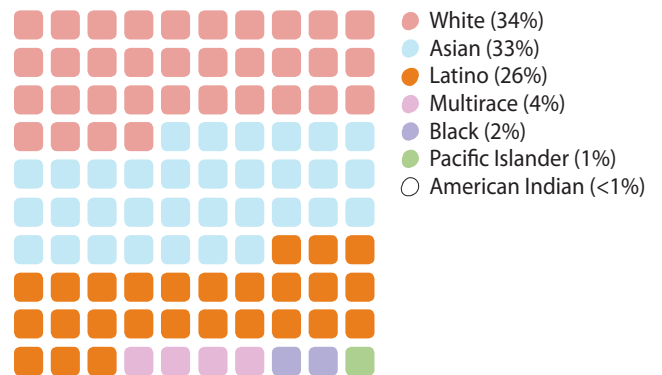
Silicon Valley Population Growth Estimates of Latinos[4]

- 664,000 (2010)
- 1,033,177 (2050)

2010 2020 2030 2040 2050
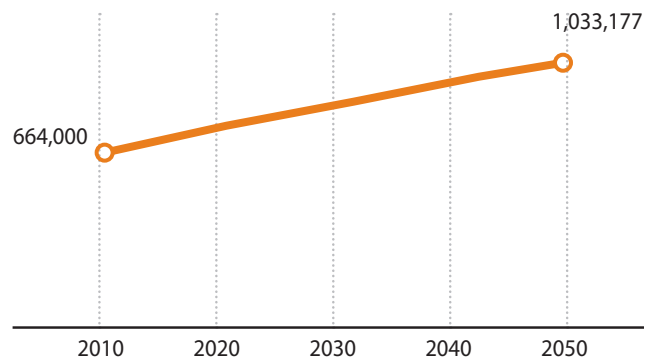
Silicon Valley Population Estimates by Ethnicity in 2050[5]

Ethnicity	Population
Asian	1,196,450
White	1,036,918
Latino	1,033,117
Multirace	168,081
Black	80,133
Pacific Islander	23,071
American Indian	9,013
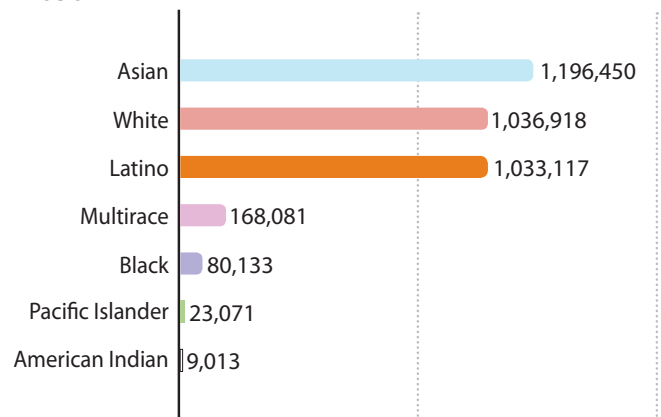
Latinos as Percentage of Total Population[6]

	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	NET CHANGE
Silicon Valley	26%	27%	28%	29%	29%	3
Santa Clara County	26%	28%	28%	29%	29%	3
San Mateo County	27%	27%	28%	29%	29%	2

Latinos under the age of 35 make up a greater percentage of the population than their non-Latinos peers (57% and 41%, respectively). In 2016, almost a quarter (22%) of Latinos in Silicon Valley were age 5 to 17, 11% were age 18 to 24, and another 16% were age 25 to 34.

Age Structure in 2016[7]

Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
Non-Latino Adults - Silicon Valley

	Latino	Non-Latino
75 years and over	3%	7%
65 to 74 years	4%	9%
55 to 64 years	8%	13%
45 to 54 years	12%	15%
35 to 44 years	15%	14%
25 to 34 years	16%	15%
18 to 24 years	11%	7%
5 to 17 years	22%	14%
Under 5 years	8%	5%
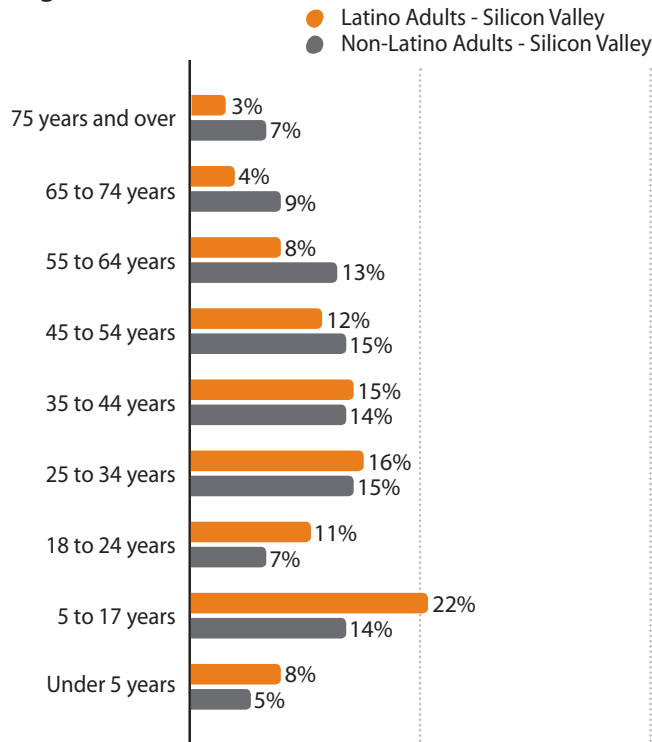
The overall Latina birth rate in Silicon Valley decreased from 21.7 births per 1,000 individuals in 2007 to 15.0 births per 1,000 individuals in 2013. This downward trend mirrors the Latina birth rate statewide and contrasts with the steady birth rate of non-Latinas in Silicon Valley.

Overall Birth Rate per 1,000[8]

Latinas - Silicon Valley
Non-Latinas - Silicon Valley
Latinos - California

21.9
21.7
12.5
16.2
15.0
11.4

2007   2009   2011   2013
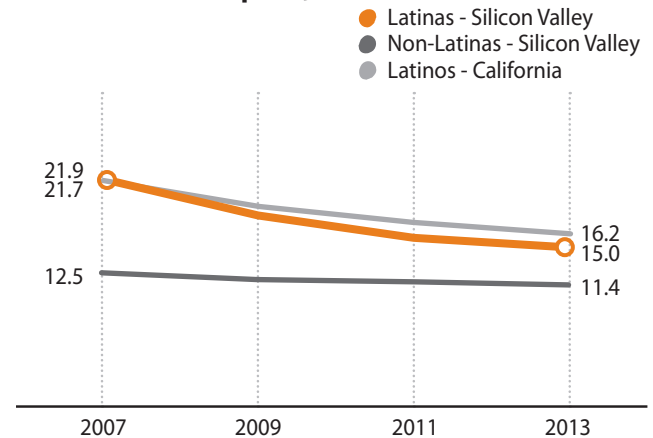
In 2016, 82% of Latino households identified as family households. The proportion of female-headed households in the Silicon Valley Latino community (21%) was double that of the overall Silicon Valley population (10%).

In 2016, the average household size was 3.8 persons for Latinos and 2.9 persons for all households in Silicon Valley. This difference was similar for Latinos throughout California, in which the average household size was 3.8 persons, compared to 3.0 persons for all households in California.

A quarter of Latino survey respondents indicated they were caring for an elderly family member, compared to 17% of the non-Latino population.

Caring for an Elderly Family Member (Survey Question)[9]

Latinos - Silicon Valley
Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley

	Yes	No
Latinos	25%	75%
Non-Latinos	17%	83%
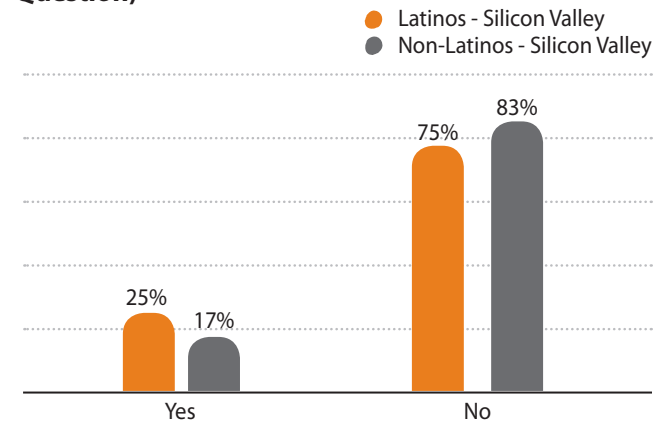
Latino survey respondents indicated they were first or second generation immigrants at much higher rates than non-Latino survey respondents (62% and 39%, respectively).

Generational Immigrant Status (Survey Question)[10]
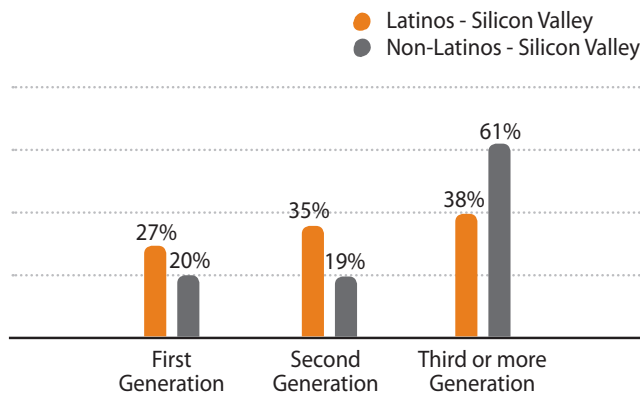
In 2016, over one-third (35%) of Latinos in Silicon Valley were foreign-born, comparable to 38% of non-Latinos. Of those Latinos who were foreign-born, approximately two-thirds (67%) were not United States citizens.

Place of Birth in 2016[11]
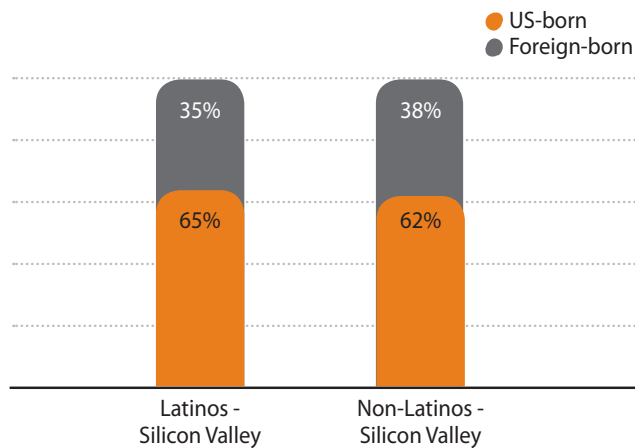
Citizenship in 2016[12]
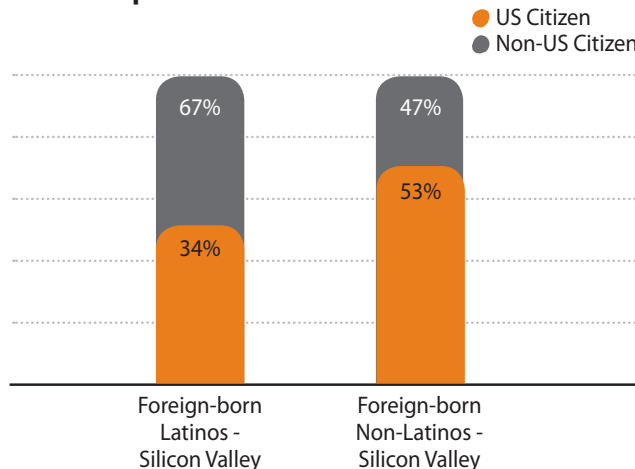
Country of Origin of Latinos in Silicon Valley in 2016[13]

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF PERSONS	PERCENTAGE OF SILICON VALLEY LATINO POPULATION
Mexico	536,000	79%
Central America	71,138	10%
Other, including Spain	29,239	4%
South America	29,233	4%
Puerto Rico	15,299	2%
Cuba	4,200	1%
Dominican Republic	940	<1%

Spanish is the second most commonly spoken language in Silicon Valley, after English. Less than half (42%) of Spanish-speakers in Silicon Valley reported speaking English less than "very well" in 2016.

Language Spoken at Home in Silicon Valley in 2016[14]

English (49%)
Spanish (18%)
Chinese (9%)
All Indo-European languages (8%)
Other Asian and Pacific Islander languages (6%)
Vietnamese (5%)
Tagalog (4%)
All other and unspecified languages (1%)
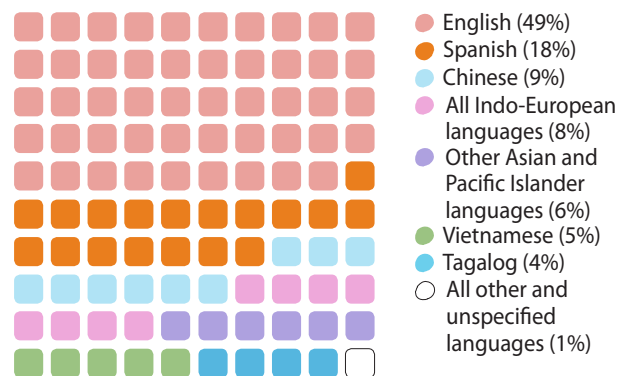
In 2016, 7% of Latino households earned less than $15,000 while 17% earned more than $150,000. While 6% of all Silicon Valley households made less than $15,000, nearly two-fifths (37%) of all Silicon Valley households made more than $150,000.

Household Income Distribution in 2016[15]

● Latino Households - Silicon Valley
● All Households - Silicon Valley

Income	Latino	All
$200,000 or more	8%	24%
$150,000 to $199,999	9%	13%
$100,000 to $149,999	17%	19%
$75,000 to $99,999	13%	10%
$50,000 to $74,999	19%	12%
$35,000 to $49,999	13%	7%
$25,000 to $34,999	8%	4%
$15,000 to $24,999	7%	5%
$10,000 to $14,999	3%	3%
Less than $10,000	3%	3%
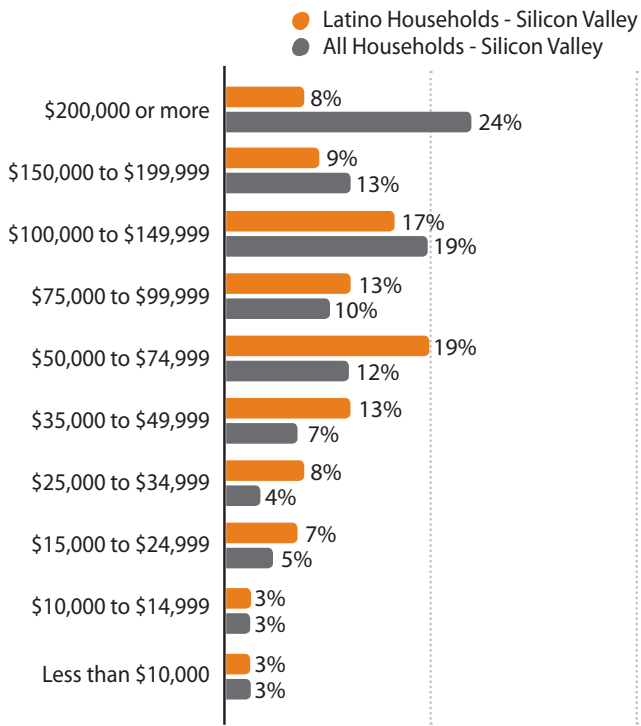
Spotlight-Immigration

Concerns regarding immigration status impact daily life. Nearly half of Latino survey respondents reported those concerns prevented them from obtaining healthcare (47%), health insurance (46%), a driver's license (44%), housing (38%), or using social services or public benefits (40%).

Latinos in Silicon Valley concerned that their or their family's legal status has prevented them from… (Survey Question) [16]

Getting healthcare	47%
Getting health insurance	46%
Getting a driver's license	44%
Using social services/benefits	40%
Obtaining housing	38%
Calling the police	38%
Getting or keeping your job	35%
Registering your vehicle	33%
Attending school	29%
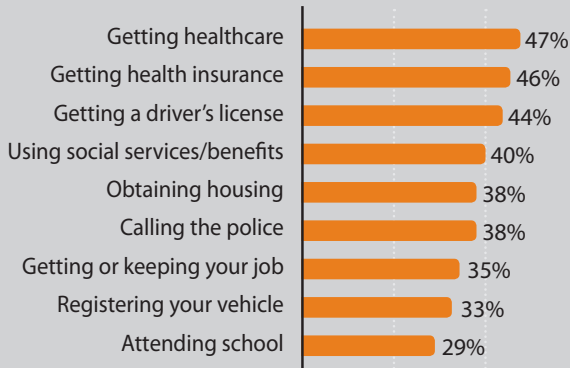
Latino and non-Latino survey respondents rated immigration as the most important issue facing the Silicon Valley Latino community, followed by employment and education.

The most important issue facing the Hispanic/ Latino community in Silicon Valley is … (Survey Question) [17]

● Latinos - Silicon Valley
● Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley

	Latinos	Non-Latinos
Immigration	38%	44%
Employment	19%	17%
Education	17%	17%
Personal Issues	5%	3%
Health	3%	2%
Public Safety	4%	4%
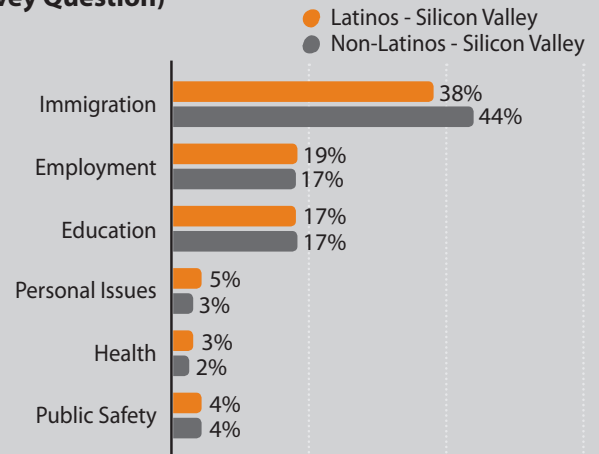
Latino survey respondents were more likely to believe that undocumented or illegal immigrants should be allowed to become legal residents than their non-Latino counterparts (87% and 76%, respectively). A larger percentage of each group believed that DACA recipients (or DREAMERS) should be allowed to become legal residents (92% and 89%, respectively).

Respondents answering yes to the following questions (Survey Question) [18]

● Latinos - Silicon Valley
● Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley

	Latinos	Non-Latinos
Should undocumented or illegal immigrants living or working here be allowed to become legal U.S. residents?	87%	76%
Should DACA recipients or DREAMERS living and working here be allowed to become legal U.S. residents?	92%	89%
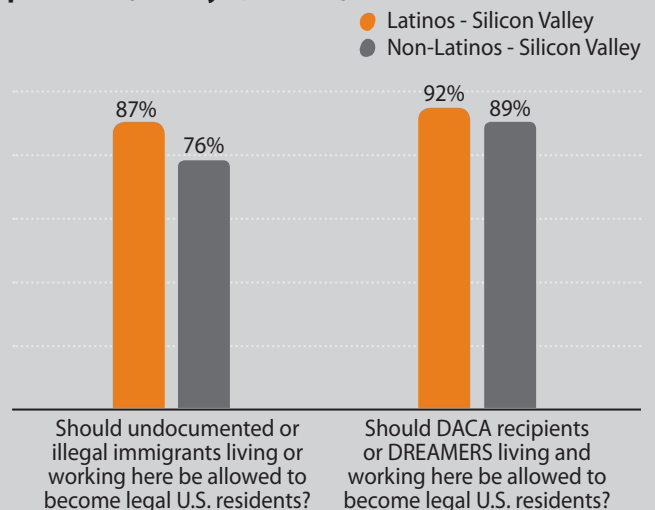
Education

Latino students in Silicon Valley made gains on several education indicators in the past few years. Reading proficiency for third grade Latino students and math proficiency for eighth grade Latino students in Silicon Valley saw across the board increases. Unfortunately, high school drop-out rates among Latino students have remained stagnant across the Silicon Valley region. Despite the steady increase of Latino students completing courses necessary for transfer to the state's public university system, the fact remains that more than two-thirds of Latino students are ineligible for transfer.

Despite some gains, the achievement gap between Latinos and all of Silicon Valley remains wide. Indeed, educational attainment illustrates the diverging prospects between these two groups: 33% of Latinos in Silicon Valley have less than a high school diploma, compared to 12% of all persons in Silicon Valley; and 18% of Latinos have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 50% of all persons in Silicon Valley.

Latino families receive a median income of approximately $70,000, making annual child care costs of over $19,000 are an incredibly expensive proposition.

Preschool Attendance: B

Research shows that students who participate in pre-K programs are better prepared for kindergarten and demonstrate improvements in literacy and numeracy, as well as more modest gains in social-emotional and self-regulatory behaviors. This effect is amplified in the case of economically disadvantaged students and dual language learners.[19]

Preschool attendance among Latino children in both Santa Clara County and San Mateo County lags behind all children from each respective county.

3 and 4 Year Olds Who Attend Preschool[20]

Legend:
- Latino Children - Santa Clara County
- Latino Children - San Mateo County
- All Children - Santa Clara County
- All Children - San Mateo County

56%
52%

43%
41%

62%
56%
55%
48%

2010   2012   2014   2016

Chapter sponsor:

Santa Clara County Office of Education

SAN MATEO COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCATION
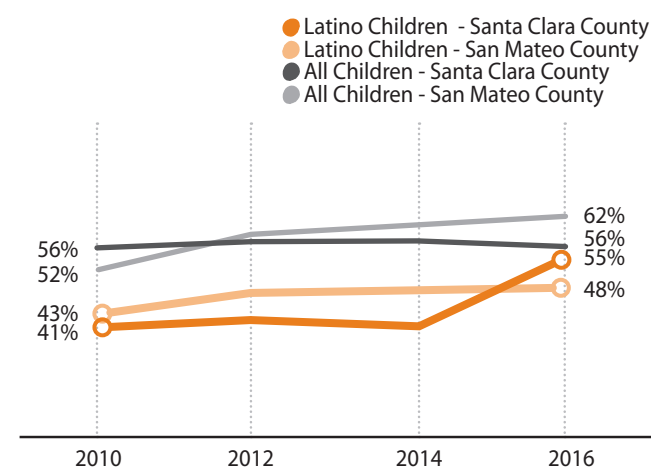
The average annual childcare costs for a preschooler in Silicon Valley is on par with the average cost of one year at a four-year public university in California. These costs are prohibitive, particularly when considered against the average median household income of just over $70,000 for Latinos in Santa Clara County and San Mateo County.

Average Cost of a Child Care Center in Silicon Valley, 2016[21]

Median Family Household Income
- Latinos - Santa Clara County
- Latinos - San Mateo County

$71,207
$69,141

$19,638 — Annual Cost for Infants
$14,349 — Annual Cost for Pre-schoolers
$14,097 — Annual Tuition Cost for a Public University in California

Third Grade Reading Proficiency: Ⓒ

Reading proficiency among students is linked to enhanced school engagement as well as high school graduation and college attendance. In contrast, those students with more limited reading abilities tend to struggle with math and science, among other subjects, making it more difficult to make up this deficency over time.[22] The percentage of Latino students in Santa Clara County meeting or exceeding the 3rd grade language arts/literacy standards increased from 27% in 2015 to 31% in 2017. San Mateo County also experienced an increase from 26% in 2015 to 31% during this time. In 2017, a majority of all students in Santa Clara County (56%) and San Mateo County (54%) met or exceeded this standard.

3ʳᵈ Graders that Met or Exceeded English Language Arts/Literacy Standards[23]

	2015	2016	2017	NET CHANGE
Latinos - Santa Clara County	27%	32%	31%	4
Latinos - San Mateo County	26%	30%	31%	5
All Students - Santa Clara County	53%	57%	56%	3
All Students - San Mateo County	50%	55%	54%	4

Two-thirds (66%) of Silicon Valley Latino survey respondents indicated they had 50 or fewer books in the home, compared to 48% of non-Latino respondents.

Research suggests the presence of a large library of books in the home can be as impactful for children as having parents who each have university educations, and can increase the level of education of children in the home by years.[24]

Number of Books at Home (Survey Question)[25]

- Latinos - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley

No books	1-25	26-50	50+
1% 0%	37% / 22%	28% / 26%	34% / 53%

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency: Ⓒ

Math proficiency is essential for success in a technology-based workforce. Students who take higher-level mathematics and science courses are more likely to attend and to complete college. Additionally, competence in mathematics skills is related to higher levels of employability.[26] Approximately one-quarter of Latino students in Santa Clara County (24%) and San Mateo County (26%) met or exceeded the 8th grade mathematics achievement standards in 2017, as compared to half or greater of all students across Santa Clara County (55%) and San Mateo County (50%).

8th Graders Who Met or Exceeded Mathematics Achievement Standards[27]

	2015	2016	2017	NET CHANGE
Latinos - Santa Clara County	21%	24%	24%	3
Latinos - San Mateo County	22%	26%	26%	4
All Persons - Santa Clara County	51%	55%	55%	4
All Persons - San Mateo County	48%	50%	50%	2

High School Completion: Ⓓ

While Latinos have made important strides in education in recent decades, they still fall behind in high school completion and other academic measures when compared to other races and ethnicities.[28] The high school dropout rate among Latinos in the United States has fallen to a new low of 10% in 2016, extending a decades-long decline. This decline in the dropout rate among Latinos is particularly noteworthy given the large increase in Latino enrollment in U.S. public and private schools between 1999 and 2016.[29]

From 2012 to 2016, the cohort outcome high school dropout rate of Latino students in Santa Clara County remained steady (23%) while the dropout rate over this same period for Latino students in San Mateo County declined from 17% to 10%. Santa Clara County's rate is notably higher than the 12% dropout rate reported for Latino students throughout California and for all San Mateo County students.

Cohort Outcome High School Dropout Rates, Santa Clara County[30]

Legend:
- Latino Students - Santa Clara County
- All Students - Santa Clara County
- Latino Students - California
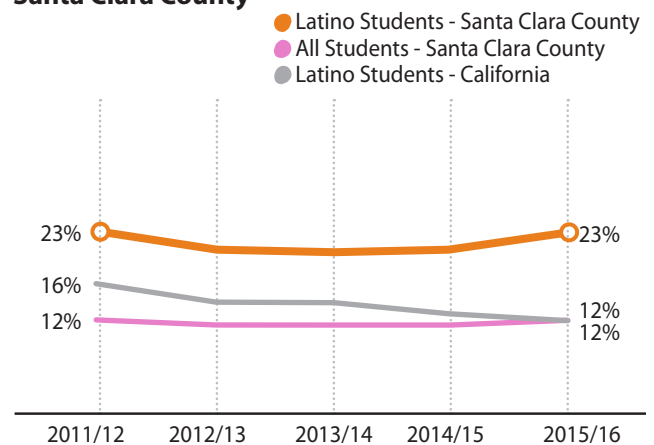
Cohort Outcome High School Dropout Rates, San Mateo County[31]

Legend:
- Latino Students - San Mateo County
- All Students - San Mateo County
- Latino Students - California
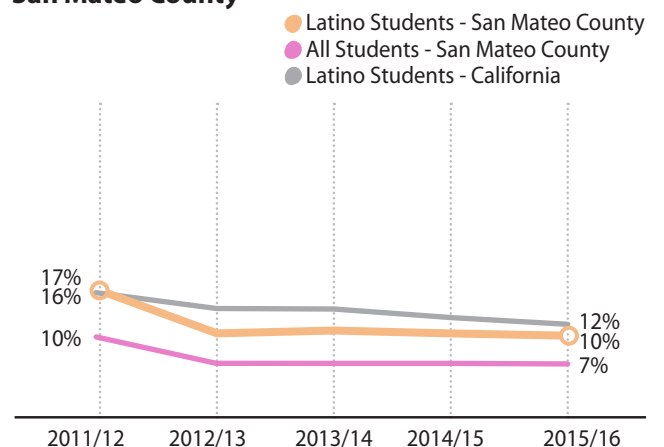
College Readiness: C

Being ready for college means that a high school graduate has the knowledge and skills necessary to qualify for and succeed in entry-level, credit-bearing college courses without the need for remedial coursework. In 2016, nearly one-third (32%) of Latino high school graduates in Silicon Valley completed the coursework necessary to attend a state college or university, compared to 37% of Latino high school graduates statewide. Meanwhile, 66% of non-Latino high school graduates in Silicon Valley completed the necessary coursework.

High School Graduates Who Completed UC/CSU Required Courses[32]

- ● Latino Graduates - Silicon Valley
- ● Non-Latino Graduates - Silicon Valley
- ● Latino Graduates - California
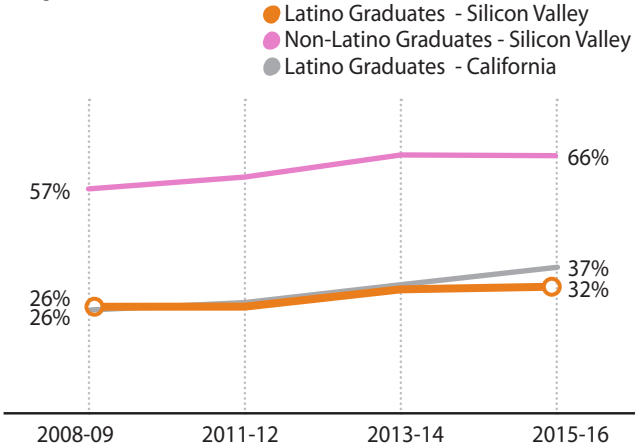
	2008-09	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16	NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	26%	24%	29%	32%	6
San Mateo County	27%	35%	36%	32%	5

Educational Attainment: B

Higher educational attainment generally leads to more employment opportunities, higher earning potential, and better health.[33] Nationally, a growing share of Latinos are attending college. As of 2015, almost 40% of Latinos age 25 and older report having any college experience—up from 30% in 2000.[34] The level of educational attainment among Latinos in Silicon Valley was lower than all of Silicon Valley in 2016. One-third (33%) of Latinos age 25 and older in Silicon Valley reported earning less than a high school diploma, compared to 12% of all of Silicon Valley. The lower level of educational attainment among Latinos suggests continuing bifurcation of income distribution.

Educational Attainment[35]

High School Graduate or GED Education and Higher

- ● Latinos - Silicon Valley
- ● All Persons - Silicon Valley
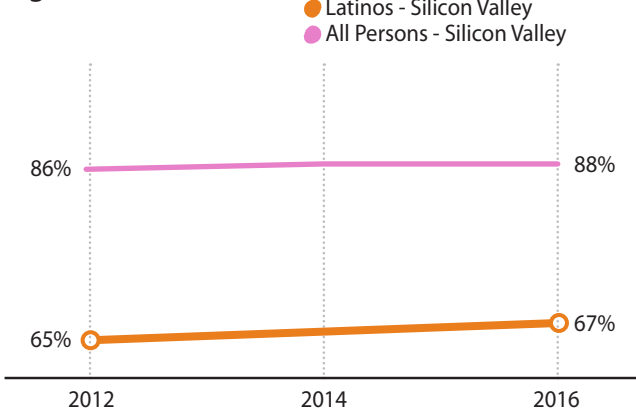
LATINOS - SILICON VALLEY	2012	2014	2016	NET CHANGE
Graduate or professional degree	4%	5%	6%	2
Bachelor's degree	10%	10%	12%	2
Some college or AA	27%	25%	23%	-4
High school graduate or GED	24%	26%	26%	2
Less than high school diploma	35%	34%	33%	-2

ALL PERSONS - SILICON VALLEY	2012	2014	2016	NET CHANGE
Graduate or professional degree	20%	21%	22%	2
Bachelor's degree	26%	27%	28%	2
Some college or AA	25%	24%	22%	-3
High school graduate or GED	15%	16%	15%	0
Less than high school diploma	13%	12%	12%	-1

Spotlight- College Readiness: Ⓓ

Beginning in the spring of 2015, the Early Assessment Program (EAP) was administered as part of California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) tests. The EAP allows students to determine their readiness to participate in college-level English and math courses prior to attending a California State University (CSU) or California Community College (CCC).[36] Those students who possess college-level readiness in these areas are more equipped to succeed and not require remedial coursework.[37]

In 2017, 16% of Santa Clara County and 18% of San Mateo County Latino 11th grade students demonstrated readiness for college-level English language arts/literacy coursework. In the area of college-level mathematics, 5% of Santa Clara County and 6% of San Mateo County Latino 11th grade students demonstrated readiness. An opportunity gap persists between the college readiness of Latino students in contrast to all students across the region.

11th Graders Who Are Ready for CSU/CCC English Language Arts/Literacy Coursework[38]

Legend:
- Latinos - Santa Clara County
- Latinos - San Mateo County
- All Students - Santa Clara County
- All Students - San Mateo County

Year	2015	2016	2017
All Students - Santa Clara County	36%		40%
All Students - San Mateo County	33%		39%
Latinos - San Mateo County	14%		18%
Latinos - Santa Clara County	13%		16%
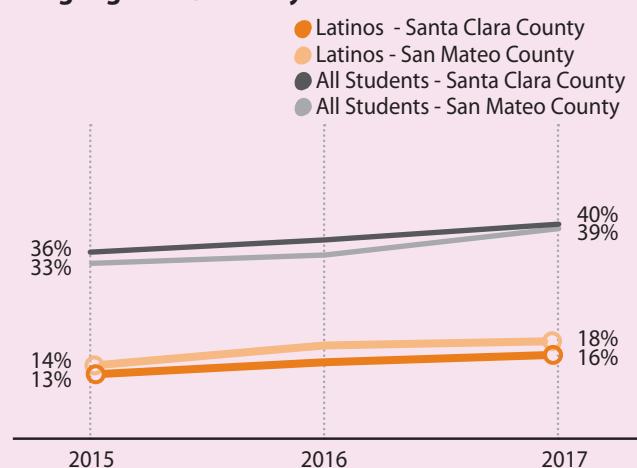
11th Graders Who Are Ready for CSU/CCC Level Coursework, 2017, Santa Clara County[40]

	READY FOR CSU/CCC SYSTEMS		CONDITIONALLY READY FOR CSU/CCC SYSTEMS	
	ENGLISH	MATH	ENGLISH	MATH
Latino	16%	5%	32%	14%
African American	18%	10%	36%	14%
Asian	64%	55%	24%	24%
White	49%	31%	30%	27%

11th Graders Who Are Ready for CSU/CCC Mathematics Coursework[39]

Legend:
- Latinos - Santa Clara County
- Latinos - San Mateo County
- All Students - Santa Clara County
- All Students - San Mateo County

Year	2015	2016	2017
All Students - Santa Clara County	27%		27%
All Students - San Mateo County	21%		24%
Latinos - San Mateo County	5%		6%
Latinos - Santa Clara County	5%		5%
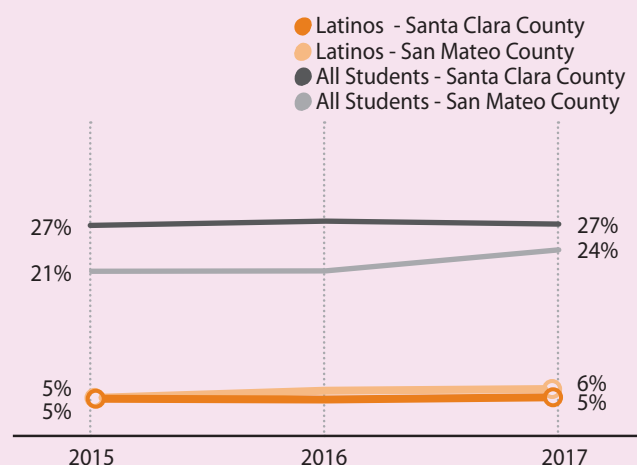
11th Graders Who Are Ready for CSU/CCC Level Coursework, 2017, San Mateo County[41]

	READY FOR CSU/CCC SYSTEMS		CONDITIONALLY READY FOR CSU/CCC SYSTEMS	
	ENGLISH	MATH	ENGLISH	MATH
Latino	18%	6%	34%	15%
African American	16%	8%	30%	15%
Asian	51%	58%	30%	23%
White	56%	43%	28%	27%

Health

Latinos in Silicon Valley are demonstrating progress in some indicators of health, however challenges remain. For instance, 100% of Latino children in Silicon Valley are covered with some form of health insurance. However, the percentage of Latino students in 5th, 7th, and 9th grade receiving favorable physical fitness scores has decreased by over 10% in recent years. Nearly two-thirds of Latinos in Silicon Valley are overweight or obese compared to one-fifth of non-Latinos.

Fewer Latina teens are becoming mothers; the teen birth rate for Latinas, while much higher than that for non-Latinas, continues to drop steadily. The infant mortality rate for Latinos in both counties has steadily increased since 2009. While the increases across some indicators are worth noting, far too many areas where Latinos are suffering from poor health outcomes persist.

Health Insurance: A

A lack of health insurance coverage is a significant barrier to accessing health services. Families and individuals without health insurance coverage often have unmet health needs, receive fewer preventive services, suffer delays in receiving appropriate care, and experience more hospitalizations.[42]

In 2016, 83% of Latino adults in Silicon Valley had health insurance, compared to 84% of Latinos statewide and 99% of non-Latinos in Silicon Valley. A comparison of health insurance rates by county shows that while overall insured rates for Latinos are increasing, Latino adults in Santa Clara County had lower levels of health insurance between 2007 and 2016 than those in San Mateo County.

Health Insurance Coverage Among Adults (Ages 18+)[43]

Legend:
- Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- Latino Adults - California

92%* ... 99%*
79%* ... 84%* 83%*
71%*
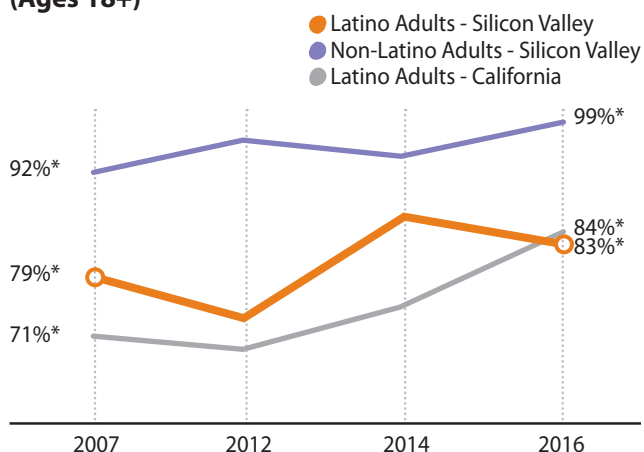
2007   2012   2014   2016

	2007	2012	2014	2016	NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	76%	71%	82%*	81%*	5%
San Mateo County	86%*	79%*	98%*	87%*	1%

Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

Chapter sponsor:

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Latino children in Silicon Valley reported overall higher rates of health insurance than Latino children throughout California between 2007 and 2016. Further, higher rates of health insurance coverage were reported among Latino children in Silicon Valley than among non-Latino children in 2012 and 2014. Health insurance coverage among Latino children age 0 to 18 in Silicon Valley increased from 95% in 2007 to 100% in 2016, an increase likely influenced by the Affordable Care Act.

Health Insurance Coverage Among Children (Ages 0-18)[44]

Legend:
- Latino Children - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Children - Silicon Valley
- Latino Children - California
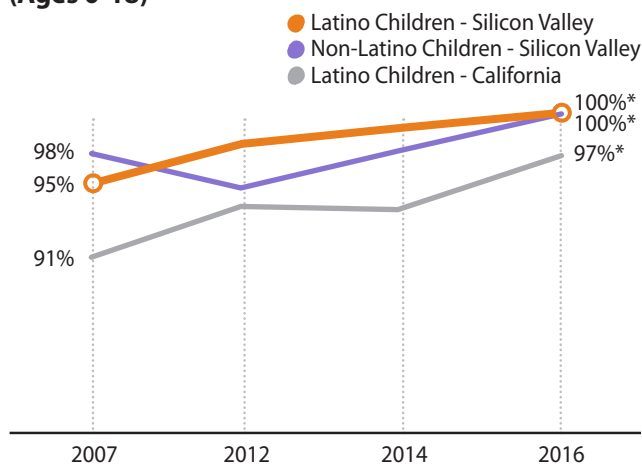
	2007	2012	2014	2016	NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	95%*	98%*	100%*	100%*	5
San Mateo County	96%*	100%*	100%*	100%*	4

Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

Nutrition: Ⓑ

Healthy diets, together with achievement and maintenance of healthy body weights, reduce the risk of chronic diseases and promote overall health.[45] Changes to individual behaviors, as well as to policies and environments can support good nutrition. For instance, increased access to healthy, affordable food in various settings allows individuals to make healthier food choices. When healthy food choices are not readily available, people may settle for foods that are higher in calories and lower in nutritional value.[46]

In 2016, three-quarters (75%) of Latino adults in Silicon Valley reported they were always able to find fresh fruits and vegetables in their neighborhood. Between 2011 and 2016, this percentage was higher when compared to Latinos across California (68%), but lower when compared to non-Latinos in Silicon Valley (78%).

Always Able to Find Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in Neighborhood (Adults, Ages 18+)[47]

Legend:
- Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- Latino Adults - California

In 2016, over two-thirds (68%) of Latinos in Silicon Valley reported eating fast food at least once in the past week, more than non-Latinos in Silicon Valley (45%) and less than Latinos across the state (76%).

Fast Food Eaten at Least One Time in the Past Week (All Ages)[48]

Legend:
- Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- Latino Adults - California

In 2016, over one-third (35%) of Latino children age 2 to 18 in Silicon Valley ate five or more fruits or vegetables daily, excluding potatoes. In comparison, 33% of both Latino children across California and of non-Latino children in Silicon Valley ate five or more fruits or vegetables daily during the same year.

Children (Ages 2-18) Who Eat 5 or More Fruits or Vegetables Daily [49]

● Latino Children - Silicon Valley
● Non-Latino Children - Silicon Valley
● Latino Children - California

Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

7th Graders with Favorable Physical Fitness Scores [53]

● Latino Students - Silicon Valley
● Non-Latino Students - Silicon Valley
● Latino Students - California

	08/09	10/11	12/13	14/15	16/17	NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	51%	44%	44%	46%	45%	-6
San Mateo County	54%	41%	53%	49%	47%	-7

Physical Activity: Ⓒ

Regular physical activity can improve overall health and quality of life. Among adults, physical activity can lower the risk of early death, stroke, type 2 diabetes, breast and col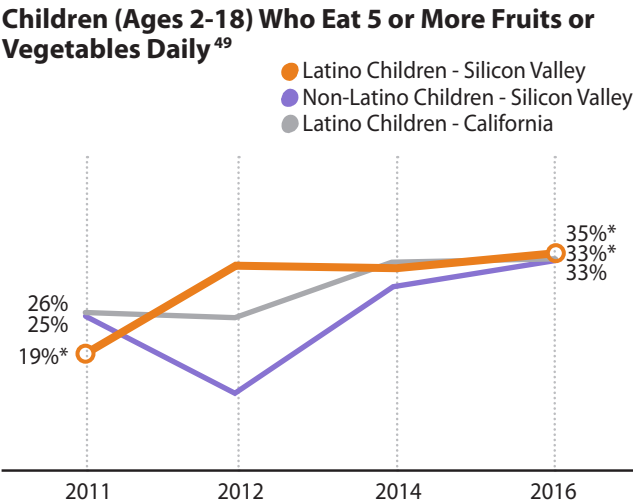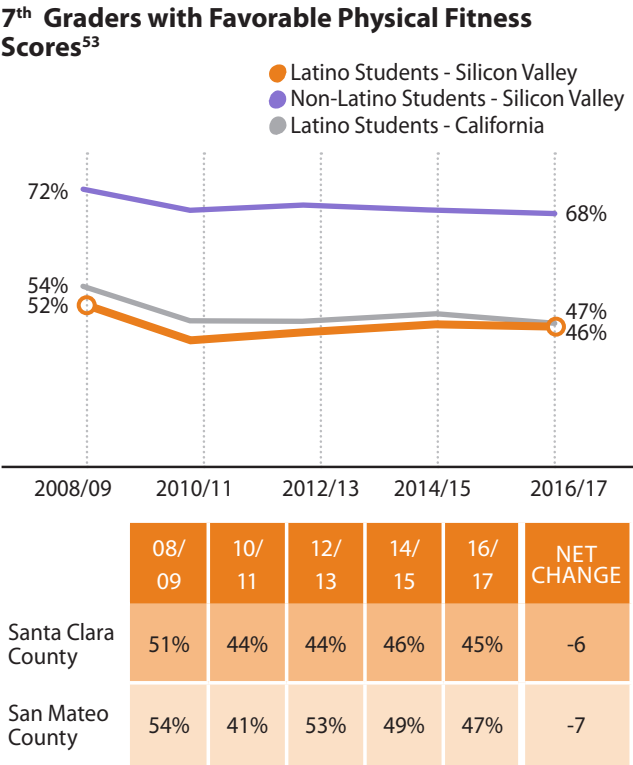on cancers, and depression. Among children and adolescents, physical activity can improve bone health and muscle fitness, decrease levels of body fat, and reduce symptoms of depression.[50] Other positive outcomes among children and adolescents include improved performance at school and a decreased likelihood of risky behaviors.[51]

For adults age 18 to 64, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends two and a half hours a week of moderate-intensity aerobic activity.[52] The percentage of 7th grade Latino students in Silicon Valley with favorable fitness scores, defined as meeting five of the six criteria for the Healthy Fitness Zone by the California Department of Education, decreased from 52% in school year 2008/09 to 46% in school year 2016/17, markedly below those of non-Latinos in Silicon Valley during the same time period.

Obesity: Ⓕ

Quality and length of life are negatively affected due to the numerous health conditions associated with being overweight or obese.[54] Nationally, the growth in adult rates of obesity has slowed over time, but still remains far too high.

Over half (62%) of Latino adults in Silicon Valley had Body Mass Index (BMI) levels deemed high risk. Meanwhile, less than one-quarter (23%) of non-Latino adults in Silicon Valley reported a high risk BMI level. Rates of high risk BMI levels among Latino adults in Silicon Valley increased from 42% to 62% between 2011 and 2016; a similar trend was observed among Latino adults statewide. While both counties experienced increases in the percentages of high risk BMI levels between 2011 and 2016, the net increase for San Mateo County was substantially higher (31 percentage points) than Santa Clara County (13 percentage points).

Body Mass Index Levels, High Risk of Silicon Valley Adults (Ages 18+)[55]

- Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- Latino Adults - California

51% | 62%
42% | 56%
25% | 23%
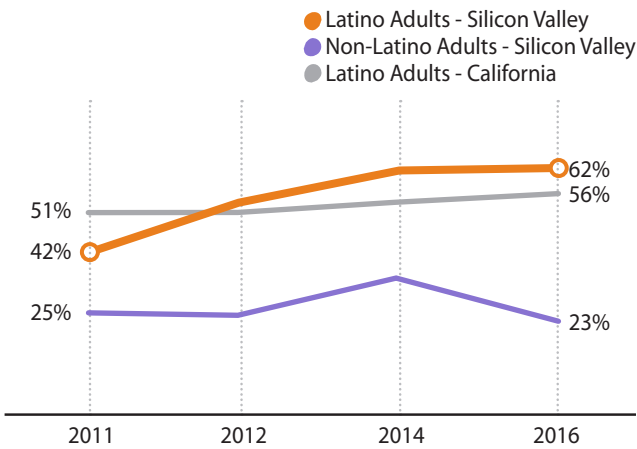
2011   2012   2014   2016

	2011	2012	2014	2016	NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	50%	56%	56%	63%	13
San Mateo County	28%	51%	77%*	59%*	31

Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

Percentage of Children Overweight for Age (Ages 0-11; does not factor height)[59]

- Latino Children - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Children - Silicon Valley
- Latino Children - California

14% | 20%
8% | 16%*
| 1%*

2007   2009   2012   2014   2016

	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	9%	7%	7%*	28%*	3%*	-6
San Mateo County	11%	5%*	16%*	2%*	13%*	2

Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

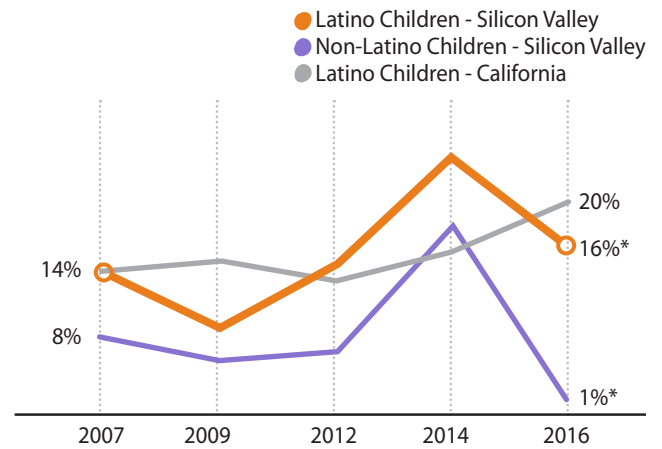Childhood obesity is a serious problem in the United States, putting children at increasing risk of poor health. Nationally, childhood obesity rates have remained stable at approximately 17% over the past decade.[56] That said, troubling racial and ethnic disparities persist among communities of color, moreover, the obesity rates for Latino and Black children are higher, beginning at earlier ages, and increasing more quickly.[57] Inequities in healthcare access, quality of care, food insecurity, limited food choice, and opportunities to make healthy decisions in various environments contribute to higher levels of obesity among Latino adults and children.[58]

According to the 2016 California Health Interview Survey, a higher percentage of Latino children in Silicon Valley were overweight for their age compared to non-Latino children in the same region. Between 2007 and 2016, Latino children in Silicon Valley and Latino children across the state indicated similar rates of being overweight. Comparing rates of overweight children by county, the percentage of overweight children decreased in Santa Clara County but slightly increased in San Mateo County.

Diabetes: (f)

Diabetes is a leading cause of death in the United States, tied to complications including kidney failure, heart disease, eye problems, and amputations.[60] The financial burden of diabetes to both those affected and to the healthcare system is significant, with over one-fifth of healthcare spending attributed to people diagnosed with the disease.[61] Diagnosed cases of diabetes continues to increase both in the United States and throughout the world.[62]

In 2016, nearly one-quarter (24%) of Silicon Valley Latino adults reported a diabetes diagnosis, an increase of 204% since 2007. Since 2014, the percentage of Silicion Valley Latino adults living with diabetes has been higher than that of all Latino adults in California and of Silicon Valley non-Latino adults.

Adults (Ages 18+) with Diabetes[63]

- Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- Latino Adults - California

24%*

12%

9%
8%
6%

7%

2007   2012   2014   2016
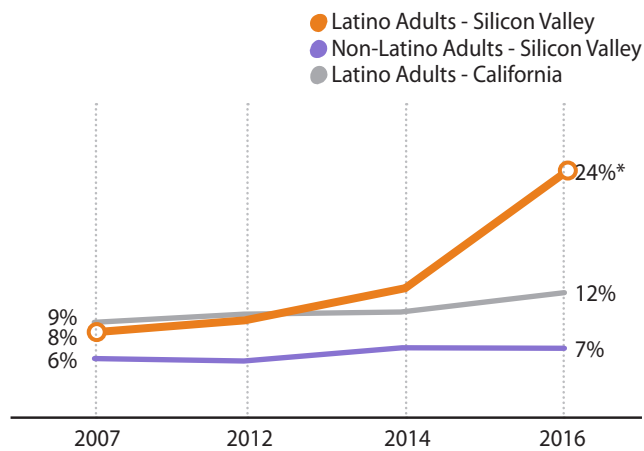
Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

Teen Births: Ⓓ

Teen mothers are more likely to give birth to babies born prematurely or with low birthweight. Compared to babies born to mothers in their 20s and 30s, babies born to teen mothers are more likely to die in infancy.[64] The children of teenage mothers are more likely to demonstrate lower school achievement, experience more health problems, be incarcerated at some point during adolescence, give birth as a teenager, and face unemployment as a young adult.[65]

Overall, the birth rate per 1,000 Latina teens in Silicon Valley decreased between 2009 and 2013. A similar trend was observed among all teen mothers across both counties during the same period, although the birth rates for these teens were notably lower than those among 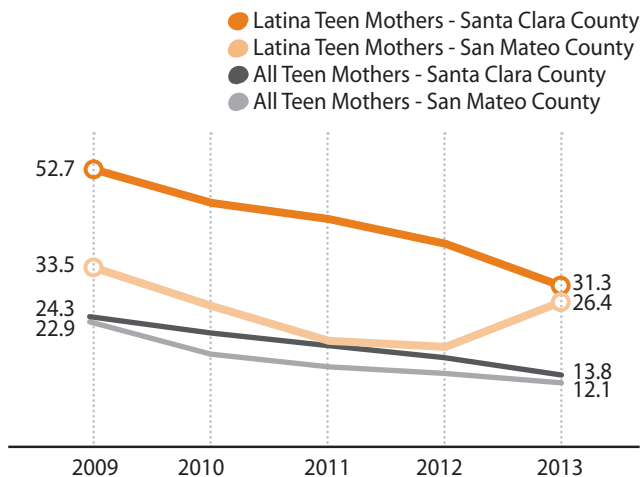Latinas. Despite a recent increase in 2013 of teen births among Latinas in San Mateo County, Latinas in Santa Clara County consistently experience higher levels of teen births.

Birth Rate per 1,000 Teens (Ages 15-19)[66]

- Latina Teen Mothers - Santa Clara County
- Latina Teen Mothers - San Mateo County
- All Teen Mothers - Santa Clara County
- All Teen Mothers - San Mateo County

52.7

33.5

24.3
22.9

31.3
26.4

13.8
12.1

2009   2010   2011   2012   2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	52.7	46.0	43.3	38.7	31.3	-21.4
San Mateo County	33.5	26.6	20.2	18.7	26.4	-7.1

Smoking: Ⓓ

Smoking negatively affects nearly all of the body's organs, resulting in disability and/or a myriad of diseases.[67] Smoking also has tremendous cost implications in the United States related to both medical care and lost productivity.[68] Compared with most other racial/ethnic groups, Latino adults are less likely to note that they smoke cigarettes. That said, the usage among Latino population sub-groups differs.[69]

Aside from a marked drop in 2014, Latino adults (age 18 and older) in Silicon Valley who identified as current smokers gradually declined from 15% in 2007 to 12% in 2016. While both Latino adults in California and non-Latino adults in Silicon Valley had consistently lower levels of current smokers, 2016 saw less than a percentage point difference between Latinos in Silicon Valley and those across California.

Current Smoker (Adults, Ages 18+)[70]

- Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- Latino Adults - California

15%

13%

11%

12%*
11%

8%

2007   2012   2014   2016
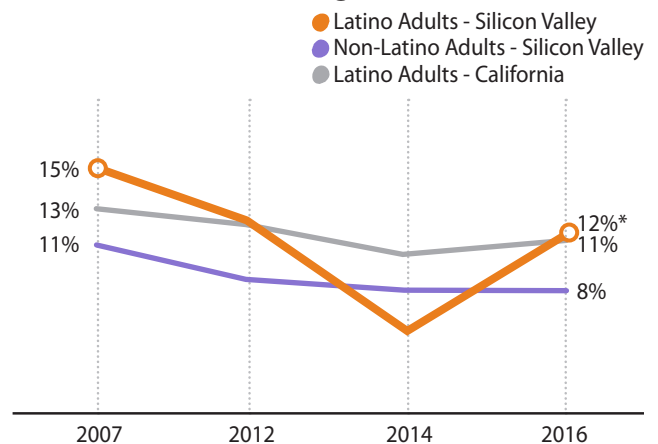
Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

Mortality: Ⓓ

Infant mortality is defined as the death of an infant before they reach the age of one.[71] The infant mortality rate is captured as the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births. Between 2011-13 and 2012-14, infant mortality rates for Latinos in both Santa Clara and San Mateo counties slowly crept upward and continued to outpace infant mortality rates of all infants in each respective county.

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births[72]

Legend:
- Latino Infants - Santa Clara County
- Latino Infants - San Mateo County
- All Infants - Santa Clara County
- All Infants - San Mateo County

3.5, 3.3, 2.9, 2.4 | 4.0, 3.4, 2.8, 2.3

2009-11 2010-12 2011-13 2012-14

Premature death is deemed such when death occurs prior to a person reaching a presumed age (e.g., age 78).[73] Many of these deaths may occur due to illness or injury that is deemed preventable. In 2016, Latinos in Santa Clara County 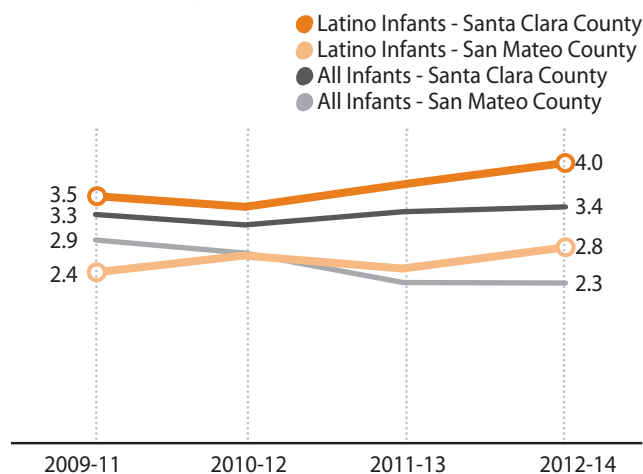and San Mateo County lost 4,100 and 3,200 years of life, respectively, due to premature death. Overall, individuals in California as a whole lost 5,200 years of life per 100,000 individuals.

Years of Potential Life Loss Rate per 100,000 Population[74]

Legend:
- Latinos - Santa Clara County
- Latinos - San Mateo County
- All Persons - California

5,200
4,100
3,200

Years of Life Loss
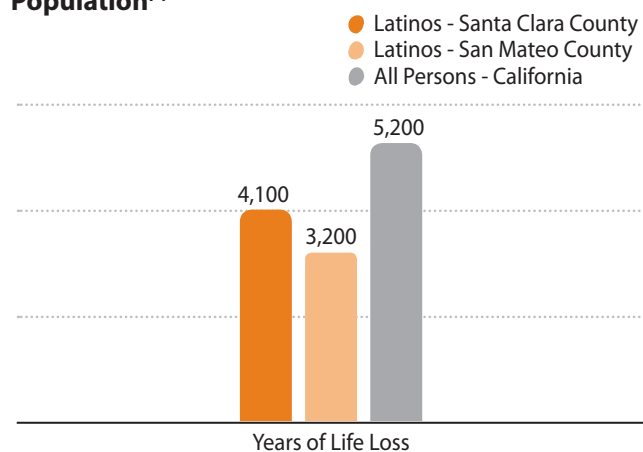
Spotlight– Oral Health: Ⓓ

Children with healthy teeth can chew food easily, learn to speak clearly, and smile with confidence. Regular checkups help prevent cavities and tooth decay. Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease among children in the United States which, untreated, can result in pain, infection, and be developmentally detrimental.

Results from the 2016 California Health Interview Survey show that approximately seven in ten (68%) Latino children ages 3 to 11 in Silicon Valley indicated visiting the dentist within the last six months. This compares to eight in ten (80%) Latino children statewide and nearly all (96%) of non-Latino children in Silicon Valley.

Time Since Last Dental Visit of Children (Ages 3-11) in 2016[75]

Legend:
- Latinos - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley
- Latinos - California

96%*
80%
68%*
31%*
13%
2%*

6 months ago or less   More than 6 months up to 1 year ago
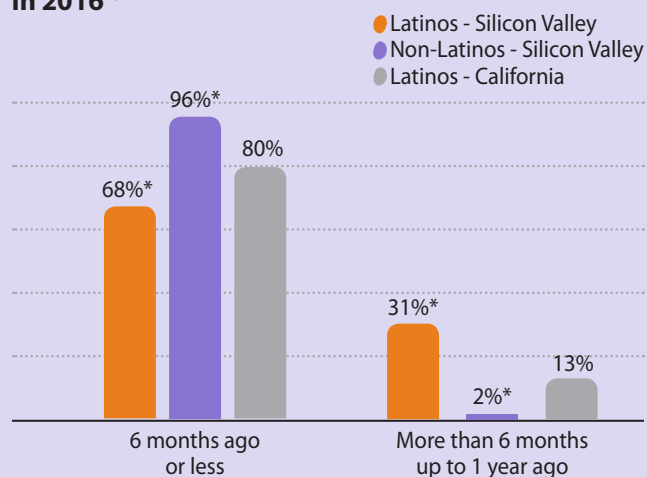
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

financial Stability

Latinos play a significant role in Silicon Valley's economy, boasting a notably higher labor force participation rate than non-Latinos, and accounting for ownership of 14% of all businesses in the region. However, possibly due to variances in educational attainment, Latinos are more likely than non-Latinos to work in service occupations; only 3% work in computer, math based, architecture, or engineering occupations, compared to 19% of non-Latinos. Over the past 7 years, the rate of unemployment of Latinos and non-Latinos decreased to 5% and 4%, respectively. Median household incomes for Latinos have increased across Silicon Valley and are higher than Latinos statewide. These incomes however are not enough as over half (57%) of Latino households are not economically self-sufficient. Despite recovering from the worst of the Great Recession, Latinos in Silicon Valley are still struggling for financial stability. The improvements they have seen are small and many are overshadowed by the difficulties caused by the current housing crisis.

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Labor Force Participation: B

The labor force participation rate is defined as the percentage of the population age 16 and older who are working or seeking work. Latinos in Silicon Valley remained fairly consistent between 2009 and 2016, with higher participation rates than all persons in Silicon Valley and Latinos statewide. Seventy-two percent (72%) of Latinos in the Silicon Valley were engaged in the labor force in 2016, higher than all persons in Silicon Valley (68%) and Latinos in Californa (67%). The labor force participation rate of Latinos in San Mateo County has been consistently higher than Latinos in Santa Clara County since 2005.

Labor Force Participation Rate[76]

● Latinos - Silicon Valley
● All Persons - Silicon Valley
● Latinos - California
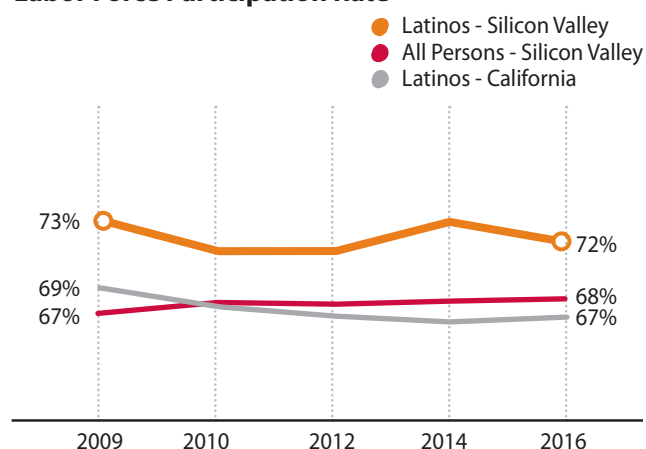
Labor Force Participation Rate of Latinos, by County[77]

	2009	2010	2012	2014	2016	NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	72%	70%	69%	72%	71%	-1
San Mateo County	75%	74%	75%	73%	74%	-1

Occupation and Industry: (D)

In 2016, Latinos in Silicon Valley were proportionately represented across occupation types at comparable levels to statewide distributions. Latinos in Silicon Valley accounted for over one-fifth (23%) of management, business, science, and arts occupations, in contrast to 61% of non-Latinos in Silicon Valley in 2016.

Occupations in 2016[78]

- ● Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- ● Non-Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- ● Latino Adults - California

Service: 31%, 11%, 25%
All other: 26%, 10%, 32%
Management, business, science, and arts: 23%, 61%, 20%
Sales and office: 21%, 19%, 23%
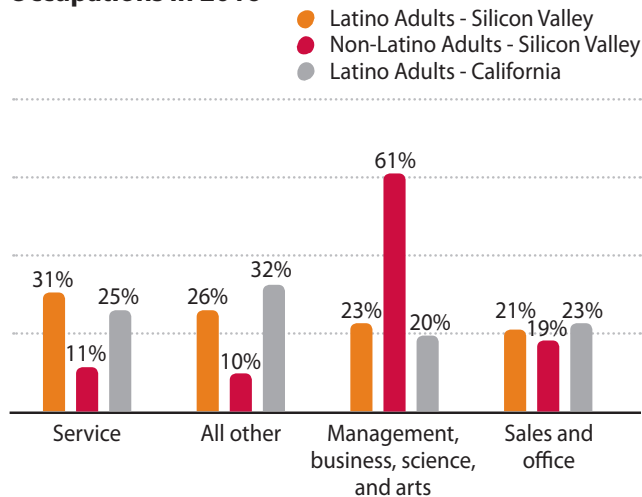
In 2016, Latinos in Silicon Valley were working in high-tech occupations in higher percentages than Latinos across California, although at disproportionately lower rates than non-Latinos.

Population Working in High-Tech Occupations in 2016[79]

- ● Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- ● Non-Latino Adults - Silicon Valley
- ● Latino Adults - California

Computer and Mathematical Occupations: 2%, 13%, 1%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations: 1%, 6%, 1%
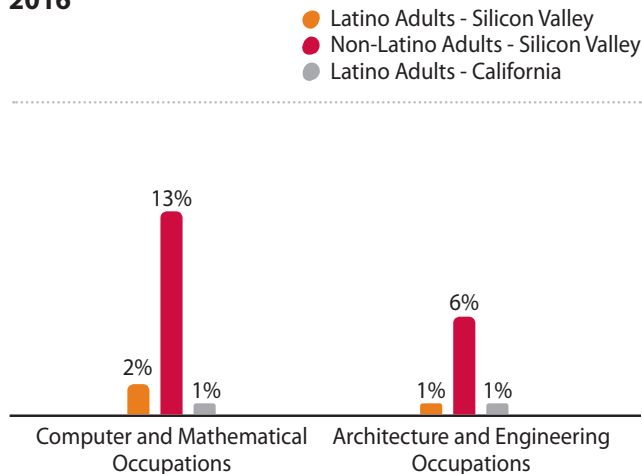
Business Ownership: (C)

The number of Latino-owned businesses has increased over the past five years. According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners, the number of Latino businesses nationwide climbed to 3.3 million between 2007 and 2012, signifying a 46% increase. The growth of business ownership among Latinos outpaced any other race or ethnic group.[80] In 2012, Latinos owned 14% of all businesses (over 238,000) in Silicon Valley, up from 11% in 2007. Across the state of California, Latinos own 23% of all businesses.

Business Ownership[81]

- ● Latinos - Silicon Valley
- ● Latinos - California

2007: 17% (California), 11% (Silicon Valley)
2012: 23% (California), 14% (Silicon Valley)
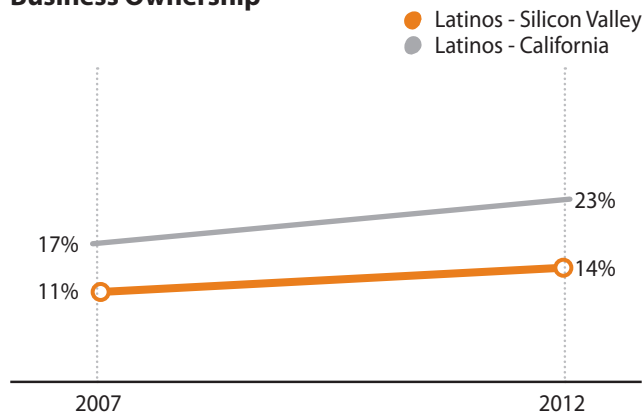
Unemployment: (A)

The Pew Research Center notes that the unemployment rate among Latinos in the United States is at a historic low, last seen more than a decade ago. However, other labor market measures show Latinos have not completely recovered from the Great Recession.[82]

The unemployment rate among Latinos in Silicon Valley fell from 12% in 2009 to 5% in 2016. Similar declines in the unemployment rate were observed among Latinos across California and among all persons in Silicon Valley. That said, the overall percentage of unemployment was lower among all persons in Silicon Valley compared to both Latinos in Silicon Valley and statewide.

Unemployment Rate[83]

Legend:
- Latinos - Silicon Valley
- All Persons - Silicon Valley
- Latinos - California

	2009	2010	2012	2014	2016	NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	12%	15%	12%	8%	6%	-6
San Mateo County	11%	10%	9%	6%	4%	-7

Employment Status (Survey Question)[84]

Legend:
- Latinos - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley

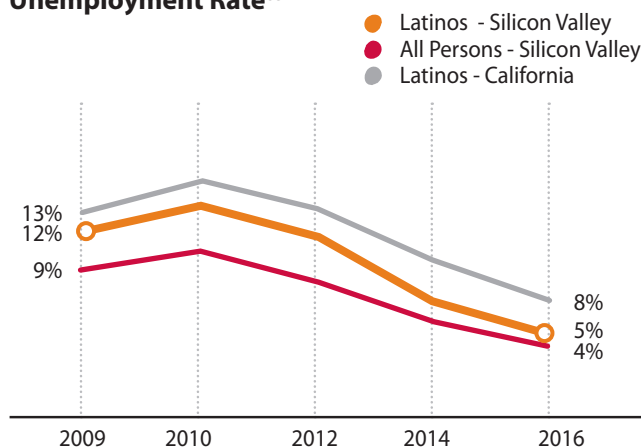|	Latinos	Non-Latinos
Employed full-time	47%	42%
Retired	14%	29%
Employed part-time	13%	11%
Homemaker, parent, or caregiver	9%	4%
Self-employed	7%	6%
Other	7%	6%
Student	3%	2%
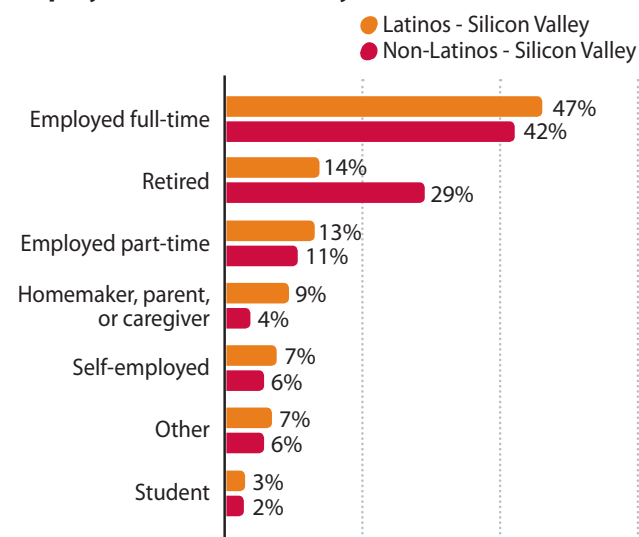
Median Household Income: (B)

Income is foundational to striving for a more prosperous future.

In 2016, Latino households earned a median income of $71,207 in Santa Clara County, and $69,141 in San Mateo County. Both counties have seen a steady increase since 2012 and both outpace median household income for Latinos in California.

Median Household Income[85]

Legend:
- Latinos - Santa Clara County
- Latinos - San Mateo County
- Latinos - California
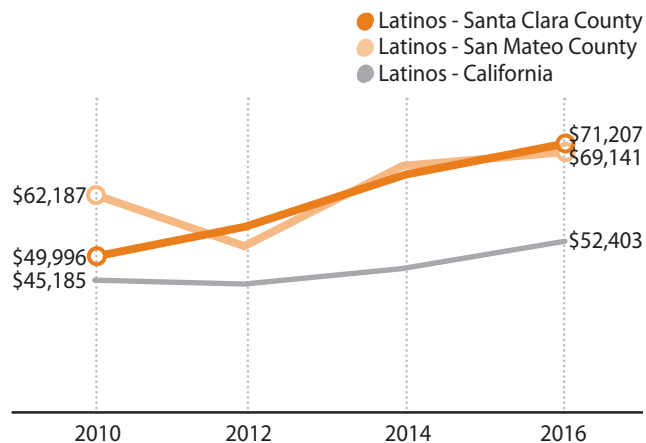
	2010	2012	2014	2016	NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	$49,996	$55,220	$64,885	$71,207	$21,211
San Mateo County	$62,187	$52,035	$66,739	$69,141	$6,954

Household Income (Survey Question)[86]

Legend:
- Latinos - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley

	Latinos	Non-Latinos
$34,999 or less	30%	15%
$35,000 to $74,999	24%	20%
$75,000 to $99,999	14%	19%
$100,000 to $124,999	10%	13%
$125,000 to $149,999	5%	11%
$150,000 or more	17%	21%
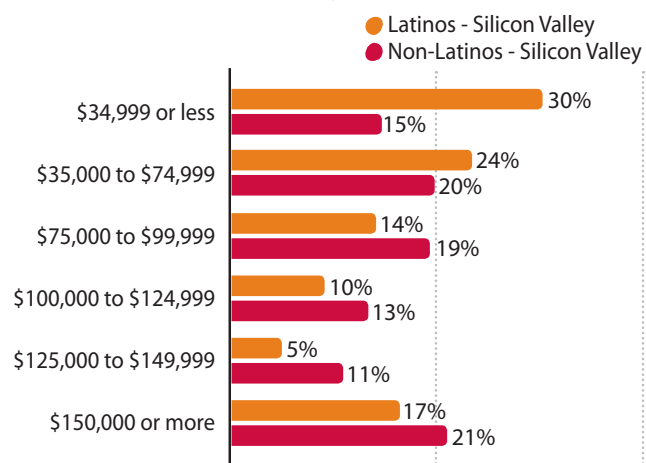
Economic Self-Sufficiency: (f)

The California Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard (Self-Sufficiency Standard) quantifies the costs of basic needs for California's working families. The Self-Sufficiency Standard tool takes into account family composition, ages of children, and geographic differences in costs in order to provide a more accurate, nuanced, and up-to-date measure of the minimum amount of income needed for basic needs such as housing, childcare, food, transportation, healthcare, and taxes. Over half (57%) of Latino households were below the 2018 Self-Sufficiency Standard, nearly twice the rate as all of Silicon Valley (30%).

Households Below the Self-Sufficiency Standard in 2018[87]

Category	Percentage
Latino Households - Silicon Valley	57%
All Households - Silicon Valley	30%
All Households - California	35%

In the past year, what did you go without? (Survey Question)[88]

Legend:
- Latinos - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley

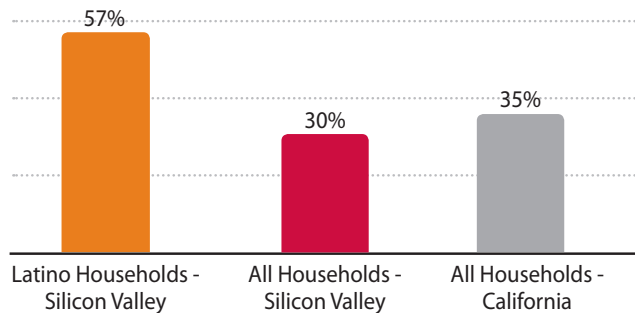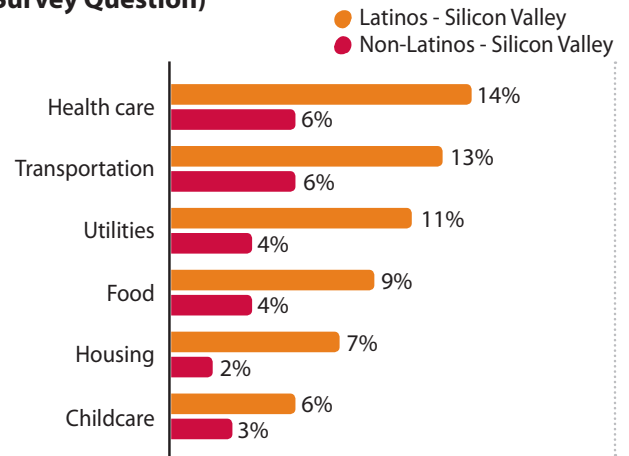| Category	Latinos - Silicon Valley	Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley
Health care	14%	6%
Transportation	13%	6%
Utilities	11%	4%
Food	9%	4%
Housing	7%	2%
Childcare	6%	3%

Do you currently have a transaction account? (Respondents answering 'Yes') (Survey Question)[89]

Category	Percentage
Latinos - Silicon Valley	82%
Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley	93%
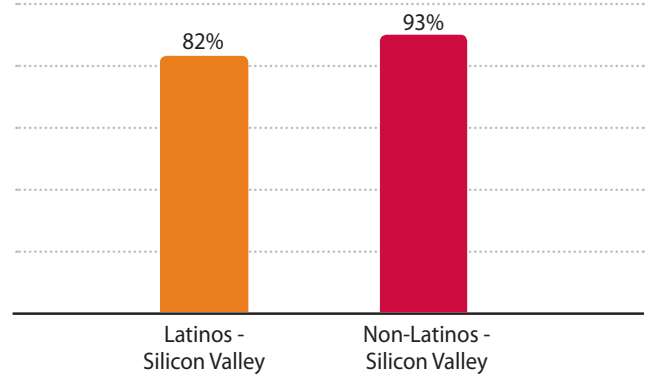
Spotlight- Personal Finances: (A)

Latinos and non-Latinos survey respondents reported similiar levels regarding their financial wellbeing this year over last. In thinking ahead to a year out from the survey, 42% of Latino survey respondents responded they will be better off financially, compared to 29% of non-Latino survey respondents. When asked how they feel Silicon Valley will be in 5 years' time, Latinos and non-Latinos responses were similiar, with 41% and 40% indicating they feel Silicon Valley will be better off, respectively.

Legend:
- Better Off
- The Same
- Worse Off

Compared to last year, do you think you and your family are financially...[90]

Category	Better Off	The Same	Worse Off
Latinos - Silicon Valley	28%	49%	23%
Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley	25%	52%	23%
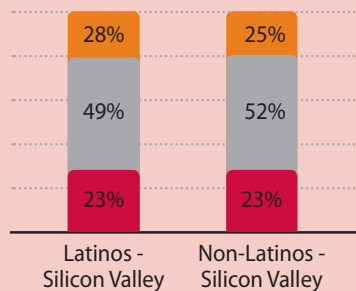
In a year from now, do you think you and your family will be financially...[91]

Category	Better Off	The Same	Worse Off
Latinos - Silicon Valley	42%	43%	15%
Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley	29%	54%	17%
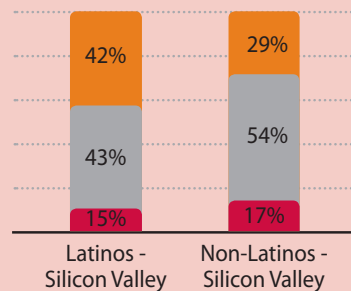
Economically, do you feel over the next five years, Silicion Valley as a whole will be...[92]

Category	Better Off	The Same	Worse Off
Latinos - Silicon Valley	41%	25%	34%
Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley	40%	31%	29%
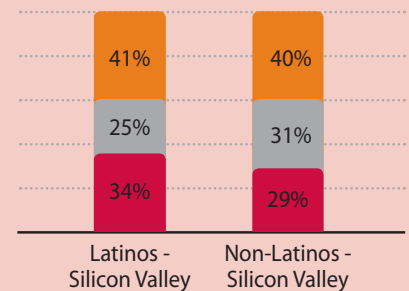
Housing

Housing continues to be an area wherein Latinos in Silicon Valley face persistent hardships. According to the U.S. Census Bureau in 2016, Latinos accounted for less than 15% of owner-occupied homes. Latinos are less likely than non-Latinos to be homeowners; affordable housing is beyond reach for many Latinos with high housing burdens, many spending well more than one-third of their income on rent or mortgage costs.

Overcrowded housing conditions, unstable housing situations, and homelessness are correlated with many factors, including higher unemployment, lower family incomes, and increased housing burden. Twenty-two percent (22%) of Latinos live in overcrowded housing conditions—disproportanate to Silicon Valley as a whole (9%). In Santa Clara County, the percentage of Latinos experiencing homelessness has increased substantially, and Latinos now comprise 42% of the overall homeless population. In San Mateo County, the percentage of Latinos experiencing homelessness has nearly doubled over the last ten years to 31% in 2017. The improvements the Latino community has made in housing have been insufficient in the face of increased housing costs and homelessness.

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Homeownership: C

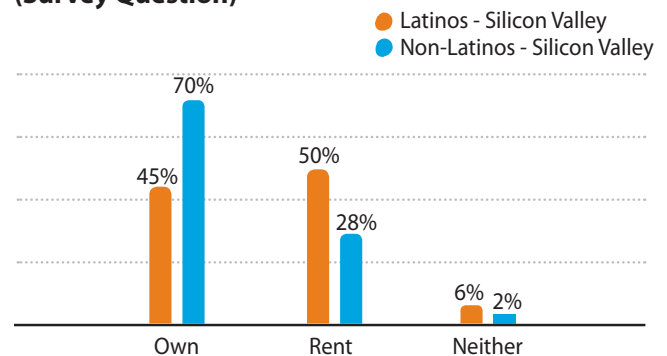Homeownership can offer financial security and stability, and is an important step towards gaining and maintaining wealth. Additionally, homeownership helps to insulate owners from cost volatility and inventory shortages in the rental market. Latino survey respondents in Silicon Valley reported owning their own homes at far lower rates than non-Latinos, 45% and 70% respectively. In 2016, Latino homeownership in Santa Clara County (13%) and in San Mateo County (11%) was lower than Latinos statewide (45%).

Do you own or rent your primary residence? (Survey Question)[93]

● Latinos - Silicon Valley
● Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley

	Own	Rent	Neither
Latinos - Silicon Valley	45%	50%	6%
Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley	70%	28%	2%

Percentage of Housing Units Occupied by Latino Homeowners, by County[94]

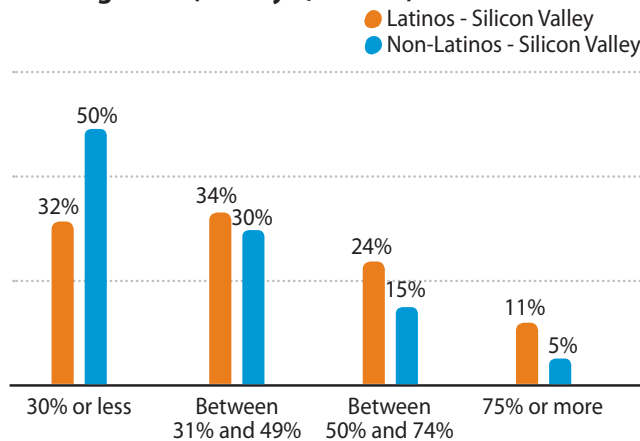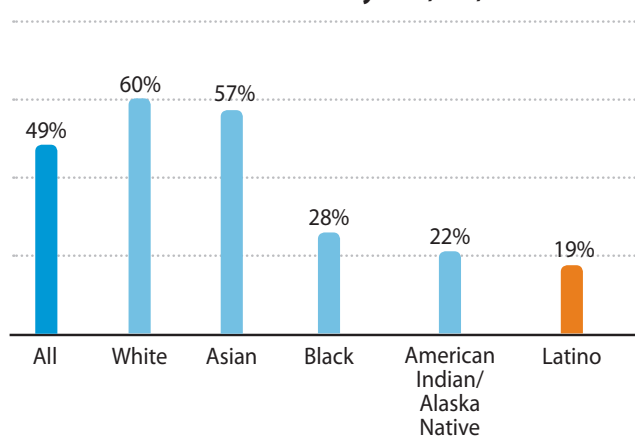|	2010	2012	2014	2016	NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	14%	13%	14%	13%	-1
San Mateo County	11%	11%	12%	11%	>-1

Housing Affordability: Ⓓ

Any amount in excess of 30% of household income spent on housing is considered a cost-burden by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; 50% or more is considered a severe cost-burden.[95] Nearly 7 out of 10 Latino survey respondents (68%) reported spending more than 30% or more of their household income on housing costs, as compared to 50% of non-Latino survey respondents.

The Housing Opportunity Index (HOI) is defined as the share of homes sold in a given area that would have been affordable to a family earning the local median income, based on standard mortgage underwriting criteria. The major components of the index are income and housing cost. In 2010, of all homes sold in the Santa Clara-Sunnyvale-San Jose metropolitan area, the HOI indicated that less than one-fifth (19%) were affordable to Latino families earning the median income of $60,400. Comparatively, nearly half (49%) of all homes sold in the region were affordable to families overall, with a median income of $103,500. In 2017, the overall HOI for the region was lowered to 21%, down from 62% in 2009.

Percentage of Total Take-home Pay Spent on Housing Costs (Survey Question) [96]

- Latinos - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley

	30% or less	Between 31% and 49%	Between 50% and 74%	75% or more
Latinos	32%	34%	24%	11%
Non-Latinos	50%	30%	15%	5%

Housing Opportunity Index by Race/Ethnicity in San Jose / Santa Clara / Sunnyvale, CA, 2010 [97]

All	White	Asian	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Latino
49%	60%	57%	28%	22%	19%

Housing Opportunity Index and Median Home Sale Price in San Jose / Santa Clara / Sunnyvale, CA [98]

- Housing Opportunity Index
- Median Home Sale Price

	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
Housing Opportunity Index	62%	54%	43%	26%	21%
Median Home Sale Price	$373,000				$810,000
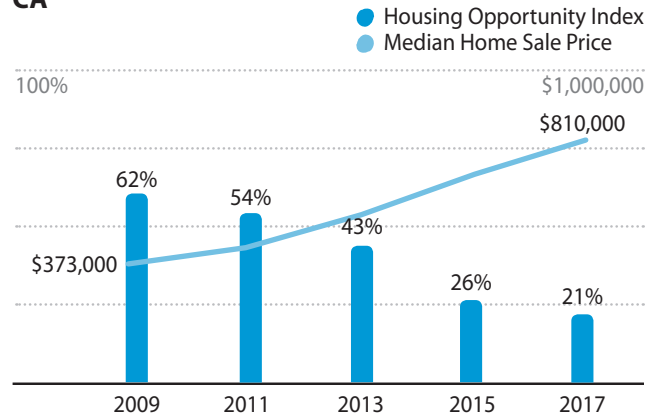
Latino survey respondents were far likelier than their non-Latino counterparts to take additional measures to afford the cost of housing. Over one-third (35%) of Latino survey respondents reported living with family or friends, a larger amount than non-Latino respondents (19%). One-third (33%) of Latino survey respondents reported sharing housing with at least one other family, compared to just 13% of non-Latino respondents.

Due to the cost of housing, have you or anyone living with you needed to... (Survey Question) [99]

- Latino Households - Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Households - Silicon Valley

	Latino	Non-Latino
Live temporarily with family or friends	35%	19%
Share housing with other families	33%	13%
Move when you didn't want to	21%	11%
Rent our rooms in your house	16%	9%
Live in an overcrowded unit	13%	4%
Live in a housing unit without adequate plumbing or heat	8%	2%
Experience foreclosure	6%	2%
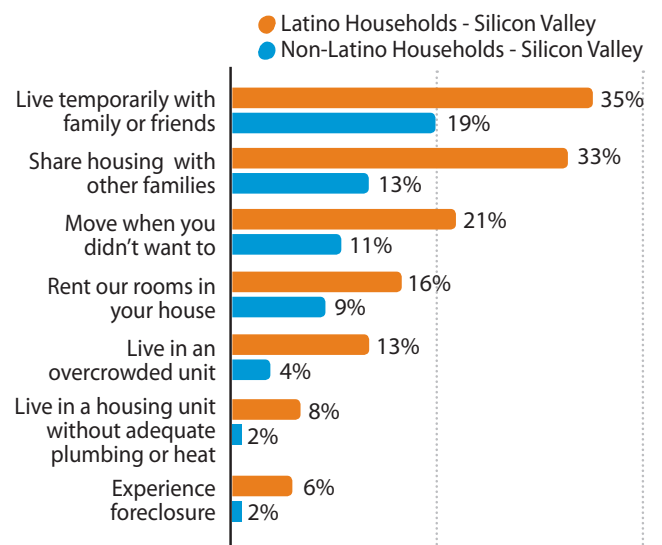
Affordable Units in Silicon Valley as a Percentage of Total Approved New Residential Units [100]

2010	2011	2013	2015	2017
23%	5%	8%	16%	8%
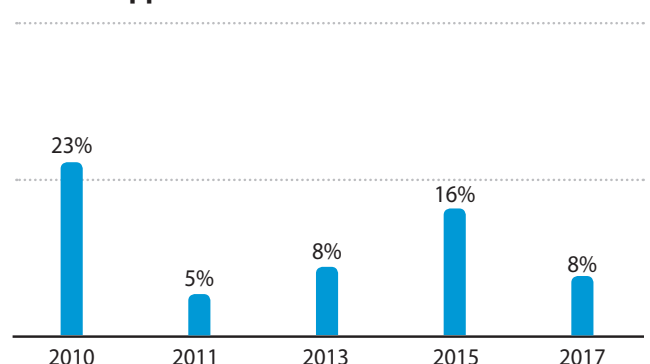
Overcrowding: Ⓓ

Overcrowding is defined as more than one person per room,[101] and is associated with negatively affecting children's school achievement, behavior, and physical health.[102] Since 2010, the proportion of Silicon Valley Latinos living in overcrowded conditions has remained consistently higher than Latinos statewide. In 2016, the percentage of Latinos living in overcrowded conditions in Silicon Valley was 22%, higher compared to Latinos statewide (19%) and all persons in Silicon Valley (9%). In 2016, a higher proportion of Latinos were living in overcrowded conditions in San Mateo County compared to Santa Clara County.

Population Living in Overcrowded Conditions[103]

- Latinos - Silicon Valley
- All Persons - Silicon Valley
- Latinos - California
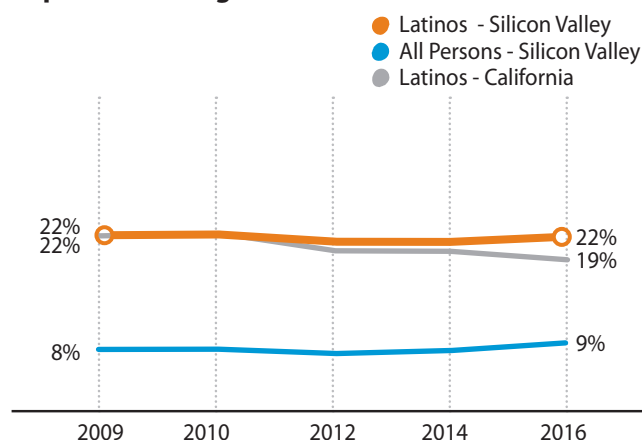
	2009	2010	2012	2014	2016	NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	22%	21%	22%	22%	21%	-1
San Mateo County	28%	25%	18%	21%	24%	-4

Homelessness: Ⓒ

No single factor is generally the cause of homelessness but rather it is the culmination of a number of contributing forces, both individual and structural. For instance, the scarcity of affordable housing in the United States, particularly in more urban areas, is a structural barrier to acquiring or maintaining housing.[104]

While the prevalence of Latino homelessness differs between Santa Clara and San Mateo counties, overall the percentages of self-identified Latino individuals experiencing homelessness in Silicon Valley has continuously increased since 2013.

Latinos experience homelessness in Silicon Valley at rates disproportionate to their representation in the overall population. Latinos consisted of 42% of the estimated 7,394 people experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County, compared to 26% of the overall county population. In 2017, Latinos comprised 31% of the estimated 1,253 people experiencing homeless in San Mateo County, compared to 24% of the overall county population.

Silicion Valley Homeless Population, by County

Santa Clara County[105]

- Latinos - Santa Clara County
- Non-Latinos - Santa Clara County

San Mateo County[106]

- Latinos - San Mateo County
- Non-Latinos - San Mateo County
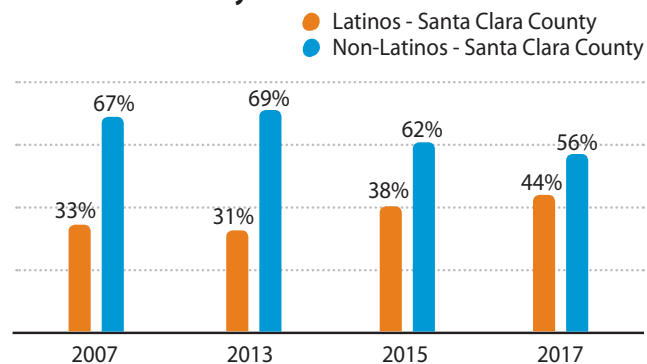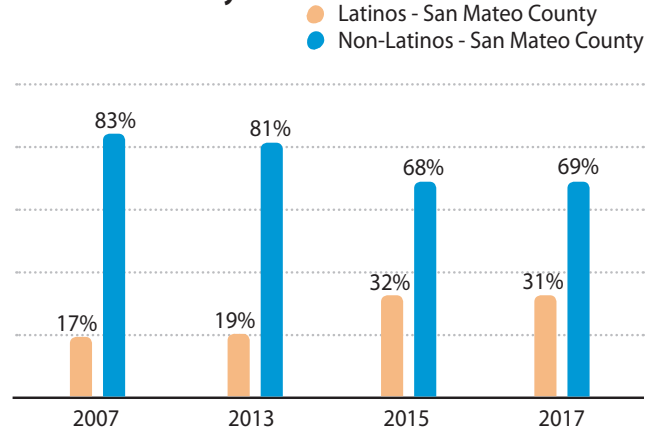
Spotlight–
Homeless Individuals with Children: Ⓓ

On a single night in January 2017, an estimated 184,661 people in families were identified as experiencing homeless, comprising roughly 35% of the total homeless population in the United States. Homeless families are usually female-headed households with young children, where the mother is single, young, and possesses a limited education. Over the course of 2016, roughly half a million people in families resided in a homeless shelter or transitional housing program—292,166 of these family members were children, half of whom were under the age of six. Homelessness can have a tremendous impact on children's education, health, sense of safety, and overall development.[107]

In 2017, 15% of the 7,394 people experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County had children under the age of 18 living with them. Of these individuals, approximately two-thirds (67%) identified as Hispanic or Latino. Approximately one-third (34%) of the 1,253 people experiencing homelessness in San Mateo County had children under the age of 18 living with them. Of these individuals, over one-third (39%) identified as Hispanic or Latino.

Percentage of Homeless Individuals With Children Living with Them in 2017[108]

● Latino Homeless Individuals
● Non-Latino Homeless Individuals
● All Homeless Individuals

	Santa Clara County	San Mateo County
Latino	67%	39%
Non-Latino	33%	61%
All	15%	34%

overall grade: B
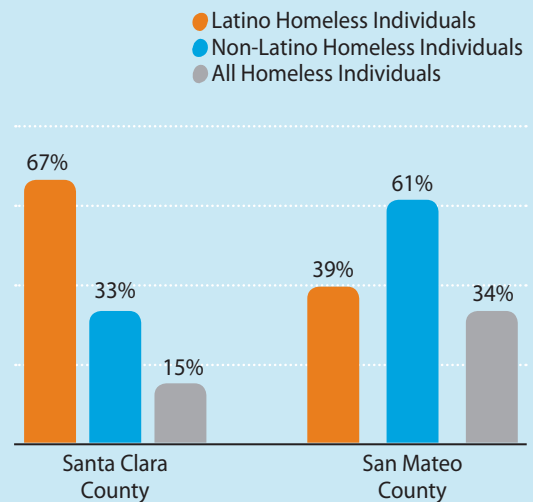
Environment

The health and accessibility of the environment is an important part of the long term health of a community. A connection to the surrounding environment helps community members build and maintain a healthy lifestyle, ensures that their natural surroundings are clean and safe, and helps to make sure these benefits are available for future generations.[109]

Latinos in Silicon Valley show a deep connection and concern for their surrounding environment. Survey results indicate that they are very concerned about the quality and accessibility of clean air and water, long term effects related to climate change, and making sure quality parks and open spaces are available to the community. Latinos and non-Latinos alike responded that they regularly engage in behaviors to help conserve the natural environment for themselves and future generations. The responses from the Latino community indicate an improving relationship with the natural environment. This connection between community and the environment is vital to the long term health of Latinos in Silicon Valley.

Asthma: C

Asthma is an environmentally-related respiratory illness that affects the lungs. From 2007 to 2016, the percentage of Latinos with asthma in Silicon Valley decreased slightly, and overall remained lower than those of Latinos across California and of non-Latinos in Silicon Valley. In 2016, the asthma rate of all Latinos in Silicon Valley (10%) was lower than for Latinos across the state (13%) and of all non-Latinos in Silicon Valley (12%). Comparing asthma rates of Latinos by county, the asthma rate of Latinos in Santa Clara County fell by 7% between 2007 and 2016 and increased by 14% in San Mateo County over the same period.

Population with Asthma[110]
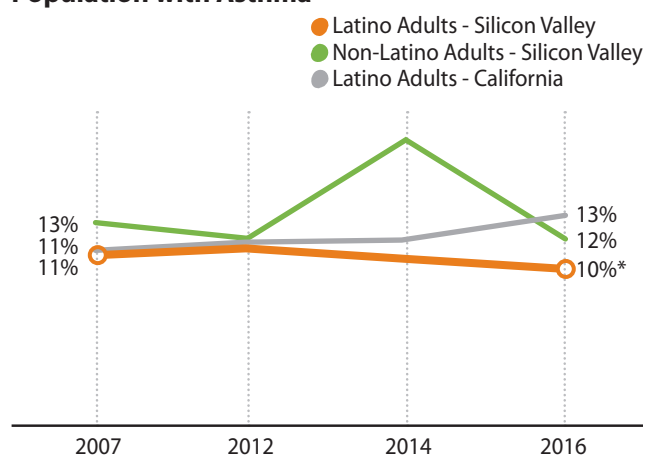
	2007	2012	2014	2016	NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	10%	12%	8%*	3%*	-7
San Mateo County	13%	10%*	18%*	26%*	14

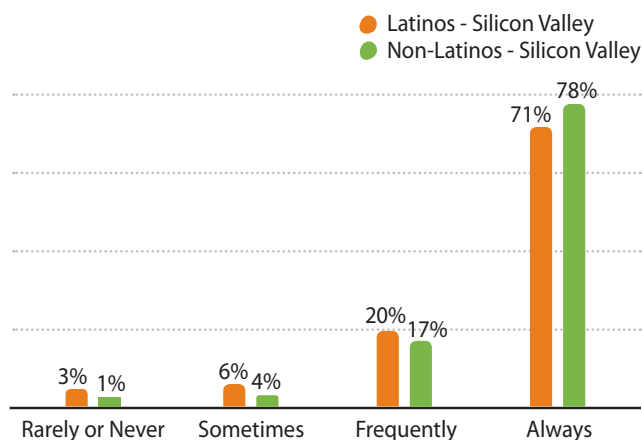*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.*

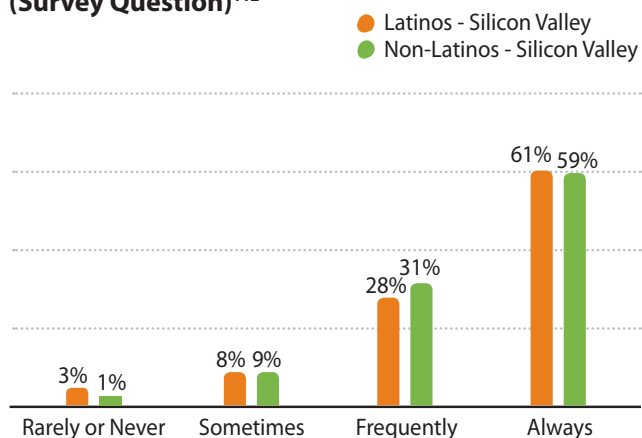Chapter sponsor:

Bank of America

33

Pro-Environmental Behaviors and Attitudes: (A)

Latino and non-Latino survey respondents reported recycling and conservation efforts at similar rates. Over 91% of both groups reported recycling at home frequently or always, and 90% of both groups reported taking efforts to save or conserve energy.

Adults Who Recycle at Home (Survey Question)[111]

- ● Latinos - Silicon Valley
- ● Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley

Rarely or Never	Sometimes	Frequently	Always
3% / 1%	6% / 4%	20% / 17%	71% / 78%

Adults Who Save/Conserve Energy at Home (Survey Question)[112]

- ● Latinos - Silicon Valley
- ● Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley

Rarely or Never	Sometimes	Frequently	Always
3% / 1%	8% / 9%	28% / 31%	61% / 59%

Latino survey respondents in Silicon Valley were slightly more concerned than non-Latinos about environmental issues of water quality, water supply, air quality, quality of parks and open spaces, and climate change. Of these, the highest issue of concern among Latinos was climate change (55%). Water supply was the next most important issue, followed by water and air quality.

Adults in Silicon Valley Who are Very Concerned About Various Environmental Issues (Survey Question)[113]

- ● Latinos - Silicon Valley
- ● Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley

Issue	Latinos	Non-Latinos
Climate change	55%	50%
Water supply	38%	34%
Water quality	37%	31%
Air quality	37%	35%
Quality of parks and open spaces	32%	26%
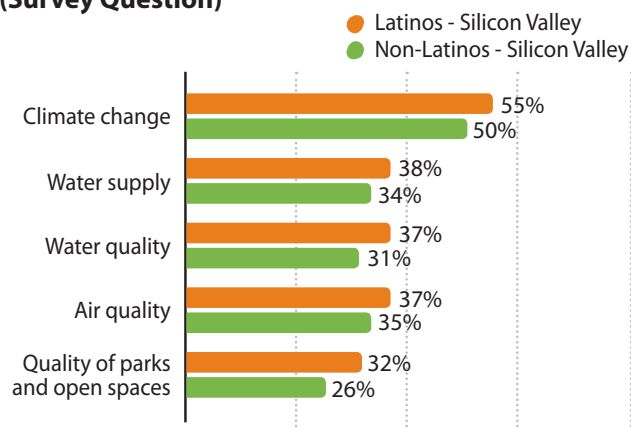
Spotlight–Parks and Open Spaces: (A)

According to the 2016 California Health Interview Survey, 91% of both Latino children age 3 to 11 and Latino teens in Silicon Valley had visited a park, playground, or other open space in the last month. Comparatively, all (100%) non-Latino children age 3 to 11 had visited a park, playground, or open space, while a lower proportion (73%) of non-Latino teens had done the same.

Visited a Park, Playground, or Open Space in the Last Month in 2016[114]

Latino Children (Ages 3-11) in Silicon Valley	Non-Latino Children (Ages 3-11) in Silicon Valley	Latino Teens in Silicon Valley	Non-Latino Teens in Silicon Valley
91%*	100%	91%*	73%*
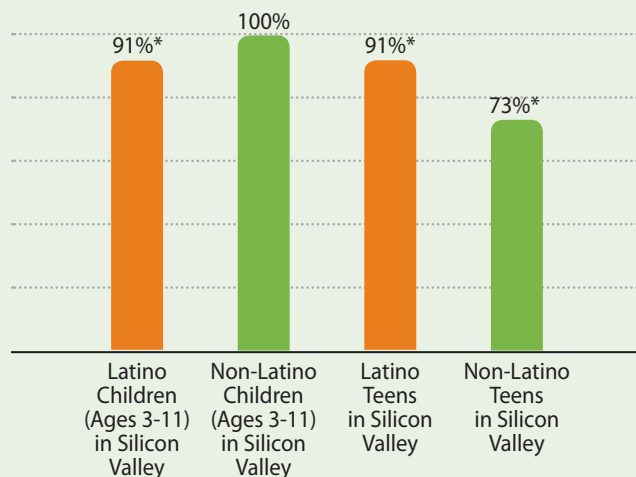
Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

Methodology

Geographic Scope of the Silicon Valley Latino Report Card

For the purposes of this report, Silicon Valley is defined as Santa Clara and San Mateo counties.

Selection of Indicators

For each of the quality of life (QOL) areas (Education, Health, Financial Stability, Housing, and Environment) the research team collected indicator data featured in the original report where available. Considerations for indicator selection included the extent to which indicators reflected critical and current issues, the extent to which indicators were generally accepted and understood, how many years data were available in the past and would be in the future, and to what extent data were broken out by ethnicity and geography (by county). Revised or wholly new indicators were included, as appropriate, based on the availability of data.

Advisory Board

An advisory board was convened to provide guidance in the research and development of the original 2011 Silicon Valley Latino Report Card. The advisory board's primary responsibility was to ensure that the report enticed the interest of a broad audience by presenting compelling data to stimulate dialogue and ultimately, action. The contributions made by the original advisory board were invaluable to this update of the report.

Data Collection, Survey Methodology, and Limitations

Most data were gathered from secondary sources, including from national or state databases that featured county-level data, such as the U.S. Census Bureau, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, California Health Interview Survey, and California Department of Education. From these sources, data were combined for Latinos in Santa Clara County and Latinos in San Mateo County to create a Silicon Valley total. non-Latinos across the two counties included individuals from all other ethnic groups.

Primary data were collected from a mixed-methods survey in the spring of 2018. The survey captured the views of a total of 776 residents of Silicon Valley (395 telephone-based and 381 online surveys) and a quota was applied in order to garner a complete sample of both Latino and non-Latino residents. Thus, both the Silicon Valley complete sample, as well as the samples for each subgroup provide a 95% confidence interval with a margin of error of +/- 5%.

While every effort was made to reduce risk of and eliminate biases, it should be noted that all surveys have subtle and inherent biases. This study is influenced by self-selection bias, capturing only the opinions of those able and willing to spend approximately 20 minutes of their time to complete this survey.

Assignment of Grades

The grading methodology was determined originally with the consultation of the advisory board. The grading methodology is honored in this report for each indicator, offering incorporated grades on two criteria or domains wherever possible.

Domain 1: Latinos' progress over time

The grade for the first domain was determined by the amount or 'net' change experienced by Latinos over time. In isolated cases that included non-proportional data, such as rates or mean scores, percentage changes were calculated instead. Time 1 was the first data point and Time 2 was the third data point for the last three years for which data were available. For example, if data were available for 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017, Time 1 was 2013 and Time 2 was 2017.

	NET CHANGE WITHIN LATINO GROUP OVER LAST 3 DATA POINTS
Grade	Scale definition
A	Gained 5.1 or more % points
B	Gained 1.1-5.0 % points
C	Maintained (changed 0-1.0% points)
D	Loss of 1.1-5.0 % points
F	Loss of 5.1 or more % points

Domain 2: Comparison Reference Data

The grade for the second domain was determined by how far or close Latinos were to meeting the benchmark for that indicator, based on the most recent year for which there were data. Though the research team sought to identify established benchmarks for each QOL indicator, none existed outside of the Health area, and grades were assigned based on Latinos' status relative to non-Latinos in the same year. In some instances, the comparison group was the overall population in Silicon Valley, because non-Latino data could not be disaggregated from the total population estimate. A traditional grading percentage system was used for Grade 2.

	PERCENT ABOVE/BELOW COMPARISON OR NON-LATINO LEVELS
Grade	Scale definition
A	Met, exceed or were at 90-99% of the comparison or non-Latino/all persons levels
B	At 80-89% of the comparison or non-Latino/all persons levels
C	At 70-79% of the comparison or non-Latino/all persons levels
D	At 60-69% of the comparison or non-Latino/all persons levels
F	Below 60% of the comparison or non-Latino/all persons levels

Note that for both domains where indicators in which a lower number is desirable, (e.g., teen birth rates or mortality), and Latinos fared worse (higher) than the previous data point or comparison group, the appropriate scale was inverted.

To score the grades, an A was equal to 4 points, B = 3 points, C= 2 points, D= 1 point, and F= 0 points. Each indicator was scored based on its grades on each domain or criteria, and an average grade for that indicator was determined. For indicators comprised of multiple measures, an average grade was calculated for each and then an overall average grade was determined for the overall indicator. The research team rounded up if rounding was necessary. To arrive at the overall grade for the QOL area, the individual indicators' grade scores (e.g. 4, 3, 2, 1 or 0) were summed and divided by the number of indicators in that QOL area, to arrive at an overall QOL grade.

Silicon Valley Latino Report Card
2018 Dashboard

	DOMAIN 1: LATINOS' PROGRESS OVER TIME			DOMAIN 2: COMPARISON REFERENCE DATA			2018 GRADE		2011 GRADE
	Time 1	Time 2	Grade	Non-Latinos	All Persons in Silicon Valley	Grade	Specific Measure	Overall Indicator	
Education								C	C
Preschool Attendance								B	B
Santa Clara County	42%	55%	A		56%	C			
San Mateo County	48%	48%	C		62%	A			
Third Grade Reading Proficiency								C^	C
Santa Clara County	27%	31%	B		56%	F	C^		
San Mateo County	26%	31%	B		54	F	C^		
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency								C^	C
Santa Clara County	21%	24%	B		55%	F	C^		
San Mateo County	22%	26%	B		50%	F	C^		
High School Dropout								D	C
Santa Clara County	21%	23%	B		12%	F	C^		
San Mateo County	11%	10%	C		7%	F	D		
College Readiness	26%	32%	A	66%		F	C	C	D
Educational Attainment	65%	67%	B	88%		C		B^	C
Spotlight: College Readiness								D	N/A
Santa Clara County							D		
English	13%	16%	B		40%	F			
Mathematics	5%	5%	C		27%	F			
San Mateo County							D		
English	14%	18%	B		39%	F			
Mathematics	5%	6%	C		24%	F			
Health								D	B
Health Insurance								A	A
Adults (18+)	73%	83%	A	99%		B	A		
Children (0-18)	98%	100%	A	100%		A	A		
Nutrition								B^	A
% always able to find fresh fruits/vegetables (adults)	78%	75%	D	78%		A	B^		
% that have eaten fast food in the past week (all ages)	65%	68%	B	45%		F	C^		
% of children that eat 5 or more fruits or vegetables daily	33%	35%	B	33%		A	A^		

	DOMAIN 1: LATINOS' PROGRESS OVER TIME			DOMAIN 2: COMPARISON REFERENCE DATA			2018 GRADE		2011 GRADE
	Time 1	Time 2	Grade	Non-Latinos	All Persons in Silicon Valley	Grade	Specific Measure	Overall Indicator	
Health (Continued)								D	B
Physical Activity	46%	46%	C	68%		D		**C^**	**B**
Obesity								**F**	**D**
Adults (18+)	54%	62%	F	23%		F	F		
Children (0-11)	14%	16%	D	1%		F	D		
Diabetes	10%	24%	F	7%		F	F	**F**	**D**
Teen Births								**D**	**C**
Santa Clara County	43.3	31.3	A		13.8	F	C		
San Mateo County	20.2	26.4	F		12.1	F	F		
Smoking	12%	12%	C	8%		F		**D**	**N/A**
Mortality								**D**	**B**
Infant Mortality							D		
Santa Clara County	3.4	4.0	F		3.4	D			
San Mateo County	2.7	2.8	D		2.3	B			
Premature Death							N/A		
Santa Clara County		4,100	N/A			N/A			
San Mateo County		3,200	N/A			N/A			
Spotlight: Oral Health								**D**	**N/A**
6 months or less	66%	68%	B	96%		C	B^		
More than 6 months up to 1 year ago	21%	31%	F	2%		F	F		
Financial Stability								D	D
Labor Force Participation	71%	72%	C	68%		A		**B**	**A**
Occupation and Industry								**D**	**D**
Computer and Mathematical Operations	1%	2%	C	13%		F	D		
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	1%	1%	C	6%		F	D		
Business Ownership	11%	14%	B	86%		F		**C^**	**N/A**
Unemployment	11%	5%	A	4%		A		**A**	**F**
Median Household Income								**B^**	**C**
Santa Clara County	$55,220	$71,707	A		$111,069	D	B^		
San Mateo County	$52,035	$69,141	A		$108,672	D	B^		
Economic Self-Sufficiency		57%	N/A		30%	F	F	**F**	**F**
Spotlight: Personal Finances								**A^**	**N/A**
% of survey population with a transaction account	N/A	82%	N/A	93%		B	B		
% of survey population with better off personal finances	N/A	28%	N/A	25%		A	A		

	DOMAIN 1: LATINOS' PROGRESS OVER TIME			DOMAIN 2: COMPARISON REFERENCE DATA			2018 GRADE		2011 GRADE
	Time 1	Time 2	Grade	Non-Latinos	All Persons in Silicon Valley	Grade	Specific Measure	Overall Indicator	
Housing								D	D
Homeownership								C	D
% of survey population that own their home		45%	N/A	70%		D	D		
Santa Clara County	13%	13%	C			N/A	C		
San Mateo County	11%	11%	C			N/A	C		
Housing Affordability	N/A	69%	N/A	50%		D		D	D
Overcrowding	21%	22%	C		9%	F		D	D
Homelessness								C^	C
Santa Clara County	31%	44%	F	56%		C	D		
San Mateo County	19%	31%	F	69%		A	C		
Spotlight: Homelessness								D	N/A
Santa Clara County	16%	67%	F	33%		F	F		
San Mateo County	20%	39%	F	61%		A	C		
Environment								B	C
Asthma	12%	10%	D	12%		B		C	B
Pro Environmental Behaviors and Attitudes								A	A
% survey population that recycle at home	N/A	91%	N/A	95%		A	A		
% survey population that conserve energy at home	N/A	89%	N/A	90%		A	A		
% survey population very concerned about water quality	N/A	37%	N/A	31%		A	A		
% survey population very concerned about water supply	N/A	38%	N/A	34%		A	A		
% survey population very concerned about air quality	N/A	37%	N/A	35%		A	A		
% survey population very concerned about climate change	N/A	55%	N/A	50%		A	A		
% survey population very concerned about parks and open space quality	N/A	32%	N/A	26%		B	B		
Spotlight: Parks and Open Space								A	N/A
Children (ages 3-11)	N/A	91%	N/A	100%		A			
Teens	83%	91%	A	73%		A			

Note: Grading calculations were rounded up following the standard convention wherein if the rounding digit is less than 5, the value is rounded down, and if the rounding digit is 5 or higher, the value is rounded up. In the instances where the rounding digit was a 5 and thus reflects a more favorable final grade, it is denoted in the dashboard with a caret symbol (^).

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