Women & Girls 2012

Final Edition

The State of Women and Girls
in Santa Clara County

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

As an advocate for women and girls I have the privilege of meeting and collaborating with change agents working to improve our community. I am continually inspired by the resiliency, tenacity and commitment of these individuals, women and men, and their collective vision of true equality and opportunity for all. They understand the untapped potential and importance of investing in women and girls. They know firsthand when policies, systems and programs fall short of meeting the needs of women and girls. At times we are frustrated when we observe serious problems affecting women and girls but because we lack data to support our claims our concerns are often dismissed.

Carl Sagan once wrote "absence of evidence is not evidence of absence." The State of Women and Girls in Santa Clara County report is an important opportunity to examine "evidence" of the key problems confronting our community. This report comes at a time when a focus on women is glaringly absent from many of the major reports and forecasts emerging from Silicon Valley. Without this evidence, we are greatly hindered in our efforts to make progress in our region to improve the lives of women and girls.

In the fall of 2011 we convened an Advisory Board comprised of thirty-two stakeholders representing a cross-section of disciplines to help us develop a framework to better understand how women and girls in Santa Clara County are faring in four key areas: education, economics, health, and violence and crime. This report would not have been possible without their contributions. We extend our deepest thanks to them for their guidance and input on this first step toward a formal County-wide agenda for women and girls.

The challenges are great but the opportunities for success are far greater. We welcome your partnership as we work to improve the state of women and girls in Santa Clara County!

Esther Peralez-Dieckmann, Director
County of Santa Clara Office of Women's Policy

FOREWORD

Whether picking apricots in the Valley of Hearts Delight during the late 1800's to the 1970's or assembling microchips and designing the software of Silicon Valley in the late 20th century, women have always been the foundation of what makes our region great. Women contribute innovation and creativity, which are part of the enduring strength of Silicon Valley. However, research into how women and girls shape and influence our economy and the community is largely ignored. The purpose of this report is to focus on girls and women as stakeholders, contributors and leaders.

What do we know about the women and girls who make up half of the population in our County? Do they have access to quality education? Do they have access to quality health care? Are the needs of immigrant women, women veterans, working poor women, and victims of domestic violence being met to insure their health, safety and successful employment? Do college-age women have opportunities to pursue higher wage careers, such as those in science, technology, engineering and mathematics? Are there increasing opportunities for women to serve on boards and in management within private industry? Are women encouraged to serve in elected office at all levels of government?

We applaud the Office of Women's Policy and its stakeholders as they begin a County-wide effort to engage all of us in the important work of addressing these challenges. Only through a united effort, across sectors, will we be able to improve the status of all women and girls and move Santa Clara County forward to becoming a truly safe, healthy and sustainable community today and for all time.

State of Women and Girls 2012 Honorary Chairs

Blanca Alvarado

Susan Hammer

Liz Kniss

Dianne McKenna

Becky Morgan

Susie Wilson

Methodology

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The State of Women and Girls 2012 Report is commissioned by the Office of Women's Policy (OWP), a special department of the Santa Clara County Executive's Office. The purpose of the report is to gather data that provides a broad view of the status of women and girls in the county, in order to guide OWP's policy and advocacy efforts toward improving the well-being of women and girls.

PROJECT LEADERSHIP

The project was convened by Office of Women's Policy and project design and management was provided by Creative Mundo Consulting. Data collection and facilitation was provided by Applied Survey Research. A diverse advisory board of county leaders was convened from the education, health, economic and public safety sectors to guide the selection of indicators, review data, prioritize indicators for action, and suggest policies that could be used to impact the prioritized indicators. A complete list of advisory board members can be found on the Acknowledgements page of this report.

TOPICAL SCOPE OF THIS REPORT

The domains covered in this report include a demographic profile of women and girls in Santa Clara County, a summary of the educational outlook, economics, health, and violence and crime against and among women and girls, and a special analysis of the impact of the great recession on women. For each indicator, data were collected to fulfill four dimensions of analysis: trends for females over time, females compared to males, females in the county compared to females across the state and nation, and lastly, differences and disparities within the county's female population.

SELECTION OF INDICATORS

Within each of the five domains of report (demographics, education, economics, health, and violence and crime), the consulting team asked advisory board members to generate a list of indicators which best described the well-being of women and girls in the county. Next, the consulting team used this input to create a list of standardized indicators from which the advisory board could review and select for inclusion in this report.

In their second advisory board meeting, members were presented with these indicators, and were asked to vote on their top priority indicators, using three criteria:

- Proxy power: the extent to which an indicator is a proxy for other indicators that are known to co-occur
- Communication power: the extent to which an indicator easily communicates a compelling message
- Data power: the extent to which an indicator has several years of valid and reliable data to support it, and is available for Santa Clara County

Top scoring indicators were reviewed and finalized by the project management team.

REPORTING

This report includes the salient data points per indicator.
Note that additional data can be found in the Appendix at http://owp.sccgov.org.

Executive Summary

Background and Context

In spite of the progress made for women since the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment granting them the right to vote in the U.S., women today continue to face challenges that affect their ability to move forward and achieve full equality in society. Antiquated notions of gender roles, bias fueled by the over-sexualization of women and girls in the media, and an overall lack of knowledge about women's growing economic and political power continue to hinder efforts to advance women and girls today.

"The State of Women and Girls" report addresses four key areas: education, economics, health, and violence and crime. There are compelling reasons and evidence to suggest that these four areas hold the key to improving the overall status of women and girls in our community.

Education

Many advances have been made for women in the field of education, thanks in part to the passage of Title IX 40 years ago, which ensured equity for women in educational programs and activities. The achievement gap between girls and boys K-12 has closed. Girls are on par and, in some instances, exceeding the achievement rates of boys. However, an unacceptable percentage do not read at grade level or graduate from high school. While women are earning more bachelor degrees than men, we continue to see a trend where women do not pursue careers in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. A recent report from the American Association of University Women (AAUW) suggests women face significant environmental and social barriers in the classrooms of higher education that block their progress and participation in degree programs leading to these higher wage careers. Additionally, women lack support and mentoring from college into the workplace.

Economics

Women today continue to face a persistent wage gap, earning 23% less than men for the same job in 80 % of the labor categories in the U.S. and the wage gap is even greater in Santa Clara County. As the economic stability of families has plummeted, women who occupy lower wage sectors (mainly Latinas) such as food service, hotel work, and domestic work, are more vulnerable to wage and labor violations, and unsafe and unhealthy work conditions.

Health

As Americans are living longer, our community faces considerable health uncertainties. Half of all adults suffer from one or more chronic conditions that, if unaddressed, will result in significant personal and financial hardship as they age. Obesity, both for youth and adults, remains a challenge. A recent report by the Santa Clara County Public Health Department underscores how social determinants of health, such as access to medical care and preventative screenings, social status, employment and income, education and housing, result in significant health disparities and inequities for people of color, poor people and women. With National Healthcare Reform underway we have an unprecedented opportunity to create a health care system that will ensure access and coverage for all Americans by 2014. It is imperative that women are engaged in the development of this system and advocate for healthcare programs, services and policies that are gender responsive, culturally competent, trauma informed and recovery oriented.

Violence and Crime

Violence against women and the impact of the criminal justice system on women and girls are an ongoing concern. Research by the Office of Women's Policy indicates that female offenders in our local jail system are generally poor, single women of color who are mothers. Many of these women have children under the age of five. A significant number of these women (an estimated 85%) reported being victims of domestic violence. Cycles of abuse and violence, with overlapping cycles of poverty and educational failure, create a cycle of incarceration that is not only extremely difficult to break, it creates a new problem of inter-generational incarceration with children of these offenders being more likely to experience negative outcomes, including becoming offenders themselves.

Throughout the fall of 2011, researchers, staff and members of the State of Women and Girls Advisory Board selected indicators, reviewed data, prioritized indicators for action, and identified strategies with the greatest potential to improve the status of women. The data contained in this report are by no means an exhaustive list of all the data available on women and girls. The goal was to provide a baseline of information in key areas to build a platform by which the Office of Women's Policy, in collaboration with the Commission on the Status of Women and community stakeholders, can launch a multi-year, County-wide initiative to improve the status of women and girls. We will report annually on our progress and every three years issue an updated report on "The State of Women and Girls in Santa Clara County".

Of all groups of women, one segment of the population merits considerable focus and advocacy to address the numerous, complex challenges. Latinas are less likely to be kindergarten ready, most likely to become teen mothers, and, along with African-American girls, are least likely to graduate. Not suprisingly, they make up the largest percentage of low-wage workers and are disproportionately over-represented in the juvenile justice and adult correctional systems in Santa Clara County. Targeted efforts to examine and address issues for Latinas in Santa Clara County must remain high on the County and community's agenda.

The findings in this report are a road map for a strategic, targeted focus to improve the status of women and girls. There are key "winnable battles". If we are successful, our efforts will not only benefit women, they will have lasting benefits for our entire community for years to come. Santa Clara County families deserve nothing less.

Highlights of Key Findings

Demographics

• Women and girls make up half of the county's population at 49.8%.

• Women are an increasingly older population. Population projections suggest that the female population aged 65 and older will grow by 145% in the next 40 years, outpacing all other age groups. This has significant health, economic and social implications, especially when considering rates of poverty and abuse among older women.

• Santa Clara County has a very diverse population of women. The county's population of women is nearly equally divided between Caucasians, Asians, and Latinas, each comprising about one-third of the county's women. Nearly 40% of women in the county are foreign born.

• The majority of women and girls in the county are proficient in English. Over one-quarter (27%) of women are bilingual, speaking English and another language proficiently. Among younger generations, a greater proportion of girls than boys demonstrate English proficiency. Addressing issues of diversity and cultural competency are essential to any effective public policy.

Education

Education is a powerful predictor of social and economic well-being, as higher levels of education are consistently associated with higher wages, a higher standard of living, and improved health and socio-emotional well-being. Women with the lowest levels of education are the most likely to live in poverty.

• Girls are consistently more ready for kindergarten than boys. Girls are also more likely than boys to have the readiness skills most strongly associated with 3rd grade success. Additionally, 50% of the girls have the skills needed for later success as compared to 38% of boys. However, within the female population, disparities exist: girls who have not had preschool, are low income, or Latina are less ready for kindergarten than other girls.

• Girls in Santa Clara County have a higher high school graduation rate than boys and a higher graduation rate than girls in the state. However, Latina and African American girls are less likely than their Asian and White counterparts to graduate.

• Women earn more bachelor's degrees than men do, and this has been consistent over the past decade. However, a vast majority of degrees conferred are in fields where pay is lower. Overall, women in Santa Clara County obtain lower levels of education than men; although younger women aged 25-34 have higher levels of education than their male counterparts.

Economics

While women in the United States have made great strides toward socioeconomic equality over the past century, gender disparities remain in Santa Clara County as do inequalities among women.

• Women are more likely to be unemployed than men and unemployment rates have spiked in recent years.

• Women continue to be paid less than men for the same job, and Latinas tend to be clustered into relatively lower-paying occupations.

• While there is a wage gap at every level of education, it is widest among the highest educated.

• The number of women-owned firms in the county has grown since 2002. The most recent estimates indicate that about 30% of privately-owned firms are owned by women. Women-owned firms in the county produce a greater proportion of total firm receipts as compared to women-owned businesses in California and nationwide.

• Women are more likely than men to be living in poverty. This has held true over the past decade, and the poverty rate is increasing for both men and women. In 2010, 11% of women and girls lived in poverty.

Health

Health indicators help inform policy makers as to particular areas of need from a public health perspective in support of planning, community engagement, and health policy development and implementation. For example, while Santa Clara County women tend to be current on preventive screening, a closer look at the data reveals racial and ethnic disparities that point to potential areas for targeted public health efforts.

• Women's health insurance coverage has declined in Santa Clara County. In 2000, 93% of women had health insurance; in 2009, 87% were covered. Latina and African American women are less likely than White and Asian women to have coverage.

• Women report poorer physical and mental health than men do. Women report poorer physical and mental health than men do. African American and White women are more likely to report poor mental health than Latina and Asian women.

• The prevalence of overweight-obese women has increased in recent years and currently they represent 49% of all women. A greater proportion of males than females in the county are overweight/obese.

Violence and Crime

As in other communities all over the world, women and girls are most vulnerable to certain types of violence and crime. Understanding the types of crimes for which women and girls are most at risk enables the development of effective solutions.

• In Santa Clara County, girls are more likely than boys to be victims of psychological bullying and cyber bullying at school. As adults, a greater proportion of women than men are victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

• Girls are more likely to be reported as victims of child abuse and neglect, although the rate of maltreatment substantiations in the county has decreased over the decade. In 2010, substantiated cases of child maltreatment reached a 10-year low, at 3.7 per 1,000 girls.

• The need for emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence has increased along with the numbers of women and children unable to access shelter. In 2011 local domestic violence crisis hotlines answered approximately 13 calls per 1,000 people compared to 10 calls per 1,000 people in 2010. However, the rate of domestic violence calls to local law enforcement in the county has declined over the last 10 years, from 3.9 calls in 2000 to 2.76 calls per 1,000 residents in 2009.

• Women have a lower rate of arrest than men. However, men's arrest rates have fallen over time while women's rates have remained stable.

Important Note

This report is a community document. From March through May 2012, the Office of Women's Policy will be seeking your input and feedback. Insightful comments, suggestions for additional data sources, groups of women to highlight, information about key initiatives already underway and other inquiries may be sent to owp@ceo.sccgov.org no later than May 31, 2012.

On August 24, 2012, a countywide policy agenda for women and girls in Santa Clara County will be launched at the annual Women's Equality Day Luncheon hosted by the Commission on the Status of Women. You are welcomed to attend and be part of this important moment in Santa Clara County history!

Special Analysis

IMPACTS OF THE GREAT RECESSION

This section highlights some of the economic impact of the Great Recession on women and men in Santa Clara County, which threw 64,000 residents out of work and sent unemployment rates skyrocketing for both women and men. In 2010, 11% of women were unemployed – worlds apart from the booming Silicon Valley of ten years earlier when women's unemployment rate was less than 5%.

Women have been hit particularly hard by the Recession. While both men and women suffered similarly high unemployment rates, more men than women lost jobs during the "official" recession, which ended in June 2009. But evidence suggests that even though the initial slump hit men more severely, the recession has lasted considerably longer for women. In 2010, while employment for men began to show some growth, women's employment continued to fall. National trends show this pattern persisted in 2011.

• Silicon Valley has sustained high levels of unemployment.

During the Great Recession, women and men in Silicon Valley both suffered large and sustained increases in unemployment. In 2010, 11% of women were unemployed, similar to men's unemployment rate of 11%. That 11% unemployment rate for women increased from an already-high rate of 6.3% in 2008. This was a major jump in unemployment, but less dramatic than 2000 to 2002, when women's unemployment ballooned from less than 5% to 13%.

• Santa Clara County women have a higher rate of unemployment than women nationwide.

Women in Santa Clara County have a somewhat higher unemployment rate than women nationwide (11% vs. 10%), while men's unemployment rate

is about the same at the county and national levels (11%).

• Men were more likely than women to be employed.

While unemployment rates have been similar between men and women, the employment rate for women is much lower; that is, women are less likely to be in the paid labor force. In 2010, 53% of women (age 16 and up) were employed, compared to 66% of men. Notably, while men in Santa Clara County have a considerably higher ratio of employment to population than the male population nationwide (66% vs.

62%), women's ratios are nearly the same at the county and national levels (53% vs. 53%).

• Women's employment losses were smaller during the Recession.

Although both men and women suffered heavy employment losses, the formal recession (Dec. 2007 to June 2009)[1] had a more severe impact on men than women. By the official end of the national recession in the third quarter of 2009, men's employment in Silicon Valley had fallen by 11% while women's had fallen by 9%.

[1] The beginning and end dates of U.S. recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. See http://nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html.

Employment by gender in Santa Clara County, 2006-2010
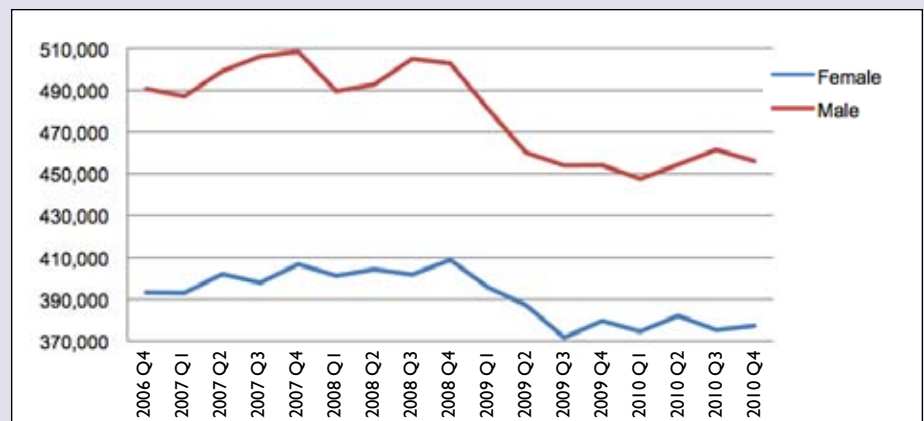
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Local Employment Dynamics, 2010.

Year-over-year change in total employment, 2006-2010
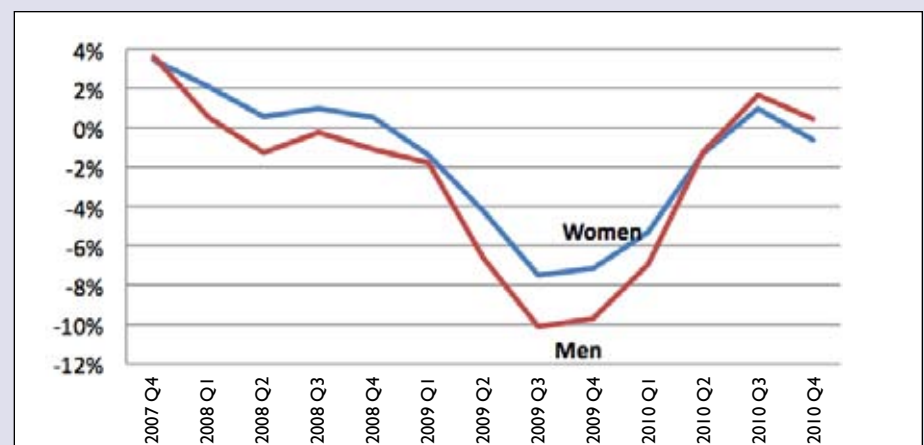
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Local Employment Dynamics, 2010.

The greater decline for men is due in large part to the enormous job losses in construction, an industry which is still almost exclusively male. In addition, education and health services, two industries which are generally countercyclical (adding jobs during recessions), are predominantly female.

• Women may be slower to regain employment.

While the national economic recovery is proceeding very slowly, Silicon Valley has been adding jobs at a faster pace than most of the country. However, there are indications that the Silicon Valley recovery may also be tilted towards male workers.

In the third quarter of 2010, men added 7,583 jobs compared to the same period in 2009 (a 2% increase), while women added only 3,953 jobs (a 1% increase). In the fourth quarter of 2010, the most recent period available, men's employment increased by 0.4% over the same period in 2009, while women actually lost ground with a 0.6% employment decrease. This pattern is mirrored at the national level; a July 2011 analysis by the Institute for Women's Policy Research found that "the recovery for men has at least begun, while women's job growth has so far failed to take hold."[2]

• Women are more likely to work for public sector or nonprofit employers.

Women are much more likely than men to work in the public sector or for a non-profit organization – two sectors heavily impacted by the recession. In 2010, 13% of working women countywide were employed in the public sector and 9% by nonprofits, compared to 7% and 5% of men.

This is cause for concern, as given current trends, both these sectors are likely to continue losing jobs even though the economy is in a recovery phase. Since the beginning of the national economic recovery (June 2009), Silicon Valley has lost 5,000 government jobs. Public sector employment for 2010-11 has been lower than at any point during the past decade. [3]

The public sector did not just temporarily shed jobs, but is experiencing heavy ongoing job losses that may signal a long-term reduction in employment. Public sector jobs follow a different pattern than private sector jobs in part because public employment is driven not just by the economy, but by political decisions; so while private companies can quickly add back the jobs lost during a recession if economics warrant, government at all levels is currently under heavy political pressure <u>not</u> to increase payrolls.

Percent of workforce employed in the public sector, Santa Clara County, 2010
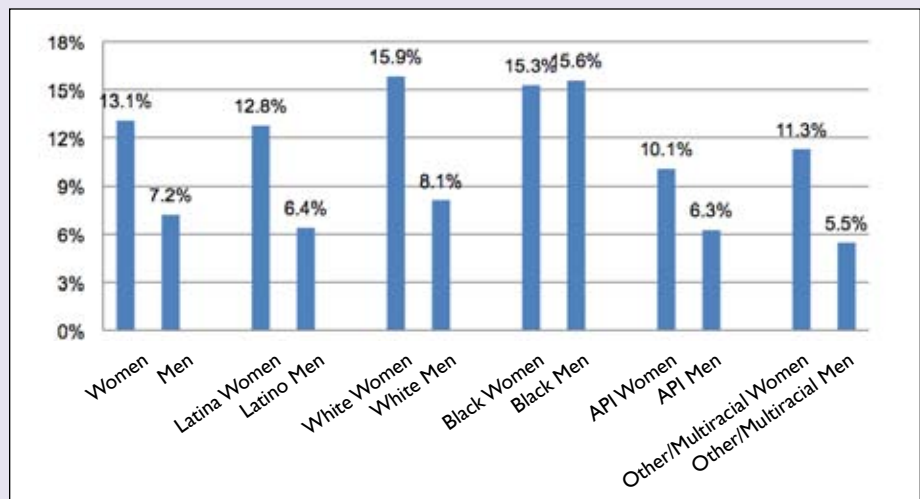
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Local Employment Dynamics, 2010.

Percent of workforce employed in the nonprofit sector, Santa Clara County, 2010
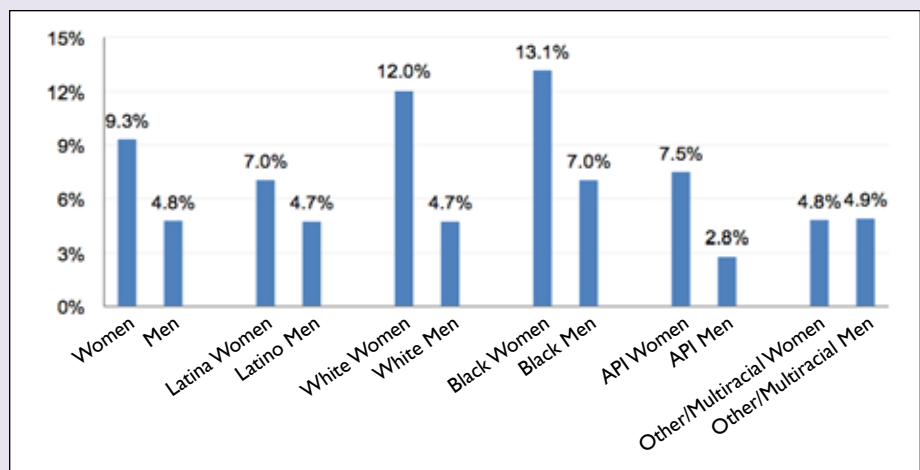
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

[2]*Institute for Women's Policy Research, "The Job Loss Tsunami of the Great Recession: Wave Recedes for Men, Not for Women." IWPR #Q008, July 2011.*

[3]*Recent employment in nonprofits is not available, but will likely be impacted by cuts to public funding for social services.*

• African American women are hardest hit by unemployment.
Examining unemployment by race and ethnic categories, women with the highest unemployment rate during the recession were also those with the highest labor force participation rate - that is, the women most likely to be working or looking for work. Thus, African-American women were most likely to be in the labor force (70%), but also faced the extraordinarily high unemployment rate of 20%.

At the other end of the spectrum, White women had the lowest rate of participation in the labor force (58%) and the lowest unemployment rate of 9%.

This phenomenon may in part be a reflection of women's varying levels of economic security, enabling some to drop out of the labor force when work cannot be found. White women may be more likely to have such security, either through assets, spousal, or family support, enabling them to elect out of the labor force to stay at home or return to school when the employment outlook is grim. Women who do not have such cushion likely continue searching for work, which contributes to the unemployment rate.

• Younger women have the highest unemployment rates.
Women aged 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 have unemployment rates of 19% and 19% respectively, compared to 9% for women aged 25 to 44.[4] Interestingly, the youngest category of women (age 16 to 19) are more likely to be in the labor force and less likely to be unemployed compared to young men of the same age, whose unemployment rate was the highest of all at 34%.

This finding mirrors national trends in which young people, especially women, have been the hardest hit by job losses and lack of job opportunities brought on by the recession and sluggish recovery.

Women's unemployment in Santa Clara County, 2010
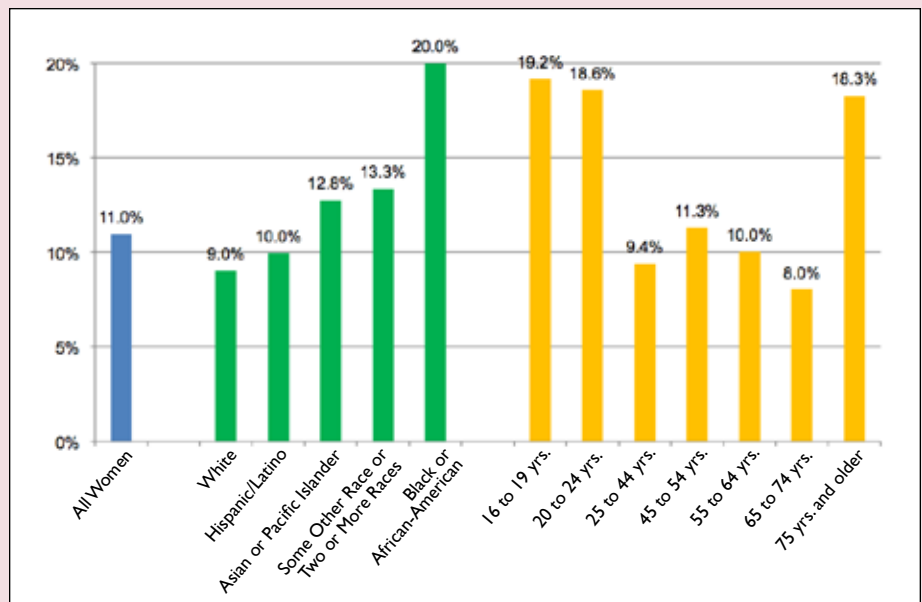
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2010.

In December 2011, the New York Times reported that for the first time in three decades, more young women are going back to school than are working; since 2009, 412,000 young women nationwide have dropped out of the labor force.[5]

While young women face increasingly bleak employment prospects and mounting student debt, the impacts of the recession on older women are more likely to take the form of a loss of assets. Falling home values may have eliminated their home equity or even driven them to foreclosure; financial sector or stock market declines may have wiped out their savings; or they may find themselves spending more to support other relatives who can no longer find work. These losses will affect older women's ability to support themselves in retirement.

[4]Women 75 years and over also registered a high unemployment rate; however, due to small sample size, their surveyed unemployment rate is subject to large margins of error.

[5]Rampell, Catherine, "Instead of Work, Younger Women Head to School". New York Times, December 28, 2011.

• Women are more likely to be underemployed.

Workers in the Great Recession have also seen increasing levels of underemployment, in which workers are employed on a part-time or part-year schedule because employers are not offering full-time year-round work. Furloughs and cuts in hours made underemployment a defining feature of the Great Recession; even now that the economy is slowly returning to growth, employers may be moving to hire more part-time and contract workers rather than commit to full-time employment. Nationwide, women were twice as likely in 2010 as they were prior to the recession to be working part-time because they could not find full-time work.[6]

In 2010, women in Santa Clara County were nearly twice as likely as men to work part-time; 11% of working women worked fewer than 20 hours per week, compared to 5% of men.

• Women were also more likely be employed for less than a full year.

In 2010, 72% of women worked year-round (48 weeks or more), substantially lower than the 78% of men with year-round employment. This may be due to a higher rate of temporary, seasonal or intermittent work among women.

• Long-term unemployment rates have increased sharply.

Almost half of unemployed women – 48% – have been out of work for more than a year, or "long-term unemployed". For men, 45% have been out of work more than a year.

This is a sharp change from 2007, when long-term unemployment rates were lower. In that pre-recession year, women were <u>less</u> likely than men to be long-term unemployed: 22% of unemployed women and 26% of unemployed men had been out of work for more than a year.

Part-Time Work - Women
- Less than 20 hours/week 11%
- 20 hours/week or more 89%

Part-Time Work - Men
- Less than 20 hours/week 5%
- 20 hours/week or more 95%

Weeks Worked Per Year - Women
- 47 weeks or less 28%
- 48 to 52 weeks 72%

Weeks Worked Per Year - Men
- 47 weeks or less 22%
- 48 to 52 weeks 78%

Length of Unemployment - Women
- 12 months or more 48%
- Less than 12months 52%

Length of Unemployment - Men
- 12 months or more 45%
- Less than 12months 55%
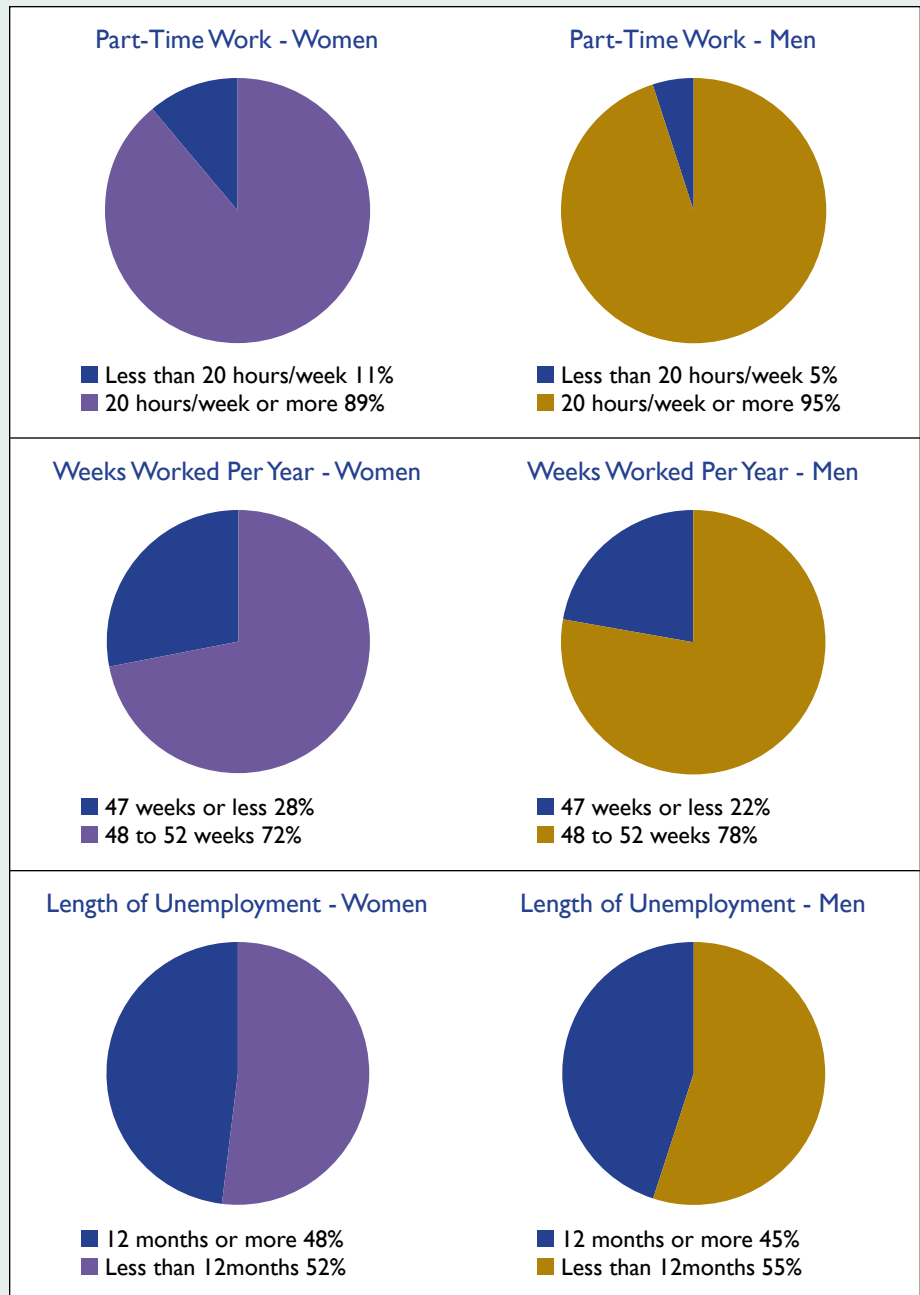
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

[6] U.S. Department of Labor, "Women's Employment During the Recovery," May 3, 2011.

• Dependence on public assistance has increased.

Women are more likely than men to depend on public assistance to make ends meet for themselves and their families, and the need for public assistance has increased dramatically during the recession.

The mostly widely used assistance is public health care coverage. As of October 2011, more than one out of every seven women and girls in Santa Clara County depends on Medicaid for health care. Since January 2007, the number of women and girls enrolled in Medicaid has jumped 27%.

• Budget cuts reduce access.

Just at the time when high unemployment increased the need for income supports, the state of California cut back significantly on the support it provides. Between 2008-09 and 2011-12, a cumulative total of $3.5 billion was cut from CalWORKs, which provides temporary cash assistance to extremely low-income parents. Santa Clara County alone lost an estimated $91.7 million.[7]

Because of these cuts to CalWORKs, the number of women and girls in the county receiving CalWORKs aid grew only slightly during the recession, increasing by 9.5% from January 2007 to January 2011. As of October 2011, there are actually slightly fewer women and girls on CalWORKs than in January 2007.

## • "Food Stamps Only" use soars.

Recipients of public assistance can receive food stamps only or in conjunction with other aids such as CalWorks and cash. With regard to the number of women and girls receiving "food stamps only," the proportion has doubled over the course of four years. The startling 100% increase in food stamp use still likely underestimates the depth of need, as California has the second lowest food stamp participation

Medi-Cal recipients in Santa Clara County, 2007-2011
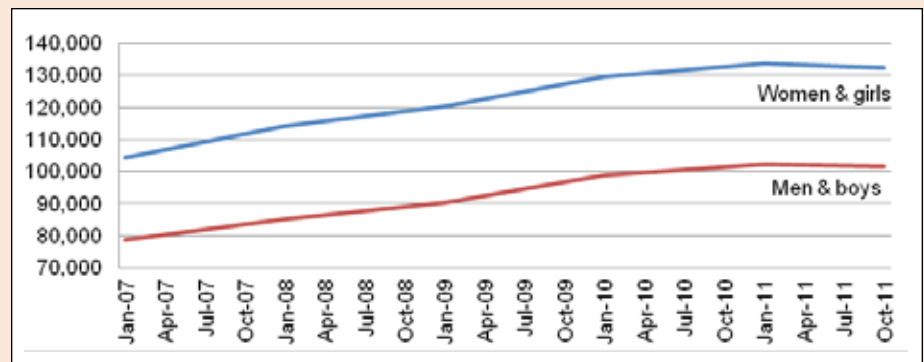
Source: Will Lightbourne, Quarterly Statistical Data of Public Assistance Families in the county of Santa Clara, Social Services Agency of the county of Santa Clara: Dept. of Employment & Benefit Services.

CalWorks recipients in Santa Clara County, 2007-2011
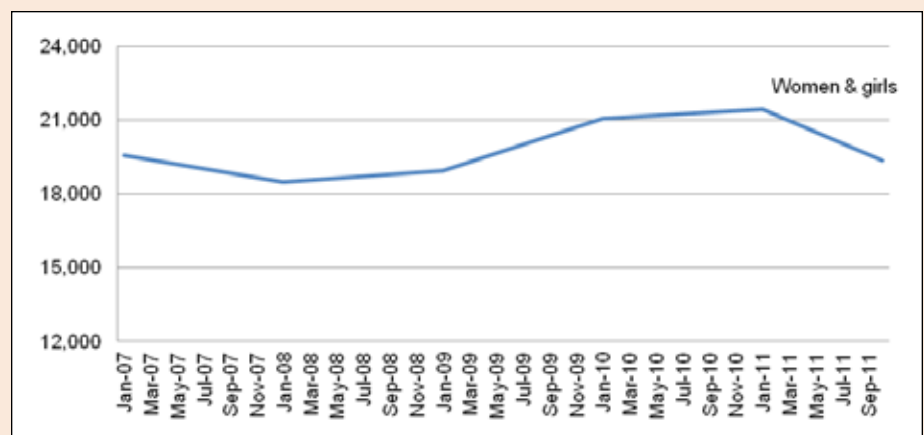
Source: Will Lightbourne, Quarterly Statistical Data of Public Assistance Families in the county of Santa Clara, Social Services Agency of the county of Santa Clara: Dept. of Employment & Benefit Services.

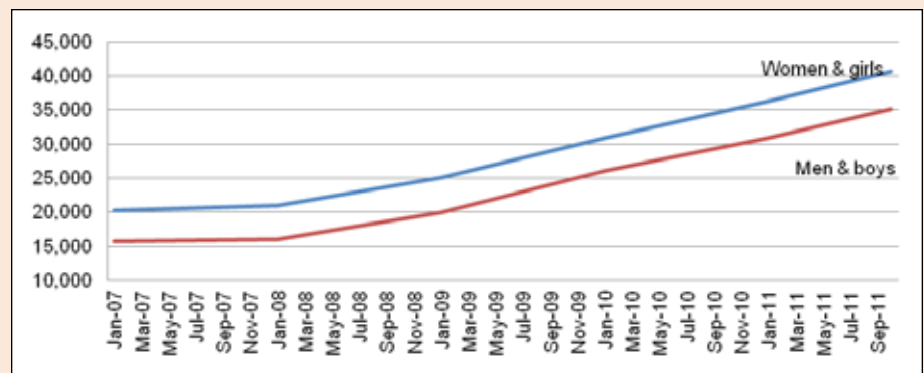"Food stamps only" recipients in Santa Clara County, 2007-2011

Source: Will Lightbourne, Quarterly Statistical Data of Public Assistance Families in the county of Santa Clara, Social Services Agency of the county of Santa Clara: Dept. of Employment & Benefit Services.

[7] California Budget Project, May 11, 2011. http://cbp.org/pdfs/2011/110511_Impact_CalWORKS_Budget_Cuts.pdf

in the nation. That is, many more people go hungry without enough food to eat than receive food stamps. As of 2011, Second Harvest Food Bank reports that it is providing food to one out of every ten people in Santa Clara and San Mateo counties.[8]

• Women's pay stuck in neutral; men's pay declines.

The Great Recession capped off a "lost decade" for working women and men in Santa Clara County. Both women and men saw earnings fall in 2009, and the slight rebound in 2010 was not enough to produce any net gains for workers.

Adjusted for inflation, median earnings for working women have seen no growth since 2005. Men's earnings, while substantially higher than women's ($50,641 versus $34,655 in 2010), actually declined from an inflation-adjusted $56,399 in 2005.

Over the longer term, neither women nor men saw any growth in real median earnings during the past decade.

[8] Kathy Jackson, "Amid wealth, hunger is spreading through Silicon Valley." San Jose Mercury News. November 6, 2011.

Median earnings from work for women and men in Santa Clara County, 2010 dollars
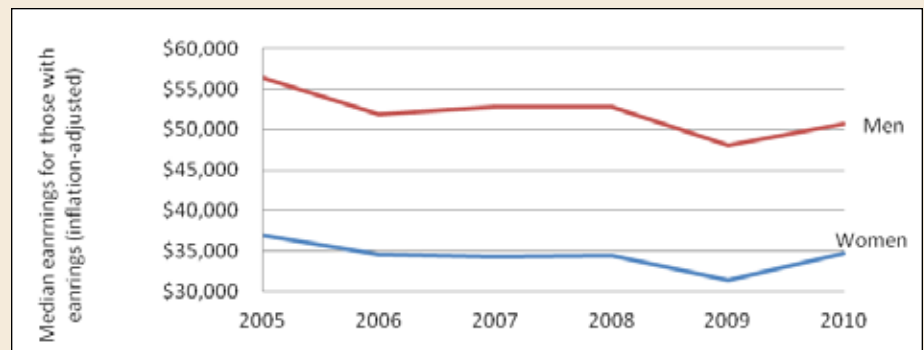
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

Demographic Profile

Who are the women and girls of Santa Clara County? This basic yet essential question must be answered in order to have informed, effective decision making. The demographic landscape has changed dramatically over the 20th century and projections into the mid-21st century indicate further changes still, with implications for women's and girls' living arrangements, childbearing, educational and occupational aspirations, and economic opportunities. Understanding the diversity of our county demographics is critical to understanding the complex issues that affect the well-being of women and girls.

This section outlines these demographic changes and describes the population of Santa Clara County based on key indicators:

• Current and projected population
• Race/ethnicity and nativity
• Language, including English proficiency
• Household composition
• Women caregivers

CURRENT AND PROJECTED POPULATION

Why It's Important:

Population changes in the county have implications for the social and economic systems needed to support the changing community.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• **Women and girls make up half of Santa Clara County's population.**

• **The median age of women and girls in Santa Clara County is 37.1, nearly two years older than men at 35.3.**

• **Men outnumber women in every age group below age 55. From age 55 on, women outnumber men.**

• **The population of women will be an increasingly older one.**

By 2050, the population of women over 65 is projected to increase by 145%, while the population of working-age women increases only 30%.

Population of Santa Clara County by age and gender, 2010
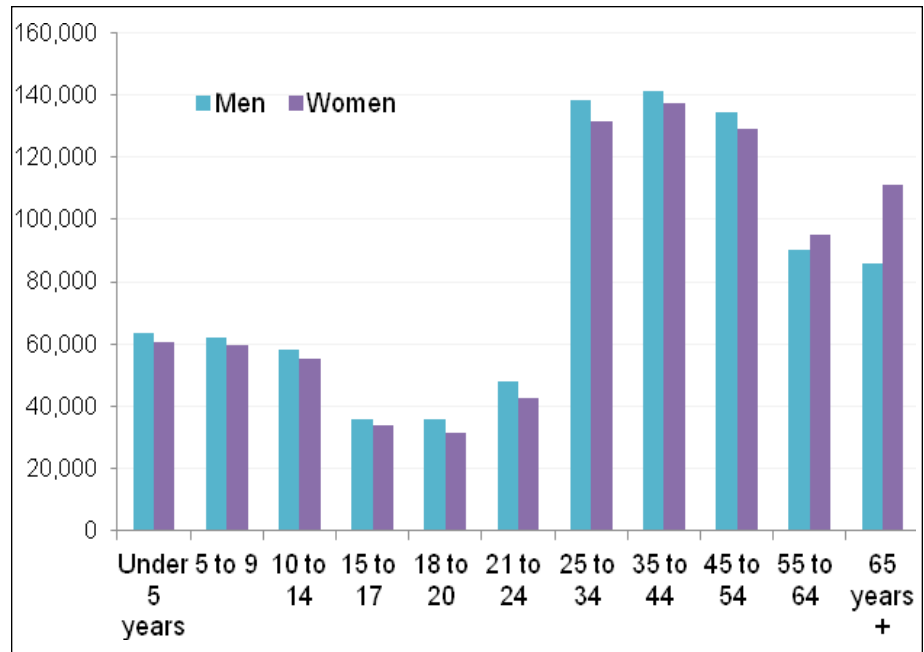
Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Santa Clara County population projections by age and gender, 2010 - 2050

		2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	Projected Growth
Women	Under 18	220,342	213,601	229,597	254,594	272,530	24%
	18 to 64	565,335	597,937	613,971	651,263	735,891	30%
	65 years +	120,973	173,214	242,330	297,522	296,145	145%
Men	Under 18	229,726	222,745	240,393	267,307	286,150	25%
	18 to 64	604,566	639,112	649,185	684,314	781,976	29%
	65 years +	96,419	146,196	217,025	263,411	251,978	161%

Source: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population
with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.
Note: Projections are benchmarked to 2000 U.S. Census population data.
Projections benchmarked to the 2010 Census data have not yet been made available.

Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):
• Santa Clara County population by age and gender, 2000-2010

RACE AND ETHNICITY

Why It's Important:

Understanding the racial and ethnic contours of the community helps inform the economic, social and health systems needed to support the diverse population in a culturally competent way.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• The county's population of women is nearly equally divided between Caucasians, Asians, and Latinas.

• Almost 40% of women in Santa Clara County were born in another country.

Overall, 38% of the women in Santa Clara County are foreign-born. By comparison, among women nationwide, 13% were born outside the country (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010).

• Gender ratios vary by race/ethnicity.

For example, there are 106 Asian women for every 100 Asian men in the county, whereas among Black/African Americans, there are 90 women for every 100 men.

Santa Clara County female population by race and ethnicity, 2010

White 35%
Asian 33%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race) 27%
Two or more races 3%
Black or African American 2%
American Indian or Alaska Native <1%
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander <1%
Other Race <1%

Chinese 9%
Vietnamese 7%
Indian 6%
Filipino 5%
Korean 2%
Japanese 1%
Multiple Asian 1%
All other Asian 1%
Pakastani <1%
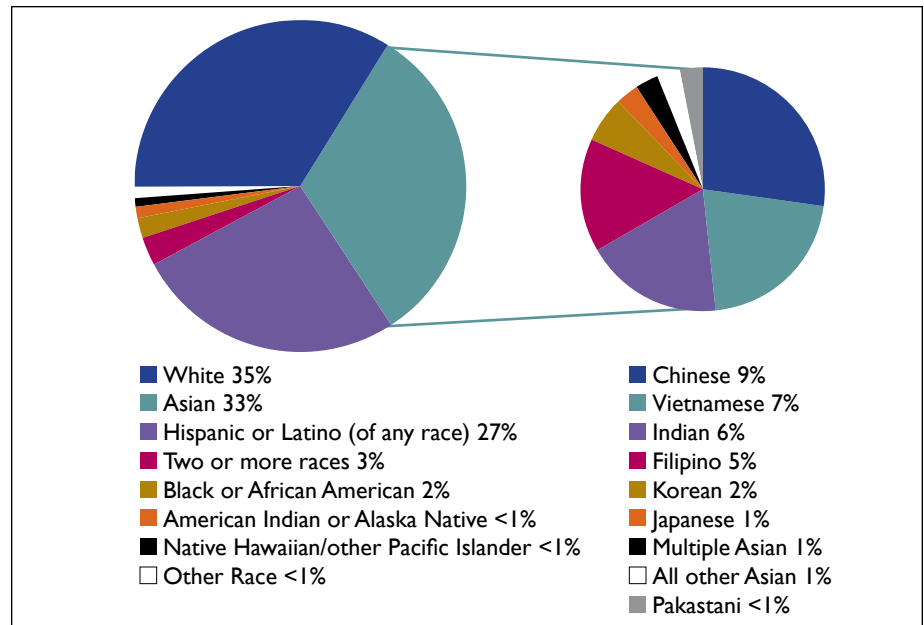
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

Nativity of women and girls in Santa Clara County, 2010
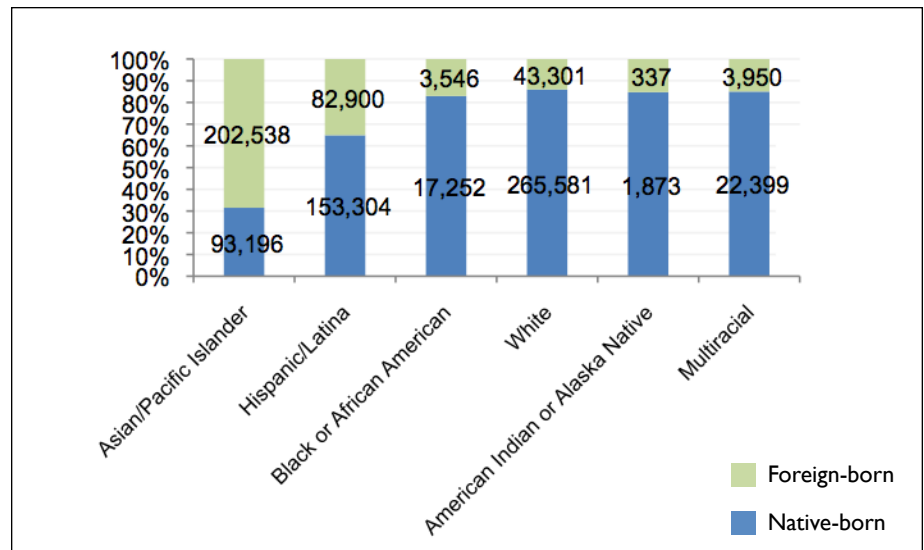
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010
Note: Foreign-born includes naturalized U.S. citizens.

Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):

• Santa Clara County population by gender, race and ethnicity, and nativity, 2010

LANGUAGE

Why It's Important:

Understanding the language needs of the county enables more effective communication and dissemination of resources to the population. Language proficiency can also be understood as an indication of linguistic isolation, which limits opportunities and access to education, health, and ultimately, economic access and prosperity.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• A slightly larger proportion of men/boys is English-proficient than women/girls.

A greater proportion of adult women speak English less than "very well," as compared to adult men. Comparatively, the younger generation (age 5-17) of females is more likely to be English proficient, and the gender gap is reversed: 9% of girls and 11% of boys speak English less than "very well."

Language ability by age and gender, Santa Clara County, 2010
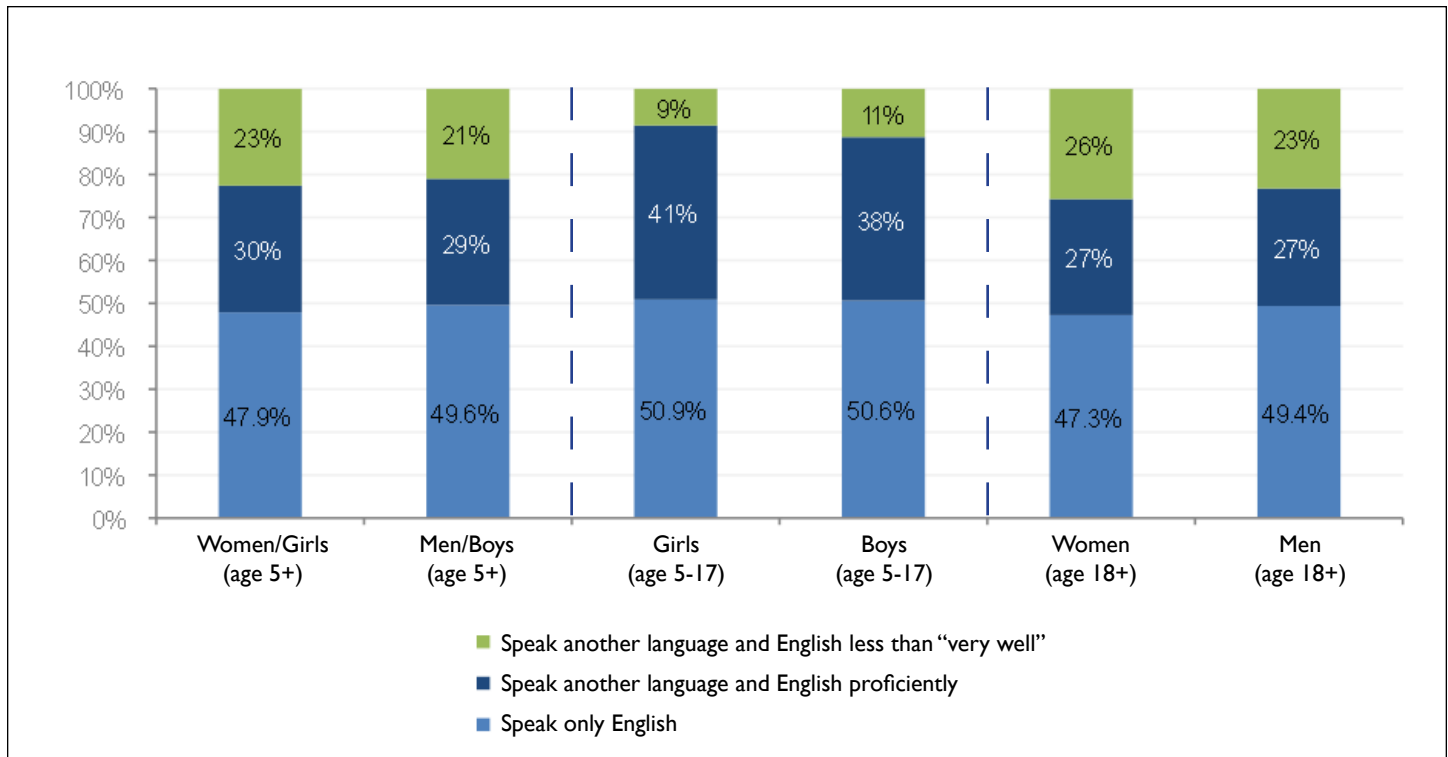
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.
Accessed through DataFERRETT, Oct. 2011.

Household Composition

Why It's Important:

Both women and men are delaying marriage and childbearing, and more and more women are foregoing marriage and/or childbearing altogether (U.S. Dept. of Commerce and Executive Office of the President Office of Management and Budget, 2011). These trends result in changes in household composition, which has strong implications for the economic well-being of women and girls, as discussed in greater detail in the economic section of this report.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• **In Santa Clara County, the majority (63%) of households which include a woman are married-couple households.**

• **14% of households that include a woman are single female heads of households supporting children or other family members.**

By comparison, only 7% of households which include a man are single male heads of households.

Distribution of households including women (age 18+)
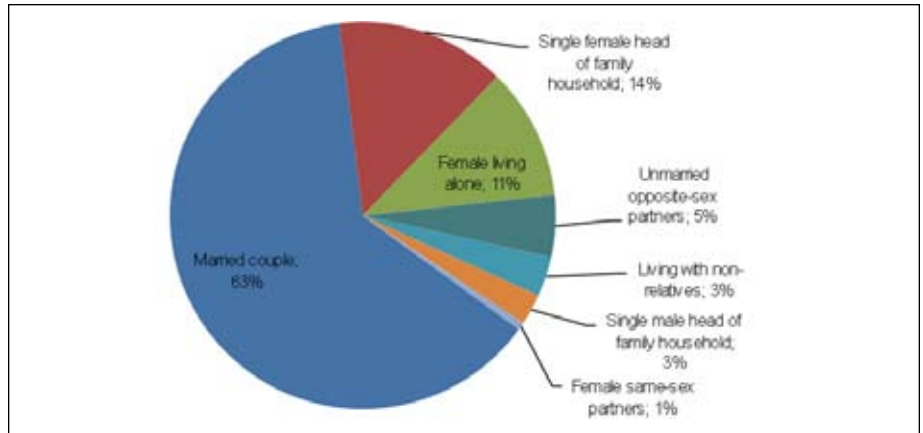
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

WOMEN CAREGIVERS

Why It's Important:

As the population ages and life expectancy increases, the need to provide care for elderly and disabled adults also increases. Caregiving has implications for the social and economic well-being of women in particular, because caregivers tend to be women, and the provision of care for elderly family members is typically unpaid work.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Women are more likely than men to be caregivers for elderly family members.

A recent survey indicated about 21% of women are caregivers to an elderly family member, living inside or outside their home, as compared to about 13% of men.

• The profile of the female caregiver in Santa Clara County is demographically varied.

The profile of typical caregivers in the county is female (61%), married (58%), Caucasian or Asian, between the ages of 35 and 54, is a college graduate (45%) and employed (56%).

In California, the profile of the typical caregiver is female (75%), married (60%), and about 51 years old. The profile of the typical caregiver in the U.S. is female (66%), approximately 48 years old.

The economic burden of caregiving is undoubtedly greater for those caregivers who are single, unemployed, and over the age of 55. In Santa Clara County, that describes over one third of the women.

Percentage of female caregivers by demographic characteristics, Santa Clara County, 2010
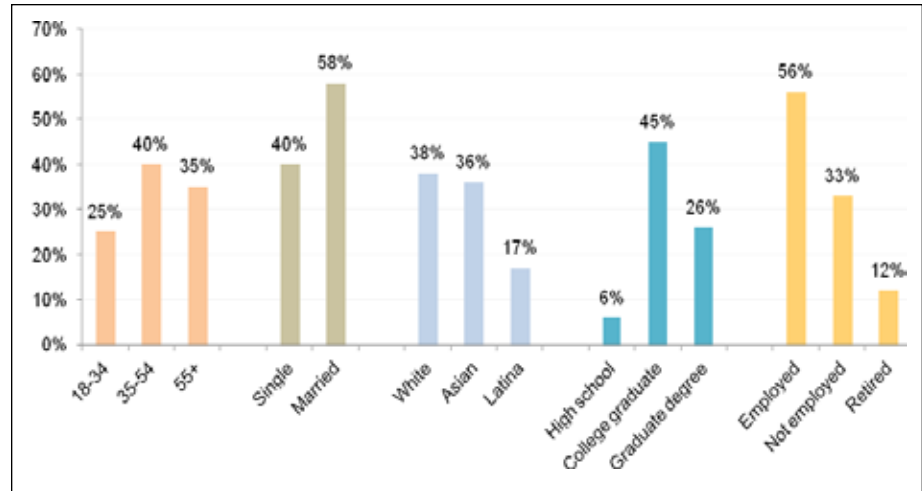
Source: The Survey and Policy Research Institute at San Jose State University
Silicon Valley Pulse Survey, Fall 2010.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGE:

• Continue efforts to ensure high quality data collection, and the consistent inclusion of gender as a data point.

Accurate data that illuminates impact to women and girls makes for more effective and informed decision-making.

Education

Education is a powerful predictor of economic and social well-being. Those who attain higher levels of education tend to earn higher wages and income and enjoy a higher standard of living, which includes improved health and socio-emotional well-being (Child Trends, 2012). Nationally, Santa Clara County appears to be doing well in terms of the education of women and girls. But troubling findings emerge, particularly when ethnic and racial disparities are examined, which suggest that much work is needed to support effective, ongoing efforts to close achievement gaps for all girls.

This section describes key indicators of education along the life course trajectory of Santa Clara County girls and women:

• Kindergarten readiness
• Third grade proficiency in English Language Arts
• Developmental assets
• High school completion rates
• Bachelor's degrees conferred
• Educational attainment

KINDERGARTEN READINESS

Why It's Important:

A number of studies have demonstrated that children's social and cognitive readiness for school act as a "springboard" for later success in school.

For example, children who have difficulty paying attention, following directions, getting along with others, and controlling negative emotions of anger and distress tend to do less well in school (e.g., Raver & Knitzer, 2002; Raver, 2003); the ability to control and sustain attention and participate in classroom activities in kindergarten is associated with achievement test scores in the early elementary grades (e.g., Alexander, Entwisle, & Dauber, 1993); and mastery of basic numerical concepts in kindergarten prepares children to learn more complex math problems and problem-solving approaches (e.g., Baroody, 2003; Jordan, Kaplan, Ramineni, & Locuniak, 2009).

A tool commonly used in California to measure school readiness is the Kindergarten Observation Form (KOF). Developed in 2000, this 24-item, teacher-administered tool has been validated against several standardized measures of child development, and has been found to predict 3rd grade academic performance on California's standardized tests. The KOF measures four "Building Blocks" of school

readiness: self-care and motor skills, self-regulation skills, social expression skills, and kindergarten academics. Children's readiness is scored based on a 4-point scale of proficiency; 1=not yet, 2=beginning, 3=in progress, and 4=proficient.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Girls are consistently more ready for kindergarten than their male counterparts.

In county-wide school readiness assessments conducted in 2004, 2006, and 2008, girls consistently demonstrated kindergarten readiness levels that out-performed boys across all four "Building Blocks" of school readiness.

• Girls are more likely than boys to have the readiness skills most associated with 3rd grade success.

A recent longitudinal study was conducted linking school readiness levels in Santa Clara and San Mateo counties to the standardized test scores of these same students in the spring of their third grade year (i.e., their English-Language Arts [ELA] and Mathematics California Standards Tests [CSTs]). This research showed that the Kindergarten Academics and Self-Regulation skills that students possessed at the start of

kindergarten strongly predicted their academic performance three and a half years later. More specifically, students who had a combination of strong skills in both Kindergarten Academics and Self-Regulation were particularly likely to perform well on their third grade tests: only 21% of children who scored low on both Kindergarten Academics and Self-Regulation skills went on to be highly successful in third grade, in that they scored proficient or advanced on their ELA test. As seen in the figure below, a greater proportion of girls than boys demonstrate the school readiness patterns in kindergarten that are most predictive of success in the third grade in 2004, 2006, and 2008.

• Disparities are evident as early as kindergarten.

Girls with preschool experience exhibit higher levels of school readiness as compared to boys with preschool experience, as well as girls and boys without preschool.

Percentage of kindergartners proficient in domains most predictive of third grade success
(kindergarten academics and self-regulation) by gender, 2004-2008
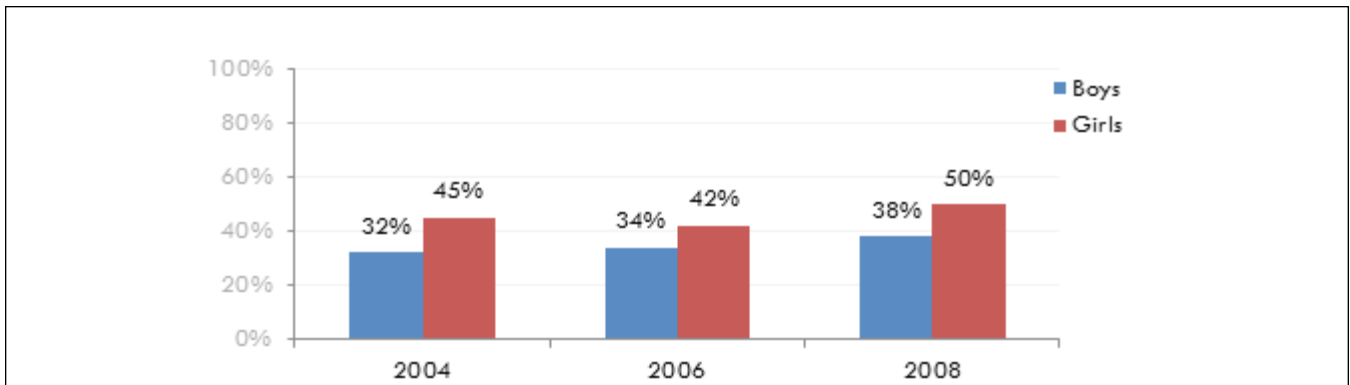
Source: Applied Survey Research (2005, 2007, 2009).

Average kindergarten readiness scores of girls, by demographic characteristic, 2008
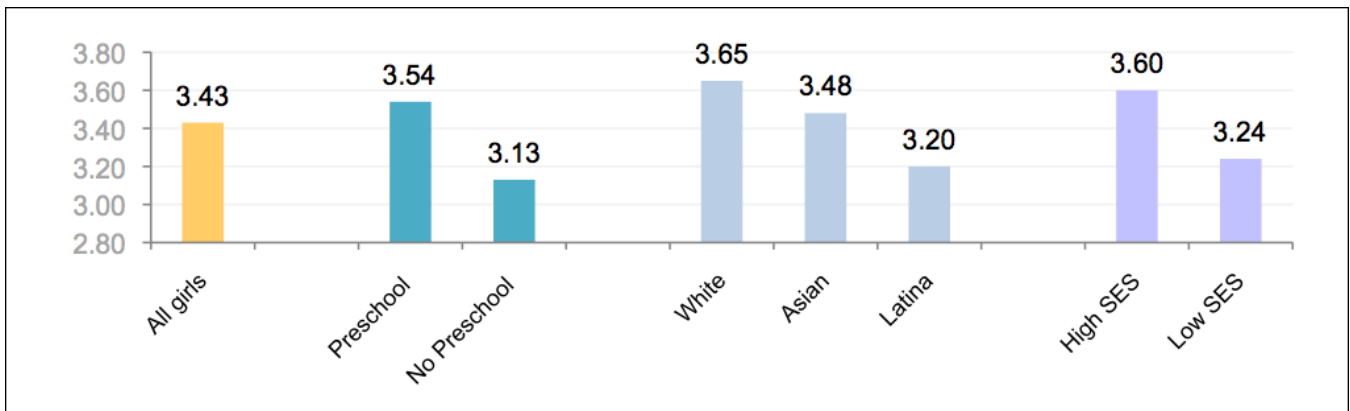
Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009.

**Other Data Available in the Appendix
found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):**
• Average school readiness levels in Santa Clara County
kindergartners by gender, 2004-2008.

Third Grade Proficiency in English Language Arts

Why It's Important:

Third grade proficiency in English Language Arts is highly correlated with later academic success. Some research suggests that English proficiency at the end of third grade is predictive of whether or not a student will graduate from high school (Musen, 2010). One likely reason is that third grade marks the transition from students "learning to read" to "reading to learn," and poor reading ability prevents students from keeping up with the instructional content in subsequent grades. Early intervention is critical for children who are struggling with English Language Arts.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Third-grade girls' English Language Arts proficiency has improved.

The percent of third-grade girls in Santa Clara County scoring proficient or advanced in English Language Arts has grown by eight percentage points over the past six years.

• Santa Clara County girls score higher than boys in English Language Arts.

The proportion of third-grade girls scoring proficient or advanced in English Language Arts has been consistently higher than the percent of third-grade boys in Santa Clara County scoring proficient or advanced in English Language Arts over the past six years.

Percentage of girls in California and Santa Clara County Girls' demonstrating third grade proficiency in English Language Arts
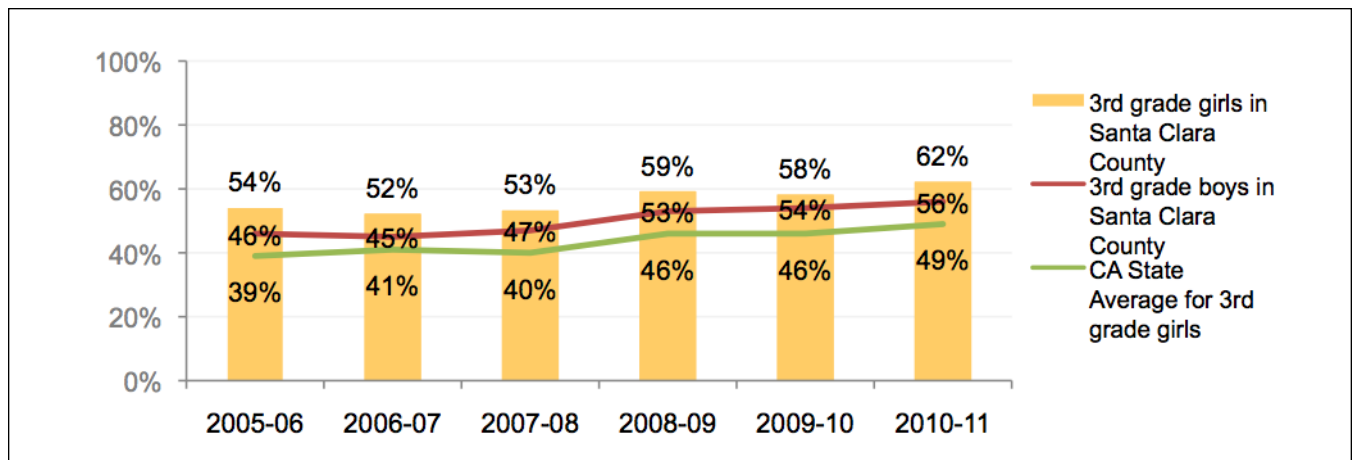
Source: California Department of Education, Dataquest.

Developmental Assets

Why It's Important:

School environments can play a critical role in fostering resilience among children and youth. Research has identified key factors that promote resilience in young people, all of which can be cultivated in school environments. Research also has shown that students who feel connected to school are less likely to exhibit social and behavioral problems (WestEd, 2008).

In addition, over the past two decades, the Search Institute has surveyed millions of youth about how they experience 40 "Developmental Assets" that are the fundamental bases of human development. Research in this area clearly demonstrates that the more assets youth have, the less likely they are to engage in high-risk behaviors (such as violence, sexual activity, drug use, and suicide), and the more likely they are to engage in thriving behaviors (such as helping others, doing well in school, and taking on leadership roles). Developmental Assets are crucial for the healthy development of all youth, regardless of their grade level, community size, geographic region, gender, economic status, race, or ethnicity (Project Cornerstone, 2011).

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Seventh graders in Santa Clara County demonstrate greater Total School Assets and greater School Connectedness than girls statewide.
Seventh-grade girls in Santa Clara County demonstrate greater Total School Assets and School Connectedness than seventh graders across California.

Total School Assets among 7th graders by gender, state, and county, 2006-2008
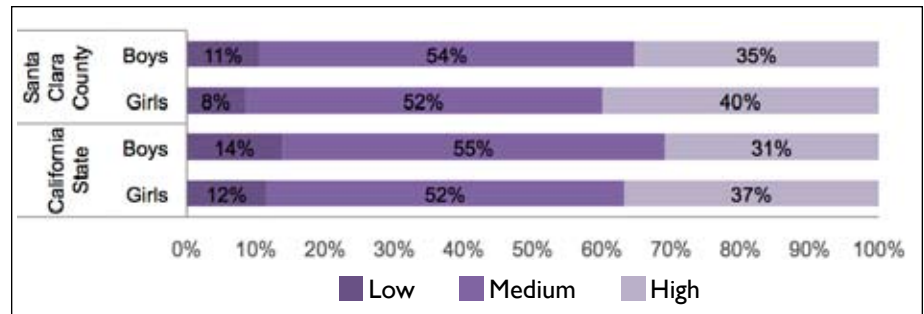
Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Department of Education,
California Healthy Kids Survey, 2006-2008, http://www.wested.org/chks.
Note: "Total School Assets" is a summary measure that includes student reports of caring adults, high expectations, and meaningful participation at school.

School Connectedness among 7th graders by gender, state, and county, 2006-2008
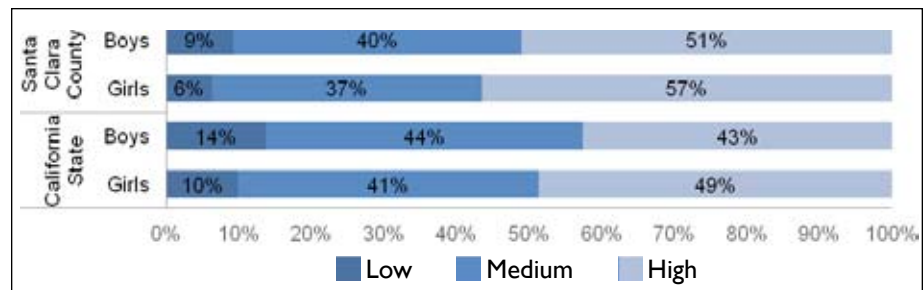
Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Department of Education,
California Healthy Kids Survey, 2006-2008.

• Santa Clara County middle-school girls report greater Developmental Assets as compared to national averages.

Levels of both External and Internal Assets are higher among Santa Clara County middle-schoolers than those reported among 6th -12th graders nationwide.

• On average, girls report greater External and Internal Developmental Assets than boys do.

In elementary, middle, and high school, girls report greater Developmental Assets than boys. The top 3 External Developmental Assets among elementary school girls are positive peer influence, high expectations, and family support. The top 3 Internal Assets are honesty, peaceful conflict resolution, and caring. The 3 lowest-ranked External Assets among elementary school girls are community values youth, service to others, and time at home, while the lowest-ranked Internal Assets are sense of purpose, planning and decision-making, and interpersonal competence.

• Girls' Developmental Assets diminish as they progress into high school.

The following two figures show the top 10 External and Internal Developmental Assets of elementary school girls and compares those Asset levels to those of high school girls. Substantially lower levels of Assets are observed among high school girls, particularly in External Assets.

Santa Clara County elementary school girls' top Developmental Assets, by gender.
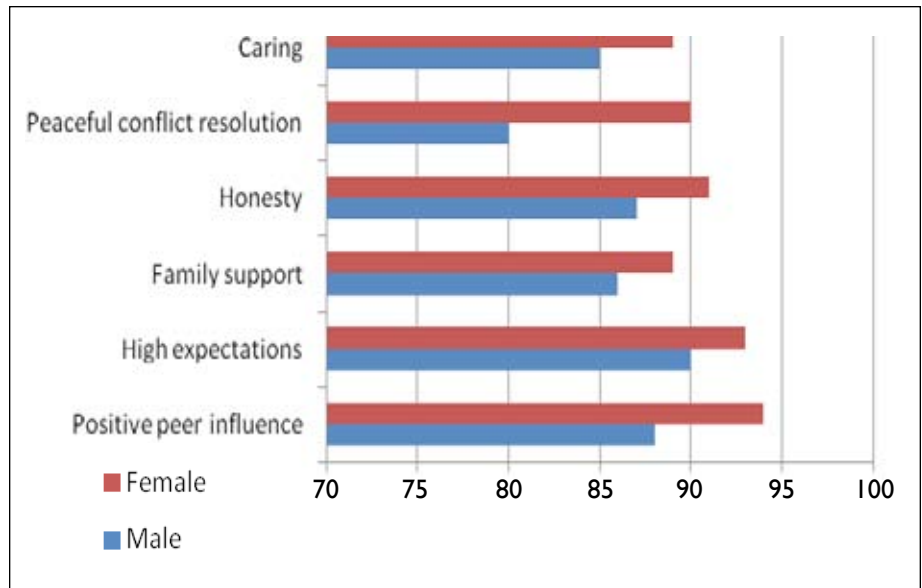
Source: Project Cornerstone. 2011. "Helping Youth Thrive: A Profile of Santa Clara County Elementary School Students" and "Helping Youth Thrive: A Profile of Santa Clara County High School Students."

Percent of Santa Clara County girls with key Internal Developmental Assets: grades 4-6 and grades 9-12
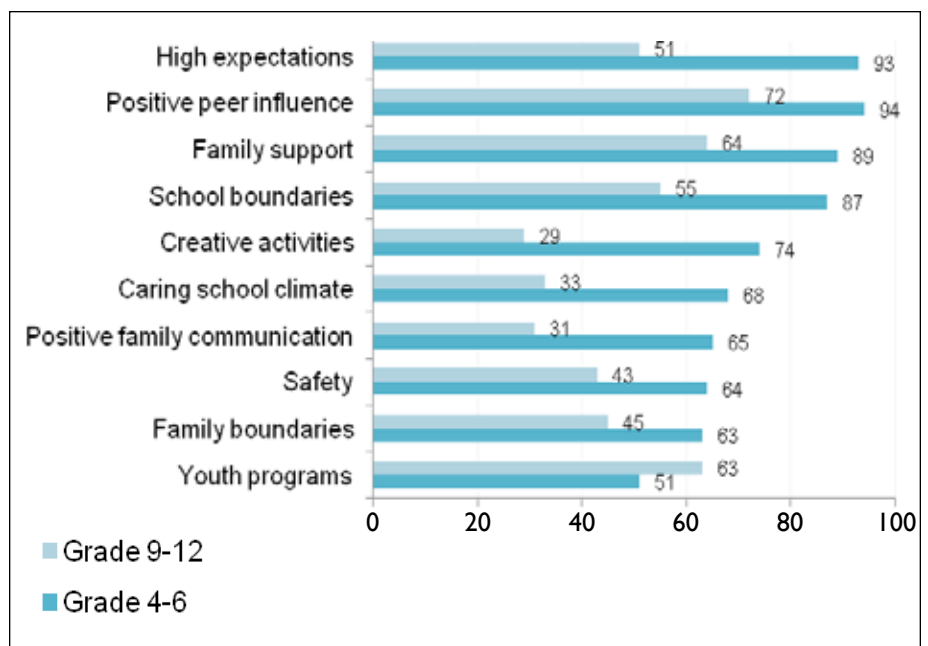
Source: Project Cornerstone. 2011. "Helping Youth Thrive: A Profile of Santa Clara County Elementary School Students" and "Helping Youth Thrive: A Profile of Santa Clara County High School Students."

There are some exceptions. High school girls report a higher level of External Assets in Youth Programs among high school girls as compared to elementary school girls, and equally high levels of Achievement Motivation in Internal Assets among elementary and high school girls.

Percent of Santa Clara County girls with key External Developmental Assets: grades 4-6 and grades 9-12

Source: Project Cornerstone. 2011. "Helping Youth Thrive: A Profile of Santa Clara County Elementary School Students" and "Helping Youth Thrive: A Profile of Santa Clara County High School Students."
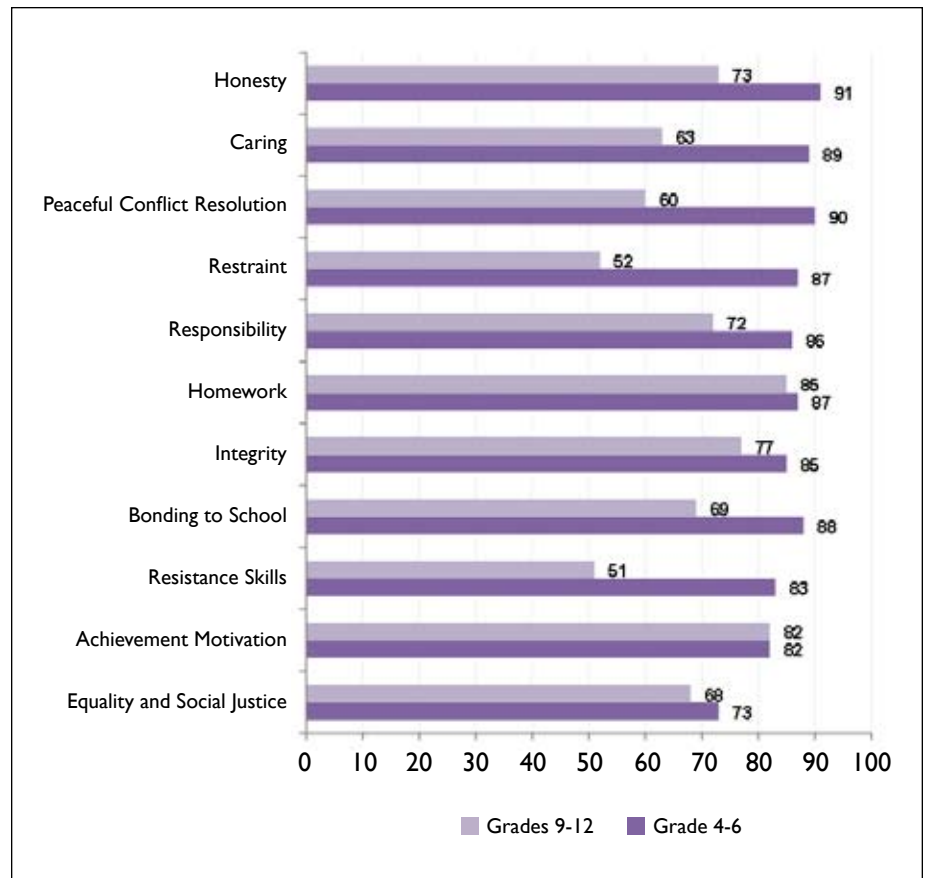
Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):
• Percent of Santa Clara County youth reporting External Developmental Assets, by gender (grades 4-6)
• Percent of Santa Clara County youth reporting Internal Developmental Assets, by gender (grades 4-6)
• Percent of youth reporting External Developmental Assets, by gender, Santa Clara County (grades 7-8) and U.S. comparisons (grades 6-12)
• Percent of youth reporting Internal Developmental Assets, by gender, Santa Clara County (grades 7-8) and U.S. comparisons (grades 6-12).
• Percent of Santa Clara County youth reporting External Developmental Assets, by gender (grades 9-12).
• Percent of Santa Clara County youth reporting Internal Developmental Assets, by gender (grades 9-12)

High School Completion

Why It's Important:

A high school diploma is nearly a universal requirement for gainful employment that leads to self-sufficiency and upward mobility. Based on data from the Census Bureau, in 2010, the median earnings for a worker without a high school diploma is $182 less per week than they would earn had they graduated high school. In a single year, that results in earnings of over $9,000 less, and over a 30-year working lifespan, that calculates to earning $262,000 less than a high school graduate (in 2010 dollars). Thus, high school graduation is the stepping stone to college and economic opportunity.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Girls have a higher high school graduation rate than boys.

However, just under 20% of girls in the county do not graduate. Moreover, the percentage of both Hispanic and African American female dropouts in Santa Clara County has been much higher than the percentage of other race/ethnic subgroups in the county.[9]

[9]Data not shown here; Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest.

California and Santa Clara County graduation rates for the class of 2009-10, by gender
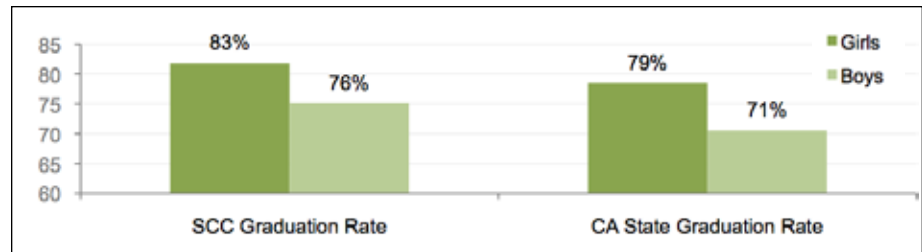
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest.

Bachelor's Degrees Conferred

Why It's Important:

A bachelor's degree is quickly replacing the high school diploma as the requisite credential for upwardly mobile employment in a profession.

In 2010, the average employee with a bachelor's degree earned 1.65 times as much as the employee with a high school diploma (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010).

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Women earn more bachelor's degrees than men.

• The number of bachelor's degrees conferred is rising for both men and women.

• Santa Clara County has a greater proportion of women baccalaureates than the state or nation.

As the following figure indicates, a greater proportion of the adult female population in Santa Clara County attains a Bachelor's degree than in the state of California, and as compared to the United States overall.

• Women are more likely to hold liberal arts degrees.

Women hold more than two-thirds of bachelor's degrees conferred in Santa Clara County in the health professions, ethnic/gender studies, languages, psychology, education, multi/interdisciplinary sciences, and public administration. Fewer than one-third of bachelor's degrees are conferred in computer sciences, engineering, mechanics, and transportation and materials moving.

The types of bachelor's degrees conferred to women carry with them different implications for economic outcomes and this contributes to the persistent gender gap in wages, as discussed in the Economics section.

Santa Clara County Bachelor's degrees awarded by sex, 2000-01 to 2009-10
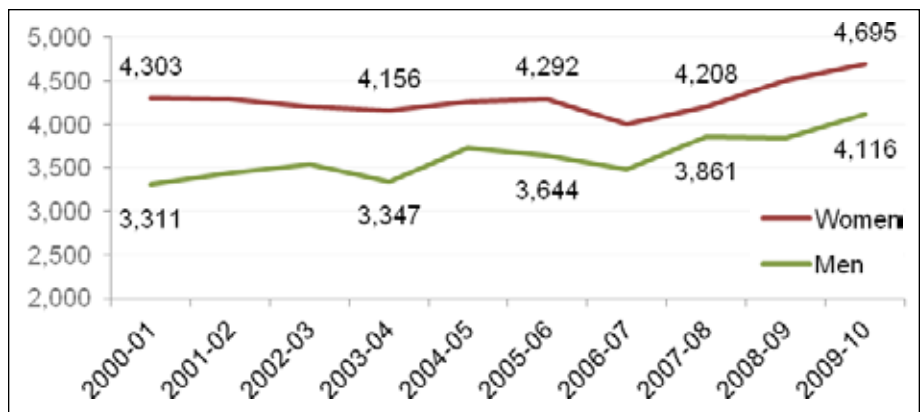
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2000-09 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Bachelor's degrees conferred by sex: three-year average, 2006-2008

	Number of persons 25 years and older (in thousands)			Percent with bachelor's or higher degree		
United States	197,783	95,359	102,424	27%	28%	27%
Santa Clara Co.	1,729	882	847	44%	47%	41%
California	23,223	11,424	11,799	29%	30%	29%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data. (Data made available June, 2010).

Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):
• Bachelor's degrees by field of study, U.S. and Santa Clara County, 2008-09.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Why It's Important:

Overall, educational attainment is a strong indicator of social and economic well-being. Higher levels of education are not only associated with higher average earnings, but are also protective against unemployment (Caspi, Wright, Moffit & Silva, 1998).

Adults with higher levels of education also report being in better health and having higher levels of socio-emotional well-being (Ross & Wu, 1995).

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Women are attaining higher levels of education.

Since 2000, the proportion of women achieving only high school education has dropped, while the proportion of women pursuing higher levels of education, completing a bachelor's degree or higher, has increased.

• A smaller proportion of women than men have a bachelor's degree or higher in Santa Clara County but this is changing.

In 2010, 44% of women, as compared to 48% of men in the county have attained a bachelor's or higher degree. However things are changing, as younger women (age 25-34) have higher levels of educational attainment at every level than do men of the same age. However, amongst older women, women's educational attainment is lower. This trend reflects the considerable progress that has been made in recent decades towards equal educational opportunities for girls. It also implies that different approaches are needed to improve earnings and career opportunities for women over age 35.

Educational attainment of the population age 25 and above, Santa Clara, 2000 – 2010

		2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Women	Less than high school graduate	15%	17%	15%	14%	16%	14%
	High school graduate or equivalent	19%	17%	18%	19%	17%	17%
	Some college, associate's degree	28%	28%	27%	25%	27%	26%
	Bachelor's degree	25%	24%	25%	26%	25%	27%
	Advanced degree	14%	14%	15%	16%	16%	17%
Men	Less than high school graduate	16%	14%	12%	13%	13%	14%
	High school graduate or equivalent	15%	16%	15%	18%	16%	15%
	Some college, associate's degree	25%	24%	24%	22%	24%	23%
	Bachelor's degree	25%	26%	28%	25%	24%	25%
	Advanced degree	20%	21%	22%	22%	23%	23%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010; 2000 Supplemental Survey.

Note: The American Community Survey has undergone several methodological changes since 2000; year-to-year changes should therefore be interpreted with caution. In particular, the population living in group quarters was not included in the ACS until 2006. The inclusion of the group quarters population is a likely source of the apparent changes in educational attainment between 2004 and 2006. See http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/comparing_data/.

• Women in Santa Clara County attain higher levels of education than women in California and women nationwide.

In Santa Clara County, 44% of county women have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 30% in the state and 28% in the United States.

• Educational attainment varies by race and ethnicity.

In Santa Clara County, a greater proportion of White and Asian/Pacific Islander women attain bachelor's degrees or higher levels of education compared to women of other race/ethnic backgrounds.

Women's educational attainment, 2010
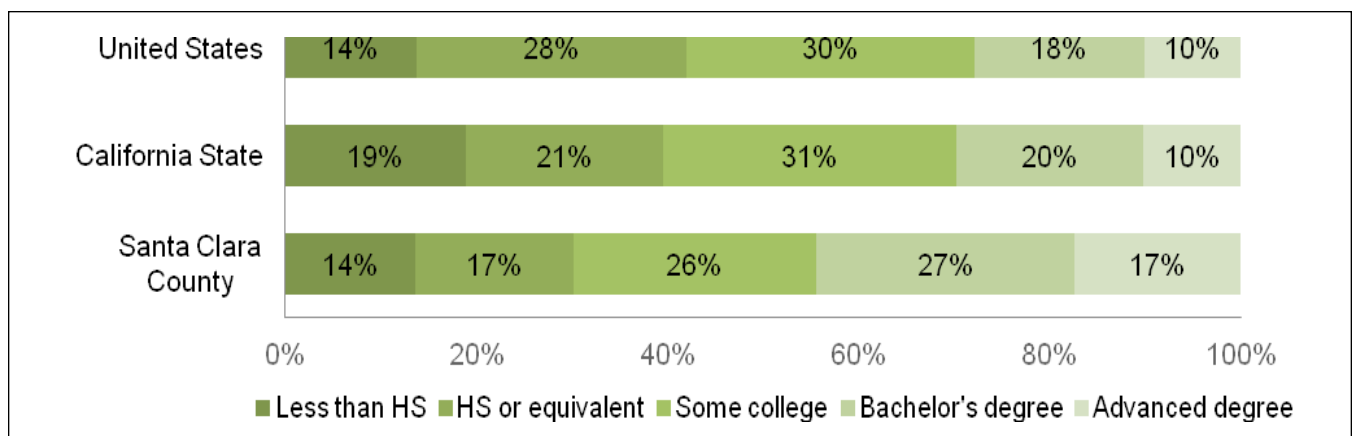
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010. Population aged 18 years and over.

Women's educational attainment by race and ethnicity, Santa Clara County, 2010
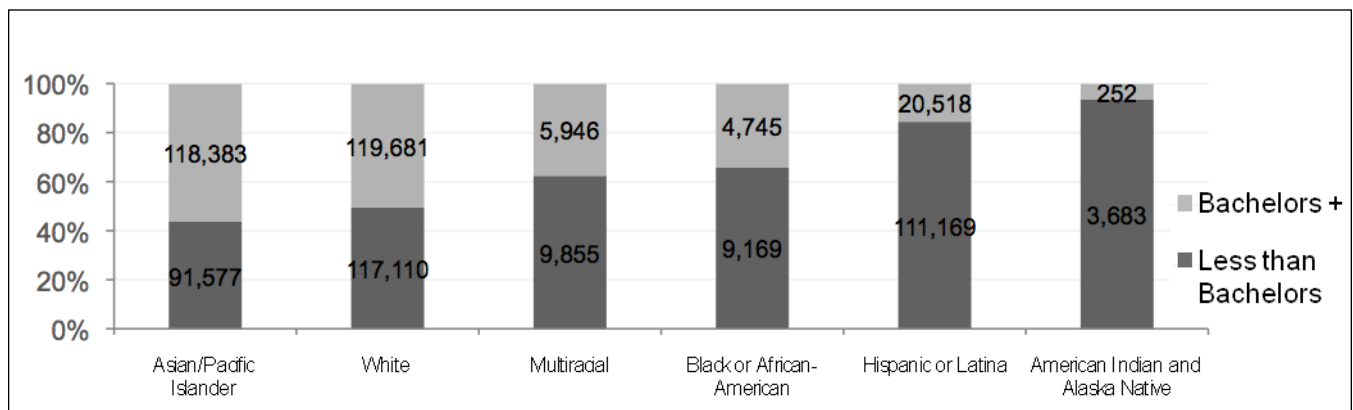
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010. Population aged 25 years and over.

Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):
• Educational attainment by age and gender, Santa Clara County, 2010.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGE:

• **Increase kindergarten readiness and access to early learning opportunities, particularly for Latinas.**

• **Address the 40% of girls not reading at grade level.**

• **Incorporate asset building into middle and high school instructional strategies.**

• **Foster an environment that supports inclusion, retention, and integration of women into non-traditional fields of study for upward mobility.**

Quality education for all ensures women and girls have a pipeline to economic prosperity

Economics

While women in the United States have made great strides toward socioeconomic equality with men over the past century, gender disparities remain, as do inequalities among women. Women are also over-represented among those living in poverty and below self-sufficiency standards. The consequences of such income inequality are myriad: lower-income women are at higher risk of domestic violence, rape (Catalano, 2007), and other forms of criminal victimization (Heimer, 2008), and suffer higher rates of psychological distress (Hill, Mossakowski, & Angel, 2007). Moreover, the incidence of adult and childhood obesity is highest among lowest income families, and people with lower incomes suffer higher morbidity and mortality than those with higher income (Deaton, 2003).

This section describes key economic indicators of the well-being of Santa Clara County women and girls, including:

• Labor force participation and unemployment
• Occupational employment and wages
• Employment in "green" and in science and technology-related (STEM) fields
• Women-owned businesses
• Household income
• Poverty
• Self-sufficiency

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Why It's Important:

In the beginning of the 20th century, women's labor force participation was a small fraction of what it is today, as work was something women were only driven to out of necessity. At the beginning of the 21st century, it has become an expected, normative part of women's lives.

Participation in the labor force is a strong indicator of economic health, as well as a strong indicator of social status. Once dependent on fathers and/or husbands for economic survival, labor force participation confers a degree of independence and elevated social standing for women.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Women's labor force participation holds steady over the decade, while men experienced a decline.

Since 2000, women's labor force participation has remained fairly stable at approximately 60%. At the same time, men's labor force participation has seen a small decline from 80% in 2000 to 74% in 2010.

• Unemployment rates have been slightly higher for women than for men, and have spiked in recent years.

Throughout the decade from 2000-2010, women's unemployment rate has been typically slightly higher than men's. A dramatic spike in unemployment occurred for both women and men in 2002, and women were hit particularly hard that year. In recent years, the recession has also seen a steep rise in unemployment for both women and men between 2008 and 2010.

Labor force participation by gender, Santa Clara County, 2000-2010
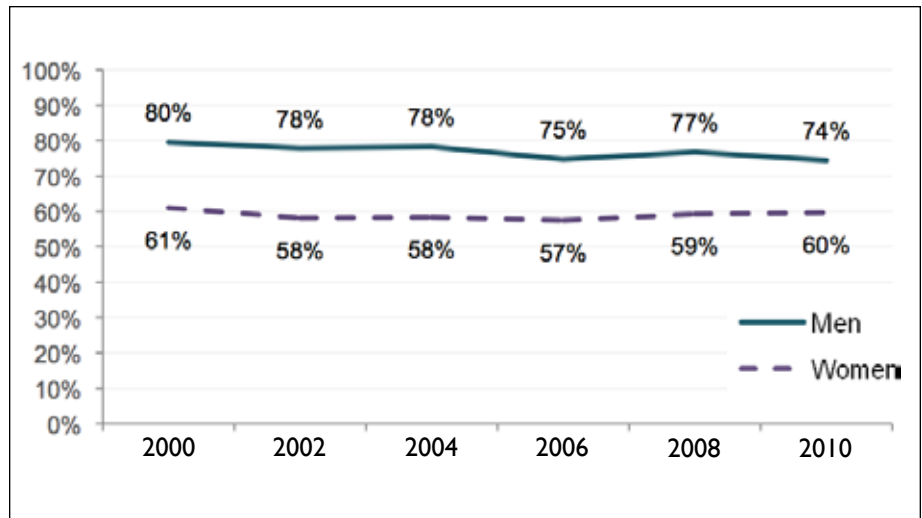
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010; 2000 Supplemental Survey.
Note: The American Community Survey has undergone several methodological changes since 2000; year-to-year changes should therefore be interpreted with caution. In particular, the population living in group quarters was not included in the ACS until 2006.
See http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/comparing_data/.

Santa Clara County unemployment rate by gender, 2000-2010
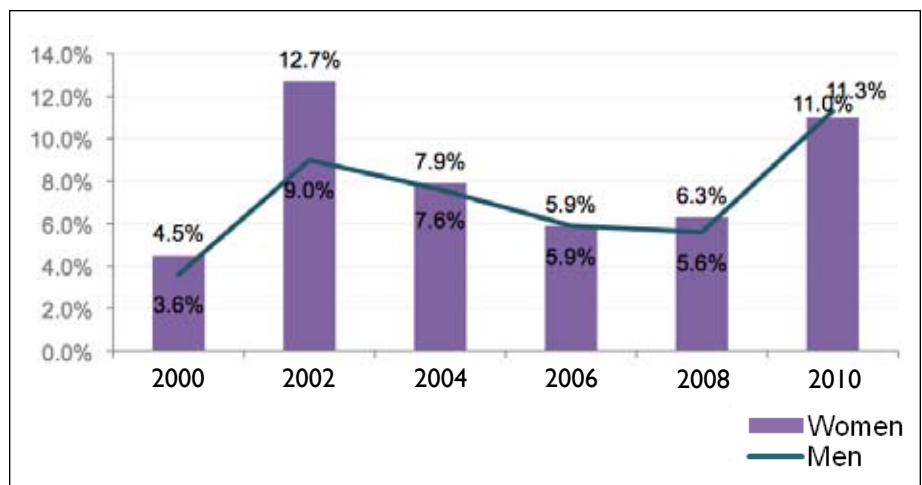

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010; 2000 Supplemental Survey. "Unemployment rate" represents the percentage of individuals in the labor force who are unemployed.

Moreover, women in Santa Clara County have a somewhat higher unemployment rate than that of women nationwide (11% vs. 10%), while men's unemployment rate is the same at the county and national levels (11%).

• Younger women have the highest unemployment rates.

Among age groups, younger women currently have the highest unemployment rates. Women/girls aged 16-19 and 20-24 each have unemployment rates of approximately 19%, compared to 9% for women aged 25-44.

Santa Clara County unemployment rate by age and gender, 2010
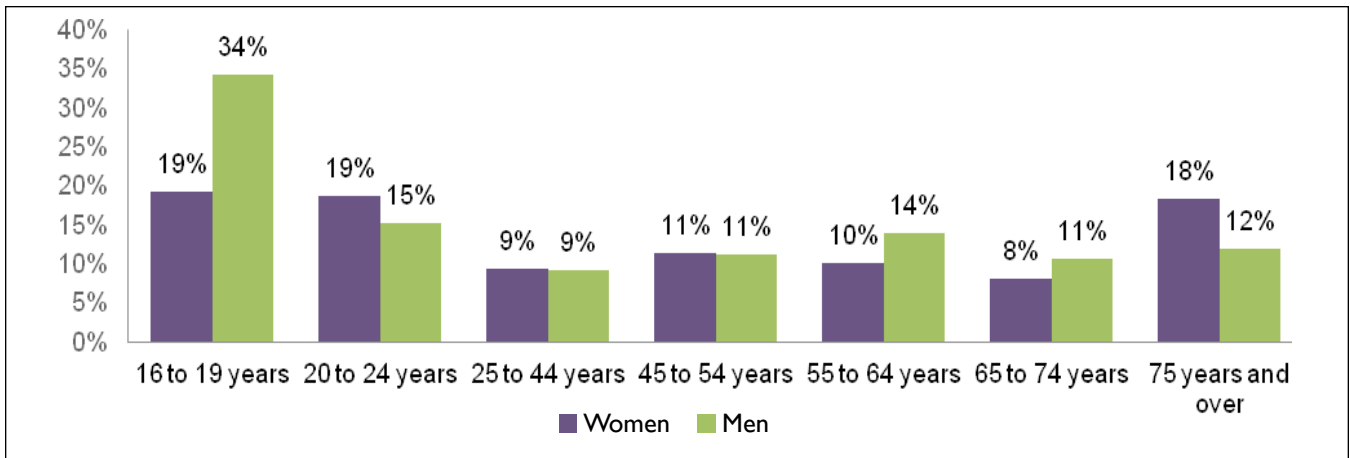
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.
Note: "Unemployment rate" represents the percentage of individuals in the labor force who are unemployed.

Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):
• Santa Clara County labor force participation by age and gender, 2010.
• Unemployment rate in 2010:
Santa Clara County, California, and nationwide estimates.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Why It's Important:

The types of jobs women and men occupy have a direct impact on wages, which carries implications for social and economic well-being. Occupational sex segregation – a phenomenon characterized by one or the other sex dominating representation in an occupational category – has declined over the course of the 20th century due in large part to legislation prohibiting discrimination on the basis of gender, marital, and family status (Reskin and Padavic, 1994). However, substantial segregation remains which results in differential patterns of compensation and contributes to the gender gap in wages.

Women tend to be clustered in the office and administrative occupations, while men are in management. The different types of jobs that men and women occupy result in different earnings and contribute to a persistent gender gap in wages.

During 2010, median weekly earnings for female full-time workers was $669, compared with $824 per week for men, a gender wage ratio of 81%, or a gender wage gap of 19% (IWPR, 2011).

While different occupational preferences may explain some of the overall gender wage gap, even when wages are examined within occupational categories, men are found to earn more than women. Moreover, even within the same levels of educational attainment, men earn higher wages than women.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• The types of occupations women hold have fluctuated over time.

The proportion of women in office and administrative support occupations has fallen sharply over the decade, from 24% in 2000 to 17% in 2010. This drop is primarily due not to a shift in the gender balance, but to a large (25%) decline in the total number of office and administrative jobs. This decline had a disproportionate impact on women because women are much more heavily concentrated than men in this sector.

• Women's occupational patterns differ by ethnicity, with Latinas tending to occupy lower-wage occupations.

Women of all ethnicities are concentrated in office and administrative support occupations and in sales and related occupations. In Santa Clara County, 21% of Asian women, 29% of White women, and 38% of Latina women work in these two occupational categories. Only 5% of Latina women and nearly 6% of Asian women are in education, training and library occupations, compared to 13% of White women.

Top occupational categories for the female civilian employed population, 2000 – 2010

|	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	US	CA
Office and administrative support occupations	24%	22%	20%	19%	18%	17%	21%	21%
Management occupations	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	11%	8%	9%
Sales and related occupations	10%	12%	15%	14%	16%	14%	17%	17%
Business and financial operations	9%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	5%	6%
Education, training, and library occupations	8%	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%	10%	8%
Personal care and service occupations	4%	4%	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	7%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations[1]	6%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Computer and mathematical occupations	5%	6%	4%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	7%	6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010; 2000 Supplemental Survey.
Note: Percentages do not add to 100% because only the most commonly reported occupations are reported. Please see the report's Appendix Figure M. for a full list of occupations (available at http://owp.sccgov.org)

Asian women are three times more likely than White women and thirty times more likely than Latina women to be in computer or mathematical occupations, which carries a median annual earnings of $85,427. At the opposite end of the income spectrum, Asian women are also five times more likely than White women to be in lower-wage production occupations (such as manufacturing and assembly work).

Nearly one out of every five Latina women works in either food preparation or serving (median annual earnings = $12,300) or building and grounds cleaning and maintenance (median annual earnings = $16,008). In comparison, just one out of every 25 Asian or White women works in these fields.

Women's major occupational categories by race and ethnicity, 2010

Occupations	Overall	Asian	White	Hispanic or Latino	Women's median earnings
Management	11%	11%	15%	6%	$78,924
Business and financial operations	8%	10%	9%	5%	$60,581
Computer and mathematical	5%	10%	3%	0%	$85,427
Architecture and engineering	2%	5%	1%	0%	$75,951
Life, physical, and social science	2%	2%	2%	0%	$58,955
Community and social services	2%	1%	2%	3%	$44,002
Legal	1%	1%	2%	1%	$72,384
Education, training, and library	8%	6%	13%	5%	$36,639
Arts, design, entertainment, sports & media	2%	2%	4%	2%	$38,980
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical[1]	5%	8%	6%	1%	$90,315
Health technologists and technicians	2%	2%	1%	2%	$51,439
Healthcare support	3%	3%	2%	3%	$30,182
Fire fighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	0%	0%	1%	0%	$20,640
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	0%	0%	0%	0%	$76,515
Food preparation and serving related	5%	4%	3%	9%	$12,300
Building & grounds cleaning & maintenance	3%	0%	1%	9%	$16,088
Personal care and service	7%	7%	5%	9%	$14,956
Sales and related	11%	9%	11%	15%	$19,585
Office and administrative support	17%	12%	18%	23%	$36,379
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0%	0%	0%	1%	$16,812
Construction and extraction	0%	0%	0%	0%	$13,717
Installation, maintenance, and repair	0%	0%	0%	1%	$19,442
Production	3%	6%	1%	4%	$30,082
Transportation	1%	0%	1%	1%	$31,070
Material moving	1%	0%	0%	1%	$16,047
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	$40,341

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.
Note: Data for Blacks/African-Americans are not available due to small sample size.
Includes women in the civilian employed population.
Note: The categorization of healthcare occupations in the ACS was changed in 2004.
Data for 2000 and 2002 are therefore not comparable to subsequent years.

• Men and women have different occupational profiles.

Occupation is largely patterned by gender. Even in Silicon Valley today, substantial ooccupational segregation by gender remains. The top five occupational categories for women are: (1) office and administrative support, (2) sales, (3) management, (4) business and financial, and (5) education, training and library. For men, the top five are: (1) management, (2) computer and mathematical, (3) architecture and engineering, (4) sales, and (5) construction and extraction.

Women's occupations in Santa Clara County, 2010
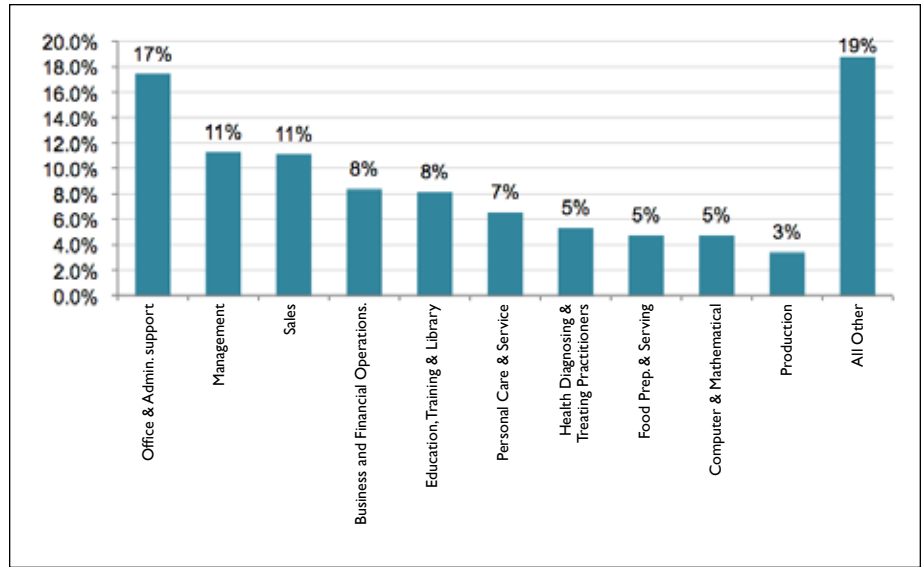
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

Men's occupations in Santa Clara County, 2010
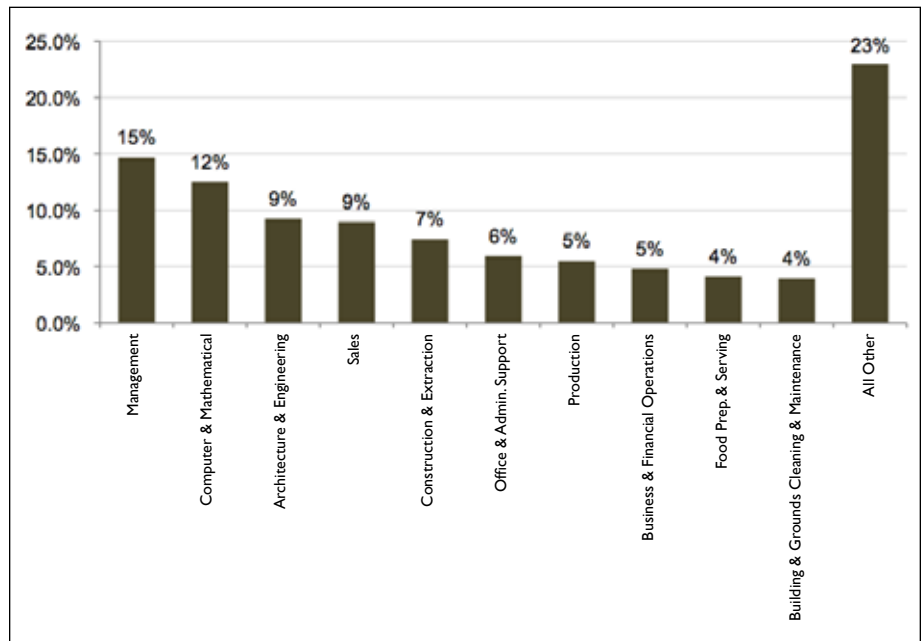
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

• The gender wage gap persists, and is larger in Santa Clara County than the nation.

Women earn less than men across 80% of the major occupational categories. On average, across all occupations, men earn 28% more than women do. In four occupational sectors – legal, sales, construction, extraction and installation, and maintenance and repair – women's median annual pay is about half of men's pay in the same occupation.

Occupations in which women's earnings are equal to or greater than men's are: office and administrative support, healthcare support, health technologists and technicians, transportation, and farming (which typically pays minimum wage).

As illustrated in the figures above and below, even in the same occupations, a substantial gender wage gap remains. As noted above, out of the 25 occupational categories, 20 of them have lower median pay for women than for men. The gender wage gap ranges from approximately $4,500 for personal care occupations up to nearly $69,000 for legal occupations.

Median annual earnings by gender and select occupations, 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

Gender pay gap by occupation, Santa Clara County, 2010
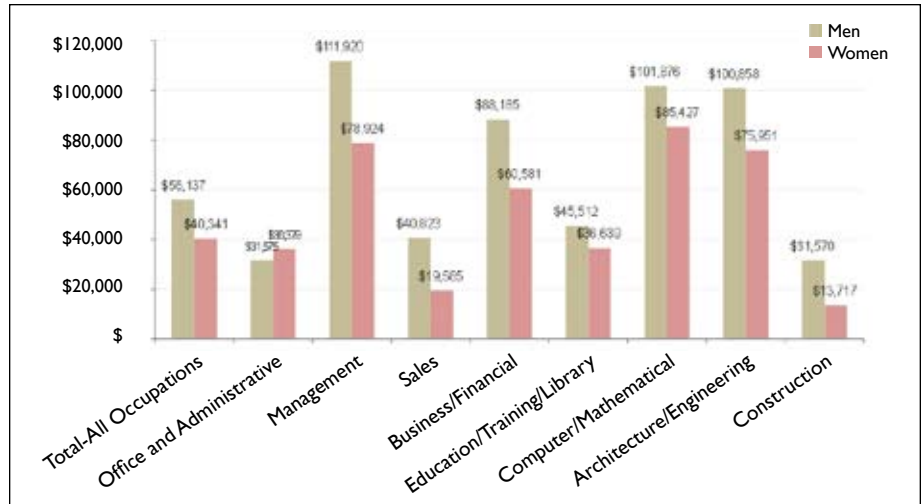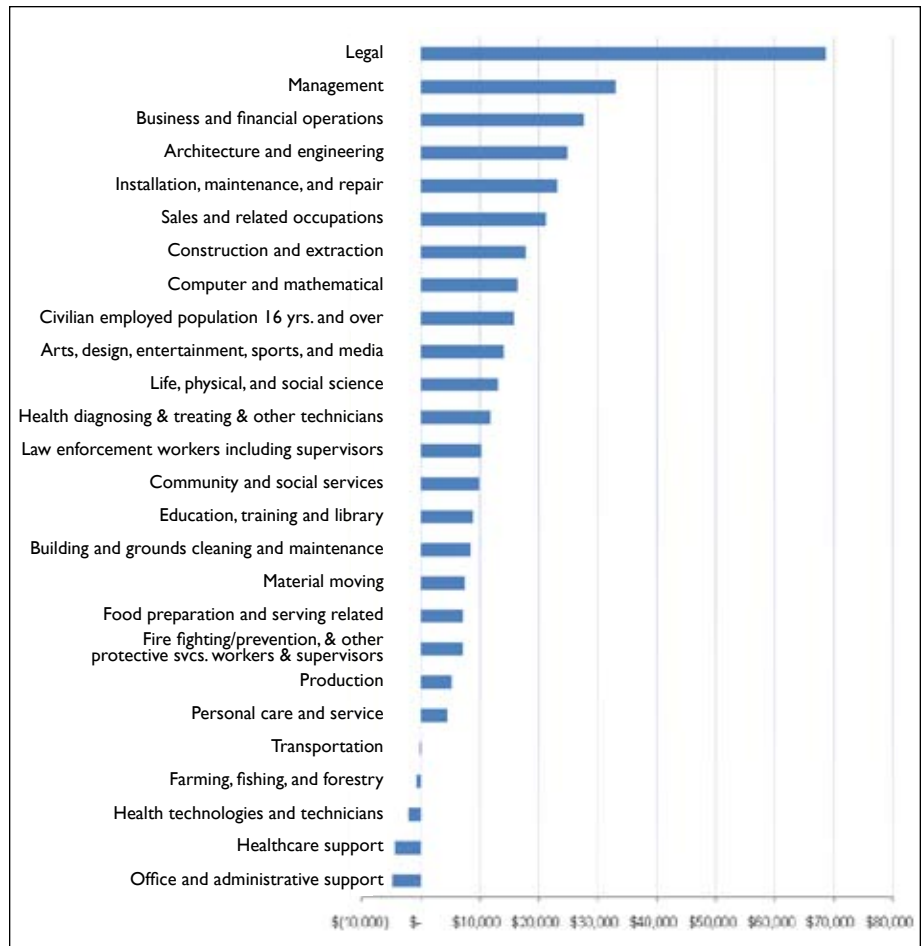

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

• Women's median annual earnings have declined.

Women's median annual earnings have declined over the past five years, with the sharpest decline occurring between 2008 and 2010. The decline has been especially pronounced for those with advanced degrees.

• Women earn less than men at every level of education.

While men and women earn more with additional levels of education attained, women continue to earn substantially less than men at every level of educational attainment, as shown in the figure below. The average gap is four times as great amongst those with advanced degrees as those with less than a high school education.

Women's median annual earnings by educational attainment, Santa Clara County, 2005-2010
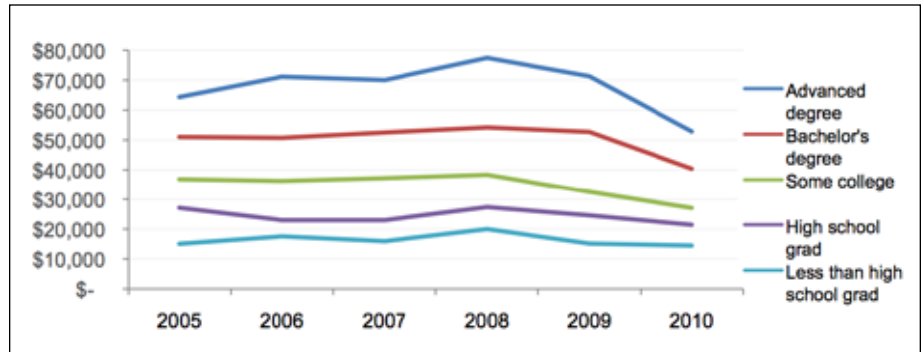
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

Median annual earnings by education and gender, Santa Clara County, 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):
• Major occupational categories by gender for the civilian employed population, 2000-10.

Employment in Green and STEM Fields

Why It's Important:

The rapid growth of "green" and STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) occupations in recent years can be seen as a harbinger of the future occupational landscape. Historically, STEM fields have been dominated by men. In order for Santa Clara County, and indeed, the state and nation to compete in a quickly evolving global landscape that increasingly depends on technological innovation, a greater diversity of ideas and talent in STEM fields will be necessary. As such, greater efforts must be made in developing women in these fields.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• More men than women are in "green" and STEM occupations.[10]

"Green" and STEM occupations combined represent 27% of the Santa Clara County workforce. Across the labor force, men are twice as likely as women to be employed in "green" or STEM occupations.

Amongst the 120,063 people employed in "green" non-STEM occupations in Santa Clara County, 31% are female. And, amongst the 164,175 people employed in STEM occupations in Santa Clara County, 23% are female.

[10]*There are a number of different definitions of "green jobs," some of which encompass occupations that are not yet measured in standard occupational data. Analysis using the definitions developed by O*Net, the nation's primary source of occupational information, for "green increased demand occupations" and "green enhanced skill occupations" reveals substantial overlap between green and STEM occupations; 44% of green workers are also STEM workers. To avoid double-counting, analysis was carried out using only the green non-STEM occupations.*

Percentage of men and women in "green" or STEM occupations, Santa Clara County, 2007-09
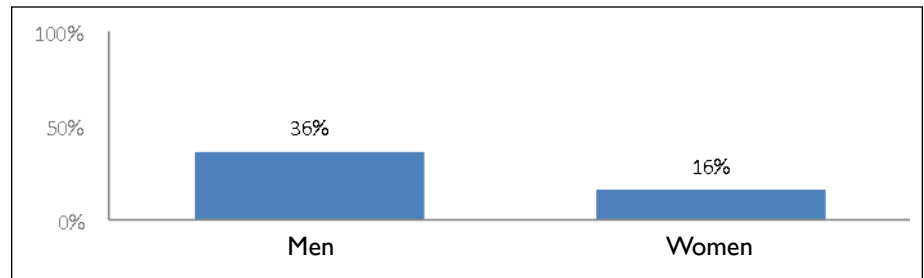
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates - Public Use Microdata Sample.

• Gender balance varies widely among "green" occupations.

Among 15 of the "green" non-STEM occupations that occupy the highest proportion of women, two – electronics assemblers and marketing & sales managers – have a majority female workforce, both at 60%. In contrast, carpenters, electricians and construction managers all have a workforce composed of less than ten percent female.

Top 15 most highly female-occupied "green" occupations in Santa Clara County (excludes STEM occupations)

Occupation	Women	Men
Electronics assemblers	60%	40%
Customer service reps	60%	40%
Production, planning & expediting clerks	48%	52%
Misc assemblers & fabricators	48%	52%
Designers	47%	53%
Marketing & sales mgrs	40%	60%
Industrial production mgrs	27%	73%
General & operations mgrs	27%	73%
Personal finance advisors	26%	74%
Bus drivers	22%	78%
Laborers & material movers	22%	78%
1st-line mgrs of production & operating workers	18%	82%
Construction mgrs	10%	90%
Electricians	5%	95%
Carpenters	0%	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates - Public Use Microdata Sample.
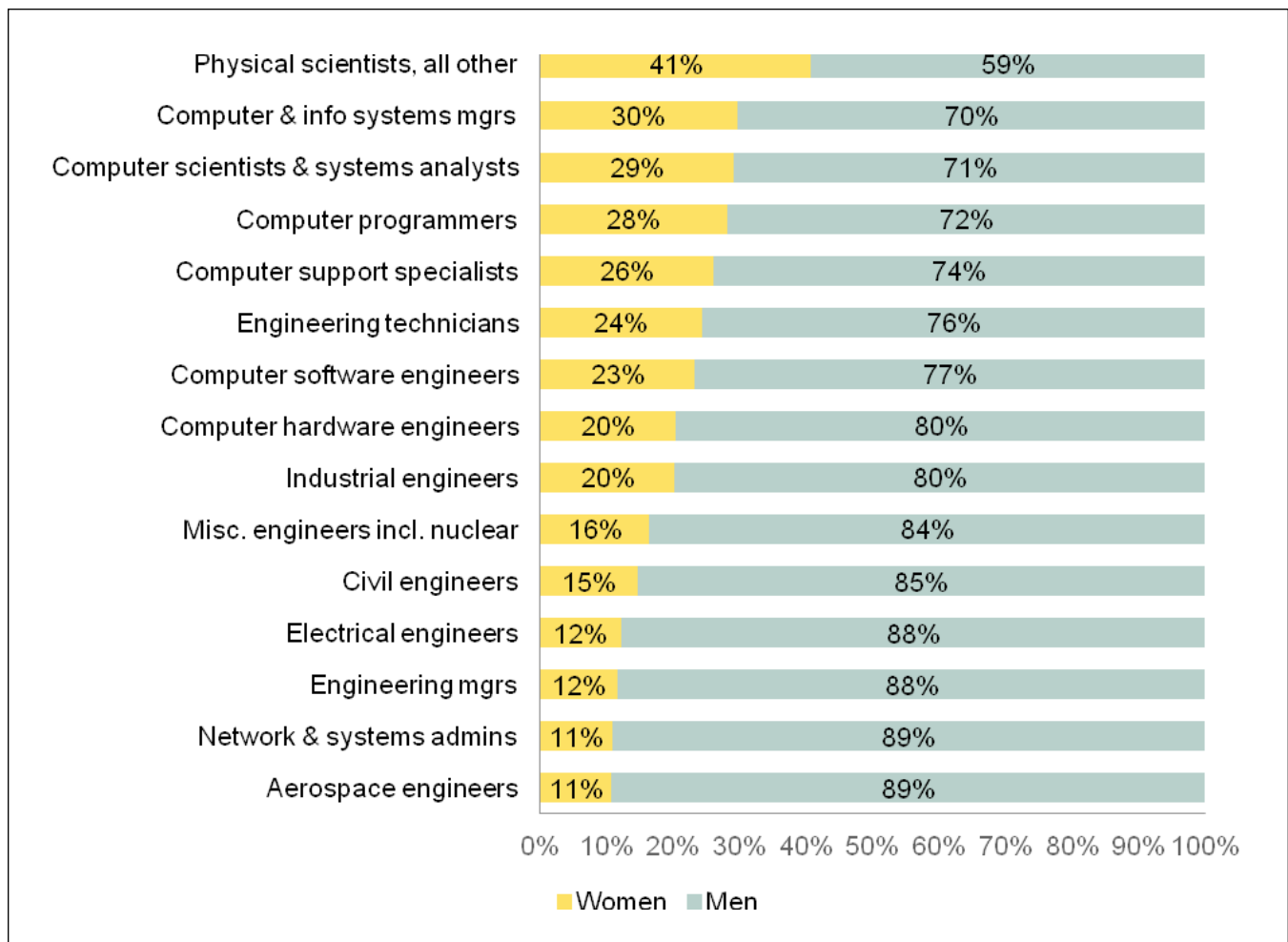Note: Due to data limitations, this analysis includes all employment in "green increased demand" and "green enhanced skills" occupations such as marketing & sales managers, although only a portion of the workforce in this occupation may be engaged in green activities.

• Men are disproportionately represented in STEM occupations.

Out of the 15 STEM occupations that are most highly female-concentrated, "physical scientists, all other" occupies the highest proportion of women at 41%. The lowest proportions are found in network and systems administrators and aerospace engineers, with each having only 11% female workers.

Top 15 most highly female-occupied STEM occupations in Santa Clara County

Occupation	Women	Men
Physical scientists, all other	41%	59%
Computer & info systems mgrs	30%	70%
Computer scientists & systems analysts	29%	71%
Computer programmers	28%	72%
Computer support specialists	26%	74%
Engineering technicians	24%	76%
Computer software engineers	23%	77%
Computer hardware engineers	20%	80%
Industrial engineers	20%	80%
Misc. engineers incl. nuclear	16%	84%
Civil engineers	15%	85%
Electrical engineers	12%	88%
Engineering mgrs	12%	88%
Network & systems admins	11%	89%
Aerospace engineers	11%	89%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates - Public Use Microdata Sample.

Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):
• Green occupations (excluding STEM occupations), 2007-09.
• STEM occupations, 2007-09.

WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES

Why It's Important:

Women are underrepresented in private business ownership, as less than one-third of all privately-owned businesses are more than 50% women-owned (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007). The presence and growth of women-owned businesses is important not only from a human capital perspective, but also from a jobs creation and innovation perspective. Understanding the growth of women-owned firms particularly during this protracted economic recession can provide useful insights for public policy makers, entrepreneurial investors, and the women-owned business community itself (Womanable, 2011).

The number and proportion of women-owned businesses has increased by 50% in the U.S. between 1997 and 2007, while the share of firms owned by men has decreased slightly over time (Womanable, 2011; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2010). However, men-owned firms still represent the greatest share of privately-owned businesses in the U.S., in California, and in Santa Clara County.

While the growth of women-owned businesses has outpaced growth of businesses in the United States since 1997, growth in revenue and employment in women-owned businesses has lagged behind (Womanable, 2011).

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• The number of women-owned firms in Santa Clara County grew by 8,970 firms between 2002 and 2007.

• Santa Clara County women own a slightly larger share of firms as compared to the state of California and the nation overall.

Proportion of women-owned firms in Santa Clara County, 2002 and 2007 and in California and Nationwide in 2007
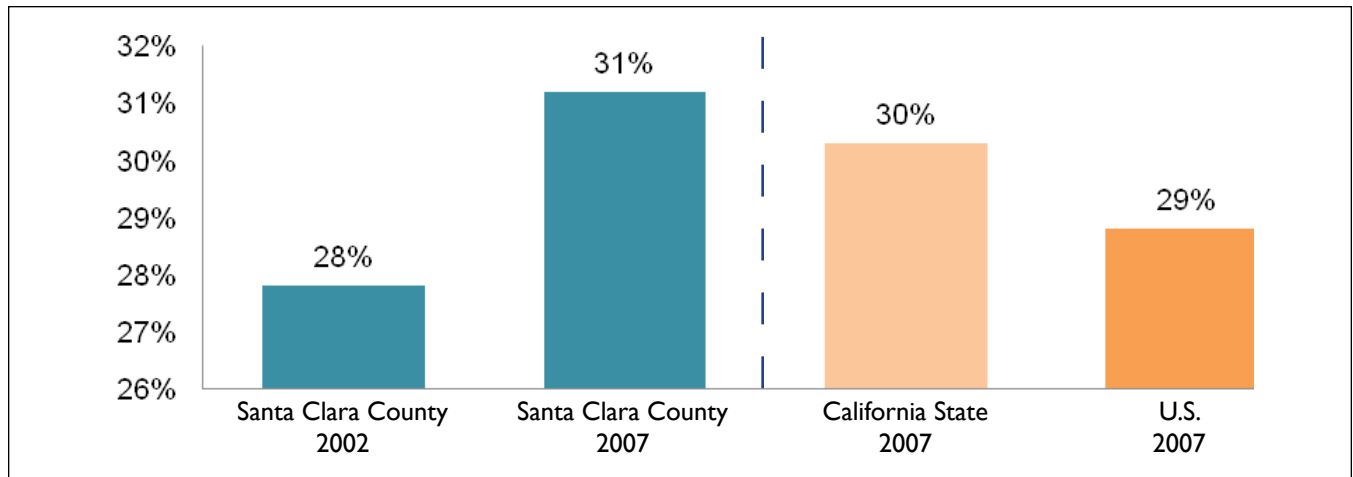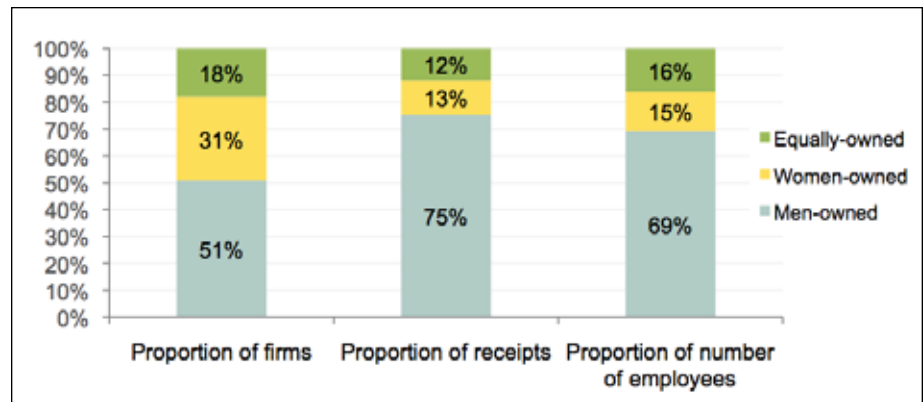

Source: US Census Bureau, Survey of Business Owners, 2002 and 2007.
Percentages represent the proportion of all firms that are registered as women-owned.

• Women-owned firms do not have a proportionate share of income or employees.

Although women now own nearly one-third of the firms in Santa Clara County, only 13% of the total receipts are accounted for by women-owned businesses in the county and only 15% of privately-employed workers are employed in women-owned businesses.

The disproportion of receipts and employees relative to the proportion of women-owned businesses is also observed throughout California and the state. However, women-owned firms in Santa Clara County produce a slightly greater proportion of total firm receipts as compared to women-owned businesses nationwide and are on par with the state (13% in the state and county compared to 11% nationwide). In addition, in Santa Clara County, women-owned businesses employ a slightly greater proportion of employees compared to women-owned businesses in California and nationwide: 15% in Santa Clara County, compared to 14% in California and 13% nationwide.

Proportion of firms, receipts, and employees by firm ownership in Santa Clara County, 2007

Source: US Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners.

Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):
• Proportion of receipts and employees of women-owned businesses in the county, state, and nation, 2007.

Household Income

Why It's Important:

Household income is a widely-used measure that counts the income of all household residents over age 18.[11] This measure is important in federal estimates of poverty threshold, and has implications at the individual level, such as determining eligibility for local and federal aid programs and estimating risk in mortgage lending. Median household income –the income level at which half of households are above that income and half are below – is frequently used as an indicator of economic health and estimating income inequality.

Women across the county earn less than men, and across all types of family households, female-headed households are also more likely than male-headed households to be low- income.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Female-headed households have the lowest incomes.

In Santa Clara County, 27% of households headed by single women with children have household incomes below $25,000 and 11% are below $10,000.[12] Households headed by single men with children do not face the same income penalty as women. Only 5% have household incomes below $25,000, and less than 3% are below $10,000. Statewide, 13% of households headed by single women with children have incomes below $10,000, nearly the same as in Santa Clara County. Nationwide, 17% of such households fall below $10,000.

Households headed by married couples with children are the most likely to have high incomes. Only 6% make less than $25,000, and 21% make $200,000 or more.

• The lowest-income households tend to have women living alone.

Among all household types, women living alone in non-family households are most likely to be low-income: 38% of these households make less than $25,000 per year, and 12% make less than $10,000 per year. Men living alone also tend to have low household incomes, though higher than women's: 28% made less than $25,000 and 9% made less than $10,000.

[11]The measure includes wages and salary, but also includes any income received from unemployment insurance, disability, child support, personal business receipts, rental income, investment income, and any other form of regularly-received income (U.S. Dept. of Housing, 2009 definition).

[12]Households headed by single women include single mothers as well as grandmothers raising grandchildren or other households headed by a single woman who has a minor child living with her.

Household income distribution for family households, Santa Clara County, 2010
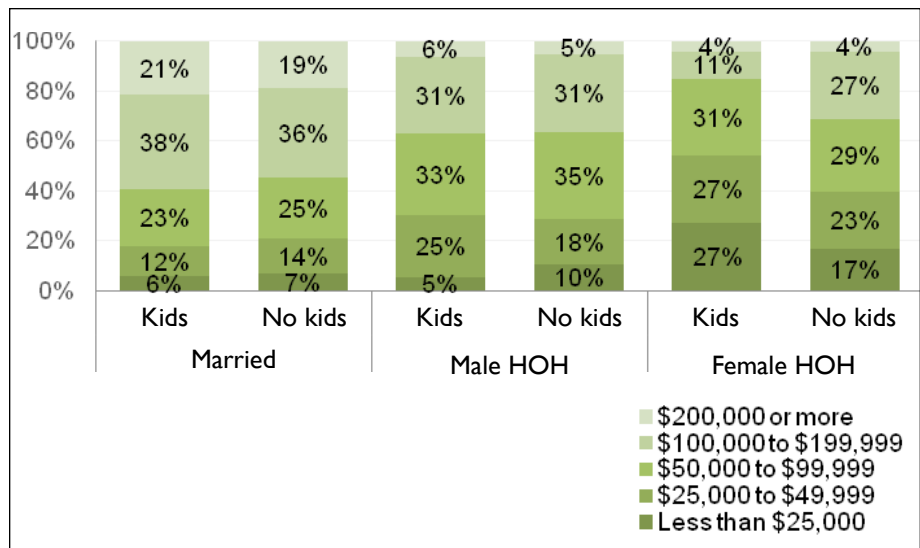
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):
• Distribution of annual household income, by household type, Santa Clara County, 2010.

POVERTY

Why It's Important:

The measure of poverty is an important barometer of those with the deepest economic needs. The U.S. Census Bureau issues poverty thresholds that vary by family size to estimate the number of persons in the population living below poverty. The thresholds, originally established in 1965 during the Johnson administration's "war on poverty," are adjusted for certain characteristics such as family size, number of persons under age 18 in the household, and farm residence, and is based largely on food expenditures. The poverty threshold is important, as it determines levels of eligibility for many local and federal income-assistance programs and provides policy makers and community leaders with an estimate of the depth of economic need in a community.

The 2010 figure for a family of four with no children under age 18 was $22,541, while the figure for a family of four with two children under 18 was $22,811 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2011).

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• A growing proportion of Santa Clara County residents lives below the poverty line and women are consistently more likely than men to be living below the poverty line.

In Santa Clara County in 2010, 11% of women and girls were living below the poverty line, compared to 10% of men and boys. This is up from 8% and 5% in 2000. Nationwide, 17% of women and girls lived below the federal poverty line in 2010. Statewide, the female poverty rate was 17%.

Percentage of population living below the federal poverty level in Santa Clara County, 2000 – 2010
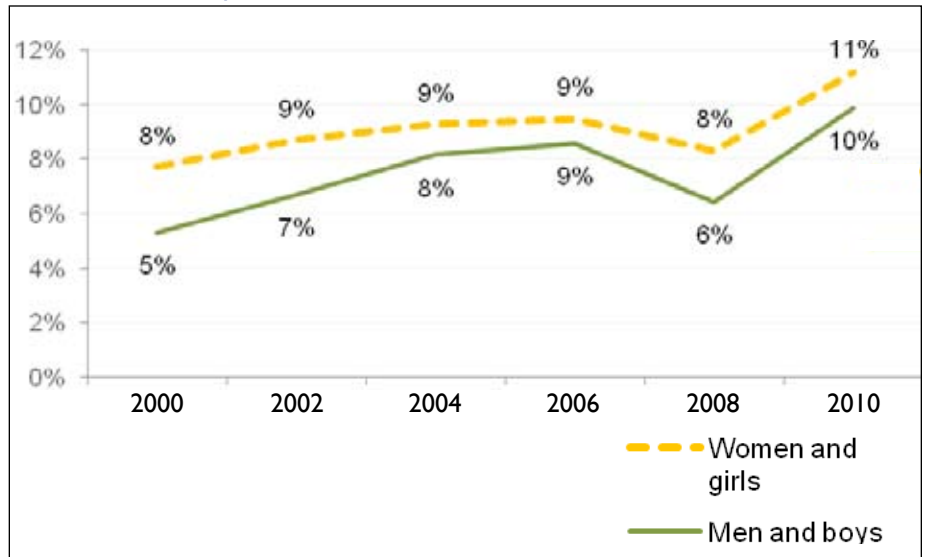
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010; 2000 Supplemental Survey.
Note: The American Community Survey has undergone several methodological changes since 2000; year-to-year changes should therefore be interpreted with caution. In particular, the population living in group quarters was not included in the ACS until 2006.
See http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/comparing_data/.

## • Single mothers have the highest poverty rate.

Female heads of household who are supporting a family had the highest poverty rate of any household type, at 18% in 2010.

• Women with less than a high school education are most vulnerable to poverty.

The greatest gap between women and men is for adults who did not complete high school: 23% of women without a high school diploma are below the federal poverty level, compared to 17% of men without a diploma. Women who have attained higher levels of education are substantially less likely to be in poverty. However, at every educational level, women are more likely to be in poverty than are men.

Poverty rate by household type, Santa Clara County, 2010
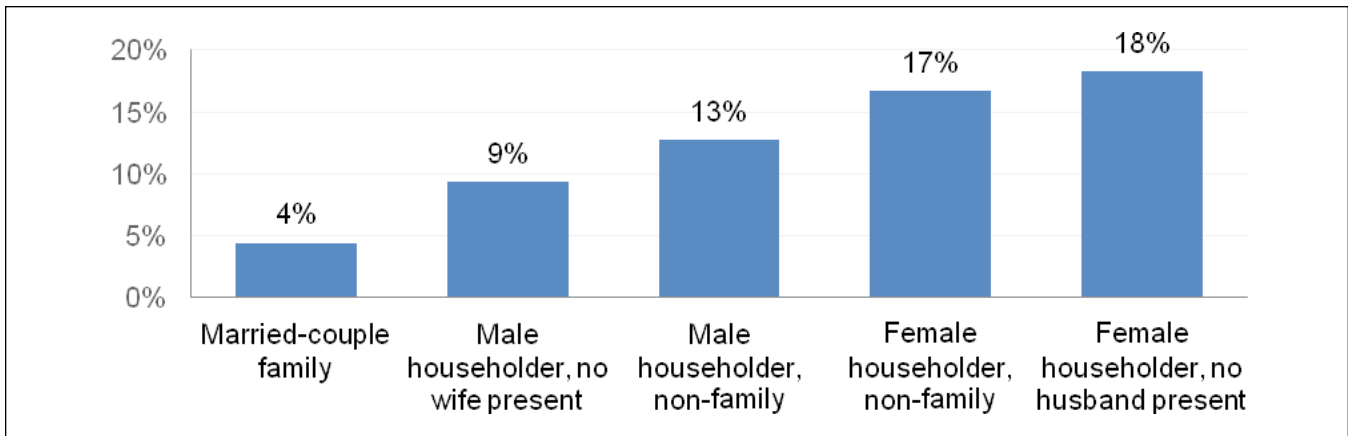
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

Poverty rate by educational attainment and gender, Santa Clara County, 2010
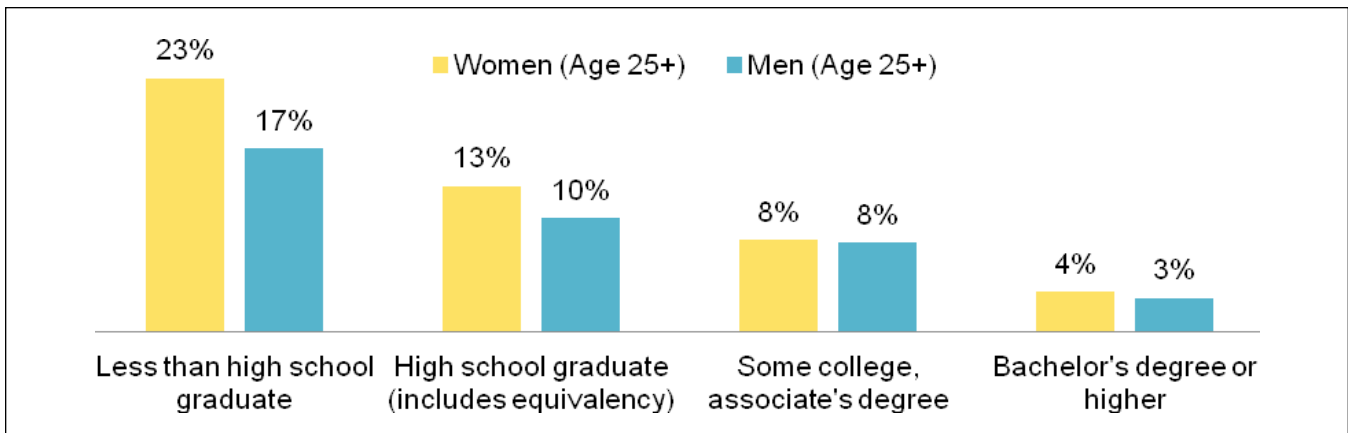
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010. 1-Year Estimates for persons in Santa Clara County aged 25 and older.

Self-Sufficiency

Why It's Important:

The Self-Sufficiency Standard, produced by the Insight Center for Community Economic Development, defines the minimum income necessary to meet a family's needs, based upon the local cost of basic goods and services, including basic costs of adequate housing, food, transportation, health care, child care, taxes and miscellaneous expenses. It is calculated for a variety of different family types, based on the number of adults and number and age of children. Unlike the federal poverty standard, it incorporates local variations in the cost of living, and therefore provides a more comprehensive description of the local population.

It's important to note that the Self-Sufficiency Standard does not include income needed for: retirement savings, college costs, entertainment, vacations, or any unexpected event such as an accident or illness that results in an emergency expenditure. The Self-Sufficiency Standard also assumes that all working families are covered by job-based health insurance; families without job-based health coverage would have higher health care costs.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• The proportion of Santa Clara County households below Self-Sufficiency has risen, and women are most impacted.

An estimated 191,168 households in Santa Clara County were below the self-sufficiency standard in 2010, which was $76,420 for a family of four (two parents with one preschooler and one teenager). In the past decade, the proportion of households living below the Self-Sufficiency Standard has increased from about one-fourth (24%) in 2000 to one-third (34%) in 2010.

The proportion of single mothers below self-sufficiency grew dramatically from 45% in 2000 to 76% in 2010. The proportion of female-headed households without children who fall below self-sufficiency also increased, from 35% in 2000 to 43% in 2010. By comparison, 56% of single fathers and 31% of married couples with children fell below self-sufficiency.

Percentage of households with income below the Self-Sufficiency Standard for Santa Clara County, 2000 and 2010

	2000	2010
Households without children	22%	30%
Female reference person	35%	43%
Male reference person	23%	31%
Married couple, no children	12%	21%
Households with children	26%	39%
Single mother	45%	76%
Single father	34%	56%
Married couple with children	21%	31%
Overall	24%	34%

Sources: Self-Sufficiency Standard developed by Insight Center for Community Economic Development. Household and family income data from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010 and 2000 Decennial U.S. Census.
Note: Analysis excludes household compositions of which there were fewer than 5,000 households in Santa Clara County in 2010 (e.g., 2 adult-4 child households). It also excludes nonfamily households with unrelated children. 95.3% of all households are included.

Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):
• Percentage of household types below self-sufficiency, Santa Clara County, 2010.
• Distribution of household types below self-sufficiency, Santa Clara County, 2010.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGE:

• **Increase opportunities for women's employment in Green and STEM fields.**

• **Support women-owned businesses.**

• **Address the needs of the county's most vulnerable workers employed in the lowest-paying jobs.**

• **Address workplace flexibility to support working families.**

Supporting women's capacity to participate in and contribute to the economy ensures economic prosperity for all of Santa Clara County.

Health

Health indicators are an important gauge of the overall health of our community. These indicators can guide effective planning, community engagement and policy development to improve public health. While some indicators appear positive, closer examination of the data reveals disparities by race and ethnicity that must be addressed in health policy formulation and implementation.

The indicators to describe the health of women and girls in Santa Clara County include:

• Health insurance coverage
• Birth rate
• Physical and mental health status
• Obesity
• Preventative screening
• Chronic diseases

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Why It's Important:

Having health insurance is important because it provides access to appropriate health care. It helps people get medical care and improves their well-being. Uninsured people receive about half as much medical care, receive less timely medical attention, and as a result, experience poorer health outcomes than people who have health insurance (Bovbjerg and Hadley, 2007). As such, health insurance coverage can be a strong indicator of the health of a community.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Women are more likely than men to have health insurance, but coverage has declined dramatically over the past decade.

Overall, the percentage of adults in Santa Clara County who had some kind of health insurance declined steadily from 92% in 2000 to 81% in 2009. Over that period, women's health insurance coverage declined less steeply than men's.

• A smaller proportion of Santa Clara County women are covered by health insurance than nationwide.

The proportion of Santa Clara County women covered by health insurance is greater than the proportion of women covered in California, and similar to nationwide rates.

Percentage of adults in Santa Clara County with health insurance coverage by gender, 2000-2009
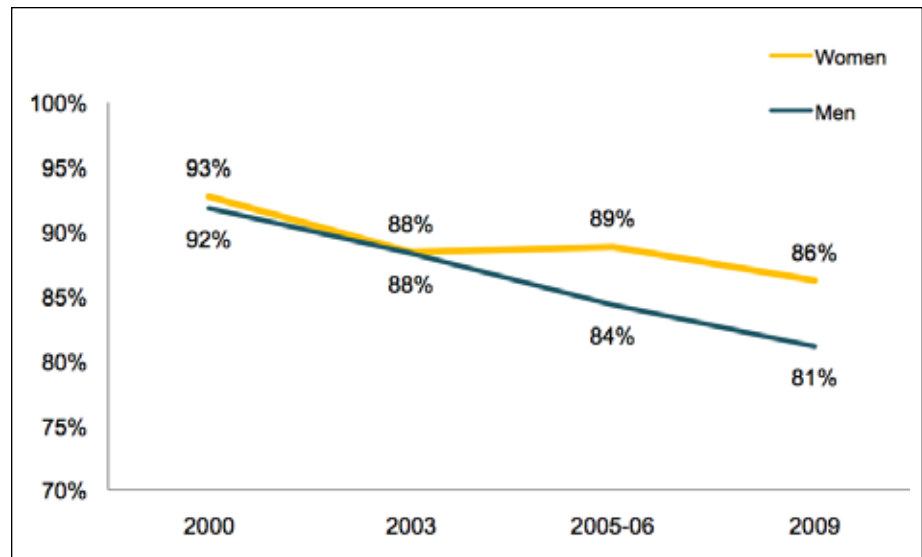
Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department, 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

Percentage of adults in Santa Clara County who had any kind of health insurance compared to California, and the US, 2009
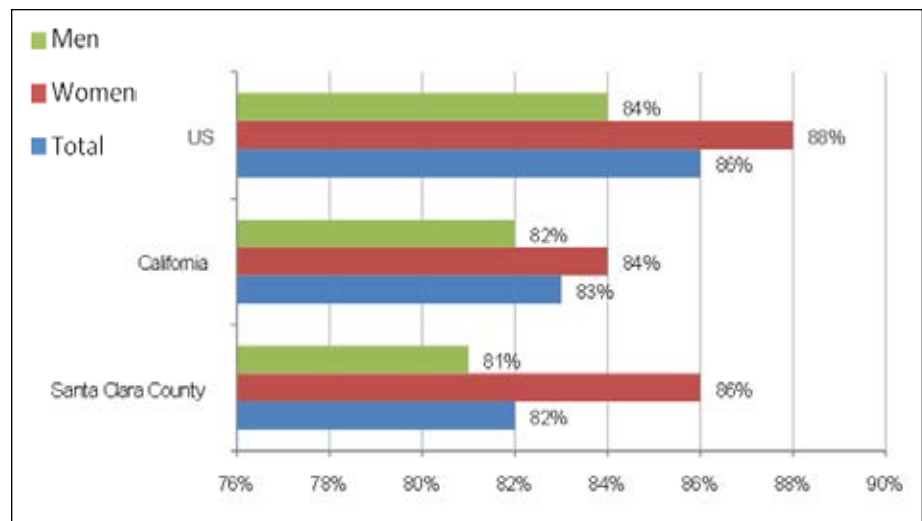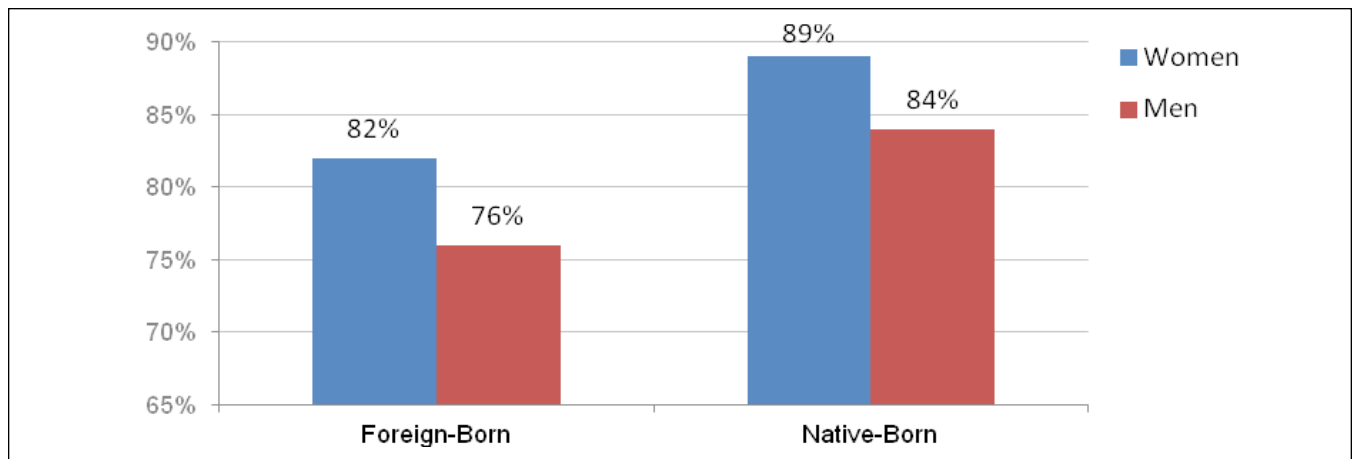

Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department, 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

• White and native-born women are most likely to have health insurance coverage.

In Santa Clara County, a higher percentage of adult women born in the U.S. (89%) reported having health insurance than women born outside the U.S (82%).

White women were most likely to report having health insurance, as compared to women of other racial/ethnic backgrounds.

Percentage of adults who had any kind of health insurance by nativity, 2009

Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department, 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

Percentage of adults who had any kind of health insurance by gender and ethnicity, 2009
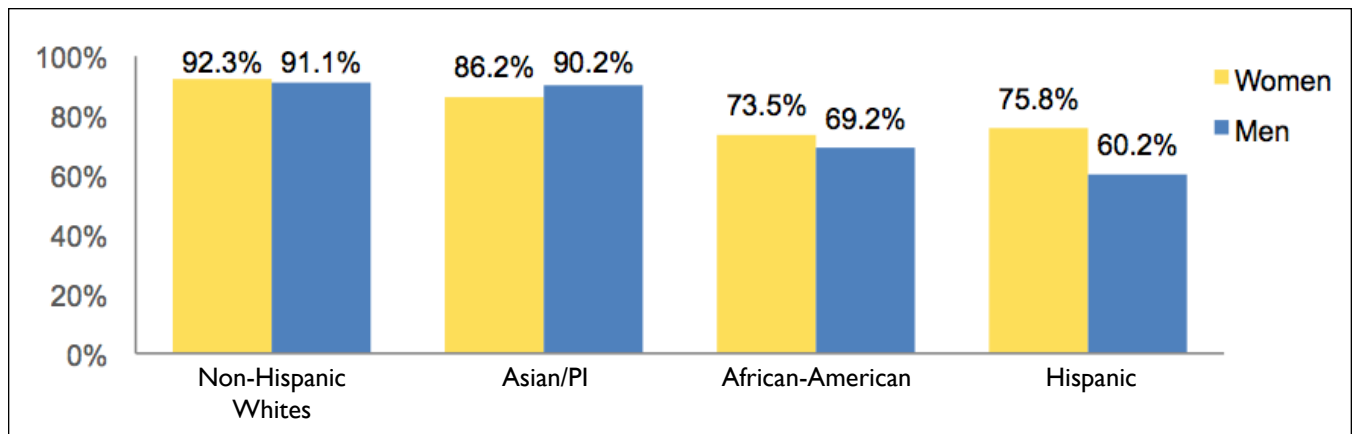
Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department, 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

Birth Rate

Why It's Important:

Understanding a population's birth rate provides insight for policy and planning for a community. As an indicator of health and the status of women, high birth rates typically have been associated with health impairments and low life expectancy, low living standards, low status of women, and low levels of education.

Birth rates can also be understood as indicators of economic health, as rates tend to fluctuate with economic growth and contraction (Casper and Bianchi, 2001; Livingston, 2011).

Nationwide, birth rates fell 4% between 2007 and 2009, and continue to fall (Sutton and Hamilton, 2011).

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• The teen birth rate (ages 15-19) decreased from 2001 to 2009.

In 2001, there were 33.6 births per 1,000 teens in the county, compared to only 22.0 births per 1,000 in 2009.

• The trend in birth rates has varied by age group since 2001.

There was a notable increase in the birth rate among the 35-44 age group, from a rate of 28.8 births per 1,000 females in 2007 to 42.2 births per 1,000 in 2009. This uptick is in contrast to the drop observed among the 20-34 age group.

**• Santa Clara County has lower teen birth rates than the state and nation.**

In Santa Clara County, 5% of births were to teens ages 15-19. This is lower than state and national percentages.

Santa Clara County birth rates by select age groups, 2001-2009
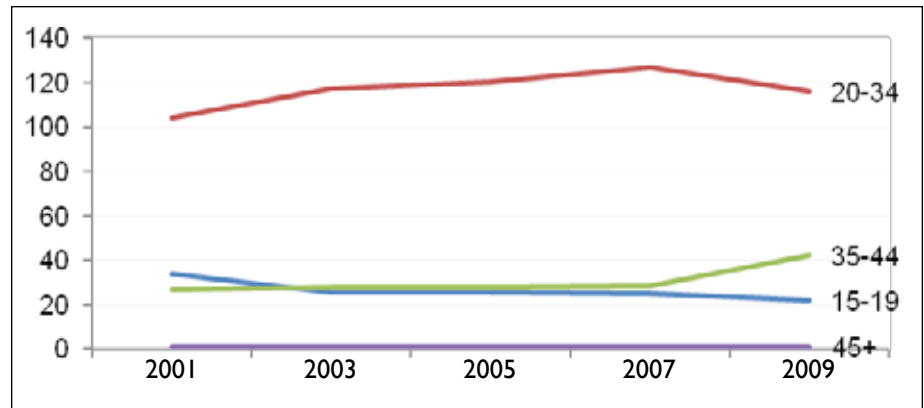
Source: California Department of Public Health, 2009 Vital Statistics.
Note: Birth rates are per 1,000 populations.

Proportion of births to teens (15-19) in Santa Clara County compared to state and nation
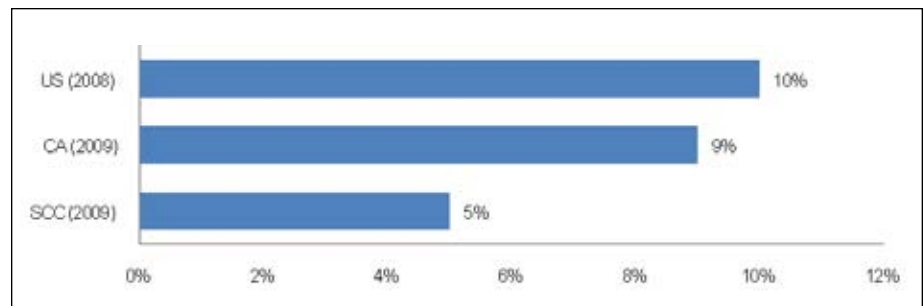
Sources: California Department of Public Health, 2009 Vital Statistics,
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics, 2008.

• Birth rates differed by race and ethnicity; Latinas have highest birth rates.

In Santa Clara County, Hispanic females had the highest birth rates across most age groups except the 35-44 age group, where Asian/Pacific Islander females had higher birth rates. Among teens (15-19 years old), Asian/Pacific Islander teens had the lowest birth rate.
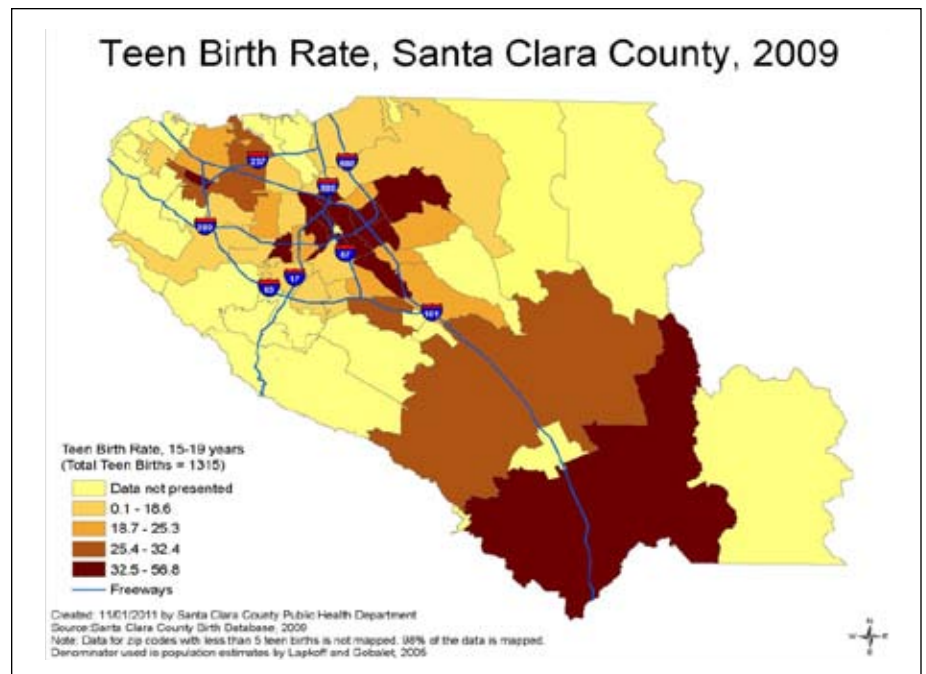
• Teen birth rates are highest in South County and Central/East San Jose.

Santa Clara County birth rates by select age groups and race and ethnicity, 2009

	15-19	20-34	35-44	45+
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.4	135.2	51.0	1.2
Black or African-American	20.2	72.0	25.2	1.0
Hispanic	50.5	158.6	39.7	0.9
White	6.6	77.5	37.4	1.3

Source: California Department of Public Health, 2009 Vital Statistics.
Note: Teens are defined as 15-19 years of age. Birth rates are per 1,000 populations.

Map of teen birth rate in Santa Clara County, 2009

Teen Birth Rate, Santa Clara County, 2009

Teen Birth Rate, 15-19 years
(Total Teen Births = 1315)

Data not presented
0.1 - 18.6
18.7 - 25.3
25.4 - 32.4
32.5 - 56.8
Freeways

Created: 11/01/2011 by Santa Clara County Public Health Department
Source: Santa Clara County Birth Database, 2009
Note: Data for zip codes with less than 5 teen births is not mapped. 96% of the data is mapped.
Denominator used is population estimates by Lapkoff and Gobalet, 2006

Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):
• Proportion of teen births in Santa Clara County, 2001-2009.

Physical and Mental Health Status

Why It's Important:

Perceived health is a subjective measure of overall health status. Individuals' self-assessment of health may include aspects that are clinically difficult to capture, such as severity of debilitation, physiological and psychological resilience, and social function, and is also predictive of help-seeking behaviors, which has implications for health outcomes (Idler and Kasl, 1995; Shields, 2008).

Data for this section were drawn from the Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS), a telephone survey administered by the Santa Clara County Public Health Department. The objective of the BRFS is to collect county-level data on preventive health practices and risk behaviors that are linked to chronic diseases, injuries, and preventable infectious diseases in the adult population. Included in the survey are questions about the number of days during the past 30 days that the respondent's physical and mental health was not good. These results provide a description of the general physical and mental health of the county.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Women report poorer mental health than men.

The percentage of women in Santa Clara County who reported poor mental health at least once in the past 30 days was higher (35%) than men (29%).

• Native born women are more likely than foreign-born women to report poor mental health in Santa Clara County.

And among foreign-born adults, a higher percentage of women report poor mental health than men. The same holds true for native-born adults.

• Black/African-American women are at greatest risk of poor mental health, and White adults have a large gender gap in mental health.

The percentage of women reporting poor mental health was highest among Black/African-American, followed by White women. Asian women were least likely to report poor mental

health. Within each racial/ethnic group, a higher percentage of women indicate poor mental health as compared to men, with the exception of Hispanic women. A slightly smaller proportion of Hispanic women reported poor mental health than their male counterparts (35% compared to 37%).

Percentage of women who reported poor mental health at least once in the past 30 days by nativity, race and ethnicity, 2009
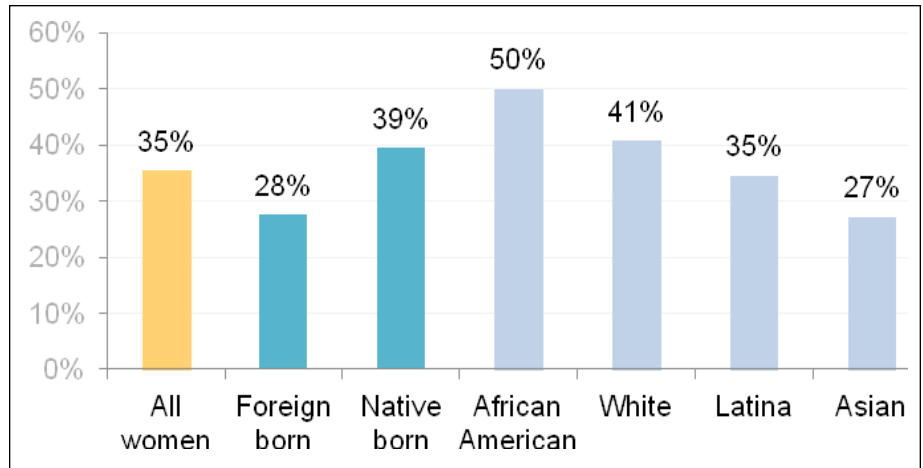
Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department, 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

Percentage of adults who reported poor physical and mental health at least once in the past 30 days.

	Total	Women	Men
Poor physical health	28%	30%	27%
Average # of days of poor physical health.	2.26	2.73	1.94
Poor mental health	33%	35%	29%
Average # of days of poor mental health.	2.98	3.42	2.53

Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department, 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

Obesity

Why It's Important:

"Overweight" and "Obesity" are both labels for ranges of weight that are greater than what is considered healthy for a given height. These terms also identify ranges of weight that are associated with disease and other health problems (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011). For adults, overweight and obesity ranges are determined by the "body mass index" (BMI), which is calculated by one's weight and height as a proxy for body fat. An adult whose BMI is between 25 and 29.9 is overweight. An adult who has a BMI of 30 or higher is considered obese. For children and teens, BMI ranges are defined so that they take into account normal differences in body fat between boys and girls and differences in body fat at various ages.

Research has demonstrated a strong link between weight and risk for the following health problems:

- Coronary heart disease
- Type 2 diabetes
- Cancers (endometrial, breast, and colon)
- Hypertension (high blood pressure)
- Dyslipidemia (for example, high total cholesterol or high levels of triglycerides)
- Stroke
- Liver and Gallbladder disease
- Sleep apnea and respiratory problems
- Osteoarthritis (a degeneration of cartilage and its underlying bone within a joint)
- Gynecological problems (abnormal menses, infertility)[13]

[13]http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/index.html

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• The prevalence of overweight and obese women in Santa Clara County has been slowly increasing.
In 2000, 43% of women in Santa Clara County were overweight or obese. In 2009, this estimate rose to 49%. While the male prevalence of overweight/ obesity has consistently been higher than women's, this gender gap has been closing in recent years.

Percentage of adults who are overweight/obese, 2000-2009
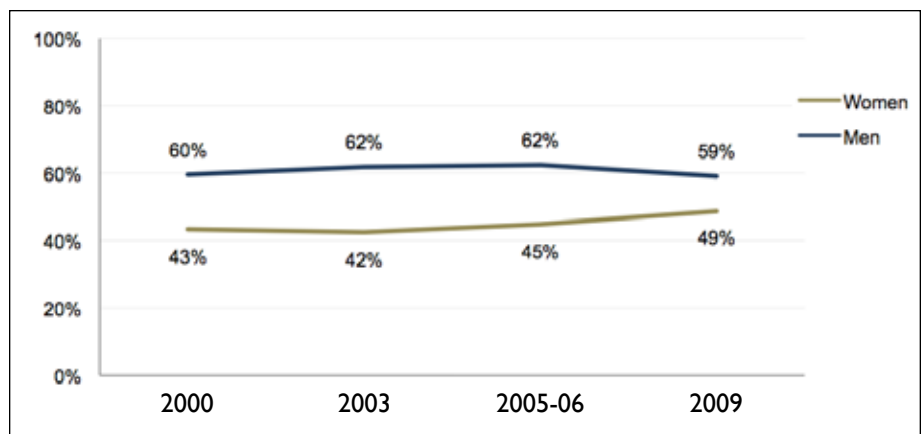
Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department, 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.
Note: "Obesity" in an adult, is defined as having a Body Mass Index of 30 or higher.
"Overweight" in an adult is defined as having a BMI between 25 and 30.

• Native-born women are more likely to be obese than foreign-born women.

• The prevalence of obese women is lower in Santa Clara County than in California and nationwide.
Although the percentage of women that were obese (19%) in Santa Clara County in 2009 was lower than the California and national percentages (25% and 26%, respectively), the proportion of overweight women was about equal to that of the state and nation.

• The proportion of middle and high school girls who are overweight or at risk of being overweight has declined somewhat in recent years
However, the proportion of boys who are overweight or at risk of being overweight has remained unchanged.

Percentage of women who are overweight and obese by nativity, 2009

	Overweight	Obese	Total
Foreign-Born	31%	14%	45%
Native-Born	30%	21%	50%

Sources: Santa Clara County Public Health Department, 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.
Note: "Obesity" in an adult, is defined as having a Body Mass Index of 30 or higher.
"Overweight" in an adult is defined as having a BMI between 25 and 30.

Percentage of middle and high school students who are overweight or at risk of being overweight, 2003-08
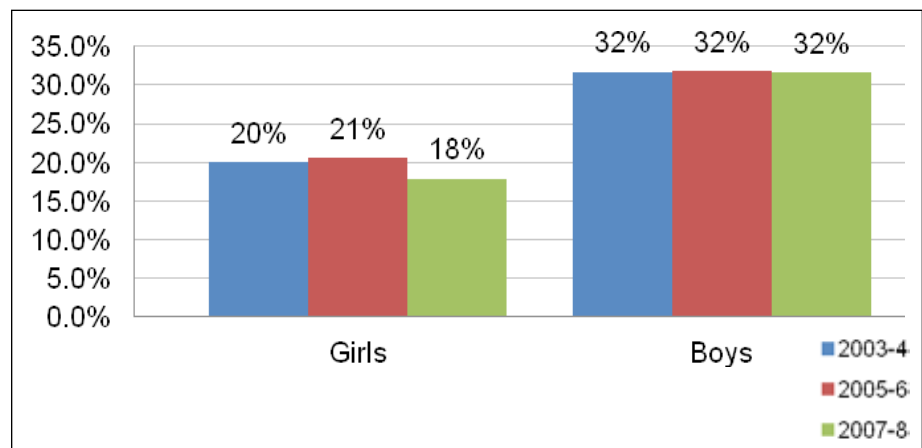
Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2003-2008.
Note: The definition of "overweight" for a child is a Body Mass Index in at least the 95th percentile of the Centers for Disease Control's BMI for age and sex chart as of May 30, 2000.
"At risk of overweight" is having a BMI of 85-95% of the CDC BMI chart.

PREVENTIVE SCREENING

Why It's Important:

Preventive screening is an important tool in preventing disease, detecting illness early, and getting medical care early to improve outcomes. Early detection of serious conditions such as cancer, diabetes, and hypertension can improve health outcomes and can significantly lower health care costs (CalPERS, 2011).

The preventive screening tests described in this section are limited to those that are exclusive to women and girls, namely the Pap test and mammogram.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Most women in Santa Clara County have been current on their preventive screening tests.

• Black/African-American and Hispanic women have highest percentages of current Pap tests while Asian/Pacific Islander women have the lowest.

When preventive screening is examined across racial/ethnic groups among women ages 18 and over, Blacks/African-Americans and Hispanics have the highest proportions current on their Pap test. However, the percentage of women ages 40 and older who had a mammogram in the past two years was lowest among those same women.

Percentage of women who had a preventive screening test in the past 2-3 years.

	Pap Test	Mammogram
	Women ages 18+ in the past 3 years	Women ages 40 + in the past 2 years
Santa Clara County	85%	84%
California	84%	79%
U.S.	83%	76%

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, 2007 Health Interview Survey, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Percentage of women who had a preventive screening test in the past 2-3 years by race and ethnicity
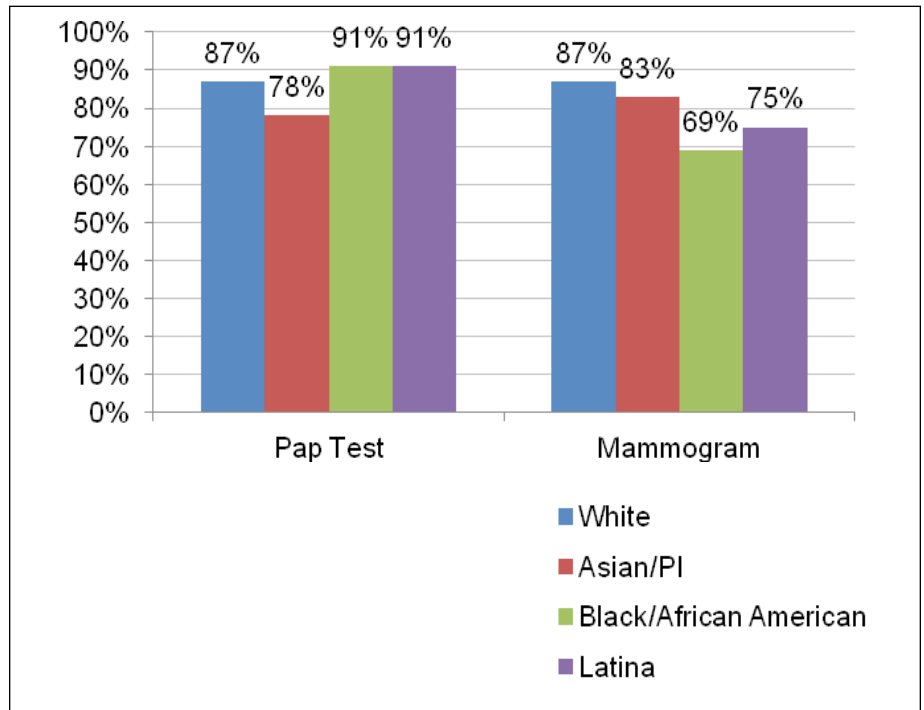
Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, 2007 Health Interview Survey.

CHRONIC DISEASES

Why It's Important:

Chronic diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, stroke, lung disease, and cancer are the leading causes of death in the United States, causing 7 out of every 10 deaths (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011). In addition, the economic impact of living with and treating chronic conditions can be enormous. However, chronic, non-communicable diseases are largely driven by behavior, and therefore, preventable.

Moreover, chronic disease has a different impact on women than men, as women tend to be affected by chronic disease at younger ages, but tend to live longer than men with greater disability (Pan American Health Organization, 2011). As seen in a previous section, women are also far more likely to be the (unpaid) caretakers of chronic disease sufferers and bear heavy emotional, psychological, as well as economic costs associated with the care of chronic conditions.

• Men are more likely than women to suffer from chronic disease.

In Santa Clara County, a slightly lower percentage of women reported that they ever had a heart attack or angina than men (2% of women as compared to 3% of men). However, slightly higher percentage of women reported that they had a stroke (2.4%) than men (1.7%).

A slightly higher percentage of men (8%) reported that they had ever been told they have diabetes than women (7%). Five percent of females reported being diagnosed with diabetes during pregnancy (gestational diabetes). This is higher than the rate in California (3%) overall and the U.S (2%).

• The breast cancer incidence rate was slightly higher among Santa Clara County women than among women in California overall.

Percentage of adults afflicted by chronic disease by gender and type, 2009
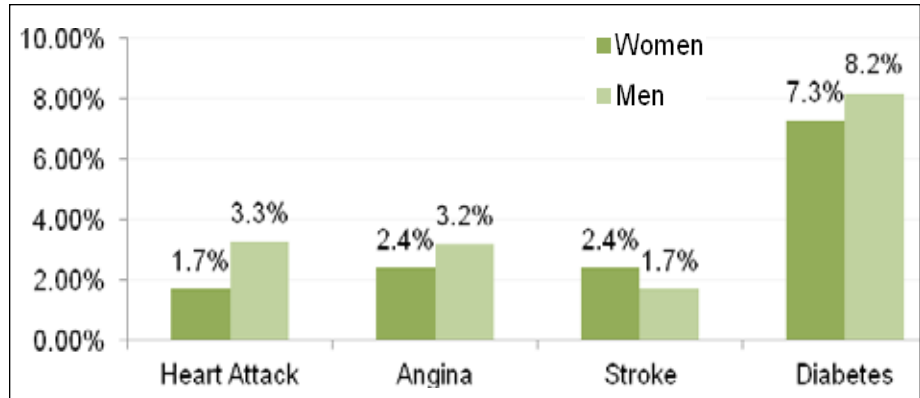
Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department, 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

Age-adjusted incidence rates for cancer in Santa Clara County and California by gender, 2003-2007

	Gender	Santa Clara County	California
Cancer (all sites)	Men	502	524
	Women	424	432
	All	452	468
Breast	Women	152	148
Prostate	Men	149	147
Lung and Bronchus	Men	53	64
	Women	41	46
	All	46	54

Source: California Department of Health Services, 2003-2007 California Cancer Registry.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGE:

• There is an opportunity to create a health care system from the onset that targets services to meet the needs of women in Santa Clara County's diverse community.

• Strategic planning around culturally appropriate public health education and outreach will increase opportunities for all to make better choices for a healthier county.

Violence and Crime

Are women and girls in Santa Clara County safe? Historically, in communities all over the world, women have been overrepresented among the population most vulnerable to certain types of violence and crime. As children, girls are more likely to be victims of child abuse and neglect, and as adults, women are more likely to be victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Understanding the types of violence and crime for which Santa Clara County's women are most at risk enables the development of effective solutions.

This section describes the experiences of women and girls in Santa Clara County with respect to the following indicators of violence and crime:

• Child abuse and neglect
• School safety
• Domestic violence
• Sexual assault
• Juvenile justice
• Arrest rates
• Adult protective services

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Why It's Important:

While the social and economic costs of child abuse and neglect are difficult to calculate, research has consistently shown poorer outcomes for survivors of abuse and neglect in terms of academic achievement, criminality, and lifelong mental health challenges (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2011). Childhood trauma is associated with a host of risky behaviors such as early and unprotected sexual behavior, smoking, alcohol and drug abuse (Anda, 2007), which, as described in the previous section, are associated with chronic health impairments, including heart disease, lung disease, liver disease, HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases.

Because girls are more likely than boys to be victims, women and girls bear a greater share of the long-term social, psychological, emotional, and economic consequences of child abuse and neglect.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Girls are more likely to be reported as victims of child abuse and neglect than boys in Santa Clara County and the state overall.

• The rates of child maltreatment allegations and substantiations are lower in Santa Clara County than in the state and nation.

Compared to the state and the country overall, Santa Clara County has fewer cases per 1,000 children of allegations of suspected child abuse and neglect, as well as fewer incidents in which those allegations are found to be substantiated upon investigation.

Rate of child abuse allegations and substantiations, 2009
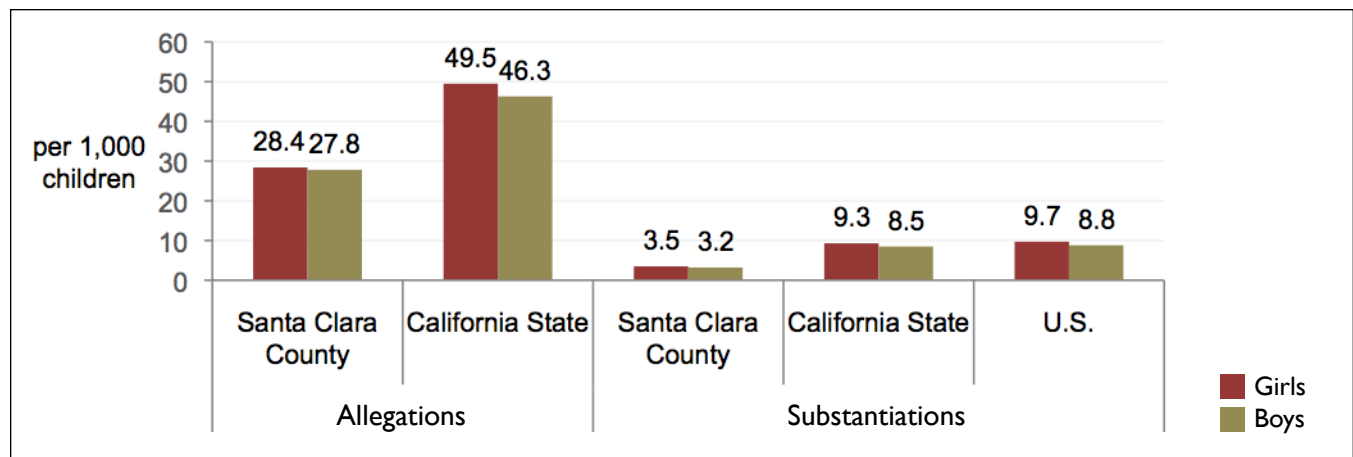
Source: California State and Santa Clara County data: Needell, B., Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., Williams, D., Simon, V., Hamilton, D., Lou, C., Peng, C., Moore, M., King, B., Henry, C., & Nuttbrock, A. (2011). Child Welfare Services Reports for California. Retrieved 11/30/2011, from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research website. URL: <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare>, Jan. to Dec. 2009. Population Data Source: CA Dept. of Finance annual population projections (Based on the 2000 U.S. Census). U.S. data: U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services Administration for Children and Families. "Child Maltreatment 2009". Note: 2009 data were used in this chart for comparison to U.S. data, which were only available as of 2009.
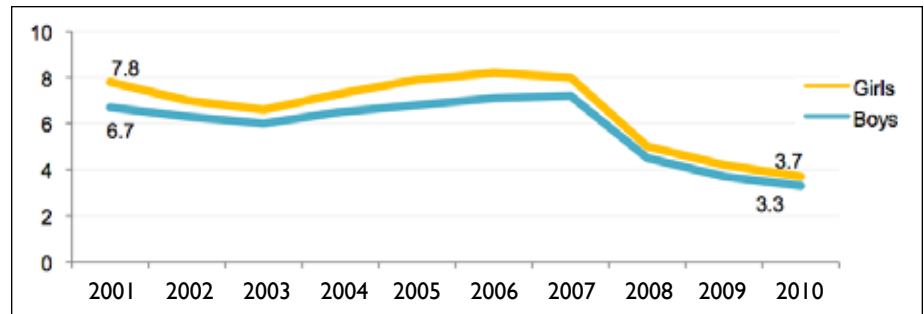Child abuse allegations refer to the numbers of reports of suspected cases of child abuse or neglect. Child abuse substantiations refer to alleged cases of abuse/neglect that were investigated and the child/children were determined to be victims of abuse or neglect.

- **The rate of child maltreatment in Santa Clara County is declining for both boys and girls.**

- **Compared to boys, girls are more likely to be victims of sexual abuse.**

General neglect is the most common type of child maltreatment alleged among girls in Santa Clara County, and boys and girls are equally likely to suffer this, and other types of maltreatment. However, girls are more likely to be victims of reported sexual abuse, and these gendered patterns of abuse and neglect are virtually identical to those observed statewide.

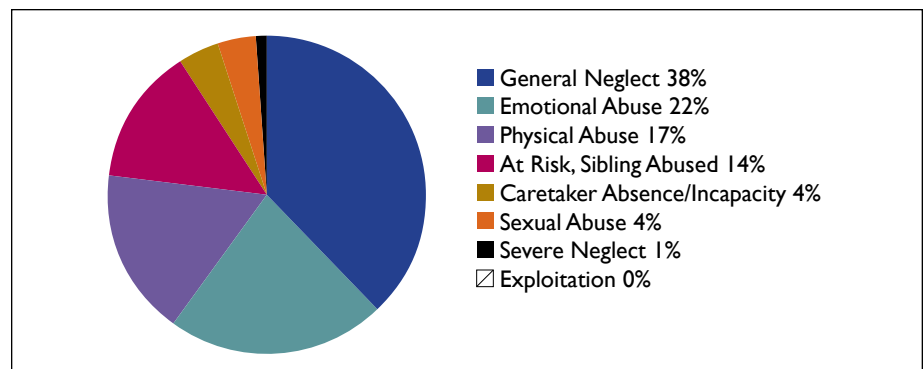Substantiated cases per 1,000 in Santa Clara County, by gender, 2001-2010

Source: Needell, B., Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., Williams, D., Simon, V., Hamilton, D., Lou, C., Peng, C., Moore, M., King, B., Henry, C., & Nuttbrock, A. (2011). Child Welfare Services Reports for California. Retrieved 12/2/2011, from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research website. URL: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare Note: Rate per 1,000 children under 18.

Type of allegations, by gender, county, 2010

	Santa Clara County		
	Girls	Boys	Total
Allegation	%	%	n
Sexual Abuse	69%	31%	336
Physical Abuse	49%	51%	2,212
Severe Neglect	47%	53%	137
General Neglect	49%	51%	4,888
Exploitation	100%		2
Emotional Abuse	48%	52%	2,915
Caretaker Absence/Incapacity	53%	47%	404
At Risk, Sibling Abused	50%	50%	1,776
Total	49%	50%	479,715

Source: Needell, B., Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., Williams, D., Simon, V., Hamilton, D., Lou, C., Peng, C., Moore, M., King, B., Henry, C., & Nuttbrock, A. (2011). Child Welfare Services Reports for California. Retrieved 11/30/2011, from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research website. URL: <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare> Quarter 2 Extract, children under age 18.

Distribution of allegation types among girl victims, 2010

- General Neglect 38%
- Emotional Abuse 22%
- Physical Abuse 17%
- At Risk, Sibling Abused 14%
- Caretaker Absence/Incapacity 4%
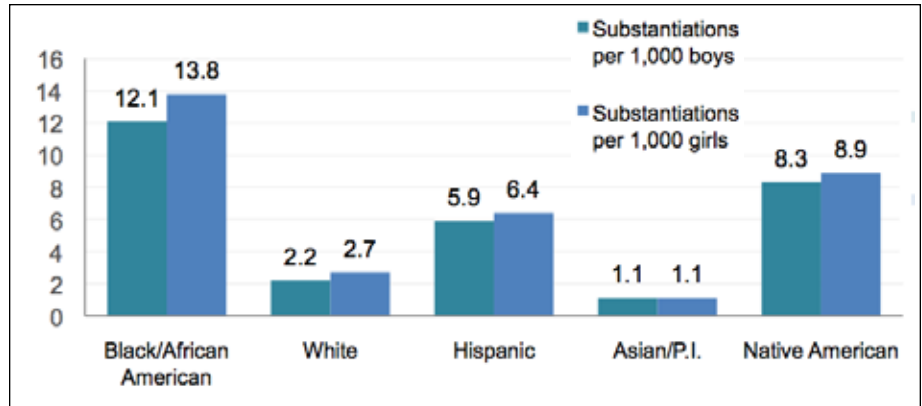- Sexual Abuse 4%
- Severe Neglect 1%
- Exploitation 0%

Source: Needell, B., Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., Williams, D., Simon, V., Hamilton, D., Lou, C., Peng, C., Moore, M., King, B., Henry, C., & Nuttbrock, A. (2011). Child Welfare Services Reports for California. Retrieved 12/2/2011, from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research website. URL: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare Note: Rate per 1,000 children under 18.

• The prevalence of substantiated reports of child abuse varies by race/ethnicity.

The rate of substantiated reports of child maltreatment varies considerably by each race/ethnic group, and is highest amongst Black/African American and Native American child populations.

• Hispanic girls overwhelmingly comprise the largest proportion of substantiated cases of maltreatment of girls.

Rate of substantiated cases of child maltreatment per 1,000 by gender and race, 2010
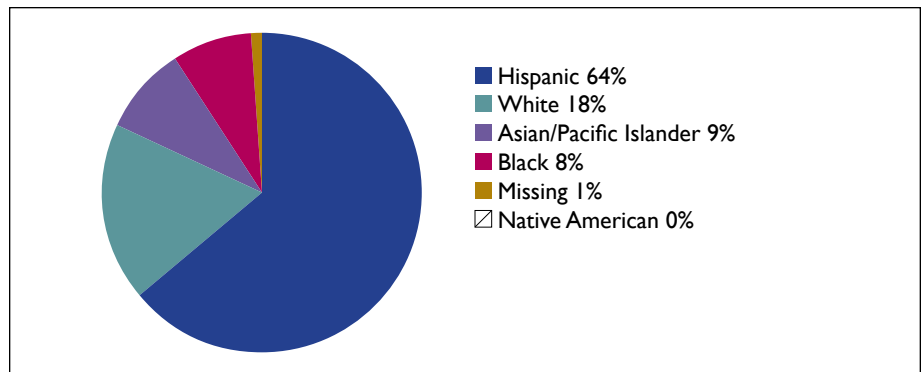

Source: Needell, B., Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., Williams, D., Simon, V., Hamilton, D., Lou, C., Peng, C., Moore, M., King, B., Henry, C., & Nuttbrock, A. (2011). Child Welfare Services Reports for California. Retrieved 11/30/2011, from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research website. URL: <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare> Note: Rates based on 2010 Census - Detailed Age by Race/Hispanic Origin by Gender.

Distribution of substantiated child maltreatment cases among females, by race and ethnicity, Santa Clara County 2010

Source: Needell, B., Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., Williams, D., Simon, V., Hamilton, D., Lou, C., Peng, C., Moore, M., King, B., Henry, C., & Nuttbrock, A. (2011). Child Welfare Services Reports for California. Retrieved 11/30/2011, from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research website. URL: <http://cssr. berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare>

Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):
• Rate of child maltreatment allegations in Santa Clara County and California, 2000-2010.

School Safety

Why It's Important:

School should be a safe place where children go to learn, grow, and build healthy relationships with adults and peers. Yet, many students attend schools that are unsafe and/or encounter unsafe situations at their school on a daily basis. The consequences of having to negotiate one's personal safety at school can be severe. Feeling unsafe at school and/or being bullied can leave students with feelings of sadness and loneliness, and physical ailments such as headaches and stomach aches. In some instances, long-term consequences of bullying and regular exposure to unsafe conditions at school can lead to anxiety disorders, clinical depression, eating disorders, low self-esteem, and in the worst cases, thoughts and acts of suicide (Office on Women's Health, 2011) and homicide, as in the tragic events at Columbine High School in 1999.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Girls are more likely than boys to report they have experienced psychological and cyber bullying.

A higher percentage of female students (47%) reported that they experienced psychological bullying on school property compared to male students (40%). Cyber bullying was also reported more by female students (24%) than male students (17%). Boys were more likely to report to have been physically bullied at school or in physical altercations with a boyfriend/girlfriend.

Percentage of middle and high school students reporting safety issues at school, 2009
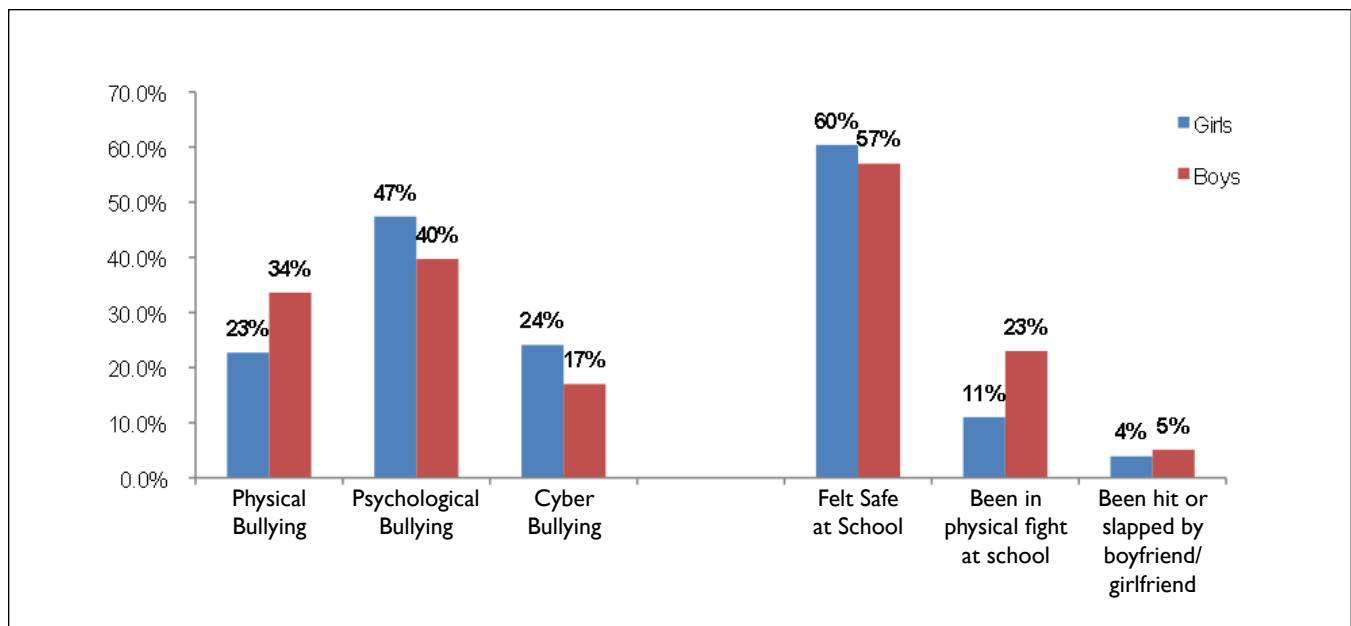
Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2009-10.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Why It's Important:

The cost of intimate partner violence is estimated to exceed $5.8 billion each year. Of that amount, nearly $4.1 billion are for direct medical and mental health care, and nearly $1.8 billion are due to indirect costs associated with domestic violence, such as lost productivity and wages (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003).

Domestic violence does not discriminate. It is an epidemic that finds its way into homes of the rich, the poor, of every race and ethnicity, and every religion. However, women are far more likely than men to be victims of intimate partner violence and research suggests that domestic violence carries long-term economic consequences, depressing women's socioeconomic and occupational status attainment over time (Lloyd, 1997). Other research identifies long-term health consequences associated with intimate partner violence, including chronic pain, gastrointestinal and gynecological problems, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (Campbell, 2002).

Even more alarming is the estimate that children are present in 43% of homes where domestic violence against women occurs, and in 25% of homes in which the victim is male (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006). An estimated 50% of men who frequently assault their wives also frequently abuse their children (Strauss, Gelles, and Smith, 1990).

Moreover, on average, more than three women and one man are murdered by their intimate partner in the United States daily. Intimate partner homicides account for an estimated 30% of the murders of women and 5% of the murders of men (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006).

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• The demand for domestic violence shelters is unmet in Santa Clara County.

Ninety-six more survivors of domestic violence accessed shelter in 2011 as compared to 2010, and the number of survivors of domestic violence who were unable to access shelter facilities increased by 790 cases over that same time span.

• The rates of domestic violence-related calls to local law enforcement vary by city across the county.

Overall, the county received approximately 2.76 calls to local law enforcement agencies per 1,000 residents that were related to domestic violence. Across Santa Clara County in 2009, the city of Los Altos had the lowest rate of domestic violence-related calls, and Campbell had the highest.

Number of survivors who accessed shelters, 2010-2011
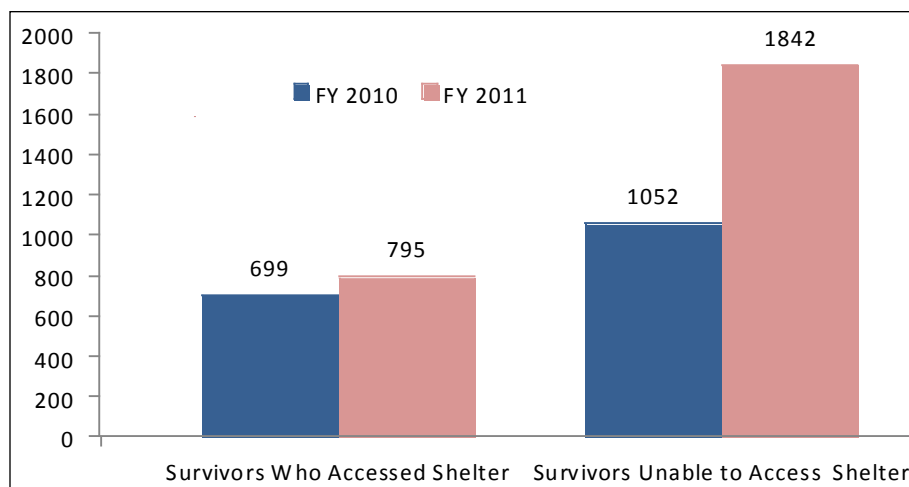
Source: Domestic Violence Advocacy Consortium of Santa Clara County, 2010 and 2011. Note: Data on survivors who accessed shelter is unduplicated while data for those unable to access shelter are duplicated.

Domestic violence-related calls to law enforcement in select cities in Santa Clara County, 2009
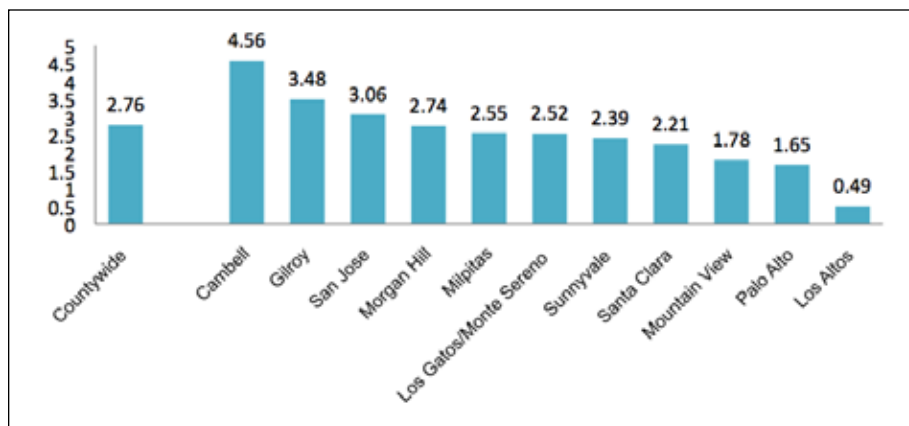
Source: Department of Justice. Note: Rates calculated per 1,000 residents, based on population estimates from the Department of Finance. It is unclear whether or not increased calls are due to increased incidents, more public confidence in the jurisdictional police response or some other cause. Interpretations should be carefully considered.

• **There was more than a three-fold increase in domestic violence-related deaths between 2010 and 2011.**

Since 2002, there have been 100 domestic violence–related deaths in Santa Clara County. The number of deaths each year had been decreasing, but then increased sharply in 2011. During this period, the police departments of San Jose and Santa Clara have handled the greatest number of domestic violence-related deaths as compared with other county police departments.

• **From 2002-2010, 19% of domestic violence-related homicides in Santa Clara County were children.**

• **Hispanics are at highest risk for domestic violence-related death.**

The domestic violence-related death rate among Hispanics (10.7 per 100,000) is more than double that of Whites (3.9 in 100,000) between 2000 and 2010.

Number of domestic violence-related deaths in Santa Clara County, 2002-2010
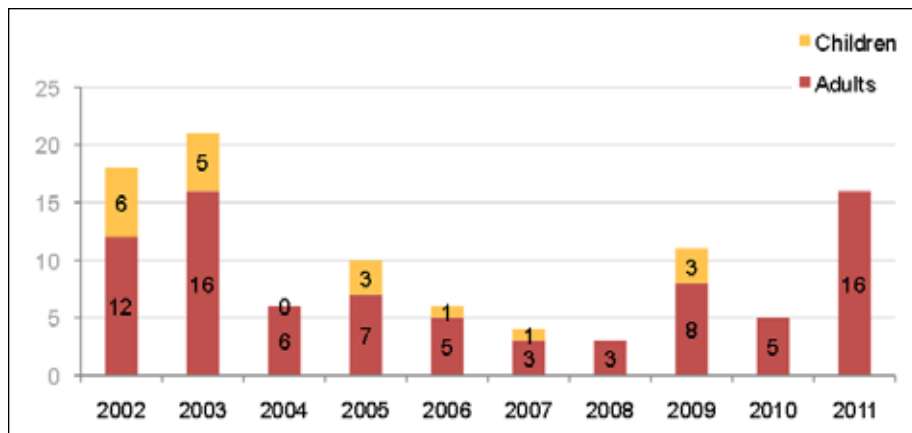
Source: Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council, Domestic Violence Death Review Committee, 2002-2010.

Domestic Violence Deaths by Race/Ethnicity, Rates per 100,000, 2000-2010
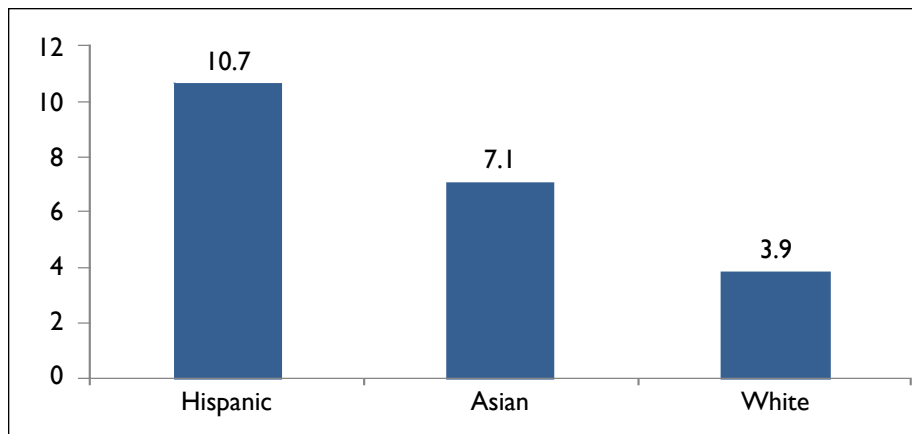
Source: Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council, Domestic Violence Death Review Committee, 2000-2010; California Department of Finance, State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.

Notes: There were no occurrences of domestic violence-related deaths reported for Native Americans. * Rates are not displayed if they are based on fewer than 20 cases [African American or Black (5) and Multi-race (4)].

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Why It's Important:

By some estimates, about one in every four women is a victim of rape or attempted rape by the time they are college-aged. Based on available national data from emergency rooms, sexual assaults represented 10% of all assault-related injury visits by females in 2006 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008).

In addition to the immediate physical trauma, there can be many long-term negative consequences of sexual violence for victims, families, and communities, including physical symptoms such as chronic pelvic pain and gynecological and pregnancy complications (Jewkes, Sen, and Garcia-Moreno, 2002), psychological conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder and chronic depression (Yuan, Koss, and Stone, 2006), and social and behavioral problems, such as strained relationships (Clements, Speck, Crane, and Faulkner, 2004), and engaging in high-risk sexual behavior and using/abusing substances, which increase a person's vulnerability to further victimization (Lang, Rodgers, Laffaye, Satz, Dresselhaus, and Stein, 2003).

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• The rate of forcible rape offenses per 100,000 in the county declined slightly over the past decade.

In 2009, the rate of forcible rape offenses reported to local law enforcement in Santa Clara County was approximately 21 per 100,000 people. While this is lower than the state rate of 23 per 100,000 people[14], the rate remains intolerably high.

Offenses of forcible rape reported to local law enforcement, rates per 100,000, 2000-2009
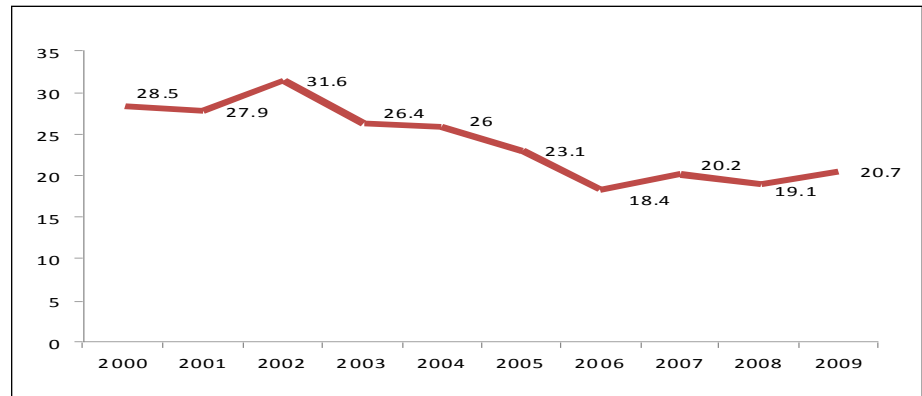
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, 2000-2009; California Department of Finance, Population Projections.

[14]California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, 2009; California Department of Finance, Population Projections. Note: Data were accessed November of 2011.

Juvenile Justice

Why It's Important:

Youth involved with the juvenile justice system often struggle both early and later in life. By some estimates, justice-involved youth are seven times more likely to have a history of unemployment and welfare dependence as an adult, and they are more likely to be divorced and to be single parents. They are also much more likely to re-enter the justice system as adults (Chun, Little, Steinberg, and Altschuler, 2005).

The good news is that corrections programs that yield the greatest return on investment are those targeted at juveniles. A recent cost-benefit analysis of 73 different types of corrections programs for juveniles and adults finds that programs for juveniles are more effective than programs for adults at reducing future crime and producing benefits that substantially outweigh program costs (Aos, Miller, and Drake, 2006).

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Girls are less likely than boys to become wards of the Juvenile Justice Court.

• The number of boys and girls in wardship steadily declined between 2007 and 2011.

**• Latina girls represent 70% of the girls in wardship in Santa Clara County.**

In Santa Clara County, Hispanic girls comprise 70% of the female ward population, but represent just 27% of the female population of Santa Clara County. Caucasians represent 14% of the ward population, but comprise 35%

of the female county population, and African-Americans constitute 7% of the female juvenile ward population, but represent only 2% of the female population in the county.

The ethnic distribution of juveniles in residential placement is very different in the county and state as compared to the U.S. overall.

In California, the greatest proportion of female and male juveniles in residential placement is Hispanic, whereas nationwide, the majority of female juveniles in placement are White, and the majority of male juveniles in residential placement is Black or African-American.

Number of youth who are wards of Juvenile Justice Court, by gender
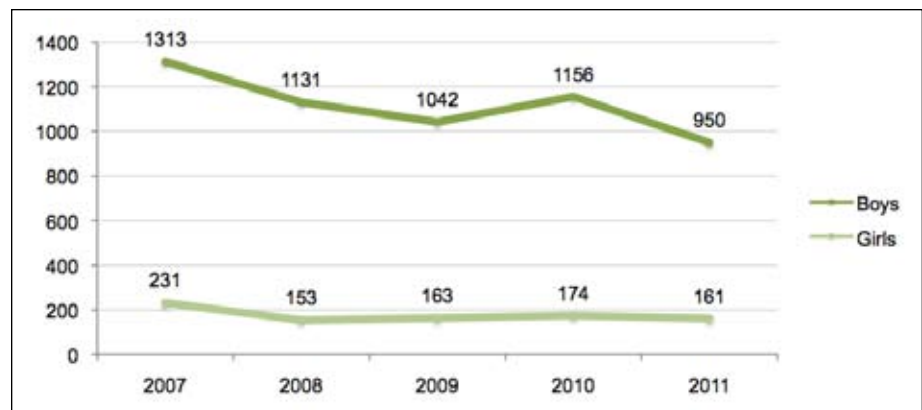
Source: Santa Clara County Probation, 2011.

Proportion of male and female juvenile wards (in residential placement) by ethnicity, Santa Clara County, 2011
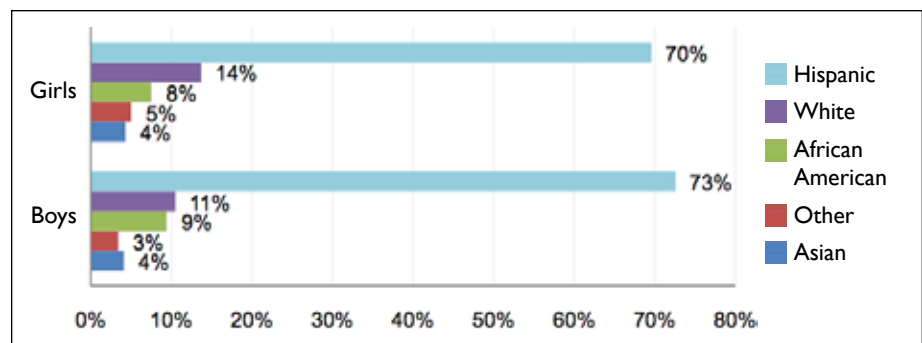
Source: Santa Clara County Probation, 2011.

Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):
• Proportion of male and female juvenile wards (in residential placement) by ethnicity, California and nationwide, 2007.

ARRESTS

Why It's Important:

Understanding population arrest rates provides critical information to county officials for the appropriate allocation of resources dedicated to the rehabilitation of criminal offenders.

In particular, the appropriate treatment of female offenders has become a topic of increasing interest to policymakers, practitioners, and the public (Poe-Yamagata and Butts, 1996).

Women have a far lower arrest rate than men. While the overall arrest rate in Santa Clara County has fallen since 2000, women's arrest rates have remained relatively unchanged over time.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Women have a lower rate of arrest than men.

Men's arrest rates have consistently outpaced women's over time. However, men's arrest rate has been dropping while women's has not. While arrest rates in Santa Clara County have decreased over the past decade, the decline is largely due to a decrease in men's misdemeanor arrests. Women's misdemeanor and felony arrests have remained relatively stable over the past decade.

• The arrest rate is lower in Santa Clara County than in California or the United States overall.

• The arrest rate of women is lower than that of men in every arrest category in Santa Clara County as well as in California.

Exceptions to this pattern are in the areas of petty theft and prostitution, where the rate is higher for women than it is for men. The most common offense among women in Santa Clara County and in California is driving under the influence (DUI). In general, women are incarcerated locally for lower-level, non-violent misdemeanors.

Trend in felony and misdemeanor arrest rates in Santa Clara County by gender, 2000-2009
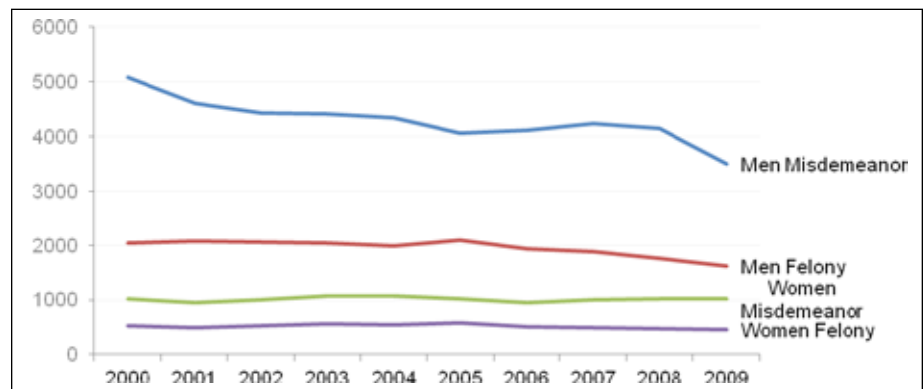
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Profile.
Note: Rate per 100,000 adults (age 18+) in the population. (Population estimates to obtain rates from California Department of Finance).

County, state, and national comparisons of the prevalence of arrest by gender in 2009
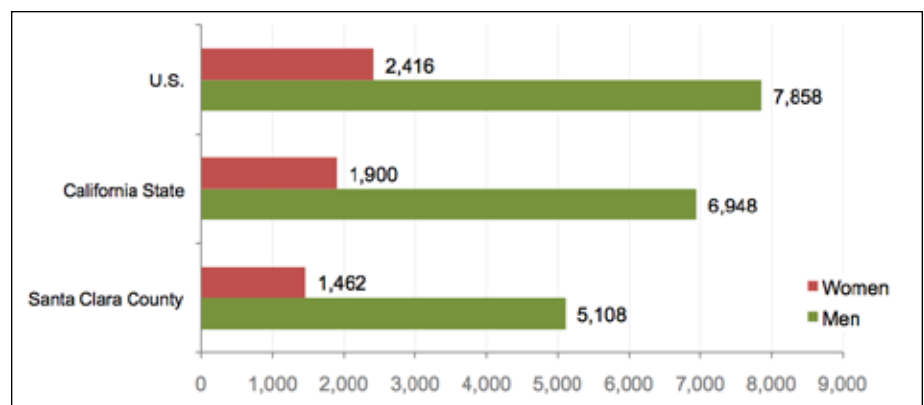
Source: California and Santa Clara County data from California Department of Justice (CA population estimates to obtain prevalence rates from California Department of Finance; U.S. data from Bureau of Justice Statistics. Note: Rate per 100,000 adults (age 18+). Includes all arrests (misdemeanors + felonies).

Other Data Available in the Appendix found at (http://owp.sccgov.org):
• Arrest rate by offense and gender in California and Santa Clara County, 2009.

Adult Protective Services

Why It's Important:

According to some estimates, between 1 and 2 million Americans aged 65 and older have been injured, exploited, or otherwise mistreated by someone on whom they depend for care or protection (National Research Council Panel to Review Risk and Prevalence of Elder Abuse and Neglect, 2003). Given that the population is aging and life expectancy increasing, the risk of such maltreatment is likely to become an issue of increasing urgency.

Adult Protective Services in California investigate reports of abuse of elders and dependent adults who live in private homes, hotels, or hospitals and health clinics. The figures reported in this section reflect the services provided by the Santa Clara County Social Services Agency, Department of Aging and Adult Services. Santa Clara County Adult Protective Services clients are elders age 65 or older and dependent adults (ages 18 to 64) who, due to mental or physical disability, are unable to protect themselves and advocate on their own behalf.

How Are Women and Girls Doing?

• Elder/Dependent adult maltreatment is declining for women.

Overall, approximately 439 per 100,000 adult dependent and elder men are victims of maltreatment, as compared to 596 of every 100,000 adult dependent women. Elder and dependent adult and elder women in Santa Clara County are at greatest risk of financial abuse, affecting 215 per 100,000 dependent adult women.

• Women experience a higher rate of victimization than men.
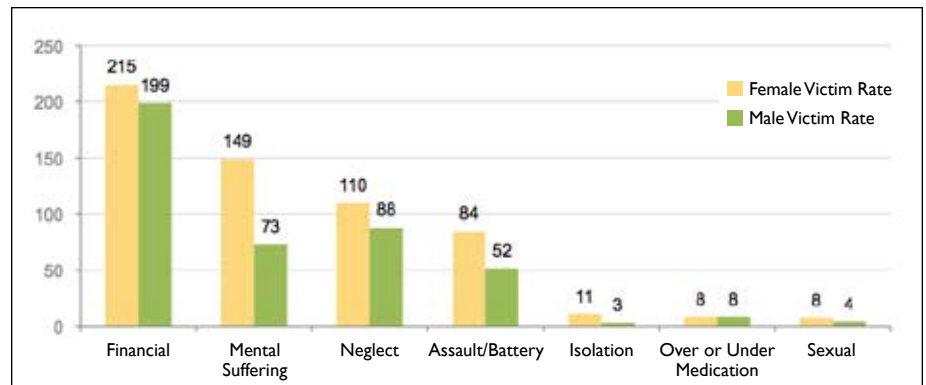
However, there is a recent uptick in the abuse of dependent and elder men.

Rate of adult protective cases per 1000 population, by gender, 2010-2011
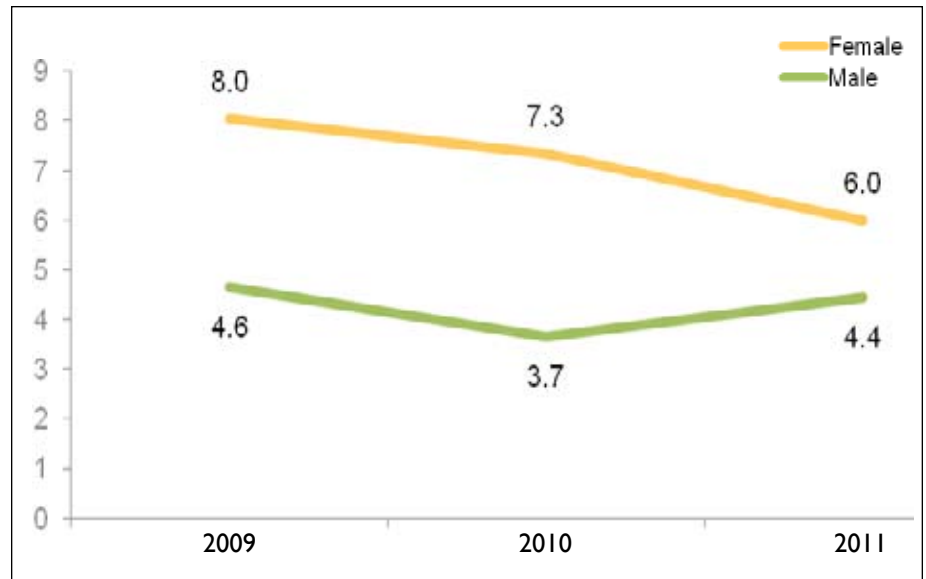
Source: Santa Clara County, Social Services Agency, Department of Aging and Adult Services, 2010-11.
Note: Population includes all adults over age 65.

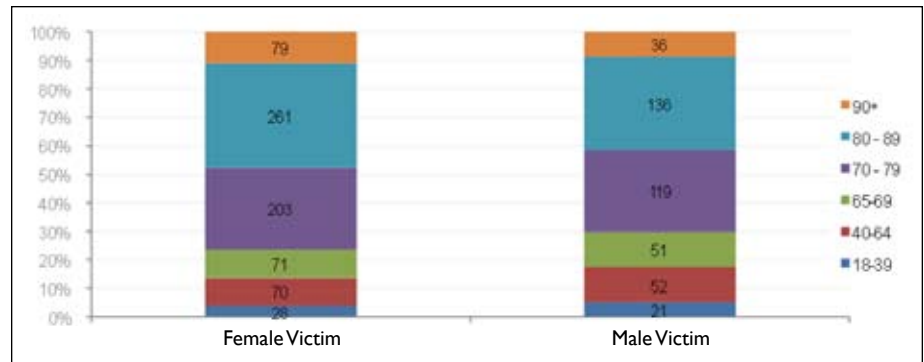Rate of confirmed elder abuse cases in Santa Clara County, FY 2011

Source: Santa Clara County, Social Services Agency, Department of Aging and Adult Services.
Note: Rates include counts of confirmed abuse of dependent adults aged 18 and older.
Rate per 100,000 calculated based on 2010 U.S. Bureau of the Census population estimates of Santa Clara County residents aged 65+.

• **The greatest proportion of victimization confirmed by Santa Clara County Adult Protective Services is experienced by adults aged 70-89.**

More than eight in ten (85%) of female victims are over age 65.

• **The greatest proportion of victims is White.**

Age of victims under adult protective services by gender, Santa Clara County, FY2011

Source: Santa Clara County, Social Services Agency, Department of Aging and Adult Services.

Ethnicity of female victims under adult protective services, Santa Clara County, FY2011
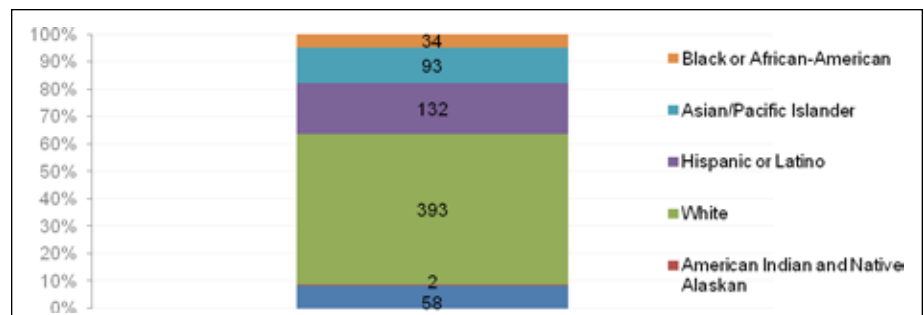
Source: Santa Clara County, Social Services Agency, Department of Aging and Adult Services.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGE:

• **At the workplace, in our neighborhoods, in our schools and in our homes, women and girls should be safe.**

• **Violence against women and girls is epidemic and support for victims and families must be addressed in all policy areas including medical and mental health services, shelter services, safe temporary and affordable permanent housing, parenting support, education, and job training.**

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DATA SOURCES

Demographics	Current and Project Population	US Census Bureau California Department of Finance
	Household Composition	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (custom analysis)
	Language	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (custom analysis)
	Women Caregivers	Survey Research Policy Institute, Silicon Valley Pulse Survey
Education	Kindergarten Readiness	Applied Survey Research (custom analysis)
	Third Grade Reading	California Department of Education, Dataquest
	Developmental Assets	California Healthy Kids Survey (retrieved from KidsData.org) Project Cornerstone report, 2011
	High School Graduation	Santa Clara County Office of Education (custom analysis)
	Bachelor's Degrees Conferred	US Department of Education US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey* (custom analysis)
	Education Attainment	US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey* (custom analysis)
Ecomonics	Labor Force Participation	US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey* (custom analysis)
	Occupational Employment and Wages	US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey* (custom analysis)
	Employment in Green and STEM fields	US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey* (custom analysis)
	Women-owned Businesses	US Census Bureau, *Survey of Business Owners*
	Household Income	US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey* (custom analysis)
	Poverty	US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey* (custom analysis)
	Self-Sufficiency	Insight Center for Economic Development and US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey* (custom analysis)
Health	Health Insurance Coverage	Santa Clara County Public Health Department, *2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey*
	Birth Rate	California Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics
	Health Status	Santa Clara County Public Health Department, *2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey*
	Obesity	Santa Clara County Public Health Department, *2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey* California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)
	Preventive Screening	California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)
	Chronic Diseases	Santa Clara County Public Health Department, *2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey*
Violence and Crime	Child Abuse and Neglect	UC Berkeley Center for Social Services Research
	School Safety	California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)
	Domestic Violence	California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; California Health Interview Survey (CHIS); Domestic Violence Advocacy Consortium of Santa Clara County; Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council
	Sexual Assault	California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center
	Juvenile Justice	Santa Clara County Probation
	Arrests	California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center
	Adult Protective Services	Santa Clara County Social Services Agency

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