

San Joaquin County Head Start Community Needs Assessment

Prepared for the
San Joaquin County Board
of Supervisors
222 East Weber
Stockton, California

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Introduction

Head Start grantee agencies are required to conduct a comprehensive Community Assessment once every three years. The purpose of the Community Assessment is to collect data related to the needs of and resources available to Head Start and Early Head Start children and families. The Community Assessment is also used to inform the Head Start planning process, utilizing data to improve services for Head Start children and their families.

The Head Start regulation on Eligibility, Recruitment, Selection, Enrollment, and Attendance in Head Start, 45 CFR 1305.3(c), specifies that the Community Assessment collect and analyze the following information:

- The demographic make-up of Head Start eligible children including number, location, and racial/ethnic distribution.
- Other child care programs that serve Head Start eligible children.
- The number of children four years of age or younger with disabilities and the resources available to them.
- Data regarding the education, health, nutrition, and social service needs of Head Start eligible children.
- The education, health, nutrition, and social service needs of Head Start eligible children, as defined by their families.
- The availability and accessibility of community resources for Head Start eligible children.

Overview of the Community Assessment

The San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors' Head Start Program contracted with Harder+Company Community Research (Harder+Company), a California-based research and consulting firm, to plan and implement the 2009 San Joaquin County Head Start Community Assessment. In seeking to respond to the requirements specified above, Harder+Company conducted a thorough review and analysis of secondary data, including Head Start program data, and developed and implemented a Parent Survey. In this approach, the quantitative data is supplemented by the unique perspectives of Head Start/Early Head Start eligible parents, thereby providing a richer picture of the child development and social service needs in San Joaquin County.

Secondary Data

Secondary data were collected from a variety of sources including the U.S. Census Bureau, the California Department of Finance, the California Department of Public Health Services (Vital Statistics), the California Health Interview Survey, and the San Joaquin Head Start Program Information Report. Additionally, in order to conduct more complex analyses of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2007 American Community Survey, the one percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) was extracted from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), a project of the Minnesota Population Center.¹ These data were then imported into an analytical

¹ Steven Ruggles, Matthew Sobek, Trent Alexander, Catherine A. Fitch, Ronald Goeken, Patricia Kelly Hall, Miriam King, and Chad Ronnander. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 4.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Population Center [producer and distributor], 2008. These data were accessed on April 12, 2009.

software program, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), for analysis. All data sources are cited individually throughout the report.

Primary Data

The Parent Survey was designed by Harder+Company with input from Head Start Program staff and the Head Start Child Development Council (HSCDC)² Executive Director. The survey was brief (two pages) and included questions about current preschool/child care needs, barriers to obtaining preschool/child care, health and social service needs, satisfaction with Head Start/Early Head Start, and information on race/ethnicity, language, and mobility.³ The survey took about 10 to 15 minutes to complete and was available in English and Spanish. Head Start/Early Head Start center staff were available to assist families with low literacy levels.

The surveys were distributed to a convenience sample of Head Start/Early Head Start sites (n=25) in April 2009. In an effort to collect responses from a geographically representative sample, surveys were distributed to centers in each of the areas of the county (e.g. Stockton, Tracy, Lodi, Manteca, Escalon, Lathrop, and French Camp). For each participating Head Start/Early Head Start center, parents who completed the survey were entered into a raffle to win a \$5 gift card. A total of 126 surveys were returned from nine of the 25 sites.

The HSCDC also conducted a parent survey in 2009. The survey was administered to all Head Start/Early Head Start parents and collected information about child care and health care needs. A total of 647 surveys (91 Early Head Start and 556 Head Start) had been entered at the time of this report and where applicable, the findings have been included.⁴

Organization of This Report

This report presents the findings from the analysis of the data collected using the methods noted above. The first section provides a brief overview of the Head Start program in San Joaquin County, including the number and locations of Head Start sites. The following section relies primarily on secondary data to illustrate the current demographic trends in the county. The next section looks at supply and demand and includes a special focus on the resulting gaps in child care for children ages 0 to 4 and their families including a comparison of the Head Start eligible population to the Head Start population being served. A review of the child care needs of children with special needs follows. The proceeding section illustrates the health, nutrition, and social service needs of Head Start eligible children and their families, and includes data from secondary sources as well as data collected from Head Start families. The final section summarizes the community resources available to Head Start eligible children and their families.

² The HSCDC was incorporated in 1974, a single-purpose, multi-funded, nonprofit agency providing Head Start and child care services to over 5,000 families in San Joaquin County. HSCDC is headquartered in Stockton, California, and operates approximately 65 child care centers throughout the county, both alone and in partnership with other community organizations.

³ See Appendix A for the survey and a list of the sites that participated.

⁴ See Appendix B for a list of sites that were included in this report. It should be noted that at the time of this report, not all of the survey data had been entered, and as such data were only reported for a sub-set of the parents.

Overview of San Joaquin County Head Start

Head Start has been providing services to children and families in San Joaquin County since 1974. In February 2005, the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors re-affirmed its role as the grantee for the federal Head Start grant. Program services are provided by the Head Start Child Development Council, Inc., the County's single delegate agency.

As the sole delegate agency, the Head Start Child Development Council currently provides both center and home-based services to 2,971 children and families (2,631 Head Start and 340 Early Head Start). Currently there are a total of 62 Head Start centers located throughout ten of the county's cities (see Exhibit 1).

Head Start Services

Head Start services are provided in part-day (four hours daily) center-based programs and full-day centers on high school and elementary school campuses that operate on a traditional school calendar, and in full-day/full-year centers with partner agencies providing services from three to six hours daily. The program also offers home-based programs (one visit weekly for 34 visits annually).

The program is currently using the Head Start Assessment and Planning System (HAPS), a locally designed curriculum based on an integrated model.

Early Head Start Services

Early Head Start services are provided in part-day (three and one-half-hours daily) center-based programs and full-day centers on high school and elementary school campuses that operate on a traditional school calendar year, and in full-day/full-year centers with partner agencies providing services from three to six hours daily. The program also offers home-based programs (one visit weekly for 44 visits annually) and a combination option for infants (two days weekly center based activities for an average of 72 days annually and three home visits monthly for 26 visits annually) and for toddlers (three days weekly center based activities for an average of 108 classroom days annually and two home visits monthly for 17 visits annually).

Children and families receive home visits in order to orient them to Head Start. Additionally, children and families are invited to the classroom for a small group orientation to the daily routine and the classroom environment. This also helps promote parents' participation in the classroom.

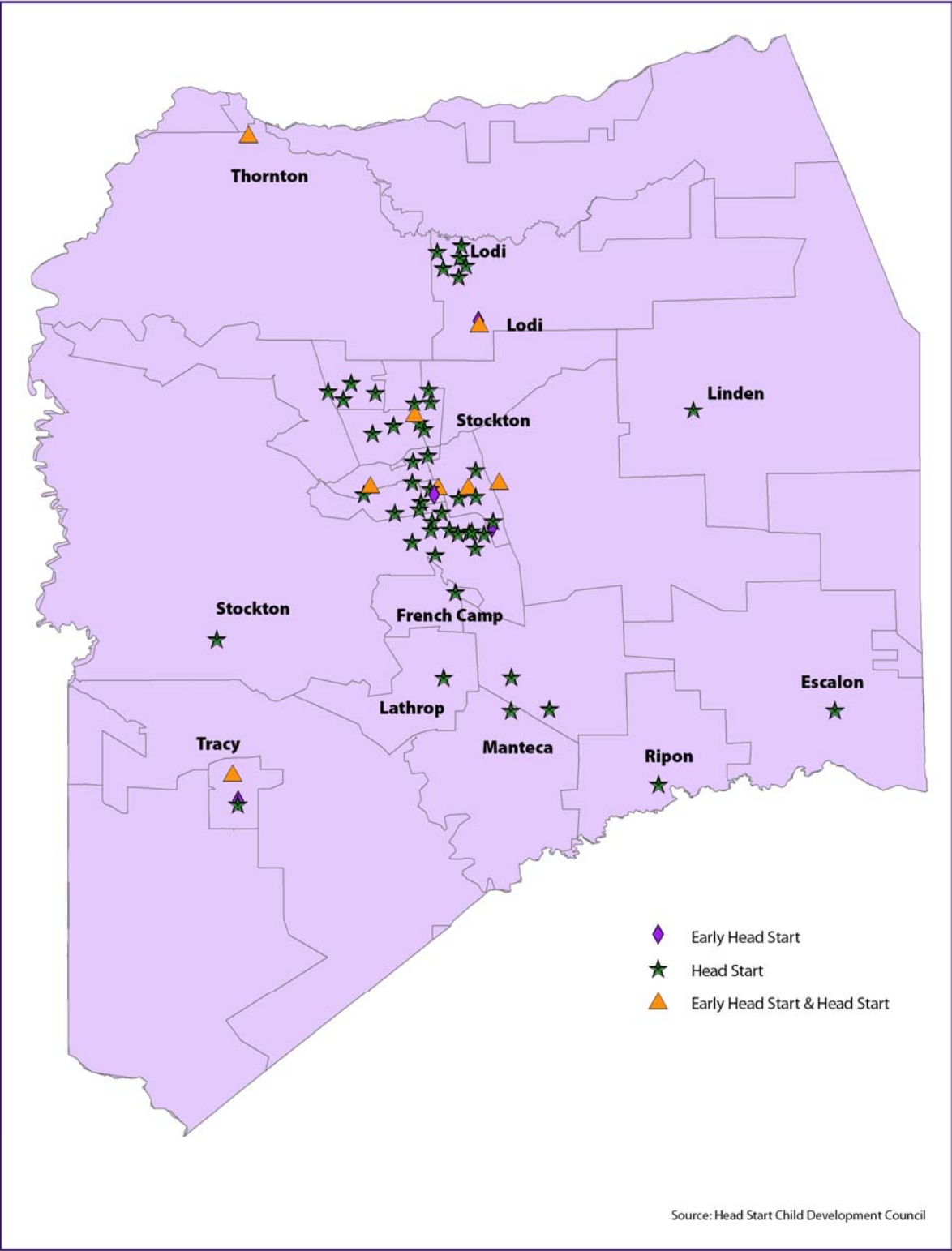
The Early Head Start curriculum being utilized for infants and toddlers is based on the Creative Curriculum, which emphasizes the concept of responsive care. Early Head Start also utilizes the HAPS curriculum model.

Head Start Eligible Definition⁵

- **For the purposes of this report, children were considered Head Start eligible if they were four years of age or younger and if they were living below 100% of the federal poverty level.**

⁵ It should be noted that this is not the sole eligibility criteria for participation in the Head Start program; rather this is the best criteria available to estimate the Head Start eligible population and to describe the Head Start eligible population when utilizing secondary data sources that have confined variables.

Exhibit 1. San Joaquin County Head Start Sites, 2008-2009



Socio-Demographics of San Joaquin County

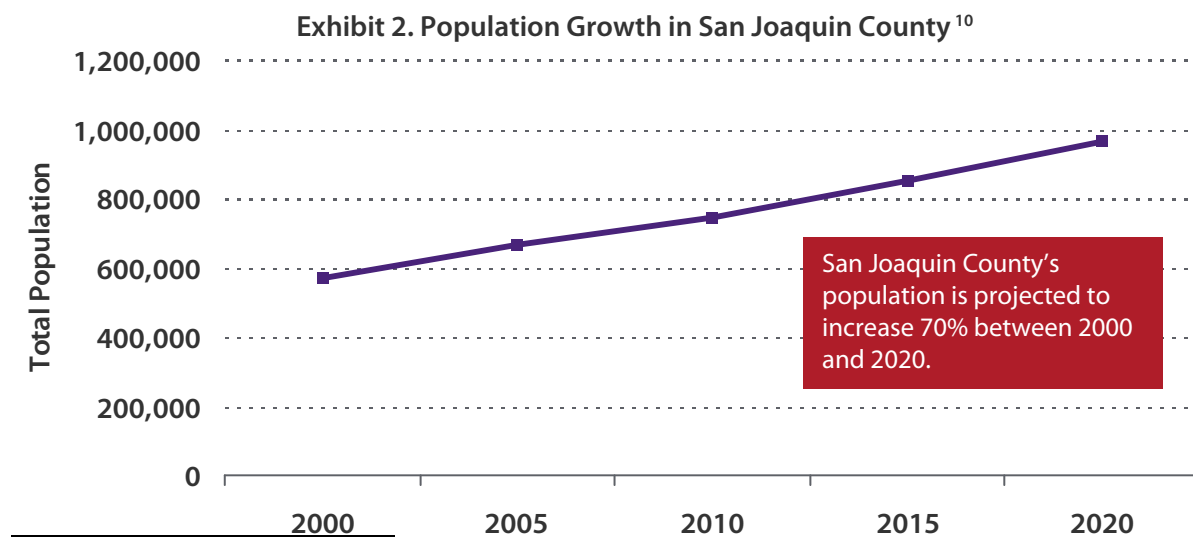
To meet the specific and unique needs of children and families in San Joaquin County, it is important to first understand the current demographic trends. This section presents secondary data to provide an overview of the socio-demographic make-up of the county with an emphasis on indicators most important for Head Start planning purposes—population change, poverty rates, and birth rates.

Population Growth and Distribution

Population Growth

According to Department of Finance estimates, San Joaquin County was home to 685,660 people in 2008.⁶ Between 2000 and 2008, San Joaquin County's population grew 24 percent (compared to 12 percent in California).⁶ The greatest increases occurred between 2000 and 2004. The county's population growth during that time can be attributed mostly to migration of new residents (both domestic and international) over natural increases.⁷ In recent years however, net domestic migration has decreased dramatically in San Joaquin County. This is due mostly to the loss of residents to other states and to neighboring counties to the north, east, and south, rather than a decline in domestic in-migration.⁸ In fact, in 2008, the county's population increases can be attributed primarily to natural increases (85 percent) rather than migration (15 percent).⁷

Projections suggest that the county's population will continue to grow at an average of about three percent per year between 2007 and 2020—continuing to grow faster than California.⁹ As shown in Exhibit 2 below, the population will reach nearly a million by 2020. This means that San Joaquin County's population will have increased by 70 percent in 20 years (2000 to 2020).



⁶ State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-2008, with 2000 Benchmark. Sacramento, California, May 2008.

⁷ California Department of Finance, Population Estimates and Components of Change by County, July 1, 2000-2008. Sacramento, California, December 2008.

⁸ Regional Analyst, May 2008. San Joaquin County Migration, Who Moved In and Who Moved Out.

<http://www.sjog.org/docs/pdf/Census%20Data/regional-analyst-newsletter-may08.pdf>

⁹ Percent increase through 2020 calculated using California Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.

¹⁰ California Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.

Geographic Distribution of the Population

Exhibit 3 shows that the majority of people live in Stockton, followed by the city's unincorporated areas, Tracy, Manteca, and Lodi. Since 2000, the population growth has been the largest in Lathrop, Ripon, Tracy, and Manteca. In fact, Lathrop's population percent change of 67 percent from 2000 to 2008 ranks 17th out of 478 California cities and Ripon ranked 32nd.¹² Much of the earlier growth in these areas (peaking in 2001), can be attributed to the surge in domestic migration from the bay area.¹³ These areas were desirable because of their proximity to the bay, and more importantly, because housing was less expensive.

Exhibit 3. San Joaquin County Population Change by City, 2000-2008¹¹

City	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change 00-08
Escalon	5,963	6,150	6,394	6,611	6,690	6,897	7,012	7,041	7,131	20%
Lathrop	10,445	10,822	11,644	12,116	12,508	12,810	14,558	16,358	17,429	67%
Lodi	57,011	58,342	59,775	60,851	61,737	62,330	62,534	62,934	63,362	11%
Manteca	49,255	51,648	55,281	57,500	60,148	61,790	63,413	64,596	66,451	35%
Ripon	10,158	10,674	11,231	11,645	12,365	13,211	13,844	14,467	14,915	47%
Stockton	243,771	249,046	255,208	262,506	271,005	278,776	284,626	287,677	289,927	19%
Tracy	56,929	61,103	66,014	70,006	74,621	78,133	80,095	80,592	81,548	43%
Unincorporated	130,066	132,192	133,699	135,242	135,897	138,113	139,075	141,798	144,897	11%
County Total	563,598	579,977	599,246	616,477	634,971	652,060	665,157	675,463	685,660	22%
California	33,873,086	34,430,970	35,063,959	35,652,700	36,199,342	36,675,346	37,114,598	37,559,440	38,049,462	12%

¹¹ State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-2008, with 2000 Benchmark. Sacramento, California, May 2008.

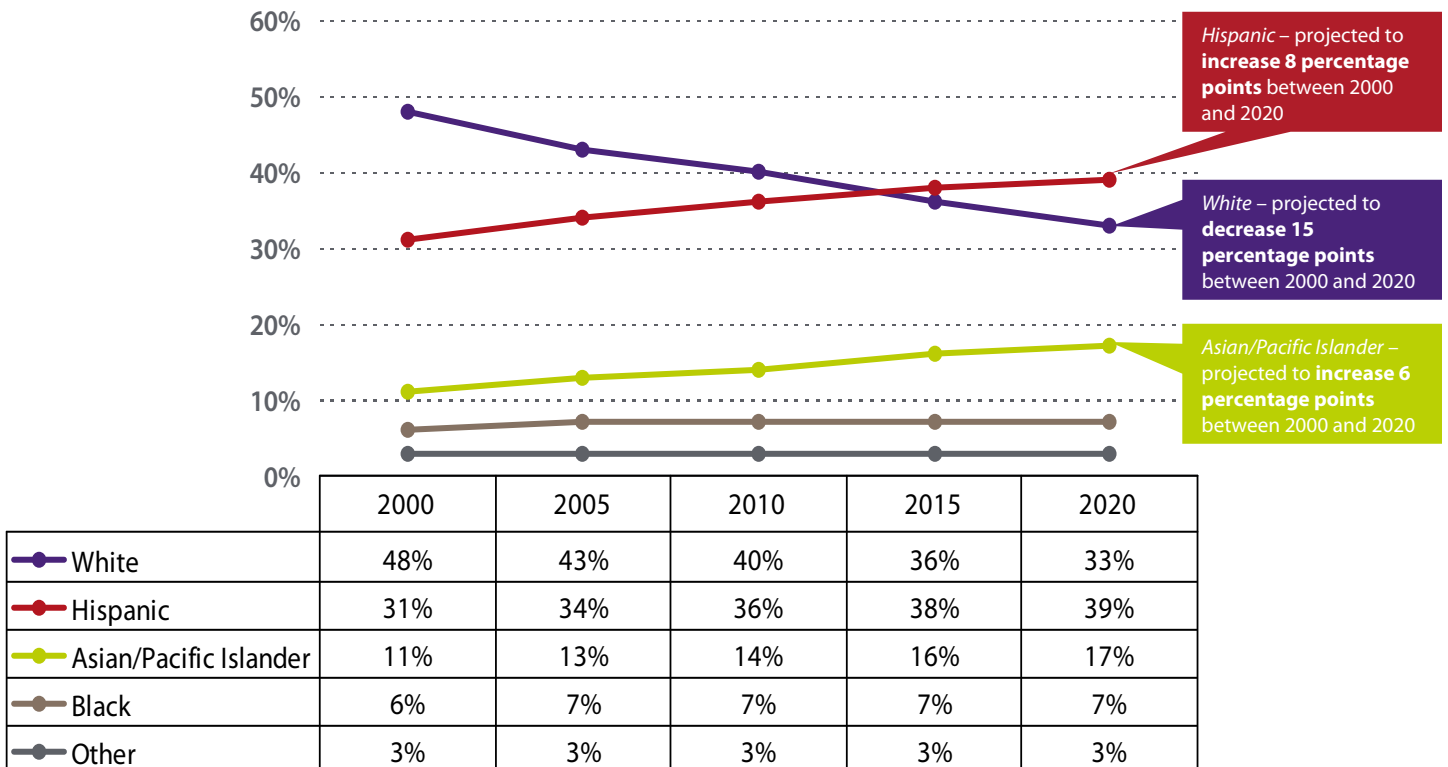
¹² State of California, Department of Finance, January 2008 Cities and Counties Ranked by Size, Numeric, and Percent Change. Sacramento, California, May 2008.

¹³ Regional Analyst, May 2008. San Joaquin County Migration, Who Moved In and Who Moved Out. <http://www.sjcog.org/docs/pdf/Census%20Data/regional-analyst-newsletter-may08.pdf>

Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the Population

Exhibit 4 shows that the racial/ethnic composition of the county is changing. While Whites accounted for almost half of the population in 2000, this has been declining in recent years and is projected to decrease 15 percentage points from 2000 and 2020. Conversely, the Hispanic population is steadily increasing and by 2015, the Hispanic population will surpass Whites as the largest racial/ethnic group in the county. Further, while Asian's accounted for about ten percent of the population in 2000, this is estimated to increase to 16 percent in 2015.

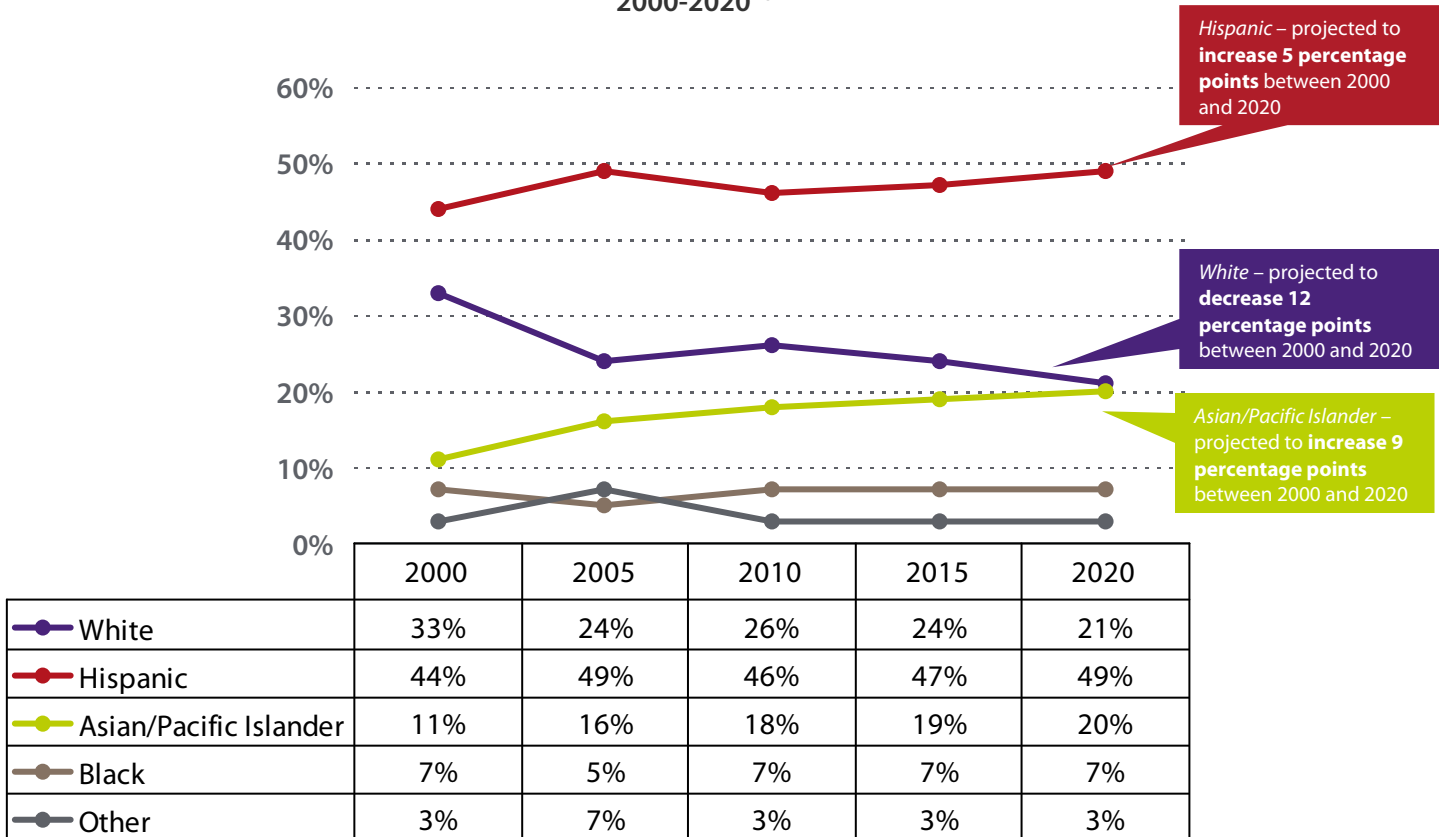
Exhibit 4. Changes in Race/Ethnicity, San Joaquin County, 2000-2020 ¹⁴



¹⁴ State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.

When looking at the racial/ethnic composition of the child population ages 0-4, we see the same general trend; the White population is declining, the Hispanic and Asian populations are growing and the Black population remains steady. The difference between the 0-4 population and the overall county population however, is that Hispanics already outnumbered Whites as of 2000.

Exhibit 5. Changes in Race/Ethnicity, San Joaquin County Children 0-4, 2000-2020¹⁵



The following exhibit shows the race/ethnicity distribution by zip code in San Joaquin County. As shown, the racial/ethnic composition of the county varies greatly by zip code.

¹⁵ State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.

Exhibit 6. Race/Ethnicity Distribution by Zip Code, San Joaquin County, 2000 ¹⁶

Zip Code	Asian/PI	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
95202	12%	14%	44%	25%	6%
95203	11%	9%	44%	31%	5%
95204	10%	4%	27%	54%	6%
95205	8%	8%	58%	21%	5%
95206	18%	15%	51%	12%	4%
95207	19%	10%	24%	43%	5%
95209	19%	9%	18%	50%	5%
95210	36%	12%	24%	23%	5%
95212	8%	2%	17%	69%	4%
95215	4%	4%	41%	47%	4%
95219	12%	7%	16%	60%	4%
95220	3%	1%	19%	74%	3%
95227	2%	0%	12%	84%	2%
95230	1%	2%	30%	64%	4%
95231	6%	11%	43%	37%	3%
95236	1%	1%	26%	71%	2%
95237	2%	0%	24%	71%	3%
95240	5%	0%	34%	57%	4%
95242	5%	0%	13%	78%	3%
95258	4%	0%	21%	71%	4%
95320	1%	0%	23%	73%	3%
95330	13%	4%	38%	39%	6%
95336	3%	2%	24%	66%	5%
95337	4%	3%	27%	63%	4%
95361	1%	0%	17%	78%	3%
95366	1%	0%	19%	76%	3%
95376	7%	6%	27%	55%	4%
95385	1%	1%	43%	50%	5%
95632	3%	1%	30%	63%	4%
95686	3%	2%	59%	32%	4%
95690	8%	1%	44%	44%	4%

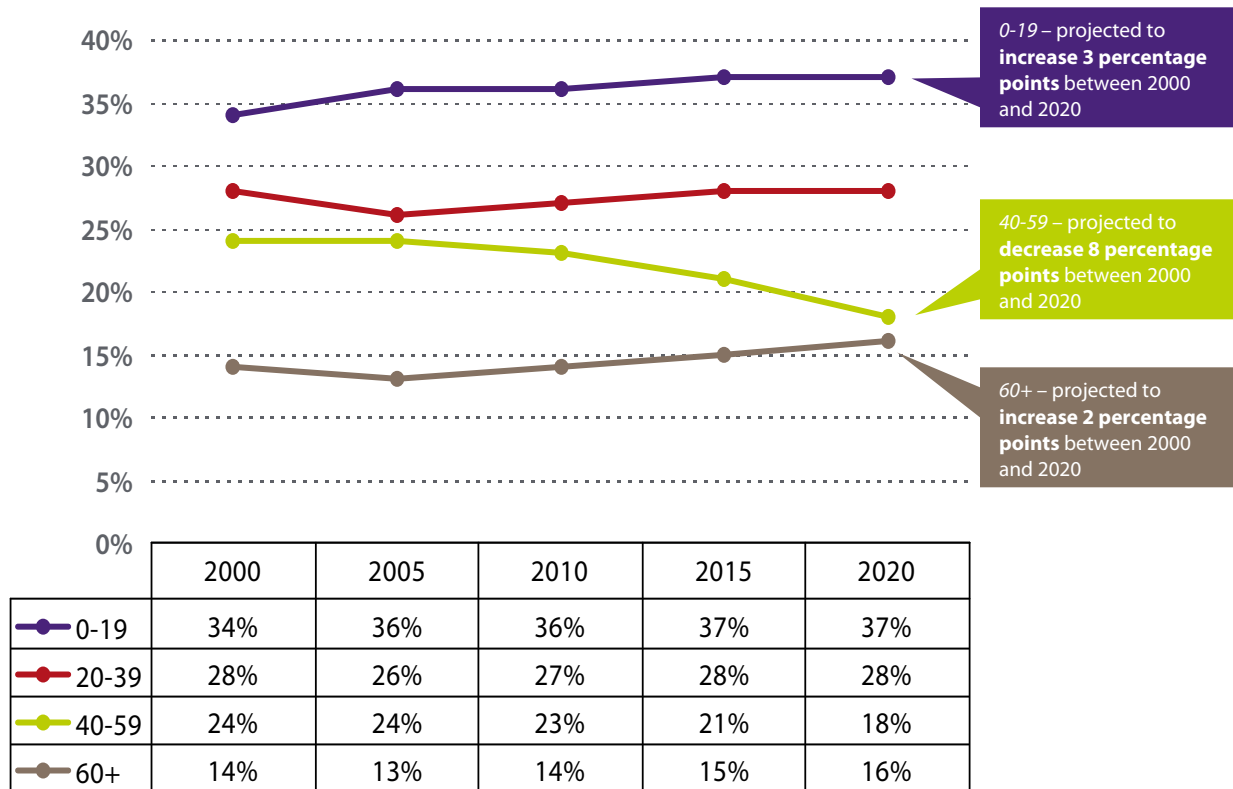
¹⁶ 2000 U.S. Census Bureau

Age Distribution

The population in the county is considerably younger than other regions in the country because of the county's high birth rate and migration—the majority of domestic in-migrants and international migrants are under the age of 40 (nearly 75 percent and 80 percent respectively).¹⁷

Exhibit 7 shows that in San Joaquin County, the percentage of the population ages 0–19 is projected to increase slightly from 2005 to 2020 and will continue to account for the largest proportion of the population. The percentage of the population 60 years of age and older is also projected to increase, while the county's adult population, ages 40–59, is estimated to decrease.

Exhibit 7. Changes in Age Composition, San Joaquin County, 2000-2020¹⁸

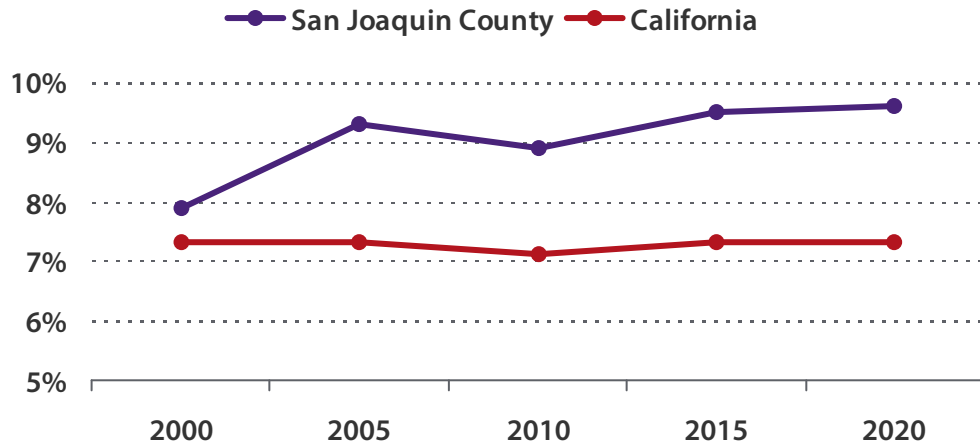


¹⁷ Regional Analyst, May 2008. San Joaquin County Migration, Who Moved In and Who Moved Out. <http://www.sjcog.org/docs/pdf/Census%20Data/regional-analyst-newsletter-may08.pdf>

¹⁸ State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.

Exhibit 8 shows the population projections for the county’s child population ages 0-4. As shown, in 2000 there were 45,455 children 0-4, making up eight percent of the population. Population projections suggest that the number of children 0-4 in the county will be 92,991 in 2020, an increase of 105 percent from 2000. This trend is very different than what is projected at the state level where the percent of the population ages 0-4 remains steady through 2020.

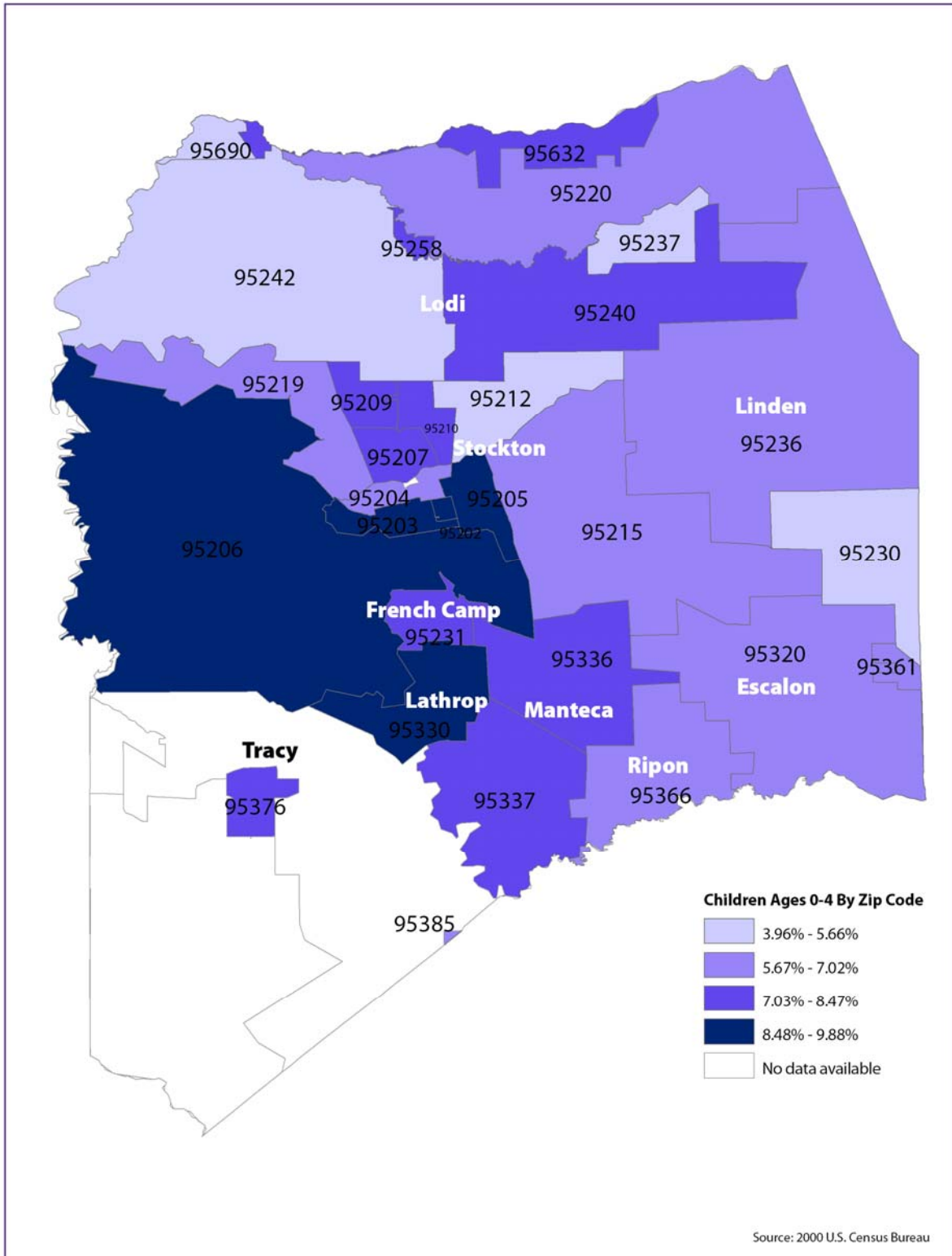
Exhibit 8. Percent of Population Aged 0-4, San Joaquin County and California, 2000-2020¹⁹



The following map shows the percentage of the population ages 0-4 by zip code area based on the 2000 U.S. Census. The zip codes with the highest proportion of children are shown in dark blue while the zip codes with the lowest proportion of children are shown in light blue. The following zip code areas in Stockton account for the highest percentages of children ages 0-4: 95202, 95203, 95205 and 95206. Lathrop has an equally high percentage of children 0-4.

¹⁹ State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.

Exhibit 9. Percent of the Population Ages 0-4 by Zip Code Area San Joaquin County, 2000²⁰



²⁰ The U.S. Census Bureau uses zip code tabulation areas (ZCTA's) as approximate area representations of the U.S. Postal Services zip code services areas. It should be noted that not all zip code areas are assigned ZCTA's. Further some ZCTA's represent water features or land areas that are unassigned and do not contain population data.

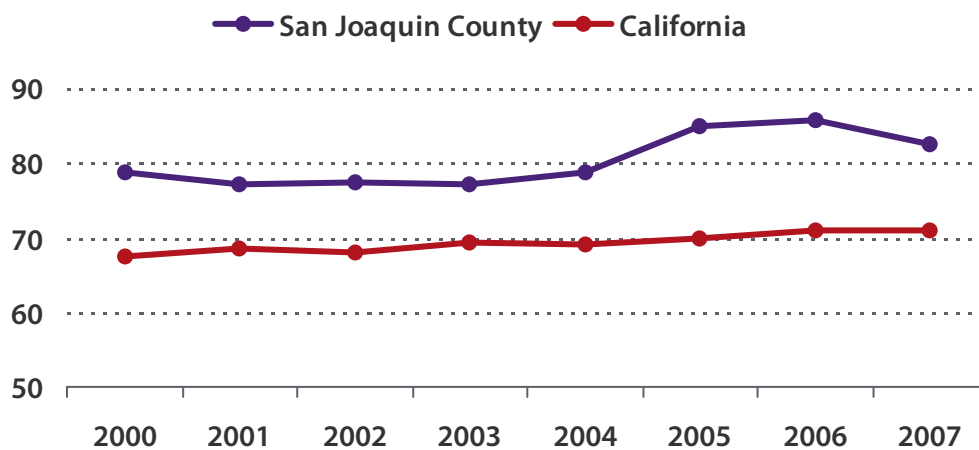
Birth Data

Birth Rate

In 2000, San Joaquin County had 9,603 live births and in 2015 it is estimated that there will be 15,138 live births—an increase of 58 percent. Two factors are contributing to this increase, the county’s youthful population—40 percent of the county’s female population in 2015 will be of childbearing age (15-44), and the county’s Latina population—Latinas will make up 39 percent of the county’s female population of child bearing age in 2015.

Exhibit 10 shows the birth rate in San Joaquin County compared to California. As shown, while the county’s birth rate decreased from 2006 to 2007 it remains consistently higher than that of California (83 versus 71 per 1,000 women in 2007, respectively). As mentioned previously, the county’s high birth rate contributes to the county’s large percentage of the population in younger age groups, among other implications for the county’s economy and infrastructure.

Exhibit 10. Birth Rate per 1,000 Women, Ages 15-44, San Joaquin County and California²¹



Teen Births

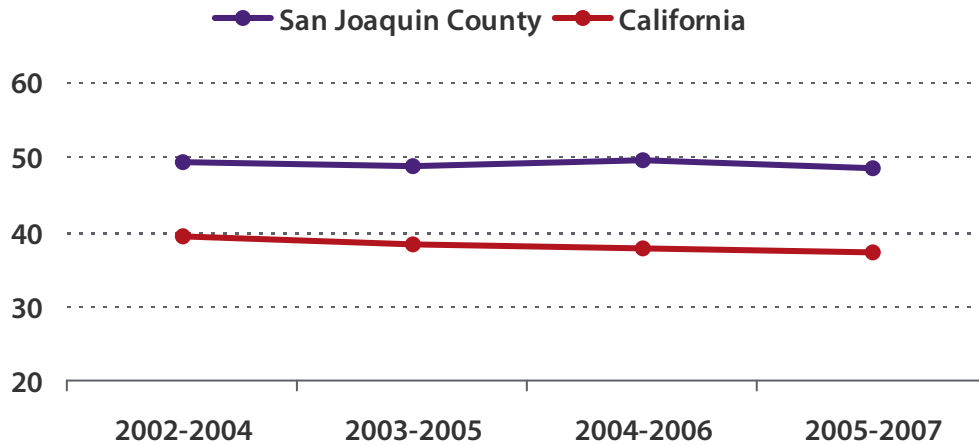
While teen births in California are at their lowest level recorded by the state, teen pregnancy is still considered a serious social problem. This is especially true for the San Joaquin Valley region where teen birth rates are higher than any other region within California (69 per 1,000 females ages 15-19).

Exhibit 11 shows the three-year average birth rates to teens ages 15-19 in San Joaquin County and California. As shown, the rates in both San Joaquin County and California are declining; however rates in San Joaquin County have remained consistently higher than the state. In fact, the teen birth rate in San Joaquin County currently ranks 49 out of 58 counties, meaning that 48 counties have a lower teen birth rate than San Joaquin County.²²

²¹ Author’s calculations based on California Department of Public Health, Birth Statistical Data, Vital Statistics Query System. State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age Sex Detail, 2000-2025. July 2007.

²² California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009.

Exhibit 11. Three-Year Average Birth Rate per 1,000 Teens, Ages 15-19²³



Also of interest is the percentage of births to teens ages 15-19. In San Joaquin County, the percentage of births to teens has decreased from 14 percent in 2000 to 12 percent in 2007.²⁴ This compares to California where the percentage of births to teens has remained the same from 2000 to 2007 but still remains lower than San Joaquin County (ten percent in 2000 and 2007).

Teen births by race/ethnicity

Teen birth rates in California vary by racial/ethnic group, with Latinas, African Americans, and American Indians having relatively high birth rates, and Asians and Whites having relatively low teen birth rates. In fact, Latinas account for 41 percent of all teens in California yet two of every three babies born to teens are born to Latinas.²⁵ This disparity in teen births rates by race/ethnicity is similar in San Joaquin County. While Latinas ages 15-19 comprised 36 percent of the county's population in 2007, they accounted for 59 percent of teen births. Conversely while Whites comprised 39 percent of the population ages 15-19, they accounted for only 17 percent of the births.²⁴

Teen births by geographic location

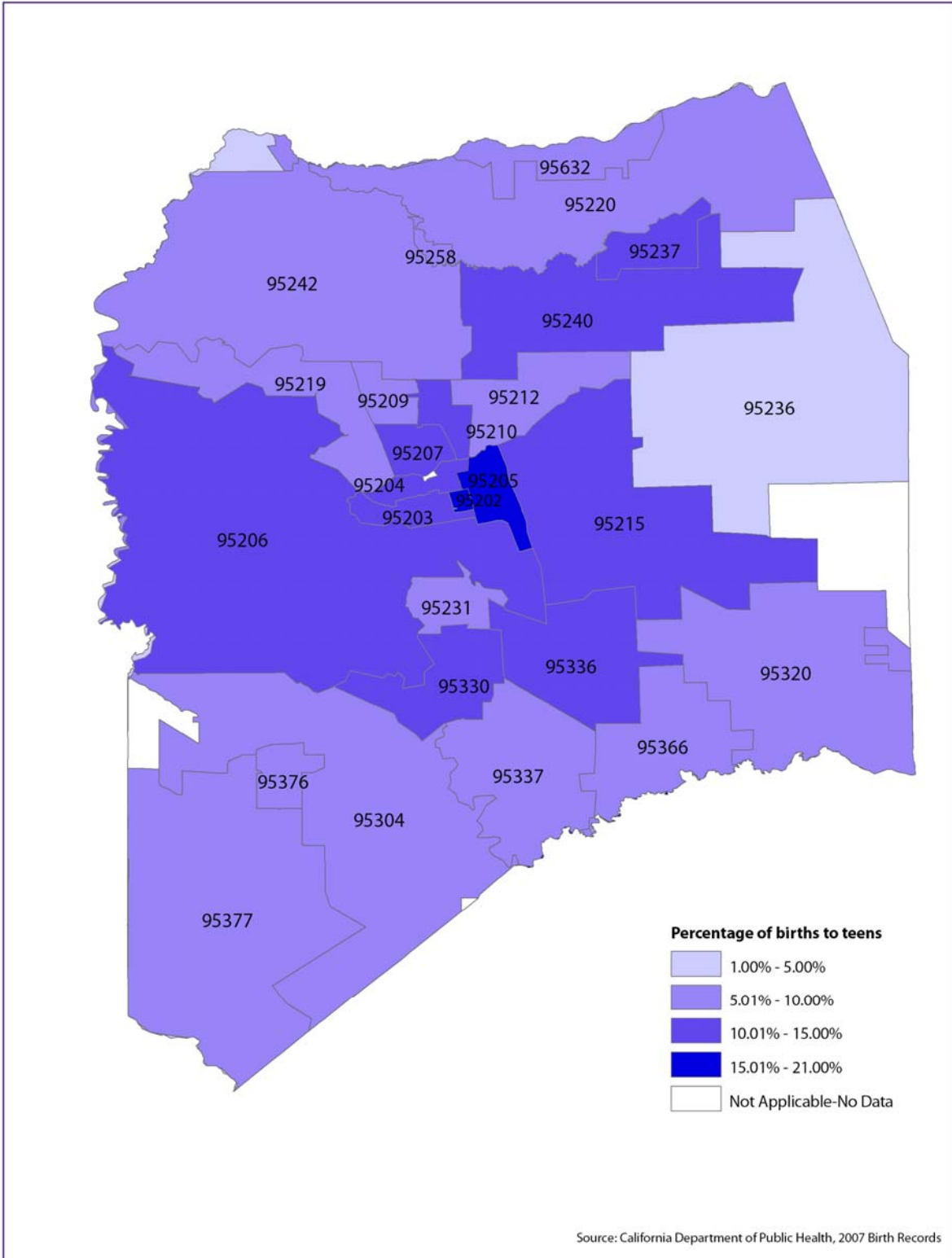
The following map shows the percentage of births to teens by zip code area. The zip codes with the highest percentage of births to teens are shown in dark blue while the zip codes with the lowest percentage of births to teens are shown in light blue. As can be seen, Stockton accounts for the largest proportion of teen births with 21 percent and 17 percent of births to teens in zip codes 95202 and 95205, respectively. These are much higher than the percentage of births to teens countywide (12 percent).

²³ California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009.

²⁴ Author's calculations based on California Department of Public Health, Birth Statistical Data, Vital Statistics Query System. State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age Sex Detail, 2000-2025. July 2007.

²⁵ Johnson, Hans P. "Maternity Before Maturity: Teen Birth Rates in California," California Counts, Vol. 4, No. 3, Public Policy Institute of California, San Francisco, California, 2003.

Exhibit 12. Percentage of Births to Teens, San Joaquin County by Zip Code, 2007



Medi-Cal Births

While Medi-Cal has a higher income qualification than Head Start, births paid for by Medi-Cal can be considered a good indicator of the future eligible Head Start population. Births paid for by Medi-Cal accounted for about half of all births in the county in 2005 (Exhibit 13). Of those, teens ages 15-19 represented about 17 percent, yet they only comprised 11 percent of the births.²⁶

Exhibit 13. Percentage of Births Paid by Medi-Cal in San Joaquin County and California²⁷

Medical Deliveries	2000 %(n)	2005 %(n)
San Joaquin County	55% (4,524)	51% (5,884)
California	42% (224,405)	46% (251,926)

Employment and Income

The median household income in San Joaquin County is \$52,470—lower than that of California. It should be noted, however, that the median household income increased in the county at the same rate as California between 2000 and 2007. Additionally, Californians, on average, earned a little over \$6,000 more than residents living in San Joaquin County. Over the last seven years, personal income has increased 30 percent in the county compared to 26 percent in California.

Exhibit 14. Income Levels in San Joaquin County and California²⁸

Income		
Median Household Income in 1999	2000	2007
San Joaquin County	41,282	52,470
California	47,493	59,948
Personal Income in 1999	2000	2007
San Joaquin County	17,365	22,559
California	22,711	28,678

Exhibit 15 shows that the unemployment rate in San Joaquin County declined by about one percent each year from 2004 to 2006 but began to increase again in 2007. The annual average unemployment rate in 2008 was ten percent in San Joaquin County. Further, preliminary data from the Employment Development Department report that the unemployment rate in March 2009 was 16 percent in the county and 12 percent in California.

²⁶ Author's calculations of percentage of teen births based on California Department of Public Health, Birth Statistical Data, Vital Statistics Query System. State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age Sex Detail, 2000-2025. July 2007.

²⁷ California Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics and Vital Records Birth File; California Department of Health Services, Medical Care Statistics Section, Medi-Cal/Vital Records Linked File 2005 and Medi-Cal paid claims.

²⁸ 2000 U.S. Census and 2007 American Community Survey.

Exhibit 15. Unemployment Rate, Annual Averages in San Joaquin County and California²⁹

Unemployment	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
San Joaquin County	9%	8%	7%	8%	10%
California	6%	5%	5%	5%	7%

Poverty

The percentage of the total population living in poverty has decreased over time for both the county and California as a whole (Exhibit 16). In San Joaquin County, 14 percent of the population was living below the poverty level in 2007, accounting for 88,357 people.³⁰

Exhibit 16. Percent of Population Whose Income in the Previous Year was Below the Poverty Level, San Joaquin County and California³¹

Poverty	2000	2007
San Joaquin County	18%	14%
California	14%	12%

Poverty Distribution by Age

Children represent a disproportionate share of those living in poverty in the United States.³² In San Joaquin County, 22 percent of children ages 0-4 were living in poverty (less than 100 percent of the FPL) in 2007, yet they comprised only eight percent of the county's population.³⁰

Exhibit 17 shows the number of children ages 0-2 and 3-4 living in poverty in San Joaquin County. As shown, children ages 0-2 are more likely to be living in poverty compared to children ages 3-4.

Exhibit 17. Children Ages 0-4 by Percentage of Federal Poverty Level, San Joaquin County³⁰

Poverty	Less than 100% of FPL	100 to 199% of FPL	200 to 299% of FPL	300% of FPL and higher
Birth to Age 2	6,942	10,282	4,786	10,272
Ages 3-4	4,987	5,035	3,471	6,263
Total	11,929	15,317	8,257	16,535

²⁹ The Employment Development Department. Historical Data for Unemployment Rate and Labor Force (Not Seasonally Adjusted) in California and San Joaquin County.

³⁰ As calculated from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2007 American Community Survey 1% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). Accessed from IPUMS on April 12th, 2009.

³¹ 2000 U.S. Census, 2007 American Community Survey.

³² The National Poverty Center. Accessed at: <http://www.npc.umich.edu/poverty/#4>.

Poverty Distribution by Race/Ethnicity and Age

The poverty rate varies substantially by race/ethnicity in the United States, and this is also true for San Joaquin County.³² As shown in Exhibit 18, more than half of the county's population living in poverty was Latino, yet they only accounted for 37 percent of the population. Conversely, Whites account for 40 percent of the county's population, yet only 20 percent of the population are living in poverty.

For children ages 0-4, the proportion of Latino children living in poverty more closely matches the racial/ethnic distribution (57 percent in poverty versus 53 percent of the total child population). However, while only 12 percent of the children living in poverty are White, 25 percent of the population is White, and while 20 percent of the children living in poverty are Black, only ten percent of the child population is Black.

Exhibit 18. Percent of Population Whose Income in the Previous Year was Below the Poverty Level by Race/Ethnicity and Age, San Joaquin County³³

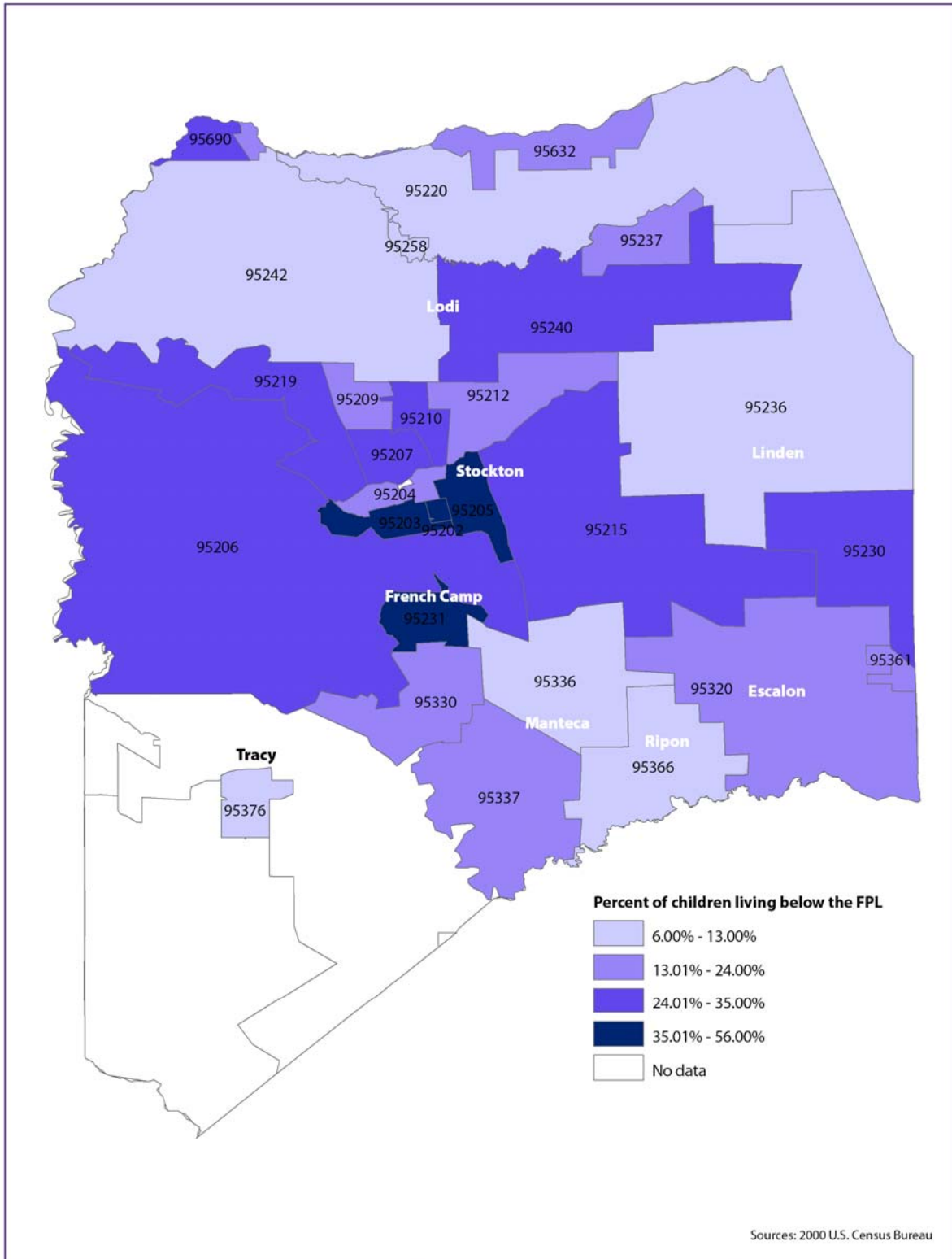
Poverty	All Ages	0-4 years
American Indian/Alaska Native	<1%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	13%	11%
Black/African American	15%	20%
Latino	52%	57%
Other	<1%	0%
White	20%	12%

Poverty Distribution by Geographic Location

The following map shows the percentage of families whose income was below the federal poverty level in 1999 by zip code area. The zip codes with the largest percentage of the population living in poverty are shown in dark blue while the zip codes with the lowest proportion of the population living in poverty are shown in light blue. As can be seen, the zip code areas with the largest percent of the population living in poverty are in Stockton (95202, 95203, 95205, 95206, and 95210). French Camp (95231) also has a large percent of the population living in poverty. More recent data are not available at the zip code level; however data analyzed from the 2007 American Community Survey accessed from IPUMS show that in 2007, Stockton accounted for 58 percent of the population in poverty, yet it comprised only 43 percent of the total population. Further, Stockton accounts for 62 percent of the children ages 0-4 living in poverty yet only 44 percent of children ages 0-4 live there.

³³ As calculated from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2007 American Community Survey 1% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). Accessed from IPUMS on April 12, 2009.

Exhibit 19. Percentage of Children Living Below the Federal Poverty Level
 San Joaquin County, 1999³⁴



³⁴ The U.S. Census Bureau uses zip code tabulation areas (ZCTA's) as approximate area representations of the U.S. Postal Services zip code services areas. It should be noted that not all zip code areas are assigned ZCTA's. Further some ZCTA's represent water features or land areas that are unassigned and do not contain population data.

Summary of the Data

- + The San Joaquin County population is growing twice as fast as California and will nearly reach the one million mark by 2020 (percent change of 70 percent from 2000 to 2020).
- + Population growth has been the greatest in Lathrop, Ripon, Tracy, and Manteca.
- + The racial/ethnic composition of the county is changing with the Hispanic and Asian population growing and the White population declining. Hispanics will outnumber Whites by 2015 and will comprise 38 percent of the population.
- + The population ages 0-4 will double in size by 2020, increasing from 45,455 in 2000 to 92,991 in 2020. This trend is different than what is seen at the state where the population ages 0-4 remains steady through 2020.
- + The county's birth rate declined in 2007, but remains higher than California.
- + San Joaquin County ranks 49th out of 58 counties in regards to teen birth rates. The 2005-2007 three-year average birth rate was 49 per 1,000 women ages 15-19 compared to 37 for California.
- + San Joaquin County rates worse than California on indicators related to income, employment, and poverty.
- + In 2007, 14 percent of the county's population was living in poverty and 22 percent of the county's 0-4 population was living in poverty.
- + There are disparities with regards to poverty and race/ethnicity, with 52 percent of the population in poverty being Hispanic, yet they only account for about one-third of the total population.
- + Zip code areas 95202 and 95205 have a particularly high percentage of births to teens and a large proportion of the population living in poverty.

Head Start and Head Start Eligible Children in San Joaquin County

This section identifies the Head Start and Early Head Start eligible population, examining how many eligible children and families are there, their demographic make-up, and their child care needs. These data are then compared to the current Head Start program and population to determine if there are any gaps in services. This section relies on calculations using the 2007 American Community Survey, as accessed through IPUMS, as well as population projections from the Department of Finance. Parent survey data are also included.

Head Start Eligibility and Availability of Slots

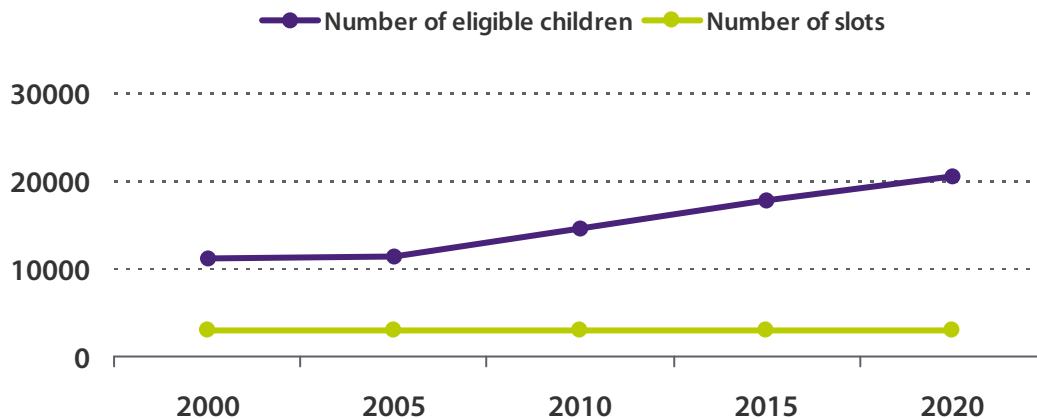
In 2007, there were a total of 54,440 children ages 0-4 in San Joaquin County. Of those, 11,929 (22 percent) were living below 100 percent of the federal poverty level and thus eligible for Head Start services.

Exhibit 20 provides an estimate of the number of children who will be eligible for Head Start services over the next decade. The estimates were calculated using the Department of Finance population

projections and applying the most recent percentage of children living in poverty (22 percent). As shown, if this same percentage were applied to the estimated child 0-4 population over time, there will be 17,680 Head Start eligible children in 2015 and 20,458 Head Start eligible children in 2020. These estimates suggest that the Head Start eligible population will increase 83 percent from 2000 to 2020, and, if the number of Head Start funded slots remains constant, there will be a shortage of slots.

In 2007, nearly 12,000 children ages 0-4 in San Joaquin County were eligible for Head Start. This number is expected to increase to 20,458 in 2020.

Exhibit 20. Estimated Number of Head Start Eligible Children³⁵



³⁵ As calculated using the 2000 U.S. Census, the 2005 American Community Survey, the 2007 American Community Survey one percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), and population projections from the State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.

Exhibit 21 compares the number of Head Start eligible children to the total number of Head Start/Early Head Start slots available in San Joaquin County. These data suggest that Head Start is currently serving 25 percent of eligible children.

Exhibit 21. Head Start Eligible Children and Available Head Start Slots



Head Start Need Based Upon Labor Force Participation

The need for care was calculated using Head Start eligibility and the percentage of parents in the labor force.^{36, 37} In order to make the estimate more specific to Head Start eligibility, we calculated the percentage of parents in the labor force whose income was less than 100 percent of the federal poverty level and who had a child age 0-4.³⁸ This estimate (33 percent) was then applied to the number of children ages 0-4 living in poverty. Applying this estimate, a total of 3,936 children were in need of child care—more than the current number of Head Start slots (2,971).

Based upon the county's growing population, particularly the 0-4 population, which is expected to more than double between 2000 and 2020, and the growing Latino population, the future need for Head Start services (based upon eligibility and labor force participation) is estimated to increase substantially. In applying the same proportion of parents in the labor force (33 percent) to the estimated future eligible Head Start population it is estimated that the shortage of slots will more than double from 2010 to 2020, and, if the number of Head Start funded slots remains constant, there will be a shortage of 3,780 slots.

Need and Supply of Other Subsidized Child Care in San Joaquin County

Another important consideration in estimating the supply and demand for Head Start are other subsidized child care programs for which these families might be eligible.³⁹ This is difficult to estimate for many reasons, the first being that there is no one agency or data warehouse that contains the total number of subsidized child care slots. Second, while we do know the total number of child care slots in the county, as reported by the Family Resource and Referral Center (FRRC), we do not know how many of these slots are appropriated for children 0-4.⁴⁰ It is especially difficult to estimate the number of subsidized infant/toddler slots because many of these children receive care in licensed family child care homes, which do not provide information to FRRC by age. We can provide some estimates, however, on the number of subsidized preschool slots in the county.

³⁶ Similar methods were used to calculate child care supply and demand for the California Child Care Portfolio.

³⁷ Defined as children living with two parents or single head of household in the labor force.

³⁸ This is the best available estimate as data on the number of children in poverty with parents in the labor force are not available. Instead we are using the percentage of parents in poverty who have a child age 0-4 and are in the labor force. Additionally, this assumes that all 11,929 children are living with their parents, although 1,054 children are either in foster care or live with non-relatives.

³⁹ Another important note is that while Head Start is only one of the several programs in the county that provides subsidized child care, the eligibility criteria for Head Start is not the same as other child care programs. Head Start serves those children and families who are the poorest and most in need. The income requirement to be placed on CEL, allows for families whose income is below 300% of the federal poverty level. This is important because there are far more children eligible for subsidized care than children eligible for Head Start services.

⁴⁰ Breakdown of slots by age for licensed family child care homes is not available.

There are 13,493 children ages 3-4 who are eligible for some type of subsidized care (living below 300 percent of the federal poverty level). Using the same method as above, we calculated the percentage of parents with children ages 0-4 whose income was under 300 percent of the federal poverty line and who were in the labor force, to be 46 percent.⁴¹ Applying the same logic as above, there is an estimated 6,206 children ages 3-4 that are in need of and eligible for subsidized preschool (living below 300 percent of the federal poverty level and have parents who are in the labor force). In 2008, there was an estimated 4,912 State preschool and Head Start preschool slots.⁴² This suggests a shortage of 1,294 subsidized preschool slots. However, it should be noted that there are a total of 923 First 5 funded preschool slots which, although are not subsidized, are available to Head Start eligible families if they live in a targeted school attendance areas and there are spaces available.

Demand for Subsidized Care Based on the Centralized Eligibility List (CEL)

The CEL is the county's application system to connect eligible families with a number of subsidized child care and preschool programs. It can serve as another means to estimate the number of children in need of subsidized child care in the county. It should be noted however, that there are limitations to these data. The numbers of children waiting versus enrolled could vary month to month and the number of children waiting on the CEL does not necessarily indicate that there is not available child care or preschool for that child. For example, a parent might place their child on the CEL in March for a preschool slot in the fall. In order to control for this, when reporting on the number of children waiting for child care, we include only those children whose status is "active" (the child is ready for immediate placement). Keeping these limitations in mind, the following data are from a data export from the CEL as of March 2009.

Of the 4,668 "active" children on the CEL, only seven percent (n=324) are currently enrolled in a child care or preschool program. When looking at enrollment by age, there are 2,289 active children ages 0-2 waiting for care and 2,379 active children ages 3-4 waiting for care, of which 5 percent and 9 percent, respectively, are enrolled in a child care or preschool program.

Gaps In Head Start Services

The following section compares the Head Start eligible population to the current Head Start population to see if there are any gaps in services. The purpose is to determine whether Head Start services are reaching the appropriate population in terms of race/ethnicity, age, and geographic location. Also included in this section are data from the Head Start Program Information Report, the Parent Surveys, and the CEL, to demonstrate whether there are any gaps with respect to parent needs (location, type of care, and schedule). Finally, this section presents barriers that parents have noted with respect to obtaining care for their child.

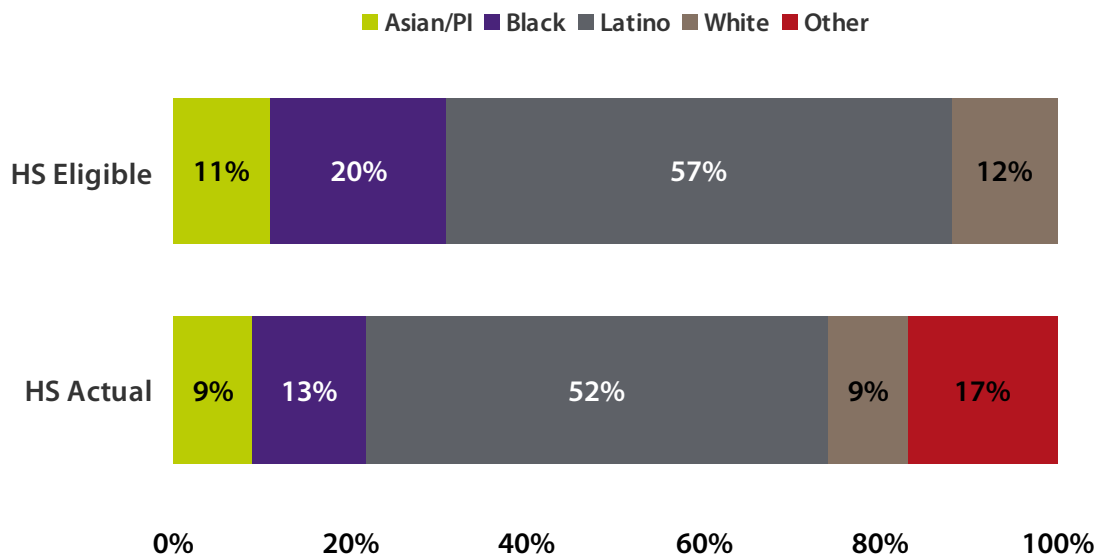
⁴¹ Calculated from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2007 American Community Survey 1% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). Accessed from IPUMS on April 12, 2009. Note that this method utilizes the percent of parents with children under the age of five and not parents with children ages 3-4 because of limitations with the data.

⁴² See Appendix C for estimations.

Racial/Ethnic Composition

The following exhibit shows the racial/ethnic composition of the Head Start eligible and the Head Start actual populations. As shown, the children receiving Head Start services closely match the Head Start eligible population.⁴³

Exhibit 22. Racial/Ethnic Composition of Head Start and Head Start Eligible Population, San Joaquin County⁴⁴



Age Composition

Of the 11,929 Head Start and Early Head Start eligible children, more than half (58 percent, n=6,942) are ages 0-2 and 4,987 children are 3-4. Currently the Head Start and Early Head Start programs serve mostly children ages 3-4⁴⁵ (85 percent) with the remaining 15 percent of children ages 0-2.

In San Joaquin County the 0-2 population is growing faster than the 3-4 population; population projections estimate that the population ages 0-2 will increase 25 percent from 2010 to 2020, whereas the population ages 3-4 is projected to increase only eight percent. This, coupled with the fact that children 0-2 are more likely to be in poverty than children 3-4, suggests a need for more Early Head Start slots.

Geographic Location

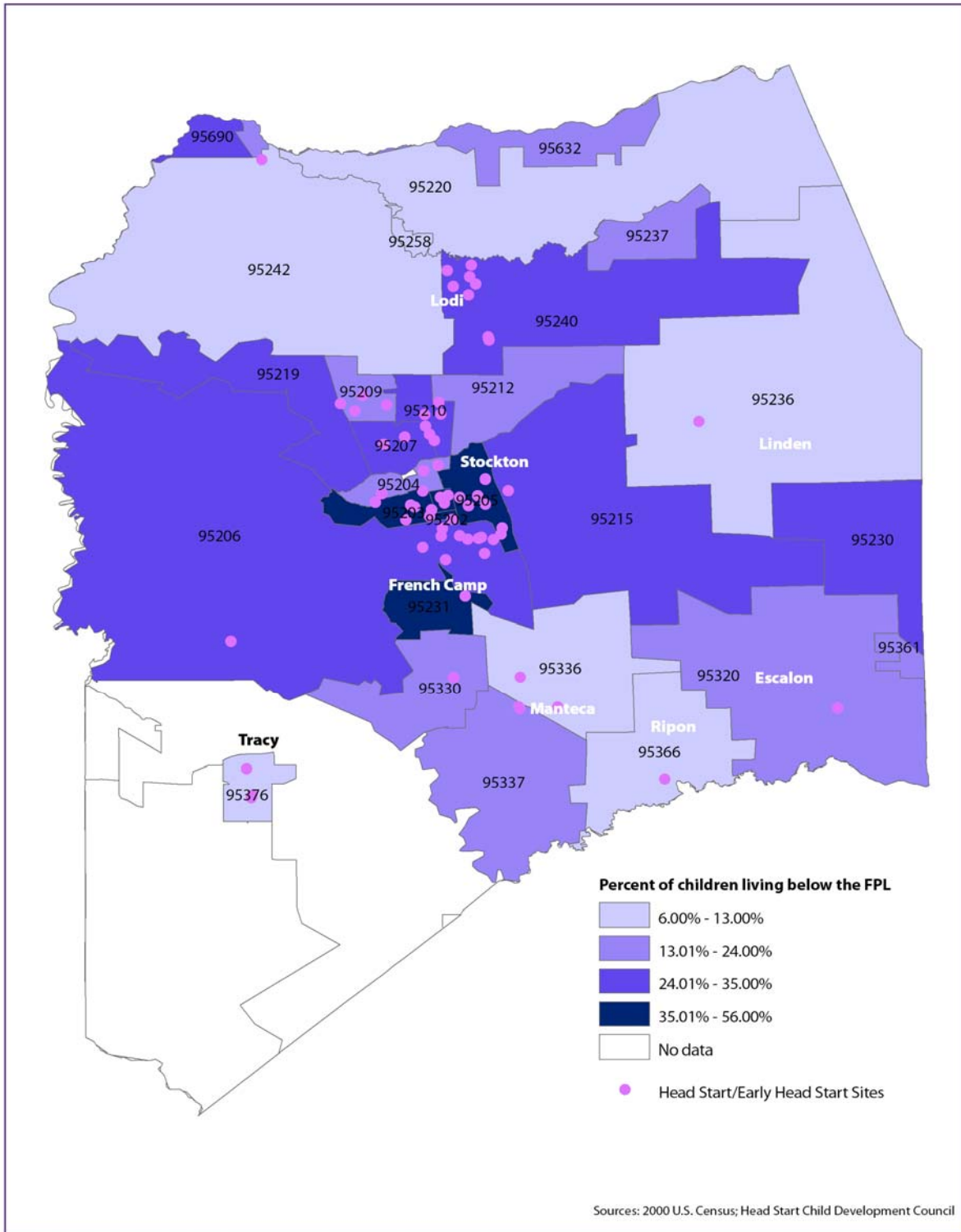
The following map shows the percentage of families whose income was below the federal poverty level in 1999 by zip code area and the Head Start sites. As shown, the majority of the Head Start sites are centered in Stockton, which accounts for the majority of the zip codes with the largest percentage of the population living in poverty.

⁴³ One notable difference is the percentage of Head Start children who were identified as “other.” This is largely attributable to children who were “two or more races.” The way race/ethnicity was grouped for the Head Start eligible population, based on the 2007 American Community Survey was to have a single race/ethnicity for the child. Keeping this in mind, it is understandable that there are differences. Even so, these data and data from previous years show that the Head Start actual population is similar to the Head Start eligible population

⁴⁴ Sources: 2008 Head Start Program Information Report, U.S. Census Bureau’s 2007 American Community Survey 1% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). Accessed from IPUMS on April 12, 2009.

⁴⁵ A small number of children were five years of age.

Exhibit 23. Head Start Sites and Percentage of Children Living in Poverty, San Joaquin County, 1999⁴⁶



⁴⁶ The U.S. Census Bureau uses zip code tabulation areas (ZCTA's) as approximate area representations of the U.S. Postal Services zip code services areas. It should be noted that not all zip code areas are assigned ZCTA's. Further some ZCTA's represent water features or land areas that are unassigned and do not contain population data.

More recent data on poverty are not available at the zip code level, however the 2007 American Community Survey data does allow for the break down of poverty into Public Microdata Areas (PUMAs) as defined by the Census Bureau. These data suggest that in 2007, 62 percent of children ages 0-4 in poverty live in Stockton and 58 percent of families in poverty live in Stockton. As noted earlier, Stockton accounts for only 44 percent of the child 0-4 population and 43 percent of the total population. As such, the location of sites appears to match the need for care.

Another way to examine whether Head Start is serving the appropriate geographic locations is to compare the zip code areas of the Head Start actual population to the Head Start eligible population. Exhibit 24 shows that the difference between the Head Start eligible population and the Head Start actual population is minimal. In fact, for 90 percent of the zip codes areas displayed, the difference is only a few percentage points (+1.0 to -3.3 percent). There are only three zip codes areas that differ by more than five percentage points, 95204 and 95336 where the percentage of children served by Head Start is larger than the percentage eligible, and 95207 where the percentage of children served by Head Start is less than the percentage eligible. Moreover, 69 percent of the children served by Head Start are enrolled in Stockton sites which is very similar to 62 percent of children 0-4 living in poverty in Stockton.⁴⁷

⁴⁷ Data received from Head Start San Joaquin (Number of funded slots per Head Start program).

Exhibit 24. Head Start Eligible Population Versus Head Start Actual Population by Zip Code Area ⁴⁸

Zip Code	% of children 0-4 in poverty (2000)	% of Head Start population served (2008)	Difference (% children in poverty-% served)
95204	3.8%	11.2%	-7.4%
95336	2.8%	7.8%	-5.0%
95215	3.3%	0.0%	-3.3%
95202	3.4%	6.2%	-2.8%
95361	2.5%	0.0%	-2.5%
95219	2.5%	0.0%	-2.5%
95376	4.2%	6.5%	-2.4%
95337	2.3%	0.0%	-2.3%
95632	2.3%	0.0%	-2.3%
95210	8.9%	10.8%	-1.9%
95206	13.4%	15.5%	-1.6%
95242	1.2%	0.0%	-1.2%
95209	4.3%	5.3%	-1.0%
95366	0.7%	1.4%	-.70%
95212	0.5%	0.0%	-0.5%
95236	0.2%	0.7%	-0.5%
95686	0.4%	0.0%	-0.4%
95690	0.3%	0.0%	-0.3%
95237	0.3%	0.0%	-0.3%
95220	0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%
95258	0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%
95240	9.6%	9.7%	-0.1%
95320	1.3%	1.4%	-0.1%
95330	1.1%	1.2%	-0.1%
95230	0.05%	0.0%	-0.05%
95231	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%
95685	0.0%	0.10%	+0.1%
95203	5.4%	4.7%	+0.7%
95205	12.0%	11.0%	+1.0%
95207	11.4%	4.4%	+6.9%

⁴⁸ U.S. Census Bureau; Data Received from Head Start (Number of slots per Head Start program).

Parents were asked to report the most convenient location for a preschool or child care. The majority of parents who responded to the Harder+Company Parent Survey reported that a Stockton location would be most convenient for a preschool or child care site (67 percent), followed by a Tracy location (20 percent), a Thornton location (12 percent), and a Lodi location (five percent) (Exhibit 25).

Type of Care

Exhibits 26 and 27 show the type of Early Head Start and Head Start slots available for the 2007-2008 school year. Part day, center-based programs (35 percent) and combination programs (32 percent) comprise the greatest number of Early Head Start slots. Almost all of the Head Start slots are center-based (99 percent) with the majority (90 percent) being part day and nine percent being full day.

Exhibit 25. What is the most convenient zip code for a preschool or child care to be located?
(n=110)⁴⁹

City	Zip Code	Percent
Stockton	95210	16%
	95205	15%
	95207	14%
	95209	9%
	95206	4%
	95202	3%
	95212	3%
	95215	3%
	95204	2%
Stockton total:		67%
Tracy	95376	15%
	95377	3%
	95304	2%
	95391	1%
Tracy total:		20%
Thornton	95686	12%
	Thornton total:	
Lodi	95240	4%
	95242	1%
Lodi total:		5%

NOTE: Percents total more than 100 because a few participants selected more than one zip code.

Exhibit 26. Early Head Start Slots (n=336)⁵⁰

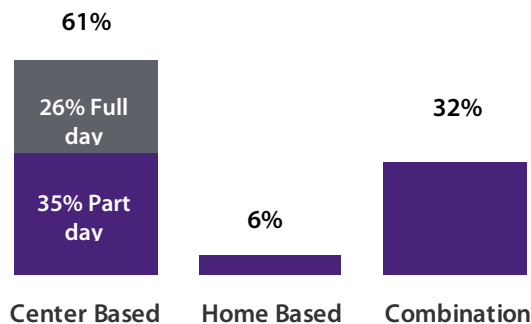
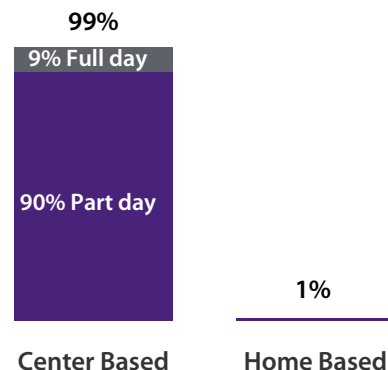


Exhibit 27. Head Start Slots (n=2,631)⁵¹



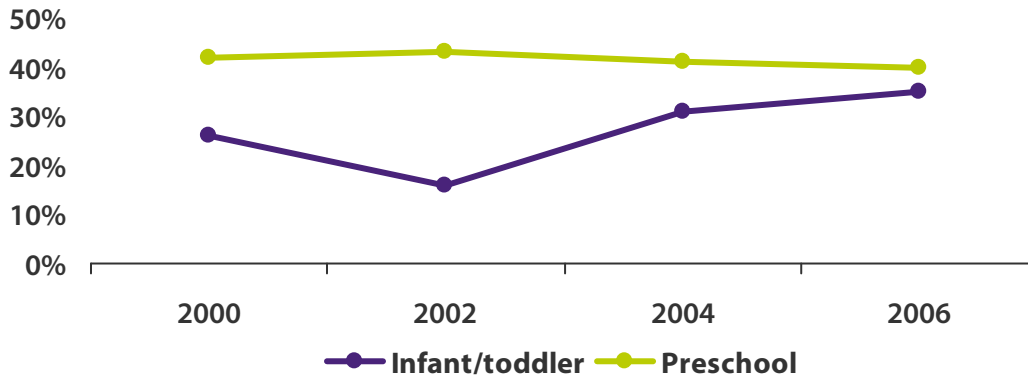
⁴⁹ Harder+Company Parent Survey.

⁵⁰ Head Start and Early Head Start Program Information Reports 2007-2008.

⁵¹ Head Start and Early Head Start Program Information Reports 2007-2008.

Exhibit 28 demonstrates that the most common type of child care requested in San Joaquin County is preschool, followed by infant/toddler, although demand for infant/toddler spaces appears to be increasing, while the demand for preschool to be decreasing. Similarly, 41 percent of Head Start parents who responded to the Harder+Company Parent Survey reported needing preschool services, and 33 percent reported needing child care services.

Exhibit 28. Type of Child Care Requested San Joaquin County, 2000-2006⁵²

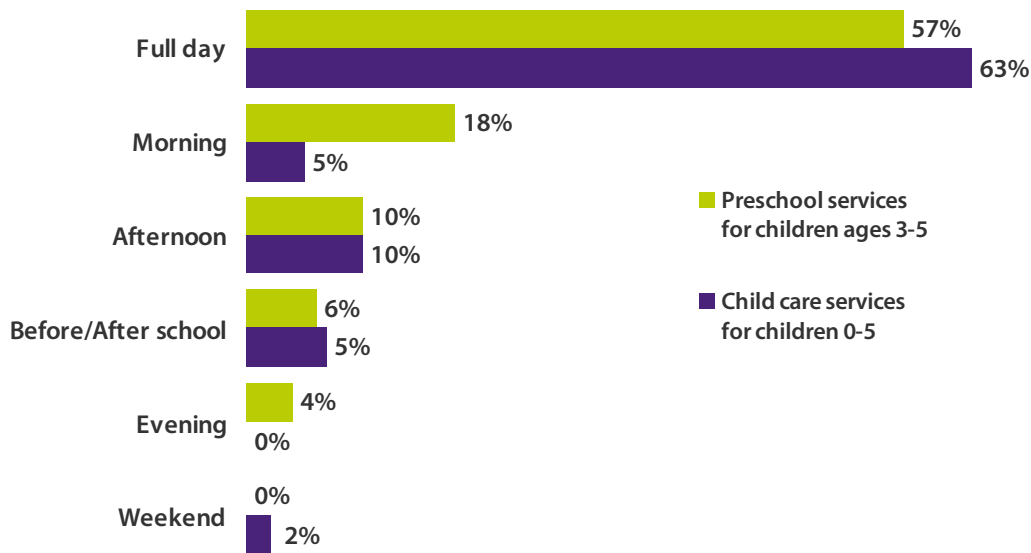


Schedule

Overall, Early Head Start is funded to provide 31 percent of enrolled children with eight or more hours of care per day and Head Start is funded to provide 13 percent of enrolled children with eight or more hours of care per day. Data collected from Head Start parents through the Harder+Company Parent Survey suggests that of parents who reported needing care for their child, 57 percent of parents need full-day preschool services for their children ages 3-5 and 63 percent of parents need full-day child care services for their children ages 0-5 (Exhibit 29).

⁵² California Child Care Resource and Referral Network.

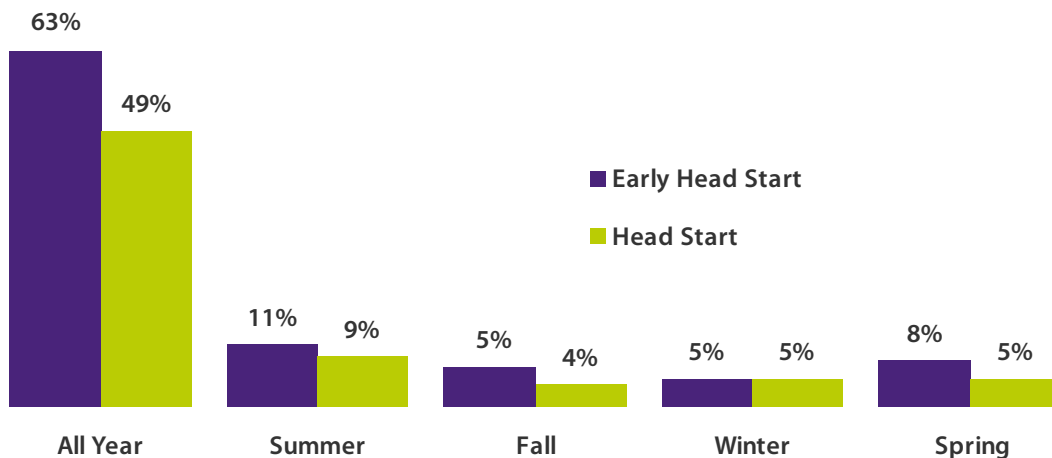
Exhibit 29. During what hours do you need preschool/child care?
(Preschool n=51; Child care n=41)⁵³



Data from the CEL suggest that parents need full time care; however there are differences by age. Over three quarters (77 percent) of parents with children 0-2 need full-time care compared to 31 percent of parents with children 3-4. Additionally, a small percentage (two percent) of parents report needing evening care or weekend care (three percent).⁵⁴

Head Start and Early Head Start services operate on a traditional school calendar year, running from the end of August to the beginning/middle of June. According to the Head Start Parent Survey, 63 percent of Early Head Start parents and 49 percent of Head Start parents need child care all year long in order to work or attend school or job training (Exhibit 30).

Exhibit 30. During what times do you need child care so that you can work or attend school or job training?
(Early Head Start n=91; Head Start n=556)⁵⁵



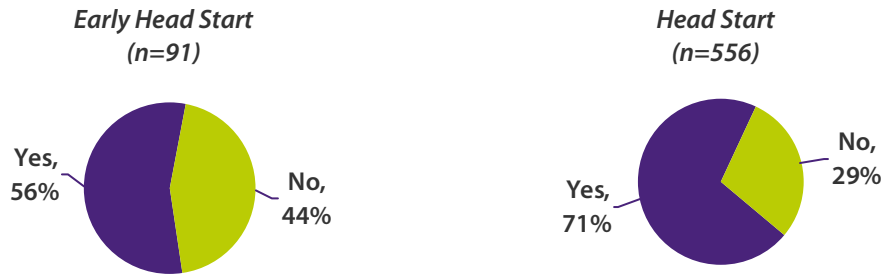
⁵³ Harder+Company Parent Survey.

⁵⁴ Centralized Eligibility List (CEL) March Report.

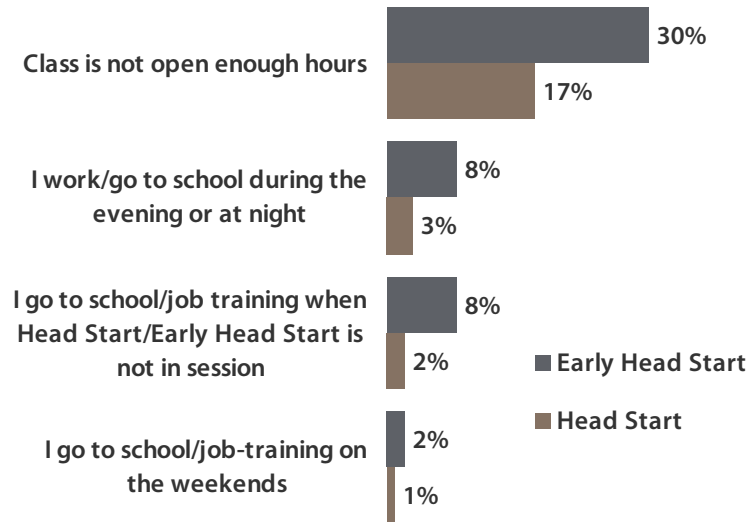
⁵⁵ Head Start Parent Survey.

Exhibit 31 shows that 56 percent of Early Head Start parents and 71 percent of Head Start parents report that the program their child is enrolled in provides them with enough time to work, attend school, and attend job-training programs. Parents who responded “no” were asked why their program did not provide them enough time. The most common response was that their class was not open enough hours (30 percent of Early Head Start parents; 17 percent of Head Start parents).

Exhibit 31. Does the program option in which your child is currently enrolled provide you with enough time to work, attend school, or attend job-training programs?⁵⁶



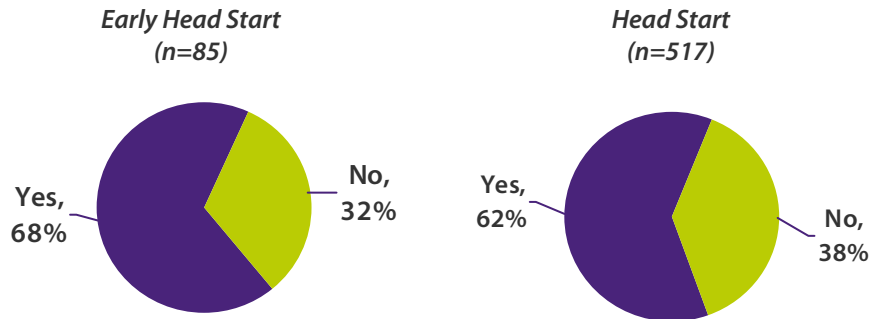
If the program option does not provide you with enough time, why not?



⁵⁶ Head Start Parent Survey.

While fewer than half of Early Head Start (44 percent) and Head Start (29 percent) parents reported that their child’s program does not give them enough time to work, attend school, or attend job training, more than 60 percent of both Early Head Start and Head Start parents reported that they would increase their hours of work, or go to school or job training if their program provided child care at other hours or on other days.

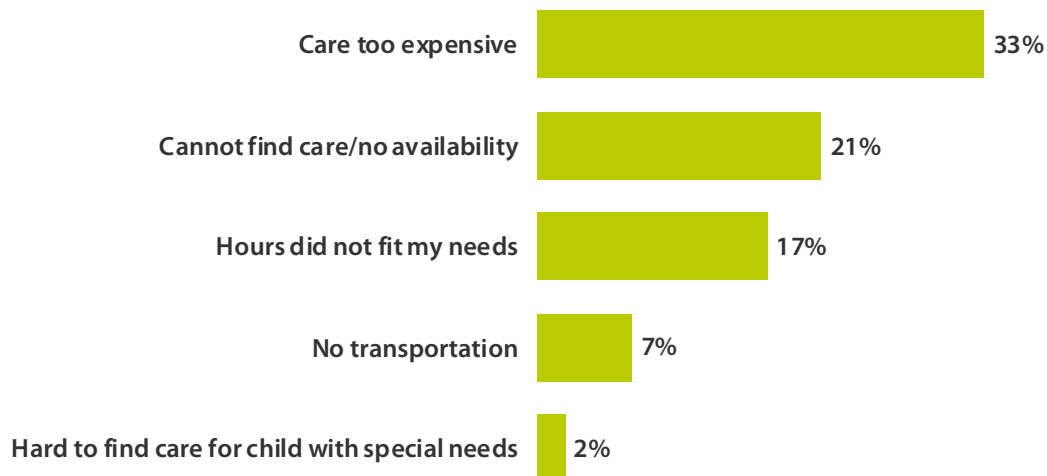
Exhibit 32. If Head Start/Early Head Start provided childcare at other hours or days, would you increase your hours of work or go to school or job training?⁵⁷



Barriers to Obtaining Care

The most common barrier to finding preschool or child care services as indicated by parents on the Harder+Company Parent Survey was cost (33 percent). The next most commonly cited barrier was lack of available child care (21 percent), followed by an inability to find child care during the appropriate hours (17 percent), and a lack of transportation (seven percent).

Exhibit 33. What challenges have you had in trying to find preschool or child care services for your child(ren) five years of age or younger? (n=126)⁵⁸

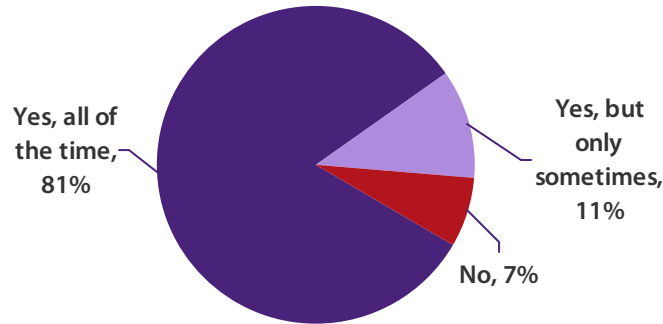


⁵⁷ Head Start Parent Survey.

⁵⁸ Harder+Company Parent Survey.

The Harder+Company Parent Survey also asked parents if their child has transportation to and from preschool and/or child care. While only seven percent of respondents stated that their child did not have transportation to and from preschool or child care, an additional 11 percent stated that their child only had reliable transportation some of the time.

Exhibit 34. Does your child have transportation to and from preschool and/or child care?
(n=123)⁵⁹



Summary of the Data

- + In 2007, 11,929 (22 percent) of the children ages 0-4 in San Joaquin county were living below 100 percent of the federal poverty level and thus eligible for Head Start services.
- + Data suggest that Head Start is currently serving 25 percent of eligible children.
- + The children receiving Head Start services closely matches the racial/ethnic composition of the Head Start eligible population
- + The majority of the Head Start sites are centered in Stockton, which accounts for the majority of the zip codes with the largest percentage of the population living in poverty.
- + The majority of parents reported that a Stockton location would be most convenient for a preschool or child care site, followed by Tracy, Thornton, and Lodi.
- + The most common type of child care requested in San Joaquin County is preschool, followed by infant/toddler, although demand for infant/toddler spaces appears to be increasing, while the demand for preschool to be decreasing.
- + Fifty-six percent of Early Head Start parents and 71 percent of Head Start parents reported that the program their child is enrolled in provides them with enough time to work, attend school, and attend job-training programs.
- + The most common barrier to finding preschool or child care services as indicated by parents was cost, followed by lack of available child care, an inability to find childcare during the appropriate hours, and a lack of transportation.

⁵⁹ Harder+Company Parent Survey.

Special Populations

Understanding that children with disabilities learn better when they are in a group with other children than when they are in a separate group for the disabled,⁶⁰ Head Start carried out a Congressional mandate in 1972 requiring that at least ten percent of its enrollment be available for children with disabilities. This section presents information on the number of children with special needs in the county and their child care needs.

Number of Children in Special Education Programs

For the 2007-2008 reporting year, 1,165 children ages 0-4 were enrolled in special education in San Joaquin County. As expected, the majority of these children were ages 3-4 (79 percent, n=919).

Exhibit 35 shows that speech or language impairment accounts for about two-thirds of the county's special education enrollment for children ages 0-4. This is followed by autism and other health impairments—each accounting for eight percent of enrollment. The percentage of children in each of the disability classifications differed between children ages 0-2 compared to children 3-4. This is understandable as some disability classifications are more likely to be present at different ages (e.g. speech and language impairment).

Exhibit 35. Special Education Enrollment by Type of Disability, San Joaquin County, 2007⁶¹

Type of Disability	0-2 Years n (%)	3-4 Years n (%)	Total n (%)
Speech or Language Impairment	89 (36%)	661 (72%)	750 (64%)
Autism	3 (1%)	93 (10%)	96 (8%)
Other Health Impairment	60 (24%)	32 (3%)	92 (8%)
Mental Retardation	12 (5%)	58 (6%)	70 (6%)
Orthopedic Impairment	29 (12%)	35 (4%)	64 (5%)
Hard of Hearing	31 (13%)	13 (1%)	44 (4%)
Multiple Disability	12 (5%)	14 (2%)	26 (2%)
Deaf	4 (2%)	5 (1%)	9 (1%)
Visual Impairment	6 (2%)	2 (<1%)	8 (1%)
Specific Learning disability	0 (0%)	3 (<1%)	3 (<1%)
Traumatic Brain Injury	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)
Emotional Disturbance	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
Total	246	919	1,165

⁶⁰ Head Start Child Development Council, Inc. Extensive Program Description, Children with Disabilities section. Accessed from: <http://www.hscdc.org/head%20start%20comp.htm>.

Prior to Head Start or Early Head Start enrollment, 286 children had a disability (as determined by a multi-disciplinary team). Another 170 children were identified between the time of enrollment through the end of the year to have a disability. The vast majority of children in preschool programs were diagnosed with speech or language impairments (87 percent, n=321), followed by mental retardation (three percent, n=12). Head Start has formal agreements with 15 Local Education Agencies (LEAs) to coordinate services for children in preschool programs and has agreements with four LEAs for children in Early Head Start programs.

Number of Children with Disabilities on the CEL

A total of 170 children (2 percent) ages 0-4 who are on the CEL (either active or not active) have either an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) or an Individualized Education Plan (IEP). Of those, 41 percent are 0-2 and 59 percent 3-4. When looking specifically at the active children (those who are ready for immediate enrollment), only one percent (n=2) were enrolled (partially).

Barriers to Care

As noted above, data from the Harder+Company Parent Survey show that two percent of parents reported having difficulty finding child care for their child with special needs.

Summary of the Data

- + For the 2007-2008 reporting year, 1,165 children ages 0-4 were enrolled in special education in San Joaquin County. The majority of these children were ages 3-4.
- + Speech and language impairment accounts for approximately two-thirds of the county's special education enrollment for children ages 3-4, followed by autism and other health impairments.
- + Over 280 children had a disability prior to enrolling in Head Start or Early Head Start and an additional 170 children were identified as having a disability between the time of enrollment through the end of the year.
- + The vast majority of children in a Head Start preschool program were diagnosed with speech or language impairments.

⁶¹ California Department of Education, Special Education Division. Special Education Enrollment by Age and Disability 2007-2008.

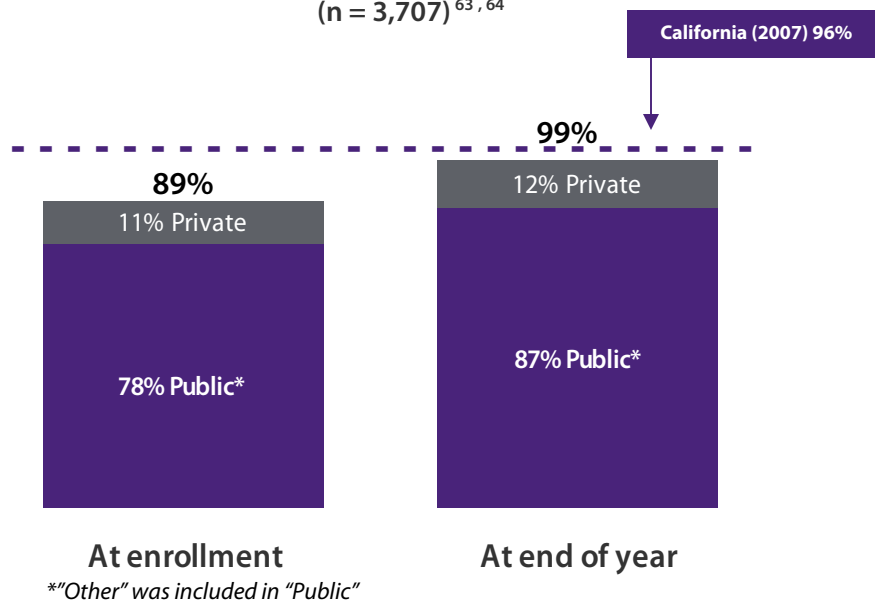
Education, Health, Nutrition, and Other Social Service Needs and Resources

Head Start emphasizes the importance of early identification and prevention of health problems as one of their five major program components. As such, Head Start arranges for every child to receive comprehensive health care including medical, dental, mental health, and nutrition services, if needed.

The following section presents secondary data on several health indicators for children in the county as well as data collected from Head Start parents regarding their specific health, nutrition, and social service needs.

In 2007-2008, the percentage of Head Start and Early Head Start children with health insurance increased from 89 percent at enrollment to 99 percent at the end of the year. This compares to 100 percent of children ages 0-4 in San Joaquin County and 96 percent statewide.⁶² As seen in Exhibit 36, public insurance increased nine percentage points while private insurance increased just one percentage point.

Exhibit 36. Percent of Children with Health Insurance at Enrollment and End of Year
(n = 3,707)^{63, 64}



As seen in Exhibit 37, the number of Head Start and Early Head Start children with a medical home and dental home increased, although the percentage with a dental home is somewhat lower than the percentage with a medical home. Seventy-seven percent of children had a dental home at enrollment and 87 percent had a dental home at the end of the year, whereas 89 percent of children had a medical home at enrollment, and all but five children (99.9 percent) had a medical home at the end of the year. According to the 2007 California Health Interview Survey, 85 percent of children two years of age or older had dental insurance, compared to 83 percent statewide.⁶⁵

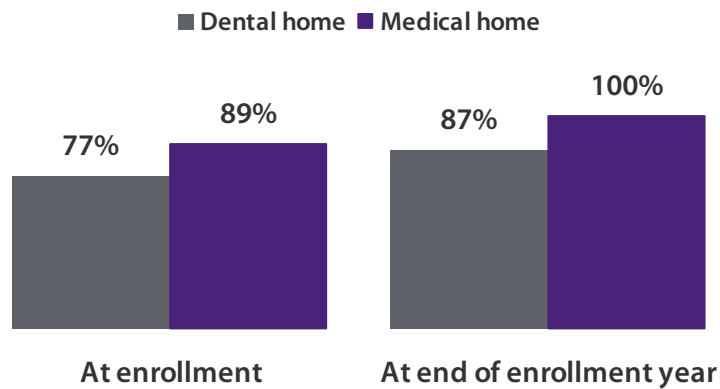
⁶² 2007 California Health Interview Survey.

⁶³ Head Start and Early Head Start Program Information Reports 2007-2008.

⁶⁴ 2007 California Health Interview Survey.

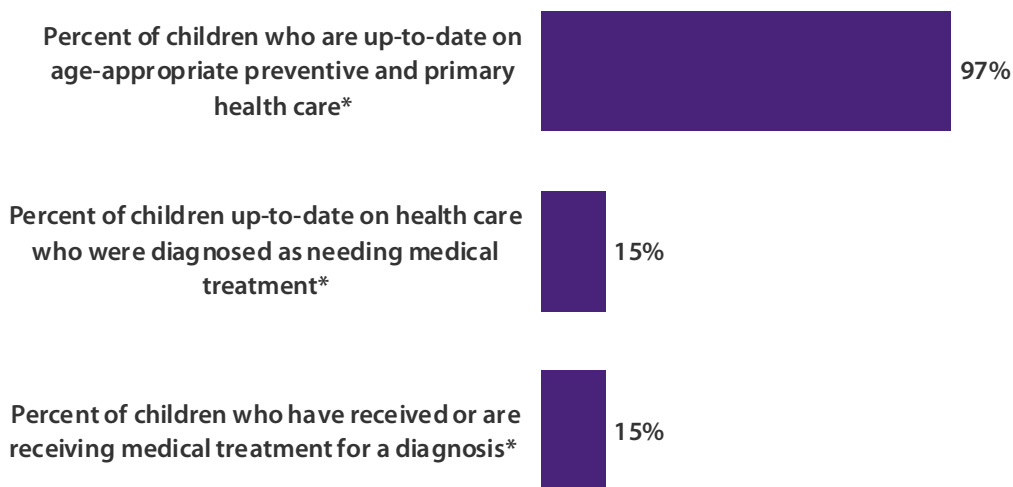
⁶⁵ 2007 California Health Interview Survey. Question is asked of parents who have a child two years of age or older or children under the age of two with a tooth present.

Exhibit 37. Percent of Children with a Medical Home and Dental Home at Enrollment and End of Year
(n = 3,707)⁶⁶



When needed, Head Start arranges for children to receive a comprehensive medical examination. As such, the vast majority of Head Start and Early Head Start children (97 percent) were up-to-date on age-appropriate preventive and primary health care in 2007-2008 (Exhibit 38). Fifteen percent of children up-to-date on their health care were diagnosed as needing medical treatment, and the same amount received the diagnosed treatment. Head Start and Early Head Start children most commonly received medical treatment for asthma (five percent), being overweight (five percent), anemia (four percent) and vision problems (1 percent).

Exhibit 38. Medical Services
(n = 3,707)⁶⁷



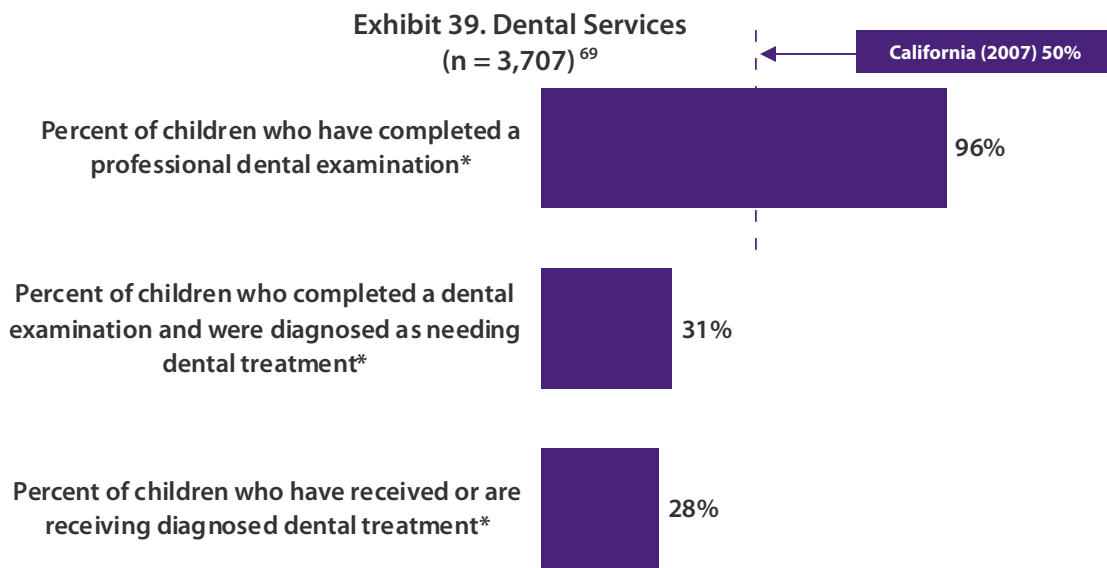
**In the current operating year or within the past 12 months.*

As part of the medical examinations arranged by Head Start, children are checked for up-to-date immunizations. At enrollment, as well as at the end of the year, nearly all (99 percent) of Head Start and Early Head Start children were up-to-date on their immunizations (n=3,707).

⁶⁶ Head Start and Early Head Start Program Information Reports 2007-2008.

⁶⁷ Head Start and Early Head Start Program Information Reports 2007-2008.

Head Start also arranges, when needed, for children to receive dental examinations and follow-up dental care. As such, it is not surprising that the vast majority of Head Start children (96 percent) had received a professional dental examination in the past 12 months in 2007-2008 (n=3,185; data not collected for Early Head Start). Thirty-one percent of children examined were diagnosed as needing further dental treatment, and nearly that many children (28 percent) received the diagnosed dental treatment. Ninety-eight percent of Early Head Start children received oral health screenings as part of the series of well-baby examinations (n=522). The 2007 California Health Interview Survey data demonstrate that 51 percent of children two years of age or older in San Joaquin County went to the dentist in the last year.⁶⁸ The number is similar to the statewide estimate (50 percent).



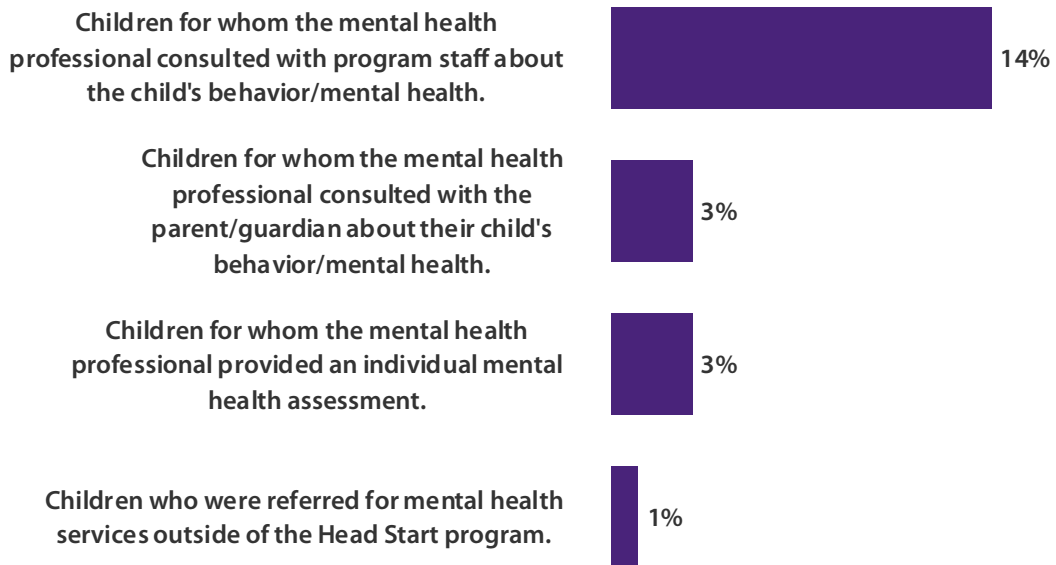
**In the current operating year or within the past 12 months.*

As part of their efforts to optimize children's psychological and physical health and well-being, a mental health professional is available to every Head Start program and provides training to staff and parents. In 2007-2008, a mental health professional consulted with Head Start program staff about the behavior or mental health of 14 percent of Head Start and Early Head Start children (Exhibit 40). The mental health professional also consulted with parents/guardians and/or provided an individual mental health assessment for a small proportion of children (three percent). In addition, one percent of children were referred for mental health services outside of the Head Start program. About three-fourths (73 percent) of the children referred for mental health services outside of the Head Start program received mental health services.

⁶⁸ 2007 California Health Interview Survey. Question is asked of parents who have a child two years of age or older or children under the age of two with a tooth present.

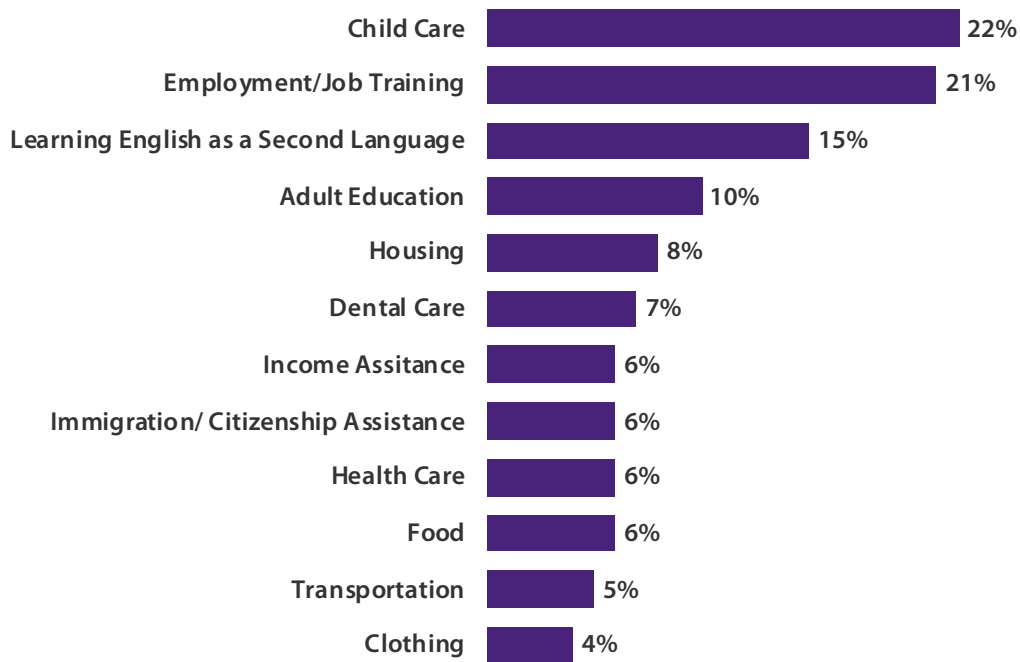
⁶⁹ Head Start Program Information Report 2007-2008.

Exhibit 40. Mental Health Services
(n = 3,707)⁷⁰



The following exhibit shows that finding child care and employment are the two most urgent needs of families that responded to the Harder+Company Parent Survey (22 percent each). This was followed by learning English as a second language (15 percent).

Exhibit 41. Most Urgent Needs Reported by Head Start Families (n=126)⁷¹



⁷⁰ Head Start Program Information Report 2007-2008.

⁷¹ Harder+Company Parent Survey.

Exhibit 42 includes data from the Head Start Program Information Report and shows the types of services that families received throughout the program year. As shown, almost all parents received parent education (94 percent) and nearly two-thirds received health education. Additionally, over half of parents received information on adult education or job training (54 percent).

Exhibit 42. Percentage of Head Start Families who Received Various Social Services⁷²

Service Type	n=3,525
Parenting education	3298 (94%)
Health education (including prenatal education)	2274 (65%)
Adult education (GED programs, college selection)/ Job training	1909 (54%)
English as a Second Language (ESL) training	571 (16%)
Child support assistance	559 (16%)
Mental health services	544 (15%)
Housing assistance (subsidies, utilities, repairs, etc)	486 (14%)
Emergency/crisis Intervention (meeting immediate need for food, clothing or shelter)	279 (8%)
Transportation assistance (subsidizing public transportation, driving parents to Policy Council meetings)	252 (7%)
Substance abuse prevention or treatment	155 (4%)
Domestic violence services	106 (3%)
Child abuse and neglect services	80 (2%)
Assistance to families of incarcerated individuals	60 (2%)
Marriage education services	47 (1%)

**Percentages will not equal to 100 because families could receive more than one service.*

⁷² Head Start Program Information Report 2007-2008.

Summary of the Data

- + In 2007-2008, the percentage of Head Start and Early Head Start children with health insurance increased from 89 percent at enrollment to 99 percent at the end of the year.
- + Seventy-seven percent of children had a dental home at enrollment and 87 percent had a dental home at the end of the year, whereas 89 percent of children had a medical home at enrollment, and all but five children had a medical home at the end of the year.
- + Fifteen percent of children up-to-date on their health care were diagnosed as needing medical treatment, and the same amount received the diagnosed treatment.
- + Thirty-one percent of children examined were diagnosed as needing further dental treatment, and nearly that many children (28 percent) received the diagnosed dental treatment.
- + Child care, employment, and learning English as a second language were cited as the most urgent needs of families that responded to the Parent Survey.
- + Throughout the program year, almost all parents received parent education and nearly two-thirds received health education. Additionally, over half of parents received information on adult education or job training.

Community Resources

This section provides information on programs and services that address the needs identified by Head Start families. In addition to the information listed below, we recommend utilizing Community Connections: A Resource Directory for San Joaquin County, which is a comprehensive list of available services throughout the county.⁷³ Additionally, we recommend the San Joaquin County Inclusion Manual, All Children Are Special: How to Know When A Child Needs Help, which includes useful information and resources for families of children with disabilities or other special needs.⁷⁴

⁷³ Community Connections: A Resource Directory for San Joaquin County, 2008-2009.
<http://www.lccpc.org/0809ResourceDirectory.pdf>

⁷⁴ San Joaquin County Inclusion Manual, All Children Are Special: How to Know When A Child Needs Help, May 2007.
http://www.lccpc.org/San_Joaquin_Inclusion_Manual.pdf

Adult Education/Employment/Job Training

Arc- San Joaquin – Vocational Services
807 North San Joaquin Street, Suite 101
Stockton, CA 95210
Phone: (209) 337-1067

California Career College
977 West Center Street
Manteca, CA 9533
Phone: (209) 239-1700
Website: www.californiacareercollege.com

California Conservation Corps
2646 West Lane, Suite 100
Stockton, CA 95205
Phone: (800) 952-5627
Website: www.ccc.ca.gov

California Human Development
Corporation
2607 Wigwam Drive, Building A
Stockton, CA 95205
Phone: (209) 953-7350 or (209) 466-3053
Website: www.chdcorp.org

Computer Tutor Business and Technical
Institute
4306 Sisk Road
Modesto, CA 95356
Phone: (209) 545-5200
Website: www.computertutor.com

Goodwill Industries of San Joaquin Valley
129 South Grant Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 466-2311 x263
Website: www.goodwill-sjv.org

Regional Occupational Centers/Program
Phone: (209) 468-9005 or (209) 468-5941
Website: www.carocp.org

San Joaquin County Office of Education –
Workforce Development
2707 Transworld Drive
Stockton, CA 95206
Phone: (209) 468-5930
Website: www.sjcoe.net

San Joaquin County WorkNet
56 South Lincoln Street
Stockton, CA 95203
Phone: (209) 953-7100
Website: www.sjcworknet.org

San Joaquin Delta College – Small
Business Development Center
56 South Lincoln Street
Stockton, CA 95203
Phone: (209) 954-5089
Website: www.sbdc.deltacollege.edu

San Joaquin Delta College
56 South Lincoln Street
Stockton, CA 95203
Phone: (209) 954-5089
Website: www.sbdc.deltacollege.edu

State of California Employment
Development Division
135 West Fremont Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 948-7776
Website: www.edd.ca.gov

United State Department of Labor –
Sacramento Job Corps Center
3100 Meadowview Road
Sacramento, CA 95832
Phone: (800) 698-3769 or (916) 733-5627
Website: www.jobcorps.org

Women in Community Services (WICS)
116 New Montgomery Street, Suite 530
San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: (800-442-9427 or (415) 882-5700
Website: www.wics.org

Child Care

California Child Care Health Program
1581 LeRoy Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94708
Phone: (800) 333-3212 or (510) 204-0930
Website: www.ucsfchildcarehealth.org

Child Abuse Prevention Council (CAPC)
540 North California Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 464-4524
Website: www.NochildABUSE.org

Council for the Spanish Speaking (El Concilio)
Child Development Center
1606 Hammertown Drive
Stockton, CA 95210
Phone: (209) 957-9435
Website: www.elconcilio.org

Family Resource and Referral Center
509 West Weber Ave, Suite 101
Stockton, CA 95203
Phone: (209) 948-1553 or (800) 52-1555
Website: www.frrcsj.org

San Joaquin County Family Child Care
Association
1239 Cherry Blossom Lane
Tracy, CA 95377
Phone: (209) 830-0299 or (877) 835-ABCD

Dental Health

Dental Society
7849 North Pershing Ave
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 951-1311
Website: www.sjds.org

Wide Smiles
PO Box 5153
Stockton, CA 95205
Phone: (209) 942-2812
Website: www.widesmiles.org

Centralized Eligibility List (CEL)
2707 Transworld Drive
Stockton, CA 95213-9030
Phone: (209) 468-9245
Website: www.celms.org

Child Development Centers
Phone: (916) 557-4401
Website: www.cdcdc.org

Creative Child Care, Inc.
1105 North Sacramento Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 941-9100

Head Start Child Development Council, Inc.
5361 N Pershing Ave, Suite A
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 235-3138
Website: www.hscdc.org

San Joaquin Delta College
Child Development Center
5151 Pacific Ave
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 954-5700
Website: www.deltacollege.edu

Denti-Cal
Phone: (800) 322-6348
Website: www.denti-cal.org

Disabled Services

American Council of the Blind
1155 15th Street NW, Suite 1004
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (800) 424-8666 or (202) 467-5085
Website: www.acb.org

California Department of Developmental
Services (DDS)
1600 9th Street
Sacramento, CA 94244-2020
Phone: (916) 654-1690 or (916) 654-2054 TTY
Website: www.dds.ca.gov

Community Center for the Blind and Visually
Impaired
130 West Flora Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 466-3836
Website:
www.communitycenterfortheblind.org

Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund
2212 Sixth Street
Berkeley, CA 94710
Phone: (800) 348-4232 TTY or (510) 644-2555
Website: www.dredf.org

Family Resource and Referral Center
509 West Weber Ave, Suite 101
Stockton, CA 95203
Phone: (209) 948-1553 or (800) 52-1555
Website: www.frrcsj.org

Hanot Foundation
14373 East Sargent Road
Lodi, CA 95240
Phone: (209) 334-6454

Muscular Dystrophy Association – Central
Region
1400 Florida Ave, Suite 106
Modesto, CA 95350
Phone: (209) 578-1757
Website: www.modestomdausa.org

Arc-San Joaquin
801 North San Joaquin Street, Suite 101
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone (209) 955-1625

California Department of Rehabilitation
4555 Precissi Lane, Suite 1
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 473-5900
Website: www.dor.ca.gov

Disability Resource Agency for
Independent Living – (DRAIL) Stockton
Office
4555 Precissi Lane, Suite 2
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 477-8143
Website: www.drail.org

Easter Seal Superior California – Pediatric
Therapy Service
7273 Murray Drive, Suite 1
Stockton, CA 95210
Phone: (209) 957-3625 or (888) 87-SEALS
Website: www.easterseals-superiorca.org

Family Resource Network
5250 Claremont Ave, Suite 239
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 472-3674
Website: www.frcn.org

Lodi Special Education Local Plan Area
1305 East Vine Street
Lodi, CA 95240
Phone: (209) 331-7061
Website: www.icoe.k12.ca.us

NorCal Center on Deafness –
Stockton/Modesto Outreach Office
7602 Murray Drive, Suite 106
Stockton, CA 95210
Phone: (209) 474-3088 or (209) 474-3089 T
Website: www.norcalcenter.org

Protection and Advocacy, Inc.
100 Howe Ave, Suite 185N
Sacramento, CA 95825
Phone: (800) 776-5746
Website: www.pai-ca.org

San Joaquin County In-home Supportive
Services
425 East Harding Way
Stockton, CA 95204
Phone: (800) 491-1966
Website: www.sjaging.org

San Joaquin County Office of Education (SJCOE)
– Special Education Local Plan Area
2707 Transworld Drive
Stockton, CA 95206
Phone: (209) 468-4925

Service First of Northern California
102 West Bianchi Road
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 644-6300

St. Joseph's Community Home Care
7400 Shoreline Drive, Suite 4
Stockton, CA 95219
Phone: (209) 478-9547
Website: www.stjosephs.org

University of the Pacific – Scottish Rite
Language Center
33 West Alpine Avenue
Stockton, CA 95204
Phone: (209) 462-213
Website: <http://web.pacific.edu>

Valley Mountain Regional Center – Diagnostic
and Case Management Services
702 Aurora Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 473-0951
Website: www.vmrc.net

Emergency Shelter/Housing

Central Valley Low-Income Housing
Corporation – Supportive Housing
1833 West March Lane, Suite 7
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 472-7200

City of Stockton Housing Department
425 North El Dorado Street, Rm#317
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 937-8539
Website: www.stocktongov.com

Community of All Nations
2172 Dockery Court
Stockton, CA 95206
Phone: (209) 466-0304

Dewey Apartments
507 Pilgrim Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 475-9007
Website: www.aclc.org

Diamond Cove Townhomes
5343 Carrington Circle #37
Stockton, CA 95210
Phone: (209) 475-9007 or (209)474-9150
Email: diamondcove@sbcglobal.net

Emerald Pointe Townhomes
9537 Kelley Drive
Stockton, CA 95209
Phone: (209) 952-3182
Website: www.aclc.org

Filipino Plaza
6 West Main Street, Suite H
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 466-1416

Gospel Center Rescue Mission
445 South San Joaquin Street
Stockton, CA 95203
Phone: (209) 466-2138
Website: www.gcrms.org

Home Finders
3108 West Hammer Lane
Stockton, CA 95209
Phone: (209) 473-7368 or (209) 460-5065
Website: www.hacsj.com

Inglewood Gardens
6433 Inglewood Avenue
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 478-7703

McHenry House Tracy Family Shelter – Family
Crisis Intervention Program
757 A Street
Tracy, CA 95376
Phone: (209) 835-2328
Website: www.mchenryhousetracy.org

New Hope Family Shelter
445 South San Joaquin Street
Stockton, CA 95203
Phone: (209) 466-2138 or (209) 463-3668
Website: www.gcrms.org

Salvation Army Lodi – Hope Harbor Family
Service Center
622 North Sacramento Street
Lodi, CA 95240
Phone: (209) 367-9560 or (209) 369-5896
Website: www.salvationarmyusa.org

Stockton Shelter for the Homeless
411 South Harrison Street
Stockton, CA 95203
Phone: (209) 465-3612
Website: www.stockton-shelter.org

Grant Village Townhomes
2040 South Grant Street, Suite 41
Stockton, CA 95206
Phone: (209) 462-5583
Website: www.aclc.org

Haven of Peace
7070 South Harlan Road
French Camp, CA 95231
Phone: (209) 982-0396

Hope Ministries, Inc.
528 West Yosemite Ave (Hope Shelter)
Manteca, CA 95337
Phone: (209) 824-0658
Website: www.HOPEMINISTRIESINC.org

Lodi House
801 South Washington Street
Lodi, CA 95240
Phone: (209) 334-6346
Website: www.lodihouse.org

Mountain View Town Homes – Tax Credit
Housing Program
277 West Monte Diablo Road
Tracy, CA 95376
Phone: (209) 832-2749

San Joaquin County Fair Housing
421 South El Dorado Street, Suite B1
Stockton, CA 95203
Phone: (209) 460-4500
Website: www.sjfairhousing.com

Santa Fe Townhomes
639 West Worth Street #2
Stockton, CA 95206
Phone: (209) 463-1355
Website: www.aclc.org

Stone Pine Meadow Apartments
229 West Grantline Road
Tracy, CA 95376
Phone: (209) 836-4010 or (510) 582-1460
Website: www.edenhousing.org

U.S. Dept of Housing and Urban Development
(HUD) – Housing Discrimination Hotline
650 Capitol Mall, Suite 4-200
Sacramento, CA 95814-3702
Phone: (800) 669-9777

Village Apartments
435 East Sixth Street
Tracy, CA 95376
Phone: (209) 835-5909

Visionary Home Builders. INC
315 North San Joaquin Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 466-6811
Website: www.visionaryhomebuilders.org

Health Care

American Cancer Society
Stockton, CA 95204
207 East Alpine Avenue
Phone: (209) 941-2676
Web site: www.cancer.org

Community Medical Centers, Inc. - CARE LINK
"Health Care for the Homeless"
230 North California Street
Stockton, CA 95201
Phone: (209) 940-7202
Web site: www.communitymedicalcenters.org

Council for the Spanish Speaking
308 North California Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Web site: www.elconcilio.org
Phone: (209) 644-2623 or (209) 468-9649

Dental Society
7849 North Pershing Ave
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 951-1311
Website: www.sjds.org

Villa de San Joaquin
324 East Jackson Street
Stockton, CA 95206
Phone: (209) 941-9349
Website: www.aclc.org

Village East Apartments
2501 East Lafayette Street
Stockton, CA 95205
Phone: (209) 948-0164

Westgate Townhomes
6119 Danny Drive #7
Stockton, CA 95210
Phone: (209) 474-7471
Website: www.aclc.org

Arthritis Foundation - Northeastern California
Chapter
3040 Explorer Drive, Suite 1
Sacramento, CA 95827
Phone: (916) 368-5599 or (800) 571-3456
Web site: www.arthritis.org

Community Medical Centers, Inc.
Stockton, CA 95210
Phone: (209) 373-2810 Clinic or (209) 373-2800
Administration
Web site: www.communitymedicalcenters.org

Dameron Hospital
525 West Acacia Street
Stockton, CA 95203
Phone: (209) 944-5550
Web site: www.dameronhospital.org

Denti-Cal
Phone: (800) 322-6384
Website: www.denti-cal.ca.gov

Doctor's Hospital of Manteca
1205 East North Street
Manteca, CA 95336
Phone: (209) 239-8322 for Perinatal Classes or
(209) 239-8376 for Support Groups
Website: www.doctorsmanteca.com

Health Plan of San Joaquin
7751 South Manthey Road
French Camp, CA 95231
Phone: (209) 942-6300
Website: www.hpsj.com

Hospice of San Joaquin
3888 Pacific Avenue
Stockton, CA 95204
Phone: (209) 957-3888
Website: www.hospicesj.org

King Family Center Health Clinic
2640 East Lafayette Street
Stockton, CA 95205
Phone: (209) 933-7273 or (209) 944-4700 for the
after-hours line

Lucile Packard Children's Hospital
725 Welch Road
Palo Alto, CA 94304
Phone: (888) 275-5724
Website: www.lpch.org

Muscular Dystrophy Association – Northern
Region
650 University Avenue, Suite 108
Sacramento, CA 95825
Phone: (916) 921-9518
Website: www.mdausa.org

RotaCare Bay Area, Inc.
PO Box 187
Gilroy, CA 95021-0187
Phone: (408) 779-2116

Health Access
5000 West Hospital Road
French Camp, CA 95231
Phone: (209) 468-6372 ACS Administration or
(209) 468-7082 Mobile Health Van
Website: www.sjchcs.org

Healthy Beginnings
San Joaquin General Hospital
French Camp, CA 95231
Phone: (209) 468-6147
Website: www.sjwomenshealth.com

Kaiser Permanente Medical Offices
7373 West Lane
Stockton, CA 95210
Phone: (209) 476-2000
Website: www.kaiserpermanente.org

Lodi Memorial Hospital
975 South Fairmont Ave
Lodi, CA 95240
Phone: (209) 339-7520
Website: www.lodihealth.org

Muscular Dystrophy Association – Central
Region
1400 Florida Ave, Suite 106
Modesto, CA 95350
Phone: (209) 578-1757
Website: www.modestomdausa.org

Planned Parenthood Mar Monte
45 West Benjamin Holt Drive, Suite D-2
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 477-4103 or (209) 473- 8982
Website: www.plannedparenthood.org

San Joaquin County Department of Human
Services – Medi-Cal
333 East Washington Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (800) 952-5253 or (209) 468-1000
Website: www.sjgov.org/hsa/

San Joaquin County Public Health Services
1601 East Hazelton Ave
Stockton, CA 95205
Phone: (209) 468-3411
Website: www.sjgov.org/PHS

Health Education

Allergy and Asthma Network Mothers of Asthmatics
2751 Prosperity Avenue, Suite 150
Fairfax, VA 22031
Phone: (800) 878-4403 Help Line
www.breatherville.org

American Diabetes Association
2720 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 110
Sacramento, CA 95833
Phone: (888) 242-2383
(916) 924-3232
Web site: www.diabetes.org

American Lung Association of California
343 East Main Street, Suite #906
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 478-1888
Web site: www.californialung.org

Facts of Life Line
1691 The Alameda
San Jose, CA 95126
Phone: (800) 711-9848
Web site: www.plannedparenthood.org

La Leche League
Phone: (209) 367-3737 Information Line
(209) 763-2700 Susan
(209) 365-0936 Holly
Web site: www.lalecheleague.org

Nutrition Studio and Diabetes Care Center
447 Eaton Avenue
Tracy, CA 95376
Phone: (209) 832-3432 Pam Warmerdam
Web site: www.nutritionstudio.net

American Cancer Society
Stockton, CA 95204 www.cancer.org
Phone: (209) 941-2676
207 East Alpine Avenue

American Heart Association
1212 West Robinhood Drive, Suite 5-D
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 477-2683
Web site: www.Americanheart.org

California Child Care Health Program
1581 LeRoy Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94708
Phone: (800) 333-3212
(510) 204-0930
Web site: www.ucsfchildcarehealth.org

Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation International
120 Wall Street 19th Floor
New York, NY 10005-4001
Phone: (800) 533-2873
Web site: www.jdrf.org

National Cancer Institute
6116 Executive Boulevard, Room 3036A
Bethesda, MD 20892-8322 Web site:
Phone: (800) 4-CANCER (422-6237)
www.cancer.gov

San Joaquin Medical Society
3031 West March Lane, Suite 222-W
Stockton, CA 95219
Phone: (209) 952-5299
Web site: www.sjcms.org

St. Joseph's Medical Center
Stockton, CA 95204
Phone: (209) 461-5061
1800 North California Street
Web site: www.stjosephscares.org

Sutter Tracy Community Hospital
Tracy, CA 95376
Phone: (209) 833-2480
1420 North Tracy Boulevard
Web site: www.suttertracy.org

University of California Cooperative Extension
of San Joaquin County
Robert J. Cabral Ag Center
2101 E. Earhart Avenue, Ste 200
Stockton, CA 95206
Phone: (209) 953-6100
Web site: <http://cesanjoaquin.ucdavis.edu/>

Wellness WORKs!
1043 North Sacramento Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 547-5156
(209) 547-5155
Web site: www.csustan.edu/WellnessWorks/

Immigration/Citizenship

Cambodian Community of Stockton, Inc.
4330 N. Pershing Ave, #B5
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 951-7087

Catholic Charities
1106 North El Dorado Street, Suite C
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 444-5910
Web site: www.ccstockton.org

Community Partnership for Families of San
Joaquin
5506 Tam O'Shanter Drive
Stockton, CA 95209
Phone: (209) 373-2486
Web site: www.cpfjsj.org

Council for the Spanish Speaking
308 North California Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 547-2855
Web site: www.elconcilio.org

Department of Homeland Security
650 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 498-6460
(800) 375-5283 Customer Service
Web site: www.uscis.gov

Lao Khmu Association, Inc.
1044 North El Dorado
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 463-3410 LKA
(209) 547-7801 CEO
Web site: www.laokhmu.org

San Joaquin County Superior Court
Family Violence Court
900 East Oak St, Room 205
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 468-0144S
Web site: www.stocktoncourt.org

United States House of Representatives
2222 Grand Canal Blvd, Suite 7
Stockton, CA 95207
Web site: www.McNerney.house.gov

Mental Health

Crossroads Prevention Program
1025 North California Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 468-9535
Website: www.co.san-joaquin.ca.us

San Joaquin County Children's Mental Health Services
1414 North California Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 468-2385
Website: www.co.san-joaquin.ca.us/mhs

Valley Community Counseling
6707 Embarcadero Drive
Stockton, CA 95219
Phone: (209) 956-4240

Parenting/Pregnancy

Charterhouse Center for Families
5665 North Pershing Ave, Suite C-1
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 476-1106
Website: www.charterhousecenter.org

Children, Youth and Families Education and Resource Network (CYFERnet)
Phone: (612) 624-8181
Website: www.cyfernet.org

Family Resource Network (FRN)
5250 Claremont Ave, Suite 239
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 472-3674
Website: www.frcn.org

Grandparents Raising Grandchildren - Hotlines
Phone: (202) 434-2296 AARP Hotline or (510) 568-7786 Grandparent Warmline

Regional Youth Services
Residential Treatment Program
9150 East Highway 12
Victor, CA 95253
Phone: (209) 340-7900
Website: www.victor.org

San Joaquin County Human Services Agency - Minor Consent Services
333 East Washington Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 468-1527 Ms. Thao or (209) 468-1537 Ms. Weber
Website: www.sjgov.org/hsa/

Victor Community Support Services – Family Intervention and Community Support (FICS)
2495 West March Lane, Suite 15
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 465-1080
Website: www.victor.org

Child Abuse Prevention Council (CAPC)
540 North California Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 464-4524
Website: www.NochildABUSE.org

Dameron Hospital – Start of Life Center
525 West Acacia Street
Stockton, CA 95203
Phone: (209) 242-7050 ext. 3717 or ext. 3760
Website: www.dameronhospital.org

First 5 San Joaquin Children and Families Commission
11 S. San Joaquin St., Suite 301
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 953-5437
Website: www.sjckids.org

Independent Adoption Center
391 Taylor Boulevard, Suite 100
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523
Phone: (800) 571-2913 or (925)827-2229
Website: www.adoptionhelp.org

Lodi Unified School District – New Horizons
Parent Education Program for Pregnant and
Parenting Minors
9439 Thornton Road
Stockton, CA 95209
Phone: (209) 953-8082
Website: www.lodiusd.net

Manteca Unified School District – Lindbergh
Educational Center
311 East North Street
Manteca, CA 95336
Phone: (209) 825-3100
Website: www.mantecausd.net/LAS/index.htm

Parents without Partners
PO Box 7203
Stockton, CA 95267
Phone: (209) 469-3139
Website: www.parentswithoutpartners.org

Postpartum Support International
PO Box 60931
Santa Barbara, CA 93160
Phone: (800) 944-4773 or (805) 967-7636
Website: www.postpartum.net

Pregnancy Help Center
4255 Pacific Ave, Suite 8
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 933-9131
Website: www.phcstockton.org

Pregnancy Resource Center of Lodi
942 East Pine Street
Lodi, CA 95240
Phone: (209) 3687190
Website: www.prcoflodi.org

La Leche League
Phone: (209) 367-3737
Website: www.lalecheleague.org

Manteca Pregnancy Help Center
327 North Main Street
Manteca, CA 95336
Phone: (209) 239-9899
Website: www.sohl.net.org

Parent Resource Center
701 North Madison Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 933-7077 ext. 2452
Website: www.stockton.k12.ca.us

Planned Parenthood Mar Monte- Family
Planning Health Services
415 West Benjamin Holt Drive, Suite D-2
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 477-4103 or (209) 473-8982
Website: www.plannedparenthood.org

Pregnancy Consultation Center
5301 F Street, Suite 10
Sacramento, CA 95819
Phone: (800) 954-2464 or (916) 446-0222
Website: www.pregnancyconsultation.com

Pregnancy Resource Center
1039 Central Ave
Tracy, CA 95376
Phone: (209) 836-4415 (24-hour help line)

San Joaquin County Public Health Services –
Black Infant Health
2233 Grand Canal Boulevard, Suite 212
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 953-3703
Website: www.sjgov.org/PHS

San Joaquin County Public Health Services – Car Seat Program
2233 Grand Canal Boulevard, Suite 212
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 953-3691 or (209) 953-3680
Website: www.sjcphs.com

San Joaquin County Public Health Services – Women, Infants and Children Supplemental Nutrition Program (WIC)
2233 Grand Canal Boulevard, Suite 212
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 468-3280
Website: www.sjcphs.org

San Joaquin Delta College – Foster and Kinship Care Education (FKCE) Independent Living Program (ILP)
5151 Pacific Ave
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 954-5528
Website: ww.deltacollege.edu

Sutter Tracy Community Hospital – Breastfeeding Education and Information
1420 North Tracy Boulevard
Tracy, CA 95376
Phone: (209) 833-2321
Website: www.suttertracy.org

Sutter Tracy Community Hospital – Childbirth Review
1420 North Tracy Boulevard
Tracy, CA 95376
Phone: (209) 833-2321
Website: www.suttertracy.org

Toughlove Parent Support Group
Phone: (209) 239-8013
Website: www.toughlove.com

Triad Family Services
601 West Kettleman Lane
Stockton, CA 95240
Phone: (209) 340-2800
Website: www.triadfs.org

San Joaquin County Public Health Services – Perinatal Outreach and Education (POE)
2233 Grand Canal Boulevard, Suite 212
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 953-3679
Website: www.sjgov.org/PHS

San Joaquin County Public Health Services – Adolescent Family Life Program/Cal Learn
2233 Grand Canal Boulevard, Suite 212
Stockton, CA 95207
Phone: (209) 953-3647
Website: www.sjgov.org/PHS

Stockton Unified School District (SUSD) California School Age Families Education (Cal-SAFE)
1144 East Channel Street
Stockton, CA 95205
Phone: (209) 933-7380
Website: www.stockton.k12.ca.us/

Sutter Tracy Community Hospital – Childbirth Education Classes
1420 North Tracy Boulevard
Tracy, CA 95376
Phone: (209) 833-2321
Website: www.suttertracy.org

Sutter Tracy Community Hospital – Sibling Preparation Class
1420 North Tracy Boulevard
Tracy, CA 95376
Phone: (209) 833-2321
Website: www.suttertracy.org

Tracy Unified School District – Student Teens Educational Parenting Support (STEPS)
650 West 10th Street
Tracy, CA 95376
Phone: (209) 830-3286
Website: www.tracy.k12.ca.us

Appendix A

Harder+Company Parent Survey

Parent Survey March 2009

Please complete this survey if you have a child 5 years of age or younger. Information will be used to help plan early education opportunities for young children in your community. All responses are confidential.

After you return your completed survey, your name will be entered into a raffle to win a \$5 Target gift card.

Head Start/Early Head Start Class Name: _____ Date: _____

PRESCHOOL AND CHILD CARE

1. What are the ages of the children in your household?

Please put the appropriate number of children next to the age group.

_____ 0-2 years _____ 3-5 years _____ 6-12 years _____ 13-18 years

2. Are you currently in need of preschool services for your child(ren) ages 3 to 5 years of age?

- Yes
- No → SKIP TO QUESTION 3

2a. During what hours do you need preschool services?

- Full-Day (Monday – Friday at least 6 hours)
- Before/After School Care
- Mornings (Monday – Friday 8:30am – Noon)
- Weekend Care
- Afternoons (Monday – Friday Noon – 3:30pm)
- Evening Care

3. Are you currently in need of child care for your child(ren) 5 years of age or younger?

- Yes
- No → SKIP TO QUESTION 4

3a. During what hours do you need child care?

- Full-Day (Monday – Friday at least 6 hours)
- Before/After School Care
- Mornings (Monday – Friday 8:30am – Noon)
- Weekend Care
- Afternoons (Monday – Friday Noon – 3:30pm)
- Evening Care

4. What is the most convenient zip code(s) for a preschool or child care to be located? _____

5. Does your child have transportation to and from preschool and/or child care?

- Yes, all of the time
- Yes, but only sometimes
- No

6. What challenges have you had in trying to find preschool or child care services for your child(ren) 5 years of age or younger (Check all that apply)

- Care is too expensive
- Hours do not fit my needs
- Cannot find care/no availability
- No transportation
- Hard to find care for child with special needs
- Other _____

HEALTH NEEDS

6. Does your child(ren) 5 years of age or younger have any health related issues? (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma | <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental | <input type="checkbox"/> Overweight |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes | <input type="checkbox"/> Vision |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Emotional/behavioral issues | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

COMMUNITY SERVICES

7. Currently, what are your family's most urgent needs? (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Education (GED, college classes, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Immigration/citizenship assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clothing | <input type="checkbox"/> Income assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental care | <input type="checkbox"/> Learning English as a Second Language (ESL) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employment/job training | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health care | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

8. What community services have helped you recently?

9. Please list which community services you needed, but were not able to get.

GENERAL INFORMATION

10. What is your home zip code? _____

11. What is your race/ethnicity? (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Native/American Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian | <input type="checkbox"/> White |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino | |

12. At home, what languages are spoken to this child? (Check all that apply)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> English | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

13. How many times have you moved in the past year?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None (0) | <input type="checkbox"/> Once (1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Twice (2) | <input type="checkbox"/> Three (3) or more times |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|

SATISFACTION WITH HEAD START

14. How satisfied are you with how well Head Start...	Please circle the answer below.		
a. Keeps you informed of your child's health and development	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied
b. Helps you know the services available in the community	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied
c. Meets your family's needs	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied
d. Prepares your child for kindergarten	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. If you would like to be entered into a drawing to win a \$5 Target gift card, please provide your name and phone number below.

Name: _____ Phone number: (_____) _____ - _____

Sites that Participated in the Harder+Company Parent Survey

- Connie Romena
- Creative
- Diamond Cove
- Lincoln
- Live Oaks
- McKinley Village
- New Start
- Thorton
- Tracy Toddlers

Appendix B

Sites that Participated in the Head Start Parent Survey

Early Head Start	Head Start			
California Street 1	Creekside 1	Homebase 2	Leo Gloria 2	Taylor
California Street 3	Creekside 2	Homebase 3	Leo Gloria 3	Weber Tech 1
California Street 4	Heritage	Homebase 4	Leo Gloria 4	Weber Tech 2
California Street 5	Joe Serna 1	Homebase 5	St. Gertrude's 1	Delta Island
California Street 6	Joe Serna 2	Lincoln 1	St. Gertrude's 2	Escalon 1
Connie Romena 1	Lawrence	Lincoln 2	St. Gertrude's 3	Escalon 2
Connie Romena 2	Live Oak 1	Lincoln 3	St. Gertrude's 4	Linden
Connie Romena 3	Live Oak 2	Lincoln 4	St. Matthew's 1	McKinley Village 1
Connie Romena 4	Lodi B&G 1	Lincoln 5	St. Matthew's 2	McKinley Village 2
Creative 1	Lodi B&G 2	Lincoln 6	Gemini 1	McKinley Village 3
Creative 2	Lodi UCCC 1	Park Village 1	Gemini 2	Mountain View 1
Creative 3	Lodi UCCC 2	Park Village 2	Gianone 1	Mountain View 2
Creative 4	Lodi UCCC 3	St. Mary's	Gianone 2	Ripon 1
Dorothy Mahin 1	Lodi UCCC 4	Barnett 1	Gianone 3	Ripon 2
Dorothy Mahin 2	Thornton	Barnett 3	Gianone 4	Walnut Street 1
Dorothy Mahin 3	Washington	Grace Methodist 1	Grant Village 1	Walnut Street 2
Edison 1	Clairmont 1	Grace Methodist 2	Grant Village 2	Walnut Street 3
Edison 2	Clairmont 2	St. Bernadette's 1	Kennedy 1	Walnut Street 4
Franklin 1	Cleveland 1	St. Bernadette's 2	Kennedy 2	
Franklin 2	Cleveland 2	St. Bernadette's 3	Nightingale	
Homebase 1	Diamond Cove 1	St. Bernadette's 4	Santa Fe 1	
Homebase 2	Diamond Cove 2	St. Bernadette's 5	Santa Fe 2	
Homebase 3	Oakwood 1	St. Bernadette's 6	St. Benedict's 1	
Live Oak	Oakwood 2	St. Bernadette's 7	St. Benedict's 2	
McKinley 1	Oakwood 3	St. Bernadette's 8	Van Buren	
McKinley 2	Parklane 1	St. Bernadette's 9	White Rose 1	
McKinley 3	Parklane 2	University Park 1	White Rose 2	
New Start Infants	Patana Norasith 1	University Park 2	Adams	
New Start Toddlers	Patana Norasith 2	University Park 3	Edison	
St. Bernadette's 1	Wagner Holt	Villa Montecito 1	Franklin	
St. Bernadette's 2	Westgate 1	Villa Montecito 2	McFall 1	
St. Bernadette's 3	Westgate 2	Connie Romena 1	McFall 2	
St. Bernadette's 4	Westwood 1	Connie Romena 2	McFall 3	
Thornton	Westwood 2	Connie Romena 3	McFall 4	
Tracy B&G 1	Creative 1	Connie Romena 4	McFall 5	
Tracy B&G 2	Creative 2	French Camp 1	McFall 6	
University Park 1	Creative 3	French Camp 2	Montezuma	
University Park 2	Creative 4	Lathrop 1	Pine Street 1	
University Park 3	Family Day Care	Lathrop 2	Pine Street 2	
University Park 4	Homebase 1	Leo Gloria 1	Taft	

Appendix C

Estimated State preschool and Head Start slots

District/Agency	Number of Slots
El Concilio	72
Lincoln	190
Lodi	340
Creative Child Care	349
Stockton	978
Delta College	304
Tracy	48
Head Start/Early Head Start	2,631
Total	4,912