

# The Status of Women in San Benito County



*Community  
Foundation*  
FOR SAN BENITO COUNTY



## Community Foundation for San Benito County Women's Fund

**Dedicated to empowering women to come together with a shared vision creating a lasting impact in the lives of all women and girls in our community.**

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## Introduction

This report was commissioned by Stephanie Hicks, Director of Development and Outreach, of the San Benito Community Foundation. Project lead is Barbara Bishop, Stanford MBA and member of the Central Coast Stanford Alumni Consulting team, a group of volunteers who do pro bono consulting for an array of non-profits in the greater Central Coast area.

The purpose is to generate a county 'report card' regarding women's status and issues in San Benito County. It will be used to set priorities for the Women's Fund and to influence public policy. It needs to be updated in the future to provide a sense for how much progress is being made.

### Research Methodology Overview

To prepare this report, three main sources of data/input were used. Here is a summary:

Analyst Activities	Topics	Participants	Sources
Web search –(20 hours)	County and city resources		County and city websites
Web search –(60 hours)	Demographic data all (education, income, homes, health, birth rates, work location)		US Census
Planning phone calls – (10 hours)	Report outline and scope; research design	Hicks, Saqqa, Smith, Women's Fund Advisors	
Research phone calls - 10	Women's health resources	Cited (n=8)	
Research phone calls - 3	SBC Public Works	Steve Wittry	
Research phone calls - 2	Domestic Violence	Cited (n=2)	
Research phone calls - 4	Reproductive Rights, Parenting	Cited (n=2)	
Research phone calls - 2	Oaxacan talking points	Adam Sanders	
Face to face meetings – 3 (30 hours)	Research training, September presentation	Women volunteers (cited), Gala attendees	
Report write-up (30 hours)	IWPR template		

Public, web-based data was used where possible, and include the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, for example. (All references appear in endnotes and the Appendix.) Interviews were conducted with other local governmental and non-governmental organizations.

A large amount of primary research was done with local women and girls. The goal was to obtain samples of 30 surveys for each targeted subgroup of women/girls. Jamilla Saqqa was the project lead and coordinated the efforts of our volunteer researchers (listed below). The survey was designed by Barb Bishop and Survey Monkey was used as the analytical tool. (This research is footnoted as 'primary research'.)

We discovered that this approach did not work for the Indigenous Oaxacan women, hence a two-hour interview with Adam Sanders was done and highlights are shown in the Appendix.

We achieved statistically reliable results for the Caucasian and Hispanic populations as a whole, but not for age-specific sub-groups. The survey results can be accessed via this Survey Monkey link:

## Executive Summary

By analyzing the status of women in San Benito County (SBC), the report provides information to identify obstacles to gender equality. Here are the research highlights, as shared with the gala in September 2013: (unless otherwise noted, all of this data is from our primary research project.)

- Women earn an average of 72% of what men earn in SBC; but women with Bachelors earn only 57% of what their male counterparts earn; and women with graduate degrees earn only 52% of what equally-educated males earn. **The higher the education level, the larger the gap.** (Census data)
- While 74% of mothers had a very good understanding of pregnancy and childbirth; 51% understand only some or none of parenting **time** requirements; and 56% understood only some or none of the **economics** of raising a child.
- 10% of births were to teenaged women; 100% of births to unwed mothers were to Hispanic women. (Census data)
- Parenting ‘gaps’ are the largest in the areas of **self worth** (36); **alcohol and drug use** (29); **nutrition** (28) and **exercise** (27); (gap being defined as the mother’s assessment of the importance of an item relative to her self-assessment in providing information, modeling, and support *for that item.*)
- Over 50% of the women consider themselves more than 5% overweight;
- 19% of women surveyed have no health insurance; 25% of Hispanic women have no health insurance; virtually no Oaxacan women have health insurance (Adam Sanders);
- 27% of surveyed women have been victims of domestic violence (this does not match Census data at 1.25%). Santa Cruz County Census number is 0.2%. 50%+ of Indigenous Oaxacan women experience domestic violence, over half of which is fueled by alcohol consumption. (Adam Sanders)
- The County meets state norms for parks dedicated to public use; Hollister city sports facilities are 39% boy-oriented, and 61% ‘both-sex’ oriented; however the public swimming facility (judged the best overall sport for women), is not mentioned on the city website. ( Bishop review of websites; interview with County Parks and Rec) (Livestrong recommendation on sports for women).

**Throughout the document, ‘surprising findings’ – both content and process – are highlighted in red at the beginning of each topic section.**

## Basic Demographics

- Women comprise 50.3% of the county population, or 27,846 out of a total of 55,343. The median age for women is 35.3 compared with 33.6 for men. <sup>1</sup>
- For all women over the age of 15, 50.7% are married; 28.1 % are single/have never married; 11.8% are divorced; 6.6% are widowed; 2.7% are separated. <sup>2</sup>
- 55.4% of women are Hispanic; 38.4% are white (non Hispanic, non Latino); 6.1% are neither Hispanic nor white. <sup>3</sup>
- 13.5% of households are headed by a single female (2247); of these, nearly 60% have children under the age of 18 in them (1345) <sup>4</sup>
- 9.5% have a disability. <sup>5</sup>

## Political Participation

By running for office and voting, women can make sure that their priorities are reflected in public policy decisions and debates. **Of surprise to the analyst is that the county does not track registration or participation by gender.**

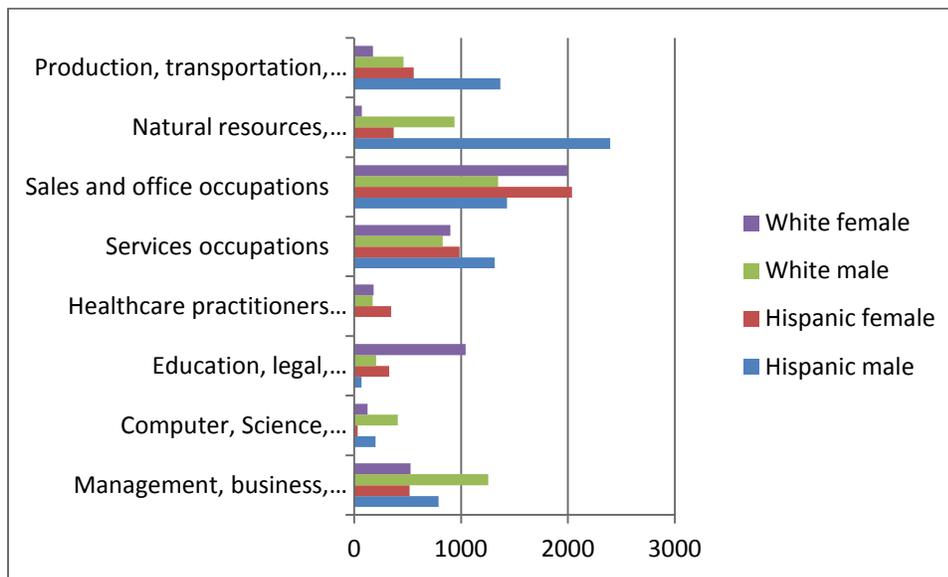
- 30% of elected county officials are women (3/10); <sup>6</sup>
- There is not a county-sponsored task force on women. <sup>7</sup>
- 89% of females over the age of 21 are registered to vote; Hispanic women are much more likely to be registered to vote when English was their primary household language as a child. <sup>8</sup>
- 87% of registered female voters voted in the last election (2012). <sup>9</sup>

## Employment and Earnings

**A surprise in this data is the under-representation of women overall in computers, sciences, and management. Another surprise is the over-representation of Caucasian women compared to Hispanic women in the education and legal fields.**

- Single female heads of family households earn a median income of \$40,020. This compares with \$44,172 for single male heads of family households and \$80,813 for married couple heads of households. <sup>10</sup>
- Women represent only 27.1% of incorporated business owners in San Benito County. <sup>11</sup>
- Of the 13,031 women who are in the labor force, 10,736 (82.4%) are employed – this means women have a 17.6% unemployment rate. <sup>12</sup>
- Hispanic women have a higher unemployment rate than white women – 18.0% as compared with 11.1%; For both ethnicities, younger women – ages 22-24 – have the highest unemployment rates, at 30%. <sup>13</sup>
- Women's poverty is more prevalent than men's – 12.4% of women are below the poverty level compared with 8.0% of men. <sup>14</sup>
- Single female head of household poverty level is 30.4%. <sup>15</sup>
- Women are more likely than men to work at local jobs within the county – 44% of working men, as compared with 30% of working women, commute to Santa Clara County for their work. <sup>16</sup>

- The following table shows the types of jobs white and Hispanic women hold, compared both to each other and to same-ethnicity males:<sup>17</sup>



The Economic Security database shows the following minimum hourly wages needed to provide a decent standard of living for a family in San Benito County (One full time worker only, with no benefits):<sup>18</sup>

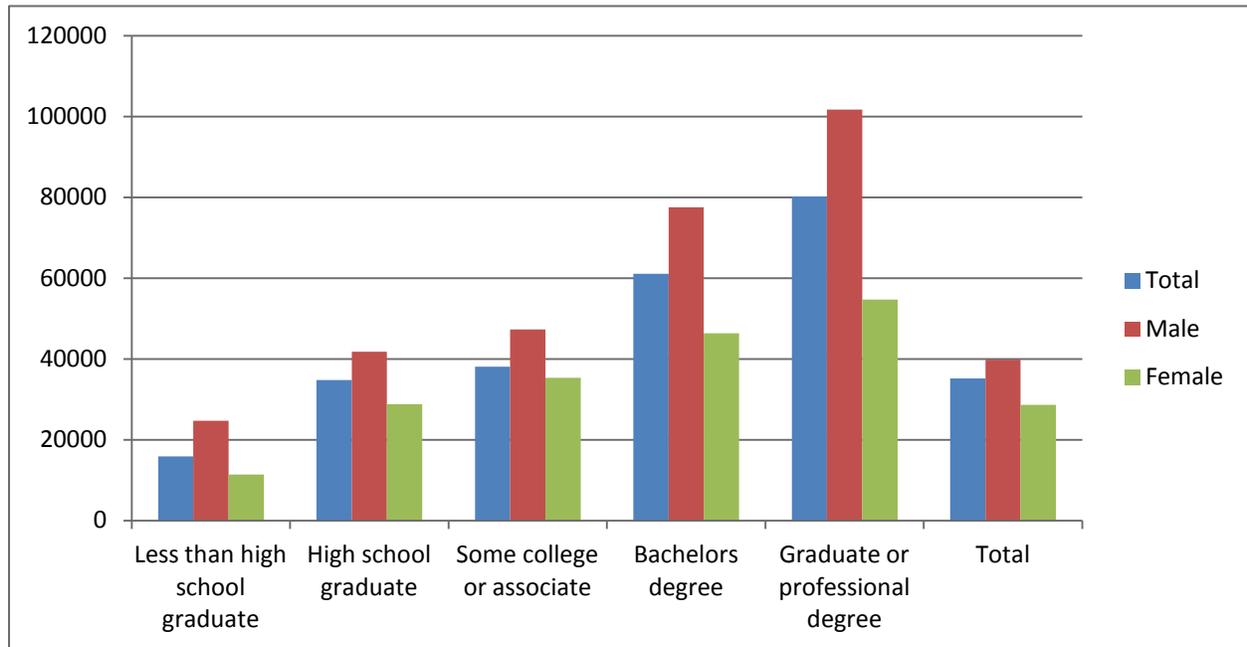
		Age 0-2	Age 6-12
Number of children			
0	\$20.98		
1		\$33.03	\$27.70
2		\$45.93	\$33.92
3		\$66.95	\$47.05

## Social and Economic Autonomy and Aspirations

**A key surprise is that fewer than half of girls and young women in school believe their current education program is taking them toward their desired career (48%).**

- 16.7% of women in the county have no health insurance.<sup>19</sup>
- Education: 23.1% attended high school but did not graduate; 22.3% have a high school degree or equivalent; 36.8% have a high school degree or equivalent and some years in additional schooling; 17.7% have four years of college with a Bachelors or higher.<sup>20</sup>
- For school-aged girls, Hispanic girls are more likely than white girls to have a favorite subject (73% versus 63%, statistically valid); and more likely to have a career in mind (84% versus 52%, statistically valid).<sup>21</sup>
- Only 48% of school-aged girls believe their current education program is taking them towards their desired career, however.<sup>22</sup>
- Math and science are the most-frequently-mentioned favorite subject areas, with many girls aspiring to medicine, veterinary medicine, and high-technology jobs.<sup>23</sup>

- The wage gap actually **increases** with education level: (income in US dollars in 2011)
- 38.6% of single female householders own their homes. 48.1% of single male householders own their homes. 70.8% of married householders own their homes. <sup>24</sup>
- Single female householders are significantly more likely to have unrelated people occupy their homes (4.2%) than married householders (0.9%).<sup>25</sup>
- 12.2% of Hispanic women received SNAP benefits in 2011, compared to 3% non Hispanic.<sup>26</sup>



## Reproductive Rights and Parenting

The percentage of births by Caesarean section appears to be rising dramatically. In addition, young women and girls appear to be having children with little understanding of either the economic or time requirements of parenting.

- **Choice**
  - The County of San Benito takes no official position on choice.<sup>27</sup>
  - 20% women/girls surveyed have unprotected sex sometimes or frequently.
- **Local Services**
  - There are 3 independent ob-gyn offices and two clinics in the county. <sup>28</sup>
  - 44.7% of SBC residents' babies were born outside of the county in 2011. (355/794)<sup>29</sup>
- **Birth Data**
  - The percent of vaginal births has decreased from 69.7% in 2010 to 63.5% in 2012. Conversely, the percent of C-section births (total) has increased from 20.3% in 2010 to 36.5% in 2012.<sup>30</sup>
  - There appears to be a lack of consistent data on low birth weights. Analyst received numbers ranging from 0.5% to 6.0%<sup>31</sup>
  - 87.2% of women who gave birth received adequate pre-natal care.
  - 10% of births in San Benito County in 2011 were to teenaged women (44/439).<sup>32</sup>
  - 43.8% of all live births within the last year were to unmarried women.<sup>33</sup>

- 100% of births to unwed women/girls were to Hispanic women.
- **Infant/Child Care**
  - 92% of babies were initiated into breast-feeding. 37% were exclusive breastfeeding and 59% of breastfed infants supplemented with formula in hospital.<sup>34</sup>
- **All About Parenting**
  - The most-used source of information about childbirth and parenting is from girls'/women's own mothers (74% of mothers had *their* mothers as an information source).
  - 66% of mothers interviewed thought they had good information about pregnancy, childbirth, and good parenting before they gave birth; only 55% understood parenting time requirements; only 48% 'understood very well' the economic cost of raising a child.<sup>35</sup>
  - Despite the pervasiveness of the Internet, it was not perceived as being a particularly important part of parenting. (21% say it is critically important.)<sup>36</sup>
  - Self-reported parenting gaps (the difference between its importance and the women's overall self-reported performance at it) are largest in self-worth (36); alcohol and drug use (29); nutrition (28) and exercise (27).<sup>37</sup>

## Health and Well-being

Health is a critical component of women's and girls' overall well-being. Poor health can pose serious obstacles to economic stability, educational attainment, and employment opportunities, just as good health can help women in all of these areas. **Two things are surprising: 1) There is no robust tracking of women's health – mortality rates, diseases, lifestyle, etc. There appears to be no one person or organization chartered with compiling, tracking, and making this data available. 2) Significant health/lifestyle issues vary by ethnicity – white women have significantly more problems with cigarettes, alcohol, and drugs. Hispanic women have more problems with maintaining a healthy weight.**

- **Lifestyle (including substance use, mental health, and weight management)**
  - 19% of women/girls smoke regularly or sometimes. Hispanic women are slightly less likely to smoke than white women. (12% of Hispanic women compared with 25% of white women.)
  - 47% of women/girls consume alcohol sometimes/regularly. Hispanic women are less likely to use alcohol than white women. (35% of Hispanic women compared with 59% of white women.)
  - 14% of women/girls use recreational drugs sometimes/regularly. Hispanic women are less likely to use these drugs than white women (9% versus 19%).
  - Suicide and unprotected sex data doesn't vary by ethnicity. 14% of those surveyed have sometimes or regularly considered suicide. 20% of those surveyed have unprotected sex sometimes or regularly.
  - 61% of the mothers surveyed exercise regularly (we did not survey everyone on this question).
  - 47% of the women surveyed consider themselves at normal or below normal weight. It varies significantly by ethnicity. White women are at normal/below normal weight 59% of the time. Hispanic women are at normal/below normal weight only 35% of the time.

- **Health Insurance**
  - The SBC County health plan does include services for women’s special health needs (preventive care, including mammograms.)<sup>38</sup>
  - Women’s health insurance profile – 70% of white women have private insurance through work, only 5% have no health insurance. Only 32% of Hispanic women have private insurance through work; 30% use MediCal/Aid, and 23% have no health insurance.<sup>39</sup>
  - According to Census data, Hispanic women have significantly lower rates of health insurance coverage than white women in San Benito County (8.8 % versus 21.0%)<sup>40</sup>
  - Women have slightly higher rates of no health insurance than men in San Benito County. (16.7% versus 16.2%)<sup>41</sup>
- **Diseases and Tracking**
  - Annual mortality rate for women of heart disease is not systematically tracked.
  - Annual mortality rate from lung cancer is not systematically tracked.
  - 19% of surveyed women smoke cigarettes; -- this is not systematically tracked.
  - Annual mortality rate from breast cancer is not tracked.
  - % of women living with diabetes is 2.7% of those surveyed.<sup>42</sup>
  - % of women living with asthma is 14.3% of those surveyed.<sup>43</sup>
  - 14.5 % of women surveyed are obese; - we have no data comparable for men;<sup>44</sup>

Domestic violence represents the single most frequent reason for emergency police calls compared to any other incident, with over 350 per year, or 1.25% of the women;<sup>45</sup>

## Institutional Interactions

A healthy and thriving community has institutions which both meet the needs of its citizens and actively affect societal norms of behavior.

- San Benito County meets the state norm for parks dedicated to public use, with 5 square miles of parks per 1000 population. Proposed trails expansions are pending funding. A master plan exists.<sup>46</sup>
- The City of Hollister provides the exercise programs which support the overall county. At the time this report is being written, there were 4 male-only exercise programs; 4 co-ed programs; and only 1 dedicated to women.<sup>47</sup>

**Girls’/Women’s awareness** of the following institutions are shown in rank order, highest to lowest:

- YMCA – 88% (101/115)
- Public library – (101/115)
- Youth Alliance – 62% (71/115)
- Emmaus House – 52% (61/115)
- Community Solutions – 35% (40/115)
- Esperanza Center – 33% (38/115)

**Girls’/Women’s use** of Hazel Hawkins (HH) is summarized below:

- 68% of those surveyed have used HH;

- Significantly more Hispanic women have used HH (80%) than Caucasian (57%).
- ESL Hispanic women were made to feel more comfortable there (84% agreed with the ‘made to feel welcome and as if I belonged’) than either Caucasian (73%) or Hispanic with English as a primary language (68%).
- Wait time before treatments seem to vary by race/ethnicity, *although this is not statistically significant.* (The sample size is too small.)

**Girls’/Women’s use of fast food restaurants** is summarized below:

- Fast food places are used for family dinners only 14% of the time (15/111).
- Fast food places are used for family breakfasts only 11% of the time (12/106)
- Fast food places are used for family lunches 22% of the time (23/104).

If fast food places are believed to be a major source of obesity, it seems possible/likely that women and girls are either eating disproportionately large meals; or are using fast food for additional snacking.

### Selected Comparisons to Santa Cruz County<sup>48</sup>

**Within the greater health community, it is not clear ‘who knows what’. There does not appear to be any clear responsibility for gathering, maintaining, and publishing women’s health metrics. (Most health data required several false starts before the author found a person who had the data.)**

	San Benito County	Santa Cruz County	Notes
Category/metric			
Demographics (percent of population 2009)	50.3%	50.1%	
Employment and earnings (Median Income 2009)	\$40,020	\$44,956	ACS Community Estimates 2009 for both geographies
Social and economic autonomy	23.1% have less than a high school education; 17.7% have a Bachelor’s degree or higher	12.0% have less than a high school education; 27.4% have a Bachelor’s degree or higher	Santa Cruz County notes an unusually high level of education for women compared to the rest of California.
Reproductive knowledge, rights, choices (Teenage pregnancy rates 2009) (Unwed women’s birth rates)	10% of births were to teenaged women; 100% of births to unwed women were to Hispanic women	8.5% of births were to teenaged women (2008 data)	Santa Cruz County notes a regular decline in teenage birth rates.
Health and well-being (Health Insurance coverage 2009) (Domestic Violence rate 2013)	83.3% have health insurance 1.25% of women have experienced domestic violence within the last year	88.9% have health insurance 0.2% of women had experienced domestic violence within the last year (2008 data)	ACS data on health insurance for both geographies, 2009

## Appendices and Other Resources

Best Practices – Sustainable Economic Development - [www.sednetwork.net](http://www.sednetwork.net)

Best Practices Awards for Women Transforming Cities – [www.womentransformingcities.org/best-practices](http://www.womentransformingcities.org/best-practices)

Best Practices for Girl-friendly Cities [www.powercampnational.ca](http://www.powercampnational.ca)

Mothers' Centers Europe [www.mine.cc](http://www.mine.cc)

### Indigenous Oaxacan women Talking Points (source – Adam Sanders interview)

- The vast majority are not citizens, do not vote
- Fewer than 10% finish high school, the trend is improving (especially for those born here)
- Possibly 1% attend community college (5/500)
- Employment is field and factory, with possibly 3% (15/500) in 'paraprofessional' roles such as translators
- They tend to be victims of violence, there are no gangs in their culture;
- 50% of women suffer domestic violence, with 60% of that associated with their spouse's consumption of alcohol; the severity is declining;
- Illegitimacy is very low (well under 10% as a whole);
- Average age to marry is 15 and is gradually increasing; 50% of marriages are arranged/forced; average age to bear a first child is 19 and is gradually increasing; they have an average of 5 children and do not practice birth control;
- They take good care of their bodies during pregnancy
- They tend to be overweight by western standards (20-30 pounds, 15-20%)
- They do not have health insurance, health care is emergency-based;
- Their exercise is natural – walking and working in the fields, so they tend to be strong;
- Diets are seasonal – lots of greens, not much fat;
- Parenting is important, there is no neglect, their hopes are for their children (to get good jobs), but they have trouble accessing the institutions here which will enable that; - don't understand them;
- Biggest problems:
  - Employment, they live hand to mouth, no economic opportunities;
  - They don't have peaceful, happy family environments and if they marry outside of their culture, they have no one to protect them;
- Biggest hopes:
  - To learn English, to drive a car, to have respect;
  - That their children have better lives;
  - Possibly for a market for their cottage industry of weaving/textiles

## Acknowledgements

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Other local women also significantly contributed to this project by doing the actual survey work with the women and girls. These **Survey Community Volunteers** include Liz Alameda, Rebecca Salinas, Elsa Rodriguez, Pauline Valdivia, and Esperanza Walters. Two local businesses, **San Benito Bene and Round Table Pizza**, contributed survey incentives. In addition, Adam Sanders was an invaluable source of information regarding the Oaxacan population and its unique women's issues.

We wish to thank many other people for their time and contributions to this project. They include Catherine Farnham (SBC Health Department); Karina Freeman and Rosa Vivian Fernandez (SBC Health Foundation); Steve Wittry (SBC Public Works Department); Dr. Alzaro Garza (SBC Health Department); Maria Corona, Maria Sanchez, and Alan Yamamoto (SBC Health Department). We also need to recognize the information contributed by the San Benito County Healthy Initiative.

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## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table S0101 "Age and Sex" ACS Community estimates 2009-2011 ( Accessed April 2013)
- <sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table S1201 "Marital Status" ACS Community estimates 2009-2011 (Accessed April 2013)
- <sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table DP1 "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics" ACS Community estimates 2009-2011 (Accessed April 2013)
- <sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table DP02 "Selected Social Characteristics in the United States" ACS Community estimates 2009-2011 (Accessed April 2013)
- <sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table S1810 "Disability Characteristics " ACS Community estimates 2009-2011 (Accessed April 2013)
- <sup>6</sup> County Registrar 831 636-4016. Telephone call April 10, 2013.
- <sup>7</sup> Denise Thome, Clerk of the Board, (831) 636-4000. Telephone call April 15, 2013.
- <sup>8</sup> Primary Research
- <sup>9</sup> Primary Research
- <sup>10</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table S1903 "Median income in the past 12 months" 2009-2011 ACS three year estimates. (Accessed April 2013)
- <sup>11</sup> U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Ta2408 "Class of Worker by Sex...for the Civilian Employed Population 16 years and older" 2009-2011 ACS Community Estimates (Accessed May 2013)
- <sup>12</sup> US. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table DP03 "Selected Economic Characteristics" 2009-2011 ACS three year estimates. (Accessed April 2013)
- <sup>13</sup> U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table B23001 "Sex by age by employment status for the population ages 16 years and over". ACS Community Estimates 2006-2010. (Accessed April 2013) These are women who define themselves as being in the labor force.
- <sup>14</sup> U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table B17001 "Poverty status in the past 12 months by sex by age". ACS Community Estimates 2009-2011 (Accessed April 2013)
- <sup>15</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table DP03 "Selected Economic Characteristics" 2009-2011 ACS three year estimates. (Accessed April 2013)
- <sup>16</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>
- <sup>17</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Tables B24010I and B24010H "Sex by Occupation for the Civilian employed population 16 years and over" (Hispanic or Latino, White only) 2009-2011 ACS Community Estimates (Accessed May 2013)
- <sup>18</sup> <http://www.basiceconomicsecurity.org/best/budget.aspx> (Accessed April 2013)

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- <sup>19</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder.  
<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table 2701 "Health Insurance Coverage Status"  
2009-2011 ACS Community Estimates (Accessed May 2013)
- <sup>20</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder.  
<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table S1501 "Educational Attainment" ACS  
Community Estimates 2009-2011 ( Accessed April 2013)
- <sup>21</sup> Primary research quantitative
- <sup>22</sup> Primary research quantitative
- <sup>23</sup> Primary research qualitative
- <sup>24</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder.  
<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table S1101 "Households and Families" ACS  
Community Estimates 2009-2011 (Accessed April 2013)
- <sup>25</sup> U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder.  
<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table B11002 "Tenure of Households" 2009-2011  
ACS Community Estimates (Accessed May 2013)
- <sup>26</sup> US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder.  
<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table B22005H "Receipt of Food Stamps/SNAP in  
past 12 months by race of householder" ACS Community Estimates 2009-2011 (Accessed April 2013)
- <sup>27</sup> Denise Thome, Clerk of the Board, (831) 636-4000. Telephone call April 15, 2013.
- <sup>28</sup> Catherine Farnham
- <sup>29</sup> San Benito County Vital Statistics, compiled 06/05/2012 by Catherine Farnham, RN.
- <sup>30</sup> Catherine Farnham, AVSS data.
- <sup>31</sup> AVSS data. 2011 (LBW/VLBW)
- <sup>32</sup> AVSS data. 2011
- <sup>33</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder.  
<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table S1301 "Fertility" ACS Community Estimates  
2009-2011 (Accessed April 2013)
- <sup>34</sup> Parent Education, San Benito Healthcare District. (Healthy people 2020 goals recommend reduction of hospital  
supplements to 14%.
- <sup>35</sup> Primary research quantitative
- <sup>36</sup> Primary research quantitative
- <sup>37</sup> Primary research quantitative
- <sup>38</sup> Denise Thome, clerk of the board, (831) 636-4000. Telephone call April 15 2013.
- <sup>39</sup> Primary research quantitative
- <sup>40</sup> U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder.  
<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table S2701 "Health Insurance Coverage Status"  
2009-2011 ACS Community Estimates (Accessed May 2013)
- <sup>41</sup> U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder.  
<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> Table S2701 "Health Insurance Coverage Status"  
2009-2011 ACS Community Estimates (Accessed May 2013)
- <sup>42</sup> Primary research, quantitative
- <sup>43</sup> Primary research, quantitative
- <sup>44</sup> Primary research, quantitative
- <sup>45</sup> Emmaus House website, [www.emmaushouse.net](http://www.emmaushouse.net) (Accessed April 2013)
- <sup>46</sup> Steve Wittry, SBC Parks Department. Telephone call April 2013. 831 636-4000.
- <sup>47</sup> City of Hollister website, [www.hollister.ca.gov](http://www.hollister.ca.gov) (Accessed May 2013).
- <sup>48</sup> Santa Cruz county was selected because of its proximity, similar size, similar ethnic composition, similar industry  
makeup. Other than census data, all comparative data for Santa Cruz is from the 'Status of Women and Girls  
Report for Santa Cruz County, March 2011'. <http://www.sccwc.org/SOWAG%20Reportv%20Final%203-16-11.pdf>