CENSUS 2000:
Tracking Changes in Santa Clara County

Prepared by:
Planning Office
Santa Clara County
We’re Still Growing…At a Slower Rate

Population Growth in the Bay Area and Santa Clara County

- ~1.7 million

Percent Population Change
Santa Clara County Has More people than many States

Idaho
Maine
New Hampshire
Hawaii
Rhode Island
Montana
Delaware
South Dakota
North Dakota
Alaska
Vermont
District of Columbia
Wyoming
Change in Racial and Ethnic Composition

RACE (20 year % Change)
- Two or More Races*
- American Indian (33%)
- Black (8%)
- Some Other Race (63%)
- Asian & Pacific Islander (336%)
- White (-11%)

*New Category for 2000 Census

Hispanic and Latino Population (of Any Race)

20 year % Change
78%

Racial and Ethnic data are not directly comparable between the 1980-2000 Census, but is used here to show relative changes.
The 4% increase in household size has offset the construction of nearly 21,000 housing units.
Expanding Wealth of the County


*Inflation Adjusted
In the next 20 years, the County will add 325,000 to 450,000 new residents

This is equivalent to adding the current population of:
Sunnyvale, Palo Alto, Cupertino, Mountain View, and Los Altos
- or -
Half the population of San Jose
Total Population Growth Estimates

Percent Change in Population 2000-2025

*Cities including Sphere of Influence areas. Remainder equals everything in the County outside the SOI areas. ABAG Projections 2002.
Total Population Growth Estimates

Change in Population* 2000-2025

*Cities including Sphere of Influence areas. Remainder equals everything in the County outside the SOI areas. ABAG Projections 2002.
THE POVERTY POPULATION

Santa Clara County is rich in wealth and opportunity, yet there remains people in poverty

Two Perspectives:
1. Types of Families in Poverty
2. Children in Poverty

Race & Ethnicity
Growing Poverty Population Despite Rising Incomes

Change in Poverty Population: 1990-2000

(Total In Poverty 2000)

- Population Growth: 0%
- Persons in Poverty: 5%
- Family Growth: 10%
- Families in Poverty: 15%
- Elderly Growth: 20%
- Elderly in Poverty: 25%
- Total in Poverty: 30%

(124,470)
(14,841)
(9,840)

-- Poverty: thresholds defined by Federal Poverty Levels (FPL) --
75% of the 124,470 People in Poverty are in Families

- Married Couple w/Children: 36%
- Female w/Children: 32%
- Married Couple (w/Relative): 16%
- Male w/Relative: 4%
- Female w/Relative: 5%
- Male w/Children: 7%

Families in Poverty (19,624)
Married Couple w/Children 36%
Female w/Children 32%
Married Couple (w/Relative) 16%
Male w/Relative 4%
Female w/Relative 5%
Male w/Children 7%
Of the Families in Poverty: 75% of have Children
Of the Families with Children:
51% are Single Parent Families

- Married Couple w/Children: 36%
- Female w/Children: 32%
- Male w/Relative: 4%
- Female w/Relative: 5%
- Married Couple (w/Relative): 16%
- Male w/Children: 7%
Of Single Parent Families: 80% are Single Mothers with Children
Single Females with Children Are Most at Risk of Being in Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>In Poverty</th>
<th>% in Poverty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married Couple w/Children</td>
<td>171,100</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married Couple (w/Relative)</td>
<td>146,800</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female w/Children</td>
<td>33,700</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female w/Relative</td>
<td>20,700</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male w/Children</td>
<td>14,700</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male w/Relative</td>
<td>12,800</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>399,800</td>
<td>19,700</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disproportionate Poverty Among Racial and Ethnic Groups

Hispanic or Latino*

*Includes all Races

Families w/Children

Families w/Children in Poverty

American Indian
Black
Two or More Races
Some Other Race
Asian and Pacific Islander
White

0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%

0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%

50%
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%

24%
47%
What Are the Types of Families Children Grow Up In?

Single parent families are more susceptible to being in poverty, but do more children live in married couple families or single parent families?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>In Poverty</th>
<th>% in Poverty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>407,500</td>
<td>36,500</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Higher Rates of Child Poverty from Single Parent Families

Universe: All Children by Family Type
- Married Couple: 79%
- Single Mother: 15%
- Single Father: 6%

Universe: Children in Poverty by Family Type
- Married Couple: 51%
- Single Mother: 41%
- Single Father: 8%
### Occurrence of Children in Poverty by Family Types & Racial and Ethnic Groups

#### Children in Poverty by Presence of Parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Single Father</th>
<th>Single Mother</th>
<th>Married Parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Other Race</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian and Pacific Islander</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increasing % of Children in Married Parent Families
Summary of Family Poverty Focus Group

- Despite income growth in the County, the number of people and families in poverty continue to grow.
- 75% of people in poverty live with family members. Of those families, 75% have children.
- Single mothers with children are more at risk of living in poverty than other family types
- Non-white racial families (except for Asians) and families of Hispanic or Latino origin have high disproportions of families in poverty
- Equal number of children in poverty in married-couple and single parent families, yet there are major differences in the family types of children in poverty for racial and ethnic groups.
Conclusions

• Despite wealth in the County, poverty remains

• Strategies for addressing people’s needs are complex and are impacted by many factors:
  
Family Type, Children, Race and Ethnicity, Age, Education and Language Skills, etc.