2023 SILICON VALLEY
LATINO REPORT CARD

Hispanic Foundation
of Silicon Valley

Hispanic Foundation
of Silicon Valley

OUR MISSION

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

OUR FOCUS

Excel: We invest in the education of Latinos from cradle to career to help level the playing field.

Lead: We train Latinos to volunteer on nonprofit boards where they bring invaluable and underrepresented perspectives to the table.

Connect: We serve as a hub for Silicon Valley leaders and community to convene and engage with one another on behalf of the Hispanic community.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CHAPTER SPONSORS

GREETING

As a kid, when I brought my report card home to my parents that had a bad grade, they asked me, "What are you going to do about it?" They might have been disappointed, perhaps upset even, but they focused me back to hard work and improvement. That was an early lesson learned.

This year's Latino Report Card has too many bad grades, which have been made worse by the past three years of the pandemic. Our collective reaction must be like my parents': What are we going to do about it?

The pandemic showed that our Latino community has seriously slipped in the wrong direction in the realms of education and housing, especially for our younger children. Fewer kids are achieving grade level proficiency in reading and math compared to five years ago, and more families are spending way too much on unaffordable housing. Latinos are far disproportionately represented among our unhoused communities, a marked increase over the past five years.

It's not all bad news, and we show progress in some areas. Latino household incomes are higher, though housing costs are growing higher still and too many families have to cut essentials such as health care and food to make ends meet. More Latino high school students are graduating, and more are college-ready than five years ago. We found that teen pregnancies are declining, which helps to keep young people in school, but they're still higher than in the rest of our community. Environmental awareness and engagement among Latinos remains strong.

Because of the pandemic, however, we found disproportionate impacts on Latino households in terms of higher rates of illness, levels of stress, and social isolation compared to the overall population. This is not a surprise, since more Latinos are in the service and construction industries and could not work from home, and multigenerational households have been more at risk of spreading Covid.

This year's Report Card is rich with data that exposes our challenges, but it also identifies specific opportunities to rise to those challenges.

I have always maintained that the long-term success and health of Silicon Valley depends on the health and success of our Latino community. But we have hard work ahead of us to make improvements. This Report Card is a call to action for every school, every employer, and every city hall to recognize the many problems we have found, develop specific remedies, and commit to long-term change with practical policies and investments that will help our Latino community help itself.

We can't afford to wait, and we can't afford inaction. Our next Report Card must show better grades, because we are talking about the quality of the lives of all our children, their families, and our entire community.

Ron Gonzales
President & CEO
Hispanic Foundation of Silicon Valley

FOREWORD

The deadly virus that ravaged California claiming over one hundred thousand lives, is finally receding. However, the path to a "normal life" remains uncertain for many who suffered economic and social fallout caused by the government's measures to curb the spread of COVID-19.

This report emphasizes the impact of the pandemic on the Latino community in Silicon Valley and identifies opportunities to enhance their quality of life.

Latinos comprise 27% of Santa Clara County's population, and 24% of San Mateo County, making them the third-largest ethnic group in the region. Their indispensable role in keeping our cities functioning has made Latinos particularly vulnerable to the pandemic's adverse effects. Startlingly, as a percentage of the population, the Latinos bore a disproportionate impact from COVID-19. In Santa Clara County, Latinos accounted for 30% of the total COVID-19 deaths, while in San Mateo County, Latinos accounted for 23% of the COVID-19 deaths.

A staggering 70% Latino survey respondents reported testing positive for COVID-19 or having a household member who did, compared to 52% of non-Latino respondents. While 91% of Latinos received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, official reports indicate that the vaccination rate among Latinos was significantly lower than that of non-Latinos. Furthermore, the pandemic disproportionately affected Latinos' mental health, resulting in higher rates of social isolation, work stress, and limited mental healthcare access.

Despite constituting 70% of Silicon Valley's labor force, 72% of Latinos hold low-wage jobs and face glaring underrepresentation in higher-paying positions. Consequently, they have struggled to cope with the pandemic-induced economic downturn, experiencing substantial insecurity. Alarmingly, 25% of Silicon Valley Latinos reported going without food or healthcare in the past year, a rate significantly higher than in 2018 and double that of non-Latinos.

Adding to their economic challenges is the issue of unaffordable housing. Less than half of Latino households surveyed (47%) own homes in an area synonymous with skyrocketing prices. The remaining 53% rent their primary residences, with nearly 75% spending over half their income on housing expenses. The lack of affordable housing has resulted in overcrowding, longer commutes, and adverse impacts on their physical and mental well-being.

Although the number of Latinos pursuing higher education has increased, it still falls short in closing the existing gap in college readiness and overall educational attainment compared to non-Latinos. The pandemic further disrupted their educational opportunities, with more than half of Latino survey respondents facing obstacles in accessing online classes during school closures. Consequently, 3rd-grade reading and 8th-grade math proficiency levels plummeted in Santa Clara and San Mateo counties.

Nevertheless, Latinos demonstrate resilience in the face of adversity. Encouragingly, they are becoming more conscious of issues affecting their quality of life, such as climate change, air and water quality, and recreational spaces. Political participation among Latinos has also surged since 2018, presenting an opportunity to effect local public policy.

We now have a crucial moment to reimagine a more equitable and inclusive region. Achieving this requires ensuring Latinos' right to accessible, high-quality, and affordable healthcare and prioritizing discussions on mental health within the community. Lawmakers and advocates must think innovatively to address the housing crisis; they can, for example, be more amicable in allowing community and cooperative home ownership models and community land trust options.

Forty percent of Silicon Valley's Latinos are millennials, poised to shape the future of a region that remains a global economic powerhouse. Swift action is needed to close the academic achievement gap by funding initiatives that support Latino student success.

Additionally, companies must reevaluate their hiring policies to identify and rectify any unintended biases preventing Latinos from accessing higher-paying jobs.

Together, we can rebuild a better, stronger Silicon Valley.

Sergio Béjar-López
Associate Professor of Political Science
San José State University

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NOTE:
This icon indicates data from the telephone survey.

OVERVIEW

This report offers a portrait of Latinos in Silicon Valley and represents the third iteration of the original Silicon Valley Report Card, published in 2011, and updated in 2018.

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

This report presents trend data across each domain for Silicon Valley Latinos (as compared to non-Latinos in the region where possible). In addition to secondary data sources, this report features a mixed-methods primary survey data and highlighted indicators to show the impact of COVID-19 on Silicon Valley Latinos. While the most up-to-date data were used for this report, some indicators have not been updated because of the COVID-19 pandemic that suspended regular data collection. This report concludes with a detailed methodology section which also offers a description of the grading process, and finally a dashboard of grades across all domains and indicators.

Many terms are used in Silicon Valley to describe identity such as Hispanic, Latino, Latina, Latinx, and Latine. For this report, we have chosen to continue to use the terms Latino/a and non-Latino/a as in previous Latino Report Cards. We acknowledge that this is not perfect, that language evolves, and that this may change in the future. In addition, when sharing secondary data, we use the more accurate and inclusive category label, "Another Race/Ethnicity" instead of "Other".
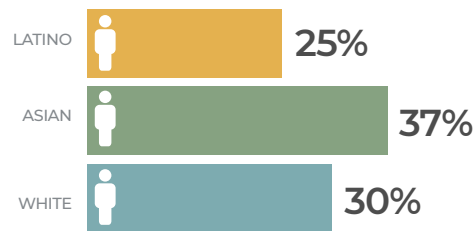
2023 HIGHLIGHTS

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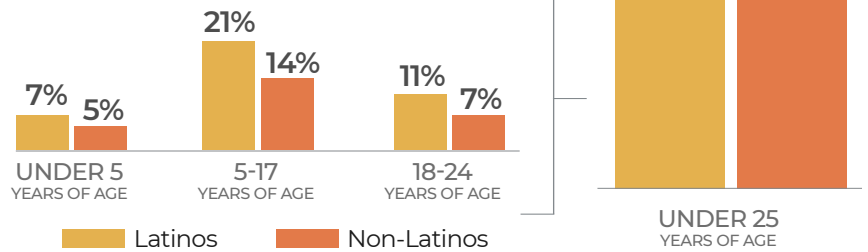
DEMOGRAPHICS

RACE/ETHNICITY

SILICON VALLEY POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2021 (TOP 3)

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

- LATINO **25%**
- ASIAN **37%**
- WHITE **30%**

By 2060, the number of Silicon Valley Latinos is projected to grow to over 900,000; Latinos will remain the third largest racial/ethnic group in the region.

AGE

Latinos under the age of 25 continue to make up a greater percentage of the population than their non-Latino peers (39% and 26%, respectively).

	Latinos	Non-Latinos
UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE	7%	5%
5-17 YEARS OF AGE	21%	14%
18-24 YEARS OF AGE	11%	7%
UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE	39%	26%

■ Latinos ■ Non-Latinos

700K — 900K
2020 — 2060

EDUCATION

OVERALL GRADE

D

Progress in education remains incremental for Latino students in Silicon Valley. While Latino students show some gains, these gains have not been enough to close the achievement gap between Latinos and non-Latinos.

LATINO MATH & READING PROFICIECY

Reading proficiency for 3rd grade Latino students and math proficiency for 8th grade Latino students in Silicon Valley saw across the board decreases.

3RD GRADE LANGUAGE ARTS/LITERACY

	2016-17	2021-22
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	31%	29%
SAN MATEO COUNTY	31%	27%

8TH GRADE MATHEMATICS

	2016-17	2021-22
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	24%	17%
SAN MATEO COUNTY	26%	19%

COLLEGE READINESS

The percentage of Latino high school graduates in Silicon Valley who completed the coursework necessary to attend a state college or university increased from 2018-19 but was still well below non-Latino students.

- Latinos **42%**
- Non-Latinos **77%**
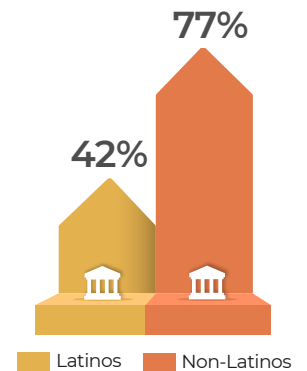
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Just under a quarter of Latinos possess a bachelor's, graduate or professional degree, compared to nearly two-thirds of non-Latinos in Silicon Valley.

- Latinos **22%**
- Non-Latinos **63%**
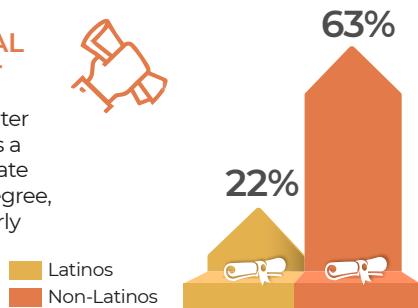
IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATION ACCESS

Over half of Latino survey respondents who are parents reported technology as a barrier to their child(ren)'s participation in school when schools were closed because of the COVID-19 pandemic, compared to just over a third of non-Latino survey respondents.

- Latinos **52% YES**
- Non-Latinos **36% YES**
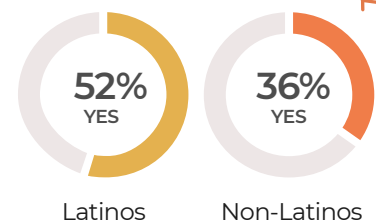
HEALTH

The health of Latinos in Silicon Valley continues to show both progress and setbacks. Nearly half of Latino survey respondents reported feeling that their race and/or ethnicity has impacted the quality of health care they have received in the county where they live.

COVID-19 VACCINE

When asked if they had received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, Latino and non-Latino survey respondents indicated similar percentages, 91% and 89%, respectively.

91% 89%

Latinos ▮ Non-Latinos ▮
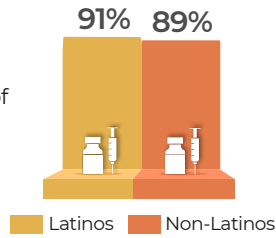
RACE/ETHNICITY AND HEALTH

Nearly half (49%) of Latino survey respondents reported feeling that their race and/or ethnicity has impacted the quality of health care they have received in the county where they live.

49%
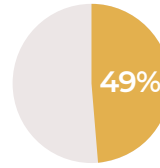
IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HEALTH AND LIVELIHOOD

Over half of Latino survey respondents reported experiencing social isolation and stress associated with work as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, notably higher than non-Latinos.
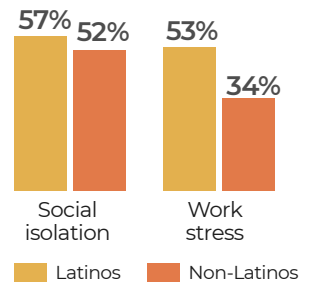
MENTAL HEALTH

Three quarters of Latino survey respondents reported that their mental health was not good for at least one day in the last month, notably higher than non-Latino survey respondents.

75% AT LEAST 1 DAY — Latinos
58% AT LEAST 1 DAY — Non-Latinos

Fewer Latino survey respondents reported being able to receive the mental health supports they needed in the past year when compared to non-Latinos surveyed.

66% — Latinos
82% — Non-Latinos

57% 52% — Social isolation
53% 34% — Work stress
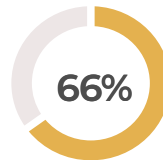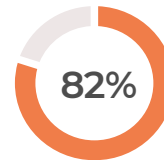
Latinos ▮ Non-Latinos ▮

FINANCIAL STABILITY

The picture of financial stability for Latinos in Silicon Valley is varied. While median household incomes for Latinos continue to increase, and Latinos have a higher labor force participation, they continue to suffer economic hardship at a higher rate than non-Latinos.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Nearly three-quarters (70%) of Silicon Valley Latinos were participating in the labor force in 2021.
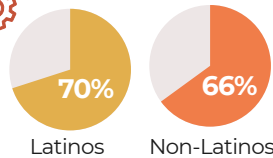
70% Latinos
66% Non-Latinos

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

Just over one-quarter (28%) of Latinos in Silicon Valley reported occupations in management, business, science, and arts, well below non-Latinos.

Latinos ▮ Non-Latinos ▮

28% 67%
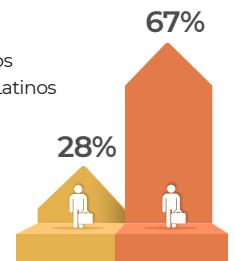
HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Latino households in Silicon Valley earning $100,000 or more rose by 35% from 2016^ to 2021.

The number of households earning $15,000 or less decreased by 1%.

LATINO HOUSEHOLDS IN SILICON VALLEY EARNING $100K OR MORE
2016 — 34% ↑ 2021 — 46%

LATINO HOUSEHOLDS IN SILICON VALLEY EARNING $15K OR LESS
2016 — 6% ↓ 2021 — 5%

ECONOMIC HARDSHIP

Latinos ▮ Non-Latinos ▮

Rates of Latino survey respondents having to go without food, health care or housing in the past year increased since 2018 and were at least double the rates for non-Latinos surveyed.

FOOD
9% 4% (2018) — 26% 10% (2023)

HEALTH CARE
14% 6% (2018) — 25% 12% (2023)

HOUSING
7% 2% (2018) — 14% 6% (2023)
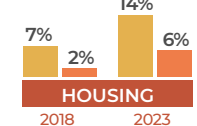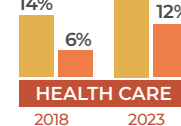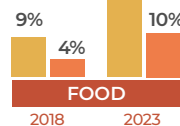
^United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.
*Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

HOUSING

Challenges in housing for Latinos in Silicon Valley continue to persist. Some of these challenges include persistent high cost for housing, limited home ownership, and increases in homelessness. Many of these challenges were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

HOMEOWNERSHIP

Under half of Latino survey respondents in Silicon Valley reported owning their own home compared to two-thirds of non-Latinos.

66%
47%
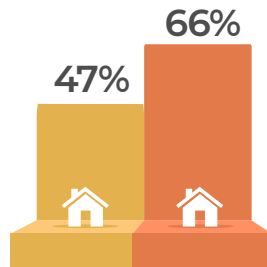
% of Latino Homeowners
% of Non-Latino Homeowners

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Nearly three quarters of Latino survey respondents reported spending 30% or more of their household income on housing costs, well below non-Latinos.
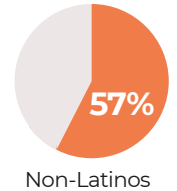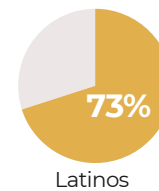
73% Latinos
57% Non-Latinos

HOMELESSNESS

The population of Latinos experiencing homelessness in Silicon Valley continues to grow, increasing substantially in both Santa Clara and San Mateo counties since 2013.

31%
19%
47%
2013
2022

Santa Clara County
San Mateo County

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSING

Nearly twice as many Latino survey respondents in the Silicon Valley reported their housing situation being impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

HAS THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC NEGATIVELY IMPACTED YOUR HOUSING SITUATION?
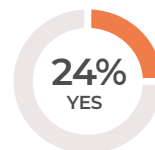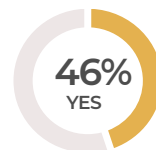
46% YES Latinos
24% YES Non-Latinos

BECAUSE OF THE IMPACT OF THE COST OF HOUSING, HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED LIVING IN A HOUSING UNIT WITHOUT ADEQUATE PLUMBING, HEAT OR ELECTRICITY?
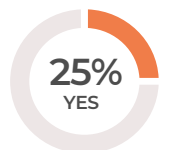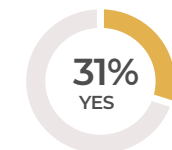
31% YES Latinos
25% YES Non-Latinos

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Although there were some downward shifts in environmentally sustainable activities, concern about the environment remains high for Latinos in Silicon Valley. Despite reported decreases in recycling and energy conservation at home, Latinos in the region continued to express concerns about environmental issues including climate change and global warming.

POPULATION WITH ASTHMA

Rates of asthma among Latino adults in Silicon Valley dropped to the rate of non-Latinos in 2021.

24%
15%
16%
2018
2021
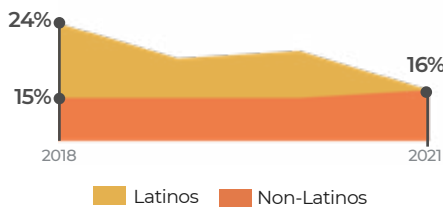
Latinos
Non-Latinos

LATINO PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES

The percentage of Latino survey respondents reporting always or frequently recycling and conserving energy at home dropped between 2018 and 2023.
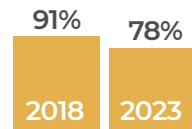
91% 2018
78% 2023
Frequently or always conserve energy at home
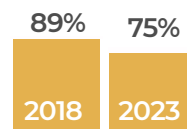
89% 2018
75% 2023
Frequently or always recycle at home

More than half of Latino survey respondents were very concerned about climate change and global warming in 2023.

55% VERY CONCERNED
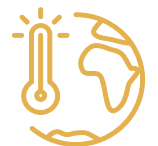
YEAR BY YEAR GRADE COMPARISONS

	2011	2018	2023	
EDUCATION	**C**	**C**	**D**	⬇
Early Childhood Education ("Preschool Attendance" in 2011 & 2018)	B	B	B	—
Third Grade Reading Proficiency	C	C*	F	⬇
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency	C	C*	F	⬇
High School Non-Completion ("High School Drop Out" in 2011 & 2018)	C	D	D*	—
College Readiness	D	C	D	⬇
Educational Attainment	C	B*	B*	—
Race/Ethnicity and Education	N/A	N/A	F	
HEALTH	**B**	**D**	**C***	⬆
Health Insurance	A	A	B	⬇
Teen Births	C	D	C	⬆
Oral Health	N/A	D	D	—
Mental Health	N/A	N/A	C	
Physical Activity	B	C*	F	⬇
Obesity	D	F	D	⬆
Nutrition	A	B*	B*	—
Diabetes	D	F	D	⬆
Smoking	N/A	D	F	⬇
Mortality	B	D	B	⬆
Race/Ethnicity and Health	N/A	N/A	F	
FINANCIAL STABILITY	**D**	**C**	**C***	—
Labor Force Participation	A	B	B*	—
Occupation and Industry	D	D	D	—
Unemployment	F	A	B*	⬇
Median Household Income	C	B*	B	—
Economic Self-Sufficiency	F	F	F	—
Personal Finances	N/A	A*	C*	⬇
Race/Ethnicity and Employment	N/A	N/A	F	
HOUSING	**D**	**D**	**D**	—
Homeownership	D	C	D	⬇
Housing Affordability	D	D	C*	⬆
Overcrowding	D	D	C*	⬆
Homelessness^	C	D	D	—
Race/Ethnicity and Housing	N/A	N/A	F	
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	**C**	**B**	**B**	—
Asthma	B	C	A*	⬆
Parks and Open Space	N/A	A	A	—
Pro-Environmental Behaviors and Attitudes	A	A	C*	⬇

*Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

^Homelessness data for 2018 and 2023 combines homelessness and family homelessness data.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Despite slowing growth rates, the United States Latino population continues to increase, reaching a record 60.6 million persons in 2019, accounting for approximately one-fifth of the national population.[1]

In 2021, the 648,365 Latinos residing in Silicon Valley accounted for 25% of the overall population of the region, the third largest racial or ethnic group in Silicon Valley after Asian (37%) and White (30%).[2] The number of Latinos in Silicon Valley is projected to rise to over 900,000 by 2060, remaining the third largest racial or ethnic group in the region.[3]

Many terms are used by people who are of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent to describe their identity such as Hispanic, Latina, Latino, Latinx, and Latine. Most (67%) Latino survey respondents preferred to identify themselves as Hispanic. Over one-third (34%) identified as Latina or Latino, 4% as Latinx, 2% as Latine, and 5% identified with another term not listed in the survey.

THE TERMS HISPANIC, LATINA/O, LATINX AND LATINE ARE ALL USED TO DESCRIBE PEOPLE WHO ARE OF HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN OR DESCENT. WHICH OF THESE TERMS DO YOU PREFER TO DESCRIBE YOURSELF?

Hispanic	Latina or Latino	Latinx	Latine	Another term
67%	34%	4%	2%	5%
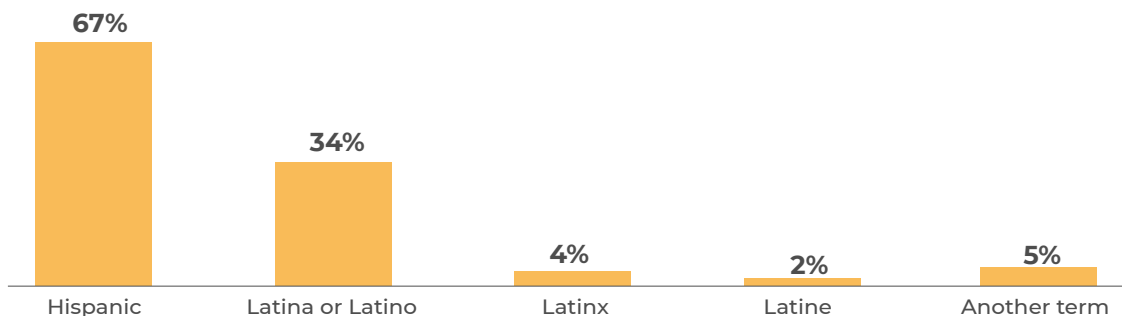
Latinos N=379 respondents offering 423 responses
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
Note: Multiple response question. Percentages do not add up to 100%.

[1]Pew Research Center. (2020). Hispanics Have Accounted for More Than Half of Total U.S. Population Growth Since 2010. Retrieved from https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/07/10/hispanics-have-accounted-for-more-than-half-of-total-u-s-population-growth-since-2010/ on February 28, 2023.
[2]United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.
[3]California Department of Finance. (2023). Population Projections by Total Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Race, California Counties, 2020-2060.

SILICON VALLEY POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2021

- Hispanic or Latino
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Multirace
- Native Hawaiian or Another Pacific Islander
- White
- Another Race/Ethnicity

1%
2%
5%
1%
<1%
25%
37%
30%
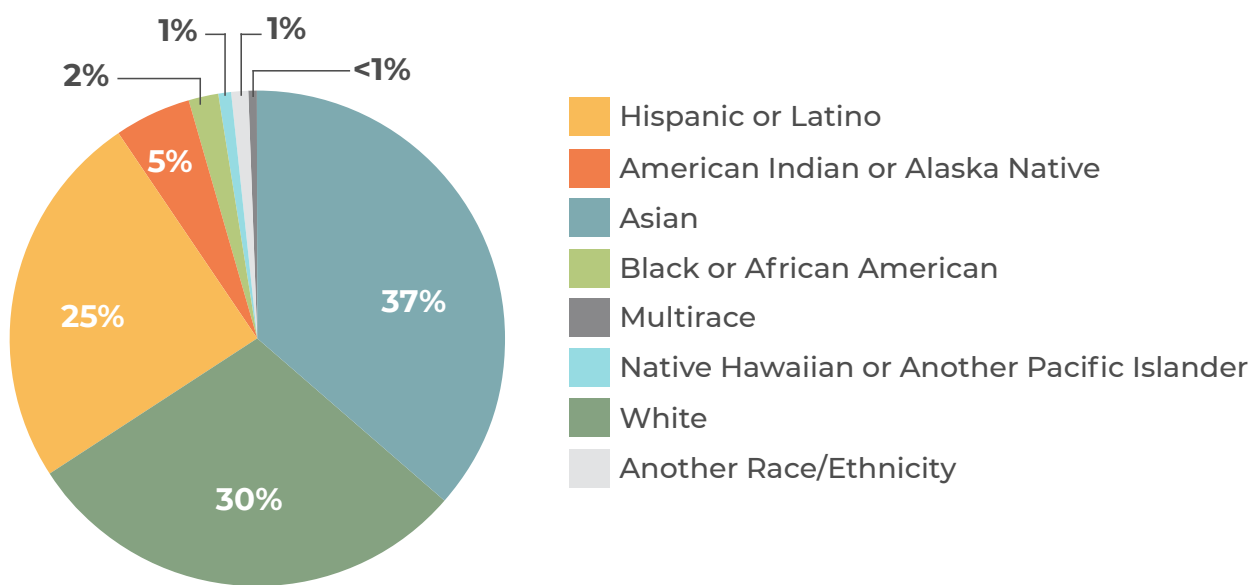
Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.
Note: Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

SILICON VALLEY POPULATION GROWTH PROJECTION OF LATINOS
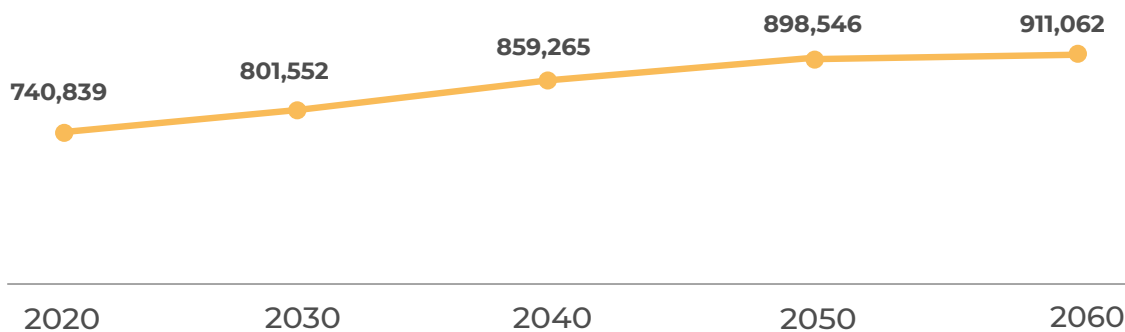
740,839	801,552	859,265	898,546	911,062
2020	2030	2040	2050	2060

Source: California Department of Finance. (2023). Population Projections by Total Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Race, California Counties, 2020-2060.

SILICON VALLEY POPULATION PROJECTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2060

Race/Ethnicity	Population
Hispanic	911,062
American Indian or Alaska Native	8,952
Asian	978,964
Black	83,824
Multiracial	171,952
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	18,300
White	1,040,594

Source: California Department of Finance. (2023). Population Projections by Total Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Race, California Counties, 2060.

LATINOS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION

	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2020-60 NET CHANGE
Silicon Valley	27%	28%	28%	28%	28%	+1
Santa Clara County	27%	28%	28%	28%	28%	+1
San Mateo County	26%	27%	28%	28%	29%	+3

Source: California Department of Finance. (2023). Population Projections by Total Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Race, California Counties, 2020-2060.

Latinos under the age of 35 continue to make up a greater percentage of the population than their non-Latino peers (54% and 41%, respectively). In 2021, 21% of Latinos in Silicon Valley were ages 5 to 17, 11% were ages 18 to 24, and 15% were ages 25 to 34.

AGE STRUCTURE, 2021

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

Age Group	Latinos Silicon Valley	Non-Latinos Silicon Valley
75 years and over	3%	8%
65 to 74 years	5%	10%
55 to 64 years	10%	13%
45 to 54 years	13%	14%
35 to 44 years	14%	15%
25 to 34 years	15%	15%
18 to 24 years	11%	7%
5 to 17 years	21%	14%
Under 5 years	7%	5%

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.
Note: Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

The overall Latina birth rate in Silicon Valley decreased from 12.3 births per 1,000 individuals in 2017 to 11.4 births per 1,000 individuals in 2021. This downward trend mirrors the birth rate of Latinas across the state and the birth rate of non-Latinas in Silicon Valley.

In 2021, 76% of Latino households in Silicon Valley identified as family households. The proportion of female-headed households in the Silicon Valley Latino community (20%) was double that of the overall Silicon Valley population (10%).

In 2021, the average household size was 3.4 persons for Latinos and 2.8 persons for all households in Silicon Valley. This difference was similar for Latinos throughout California, in which the average household size was 3.6 persons, compared to 2.9 persons for all households in California.[4]

OVERALL BIRTH RATE PER 1,000

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Latinas California	14.2	13.6	13.1	12.5	12.5
Latinas Silicon Valley	12.3	11.8	11.3	11.5	11.4
Non-Latinas Silicon Valley	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. (2023). National Vital Statistics System, Natality on CDC WONDER Online Database, 2017-2021.
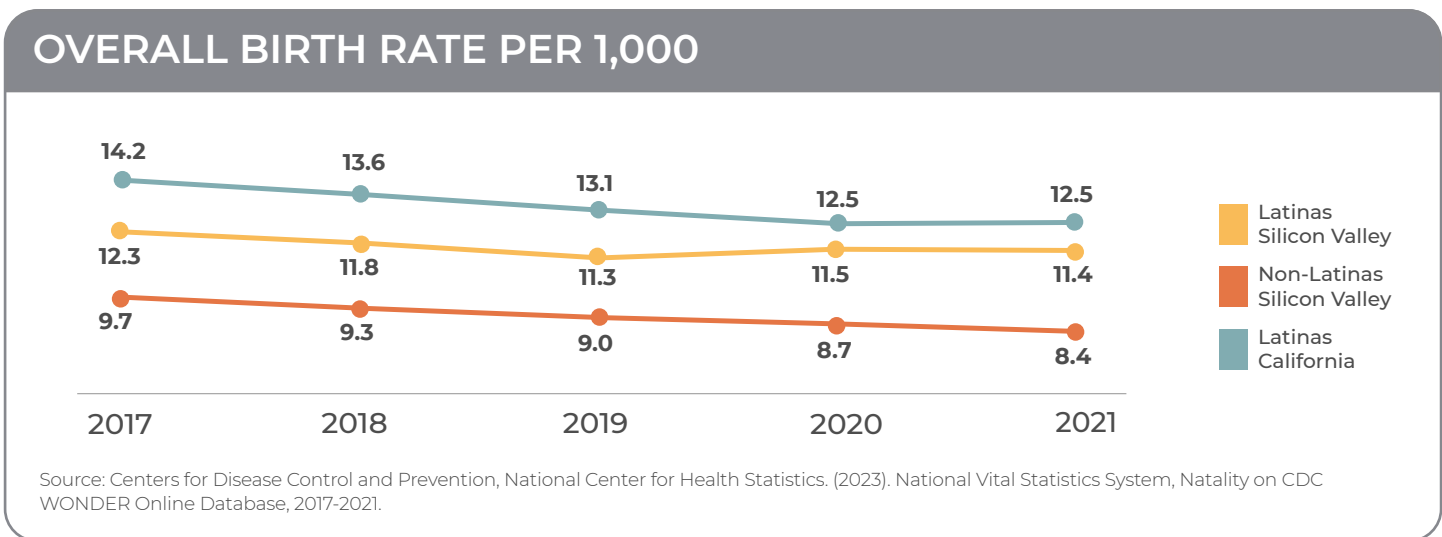
[4]United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

IMMIGRATION

More Latino than non-Latino survey respondents indicated that they, at least one parent, or at least one grandparent were born outside of the United States. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of Latino respondents indicated that at least one parent was born outside of the United States compared to 26% of non-Latino respondents.

SURVEY RESPONDENTS ANSWERING "YES" TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS
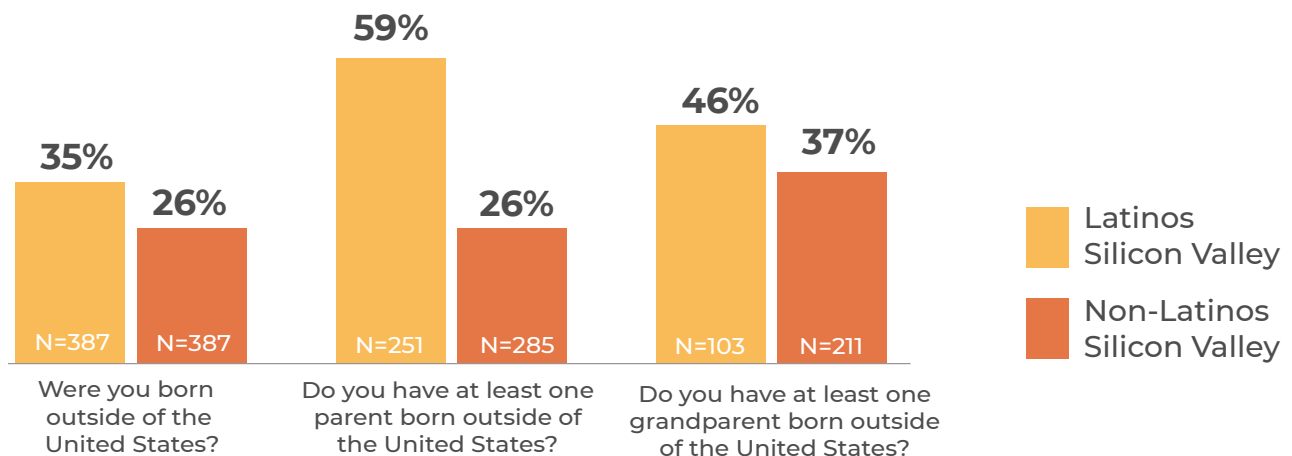
| | 35% N=387 | 26% N=387 | 59% N=251 | 26% N=285 | 46% N=103 | 37% N=211 |

Were you born outside of the United States?

Do you have at least one parent born outside of the United States?

Do you have at least one grandparent born outside of the United States?

Latinos Silicon Valley

Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
Note: The 2018 Latino Report Card survey asked respondents if they considered themselves to be first, second or third generation immigrants. Due to differing definitions of generations, the 2023 survey asked where the respondents and at least one parent and grandparent were born.

In 2021, 65% of Latinos in Silicon Valley reported being born in the United States compared to 58% of non-Latinos. Over one-third (37%) of Latinos in Silicon Valley were United States citizens, notably lower than non-Latinos (60%).

PLACE OF BIRTH, 2021

35% Born outside the U.S.

42% Born outside the U.S.

65% Born in the U.S.

58% Born in the U.S.

Latinos Silicon Valley

Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

CITIZENSHIP, 2021

63% Non-U.S. Citizen

40% Non-U.S. Citizen

37% U.S. Citizen

60% U.S. Citizen

Latinos born outside the U.S. Silicon Valley

Non-Latinos born outside the U.S. Silicon Valley

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

From 2016 to 2021, the percentage of Latinos from the country of Mexico slightly decreased from 78% to 75%, while the percentage of Latinos from the region of Central America slightly increased from 10% to 13%. Latinos from Mexico and Latinos from Central America remained the two largest origin groups in 2021.

PLACE OF ORIGIN OF LATINOS IN SILICON VALLEY

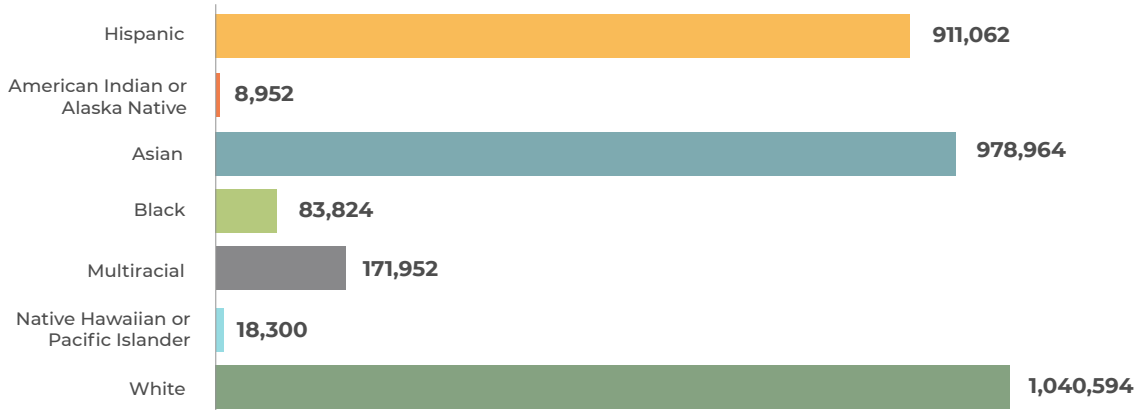| Place of origin	Number of persons		% of Silicon Valley Latino population	
	2016	2021	2016	2021
Mexico	536,600	487,189	78%	75%
Central America	71,138	81,098	10%	13%
Another place of origin, including Spain	29,239	34,462	4%	5%
South America	29,233	28,038	4%	4%
Puerto Rico	15,299	11,571	2%	2%
Cuba	4,200	3,709	1%	1%
Dominican Republic	940	2,298	<1%	<1%

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016 and 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.
Note: Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Spanish is the second most commonly spoken language in Silicon Valley, after English. Over one-third (38%) of Spanish-speakers in Silicon Valley reported speaking English less than "very well" in 2021.[5]

LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME IN SILICON VALLEY, 2021

- English: 49%
- Spanish: 17%
- Chinese: 10%
- Other Indo-European Languages: 6%
- Vietnamese: 5%
- Other Asian and Pacific Islander Languages: 5%
- Other*: 9%

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.
Note: Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding.
*Other includes Tagalog, Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages, Korean, Arabic, German or other West Germanic languages, French, Haitian, or Cajun, and all other and unspecific languages.

Concerns regarding immigration status have impacts on numerous facets of daily life. From 2018 to 2023, Latino survey respondents reporting that they had concerns about their family's legal status rose from 18% to 26%. A majority (54%) of Latino survey respondents in 2023 reported those concerns prevented them from using social services or public benefits. Obtaining health care (48%), health insurance (46%), and getting or keeping a job (42%) were also top concerns for Latino survey respondents in 2023.

DO YOU HAVE CONCERNS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY'S LEGAL STATUS?

- Yes, 2018: Latinos Silicon Valley 18%, Non-Latinos Silicon Valley 4%
- Yes, 2023: Latinos Silicon Valley 26%, Non-Latinos Silicon Valley 8%

2018: Latinos N=376; Non-Latinos N=380
2023: Latinos N=386; Non-Latinos N=383
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2018 & 2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
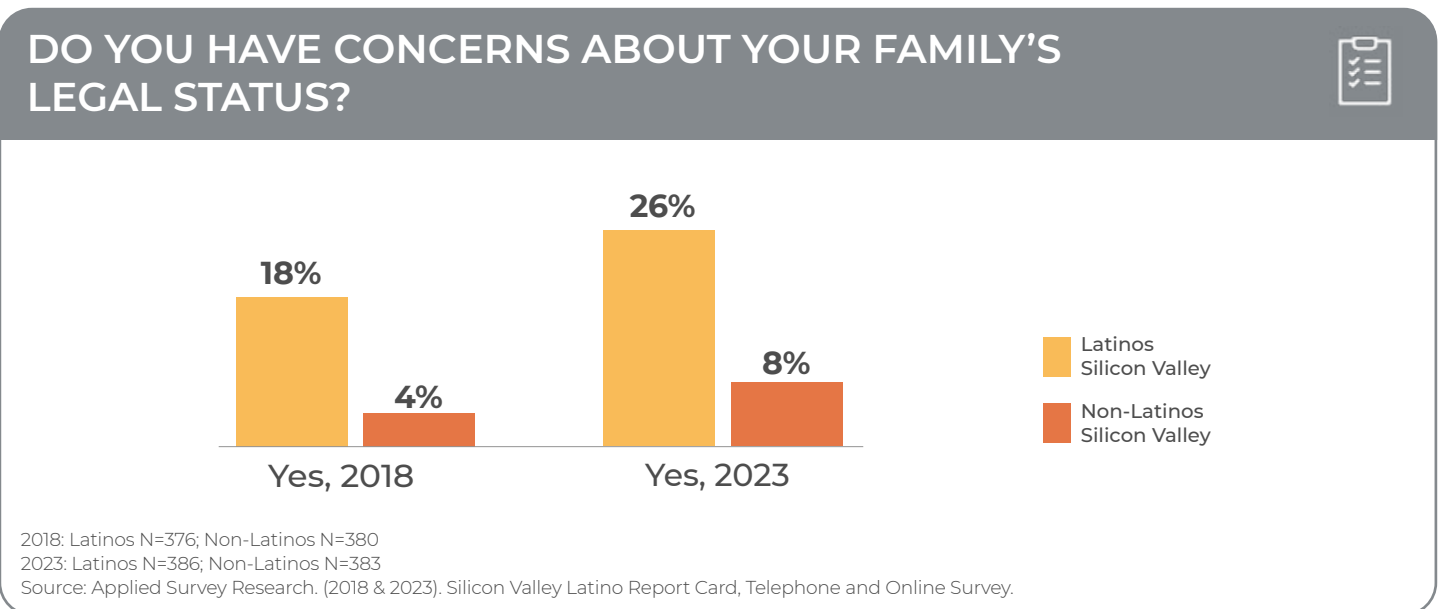
[5]United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

HAVE CONCERNS ABOUT YOUR OR YOUR FAMILY'S LEGAL STATUS EVER PREVENTED YOU FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING?

▉ 2018 Latinos Silicon Valley　　　　▉ 2023 Latinos Silicon Valley

Category	2018	2023
Using social services/public benefits	40%	54%
Getting health care (doctor, ER, urgent care, dentist)	47%	48%
Getting health insurance	46%	46%
Getting or keeping your job	35%	42%
Calling the police	38%	19%
Getting a driver's license	44%	19%
Obtaining housing	38%	19%
Attending school	29%	15%
Registering your vehicle	33%	13%
None of the avove	6%	4%

2018: Latinos N=55 respondents offering 195 responses
2023: Latinos N=98 respondents offering 275 responses
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2018 & 2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey. .
Note: Multiple response question. Percentages do not add up to 100%.

Latino and non-Latino survey respondents rated employment as the most important issue facing the Silicon Valley Latino community, a notable increase from 2018. This was followed by health and immigration for Latino respondents (18% respectively) and education and immigration for non-Latino respondents (22% respectively). In 2023, lower percentages of Latino and non-Latino respondents rated immigration as a top issue compared to 2018. Meanwhile, health rose six-fold among Latino respondents and three-fold among non-Latino respondents.

WHAT DO YOU THINK THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE FACING THE HISPANIC/LATIN(A)(O)(X)(E) COMMUNITY IN SILICON VALLEY IS RIGHT NOW?

Legend: Latinos Silicon Valley | Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Employment
- 2018: 19%
- 2023: 24%
- 2018: 17%
- 2023: 25%

Health
- 2018: 3%
- 2023: 18%
- 2018: 2%
- 2023: 7%

Immigration
- 2018: 38%
- 2023: 18%
- 2018: 44%
- 2023: 22%

Education
- 2018: 17%
- 2023: 17%
- 2018: 17%
- 2023: 22%

Public safety
- 2018: 4%
- 2023: 7%
- 2018: 4%
- 2023: 8%

Personal issues
- 2018: 5%
- 2018: 3%
- 2023 N/A

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic
- 2018 N/A
- 2023: 10%
- 2023: 8%

Other
- 2018: 13%
- 2023: 8%
- 2018: 12%
- 2023: 10%

2018: Latinos N=367; Non-Latinos N=330
2023: Latinos N=371; Non-Latinos N=320
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2018 & 2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
Note: Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

CIVIC PARTICIPATION

Survey respondents were also asked about their participation in civic activities, either online or in-person, in the last year. Latinos and non-Latinos reported participating in the same top three activities – voting, signing a petition, and meeting with, emailing, calling, or sending a letter to a local politician. More than half (55%) of Latino respondents reported having voted, notably lower than 81% of non-Latino respondents. Although 10% of Latino respondents and 4% of non-Latino respondents reported not having participated in any of the civic activities listed in the survey, these were notable decreases from 25% in 2018. Compared to 2018, higher percentages of Latino respondents reported participating in civic activities in 2023, with the biggest differences found in contacting a local politician from 20% in 2018 to 29% in 2023 and joining a neighborhood group or association from 15% in 2018 to 22% in 2023.

IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU DONE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CIVIC PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES ONLINE OR IN-PERSON?

Voted
- 2018: 51%
- 2023: 55%
- 2018: 57%
- 2023: 81%

Signed a petition
- 2018: 38%
- 2023: 36%
- 2018: 39%
- 2023: 44%

Met with, emailed, called or sent a letter to any local politician
- 2018: 20%
- 2023: 29%
- 2018: 26%
- 2023: 28%

Joined a neighborhood group association
- 2018: 15%
- 2023: 22%
- 2018: 18%
- 2023: 19%

Attended a town meeting, public hearing, or public affairs discussion group
- 2018: 21%
- 2023: 21%
- 2018: 19%
- 2023: 26%

Joined a protest or demonstration
- 2018: 16%
- 2023: 19%
- 2018: 10%
- 2023: 12%

Joined an online political advocacy group
- 2018: 10%
- 2023: 13%
- 2018: 13%
- 2023: 13%

Other
- '18: 3%
- 0%
- <1%
- <1%

None of the above
- 2018: 25%
- 2023: 25%
- 2018: 10%
- '23: 4%

Legend: Latinos Silicon Valley; Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

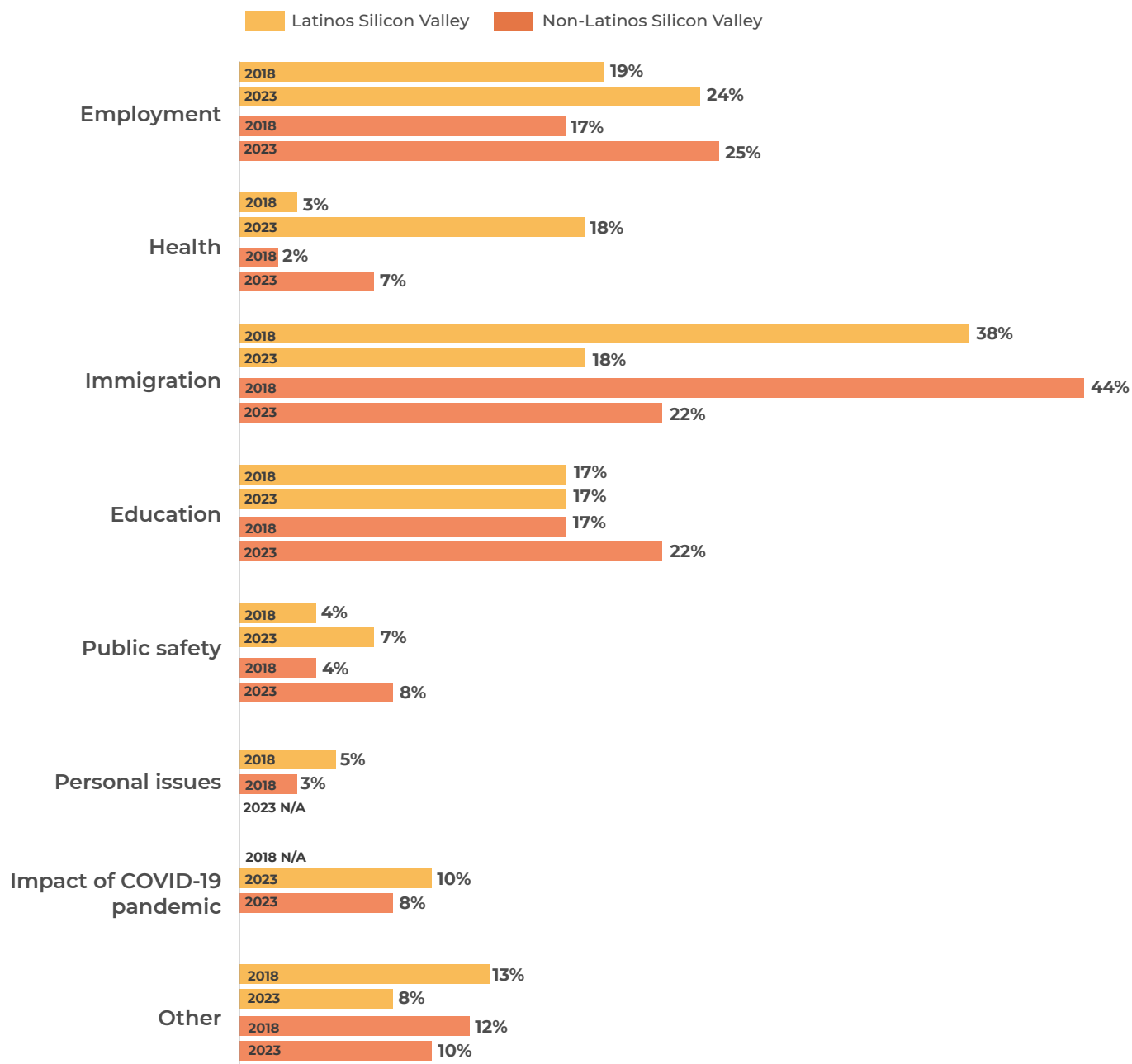2018: Latinos N=379 respondents offering 749 responses; Non-Latinos N=374 respondents offering 784 responses
2023: Latinos N=344 respondents offering 703 responses; Non-Latinos N=351 respondents offering 790 responses
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2018 & 2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
Note: Multiple response question. Percentages do not add up to 100%.

EDUCATION

Education is a strong predictor of quality of life. While Latino students in Silicon Valley made gains on several education indicators in the last five years, reading proficiency for 3rd grade Latino students and math proficiency for 8th grade Latino students in Silicon Valley saw across the board decreases. High school non-completion rates among Latino students, on the other hand, have decreased across the region. Latino students are also increasingly more college-ready, as demonstrated by the increase of Latino students completing the courses necessary for transfer to the state's public university systems.

While Latino students made gains on most indicators described above, these gains have not been enough to close the achievement gap between Latinos and non-Latinos. Indeed, the markedly different trajectories between Latinos and non-Latinos result in a picture of educational attainment that is askew: 27% of Latinos in Silicon Valley have less than a high school diploma, compared to 6% of non-Latinos; and 22% of Latinos have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 63% of non-Latinos. In order to correct these imbalances in educational attainment for students in Silicon Valley, the community will need new strategies to improve education pathways for Latino children.

OVERALL GRADE

D

AREAS OF ASSESSMENT

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

3RD GRADE READING PROFICIENCY

8TH GRADE MATH PROFICIENCY

HIGH SCHOOL NON-COMPLETION

COLLEGE READINESS

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

RACE/ETHNICITY AND EDUCATION

CHAPTER SPONSORS

Santa Clara County Office of Education

SAN MATEO COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"Exposing Latino students to STEM fields early on is critical for innovation and progress. By providing the resources for these students to succeed, they will have the opportunity to excel in fields that will drive economic growth and technological advancement while promoting diversity and representation."

Mary Ann Dewan, PhD
Santa Clara County Superintendent of Schools
Santa Clara County Office of Education

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION │ B

Research shows that students who participate in pre-K programs are better prepared for kindergarten and demonstrate improvements in literacy and numeracy, as well as more modest gains in social-emotional and self-regulatory behaviors. This effect is amplified in the case of economically disadvantaged students and dual language learners.[6]

School attendance among Latino children ages three and four in Silicon Valley slightly increased from 44% in 2016 to 45% in 2021, although consistently at lower percentages than non-Latinos in the region. In 2021, 45% of Latino children ages three and four were attending school compared to 51% of non-Latinos.

3 AND 4 YEAR OLDS WHO ATTEND SCHOOL, BY COUNTY

Legend:
- Latino Children Santa Clara County
- Latino Children San Mateo County
- Non-Latino Children Santa Clara County
- Non-Latino Children Sam Mateo County
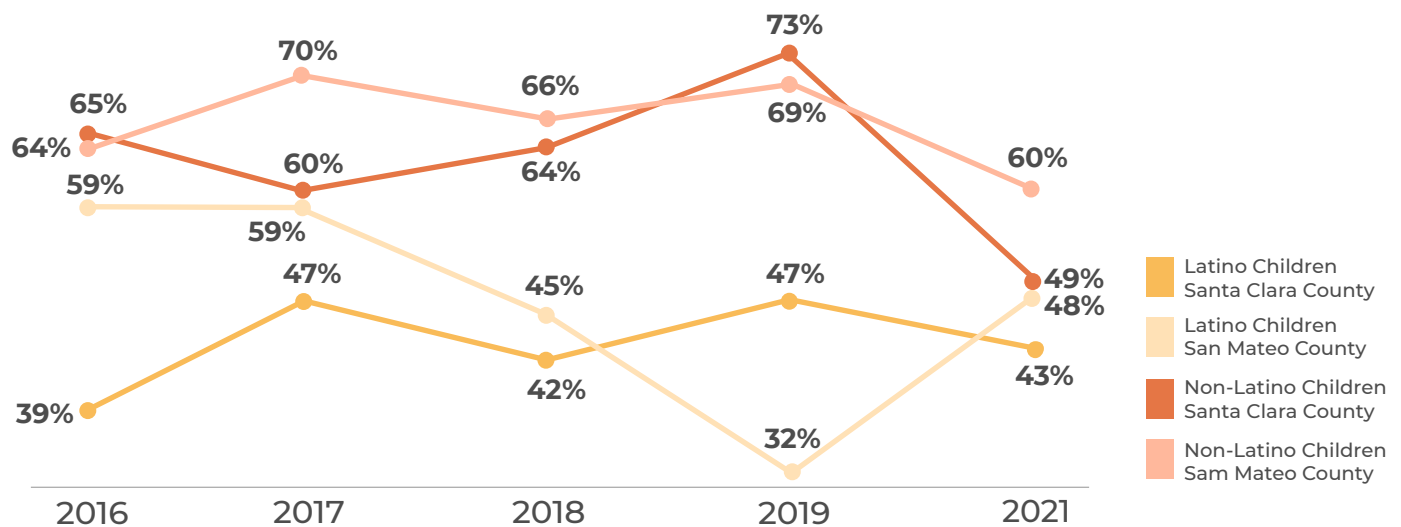
Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016-2021 American Community Survey 1-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) estimates.
Note: The US Census Bureau did not release its standard 2020 ACS 1-year PUMS estimates because of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

[6]The Brookings Institution. (2017). The Current State of Scientific Knowledge on Pre-Kindergarten Effects. Retrieved from https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/duke_prekstudy_final_4-4-17_hires.pdf on February 28, 2023.

The average annual childcare costs for a preschooler in Silicon Valley is more than double the average cost of one year at a four-year public university in California. These costs are prohibitive, particularly when compared with the average median household income of approximately $92,000 for Latinos in Santa Clara County and San Mateo County.

AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF A CHILD CARE CENTER, TOTAL POPULATION IN SILICON VALLEY, 2021
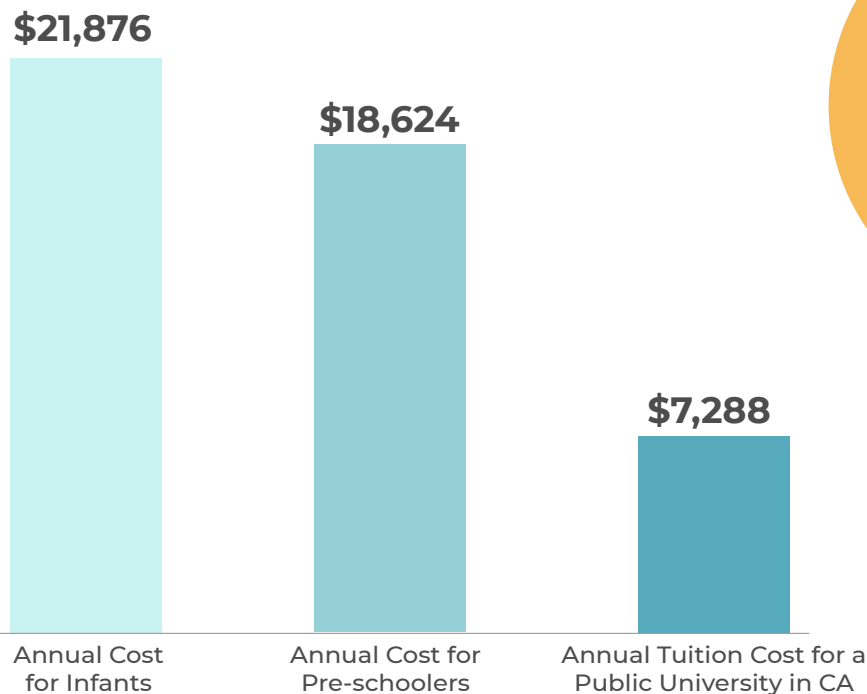
Median Household Incomes
(Latinos 2021)

Santa Clara County
$89,201

San Mateo County
$95,259

$21,876
Annual Cost for Infants

$18,624
Annual Cost for Pre-schoolers

$7,288
Annual Tuition Cost for a Public University in CA

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates; California Child Care Resource & Referral Network. (2023). 2021 Child Care Portfolio; CollegeCalc. (2023). California Public Colleges, Cost and Affordability for 2021-2022. Retrieved from https://www.collegecalc.org/colleges/california/public/ on May 11, 2023.
Note: Annual tuition cost for a public university in California reflects average in-state tuition at a four-year university.

3RD GRADE READING PROFICIENCY | F

Reading proficiency among students is linked to enhanced school engagement as well as high school graduation and college attendance. In contrast, those students with more limited reading abilities tend to struggle with math and science, among other subjects, making it more difficult to make up this deficiency over time.[7]

The percentage of Latino students in Santa Clara County meeting or exceeding 3rd grade language arts/literacy standards slightly decreased from 31% in the 2016-2017 school year to 29% in the 2021-2022 school year. San Mateo County also experienced a decrease from 31% in 2016-2017 to 27% during this time. In 2021-2022, a majority of all students in Santa Clara County (57%) and San Mateo County (55%) met or exceeded these standards.

3RD GRADE STUDENTS WHO MET OR EXCEEDED ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS/LITERACY STANDARDS, BY COUNTY

Santa Clara County	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2020-21	2021-22	2016-22 NET CHANGE
Latino Students	31%	35%	35%	26%	29%	-2
All Students	57%	60%	60%	64%	57%	0

San Mateo County	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2020-21	2021-22	2016-22 NET CHANGE
Latino Students	31%	36%	35%	28%	27%	-4
All Students	54%	59%	58%	57%	55%	+1

Source: California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress. (2023). 2016-2022 Test Results for English Language Arts/Literacy.
Note: 2019-2020 results are not available due to the suspension of testing as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, due to factors surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, testing participation in 2020-2021 varied. Caution should be used when interpreting those results.

[7]Kidsdata.org. (2023). Reading Proficiency. Retrieved from http://www.kidsdata.org/topic/25/reading-proficiency/summary on February 28, 2023.

8TH GRADE MATH PROFICIENCY | F

Nationwide, increasing emphasis is placed on children's achievement in mathematics, science, technology, and engineering, recognizing the importance of these fields in the country's future and ability to innovate.[8]

The percentage of Latino students in Santa Clara County meeting or exceeding 8th grade mathematics standards decreased from 24% in the 2016-2017 school year to 17% in the 2021-2022 school year. San Mateo County also experienced a decrease from 26% in 2016-2017 to 19% in 2021-2022. In 2021-2022, nearly half of all students in Santa Clara County (48%) and San Mateo County (45%) met or exceeded these standards.

8TH GRADE STUDENTS WHO MET OR EXCEEDED MATHEMATICS STANDARDS, BY COUNTY

Santa Clara County	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2020-21	2021-22	2016-22 NET CHANGE
Latino Students	24%	25%	25%	22%	17%	-7
All Students	55%	57%	56%	62%	48%	-7

San Mateo County	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2020-21	2021-22	2016-22 NET CHANGE
Latino Students	26%	28%	27%	19%	19%	-7
All Students	50%	53%	51%	49%	45%	-5

Source: California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress. (2023). 2016-2022 Test Results for Mathematics.
Note: 2019-2020 results are not available due to the suspension of testing as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, due to factors surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, testing participation in 2020-21 varied. Caution should be used when interpreting those results.

[8]Kidsdata.org. (2023). Math Proficiency. Retrieved from http://www.kidsdata.org/topic/22/math-proficiency/summary on February 28, 2023.

HIGH SCHOOL NON-COMPLETION │ D*

While Latinos have made important strides in education in recent decades, they still fall behind in high school completion and other academic measures when compared to other races and ethnicities.[9] The high school non-completion rate among Latinos in California fell to a new low of 9% in the 2021-2022 school year, extending a decades-long decline.[10]

From 2017 to 2022, the cohort outcome high school non-completion rate^ of Latino students in Santa Clara County declined from 18% to 14%, while the non-completion rate over this same period for Latino students in San Mateo County remained steady at 9%. Santa Clara County's non-completion rate for Latino students (14%) is notably higher than the 9% non-completion rate reported for Latino students in San Mateo County and the 9% non-completion rate reported for Latino students across California.

COHORT^ OUTCOME HIGH SCHOOL NON-COMPLETION RATES, BY COUNTY

SANTA CLARA COUNTY
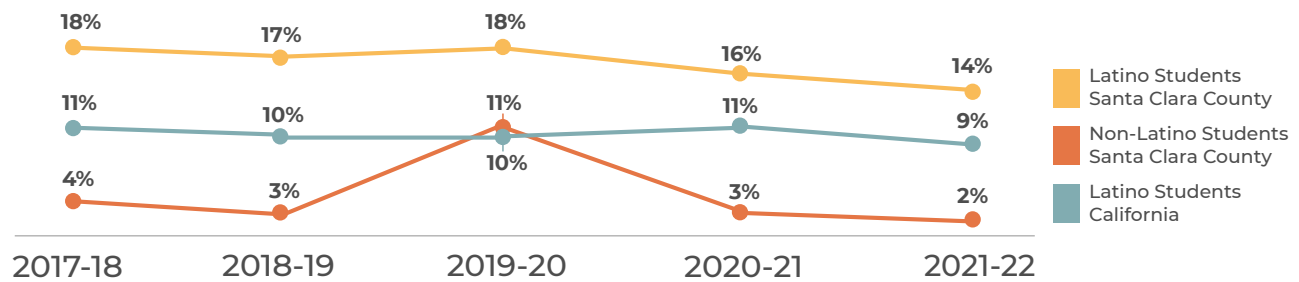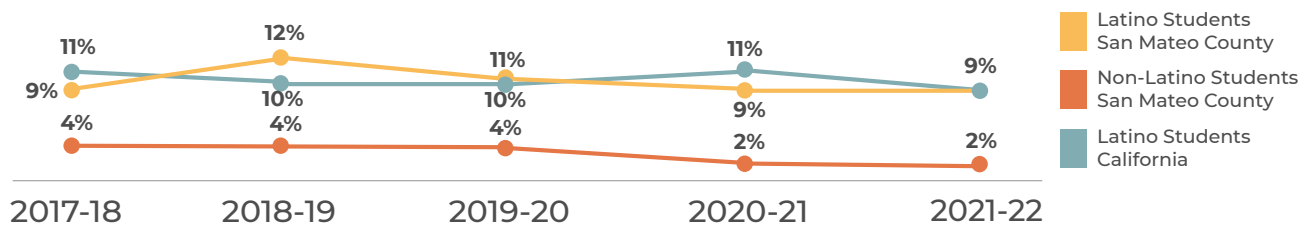
Latino Students Santa Clara County

Non-Latino Students Santa Clara County

Latino Students California

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Latino Students San Mateo County

Non-Latino Students San Mateo County

Latino Students California

Source: California Department of Education. (2023). Educational Demographics Office, 2017-2022.
^The cohort is based on the number of students who enter 9th grade for the first time adjusted by adding into the cohort any student who transfers in later during the next three years and subtracting any student from the cohort who transfers out. The non-completion rate includes those cohort students who withdrew from a regular high school without receiving a regular high school diploma.

[9]Pew Research Center. (2017). Hispanic Dropout Rate Hits New Low, College Enrollment at New High. Retrieved from http://www. pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/09/29/hispanic-dropout-rate-hits-new-low-college-enrollment-at-new-high/ on March 1, 2023.
[10]California Department of Education. (2023). Educational Demographics Office, 2012-2022.
*Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

COLLEGE READINESS │ D

Historically underrepresented students including Latinos face significant barriers with respect to college readiness, access to college, and college completion, that lower their odds of obtaining college degrees relative to their wealthier, well-represented peers.[11]

In the 2021-2022 school year, 42% of Latino high school graduates in Silicon Valley completed the coursework necessary to attend a state college or university, on par with 43% of Latino high school graduates statewide. Meanwhile, 77% of non-Latino high school graduates in Silicon Valley completed the necessary coursework.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WHO COMPLETED UC/CSU REQUIRED COURSES

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

Source: California Department of Education. (2023). Educational Demographics Office, 2017-2022.

LATINO HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WHO COMPLETED UC/CSU REQUIRED COURSES, BY COUNTY

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2017-22 NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	38%	34%	41%	42%	31%	**-7**
San Mateo County	41%	42%	38%	44%	40%	**-1**

Source: California Department of Education. (2023). Educational Demographics Office, 2017-2022.

[11]Public Policy Institute of California. (2019). Higher Education in California: Increasing Equity and Diversity. Retrieved from https://www.ppic.org/wp-content/uploads/higher-education-in-california-increasing-equity-and-diversity-october-2019.pdf on March 1, 2023.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT | B*

Higher educational attainment generally leads to more employment opportunities, higher earning potential, and better health.[12] In California, a growing share of Latinos are obtaining college degrees. In 2021, 16% of Latinos ages 25 and older reported earning a bachelor's degree or higher – up from 12% in 2016.[13]

The level of educational attainment among Latinos in Silicon Valley (73%) was notably lower than non-Latinos in Silicon Valley (94%) in 2021. Over one-quarter (27%) of Latinos ages 25 and older in Silicon Valley reported earning less than a high school diploma, compared to 6% of non-Latinos in the region.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR GED EDUCATION AND HIGHER

Line chart showing educational attainment 2016–2021:
- Non-Latinos Silicon Valley: 94%, 94%, 94%, 94%, 94%
- Latinos Silicon Valley: 67%, 71%, 72%, 72%, 73%
- Latinos California: 63%, 65%, 66%, 66%, 68%

Legend: Latinos Silicon Valley; Non-Latinos Silicon Valley; Latinos California
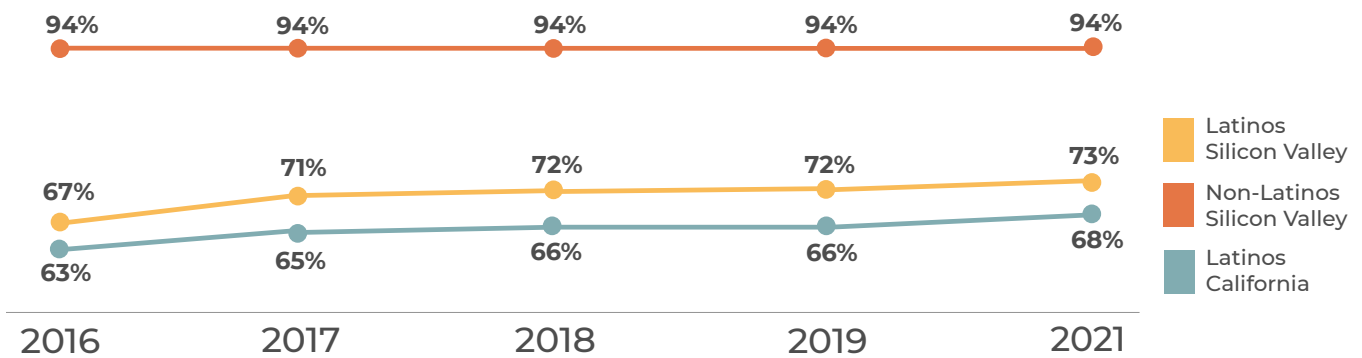
	Latinos - Silicon Valley		Non-Latinos - Silicon Valley								2016-21 NET CHANGE	
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2021			
Graduate or professional degree	6%	27%	6%	29%	6%	29%	6%	30%	7%	31%	+1	+4
Bachelor's degree	12%	33%	12%	32%	14%	33%	15%	32%	15%	32%	+3	-1
Some college or AA	23%	22%	26%	22%	26%	21%	24%	21%	26%	20%	+3	-2
High school graduate or GED	26%	12%	27%	11%	26%	11%	26%	11%	26%	11%	0	-1
Less than high school diploma	33%	6%	29%	6%	28%	6%	28%	6%	27%	6%	-6	0

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016-2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.
Note: The US Census Bureau did not release its standard 2020 ACS 1-year estimates because of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[12]Kidsdata.org. (2023). College Eligibility. Retrieved from http://www.kidsdata.org/topic/20/college-eligibility/summary on March 1, 2023.
[13]United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016-2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.
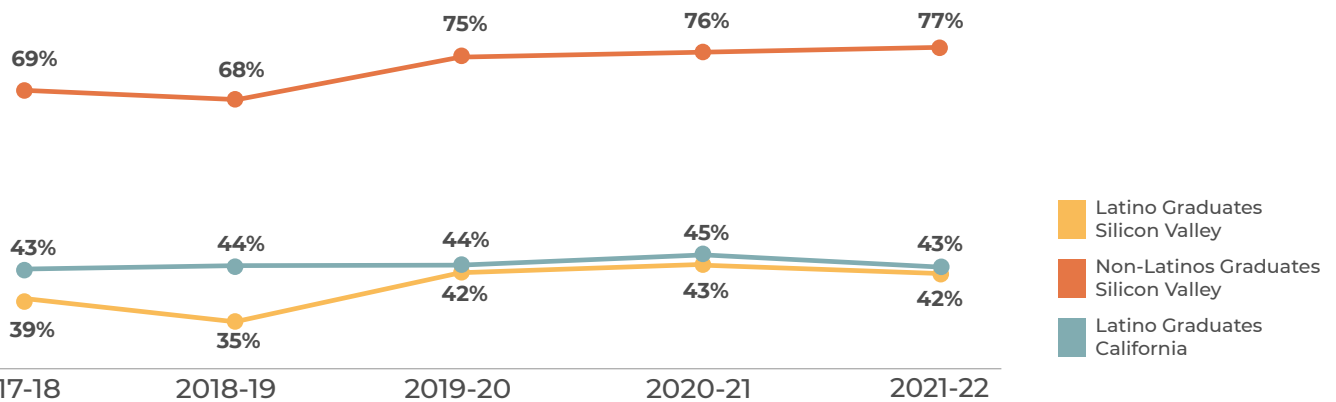*Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

RACE/ETHNICITY AND EDUCATION | F

The financing system of public schools in the United States, including relying heavily on local property taxes, is inadequate and inequitable. According to the most recent report from the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC), "on average, California public K-12 schools receive most of their funding from the state and some from the federal government, with local revenue through property taxes making up about 30 percent of the revenue."[14] Low income students and communities of color consistently receive fewer resources to meet their needs. The practice of underinvesting in education results in schools being unable to offer up-to-date technologies and curricula, robust extracurricular activities and hire and retain the educators needed to provide a high quality education, with added consequences for students.[15]

Nearly half (48%) of Latino survey respondents who are parents reported feeling that their race and/or ethnicity has impacted the quality of education their child(ren) has received in the county where they live, notably higher than 26% of non-Latino survey respondents.

DO YOU FEEL LIKE YOUR RACE/ ETHNICITY HAS EVER IMPACTED THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION YOUR CHILDREN HAVE RECEIVED IN THE COUNTY WHERE YOU CURRENTLY LIVE?

48%

26%

Yes

Latinos Silicon Valley

Non-Latinos Silicon Valley
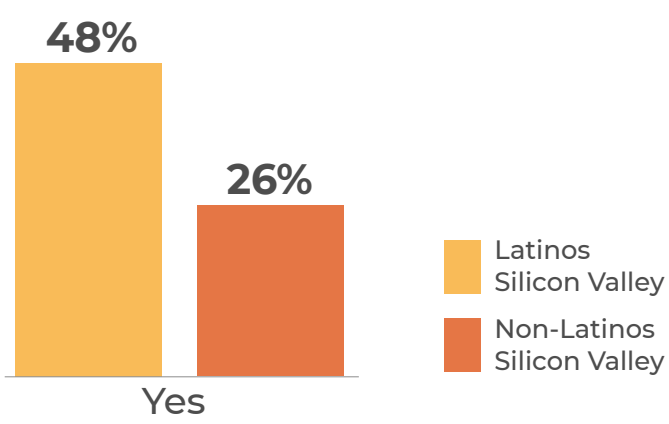
Latinos N=358; Non-Latinos N=349
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

[14]How funding K-12 via property taxes fuels social inequality. Arredondo, V. (October 5, 2022). Retrieved from https://californialocal.com/localnews/santa-clara/ca/article/show/12796-property-taxes-and-k-12-education/ on April 26, 2023.
[15]Strive Together. (2021). A Guide to Racial and Ethnic Equity Systems Indicators. Retrieved from https://www.strivetogether.org/a-new-framework-to-measure-the-impact-of-systems/ on March 13, 2023.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATION ACCESS

Over half (52%) of Latino survey respondents who are parents reported technology as a barrier to their child(ren)'s participation in school when schools were closed because of the COVID-19 pandemic, compared to 36% of non-Latino survey respondents.

Parents were also asked if their ability to use technology changed. Forty-nine percent (49%) of Latino survey respondents indicated that their ability to use technology "improved", higher than 41% of non-Latino survey respondents.

WHEN SCHOOLS WERE CLOSED BECAUSE OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, WAS TECHNOLOGY EVER A BARRIER TO YOUR CHILD OR CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN SCHOOL?

52%
36%

Latinos Silicon Valley
Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Yes
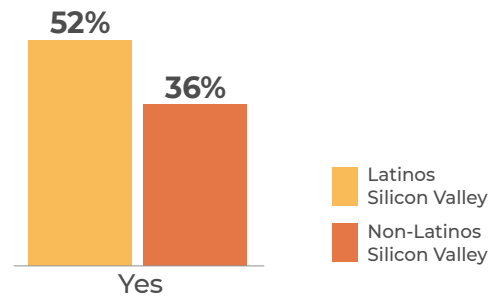
Latinos N=174; Non-Latinos N=90
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

BECAUSE OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, HOW HAS YOUR ABILITY TO USE TECHNOLOGY CHANGED?

49%   41%   44%   54%   7%   5%

Latinos Silicon Valley

Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Improved   Stayed the same   Worse
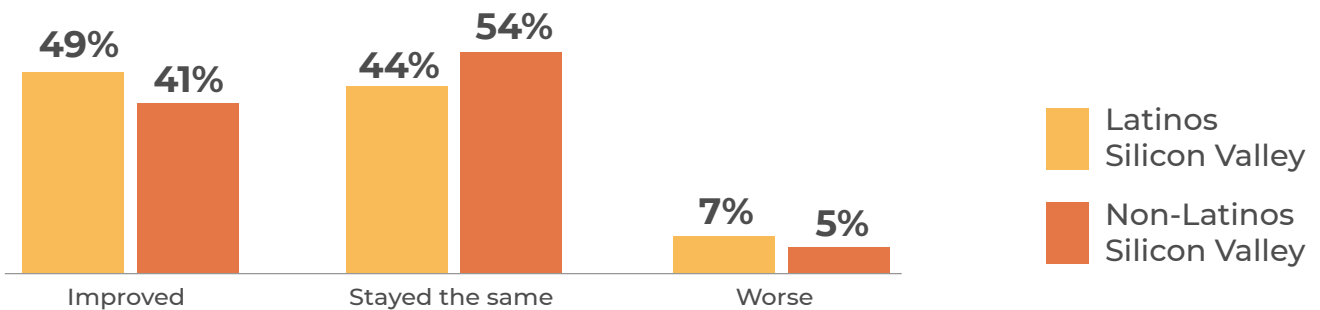
Latinos N=381; Non-Latinos N=378
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

HEALTH

Latinos in Silicon Valley are demonstrating progress in some indicators of health, while indicating other areas are still in need of improvement. For instance, the percentage of Latino students in 7th grade receiving favorable physical fitness scores has decreased by nearly 10% in recent years. Accordingly, Latino adults in Silicon Valley are more likely to have Body Mass Index (BMI) levels deemed high risk by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention than non-Latinos — nearly half (49%) of Latino adults in 2021 were considered overweight or obese.

Fewer Latina teens are becoming young mothers; the teen birth rate for Latinas, while much higher than that for non-Latinas, continues to drop steadily. The infant mortality rate for Latinos has steadily decreased in Santa Clara County, while slightly increasing in San Mateo County between 2012 and 2016.

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*Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

OVERALL GRADE

C*

AREAS OF ASSESSMENT

HEALTH INSURANCE

TEEN BIRTHS

ORAL HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

OBESITY

NUTRITION

DIABETES

SMOKING

MORTALITY

RACE/ETHNICITY AND HEALTH
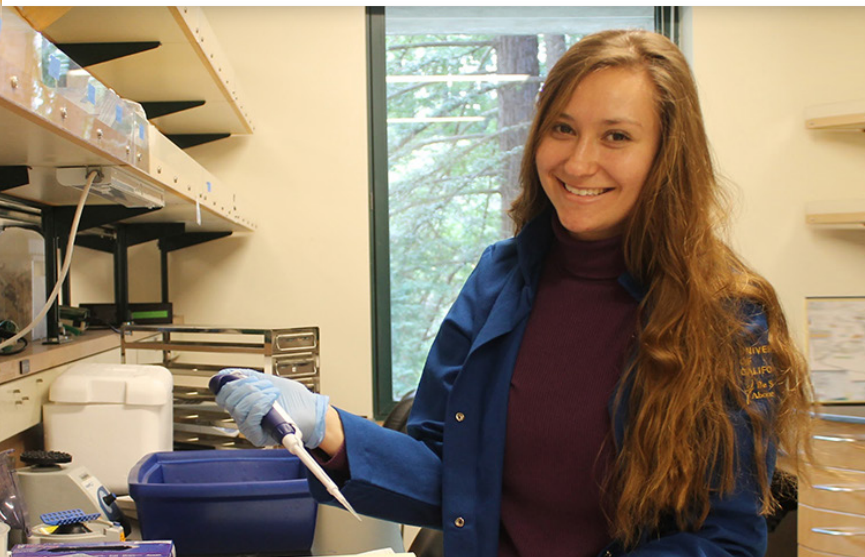
"Access to healthcare, quality of care, and healthy choices in their environment are critical factors impacting Latino families' health. It is necessary to address the social determinants of health such as food insecurity, housing, education, and fight against diabetes, obesity, and the disparities among communities of color."

Dr. Efren Rosas
Physician in Chief
Kaiser Permanente

HEALTH INSURANCE │ B

A lack of health insurance coverage is a significant barrier to accessing health services. Families and individuals without health insurance coverage often have unmet health needs, receive fewer preventive services, suffer delays in receiving appropriate care, and experience more hospitalizations.[16]

A comparison of health insurance rates by county shows that while overall insured rates for Latinos are increasing, Latino adults in Santa Clara County had lower levels of health insurance between 2017 and 2021 than those in San Mateo County.

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE AMONG ADULTS (AGES 18 AND OLDER)
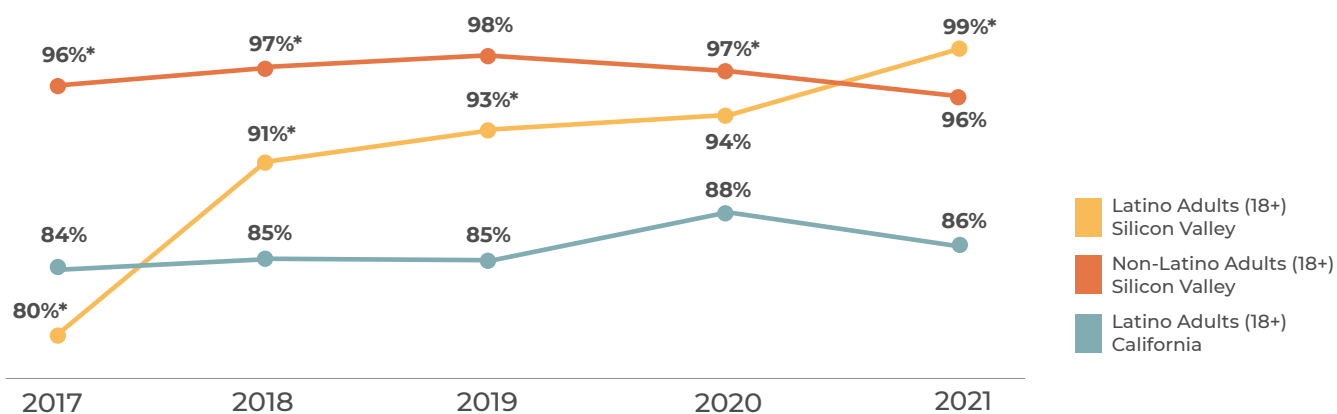
Legend:
- Latino Adults (18+) Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Adults (18+) Silicon Valley
- Latino Adults (18+) California

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2017-2021 California Health Interview Survey.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE AMONG LATINO ADULTS (AGES 18 AND OLDER), BY COUNTY

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21 NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	74%*	89%*	93%*	94%	98%*	+24
San Mateo County	92%*	97%*	95%*	95%*	100%*	+8

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2017-2021 California Health Interview Survey.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

[16]United States Department of Health and Human Services. (2023). Healthy People 2030. Retrieved from https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/health-care-access-and-quality on March 1, 2023.

Latino children in Silicon Valley reported overall higher rates of health insurance than Latino children throughout California between 2017 and 2021. Further, higher rates of health insurance coverage were reported among Latino children in Silicon Valley than among non-Latino children in 2017, 2019 and 2020. Health insurance coverage among Latino children ages 0 to 17 in Silicon Valley decreased from 100% in 2017 to 96% in 2021.
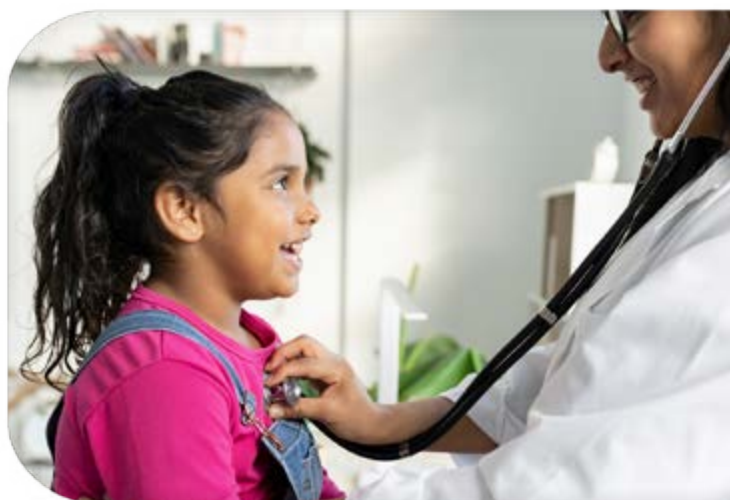
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE AMONG CHILDREN (AGES 0-17)
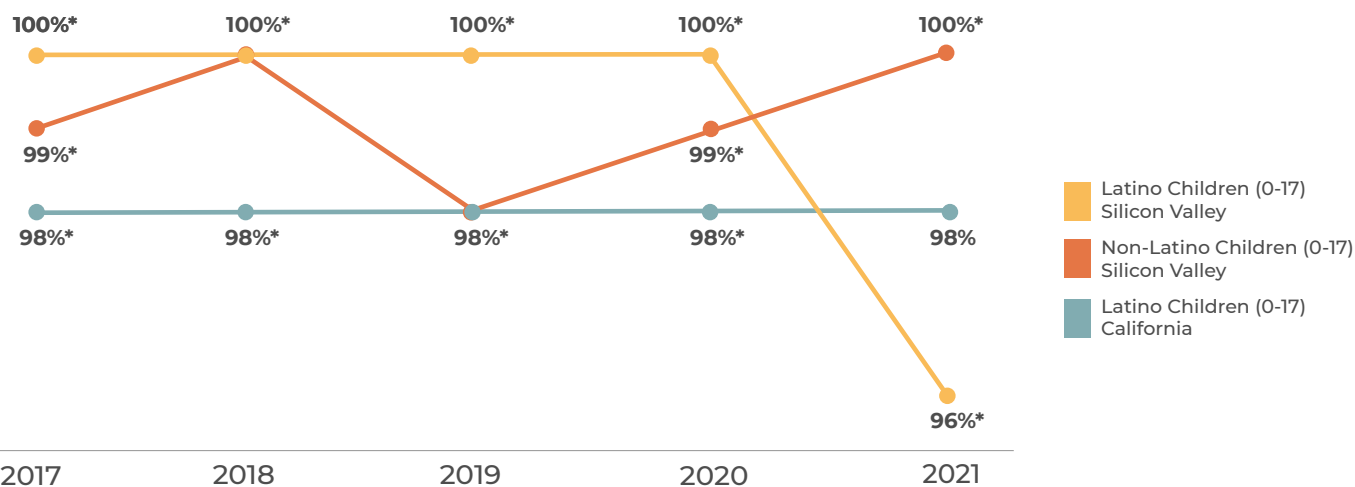
Legend:
- Latino Children (0-17) Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Children (0-17) Silicon Valley
- Latino Children (0-17) California

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2017-2021 California Health Interview Survey.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE AMONG LATINO CHILDREN (AGES 0-17), BY COUNTY

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21 NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	100%*	100%*	100%*	100%*	100%*	0
San Mateo County	100%*	100%*	100%*	100%*	82%*	-18

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2017-2021 California Health Interview Survey.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

TEEN BIRTHS │ C

Rates of birth among Latina teens in both Santa Clara and San Mateo counties decreased between 2016 and 2020. A similar trend was observed among all teen mothers across both counties during the same time period, although the birth rates for these teens were notably lower than those among Latinas.

BIRTHS PER 1,000 TEENS (AGES 15-19)

Legend:
- Latina Teen Mothers (15-19) Santa Clara County
- All Teen Mothers (15-19) Santa Clara County
- Latina Teen Mothers (15-19) San Mateo County
- All Teen Mothers (15-19) San Mateo County

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Latina Teen Mothers Santa Clara	34	30	26	23	20
Latina Teen Mothers San Mateo	23	22	20	19	17
All Teen Mothers Santa Clara	15	13	11	10	9
All Teen Mothers San Mateo	13	12	10	9	8

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. (2023). Teen Births. Retrieved from https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/county-health-rankings-model/health-factors/health-behaviors/sexual-activity/teen-births on May 11, 2023.
Note: Data shown are most recent available.

LATINA TEEN BIRTHS (AGES 15-19), BY COUNTY

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-2020 NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	34	30	26	23	20	**-14**
San Mateo County	23	22	20	19	17	**-6**

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. (2023). Teen Births. Retrieved from https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/county-health-rankings-model/health-factors/health-behaviors/sexual-activity/teen-births on May 11, 2023.
Note: Data shown are most recent available.

ORAL HEALTH | D

Children with healthy teeth can chew food easily, learn to speak clearly, and smile with confidence. Regular checkups help prevent cavities and tooth decay. Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease among children in the United States. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that more than 40% of children have tooth decay by the time they reach kindergarten.[17]

Results from the 2021 California Health Interview Survey show that seven in ten (71%) Latino children ages 3 to 11 in Silicon Valley indicated visiting the dentist within the last six months. This is on par with non-Latino children in Silicon Valley (71%) and Latino children statewide (74%).

TIME SINCE LAST DENTAL VISIT OF CHILDREN (AGE 3-11), 2021

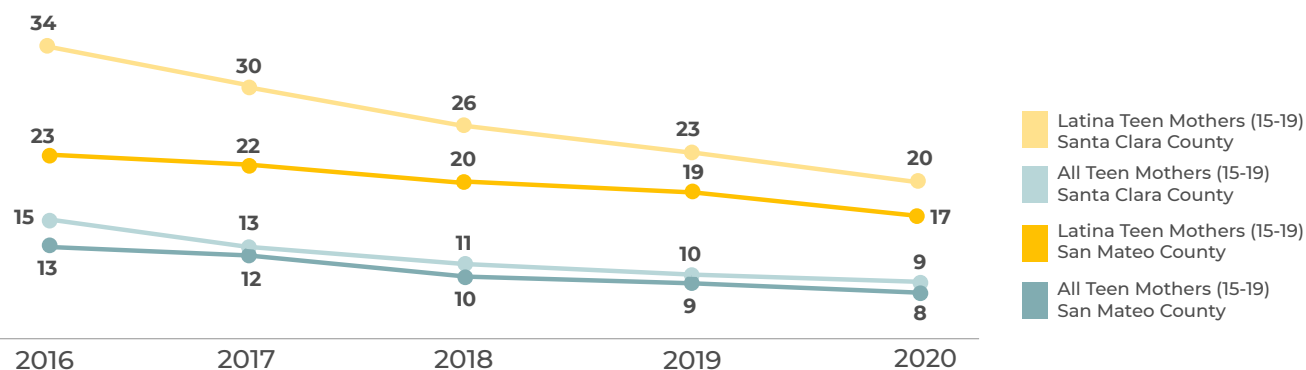|	6 months ago or less	More than 6 months up to 1 year
Latino Children (3-11) Silicon Valley	71%*	24%*
Non-Latino Children (3-11) Silicon Valley	71%	14%*
Latino Children (3-11) California	74%	11%
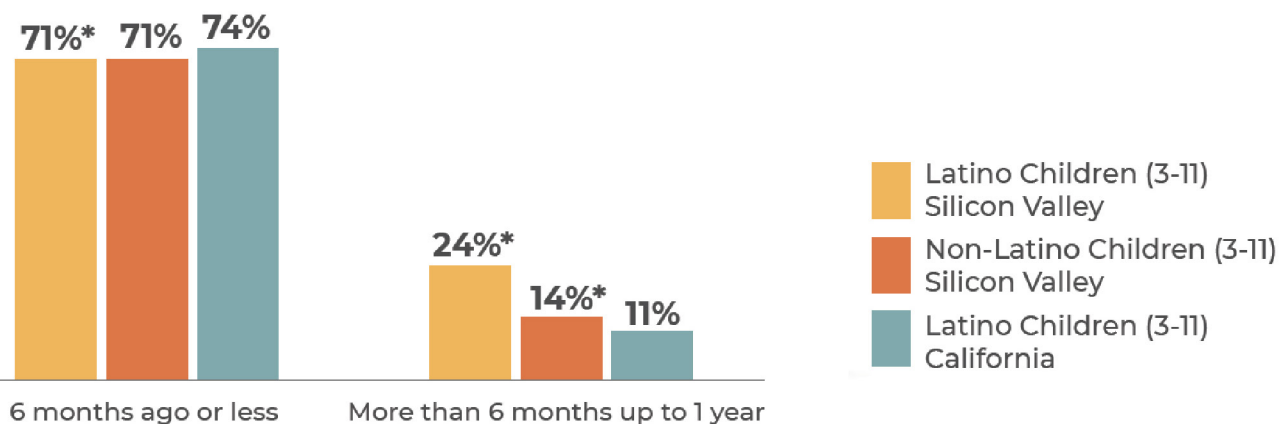
Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2021 California Health Interview Survey.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

[17]University of Washington, The Center for Pediatric Dentistry. (2023). Why Early Childhood Dental Visits Are Important. Retrieved from https://thecenterforpediatricdentistry.com/for-parents-and-patients/why-early-childhood/ on March 1, 2023.

MENTAL HEALTH │ C

Seventy-five percent (75%) of Latino survey respondents reported that their mental health was not good for at least one day in the last month, notably higher than 58% of non-Latino survey respondents. When asked if they received the mental health treatment, counseling, or other help they needed in the last year, 66% of Latino survey respondents indicated they were able to receive the mental health care they needed, compared to 82% of non-Latino survey respondents.

NOW THINKING ABOUT YOUR MENTAL HEALTH, FOR HOW MANY DAYS DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS WAS YOUR MENTAL HEALTH NOT GOOD?

75% Latinos Silicon Valley
58% Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

At least 1 day
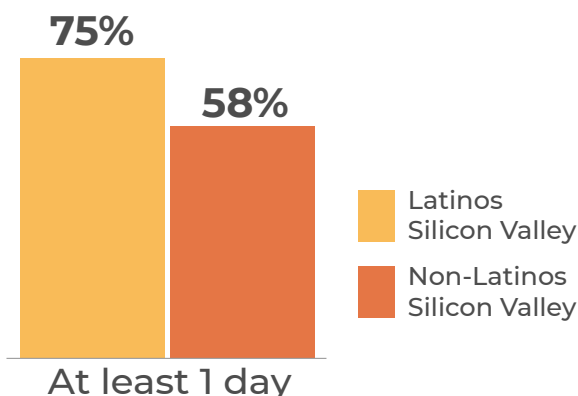
Latinos N=381; Non-Latinos N=380
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

IF YOU NEEDED MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT, COUNSELING, OR OTHER HELP, IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, WERE YOU ABLE TO RECEIVE IT?

66% Latinos Silicon Valley
82% Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Yes
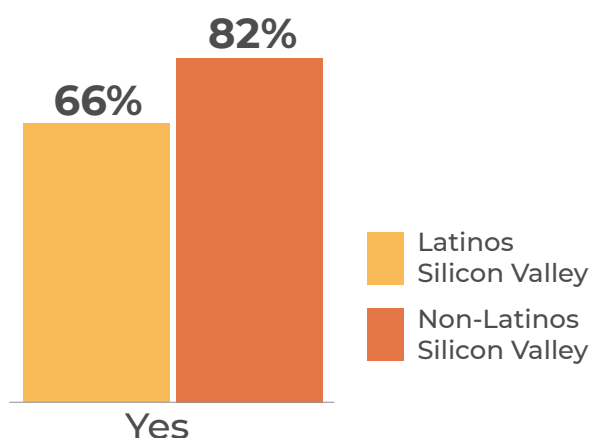
Latinos N=254; Non-Latinos N=171
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY | F

Regular physical activity can improve overall health and quality of life regardless of age or the presence of a chronic disease or disability. Among adults, physical activity can lower the risk of early death, stroke, type 2 diabetes, breast and colon cancers, and depression. Among children and adolescents, physical activity can improve bone health and muscle fitness, decrease levels of body fat, and reduce symptoms of depression.[18] Other positive outcomes among children and adolescents include improved performance at school and a decreased likelihood of risky behaviors.[19]

The percentage of 7th grade Latino students in Silicon Valley with favorable fitness scores, defined as meeting five of the six criteria for the Healthy Fitness Zone by the California Department of Education, decreased from 47% in the 2014-2015 school year to 39% in the 2018-2019 school year, markedly below those of non-Latinos in Silicon Valley during the same time period.

7TH GRADE STUDENTS WITH FAVORABLE PHYSICAL FITNESS SCORES
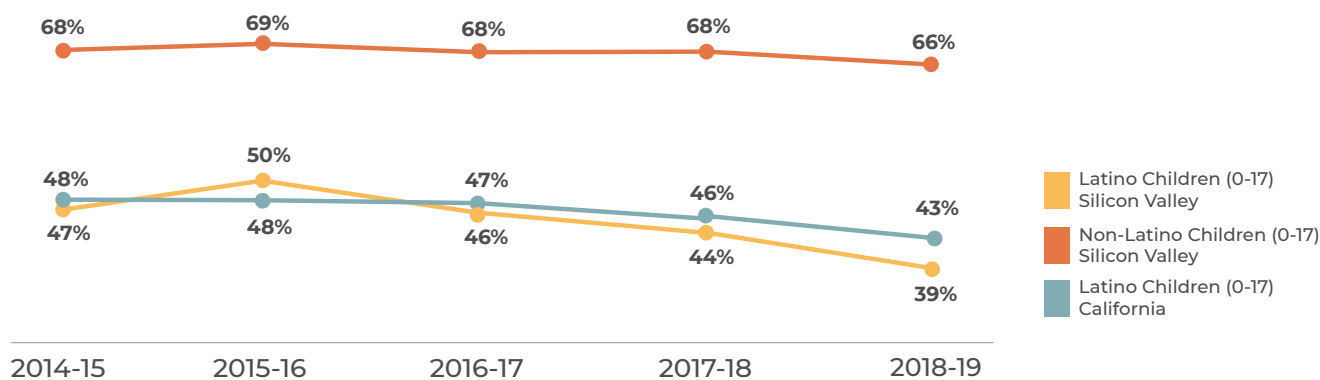
Legend:
- Latino Children (0-17) Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Children (0-17) Silicon Valley
- Latino Children (0-17) California

Non-Latino Children (0-17) Silicon Valley: 68%, 69%, 68%, 68%, 66%
Latino Children (0-17) Silicon Valley: 47%, 50%, 46%, 44%, 39%
Latino Children (0-17) California: 48%, 48%, 47%, 46%, 43%

Years: 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19

Source: California Department of Education. (2023). 2014-2019 Physical Fitness Test Report.
Note: Data shown are most recent available.

7TH GRADE LATINO STUDENTS WITH FAVORABLE PHYSICAL FITNESS SCORES, BY COUNTY

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2014-19 NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	46%	50%	45%	43%	38%	**-8**
San Mateo County	49%	49%	46%	45%	40%	**-9**

Source: California Department of Education. (2023). 2014-2019 Physical Fitness Test Report.
Note: Data shown are most recent available.

[18]United States Department of Health and Human Services. (2023). Healthy People 2030. Retrieved from https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/physical-activity on March 1, 2023.
[19]Child Trends. (2014). Neighborhood Characteristics and Children's Physical Activity. Retrieved from https://www.childtrends.org/publications/neighborhood-characteristics-and-childrens-physical-activity-2 on March 1, 2023. .

OBESITY │ D

Being overweight or obese contributes to numerous health conditions that limit the quality and length of life. Obesity-related conditions include heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer, some of the leading causes of preventable death.[20] Nationally, the growth in adult rates of obesity has slowed over time, but still remain far too high. Nineteen states report adult obesity rates over 35%, putting millions of people at increased risk for heart disease, cancer, and diabetes. Rates are even higher among Latino and Black/African American families, as well as among families living in poverty.[21] In 2019, the estimated annual medical cost of obesity in the United States was $173 billion.[22]

Nearly half (49%) of Latino adults in Silicon Valley had Body Mass Index (BMI) levels deemed high risk. Meanwhile, over one-quarter (26%) of non-Latino adults in Silicon Valley reported a high-risk BMI level. Rates of high-risk BMI levels among Latino adults in Silicon Valley slightly decreased from 52% to 49% between 2017 and 2021. A similar trend was observed among non-Latino adults in Silicon Valley. Rates of high-risk BMI levels increased in San Mateo County, while rates declined in Santa Clara County between 2017 and 2021.

BODY MASS INDEX LEVELS, HIGH RISK[1] OF SILICON VALLEY ADULTS (AGES 18 AND OLDER)
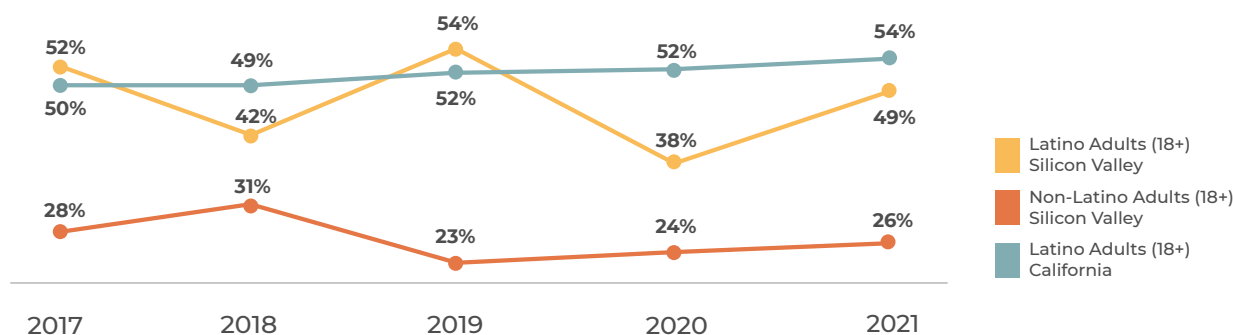
Latino Adults (18+) Silicon Valley
Non-Latino Adults (18+) Silicon Valley
Latino Adults (18+) California

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2017-2021 California Health Interview Survey.
[1]High risk defined as a BMI of 27.5 or higher, a high/higher risk body mass. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention defines "overweight" as 25.0-29.9 and "Obese" as 30.0 and above.

BODY MASS INDEX LEVELS, HIGH RISK[1] OF SILICON VALLEY LATINO ADULTS (AGES 18 AND OLDER), BY COUNTY

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21 NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	57%	42%	55%	35%	51%	-6
San Mateo County	41%*	42%*	53%	46%	44%	+3

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2017-2021 California Health Interview Survey.
[1]High risk defined as a BMI of 27.5 or higher, a high/higher risk body mass. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention defines "overweight" as 25.0-29.9 and "Obese" as 30.0 and above.
*Data are statistically unstable due to small sample size.

[20]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022). Adult Obesity. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/adult.html on March 1, 2023.
[21]Trust for America's Health. (2022). The State of Obesity: Better Polices for a Healthier America. Retrieved from https://www.tfah.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/2022ObesityReport_FINAL3923.pdf on March 1, 2023.
[22]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022). Adult Obesity. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/adult.html on March 1, 2023. .

Childhood obesity is a serious problem in the United States, putting kids at increasing risk of poor health. National data show that approximately 20% of youth ages two through 19 have obesity. Obesity rates are declining among 2- to 5-year-olds, stable among 6- to 11-year-olds, and increasing among 12- to 19-year-olds.[23] While the national childhood obesity rate has leveled off, troubling racial and ethnic disparities persist among communities of color. Rates are higher among Latino and Black/African American children — and the rates are higher beginning at earlier ages and increasing more quickly.[24] Inequities in access to healthcare, the quality of care received, and opportunities to make healthy choices where people live, learn, work, and play all contribute to higher rates of obesity among Latino adults and children. Higher rates of hunger and food insecurity, limited access to safe places to be physically active, and targeted marketing of less nutritious foods in Latino communities also contribute to higher rates of obesity.[25]

According to the 2021 California Health Interview Survey, a higher percentage of Latino children in Silicon Valley were overweight for their age compared to non-Latino children in the same region. Between 2017 and 2021, Latino children in Silicon Valley indicated lower rates of being overweight than Latino children across the state.

PERCENTAGE OF OVERWEIGHT CHILDREN (AGES 0-11; DOES NOT FACTOR HEIGHT)

Legend:
- Latino Children (0-11) Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Children (0-11) Silicon Valley
- Latino Children (0-11) California

Data points:
- Latino Children (0-11) California: 2017: 19%, 2018: 18%, 2019: 17%, 2020: 15%, 2021: 21%
- Latino Children (0-11) Silicon Valley: 2017: 9%*, 2018: 16%*, 2019: 11%*, 2020: 6%*, 2021: 20%*
- Non-Latino Children (0-11) Silicon Valley: 2017: 17%*, 2018: 9%*, 2019: 7%*, 2020: 6%*, 2021: 12%*

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2017-2021 California Health Interview Survey.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

PERCENTAGE OF OVERWEIGHT LATINO CHILDREN (AGES 0-11; DOES NOT FACTOR HEIGHT), BY COUNTY

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21 NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	3%*	17%*	13%*	7%*	22%*	**+19**
San Mateo County	-	-	-	0%*	10%*	-

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2017-2021 California Health Interview Survey.
Note: 2017-2019 data for San Mateo County are not available due to small sample size.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

[23]Trust for America's Health. (2022). The State of Obesity: Better Polices for a Healthier America. Retrieved from https://www.tfah.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/2022ObesityReport_FINAL3923.pdf on March 1, 2023.
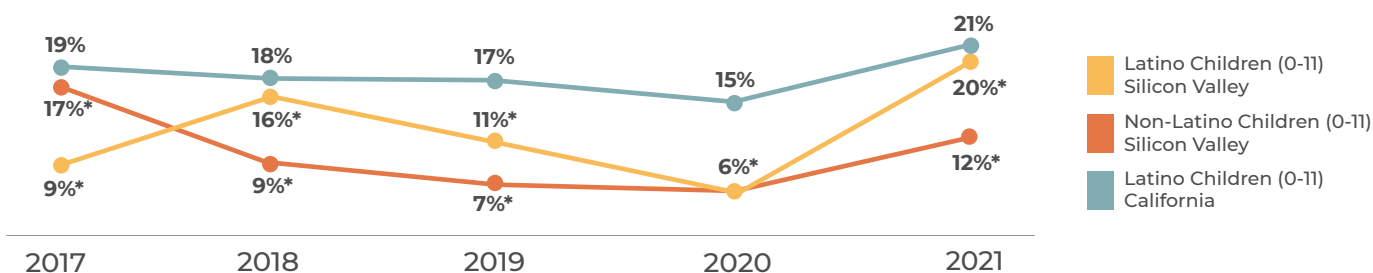
[24]Trust for America's Health. (2022). The State of Obesity: Better Polices for a Healthier America. Retrieved from https://www.tfah.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/2022ObesityReport_FINAL3923.pdf on March 1, 2023.

[25]Centers for Disease and Control. (2019). Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Adult Obesity in the United States: CDC's Tracking to Inform State and Local Action. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2019/18_0579.htm on March 1, 2023.

NUTRITION | B*

Healthy diets, together with achievement and maintenance of healthy body weights, reduce the risk of chronic diseases and promote overall health.[26] Efforts to change diet and weight should address individual behaviors, as well as the policies and environments that support these behaviors. For example, access to healthy and affordable food in retail and food service settings allows individuals to make healthier food choices. When healthy food choices are not readily available, people may settle for foods that are higher in calories and lower in nutritional value.[27]

In 2018, over three-quarters (78%) of Latino adults in Silicon Valley reported they were always able to find fresh fruits and vegetables in their neighborhood. Between 2014 and 2018, this percentage was higher when compared to Latinos across California (74%), but lower when compared to non-Latinos in Silicon Valley (89%).

ADULTS (AGES 18 AND OLDER) WHO WERE ALWAYS ABLE TO FIND FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN NEIGHBORHOOD

Legend:
- Latino Adults (18+) Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Adults (18+) Silicon Valley
- Latino Adults (18+) California
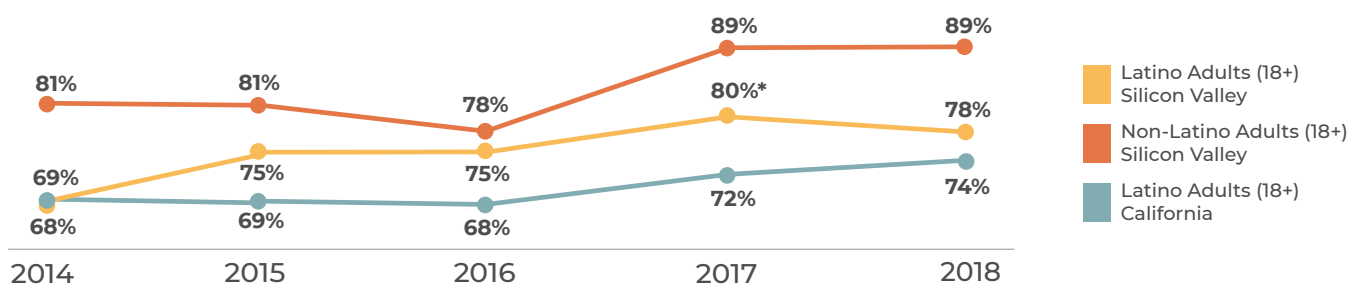
Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2014-2018 California Health Interview Survey.
Note: Data shown are most recent available.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

In 2020, over one-third (39%) of Latino children ages 2 to 12 in Silicon Valley ate five or more fruits or vegetables daily, on par with 39% of Latino children across California and 33% of non-Latino children in Silicon Valley.

CHILDREN (AGES 2-12) WHO EAT FIVE OR MORE FRUITS OR VEGETABLES DAILY

Legend:
- Latino Children (2-12) Silicon Valley
- Non-Latino Children (2-12) Silicon Valley
- Latino Children (2-12) California
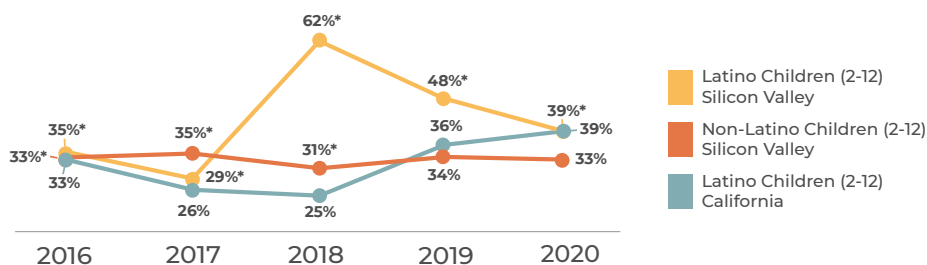
Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2016-2020 California Health Interview Survey.
Note: Data shown are most recent available.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

[26]United States Department of Health and Human Services. (2023). Healthy People 2030. Retrieved from https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/nutrition-and-healthy-eating on March 1, 2023.
[27]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022). Healthy Food Environments. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/nutrition/healthy-food-environments/index.html on March 1, 2023.
*Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

DIABETES │ D

Diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in the United States, and is the number one cause of kidney failure, lower-limb amputations, and adult-onset blindness. In the last 20 years, the number of adults diagnosed with diabetes has more than doubled as the American population has aged and become increasingly overweight or obese.[28] In addition to these human costs, the estimated total financial cost of diabetes in the United States was $327 billion in 2022, which includes the total medical costs and lost work and wages for people with diagnosed diabetes.[29]

In 2021, 10% of Latino adults in Silicon Valley reported a diabetes diagnoses, a decrease since 2017. Since 2019, the percentage of Silicon Valley Latino adults living with diabetes has been higher than that of Silicon Valley non-Latino adults.

ADULTS (AGE 18 AND OLDER) WITH DIABETES
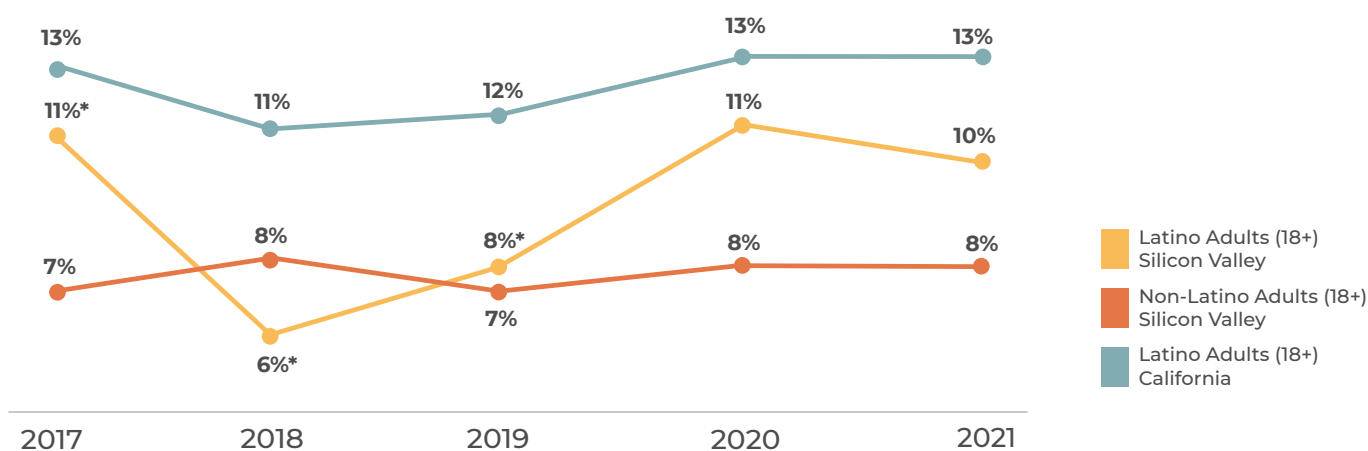
Latino Adults (18+) Silicon Valley
Non-Latino Adults (18+) Silicon Valley
Latino Adults (18+) California

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Latino Adults (18+) Silicon Valley	11%*	6%*	8%*	11%	10%
Non-Latino Adults (18+) Silicon Valley	7%	8%	7%	8%	8%
Latino Adults (18+) California	13%	11%	12%	13%	13%

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2017-2021 California Health Interview Survey.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

[28]Centers for Disease and Control. (2022). Diabetes. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/index.html on March 1, 2023.
[29]Centers for Disease and Control. (2022). Diabetes in the United States.: A Snapshot. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/health-equity/diabetes-by-the-numbers.html on March 1, 2023.

SMOKING | F

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death, leading to disease and disability, and harming nearly every organ of the body. Smoking also costs the United States billions of dollars each year.[30] Latino adults generally indicate lower prevalence of cigarette smoking and other tobacco use compared to other racial and ethnic groups. However, prevalence varies among sub-groups within the Latino population.[31]

Latino adults (ages 18 and older) in Silicon Valley who identified as current smokers decreased from 12% in 2017 to 7% in 2021.

CURRENT SMOKER (ADULTS, AGES 18 AND OLDER)
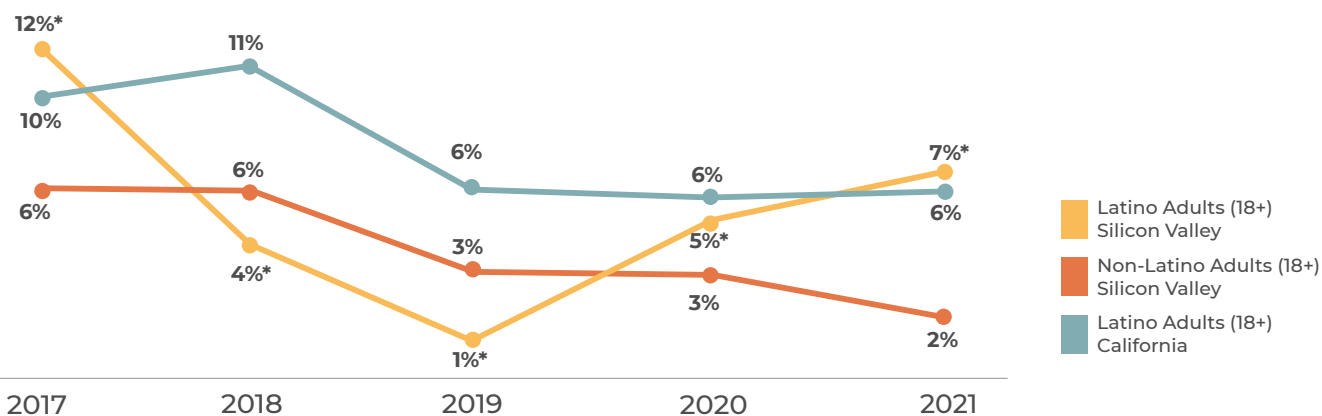
Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2017-2021 California Health Interview Survey.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

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[30]Centers for Disease and Control. (2022). Smoking and Tobacco Use. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/ on March 1, 2023.
[31]Centers for Disease and Control. (2023). Hispanic and Latino People Experience a Health Burden from Commercial Tobacco. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/health-equity/hispanic-latino/health-burden.html on March 1, 2023.

MORTALITY │ B

Infant mortality is the death of an infant before their first birthday. The infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births.[32]

Latinos in Santa Clara County and San Mateo County experienced lower rates of infant mortality in 2017-2019 than all infants in each respective county. Latino infant mortality rates decreased from 3.8 to 2.8 per 1,000 births in Santa Clara County between 2013 and 2019, while slightly increasing in San Mateo County from 2.3 to 2.5 per 1,000 births during the same time period.

INFANT MORTALITY[1] RATE, PER 1,000 BIRTHS

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

2013-15 | 2014-16 | 2015-17 | 2016-18 | 2017-19
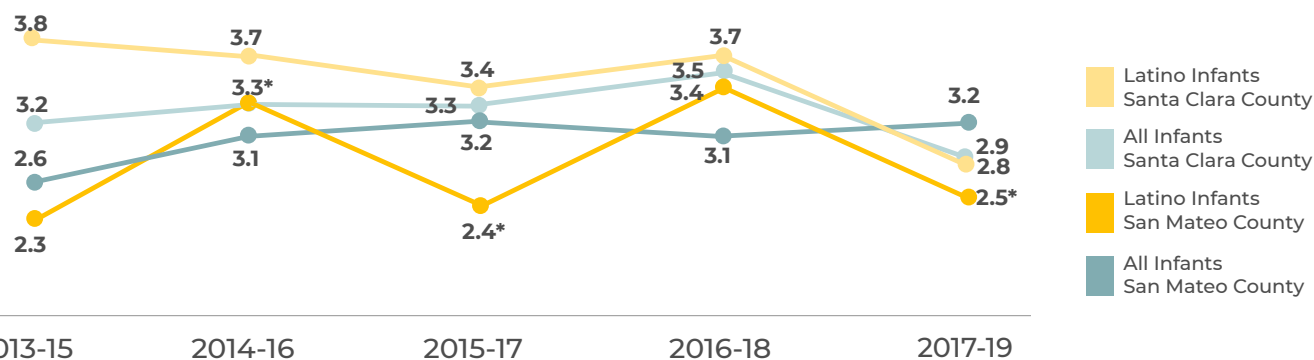
Source: California Department of Health. (2023). County Health Status Profiles, 2013-2019.
Note: Data shown are most recent available.
[1]Three-year average birth cohort infant death rate.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOSS (YPLL) is defined as the average time a person would have lived had they not died prematurely.

YPLL focuses attention on deaths that might have been prevented, and emphasizes deaths of younger persons, whereas data that include all mortality are dominated by deaths of the elderly.

The most recent estimates using data from 2018 to 2020 show that Latinos in Santa Clara County and San Mateo County lost 4,900 and 3,900 years of life per 100,000 individuals, respectively, due to premature death. Overall, individuals in California as a whole lost 5,700 years of life per 100,000 individuals.

YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOSS RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, 2018-2020
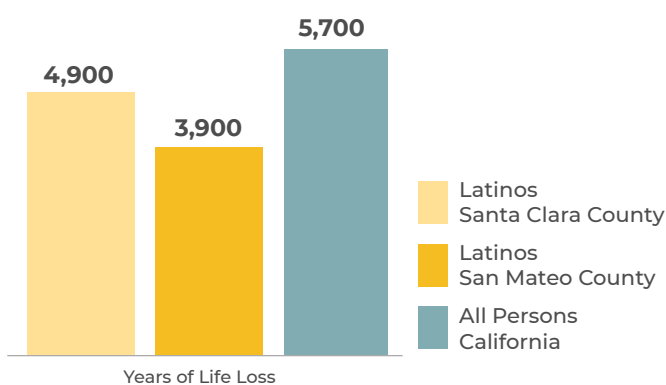
Years of Life Loss

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

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. (2023). Premature Death. Retrieved from https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/county-health-rankings-model/health-outcomes/length-of-life/premature-death on March 1, 2023.
Note: Data shown are most recent available.

[32]California Department of Public Health. (2023). Infant Mortality. Retrieved from https://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/cfh/dmcah/surveillance/pages/infant-mortality.aspx on March 1, 2023.

RACE/ETHNICITY AND HEALTH | F

According to a 2022 article by The Commonwealth Fund, "Racial and ethnic discrimination has a significant impact on the health of people of color, affecting mental health and contributing to high blood pressure, negative health behaviors, and early aging… In health care settings, experiences of discrimination can include providers dismissing a patient's symptoms or health concerns, offering different treatment based on a patient's type of insurance, or not providing care in a patient's preferred language."[33]

Nearly half (49%) of Latino survey respondents reported feeling that their race and/or ethnicity has impacted the quality of health care they have received in the county where they live.

DO YOU FEEL LIKE YOUR RACE/ETHNICITY HAS EVER IMPACTED THE QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE YOU HAVE RECEIVED IN THE COUNTY WHERE YOU CURRENTLY LIVE?

49% Latinos Silicon Valley

24% Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Yes
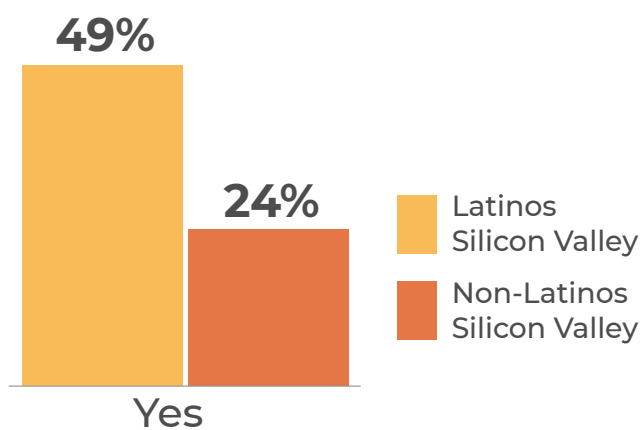
Latinos N=371; Non-Latinos N=372
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

[33]The Commonwealth Fund. (2022). How Discrimination in Health Care Affects Older Americans, and What Health Systems and Providers Can Do. Retrieved from https://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/issue-briefs/2022/apr/how-discrimination-in-health-care-affects-older-americans#1 on March 16, 2023.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HEALTH AND LIVELIHOOD

Sixty-nine percent (69%) of Latino survey respondents reported that they or someone in their household had ever tested positive for COVID-19, compared to 52% of non-Latino survey respondents. When asked if they had received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, Latino and non-Latino survey respondents indicated similar percentages, 91% and 89%, respectively.

Survey respondents were also asked about the impact of COVID-19 on their livelihoods. Latino and non-Latinos reported the same top three impacts – increased household expenses, social isolation, and stress associated with work – although Latino respondents at higher percentages.

HAVE YOU OR ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD EVER TESTED POSITIVE FOR COVID-19?

69% **52%**

Latinos Silicon Valley

Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Yes
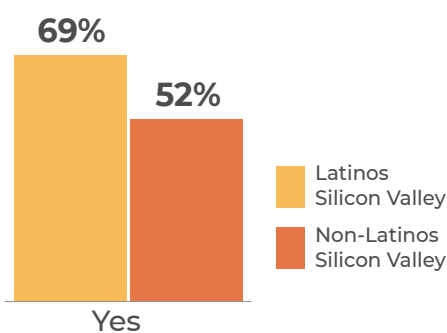
Latinos N=383; Non-Latinos N=382
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY COVID-19 CASES, BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Latino **31%** **27%**

Asian **21%** **38%**

White **16%** **33%**

African American **2%** **2%**

Native Hawaiian/Another Pacific Islander **1%** **<1%**

Another Race/Ethnicity **12%** **<1%**

Unknown **17%**

Percent of Cases

Percent of Population
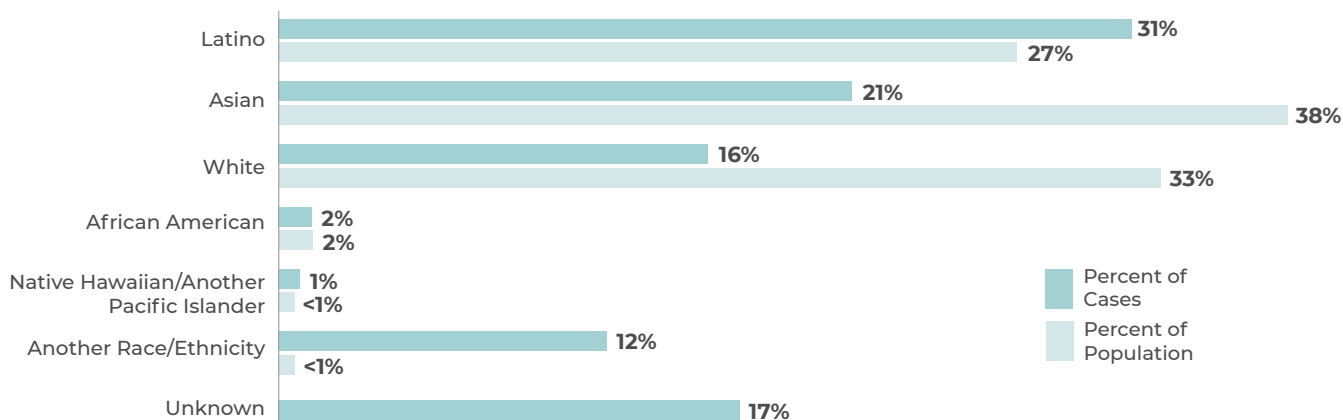
Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department. (2023). COVID-19 Cases Dashboard. Retrieved from https://covid19.sccgov.org/dashboard-cases-and-deaths on February 24, 2023.
Note: A "case" is defined as an individual who tests positive for COVID-19 using specimen testing performed in a lab. Because of limited testing capacity, and the common use of at-home rapid tests, data represents only a portion of the total number of likely cases in the county. Additionally, percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

SAN MATEO COUNTY COVID-19 CASES, BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Race/Ethnicity	Percent of Cases	Percent of Population
Latino/Hispanic	27%	24%
White	22%	36%
Asian	19%	31%
Pacific Islander	2%	1%
Black	2%	2%
Multirace	1%	5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	<1%	<1%
Another Race/Ethnicity	6%	1%
Unknown	21%	

Source: San Mateo County Health. (2023). County Data Dashboard. Retrieved from https://www.smchealth.org/data-dashboard/county-data-dashboard on February 24, 2023; United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates.
Note: A "case" is defined as an individual who tests positive for COVID-19 using specimen testing performed in a lab. Because of limited testing capacity and the common use of at-home rapid tests, data represents only a portion of the total number of likely cases in the county. Additionally, percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

COVID-19 DEATHS, BY COUNTY

SANTA CLARA COUNTY COVID-19 DEATHS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Race/Ethnicity	Percent of Deaths	Percent of Population
White	37%	33%
Latino	30%	27%
Asian	23%	38%
African American	3%	2%
Native Hawaiian/Another Pacific Islander	1%	<1%
Another race/ethnicity	5%	<1%
Unknown	1%	
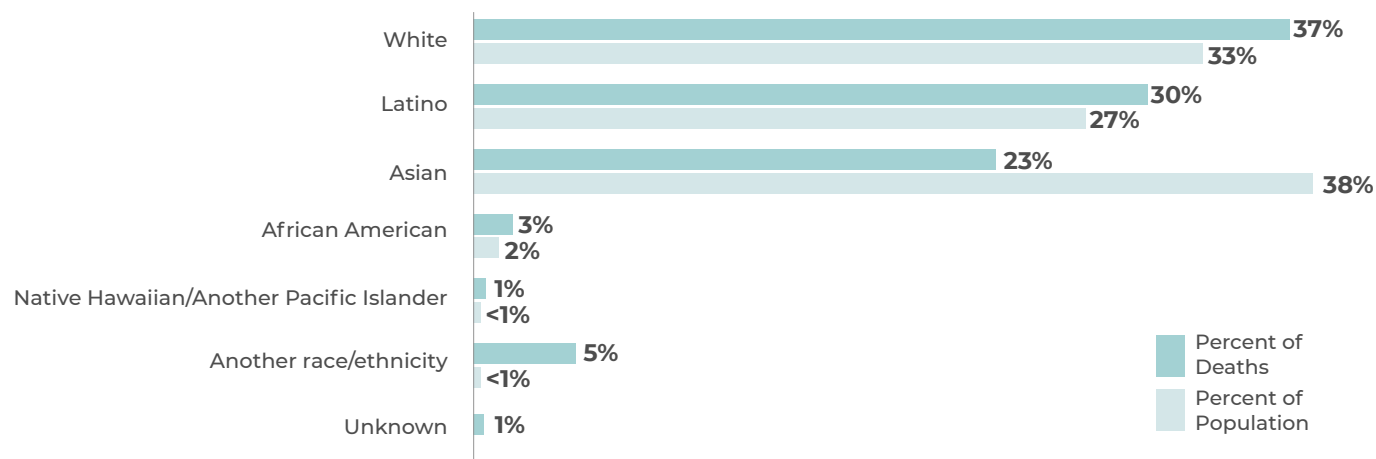
Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department. (2023). COVID-19 Deaths Dashboard. Retrieved from https://covid19.sccgov.org/dashboard-cases-and-deaths on May 1, 2023.
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. A COVID-19-related death is defined as an individual living in Santa Clara County who was lab-confirmed to have COVID-19 and had COVID-19 listed as a cause of death or a significant condition contributing to their death on their death certificate. Deaths are further defined by whether the individual resided at a long-term care facility at the time of their death. Deaths are reported by the date of death.

SAN MATEO COUNTY COVID-19 DEATHS BY RACE/ETHNICITY
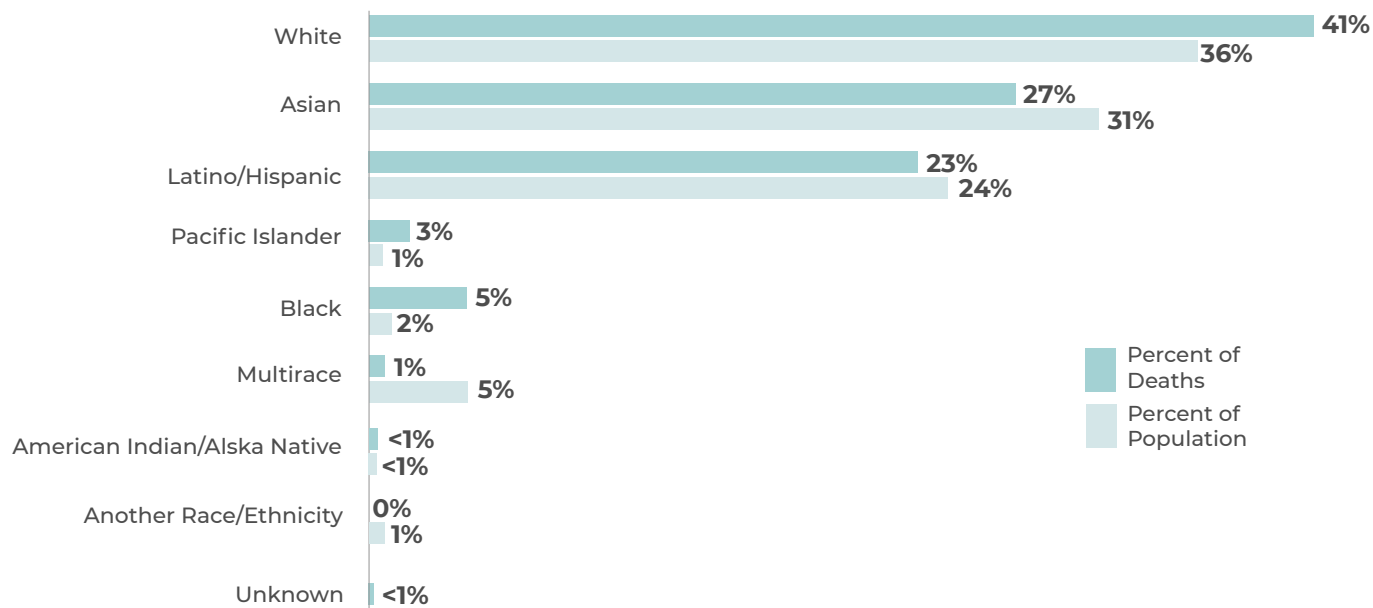
White
41%
36%

Asian
27%
31%

Latino/Hispanic
23%
24%

Pacific Islander
3%
1%

Black
5%
2%

Multirace
1%
5%

American Indian/Alska Native
<1%
<1%

Another Race/Ethnicity
0%
1%

Unknown
<1%

Percent of Deaths
Percent of Population

Source: San Mateo County Health. (2023). County Data Dashboard. Retrieved from https://www.smchealth.org/data-dashboard/county-data-dashboard on May 1, 2023; United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates.
Note: Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding. Deaths reported include only San Mateo County residents; death data last updated February 15, 2023 by San Mateo County Health.

HAVE YOU RECEIVED AT LEAST ONE DOSE OF A COVID-19 VACCINE?

91%
89%

Latinos Silicon Valley
Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Yes
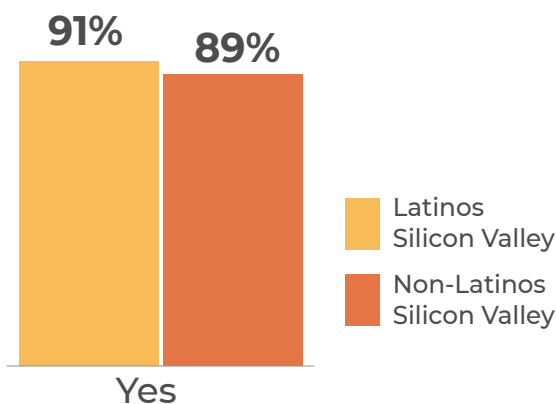
Latinos N=383; Non-Latinos N=384
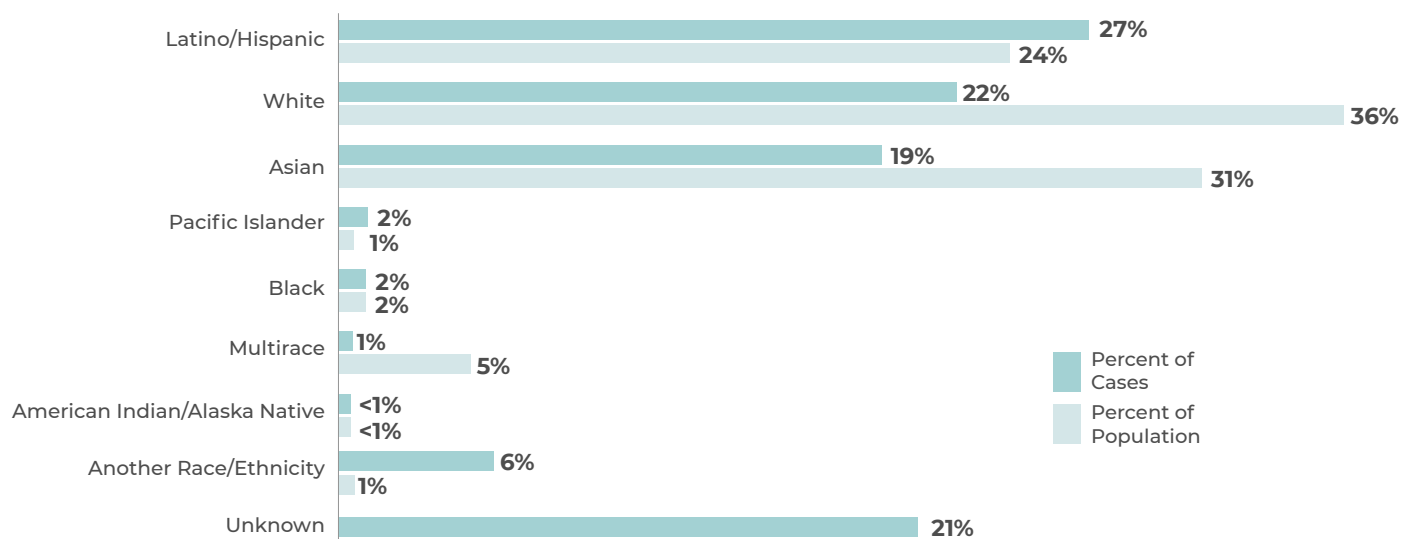Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

COVID-19 PRIMARY SERIES VACCINATIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY (ALL AGES), BY COUNTY

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Race/Ethnicity	% of Residents with Completed Primary Series Vaccinations	Estimated Total Population	Estimated % Vaccinated
Asian	679,240	699,290	95%
Native Hawaiian/Another Pacific Islander	6,653	6,229	95%
Multiple Races	59,831	68,940	87%
Latino	**375,778**	**490,978**	**77%**
White	461,068	146,835	76%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,461	3,366	73%
African American	32,466	45,259	72%
Another Race/Ethnicity	55,188	5,505	95%
Unknown	29,222	-	-
TOTAL	**1,701,907**	**1,466,402**	**88%**

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Race/Ethnicity	% of Residents with Completed Primary Series Vaccinations	Estimated Total Population	Estimated % Vaccinated
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,135	1,047	95%
Asian	199,911	230,865	87%
White	246,941	283,955	87%
Black/African American	12,128	14,902	81%
Latino/Hispanic	**142,187**	**195,694**	**73%**
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	6,440	8,961	72%
Multiracial	27,601	39,566	70%
Another Race/Ethnicity	23,570	-	-
Unknown	9,797	-	-
TOTAL	**669,710**	**774,990**	**86%**

Source: Santa Clara County Public Health Department. (2023). COVID-19 Vaccinations Dashboard. Retrieved from https://covid19.sccgov.org/dashboard-vaccinations on February 26, 2023; San Mateo County Health. (2023). County Data Dashboard. Retrieved from https://www.smchealth.org/data-dashboard/county-data-dashboard on February 26, 2023.
Note: The Santa Clara County Public Health Department counts the number of COVID-19 vaccine doses administered by day for people living in Santa Clara County regardless of where they received their vaccine. San Mateo County Health counts the number of COVID-19 vaccine doses administered by day for people living in San Mateo County regardless of where they received their vaccine. The vaccination rates displayed for both counties are capped at 95% to help address potential over-estimates of vaccination coverage. Additionally, the individual group data will not add up to the grand total since both counties use population estimates that may be less than the actual population.

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Latinos play a significant role in Silicon Valley's economy, boasting a notably higher labor force participation rate than non-Latinos in the region. Latinos are more likely than non-Latinos to work in service, sales and office, natural resources, construction and maintenance, or production, transportation and material moving occupations. Only 2% of Latinos work in computer or math-based occupations, compared to 15% of non-Latinos. Similarly, only 2% of Latinos work in architecture or engineering occupations, compared to 8% of non-Latinos.

Between 2016 and 2021, the rate of unemployment of Latinos in Silicon Valley slightly increased from 5% to 7%, a similar trend among Latinos statewide and non-Latinos in the region. While median household incomes for Latinos continue to increase across Silicon Valley, they are notably lower than all persons in the region. In addition, these incomes are not enough as over half (57%) of Latino households are not economically self-sufficient.

Given that Latinos are the third largest segment of Silicon Valley's population, the local economy needs to harness Latinos' desire to work and their entrepreneurial spirit by providing jobs and wages that enable Latinos to prosper.

OVERALL GRADE

C*

AREAS OF ASSESSMENT

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

UNEMPLOYMENT

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

PERSONAL FINANCES

RACE/ETHNICITY AND EMPLOYMENT

*Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

"The data reveals that median household income is notably lower for Latino households in Silicon Valley, with increased rates of unmet basic needs. Urgent action is necessary to address economic disparities and to ensure all families have access to the essentials for a dignified life."

Brianna Rivera
Municipal Credit Analyst
Wells Fargo

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION | B*

The labor force participation rate, defined as the percentage of the population age 16 and older who are working or seeking work, slightly decreased from 72% in 2016 to 70% in 2021 among Latinos in Silicon Valley. The Latino labor force participation rate in Silicon Valley has been higher than that of Latinos statewide and of non-Latinos in Silicon Valley. Seventy percent (70%) of Latinos in the Silicon Valley were engaged in the labor force in 2021, compared to 66% of their counterparts statewide and 66% of non-Latinos. The labor force participation rate of Latinos in San Mateo County has been consistently higher than Latinos in Santa Clara County since 2016 except in 2019.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
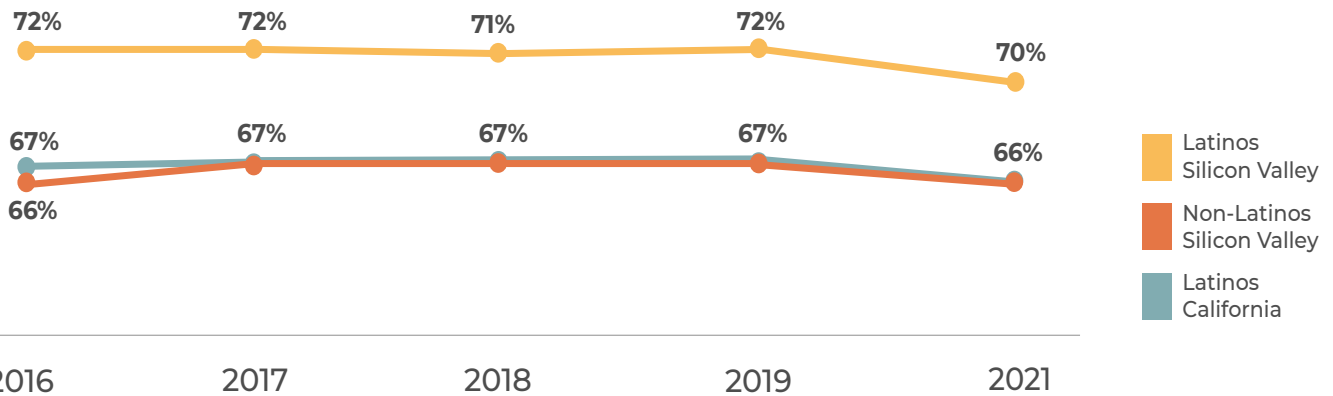
	Latinos Silicon Valley
Legend	Non-Latinos Silicon Valley
	Latinos California

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates.
Note: The US Census Bureau did not release its standard 2020 ACS 1-year estimates because of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE OF LATINOS, BY COUNTY

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2016-21 NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	71%	71%	71%	72%	70%	-1
San Mateo County	74%	73%	72%	72%	71%	-3

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates.
Note: The US Census Bureau did not release its standard 2020 ACS 1-year estimates because of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

*Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY | D

Generally, individuals working in stable, rewarding occupations and industries can improve their economic status. In 2021, Latinos in Silicon Valley were represented across occupation types at comparable levels to statewide distributions. Latinos in Silicon Valley accounted for over one-quarter (28%) of management, business, science, and arts occupations, in contrast to 67% of non-Latinos in Silicon Valley in 2021.

OCCUPATIONS
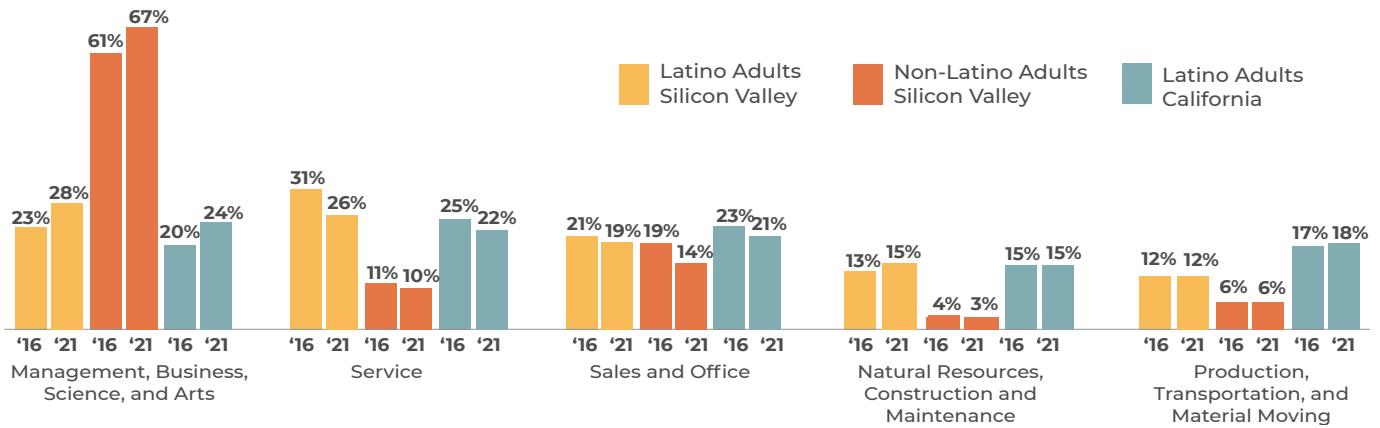
Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016 and 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

In 2021, Latinos in Silicon Valley were working in high-tech occupations in slightly higher percentages than Latinos statewide, although at disproportionately lower rates than non-Latinos.

POPULATION WORKING IN HIGH-TECH OCCUPATIONS, 2021
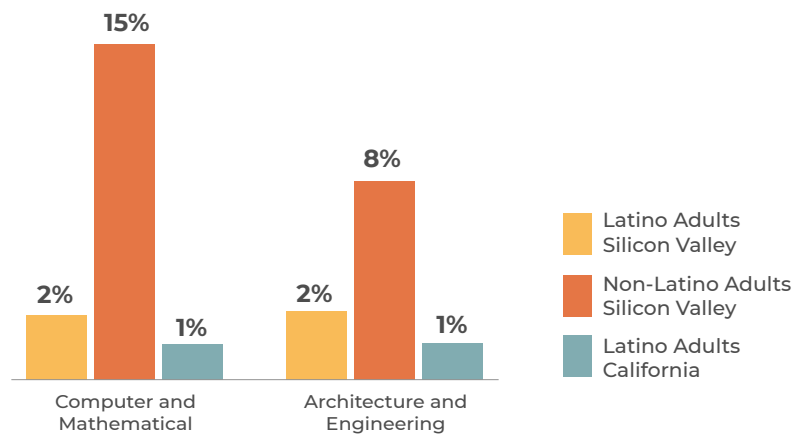
Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

UNEMPLOYMENT | B*

Income, employment status, and overall financial well-being affects one's ability to acquire resources for healthy living and impacts the overall health of a community. For example, unemployment is associated with higher rates of self-reported poor health, long-term illness, higher incidence of risky health behaviors and increased mortality.

The unemployment rate among Latinos in Silicon Valley slightly rose from 5% in 2016 to 7% in 2021. Similar increases in the unemployment rate were observed among Latinos across California and among non-Latinos in Silicon Valley. In 2021, the overall percentage of unemployment was lower among non-Latinos in Silicon Valley (6%) compared to both Latinos in Silicon Valley (7%) and statewide (9%).

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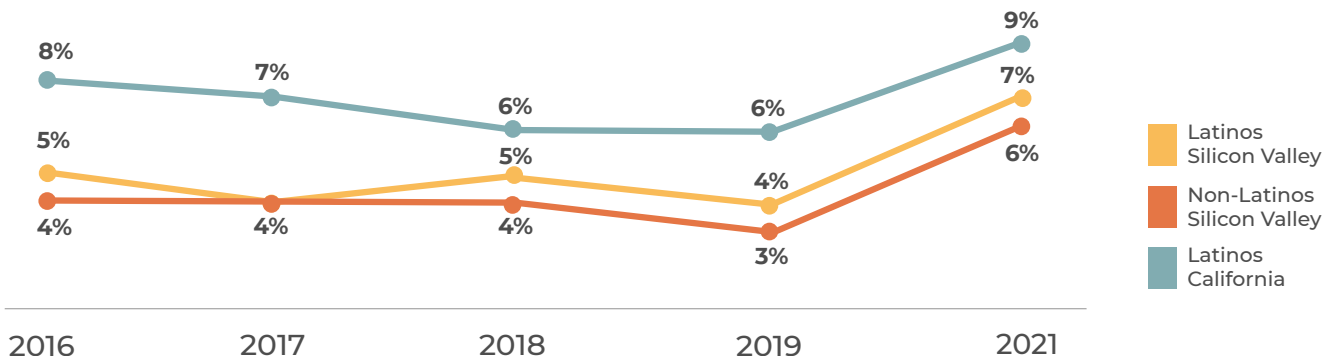
Legend:
- Latinos Silicon Valley
- Non-Latinos Silicon Valley
- Latinos California

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates.
Note: The US Census Bureau did not release its standard 2020 ACS 1-year estimates because of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF LATINOS, BY COUNTY

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2016-21 NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	6%	4%	5%	4%	6%	0
San Mateo County	4%	4%	4%	3%	8%	+4

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates.
Note: The US Census Bureau did not release its standard 2020 ACS 1-year estimates because of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

*Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME │ B

Income is key to building a more stable and prosperous future. In 2021, the median Latino household income was $89,201 in Santa Clara County, while in San Mateo County the median Latino household income was $95,259. While both counties have seen a steady increase since 2016, median household income is notably lower for Latinos than all persons.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
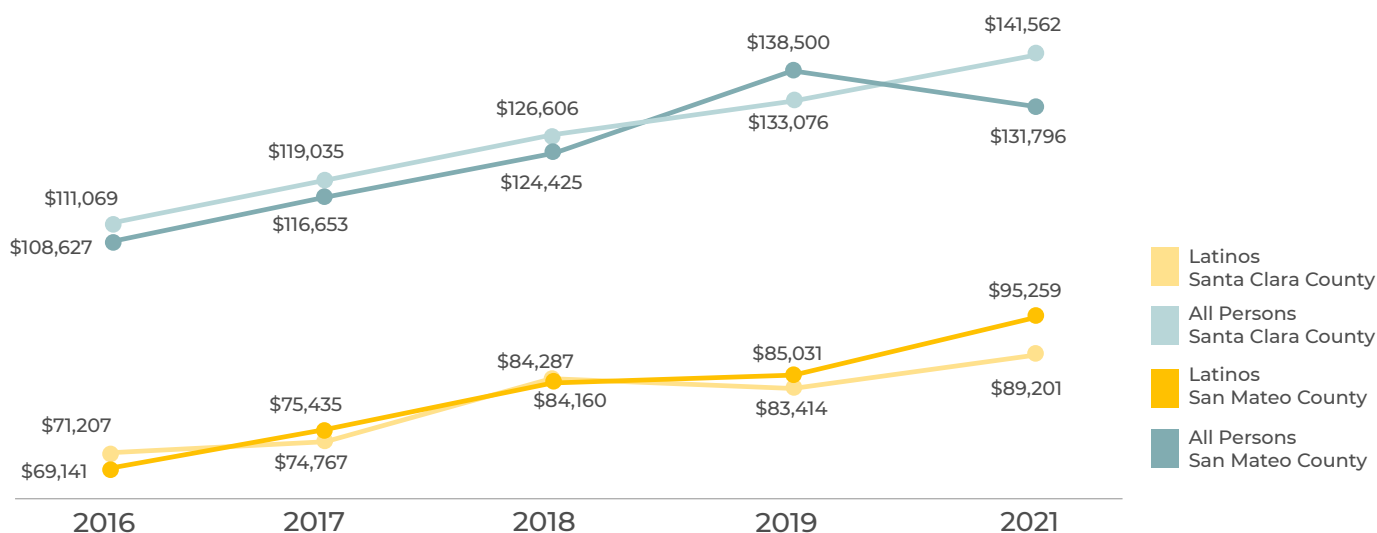
Legend:
- Latinos Santa Clara County
- All Persons Santa Clara County
- Latinos San Mateo County
- All Persons San Mateo County

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates.
Note: The US Census Bureau did not release its standard 2020 ACS 1-year estimates because of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF LATINOS, BY COUNTY

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2016-21 NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	$71,207	$74,767	$84,287	$83,414	$89,201	**+$17,994**
San Mateo County	$69,141	$75,435	$84,160	$85,031	$95,259	**+$26,118**

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates.
Note: The US Census Bureau did not release its standard 2020 ACS 1-year estimates because of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, 5% of Latino households earned less than $15,000 while 25% earned more than $150,000. While 5% of all Silicon Valley households made less than $15,000, nearly half (47%) of all Silicon Valley households made more than $150,000.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION, 2021
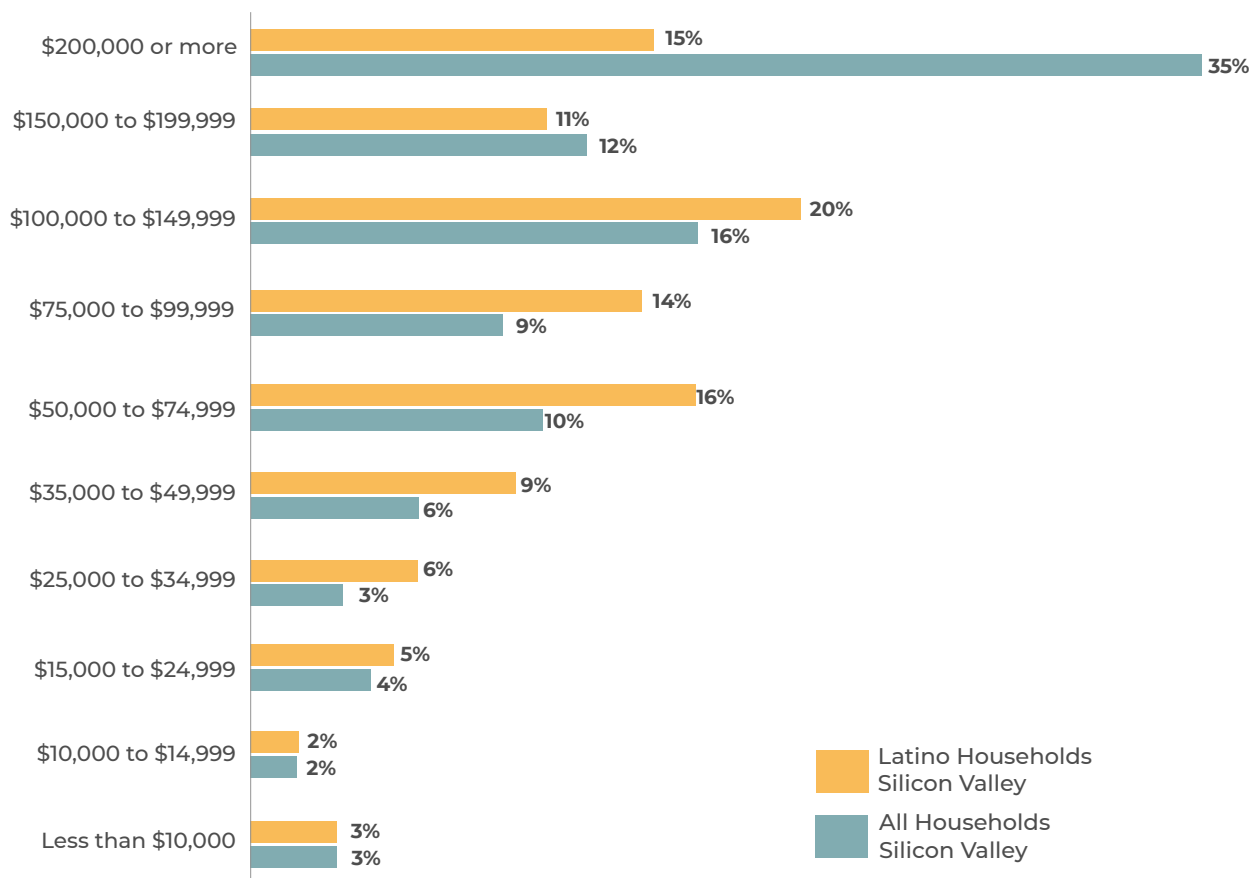
Income Range	Latino Households Silicon Valley	All Households Silicon Valley
$200,000 or more	15%	35%
$150,000 to $199,999	11%	12%
$100,000 to $149,999	20%	16%
$75,000 to $99,999	14%	9%
$50,000 to $74,999	16%	10%
$35,000 to $49,999	9%	6%
$25,000 to $34,999	6%	3%
$15,000 to $24,999	5%	4%
$10,000 to $14,999	2%	2%
Less than $10,000	3%	3%

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY | F

The California Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard (Self-Sufficiency Standard) quantifies the costs of basic needs for California's working families. The Self-Sufficiency Standard provides a measure of the minimum amount of income needed for basic needs such as housing, childcare, food, transportation, healthcare, and taxes. The tool takes into account family composition, ages of children, and geographic differences in costs, however it does not take into account cultural values and practices around financially supporting extended family and "differing beliefs about the organization of family life".[34]

Over half (57%) of Latino households in Silicon Valley were below the 2018 Self-Sufficiency Standard, nearly twice the rate as all of Silicon Valley (30%). When asked if they had gone without basic needs in the last year, Latino and non-Latino survey respondents reported the same top three basic needs not being met – food, health care, and transportation – although Latino respondents at notably higher percentages. Compared to 2018, higher percentages of Latino and non-Latino respondents in 2023 went without at least one basic need in the last year, with the biggest increases in food from 9% to 26%, health care from 14% to 25% and transportation from 13% to 22% among Latino respondents.

HOUSEHOLDS BELOW THE SELF-SUFFICIENCY STANDARD, 2018

57% — Latino Households Silicon Valley
30% — All Households Silicon Valley
35% — All Households California
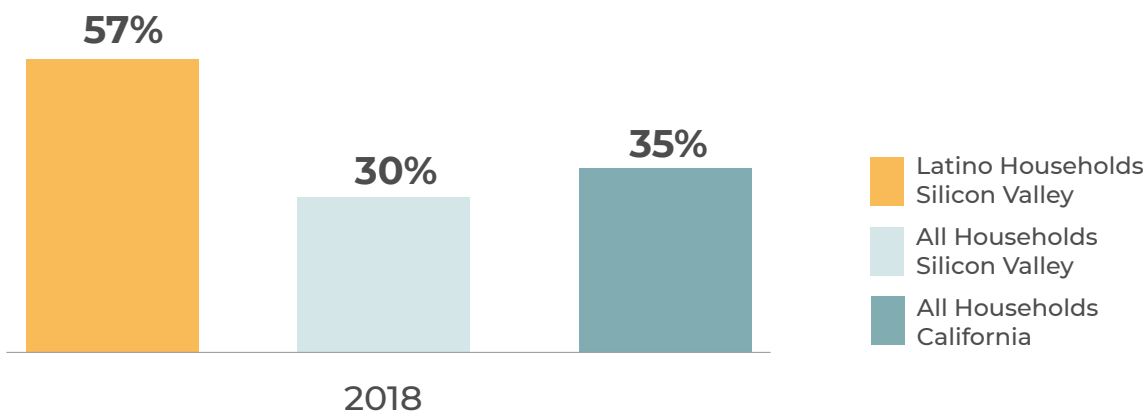
2018

Source: Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington. (2023). The Self-Sufficiency Standard 2018.
Note: Data shown are most recent available.

[34]Falicov, C. J. (2001). The Cultural Meanings of Money. American Behavioral Scientist, 45(2). 313-328. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/247751823_The_Cultural_Meanings_of_Money on March 9, 2023.

IN ANY GIVEN MONTH IN THE PAST YEAR, DID YOU (OR YOUR FAMILY LIVING WITH YOU) GO WITHOUT?

Latinos Silicon Valley   Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Food
- 2018: 9%
- 2023: 26%
- 2018: 4%
- 2023: 10%

Health care
- 2018: 14%
- 2023: 25%
- 2018: 6%
- 2023: 12%

Transportation
- 2018: 13%
- 2023: 22%
- 2018: 6%
- 2023: 9%

Utilities
- 2018: 11%
- 2023: 15%
- 2018: 4%
- 2023: 7%

Childcare
- 2018: 6%
- 2023: 14%
- '18: 3%
- 2023: 5%

Housing
- 2018: 7%
- 2023: 14%
- '18: 2%
- 2023: 6%

Other
- 2018: 1%
- 2023: <1%
- 2018: 1%
- 2023: 1%

I did not go without any basic needs
- 2018: 65%
- 2023: 49%
- 2018: 86%
- 2023: 73%

2018: Latinos N=376 respondents offering 473 responses; Non-Latinos N=371 respondents offering 407 responses
2023: Latinos N=385 respondents offering 635 responses; Non-Latinos N=384 respondents offering 471 responses
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2018 & 2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
Note: Multiple response question. Percentages do not add up to 100%.

PERSONAL FINANCES │ C*

Latinos and non-Latino survey respondents in 2023 reported similar levels regarding their financial well-being this year over the last (24% and 18%, respectively). This represents a decrease from 2018, when 28% of Latino respondents and 25% of non-Latino respondents indicated they were better off financially that year compared to a year ago. Forty-seven percent (47%) of Latino survey respondents indicated that they think they will be better off financially a year from now, compared to 30% of non-Latino survey respondents. In 2023, when asked how comfortable they are managing their personal finances, 73% of Latino respondents indicated "very" or "somewhat" comfortable, compared to 84% of non-Latino respondents.

WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU (AND YOUR FAMILY LIVING WITH YOU) ARE FINANCIALLY BETTER OFF, THE SAME, OR WORSE OFF COMPARED TO A YEAR AGO?

2018

	Latinos Silicon Valley	Non-Latinos Silicon Valley
Better off	28%	25%
The same	49%	52%
Worse off	23%	23%

2023

	Latinos Silicon Valley	Non-Latinos Silicon Valley
Better off	24%	18%
The same	40%	49%
Worse off	37%	33%
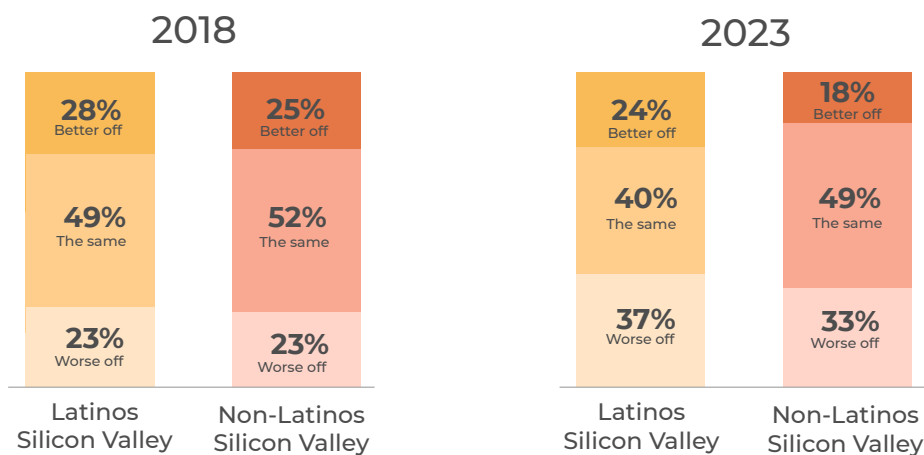
2018: Latinos N=382, Non-Latinos N=380; 2023: Latinos N=381, Non-Latinos N=383
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2018 & 2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

*Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

LOOKING AHEAD, DO YOU THINK THAT A YEAR FROM NOW YOU (AND YOUR FAMILY LIVING WITH YOU) WILL BE FINANCIALLY...

Latinos Silicon Valley
- 47% Better off
- 38% The same
- 15% Worse off

Non-Latinos Silicon Valley
- 30% Better off
- 52% The same
- 18% Worse off
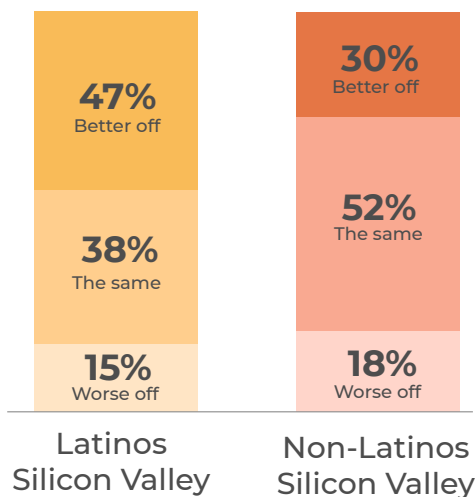
Latinos N=351; Non-Latinos N=355
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

HOW COMFORTABLE ARE YOU MANAGING YOUR PERSONAL FINANCES?

Legend: Latinos Silicon Valley | Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

	Very comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Not at all comfortable
Latinos Silicon Valley	33%	40%	23%	4%
Non-Latinos Silicon Valley	48%	36%	13%	3%
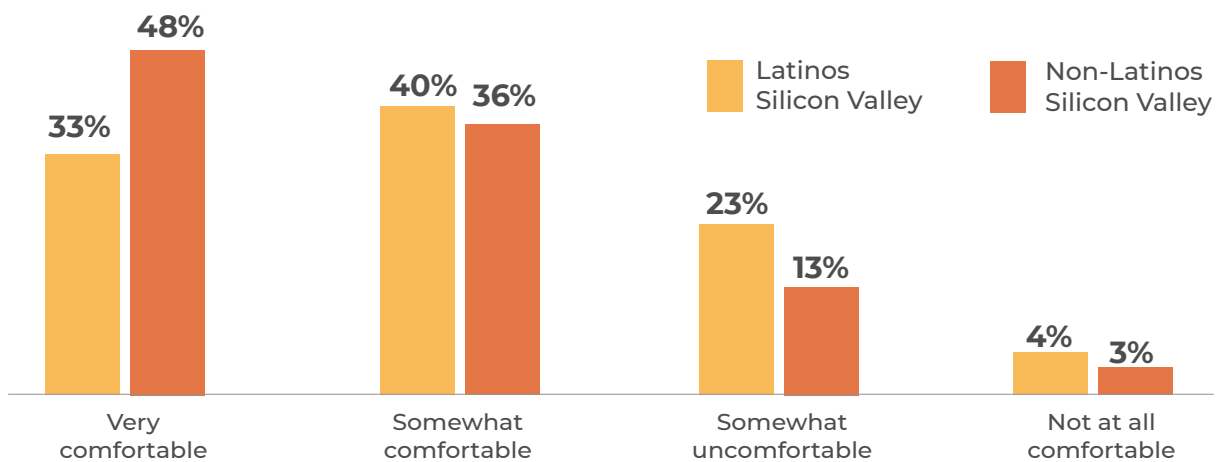
Latinos N=385; Non-Latinos N=384
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

RACE/ETHNICITY AND EMPLOYMENT | F

According to the National Equity Atlas, "A variety of historical and contemporary factors cause Black, Native American, Latinx, and other workers of color to experience unemployment at much higher rates than White workers." These drivers of inequity include employer discrimination, racial segregation, disinvestment in schools, transportation barriers, and lack of affordable childcare and housing near job centers.[35]

Forty-five percent (45%) of Latino survey respondents reported feeling that their race and/or ethnicity has impacted their ability to secure employment in the county where they live, notably higher than one-quarter (25%) of non-Latino survey respondents.

DO YOU FEEL LIKE YOUR RACE/ ETHNICITY HAS EVER IMPACTED YOUR ABILITY TO SECURE EMPLOYMENT IN THE COUNTY WHERE YOU CURRENTLY LIVE?

45%
25%

Latinos Silicon Valley

Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Yes

Latinos N=370; Non-Latinos N=358
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
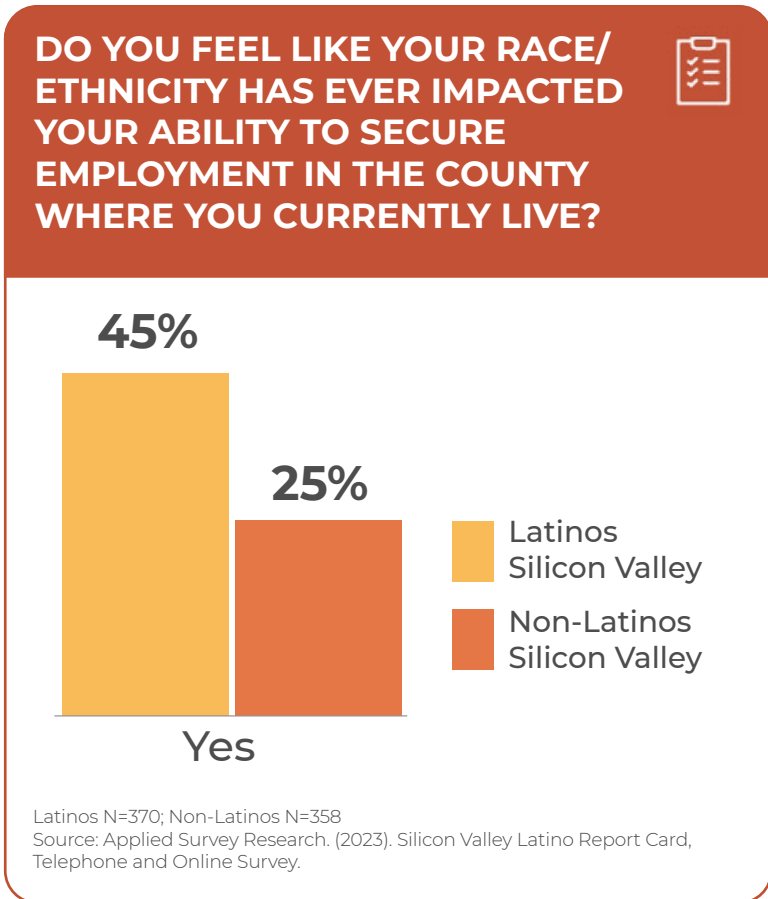
[35]National Equity Atlas. (2023). Employment. Retrieved from https://nationalequityatlas.org/indicators/Employment on March 15, 2023.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON FINANCIAL STABILITY

AS A RESULT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING?

■ Latinos Silicon Valley   ■ Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Category	Latinos Silicon Valley	Non-Latinos Silicon Valley
Increased household expenses	63%	57%
Social Isolation	57%	52%
Stress associated with work	53%	34%
Stress associated with parenting	33%	20%
Inability to pay for utilities	31%	10%
Job loss	30%	18%
Loss of loved one	24%	18%
Not enough food	20%	12%
Personal or community violence	15%	10%
Other	0%	5%
None of the above	5%	13%

Latinos N=383 respondents offering 1,259 responses; Non-Latinos N=373 respondents offering 924 responses
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
Note: Multiple response question. Percentages do not add up to 100%.

HOUSING

Latinos in Silicon Valley face consistent challenges with housing and are less likely to be homeowners than non-Latinos. According to the U.S Census Bureau in 2021, 13% of homeowners were Latinos in Silicon Valley, notably lower than 61% of non-Latinos in the region.[36] Affordable housing is beyond reach for many Latinos with high housing burdens, many spending well more than one-third of their income on rent or mortgage costs.

Overcrowded housing conditions, unstable housing situations, and homelessness are the result of many factors, including higher unemployment, lower family incomes, and larger shares of income needed for housing. In 2021, 17% of Latinos lived in overcrowded housing conditions — a proportion much higher than that reported for non-Latinos in Silicon Valley (3%). In Santa Clara County, the percentage of Latinos experiencing homelessness has increased substantially, and Latinos as of 2022 comprise 47% of the overall homeless population. In San Mateo County, the percentage of Latinos experiencing homelessness has more than doubled since 2013.

OVERALL GRADE

D

AREAS OF ASSESSMENT

HOMEOWNERSHIP

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

OVERCROWDING

HOMELESSNESS

RACE/ETHNICITY AND HOUSING

CHAPTER SPONSOR   **Bloomenergy®**

[36]United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

"Despite efforts to address housing affordability issues in Silicon Valley, overcrowded living conditions remain a persistent problem for Latino communities. More action is needed to increase the supply of housing to address this issue and ensure Latino families can access affordable housing."

Noni Ramos
CEO
Housing Trust Silicon Valley

HOMEOWNERSHIP │ D

Homeownership can offer financial security and stability and is one step towards building generational wealth.

Latino survey respondents in Silicon Valley reported owning their own homes at far lower rates than non-Latinos, 47% and 66%, respectively. Homeownership among Latinos in Santa Clara County remained at 13% from 2016 to 2021, while slightly increasing from 11% to 13% in San Mateo County during the same time period.

DO YOU OWN OR RENT YOUR PRIMARY RESIDENCE?

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

Own: Latinos 47%, Non-Latinos 66%
Rent: Latinos 53%, Non-Latinos 34%
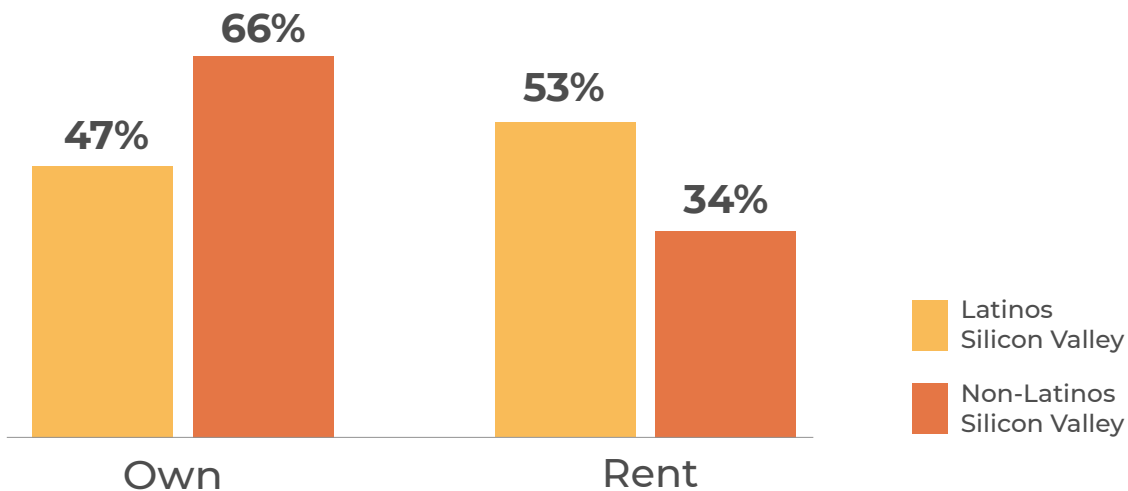
Latinos N=370; Non-Latinos N=369
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS OWNED BY LATINO HOMEOWNERS, BY COUNTY

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2016-21 NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	13%	13%	13%	12%	13%	0
San Mateo County	11%	12%	13%	12%	13%	+2

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates.
Note: The US Census Bureau did not release its standard 2020 ACS 1-year estimates because of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY | C*

Spending more than 30% of household income on housing is considered to be a cost burden by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; 50% or more is considered a severe cost burden. Seven out of 10 Latino survey respondents (73%) reported spending 30% or more of their household income on housing costs, compared to 57% of non-Latino survey respondents.

The Housing Opportunity Index (HOI) for a given area is defined as the share of homes sold in that area that would have been affordable to a family earning the local median income, based on standard mortgage underwriting criteria. The major components of the index are income and housing cost. In 2021, the HOI indicated that less than one-fifth (15%) were affordable to Latino families, on par with 17% of Latinos statewide. The HOI for both Santa Clara and San Mateo counties increased between 2019 and 2021, while decreasing for Latinos statewide during the same time period. In 2022, the overall HOI for the San Jose, Santa Clara and Sunnyvale region increased to 22%, up from 17% in 2018.

IS THE AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU USE TO PAY FOR HOUSING, EXCLUDING UTILITIES, SUCH AS GAS AND ELECTRICITY...?

	Less than 1/3 of income	Between 1/3 and 1/2 of income	More than 1/2 of income
Latinos Silicon Valley	27%	49%	24%
Non-Latinos Silicon Valley	43%	38%	19%
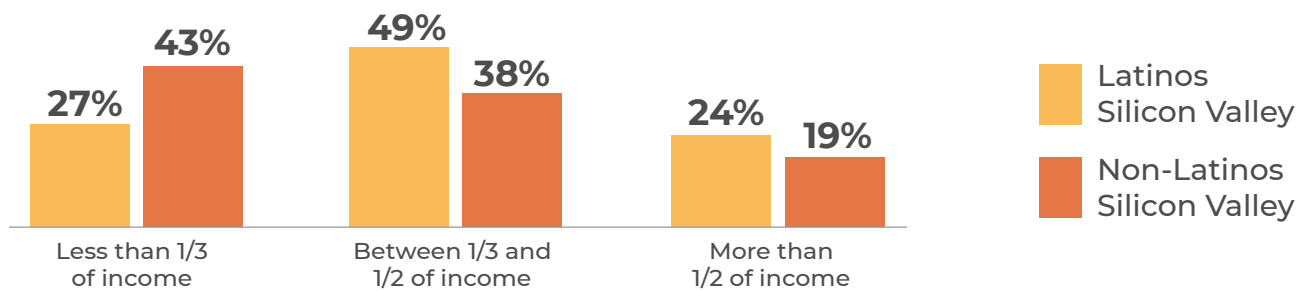
Latinos N=362; Non-Latinos N=356
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY INDEX (HOME PURCHASING)

	2019	2020	2021
Latino Households Santa Clara County	13%	13%	15%
Latino Households San Mateo County	11%	11%	
Latino Households California	21%	20%	17%
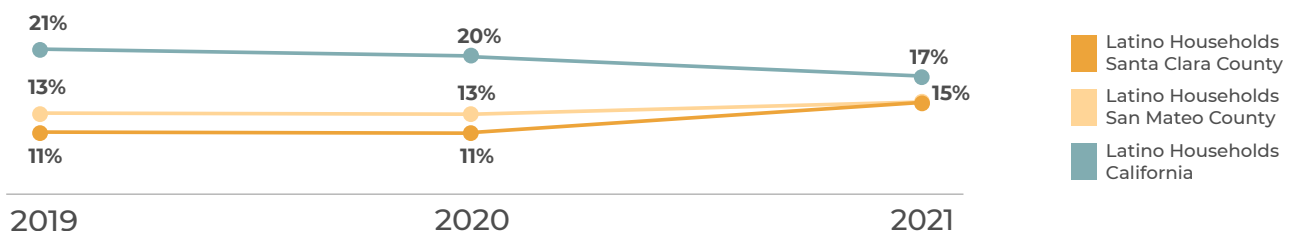
Source: Silicon Valley Institute for Regional Studies. (2023). 2019-2021 California Association of Realtors Housing Affordability Index.

*Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITY INDEX[1] AND MEDIAN HOME SALE PRICE IN SAN JOSE/SANTA CLARA/SUNNYVALE, CA

Housing Opportunity Index   Median Home Sale Price

$1,038,000 $1,029,000 $970,000 $1,120,000 $1,372,000

17%   15%   26%   30%   22%

2018   2019   2020   2021   2022

Source: National Association of Home Builders. (2023). 2018-2022 NAHB - Wells Fargo Housing Opportunity Index, 1st Quarter.
[1]Housing Opportunity Index: The share of homes sold in a particular area that were affordable to families making the area's median income.
Note: Data were derived from quarter 1 of each year.

Overall, 63% of Latino respondents said that the cost of housing has impacted their living situation, notably higher than 44% of non-Latino respondents. Being unable to purchase a home is a reported impact for both Latino and non-Latino survey respondents, with 48% of Latino respondents and 53% of non-Latino respondents reporting this as an impact of the cost of housing. Forty-seven percent (47%) of Latino respondents reported living with family or friends, compared to 39% of non-Latino respondents, followed by moving when they did not want to (35% and 38%, respectively). When compared to 2018, higher percentages of Latino respondents in 2023 reported having to rent out rooms in their home and living in a housing unit without adequate plumbing, heat, or electricity, with the latter rising almost two-fold from 13% to 25%.

HAS THE COST OF HOUSING IMPACTED YOUR HOUSING SITUATION?

63%   44%

Latinos Silicon Valley

Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Yes
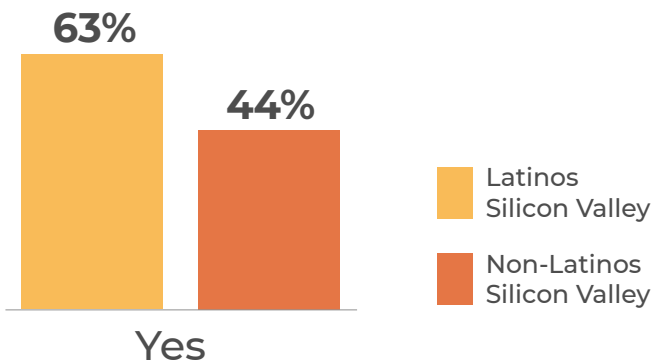
Latinos N=381; Non-Latinos N=377
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

BECAUSE OF THE IMPACT OF THE COST OF HOUSING, HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING?

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

Can't afford to purchase a home
- 2018 N/A
- 2023: 48%
- 2023: 53%

Share housing with other families or friends
- 2018: 57%
- 2023: 47%
- 2018: 35%
- 2023: 39%

Move when you didn't want to
- 2018: 37%
- 2023: 35%
- 2018: 30%
- 2023: 38%

Rent out rooms in your house
- 2018: 28%
- 2023: 32%
- 2018: 26%
- 2023: 18%

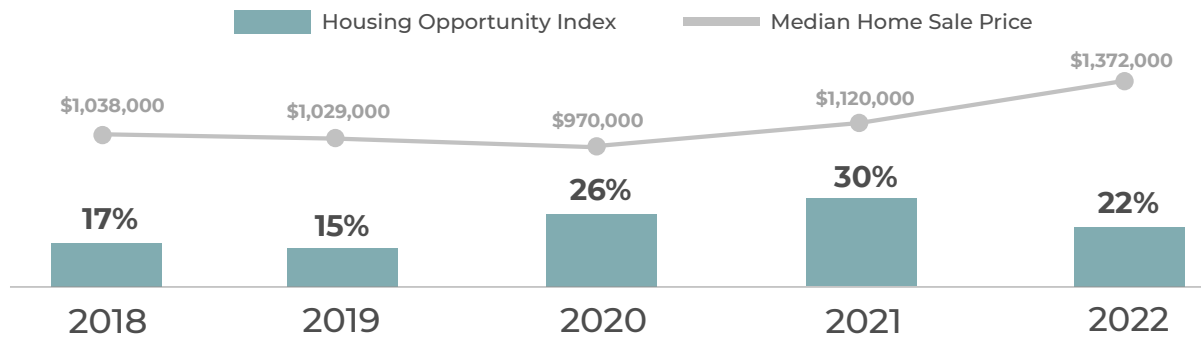**Live in a housing unit without adequate plumbing, heat or electricity**
- 2018: 13%
- 2023: 25%
- 2018: 7%
- 2023: 20%

Eviction
- 2018 N/A
- 2023: 12%
- 2023: 10%

Foreclosure
- 2018: 10%
- 2023: 5%
- 2018: 4%
- 2023: 3%

Live temporarily with family or friends
- 2018: 60%
- 2018: 53%
- 2023 N/A

Live in an overcrowded unit
- 2018: 18%
- 2018: 11%
- 2023 N/A

Other
- 2018: 5%
- 2023: 5%
- 2018: 5%
- 2023: 9%

2018: Latinos N=223 respondents offering 520 responses; Non-Latinos N=136 respondents offering 233 responses
2023: Latinos N=221 respondents offering 459 responses; Non-Latinos N=134 respondents offering 254 responses
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2018 and 2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
Note: Multiple response question. Percentages do not add up to 100%. In 2023, live temporarily with family or friends and live in an overcrowded unit were removed from the survey question, while can't afford to purchase a home and eviction were added. Additionally, sharing housing with other families was expanded to sharing housing with other families or friends.

When asked if they had to move farther away from their work in the last year as a result of the cost of housing, over one-quarter (26%) of Latino survey respondents indicated yes, twice the percentage of non-Latino respondents. A majority (58%) of Latino respondents experienced increased commutes of 31 minutes to one hour, compared to 41% of non-Latino respondents.

AS A RESULT OF THE COST OF HOUSING, HAVE YOU HAD TO MOVE FARTHER AWAY FROM YOUR WORK IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?

26% Latinos Silicon Valley
13% Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Yes
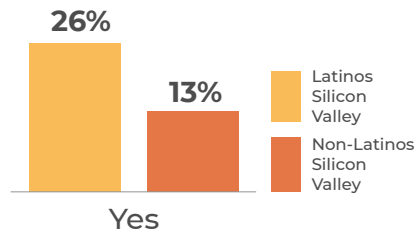
Latinos N=382; Non-Latinos N=385
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

Survey respondents were also asked about the mental health impact of their increased commute. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of Latino respondents reported that the increased commute to work had impacted their mental health, compared to 71% of non-Latinos.

IF YES, HOW MUCH DID YOUR COMMUTING INCREASE?

Latinos Silicon Valley
Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Category	Latinos	Non-Latinos
30 minutes or less	18%	20%
31 minutes to 1 hour	58%	41%
More than 1 hour	23%	37%
My commute did not increase	1%	2%
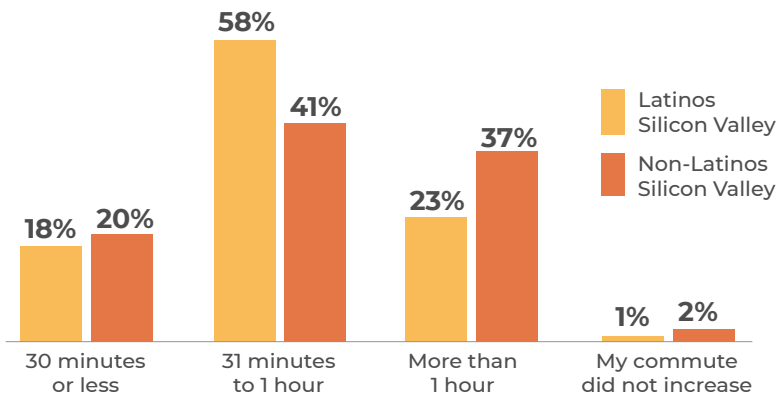
Latinos N=100; Non-Latinos N=49
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

IF YES, HAS THE INCREASED COMMUTE IMPACTED YOUR MENTAL HEALTH?

77% Latinos Silicon Valley
71% Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Yes
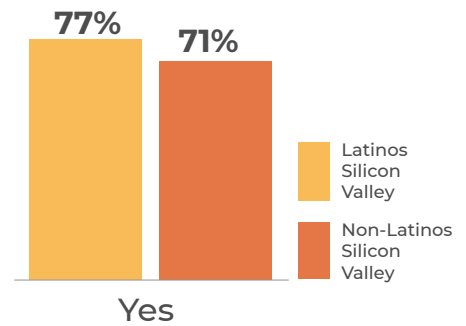
Latinos N=98; Non-Latinos N=45
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

## AFFORDABLE UNITS IN SILICON VALLEY AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL APPROVED NEW RESIDENTIAL UNITS

Year	Percentage
2017	7%
2018	8%
2019	17%
2020	21%
2021	12%
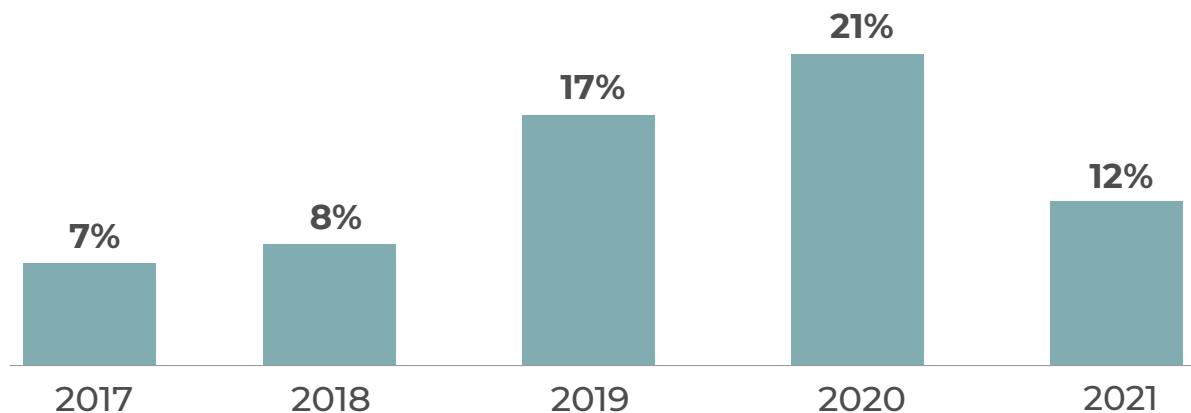
Source: Silicon Valley Institute for Regional Studies. (2023). 2017-2021 Land Use Survey. City Planning and Housing Departments of Silicon Valley.

OVERCROWDING │ C*

Overcrowding, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, is housing with multiple occupants per room in relation to the number of rooms and number of people living in a household.[37] Living in overcrowded housing conditions can have a negative impact on well-being and relationships, particularly for children.[38] It should be noted that this definition does not take into account cultural values and practices around multi-generational families cohabitating.[39]

Since 2016, the proportion of Silicon Valley Latinos living in overcrowded conditions has remained consistently higher than non-Latinos in Silicon Valley and Latinos statewide. In 2021, the percentage of Latinos living in overcrowded conditions in Silicon Valley was 17%, notably higher than non-Latinos in Silicon Valley (3%), while on par with Latinos statewide (17%). A higher proportion of Latinos were living in overcrowded conditions in Santa Clara County compared to San Mateo County in 2021.

POPULATION LIVING IN OVERCROWDED[1] CONDITIONS

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates.
Note: The US Census Bureau did not release its standard 2020 ACS 1-year estimates because of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.
[1]Overcrowding is defined as having one or more persons per room. In this definition "rooms" include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. The number of rooms in combination with the number of people living in a unit provides a ratio of people to rooms, which is used to measure the extent of overcrowding in households.

LATINOS LIVING IN OVERCROWDED[1] CONDITIONS, BY COUNTY

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2016-21 NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	21%	19%	20%	18%	18%	-3
San Mateo County	24%	19%	22%	23%	16%	-8

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2016-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates.
Note: The US Census Bureau did not release its standard 2020 ACS 1-year estimates because of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.
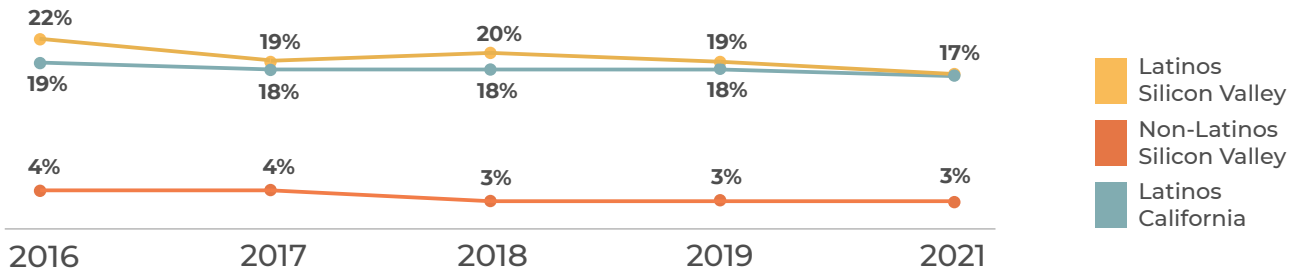[1]Overcrowding is defined as having one or more persons per room. In this definition "rooms" include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. The number of rooms in combination with the number of people living in a unit provides a ratio of people to rooms, which is used to measure the extent of overcrowding in households.

[37]United States Census Bureau. (2007). Measuring Overcrowding in Housing. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ahs/research/publications/Measuring_Overcrowding_in_Hsg.html on March 23, 2023.
[38]United Health Foundation. (2023). Public Health Impact: Crowded Housing. Retrieved from https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/crowded_housing/state/ALL on March 1, 2023.
[39]Myers, D., Baer, W.C., & Choi, S. Y. (1996). The Changing Problem of Overcrowded Housing. Journal of the American Planning Association, 62(1), 66-84. Retrieved from https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01944369608975671 on March 9, 2023.
*Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

HOMELESSNESS │ D

Homelessness is often the result of the cumulative impact of many factors, rather than a single cause. The pathways into and out of homelessness reflect an intricate interplay between structural factors, systems failures, and individual circumstances. The scarcity of affordable housing in the United States, particularly in more urban areas, is a major structural barrier to acquiring or maintaining housing.[40] According to the 2022 national point-in-time estimates of homelessness, Latino homelessness is rising faster than for other groups – by 8% between 2020 and 2022. People identifying as Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x) make up 24% of the total number of people experiencing homelessness, but 19% of the total U.S. population.[41]

While the prevalence of Latino homelessness differs between Santa Clara and San Mateo counties, overall, the percentages of self-identified Latino individuals experiencing homelessness in Silicon Valley notably increased from 2013 to 2022. Latinos experience homelessness in Silicon Valley at rates disproportionate to their representation in the overall population. In 2022, Latinos comprised 47% of the estimated 10,028 people experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County, compared to 25% of the overall county population. In San Mateo County, Latinos consisted of 47% of the estimated 1,808 people experiencing homelessness, compared to 25% of the overall county population.[42]

SILICON VALLEY HOMELESSNESS, BY COUNTY

INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS, SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). 2013-2022 Santa Clara County Homeless Census and Survey.
Note: Like many communities, Santa Clara County sought an exception from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to postpone the 2021 unsheltered Point-in-Time count until 2022 due to COVID-19 health and safety concerns.

[40]National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2023). What Causes Homelessness. Retrieved from https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/what-causes-homelessness/housing/ on March 1, 2023.
[41]National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2023). Increasing Latino Homelessness – What's Happening, Why, and What to Do About It. Retrieved from https://endhomelessness.org/resource/increasing-latino-homelessness-whats-happening-why-and-what-to-do-about-it/ on March 1, 2023.
[42]United States Census Bureau. (2023). 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS, SAN MATEO COUNTY

Legend:
- Latinos San Mateo County
- Non-Latinos San Mateo County

2013: 19%, 81%
2015: 32%, 68%
2017: 31%, 69%
2019: 38%, 62%
2022: 47%, 53%
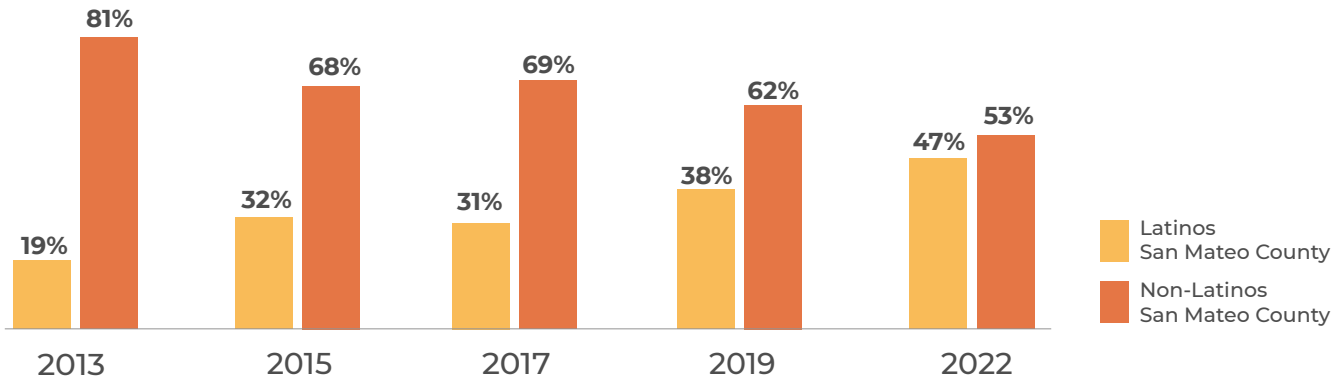
Source: County of San Mateo Human Services Agency. (2023). 2013-2022 San Mateo County One Day Homeless Count and Survey.
Note: Like many communities, San Mateo County sought an exception from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to postpone the 2021 unsheltered Point-in-Time count until 2022 due to COVID-19 health and safety concerns.

FAMILIES EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IN SILICON VALLEY

Homelessness can have a tremendous impact on children's education, health, sense of safety, and overall development.[43] Families experiencing homelessness comprise roughly 28% of the total population experiencing homelessness in the United States. On a single night in 2022, an estimated 161,070 people in families were identified as experiencing homelessness. Nine in ten people experiencing homelessness in families with children were sheltered, while one in ten were in unsheltered locations in 2022.[44]

In 2022, 9% of the 10,028 people experiencing homelessness in Santa Clara County had children under the age of 18 living with them. Of these individuals, 70% identified as Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x). Twenty-one percent (21%) of the 1,808 people experiencing homelessness in San Mateo County had children under the age of 18 living with them. Of these individuals, over half (58%) identified as Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x).

HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS WITH CHILDREN LIVING WITH THEM, 2022, BY COUNTY

Legend:
- Latino
- Non-Latino
- All

Santa Clara County: 70%, 30%, 9%
San Mateo County: 58%, 42%, 21%
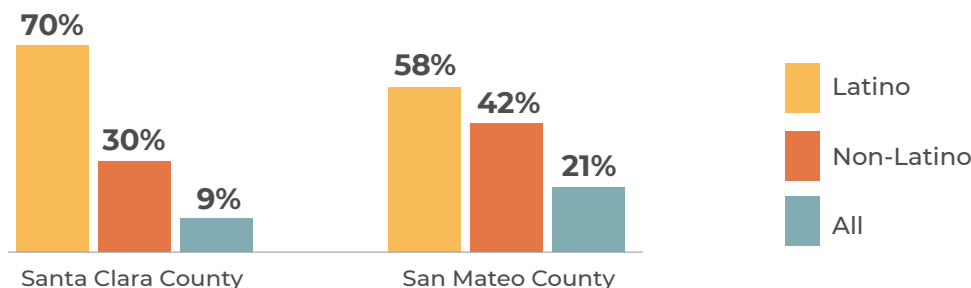
Source: County of San Mateo Human Services Agency. (2023). 2022 San Mateo County One Day Homeless Count and Survey; Applied Survey Research. (2023). 2022 Santa Clara County Homeless Census and Survey.

[43]National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2023). Children and Families. Retrieved from https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/who-experiences-homelessness/children-and-families/ on March 1, 2023.
[44]United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2022). Annual Homelessness Assessment Report to Congress. Retrieved from https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/ahar.html on March 1, 2023.

RACE/ETHNICITY AND HOUSING │ F

According to County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, "Our collective health and well-being depend on opportunity for everyone. Yet, across and within [communities] there are stark differences in the opportunities to live in safe, affordable homes, especially for people with low incomes and people of color. These differences emerge from discrimination and institutional racism in the form of long-standing, deep-rooted and unfair systems, policies, and practices… that reinforce residential segregation and barriers to opportunity." [45]

Over half (51%) of Latino survey respondents reported feeling that their race and/or ethnicity has impacted the quality or availability of housing in the county where they live, notably higher than 27% of non-Latino respondents.

DO YOU FEEL LIKE YOUR RACE/ ETHNICITY HAS EVER IMPACTED THE QUALITY OR AVAILABILITY OF HOUSING IN THE COUNTY WHERE YOU CURRENTLY LIVE?

51%
27%

Latinos Silicon Valley

Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Yes
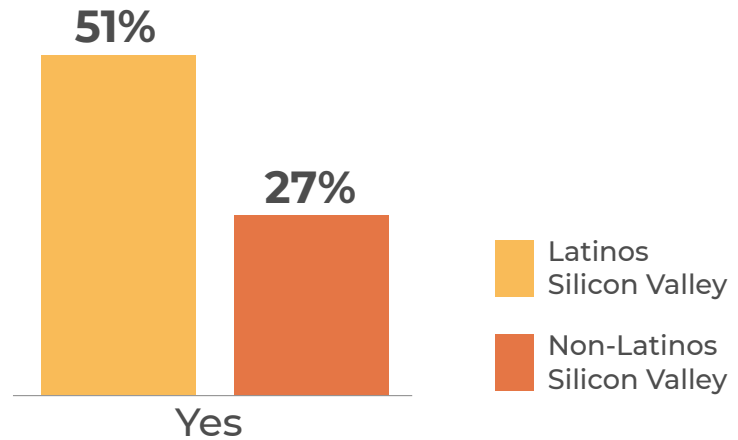
Latinos N=366; Non-Latinos N=366
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

[45]County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. (2023). Physical Environment. Retrieved from https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/county-health-rankings-model/health-factors/physical-environment on March 13, 2023.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSING

Forty-six percent (46%) of Latino survey respondents indicated that the COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted their housing situation, nearly twice the percentage of non-Latino respondents. When asked about their experience, Latino respondents reported having to share housing with other families or friends, rent out rooms in their home, and move when they did not want to, as their top three impacts, while non-Latino respondents reported having to share housing with other families or friends, move when they did not want to, and live in a housing unit without adequate plumbing, heat, or electricity.

HAS THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC NEGATIVELY IMPACTED YOUR HOUSING SITUATION?

46% Latinos Silicon Valley

24% Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

Yes

Latinos N=380; Non-Latinos N=376
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

BECAUSE OF THE IMPACT OF COVID-19, HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING?

	Latinos Silicon Valley	Non-Latinos Silicon Valley
Share housing with other families or friends	52%	49%
Rent out rooms in your house	37%	13%
Move when you didn't want to	33%	41%
Live in a housing unit without adequate plumbing, heat or electricity	31%	25%
Eviction	14%	23%
Foreclosure	3%	5%
Other	7%	7%

Latinos N=153 respondents offering 271 responses; Non-Latinos N=75 respondents offering 123 responses
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
Note: Multiple response question. Percentages do not add up to 100%.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The health and accessibility of the environment is an important part of the long-term health of a community. A connection to the surrounding environment helps community members build and maintain a healthy lifestyle, ensures that their natural surroundings are clean and safe, and helps to make sure these benefits are available for future generations.[46]

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

OVERALL GRADE

B

AREAS OF ASSESSMENT

ASTHMA

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES

CHAPTER SPONSOR PG&E

[46]National Recreation and Park Association. (2017). The Health Benefits of Small Parks and Green Spaces. Retrieved from https://www.nrpa.org/parks-recreation-magazine/2017/april/the-health-benefits-of-small-parks-and-green-spaces/ on March 1, 2023.

"Extreme weather driven by climate change is significantly impacting Latino families. The Latino community must be part of the transition to a carbon neutral economy for the long-term health and well-being of the Latino community in Silicon Valley."

Daniel Cedeño
Chief of Staff
PG&E

ASTHMA │ A*

Respiratory diseases like asthma affect millions of people in the United States. Strategies to reduce environmental triggers – like reducing air pollution – and make sure people get the right medications can help prevent hospital visits for asthma.[47]

From 2017 to 2021, the percentage of Latinos with asthma in Silicon Valley slightly increased and overall remained higher than Latinos across California and non-Latinos in Silicon Valley. In 2021, the asthma rate of all Latinos in Silicon Valley (16%) was higher than all Latinos across the state (13%), but on par with all non-Latinos in Silicon Valley (16%). Comparing asthma rates of Latinos by county, the asthma rate of Latinos in Santa Clara County increased from 11% in 2017 to 17% in 2021 and decreased in San Mateo County from 18% to 14% over the same period.

POPULATION WITH ASTHMA
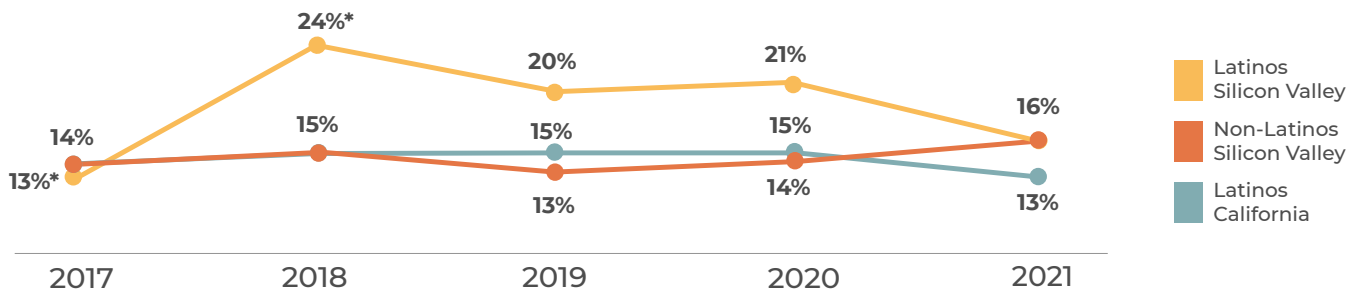
Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2017-2021 California Health Interview Survey.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

LATINO POPULATION WITH ASTHMA, BY COUNTY

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21 NET CHANGE
Santa Clara County	11%*	23%*	17%	22%	17%	**+6**
San Mateo County	18%*	28%*	30%*	17%*	14%	**-4**

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2017-2021 California Health Interview Survey.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.

[47]United States Department of Health and Human Services. (2023). Healthy People 2030. Retrieved from https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/respiratory-disease on March 1, 2023.
*Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES | A

According to the 2018 California Health Interview Survey, 95% of Latino children ages 3 to 11 in Silicon Valley had visited a park, playground, or other open space in the last month. Comparatively, nearly all (99.8%) of non-Latino children ages 3 to 11 had visited a park, playground, or other open space, while 49% of non-Latino teens had done the same.

VISITED A PARK, PLAYGROUND, OR OPEN SPACE IN THE LAST MONTH, 2018

95%*	**100%***	**N/A[1]**	**49%***
Latino Children (3-11) Silicon Valley	Non-Latino Children (3-11) Silicon Valley	Latino Teens Silicon Valley	Non-Latino Teens Silicon Valley
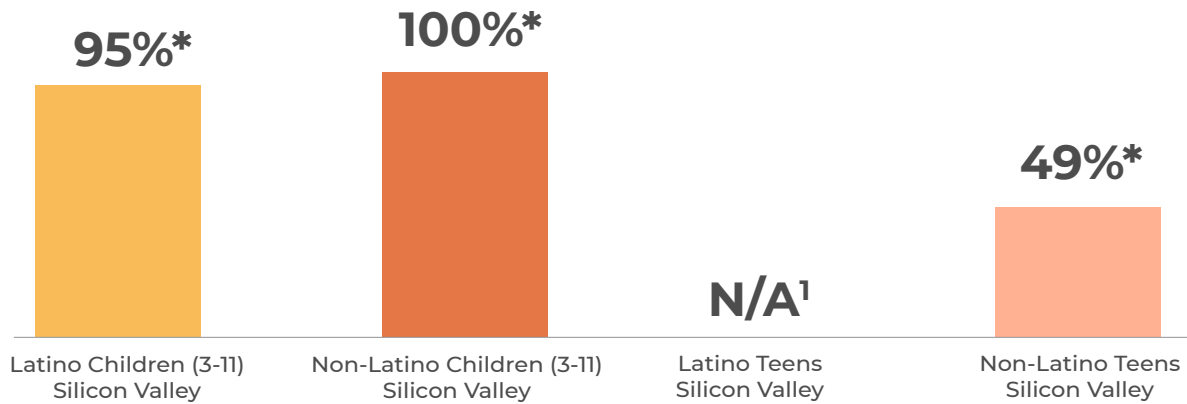
Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2023). 2018 California Health Interview Survey.
Note: Data shown are most recent available.
*Data statistically unstable due to small sample size.
[1]Data unavailable due to too few responses.

PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES │ C*

Most Latino and non-Latino survey respondents in 2023 reported recycling at home and taking efforts to save or conserve energy at home "frequently" or "always". However, both groups reported less recycling and less conserving energy at home than in 2018. While most survey respondents did not own or use a diesel backup generator for their home or business, 33% of Latino respondents indicated operating a generator at least once, more than twice the percentage of non-Latino respondents (14%).

HOW OFTEN DO YOU RECYCLE PAPER, PLASTIC, OR OTHER ITEMS AT HOME?

Legend: Latinos Silicon Valley; Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

	Rarely or Never	Sometimes	Frequently	Always
Latinos 2018	3%	6%	20%	71%
Latinos 2023	4%	18%	27%	51%
Non-Latinos 2018	1%	4%	17%	78%
Non-Latinos 2023	3%	5%	19%	73%
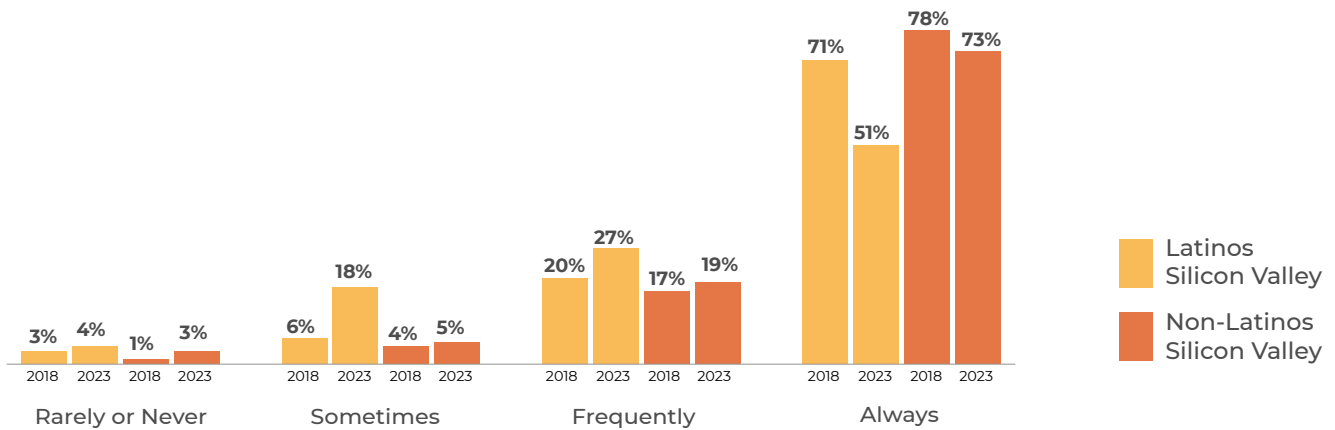
2018: Latinos N=386; Non-Latinos N=385; 2023: Latinos N=387; Non-Latinos N=386
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2018 & 2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU SAVE OR CONSERVE ENERGY IN YOUR HOME?

Legend: Latinos Silicon Valley; Non-Latinos Silicon Valley

	Rarely or Never	Sometimes	Frequently	Always
Latinos 2018	3%	8%	28%	61%
Latinos 2023	2%	22%	37%	38%
Non-Latinos 2018	1%	9%	31%	59%
Non-Latinos 2023	3%	13%	34%	50%
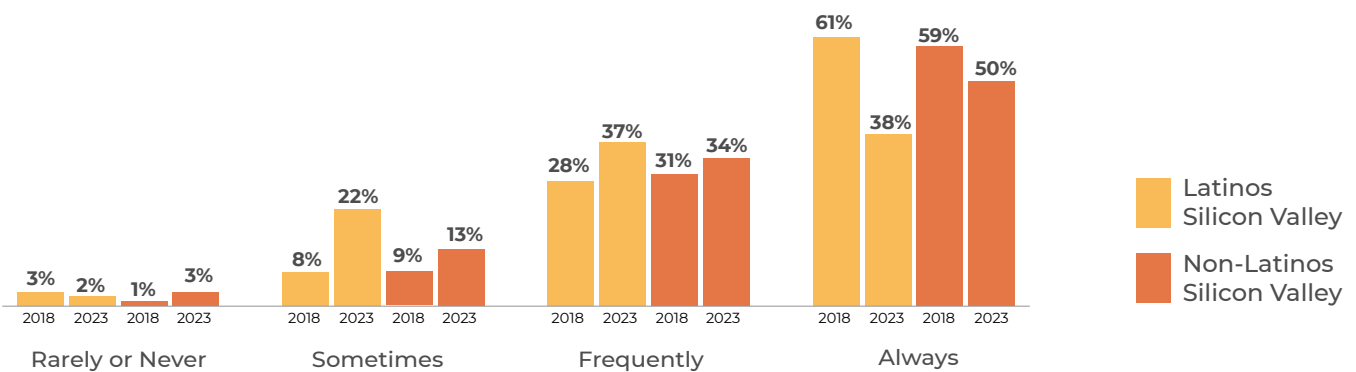
2018: Latinos N=388; Non-Latinos N=385; 2023: Latinos N=385; Non-Latinos N=386
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2018 & 2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

*Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW OFTEN DID YOU OPERATE A DIESEL BACKUP GENERATOR FOR YOUR HOME OR BUSINESS?

33% **14%**

At least 1 time

Latinos
Silicon Valley

Non-Latinos
Silicon Valley

Latinos N=379; Non-Latinos N=379
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

In 2023, Latino survey respondents in Silicon Valley were more concerned than non-Latinos about environmental issues of water quality, air quality, power outages, quality of parks and open spaces, and climate change and global warming, except for water supply. Of these, the highest issue of concern among Latinos was climate change and global warming (59%). Water quality was the next most important issue, followed by water supply and air quality. Compared to Latino respondents in 2018, more Latino respondents in 2023 reported being "very concerned" about the environmental issues listed in the survey, with the highest percentage point increase being in water quality which rose from 37% to 43%.

HOW CONCERNED ARE YOU ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ISSUES? (SURVEY RESPONDENTS ANSWERING "VERY CONCERNED")

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

Climate change and global warming
- 2018: 55%
- 2023: 59%
- 2018: 50%
- 2023: 58%

Water quality
- 2018: 37%
- 2023: 43%
- 2018: 31%
- 2023: 34%

Water supply
- 2018: 38%
- 2023: 42%
- 2018: 34%
- 2023: 48%

Air quality
- 2018: 37%
- 2023: 41%
- 2018: 35%
- 2023: 33%

Power outages
- 2018 N/A
- 2023: 38%
- 2023: 28%

Quality of parks and open spaces
- 2018: 32%
- 2023: 34%
- 2018: 26%
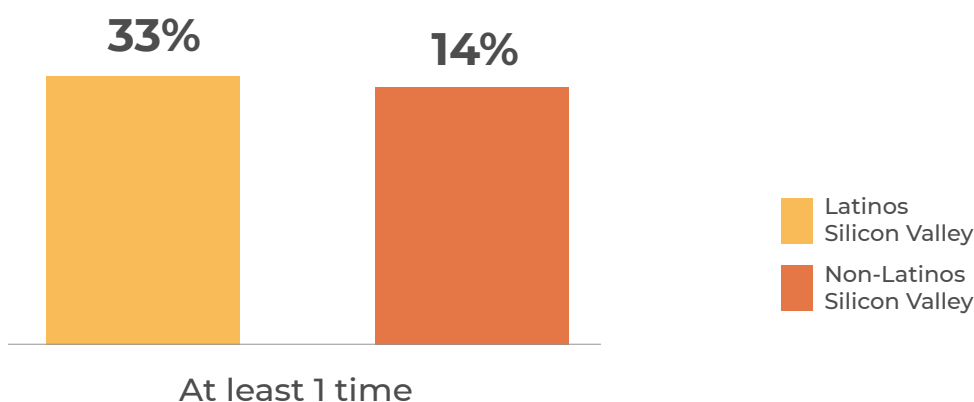- 2023: 23%
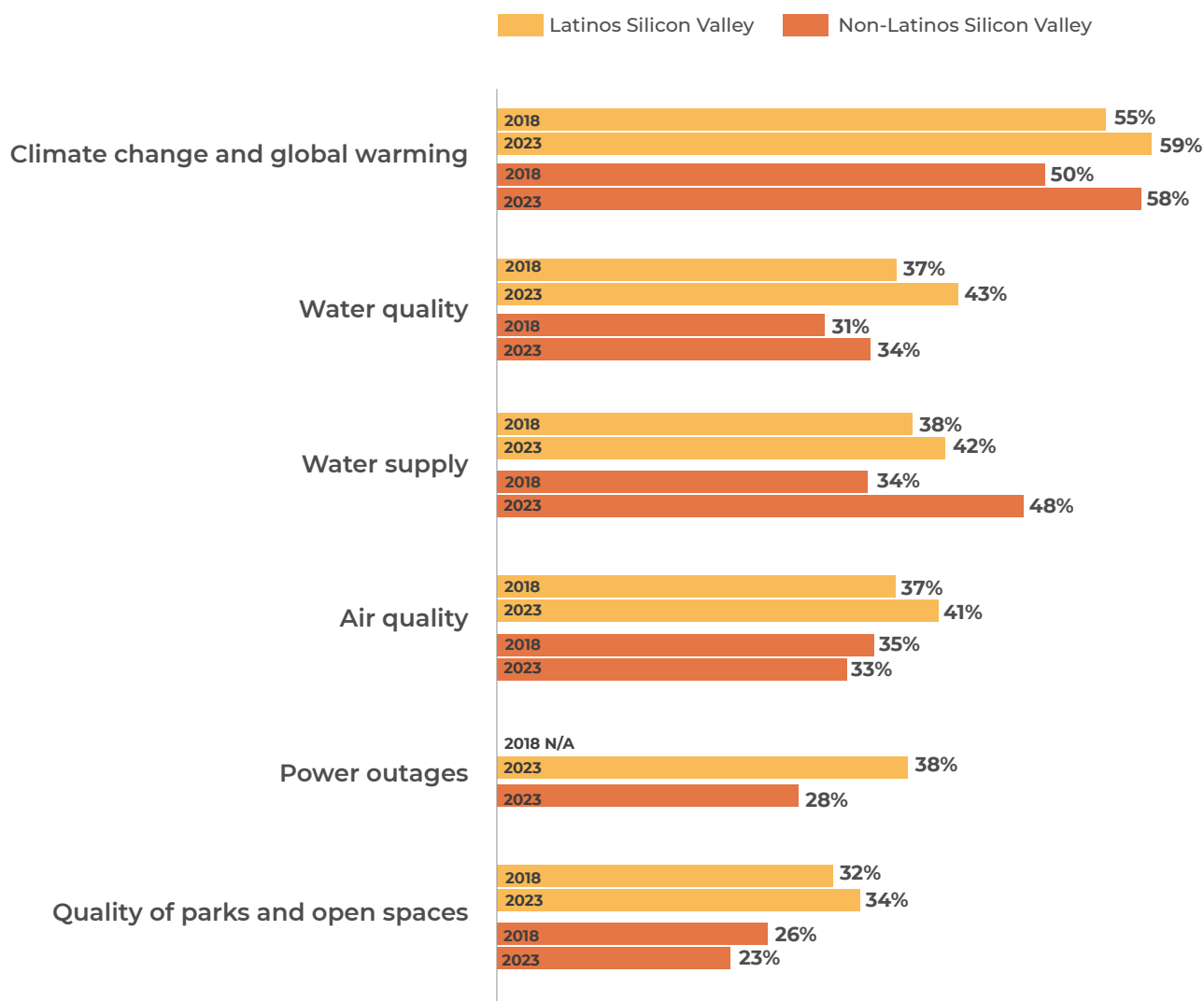
2018: Latinos N=375-380; Non-Latino N=379-384; 2023: Latinos N=381-385; Non-Latino N=378-386
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2018 & 2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
Note: The survey question was modified in 2023 to ask about power outages as an environmental issue. Additionally, climate change was expanded to climate change and global warming.

METHODOLOGY

Geographic Scope of the Silicon Valley Latino Report Card
For the purposes of this report, Silicon Valley is defined as Santa Clara and San Mateo counties.

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

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

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

Primary data were collected from a mixed-methods survey in 2018 and again in late 2022 to early 2023. In 2018 the survey captured the views of a total of 776 residents of Silicon Valley (395 telephone-based and 381 online surveys) and a quota was applied in order to garner a complete sample of both Latino and non-Latino residents. In 2022/23 the same quotas were applied resulting in 775 total surveys (279 telephone-based and 496 online surveys). Across both the 2018 survey and the 2022/23 survey, the Silicon Valley complete sample, as well as the samples for Latino/non-Latino residents provide a 95% confidence interval with a margin of error of +/- 5%.

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

DEMOGRAPHICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

RACE/ETHNICITY

- Latinos Silicon Valley — 51%
- Non-Latinos Silicon Valley — 49%

Latinos N=388; Non-Latinos N=380
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

AGE

	18-24 years	25-35 years	36-45 years	46-55 years	56-65 years	66-75 years	76+ years
Latinos Silicon Valley	12%	32%	23%	17%	8%	6%	3%
Non-Latinos Silicon Valley	6%	17%	15%	15%	16%	16%	14%

Latinos N=387; Non-Latinos N=384
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
Note: Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

GENDER IDENTITY

	Female	Male	Prefer not to say	More than one gender identity	Non-binary	Transgender
Latinos Silicon Valley	50%	48%	1%	1%	<1%	0%
Non-Latinos Silicon Valley	49%	49%	1%	0%	<1%	1%

Latinos N=388; Non-Latinos N=387
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
Note: Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	Latinos Silicon Valley	Non-Latinos Silicon Valley
Employed full-time	54%	42%
Employed part-time	17%	10%
Retired	10%	30%
Self-employed	9%	8%
Student	8%	4%
Homemaker, parent or caregiver	7%	6%
Volunteer	1%	3%
Other	1%	1%
Unemployed	3%	5%

Latinos N=382 respondents offering 417 responses; Non-Latinos N=386 respondents offering 422 responses
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.
Note: Multiple response question. Percentages do not add up to 100%.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME (FOR THE YEAR FROM ALL SOURCES BEFORE TAXES)

	Latinos Silicon Valley	Non-Latinos Silicon Valley
$34,999 or less	21%	15%
$35,000 - $74,999	31%	25%
$75,000 - $99,999	24%	19%
$100,000 - or more	24%	41%
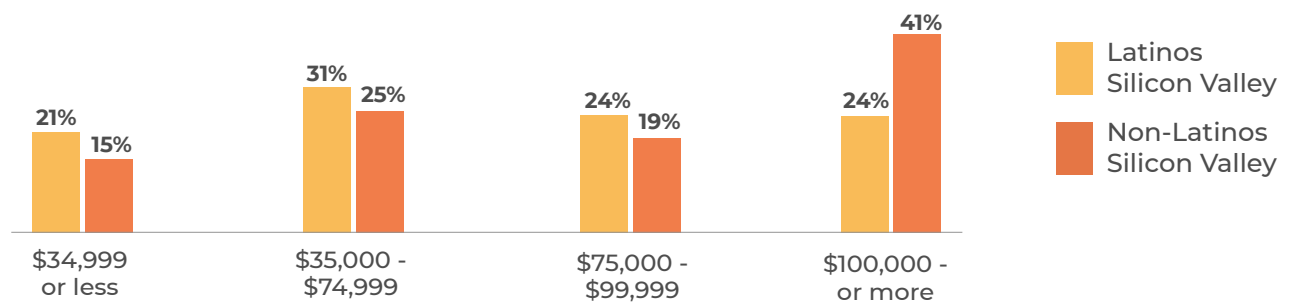
Latinos N=373; Non-Latinos N=361
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

PARENTAL STATUS

	Latinos Silicon Valley	Non-Latinos Silicon Valley
Yes	45%	24%
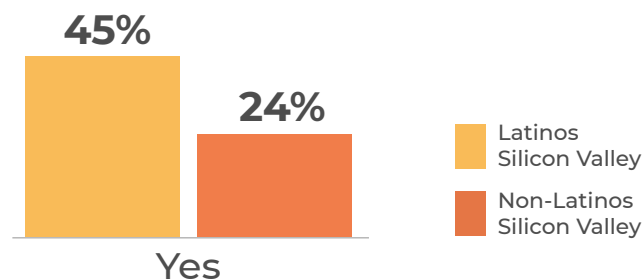
Latinos N=387; Non-Latinos N=385
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2023). Silicon Valley Latino Report Card, Telephone and Online Survey.

ASSIGNMENT OF GRADES

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

Domain 1: Latinos' progress over time

The grade for the first domain was determined by the amount or 'net' change experienced by Latinos over time. In isolated cases that included non-proportional data, such as rates or mean scores, percentage changes were calculated instead. Time 1 was the first data point and Time 2 was the third data point for the last three years for which data were available. For example, if data were available for 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2022, Time 1 was 2019 and Time 2 was 2022.

NET CHANGE WITHIN LATINO GROUP OVER LAST 3 DATA POINTS

Grade	Scale definition
A	Gained 5.1 or more % points
B	Gained 1.1-5.0 % points
C	Maintained (changed 0-1.0% points)
D	Loss of 1.1-5.0 % points
F	Loss of 5.1 or more % points

Domain 2: Comparison Reference Data

The grade for the second domain was determined by how far or close Latinos were to meeting the benchmark for that indicator, based on the most recent year for which there were data. In some instances, the comparison group was the overall population in Silicon Valley, because non-Latino data could not be disaggregated from the total population estimate. A traditional grading percentage system was used for Grade 2.

PERCENT ABOVE/BELOW COMPARISON OR NON-LATINO LEVEL

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

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

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

EDUCATION

	Domain 1: Latinos' Progress Over Time			Domain 2: Comparison Reference Data			2023 Grade		2018 Grade
	Time 1	Time 2	Grade 1	Non-Latinos	All persons in silicon valley	Grade 2	Specific Measure	Overall Indicator	
EDUCATION								**D**	**C**
Early Childhood Education ("Preschool Attendance" in 2011)								**B**	**B**
Santa Clara County	42%	43%	C	49%		B	B*		
San Mateo County	45%	48%	B	60%		B	B		
Third Grade Reading Proficiency								**F**	**C***
Santa Clara County	35%	29%	F		57%	F	F		
San Mateo County	35%	27%	F		55%	F	F		
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency								**F**	**C***
Santa Clara County	25%	17%	F		48%	F	F		
San Mateo County	27%	19%	F		45%	F	F		
High School Non-Completion								**D***	**D**
Santa Clara County	18%	14%	D	2%		F	D*		
San Mateo County	11%	9%	D	2%		F	D*		
College Readiness	42%	42%	C	77%		F		**D**	**C**
Educational Attainment	72%	73%	B	94%		C		**B***	**B***
Race/Ethnicity and Education: % of survey population whose race/ethnicity impacted quality of children's education	N/A	48%	N/A	26%		F		**F**	**N/A**

HEALTH

	Domain 1: Latinos' Progress Over Time			Domain 2: Comparison Reference Data			2023 Grade		2018 Grade
	Time 1	Time 2	Grade 1	Non-Latinos	All persons in silicon valley	Grade 2	Specific Measure	Overall Indicator	
HEALTH								**C***	**D**
Health Insurance								**B**	**A**
Adults (18+)	93%	99%	A	96%		A	A		
Children (0-17)	100%	96%	D	100%		A	B*		
Teen Births								**C**	**D**
Santa Clara County	26	20	A		9	F	C		
San Mateo County	20	17	A		8	F	C		
Oral Health								**D**	**D**
6 months or less	76%	71%	F	71%		A	C		
More than 6 months up to 1 year ago	N/A	24%	N/A	14%		F	F		
Mental Health								**C**	**N/A**
% of survey population with one or more days mental health not good	N/A	75%	N/A	58%		C	C		
% of survey population able to receive mental health support when needed	N/A	66%	N/A	82%		C	C		
Physical Activity	46%	39%	F	66%		F		**F**	**C***
Obesity								**D**	**F**
Adults (18+)	54%	49%	A	26%		F	C		
Children (0-11)	11%	20%	F	12%		F	F		
Nutrition								**B***	**B***
% of adults (18+) that are always able to find fresh fruits/vegetables	75%	78%	B	89%		B	B		
% of children (0-17) that eat 5 or more fruits or vegetables daily	62%	39%	F	33%		A	C		
Diabetes	8%	10%	D	8%		D		**D**	**F**
Smoking	1%	7%	F	2%		F		**F**	**D**
Mortality								**B**	**D**
Infant Mortality							B		
Santa Clara County	3.4	2.8	A		2.9	A			
San Mateo County	2.4	2.5	D		3.2	A			
Premature Death							N/A		
Santa Clara County		4,900	N/A			N/A			
San Mateo County		3,900	N/A			N/A			
Race/Ethnicity and Health: % of survey population whose race/ethnicity impacted quality of health care	N/A	49%	N/A	24%		F		**F**	**N/A**

FINANCIAL STABILITY

	DOMAIN 1 LATINOS' PROGRESS OVER TIME			DOMAIN 2 COMPARISON REFERENCE DATA			2023 GRADE		2018 GRADE
	Time 1	Time 2	Grade 1	Non-Latinos	All persons in silicon valley	Grade 2	Specific Measure	Overall Indicator	
FINANCIAL STABILITY								**C***	**C**
Labor Force Participation	71%	70%	D	66%		A		**B***	**B**
Occupation and Industry								**D**	**D**
Computer and Mathematical Operations	2%	2%	C	15%		F	D		
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	2%	2%	C	8%		F	D		
Unemployment	5%	7%	D	6%		A		**B***	**A**
Median Household Income								**B**	**B***
Santa Clara County	$84,287	$89,201	A		$141,562	D	B*		
San Mateo County	$84,160	$95,259	A		$131,796	C	B		
Economic Self-Sufficiency		57%	N/A		30%	F		**F**	**F**
Personal Finances								**C***	**A***
% of survey population with better off personal finances	28%	24%	F	18%		A	C		
% of survey population very comfortable managing personal finances	N/A	33%	N/A	48%		D	D		
Race/Ethnicity and Employment: % of survey population whose race/ethnicity impacted ability to secure employment	N/A	45%	N/A	25%		F		**F**	**N/A**

HOUSING

	DOMAIN 1 LATINOS' PROGRESS OVER TIME			DOMAIN 2 COMPARISON REFERENCE DATA			2023 GRADE		2018 GRADE
	Time 1	Time 2	Grade 1	Non-Latinos	All persons in silicon valley	Grade 2	Specific Measure	Overall Indicator	
HOUSING								**D**	**D**
Homeownership								**D**	**C**
% of survey population that own their home	47%	47%	C	66%		C	C		
Santa Clara County	13%	13%	C	60%		F	D		
San Mateo County	13%	13%	C	64%		F	D		
Housing Affordability								**C***	**D**
% of survey population that spend 50% or more of income on housing costs	35%	24%	A	19%		C	B		
% of survey population that had to move farther away from work	N/A	26%	N/A	13%		F	F		
Overcrowding	20%	17%	B	3%		F		**C***	**D**
Homelessness								**D**	**N/A**
Homelessness									
Santa Clara County	44%	47%	D	53%		A	B*		
San Mateo County	31%	47%	F	53%		A	C		
Families Experiencing Homelessness									
Santa Clara County	67%	70%	D	30%		F	D*		
San Mateo County	39%	58%	F	42%		D	D*		
Race/Ethnicity and Housing: % of survey population whose race/ethnicity impacted quality or availability of housing	N/A	51%	N/A	27%		F		**F**	**N/A**

	DOMAIN 1 LATINOS' PROGRESS OVER TIME			DOMAIN 2 COMPARISON REFERENCE DATA			2023 GRADE		2018 GRADE
	Time 1	Time 2	Grade 1	Non-Latinos	All persons in silicon valley	Grade 2	Specific Measure	Overall Indicator	
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY								**B**	**B**
Asthma	20%	16%	B	16%		A		**A***	**C**
Parks and Open Space								**A**	**A**
Children (3-11)	91%	95%	B	100%		A	A*		
Teens (12-17)	91%	N/A	N/A	49%		A	A		
Pro-Environmental Behaviors and Attitudes								**C***	**A**
% of survey population that recycle always or frequently at home	91%	78%	F	92%		B	C*		
% of survey population that save/conserve energy always or frequently at home	89%	76%	F	84%		B	C*		
% of survey population very concerned about water quality	37%	43%	F	34%		C	D		
% of survey population very concerned about water supply	38%	42%	D	48%		A	B*		
% of survey population very concerned about air quality	37%	41%	D	33%		C	C*		
% of survey population very concerned about power outages	N/A	38%	N/A	28%		D	D		
% of survey population very concerned about climate change and global warming	55%	59%	D	58%		A	B*		
% of survey population very concerned about quality of parks and open spaces	32%	34%	D	23%		F	D*		

Note: Grading calculations were completed in accordance with the standard rounding convention: when the digit is less than five the value is rounded down, and when the digit is five or higher, the value is rounded up. Grades with the asterisk symbol (*) have been rounded up.

Hispanic Foundation
of Silicon Valley

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

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