

## MAAC Community Assessment Update 2021 Summary

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The purpose of this 2021 Community Assessment Update was to determine if there were significant changes in the community since the agency undertook a Comprehensive Community Assessment in 2018 and the subsequent 2019 and 2020 Community Assessment Updates. The Head Start Program Performance Standards require that a program annually review and update the community assessment to reflect any *significant changes* including increased availability of publicly-funded pre-kindergarten (including an assessment of how the pre-kindergarten available in the community meets the needs of the parents and children served by the program, and whether it is offered for a full school day), rates of family and child homelessness, and significant shifts in community demographics and resources.

A limitation of this Community Assessment Update is the lack of COVID (pandemic) specific data in state and national datasets. It is anticipated that many of the indicators in this report will only begin to reflect the impact of the pandemic later in 2021 (for example, the 2020 American Community Survey data will be available in the fall of 2021).

This Community Assessment Update is organized into four priority areas as outlined below.

### Priority Area #1: San Diego County key indicators/community needs

1. The number of children in poverty has been generally declining both in the County and in the service area, at least up until the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020.
2. The rates of children in foster care have declined steadily since 2018, though children are far more likely to be engaged in the child welfare system in the first year of their life. Rates of children under age 1 year entering the system continue to be significantly higher than the rates with which older children enter the system.
3. The percentage of children in grades Kindergarten through 12th grade who were enrolled in special education has increased year-to-year across the 2016-2019 period. The rate of children in San Diego County with diagnosed disabilities has increased annually from 2016 to 2018 (from 12% to 13.7%). Data was pulled by age to identify which disabilities are most common in the EHS/Head Start age-eligible population. In northern San Diego County, there are an estimated 140 EHS age-eligible children receiving services, all for “other health impairment.” There are also 2,383 Head Start age-eligible children (3-5 year olds) receiving services; 70.1% are diagnosed speech and language and 21.2% are diagnosed with autism.
4. The rate of working families has increased in the County and in most communities in the service area since the 2018 Comprehensive Community Assessment was first conducted.
5. The COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically reversed the steadily declining unemployment rates that went hand in hand with the improving economy in the 2015-2019 period.

## Priority Area #2: The estimated number of eligible children and families by location within MAAC's service area and the unique needs of the program

### **Changes Noted:**

1. At least up until the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, poverty has been declining in the MAAC service area.
2. For the 2021 Community Assessment Update it is recommended that a staff survey be conducted at the close of the 2020-2021 school year, to gather COVID-19 lessons learned.

## Priority Area #3: Increased availability of publicly-funded pre-kindergarten (including an assessment of how the pre-kindergarten available in the community meets the needs of the parents and children served by the program, and whether it is offered for a full school day)

### **Changes Noted:**

1. The number of child care centers has increased, while family child care homes have declined from 2014 to 2019.
2. The number of child care slots has increased from 2017 and there has been an increase in slots for infants and toddlers, likely at the expense of slots for 2-5 year olds.
3. In total, it is estimated that 30%<sup>1</sup> of children in San Diego with working parents have access to a licensed child care slot, which is a slight increase from 29% in the 2020 Community Assessment Update.<sup>2</sup>
4. Child care costs increased approximately 8% from 2017 to 2019.

## Priority Area #4: Rates of family and child homelessness

The 2019 Community Assessment Update utilized the McKinney-Vento reporting of the 2016-2017 school year to attempt to achieve a better estimate of child homelessness. This 2021 Community Assessment Update offers some newly-available point-in-time enrollment data by school/LEA. Of great interest is the very high rate of homeless children in San Ysidro Elementary District.

## Priority Area #5: Pandemic

The full impact of the pandemic can only be measured later in calendar year 2021/early 2022 based on project Federal and State data release. This report includes some qualitative data for MAAC's consideration. Of interest is the interview with WIC, which revealed families are not accessing benefits and are unresponsive to WIC inquiry.

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<sup>1</sup> Children Now 2021 Scorecard. <https://scorecard.childrennow.org/?cty=sanDiego> (2019 data)

<sup>2</sup> Children Now 2017 Scorecard. <https://scorecard.childrennow.org/?ind=childCareSlots&cty=sanDiego&yr=1>

## Community Assessment Priority Area #1: San Diego County Key Indicators/Community Needs

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**A note about the data used in this report:** For many indicators, this report continues to build on previous American Community Survey (ACS) data collection efforts. ACS are annual estimates released by the US Census Bureau based on a sample of 3.5 million which is in turn applied to the total population. ACS data are available as single year estimates (e.g. 2019) for communities with a total population size of 65,000 or greater; 5-year estimates (e.g. 2015-2019) are available for communities with fewer than 65,000 residents.

The ACS collects survey information, “continuously nearly every day of the year and then aggregates the results over a specific time period—1 year, 3 years, or 5 years. The data collection is spread evenly across the entire period represented so as not to over-represent any particular month or year within the period.”<sup>3</sup> As such, data originating from the ACS should not be considered a point-in-time count (point-in-time counts include the 2020 Census or the homeless individuals data collections that occur nation-wide in January annually).

This report tries to provide three-year trend analysis for the majority of the indicators, to enable MAAC to assess changes in the community from the time the 2018 Comprehensive Community Assessment was conducted.

- ❖ **Estimated number of eligible children in the County:** The estimated number of low income children under age five has declined since the 2018 Comprehensive Community Assessment (this trend is likely to be impacted by the release of future ACS data). ACS 1-Year estimates for 2019 indicated 23,943 children in San Diego County under 5 years of age were living in poverty, representing a continued decline from the 27,661 estimate in 2018.<sup>4</sup> This is in keeping with national trends which showed a decline in the number of children in poverty as workforce participation rates remained high and unemployment remained low in 2018-2019 (the unemployment rate in San Diego County was 2.8 percent in December 2019, which reflects a decline from the rate of 3.1 percent in January 2019).<sup>5</sup>
  - **The estimated number of Head Start eligible children (3-5 year olds) is 9,577.**
  - **The estimated number of EHS eligible children is 14,366.**
  
- ❖ **Rates of poverty in the County:** ACS 1-year estimates show continually declining rates of families with children under 5 years with incomes below the Federal poverty guidelines: 10.6% (2017), declining to 6.2% (2018)<sup>6</sup> and further to 5.7% in 2019. The Census Bureau’s Comparative Statistics Report indicates that the 2017 to 2018 decline was

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<sup>3</sup> Understanding and Using ACS Single-Year and Multiyear Estimates.

[https://www.psc.isr.umich.edu/dis/acs/handouts/Compass\\_Appendix.pdf](https://www.psc.isr.umich.edu/dis/acs/handouts/Compass_Appendix.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, [2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates \(Table S1701\)](#) and [2019 \(Table S1701\)](#).

<sup>5</sup> State of California Employment Development Department.

[https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/file/lfmonth/sand\\$pds.pdf](https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/file/lfmonth/sand$pds.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Table S1702.

statistically significant,<sup>7</sup> but the 2018 to 2019 drop was not. <sup>8</sup> Amongst families with children ages 5 to 17 years, the poverty rate in 2017 was 21.8%, reducing in 2018 to 10.6%, and 9.3% in 2019. It is perhaps most useful to look at the percentage of families with children under 5 years AND with children 5-17 years to better understand the poverty rate in the County; it was 18.8% in 2018 and 16% in 2019. Single female-led households continue to be disproportionately more likely to be living in poverty.

- ❖ **Birth rate data:** This 2021 Community Assessment Update adds a new table with birth rate estimates for women living in poverty in San Diego County for 2016-2019; the birth rates for women living at 100% Federal poverty level are generally decreasing, whereas the year-to-year rates fluctuate rather dramatically for women living at 101-199% poverty.

<b>Table 1: San Diego County Birth Rates for Women Living in Poverty<sup>9</sup></b>					
	<b>2016 ACS</b>	<b>2017 ACS</b>	<b>2018 ACS</b>	<b>2019 ACS</b>	<b>Trend</b>
<b>Women living at 100% of poverty who gave birth</b>					
Estimated number	6,600	7,278	5,023	4,189	Decreasing, with exception of one-year increase “blip” in 2017
Percent increase or decrease from previous year	19% decrease	10.3% increase	31% decrease	16.6% decrease	
<b>Women living at 101-199% of poverty who gave birth</b>					
Estimated number	10,820	5,996	8,492	5,358	Cannot determine, but it is notable that the year-to-year fluctuations are large
Percent increase or decrease from previous year	25.5% increase	44.6% decrease	41.6% increase	36.9% decrease	

<sup>7</sup> See U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Table CP03 demonstrates statistical significance between data points.

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, [2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Table CP03.](#)

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, [2016 \(Table B13010\)](#), [2017 \(Table B13010\)](#), [2018 \(Table B13010\)](#), and [2019 \(Table B13010\)](#)

The data above reflect ACS 1-Year Estimates which are generally considered more accurate for a point-in-time, while the 5-Year Estimates are considered more accurate over a period of time. Use of the 5-year data would yield different estimated numbers of eligible children and pregnant women.

**Foster care**

- ❖ The 2019 Community Assessment update reported that the rate of children in foster care in San Diego County was 3.8 children per 1,000 according to the Lucille Packard Foundation’s Kids Count data (2015). The 2020 Community Assessment update provided the below data updated through 2018; the 2018 data remains the most recent available. While the rate of children in foster care declined with each new data release, it remained a noticeable trend that children under age one have a substantially higher rate of engagement in the foster care system.

**Table 2: First Entries into Foster Care, by Age Group: 2012 - 2018**

Age	Rate per 1,000				
	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017	2016-2018
Under Age 1	9.6	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.7
Ages 1-2	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.9
Ages 3-5	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4
Ages 6-10	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.0
Ages 11-15	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
Ages 16-17	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
<b>Overall rate total</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.6</b>

Source: Lucille Packard Foundation Kidsdata.org [link](#)

- ❖ Multi-year foster care data was explored to understand the impact (if any) of the pandemic on foster care. The California Child Welfare Indicators Project at Cal Berkeley provides insight into the number of children and youth who entered the foster care system for 8 days or more.<sup>10</sup> The data below depicts all children entering the foster care system (whether their first entry or a repeat entry) into the system for the calendar year. The data are presented two ways; first as a table with raw numbers and second as a visualization. It is difficult to determine how much impact the pandemic has had in San Diego County, as the total number of children has fluctuated, and the 2020 numbers are not dissimilar from 2017 and 2018. However, when reviewed more closely by age, nearly every age group saw a decline from 2019 to 2020 EXCEPT for transitional youth ages 18-20 years where the number more than tripled. The YMCA Youth and Family Services division has a [Transitional Housing Program](#) for young adults in San Diego ages 18-24 years and youth previously under the jurisdiction of San Diego County Juvenile Court, who have aged out of foster care placement, former probation involved youth, and current non-minor dependents involved with California Child Welfare.

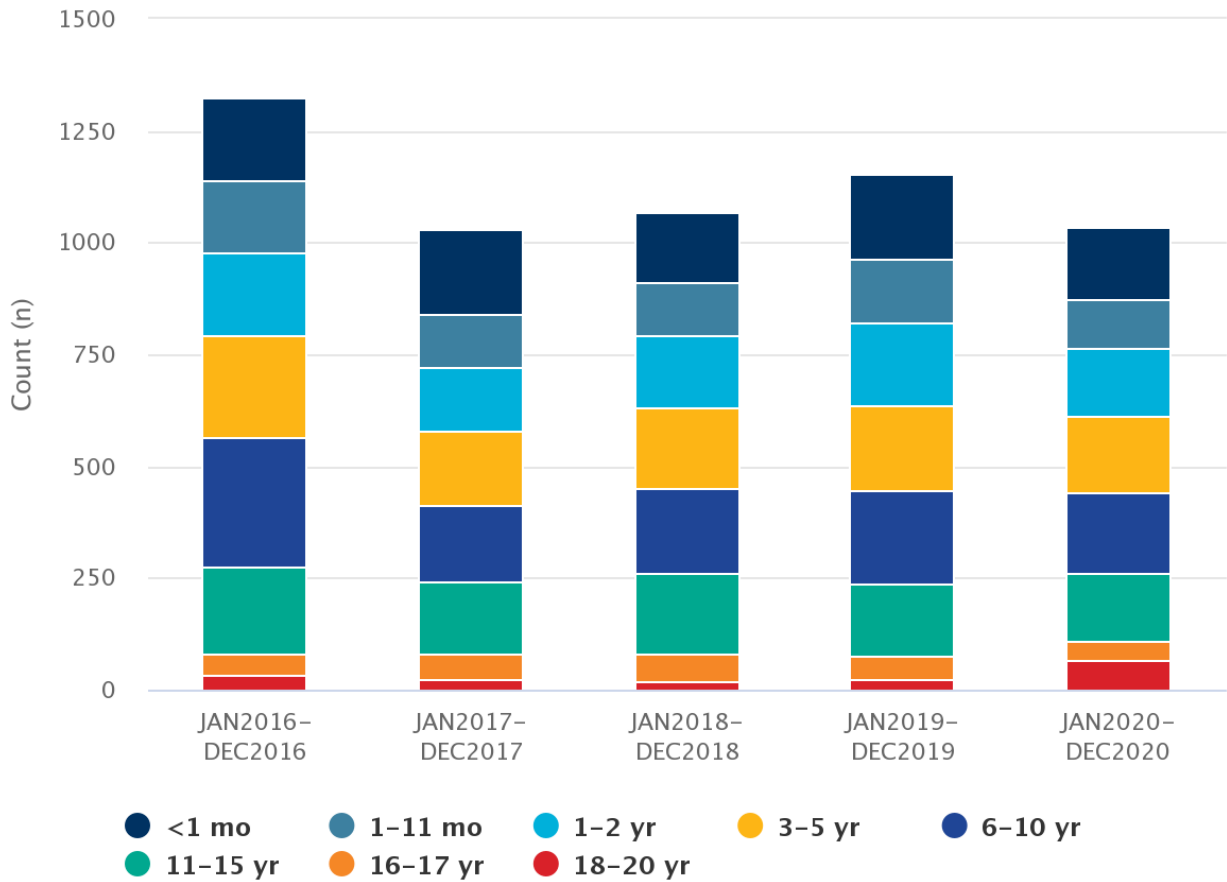
<sup>10</sup> Data is also available for children and youth who entered the system for 1-7 days; however, these foster arrangements are temporary and difficult to use as far as determining eligibility for the HS/EHS program.

<b>Table 3: Entries into foster care, 2016 – 2020 in San Diego County<sup>11</sup></b>						
	Jan 2016 – Dec 2016	Jan 2017 – Dec 2017	Jan 2018 – Dec 2018	Jan 2019 – Dec 2019	Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Change 2019 - 2020
<b>&lt;1 month</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-14.7%</b>
<b>1-11 months</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>-22.5%</b>
<b>1-2 years</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>-17.3%</b>
3-5 years	229	163	181	189	172	-9.0%
6-10 years	291	173	187	208	177	-14.9%
11-15 years	191	162	183	162	152	-6.2%
16-17 years	49	55	61	54	44	-18.5%
<b>18-20 years</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>+219%</b>
Total	1,323	1,029	1,069	1,153	1,037	-10%

<sup>11</sup> California Child Welfare indicators Project.  
<https://ccwip.berkeley.edu/childwelfare/reports/Entries/MTSG/r/ab636/s>

**Entries to Foster Care**  
**Agency Type: Child Welfare**  
**Selected Subset: Episode Count: All Entries**  
**Selected Subset: Number of Days in Care: 8 days or more**

**San Diego**



Data Source: CWS/CMS 2020 Quarter 4 Extract.  
 Program version: 2013.12.09 Database version: 72FE5215  
 CCWIP reports. Retrieved Apr 07, 2021, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website. URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>

Highcharts.com

- ❖ The impact of the pandemic is more obvious at the state-level as depicted in Table 4. In California, there were 17.9% fewer children in foster care in 2020 than in 2019. Amongst 3-5 year old children, the decline was even higher at 19.2%. One possible reason may be the closure of out of home settings (child care, preschool, public schools) where children are likely to be identified as at-risk for abuse or neglect.
- ❖ Of interest to MAAC – Amongst all four Head Start/EHS target age groups reflected in Tables 3 and 4, San Diego saw a greater decline in the number of children than did the state. For example, San Diego saw a decline of 14.7% in the <1 month population, whereas the state saw a decline of 9.2%. Equally striking is that San Diego saw a tripling of the number of youth 18-20, whereas the state saw a decline of 17.9%.

	Jan 2016 – Dec 2016	Jan 2017 – Dec 2017	Jan 2018 – Dec 2018	Jan 2019 – Dec 2019	Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Change 2019 - 2020
<1 month	3,276	3,331	3,069	3,214	2,919	-9.2%
1-11 months	2,731	2,666	2,446	2,541	2,191	-13.7%
1-2 years	4,031	3,766	366	3,622	3,004	-17.1%
3-5 years	4,675	4,477	4,274	4,496	3,632	-19.2%
6-10 years	6,245	5,963	5,707	5,948	4,743	-20.3%
11-15 years	4,972	4,919	4,998	5,379	4,239	-21.2%
16-17 years	1,846	1,799	1,710	1,783	1,457	-18.3%
18-20 years	487	479	464	498	377	-24.3%
Total	28,263	27,400	26,274	27,481	22,562	-17.9%

### **Health indicators<sup>13</sup>**

- ❖ The rates of children in San Diego County who had **health insurance have increased steadily**, from 90% in 2016-2017 to 94% in 2017-2018 to 96% according to the 2020-2021 score card<sup>14</sup>.
- ❖ Dental care rates appear to have improved notably; whereas dental care appeared to be a worsening challenge in 2016-2018, when the rate at which low income children ages 0-5 had been to a dentist declined from 38% (in 2016-2017) to 29% (in 2017-2018), the percentage jumped to 43% in 2018.

<sup>12</sup> California Child Welfare indicators Project.

<https://ccwip.berkeley.edu/childwelfare/reports/Entries/MTSG/r/ab636/s>

<sup>13</sup> CH1LDREN NOW’s 2016-17 California County Scorecard and 2017-2018 California County Scorecard

<sup>14</sup> CH1LDREN NOW’s 2020-21 California County Scorecard and 2017-2018 California County Scorecard

<https://scorecard.childrenow.org/?ind=healthInsurance&cty=sanDiego&yr=1>



- ❖ Rates of medical homes and immunizations remain high, at approximately 93%. This remains the most recent data.

### ***Natality and Breastfeeding<sup>15, 16</sup>***

- ❖ **The average percentage of expectant mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester appears to be increasing:** it was 84% on both the 2014 – 2016 and the 2015-2017 scorecards, increasing to 85.2% on the 2016-2018 score card<sup>17</sup> which is the most recent available as of this 2021 Community Assessment Update.
- ❖ **The rates of infants with low birth weight are increasing marginally:** From 2014 – 2016, on average 6.5% of infants were low birth weight, increasing to 6.6% (2015-2017), and again to 6.8% (2016-2018) which is the most recent data available<sup>18</sup>.
- ❖ **The average rate of breastfeeding remains steady:** From 2014–2016, on average 96.1% of mothers reported breastfeeding. This percentage increased marginally to 96.2% in 2015-2017. According to the 2016-2018 California Department of Public Health’s County Health Status Profiles, which is the most recent available as of this 2021 update, 96.1% of mothers reported breastfeeding during the early postpartum period. An additional indicator for consideration: 81% of new mothers exclusively breast fed in the hospital (California Department of Public Health, 2018). As of this 2021 Community Assessment Update, no new data is available; there was no October 2020 data release possibly due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ❖ **Birth rates by ethnicity of the mother are relatively consistent over the 2018-2020 period:** The Comprehensive Community Assessment used 2013 Birth Records to depict birth rates by ethnicity of the mother. Reviews of the California Department of Public Health Vital Statistics Query in March 2019 and again in March 2020 found that 2013 remained the most recent year available through the public query search. However, as of February 2021, birth data are now available from January 2018 through December 2020, shown in the new table 3 below.<sup>19</sup> The trend analysis demonstrates that the data is relatively consistent over a three-year period. Approximately 40% of women who give birth in San Diego County continue to identify as Hispanic/Latina. This matches the trend data in Table 6 for the years 2013-2015. (Note that the race/ethnicity categories/groupings for Asian and Pacific Islander in Table 5 and 6 are different: in Table 5 the figures are separated out into two categories.)

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<sup>15</sup> San Diego County’s Health Status Profile for 2018

<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CHSP-SAN%20DIEGO.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> [San Diego County’s Health Status Profile for 2019](#)

<sup>17</sup> California Department of Public Health, [County Health Status Profiles 2020](#)

<sup>18</sup> California Department of Public Health, [County Health Status Profiles 2020](#)

<sup>19</sup> California Department of Public Health Vital Statistics Query, birth records in San Diego County, 2018-2020. Data for 2021 are not yet available.

Race / Ethnicity	2018		2019		2020	
	Births	Percent of total births	Births	Percent of total births	Total Births	Percent of total births
Non-Hispanic White	13,491	31.83%	12,729	31.11%	12,573	32.27%
Non-Hispanic Black/African-American	1,691	3.99%	1,599	3.91%	1,646	4.22%
Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaskan Native	141	0.33%	135	0.33%	117	0.30%
Non-Hispanic Asian	4,184	9.87%	3,944	9.64%	3,730	9.57%
Non-Hispanic Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian	181	0.43%	139	0.34%	146	0.37%
Non-Hispanic Other	26	0.06%	20	0.05%	22	0.06%
Non-Hispanic Multi-Race	1,195	2.82%	997	2.44%	1,129	2.90%
Hispanic	17,099	40.34%	15,858	38.76%	15,888	40.78%
Unknown or Not Stated	4,382	10.34%	5,490	13.42%	3,712	9.53%
<b>Total Births</b>	<b>42,390</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>40,911</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>38,963</b>	<b>100%</b>

Race/Ethnicity	Percent				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
African American/Black	4.2%	4.0%	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%

<sup>20</sup> Lucille Packard Foundation: Kids Count data, [birth rates by race/ethnicity](#), accessed March 2021.

Asian/Pacific Islander	11.1%	10.7%	11.1%	11.0%	10.9%
Hispanic/Latina	41.1%	39.1%	40.5%	39.7%	40.6%
White	34.8%	33.7%	34.7%	33.3%	33.1%
Multiracial	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%
Unknown	5.8%	9.6%	6.5%	8.9%	8.1%

**Home language**

- ❖ In 2019, the Community Assessment update found that 12.1% of Hispanic families were living in poverty in the County, but that amongst children, an estimated 23.5% of those in poverty are Hispanic.<sup>21</sup> The most recent data remains similar: 11.4% of Hispanic families were living in poverty according to the 2019 ACS 1-Year Estimate, and an estimated 22% of children in poverty are Hispanic<sup>22</sup>.
- ❖ The 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates<sup>23</sup> found that 37.6% of the population aged 5 years and older speaks a language other than English representing a slight decrease from the 38% in both the 2017 and 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates.<sup>24,25</sup>
- ❖ In MAAC’s existing North County Head Start and EHS programs, historically, greater than 70 percent of children and families are Hispanic (in Head Start, English-speaking and Spanish-speaking families are roughly evenly divided, whereas in EHS, there are more Spanish-speaking than English-speaking families).

**General public school data**

- ❖ The 2020 Community Assessment Update added the below table to show specific data from the California Department of Education (CDE) to assess trends in the public schools on select indicators that help us to further understand the impact on decreasing numbers of children in poverty. For example, poverty is declining, and while the 2015-2017 three-year trend in the 2020 update showed a relatively consistent number of students on free and reduced meals, the addition of 2018-2020 data in this 2021 update reveals a small but consistent decline across the five years from 2015 to 2020.

**Table 7: ELL and Free and Reduced Meals Count in San Diego County, 2015-2020**

<sup>21</sup> Data from 2016, accessed in 2019: <https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/234/childpoverty-race250/table#fmt=450&loc=368&tf=88&ch=7,11,726,10,72,9,73,1298&sortColumnId=0&sortType=asc>

<sup>22</sup> Most recent data is from 2017, accessed in 2021: <https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/234/childpoverty-race250/table#fmt=450&loc=368&tf=95,88&ch=7,11,726,10,72,9,73,1298&sortColumnId=0&sortType=asc>

<sup>23</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, [2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates. Table S1601.](#)

<sup>24</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

<sup>25</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates. Table S1601.

	<b>2015-2016</b>	<b>2016-2017</b>	<b>2017-2018</b>	<b>2018-2019</b>	<b>2019-2020</b>
ELL	111,284 (22.1%)	108,424 (21.5%)	103,226 (20.3%)	100,882 <sup>26</sup> (19.9%)	94,020 <sup>27</sup> (18.7%)
Free and Reduced Meals	259,517 (51.4%)	252,335 (49.9%)	261,450 (51.4%)	256,694 <sup>28</sup> (50.7%)	251,894 <sup>29</sup> (50.1%)

### **Preschool enrollment**

- ❖ Across the 2017-2019 period about half of preschoolers living in poverty were enrolled in any form of preschool or nursery school. The below table, new in the 2021 Community Assessment Update, shows these numbers have remained relatively consistent.

<b>Table 8: Preschool Enrollment for Preschoolers Living in Poverty, 2017-2020</b>			
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Number of preschoolers living in poverty enrolled in any form of preschool or nursery school	7,051 <sup>30</sup>	5,114 <sup>31</sup>	4,717 <sup>32</sup>
Total number of preschoolers living in poverty	14,425	11,064	9,577
Percent enrolled	48.9%	46% <sup>33,34</sup>	49% <sup>35</sup>

### **Special education**

- ❖ **Children with Disabilities:** As was reported in the 2019 Community Assessment Update, young children with disabilities in North County are served through the North Coastal

<sup>26</sup> [California Dept. of Education, Data Reporting Office, San Diego County ELL, 2018-2019.](#)

<sup>27</sup> [California Dept. of Education, Data Reporting Office, San Diego County ELL, 2019-2020.](#)

<sup>28</sup> [California Dept. of Education, Data Reporting Office, San Diego County Free and Reduced Meals, 2018-2019.](#)

<sup>29</sup> [California Dept. of Education, Data Reporting Office, San Diego County Free and Reduced Meals, 2019-2020.](#)

<sup>30</sup> [U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Table B14006.](#)

<sup>31</sup> [U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Table B14006.](#)

<sup>32</sup> [U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Table B14006.](#)

<sup>33</sup> 5,114 divided by earlier estimate of 11,064 HS eligible = an estimated 46% of low income preschoolers are in school.

<sup>34</sup> <https://scorecard.childrennow.org/?cty=sanDiego>: In 2017-2018, Children Now estimated that 51% of 3 and 4 year olds are enrolled in preschool and transitional kindergarten across the County

<sup>35</sup>

Consortium for Special Education SELPA or the North Inland Special Education Region SELPA, while children in South County (including San Ysidro) are served through the South County SELPA. The 2020 Community Assessment Update used the most recent data available (December 2018 counts) to identify the prevalence of disabilities in the 0-5 population.<sup>36</sup> As of this 2021 Community Assessment Update, the December 2018 counts remain the most recent publicly-available data; the California Department of Education’s Data Reporting Office did not have these data and repeated data requests to the Special Education Division in February 2021 did not yield a response. Please note there is a significant limitation to this data in that counts under 11 are not reported by the California Department of Education in order to maintain confidentiality. As a result, these counts reflect a “low-ball” count.

- There are an estimated 140 EHS age-eligible children receiving services through the two northern County SELPAs. All of these children were diagnosed with “other health impairment.”
- There are an estimated 2,383 Head Start age-eligible children (3-5 year olds) receiving services through the two northern County SELPAs. Of these, 1,687 (70.1%) are diagnosed with speech or language disability. Another 506 (21.2%) are diagnosed with autism.
- **The South County SELPA encompasses the San Ysidro district.** For EHS planning purposes, there are an estimated 29 children receiving services through the SELPA, all for other health impairments.

**Table 9: Number of children receiving services through the SELPA (12/1/2018)**

<b>North Coastal SELPA (3702)</b>							
Age	Intellectual disability	Hard of hearing	Speech or language	Orthopedic impairment	Other health impairment	Autism	Total
0					19		<b>19</b>
1					35		<b>35</b>
2					37		<b>37</b>
3			324		26	97	<b>447</b>
4	12		430	11	41	129	<b>623</b>
5		12	475		48	133	<b>668</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>1,829</b>

<sup>36</sup> Data was pulled at the SELPA Level through Data Quest <https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

<b>North Inland SELPA (3703)</b>							
Age	Intellectual disability	Hard of hearing	Speech or language	Orthopedic impairment	Other health impairment	Autism	Total
0					14		<b>14</b>
1					18		<b>18</b>
2					17		<b>17</b>
3			108		11	51	<b>170</b>
4			179		13	47	<b>239</b>
5			171		16	49	<b>236</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>458</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>694</b>
<b>South County SELPA (3704)</b>							
Age	Intellectual disability	Hard of hearing	Speech or language	Orthopedic impairment	Other health impairment	Autism	Total
0							<b>0</b>
1					13		<b>13</b>
2					16		<b>16</b>
3	11		241		19	135	<b>406</b>
4			346	12	16	169	<b>543</b>
5	19		360		28	154	<b>561</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>947</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>1539</b>

- ❖ The percentage of children in grades Kindergarten through 12th grade who were enrolled in special education has increased year-to-year across the 2016-2019 period. This 2021 update includes the most recent data available (2019).<sup>37</sup>

<b>Table 10: Percentage of Public School Students Receiving Special Education Services</b>				
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
San Diego County	12%	12.6%	13.7%	14.2%

### **Working families**

- ❖ The majority of families with young children are working, and the rates have been increasing. New as of the 2021 Community Assessment Update, the table below shows data from the last three ACS 5-Year estimates for households with children under 6 years and households with children 6 – 17 years that had all parents in the household in the workforce. The ACS 5-Year estimates are used for this indicator recognizing that unemployment was declining over these five-year periods.

<sup>37</sup> Lucille Packard Foundation kidsdata.org [Link](#).

<b>Five-year Estimates</b>	<b>2012-2017</b>	<b>2013-2018</b>	<b>2014-2019</b>
Families with children under 6 years	60.6%	62%	63.5%
Families with children 6-17 years	67.3%	68%	68.8%

- ❖ **The COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically reversed the steadily declining unemployment rates that went hand in hand with the improving economy in the 2015-2019 period.** In 2015 the unemployment rate in San Diego was 4.9%,<sup>39</sup> decreasing to 3.2% in December 2018,<sup>40</sup> and decreasing again to 2.8% in December 2019.<sup>41</sup> As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic’s impact on the economy, the unemployment rate in San Diego County jumped to 8.0% by December 2020. This was a jump even from the revised 6.6% unemployment rate only a month earlier, in November 2020.<sup>42</sup>

**Community Assessment Update Priority Area #2: The estimated number of eligible children and families by location within MAAC’s service area and the unique needs of the program**

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**Changes in children under 5 living in poverty:** The table below depicts the estimated number of children under 5 living in poverty, and the subsequent percentage of children under 5 in poverty. The ACS 5-Year Estimates are used due to the fact that ACS 1-Year Estimates are not available for small communities like Valley Center. **Overall the estimated number of eligible children in Northern San Diego County is declining, as was expected based on declining numbers County-wide. But while some communities are showing a clear trend downward, a trend cannot be determined for other communities at this point in the five year grant cycle.**

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<sup>38</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Five years estimates are used rather than single year estimates to reflect the changing economy. [2012-2017 Table DP03](#), “Selected Economic Characteristics”, [2013-2018 Table DP03](#), and [2014-2019 Table DP03](#).

<sup>39</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics <https://www.bls.gov/lau/lacilg15.htm>

<sup>40</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics [https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.ca\\_sandiego\\_msa.htm](https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.ca_sandiego_msa.htm)

<sup>41</sup> State of California Employment Development Department. [https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/file/lfmonth/sand\\$pds.pdf](https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/file/lfmonth/sand$pds.pdf)

<sup>42</sup> State of California Employment Development Department. [https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/file/lfmonth/sand\\$pds.pdf](https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/file/lfmonth/sand$pds.pdf) (updated January 20,2021).

<b>Table 12: Children &lt;5 in Poverty (100% FPL)<sup>43</sup></b>					
	<b>2012-2016 Children &lt;5 in poverty</b>	<b>2013-2017 Children &lt;5 in poverty</b>	<b>2014-2018 Children &lt;5 in poverty</b>		<b>Trend</b>
<b><i>N. Coastal Communities</i></b>					
Carlsbad	583 (9.3%)	739 (10.9%)	614 (9.1%)	684 (10.7%)	Cannot be determined
Fallbrook	717 (29.8%)	613 (27.8%)	642 (26.5%)	504 (23%)	Declining
Oceanside	1,717 (15.1%)	1,630 (14.9%)	1,719 (16.3%)	1,518 (14.1%)	Cannot be determined
Vista	1,285 (19.6%)	1,243 (19.3%)	1,313 (18.3%)	1,411 (18.5%)	Cannot be determined; count is declining but the relative percentage is increasing
<b><i>N. Inland Communities</i></b>					
Escondido	2,552 (22.1%)	2,363 (20.2%)	2,177 (20.2%)	2,054 (19.1%)	Declining
Pauma Valley <sup>44</sup>	89 (9.1%)	68 (8.0%)	48 (6.3%)	44 (6.6%)	Declining
San Marcos	867 (13.5%)	713 (11.2%)	803 (11.4%)	654 (10.4%)	Cannot be determined
Valley Center	80 (12.9%)	53 (7.8%)	38 (6.5%)	172 (22.7%)	Unclear what caused the spike
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,890</b>	<b>7,422</b>	<b>7,354</b>	<b>7,041</b>	<b>Declining</b>
San Ysidro Elementary School District <sup>45</sup>	790 (23.3%)	768 (25.2%)	730 (26%)	718 (24.2%)	Declining

<sup>43</sup> ACS Table S1701 by community

<sup>44</sup> This is a small community that the Census calculates as a CCD with a total population of 6,922 in 2019. The S1701 table is not available and instead a manual count was calculated using Table B17001 which looks at poverty by sex and age.

<sup>45</sup> Data is available through Advanced Search, for the elementary district.



**Community Assessment Update Priority Area #3:** Increased availability of publicly-funded pre-kindergarten (including an assessment of how the pre-kindergarten available in the community meets the needs of the parents and children served by the program, and whether it is offered for a full school day)

**Child care need:** The 2019 Community Assessment Update noted that across MAAC’s service area, the majority of parents with children under age 6 were working; this remains true.<sup>46</sup>

<b>Table 13: Rate of All Parents Working With Children &lt;6 Years</b>					
<b>Households with children &lt;6 years, all parents in workforce</b>					
	<b>2012-2016 ACS</b>	<b>2013-2017 ACS</b>	<b>2014-2018 ACS</b>	<b>2015-2019 ACS<sup>47</sup></b>	<b>Trend</b>
<b><i>N. Coastal Communities</i></b>					
Carlsbad	61.9%	62%	65.4%	67.1%	Increasing
Fallbrook	53.9%	57.5%	55%	52.8%	Decreasing
Oceanside	58.5%	59.4%	69.2%	63.1%	Cannot determine
Vista	56.8%	59.4%	60.2%	59.9%	Consistent over 3-year period
<b><i>N. Inland Communities</i></b>					
Escondido	64.2%	63.8%	66.1%	66.7%	Increasing
Pauma Valley	50.5%	36.8%	52%	51.8%	Cannot Determine
San Marcos	60%	61%	64.1%	65.9%	Increasing
Valley Center	63.4%	64%	51.3%	37.5%	Decreasing (notable decrease)
San Ysidro Elementary School District <sup>48</sup>	62.2%	64.5%	63.3%	59.7%	Cannot Determine

There may be specific child care needs relative to families who are in the armed forces. The 2019 Community Assessment Update reported the percentage of adults over 16 who were

<sup>46</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016, 2013-2017 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table DP03.

<sup>47</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, [2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table DP03.](#)

<sup>48</sup> Data is available through Advanced Search, for the elementary district.

employed by the armed forces. The below table shows the past four years of ACS 5-Year data and the relative number of individuals in the armed forces. With some variation for specific locations, the overall number of individuals working in the armed forces is declining across Northern San Diego County.

<b>Table 14: Armed Forces Employment</b>					
	<b>Number of individuals in the armed forces</b>				
	<b>2012-2016 ACS</b>	<b>2013- 2017ACS</b>	<b>2014-2018 ACS</b>	<b>2015-2019 ACS</b>	<b>Trend</b>
<b><i>N. Coastal Communities</i></b>					
Carlsbad	680	636	533	402	Decreasing
Fallbrook	709	539	462	450	Decreasing
Oceanside	2,695	2,593	2,420	2,741	Was decreasing, now rising
Vista	929	741	738	682	Decreasing
<b><i>N. Inland Communities</i></b>					
Escondido	599	453	597	519	Cannot determine
Pauma Valley	166	182	113	Data not available	Cannot determine
San Marcos	464	445	361	334	Decreasing
Valley Center	30	44	28	28	Cannot determine
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,272</b>	<b>5,633</b>	<b>5,252</b>	<b>5,156</b>	<b>Overall trend = Decreasing</b>

### **Child care facilities and capacity**

The 2018 Comprehensive Community Assessment included data on certain indicators related to child care access and affordability based on the June 2016 California Community Care Licensing Division report. The 2019 and 2020 Community Assessment Updates relied on the biennial California Child Care *Portfolio* which has an October data collection point.<sup>49</sup> The next California Child Care Portfolio will be released in 2021. The below table presents 2014, 2017 and 2019 California Child Care Portfolio data, which remains the most recent data available in this 2021 Community Assessment Update. **The number of child care centers has increased, while family child care homes have declined from 2014 to 2019.**

<sup>49</sup> California Child Care Portfolio biennial reports for [2015 \(=2014 data\)](#), [2017 \(=2016 data\)](#), and [2019 \(=2018 data\)](#).

Table 15: Number of Child Care Facilities, 2014-2019			
	2014	2017	2019
Type of Facility	Number By Year		
Child Care Center	65,907	65,595	67,469
Family Child Care Home	35,274	32,914	33,608
<b>Total for Both Facility Types</b>	<b>101,181</b>	<b>98,509</b>	<b>101,077</b>

The 2018 Community Assessment relied on CCL data to identify the number of child care slots by age in the County. The 2019 Community Assessment Update relied on the 2017 Child Care Portfolio data; the 2020 Community Assessment Update relied on the 2019 Child Care Portfolio data. As of this 2021 Community Assessment Update, the data in the below table remain the most recent available. **The number of child care slots has increased from 2017 and there has been an increase in slots for infants and toddlers, likely at the expense of slots for 2-5 year olds.**

Table 16: Child Care Slots in San Diego County, 2016-2019			
	2016 CCL Report	2017 Child Care Portfolio	2019 Child Care Portfolio <sup>50</sup>
Child Care Slots	67,364	65,595	67,469
<2 Year Slots	4,787	4,534	4,897
2-5 Year Slots	53,438	52,196	45,022
FCC homes	32,377	32,914	33,608

**In total, it is estimated that 30% of children in San Diego county with working parents have access to a licensed care slot,<sup>51</sup> which is a marginal increase from the 29% estimate in the 2020 Community Assessment Update.<sup>52</sup>**

In both 2017 and 2019, Spanish was the second most frequent language spoken by staff in child care centers (62% of child care centers had at least one staff who spoke Spanish in 2017 and 61% in 2019). In Family Child Care Homes, Spanish was spoken by 38% of providers in 2019.<sup>53</sup> As of the 2021 Community Assessment Update, these remain the most recent data available.

<sup>50</sup> <https://rrnetwork.org/assets/general-files/San-Diego.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> Children Now 2021 Scorecard. <https://scorecard.childrennow.org/?cty=sanDiego> (2019 data)

<sup>52</sup> Children Now 2017 Scorecard. <https://scorecard.childrennow.org/?ind=childCareSlots&cty=sanDiego&yr=1>

<sup>53</sup> Ibid.

**San Diego County’s Local Planning Council (LPC) County Priorities Report Form submission dated July 28, 2020 revised their priorities for the previous year (Fiscal Year 2019-20).**<sup>54</sup>

Attached to this report are the Zip Code Priorities for San Diego County.

**Child Care Cost**

- ❖ The 2018 Comprehensive Community Assessment used the 2017 Child Care Portfolio for additional information on access and cost. At the time, the cost of center-based care was \$15,513 for infants and \$10,807 for preschoolers annually. **With the 2019 Child Care Portfolio, these numbers had increased by approximately 8% to \$16,760 and \$11,762, respectively. As of the 2021 Community Assessment Update, these data remain the most recent data available.**
  
- ❖ The San Diego Child Care Planning Council issued a report in 2016 that indicated that there were appropriately 4,892 infants and toddlers receiving subsidy in the County (see Table below). As of the 2020 & 2021 Community Assessment Updates, no new data is publicly available. It is important to note that the Child Care Planning Council considers EHS a subsidy program as is depicted below. If EHS is removed, it is estimated that 2,769 infants and toddlers received a subsidy in 2016. This subsidy data was not included in the 2018 Comprehensive Community Assessment.

Full -Day Center (CCTR)	598
FCCH Network	257
Migrant	2
Alternative Payment (voucher)	130
CalWORKs Stage 1	423
CalWORKS Stage 2	1099
CalWORKS Stage 3	260
EHS	2123
Total (including EHS)	4892
Total (not including EHS)	2769

**Child Care Requests**

- ❖ According to the 2017 Child Care Portfolio, 39% of requests for child care in San Diego County were for children under 2 years of age while 42% of requests for child care in San Diego County were for children 2 to 5 years old. The 2019 Child Care Portfolio

<sup>54</sup> [2020 Local Planning Council \(LPC\) County Priorities Report Form.](#)

<sup>55</sup> <https://www.sdcoe.net/student-services/early-education/Documents/planning-council/CCCCA%20Needs%20Assessment%202016.pdf>

numbers reflect only a slight change to 40% and 41%, respectively.<sup>56</sup> The Child Care Portfolio is a biennial report, and the next edition will be available sometime in 2021. As of this 2021 Community Assessment Update, the 2019 data remain the most recent available.

- ❖ In 2016, 65% of requests for child care were due to employment; this declined in 2019 to 61%.<sup>57</sup>
- ❖ In 2016, both full-time and part-time slots were offered at 73% of licensed child care centers and 78% of licensed family child care homes. In 2019, 78% of licensed centers offered both full and part-time care, while family child care homes remained unchanged.<sup>58</sup>

**Preschool Enrollment:** The 2019 Community Assessment Update looked at the rate of children enrolled in preschool in each community which ranged from 16.2% to 68.7% across the service area. With this 2021 Community Assessment Update, which adds the 2015-2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates to the below table, it is now possible to determine trends for most of the individual communities in the service area. The updated table notes trends both for changes in population size across the three, five-year periods and changes in proportion of 3-4 year olds enrolled in school.

<b>Table 18: Estimated Preschool (3-4 Year Old) Enrollment</b>					
<b>ACS 5-Year Estimates: 2013-2017,<sup>59,60</sup> 2014-2018,<sup>61,62</sup> 2015-2019<sup>63, 64</sup></b>					
<b>Location</b>	<b>ACS 5-Year Estimates Period</b>	<b>Estimated # of 3-4 year olds</b>	<b>Estimated # of 3-4 year olds in pre-school</b>	<b>% of 3-4 year olds in school</b>	<b>Trends in Population Size &amp; Proportion of 3-4 year olds in school</b>
<b><i>N. Coastal Communities</i></b>					
Carlsbad	2013-2017	2,807	1,929	68.7%	Population =Decreasing Proportion in school = Cannot determine
	2014-2018	2,626	1,718	65.4%	
	2015-2019	2,412	1,632	67.7%	
Fallbrook	2013-2017	1,441	529	36.7%	Population = Decreasing

<sup>56</sup> <https://rrnetwork.org/assets/general-files/San-Diego.pdf>

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, [2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S1401](#)

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

<sup>61</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, [2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S1401](#)

<sup>62</sup> Ibid.

<sup>63</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, [2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S1401](#)

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.

	2014-2018	1,064	455	42.8%	Proportion in school = Increasing
	2015-2019	921	414	45.0%	
Oceanside	2013-2017	4,625	2,148	46.4%	Population = Cannot determine Proportion in school = Increasing
	2014-2018	3,088	1,447	46.7%	
	2015-2019	4,480	2,000	45.0%	
Vista	2013-2017	2,550	943	40.0%	Population = Increasing Proportion in school = Increasing
	2014-2018	2,873	1,182	41.1%	
	2015-2019	2,994	1,343	49.0%	
<b><i>N. Inland Communities</i></b>					
Escondido	2013-2017	4,695	2,051	43.7%	Population = Decreasing Proportion in school = Increasing
	2014-2018	4,549	1,923	42.3%	
	2015-2019	4,361	1,767	40.5%	
Pauma Valley	2013-2017	235	38	16.2%	Population = Decreasing Proportion in school = Increasing
	2014-2018	225	48	21.3%	
	2015-2019	185	63	34.1%	
San Marcos	2013-2017	2,712	1,624	60.0%	Population = Cannot determine Proportion in school = Increasing
	2014-2018	3,055	1,986	65.0%	
	2015-2019	2,743	1,784	65.0%	
Valley Center	2013-2017	291	173	59.5%	Population = Cannot determine Proportion in school = Cannot determine
	2014-2018	259	185	71.4%	
	2015-2019	397	254	64.0%	
San Ysidro	2013-2017	1,305	513	39.3%	Population = Decreasing Proportion in school = Increasing
	2014-2018	1,214	543	44.7%	
	2015-2019	1,199	547	45.6%	

It is also important to track the estimated number of low income children who are enrolled in preschool.<sup>65</sup> This data point was not included in the 2018 Comprehensive Community Assessment, but is being tracked as of the 2019 Community Assessment Update. With this

<sup>65</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates: [2013-2017 Table B14006](#), [2014-2018 Table B14006](#), and [2015-2019 Table B14006](#).

2021 Community Assessment Update, which adds the 2015-2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates to the below table, there is a general decline in the enrollment of low income children in preschool, in keeping with the decline in the estimated number of low income children.

<b>Table 19: Estimated Number of Low Income<sup>66</sup> 3-4 Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool</b>			
	<b>2013-2017</b>	<b>2014-2018</b>	<b>2015-2019</b>
<b><i>N. Coastal Communities</i></b>			
Carlsbad	184	138	178
Fallbrook	34	36	20
Oceanside	424	452	407
Vista	131	183	183
<b><i>N. Inland Communities</i></b>			
Escondido	559	462	495
Pauma Valley	7	7	6
San Marcos	30	18	17
Valley Center	0	0	0
San Ysidro	162	163	145

#### **Community Assessment Update Priority Area #4: Rates of family and child homelessness**

The 2018 Comprehensive Community Assessment used unsheltered and sheltered homeless counts to derive an estimated number of individuals who were experiencing homelessness. This resulted in an estimate of 182 homeless children and youth under age 18 years across the County. The challenge with using the point-in-time unsheltered and sheltered count data is that it does not align with Head Start’s requirement that a child be considered homeless when the child meets the definition of the McKinney-Vento Act: “*children and youth who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence*”. The 2019 Community Assessment Update determined that utilizing the McKinney Vento definition of homelessness, the number of children and youth experiencing homelessness is substantially higher; according to the San Diego County Office of Education, a total of 23,854 students were homeless during the 2016 – 2017 school year. The number of children experiencing homelessness in 2016-2017 was a record high, and reflected a 4.7% increase over the prior year.<sup>67</sup> Point in time counts, which follow U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) definitions, are wildly lower than McKinney Vento counts, which follow U.S. Department of Education definitions.

<sup>66</sup> 100% Federal Poverty Level

<sup>67</sup> San Diego County Homeless Students: 2016-2017. <https://data.inewsource.org/interactives/san-diego-county-homeless-students-2018/>

District or Charter	Total Homeless	Percent Homeless	Doubled Up	Hotel/Motel	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Carlsbad Unified	172	1.54%	88	42	30	12
Fallbrook Union Elementary	16	0.32%	7	0	8	1
Fallbrook Union High	357	15.77%	293	0	63	1
Oceanside Unified	221	1.07%	80	51	65	25
Vista Unified	2522	10.03%	2370	32	89	31
Escondido Charter High	1	.12%	0	1	0	0
Escondido Union Elementary	1256	6.62%	1155	46	32	13
Escondido Union High	151	1.58%	118	8	14	12
Valley Center-Pauma	166	4.08%	158	0	0	8
San Marcos Unified	172	.82%	170	0	0	0
San Ysidro <sup>69</sup>	1734	36.01	1507	96	28	103

At the time of the 2020 Community Assessment Update, no new data was publicly available. A review of data from the San Diego County Office of Education found no data for the 2017-2018 school year had been posted.<sup>70</sup> A request was submitted to the County McKinney-Vento Liaison who provided the following: in 2017-2018, there were 557 children ages 0-5 who were McKinney-Vento eligible. A media article from November 2019 states: *“There were about 20,600 students considered homeless in schools throughout San Diego in the 2017-18 school year, but the actual number is likely higher, according to the findings of a new state audit. The report by California State Auditor Elaine Howle concluded districts across the state are not doing enough to identify homeless students and connect them with the services they need for tutoring, transportation, and school supplies. The report also faulted the state Department of Education for “inadequate oversight.”*<sup>71</sup>

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.

<sup>69</sup> San Ysidro Elementary School District boundaries data is provided for future program planning

<sup>70</sup> [Ed Data - Education Data Partnership: San Diego County Office of Education](#). Accessed March 2020.

<sup>71</sup> <https://www.10news.com/news/homeless-students-in-san-diego-county-likely-undercounted-audit-finds>



For this 2021 Community Assessment Update, some new data was available (shown in the new table below); however, data are still hard to come by. KidsCount puts the number of homeless students in San Diego County at 15,353 in 2018 and 15,989 in 2020, the only two years where data is shown.<sup>72</sup> A search of the National Center for Education Statistics showed the most recent data on homeless students was from 2016-2017.<sup>73</sup>

<b>Table 21: Point-in-time Count, Homeless Student Enrollment, San Diego County<sup>74</sup></b>				
<b>School Year 2016-2017</b>	<b>School Year 2017-2018</b>	<b>School Year 2018-2019</b>	<b>School Year 2019-2020</b>	<b>Trend</b>
<p><b>Homeless Student Census Day Enrollment</b>            Point-in-time count of homeless students enrolled in this district or county office of education's schools, including all direct- and locally-funded charter schools. This count does not include short-term enrollment. Enrollment is measured by counting the number of students enrolled in school on a particular day in October. <i>The point in time count is in keeping with HUD definitions, not McKinney Vento definition of homelessness.</i></p>				
332	329	Data pending <sup>75</sup>	Data pending <sup>76</sup>	Cannot determine
<p><b>Cumulative Enrollment</b>            Cumulative enrollment of homeless students in this district. Cumulative Enrollment counts are collected at the end of the year and consist of the total number of unduplicated primary and short-term enrollments within the academic year. Cumulative enrollment is used to calculate rates for absenteeism, suspension and expulsion.</p>				
519	472	468	Data pending <sup>77</sup>	Decreasing trend for 2016-2019 period
<p>NOTE: Because they are two separate data collections and intended for different purposes, Enrollment and Cumulative Enrollment (shown in rows above) cannot be used interchangeably.</p>				

<sup>72</sup> [KidsCount, Students Experiencing Homelessness](#). KidsCount cites as their data source: Data Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (n.d.). Student Demographics – Enrollment. Retrieved October 2020. from <https://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

<sup>73</sup> [National Center for Education Statistics, List of 2019 Digest of Education Statistics /tables](#).

<sup>74</sup> [Ed Data - Education Data Partnership: San Diego County Office of Education](#). Data collected by the California Department of Education (CDE) through the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS).

<sup>75</sup> Status when website accessed on February 19, 2021.

<sup>76</sup> Status when website accessed on February 19, 2021.

<sup>77</sup> Status when website accessed on February 19, 2021.

With considerable digging, data by school was located and is provided as Attachment B to this report. As can be seen in Attachment B, data is provided by school or LEA. As a result it is challenging to work with the data. However, one item of interest does stand out for planning purposes: **San Ysidro Elementary School District, where MAAC has twice expanded services, enrolled 4,474 students in 2019-2020. Of those students, 17 were foster and an astonishing 1,111 (24.8%) were homeless.** Data from select districts where MAAC serves children is highlighted below.

<b>School</b>	<b>Enrollment 2019-2020</b>	<b># Foster</b>	<b># Homeless</b>
Fallbrook Union Elementary	5,277	13	35
San Ysidro Elementary School District	4,474	17	1,111
Vista Unified	20,338	53	1,186
Carlsbad Unified	11,481	6	67
Oceanside Unified	17,223	37	96
San Marcos Unified	20,872	43	112
Valley Center-Pauma Unified	3,954	11	24

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#### **Community Assessment Update Priority Area #4: Pandemic**

As was noted earlier, the pandemic’s impact on data is unknown at this time and is expected to be more evidence with the Calendar year 2022 community assessment. To learn more about how other local area service providers were weathering the pandemic and its impact on client services, a variety of organizations were queried as is highlighted below.

**Jewish Family Services.** Founded in 1918, JFS served more than 39,500 last year including over 17,00 asylum seekers at a Migrant Family Shelter. The mission of the organization is to help individuals and families in San Diego *Move Forward*. MAAC partners with JFS to support the delivery of the parenting curriculum, among other supports.

*Impact of the pandemic:* The organization is adapting programs and reviewing alternative strategies to support individuals during the pandemic. Their website notes that there are some programs with no change in service (e.g. Foodmobile, Safe Parking Program, On the Go), but the majority of their programs are operating with modified services. For example, case management appointments are taking place by telephone; food markets and emergency food assistance is pre-bagged drive through; counseling appointments are over the phone; refugee resettlement appointments are taking place by phone; and the Positive Parenting Program is being offered via individual sessions via phone and video.

A message was left for the Senior Director of Strategic Partnerships, who returned the call and provided both a voicemail and email to receive questions. As of submission of this report, a response to the inquiry is outstanding. **Emails were sent on 3/10, 3/16 and 4/8/2021.**

**Neighborhood Health Care.** Founded in 1969, the organization’s mission is to improve the health and happiness of the communities served by providing quality care to all, regardless of situation or circumstance. Annually, the organization serves more than 76,000 people through more than 355,000 medical, dental and behavioral health visits. Services are available in a variety of San Diego (including Escondido and Fallbrook) and Riverside County communities. In addition to being a healthcare provider (behavioral health, dental care, women’s health, pharmacy), the organization has Complex Care Resource Specialists to help with housing, food, transportation, employment, benefits, and other social service issues.

Impact of the pandemic: Currently the organization is scheduling appointments for the Moderna vaccine. Multiple attempts to contact the organization went unanswered. Due to vaccination scheduling, wait times exceed half an hour over the phone.

**North County Lifeline.** Founded in 1970, Lifeline’s mission is to build self-reliance among youth, adults, and families through high-quality, community-based services. A large portfolio of programs supports this mission.

<b>Table 23: North County Lifeline programs</b>	
<b>Division</b>	<b>Sample Programs</b>
Behavioral Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Teen suicide prevention</li> <li>● Adult substance abuse</li> <li>● School-based mental health</li> </ul>
Child Abuse and Domestic Violence Prevention and Intervention  Miriam, intake Coordinator for Community Services for Families called Kristen on 3/15; call returned 3/16 (voicemail).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Community services for families - in-home family support services for parents who have an open or closed Child Welfare Services case as well as any parents who are interested in improving their parenting skills. Core funding for the program is provided by the County of San Diego, Health &amp; Human Services Agency. A total of 324 families were served last year, and 96% of parents improved their parenting skills. A message left for the intake coordinator has gone unresponded to.</li> <li>● Parent education - an 8 week course for parents working with Child Welfare Services using Systematic Training for Effective Parenting (STEP). Classes are in Vista and Escondido and 107 families participated last year. In the pandemic, all classes are being offered via video conferencing (Monday/Wednesday in English, Friday in Spanish).</li> <li>● Domestic violence intervention</li> <li>● Anger management group for adults</li> </ul>

<p>Housing and Self-Sufficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Communities in Action: referrals, benefits, connections to employment and vocational programs. 299 program participants last year.</li> <li>● Transitional youth housing</li> <li>● Rental assistance in Vista and San Marcos</li> </ul>
<p>Human Trafficking Prevention and Intervention</p> <p>Called 3/16, 4/8. General mailbox, unclear if anyone is checking it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Website notes that social media and online platforms are the most common places to recruit from, especially during the pandemic. The website has information on how to talk with youth about internet usage.</li> </ul>
<p>Youth Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Afterschool programs</li> <li>● Teen pregnancy prevention</li> <li>● Gang prevention</li> <li>● Alternatives to Detention</li> </ul>

**Impact of the pandemic:** Lifeline issued a [report](#) about their COVID response (January 20021) that details funds raised (\$1.4 million), persons serviced (2,661), and food boxes distributed (3,600+) in the pandemic to date. The most significant requests from Lifeline’s clients include: 1. food and basic needs; 2. housing and utilities; 3. technology (internet services, phones, computers); 4. transportation (gas cards, bus passes, license fees); 5. multiple needs (household items, insurance and other essentials).

In the pandemic, Lifeline has increased their services which were once limited to behavioral health, counseling and case management to also include social services - food, shelter and basic needs. They have also supported families with telehealth, distance learning, and applications for pandemic relief. So that families could access telehealth, Lifeline provided families with internet access, computers and phones. CARES Act funding, as well as support from the cities of Vista and San Marcos supported these efforts. A COVID emergency relief fund includes support from San Diego Foundation, United Way, Rancho Santa Fe Foundation, Coastal Community Foundation and Leichtag Foundation.

**Operation Hope.** Founded in 2003 and located in Vista, Operation HOPE - North County is an emergency shelter (transitional housing for 3-4 months) for single women and women with families. Originally a winter shelter, the organization expanded year-round in 2016. While in the care of Operation HOPE, clients receive support from case managers to assess goals and risks, provide resources, support job readiness and financial literacy. The organization also has three youth programs that support children including Kids HOPE Club (arts and crafts, team building), After School Club, and Teen Processing Club. In March 2020 Operation HOPE announced they

were closing unless \$100,000 was raised; the organization raised \$384,000 and committed to keeping the shelter open for at least another six months.<sup>78</sup> The Director of Programs noted in a March 29, 2021 email that the agency continues to fundraise and they have funding for at least five months.

**Impact of the pandemic:** The Director of Programs responded to questions submitted to the organization in writing.

- *Are you seeing any change in terms of the services that your clients are looking for?* The change that I am seeing is that our referrals are taking a lot longer than they used to in order to be placed.
- *What barriers are your clients facing as far as accessing services?* The barriers that the clients are currently facing are that virtual daycare is available more often than in person daycare. Another barrier would be that referrals with IEPs are a lot slower than a referral without an IEP.
- *Is your organization fully open for in-person services/does your organization have any plans to fully "re-open" for in-person services?* We are still currently closed off and limited with the individuals who are onsite. Since we are a community we are keeping the protocols tight.
- *Are there any plans to do things differently after COVID, based on your experience operating in COVID?* Definitely, we will have set higher standards for sanitation and will complete deeper and more comprehensive assessments.

**South Bay Community Services (SBCS)**. Founded in 1971, SBCS is a nonprofit offering comprehensive services for children, youth and families, serving more than 24,000 families a year. Services fall into nine different offerings: (1) housing assistance; (2) independent living skills; (3) employment readiness; (4) financial literacy services; (5) mental health counseling; (6) domestic violence and child abuse intervention; (7) juvenile crimes prevention; (8) therapeutic educational programming; and (9) meals and nutritional support. The organization is headquartered in Chula Vista.

**Impact of the pandemic:** SBCS has a comprehensive website that outlines how services are being delivered in the pandemic. Generally, services are operational with limited exceptions/reductions as described below.

- National City utility assistance - applications for assistance are closed; interested parties need to apply through the County of San Diego Emergency Rental Assistance Program instead

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<sup>78</sup> <https://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/news/homelessness/story/2020-04-12/fundraiser-keeps-operation-hope-shelter-open>

- Food assistance - three days a week, distribution of food for families is offered in Chula Vista in partnership with Feeding San Diego, the San Diego Food Bank, and Smart Food Foundation (estimated participation: 4,000 individuals per week)
- Chula Vista rental assistance - households affected by COVID-19 can apply to receive help paying past-due and upcoming rent and utility bills through the Chula Vista Emergency Rental Assistance Program beginning March 15, 2021
- Domestic Violence Response Team - supports are available “24/7” via phone and video conferencing.
- San Diego Promise Neighborhood - this program helps youth and adults secure jobs through the pandemic and beyond. Free, virtual job readiness sessions are being offered in April 2021 (topics include resume building, interview techniques, online job search, interview process, etc.)
- Youth Prevention and Intervention - this program supports youth 6-18 years and their families to help them stay in school and out of the juvenile justice system. Their prevention, diversion and intervention support services (including case management and counseling services, support groups, and the achievement center) are all operational in the pandemic.
- Virtual parent support programs and services - available weekly to support behavioral and developmental needs, case management and crisis intervention, mental health prevention and intervention, supporting children through COVID, parenting techniques and skills, parent networking and support, raising teens.
- Our Safe Place - a support for LGBTQ+ youth up to 21 and their families. Online services are accessible from noon until 8:00 pm daily including morning check-in, self-care session, youth chat, and evening activities. A calendar of activity by month is available online. In addition, the center is open every day for in-person support (same hours) to support those who need emergency/crisis support and/or those with limited Internet access.

This organization was contacted twice and the Consultant worked with two different operators to find someone to interview. Ultimately a message was left on the general voicemail, as there was no other option.

**True Care (NCHS)**. Founded in 1971, True Care is a healthcare provider in San Diego and Riverside Counties with the goal of making healthcare available to everyone regardless of income or insurance. Their mission is to improve the health status of our diverse communities by providing quality healthcare that is comprehensive, affordable, and culturally sensitive. True Care operates 11 health centers (including Carlsbad, Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside and San Marcos) and services 66,000 patients a year. Services include behavioral health, chiropractic, dental care, lab/x-ray, pediatrics, pharmacy, primary care, quick care (same-day treatment), telehealth and women’s health. They also have partnerships with organizations such as Feeding San Diego, where they host free summer meal programs for school-aged children, and food

distributions in San Marcos and Oceanside. The organization's annual budget is more than \$86 million.

A review of their 2019 annual report found that:

- The majority of patients (59%) are female
- Pediatrics comprises one-third (35%) of their patients
- The majority of patients (62%) have Medi-Cal, while 23% are uninsured and 5% have Medicare
- The majority of patients (61%) are Hispanic

**Impact of the pandemic:** On March 8, 2021, the San Marcos WIC Site Manager, Ellen Gowen was interviewed. Since the beginning of the pandemic, they have observed an increase in the number of people who are out of work, and thus benefit requests have increased. Approval of benefits is being conducted remotely, with phone follow-up to determine whether benefits are being used and what barriers families are facing.

As of January 2021, San Marcos WIC had a 15% unredeemed benefit rate, which according to Ms. Gowen was in the "middle" relative to the state. As of March, San Marcos WIC is conducting a phone survey to learn more about barriers to accessing benefits. Early data suggests some families are having difficulty getting to the store (e.g. single parents who do not want to take their children to the grocery store). A few months ago, during peak infection, clients were saying "I'm sick, everyone I know is sick, no one can do the shopping for me." There is no curbside pickup or home delivery for WIC.

Ms. Gowen also stated that staff are noticing that with conducting services remotely, for many clients, the WIC counselor is the only adult they are talking to. WIC staff are reporting anxiety, depression, and mental health concerns. If the WIC client is a True Care patient, the WIC staff can refer them for support within the network. However, many WIC clients are not True Care patients, and have private insurance (e.g. military, Kaiser). WIC staff are referring these clients to their primary health care provider.

WIC has no planned reopening date as it will be a state-wide decision. It is anticipated that a mix of services - in-person and virtual - may be offered. WIC does have an annual in-person certification requirement which is current waived through June.

Ms. Gowen stated that WIC is fully staffed; employees are working from home to respond to the child care/school needs of families.

Ms. Gowen stated that their biggest challenge is parents not answering phones, email, etc. and WIC counselors do not know if parents have left town. This is concerning as parents need to complete classes online to keep their benefits in good standing, and they are not. When asked if this would result in a cancelled benefit, Ms. Gowen stated that they have not cancelled benefits to date, but they are recording the missed contacts in their case management system.

[Vista Community Clinic \(VCC\)](#). Founded in 1972, VCC organization is a regional health provider with nine clinics treating more than 69,000 patients a year in San Diego, Riverside and Orange Counties. The organization is headquartered in Vista, a community in MAAC's service area and one of the clinics is located at Vale Terrace. Their mission is to advance community health and hope by providing access to premier health services and education for those who need it most. Their services include primary care, women's health, pediatrics, teen health, HIV care, dental services, behavioral health, chiropractic care, optometry, podiatry, acupuncture and pharmacy.

In 2020, VCC released a [Health Report to the Community](#) that reviewed services in 2019. It highlights some of the changes that the organization had made including the use of telehealth for behavioral health, text appointment reminders, free ride-share vouchers for prenatal visits, vaping education and advocacy, Resilience Project for troubled youth, behavioral health in the clinics, and integrated medical and dental visits.

***Impact of the pandemic:*** An interview was conducted with Sylvia Alcantar, the Program Manager for the Parent and Child Health Team; programs include parenting education, workshops, and coordination of services for families. The Program Manager reported that clients are presenting with the same needs as pre-pandemic, and to meet the needs, the agency has been able to add supports for dental care, chiropractic care, optometry, testing for covid, and vaccine distribution (though as of mid-March, vaccine was only available to existing patients of VCC). Services were interrupted in the pandemic, and although the agency did not completely shut down, both Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and local health protocols/County protocols were followed, resulting in services being delivered both in-person and virtually using telehealth visits. In-person operations were supported by screening clients for COVID. A wait list for services was started in the pandemic, and the clinic is accepting new patients currently.

In a discussion about gaps in services, the Program Manager stated:

- There is a gap in development services for children. An ongoing concern has been lack of medical coverage for children and the program is using Healthy Development Services (funded by First 5) to cover services for children.
- For several years, the organization targeted certain populations including dads who were post incarceration and/or in treatment. Funding for such programs has dried up, and yet there are still needs for support with child support, custody and visitation. Staff still receive calls from fathers looking for support and there are limited free legal clinics in San Diego. The Program Manager noted that currently she is running a "Dads Group" until case management services can be expanded. Dads are participating every Thursday via Zoom (5:00 – 6:00 pm).
- Housing continues to be a major concern in San Diego, with families struggling in the pandemic to "keep a roof over their head."



- When children transition into public schools, parents (both with and without language barriers) struggle to support their children. She noted that tutoring is a significant need in the service area.

In terms of what services may look like post-pandemic, the Program Manager noted that funders have been very supportive, especially with parent workshops. Her team was trained in how to deliver workshops using a virtual platform, and families have gotten to be familiar with this style of delivery. Post-pandemic, she expects to continue to offer services virtually, which will support families who have transportation challenges. The organization was already stepping into telehealth before the pandemic, and it is expected that telehealth services will remain post-pandemic.

The Program Manager was very interested in discussing the relationship between her organization and MAAC. She noted that MAAC was a valued partner, and that generally MAAC is referring to VCC (and not the other way around). She expressed concern about the low percentage of children in San Diego who are enrolled in preschool and who in turn, are ready for kindergarten. She sits on a community group that focuses on kindergarten readiness, and expressed frustration with the lack of clarity about the public schools' ability to measure kindergarten readiness. She stated that the Head Start program has clear expectations for what it means to be ready for kindergarten, and hoped that MAAC could take a stronger role in helping the districts know what it means to be ready for kindergarten.

**Attachment A: California Department of Education, Early Learning and Care Division, Local Planning Council Priorities, Fiscal Year 2020–21**

<i>ZIP Code</i>	<i>County Name</i>	<i>CSPP Priority Assigned</i>	<i>CCTR Infant/Toddler Priority Assigned</i>	<i>CCTR School-Aged Priority Assigned</i>
91901	San Diego	3	1	1
91902	San Diego	2	1	1
91903	San Diego	3	3	3
91905	San Diego	3	3	3
91906	San Diego	3	3	3
91908	San Diego	3	3	3
91909	San Diego	3	3	3
91910	San Diego	3	1	1
91911	San Diego	3	1	1
91912	San Diego	3	3	3
91913	San Diego	3	1	1
91914	San Diego	3	2	1
91915	San Diego	3	1	1
91916	San Diego	3	3	3
91917	San Diego	3	3	3
91921	San Diego	3	3	3
91931	San Diego	3	3	3
91932	San Diego	1	1	1
91933	San Diego	3	3	3
91934	San Diego	3	3	3

91935	San Diego	3	3	2
91941	San Diego	2	1	1
91942	San Diego	1	1	1
91943	San Diego	3	3	3
91944	San Diego	3	3	3
91945	San Diego	3	1	1
91946	San Diego	3	3	3
91948	San Diego	3	3	3
91950	San Diego	3	1	1
91951	San Diego	3	3	3
91962	San Diego	3	3	3
91963	San Diego	3	3	3
91976	San Diego	3	3	3
91977	San Diego	1	1	1
91978	San Diego	3	3	2
91979	San Diego	3	3	3
91980	San Diego	3	3	3
92001	San Diego	3	3	3
92003	San Diego	3	3	2
92004	San Diego	3	3	3
92007	San Diego	3	3	2
92008	San Diego	3	3	1
92009	San Diego	3	3	1
92010	San Diego	3	3	2
92011	San Diego	3	3	1

92013	San Diego	3	3	3
92014	San Diego	3	3	2
92018	San Diego	3	3	3
92019	San Diego	3	1	1
92020	San Diego	3	1	1
92021	San Diego	2	1	1
92022	San Diego	3	3	3
92023	San Diego	3	3	3
92024	San Diego	2	1	1
92025	San Diego	3	1	1
92026	San Diego	1	1	1
92027	San Diego	3	1	1
92028	San Diego	3	1	1
92029	San Diego	2	1	1
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92033	San Diego	3	3	3
92036	San Diego	3	3	2
92037	San Diego	1	1	1
92038	San Diego	3	3	3
92040	San Diego	1	1	1
92046	San Diego	3	3	3
92049	San Diego	3	3	3
92051	San Diego	3	3	3
92052	San Diego	3	3	3
92054	San Diego	2	1	1

92055	San Diego	2	1	1
92056	San Diego	2	1	1
92057	San Diego	1	1	1
92058	San Diego	3	1	1
92059	San Diego	3	3	3
92060	San Diego	3	3	3
92061	San Diego	3	3	3
92064	San Diego	3	1	1
92065	San Diego	1	1	1
92066	San Diego	3	3	3
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92068	San Diego	3	3	3
92069	San Diego	1	1	1
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92079	San Diego	3	3	3
92081	San Diego	1	1	1
92082	San Diego	3	1	1
92083	San Diego	3	1	1
92084	San Diego	1	1	1
92085	San Diego	3	3	3

92086	San Diego	3	3	3
92088	San Diego	3	3	3
92091	San Diego	3	3	3
92093	San Diego	3	3	3
92101	San Diego	1	1	1
92102	San Diego	3	1	1
92103	San Diego	1	2	1
92104	San Diego	1	1	1
92105	San Diego	3	1	1
92106	San Diego	3	3	2
92107	San Diego	3	2	1
92108	San Diego	3	2	1
92109	San Diego	1	1	1
92110	San Diego	3	2	1
92111	San Diego	3	1	1
92112	San Diego	3	3	3
92113	San Diego	3	1	1
92114	San Diego	1	1	1
92115	San Diego	1	1	1
92116	San Diego	1	1	1
92117	San Diego	3	1	1
92118	San Diego	3	2	1
92119	San Diego	1	1	1
92120	San Diego	1	1	1
92121	San Diego	3	3	3

92122	San Diego	2	1	1
92123	San Diego	3	1	1
92124	San Diego	1	1	1
92126	San Diego	3	1	1
92127	San Diego	3	1	1
92128	San Diego	2	1	1
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92131	San Diego	3	1	1
92132	San Diego	3	3	3
92134	San Diego	3	3	3
92135	San Diego	3	3	3
92136	San Diego	3	3	3
92137	San Diego	3	3	3
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92140	San Diego	3	3	3
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92143	San Diego	3	3	3
92145	San Diego	3	3	3
92147	San Diego	3	3	3
92149	San Diego	3	3	3
92150	San Diego	3	3	3
92153	San Diego	3	3	3
92154	San Diego	1	1	1

92155	San Diego	3	3	3
92159	San Diego	3	3	3
92160	San Diego	3	3	3
92162	San Diego	3	3	3
92163	San Diego	3	3	3
92164	San Diego	3	3	3
92165	San Diego	3	3	3
92166	San Diego	3	3	3
92168	San Diego	3	3	3
92169	San Diego	3	3	3
92170	San Diego	3	3	3
92171	San Diego	3	3	3
92172	San Diego	3	3	3
92173	San Diego	2	1	1
92174	San Diego	3	3	3
92175	San Diego	3	3	3
92176	San Diego	3	3	3
92177	San Diego	3	3	3
92178	San Diego	3	3	3
92182	San Diego	3	3	3
92191	San Diego	3	3	3
92192	San Diego	3	3	3
92193	San Diego	3	3	3
92195	San Diego	3	3	3
92196	San Diego	3	3	3



92198	San Diego	3	3	3
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