Acknowledgements

The Community Assessment, Planning, and Education (CAPE) Unit of the Alameda County Public Health Department wishes to thank the following individuals for their support and contributions.

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This report is available online at
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Introduction

Why a community information book?

The Alameda County Public Health Department is working together with neighborhood residents to build healthier communities. Partnerships are being formed for the Public Health Department to share health information with residents and for residents to share information on the assets and strengths of their communities with the Public Health Department. Information on the community assets, health problems, and community concerns are all important in order to make effective, long-term change and build healthier communities.

This information book is meant to be a useful tool and a way to share Public Health information with the community. As Community Health Teams and residents join together to look at strengths of the community, information on community assets and strengths can be added to this book.

The purpose of the community information book is to:

- describe the geography of the community and those who live in it
- look at the health and social issues that are affecting the community.

Who is this book for?

This book is for community health team members, public health nurses, community outreach workers, anyone who works or lives in the community and wants to find out about the neighborhood and its health issues, or wants to plan programs or activities in the community.

How should Community Health Teams and Community Partners use this book?

Here are some ways that you can use the community information book:

- Orient new staff to the community or reinforce the knowledge of old-timers
- Prioritize and/or plan for programs and activities
Identify issues that are important to the community

Write grants

Use as a starting point for, or in addition to, your own collection of information about the community

We need your help!

Community residents and people working in the community are the experts! Help us improve this community information book by letting us know what you think about it and how we can improve it. Please contact us at:

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We encourage reproduction of this material, but please credit the Community Assessment, Planning and Education Unit, Alameda County Public Health Department. Thank you!
Community Maps

Information contained in this community information book covers the South Hayward portion of Alameda County Public Health Department's Community Health Team Area in Supervisorial District 2. The map on the next page shows where all the Community Health Team Areas are located.

The census tracts included in this information book are 4374-4378, 4382.01, and 4382.02. You can see this area shaded in light green on the map on the last page of this section.
Neighborhood History

History of Hayward

Hayward has a long and colorful history. The following pages from the Schafer Park School website describe the history of Hayward.

Flour mill and locomotive, Hayward, California earthquake, Oct. 21, 1868
Courtesy of the National Information Service for Earthquake Engineering (NISEE)
http://nisee.berkeley.edu/cgi-bin/eqlis_detail?id=3095

Courtesy of the Hayward Area Historical Society Museum
Schafer Park Historical Notes

The history of our area began with the Costanoan Nations that existed for several dozens of thousands of years before Europeans set foot here. They had a life and environment radically different from what we see today. So many other authors have done such a fine job of describing those days, that I'll not attempt to even summarize, except to point out that they lived a pretty civilized lifestyle. Game was in abundance, but they didn't waste it. Housing and Building materials were easily at hand, and they didn't waste that either. Probably 10,000 people lived around the Bay area. They had at least as much time for hobbies, games and socializing as we have today. It was a great time. Of course, since the coming of Europeans in the late 1700's, their way of life has been suppressed, to say the least. On the other hand, their descendants still exist. They are not extinct, as many believe.

If you're interested in learning more about our area before the 1800's, see the excellent book by Malcolm Margolin entitled *The Ohlone Way*, published by Heyday Books in Berkeley.

Towns in Our Area

Historically, Schafer Park is located between the towns of Mt. Eden (That's "Mt." and not "Mount") and Hayward. The area where Schafer Park is located was actually closer to Mt. Eden, which was a center for shipping locally produced agricultural and mineral products through Mt. Eden Landing (also known as Barron's landing) to San Francisco and elsewhere. In the late 1950's, Mt. Eden was absorbed by Hayward, which now puts Schafer Park pretty much in the center of town.

The center of Mt. Eden was the area around Telegraph Avenue (now Hesperian Blvd.) between Depot Rd. and Landing Road/Mt. Eden Road (now Jackson). This area is now a freeway intersection, which totally obliterated the old town center.

The center of Hayward started near the original home of Guillermo Castro (1810 - around 1870?) who had been granted an immense amount of land by the Mexican government in 1840. This grant was called "Rancho San Lorenzo," and hence, the original name of our town was "San Lorenzo."

Castro's home was located on Castro Street (now Mission Boulevard) between Clay Street (D Street) and Webster Street (C Street), across the street from the plaza (now the Hayward Library). (Actually, the house's foundations may still exist, buried under the first Hayward City Hall/Jail)

Where Hayward Came From

William Hayward came to California because panning for gold sounded better than working in a shoe factory back in New England for the rest of his life. Once he got here in 1849, he soon realized there was more money in selling shoes than in mining gold, so he went into business. He wandered onto Don Castro's rancho because he liked the wild oats that grew
there (up to eight feet tall!) and figured the old Don was probably into real estate developing and would help him get a start. He set up a tent and waited. Eventually, Castro found him and tried to have him evicted.

However, Hayward wouldn't budge. One day, he came round to Castro's house and made him a pair of boots. This shoe-making ability, and his stubbornness in not wanting to leave, convinced Castro to hire him, and then later to sell him 40 acres between present-day Mission to Main and A to Rose. Hayward set up a general store, started a small dairy, but really hit the big money when he decided to build a hotel/resort. Eventually his hotel had a hundred rooms. People came out from Oakland and San Francisco for a weekend in the country.

Meanwhile, Castro had lost his thousands of acres of prime ranch land in a card game, whereupon he emigrated to Chile with most of his family in 1864. The land was split up and sold to many different local people, including Hayward. Since Hayward's hotel was the most prominent landmark around, people started referring to the area as "out by Hayward's" or simply "Hayward's."

Hayward became the road commissioner for Alameda County, which helped him when they developed roads where he wanted them, and thus further increased his prosperity. Eventually, a town was chartered in 1876 called "Haywards" When it came to naming the post office, however, there was some sort of rule against naming a place after a living person, so for awhile, the official address was "Haywood." Hayward was well-respected and liked to the end of his days (in 1891).

**Where Mt. Eden Came From**

According to historian John Sandoval, the name Mt. Eden derives from a small town named Mt. Eden in Kentucky (located between Louisville and Lexington). A group of Kentuckians came from there to try their luck in the California gold rush, which meant they had to walk all the way. They had at least one large Conestoga "covered" wagon for carrying supplies. On the wagon's cover they painted "California or bust" on one side, and on the other side they painted "The Mt. Eden Company."

However, by the time they actually reached San Francisco Bay, they'd had enough. They split up their supplies and each went his own way. But a few of them remained where they were for awhile, trespassing (or as the history books say, "squating," ) near the shores of the bay by a crossroads in their old wagons. They took the part of the wagon cover that said "Mt. Eden" and nailed it between two trees. Maybe it made them feel more at home, despite the lack of bluegrass. Eventually they moved on, but the cover remained. So ever afterwards, the locals kept calling the crossroads, "Mt. Eden." Actually, it's pretty funny, since there is nothing even remotely resembling a mountain (except maybe for the freeway overpasses) in that part of town.

**How Hayward Developed**

Hayward grew steadily throughout the late eighteen hundreds. Its economy was based on
farming everything under the sun, and on tourism. To these ends, several hotels were bought and a rail line to Oakland was laid with a station in the center of town by the plaza (where the library is today). Things were going well until the "big one" (an earthquake, that is) hit in 1868, which killed a few folks, wrecked the train line, and demolished several buildings. You can see pictures of this catastrophe on UC Berkeley's Web Site.

Needless to say, Hayward recovered well afterwards. The rail line was sold to one of the larger railroad companies, who revived it. There was even an electric street car line that came from Oakland and terminated on Niles Road (present-day Mission Boulevard) near to where the Hayward Plunge stands today. People came from the Bay Area cities on weekend trips to enjoy the climate and fresh air and bucolic splendor. There was even a great view of San Francisco burning in 1906 if you climbed on the roof of the Hayward Hotel. Besides the immigrant Americans, there were several families of Portuguese from Portugal and the Azores who took part in the development of the town.

How Mt. Eden Developed.

Mt. Eden's development was similar to Haywards (after all, they were only about 4 miles apart). They both had farms that grew almost any crop imaginable, but where Hayward had tourism, Mt. Eden had a shipping industry and a salt-harvesting industry. The salt industry began before Hayward with the Costanoan Nations who lived here before. Then there were several dozen small salt-producers around the south Bay. Next, as is usual in a stable market, larger companies began to out-compete and aggregate smaller ones until only a couple were left. In Mt. Eden's case, these were the Oliver Salt Company and the Leslie Salt Company. After 1931, only Leslie Salt remained.

The shipping industry declined over time, as more trucks and trains became available, and long-distance shipping grew in Oakland. Then the Mt. Eden-San Mateo bridge was opened in 1929 (it was completed several months ahead of schedule!). This was before the Golden Gate or Bay Bridges were completed.

Besides the immigrant Americans and Portuguese mentioned with Hayward, many of Mt. Eden's leading citizens came from Northern Germany and Denmark. In fact, at times, Mt. Eden was referred to as "Germantown." Many of the Germanic names of early settlers and prominent Mt. Eden families will be very familiar to those who live in the area today, because of the streets and schools that bear their names, names like: Brenkwitz, Ruus, Johnson, Oliver, Clawiter, Gading, Harder, and Schafer.

Schafer Park's Development

Development is the right word. The Schafer family had held farm lands in our area since the mid-1860's, when A.W. Schafer arrived from Germany and bought 400 acres from the Soto estate. In an 1879 Directory of Alameda County, he was listed as having 489 acres.

As time passed, his family intermarried with the neighboring Olivers. A.W. and his son William eventually built fine homes on Mt.Eden-Hayward Road (now Jackson Street) around
the turn of the century.

In the early forties, Hayward's population skyrocketed (as did the entire Bay Area) because of the new growth industries at the time (War supplies, that is). After the war was over, most stayed because of the great climate and other amenities California had to offer, and even more came in the early fifties. Thus, the Schafer family eventually sold their tracts to a real estate developer in the mid-fifties.

Schafer Park School was completed in 1957. There used to be a fine brass plaque in the front of the school commemorating the event, but sometime in the early nineties, somebody stole it. It's not been replaced. According to my former boss Leo Bachle, Schafer Park was a Junior High School in its early days, but eventually it became the elementary school we know today. This summer (1997) sees its first major renovation since that time (and its second new paint job in all that time).

Further Reading

Besides the book by Malcolm Margolin mentioned above, I read two other books before writing these summaries.

- Mt. Eden, Cradle of the Salt Industry in California by John Sandoval, published by Mt. Eden Historical Publishers, Hayward
- Hayward ... the First 100 Years by Eden Writers, Florence Carr Randall, editor, published by the Hayward Centennials Committee.

All three of these books are available at the Hayward Public Library in downtown Hayward.

Additionally, once we finally got the Schafer Park library unpacked in November 1997, I found the following book there:

- A History of Hayward, written by Miss McDow's Social Studies Classes, Sunset High School, Hayward, California, 1970

Return to the Schafer Park Home page
Demographic & Social Profile

Knowing who lives in the neighborhood is one way to get to know the community in which you live or work. This section describes the social and demographic characteristics of South Hayward residents. Demographic characteristics are information about the population, such as race, ethnicity, age, and sex.

The information contained in this section comes from different sources. We have used the most recent data available, including the new 2000 Census data. At this time, only the total population and race/ethnicity information are available through Census 2000. Therefore, we rely on 1999 estimates for other social and demographic information.
Census 2000

The latest figures from Census 2000 show that 37,639 people live in South Hayward, an increase of 23% since 1990. The race and ethnicity information from the Census show that South Hayward is home to people of diverse cultures and backgrounds.

- South Hayward consists of 41% Latinos, 23% Asian and Pacific Islanders, 23% Whites, 8% African Americans, 4% people reporting two or more races, and less than 1% American Indians. In Alameda County, the racial and ethnic make-up is 41% Whites, 21% Asian/Pacific Islanders, 19% Latinos, 15% African Americans, 4% people reporting two or more races, and less than 1% American Indians.

- Of the Asian and Pacific Islanders, approximately 11% are Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, and 89% are Asians.

South Hayward Racial and Ethnic Composition, 2000

- Total Population = 37,639

Source: Census, 2000
The South Hayward Latino population grew by 76% from 1990 to 2000 to 15,105.

The Asian and Pacific Islander population also experienced an increase in South Hayward between 1990 and 2000 of 73% reaching 8,733.

The African American population saw an increase of 9% between 1990 and 2000, to a population of 3,093.

The White population saw a decrease of approximately 38% to 8,669.

*Information on multiracial residents was collected for the first time in the 2000 Census. Therefore, 1990 comparison is not available.

Source: Census, 1990, 2000
Population Characteristics

South Hayward is an intergenerational neighborhood with men and women of all ages. The 2000 Census data on age and sex is not yet available. The following information is based on 1999 estimates.

- In 1999, South Hayward had slightly more women (51%) than there were men (49%). This was the same as Alameda County.
- Children under 14 years of age made up 25% of the community in South Hayward, as compared to 21% in Alameda County as a whole.
- Seniors (65 and older) made up 12% of the South Hayward population, as compared to 11% countywide.

South Hayward Age Distribution by Sex, 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male Total</th>
<th>Female Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Claritas, 1999

Households

In 1999, there were 10,605 households in the South Hayward community, a 6.5% increase over the 9,960 households counted in 1990.
**Languages Spoken**

People in South Hayward speak many different languages. The most recent data for languages spoken in the neighborhoods is from 1990. While the population in South Hayward has changed significantly since 1990, this information provides a sense of the diversity of languages spoken in the neighborhood.

- In 1990, 64% of South Hayward residents age 5 years and older spoke only English at home.
- About 17% spoke Spanish, 5% Tagalog, 2% Chinese, 2% spoke a South Asian language and 10% spoke some other language at home. This included people who can speak English in addition to other languages.

**South Hayward Language Spoken at Home, 1990**

- English 64%
- Spanish 17%
- Tagalog 5%
- Chinese 2%
- South Asian Languages 2%
- Other 10%

Total Population Ages ≥ 5 years = 27,928

Source: Census, 1990
Income

Income level is often associated with the health status of a community. Higher income is generally associated with better health status and access to health care, while lower income is often associated with poorer health status and less access to health care.

South Hayward Household Income Distribution, 1999

- $<30K: 28%
- $30-50K: 24%
- $50-75K: 25%
- $75-100K: 14%
- $>100K: 9%

Total Number of Households = 10,605

Source: Claritas, 1999

- Twenty-eight percent of households in South Hayward earned an income of less than $30,000 in 1999, similar to Alameda County as a whole.

- In 1997, half of all households in Alameda County earned more than $46,795 (U.S. Census Bureau). In 1999, in South Hayward, half of the households in the richest census tract earned more than $64,397. Half of the households in the poorest census tract in South Hayward earned less than $35,712 (Claritas).
Poverty

There are different ways to measure the number of people living in poverty. One way is through their participation in government programs that are available to low-income families. This section discusses people's participation in two programs: CalWORKs and Medi-Cal. The percent of people who participate in these two programs helps us estimate the number of people who are living in poverty in South Hayward. Because not everyone who is poor participates in these programs, the estimates are conservative.

CalWORKs and Medi-Cal Participation

CalWORKs: California's welfare program is called California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids or CalWORKs. It gives cash aid and services to eligible families with children. It was previously known as AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and GAIN (Greater Avenues to Independence). The number of people who participate in CalWORKs is an estimate of the number of children and parents living in poverty.

Medi-Cal provides health insurance coverage to low-income families and individuals who are elderly or disabled. More people are eligible for Medi-Cal than for CalWORKs. The Medi-Cal data presented here represents people who participate only in Medi-Cal. All CalWORKs participants are eligible for Medi-Cal. However, people who are also enrolled in CalWORKs are not included here to prevent overlap. Looking at the number of people who participate in Medi-Cal in addition to CalWORKs participation will give us a sense of the number of people living in poverty.

In December 1999, almost 16% of South Hayward residents were participating in either CalWORKs or Medi-Cal only. This compares to about 9.4% countywide.

Source: Alameda County Social Services Agency
About 14% of children under 18 in South Hayward were participating in CalWORKs, as compared to 10.8% countywide.

CalWORKs participants were 29% Latino, 25% Asian/Pacific Islander, 25% White, 20% African American, and less than 1% American Indian. Among the Asian/Pacific Islanders, participants were mostly Vietnamese.

About 54% of Medi-Cal participants were Latino, 17% were White, 15% were Asian/Pacific Islander, 14% were African American, and less than 1% were American Indian. Of the Asian and Pacific Islanders, most were Filipino, Vietnamese, Pacific Islander, or Asian Indian.

Children Living in Poverty

Another way to look at poverty is through a ceiling (maximum income) established by the federal government. According to this method, people living under a certain income level are considered poor. At this time, only 1990 data is available on poverty by census tract. The map on the following page shows the percent of children living in poverty in 1990. While a lot has changed since 1990, the map gives us a sense of where poor children live.
Percent of Children in Poverty by Census Tract, Alameda County 1990

Source of Data: 1990 Census; Produced by: Alameda County Public Health Department CAPE Unit and Information Systems March, 2000

Percent of Children < 18 years old Living in Poverty

County Average = 15.32%

- 60% or greater
- 45% to 59%
- 30% to 44%
- 15% to 29%

Community Health Team Areas

Census Tract Boundary
Employment and Occupations

About 14,226 people in South Hayward age 16 years and older were employed in 1999 and held a variety of jobs.

- Approximately 35% of employed South Hayward residents worked in technical, sales, and administrative occupations. These included electrical technicians, computer programmers, retail workers, secretaries, and postal clerks.

- Machine operators, fabricators, transportation operators, and laborers made up 19% of the workers in South Hayward. These included assemblers, truck drivers, crane and tower operators, and construction laborers.

- About 18% were employed in executive, administrative, managerial, and professional occupations. These included executives, engineers, teachers, lawyers, and nurses.

- Approximately 15% of South Hayward workers were employed in precision production, craft, and repair occupations. These included mechanics, skilled construction workers, sheet metal workers, and bakers.

- Firefighters, police, housekeepers, childcare workers, cooks, waiter/waitresses, janitors, and hairdressers were categorized as service occupations and made up 11% of South Hayward workers.

- A few (2%) worked in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

Source: Claritas, 1999
Neighborhood unemployment rates were not available. However, we can look at unemployment trends for the City of Hayward.

### Average Annual Unemployment Rate

**Hayward, 1990-1999**

![Average Annual Unemployment Rate Graph](image)

*Source: California Dept. of Finance, 2000*

- In 1999, approximately 3.5% of Hayward residents age 16 or older were unemployed and were looking for work. This is compared to 3.4% in Alameda County as a whole.
- Unemployment in Hayward has declined steadily since 1993.
**Education**

Education is an important part of neighborhood well-being. People in South Hayward had varying levels of education.

### South Hayward Educational Attainment, 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>S. Hayward</th>
<th>Alameda Co.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduate/Professional</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college, no degree</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Sch Grad/GED</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th-12th grade, No diploma</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 9th grade</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Adults Ages 25+ = 20,422**

*Source: Claritas, 1999*

- In South Hayward, about 11% of residents aged 25 and older had completed college (bachelor’s degree) or held a graduate/professional degree. For Alameda County as a whole this figure was 29%.

- About 20% in South Hayward had completed some college (but had not graduated) and 8% had completed an associate degree, similar to 22% who had attended some college and 8% who had completed an associate degree in Alameda County as a whole.

- Almost 31% of South Hayward residents had graduated from high school or passed the General Educational Development (GED) exam. In Alameda County as a whole, 23% had finished high school or held a GED certificate.

- About 30% of South Hayward residents ages 25 and over did not have a high school degree. This figure was 18% in Alameda County as a whole.
Housing

The Bay Area's housing situation has changed rapidly within the past few years. Up-to-date information on housing in the neighborhoods is not available at this time, but here is some city-level information.

Hayward/Alameda County Housing Estimates, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number of Housing Units</th>
<th>Vacancy</th>
<th>Average Number of Persons per Household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>44,991</td>
<td>5.0 %</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Alameda County</td>
<td>536,495</td>
<td>5.0 %</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: California Department of Finance, 2000

- In Hayward, there were about 44,991 housing units in the year 2000. This was about 8% of the total housing units in Alameda County.
- Approximately 5% of housing units in Hayward were vacant in 2000.
- On average, there were 3 persons per household in Hayward.
Health Indicators

This section covers health information on 1) maternal and child health, 2) hospitalization and 3) deaths. Each topic includes several indicators. For each indicator, we have used the most recent data available for the neighborhood and made comparisons to Alameda County. Also, whenever possible, we have included comparisons to the Healthy People 2000 objective, age and race breakdowns, and trends.

In presenting neighborhood level information, we faced many limitations due to the small number of cases. Sometimes we were not able to provide breakdowns by age and race, so we present the overall rates only. In some instances, we could not calculate a reliable rate and only provide the number of cases. We also use three-year averages for some indicators to make rates from small numbers more reliable.

What is a Health Indicator?

A measure of health and wellbeing in a population.

Why Look at Health Indicators?

- To help identify areas of need
- To monitor changes and trends in the health of the community
- To serve as a guide in planning programs

What are Healthy People 2000 Objectives?

Healthy People 2000 objectives are benchmarks developed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to measure and improve the public’s health. Many local, state, and national organizations use these objectives for health planning and action.

Healthy People 2000 objectives are organized into three main goals:
1. Increase the years of healthy life for Americans,
2. Reduce health disparities among Americans, and
3. Achieve access to preventive services for all Americans.

To achieve these goals, Healthy People 2000 has set objectives for specific health indicators.
Maternal and Child Health

Pregnant women and their infants are key members of the community. The health of mothers and their babies is often used as an important measure of the overall health of a community.

Factors associated with healthy mothers and babies include:

- Receiving early quality prenatal care
- Giving birth between ages 19 - 34
- Non-smoking mothers and fathers
- Drug and alcohol-free parents
- Good nutrition

This section discusses indicators traditionally chosen to represent the status of maternal and child health in a community. These include overall births, infant deaths, low birth weight, early entry into prenatal care, teen births, and child abuse/neglect.
Overall Births

Births contribute to the general growth of the community, and tell us about the future make-up of the community.

- In 1999, there were 677 live births in South Hayward.
- In 1999, South Hayward residents were having more babies per 1,000 people (20.8 births per 1,000 people) than in Alameda County as a whole (14.1 per 1,000 people).
- In the last decade, rate of births in South Hayward increased by 36% from 15.3 births per 1,000 people in 1990 to 20.8 per 1,000 in 1999.

Race/Ethnicity of All Births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South Hayward 1999</th>
<th>Total Births = 677</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>54.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In 1999, most births (54.6%) in South Hayward were to Latinas; 22.8% to Asian/Pacific Islanders, 14.2% to Whites, 7.4% to African Americans, and 1.0% to American Indians.
- The majority (79.2%) of births were to mothers ages 20 to 34 years, 10.8% were to women ages 35 and older, and 10% were to teen girls ages 19 or under.
- In 1999, about 62% of the mothers had at least a high school diploma, compared to the County rate of 79%.
Infant Deaths

Rate of infant deaths is often used to measure the health status of a community, as it signifies the overall health of mothers and their ability to access health care. It is highly sensitive to changes in the social, physical, and economic environment of the community.

Some infant deaths, such as those caused by congenital anomalies (i.e. problems with formation of the baby before birth), are difficult to prevent. However, many infant deaths can be prevented. Examples include deaths caused by car crashes, abuse, poor nutrition, and accidents at home. Also, inadequate prenatal care, substance abuse and smoking by mother during pregnancy, preterm birth, low birth weight, and complications during pregnancy are closely related with the high risk of infant deaths.

- From 1990 to 1998, there were 27 infant deaths in South Hayward.

- About 40.7% of infant deaths in South Hayward were problems that develop around the time of birth (perinatal conditions), such as infections in the mother, malnutrition and slow growth of the unborn baby, and birth trauma.

- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) accounted for almost 26% of the infant deaths and 18.5% were due to congenital anomalies. Almost 15% were due to some other causes.

- Over the last decade, in South Hayward, one out of three infant deaths were among Latinos and also among Whites. About 18.5% of the infant deaths were among African Americans, and 14.8% were among the Asian/Pacific Islander community.
Low Birth Weight

Achieving a healthy weight is crucial for a newborn's survival. Babies born with low birth weight (LBW) have a greater risk of illness and death. Therefore, improvements in infant birth weight can contribute substantially to reducing a baby's risk of illness and death.

- From 1997 to 1999, about 6.2% of the babies born in South Hayward were low birth weight (LBW), slightly lower than the County rate of 6.9%. There were about 40 low birth weight births in South Hayward per year. The National Objective for Year 2000 for low birth weight births is 5%.

- In the last decade in South Hayward, percent of babies born weighing less than 2,500 grams has not declined significantly. In 1997, the percent of low birth weight babies was the highest since 1990.
About 11% of babies born to African Americans were born low birth weight. This compares to about 9% of babies born to Asian/Pacific Islanders and 5% of babies born to Latinas that were born low birth weight.

Source: Birth Files, ACPHD
Note: Rates for Whites and American Indians are not shown due to small numbers (statistically unreliable).
**Early Prenatal Care**

Pregnant women are encouraged to get prenatal care during the first three months of their pregnancy. Early prenatal care is important in:

- identifying and treating health problems early in the pregnancy to reduce future complications;
- recognizing risk factors in the mother’s behavior such as drug and alcohol abuse that put the fetus at risk for poor birth outcomes;
- providing a healthy start for newborns.

Many factors affect a woman’s ability to receive early prenatal care. These include the lack of culturally appropriate pregnancy testing sites, young age of mother, and multiple previous pregnancies. Domestic violence, cultural beliefs, drug abuse, single parenthood, and poverty also can prevent women from receiving timely prenatal care.

![Early Entry into Prenatal Care 1997-99 (3-year Average)](chart)

Source: Birth Files, ACPHD

- Between 1997 and 1999, about 82.5% of women in South Hayward sought early prenatal care. This is lower than the County rate of 87.4% and the National Year 2000 Objective of 90%.
From 1997 to 1999, approximately 83.0% of pregnant Asian and Pacific Islander women, 82.7% of Latino, 82.1% of White, and 81.5% of African American women in South Hayward received prenatal care on time.

Source: Birth Files, ACPHD
Rate for American Indians is not shown due to small numbers (statistically unreliable).
Teen Births

Youth are an important part of the community. They bring to the community many assets, including their energy and creativity. Helping young people grow up to be healthy, caring, and responsible adults is one way to build a healthy community.

The more assets young people have, the more likely they are to be healthy, succeed in school, resist danger, and persevere in difficult times. These assets include support from caring adults, high self-esteem, positive role models, and a positive view of his or her future.

These assets help youth overcome the many challenges including lack of accessible health care, poverty, lack of after-school and community activities, violence and substance abuse.

One of the major challenges teenagers face is unintentionally becoming a parent. Being a teen parent makes it more difficult for teens to achieve their educational goals, get a good job, and become financially independent.

- From 1997 to 1999, there was an average of 26 births per year to girls ages 15-17 in South Hayward. The rate was 38.9 per 1,000 girls, higher than the County rate of 24.7 per 1,000.

Understanding Teen Births

Teen births are the number of babies born to girls ages 15-17.

The number of teen births is not the same as the number of teen pregnancies. One study showed that about half (51%) of all teen pregnancies end in birth, 35% in abortion, and 14% in miscarriage (Guttmacher Institute, 1994). Therefore, the number of teen pregnancy may be much higher than teen birth.

Source: Birth Files, ACPHD; Claritas 1999 estimates
In the last decade, births per 1,000 teen girls in South Hayward have not decreased. In 1999, the teen birth rate was 38.0 per 1,000, an increase from the 1990 rate of 29.1 per 1,000.

Teen Birth Rate 1990 - 1999
South Hayward vs. Alameda County

Birth Rate per 1,000 Females 15-17

Source: Birth Files, ACPHD; Claritas 1999 estimates
Child Abuse and Neglect

Child abuse and neglect are complex issues that need to be addressed in a multitude of ways. Child abuse consists of any act that endangers or impairs a child's physical or emotional health and development. Child abuse includes physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, as well as physical and emotional neglect.

Child abusers are found among people of all income levels, religious and ethnic groups, and are often ordinary people who are having problems coping with their own stressful life situation.

It is very difficult to measure the actual number of child abuse cases in a community. Data reported here is the number of cases that were investigated and confirmed by the Alameda County Social Services Agency as child abuse. Since many child abuse cases are not reported, this figure may underestimate the actual rate.

The rate of child abuse cases in South Hayward cannot be calculated reliably. However, in South Hayward as of December 1999, 7.3 out of 1,000 children were confirmed as abused or neglected, compared with the County rate of 6 per 1,000.

Rate of Child Abuse/Neglect

Number of abused or neglected children ages 0-17 per 1,000.

Source: Social Services Agency, Alameda County
Hospitalization

Information on hospitalization provides important clues to a population’s health problems. In this section, leading causes of hospitalization are shown for the zip code that covers the South Hayward Community Health Team area. This is followed by sections on asthma, diabetes and injury hospitalizations.

Most of South Hayward lies in zip code 94544. However, this zip code covers an area larger than the Community Health Team area, and so the information on hospitalization includes a larger geographic area.

**What do the hospitalization data tell us?**

- They tell us about those illnesses or injuries that are serious enough to get people admitted to the hospital.
- They tell us the number of hospital discharges. Thus, a person hospitalized twice is counted twice.
- They give us information at the zip code level, so if a zip code covers a large area, we cannot know if the illnesses are evenly dispersed within that zip code or if they are concentrated in certain areas.
- They do not tell us about the prevalence of a given illness in the population since many who have the illness are not hospitalized for it.
**Leading Causes of Hospitalization**

- There was an average of 8,058 hospitalizations per year (1996-1998) in the South Hayward area.

- **Childbirth and complications of pregnancy** was the leading cause of hospitalization. Many such births are completely normal deliveries or deliveries with routine complications. Others involve more serious complications.*

- Heart disease was the second leading cause, followed by respiratory disorders, digestive system disorders, and injuries.

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*Common complications include tubal pregnancy, miscarriage, maternal high blood pressure, early labor, late delivery, breech presentation, problems with placenta or umbilical cord, cesarean or previous cesarean, fetal distress, perineal tearing, forceps or vacuum delivery.*
- **Heart Disease** commonly includes high blood pressure, heart attack, blood clot in the lungs, irregular heart beat, heart failure and other kinds of heart disease, both acute and chronic.

- **Respiratory Disorders** commonly include upper respiratory infections, bronchitis, pneumonia, and asthma.

- **Digestive system disorders** commonly include ulcers, appendicitis, abdominal hernias, gastroenteritis, colitis, chronic liver disease, diseases of the gall bladder and pancreas.

- The most common types of **injuries** were fractures, followed by head injuries, other types of wounds, and poisoning.

- **Mental disorders**, which are seen among the five leading causes of hospitalization for some race/ethnic groups in the next section, commonly include alcohol and drug dependence and associated psychotic states, schizophrenic disorders, other types of psychotic disorders, depression, and adjustment reaction disorders.
The leading causes of hospitalization vary among different racial/ethnic groups and by community. The table below shows the leading causes of hospitalization for each race/ethnic group. The numbers in parentheses reflect the yearly average number of hospitalizations for a given cause.

Leading Causes of Hospitalization by Race/Ethnicity (3-Year Average, 1996-98), Zip Code 94544

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>African American</th>
<th>Asian/ Pacific Islander</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Childbirth/Comp Preg* (504)</td>
<td>Childbirth/Comp Preg* (167)</td>
<td>Childbirth/Comp Preg* (186)</td>
<td>Heart Disease (525)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Digestive system (112)</td>
<td>Respiratory Disorders (73)</td>
<td>Heart Disease (103)</td>
<td>Respiratory Disorders (370)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Respiratory Disorders (107)</td>
<td>Mental Disorders (58)</td>
<td>Respiratory Disorders (74)</td>
<td>Childbirth/Comp Preg* (351)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Injuries (106)</td>
<td>Digestive system (57)</td>
<td>Digestive system (54)</td>
<td>Digestive system (307)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Heart Disease (97)</td>
<td>Injuries (55)</td>
<td>Injuries (42)</td>
<td>Injuries (286)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Ranks for American Indians are not shown due to the small number of hospitalizations. *Includes complications of both childbirth and pregnancy.

✓ Among Latinos, childbirth and complications of pregnancy was the leading cause of hospitalization, followed by digestive system disorders, respiratory disorders, injuries, and heart disease.

✓ Among African Americans, childbirth and complications of pregnancy was the leading cause of hospitalization, followed by respiratory disorders, mental disorders, digestive system disorders, and injuries.

✓ Among Asian/Pacific Islanders, childbirth and complications of pregnancy was the leading cause of hospitalization, followed by heart disease, respiratory disorders, digestive system disorders, and injuries.

✓ Among Whites, heart disease was the leading cause of hospitalization, followed by respiratory disorders, childbirth and complications of pregnancy, digestive system disorders, and injuries. Whites were the only group for whom heart disease was the leading cause of hospitalization.
Hospitalization for Asthma

Asthma is a serious respiratory condition that affects about 10 million people in the United States. It is more common among children than adults. The level of asthma in the population is thought to be increasing. Environmental factors, including both indoor and outdoor air pollution, may have contributed to this increase. Access to health services is important for proper treatment of asthma.

What is an age-adjusted rate?

It is a single, summary number that reflects the rate of hospitalizations across different age groups, but in a way that is comparable to other populations (communities, counties or states) with age groups of different sizes. (See note in section on overall deaths.)

- From 1996 to 1998, asthma hospitalization rates in South Hayward were highest among those in the youngest and oldest age groups. There was an average of 116 asthma hospitalizations per year in the South Hayward area (zip code 94544). Among these, 45 (39%) were children 14 and under.

- The age-adjusted rate of asthma hospitalizations in the 94544 zip code was 277 per 100,000 children age 14 and under. This rate is lower than that for the county as a whole, and it is just above the national Healthy People 2000 objective of 225 per 100,000 children 14 and under.

Source: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
A map of asthma hospitalization rates for all Alameda County zip codes is shown on the next page. These are age-adjusted rates per 100,000 people and are for the total population.

- The age-adjusted rate for all asthma hospitalizations in the 94544 zip code was 169.4 per 100,000 population (based on a 3-year average of 116 hospitalizations per year, all ages).

- This rate is only slightly higher than the Healthy People 2000 national objective of 160 asthma hospitalizations per 100,000 population for all ages (note that this objective is slightly lower than that established for children 14 and under).

- For Alameda County the comparable rate was 175.2, not far above either the community rate or the national objective.

Higher rates of hospitalization for asthma may mean that there is more asthma in the population. It may also mean that those who have asthma do not obtain the medical care they need to manage their asthmatic condition. Without proper health care, asthmatics are more likely to have a severe attack that results in admission to the hospital.
Age-Adjusted Asthma Hospitalization Rates in Alameda County, 1996-1998 (3-Year Average)

Asthma Rates per 100,000 Population
- Blue: >= 320 (2+ times HP2000 Goal)
- Light Blue: 161 to 319 (Over HP2000 Goal)
- White: <= 160 (At or below HP2000 Goal)

Zip Code Boundaries
Community Health Team Areas

Data Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
Healthy People 2000 Goal=160 per 100,000 population
**Hospitalization for Diabetes**

There are two forms of diabetes, Type I (insulin dependent) and Type II (non-insulin dependent). About 90% of diabetes is Type II. It is estimated that about half of the Type II cases are the result of obesity. Diet, exercise, and weight control, therefore, are thought to be the primary prevention strategy in reducing the burden of Type II diabetes.

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**What is an age-specific rate?**

It is the rate of a disease in a single age group. It is the count of hospitalizations in a given age group divided by the population in that age group and expressed in units of 100,000. Age-specific rates are presented when it is important to show which age groups are most affected by an illness.

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**Age-Specific Diabetes Hospitalization Rates**

(1996-98 Three-Year Average)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35 to 54</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 &amp; over</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development

- Rates of hospitalization for diabetes were highest in the oldest age groups.
- There was an average of 86 diabetes hospitalizations per year in the 94544 zip code area of South Hayward. Of these, 62 (72%) were among adults age 35 and older.
- Diabetes hospitalization rates among those 35 and older in South Hayward were similar to the county level rate.
A map of diabetes hospitalization rates for all Alameda County zip codes is shown on the next page. These are age-adjusted rates per 100,000 people and are for the total population.

- The age-adjusted rate for diabetes hospitalization in the 94544 zip code was 126.3 per 100,000 population (based on a 3-year average of 86 hospitalizations per year, all ages).

- For Alameda County the comparable rate was 100.4 per 100,000 population, slightly lower than the South Hayward rate.
Age-Adjusted Diabetes Hospitalization Rates in Alameda County, 1996-1998 (3-Year Average)

Data Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
Hospitalization for Injury

Every year there are about 2.5 million injuries in the United States that require hospitalization. Among young people, males are hospitalized more often than females for injury, while among elderly people, females are hospitalized more often than males. The most common types of injuries are fractures, followed by poisonings, open wounds and head injuries.

An average of 471 injury hospitalizations occurred each year in the 94544 zip code area of South Hayward.

The highest rate of injury hospitalization was among those aged 55 and older, most often from fractures or other unintentional injuries.

The rates of injury hospitalization in the South Hayward area were slightly higher than that in Alameda County. The most notable differences were in the 15-34 and 55-and-over age groups.

In South Hayward, 14% of injury hospitalizations in the 15-34 age group and 10% in the 35-54 age group were due to assault (intentional harm), while in the other age groups 8% or fewer injury hospitalizations were due to assault.

By comparison, in Alameda County, 22% of injury hospitalizations in the 15-34 age group and 15% in the 35-54 age group were due to assault, while in the other age groups 6% or fewer injury hospitalizations were due to assault.
A map of injury hospitalization rates for all Alameda County zip codes is shown on the next page. These are age-adjusted rates per 100,000 people and are for the total population.

- The age-adjusted rate of injury hospitalization was 657.8 per 100,000 in 94544 (based on a three-year average of 471 injury hospitalizations per year).

- For Alameda County the comparable rate was 553.5 per 100,000 population, lower than the community rate.
Age-Adjusted Injury Hospitalization Rates in Alameda County, 1996-1998 (3-Year Average)

Injury Rates per 100,000 Population
- 570 - 1158 (highest 1/3)
- 420 - 569 (middle 1/3)
- 0 - 419 (lowest 1/3)

Data Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
**Overall Deaths**

Information on deaths plays an important role in assessing the health status of a community. Data collected from death certificates can provide information about the frequency and the seriousness of disease or injury as it occurs in a community and can guide prevention efforts. In this section, we examine how many people are dying, who is dying and of what causes, and present the overall age-adjusted death rate and the leading causes of death.

**Age-Adjusted Death Rate:**

An age-adjusted death rate is a measure of the number of deaths in a community that takes into account the age distribution of the population. It is expressed as the number of deaths per 100,000 people. The main purpose for using age-adjusted death rates is to compare the rates from one population to that of another population. For example, one community may have a large population of seniors, while another community may have a lot of young families with children. The community with more seniors is more likely to have a higher number of deaths than the younger community. Therefore, it is difficult to compare these two communities without taking into account the different age make-up of each community. By using this measure, we adjust for the differences in the age make-up of the community so that we can compare across different communities.

- The overall age-adjusted death rate in South Hayward for the years 1996-98 was 495.6 deaths per 100,000 residents per year. This rate was higher than Alameda County’s rate of 431.7 deaths per 100,000.

**Overall Age-Adjusted Death Rate**

South Hayward and Alameda County 1996-98 (3-year Average)

![Bar chart showing the age-adjusted death rate for South Hayward and Alameda County](chart.png)

*Source: Alameda County Public Health Department Vital Statistics*

*Adjusted to 1940 US standard population*
In South Hayward, there were 774 deaths between 1996-1998, an average of 258 deaths per year.

Among those who died, 55% were males and 45% were females.

Seventeen percent of all deaths were among those aged 45 to 64.

Seventy-two percent of those who died were 65 years and older.

Sixty-seven percent of those who died were Whites, 13% were Latinos, 12% were Asian/Pacific Islanders, 7% were African Americans, and 1% were American Indians.

**Overall Deaths by Race/Ethnicity**

**South Hayward, 1996-98**

(Average Annual Deaths=258)

- **White** 67%
- **African American** 7%
- **Latino** 13%
- **Asian/Pacific Islander** 12%
- **American Indian** 1%

*Source: Alameda County Public Health Department Vital Statistics*
**Leading Causes of Death**

The five leading causes of death in South Hayward were the same as those of Alameda County as a whole.

- The number one cause of death in South Hayward during 1996-98 was heart disease, which accounted for 29% of all deaths.
- The second leading cause of death was cancer, which made up 22% of all deaths, followed by stroke, which made up 7% of all deaths.
- The three leading causes of death accounted for 59% of all deaths in South Hayward during 1996-98.
- Influenza and pneumonia ranked fourth and chronic obstructive lung disease ranked fifth.

### Leading Causes of Death in South Hayward, 1996-98

(Total 3-year Deaths=774)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percent of Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza and Pneumonia</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Alameda County Public Health Department Vital Statistics

**Leading Causes of Death by Age**

- Among 45 to 64 year olds, cancer and heart disease were the two leading causes of death and accounted for 58% of all deaths in this age group.
- For seniors aged 65 and older, heart disease was the number one cause of death and cancer was the second. These two causes accounted for 56% of all deaths in this age group.
Leading Causes of Death by Sex

- For both sexes, the five leading causes of death were heart disease, cancer, stroke, influenza and pneumonia, and chronic obstructive lung disease, the same as in the overall group.

Leading Causes of Death by Race and Ethnicity

- Heart disease and cancer were the two leading causes of death for all racial and ethnic groups in South Hayward.

- For Whites, chronic obstructive lung disease ranked third, stroke ranked fourth, and influenza and pneumonia ranked fifth.

- For Latinos, influenza and pneumonia ranked third, unintentional injuries (except motor vehicle accidents) ranked fourth, and stroke and diabetes ranked fifth in leading causes of death.

- For Asian/Pacific Islanders, stroke was the third leading cause of death.

Leading Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity in South Hayward, 1996-98

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>African American</th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>Asian/Pacific Islander</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Heart Disease (168)</td>
<td>Heart Disease (10)</td>
<td>Heart Disease (21)</td>
<td>Heart Disease (29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cancer (125)</td>
<td>Cancer (9)</td>
<td>Cancer (20)</td>
<td>Cancer (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (30)</td>
<td>Stroke (5)</td>
<td>Influenza and Pneumonia (8)</td>
<td>Stroke (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Stroke (29)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Unintentional Injuries except Motor Vehicle Accidents (7)</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Influenza and Pneumonia (28)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Stroke (6)</td>
<td>Diabetes (6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Ranks for American Indians are not shown due to the small number of deaths.
The numbers in ( ) are 3-year total number of deaths.
* Fewer than 5 cases during the 3-year period

Source: Alameda County Public Health Department Vital Statistics
Education

School Profiles

Schools are core institutions in the neighborhood. The table that follows contains information on schools in the Hayward Unified School District. The information is provided by the California Department of Education and is based on enrollment for the 1999-2000 school year. Terms used in the school profile tables are defined in the box below. Each school in the district is listed in alphabetical order by name.

Grade Span is the range of grade levels attending a given school. ‘UG’ that appears in some cases stands for 'Ungraded.'

Enrollment is the number of students formally enrolled in the school.

English Learners are those students whose primary language is not English and who are not proficient in a range of English language skills.

Four-Year Drop-out Rate is an estimate of the percent of students who would drop out in a four year period based on the single year dropout rate of 9th through 12th graders. The information is only presented for schools that have grades 9-12 attending. All other schools have ‘***’ in the column.

Pupil/Teacher Ratio is the school enrollment divided by the number of full-time teachers.

Average Class Size is the school enrollment divided by the number of classes.

Free or Reduced Price Meals. This is the number of eligible economically disadvantaged students who are signed up for the program.

CalWORKs is the number of students participating in the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids welfare reform program.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Grade Span</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
<th>English Learners</th>
<th>4-Year Dropout Rate</th>
<th>Pupil/Teacher Ratio</th>
<th>Avg. Class Size</th>
<th>Free or Reduced Price Meals</th>
<th>CalWORKs (formerly AFDC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOWMAN ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>241 (44.5 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>335 (58.9%)</td>
<td>77 (13.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRENKWITZ HIGH (CONT.)</td>
<td>9 to 12</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>31 (17.4 %)</td>
<td>58.8 %</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>63 (32.8%)</td>
<td>18 (9.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRET HARTE MIDDLE</td>
<td>7 to 8</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>61 (8.6 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>197 (26.2%)</td>
<td>56 (7.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURBANK ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>410 (66.5 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>479 (64.9%)</td>
<td>82 (11.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAVEZ (CESAR) MIDDLE</td>
<td>7 to 8</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>239 (30.9 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>391 (49.5%)</td>
<td>96 (12.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHERRYLAND ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>277 (34.9 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>523 (62.7%)</td>
<td>214 (25.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAST AVENUE ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>18 (4.4 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>72 (16.9%)</td>
<td>12 (2.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDEN GARDENS ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>110 (17.7 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>211 (32.9%)</td>
<td>71 (11.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELDRIDGE ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>113 (26.3 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>214 (49.7%)</td>
<td>36 (8.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAIRVIEW ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>39 (9.1 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>143 (32.1%)</td>
<td>63 (14.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLASSBROOK ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 3</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>384 (66.4 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>460 (78.8%)</td>
<td>103 (17.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARDER ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>208 (28.0 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>425 (54.4%)</td>
<td>89 (11.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYWARD HIGH</td>
<td>9 to 12</td>
<td>1,910</td>
<td>275 (14.4 %)</td>
<td>2.3 %</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>493 (24.9%)</td>
<td>224 (11.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYWARD PROJECT ELEM</td>
<td>3 to 6</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>12 (7.3 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>90 (49.5%)</td>
<td>10 (5.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYWARD UNIFIED ALTERNATIVE ED</td>
<td>K to 12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 (0.0 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGHLAND ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>64 (13.7 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>113 (22.7%)</td>
<td>49 (9.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KING (MARTIN LUTHER JR) MIDDLE</td>
<td>7 to 8</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>233 (34.5 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>340 (49.7%)</td>
<td>96 (14.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONGWOOD ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>358 (47.5 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>491 (61.8%)</td>
<td>139 (17.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LORIN A. EDEN ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>160 (28.7 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>252 (42.6%)</td>
<td>80 (13.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARKHAM ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>109 (18.4 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>305 (49.0%)</td>
<td>115 (18.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>Grade Span</td>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>English Learners</td>
<td>4-Year Dropout Rate</td>
<td>Pupil/Teacher Ratio</td>
<td>Avg. Class Size</td>
<td>Free or Reduced Price Meals</td>
<td>CalWORKs (formerly AFDC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT. EDEN HIGH</td>
<td>9 to 12</td>
<td>2,222</td>
<td>423 (19.0 %)</td>
<td>4.0 %</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>664 (28.5%)</td>
<td>184 (7.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUIR (JOHN) ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>331 (47.8 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>458 (63.1%)</td>
<td>76 (10.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHOA (ANTHONY W.) MIDDLE</td>
<td>7 to 8</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>132 (21.5 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>252 (38.4%)</td>
<td>76 (11.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PALMA CEIA ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>169 (25.6 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>342 (48.0%)</td>
<td>78 (11.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>265 (39.6 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>333 (49.6%)</td>
<td>58 (8.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUUS ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>394 (47.1 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>348 (41.3%)</td>
<td>199 (23.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHAFTER PARK ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>185 (31.7 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>270 (43.4%)</td>
<td>69 (11.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEPHERD ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 3</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>306 (56.7 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>418 (75.9%)</td>
<td>95 (17.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHGATE ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>129 (19.0 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>241 (33.6%)</td>
<td>59 (8.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STROBRIDGE ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>69 (12.8 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>219 (38.3%)</td>
<td>82 (14.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNSET HIGH</td>
<td>9 to 12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 (0.0 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNYSON HIGH</td>
<td>9 to 12</td>
<td>1,873</td>
<td>551 (29.4 %)</td>
<td>16.9 %</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>807 (40.9%)</td>
<td>248 (12.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREEVIEW ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>K to 6</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>150 (26.3 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>192 (33.0%)</td>
<td>62 (10.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYRRELL ELEMENTARY</td>
<td>4 to 6</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>334 (55.5 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>508 (81.7%)</td>
<td>130 (20.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINTON MIDDLE</td>
<td>7 to 8</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>239 (37.1 %)</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>365 (53.4%)</td>
<td>107 (15.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District Total:</strong></td>
<td>K to 12</td>
<td>23,773</td>
<td>7,019 (29.5 %)</td>
<td>9.0 %</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>11,014 (44.4%)</td>
<td>3,153 (12.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>217,080</td>
<td>44,437 (20.5 %)</td>
<td>9.3 %</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>71,328 (32.6%)</td>
<td>28,075 (12.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Totals:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,951,612</td>
<td>1,480,527 (24.9%)</td>
<td>11.1 %</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>2,809,186 (47.3%)</td>
<td>850,379 (14.3%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit (http://www.cde.ca.gov)
Government

There are many levels of government, including city, county, state, and national. Below is a partial listing of elected officials that represent South Hayward. For additional information about the officials and how to contact them, please see the following pages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Districts</th>
<th>Elected Official</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hayward City Council At large</td>
<td>Roberta Cooper, Mayor Kevin Dowling Olden Hensen Joseph Hilson Matt Jimenez Doris Rodriguez Bill Ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda County Board of Supervisors County Supervisorial District 2</td>
<td>Gaile Steele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State Assembly State Assembly District 18</td>
<td>Ellen Corbett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State Senate State Senate District 10</td>
<td>Liz Figueroa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Congress U.S. Congress District 13</td>
<td>Pete Stark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Senate</td>
<td>Barbara Boxer Dianne Feinstein</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Mayor and six Councilmembers represent the residents of Hayward, review public policy, and adopt policies responsive to the community. The City Council meets the first four Tuesdays of each month at 8:00 p.m. in Council Chambers, 2nd Floor of 777 B Street, Hayward, CA 94541. The public is invited to attend Council meetings.

We have made it simple to contact your City Council. You can either call the numbers below, use the email address links below, or use our Contact City Council online form.

Robert Cooper, Mayor
510/583-4340 (city)
Email: RobertaC@ci.hayward.ca.us
Term Expires 2002

Kevin Dowling
510/583-4356 (city)
Email: kidowling@aol.com
Term Expires 2002

Olden Henson
510/583-4353 (city)
Email: OldenH@ci.hayward.ca.us
Term Expires 2004

Joseph Hilson, Mayor Pro Tem
510/583-4355 (city)
Email: Jhilson@infolane.com
Term Expires 2004
Matt Jimenez
510/583-4352 (city)
Email: MattJ@ci.hayward.ca.us
Term Expires 2002

Doris Rodriquez
510/583-4358 (city)
Email: DorisR@ci.hayward.ca.us
Term Expires 2004

Bill Ward
510/583-4357 (city)
Email: haywardbw@aol.com
Term Expires 2004
Alameda County is governed by a five-member Board of Supervisors, each of whom is elected on a nonpartisan basis from a separate district where he/she lives. Within the broad limits established by the State Constitution, State General Law, and the Alameda County Charter, the Board exercises both the legislative and the executive functions of government. The Board of Supervisors is also the governing body for a number of "special districts" within Alameda County.
To make the supervisorial districts equal in population, the boundaries are adjusted every ten years through the process called "redistricting." That process is underway (click here for more information). Terms of office for the Supervisors are four years. Alternate elections are held every two years for three supervisors and then for two supervisors. The salary of the Board members is fixed by the Board itself. A President of the Board, chosen from the membership of the Board every two years, presides at all meetings of the Board and appoints committees to handle work involving the major programs of the County.

- As defined by the Alameda County Charter, the duties of the Board of Supervisors are as follow
- Appoint most County officers and employees, except elected officials
- Provide for the compensation of all County officials and employees
- Create officers, boards, and commissions as needed, appointing the members and fixing the terms of office
- Award all contracts for public works
- Adopt an annual budget
- Provide, publish, and enforce a complete code of rules prescribing the duties and the systems of office and management, accounts, and reports for each County department
- Have an annual audit made of all County accounts, books, and records
- Supervise the operations of departments and exercise executive and administrative authority throughout County government
- Serve as appellate body for employee grievances, planning and zoning

The Board of Supervisors meets at 8:30 a.m. for closed sessions and at 9:30 a.m. for regular calendar on Tuesday mornings at the County Administration Building, 1221 Oak Street, Oakland, in the 5th Floor Board Chambers. All meetings are open to the public, and residents are encouraged to attend. Click here for specific agenda information, or contact the Clerk, Board of Supervisors, at (510) 272-6347.

**Sister Site**

Alameda County has a sister county in Taiwan! Learn more about Taoyuan, our Sister County.
**About Gail Steele**

Alameda County Supervisor, District 2
Vice President of the Board

- Alameda County Supervisor, Second District, first elected June 1992
- President of the Board of Supervisors, January, 1995 - December 1996
- Hayward City Councilmember, 1974 - 1982

**ALAMEDA COUNTY POSITIONS**

- Board Committees: Social Services (Chair), Unincorporated Areas (Chair)
- Alameda County Mental Health Advisory Board, 1973-80, 1990-present; Chair 1979-80, Children's Advocacy Committee Chair 1990-present
- Alameda Alliance for Health board member, Chair
- Alameda County Memorial Grove and Flag Committee Chair
- ICPC (Interagency Children's Policy Council) member
- ABAG (Associated Bay Area Governments) Executive Committee alternate
- ACTA (Alameda County Transportation Authority) member
- CMA (Congestion Management Agency) member
- EBRPD (East Bay Regional Parks District) Liaison Committee member
- LAFCO (Local Agency Formation Commission) Vice-Chair
- JPA (Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum/Arena Joint Powers Authority) member

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS

- Hayward Volunteer Recognition Dinner Committee
- Project Legacy Library expansion project
- St. Rose Foundation Board of Directors

AWARDS

- Board Leadership Award, Western Region, Child Welfare League of America, 1998
- Civic Contribution Award, Oakland League of Women Voters, 1997
- Outstanding Elected Official, California Association of Library Trustees and Commissioners, 1993
- Legislator of the Year, Alameda County Democratic Party, 1993
- Salute to Women, for individual achievement, YWCA Oakland, 1993
- Humane Society Award, Hayward, Hayward Friends of Animals Humane Society, 1993
- John George Community Service Award, Alameda County Mental Health Contractors' Association, 1991
- Mayor's Award, City of Hayward, 1987
- James Mann Award, Lincoln Children's Center 1986
- Outstanding Achievement Award, California Association of Mental Health, 1978

EMPLOYMENT

- Eden Youth Center, Hayward: founder 1977 and Executive Director 1979-92

EDUCATION

- Master of Public Administration, University of San Francisco, 1989
- Bachelor of Arts, Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, 1959
Assemblywoman
Ellen M. Corbett
18th Assembly District

[Email] Biography

District Address
317 Juana Avenue
San Leandro, CA 94577-4871
Phone: (510) 614-0180
Fax: (510) 614-2038

Capitol Address
P.O. Box 942849
Room 4126
Sacramento, CA 94249-0001
Phone: (916) 319-2018

Committees
- Committee on Revenue and Taxation
- Committee on Appropriations
  - Committee on Judiciary
  - Select Committee on Earthquake Safety and Preparedness
- Committee on Revenue and Taxation Committee X1
  - Select Committee on California - Mexico Affairs
  - Select Committee on Aerospace Industry
  - Select Committee on Biotechnology

Corbett’s work fighting crime, creating a model Disaster Preparedness Plan, building a partnership with local schools, revitalizing downtown, and on other economic development projects has earned her national recognition. Ellen was elected by her fellow mayors from across the United States to serve on the Advisory Board for the U.S. Conference of Mayors. She was also chosen to be a member of the National League of Cities’ Public Safety and Crime Prevention Steering Committee.

Prior to being elected to office, Ellen was active in a variety of community organizations, including: City Library Commissioner, Fundraiser and Board Member of San Leandro...
Committee on Business and Professions
Select Committee on Privacy
Select Committee on Gun Violence
Select Committee on the Highway Patrol

Ellen Corbett is no stranger to the Capitol. Having interned for former Assemblymen Bill Lockyer and Johan Klehs during college, having staffed former Assemblyman Elihu Harris and having worked her way through law school as a State Capitol Tour Guide, she knows her way around “The Process” and “The Building.”

Corbett attended CSU Hayward and received her B.S. in political science from U.C. Davis and earned her law degree from McGeorge School of Law. Ellen lives in San Leandro with her six-year-old son, Ryan, and is a successful attorney with a downtown San Leandro practice.
Thank you for visiting my web page. The World Wide Web is the best way for you to get direct, rather than just indirect, information about what we are doing here in Sacramento. I intend to make my web pages both accessible and useful.

On these pages, you will find

- Information on all of my bills, including bill text, status, analysis and votes.
- Press releases from my Senate office
- Fact sheets that explain what my bills are intended to do
- Information about my committee assignments
- Links to other resources available from federal, state and local government.

If you have any thoughts or comments, you can also find a link here to e-mail my office. Your input can help me, as well as the rest of the Legislature, to do a better job in representing you. And that's what we're here for.

**SB 1607 (Consumer credit reporting agencies) -- How to access your credit score**

**Telemarketing: Stopping the Home Invasion**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill Number</th>
<th>Fact Sheet Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SB 343</td>
<td>Developmental Disabilities - Admissions to Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 547</td>
<td>Fact Sheet for SB 547 - Tax Credit for Transit Passes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 552</td>
<td>Juror Confidentiality: Sexually Violent Predators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 557</td>
<td>Ban of eGovernment Fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 578</td>
<td>Flechette Darts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 628</td>
<td>Product Warranties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 678</td>
<td>Worker's Compensation: Individually Identifiable Information</td>
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<td>SB 679</td>
<td>Charitable Solicitations</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 680</td>
<td>Fact Sheet for SB 680 - Quality of Care Public Reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 681</td>
<td>Health Insurance for Child Care Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 722</td>
<td>Private Security Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 723</td>
<td>Cemetery Industry Reforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 769</td>
<td>Guard and Attack Dogs</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 770</td>
<td>Trained Help for Administering Prescription Medications in California Schools</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 771</td>
<td>Unsolicited Telephone Sales Calls</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 852</td>
<td>Court Reporters Board: Reform Measure</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 88XX</td>
<td>Fact Sheet for SB 88XX</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 895</td>
<td>Child Care and Development Facilities Direct Loan Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 89XX</td>
<td>Fact Sheet for SB 89XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 91</td>
<td>Auto Dealer Obligations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 93</td>
<td>ERAF Exemption for Recreation and Park Districts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fact Sheet for SB 993 -
Early Care and Education Act

CAPITOL OFFICE
State Capitol, Room 2057
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-6671
Fax (916) 327-2433

DISTRICT OFFICE
43271 Mission Blvd.
Fremont, CA 94539
(510) 413-5960
Fax (510) 413-5965
Contacting the Offices

Washington, D.C. Office
239 Cannon House Office Bldg.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5065
(202) 226-3805 fax

Fremont, CA Office
39300 Civic Center Drive
Suite 220
Fremont, CA 94538
(510) 494-1388
(510) 494-5852 fax

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Senator Boxer wants to hear from you.

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◆ Click here to send an e-mail to Senator Boxer. Please note that because of the high volume of e-mails she receives, it may take up to three weeks to receive a response.

CONSTITUENT SURVEY

COMING SOON

E-MAIL LIST

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▲ top of page
Contact Senator Feinstein

Phone or Fax - If you wish to phone or fax the Washington, D.C. office:

Phone: (202) 224-3841
Fax: (202) 228-3954
TTY/TDD: (202) 224-2501

Write a letter - You can send an email using my New e-mail web form or send postal mail to:

Senator Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

All electronic mail sent is tallied and your opinions are noted and appreciated. If you wish a response to your email, please include your California postal mailing address in the text of your message. Due to the volume of email we receive, we are only able to respond to messages that contain a California postal address. Please ensure that your email is in plain text format and does not include any attachments.

California offices - Contact one of my offices in California.

Requests for Casework assistance - If you are writing because you are having difficulty with a government agency and wish to request help, please send a letter including your name, address, phone number, Social Security number, and information about your problem and a Privacy Release form to:

Senator Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
One Post Street, Suite 2450
San Francisco, CA 94104
Email issue briefs - Subscribe to one of my issue email briefs.

Tour information and ticket requests - To request Washington tour information or tickets, call (202) 224-3841 or send an email. Please include the dates you will be in Washington and your postal address. Also, please indicate in the subject of your email that you are requesting tour information. Please note that tours should be booked at least six months in advance to guarantee availability.

U.S. Flags - Purchase a flag flown over the U.S. Capitol.

Internships - Information on internships in my Washington, DC or California offices.
Community Information Books 2001 References


United States Census Bureau, Department of Commerce (http://www.census.gov; http://factfinder.census.gov).


County Health Status Report 2000. Alameda County Public Health Department Community Assessment, Planning and Education Unit. July, 2000 (http://www.co.alameda.ca.us/publichealth)