Youth and Family Well-Being Spotlight

STANISLAUS COUNTY • CALIFORNIA • 2020

Focus on Prevention is a county-wide initiative that aims to improve the quality of life of all Stanislaus County residents and families through coordinated prevention efforts that work across multiple sectors to promote health and well-being. These sectors include government; business; health; non-profit; philanthropy; education; faith; neighborhood; media; and arts, entertainment, and sports.

If positive community outcomes in Stanislaus County are the goals—less crime, higher educational attainment, more jobs, and healthier lives—then all community sectors must come together and align intentions and objectives around shared goals. This type of alignment comes from authentic relationships, mutual trust, continuous communication, a willingness to be held accountable to measurable progress, and a commitment to ongoing learning about what works for the County and its residents.

FOCUS ON PREVENTION
IN STANISLAUS COUNTY

Currently, Focus on Prevention is driven by four strategic results to improve the lives of families and communities in Stanislaus County

Families are healthy—physically, mentally, emotionally, and spiritually

Families are supported by strong and safe neighborhoods and communities

Children and young people are getting a first-rate education—from cradle to career

Families are participating in and supported by a healthy economy

About this Snapshot

To assess the health and well-being of children and families, Focus on Prevention partnered with Applied Survey Research (ASR) to obtain primary data through direct community input. In 2019, 400 surveys were completed with Stanislaus County residents to gauge the relative priority of various health needs. ASR obtained secondary data from a variety of sources (see Works Cited for a complete list).

In this report, a telephone icon indicates a telephone survey question.

CONTENTS

HEALTH

Regular physical activity can improve health and quality of life regardless of age or the presence of a chronic disease or disability. In 2019, 89% of Stanislaus County survey respondents expressed satisfaction with their physical health, despite 72% of respondents' Body Mass Index (BMI) indicating that they were overweight or obese.

Routine health checkups are an important indicator of overall health and well-being. In 2019, 82% of overall survey respondents indicated their children had visited a health care provider within the past year. Hispanic or Latino survey respondents (73%) were less likely than White survey respondents (86%) to report that their children had visited a health care provider within the past year.

Mental health plays a major role in people's ability to maintain good physical health. When asked about their mental health, 21% of overall Stanislaus County survey respondents reported their mental health was not good during the past month. Female survey respondents were more likely than male respondents to report poor mental health – 29% and 13%, respectively.

STRONG & SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS

Community concerns can empower advocacy to create change around public health and safety issues. In 2019, survey respondents in Stanislaus County were most concerned about the following issues: jobs that pay enough to support a family (85%), housing costs (83%), and stress (78%).

Crime contributes to poor physical and mental health for victims, perpetrators, and community members. The total crime rate for Stanislaus County was 33.6 per 1,000 residents in 2018, down from 36.7 per 1,000 residents in 2017. Communities can increase safety by reducing and preventing injury and violence, as well as building strong, cohesive, vibrant, and participatory neighborhoods. When asked about what social activities they had participated in during the past 3 months, the most common response was "spent time socializing with people outside of my home," reported by 83% of survey respondents. This was followed by 64% who reported attending meetings/events related to their child's school, 51% who reported participating in faith/spirituality-based events, and 38% who said they volunteered with a local group/organization.

FIRST RATE EDUCATION

High school graduation and college readiness are important measures of how well a region or community prepares its young people for future success and well-being. The high school graduation rate in Stanislaus County has decreased from 88% during the 2016-17 school years to 87% in 2017-2018, but has consistently been higher than the state overall. The number of high school graduates remained relatively constant at 30.1% to 31% from 2017 to 2018.

Higher education is an important driver of economic and intergenerational mobility and socioeconomic advancement in our society. The percentage of Stanislaus County residents with a bachelor's degree or higher remained relatively constant at 17.5% to 16.6% from 2017 to 2018.

HEALTHY ECONOMY

Employment status is one factor affecting the ability of an individual to live healthfully and contribute to the community as a whole. Eighty-five percent of Stanislaus County children aged 0 to 5 had secure parental employment in 2018, down slightly from 90% in 2017.

Homeownership can offer financial security and stability and is an important step towards gaining and maintaining wealth. Additionally, homeownership helps to insulate owners from cost vitality and inventory shortages in the rental markets. Hispanic or Latino survey respondents in Stanislaus County reported owning their own homes at lower rates than White respondents, 42% and 70% respectively.

DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE DISTRIBUTION[1]

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Under 5 Years	7.2%	7.2%	7.3%	7.2%	7.0%
5-19 Years	23.0%	22.7%	22.5%	22.6%	22.7%
20-34 Years	21.2%	21.2%	21.4%	21.5%	21.1%
35-64 Years	36.5%	36.4%	36.0%	35.8%	36.0%
65 Years and Above	12.1%	12.4%	12.8%	12.9%	13.2%
Stanislaus County	**531,997**	**538,388**	**541,560**	**547,899**	**549,815**

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

RACE/ETHNICITY DISTRIBUTION[2]

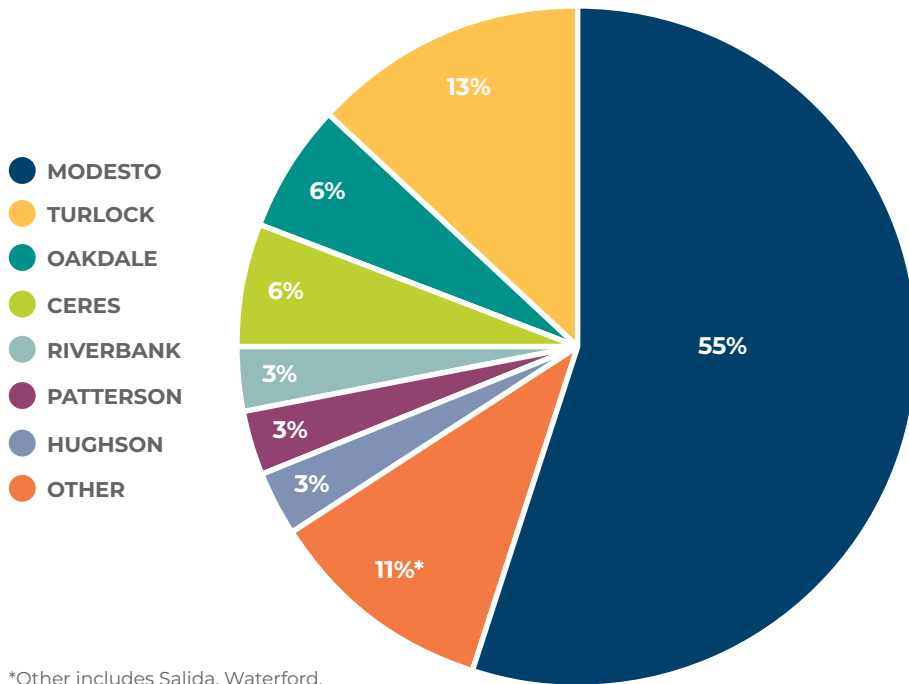|	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Asian alone	5.4%	5.6%	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%
Black or African American alone	2.3%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%	2.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	44.1%	44.8%	45.6%	46.3%	47.0%
White alone	44.1%	43.4%	42.6%	41.9%	41.0%
Multi-Race (two or more races)	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%
Other	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	1.5%
Stanislaus County	**531,997**	**538,388**	**541,560**	**547,899**	**549,815**

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Going forward in the report, the racial category **"Other"** in the telephone survey questions includes Black or African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Multi-Ethnic/Multi-racial. See the methodology section for more detailed information.

SEX DISTRIBUTION[3]

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	50.5%	50.4%	50.8%	50.3%	50.5%
Male	49.5%	49.6%	49.2%	49.7%	49.5%
Stanislaus County	531,997	538,388	541,560	547,899	549,815

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION[4]

- MODESTO
- TURLOCK
- OAKDALE
- CERES
- RIVERBANK
- PATTERSON
- HUGHSON
- OTHER

55%
13%
6%
6%
3%
3%
3%
11%*

*Other includes Salida, Waterford, Newman, Empire, Denair, Keyes, Airport Neighborhood, Westley, East Oakdale, Crows Landing, Del Rio, and Riverdale Park.
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

55% of survey respondents live closest to the city of Modesto.

HOUSEHOLDS^ BY TYPE[5]

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Non-Family Households	**26.3%**	**26.6%**	**24.2%**	**25.0%**	**26.8%**
Family Households	**73.7%**	**73.4%**	**75.8%**	**75.0%**	**73.2%**
Married-Couple Family	52.7%	49.7%	53.8%	54.3%	50.5%
Female Householder Family (No Husband Present)	15.0%	15.4%	14.7%	14.5%	15.6%
Male Householder Family (No Wife Present)	5.9%	8.3%	7.4%	6.3%	7.1%
Total Households	**169,038**	**171,960**	**172,881**	**173,573**	**175,171**
Percentage with Persons Under 18 Years	41.7%	40.7%	43.4%	40.8%	37.9%
Percentage with Persons 65 Years and Older	26.8%	27.2%	28.0%	29.7%	38.1%*
Total Population in Households	**526,610**	**533,045**	**536,258**	**542,711**	**544,747**
Average Household Size	3.12	3.10	3.10	3.13	3.11
Average Family Size	3.62	3.58	3.55	3.65	3.65

^ Households refer to an occupied housing unit, while a householder refers to a person in whose name the housing unit is rented or owned. This person must be at least 15 years old. A family household refers to a household in which there is at least 1 person present who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.
* 2018 data collected reflects "Households with one or more people 60 years and over".
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Families are healthy – physically, mentally, emotionally and spiritually
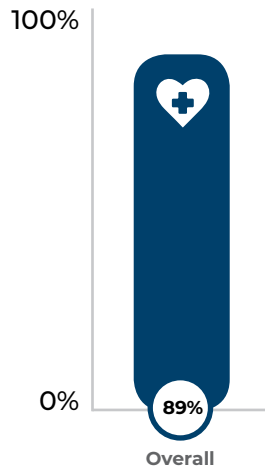
HEALTH

Addressing the physical and mental health care needs of youth and families is paramount to ensuring their overall development and well-being.[1] Poor childhood health affects school attendance and performance and increases the likelihood of chronic health problems as adults.[2] Children and youth exposed to maltreatment and trauma are more likely to suffer life-long emotional and behavioral health concerns.[3]
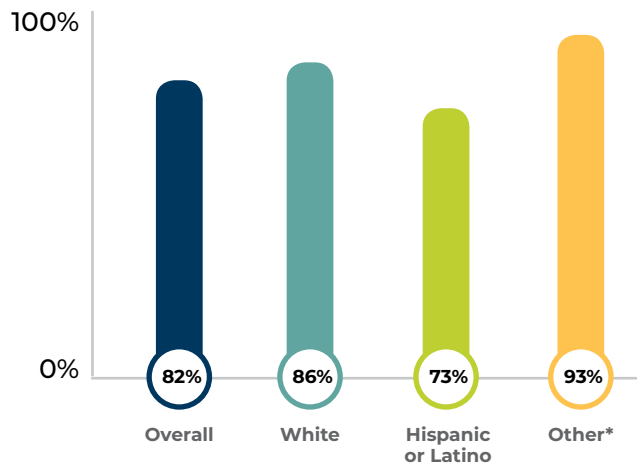
Physical Health

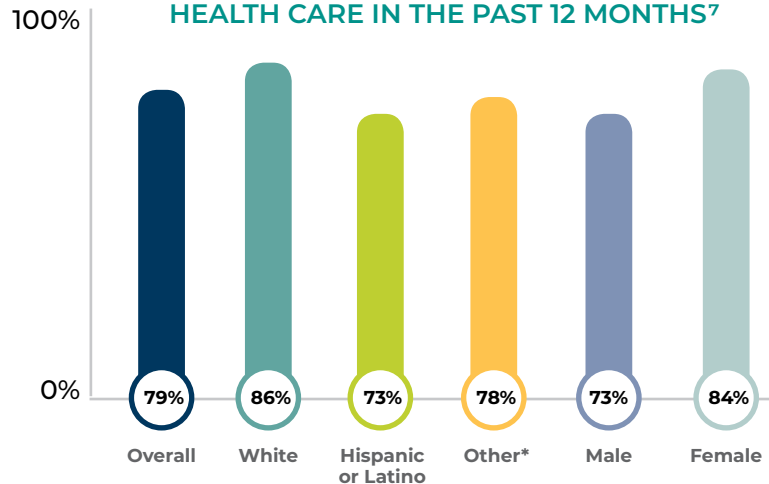**RESPONDENTS SATISFIED WITH PHYSICAL HEALTH[4]**

100%

0%

89%
Overall

RESPONDENTS' CHILDREN HAVE SEEN A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS[5]

100%

0%

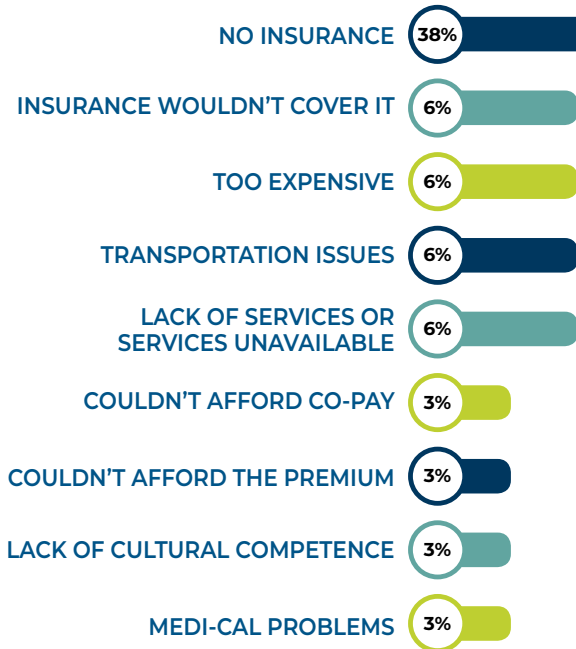| **82%** Overall | **86%** White | **73%** Hispanic or Latino | **93%** Other* |

Poverty, food insecurity, and poor nutrition have serious consequences for the health and well-being of children.[6]

**RESPONDENTS WHO RECEIVED NECESSARY HEALTH CARE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS[7]**

100%

0%

| **79%** Overall | **86%** White | **73%** Hispanic or Latino | **78%** Other* | **73%** Male | **84%** Female |

REASONS RESPONDENTS WERE UNABLE TO RECEIVE THE HEALTH CARE THEY NEEDED[8]

Reason	Percentage
NO INSURANCE	38%
INSURANCE WOULDN'T COVER IT	6%
TOO EXPENSIVE	6%
TRANSPORTATION ISSUES	6%
LACK OF SERVICES OR SERVICES UNAVAILABLE	6%
COULDN'T AFFORD CO-PAY	3%
COULDN'T AFFORD THE PREMIUM	3%
LACK OF CULTURAL COMPETENCE	3%
MEDI-CAL PROBLEMS	3%

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

RACE/ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENTS WITH NO INSURANCE[9]

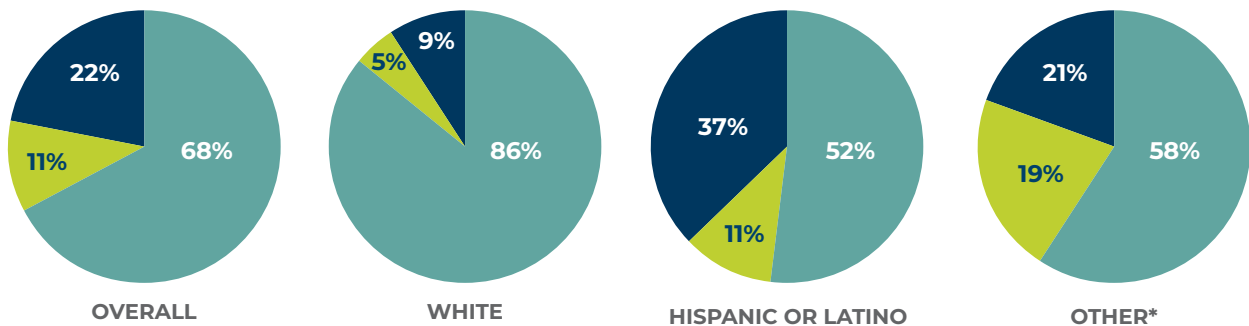|	Overall	White	Hispanic or Latino	Other*
Percentage	38%	23%	64%	17%
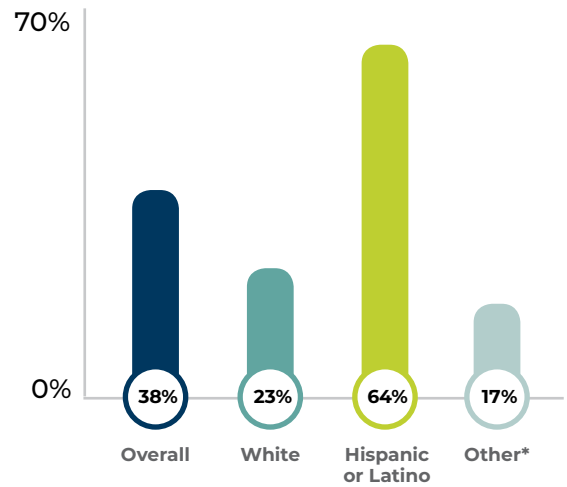
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

38% of survey respondents are not covered by health insurance.

USUAL SOURCE OF CARE[10]

- PRIVATE PRACTICE
- EMERGENCY ROOM AND COMMUNITY CLINICS
- URGENT CARE CLINICS, ALTERNATIVE CARE PRACTICES, AND OUT OF COUNTY

OVERALL
- 68% Private Practice
- 22% Emergency Room and Community Clinics
- 11% Urgent Care Clinics, Alternative Care Practices, and Out of County

WHITE
- 86% Private Practice
- 9% Emergency Room and Community Clinics
- 5% Urgent Care Clinics, Alternative Care Practices, and Out of County

HISPANIC OR LATINO
- 52% Private Practice
- 37% Emergency Room and Community Clinics
- 11% Urgent Care Clinics, Alternative Care Practices, and Out of County

OTHER*
- 58% Private Practice
- 21% Emergency Room and Community Clinics
- 19% Urgent Care Clinics, Alternative Care Practices, and Out of County

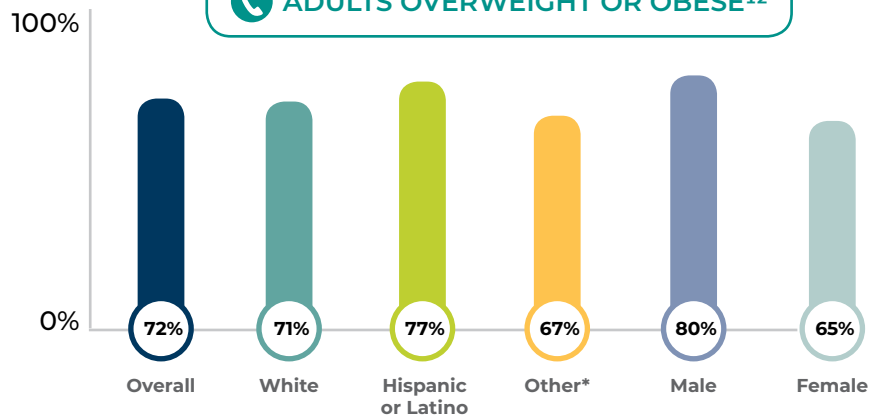Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
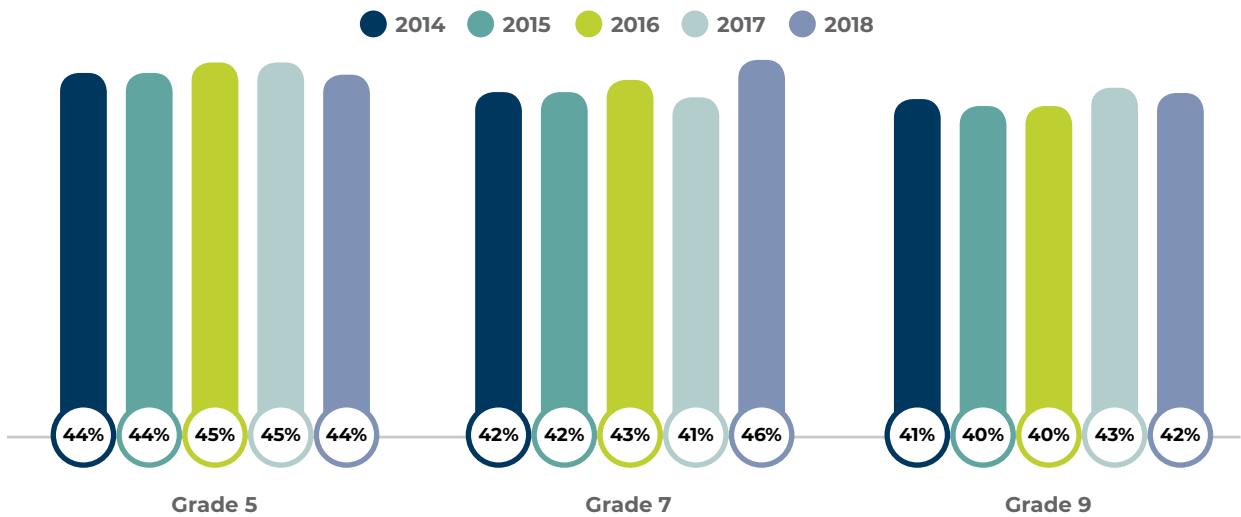
EVER DIAGNOSED WITH ASTHMA[11]

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Latino	12.5%*	12.7%*	11.9%*	13.5%*	17.1%*
White	13.8%*	20.7%	21.5%*	17.1%*	20.5%*
Stanislaus County	12.0%*	19.3%	18.4%	16.5%	18.0%*
California	14.0%	15.2%	14.8%	15.4%	15.7%

* Data statistically unstable.

ADULTS OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE[12]

100%

0%

72%	71%	77%	67%	80%	65%
Overall	White	Hispanic or Latino	Other*	Male	Female

YOUTH OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE[13]

● 2014 ● 2015 ● 2016 ● 2017 ● 2018

Grade 5: 44% 44% 45% 45% 44%

Grade 7: 42% 42% 43% 41% 46%

Grade 9: 41% 40% 40% 43% 42%

89% of respondents expressed satisfaction with their physical health, despite **72%** of respondents BMI indicating that they are overweight or obese.
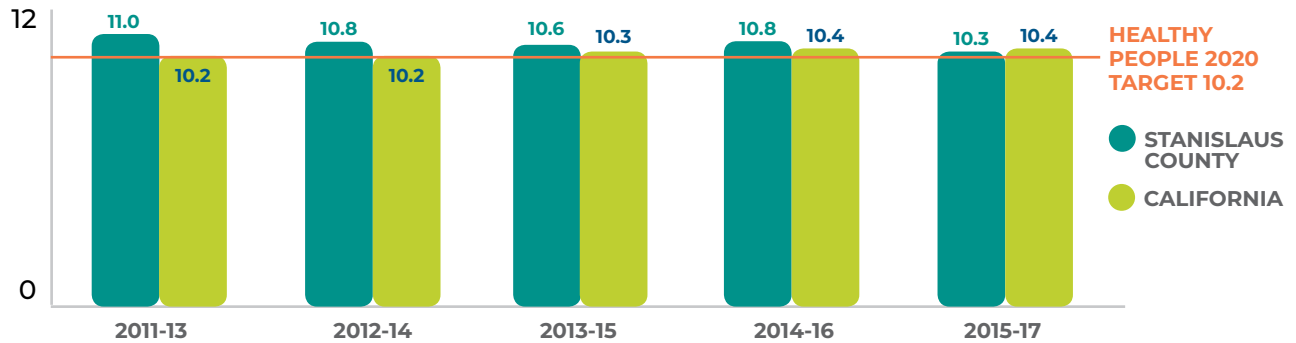
Death Rates

DEATH RATES BY CAUSE

AGE-ADJUSTED^ DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION (THREE-YEAR AVERAGES) BY CAUSE OF DEATH[14]

	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015-17
All Cancers	Healthy People 2020 Target: 161.4				
Stanislaus County	166.7	172.3	174.1	171.5	166.7
California	151.0	146.5	143.8	140.2	137.4
Lung Cancer	Healthy People 2020 Target: 45.5				
Stanislaus County	41.1	29.5	39.5	36.5	37.1
California	33.6	31.7	30.6	28.9	27.5
Breast Cancer (Female)	Healthy People 2020 Target: 20.7				
Stanislaus County	20.3	22.1	21.2	19.9	18.8
California	20.7	20.3	19.8	19.1	18.9
Coronary Heart Disease	Healthy People 2020 Target: 103.4				
Stanislaus County	148.0	146.3	141.7	135.6	131.1
California	103.8	96.6	93.2	89.1	87.4

^ Age-adjusted rate calculations are a summary measure allowing for unbiased comparisons between groups with different age distributions in the population over time, or among diverse populations. Unless noted as age-adjusted, rates shown are age-specific rates which are also used for unbiased evaluation however among groups of the same age or age range. Age-adjusted rates and age-specific rates are not comparable.

DEATH BY SUICIDE[15]

AGE-ADJUSTED^ DEATH RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE

	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015-17
Stanislaus County	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.3
California	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4

HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 TARGET 10.2

● STANISLAUS COUNTY
● CALIFORNIA

^ Age-adjusted rate calculations are a summary measure allowing for unbiased comparisons between groups with different age distributions in the population over time, or among diverse populations. Unless noted as age-adjusted, rates shown are age-specific rates which are also used for unbiased evaluation however among groups of the same age or age range. Age-adjusted rates and age-specific rates are not comparable.

Mental/Behavioral Health & Substance Use

ADOLESCENT HOSPITALIZATION RATE PER 1,000 FOR MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES, AMONG AGES 5-19 YEARS[16]

● STANISLAUS COUNTY
● CALIFORNIA

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Stanislaus County	5.0				4.7
California	4.8				5.0
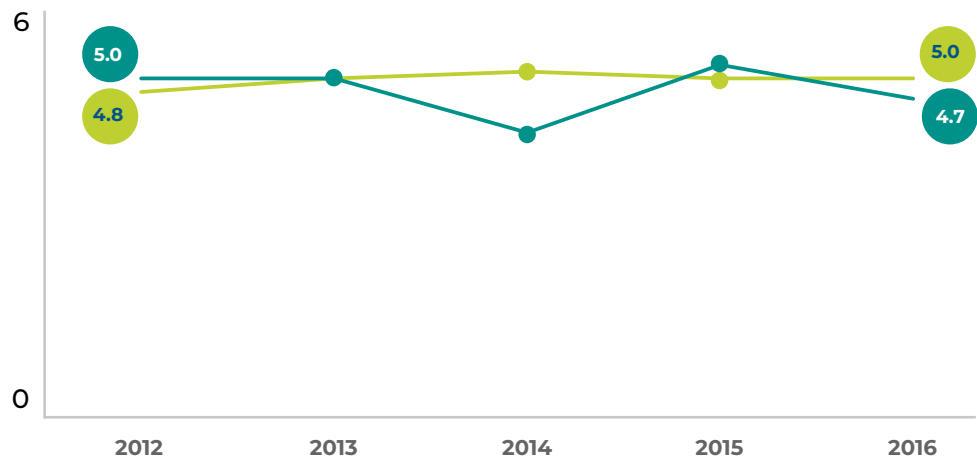
ADOLESCENT HOSPITALIZATION RATE PER 1,000 FOR MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

Age Group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
5-14 years	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.6
15-19 years	10.3	10.2	8.0	9.9	8.8

Mental illness is the #1 reason California kids are hospitalized.[17]

Health

Suicide is the second leading cause of death for youth and young adults ages 10 to 24.[18]
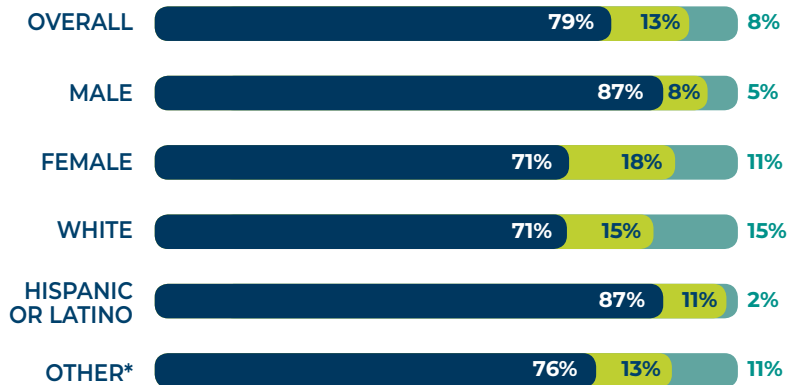
PERCENT OF YOUTH SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING SUICIDE[19]

2014-2015		2015-2017
19%	9th Grade	18%
18%	11th Grade	17%

NUMBER OF DAYS MENTAL HEALTH WAS NOT GOOD DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS[20]

- 0 DAYS
- 1 TO 5 DAYS
- 6 OR MORE DAYS

|	0 Days	1 to 5 Days	6 or More Days
OVERALL	79%	13%	8%
MALE	87%	8%	5%
FEMALE	71%	18%	11%
WHITE	71%	15%	15%
HISPANIC OR LATINO	87%	11%	2%
OTHER*	76%	13%	11%

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Children need access to quality, affordable mental health care and supports that monitor and treat mental illness, help them build positive relationships, assist those who have experienced trauma, and give youth the ability to face typical stressors with resilience.[21]
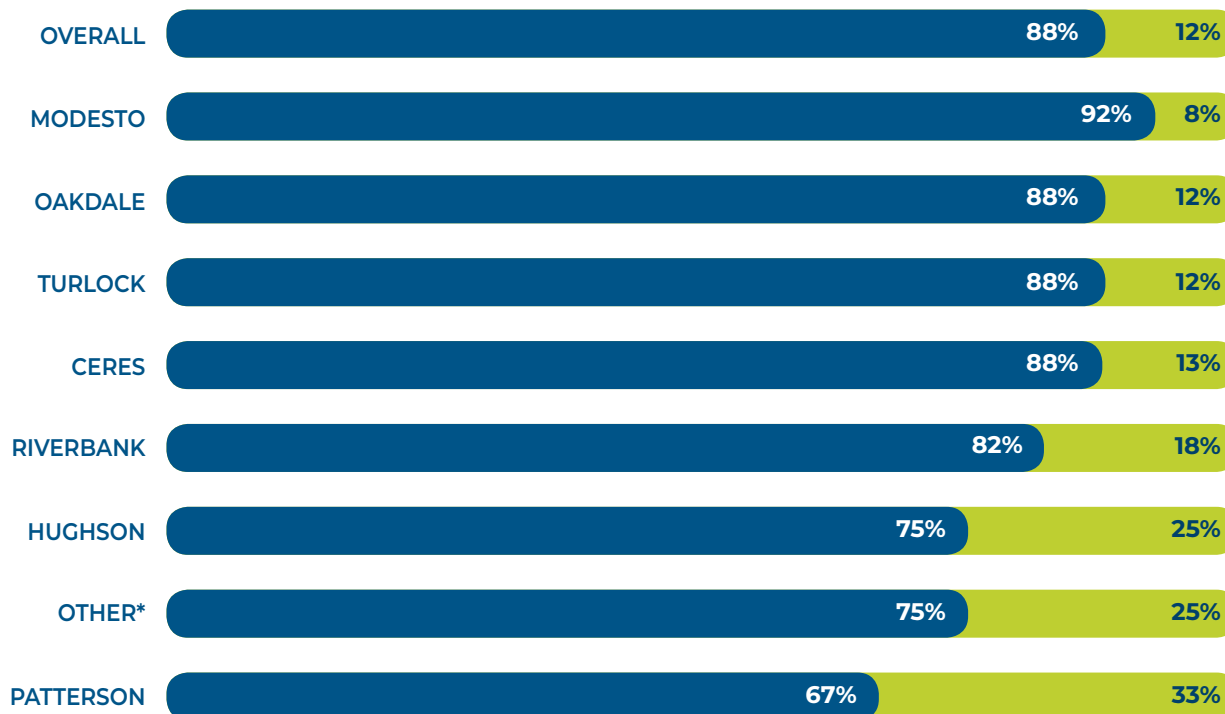
RESPONDENTS WHO NEEDED MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT, COUNSELING OR OTHER HELP, IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND RECEIVED IT[22]

100%

0%

78%

Overall
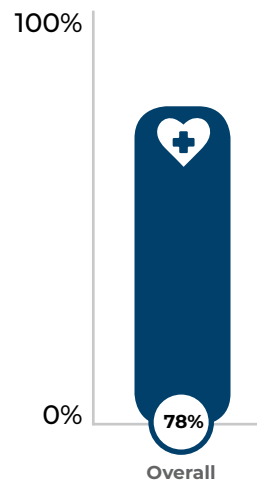
Access to Healthy Food

📞 DISTANCE TRAVELED IN ORDER TO GET HEALTHY FOOD, LIKE FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES[23]

● LESS THAN 5 MILES ● 6 MILES OR MORE

	LESS THAN 5 MILES	6 MILES OR MORE
OVERALL	88%	12%
MODESTO	92%	8%
OAKDALE	88%	12%
TURLOCK	88%	12%
CERES	88%	13%
RIVERBANK	82%	18%
HUGHSON	75%	25%
OTHER*	75%	25%
PATTERSON	67%	33%

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

More than **20%** of California kids are food insecure.[24]

Families support each other through strong and safe neighborhoods and communities

STRONG & SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS

Children and youth in supportive communities and caring families are best positioned for future success.[1] Two-generation approaches recognize that the well-being of children and youth is intrinsically connected to the well-being of their parents and caregivers. Recognizing and addressing these needs in tandem offers a stronger chance to break the cycle of poverty.[2]
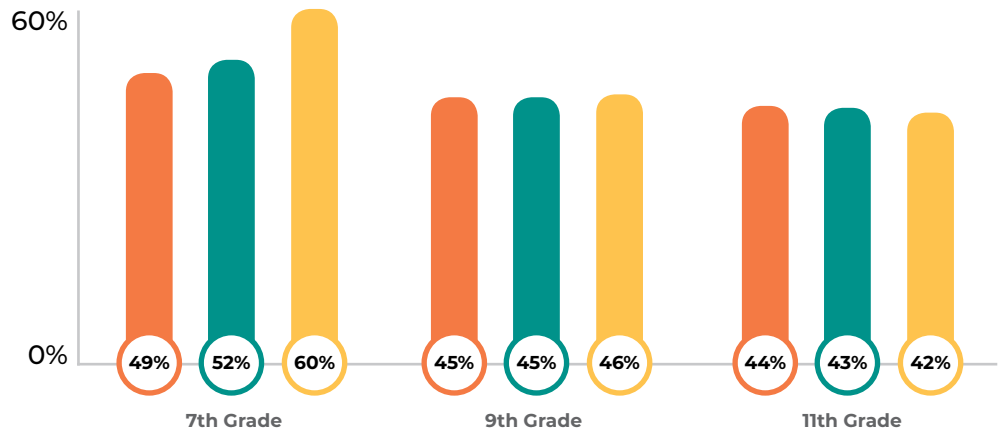
Students who report high levels of school connectedness feel they have adults at school who care about them both as learners and as individuals.[3]
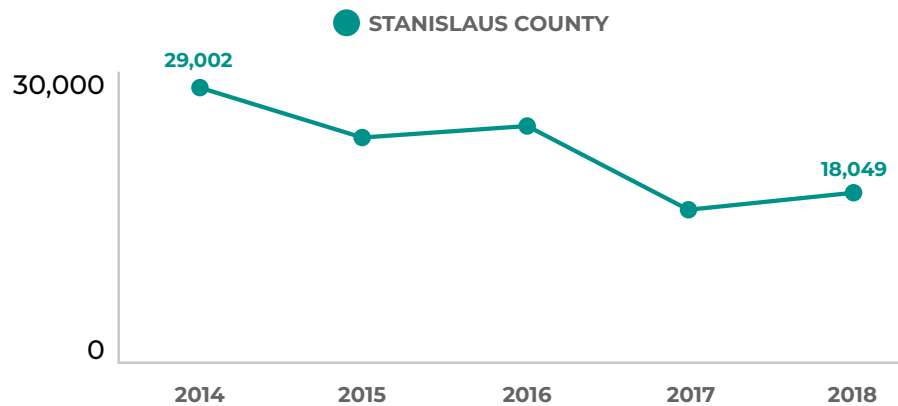
Youth Connectedness

STUDENTS WHO REPORTED HIGH LEVELS OF SCHOOL CONNECTEDNESS[4]

- 2011-13
- 2013-15
- 2015-17

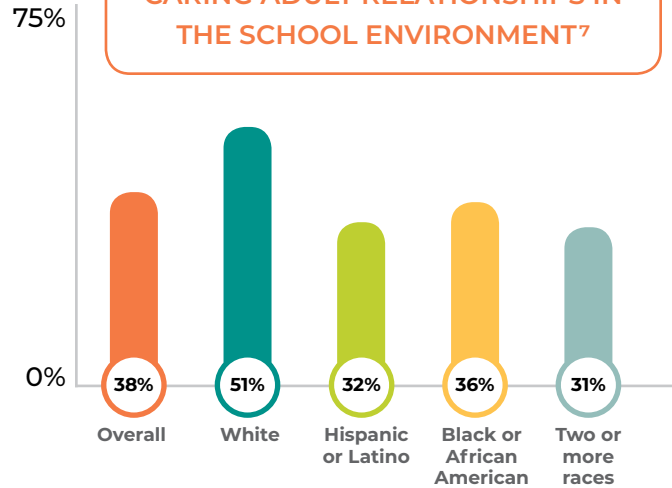|	7th Grade			9th Grade			11th Grade		
2011-13	49%			45%			44%		
2013-15		52%			45%			43%	
2015-17			60%			46%			42%

Disconnected youth are those individuals ages 16-24 who are both not in school and not working. Disconnected youth are removed from people, communities, and experiences that would allow them the opportunities to develop critical skills to achieve stability and success into adulthood and further into their futures.[5]
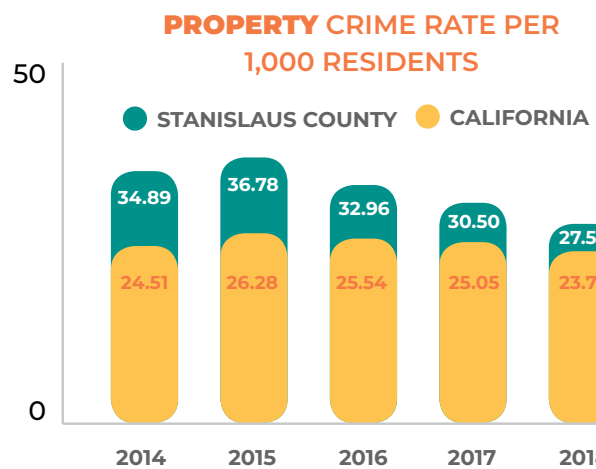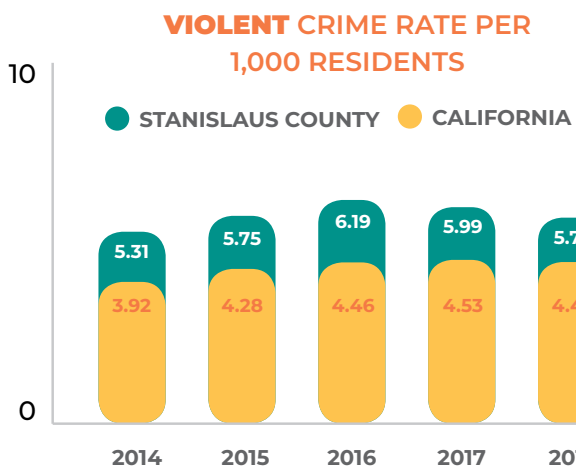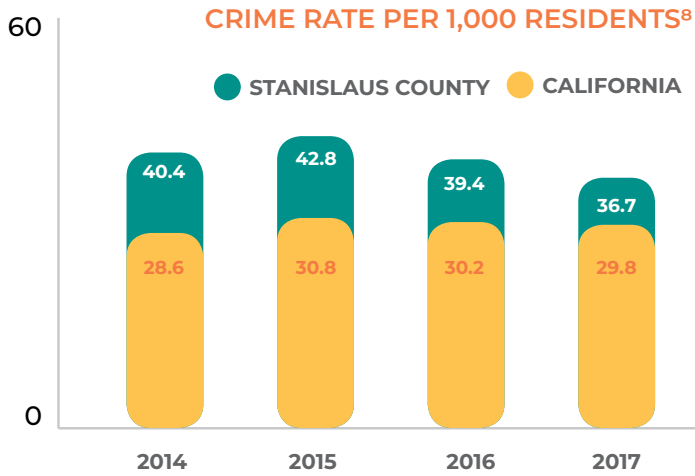
DISCONNECTED YOUTH[6]

● STANISLAUS COUNTY

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
29,002				18,049

7TH GRADE STUDENTS WITH CARING ADULT RELATIONSHIPS IN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT[7]

75%

0%

38%	**51%**	**32%**	**36%**	**31%**
Overall	White	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	Two or more races

Community Safety

CRIME RATE PER 1,000 RESIDENTS[8]

60

● STANISLAUS COUNTY   ● CALIFORNIA

Year	Stanislaus County	California
2014	40.4	28.6
2015	42.8	30.8
2016	39.4	30.2
2017	36.7	29.8
2018	33.6	28.5

0

VIOLENT CRIME RATE PER 1,000 RESIDENTS

10

● STANISLAUS COUNTY   ● CALIFORNIA

Year	Stanislaus County	California
2014	5.31	3.92
2015	5.75	4.28
2016	6.19	4.46
2017	5.99	4.53
2018	5.70	4.47

0

PROPERTY CRIME RATE PER 1,000 RESIDENTS

50

● STANISLAUS COUNTY   ● CALIFORNIA

Year	Stanislaus County	California
2014	34.89	24.51
2015	36.78	26.28
2016	32.96	25.54
2017	30.50	25.05
2018	27.58	23.79

0

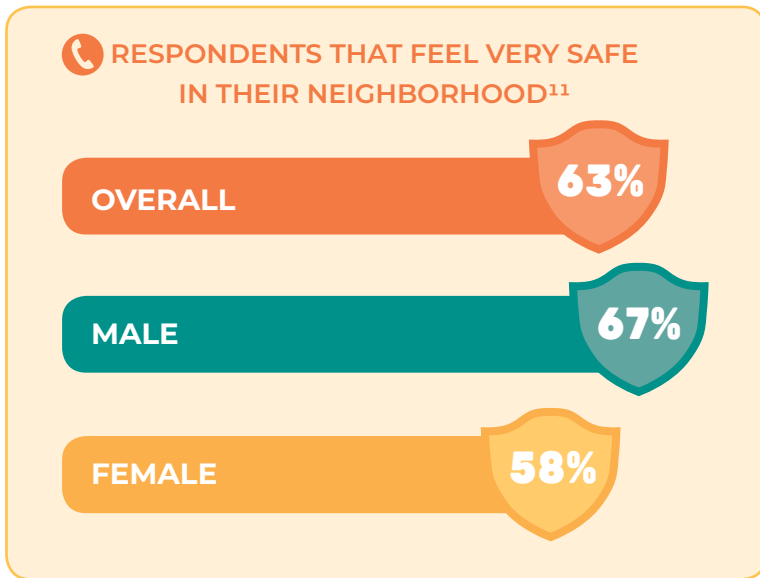|	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Violent Crime Rate^					
City of Ceres	3.10	2.58	3.89	4.65	4.64
City of Hughson	1.53	1.77	1.07	0.26	0.88
City of Modesto	8.53	9.66	9.98	9.77	8.92
City of Newman	2.35	1.50	2.93	1.16	1.65
City of Oakdale	1.99	1.96	2.41	1.35	2.05
City of Patterson	1.85	2.31	2.69	1.99	2.26
City of Riverbank	1.20	1.48	2.28	1.61	0.96
City of Turlock	5.24	5.29	5.27	6.06	5.68
City of Waterford	2.07	1.48	1.35	1.78	2.21
Unincorporated	3.27	3.49	4.12	3.42	3.71
Property Crime Rate□					
City of Ceres	33.89	33.96	26.73	32.82	29.52
City of Hughson	19.91	20.94	19.62	13.12	11.06
City of Modesto	43.74	48.30	44.24	39.88	36.21
City of Newman	14.78	13.74	13.71	12.65	11.66
City of Oakdale	38.01	39.20	30.65	25.48	23.70
City of Patterson	28.97	22.97	21.85	22.19	16.53
City of Riverbank	29.37	26.02	25.55	22.63	17.85
City of Turlock	35.34	38.24	35.60	31.14	30.18
City of Waterford	22.55	14.16	14.11	13.35	12.60
Unincorporated	18.71	18.81	15.98	14.17	14.80
Total Crime Rate■					
City of Ceres	37.06	36.62	30.76	37.67	34.55
City of Hughson	21.86	23.12	21.10	13.38	11.94
City of Modesto	52.56	58.27	54.53	49.94	45.43
City of Newman	17.14	15.24	16.73	13.81	13.31
City of Oakdale	39.99	41.43	33.19	26.96	25.93
City of Patterson	31.05	25.41	24.62	24.26	18.88
City of Riverbank	30.57	27.50	27.87	24.32	18.81
City of Turlock	41.04	43.95	41.07	37.68	36.47
City of Waterford	24.63	15.64	15.47	15.13	14.80
Unincorporated	22.12	22.43	20.23	17.69	18.67

^ Violent crime rate includes: homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
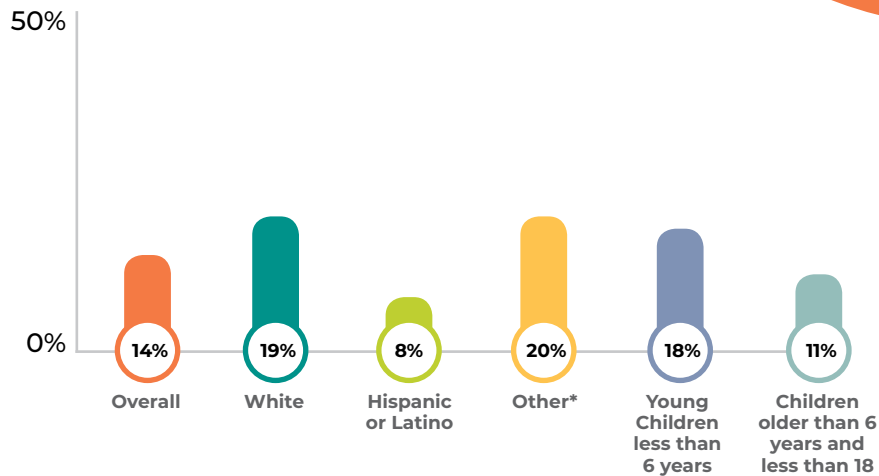□ Property crime rate includes: burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny-theft over $400.
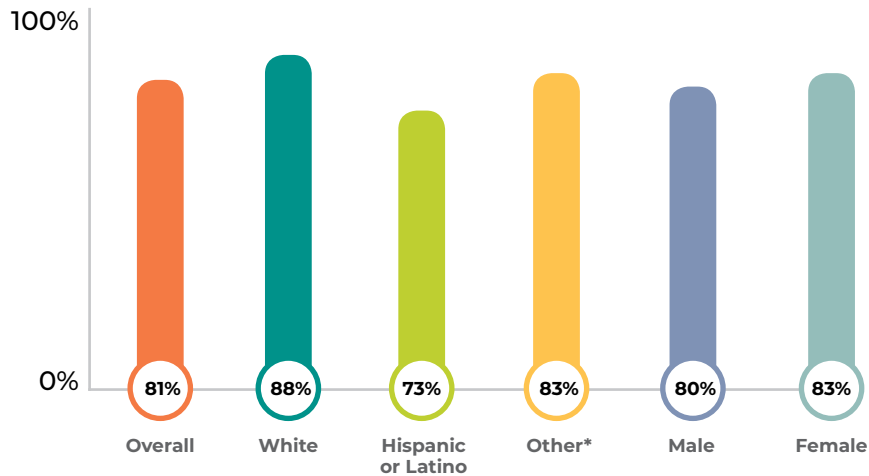■ Total crime rate includes: violent crime, property crime, and arson.

A safe community is a livable community in which people can go about their daily activity in an environment without fear or risk of harm or injury.[10]

RESPONDENTS THAT FEEL VERY SAFE IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD[11]

OVERALL — 63%

MALE — 67%

FEMALE — 58%

HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCE WITH CRIME IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS[12]

Overall	14%
White	19%
Hispanic or Latino	8%
Other*	20%
Young Children less than 6 years	18%
Children older than 6 years and less than 18	11%

(Scale: 0% to 50%)

SOMEWHAT OR VERY CONCERNED ABOUT CRIME IN THE COMMUNITY[13]

Overall	81%
White	88%
Hispanic or Latino	73%
Other*	83%
Male	80%
Female	83%

(Scale: 0% to 100%)

Community Connectedness

100%

📞 **RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE SOMEONE THEY CAN ALWAYS TURN TO WHEN THEY NEED HELP[14]**

Note: Data shown does not include the breakdown by race/ethnicity, gender or age of children due to minimal difference among responses.

0%

66%
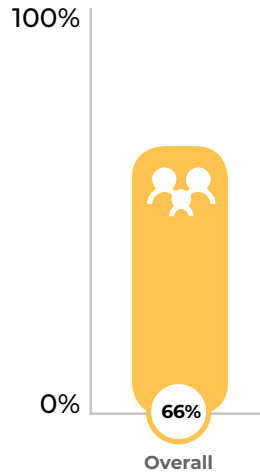
Overall

📞 **PARTICIPATION IN THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS...[15]**

● OVERALL　　● WHITE　　● HISPANIC OR LATINO　　● OTHER*

SPENT TIME SOCIALIZING WITH PEOPLE OUTSIDE OF MY HOME (PEOPLE WHO DO NOT LIVE WITH ME)
- 83%
- 94%
- 71%
- 87%

ATTENDED MEETINGS/ EVENTS RELATED TO MY CHILDS SCHOOL
- 64%
- 73%
- 56%
- 62%

PARTICIPATED IN FAITH/SPIRITUALITY BASED EVENTS
- 51%
- 57%
- 45%
- 44%

VOLUNTEERED WITH A LOCAL GROUP/ ORGANIZATION
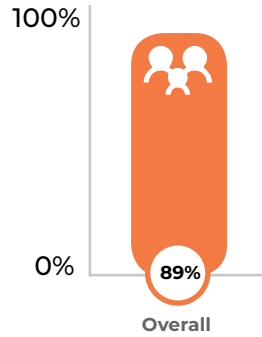- 38%
- 47%
- 24%
- 49%
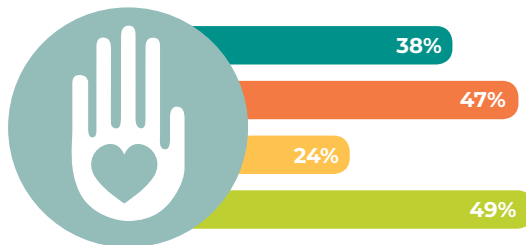
89% of survey respondents have someone they can confide in when needed.

📞 **HOW MUCH DO YOU AGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:**

I HAVE SOMEONE I CAN CONFIDE IN OR TALK TO WHEN I NEED SUPPORT[16]

100%

0%

89%
Overall

Note: Data shown does not include the breakdown by race/ethnicity, gender or age of children due to minimal difference among responses.

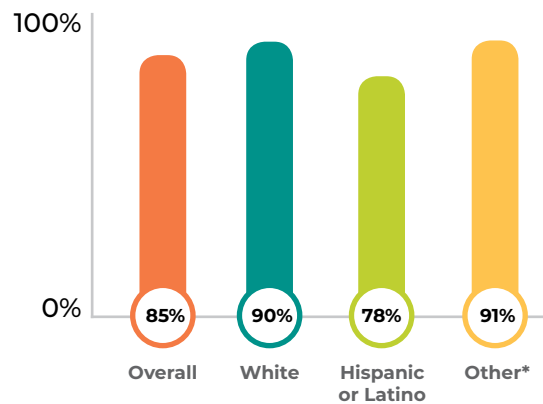**I HAVE SOMEONE I COULD CALL AT 3 AM IF I NEEDED HELP OR SUPPORT[17]**
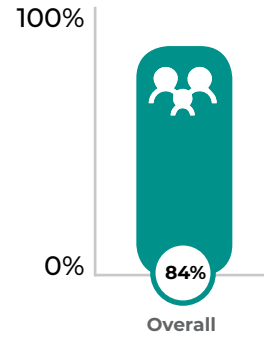
100%

0%

84%
Overall

Note: Data shown does not include the breakdown by race/ethnicity, gender or age of children due to minimal difference among responses.

I KNOW SOMEONE WHO CAN SUGGEST HOW TO FIND HELP WITH A PERSONAL PROBLEM[18]

100%

0%

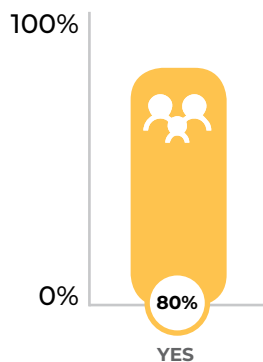| Overall	White	Hispanic or Latino	Other*
85%	**90%**	**78%**	**91%**

Well-being is a state of existence rooted in the social determinants of health, and is addressed across an individual's physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual needs.

Community Well-being

📞 I AM A MEMBER OF A COMMUNITY[19]

100%

0%

80%

YES

📞 AGREEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENTS' COMMUNITY[20]

EVERYONE CAN PARTICIPATE IN MAKING DECISIONS THAT WILL HELP US — **82%**

WE ACT TOGETHER TO MAKE POSITIVE CHANGE — **84%**

WE SUPPORT EACH OTHER — **89%**

I ASK FOR SUPPORT FROM OTHER COMMUNITY MEMBERS — **68%**

I OFFER SUPPORT TO OTHER COMMUNITY MEMBERS — **86%**

RESPONDENTS THAT ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE FOLLOWING ISSUES:[21]

HOUSING COSTS
- 83%
- 87%
- 84%
- 83%
- 83%
- 79%*

JOBS THAT PAY ENOUGH TO SUPPORT A FAMILY
- 85%
- 90%
- 88%
- 86%
- 84%
- 83%

STRESS
- 78%
- 86%
- 84%
- 81%
- 73%
- 72%

Legend:
- OVERALL
- WHITE
- HISPANIC OR LATINO
- OTHER*
- MALE
- FEMALE

Children who live in highly supportive neighborhoods have positive outcomes such as stronger connections with family, peers and community, and greater participation in out-of-school time programs, volunteering, and religious services.[22]
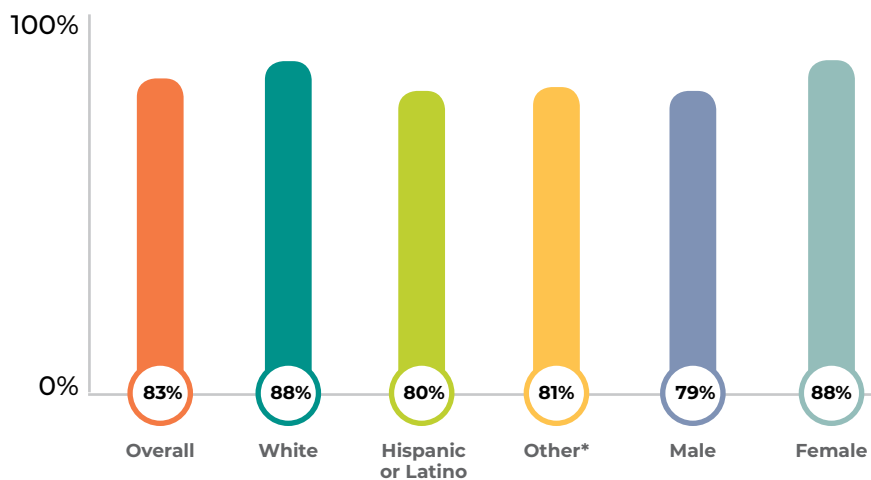
83%

of survey respondents are concerned about homelessness in their community

📞 RESPONDENTS THAT ARE CONCERNED ABOUT HOMELESSNESS IN THEIR COMMUNITY[23]

100%

0%

| 83% | 88% | 80% | 81% | 79% | 88% |
| Overall | White | Hispanic or Latino | Other* | Male | Female |

CANTRIL LADDER - NOW AND FUTURE

📞
ON WHICH STEP OF THE LADDER WOULD YOU SAY YOU PERSONALLY FEEL YOU STAND AT THIS TIME? AND ON WHICH STEP DO YOU THINK YOU WILL STAND ABOUT **FIVE** YEARS FROM NOW?[24]

FUTURE
8.5

NOW
7.3

10
9
8   THRIVING
7

6
5   STRUGGLING

4
3
2   SUFFERING
1
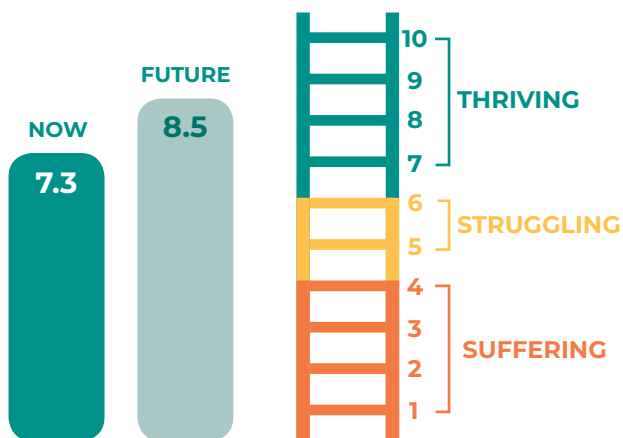
THE CANTRIL LADDER

The Cantril Ladder is used across the globe to monitor well-being. Respondents are asked to think of a ladder, with the best possible life for them being a 10, and the worst possible life being a 0. They are then asked to rate their own current lives on that 0 to 10 scale.

Children and youth are getting a first-rate education from cradle to career

FIRST RATE EDUCATION

A quality education lays the foundation for children and youth to become productive, contributing adults. Engagement in early education and proficiency in reading are both tied to positive educational outcomes.[1] High school graduation serves as a strong predictor of employment and adult earning potential.[2]
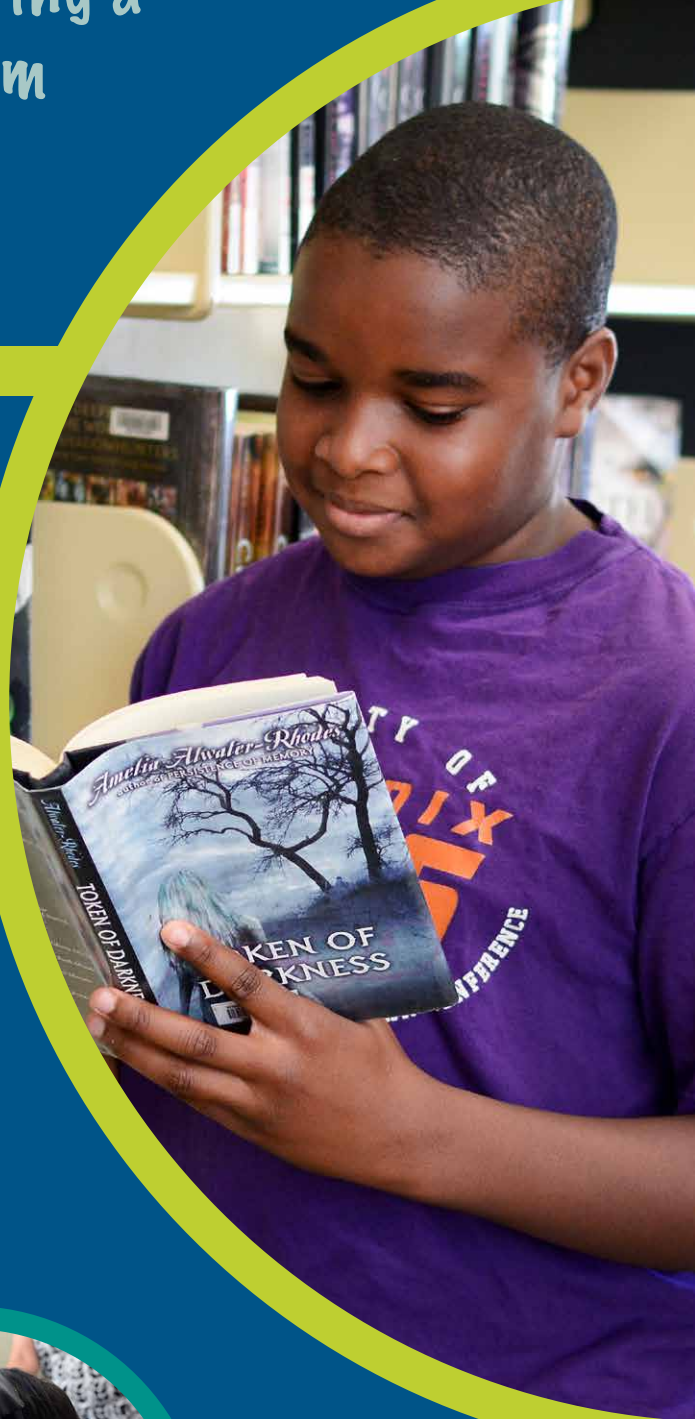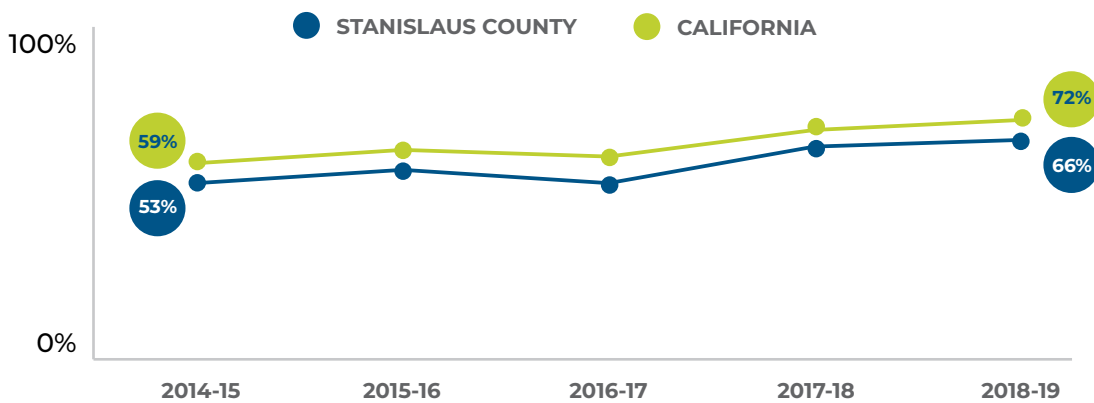
Proficiency in third grade reading and eighth grade math, are key education milestones that not only inform a child's trajectory towards remaining in school and on track to graduate, but also indicate their future earning potential and career success as adults.[3]

Achievement

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS THAT ARE AT OR NEAR 3RD GRADE READING STANDARD^4

STANISLAUS COUNTY   CALIFORNIA

100%

59%
53%
72%
66%
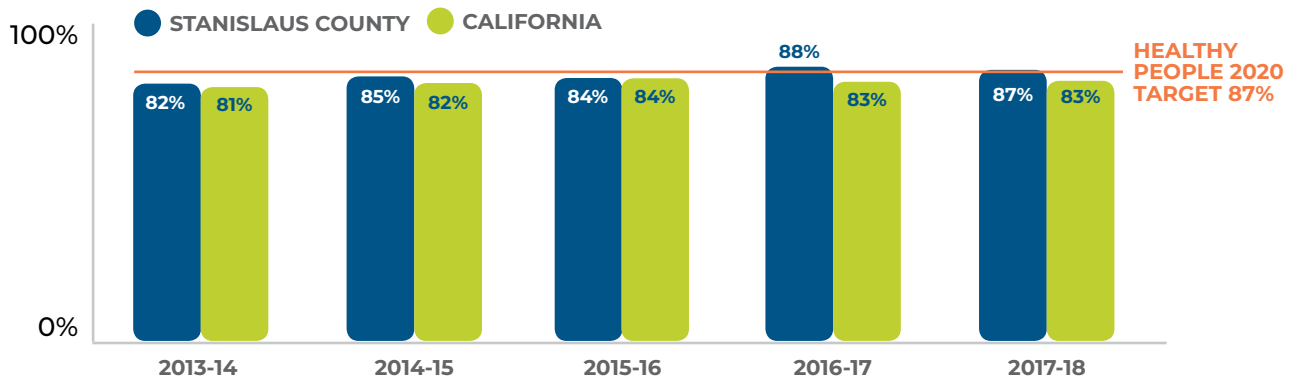
0%

2014-15   2015-16   2016-17   2017-18   2018-19

^3rd grade reading standard is a measurement of how well students understand stories and information that they read.
Note: Standards not met includes students who nearly met standards.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE[5]

COHORT^ OUTCOME GRADUATION RATES

STANISLAUS COUNTY   CALIFORNIA

100%

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
82% 81%	85% 82%	84% 84%	88% 83%	87% 83%

HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 TARGET 87%

0%

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
School District					
Ceres Unified	86.8%	89.3%	87.8%	85.9%	84.7%
Denair Unified	74.8%	82.6%	80.6%	100.0%	96.8%
Hughson Unified	93.8%	97.3%	95.9%	93.9%	95.4%
Modesto City High	84.3%	87.0%	87.7%	88.4%	87.0%
Newman-Crows Landing Unified	93.4%	98.5%	96.6%	97.2%	95.2%
Oakdale Joint Unified	92.0%	94.1%	93.1%	92.2%	87.6%
Patterson Joint Unified	89.2%	85.1%	88.9%	85.9%	87.5%
Riverbank Unified	80.5%	84.5%	90.0%	94.0%	91.1%
Turlock Unified	90.8%	94.4%	94.5%	94.7%	94.0%
Waterford Unified	93.3%	93.7%	94.9%	88.7%	91.4%
Ethnicity					
Hispanic/Latino	79.9%	82.6%	82.5%	83.3%	83.0%
White	85.7%	88.1%	86.7%	86.0%	86.1%

^ A cohort is a group of students that could potentially graduate during a four-year time period (grade 9 to grade 12).

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

ADULT (AGES 25 YEARS AND OLDER) HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT[6]

● **BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER**

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
17%	16%	16%	18%	17%
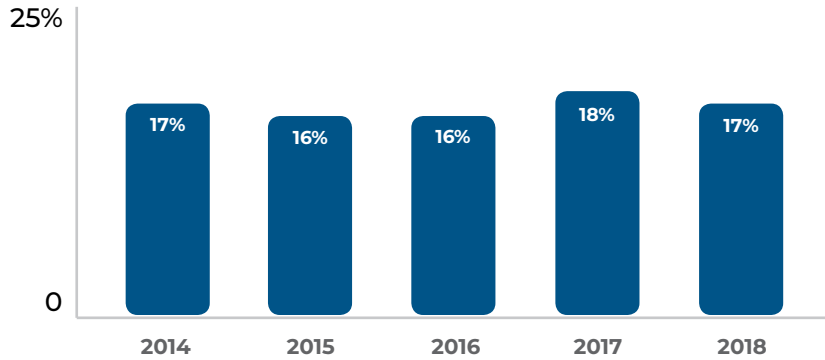
Research supports ties between the educational attainment of a parent and the future success of their children, as higher levels of education allow parents to build financial stability and maintain healthier households, supporting the circumstances that allow children to thrive.[7]

ADULT (AGES 25 YEARS AND OLDER) HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT[8]

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Attainment Level					
Less than 9th Grade	12.3%	11.7%	13.0%	11.6%	9.9%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	9.3%	11.1%	10.6%	9.2%	9.9%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	27.3%	28.5%	27.5%	30.1%	31.0%
Some College, No Degree	26.0%	24.8%	24.7%	24.6%	25.0%
Associate's Degree	8.0%	7.4%	7.9%	7.0%	7.7%
Bachelor's Degree	11.4%	10.9%	11.2%	12.0%	11.4%
Graduate or Professional Degree	5.6%	5.5%	5.0%	5.5%	5.2%

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION is both a pre-requisite for college as well as an important indicator for future career readiness. Youth who complete high school are more likely to have better choices and opportunities while in young adulthood, experience better physical and mental health, not engage in criminal activity, not live in poverty, have higher levels of self-esteem, and are ultimately more prepared for future success.[9]

Education

Families are participating in a healthy economy

HEALTHY ECONOMY

Access to affordable housing and adequate parental employment are important to providing the necessary circumstances for children to thrive at school and in the future.[1] Experiencing these conditions in childhood are associated with better long-term outcomes and breaking the cycle of poverty.[2]
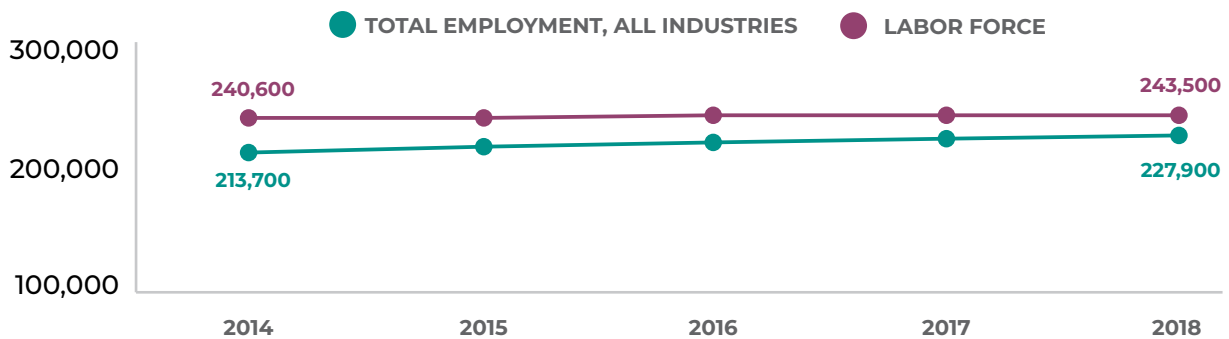
Examining employment and revenue by sector helps us understand the changing composition of jobs within the region and the strength of the economy.

Employment

JOB GROWTH RATE

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT^ AND LABOR FORCE▲ OF ALL INDUSTRIES[3]

● TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES   ● LABOR FORCE

240,600   243,500
213,700   227,900
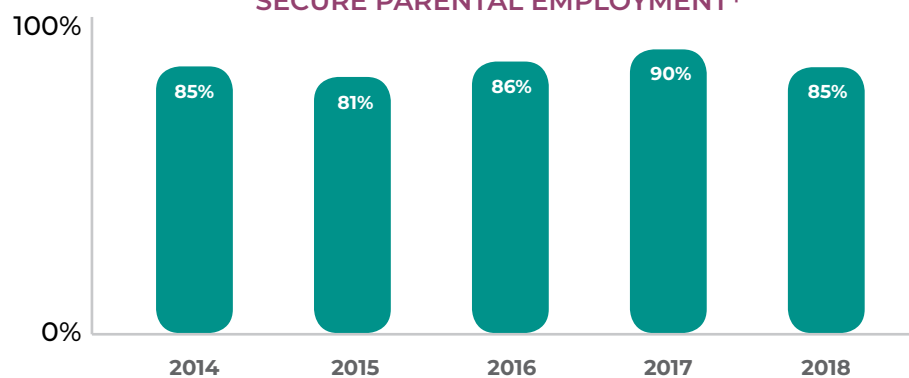
2014   2015   2016   2017   2018

^ Includes all persons ages [16] and older employed within a variety of industries i.e. Government, Education, Health, Retail, Leisure, Professional, Business Services, Manufacturing, Mining, Logging, Construction, Wholesale Trade, Financial Activities, Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities, Information, and other services.
▲Includes all persons ages [16] and older eligible for employment that are either employed or unemployed excluding the jobless who aren't looking for work.
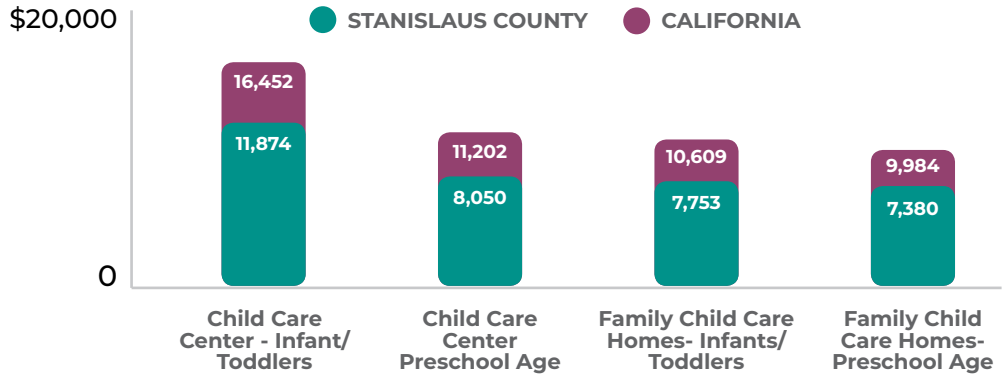
SECURE PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT

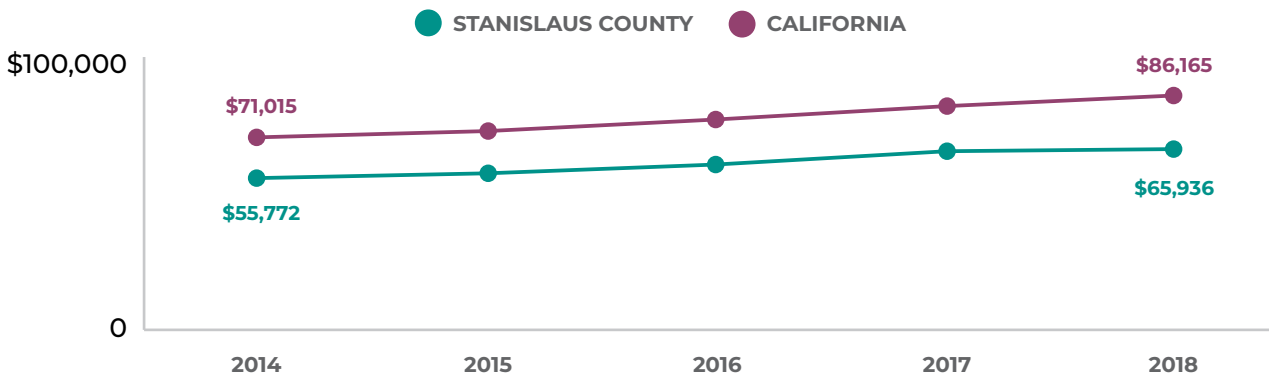**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-5) WITH SECURE PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT[4]**

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
85%	81%	86%	90%	85%

AMOUNT SPENT ON CHILDCARE

AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF CHILD CARE[5]

STANISLAUS COUNTY | **CALIFORNIA**

$20,000

	Child Care Center - Infant/Toddlers	Child Care Center Preschool Age	Family Child Care Homes- Infants/Toddlers	Family Child Care Homes- Preschool Age
California	16,452	11,202	10,609	9,984
Stanislaus County	11,874	8,050	7,753	7,380

Income

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME[6]

STANISLAUS COUNTY | **CALIFORNIA**

$100,000

California: $71,015 (2014) → $86,165 (2018)
Stanislaus County: $55,772 (2014) → $65,936 (2018)

0

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME^ BY RACE/ETHNICITY[7]

WHITE | **BLACK** | **LATINO**

$80,000

White: $58,590 (2014) → $65,487 (2018)
Latino: $42,588 (2014) → $54,058 (2018)
Black: $32,398 (2014) → $66,512* (2018)
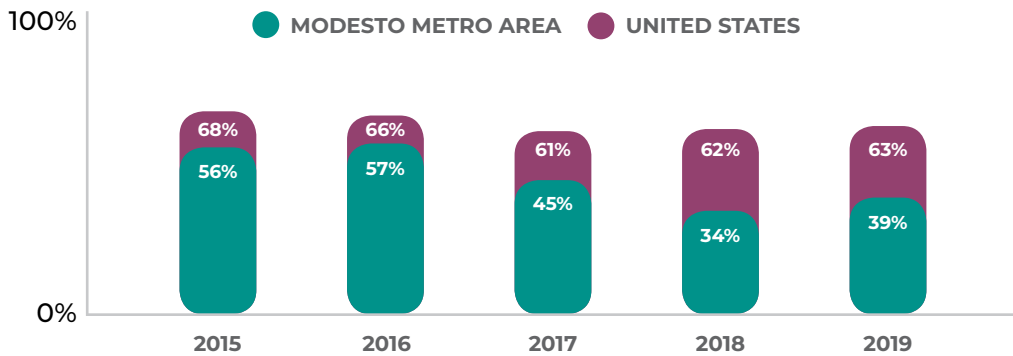
$0

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
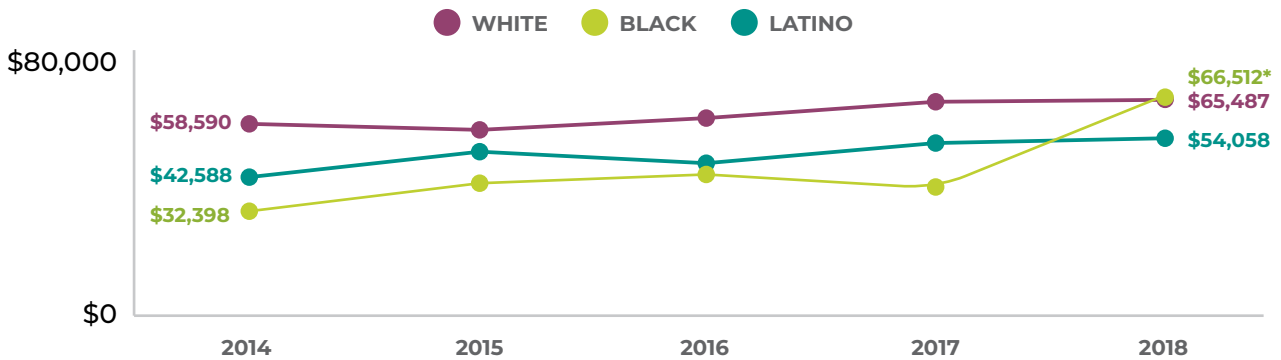
^ Median Family Income divides income distribution into two equal groups, with half of local families having incomes greater than the median and half having incomes less than the median. The median family income is the sum of monetary income received in the previous calendar year by all household members 15 years old and over, including household members not related to the householder.
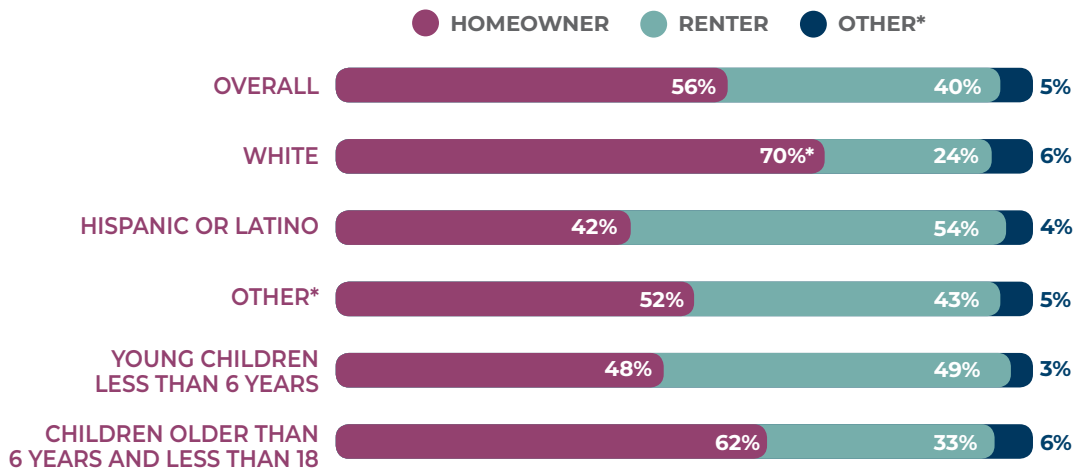*Data point for "Black" race marker in 2018 has large margin of error +/- 16,171.

Housing Status and Affordability

PERCENTAGE OF HOMES AFFORDABLE FOR MEDIAN INCOME FAMILIES[8]

● MODESTO METRO AREA   ● UNITED STATES

Year	Modesto Metro Area	United States
2015	56%	68%
2016	57%	66%
2017	45%	61%
2018	34%	62%
2019	39%	63%

HOUSING STATUS[9]

● HOMEOWNER   ● RENTER   ● OTHER*

|	HOMEOWNER	RENTER	OTHER*
OVERALL	56%	40%	5%
WHITE	70%*	24%	6%
HISPANIC OR LATINO	42%	54%	4%
OTHER*	52%	43%	5%
YOUNG CHILDREN LESS THAN 6 YEARS	48%	49%	3%
CHILDREN OLDER THAN 6 YEARS AND LESS THAN 18	62%	33%	6%

*Other includes family house and all other responses
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Only **39%** of homes are affordable for median income families in Stanislaus County.
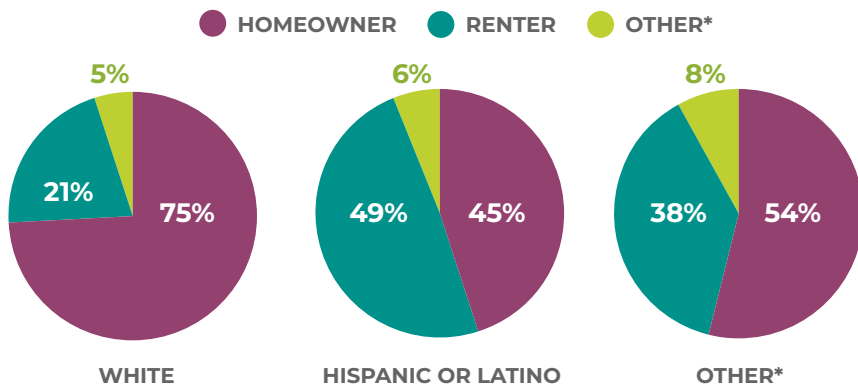
📞 HOUSING STATUS AMONG FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN FIVE AND UNDER[10]
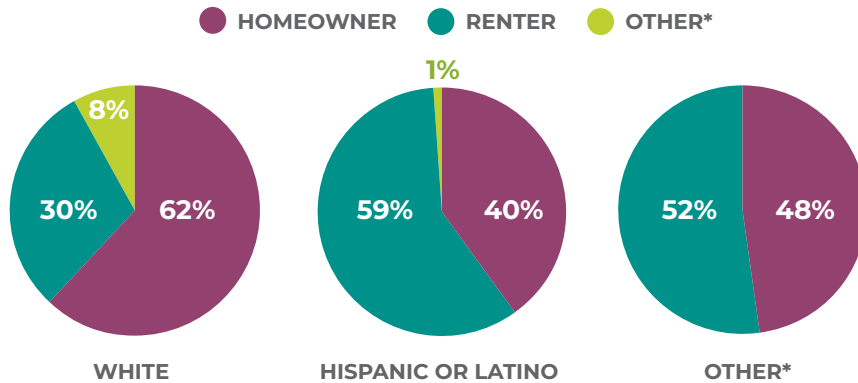
● HOMEOWNER   ● RENTER   ● OTHER*

WHITE
8% · 30% · 62%

HISPANIC OR LATINO
1% · 59% · 40%

OTHER*
52% · 48%

*Other includes family house and all other responses
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

📞 HOUSING STATUS AMONG FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AGES 6 TO 18[11]

● HOMEOWNER   ● RENTER   ● OTHER*

WHITE
5% · 21% · 75%

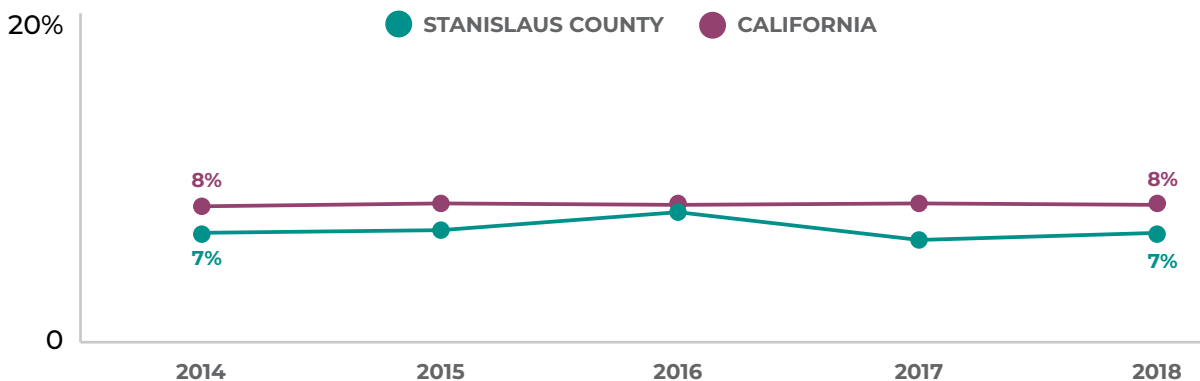**HISPANIC OR LATINO**
6% · 49% · 45%

OTHER*
8% · 38% · 54%

*Other includes family house and all other responses
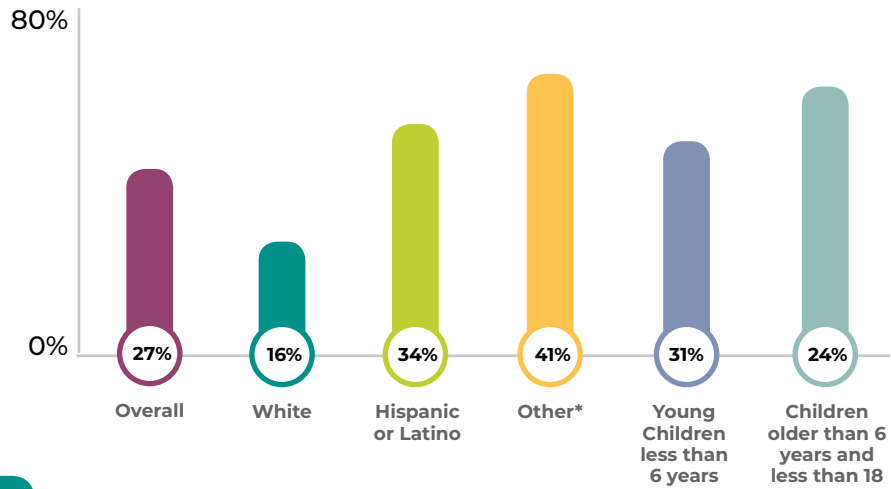Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Child and youth well-being is negatively affected in crowded living arrangements, which are linked to infectious disease, stress and aggression, and poor educational outcomes. These impacts are also noted in homelessness research, as the loss of housing can have life-altering effects on children and youth. Furthermore, in both situations of crowding and homelessness, there is increased risk that key emotional relationships between parents and children will weaken.[13]

LIVING IN OVERCROWDED HOUSING^[12]

● STANISLAUS COUNTY   ● CALIFORNIA

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
California	8%				8%
Stanislaus County	7%				7%

^Overcrowded housing is defined as households with more than one person per one room in a housing unit.

80%

0%

Overall	White	Hispanic or Latino	Other*	Young Children less than 6 years	Children older than 6 years and less than 18
27%	16%	34%	41%	31%	24%

Methodology

This report represents a data collection process that included a telephone survey and compilation of secondary data. A telephone survey was developed by Applied Survey Research (ASR) in collaboration with Focus on Prevention. ASR developed survey questions to mirror nationally-validated indicators, as well as to meet Focus on Prevention data interests pertaining to attitudes and behaviors associated with health and well-being in Stanislaus County.

In September of 2019, 400 Stanislaus County residents were surveyed. Telephone contacts were attempted utilizing a combination of random digit dial and targeted sampling of residents 18 years or older in Stanislaus County. Potential respondents were selected based on phone number prefixes, and quota sampling was employed to obtain the desired demographic distribution of respondents across the county. Quotas were applied for race/ethnicity (White / Black / Asian / Pacific Islander / Hispanic / Other) and gender (Male / Female / Other or unknown). To address the increasing number of households without landline telephone service, the sample included wireless-only and wireless/land-line random digit dial prefixes in Stanislaus County. All cell phone numbers were dialed manually (by hand) to comply with Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA) rules. While cell phone numbers are selected based on the billing address within the county boundaries, respondents were additionally screened for places of residence because cell phones are not necessarily located where the number came from originally or where it is billed, in the case of shared plans.

A sample size of 400 residents provides 95% confidence that the opinions of survey respondents do not differ from those of the population of Stanislaus County (defined as an adult respondent with child/children under the age of 18) by more than +/-4.88%. This "margin of error" is useful in assessing how likely it is that the responses observed in the sample would be found in the population of residents in Stanislaus County if every resident with a child under the age of 18 were to be polled.

It is important to note that the margin of error is increased as the sample size is reduced. This becomes relevant when focusing on particular breakdowns or subpopulations in which the overall sample is broken down into smaller groups. In these instances, the margin of error will be larger than the initially stated interval of 4.88%. This is especially relevant when considering the breakdowns by race/ethnicity. With approximately 90% of Stanislaus County residents identifying as either White or Hispanic or Latino, a representative sampling of the county results in a very small number of responses among Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Multiethnic/Racial respondents. Within this report, where race is considered, 'other' includes those racial categories.

Secondary (pre-existing) data were collected from a variety of sources, including but not limited to, the U.S. Census Bureau; federal, state, and local government agencies; health care institutions; and computerized sources through online databases and the Internet. Whenever possible, multiple years of data were collected to present trends.

Works Cited

DEMOGRAPHICS

1 United States Census Bureau. (2019). 2014-2018 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

2 United States Census Bureau. (2019). 2014-2018 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

3 United States Census Bureau. (2019). 2014-2018 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

4 Applied Survey Research, Stanislaus Youth and Family Well-Being Spotlight Survey, (2019). Overall n: 391.

5 United States Census Bureau. (2019). 2014-2018 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

HEALTH

1 The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2018). 2018 Kids Count Data Book: State Trends in Child Well-being. Retrieved from https://www.aecf.org/resources/2018-kids-count-data-book/

2 Kidsdata.org. (2018). Summary: Health Status. Retrieved from https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/97/health-status/summary#jump=why-important

3 Kidsdata.org. (2018). Summary: Child Abuse and Neglect. Retrieved from https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/2/child-abuse-and-neglect/summary#jump=why-important. And, Child Trends Databank. (2016). Child maltreatment. Retrieved from https://www.childtrends.org/indicators?research-topic%5B%5D=child-maltreatment-child-welfare

4 United States Census Bureau. (2019). 2014-2018 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

5 Applied Survey Research. Stanislaus Youth and Family Well-being Spotlight Survey, (2019). Overall n: 396; White n: 154; Hispanic or Latino n: 165; Other n: 56.

6 Food Action & Research Center (n.d.). Why Low-Income and Food-Insecure People are Vulnerable to Poor Nutrition and Obesity. Retrieved from https://frac.org/obesity-health

7 Applied Survey Research. Stanislaus Youth and Family Well-being Spotlight Survey, (2019). Overall n: 398; White n: 155; Hispanic or Latino n: 164; Other n: 58; Male n: 189; Female n: 203.

8 Applied Survey Research. Stanislaus Youth and Family Well-being Spotlight Survey, (2019). Overall n: 32.

9 Applied Survey Research. Stanislaus Youth and Family Well-being Spotlight Survey, (2019). Overall n: 32; White n: 13; Hispanic or Latino n: 11; Other n: 6.

10 Applied Survey Research. Stanislaus Youth and Family Well-being Spotlight Survey, (2019). Overall n: 386; White n: 151; Hispanic or Latino n: 158; Other n: 57.

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Note: Source links are valid as of 2/24/2020.

2020 SPOTLIGHT

This spotlight provides an actionable snapshot into the health and well-being of youth and families in Stanislaus County using measurable indicators. Using this as a tool, Focus on Prevention and their multi-sector partners will be able to better understand and respond in a coordinated manner to the prevention needs of youth and families in Stanislaus County.

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