

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.<sup>1</sup> Experiencing these conditions in childhood are associated with better long-term outcomes and breaking the cycle of poverty.<sup>2</sup>



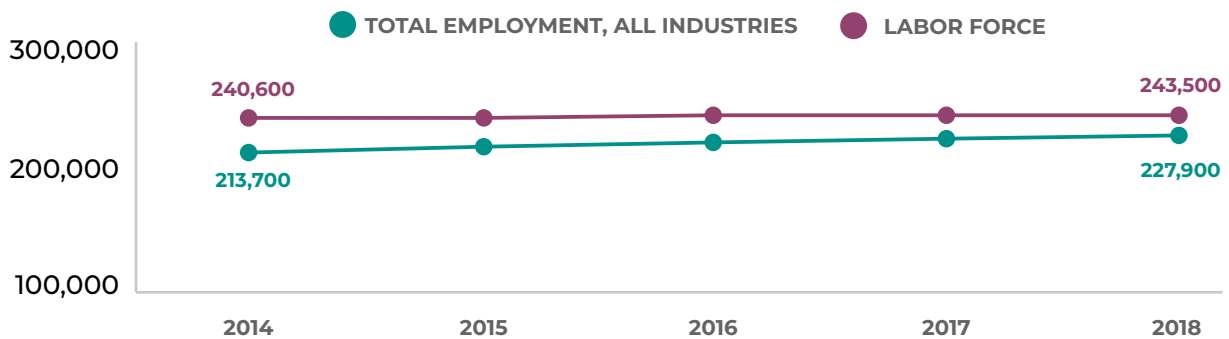
Examining employment and revenue by sector helps us understand the changing composition of jobs within the region and the strength of the economy.



## Employment

### JOB GROWTH RATE

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT<sup>^</sup> AND LABOR FORCE<sup>^</sup> OF ALL INDUSTRIES<sup>3</sup>

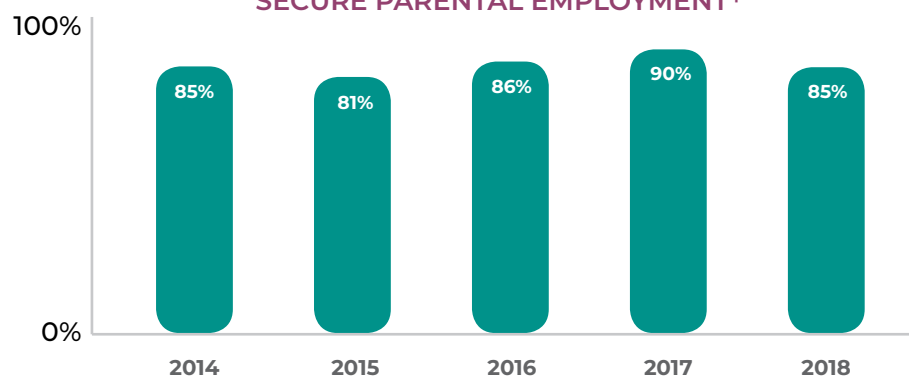


<sup>^</sup> Includes all persons ages 16 and older employed within a variety of industries i.e. Government, Education, Health, Retail, Leisure, Professional, Business Services, Manufacturing, Mining, Logging, Construction, Wholesale Trade, Financial Activities, Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities, Information, and other services.

<sup>▲</sup> 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.

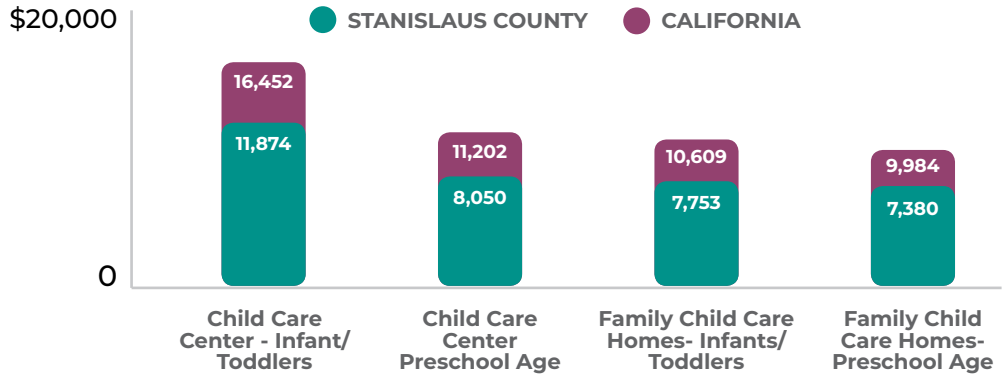
### SECURE PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-5) WITH SECURE PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT<sup>4</sup>



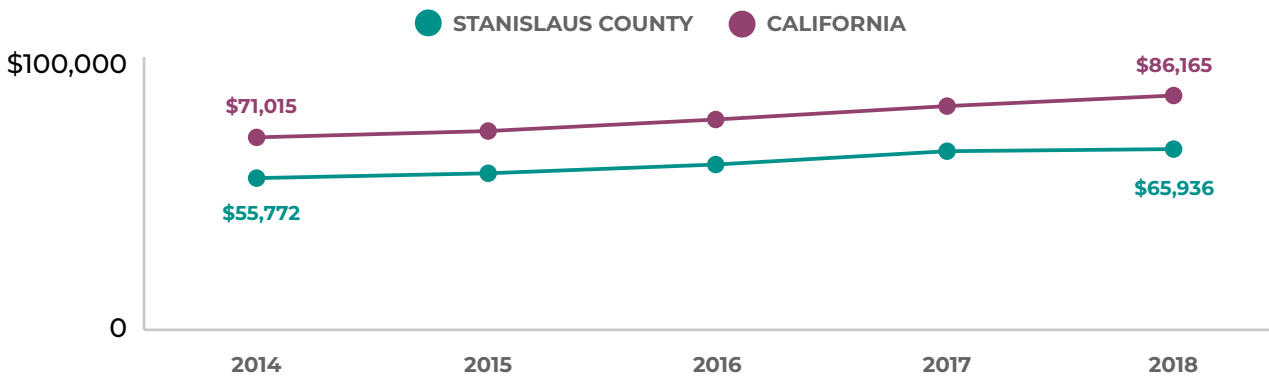
## AMOUNT SPENT ON CHILDCARE

AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF CHILD CARE<sup>5</sup>

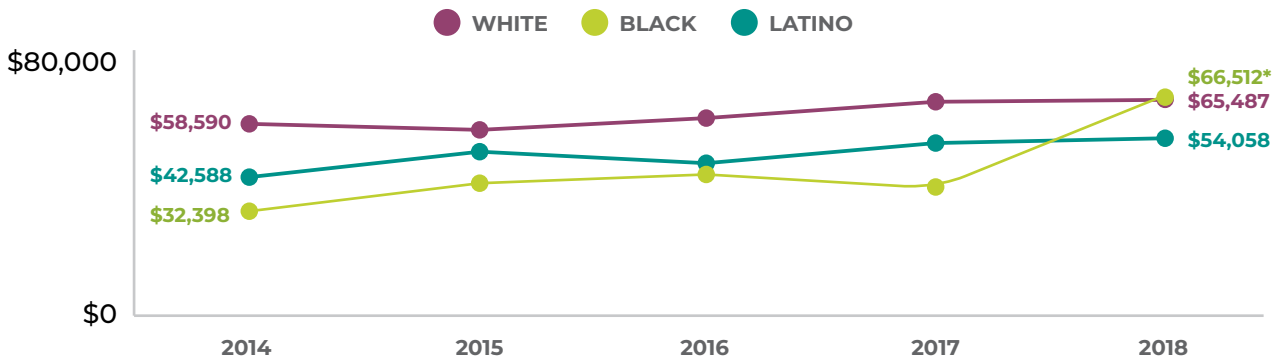


## Income

### MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME<sup>6</sup>



### MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME<sup>^</sup> BY RACE/ETHNICITY<sup>7</sup>

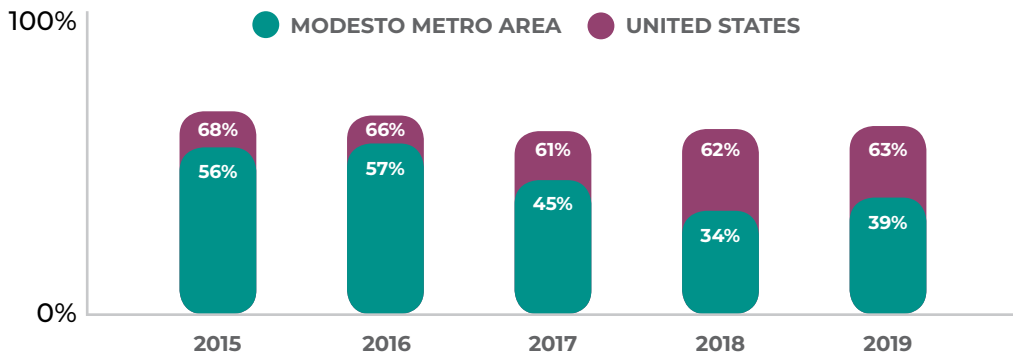


<sup>^</sup> Median Family Income divides income distribution into two equal groups, with half of local families having incomes greater than the median and half having incomes less than the median. The median family income is the sum of monetary income received in the previous calendar year by all household members 15 years old and over, including household members not related to the householder.

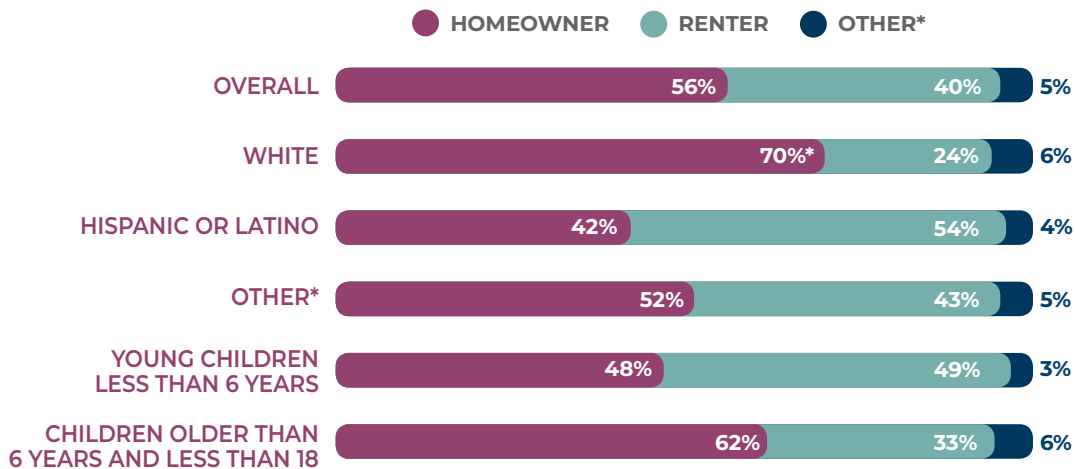
\*Data point for "Black" race marker in 2018 has large margin of error +/- 16,171.

# Housing Status and Affordability

## PERCENTAGE OF HOMES AFFORDABLE FOR MEDIAN INCOME FAMILIES<sup>8</sup>



## HOUSING STATUS<sup>9</sup>

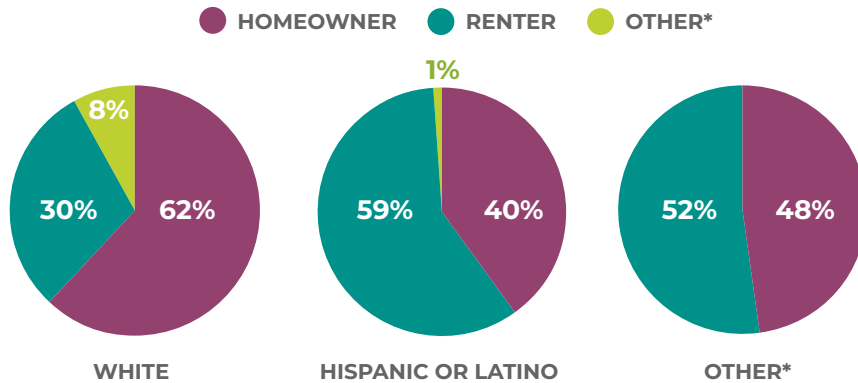


\*Other includes family house and all other responses  
 Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Only **39%** of homes are affordable for median income families in Stanislaus County.

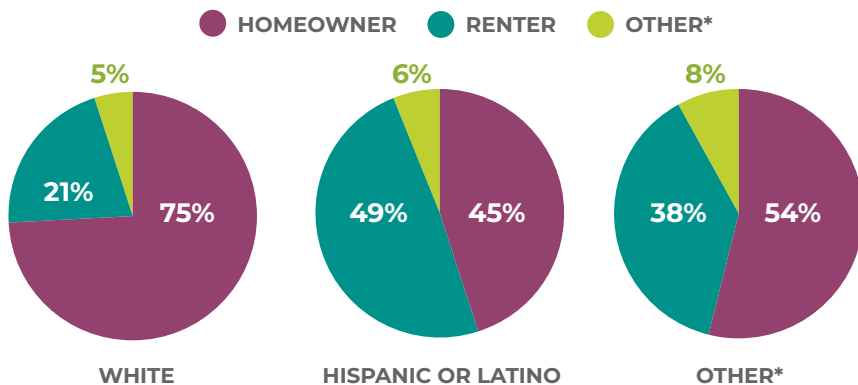


**HOUSING STATUS AMONG FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN FIVE AND UNDER<sup>10</sup>**



\*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<sup>11</sup>**

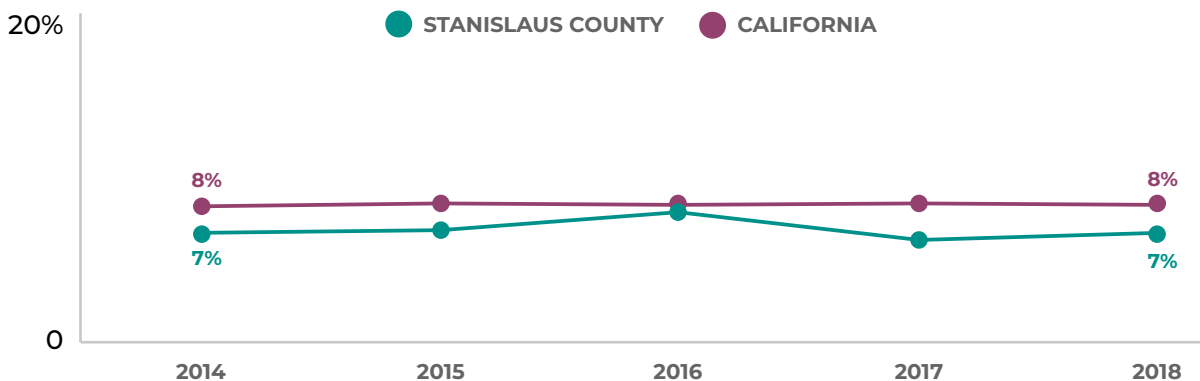


\*Other includes family house and all other responses  
 Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.



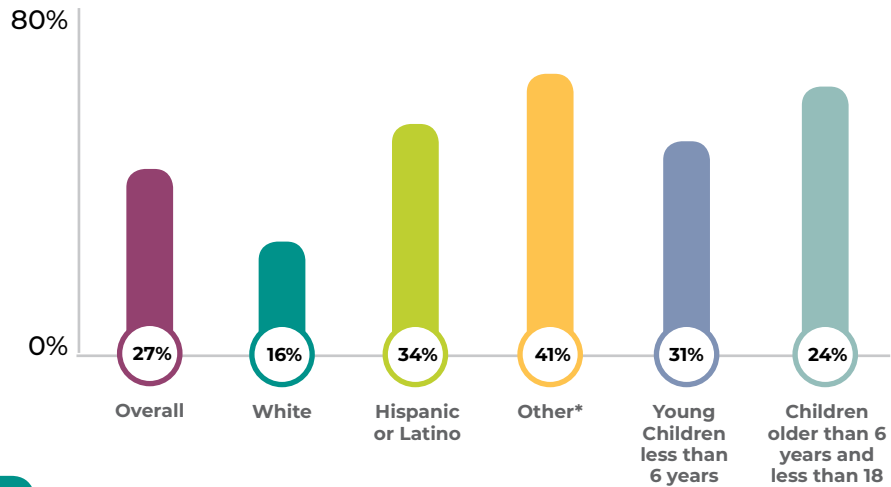
**Child and youth well-being** is negatively affected in crowded living arrangements, which are linked to infectious disease, stress and aggression, and poor educational outcomes. These impacts are also noted in homelessness research, as the loss of housing can have life-altering effects on children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

**LIVING IN OVERCROWDED HOUSING<sup>12</sup>**



<sup>12</sup>Overcrowded housing is defined as households with more than one person per one room in a housing unit.

**RESPONDENTS THAT SPEND 1/3 OR MORE OF THEIR INCOME ON HOUSING<sup>14</sup>**



## 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.