

Looking Closely at Community



economics and demographics

social environment

health

education

public safety



Monterey
County
Adult
Quality
of Life
Report

2003

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welcome

Welcome to *Looking Closely at our Community:
The Quality of Life of Adults in Monterey County!*

Monterey County has a multitude of resources — fertile soil, breath-taking coastline, and distinctive wildlife. However, our most vital resources are the people who work and live in this remarkably diverse community. This report looks closely at this vital resource — our people — through a series of measures that describe the quality of life in our community.

This kind of community assessment information can be used for a variety of purposes. The data in this report can be useful for grant writing, program development, and policy-making. When conducted on an on-going basis, community assessments become tools for charting progress and evaluating effectiveness of efforts aimed at improving the quality of life in our community.

Community involvement is an integral part of a community assessment process, and this report is the product of many collaborative efforts of numerous individuals and organizations throughout Monterey County. The volunteer participants shared with us their views on what constitute the most compelling indicators of our quality of life in the areas of demographics, economics, education, health, public safety, and the social environment.

In addition, the participants assisted us in gathering data, reviewing the content of the report, and advising on the report layout. Without the commitment of these volunteers, there simply would not be a report.

We invite you to join our participants in looking closely at our community through this report. We hope this information serves as a useful tool for both talking about and addressing important issues in the community among families, colleagues, and community leaders. We also encourage you to explore the potential connections between issues across the various assessment areas. It is the exploration of these connections that helps us to better understand our needs, and to more fully appreciate the wonderful assets we have in this community.

—*The Tellus/Díganos Executive Committee*



table of contents

Table of Contents

Welcome Letter [i]

Table of Contents [ii]

Report Overview [iv]

Report Format [v]

Data Notes [vi]

Data Highlights [vii]

Did you know? [ix]

Map of Monterey County [x]

Demographics & Economics 1

Population 2

Ethnicity of Population 3

Housing 4

Employment 5

Income 6

Poverty 7

Wages 8

Consumer Spending 9

Tourism 10

Education 13

Language 14

Educational Achievement 15

Higher Education Preparation 16

Degrees and Certificates 17

Educational Assistance 18

Enrollment 19

Student Diversity 20

Education Staff Diversity 21

Adult Education 22

Workforce Development 23

Health 25

California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) 26

Health Care Access and Utilization 27

Health Insurance 28

Health Status 29

Health Screening: Women 30

Health Screening: Men 31

Dental Health 32

Tobacco Use 33

Drug and Alcohol Treatment 34

Sexually Transmitted Diseases 35

Hepatitis and Tuberculosis 36

Injury 37

Maternal Health 38

Mental Health 39

Mortality 40

Hospice Care 41



Table of Contents

Public Safety	43	Data Highlights	71
Crime: Reported Offenses	44	Data Standouts	72
Crime: Arrest Rates	45	Remaining Questions	74
Domestic Violence	46	References	76
Elder and Dependent Abuse	47		
Handgun Purchases	48	Acknowledgements	79
Firearm Offenses	49	Acknowledgements	80
Alcohol and Drug Offenses	50	Contributors	82
Incarceration	51	About Tellus/Díganos	83
Probation	52		
Law Enforcement Officers	53		
Criminal Justice Expenditures	54		
Traffic Safety	55		
Social Environment	57		
Homeless Population	58		
Supportive Services: SSI/SSP	59		
Supportive Services: IHSS	60		
Senior Services: Meals	61		
Senior Residential Care	62		
Public Assistance: CalWORKS	63		
Food Stamps	64		
Commuter Mode	65		
Discrimination	66		
Voter Registration	67		
Leadership Programs	68		
Alcohol Permits	69		

Tellus Díganos

*Adult Quality
of Life Report
2003*



report overview

Report Overview

The purpose of this publication is to inform the community about the quality of life of Monterey County adults. Community members and groups can use this information as a starting point for discussing local conditions and opportunities to improve them.

Community Indicators

This report uses a community indicators model. *Indicators* are small bits of information that signal the status of larger systems. An indicator focuses on a small, manageable, and informative piece of information that provides a glimpse into a bigger picture.

Indicators can bring different sectors of the community together and foster partnerships for improving quality of life by educating community members about the linkages among seemingly unrelated aspects of community life.*

Selection of Indicators

Indicators were selected by committees of community members with expertise in the five chapter areas: economics and demographics, education, health, public safety, and social environment.

These committees provided input on which indicators would be most useful in this report. The committees and Tellus/Díganos staff used four criteria for their final selection of the indicators:

- The indicator provides the best possible picture of an issue.
- The indicator has data that users will need and use.
- There are reliable and accurate data to measure the indicator.
- The data for the indicator are current enough to be useful.

*Redefining Progress. "Sustainability Starts in Your Community" April 2002



report format

The report format is designed to be user-friendly and to offer a comprehensive picture of the status of adults in Monterey County.

We hope that many people will find this information useful, including researchers, grant writers, funders, program developers, policy makers, planners, students, and the general public.

Each of the five chapters of this report is devoted to one quality-of-life assessment area:

- Demographics and Economics
- Education
- Health
- Public Safety
- Social Environment

Indicator Chapters

The discussion of each indicator includes the following elements:

Data Description

Summarizes the most recent data for Monterey County for each data element.

Data Trend

Discusses the change in each data element over time in Monterey County, whenever such data are available.

California Comparison

Provides comparable data for the state overall and comparable trend data, whenever such data are available.

Data Source

Identifies the reporting agency from which the data were obtained.

Data Explanation

Provides additional documentation necessary to understand the data elements presented.

Graphic Displays

Provides graphs and/or charts of the data. The data displayed are for Monterey County unless otherwise indicated.



data notes

Data Notes

Population

This report focuses on the adult population, defined as persons age 18 and older.

Any exceptions, based upon the data available from the reporting agency, are noted in the data explanation.

Data Sources

This report relies exclusively on secondary data collected by a variety of local, state, and federal agencies and organizations.

Age of Data

The data reported represent the most recent information available from the sources utilized at the time the report went to press. Please note that it is not uncommon for reported data to lag behind the current year by one to two years. In most cases, this means that the most recent full-year data were available for 2001; however, in some instances, data for 2000 were the most recent available. Whenever possible, data were reported not only for Monterey County, but also for California. When possible, data were collected for multiple years in order to illustrate change in an indicator over time.

Data Rounding

For ease in reading, numbers have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Most graphs and charts show numbers to the nearest decimal point, however.

Data Labels and Terminology

The terminology used in this report is that of the original source. This is most evident in data labels for race and ethnicity. For example, some sources use the term "Native American," while others use "American Indian".

Fiscal Year

Fiscal year refers to the time frame of July 1 through June 30, unless otherwise noted.

Inflation

All financial information is expressed in current dollars and is not adjusted for inflation.



data highlights

The final chapter of the report includes pages titled "Data Standouts" and "Remaining Questions." Data standouts have been highlighted because they show a noteworthy data change, such as an increase or decrease over time or a wide gap between California and local data. The remaining questions are questions that members of the assessment-area committees suggested for inclusion in this report, but for which no data were available.

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did you know that Monterey County...

- Exports nearly 1 billion pounds of agricultural goods to more than 50 countries each year.
- Serves 1.2 million overnight visitors per year in 253 lodging facilities and 700 restaurants.

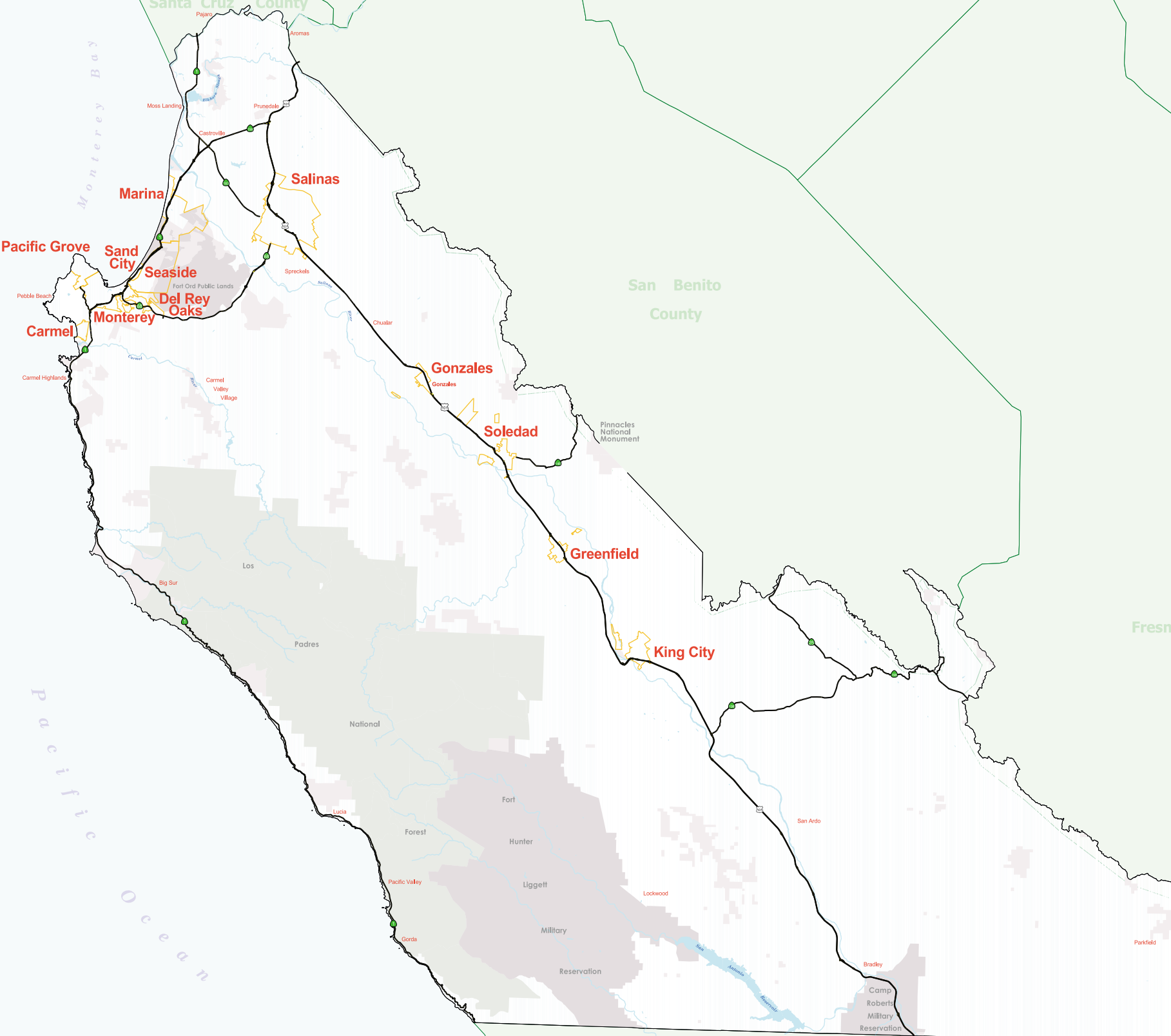
Is home to:

- 100 miles of Pacific Ocean Coastline—more than any other county in California.
- 368,000 acres of National Wilderness and Forest Areas and 1 National Marine Sanctuary.
- The Monterey Bay, one of the most biologically diverse bodies of waters in the world.
- 67 art galleries, 25 golf courses and 11 museums.
- 3 of the 21 California Spanish Missions—including two of the first three established in the state.
- 26 National, State, County, and Regional Parks.

○ Data Source
Monterey County Agricultural Commissioner, 2001
Monterey County Convention and Visitors Bureau, 2001



Monterey County Map



Tellus Díganos

Adult Quality of Life Report 2003



Monterey
County
Adult
Quality
of Life
Report

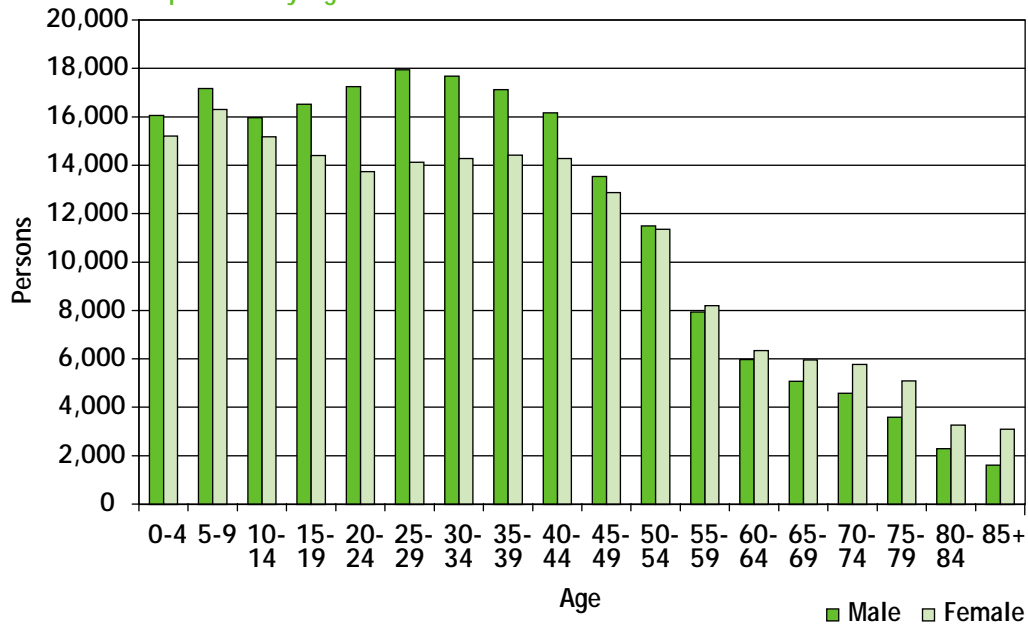
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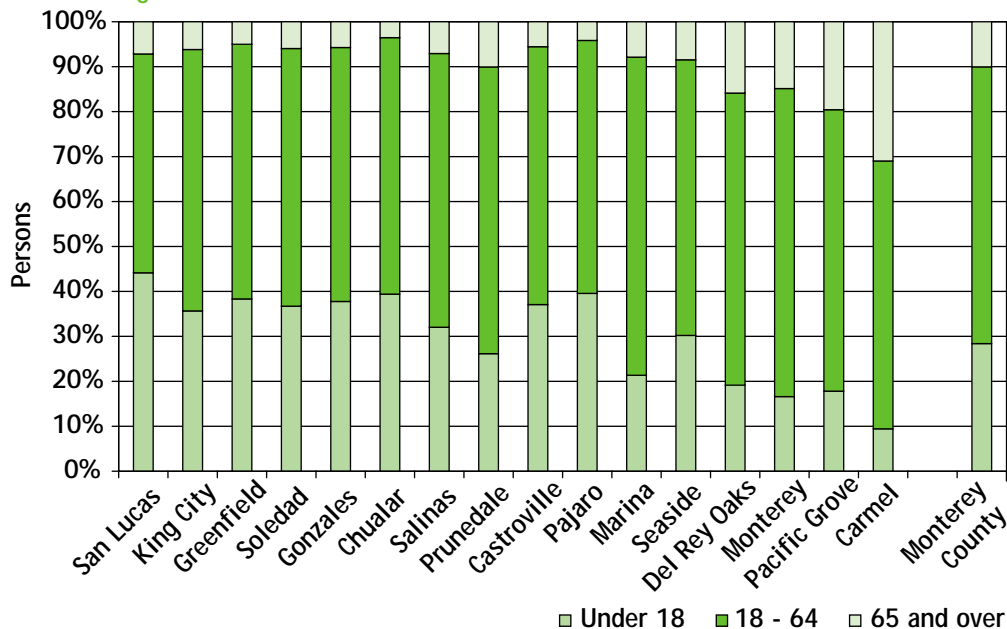


Population

Population by Age and Gender



Age Distribution for Selected Communities



Data Description

The 2000 U.S. Census reported a total population of 401,762 in Monterey County. In 2000, the adult population, those age 18 and older, was 287,712, or 72% of the county's population. Across the county's communities, the adult population ranged from a low of 56% in San Lucas to a high of 91% in Carmel.

Data Trend

Between 1990 and 2000, Monterey County's overall population grew by 13%, while its adult population increased by 12%.

California Comparison

Between 1990 and 2000, California's population increased by 14%, from 30 million in 1990 to nearly 34 million in 2000. During this period, California and Monterey County each experienced a 12% increase in adult population.

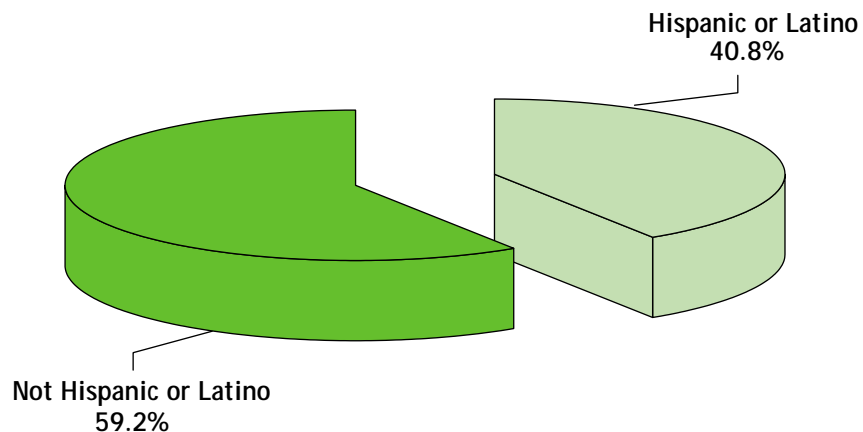
Data Source

United States Census Bureau, Census 1990 and Census 2000

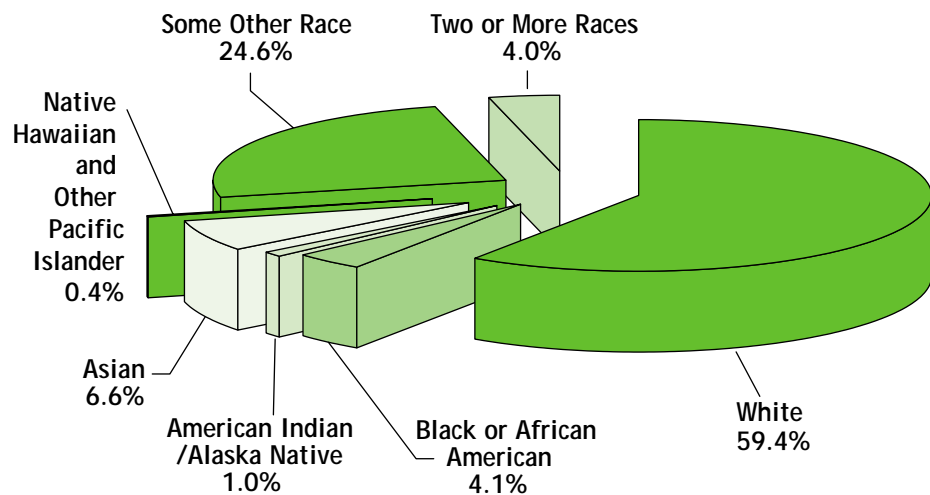


Ethnicity of Population

Adult Population by Hispanic or Latino



Adult Population by Race



Data Description

According to 2000 U.S. Census data, 41% of the adults in Monterey County were Hispanic or Latino. It is important to note that the federal statistical system defines ethnic origin as separate from race; therefore, persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race. The racial composition of adults in Monterey County in 2000 was 59% White, 7% Asian, 4% Black or African-American, 1% American Indian or Alaska Native, less than 1% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, 25% some other race, and 4% two or more races. The 2000 U.S. Census data also report that 71% of Monterey County residents were native to the United States, while 29% were foreign-born.

Data Trend

The race categories utilized by the 1990 U.S. Census differ from those utilized in 2000. Therefore, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the 1990 and 2000 data on race categories. However, comparisons can be made for Hispanic or Latino origin, as well as for place of birth. In 2000, 41% of Monterey County adult residents indicated that they were of Hispanic or Latino origin, compared to 29% in 1990. The percent of foreign-born Monterey County residents increased from 22% in 1990 to 29% in 2000.

California Comparison

While Monterey County saw a 12% increase in the percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents between 1990 and 2000, California had a 5% increase, from 23% in 1990 to 28% in 2000. In 2000, 26% of California residents were foreign-born, as compared with 29% in Monterey County.

Data Source

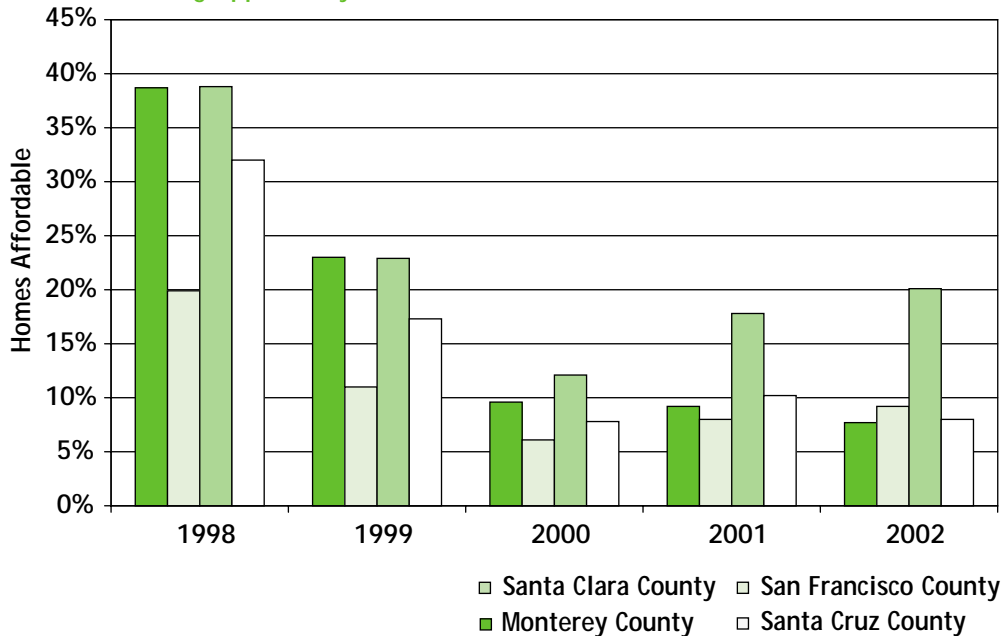
United States Census Bureau, Census 1990 and Census 2000

Data Explanation

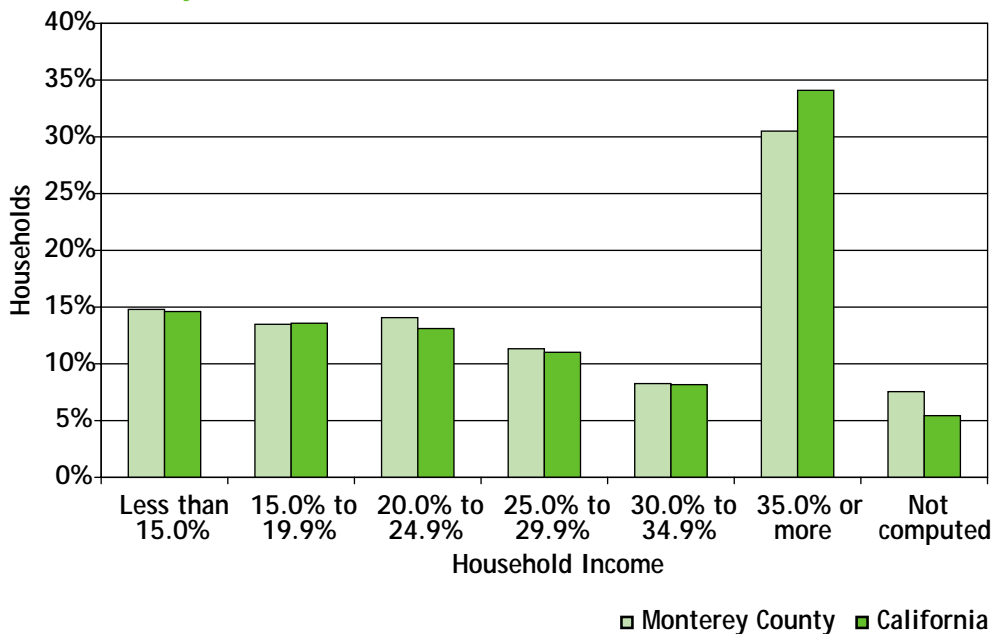
The native population includes people born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Island Areas, as well as those born in a foreign country who had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. Foreign-born refers to people who are not U.S. citizens at birth. The terms for race and ethnicity categories are the terms used by the U.S. Census.

Housing

Housing Opportunity Index



Monthly Rent as a Percent of Household Income



Data Description

In the first quarter, January through March, of 2002 (the most recent data available), Monterey County ranked as the least affordable housing market in the United States. The Housing Opportunity Index (HOI) reported that only 8% of homes sold in the first quarter of 2002 were affordable to median-income families.

Among households that rented in Monterey County in 2000, 28% reported spending less than 20% of their gross monthly income on rent; 25% spent 20%-30%; and 39% spent more than 30%.

Data Trend

Housing affordability in Monterey County declined consistently between 1998 and 2002, with nearly 39% of the homes sold in 1998 affordable to median-income families, compared to 8% in 2002. A comparison of data from the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census shows a downward trend in the percentage of income paid for rent. A higher percentage of Monterey County households paid less than 20% of their gross income in rent in 2000 than in 1990. A lower percentage of households devoted 30% or more of their income to rent in 2000 than in 1990.

California Comparison

HOI data are not available at the state level. However, HOI data are available at the county level. For example, Santa Cruz County experienced a decline in housing affordability, from 32% in 1998 to 8% in 2002. Similarly, over the same period, Santa Clara County saw a decline in affordability from 39% to 20%, and in San Francisco County, affordability declined from 20% to 9%.

Data Source

National Association of Home Builders, Housing Opportunity Index, 2002
United States Census Bureau, Census 1990 and Census 2000

Data Explanation:

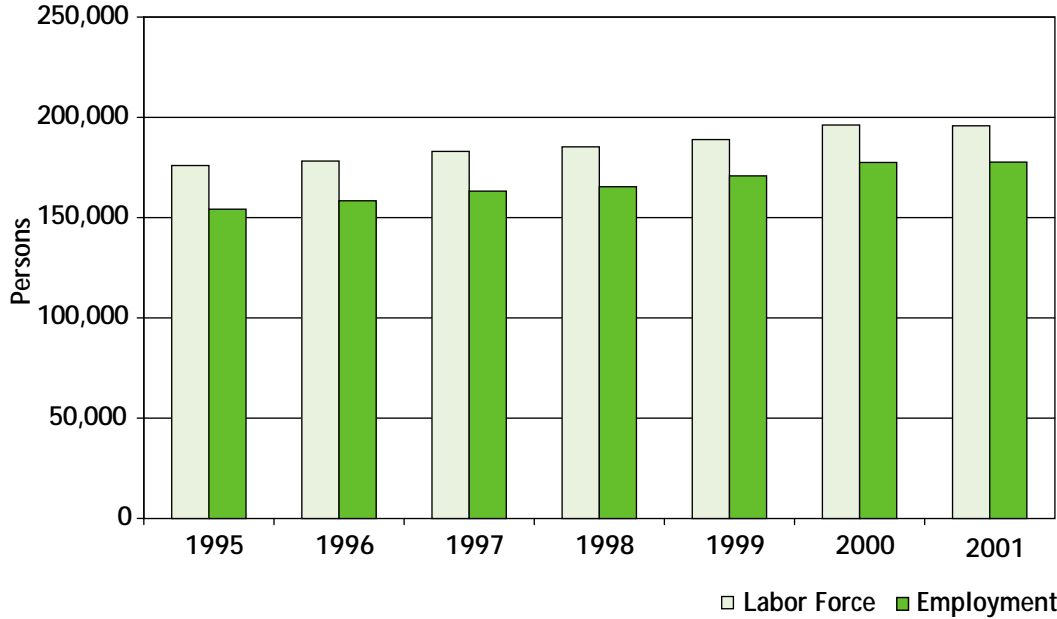
The Housing Opportunity Index measures the percent of homes affordable to median-income families. HOI is based on the median family income, interest rates and the price distributions of homes sold in each market in a particular quarter of a year.

Rental information from the U.S. Census Bureau is based on sample data collected from the long-form questionnaire sent to one out of every six households.

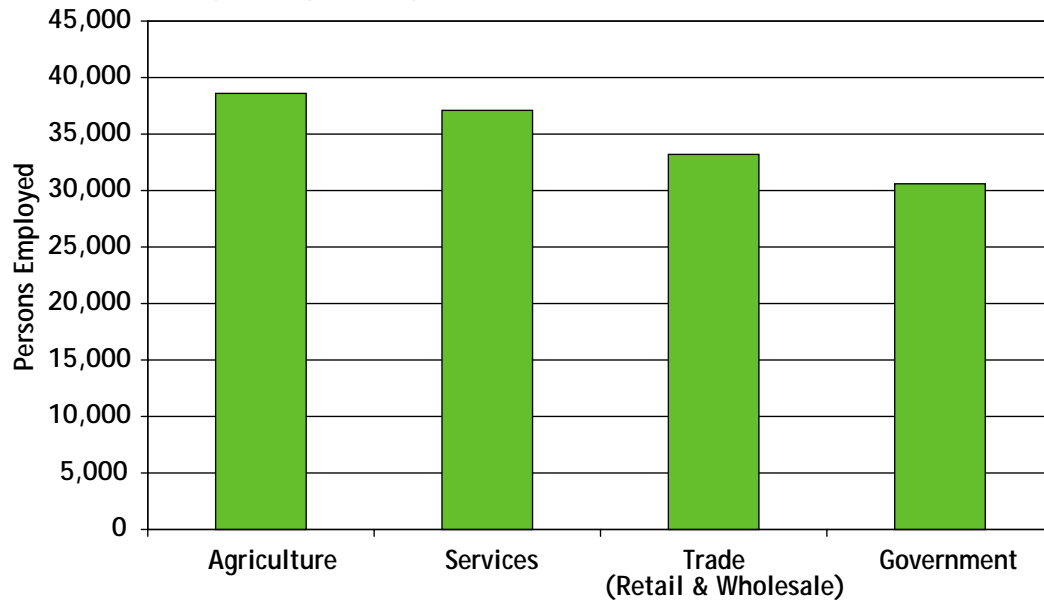


Employment

Labor Force and Employment



Employment by Industry



Data Description

The California Economic Development Department (EDD) reported that Monterey County's 2001 labor force numbered 195,800 persons. Of this total, 177,700 persons were employed, and 18,100 (9%) were unemployed. Monterey County's largest industry, in terms of employment, was agriculture, with 38,600 employees, followed by services, with 37,100 employees, retail/wholesale trade, with 33,200 employees, and government, with 30,600 employees.

Data Trend

Between 1995 and 2001, Monterey County's labor force grew by 11%, and the number of persons employed increased by 15%. During this time, the unemployment rate declined from 12% to 9%, according to the EDD.

California Comparison

In 2001, California's total labor force numbered just over 17 million. Between 1995 and 2001, California's labor force increased by 13%, similar to Monterey County's 11% increase. During that period, the decline in the state's unemployment rate was 3%, identical to that in Monterey County.

Data Source

California Economic Development Department, Labor Market Information, 2002

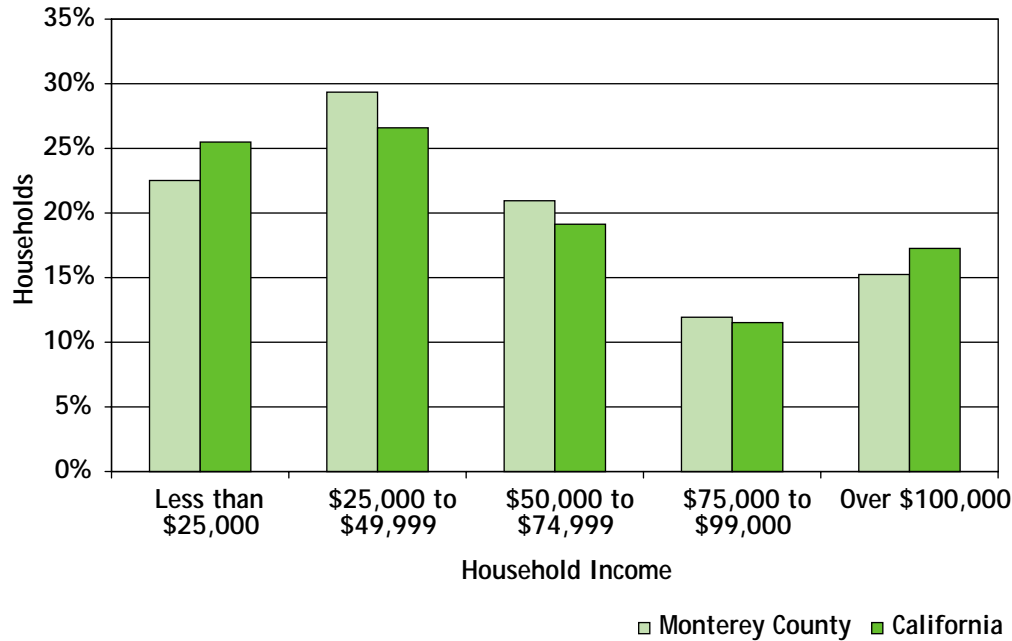
Data Explanation

Labor force numbers are the sum of civilian employment and civilian unemployment.

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. The unemployment rate refers to persons who are not working and are seeking employment.

Income

Household Income



Data Description

In 1999, the median household income in Monterey County was \$48,305. Approximately 23% of households earned less than \$25,000 per year (including 16% that earned less than \$15,000). Approximately 15% of households earned in excess of \$100,000.

Data Trend

The median household income in Monterey County grew from \$33,520 in 1989 to \$48,305 in 1999, an increase of 44%.

California Comparison

California's median household income in 1999 was \$47,493, \$812 lower than Monterey County's. California's median household income increased 33% between 1989 and 1999, versus 44% in Monterey County during the same period.

Data Source

United States Census Bureau, Census 1990 and Census 2000

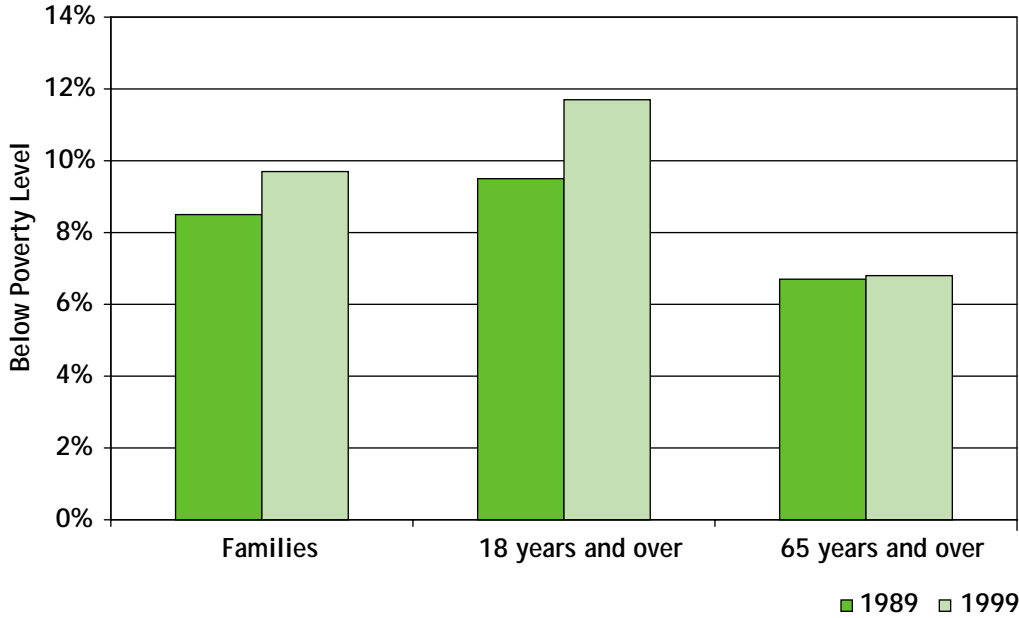
Data Explanation

The median household income is the value at which 50% of households had a higher income, and 50% of households had a lower income.



Poverty

Poverty Status for Selected Population Groups



Data Description

In Monterey County in 1999, 12% of individuals age 18 and over and 7% of individuals age 65 and over fell below the federal poverty level. In the same year, 10% of all Monterey County families fell below the poverty level. The poverty rate for some family types was higher. For example, 30% of single mothers who live with their own children age 18 and under fell below the poverty level.

Data Trend

The overall poverty rate among all individuals age 18 and over increased in Monterey County between 1989 and 1999. The percentage of individuals age 18 and over who were below the federal poverty level rose from 10% in 1989 to 12% in 1999. The poverty rate for the 65-and-over population remained at 7% over the same period. Among Monterey County families, 9% had incomes below the poverty level in 1989, compared to 10% in 1999.

California Comparison

In 1999, California's percentage of individuals age 18 and over who were below the federal poverty level was the same as Monterey County's, 12%. Between 1989 and 1999, California and Monterey County experienced similar increases in the poverty rate among those age 18 and over, with California's rate rising by 1% and Monterey County's by 2%. Among California families, 10% fell below the poverty level in 1999, up from 9% in 1989.

Data Source

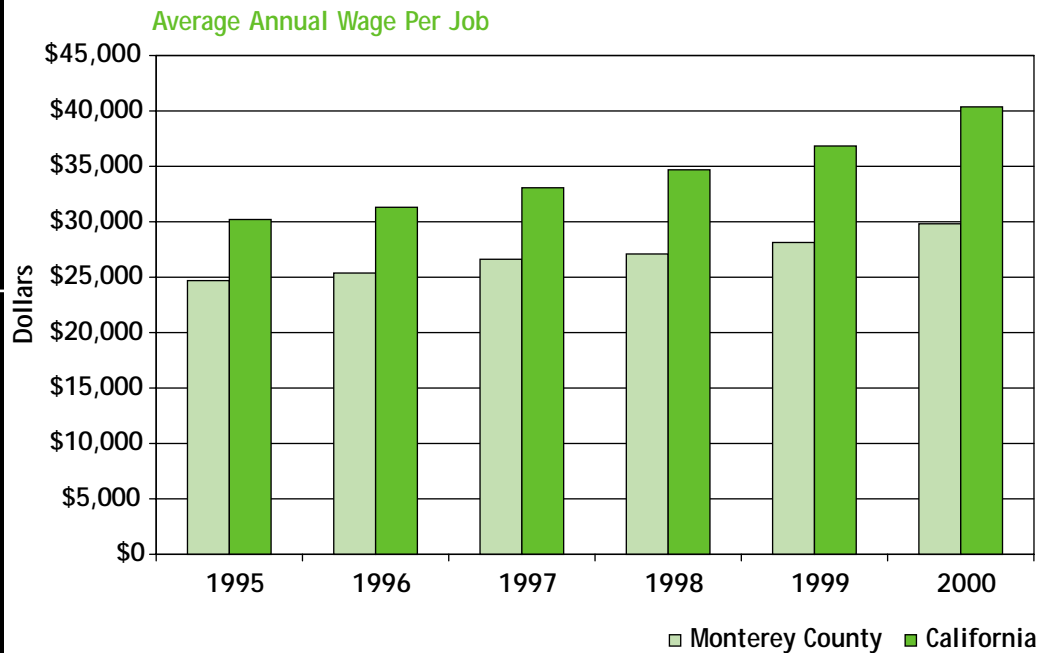
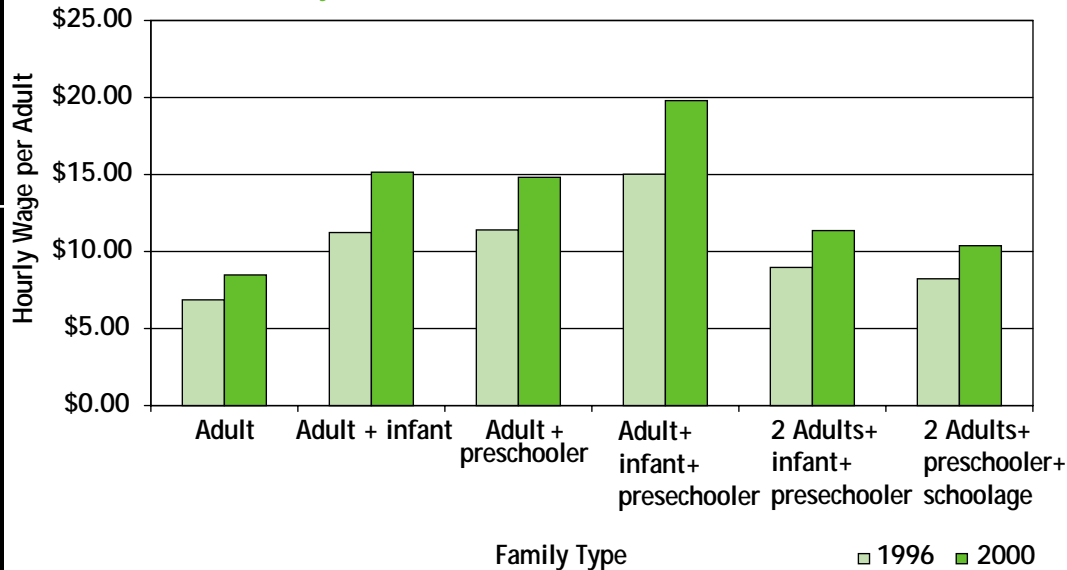
United States Census Bureau, Census 1990 and Census 2000

Data Explanation

The poverty data reported by U.S. Census Bureau uses the federal government's measure of poverty. The federal government measures poverty by comparing an individual or family's income to the income threshold for that family type. Income thresholds are determined by multiplying the cost of a minimum diet by three (to estimate the cost and include the cost of non-food items). Family type is defined by the number of persons and the number of children under age 18 in the family. These standards are the same for all parts of the country; no adjustment is made for regional, state, or local variation in cost of living.

Wages

Self-Sufficiency Standard



Data Description

In Monterey County, according to a report by the Californians for Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Project, the hourly wage required for one adult to achieve self-sufficiency (living independent of public or private financial assistance) in 2000 was \$8.48 per hour (\$17,638 per year). For an adult with an infant child, the self-sufficiency wage was \$15.15 per hour (\$31,512 per year), and a family of one adult with two young children (infant and preschooler) required a wage of \$19.80 per hour (\$41,184 per year) for self-sufficiency. In a family of two adults and two young children (infant and preschooler), each adult needed to earn \$11.36 per hour (a combined \$22.72 per hour or \$47,258 per year) for the family to be self-sufficient.

The average annual wage per job in Monterey County in 2000 was \$29,816, according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Data Trend

Between 1996 and 2000, the wage required for self-sufficiency in Monterey County increased for all family types. The smallest increase in the self-sufficiency wage was for one adult, from \$6.84 to \$8.48, or 24%, while the largest increase was for one adult with an infant child, from \$11.22 to \$15.15, or 35%. The average annual wage per job in Monterey County increased by 21%, from \$24,695 in 1995 to \$29,816 in 2000.

California Comparison

The average annual wage per job in California increased by 34% between 1995 and 2000, from \$30,202 to \$40,367.

Data Source

Californians for Family Economic Self-Sufficiency, 2000

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2001

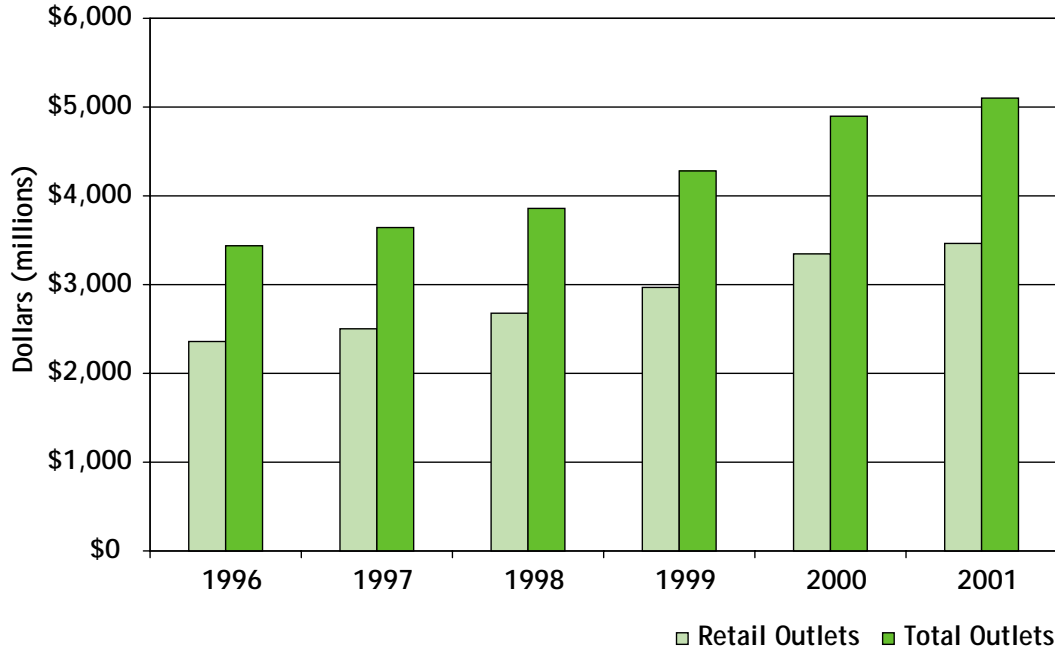
Data Explanation

The Self-Sufficiency Standard reports the amount of income required to meet basic needs without public or private assistance; the required income is based on family composition (number of adults and number and age of children) and geographic location. Basic needs include housing, food, child care, medical care, taxes, and miscellaneous items such as clothing and household supplies. Data are reported for specific metropolitan areas and counties and are not aggregated to the state level. Yearly wages are based on 2080 work hours per year.

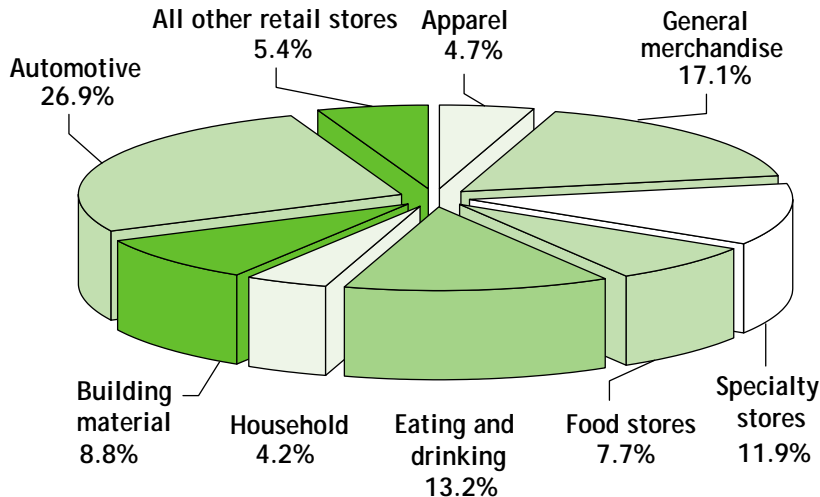


Consumer Spending

Taxable Sales



Taxable Sales by Retail Groups



Data Description

Taxable sales in Monterey County during 2000 were \$4.9 billion. Retail sales accounted for \$3.3 billion, or 68% of the total. Among retail outlets in Monterey County, the automotive sector accounted for 26% of retail sales dollars, followed by general merchandise (17%), eating and drinking establishments (13%), and specialty stores (13%).

Data Trend

Taxable sales in Monterey County increased by 55% between 1995 and 2000. Among these sales, retail sales increased by 47%.

California Comparison

California, like Monterey County, experienced a considerable increase in taxable sales between 1995 and 2000. For California, total taxable sales increased by 47%, and retail sales increased by 48%. Statewide, the automotive sector accounted for 28% of retail sales dollars, followed by general merchandise and specialty stores at 16% each.

Data Source

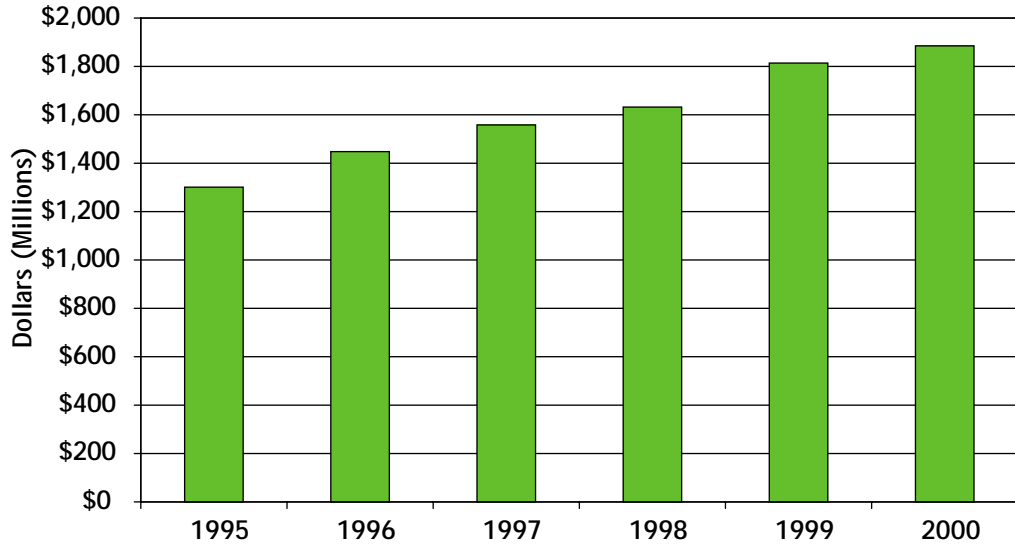
California Board of Equalization. Taxable Sales In California (Sales & Use Tax), 2000

Data Explanation

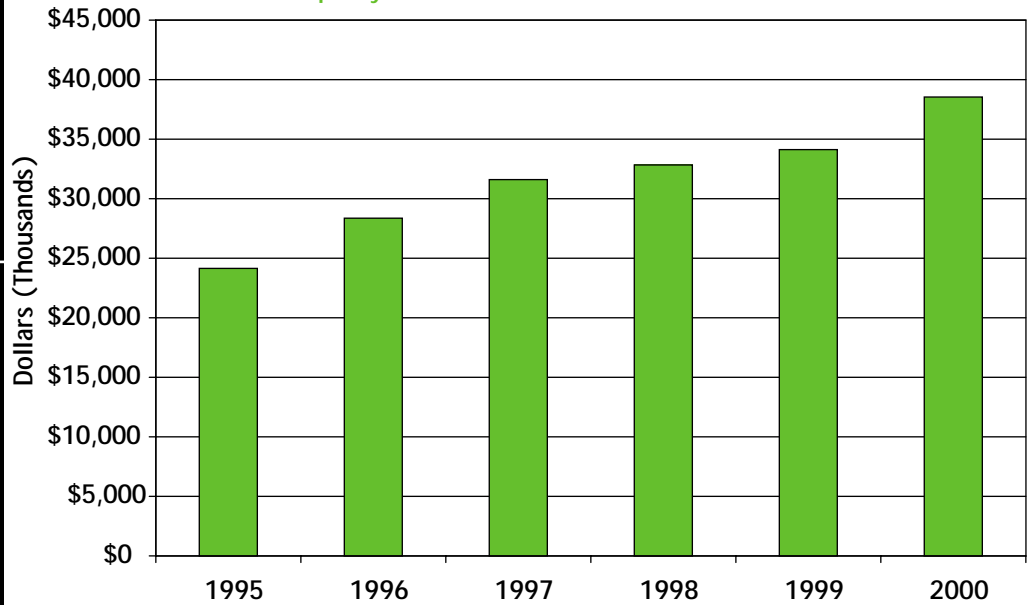
Data reported reflects retail sales activity as measured by transactions subject to sales and use tax. Detailed data was available by type of store for retail stores, but not for business and personal services, or for businesses dealing primarily in nontaxable activities (such as manufacturing, contracting, or wholesaling). Taxable transactions from these types of businesses are reflected in the total taxable sales data reported here.

Tourism

Total Travel Spending



Transient Occupancy Taxes



Data Description

Travel-related spending in Monterey County totaled \$1.9 billion in 2000. In addition, transient occupancy tax (TOT) receipts in Monterey County amounted to \$38.5 million.

Data Trend

Travel-related spending increased by 45% in Monterey County between 1995 and 2000. Transient occupancy tax receipts in Monterey County rose by 60% over the same period.

California Comparison

Between 1995 and 2000, travel-related spending in California increased by 43%, while transient occupancy tax receipts increased by 65%. These increases are similar to those experienced in Monterey County during the same period.

Data Source

The California Travel and Tourism Commission & The Division of Tourism, Technology, Trade, and Commerce Agency. California Travel Impacts by County, 1992-2000

Data Explanations

The travel-spending data reported are estimates of the direct impacts associated with traveler spending in California using the Regional Travel Impact Model (RTIM). RTIM was developed by Dean Runyan Associates, which produces the California Travel Impact Study for the California Travel and Tourism Commission. Data on travel spending are reported for calendar years, while data on the transient occupancy tax are reported for the fiscal year ending June 30.



education

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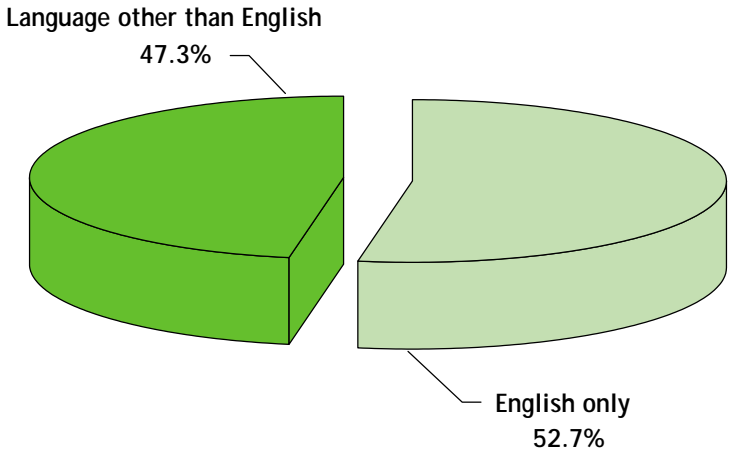
Monterey
County
Adult
Quality
of Life
Report

2003



Language

Language Spoken at Home



Data Description

According to 2000 U.S. Census data, 53% of Monterey County residents age five and over indicated that English was the only language spoken at home. The remaining 47% indicated that they spoke some other language either in addition to English or as their only language. Of those who spoke a language other than English, 84% spoke Spanish, 9% spoke Asian or Pacific Island languages, and 7% spoke other Indo-European languages.

Data Trend

In Monterey County, 36% of residents spoke a language other than English at home in 1990, compared to 47% in 2000. Among residents who spoke a language other than English at home, the percentage speaking Spanish rose from 75% in 1990 to 84% in 2000. The percentage of residents who reported speaking Asian or Pacific Island languages declined, from 14% in 1990 to 9% in 2000.

California Comparison

Statewide, 61% of residents spoke only English at home in 2000, compared to 53% in Monterey County. Among California residents who spoke a language other than English at home, 65% spoke Spanish, 22% spoke an Asian or Pacific Island language, and 11% spoke other Indo-European languages. This indicates that, compared with residents statewide, a higher percentage of Monterey County residents spoke Spanish, and a lower percentage spoke Asian or Pacific Island languages.

Data Source

United States Census Bureau, Census 1990 and Census 2000

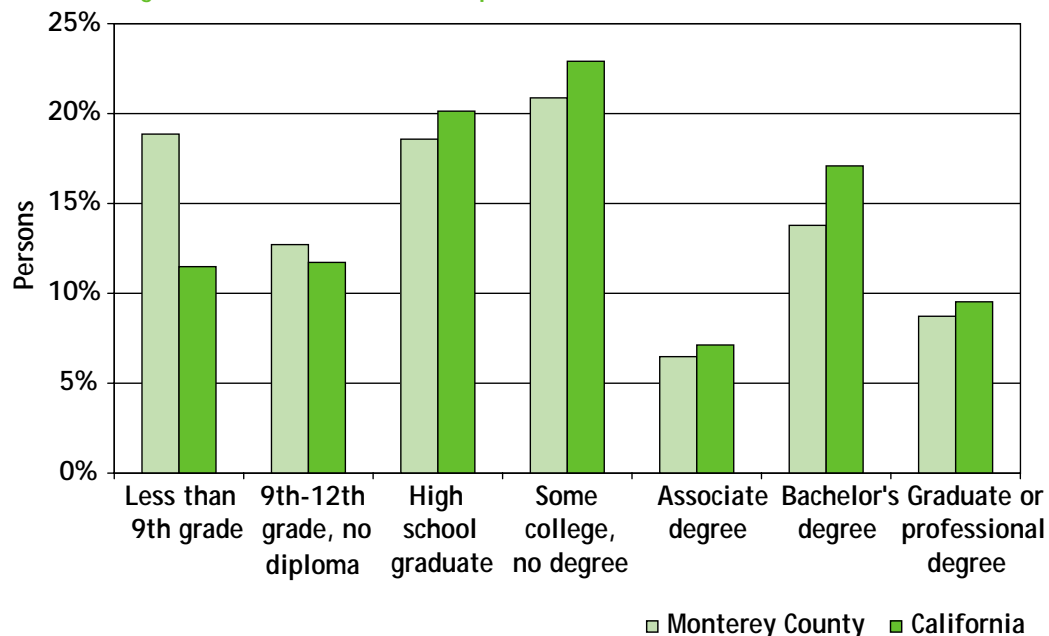
Data Explanation

Language data from the United States Census Bureau are based on sample data collected from the long-form questionnaire sent to one out of every six households.



Educational Achievement

Highest Level of Education Completed



Data Description

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Monterey County residents reported the following about educational achievement: 19% of residents age 25 and over had completed less than a ninth-grade education; another 13% had some high school but no diploma; 19% were high school graduates; 21% had some college but no degree; 7% had an associate degree; and 23% had completed a bachelor's degree or higher.

Data Trend

The percentage of Monterey County residents who had completed less than a ninth-grade education was 3% higher in 2000 than in 1990. Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of residents who graduated from high school increased by 2%, and the percentage of residents who had a bachelor's degree or higher increased by 1%.

California Comparison

In 2000, 12% of California residents age 25 and over reported that they had completed less than a ninth-grade education, compared to 19% in Monterey County. The percentage of California residents who reported that they were high school graduates was 20%, similar to the 19% reported in Monterey County. In addition, both statewide and in Monterey County, 23% of residents reported that they had a bachelor's degree or higher.

Data Source

United States Census Bureau, Census 1990 and Census 2000

Data Explanation

Educational achievement data from the United States Census Bureau are based on sample data collected from the long-form questionnaire sent to one out of every six households.



Higher Education Preparation

Graph: High School Graduates Completing UC/CSU Required Courses

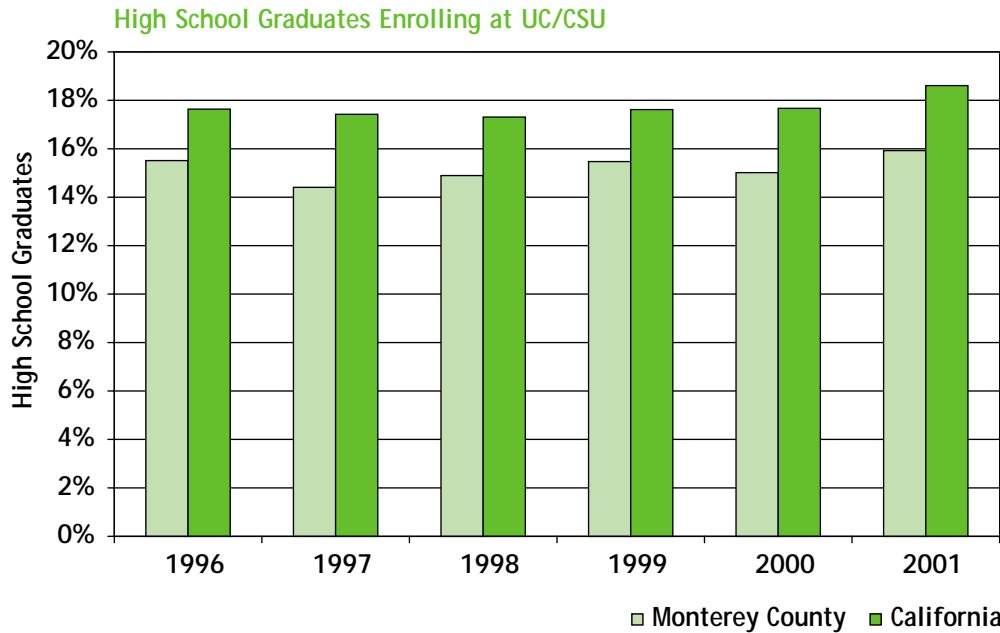
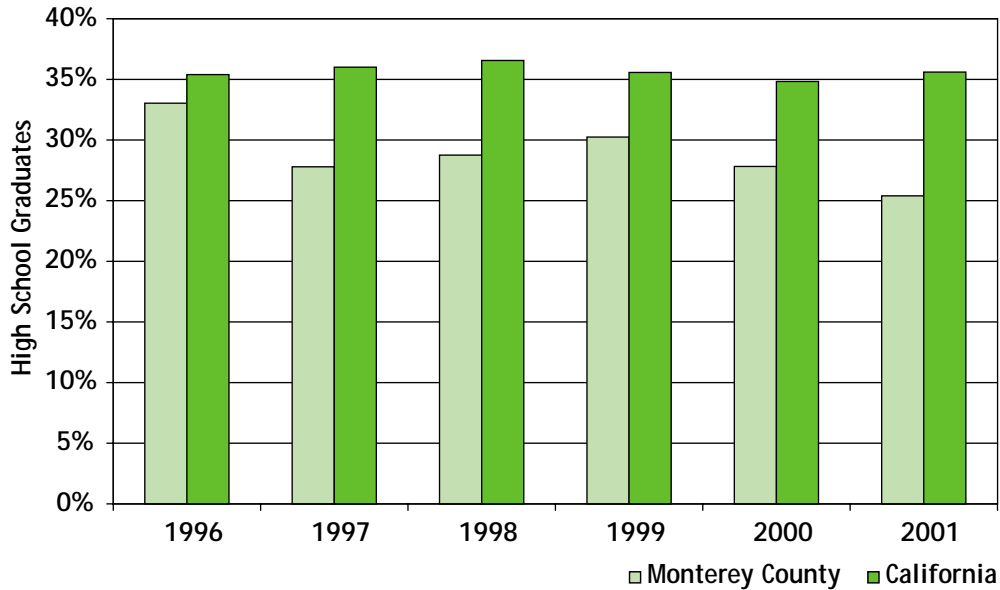
Graph: High School Graduates Enrolling at UC/CSU

Tellus Díganos

Adult Quality of Life Report 2003

Higher Education Preparation

High School Graduates Completing UC/CSU Required Courses



Data Description

In Monterey County, 25% of all 2001 high school graduates had completed the required coursework for admission to the University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU).

Approximately 16% of all 2001 Monterey County high school graduates enrolled at either a University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) campus for the fall term.

Data Trend

The percentage of Monterey County high school graduates who completed UC/CSU required courses decreased from 33% in 1996 to 25% in 2001.

The percentage of Monterey County high school graduates enrolling at UC/CSU campuses fluctuated between 14% and 16% during the years from 1997 to 2001.

California Comparison

In California, 36% of 2001 California high school graduates completed the coursework required for admission into the UC/CSU system, compared with 25% of Monterey County graduates that year.

The percent of California high school graduates enrolling at UC/CSU campuses fluctuated between 17% and 19% during the years from 1997 to 2001.

Data Source

California Department of Education, 2002

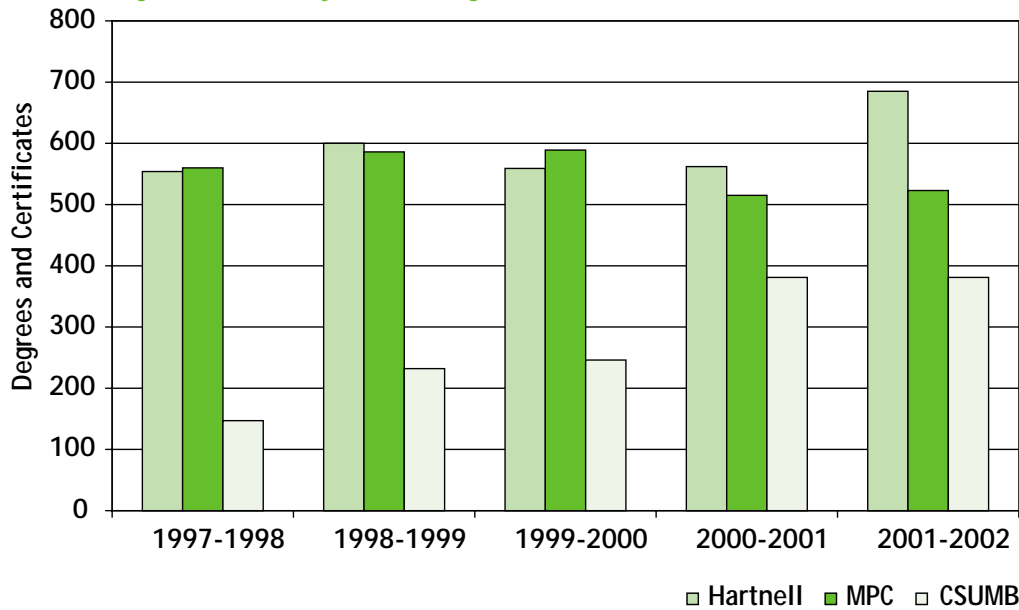
Data Explanation

The University of California and California State University course entrance requirements include two years of history/social science, four years of college preparatory English, four years of college preparatory math, two years of laboratory science, two years of a language other than English, as well as two years (four semesters) of college preparatory elective courses.



Degrees and Certificates

Degrees Awarded by Local Colleges



Data Description

During the 2001–2002 academic year, Hartnell College awarded a total of 685 degrees and certificates, and Monterey Peninsula College (MPC) awarded 523 degrees and certificates. California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB), awarded a total of 381 undergraduate and graduate degrees.

Data Trend

Between the 1997–1998 and 2001–2002 academic years, the number of degrees and certificates awarded by Hartnell College increased by 24%, while the number of degrees and certificates awarded by MPC decreased by 7%. The number of degrees awarded by CSUMB has more than doubled, from 147 to 381, since 1997–1998.

California Comparison

The number of degrees and certificates awarded at community colleges in California increased by 8% between 1997–1998 and 2001–2002. The number of degrees awarded by the California State University System increased by 7% during this time.

Data Source

California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, 2002
California State University, Office of the Chancellor,
Analytic Studies Division 2002

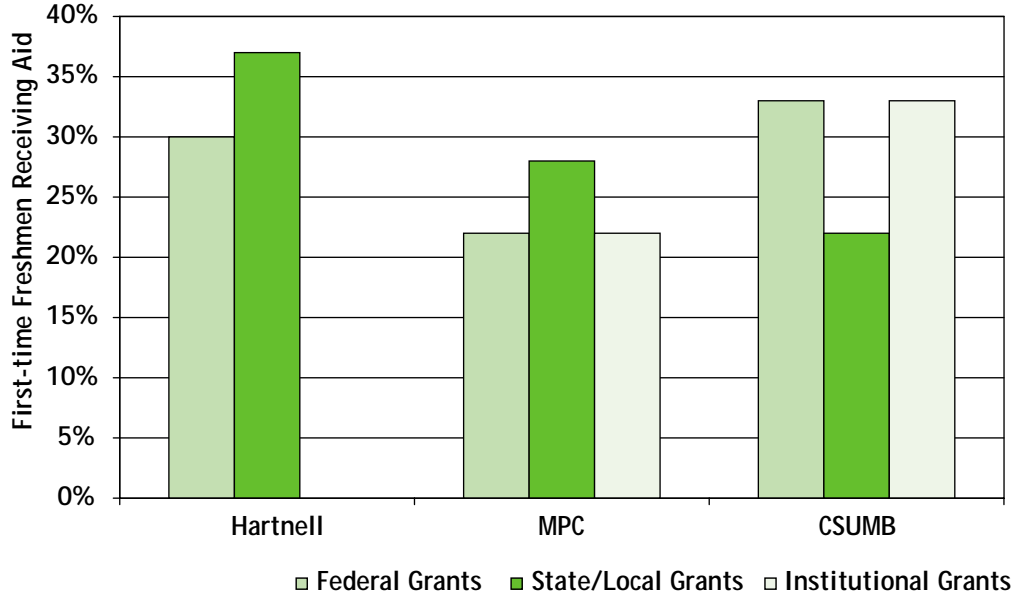
Data Explanation

Awards from community colleges include both associate degrees and certificates. The data for CSUMB include both undergraduate and graduate degrees awarded. Because CSUMB is a relatively new and growing campus, its annual changes can be expected to be more dramatic than those of other colleges.



Educational Assistance

Financial Assistance at Local Colleges



Data Description

The following data are for first-time, full-time freshmen in the 2000–2001 academic year. At Hartnell College, 30% received financial assistance in the form of federal grants, and 37% received assistance from state or local grants. At Monterey Peninsula College (MPC), 22% received aid through federal grants, 28% through state and/or local grants, and 22% through institutional grants. At California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB), approximately 33% of students received financial assistance from federal grants, 22% from state/local grants, and 33% from institutional grants.

Data Trend

At Hartnell College, the percentage of first-time, full-time freshmen receiving federal and/or state/local grants declined between academic years 1999–2000 and 2000–2001. During the same period, this percentage increased at MPC. Also during the same period, the percentage of first-time, full-time freshmen at CSUMB who received state/local grants increased, and the percentage receiving federal grants and institutional grants decreased.

Data Source

National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2002

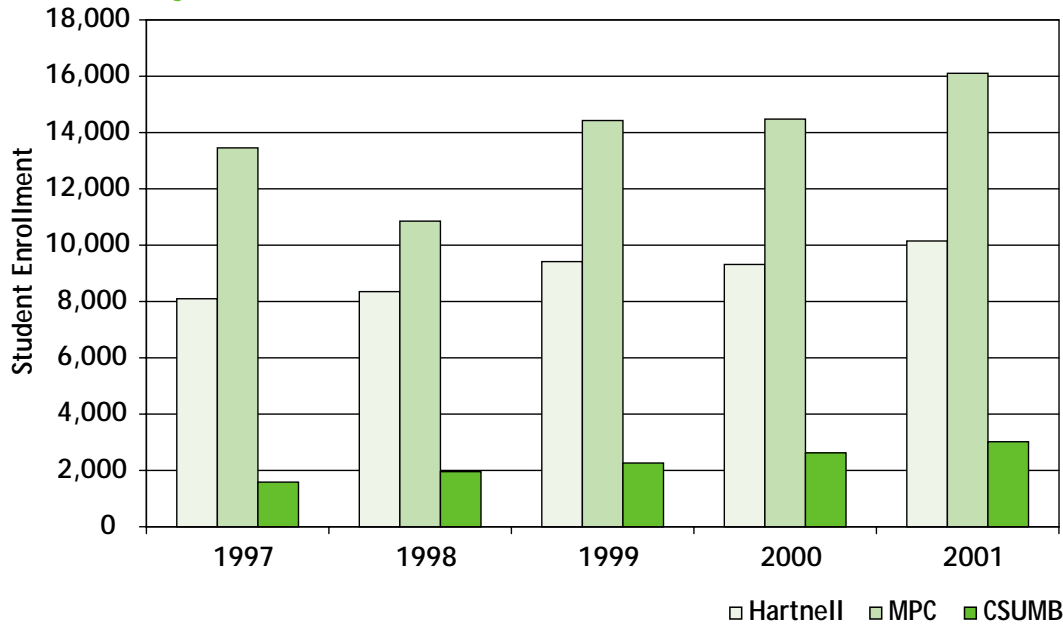
Data Explanation

Since information on financial assistance is reported for individual institutions, statewide data are not available. Financial assistance data from IPEDS report the percentages for first-time, full-time freshman only. As students may receive multiple types of aid, they are counted in each category for which they receive financial assistance. All students attending California community colleges have the same forms of need-based financial aid available to them.



Enrollment

Higher Education Enrollment



Data Description

In the fall of 2001, student enrollment was 10,150 at Hartnell College, 16,104 at Monterey Peninsula College (MPC), and 3,020 at California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB).

Data Trend

Between 1997 and 2001, enrollment increased by 25% at Hartnell College, by 20% at MPC, and by 90% at CSUMB.

California Comparison

Between 1997 and 2001, enrollment at community colleges in California increased by 16%, while enrollment at California State University campuses increased by 13%.

Data Source

California Community College Chancellor's Office, 2002
California Postsecondary Education Commission, 2002

Data Explanation

Enrollment data reported reflect total student headcount and include both full-time and part-time students. It should be noted that, as a relatively new and growing campus, CSUMB will likely see more dramatic increases in enrollment than other California State University campuses will.

Student Diversity

Student Ethnicity at Local Colleges

Student Ethnicity	College					
	Hartnell		MPC		CSUMB	
	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997	2001
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.2%	4.7%	8.1%	6.5%	5.1%	4.1%
African American	3.1%	3.1%	4.8%	4.1%	4.3%	3.9%
Filipino	4.8%	3.9%	2.4%	2.5%	1.6%	2.0%
Hispanic/Latino	48.0%	49.4%	8.4%	11.5%	24.6%	25.5%
Native American	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	2.6%	0.8%
Other	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	3.7%	3.3%
Unknown	1.1%	6.2%	4.7%	15.1%	13.8%	14.9%
White	32.7%	30.5%	69.1%	57.8%	44.3%	45.5%
Total # of Students	8,099	10,150	13,455	16,104	1,585	3,020

Data Description

In the fall term of the 2000-2001 academic year, the three largest student ethnic groups at Hartnell College were Hispanic/Latino (49%), White (31%), and Asian/Pacific Islander (5%). At Monterey Peninsula College (MPC), the largest student ethnic groups were White (58%), Hispanic/Latino (12%), and Asian/Pacific Islander (7%). The largest student ethnic groups at California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB) during the 2001 fall term were White (46%), Hispanic/Latino (26%), and Asian/Pacific Islander (4%).

Data Trend

Between 1997 and 2001, the percentage of students at Hartnell College who identified themselves as either Hispanic/Latino or Asian/Pacific Islander increased, while the percentage of students who identified themselves as White, Filipino, or Native-American decreased. At MPC, the percentage of Hispanic/Latino and Filipino students increased, while the percentage of White, Asian/Pacific Islander, African-American, and Native-American students decreased. At CSUMB, the percentage of White, Hispanic/Latino, and Filipino students increased, while the percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander, African-American, and Native-American decreased.

California Comparison

Among community college students statewide in 2001, the largest ethnic groups were White (40%), Hispanic/Latino (27%), Asian/Pacific Islander (13%), and African-American (7%). The largest identified student ethnic groups enrolled at CSU campuses statewide in the fall of 2001 were White (47%), Hispanic/Latino (25%), Asian-American (15%), and African-American (7%).

Data Source

California Community College Chancellor's Office, 2002
California Postsecondary Education Commission, 2002

Data Explanation

The terms for ethnicity utilized are the terms used in the original sources. Please note that Asian and Pacific Islander are combined in the table displayed. Ethnicity data for students identified as "other" or "unknown" are provided in the table, but are not referenced in the text.



Education Staff Diversity

Staff Ethnicity at Local Colleges

Staff Ethnicity	College		
	Hartnell	MPC	CSUMB
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.9%	5.8%	10.4%
African American	4.0%	5.8%	6.3%
Filipino	3.1%	2.4%	*
Hispanic/Latino	26.3%	7.2%	18.2%
Native American	0.7%	0.8%	2.0%
Other/Unknown	5.4%	0.0%	3.3%
White	55.7%	77.9%	59.6%
Total Staff	575	498	637

Data Description

In the fall term of the 2001-2002 academic year, the racial/ethnic composition of the staff at Hartnell College was 56% White, 26% Hispanic/Latino, 5% Asian/Pacific Islander, 4% African-American, 3% Filipino, and less than 1% Native-American. The staff at Monterey Peninsula College (MPC) was 78% White, 7% Hispanic/Latino, 6% Asian/Pacific Islander, 6% African-American, 2% Filipino, and less than 1% Native-American. At California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB), 60% of the staff were White, 18% were Hispanic/Latino, 10% were Asian/Pacific Islander, 6% were African-American, and 2% were Native-American.

Data Trend

Between 1997 and 2001, at Hartnell College, the percentage of staff that were Hispanic/Latino or Asian/Pacific Islander increased, while the percentage that were White decreased. At MPC, the percentage of staff that were Hispanic/Latino increased, while the percentage that were White, Asian/Pacific Islander, and African-American decreased. And at CSUMB, the percentage of staff that were Hispanic/Latino, Asian/Pacific Islander, and African-American increased, while the percentage that were White decreased.

California Comparison

Among the community colleges in California in 2001, 68% of the staff were White, 13% were Hispanic/Latino, 7% were African-American, 7% were Asian, 2% were Filipino, 1% were Native-American, and 3% were unknown. For the CSU system in 2001, 66% of staff were White, 13% were Hispanic or Latino, 12% were Asian American, 8% were African-American, and 1% were Native-American.

Data Source

California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, 2002
California State University, Monterey Bay, 2002
California State University, Office of the Chancellor, Analytical Studies Division, 2002

Data Explanation

For CSUMB staff data, Filipino was not reported as a separate category and was included in Asian/Pacific Islander.



Adult Education

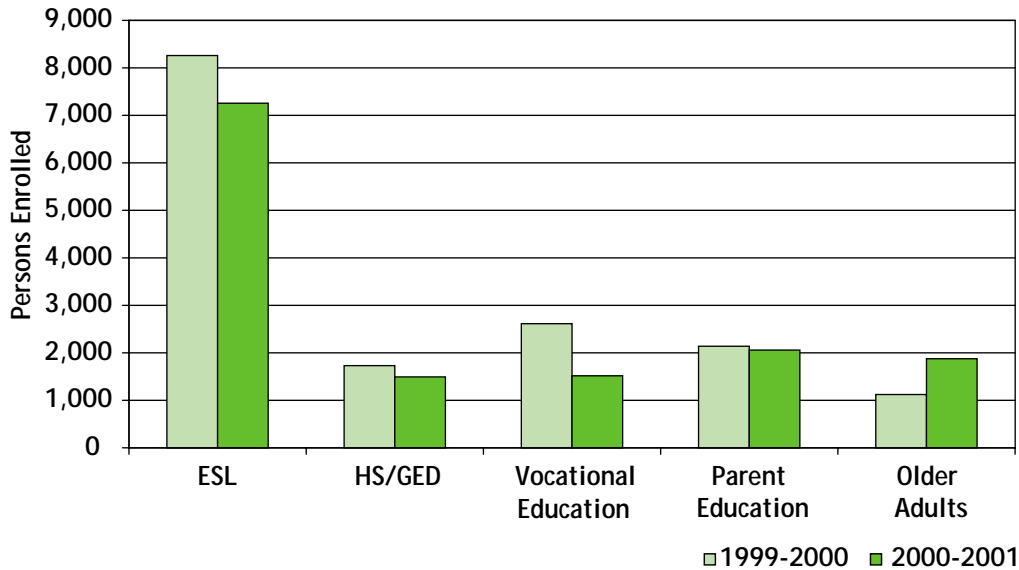
Graph:
Adult School Enrollment for Largest Instructional Programs

Tellus Díganos

Adult Quality of Life Report 2003

Adult Education

Adult School Enrollment for Largest Instructional Programs



Data Description

Enrollment in adult school programs in Monterey County was 16,008 for the 2000–2001 program year. The largest instructional program was English as a Second Language (ESL), with 45% of total enrollment, followed by Parent Education, with 13%, and Older Adults programs, with 12%.

Data Trend

Overall enrollment in adult school courses in 2000–2001 declined by 8% from the previous year. In 1999–2000, ESL courses represented 47% of the adult school enrollment, Vocational Education 15%, and Parent Education 12%.

California Comparison

Enrollment in adult school programs in California was 928,577 in the 2000–2001 program year. ESL accounted for the largest percentage of total enrollment, with 43%, followed by High School/GED courses, with 16%, and Vocational Education, with 15%. In contrast to the decline in adult school enrollment in Monterey County between program years 1999–2000 and 2000–2001, enrollment in adult school programs statewide increased by 17%.

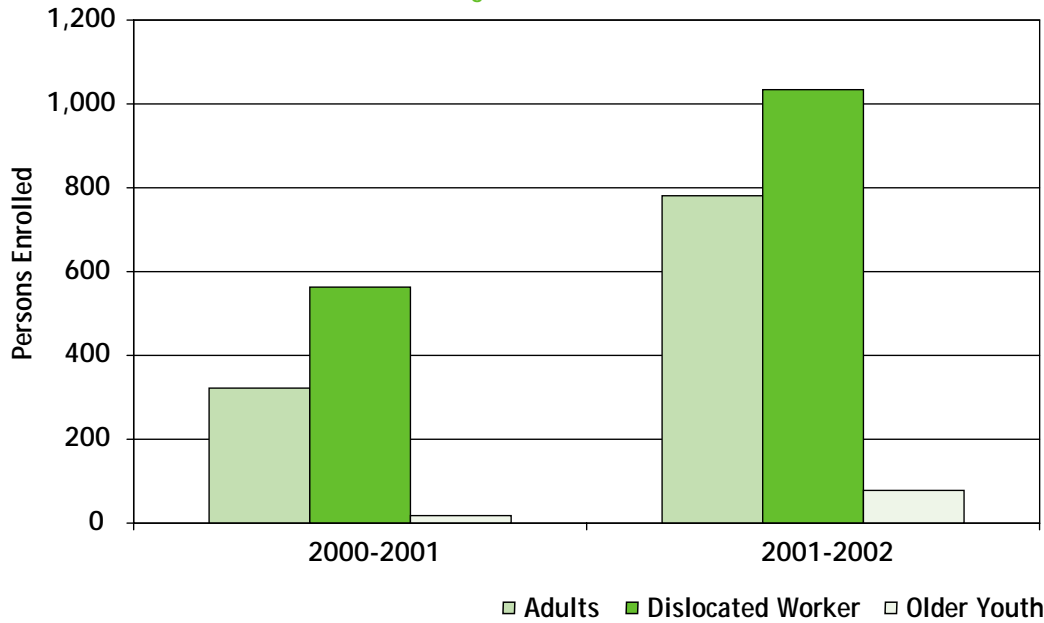
Data Source

CASAS, *Student Progress and Goal Attainment Reports for Adult School Programs in California, 2001.*



Workforce Development

Workforce Investment Act Program Enrollment



The Workforce Investment Act was first implemented in fiscal year 2000-2001. Program data reported here are for WIA programs serving adults and, therefore, do not include the number of participants in the Younger Youth program. The purpose of WIA programs is to assist people who are having difficulty finding employment, with priority given to serving low-income adults.

Data Description

In 2001-2002, a total of 1,893 adults were registered in Workforce Investment Act (WIA) programs, which provide employment training for adults and youths. The Dislocated Worker program had the most participants, with 55%, followed by the Adult program, with 41%, and the Older Youth program, with 4%.

Data Trend

Participation in WIA programs in Monterey County more than doubled in the 2001-2002 fiscal year. In fiscal year 2000-2001, a total of 903 adults were enrolled in Monterey County Workforce Investment Act programs. Of those enrolled, 62% of adults were enrolled in the Dislocated Worker program, 36% in the Adult program, and 2% in the Older Youth program.

California Comparison

In 2001-2002, 99,030 adults were enrolled in WIA programs in California. The majority of participants, 57%, were enrolled in the Adult program, followed by the Dislocated Worker program, with 36%, and the Older Youth Program, with 7%. Like Monterey County, California experienced a substantial increase in enrollment in each of the WIA programs for adults between 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

Data Source

Monterey County One-Stop Career Center, 2002

California Workforce Investment Board, Workforce Investment Act Annual Report: Program Year 2000 and Workforce Investment Act: California's Annual Report Program Year 2001-2002

Data Explanation

The Adult program provides employment and training services for all eligible adults. The Older Youth program provides services to eligible persons between the ages of 19 and 21. The Dislocated Worker program provides services to eligible persons who have been (or will soon be) displaced from work and who are unlikely to return to their previous industry or occupation.



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Monterey
County
Adult
Quality
of Life
Report

2003



California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) 2001

The California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is a collaborative project of the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, the California Department of Health Services, and the Public Health Institute. CHIS, the largest state health survey in the United States, is a telephone survey conducted every two years on public health topics and access to health care.

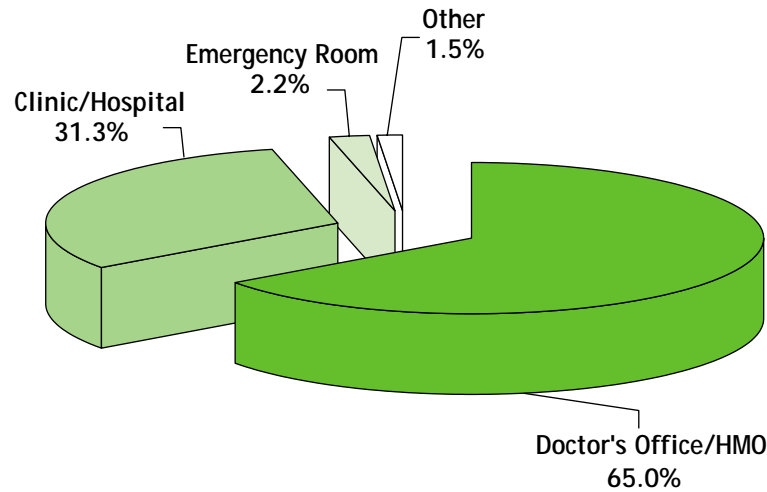
By interviewing a large number of people, CHIS can give health planners, policy makers, counties, and communities a more-detailed picture of the health and health care needs of California's diverse population. CHIS provides information on where and how people get health care, as well as on the number of adults and children without health insurance. CHIS also collects information on important health conditions such as cancer, diabetes, and asthma.

CHIS was administered to a random sample of approximately 55,000 adults in California during 2001. Included in this sample were nearly 800 adults who lived in Monterey and San Benito Counties. Survey results for Monterey and San Benito Counties were combined by CHIS due to the small population in San Benito County, which borders Monterey County. In 2000, according to U.S. Census data, Monterey County had 401,762 residents, while San Benito County had 53,243.

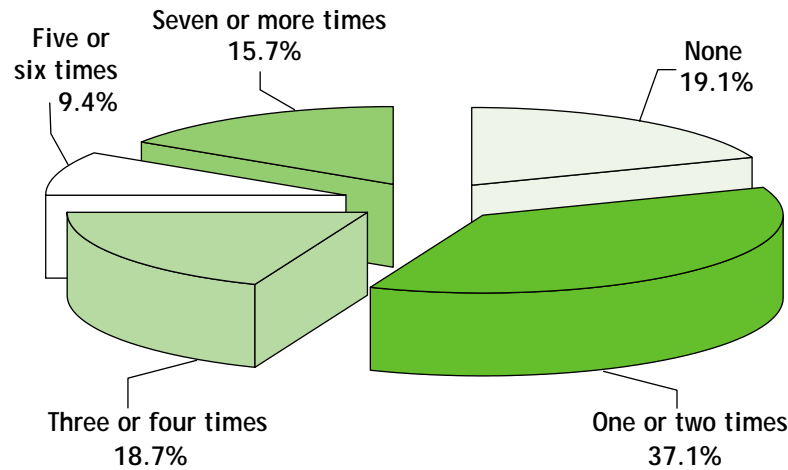


Health Care Access and Utilization

Usual Place to Go for Treatment When Sick or Needing Health Advice



Number of Visits to a Medical Doctor in the Past 12 Months



Data Description

Results from the 2001 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) indicated that 84% of Monterey and San Benito County respondents have a usual place to go when they are sick or in need of health advice. Among the reported sources of treatment, a doctor's office or health maintenance organization (HMO) was the most frequently cited (65%), followed by a clinic or hospital (31%), and an emergency room (2%). In Monterey and San Benito Counties, 19% of the adults surveyed had not seen a medical doctor in the past 12 months, while 37% had visited a medical doctor one or two times, 19% three or four times, 9% five or six times, and 16% seven or more times.

California Comparison

According to CHIS results, a slightly higher percentage of California respondents, 86% versus 84% in Monterey and San Benito Counties, indicated they had a usual source of treatment. Statewide, 71% of respondents identified a doctor's office or HMO as their usual source, followed by a clinic or hospital (27%) and an emergency room (1%).

In California, 18% of adults responded that they had not seen a medical doctor in the past 12 months. Additionally, 40% indicated they had had one or two visits in the past 12 months, 19% three or four visits, 9% five or six visits, and 14% seven or more visits.

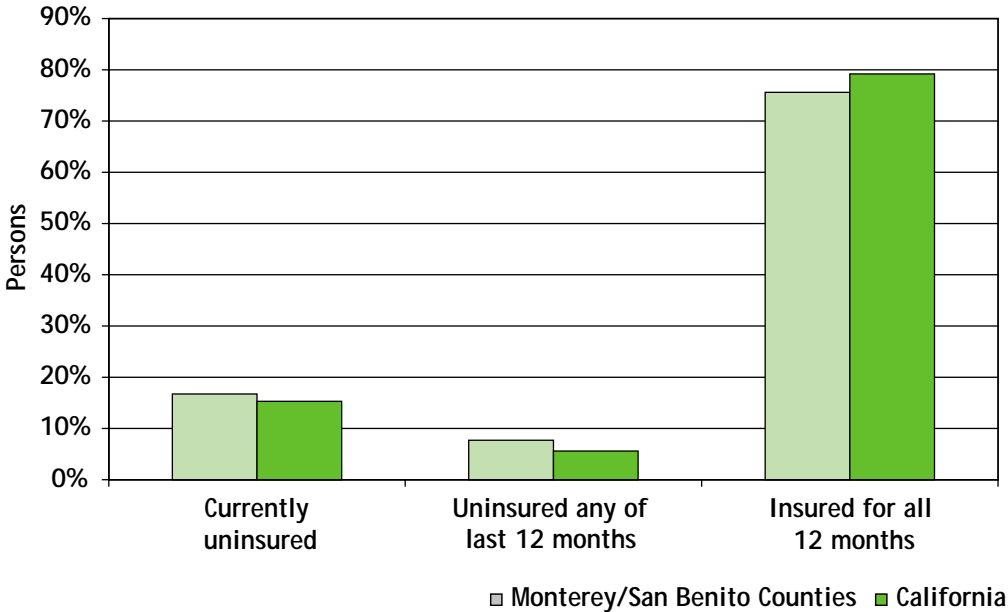
Data Source

California Health Interview Survey, 2001



Health Insurance

Health Insurance Coverage



Data Description

An estimated 76% of Monterey and San Benito County adult residents had health insurance for all of the last 12 months, according to the 2001 CHIS. Another 8% of adults reported that they were uninsured at some point in the last 12 months, but were insured at the time of the survey, and another 17% were without health insurance at the time of the survey.

California Comparison

Compared with Monterey and San Benito Counties, California had a slightly higher percentage of adults with health insurance coverage for all of the last 12 months and a slightly lower percentage uninsured. While 79% of California adults had insurance for all of the last 12 months, 6% were uninsured at some point, and 15% were uninsured at the time of the survey.

Data Source

California Health Interview Survey, 2001

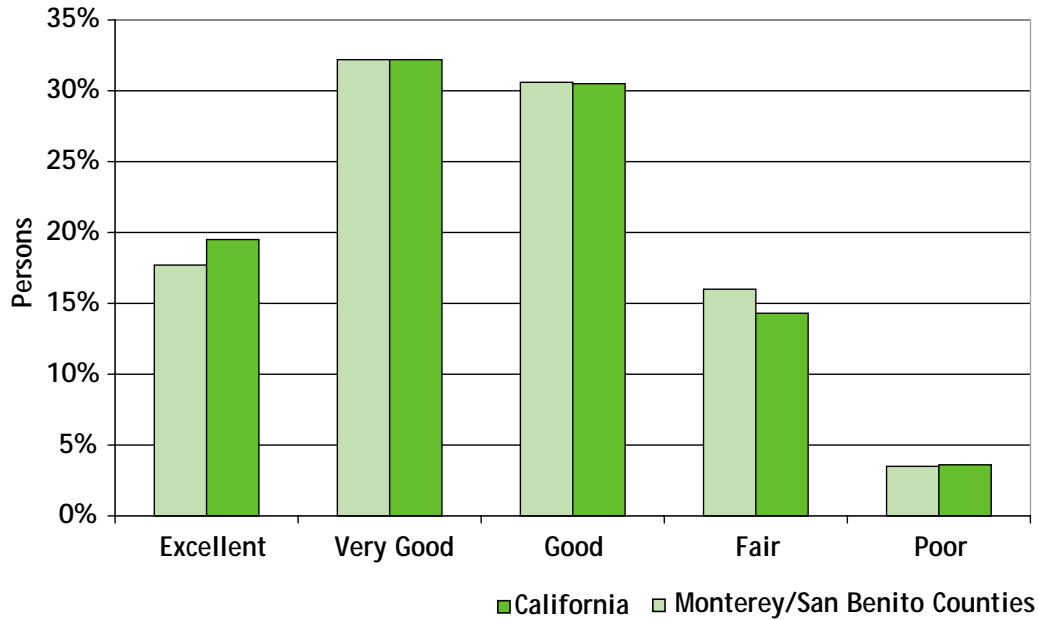
Data Explanation

Data reflect only whether the respondent had health insurance coverage and not the scope of coverage provided by that insurance.



Health Status

Self-Reported Health Status



Data Description

When asked about their general health status, 18% of respondents in Monterey and San Benito Counties indicated excellent, 32% very good, 31% good, and 20% fair or poor.

California Comparison

Statewide, 20% of respondents judged their general health status as excellent, 32% as very good, 31% as good, and 18% as fair or poor.

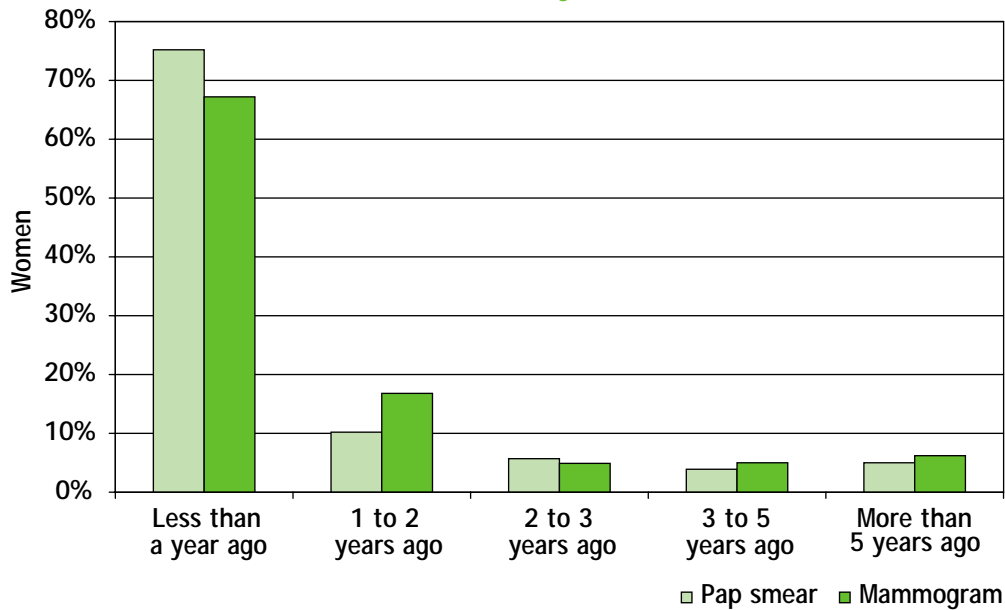
Data Source

California Health Interview Survey, 2001



Health Screening: Women

Most Recent Women's Health Screening



Data Description

At the time of the CHIS, 69% of the surveyed women in Monterey and San Benito Counties age 30 and older had had a mammogram. Sixty-seven percent of these women had had their most recent mammogram within the last year.

In Monterey and San Benito Counties, more than 90% of surveyed women age 18 and older reported having had a Pap test to check for cervical cancer. Seventy-five percent of these women had had their most recent Pap test within the last year.

California Comparison

In California, 73% of surveyed women age 30 and older reported having had a mammogram, versus 69% in Monterey and San Benito Counties. Sixty-five percent of California women who had had a mammogram reported that their most recent test had been within the last year.

Statewide, 93% of adult women had had a Pap test to check for cervical cancer. Seventy-one percent of these women had had their most recent test within the last year.

Data Source

California Health Interview Survey, 2001

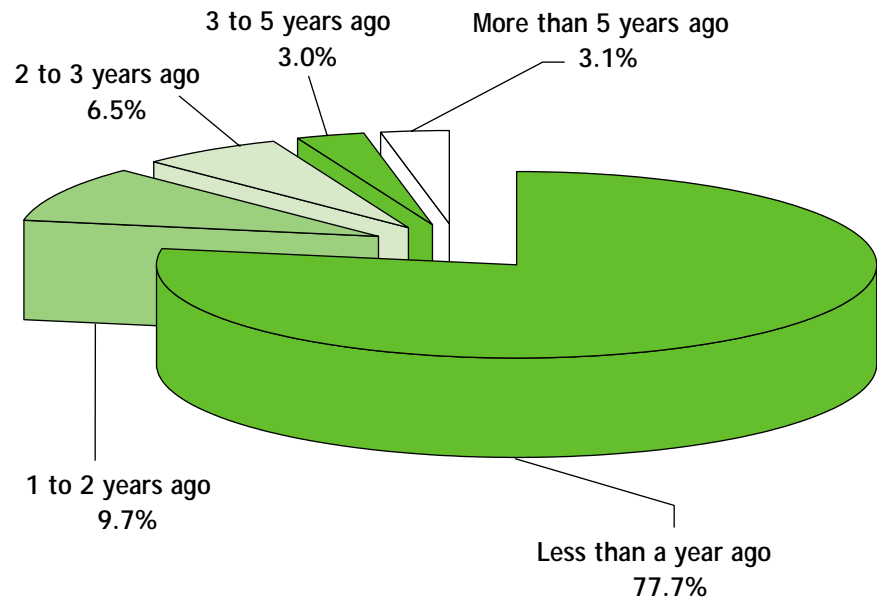
Data Explanation

The CHIS data reported have the following restrictions: women age 30 and older were surveyed about their most recent mammogram, while women age 18 and older were surveyed about their most recent Pap smear.



Health Screening: Men

Most Recent PSA Screening



Data Description

In Monterey and San Benito Counties, CHIS results found that 76% of men age 40 and older have heard of a PSA (prostate specific antigen) test for prostate cancer. Among those who have heard of a PSA test, 64% reported that they had been tested. Among those tested, 78% reported that their most recent test had been within the last year, 10% between one and two years ago, 7% between two to three years ago, and 6% three or more years ago.

California Comparison

In California, 68% of men age 40 and older indicated that they had heard of a PSA test for prostate cancer; and 61% of men age 40 and older who have heard of a PSA test for prostate cancer had been tested. Among those tested, 77% reported that their most recent test had been within the last year.

Data Source

California Health Interview Survey, 2001

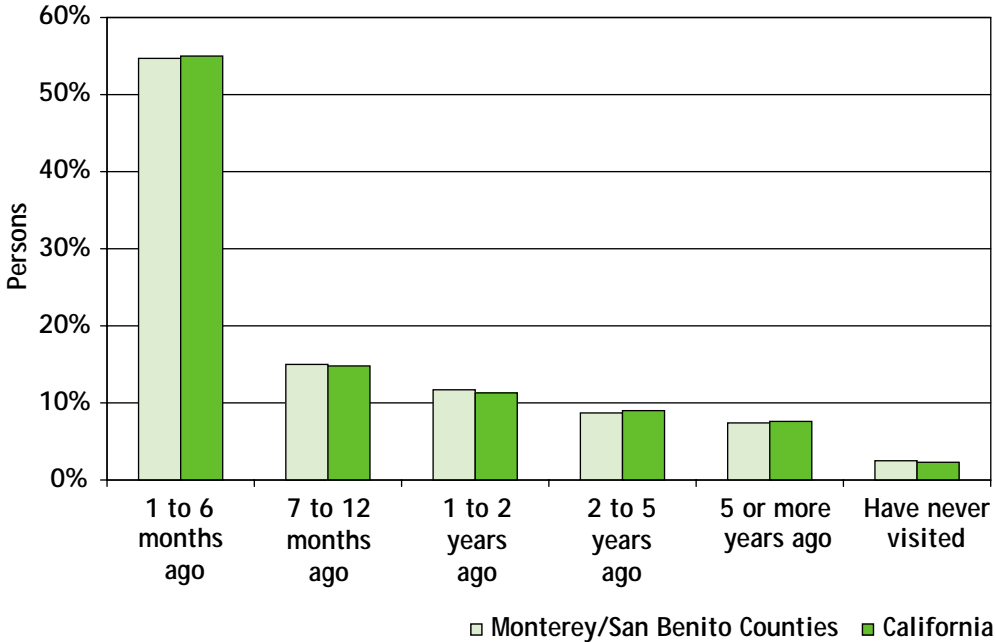
Data Explanation

The CHIS data reported have the following restrictions: Only men age 40 and older who have heard of a PSA test were surveyed about their most recent test.



Dental Health

Most Recent Dental Health Visit



Data Description

CHIS data show that 55% of adults in Monterey and San Benito Counties indicated that their most recent dental visit had been within the last six months. Fifteen percent reported that they had visited a dentist between seven and 12 months ago.

California Comparison

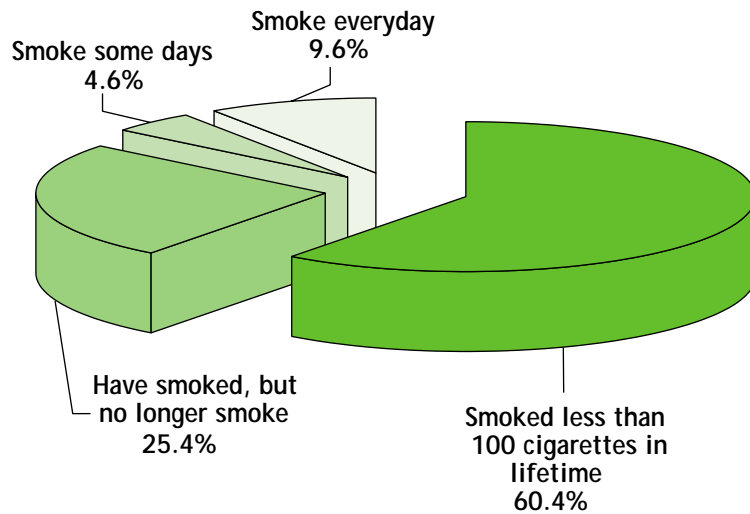
The pattern of dental health visits in California is the same as in Monterey and San Benito Counties. Statewide, 55% of adults reported that their most recent dental visit had been within the last six months, while 15% stated between seven and 12 months.

Data Source:
California Health Interview Survey, 2001



Tobacco Use

Reported Tobacco Use



Data Description

In response to CHIS questions on tobacco use, 60% of adult respondents in Monterey and San Benito Counties reported smoking fewer than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Another 25% indicated that they had smoked at some point, but no longer smoked. Of the remaining 15%, who were current smokers, 10% indicated that they smoked every day, and 5% indicated that they smoked only some days.

California Comparison

Reported tobacco use in California was similar to that in Monterey and San Benito Counties. According to the CHIS, 58% of adults statewide indicated that they have smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, while 25% had smoked previously but no longer smoked, 12% reported smoking every day, and 5% indicated that they smoked only some days.

Data Source

California Health Interview Survey, 2001

Data Explanation

Data reported combine results from two related CHIS survey questions on smoking. Respondents were first asked if they had smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their entire life. Respondents indicating yes on the first question were asked a follow-up question on their current smoking status.



Drug and Alcohol Treatment

Graph: Drug and Alcohol Treatment Admissions

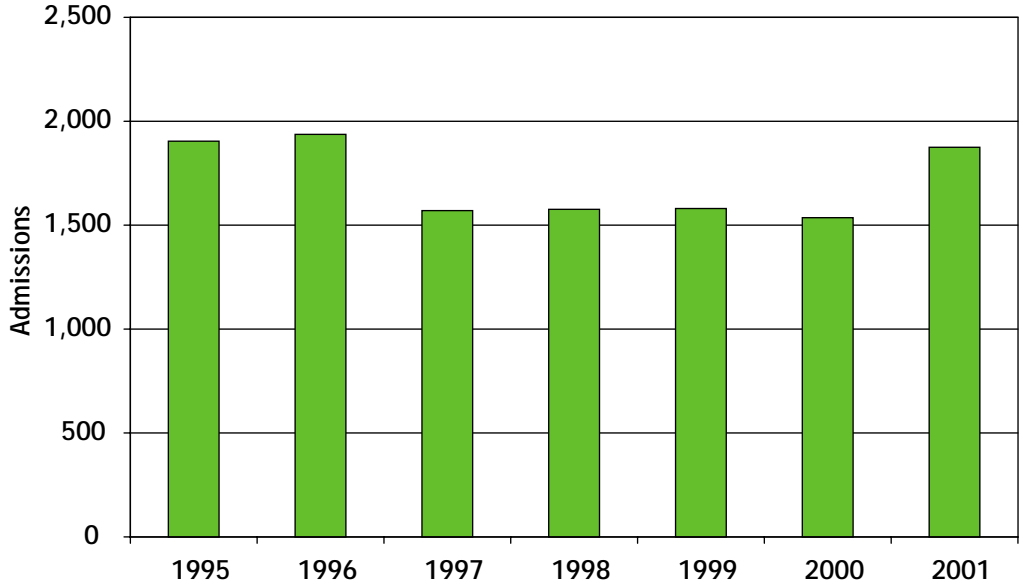
Graph: Drug and Alcohol Treatment Admissions by Type

Tellus Díganos

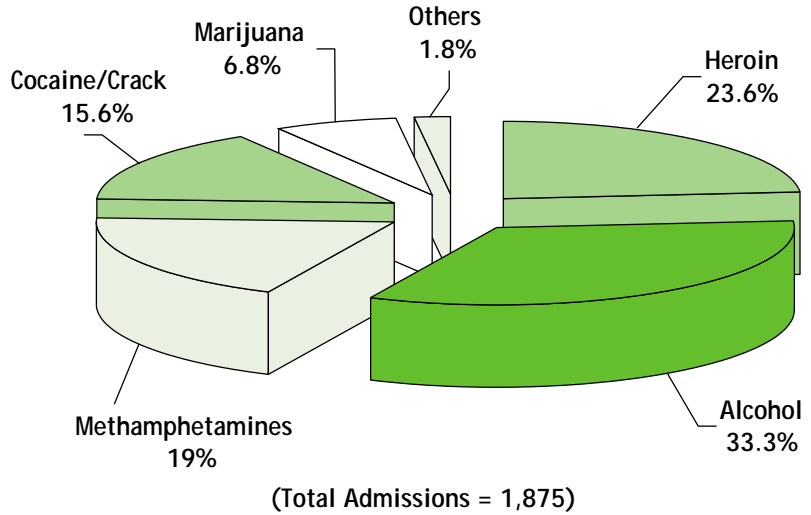
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Drug and Alcohol Treatment

Drug and Alcohol Treatment Admissions



Drug and Alcohol Treatment Admissions by Type



Data Description

In Monterey County, there were a total of 1,875 drug and alcohol treatment admissions in 2001. Of the total admissions, 33% were for alcohol, 24% were for heroin, 19% were for methamphetamines, 16% were for cocaine/crack, and 7% were for marijuana.

Data Trend

After four years of stability, the number of drug and alcohol treatment admissions in Monterey County increased by 22% between 2000 and 2001. The number of admissions in 2001 came close to the 1996 level, which was the highest of any year between 1995 and 2001.

California Comparison

There were 224,109 drug and alcohol treatment admissions in California in 2001. The highest percentage of cases involved heroin, with 28%, followed by alcohol, with 24%, methamphetamines, with 22%, and cocaine/crack and marijuana, each with 11% of the cases. In contrast to Monterey County, drug and alcohol treatment admissions in California increased by only 3% between 2000 and 2001. However, the number of drug and alcohol treatment admissions in California increased by 17% between 1997 and 2001.

Data Source

California State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, 2001

Data Explanation:

The data reported are from the California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDSS). The California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs collects information on persons receiving recovery or treatment services from alcohol and drug programs that provide publicly funded services or services licensed by the state. This includes both inpatient and outpatient treatment and recovery services.



Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Disease	1998	1999	2000	2001
AIDS	34	38	27	31
Chlamydia	638	718	862	1,009
Gonorrhea	106	66	69	73
Syphilis	2	0	1	2

Data Description

In Monterey County, 1,009 cases of chlamydia, 73 cases of gonorrhea, and two cases of syphilis were reported for persons age 18 and older in 2001. For the same period, 31 new cases of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) were reported for persons age 18 and older.

Data Trend

Chlamydia cases in Monterey County increased by 58% between 1998 and 2001. During the same period, gonorrhea cases decreased by 31%, and no change was reported in the number of syphilis cases. The number of new AIDS cases in Monterey County declined from 34 in 1998 to 31 in 2001.

California Comparison

In California, between 1998 and 2001, chlamydia cases increased by 41%, gonorrhea cases increased by 23%, and syphilis cases increased by 68%. Statewide, the annual number of reported AIDS cases declined by 28% between 1998 and 2001.

Data Source

California Department of Health Services, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Branch, 2001

California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, 2002

Data Explanation

Data reported for Monterey County reflect the reported cases for persons age 18 and older. Data for syphilis represent reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis.



Hepatitis and Tuberculosis

Reported Cases of Selected Communicable Diseases

Disease	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Hepatitis A	28	20	10	15	12
Hepatitis B, acute	27	20	26	15	3
Hepatitis C, acute	5	4	15	10	4
Tuberculosis	34	42	32	41	35

Data Description

In 2001, among adults in Monterey County, there were nine reported cases of acute hepatitis A, three of acute hepatitis B, and four of acute hepatitis C. In addition, 35 cases of tuberculosis were reported among adults in Monterey County in 2001.

Data Trend

In Monterey County, there were fewer reported acute cases of hepatitis A, B, and C in 2001 than in 1997. The number of hepatitis A cases decreased from 28 in 1997 to nine in 2001; the number of hepatitis B cases decreased from 27 in 1997 to three in 2001; and the number of hepatitis C cases declined from five in 1997 to four in 2001. The number of tuberculosis cases reported in Monterey County increased from 34 in 1997 to 35 in 2001.

California Comparison

In California, as in Monterey County, there was a decline in the number of reported cases of acute hepatitis A, B, and C between 1997 and 2001. Hepatitis A among adults decreased by 68%; hepatitis B decreased by 47%; and hepatitis C declined by 46%. The number of tuberculosis cases statewide also decreased between 1997 and 2001, from 3,659 to 3,052.

Data Source

*Monterey County Health Department, Automated Vital Statistics System, 2002
California Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, 2001*

Data Explanation

Data reported for Monterey County reflect the reported incidence for persons age 18 and older. Hepatitis data report acute cases by viral type (A, B, C) by year reported and do not include data on carriers of the virus.

Graph:
Reported Cases
of Selected
Communicable
Diseases

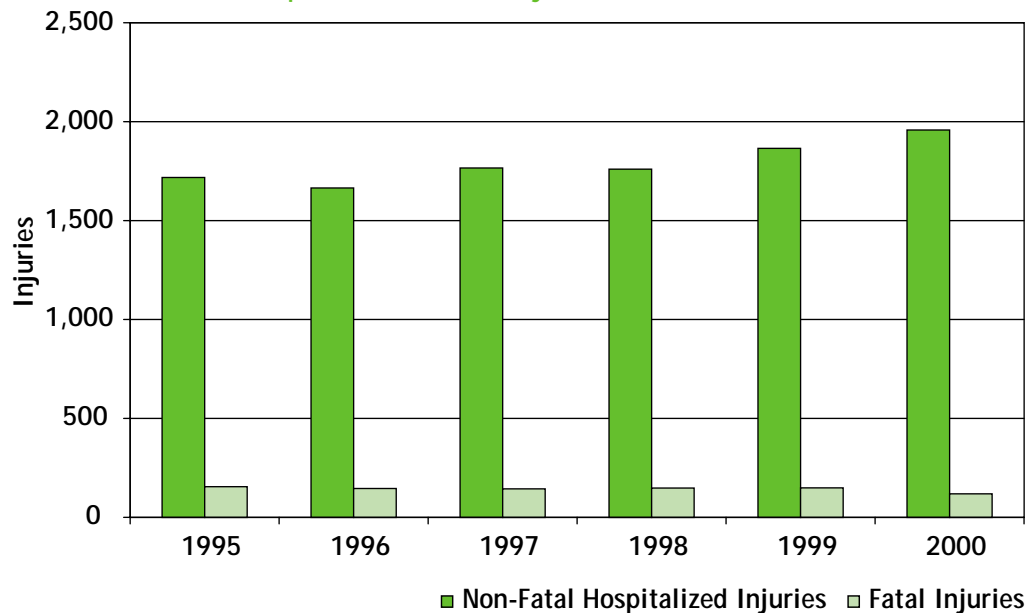
Tellus Díganos

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of Life Report
2003



Injury

Non-Fatal Hospitalized and Fatal Injuries



Data Description

In 2000, 1,958 Monterey County residents were hospitalized with non-fatal injuries, and 119 suffered fatal injuries.

Data Trend

Between 1995 and 2000, the number of injuries requiring hospitalization increased by 14%, while the number of fatal injuries decreased by 23%.

California Comparison

In 2000, 188,749 California residents were hospitalized with non-fatal injuries, and 12,306 suffered fatal injuries. This represented an 8% increase in injuries requiring hospitalization and a 15% increase in fatal injuries between 1995 and 2000.

Data Source

California Department of Health Services, Epidemiology and Prevention for Injury Control Branch, 2001

Data Explanation

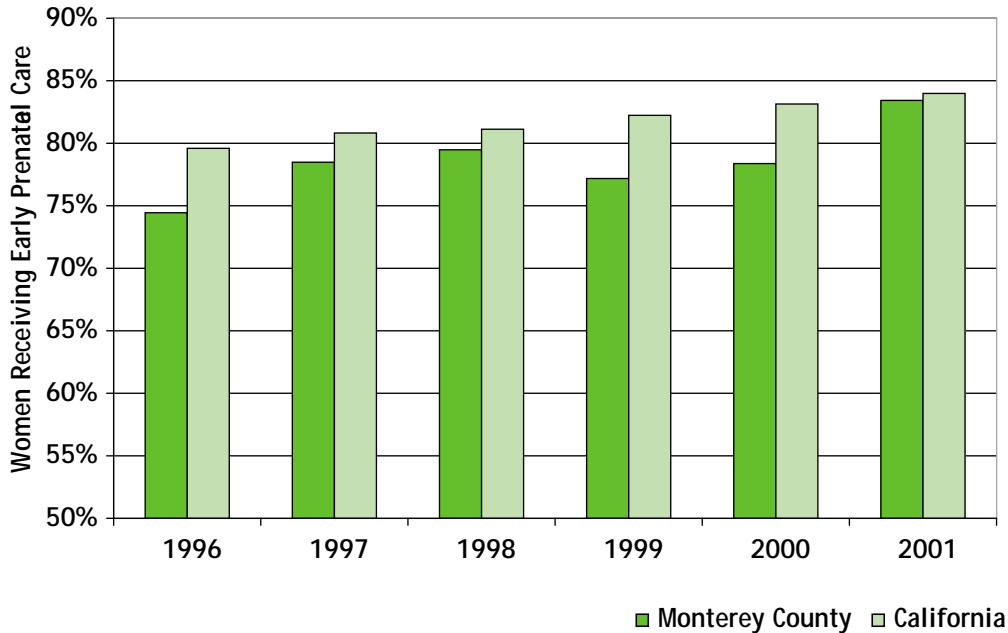
Data reported reflect the incidence of injuries to adults age 21 and older that required hospitalization or resulted in death.



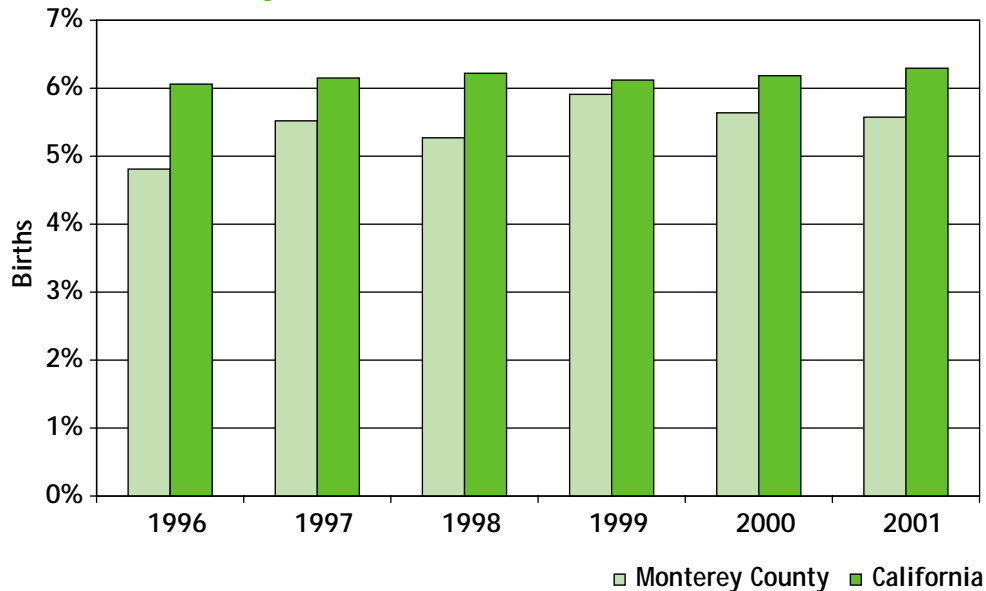
Graph: Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care
Graph: Low-Birth-Weight Births

Maternal Health

Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care



Low-Birth-Weight Births



Data Description

In Monterey County, 83% of mothers who gave birth in 2001 received prenatal care during the first trimester of their pregnancy. In 2001, there were 400 low-birth-weight births in Monterey County, which accounted for 6% of all live births.

Data Trend

More expectant mothers in Monterey County are receiving early prenatal care. The percentage of mothers who received prenatal care during their first trimester rose from 74% in 1996 to 83% in 2001. The percentage of low-birth-weight births fluctuated between 5% and 6% of all live births between 1996 and 2001.

California Comparison

In California, 84% of expectant mothers who gave birth in 2001 began prenatal care during the first trimester of their pregnancy, similar to the percentage in Monterey County. This percentage is up from 80% in 1996. Low-birth-weight births comprised 6% of all live births in California each year from 1996 to 2001.

Data Source

California Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, 2001

Data Explanation

Early prenatal care is defined as prenatal care begun during the first trimester of pregnancy. Low-birth-weight is defined as less than 2500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces).



Graph: Responses to Mental Health Questions

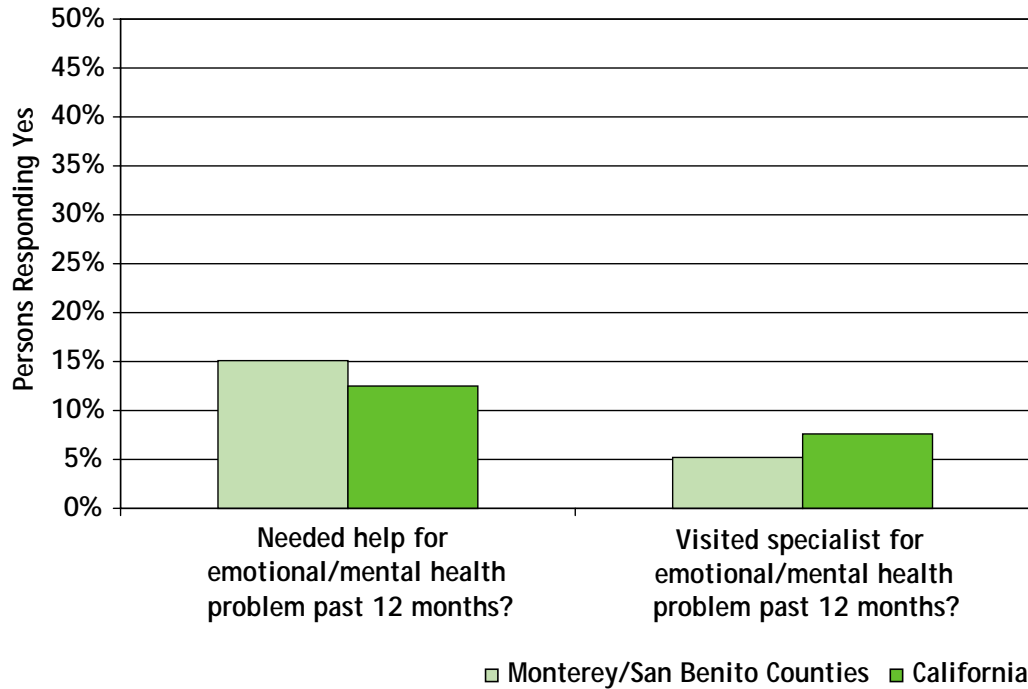
Graph: Adult Mental Health Clients Served by County Mental Health

Tellus Díganos

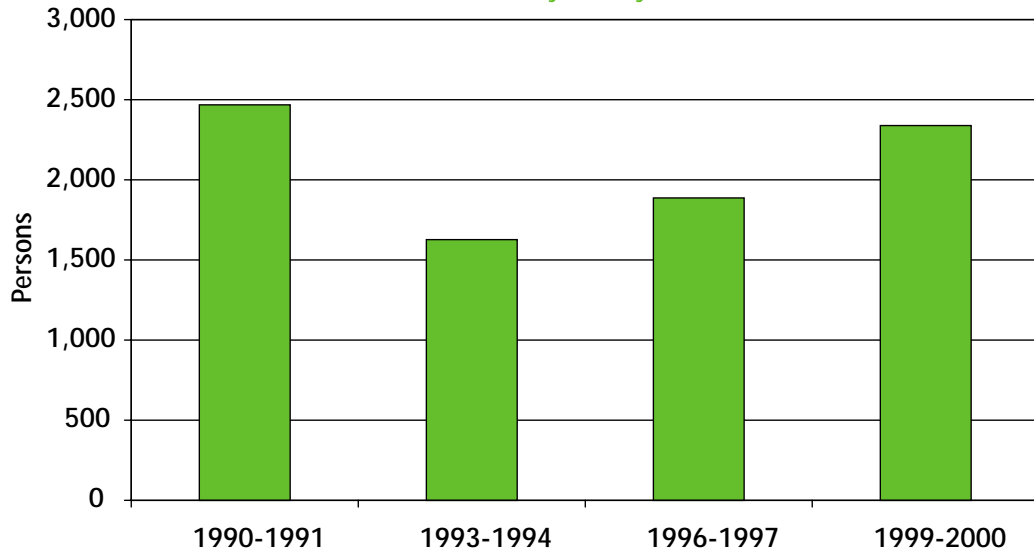
Adult Quality of Life Report 2003

Mental Health

Responses to Mental Health Questions



Adult Mental Health Clients Served by County Mental Health



Data Description

Among CHIS respondents in Monterey and San Benito Counties, 15% indicated that they had needed help for an emotional/mental health problem in the past 12 months. Five percent of adults reported that they had visited a specialist for emotional or mental health problems in the past 12 months.

In fiscal year 1999-2000, Monterey County mental health programs served 2,339 adult clients.

Data Trend

The number of clients served by County mental health programs increased by 24% between fiscal years 1996-1997 and 1999-2000.

California Comparison

The percentage of California CHIS respondents reporting an emotional/mental health problem was lower than that of Monterey and San Benito County residents, 13% versus 15%. However, a higher percentage of Californians, 8% versus 5%, had visited a specialist for their emotional/mental health problems.

County mental health programs statewide served 349,092 adult clients in fiscal year 1999-2000. This represents a 26% increase over fiscal year 1996-1997, when 277,789 adult clients received services.

Data Source

California Health Interview Survey, 2001
California Department of Mental Health, 2001

Data Explanation

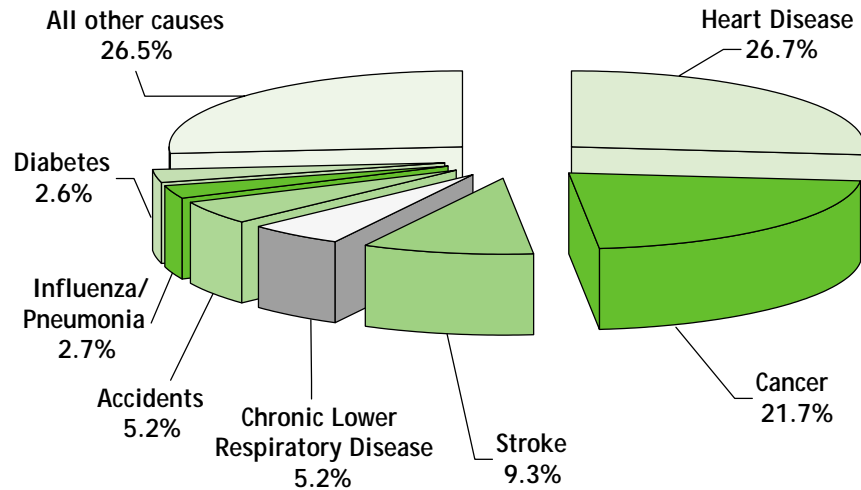
The data on mental health clients served reflect only those services performed by public mental health programs and not those provided by private entities.



Graph: Leading Causes of Death (Persons age 15 and Over)

Mortality

Leading Causes of Death (Persons age 15 and Over)



Data Description

In 2001, the leading cause of death among Monterey County residents age 15 and older was heart disease (27%), followed by cancer (22%), stroke (9%), chronic lower respiratory disease (5%), and accidents (5%). Together, these five leading causes of death accounted for 68% of Monterey County deaths in this age group in 2001.

Data Trend

The leading causes of death among Monterey County residents age 15 and older have remained similar over time. In 1997, heart disease accounted for 27% of deaths, followed by cancer (24%), stroke (8%), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (6%), and accidents (5%).

California Comparison

Statewide in 2001, the leading causes of death in persons age 15 and older were similar to those in Monterey County: heart disease (30%), cancer (23%), stroke (8%), chronic lower respiratory disease (6%), and accidents (4%).

In California, as in Monterey County, the three leading causes of death have remained consistent over time. In 1997, heart disease was responsible for 31% of deaths among persons age 15 and older, followed by cancer (24%) and stroke (8%). In 1997, the fourth leading cause of death in California was influenza/pneumonia (6%), and the fifth was chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (5%).

Data Source

California Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, 2001

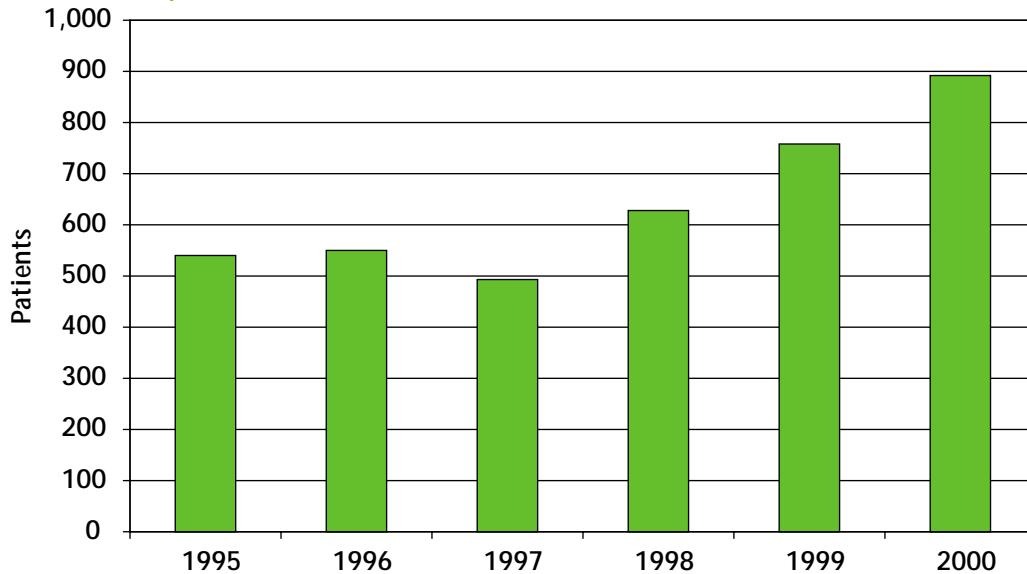
Data Explanation

Due to the age breakdowns available from the Department of Health Services Vital Statistics, data on mortality in Monterey County and California represent statistics for persons 15 and older. Mortality data for 2001 use the International Classification of Diseases Tenth Revision (ICD-10) cause of death codes, while mortality data for 1997 utilize the ICD-9 cause of death codes. Due to changes in death coding between the two revisions, percentages from the years using ICD-9 should be compared cautiously to those using ICD-10.



Hospice Care

Hospice Patients



Data Description

In Monterey County, 892 patients were enrolled in hospice services in 2000. The Visiting Nurses Association (VNA) Hospice served 274 patients; Home Health Plus served 212 patients; and the Hospice of the Central Coast served 406.

Data Trend

The number of persons receiving hospice care in Monterey County increased by 81% between 1997 and 2000, from 493 to 892.

California Comparison

In California in 2000, there were 60,791 hospice patients. The number of patients receiving hospice services in California increased by 25% between 1997 and 2000, which was a smaller increase than in Monterey County.

Data Source

Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) Home Health Agency and Hospice Utilization Database, 2000

Data Explanation

Hospice data reported reflect the number of patients served by licensed hospice providers.



public safety

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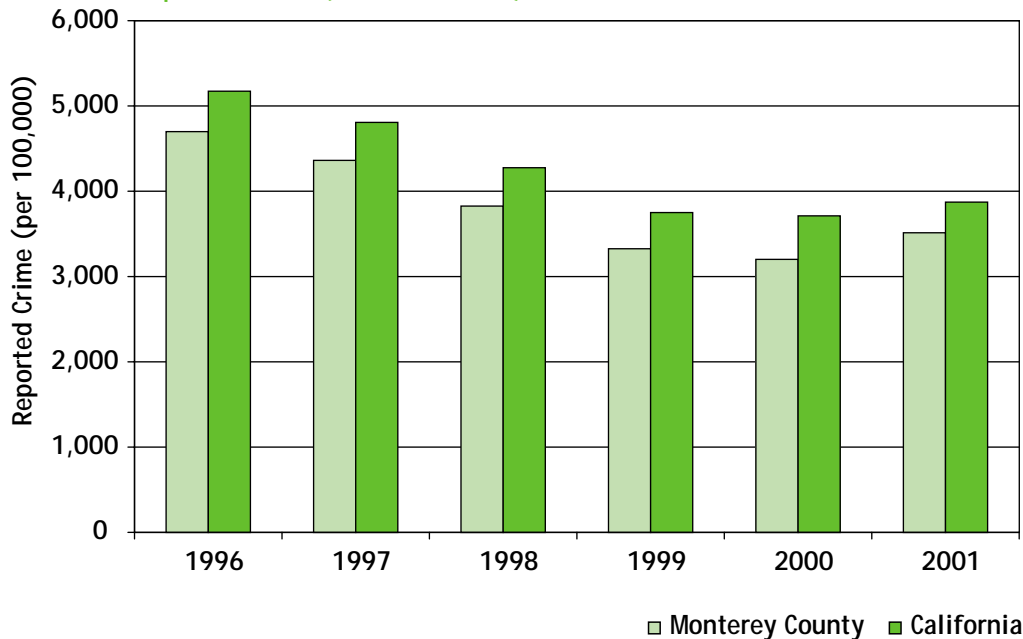


Monterey
County
Adult
Quality
of Life
Report

2003

Crime: Reported Offenses

Reported Crime (FBI Crime Index)



Data Description

In 2001, 14,333 crimes, as measured by the FBI Crime Index, were reported in Monterey County. This represents a rate of 3,513 per 100,000 people. Crimes of larceny-theft accounted for 59% of reported crime, burglary 16%, and aggravated assault an additional 11%. The violent-crime rate in Monterey County during 2001 was 560 per 100,000 population, while the property-crime rate was 840 per 100,000 population.

Data Trend

The FBI Crime Index rate declined in Monterey County by 25% between 1996 and 2001. The most frequently reported crimes in Monterey County in 1996 were larceny-theft (60%), burglary (18%), and aggravated assault (10%). The violent-crime rate in Monterey County declined by 16% between 1996 and 2001. During the same time period, the property-crime rate declined by 30%.

California Comparison

In 2001, there were approximately 1.35 million crimes in California, as measured by the FBI Crime Index. This constituted a rate of 3,873 crimes per 100,000 population. In California, the most frequently reported crimes were larceny-theft (51%), burglary (17%), and motor vehicle theft (15%).

Between 1996 and 2001, California's crime rate declined by a smaller percentage than did Monterey County's—20% versus 25%. The violent-crime rate in California dropped by 29% between 1996 and 2001, while the property-crime rate declined by 28%.

Data Source

California Department of Justice, California Criminal Justice Profiles 2001

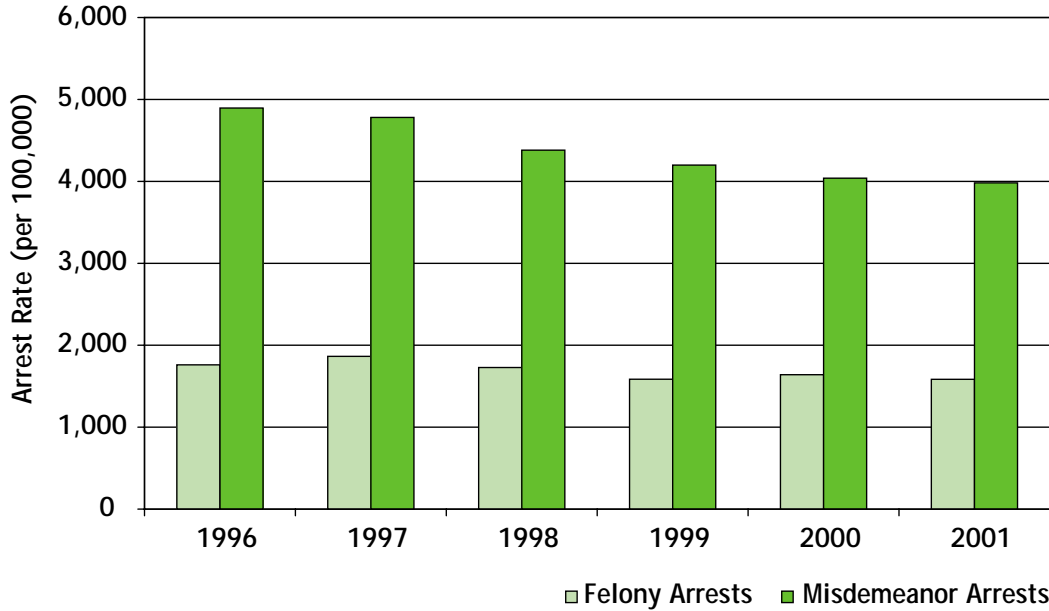
Data Explanation

The FBI Crime Index includes violent crimes (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault), property crimes (burglary, motor vehicle theft), larceny-theft, and arson. Rates of reported crime represent the number of crimes per 100,000 population.



Crime: Arrest Rates

Felony and Misdemeanor Arrest Rates



Data Description

There were 10,170 misdemeanor arrests in Monterey County in 2001, which represents a misdemeanor arrest rate of 3,982 per 100,000 adults. The majority of misdemeanor arrests in the county were for driving under the influence (30%), drunk and disorderly (19%), and assault/battery (9%).

There were 4,047 felony arrests in the county in 2001, which translates into an arrest rate of 1,585 per 100,000 adults. Among felony arrests, 34% were for violent offenses, 25% for drug offenses, 26% for property offenses, 2% for sex offenses, and 13% for other felony offenses.

Data Trend

Between 1996 and 2001, the misdemeanor arrest rate in Monterey County declined by 23%, and the felony arrest rate declined by 10%.

California Comparison

In California, the misdemeanor arrest rate in 2001 was 3,420 per 100,000 adults, and the felony arrest rate was 1,812 arrests per 100,000 adults. As in Monterey County, both the misdemeanor and the felony arrest rates declined in California between 1996 and 2001, by 17% and 12%, respectively.

Data Source

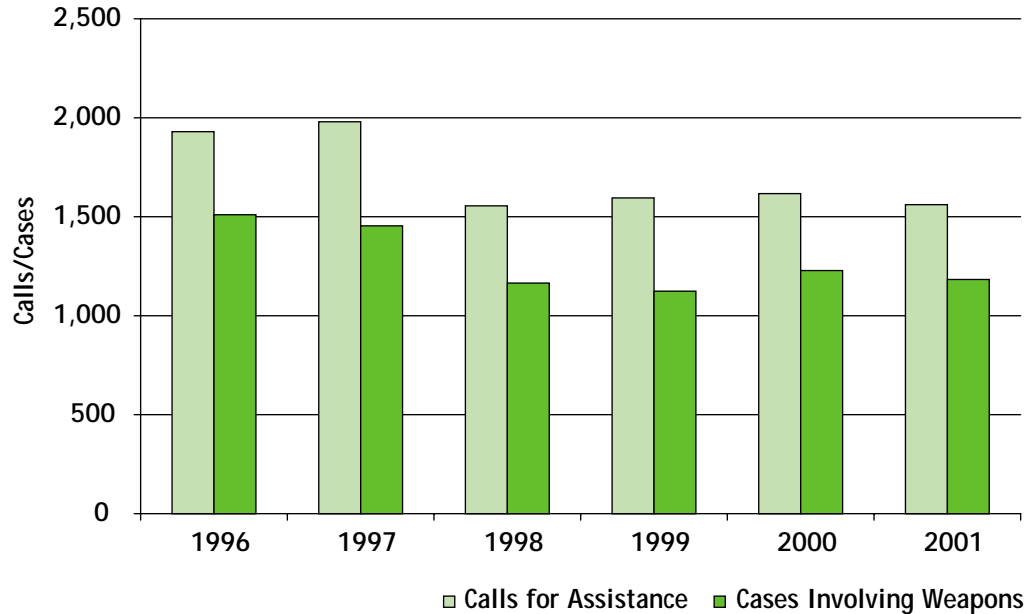
California Department of Justice, California Criminal Justice Profiles 2001

Data Explanation

Arrest rates reported represent the number of arrests per 100,000 adults. A felony is a serious crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in a state prison for more than one year. A misdemeanor is a less serious crime for which the punishment is a fine or imprisonment in county jail for less than one year.

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence Calls



Data Description

There were 1,561 domestic-violence calls for assistance in Monterey County in 2001, including 1,183 involving weapons. There were 665 arrests made for spousal abuse in Monterey County in 2001.

Data Trend

Between 1996 and 2001, the annual number of calls for domestic-violence assistance declined by 19%, and the number of cases involving weapons declined by 22%. The number of arrests for spousal abuse declined by 14%

California Comparison

In California, the number of domestic-violence calls for assistance declined by 13% between 1996 and 2001, compared to 19% in Monterey County. During the same period, California experienced a 14% decline in the number of domestic-violence cases involving weapons, while Monterey County saw a 22% decline.

Data Source

California Department of Justice, California Criminal Justice Profiles 2001

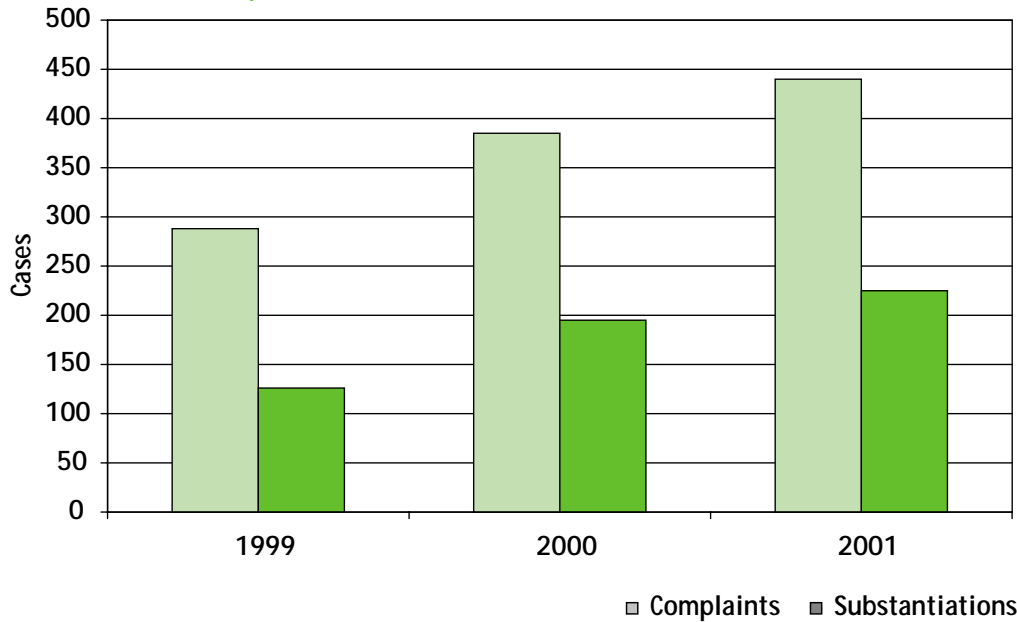
Data Explanation

Domestic violence most often refers to intimate-partner violence. It includes violence between spouses, individuals in dating relationships, and former partners or spouses, and can occur inside or outside the home. Spousal abuse represents the willful injury of a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, or former cohabitant.



Elder and Dependent Abuse

Elder and Dependent Abuse



Data Description

In Monterey County in 2001, a total of 440 cases of adult abuse were reported. Of these reported cases, 358 were elder abuse, and 82 were dependent adult abuse.

There were 225 confirmed cases of adult abuse in Monterey County during 2001. Of these confirmed cases, 171 were elder abuse and 54 were dependent adult abuse.

Data Trend

Reported cases of both elder and dependent adult abuse in Monterey County increased between 2000 and 2001. The number of reported cases of elder abuse increased by 13%, and the number of reported cases of dependent adult abuse increased by 21%. The number of substantiated cases of elder and dependent adult abuse also increased during this period, with elder abuse cases increasing by 14% and dependent adult abuse cases increasing by 23%.

California Comparison

In California, the total number of reported cases of adult abuse was 73,053 in 2001. Elder abuse accounted for 49,789 of the reported cases, and dependent adult abuse accounted for the other 23,264. The number of cases of adult abuse reported in California increased between 2000 and 2001, although the increase statewide was smaller than that of Monterey County. In California, the total number of reported cases of adult abuse increased by 5% between 2000 and 2001, with reported cases of elder abuse increasing by 2% and dependent adult abuse increasing by 12%. During this period, substantiated cases of elder abuse increased by 14%, and substantiated cases of dependent adult abuse increased by 4%.

Data Source

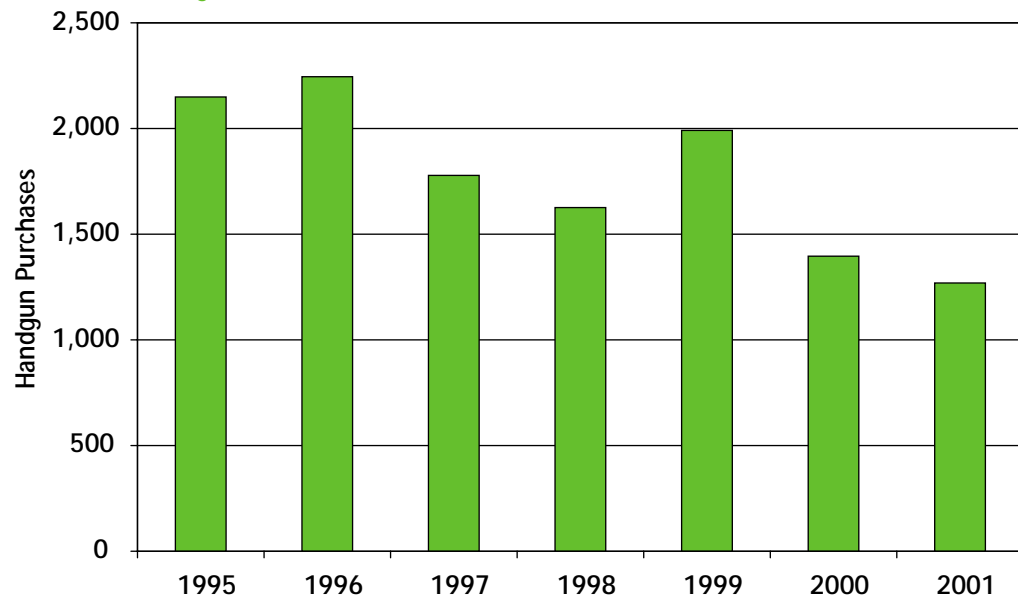
California Department of Social Services, Data Analysis and Publications Branch, 2002

Data Explanation

Elder refers to individuals age 65 and older. A dependent adult is any person between the ages of 18 and 64 who has a physical or mental limitation that restricts his or her ability to carry out normal activities or to protect his or her rights. Data reported are for all types of abuse (physical, sexual, neglect, abandonment, mental suffering, fiduciary) and include both abuse perpetrated by others and self-inflicted abuse. Data are discussed only for 2000 and 2001 due to legal changes (SB2199) in reporting mandates and in case definition that went into effect in 1999.

Handgun Purchases

Handgun Purchases



Data Description

1,269 handguns were purchased in Monterey County in 2001.

Data Trend

The number of handgun purchases in Monterey County declined between 1996 and 1998 and between 2000 and 2001. However, there was an increase in handgun purchases in 1999. Overall, between 1996 and 2001, handgun purchases in Monterey County declined by 44%.

California Comparison

In California, 141,867 handguns were purchased in 2001. As in Monterey County, the number of handguns purchased in California declined every year between 1996 and 2001, except for 1999. Overall, there was a 32% decline in the number of handguns purchased in California between 1996 and 2001.

Data Source

California Department of Justice, Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis, 2002

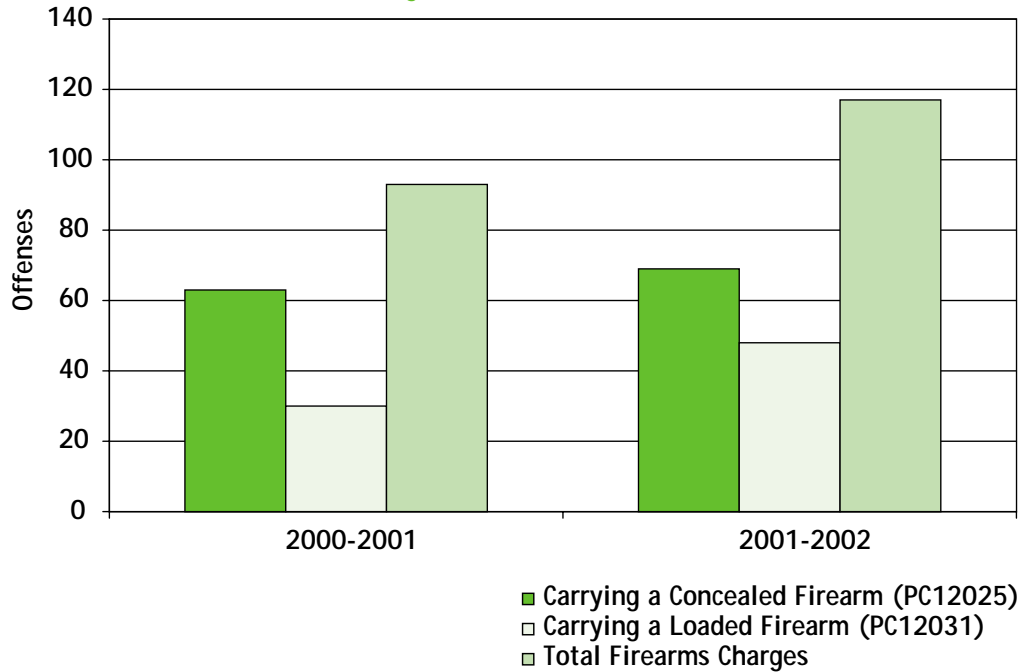
Data Explanation

Data on handgun purchases are based on dealer records at point of sale. Individuals purchasing the handguns may reside inside or outside of Monterey County. A handgun is any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person that has a barrel length of less than 16 inches. The term also applies to any device that has a barrel length of 16 inches or more which is designed to be interchanged with a barrel less than 16 inches.



Firearm Offenses

Concealable Firearms Charges



Data Description

There were a total of 117 firearm charges for carrying either a concealed or a loaded firearm in Monterey County during fiscal year 2001–2002. Of the total firearms charges, 59% were for carrying a concealed firearm, and 41% were for carrying a loaded firearm.

Data Trend

The total number of firearm charges for carrying either a concealed or a loaded firearm in Monterey County increased by 26% from fiscal year 2000-2001 to fiscal year 2001-2002. The number of offenses for carrying a concealed firearm increased from 63 in 2000-2001 to 69 in 2001-2002, while the number of offenses for carrying a loaded firearm increased from 30 in 2000-2001 to 48 in 2001-2002.

California Comparison

In California in fiscal year 2001-2002, there were a total of 5,890 firearm charges for carrying a concealed or loaded firearm. Of the total firearm charges, 63% were for carrying a concealed firearm, and 37% were for carrying a loaded firearm. The total number of firearm charges for these offenses increased by 16% from 2000-2001 to 2001-2002.

Data Source

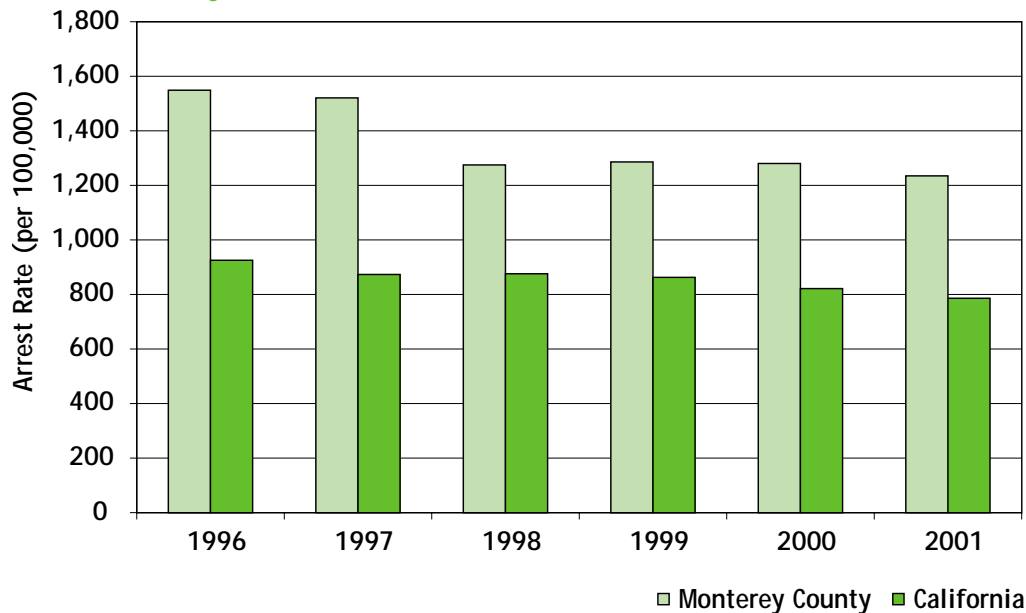
California Department of Justice, Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis, 2002

Data Explanation

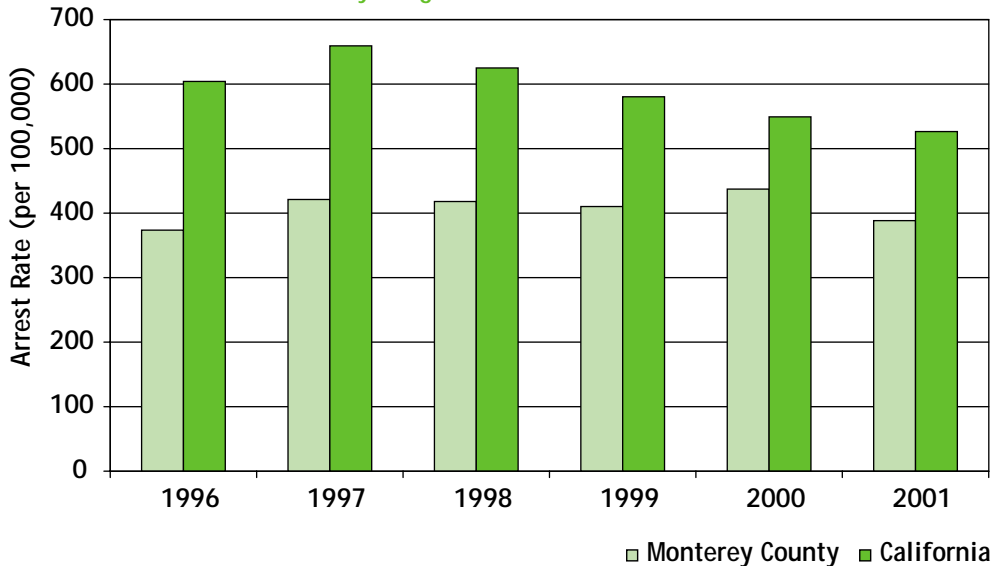
Comparable data on firearm offenses for earlier years are not available since fiscal year 2000-2001 represents the first full year of reporting under the new requirements of AB 491. Data reported on carrying a concealed or loaded firearm are derived from the Concealable Weapons Statistical System to meet the data collection and reporting requirements of AB 491.

Alcohol and Drug Offenses

Driving Under the Influence Arrest Rates



Arrest Rates for Felony Drug Offenses



Data Description

There were a total of 3,154 driving under the influence (DUI) arrests in Monterey County in 2001. Misdemeanor offenses accounted for 3,074 of these arrests, while the remaining 80 arrests were for felony offenses. This constituted a rate of 1,235 DUI arrests per 100,000 adults in Monterey County. In Monterey County in 2001, the arrest rate for felony drug offenses was 388 per 100,000 adults, and for misdemeanor drug offenses the rate was 392 per 100,000 adults.

Data Trend

The DUI arrest rate in Monterey County declined by 17% between 1996 and 2001. During this period, the rate of felony drug arrests in Monterey County increased by 4%, while the misdemeanor drug arrest rate decreased by 2%.

California Comparison

The DUI arrest rate for California in 2001 was 786 per 100,000 adults, having declined by 12% since 1996. For felony drug offenses, the statewide rate declined by 13% between 1996 and 2001, while Monterey County experienced an increase during this time. For misdemeanor drug offenses, the arrest rate increased by 3% in California between 1996 and 2001, in contrast to the decline in Monterey County.

Data Source

California Department of Justice, California Criminal Justice Profiles 2001

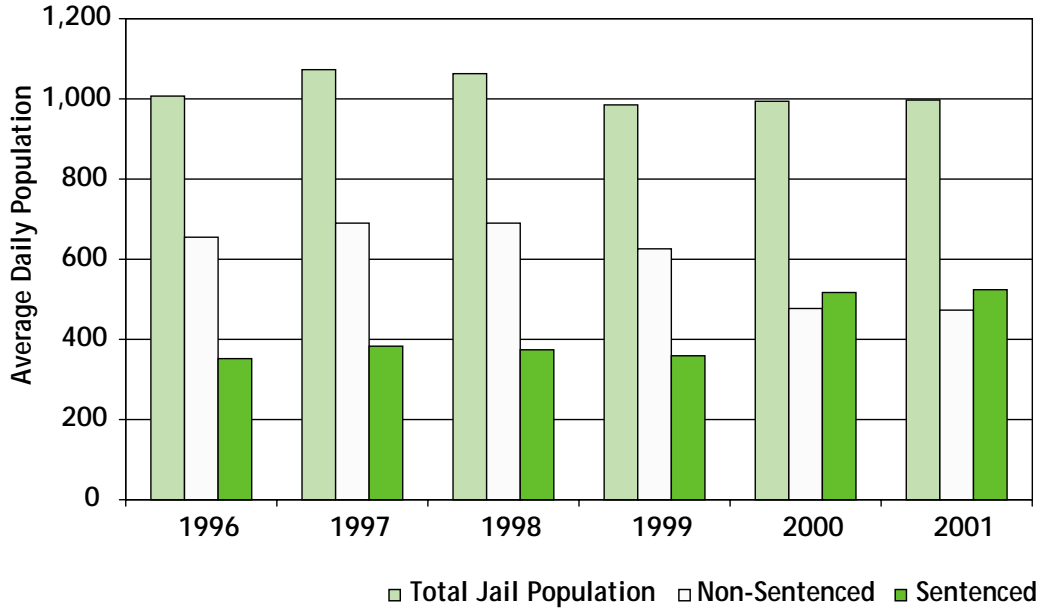
Data Explanation

Data reported reflect the arrest rate for driving under the influence (DUI) offenses, both misdemeanor and felony, per 100,000 adults between the ages of 18 and 69. Data reported for felony drug arrests represent the arrest rate per 100,000 adults between the ages of 18 and 69. A felony is a serious crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in a state prison for more than one year. A misdemeanor is a less serious crime for which the punishment is a fine or imprisonment in county jail for less than one year.



Incarceration

Adult Incarceration in County Jail



Data Description

The average daily inmate population in Monterey County jails for 2001 was 997 persons. Of the average daily population, approximately 53% were sentenced and 47% were non-sentenced. Men accounted for an overwhelming majority (90%) of Monterey County inmates in 2001.

Data Trend

The average daily inmate population showed little change from 2000 (994 persons) to 2001. Between 1996 and 2001, the average number of inmates in Monterey County decreased by 1%. The highest average daily population between 1996 and 2001 was 1,073, occurring in 1997. In Monterey County, only 35% of the average daily inmate population in 1996 were sentenced, compared to 53% in 2001.

California Comparison

In California, the average daily inmate population in local detention facilities was 74,799 during 2001. Of the inmate population, approximately 38% were sentenced, and 62% were non-sentenced. Statewide, men accounted for 87% of inmates in 2001. The average daily inmate population in California increased by 4% between 1996 and 2001.

Data Source

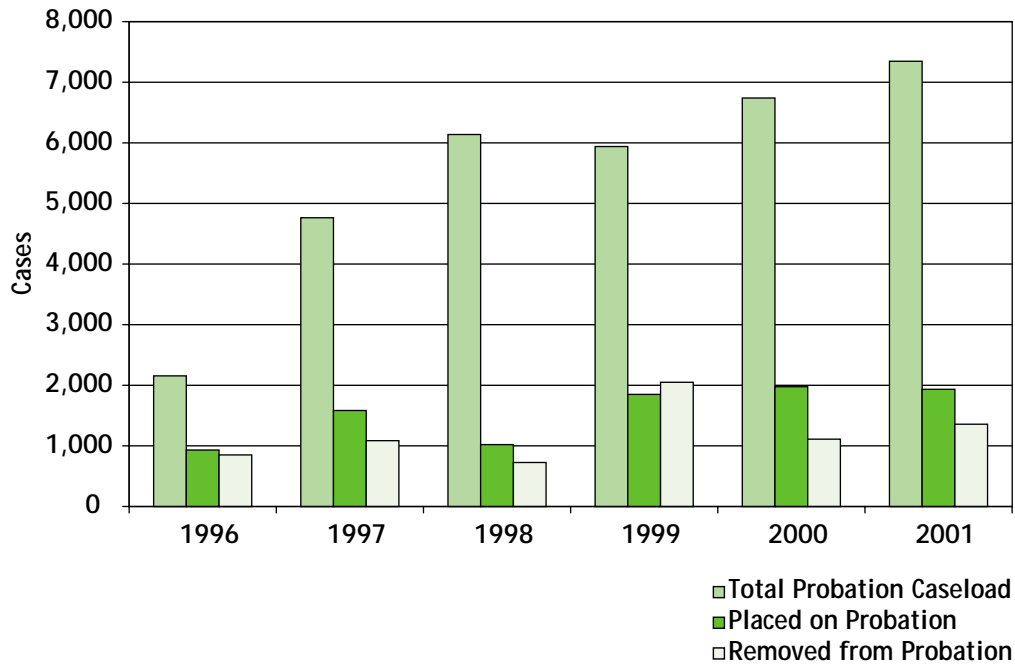
California Department of Justice, California Criminal Justice Profiles 2001

Data Explanation

The daily number of inmates refers to persons in county jails only and is based on each facility's "early morning" count. Data reported are the average daily jail population for a given year. Non-sentenced refers to persons awaiting trial.

Probation

Adult Probation Caseload and Actions



Data Description

The total 2001 probation caseload in Monterey County was 7,347. Of this total, 68% of the cases were for felony offenses and 32% for misdemeanor offenses. During 2001, 1,933 persons were placed on probation and 1,357 were removed from probation.

Data Trend

The total probation caseload in Monterey County increased by 54% between 1997 and 2001. In 1997, the probation caseload in the county was 4,764. Felony offenses accounted for 70% of these cases, while 30% were for misdemeanor offenses. During 1997, 1,583 persons were placed on probation and 1,086 were removed from probation.

California Comparison

The total 2001 probation caseload in California was 328,540. Of these cases, 72% were for felony offenses and 28% for misdemeanor offenses. During 2001, 162,664 persons were placed on probation, and 154,686 persons were removed from probation. In 1997, approximately 70% of the probation caseload was for felony offenses and 30% for misdemeanor offenses. The probation caseload in California increased by 9% between 1997 and 2001.

Data Source

California Department of Justice, California Criminal Justice Profiles 2001

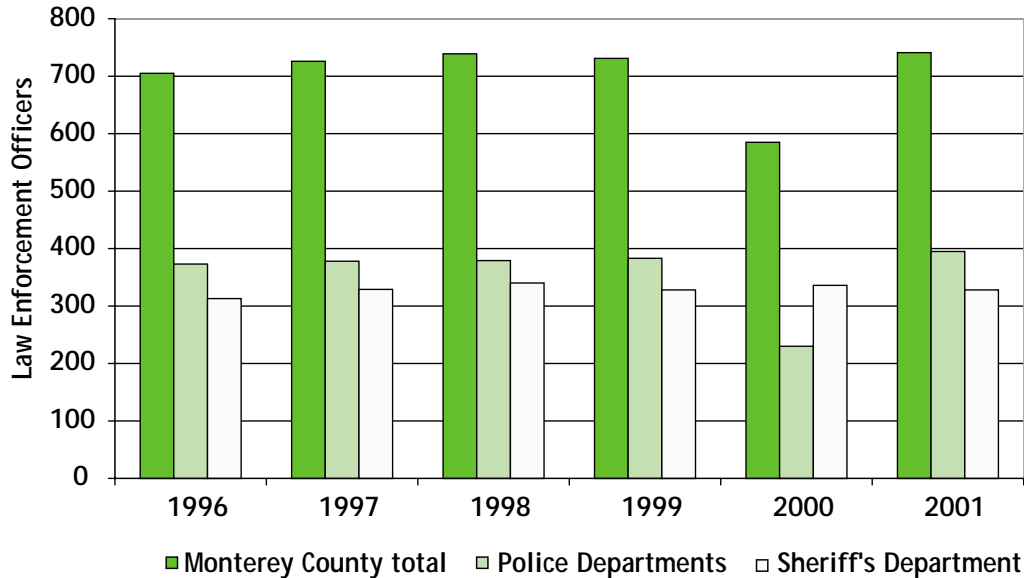
Data Explanation

Total probation caseload reflects adults on active probation as of December 31 of each year between 1997 and 2001.



Law Enforcement Officers

Number of Law Enforcement Officers



Data Description

In 2001, Monterey County had 731 sworn law enforcement officers and a total of 997 full-time law enforcement personnel, both sworn officers and civilians.

Data Trend

The total number of sworn law enforcement officers in the county increased by 5% between 1996 and 2001, from 705 officers to 741 officers. The total number of full-time law enforcement personnel in Monterey County increased by 9% between 1996 and 2001.

California Comparison

There were 72,119 sworn law enforcement officers in California in 2001. The number of sworn law enforcement officers increased by 13% between 1996 and 2001. The total number of full-time law enforcement personnel in California increased by 15% during that period.

Data Source

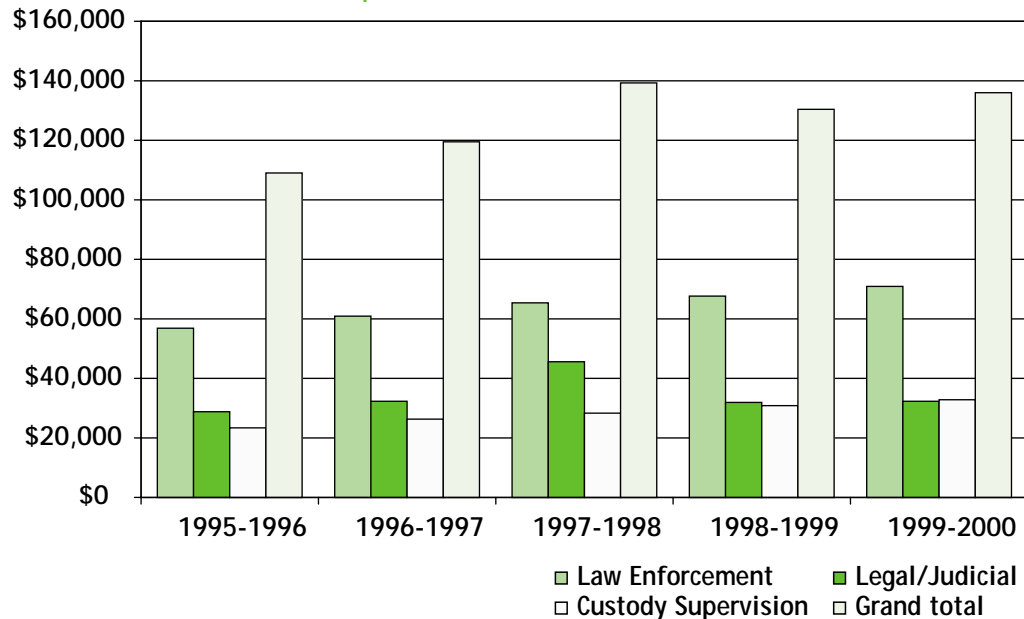
California Department of Justice, California Criminal Justice Profiles 2001

Data Explanation

The number of officers reported reflects only sworn peace officers and not all law enforcement personnel in police and sheriff's departments.

Criminal Justice Expenditures

Criminal Justice Expenditures



Data Description

Criminal justice expenditures in Monterey County totaled \$136.0 million in fiscal year 1999–2000. Law enforcement (local police and sheriff) accounted for 52% of these expenditures. Legal and judicial expenditures (prosecution, public defense, courts) and custody and supervision expenditures (probation and jails) accounted for 24% each.

Data Trend

Total criminal justice expenditures in Monterey County increased by 25% between fiscal years 1995–1996 and 1999–2000, from \$109 million to \$136 million.

California Comparison

Criminal justice expenditures statewide totaled \$19.9 billion in fiscal year 1999–2000, a 21% increase over fiscal year 1995–1996.

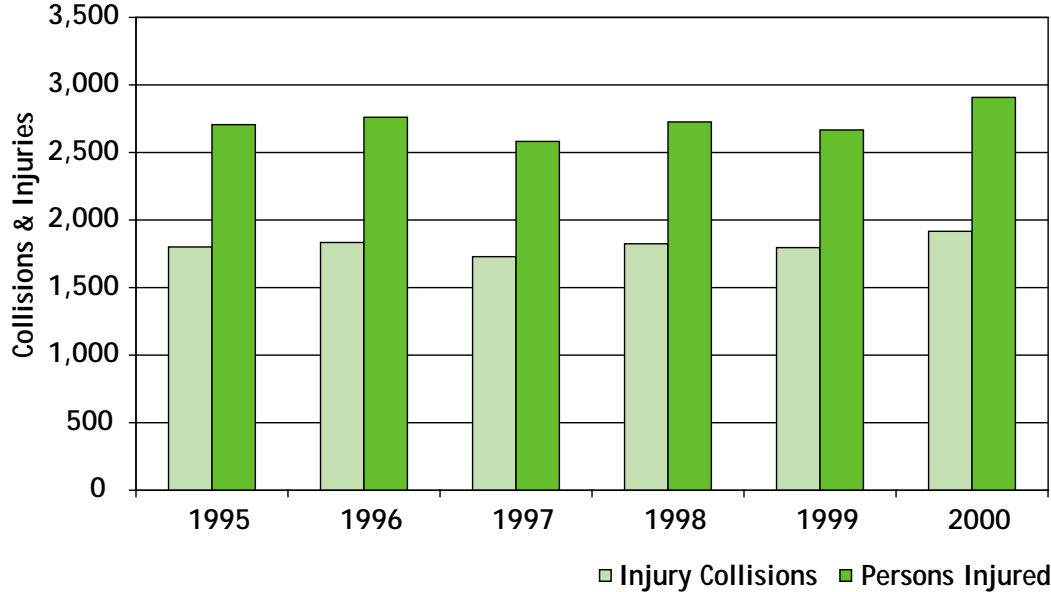
Data Source

California Department of Justice, California Criminal Justice Profiles 2001

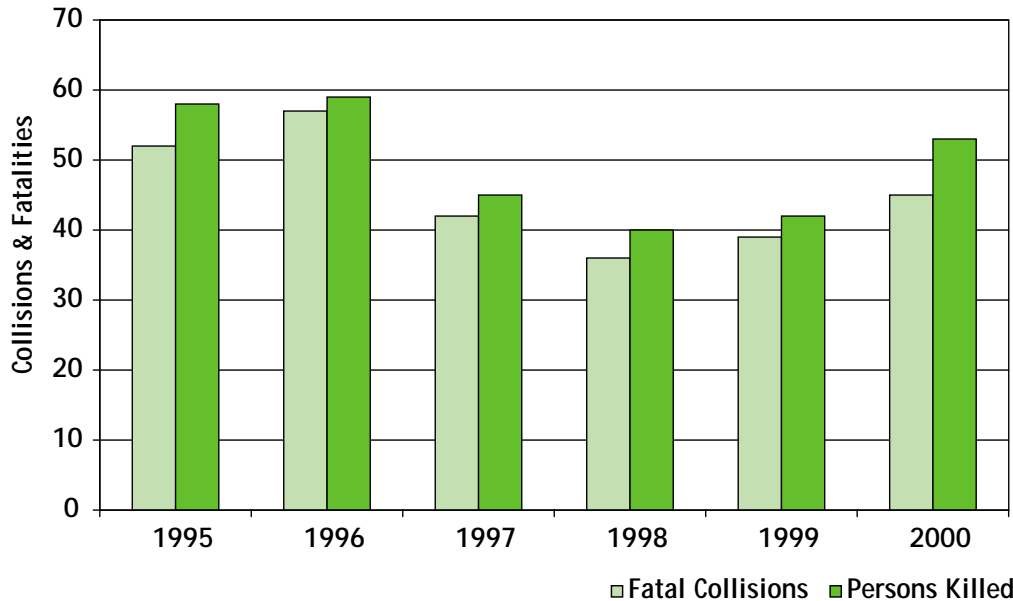


Traffic Safety

Injury Traffic Collisions



Fatal Traffic Collisions



Data Description

In 2000, 1,917 injury-causing traffic accidents in Monterey County resulted in 2,908 persons being injured. In addition, 45 fatal traffic accidents resulted in 53 deaths.

Data Trend

In Monterey County, there was a 6% increase in the number of injury accidents and an 11% increase in the number of persons injured between 1995 and 2000. During the same period, fatal traffic accidents in Monterey County declined both in frequency and in the number of deaths caused. There was a 14% decrease in the number of fatal accidents and a 9% decrease in the number of persons killed.

California Comparison

As in Monterey County, the number of injury collisions in California increased between 1995 and 2000. However, unlike Monterey County, California experienced a decrease in the number of persons injured between 1995 and 2000. During this period, both Monterey County and California experienced a decline in the number of fatal collisions and the number of persons killed.

Data Source

Department of California Highway Patrol, SWITRS Annual Report of Fatal and Injury Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions, 2000

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED
RECEPTIONIST
Fax resume to 831-333-3876

CAREGIVER
For residential facility.
Tues-Weds. 7:30-2:00
333-3376

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES
Monterey County Meals on Wheels Program is seeking friendly volunteers for opportunity. Please call 831-544-4454.



RECEPTIONIST
Fax resume to 831-633-3876

CAREGIVER
For residential facility.
Tues-Weds. 7:30-2:00
\$10 hr. 336-3376

OFFICE
F/T position for people who are able, being person. \$15 hr.

ELECTRICIAN
Buy services looking for

social environment

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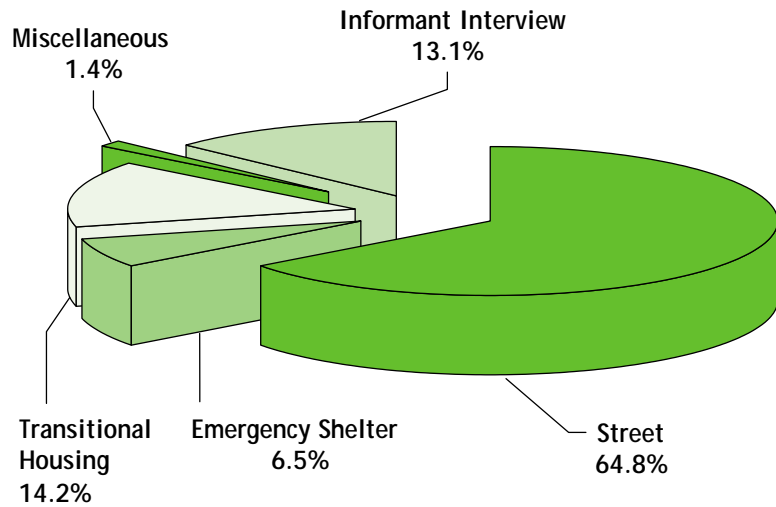


Monterey County Adult Quality of Life Report

2003

Homeless Population

Homeless Population by Count Method



Data Description

The Monterey County Homeless Census 2002 reported that there were at least 2,681 homeless individuals in the county. Of the homeless persons counted, 65% were encountered on the street, 14% were in transitional housing, 7% were in emergency shelters, and 13% were identified through informant interviews. Among those counted, 68% were identified as homeless individuals and 32% were identified as part of a homeless family.

Data Trend

Although the 1999 Monterey County Homeless Census and Needs Assessment identified 1,124 homeless persons, it was estimated that between 1,157 and 2,917 persons were homeless. Due to the different methods used in the 1999 and 2002 studies, it is difficult to make a direct comparison between the size of the homeless populations in 1999 and 2002. However, the 2002 Homeless Census reports that, between 1999 and 2002, Monterey County's homeless population grew between 19% and 51%.

Data Source

Monterey County Department of Social Services, Monterey County Homeless Census, 2002

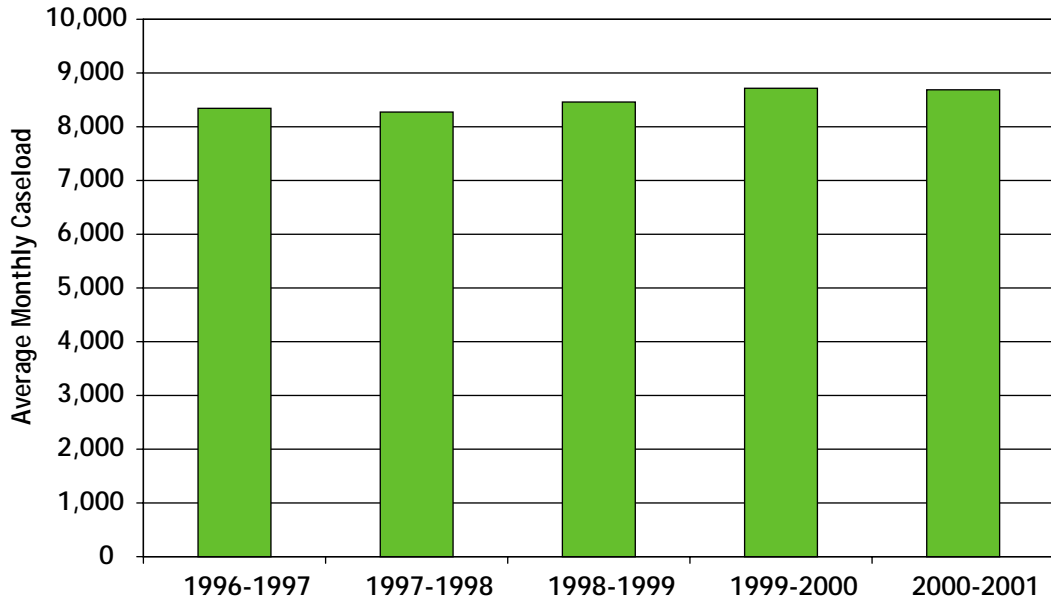
Data Explanation

Both the 1999 and 2002 Monterey County Homeless Censuses were based on point-in-time counts conducted by trained workers from within the homeless community and by providers of homeless services. Despite their similarities, the two Homeless Census studies used different methodologies. One notable difference was a more comprehensive coverage of all areas of the county in 2002. The reported increases in homeless population counts between 1999 and 2002 are based on the mid-point and maximum range estimates reported in the Monterey County Homeless Census 2002.



Supportive Services: SSI/SSP

Supplemental Security Income and State Supplementary Payment Recipients



Data Description

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and State Supplementary Payment (SSP) programs provide a monthly cash grant to California residents who are 65 or older or blind or disabled and who meet income and resource requirements based on eligibility, living arrangement, and marital status. During the 2000–2001 fiscal year, an average of 8,688 adults in Monterey County received SSI/SSP benefits each month.

Data Trend

The average number of SSI/SSP recipients in Monterey County in 2000–2001 was slightly lower than in 1999–2000, when the average number of monthly recipients was 8,716. Overall, the average number of SSI/SSP recipients increased by 4% between fiscal years 1996–1997 and 2000–2001.

California Comparison

Approximately 1.1 million adults in California received SSI/SSP benefits each month during the 2000–2001 fiscal year. Statewide, there was a slight increase in the average number of monthly SSI/SSP recipients each year between fiscal years 1996–1997 and 2000–2001. The average number of recipients statewide increased by 5% between fiscal years 1996–1997 and 2000–2001, similar to Monterey County's 4% increase.

Data Source

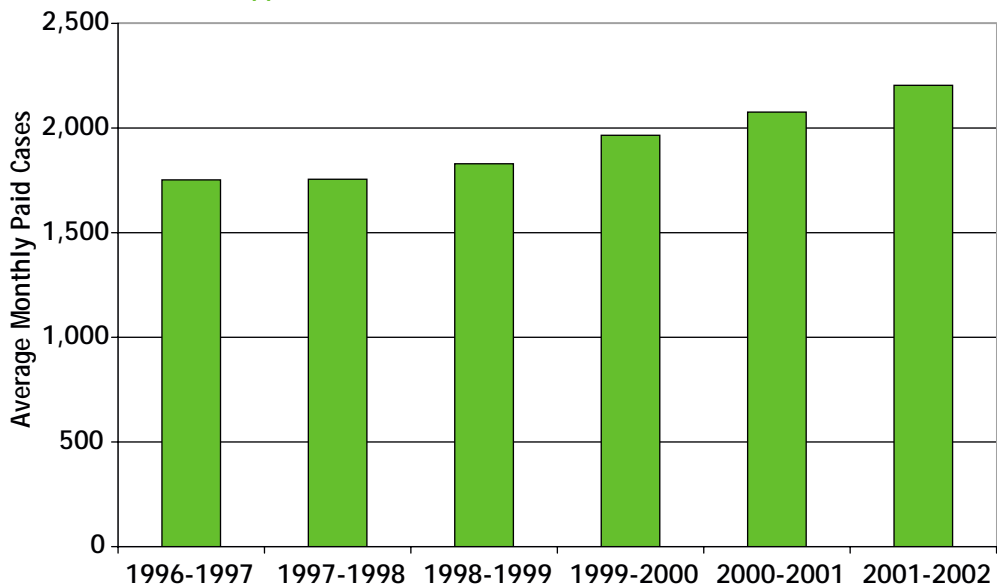
California Department of Social Services, Data Analysis and Publications Branch, 2002

Data Explanation

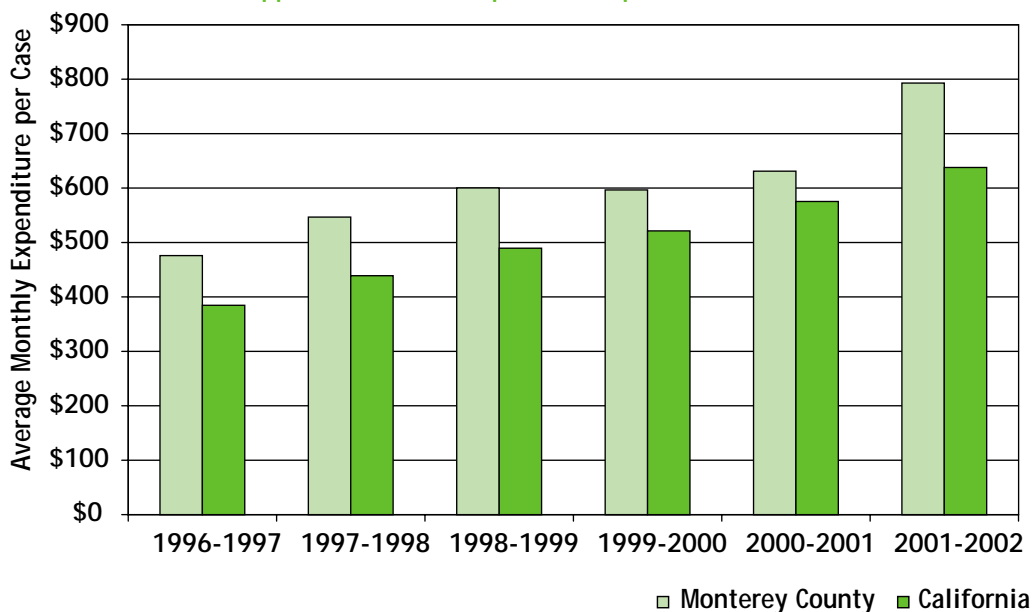
The Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) Program is a federal/state funded cash aid program administered by the Social Security Administration in local social services offices throughout the state. California supplements the federal SSI grant with its own SSP payment.

Supportive Services: IHSS

In-Home Supportive Services Cases



In-Home Supportive Services Expenditures per Case



Data Description

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) provides funding that enables program recipients to hire a caregiver. IHSS funded an average of 2,204 cases in Monterey County each month in fiscal year 2001–2002. The average monthly expenditures for IHSS cases in fiscal year 2001–2002 were just over \$1.75 million, or an average of \$793 per case per month.

Data Trend

In Monterey County, the number of persons receiving IHSS benefits has increased by 26% since fiscal year 1996–1997, when there were, on average, 1,752 paid cases each month. Since 1996–1997, average monthly program expenditures have more than doubled, from \$834,131 to \$1.75 million. During the same period, the average expenditure per case per month increased by 66%, from \$476 to \$793.

California Comparison

Statewide, IHSS cases averaged 265,171 per month in fiscal year 2001–2002. The average monthly expenditures for those cases were \$169.1 million, or approximately \$638 per case. As in Monterey County, California has seen an increase in IHSS cases and expenditures. Between fiscal years 1996–1997 and 2000–2001, the average number of paid cases increased by 39% and the average monthly expenditures more than doubled.

Data Source

California Department of Social Services, Data Analysis and Publications Branch, 2002

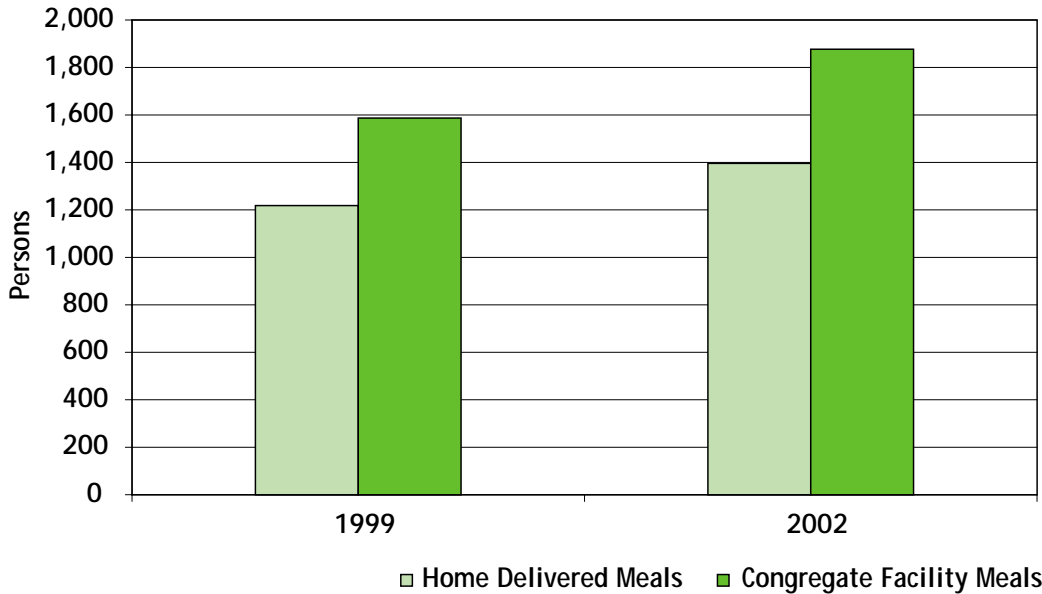
Data Explanation

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS), a state-administered, county-run program, provides an alternative to out-of-home care by using state, county, and federal funding to enable program recipients to hire a caregiver. Individuals eligible for IHSS services are disabled, aged 65 or older, or blind, and they are unable to live safely at home without help and are financially unable to purchase needed services.



Senior Services: Meals

Senior Meal Program



Data Description

In Monterey County, 1,396 persons received home-delivered meals in fiscal year 2000–2001 through services of the Monterey County Area Agency on Aging. In addition, 1,877 persons received meals at congregate facilities through these programs.

Data Trend

The number of persons who received home-delivered meals increased by 15% between fiscal years 1998–1999 and 2001–2002. The number of persons who received congregate-facility meals increased by 18% during this period.

California Comparison

California’s network of Area Agencies on Aging provided home-delivered meals to 54,585 persons during fiscal year 2000–2001. In addition, 141,572 persons received congregate-facility meals through these programs. This represents a decline from fiscal year 1998–1999 when 69,670 persons received home-delivered meals. However, this represents an increase from the 139,931 persons who received congregate-facility meals in California during fiscal year 1998–1999.

Data Source

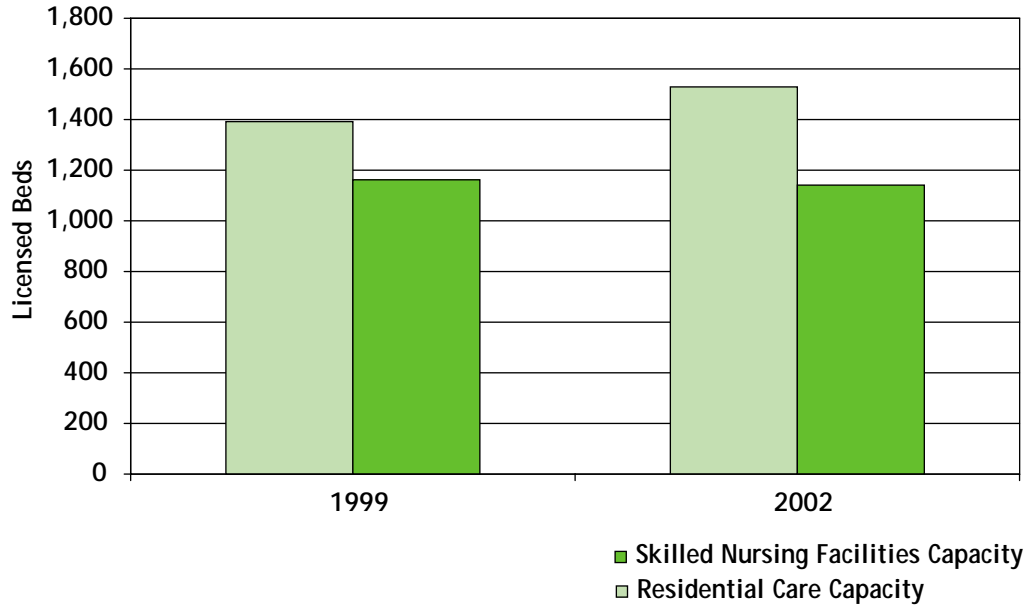
Monterey County Area Agency on Aging, 1999 and 2002
United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging, 2001

Data Explanation

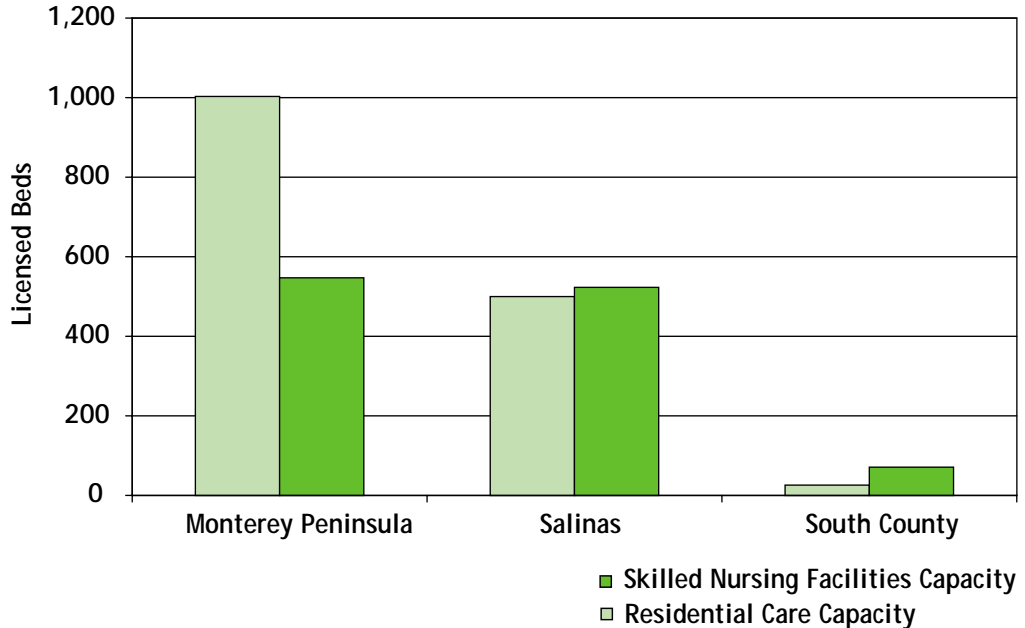
The California Department of Aging administers nutrition services through the network of Area Agencies on Aging and their service providers. Congregate Nutrition Services provides meals in a group setting. These meals are available to persons 60 or older, handicapped or disabled individuals meeting specific criteria, and spouses of eligible participants. Home-delivered meals are available to persons aged 60 or older who are homebound due to illness, incapacity, or disability, or who are otherwise isolated. It should be noted that numerous other entities provide nutrition and meal services in Monterey County. Data reported are for federal fiscal year, (October to September).

Senior Residential Care

Skilled Nursing and Residential Care Facilities Capacity



Skilled Nursing and Residential Care Capacity by Area



Data Description

The total number of licensed beds in residential care facilities for the elderly in Monterey County was 1,529 in 2002. However, only 11% of these beds were available at the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) level of reimbursement. The total number of licensed beds in skilled nursing facilities in Monterey County in 2002 was 1,141, 76% of which were certified to accept Medi-Cal payment.

Data Trend

Between 1999 and 2002, the number of beds in residential care facilities in Monterey County increased by 10%, and the total capacity at Monterey County skilled nursing facilities declined by 2%.

California Comparison

There were 111,835 licensed beds in skilled nursing facilities in California in 2001, 92% of which were Medi-Cal certified. As in Monterey County, the total number of beds in residential care facilities in California increased by 10% between 1999 and 2002. Between 1998 and 2001, the total capacity in skilled nursing facilities in California expanded by 204 beds.

Data Source

Monterey County Ombudsman for Long Term Care, 1999 and 2002
 California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing, 2002
 California Department of Health Services, Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, 2002

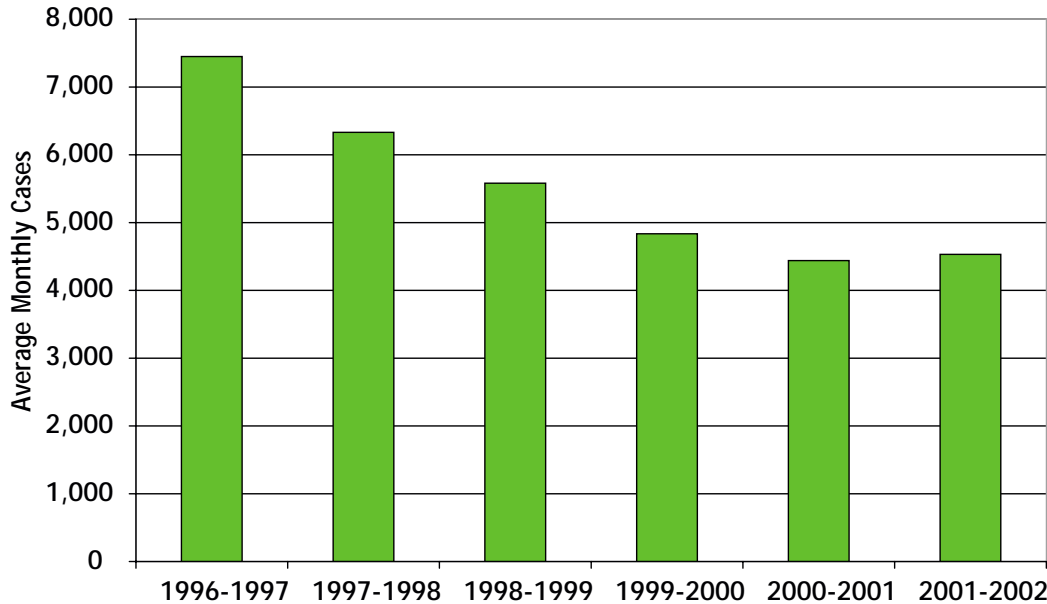
Data Explanation

Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE) provide care, supervision and assistance with activities of daily living. The facilities provide services to persons 60 and older and to persons under 60 with compatible needs. RCFEs are also known as assisted living facilities, retirement homes and board and care homes. A skilled nursing facility is defined as an institution or a distinct part of an institution engaged primarily in providing skilled nursing care and related services for residents who require medical or nursing care, or in providing rehabilitation services for injured, disabled, or sick persons.



Public Assistance: CalWORKS

CalWORKS Caseload



Data Description

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) is California's cash assistance and welfare-to-work program. In Monterey County, the average monthly CalWORKS caseload was 4,531 during fiscal year 2001-2002.

Data Trend

The average number of CalWORKS cases declined between fiscal years 1996-1997 and 2000-2001, before increasing by 2% in fiscal year 2001-2002. Overall, there was a 39% decline in CalWORKS cases between fiscal years 1996-1997 and 2001-2002.

California Comparison

For California overall, the average monthly CalWORKS caseload was 510,263 in fiscal year 2001-2002. Like Monterey County, California has experienced a decline in the number of CalWORKS recipients. The average number of cases statewide decreased by 39% between fiscal years 1996-1997 and 2001-2002.

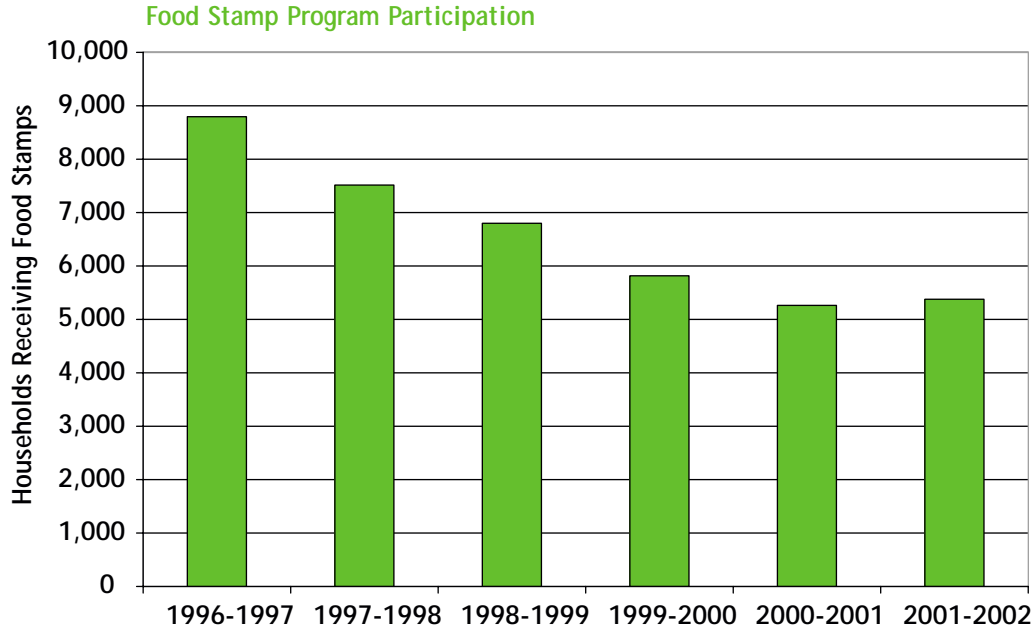
Data Source

California Department of Social Services, Data Analysis and Publications Branch, 2002

Data Explanation

CalWORKs-eligible families must include a child under age 18 who lacks parental care and support due to absence, death, incapacity or the unemployment of one or both parents. Assistance is specifically time-limited, and most recipients are required to work a minimum number of hours per week. The necessary supportive services, including child care, are provided to ensure that employment is possible.

Food Stamps



Data Description
The average monthly number of households in Monterey County participating in the federal food stamp program during fiscal year 2001–2002 was 5,378.

Data Trend
The number of households in Monterey County that participated in the federal food stamp program decreased by 39% between fiscal years 1996–1997 and 2001–2002, from an average of 8,796 households per month to an average of 5,378 households per month.

California Comparison
As in Monterey County, the number of households participating in the federal food stamp program in California decreased between fiscal years 1996–1997 and 2001–2002, from approximately 1.1 million households per month to an average of 607,547 households per month.

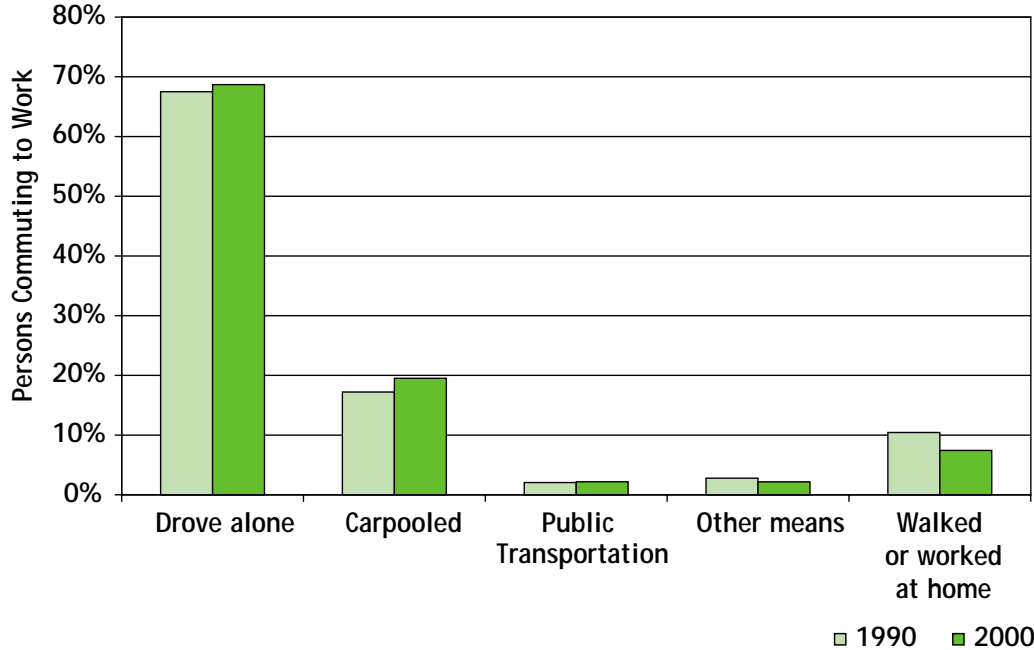
Data Source
California Department of Social Services, Data Analysis and Publications Branch, 2002

Data Explanation
The food stamp program provides monthly benefits that assist low-income households in purchasing food to maintain adequate nutritional levels. Eligibility determination includes: an assessment of income level; resources, such as real and personal property; residency; employment status; and citizenship or legal immigrant status.



Commuter Mode

Commuter Travel Mode



Data Description

According to U.S. Census data, the majority of Monterey County's working population (69%) drove to and from work alone in 2000. Approximately 20% of county residents carpoled, 4% walked to work, 4% worked at home, and 2% used public transportation.

Data Trend

According to U.S. Census data, the number of persons in Monterey County who drove to work alone showed little change between 1990 and 2000—68% versus 69%. A larger percentage of Monterey County commuters carpoled in 2000 than in 1990—20% versus 17%. The percentage of persons either walking to work or working at home declined from 10% in 1990 to 7% in 2000. The percentage of working persons using public transportation did not change between 1990 and 2000.

California Comparison

Compared to Monterey County, a higher percentage, 72%, of California workers drove to work alone, and a lower percentage, 15%, of workers carpoled in 2000.

The percentage of Californians who either walked to work or worked at home in 2000 was the same as in Monterey County. In California, there was no change between 1990 and 2000 in the percentage of workers who reported that they drove to work alone, carpoled, or walked to work/ worked at home.

Data Source

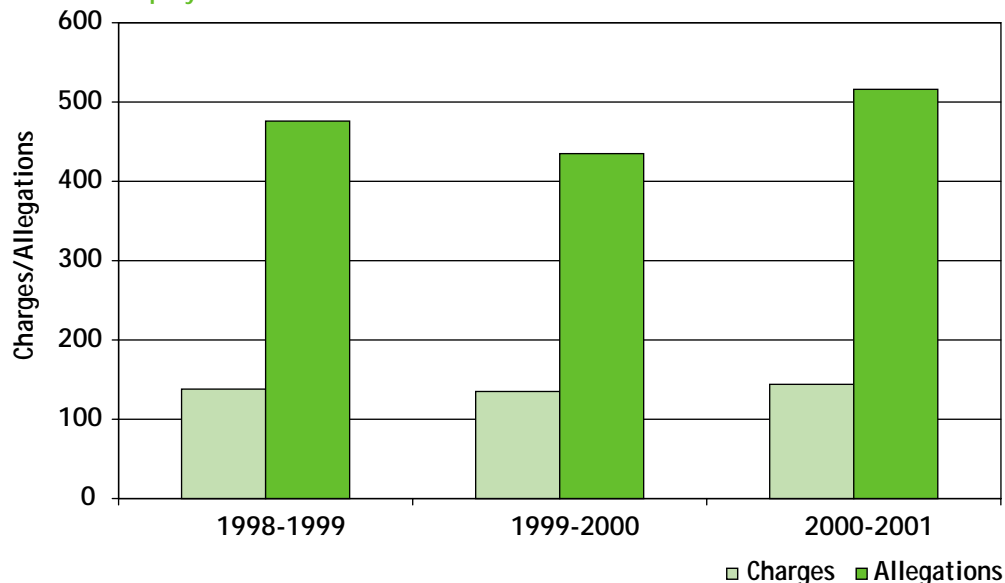
United States Census Bureau, Census 1990 and Census 2000

Data Explanation

Data on persons commuting to work are drawn from the U.S. Census Bureau and are based on sample data collected from the long-form questionnaire sent to one out of every six households. For Monterey County in 2000, the difference between the data reported for individual category responses of walking to work or working at home (4% each) compared to the combined data reported for the two categories (7%) is the result of rounding.

Discrimination

Employment Discrimination



Because discrimination charges reported include multiple allegations and issues, the percentages reported will add up to more than 100%. Data is reported for federal fiscal years (October to September). The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces the following statutes related to employment discrimination: Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII); the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (EPA); the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA); and Title I and Title V of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA).

Data Description

In fiscal year 2000–2001, 144 employment discrimination charges containing 516 different allegations were filed in Monterey County. The majority of the charges (77%) included an allegation of discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin (Title VII). Discrimination based on sex was the most frequently cited (41%), followed by retaliation (31%), disability (29%), race (26%), national origin (19%), age (15%), and religion (2%). Of the 141 charges closed in fiscal year 2000–2001, most were resolved with no cause finding issued (44%) or an administrative closure (33%).

Data Trend

The number of employment discrimination charges filed in Monterey County increased by 4% between fiscal years 1998–1999 and 2000–2001. The largest changes were in the percentage of charges that cited discrimination based upon disability, which increased from 22% to 29%, and age, which decreased from 20% to 15%. Of the 135 charges closed in fiscal year 1998–1999, the most frequent resolution types were no cause finding issued (41%), settlement with benefits (15%), notice of right to sue issued (14%) and administrative closure (14%).

California Comparison

In California, 13,361 employment discrimination charges containing 33,671 allegations were filed during fiscal year 2000–2001, a 2% increase over fiscal year 1998–1999. Between fiscal years 1998–1999 and 2000–2001, the largest changes were in the percentage of charges that cited age, which increased from 17% to 26%, and sex, which decreased from 34% to 31%.

Data Source

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 2002

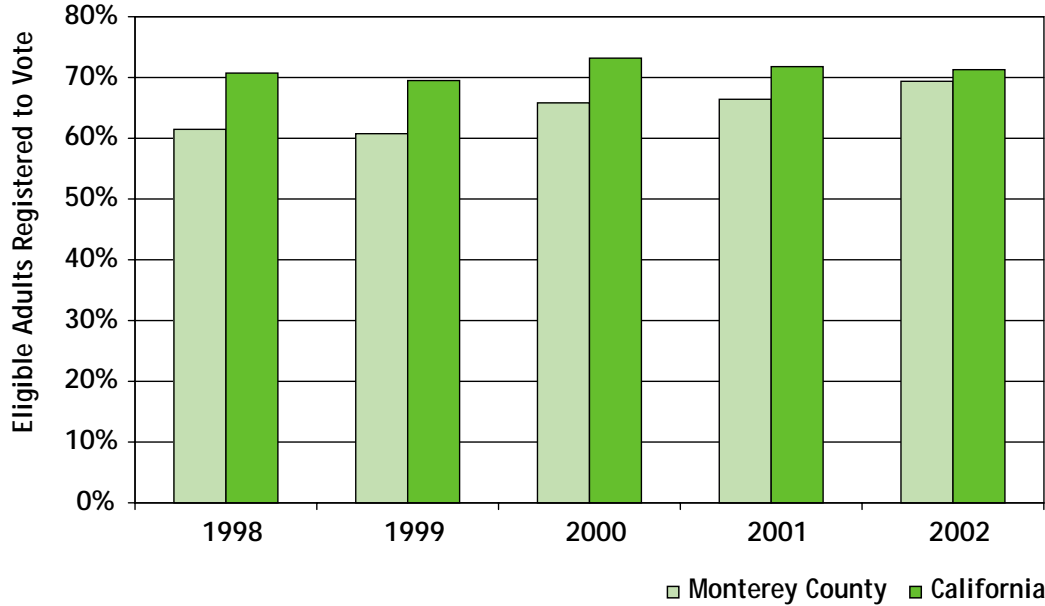
Data Explanation

For resolution types, “no cause finding” indicates the EEOC determined there is no reasonable cause to believe the discrimination took place based upon evidence obtained in investigation. “Administrative closure” means the case was closed for administrative reasons such as failure to locate charging party or failure of charging party to respond to EEOC. “Settlement with benefits” indicates that the charges were settled with benefits to the charging party as warranted by evidence of record. “Notice of Right to Sue Issued” indicates that the charging party has also requested a right-to-sue letter to proceed with private court action.



Voter Registration

Voter Registration



Data Description

In October 2002, 69% of eligible adults in Monterey County were registered to vote. Fifty-five percent of registered voters in Monterey County voted in the November 2002 election.

Data Trend

The voter registration rate in Monterey County increased from 61% of eligible voters in 1998 to 69% in 2002. In the November 1996 general election, 68% of registered voters in Monterey County voted. In the November 2000 general election, the voter turnout rate was higher, 74%.

California Comparison

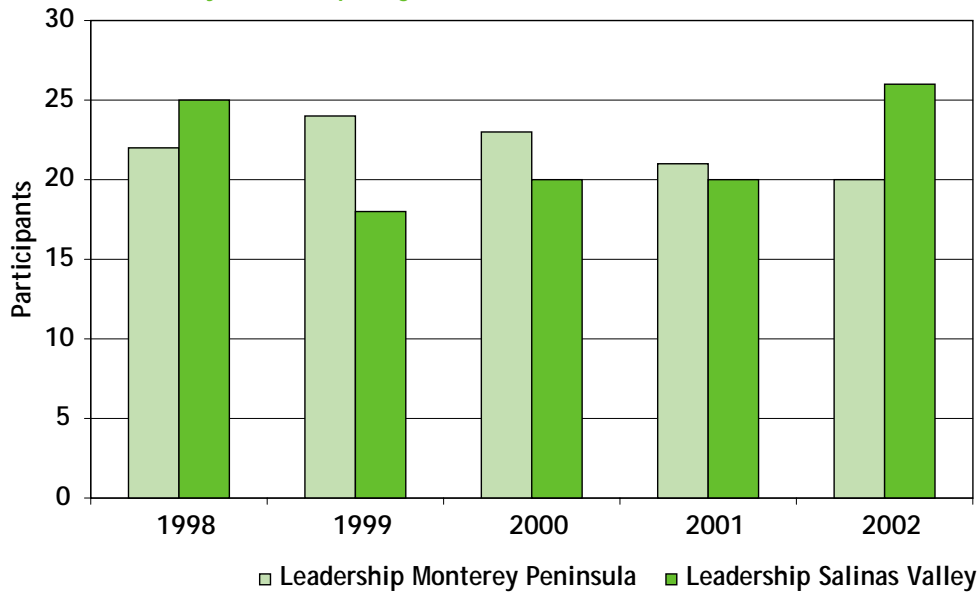
Compared with Monterey County, between 1998 and 2002, California had a higher percentage of registered voters, but a lower voter turnout. Statewide, approximately 71% of eligible voters were registered as of October 2002, but voter turnout was 50% in the November 2002 election. Voter turnout in California for the 1996 election was 66% of registered voters, and for the 2000 general election, it was 71%.

Data Source

California State Secretary of State, Department of Elections, 2002

Leadership Programs

Community Leadership Program Enrollment



Data Description

In 2002, 46 persons participated in the two local community leadership programs in Monterey County, 20 in the Leadership Monterey Peninsula program and 26 in the Leadership Salinas Valley program.

Data Trend

Overall enrollment in Monterey County's community leadership programs fluctuated between 47 in 1998 and 41 in 2001. For Leadership Monterey Peninsula, the number of participants has varied from a low of 20 in the 2002 graduating class to a high of 24 in the 1999 class. The number of participants in Leadership Salinas Valley has varied from a low of 18 in the 1999 class to a high of 26 in the 2002 class.

Data Sources

Leadership Monterey Peninsula, 2002
Salinas Valley Chamber of Commerce, 2002

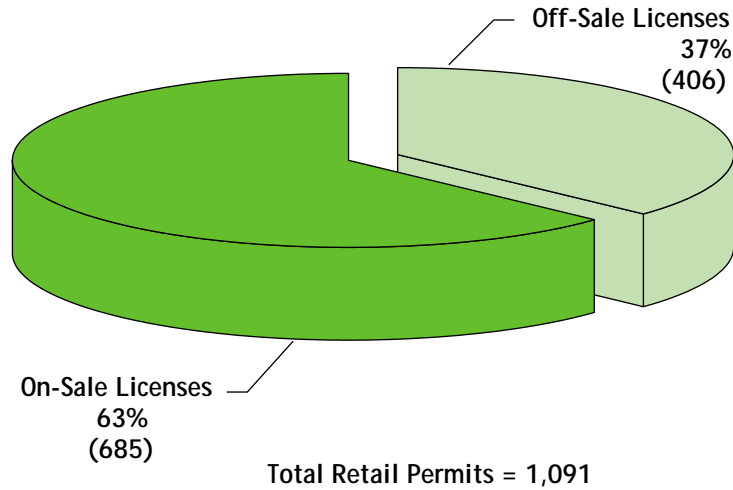
Data Explanation

Community leadership programs, such as Leadership Monterey Peninsula and Leadership Salinas Valley, provide potential community leaders with formal training in the development of leadership qualities. Leadership Monterey Peninsula is a ten-month program, while Leadership Salinas Valley is a 20-week program.

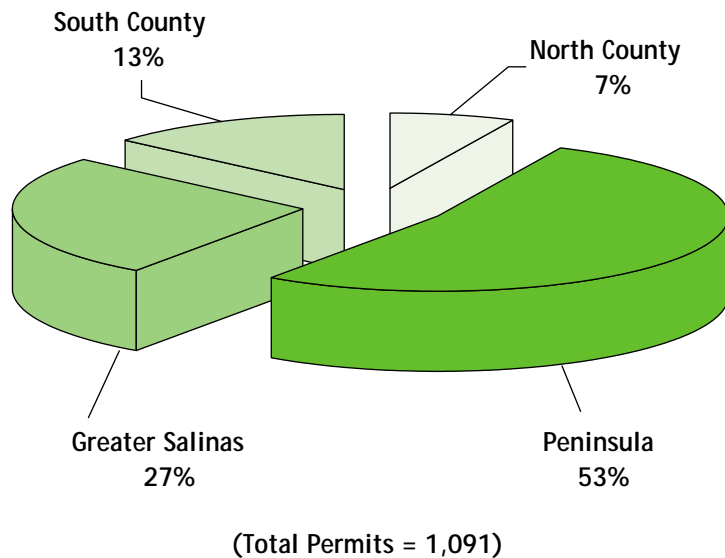


Alcohol Permits

Alcohol Permits (On-Sale v. Off-Sale)



Alcohol Permits by Area



Data Summary

There were 1,091 active alcohol permits in Monterey County as of September 2002. Of the permits issued in the county, 63% were on-sale licenses and 37% were off-sale licenses. Fifty-three percent of retail alcohol permits in Monterey County were in the Monterey Peninsula area, 27% in the Salinas area, 13% in the South County area, and 7% in the North County area.

California Comparison

As of June 2002, a total of 71,696 alcohol licenses had been issued in California. Statewide, 55% were on-sale licenses and 45% were off-sale licenses.

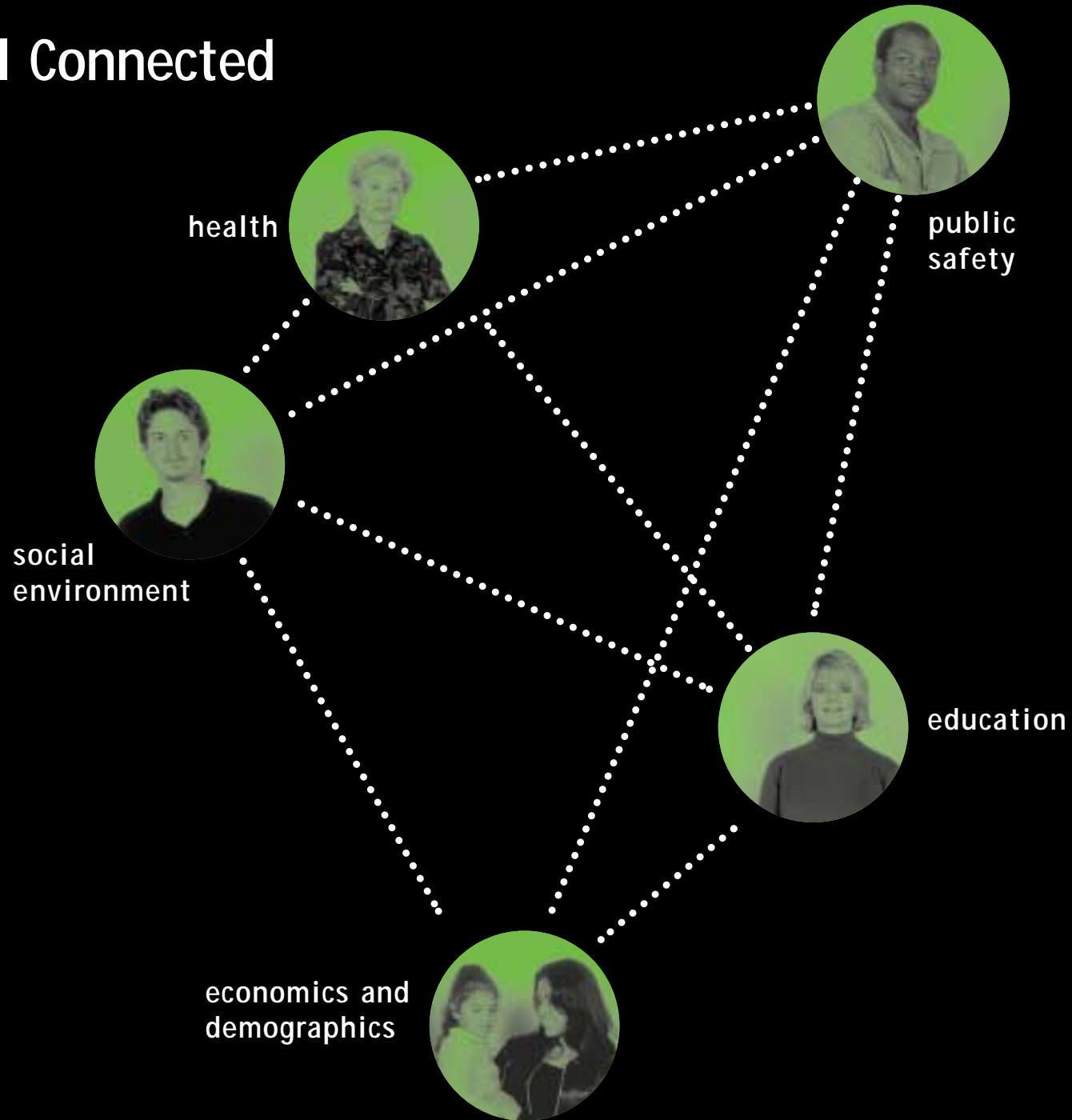
Data Source

State of California, Alcohol Beverage Control, 2002

Data Explanation

On-sale refers to licenses that authorize the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, and *off-sale* refers to licenses that authorize the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption off the premises. Data reported by area for Monterey County utilized U.S. Census tract-level information aggregated for the 13 county subdivisions. The following U.S. Census county subdivisions are contained in the regions reported: Monterey Peninsula (Carmel, Carmel Valley, Coastal, Monterey-Seaside), Greater Salinas (Salinas, Toro), North County (Castroville, Pajaro), and South County (Gonzales, Greenfield, King City, San Ardo, Soledad).

We're All Connected





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Data Highlights

There are many things to be learned from each of the indicators and data elements in this report. However, some of the indicators stand out. Those highlighted in this report stand out based on empirical criteria such as:

- A change in the percentages or numbers over a particular period
- A difference between Monterey County's data and California's, either in the current year or over time

data standouts

■ Demographic/Economic

Population: The total population in Monterey County increased by 13% between 1990 and 2000. A notable demographic change during this period was the increase in the percentage of persons of Hispanic/Latino origin from 29% to 41%.

Housing: Housing affordability declined from 39% of homes being affordable to median income families in 1999 to only 8% in the first quarter of 2002.

Self-sufficiency wage: Between 1996 and 2000, the hourly wage required for families to be self-sufficient (meeting basic needs without any public or private assistance) increased between 24% and 35%, depending on family size.

■ Education

Educational Achievement: nineteen percent of Monterey County adults reported ninth grade or less as their highest level of educational achievement, compared to 12% of California residents overall.

Language: Forty-seven percent of Monterey County residents reported that they speak a language other than or in addition to English at home, compared to 39% of California residents overall.

■ Health

Prenatal care: The percentage of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy increased from 71% in 1995 to 83% in 2001. These recent increases have narrowed the gap between Monterey County and California overall.

Mental Health: California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) results for Monterey/San Benito counties reveal a sizable difference between the percentage of adults who reported an emotional/mental health problem (15%) and the percentage who visited a mental health professional (5%) in the last year.

Drug/Alcohol Treatment Admissions: The number of drug and alcohol treatment admissions in Monterey County increased by 22% between 2000 and 2001. This represented a larger increase than experienced statewide.

■ Public Safety

Crime: The crime rate in Monterey County declined consistently between 1996 and 2000. However, an increase in 2001 put a halt to this trend. Nevertheless, the overall crime rate in Monterey County decreased by 25% between 1996 and 2001.

Drug Offenses: The number of felony drug offenses increased by 4% in Monterey County between 1996 and 2001, while California overall experienced a 13% decline.

■ Social Environment

Homelessness: The Monterey County Homeless Census reported that the homeless population increased between 19% and 51% from 1999 to 2002.

Residential Care and Skilled Nursing Facility Capacity: In 2002, only 11% of the residential care facility beds in Monterey County were available at the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) level of reimbursement to assist low-income persons. In addition, 76% of the beds in skilled nursing facilities in Monterey County in 2002 were certified to accept Medi-Cal payment, compared to 92% statewide.

Public Assistance: The average number of CalWORKS cases in Monterey County declined steadily from fiscal years 1996–1997 through 2000–2001, before increasing by 2% in fiscal year 2001–2002. Overall, there has been a 39% decline in CalWORKS cases during this period. The number of households receiving food stamps also has declined by 39% during this period.





remaining questions

Participants in the Adult Community Assessment process identified a number of issues for which they hoped to find data that could shed light on the quality of life of Monterey County residents. Tellus/Díganos conducted a search of reliable secondary sources to find data on as many of these issues as possible. In many cases, appropriate data sources were not available and, thus, some questions have been left unanswered. The topics presented below reflect some of these questions. While this is not an exhaustive list, it does include a number of issues that warranted significant discussion during assessment team meetings.

One theme that clearly emerges is the need for conducting survey research. In many cases, the unanswered questions address issues related to attitudes, opinions, and behaviors of the people in our community. Survey research represents an effective mechanism for collecting information of this nature.

How is the local economy related to the other aspects of our quality of life?

Each of the assessment area teams discussed the effect of the local economy on quality of life. The interrelationship between economic conditions and the various quality-of-life indicators was identified as a topic deserving further inquiry.

Are there barriers to county residents pursuing desired educational opportunities?

Assessment team members were interested in obtaining data that address how the costs of education, the availability of transportation, the flexibility of course scheduling, and childcare availability impact the ability of county residents to pursue various educational opportunities.

To what extent do county residents make learning a life-long endeavor?

Assessment team members were interested in collecting information on the variety of ways in which community members seek to continue the learning process throughout their lives. Suggestions included activities such as library use, computer use, continuing education programs, and older adult education programs.



How do people view their ability to access health care?

Assessment team members had more specific questions regarding types of health care coverage available, the costs of health care, the location of service providers, and quality of care.

Do people feel safe in their neighborhoods?

There was a strong interest in collecting data on people's perceptions of neighborhood safety. Do they feel safe walking down the street at night? Are they worried about gang activity in their community?

Is our community properly prepared in the event of a natural disaster or emergency situation?

What steps are individuals and households taking to be prepared in the event of a natural or civil disaster, and are these steps adequate? Are we as a community prepared for these types of disaster, and in what ways can we measure our level of preparedness?

How are people volunteering in our community?

There is anecdotal information on community involvement in volunteer activities. However, there is an absence of statistical data on the volunteer activities of county residents. How often do people volunteer? For whom do they volunteer? What prevents people from volunteering more?

Does the community support a broad base of artistic and cultural opportunities?

Assessment team members viewed art and culture as vital elements in our community's quality of life. However, quantifying community support or participation in artistic and cultural opportunities was not possible through existing information sources.

Does the community celebrate diversity?

Given the diversity in Monterey County, assessment team members were interested in information on the direct experiences of community members with racism and discrimination, as well as attitudes toward diversity, race, and ethnic relations.



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304 S Street, Sacramento, CA 95814
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Tellus Díganos

*Adult Quality
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2003*



Acknowledgements



economics and demographics



social environment



health



education



public safety

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acknowledgements

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Women's Crisis Center

Bumba, Kalah

Area Agency on Aging

Colon, Rose

Sun Street Center, Safe Teens Empowerment Project

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Girl Scouts of Monterey Bay

Csejtey, Karen

Leadership Monterey Peninsula

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about Tellus/Díganos

Tellus/Díganos began in 1995 as a collaborative project between the local hospitals and the Monterey County Health and Social Services departments to assess the quality of life in the county. The project took the name “Tellus/Díganos” to describe its key strategy of asking the community residents to “tell us” their opinions.

In 2000, Tellus/Díganos became an organization with primary funding provided by the David and Lucille Packard Foundation.

In 2003, Tellus/Díganos applied for tax-exempt status as a 501c3 non-profit organization under the name “Tellus/Díganos Center for Community Research”.

Tellus/Díganos continues to provide support and assistance to local non-profits and public agencies that deliver services which impact and improve the quality of life among residents of Monterey County. Tellus continues to facilitate community participation in the processes of conducting assessments, research, existing data analysis, and program evaluation.

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