
AMADOR COUNTY COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT



AUGUST 2014

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Demographics^{1 2 3 4 5}

Amador County covers 595 square miles and is located in the western Sierra Nevada foothill and mountain terrain. Its elevation ranges from 200 to more than 9000 feet. The region is often referred to as part of the “Motherlode” based on its 19th century goldrush history. The county is characterized by quaint historic towns and vineyards.

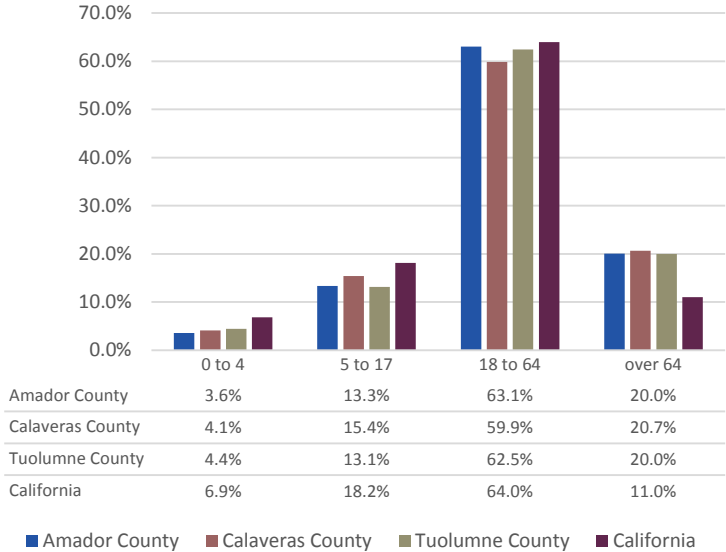
Jackson is the county seat and the main commercial center. Other towns include Pioneer, Volcano, Amador City, Sutter Creek, Fiddletown, Drytown, Pine Grove, Martell and River Pines.

Population

The Amador County population is fairly stable at about 34,000 residents. For many years, at least 10% of the population census included Preston School of Industry (for incarcerated persons under 21 years of age) and Mule Creek Prison for adults.

Year	Total Population	Institutionalized Population ⁶	Net Population
2007	38,025	4,015	34,010
2008	37,975	3,733	34,242
2009	37,884	3,951	33,933
2010	38,011	3,861	34,150
2011	37,313	3,627	33,686
2012	36,471	3,365	33,948
2013	36,204	2,870	33,601

Population by Age 2008 to 2012

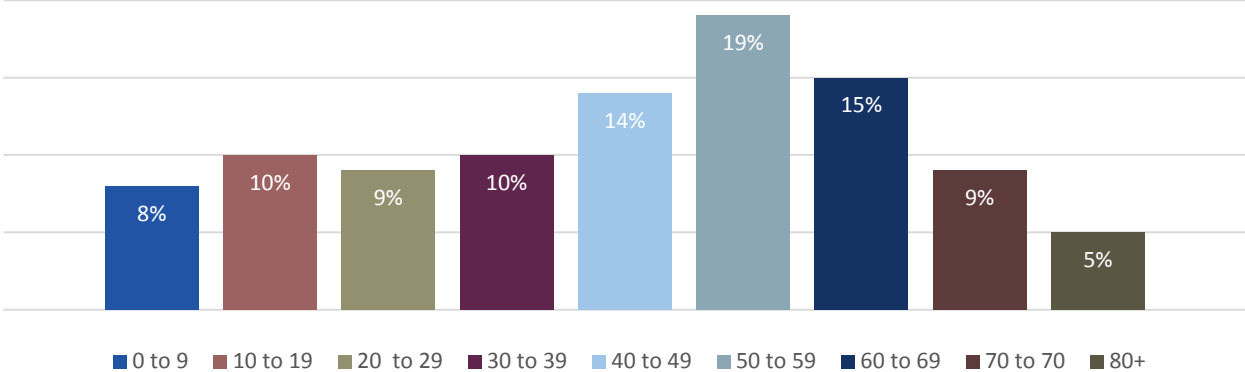


Preston School of Industry closed a few years ago. The Mule Creek Prison population decreased over the past several years due to realignment. Prison realignment is a California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation policy that shifts the responsibility of custody, treatment, and supervision of individuals convicted of specified non-serious crimes from the state prison system to counties. This decrease in prison population is reflected in the total population.

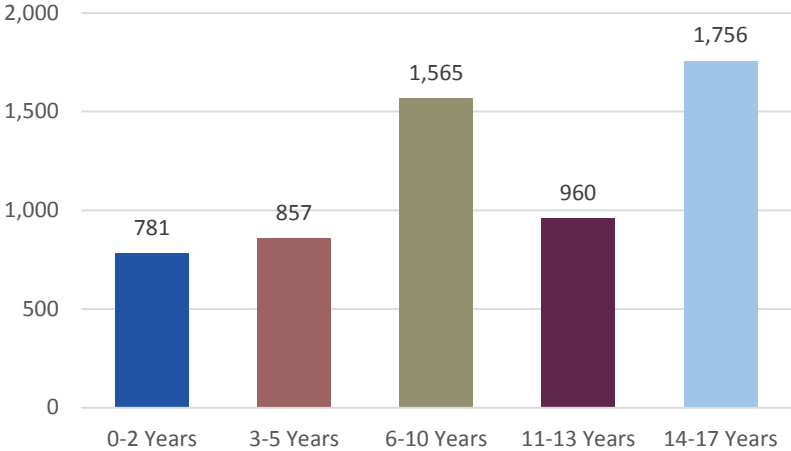
¹ California Department of Finance and California Department of Correction and Rehabilitation
² Source: [U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2013](#); *The 2012 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2008 through 2012.*
³ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (Dec. 2013)
⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), 2012.
⁵ California Dept. of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2010, 2010-2060 (May 2013); U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Estimates, Vintage 2012
⁶ Includes the populations of Mule Creek Prison and Pine Grove Juvenile Detention Center

The county’s population is older than the state and in general, than that of its foothill counties to the south. Percentage-wise, compared to the state, its 0 to 4 year old population is small, and percent of 64 years old and older is large. The county’s median age is 49.1 years ($\pm .5$ years). This is about 1.4 time that found in California (35.4 years); and about 1.3 times the percent in United States (37.3 years).

Amador County Population by Age 2012



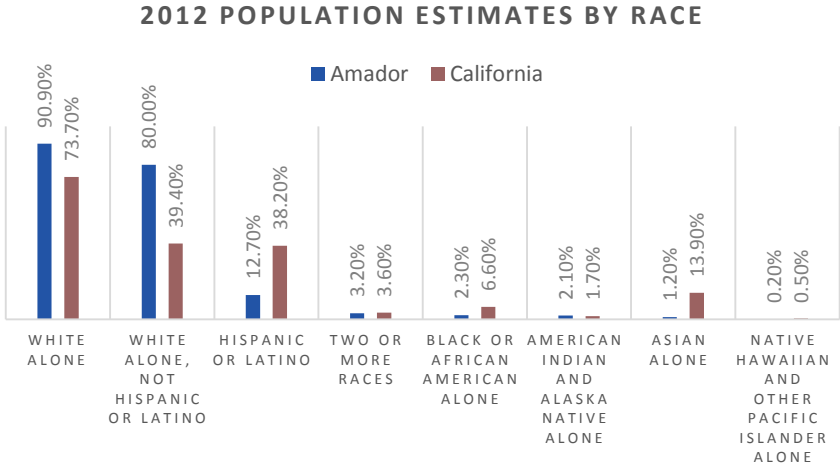
2013 Amador County Child Population, by Age



As the population of the county decreases or remains stagnant, it is noteworthy that the childhood cohort is skewed towards the older end of that continuum. Almost 60% more 14 to 17 year old children are in the county than 0 to 2 year old children.

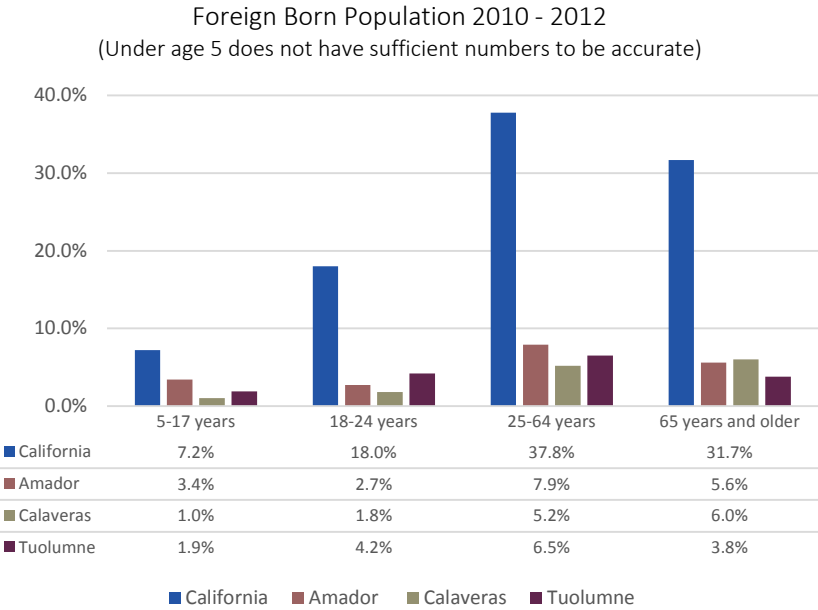
Race-wise the county is very homogeneous with the 2013 census estimating the 2012 population to have 91% of its residents to be White with 80% to be “White Alone.” This contracts to California’s White population of 74%.

The race data for the incarcerated population is available for 2010 and not for 2012; however when extrapolating the data, and knowing that the incarcerated population is decreasing, it is assumed that including them in the total numbers would not make a substantive difference in the data.



Foreign Born Residents

Although the foreign born population is particularly large in California, Amador County does not reflect this trend. In fact, the county exhibits a significantly lower percentage than the state of its population who are foreign born.



Children in immigrant families, including children who are foreign born or who live with at least one foreign-born parent, represent the fastest growing segment of the U.S. child population.

Poverty and Income

According to the U.S. Census, Amador County poverty increased 3.4% from 2000 to 2012, which was higher than the other foothill counties in the region. Median household and per capita income are lower than the state and the nation, but fairly similar to other foothill counties. In 2012, 13% of the county residents were living in poverty; of which more than 1,000 were children. Of the households living in poverty from 2008 to 2012, half of them were female-headed households.

Poverty 2012

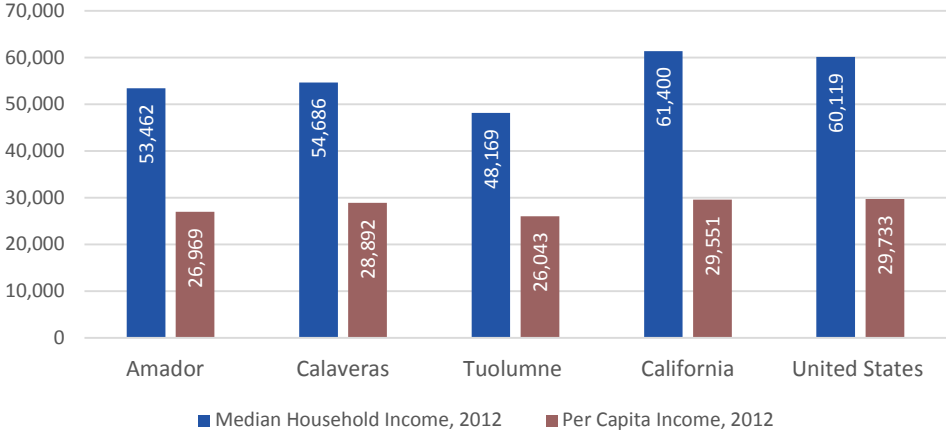
Geographic Area	All Ages		Age 0-17		Age 5-17	
	Number of Persons	Poverty Rate	Number of Persons	Poverty Rate	Number of Persons	Poverty Rate
Amador	4,425	13.3	1,084	18.5	746	16.7
Calaveras	6,249	14.1	1,686	20.9	1,157	18.5
Tuolumne	7,438	14.8	1,865	20.8	1,246	18.5
California	6,323,433	17.0	2,164,589	23.8	1,499,768	22.8
United States	48,760,123	15.9	16,396,863	22.6	11,086,537	21.0

Household Poverty Rate (%) Family Type 2008 – 2012

	All Types	Married Couples	Male Householder (%)	Female Householder (%)
Amador	6.4	3	0.2	3.2
Calaveras	6.9	3.5	0.3	3
Tuolumne	9.1	3.2	1.6	4.3
California	11.5	4.9	1.3	5.2
United States	10.9	4	1.1	5.8

Amador County’s median household income is about 87% of that of California at \$61,400, and 89% of the United States at \$60,119. Amador County’s per capita income is about 90% of the amount in the state.

Income Levels by County, 2008 - 2012



Transportation

Publicly funded transportation, as in most rural counties, is limited and often supplemented by volunteer organizations. The “transit dependent” population accounts for most of the public transportation and volunteer-sponsored ridership. This population includes elderly persons, persons with disabilities, low-income persons, and members of households with no available vehicles; considerable overlap between these groups occurs.

In 2012, Amador County had approximately 6,720 residents aged 65 and over, with a high concentration of seniors in Buckhorn, Jackson and Pioneer. Another group of persons often considered as transit dependent is the low-income population. The 2012 census estimates that 4,425 people live below the poverty level with the highest percent, but probably the lowest numbers, in Kirkwood and Martell. The largest numbers of individuals living in poverty are in Jackson, Buckhorn and Lone.

According to the *Amador County Coordinated Public Transit Human Services Transportation Plan, 2014*, “the number of households without access to an available vehicle is estimated at 593....a large proportion of households without vehicles available are located in Jackson (190, or 8.7 percent of households there). Martell is the community with the highest percentage of zero-vehicle households at 31.6%, which represents 36 households.”



General Transit Opportunities

- Amador Transit
 - Four local fixed routes - Upcountry, Plymouth, Sutter Creek-Jackson shuttle, Lone
 - Sacramento commuter
- Dial-A-Ride
 - Jackson-Sutter Creek Service
- Amador Rides Volunteer Transportation Program for Health Care Appointments
- Taxi Services
- Calaveras Transit
- Amador Support, Transportation and Resource Services (STARS)
 - Oversees cancer patient transportation services to radiation and chemotherapy treatments (on a case by case basis) and averages more than 550 trips annually
- Common Grounds Senior Services, Inc.
 - Primarily provides transportation for seniors to doctor’s appointments but also trips to the grocery store, post office and other errands
- Community Compass
 - Offers services to people with developmental disabilities
- Several local churches and church organizations provide transportation (Trinity Episcopal, St. Vincent de Paul, TLC and others)

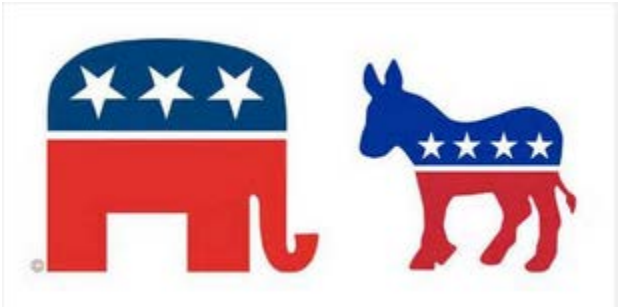
Client and Employee Specific Transportation



- Amador County Social Services
- Amador Tuolumne Community Action Agency
- Amador Unified School District
- The Arc of Amador and Calaveras Counties
- The Community Compass
- Jackson Rancheria (discontinued shuttle to Jackson)
- Mother Lode Job Training Agency
- Operation Care
- Valley Mountain Regional Center

Political Parties

Amador County is a strongly Republican county in Presidential and Congressional elections. It is in California's 4th congressional district, and will become a part of Senate District 8 in December 2014 after the November 2014 elections. This change is due to the redistricting finalized by the California Citizens Redistricting Commission in 2011.



EARLY CHILDHOOD



Low Birthweight Infants⁷

The percent of Amador County low birthweight infants (2009 - 2011) at 6.3% was lower than that of California and higher than Calaveras County.⁷

Low birthweight infants are at higher risk of death during the first year of life and are at increased risk of long-term disabilities, including developmental delays and learning disabilities, chronic respiratory problems, cerebral palsy, hearing and vision impairments, and autism; women more likely to give birth to low birthweight babies include those with low incomes, inadequate prenatal care, use tobacco products and those under age 16 or over age 45.^{8, 9}



Infants Born at Low Birthweight: 2009 - 2011

	Births weighing less than 2,500 grams	Births weighing less than 1,500 grams
Amador	6.3%	0.8%
Calaveras	4.6%	1.2%
Tuolumne	6.3%	1.1%
California	6.8%	1.1%

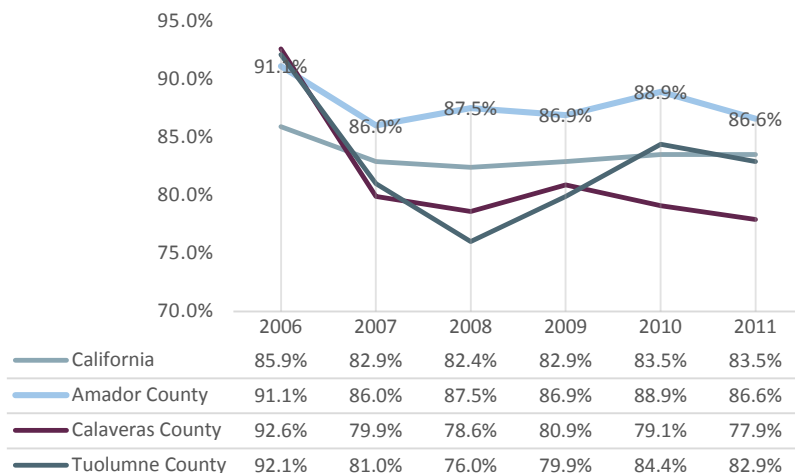
⁷ Family Health Outcomes Project, UCSF, 2014 -- Updates - contact Amador County Public Health

⁸ March of Dimes. (2008). Low birthweight. Retrieved from: <http://www.marchofdimes.com/baby/low-birthweight.aspx>

⁹ Pinto-Martin, J. A., et al. (2011). Prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorder in adolescents born weighing <2000 grams. Pediatrics, 2010-2846. Retrieved from: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2011/10/14/peds.2010-2846.abstract>

Prenatal Care¹⁰

Infants Whose Mothers Received Prenatal Care in the First Trimester



Amador County’s rate of mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancy (86.6%) was higher than the state and the foothill counties in the region.

Prenatal care was highest in 2006, but the percent of women receiving the care remained in the mid to high 80% throughout 2007 to 2011.

The Department of Health and Human Services set Healthy People 2020 goal of at least 77.9% of pregnant women

receiving prenatal care beginning in the first trimester. Even with the slight drop in Amador County women receiving first trimester prenatal care, it still exceeds this goal.

High quality prenatal care can substantially reduce the risk of infant mortality.¹¹ Care in the first trimester is especially important, as it lowers the risk of other adverse birth outcomes, such as low birth weight, developmental delays, and premature birth.¹²

Women likely to delay prenatal care are younger and those who have unintended pregnancies¹³

Infants Whose Mothers Received Prenatal Care in the First Trimester: 2006 - 2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Amador County	91.1%	86.0%	87.5%	86.9%	88.9%	86.6%
Calaveras County	92.6%	79.9%	78.6%	80.9%	79.1%	77.9%
Tuolumne County	92.1%	81.0%	76.0%	79.9%	84.4%	82.9%
California	85.9%	82.9%	82.4%	82.9%	83.5%	83.5%

¹⁰ California Dept. of Public Health, Office of Health Information and Research, Vital Statistics Section, Birth Statistical Master Files and Vital Statistics Query System (May 2013)

¹¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Women’s Health. (2009). Prenatal care fact sheet. Retrieved from: <http://www.womenshealth.gov/publications/our-publications/fact-sheet/prenatal-care.cfm>

¹² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity. (2011). Pediatric and Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System: PNSS health indicators. Retrieved from: http://www.cdc.gov/pednss/what_is/pnss_health_indicators.htm

¹³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2011). Healthy People 2020: Maternal infant and child health: Pregnancy and health behaviors goal MICH-10.1. Retrieved from: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=26>

Breastfeeding of Newborns¹⁴

In 2006, Amador County’s rate of breastfeeding was lower than that of the state and regional foothill counties; in the ensuing 5 years, the rate increased from 85.7% to 95%.

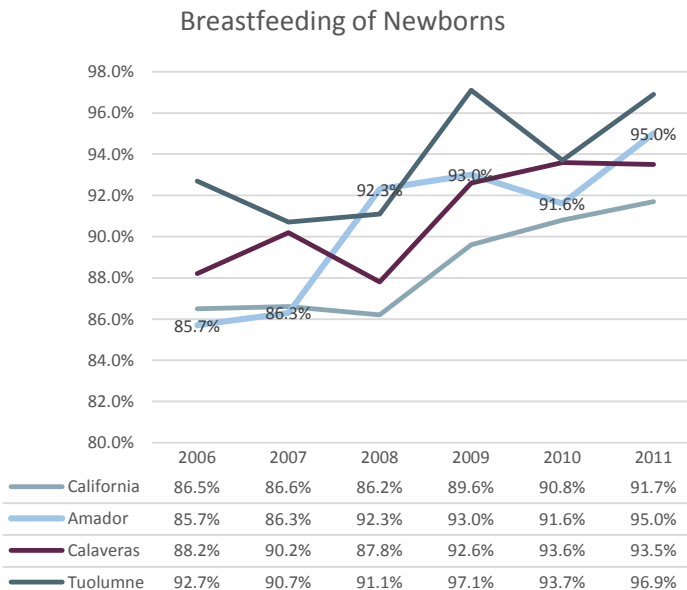
Breastfeeding of newborns is defined as the percent of newborns fed breast milk during their hospitalization. The measure includes infants who breastfed exclusively and those who breastfed and receive formula.

Breast milk is considered a complete form of nutrition for infants. Additionally, breastfed infants receive protection from serious health conditions, including respiratory, ear, and gastrointestinal tract infections, allergies, diabetes, obesity, and cancer. It can reduce the incidence of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). And when compared to

formula feeding, it offers multiple health advantages to mothers, such as reducing the risk of breast and ovarian cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease.¹⁵

However, not every woman should breastfeed. It is not recommended for women who use certain prescription drugs, test positive for HIV, or have active, untreated tuberculosis.

Healthy People 2020 set breastfeeding objectives for 46% of infants to be exclusively breastfed through three months old, 26% exclusively breastfed through six months old, and 34% breastfed (along with complementary foods) at one year old.¹⁶



¹⁴ Department of Public Health, Center for Family Health, Genetic Disease Screening Program, Newborn Screening Data, 2000-2011. Accessed at: <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Pages/BreastfeedingStatistics.aspx> (May 2013).

¹⁵ American Academy of Pediatrics. (2012). Policy statement: Breastfeeding and the use of human milk. *Pediatrics*, 129(3), e827-841. Retrieved from: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2012/02/22/peds.2011-3552>.

¹⁶ HealthyPeople.gov. (2011). Maternal, infant, and child health: Infant care.

Teen Births^{17 18}

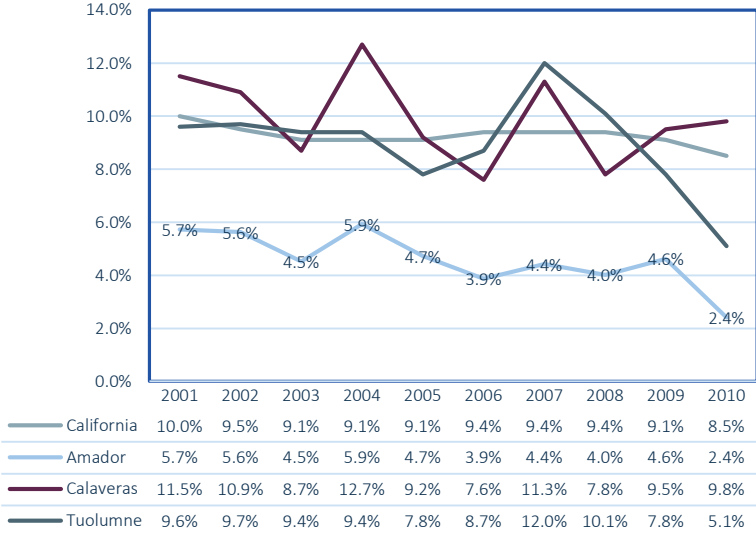
The rate of Amador County teen births is consistently below the state and that of the region’s foothill counties.

While many teen pregnancies lead to very healthy outcomes, infants of teen mothers face special challenges and statistically require greater social support than infants of mothers over age 20.¹⁹ Not only do teen pregnancies have a greater rate of complications during delivery, they also tend to create disadvantages for teen parents, such as lower educational attainment and lower income levels.

Live Birth Statistics

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Number of Live Births</i>	298	262	288	273	278	288	294
<i>Live Births funded by MediCal</i>	104	99	128	111	102	115	126
	34.90%	37.8	44.40%	40.70%	36.70%	39.90%	42.90%
<i>Live Births Mothers 17 years or younger</i>	5	6	4	4	3	2	10

Teen Births as Percent of all Live Births



¹⁷ Source: State of California, Department of Public Health, Birth Records

¹⁸ Maternal, Child, Adolescent Health Programs (Amador County)

¹⁹ The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. (2010). Why it matters: Teen pregnancy and child welfare. Retrieved from: http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/why-it-matters/pdf/child_welfare.pdf

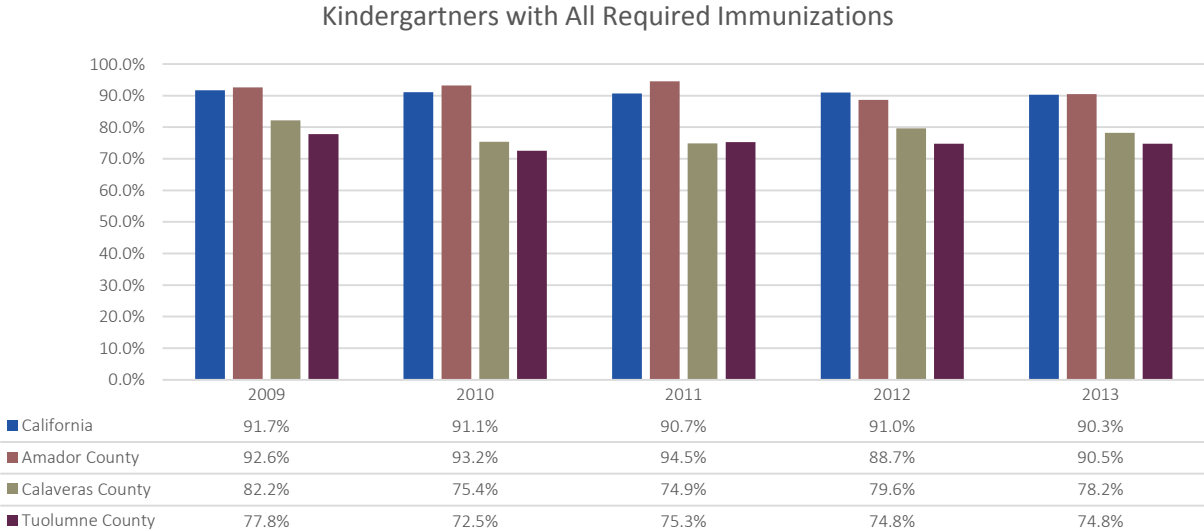
Immunizations

Amador County’s immunization rate for kindergartners surpasses that of the region and the state; in all but one of the past 5 years, it surpassed 90%.

Immunizations are among the most successful and cost-effective preventive health care interventions. The California School Immunization Law requires that children receive certain immunizations before entering school. Currently, these recommend that children and adolescents be immunized to protect against 16 diseases, which include: polio; diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough; measles, mumps, and rubella; chickenpox; hepatitis A and B; the flu; haemophilus influenzae type b; pneumococcal and meningococcal diseases; rotavirus; and cervical cancer due to papillomavirus.

Some students are exempt from the immunization requirements due to their parent’s personal beliefs.

For each birth cohort that is vaccinated in a timely manner, it is estimated that 33,000 lives are saved, nationwide, and that direct health care costs to society are reduced by \$9.9 billion.²⁰



²⁰ U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Healthy People 2020. (2011). Immunizations and infectious diseases. Retrieved from: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=23>.

Early Childhood Poverty ²¹

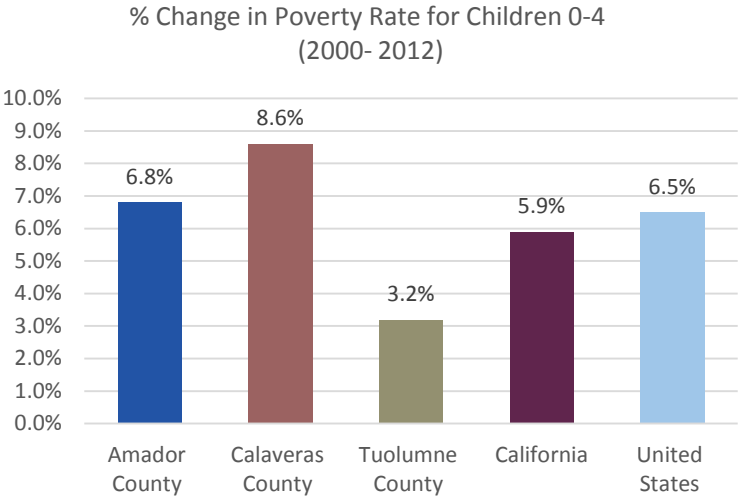
Nearly 7% more Amador County children under five years of age lived in poverty in 2012 than in 2000.

According to a theory by a researcher funded by the National Institutes of Health, the stresses of poverty which can include crowded conditions, financial worry, and lack of adequate child care lead to impaired learning ability. The theory is based on several years of studies matching stress hormone levels to behavioral and school readiness test results in young children from impoverished backgrounds.

Furthermore, the theory portends that finding ways to reduce stress in the home and school environment could improve children's well-being and allow them to be more successful academically.

The author of the study, Clancy Blair, Ph.D., of New York University, New York City concludes that this altered stress response and its effect on executive function helps to explain one way in which poverty affects children's development of school readiness skills and later classroom performance.

"The conclusion from this body of work is that working to reduce inappropriate environmental stresses facing young children would not only improve their overall well-being, but also improve their ability to learn in school," said James A. Griffin, Ph.D., of the Child Development and Behavior Branch at the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD).



Poverty Rate Change for Children under Five, 2000 - 2012

	Children 0-4 in Poverty, 2000	Poverty Rate, 2000	Children 0-4 in Poverty, 2012	Poverty Rate, 2012	% Change in Poverty Rate, 2000 - 2012
<i>Amador</i>	257	17.5	338	24.3	6.8
<i>Calaveras</i>	396	20.6	529	29.2	8.6
<i>Tuolumne</i>	603	24.6	619	27.7	3.2
<i>California</i>	538,189	20.5	664,821	26.4	5.9
<i>United States</i>	4,050,543	20.3	5,310,326	26.9	6.5

²¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), 2012.

Childcare

Availability of Child Care

The percent of children ages 0 – to 12 with parents in the labor force for whom licensed child care is available is lower in Amador County (22%) than in similar counties.

Availability of Child Care, by Facility's Schedule and Type of Facility: 2012²²

	Percent
California	25%
Amador County	22%
Calaveras County	29%
Tuolumne County	28%

Securing affordable, high-quality child care is a challenge for many families. More than half of children under six years old live in homes where the single head of the household or where both parents are employed; many of these children require care in child care centers, family child care homes or in early education centers such as Head Start. Infant care continues to be a high need as well as non-traditional work hours.

High-quality early care and education can have long-lasting positive effects. For example, high-quality child care before age 5 is related to higher levels of school readiness, academic achievement, educational attainment, and behavioral/emotional functioning during elementary, middle, and high school.²³

Licensed child care in Amador County includes (2)Head Start/(2)Early Head Start, (4)State Preschool, private preschools, (1)parent cooperative preschool, on-site extended learning programs at elementary schools, and family child care homes.

For program year 2013-14, ATCAA Head Start (HS) / Early Head Start (EHS) served:
 17 infants and toddlers at Lone EHS
 17 infants and toddlers at Jackson EHS
 27 infants and toddlers in Home-base EHS
 2 pregnant women in Home-base EHS
 22 preschoolers at Jackson HS
 22 preschoolers at Lone HS
 14 preschoolers in Home-base HS

Licensed Child Care Centers in Amador County

Town	Zip Code	Number of Licensed Centers	Number of Licensed Family Child Care Homes
Amador City	95601	0	0
Fiddletown	95629	0	0
lone	95640	2	9
Jackson	95642	4	9
Pine Grove	95665	3	5
Pioneer	95666	2	1
Plymouth	95669	2	5
River Pines	95675	0	0
Sutter Creek	95685	0	9
Volcano	95689	0	0
Drytown	95699	0	0
Total		13	38

²² As cited on kidsdata.org, The California Child Care Portfolio, California Child Care Resource & Referral Network. Accessed at <http://www.rnnetwork.org> (Nov. 2013).

²³ Vandell, D. L., et al. (2010). Do effects of early childcare extend to age 15 years? Results from the NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development. Child Development, 81(3), 737-56. Retrieved from: <http://www.gse.uci.edu/docs/VandelletalNICHD.pdf>; Rand Corporation, Labor and Population. (2007). The promise of preschool for narrowing readiness and achievement gaps among California children. Research Brief. Retrieved from: http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9306.html

Cost of Child Care

In 2012, the average annual cost for licensed child care centers and family child care home facilities were equivalent to those of the state and to similar foothill counties; from \$6,806 for a preschooler in a family child care home to \$11,326 for an infant in a child care center.

The costs for infants, and preschool and school age children are delineated on the next tables.

Annual Licensed Child Care Cost 2012 ²⁴		
California	Infant	Preschooler
Child Care Center	\$11,461	\$7,982
Family Child Care Home	\$7,446	\$7,050
Amador County		
Child Care Center	\$11,326	\$8,163
Family Child Care Home	\$7,024	\$6,806
Calaveras County		
Child Care Center	\$11,607	\$8,320
Family Child Care Home	\$7,152	\$6,760
Tuolumne County		
Child Care Center	\$11,326	\$8,163
Family Child Care Home	\$7,103	\$6,699

April 2014 Average Cost of Infant Care²⁵

	Infant Daily Full Time	Infant Daily Part Time	Infant Hourly	Infant Monthly Full Time	Infant Monthly Part Time	Infant Weekly Full Time	Infant Weekly Part Time
<i>Average</i>	\$ 36.73	\$ 33.05	\$ 5.24	\$ 675.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 190.44	\$ 140.17
<i>Minimum</i>	\$ 31.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 650.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 100.00
<i>Maximum</i>	\$ 42.50	\$ 41.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 700.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 316.83	\$ 175.00
<i>Number in Count</i>	8	7	6	2	1	7	6

April 2014 Average Cost of Preschool Care

	Preschool Daily Full Time	Preschool Daily Part Time	Preschool Hourly	Preschool Monthly Full Time	Preschool Monthly Part Time	Preschool Weekly Full Time	Preschool Weekly Part Time
<i>Average</i>	\$ 31.78	\$ 27.93	\$ 4.03	\$ 400.56	\$ 328.33	\$ 159.99	\$ 121.42
<i>Minimum</i>	\$25.00	\$19.00	\$2.45	\$220.00	\$170.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
<i>Maximum</i>	\$38.75	\$37.00	\$6.00	\$666.67	\$550.00	\$292.42	\$150.00
<i>Number in Count</i>	8	7	11	3	3	9	6

²⁴ As cited on kidsdata.org, The California Child Care Portfolio, California Child Care Resource & Referral Network. Accessed at <http://www.rnetwork.org> (Nov. 2013); Cost data are from the Child Care Regional Market Rate Survey, 2012.

²⁵ Child Care Referral Database

April 2014 Average Cost of School-Age Care

	School-Age Daily Full Time	School-Age Daily Part Time	School-Age Hourly	School-Age Monthly Full Time	School-Age Monthly Part Time	School-Age Weekly Full Time	School-Age Weekly Part Time
<i>Average</i>	\$ 45.34	\$ 37.43	\$ 3.97	\$ 410.42	\$ 363.33	\$ 144.52	\$ 109.38
<i>Minimum</i>	\$20.00	\$15.00	\$2.45	\$250.00	\$220.00	\$125.00	\$100.00
<i>Maximum</i>	\$135.00	\$100.00	\$6.00	\$666.67	\$550.00	\$175.00	\$137.50
<i>Number in Count</i>	8	7	11	4	3	7	4

Priority Funding for Child Care Costs

The Education Code language specifies how Local Planning Councils (LPCs) are to conduct their work in identifying priorities which ensure that all the child care and preschool needs of the county are met to the greatest extent possible. The priorities are to be submitted annually to the California Department of Education and used by the Department to determine funding decisions.

Local Planning Councils develop priorities for funding using:

- Census zip code data and American Community Survey data as a baseline to estimate the number of children eligible for State Funded Services (and Head Start). Other pertinent local data, such as county growth factors, planning department data, or school district growth data, is then applied to achieve the most accurate estimate.
- California Department of Education (CDE) and other available zip code level data to determine the number and percent of eligible children served/not served by State Funded Services or Head Start.
- California Academic Performance Index, Star Test (CST) or other School Performance Data or Child Outcome Data

The data are then analyzed using the Priority 1, 2, and 3 number and percentage thresholds and methodology to assign county zip codes to Priority 1, 2, or 3 designation.

Zip Code	Name	Priority
95640	Ione	1
95642	Jackson	1
95665	Pine Grove	1
95666	Pioneer	1
95669	Plymouth	1

These priorities are first reviewed and approved by the members of the Local Planning Council (LPC) for each county. The LPC is made up of parent consumers of child care, child care and preschool providers, public agency representatives and community agency representatives, who have been appointed by the County Board of Supervisors and the County Superintendent of Schools. The priorities are next made available for public review and finally reviewed and approved by the County Board of Supervisors at public hearing as prescribed in State regulations.

How Priorities are determined

Priority 1:

A zip code qualifies as Priority 1 when: there are 50% or more eligible children underserved AND there are more than 10 eligible children underserved.

Priority 2:

A zip code qualifies as Priority 2 when: there are 35% or more of eligible children underserved AND there are more than 10 eligible children underserved.

Priority 3:

Option 1: A zip code qualifies as Priority 3 when: there are 20% or more of eligible children underserved AND there are more than 10 eligible children underserved.

Option 2: All other zip codes in the County.

Option 3: No other zip codes in the County.

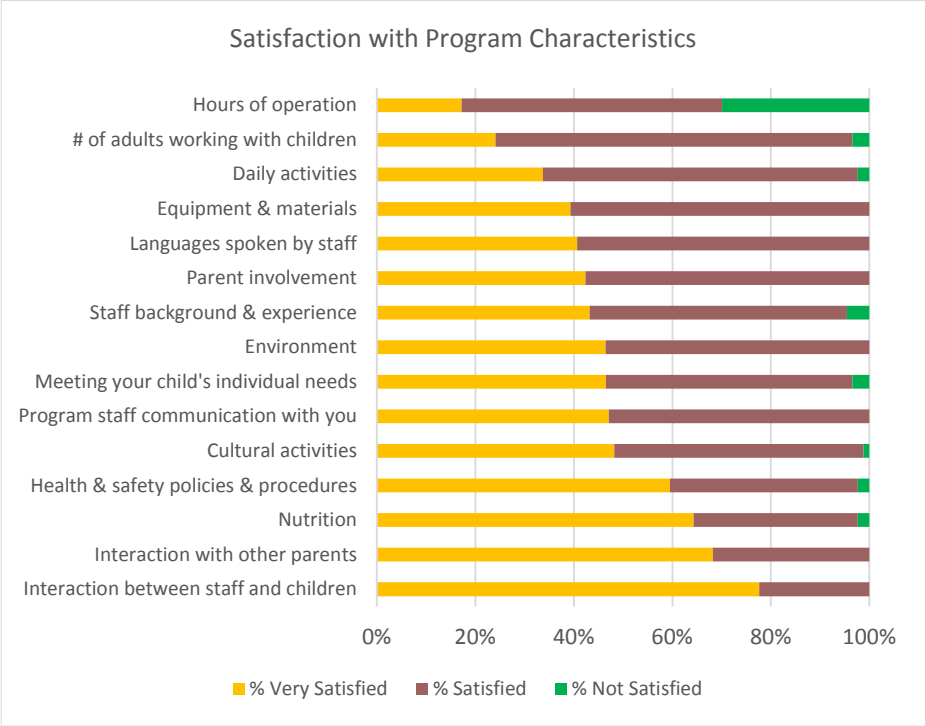
Amador Priorities have not changed since 2012 for both the State Preschool Programs (CSPP) and the CCTR program.

Children eligible (3-year average) and enrolled for State Preschool 2012

		3-year olds		4-year olds		5-year olds		Totals	
		eligible	enrolled	eligible	enrolled	eligible	enrolled	eligible	enrolled
Amador County		197	28	114	79	198	0	509	107
Amador City	95601	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Fiddletown	95629	4	1	3	5	4	0	9	6
Ione	95640	60	8	36	12	60	0	153	20
Jackson	95642	37	4	22	25	38	0	96	29
Pine Grove	95665	23	2	14	7	23	0	59	9
Pioneer	95666	28	6	17	13	28	0	72	19
Plymouth	95669	13	5	8	7	13	0	33	12
River Pines	95675	2	1	1	2	2	0	5	3
Sutter Creek	95685	24	1	15	8	24	0	62	9
Volcano	95689	7	0	4	1	7	0	18	1
Drytown	95699	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0

State Preschool Parent Satisfaction

Surveys distributed to all 96 Amador County State Preschools parents /guardians at their parent-teacher conference this year indicated that all of the parents and guardians felt that their children were safe and happy with the program. The response rate was 96%, or 90 parents. They were also satisfied to very satisfied with almost every characteristic listed on the survey. It was only the hours of operation that received a less than 95% satisfaction response; 30% of the parents responded dissatisfaction with the hours. However, 58% of the respondents related that the program gave them the opportunity to accept a better job, and 75% were able to attend educational or training programs.



Youth



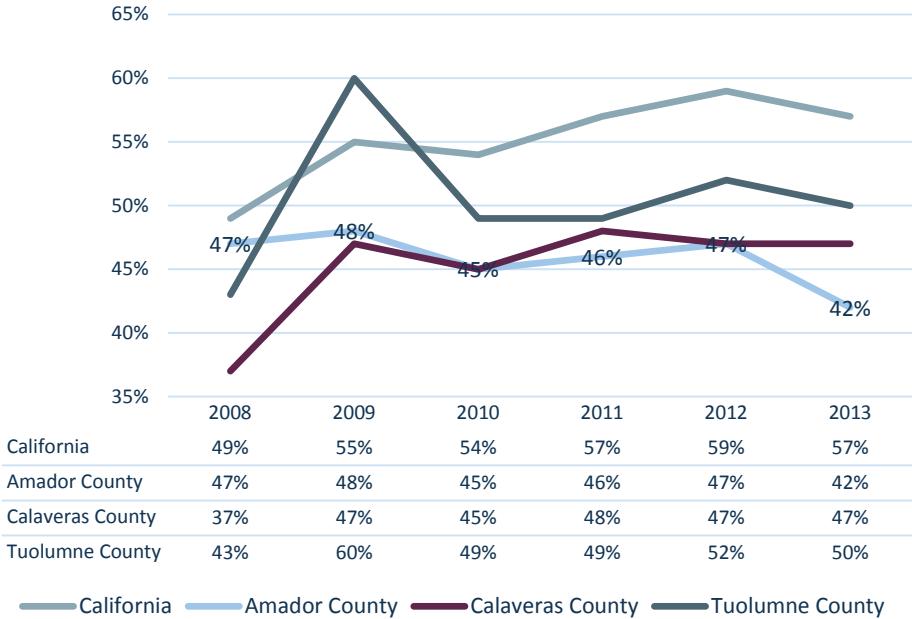
Reading Proficiency²⁶

In 2013, forty-two percent of Amador County third grade students were proficient readers. This was down from forty-six percent in 2012.

Third grade reading scores are highly correlated with later academic success. In fact, some research indicates that reading proficiency at the end of third grade is predictive of whether or not a student will graduate from high school. This is because third grade can mark the transition from "learning to read" to "reading to learn".

Students with limited reading abilities have a harder time keeping up across multiple subjects (including math, science, and other languages), and those who fall behind in the early grades often stay behind. Thus, early intervention is critical for children who are struggling with reading.²⁷

Third Grade Students Scoring Proficient or Higher on English Language Arts

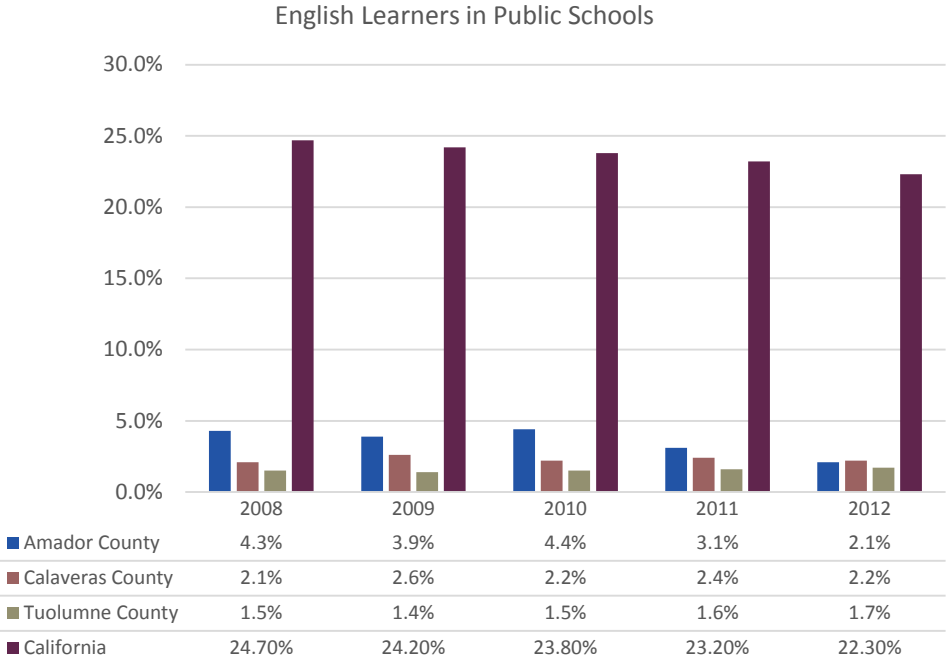


²⁶ California Dept. of Education, Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Results. Accessed at <http://star.cde.ca.gov/>

²⁷ Musen, L. (2010). Early reading proficiency. New York, NY: Annenberg Institute for School Reform at Brown University. Retrieved from: http://www.annenberginstitute.org/pdf/LeadingIndicator_Reading.pdf ; Child Trends. (2012). Reading proficiency. Retrieved from: <http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=reading-proficiency>

English Learners in School²⁸

The percent of English learners in Amador County public schools is about half of what it was 5 years ago; and now is similar to other foothill counties. The English learners in these three counties is about 1/10 of what the state experiences. Most of the English learners in the county are Spanish speakers.



Almost one in four (22%) California public school students was classified as an English Learner in 2012. At the county level, the percent of English Learners range widely, from the lowest in the foothill counties such as Amador, Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties to 42% in Imperial County in 2012.



In 2012 and previous years, Spanish was significantly more common as the first language of students classified as English Learners, statewide and in all counties with available data. Nearly 19% of California public school students were Spanish-speaking English Learners in 2012; 3% were English Learners with a primary language other than Spanish; and 78% were not classified as English Learners.

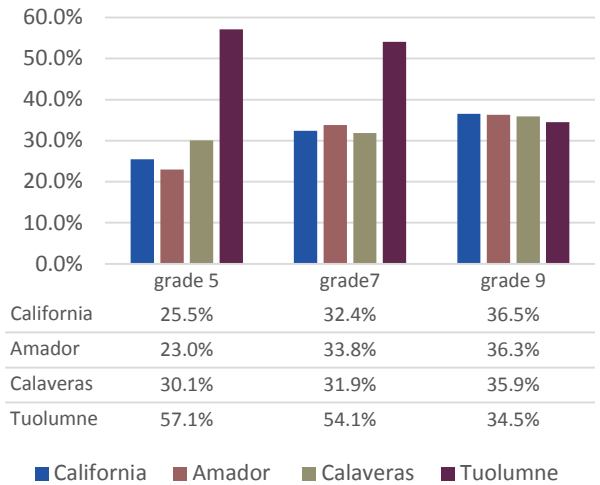
²⁸ California Dept. of Education, California Basic Educational Data System (CBEDS). Accessed at <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

Physical Fitness²⁹

In most years, Amador County students performed poorer on their fitness standard testing than their peers in the state and in neighboring foothill counties with similar demographics. Regular physical activity has many benefits for children, which include:

- Increased muscle strength
- Augmented weight control
- Decreased risk for many chronic diseases
- Demonstrated positive effects on mental health and education outcomes
- Inclination to continue healthy lifestyle into adulthood

Students Meeting All Fitness Standards 2013



Students Meeting All Fitness Standards, by Grade Level
2008 - 2013³⁰

California	Percent					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Grade 5</i>	28.5%	29.2%	29.0%	25.2%	25.4%	25.5%
<i>Grade 7</i>	32.9%	34.2%	35.0%	32.1%	31.9%	32.4%
<i>Grade 9</i>	35.6%	37.9%	38.7%	36.8%	36.5%	36.5%
Amador County	Percent					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Grade 5</i>	24.8%	25.0%	30.6%	22.6%	23.6%	23.0%
<i>Grade 7</i>	34.2%	40.9%	44.2%	35.0%	35.1%	33.8%
<i>Grade 9</i>	35.3%	47.8%	47.1%	37.7%	39.9%	36.3%
Calaveras County	Percent					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Grade 5</i>	28.3%	29.2%	32.2%	22.6%	34.9%	30.1%
<i>Grade 7</i>	35.9%	45.4%	42.7%	37.3%	38.3%	31.9%
<i>Grade 9</i>	38.9%	36.3%	41.4%	33.9%	31.7%	35.9%
Tuolumne County	Percent					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Grade 5</i>	33.8%	33.8%	28.4%	30.6%	36.5%	57.1%
<i>Grade 7</i>	32.8%	41.8%	30.7%	28.9%	40.1%	54.1%
<i>Grade 9</i>	42.6%	34.2%	23.7%	31.2%	37.4%	34.5%

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that children and adolescents participate in one hour or more of exercise every day.

That exercise should include aerobic activity such as brisk walking or running, muscle strengthening, and bone strengthening activities like jumping rope.

²⁹ California Dept. of Education, Physical Fitness Testing Research Files. Accessed at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/pf/pftresearch.asp>

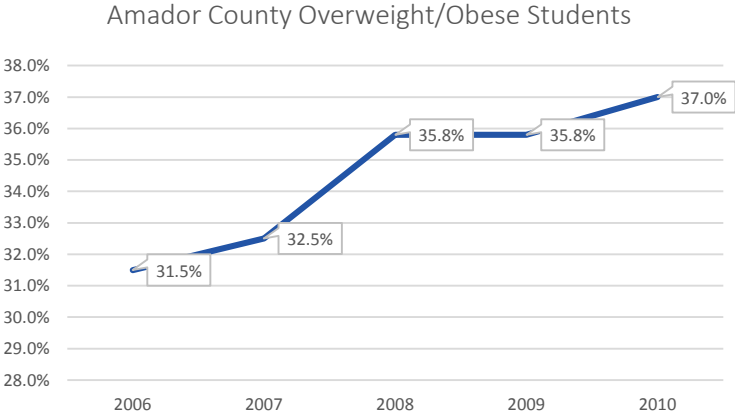
³⁰ Definition: Percent of public school students in grades 5, 7, and 9 meeting 6 of 6 fitness standards (e.g., 25.5% of California 5th graders met all fitness standards in 2013)

Weight^{31 32}

Amador County students tend to be more overweight and obese than their peers in demographically similar counties. The trend from 2006 to 2010 shows that Amador County students are becoming more overweight. Other similar counties and the state show childhood obesity to be leveling off.

Obese children are at risk for health problems including low self-esteem, discrimination from others, joint problems, sleep apnea, and asthma.³³ They are more likely to develop diabetes and heart disease. Additionally, overweight and obese children tend to become overweight or obese adults. This increases their risk for serious chronic diseases.³⁴

	Percent of Overweight/Obese Students				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
California	37.9%	37.9%	37.9%	38.0%	38.0%
Amador County	31.5%	32.5%	35.8%	35.8%	37.0%
Calaveras County	30.8%	33.3%	30.0%	30.1%	32.7%
Tuolumne County	29.9%	27.0%	29.9%	28.2%	29.5%



³¹ Definition: Percentage of public school students in grades 5, 7, and 9 with Body Mass Indices (BMIs) in the overweight or obese ranges of the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention sex-specific BMI-for-age growth charts

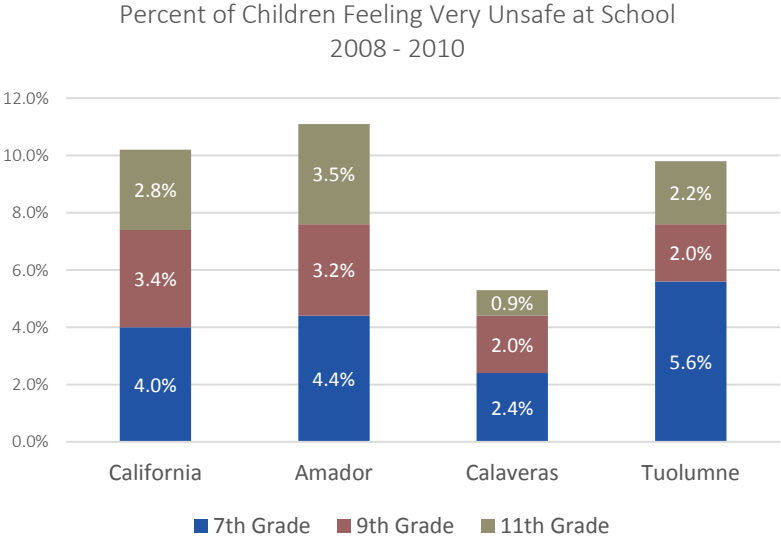
³² As cited on kidsdata.org, Babey, S. H., et al. (2011). A patchwork of progress: Changes in overweight and obesity among California 5th-, 7th-, and 9th-graders, 2005-2010. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and California Center for Public Health Advocacy. Funded by RWJF; California Department of Education, Physical Fitness Testing Research Files.

³³ Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention & Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2011). Basics about childhood obesity. Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/childhood/basics.html>.

³⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2011). Nutrition, physical activity, and obesity. Retrieved from: <http://healthypeople.gov/2020/LHI/nutrition.aspx>.

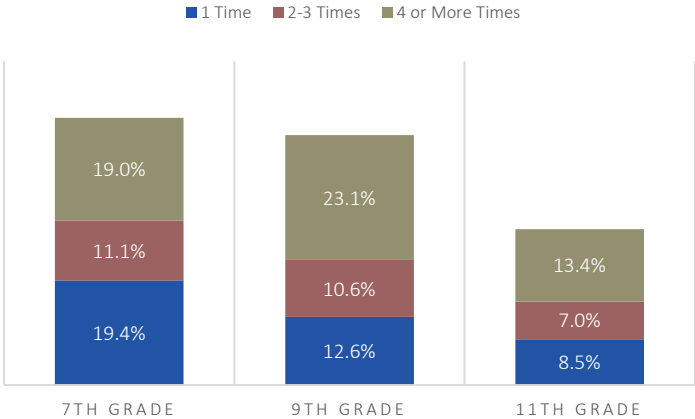
School Safety^{35 36 37 38}

In general, Amador County school children report feeling less safe at school than their peers in the state and foothill counties to the south.



The second bar chart depicts the percentage of students that reported being harassed at school in the past 12 months for any reason. More than 50% of seventh grade students reported being harassed at least once in the 2008 to 2010 time span. The level of harassment decreased by the 11th grade, but at least 30% of students reported being harassed or bullied.

Amador County, Bullying/Harassment
2008 - 2010



Feeling safe at school plays an important role in a child’s development and academic success.

³⁵ Definition: Percentage of students in grades 7, 9, 11, and non-traditional students reporting the number of times in the past 12 months they have been bullied at school for any reason. The grade levels included in school district-level data depend on the grades offered in each school district; for example, high school districts do not include 7th grade data.
³⁶ California Department of Education, California Healthy Kids Survey (WestEd). <http://www.wested.org/chks>
³⁷ Definition: Percentage of students in grades 7, 9, 11, and non-traditional students reporting the level of safety they feel at school.
³⁸ California Department of Education, California Healthy Kids Survey (WestEd). <http://www.wested.org/chks>

Child Abuse and Neglect³⁹

Amador County exhibits a lower rate of substantiated child abuse cases than neighboring counties, with the trend showing a decreasing rate from 2007 to 2012.⁴⁰

For calendar year 2013, the incidence of child maltreatment reported per 1,000 children was highest in River Pines, Fiddletown, and Jackson; the incidence of child entries into foster care per 1,000 children were highest in Plymouth, River Pines, and Fiddletown.⁴¹

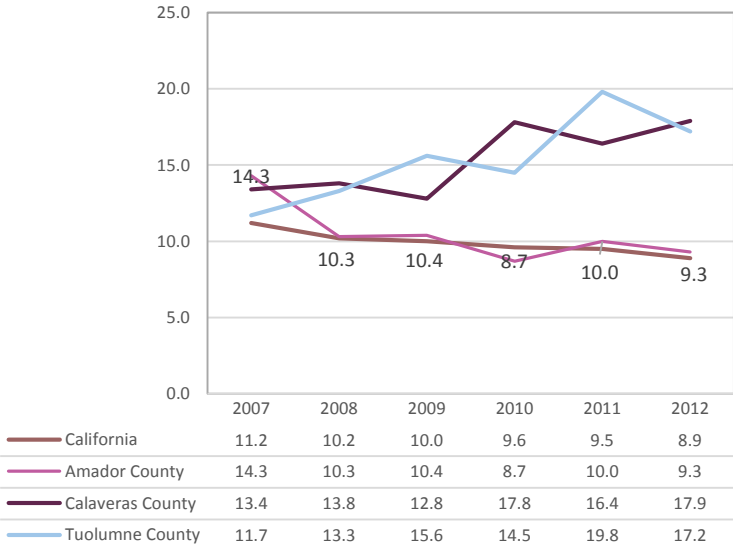
The rate of *substantiated* cases is often a more accurate measure of the prevalence of abuse and neglect than *reported* cases because it reflects verified reports.

Additionally, the number of reported cases may vary greatly depending upon cultural norms, and economic status. The data may be influenced by the strength of the investigation and prosecutorial systems.

Research shows that in 30% to 60% of homes with either domestic violence or child abuse cases, it is likely that both types of abuse are occurring.

Children who are abused and neglected often will develop emotional, behavioral, and addiction problems, and have difficulty in social settings and in doing well in school. They can also exhibit health problems, and may repeat the cycle of abuse and neglect they experienced.

Rate of Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect
Cases/1,000 children under age, 2007 to 2012



³⁹ Child Welfare Services Reports for California, UC Berkeley Center for Social Services Research; U.S. data come from Child Trends analysis of Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System data through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse & Neglect, as cited on KIDS COUNT (Apr. 2013).

⁴⁰ A child is counted only once (per year, per county).

⁴¹ Amador County Child Welfare Services, 2014

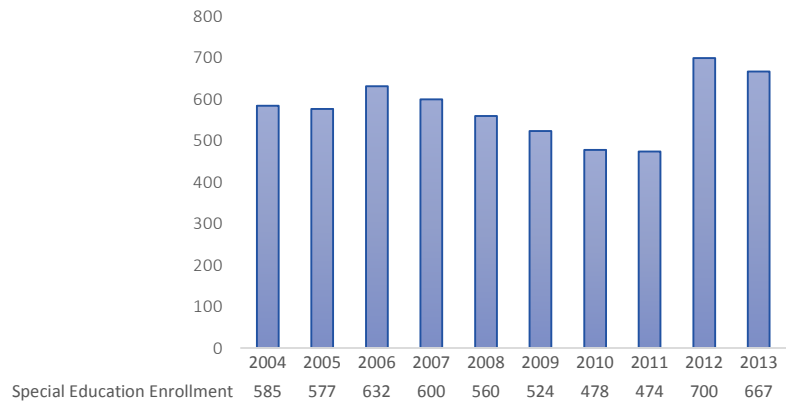
Special Education Enrollment^{42 43}

The number of Amador County public school children in grades K-12 receiving special education services increased by two thirds in the past several years; last year they accounted for 16% of the total enrollment.

The most common condition among children in special education is learning disabilities, of which there are many forms. These can affect speaking, reading, writing, thinking, and/or computing.

Students with learning disabilities tend to have lower high school graduation and college enrollment rates, and, as adults, have higher rates of unemployment.⁴⁴

Amador County Special Education Enrollment



Special Education Enrollment (K-12)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
% of Public School Children Receiving Special Education	10.6%	10.7%	11.0%	16.4%	15.9%
Percent of Enrollment by Disability					
Autism	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	2.9%	3.3%
Deaf	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Deaf-Blindness	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emotional Disturbance	4.0%	3.8%	3.4%	10.4%	10.6%
Hard of Hearing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Intellectual Disability	4.8%	5.0%	4.4%	3.4%	3.0%
Learning Disability	53.8%	53.6%	50.4%	53.1%	51.7%
Multiple Disability	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orthopedic Impairment	N/A	2.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Health Impairment	6.9%	6.7%	7.2%	8.0%	9.7%
Speech or Language	20.4%	19.7%	22.4%	17.3%	17.1%
Traumatic Brain Injury	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
Visual Impairment	N/A	N/A	2.5%	1.7%	N/A

⁴² As cited on kidsdata.org, Special Tabulation by the California Dept. of Education, Special Education Division; Assessment, Evaluation and Support (Nov. 2013); California Dept. of Education, California Basic Educational Data System (CBEDS); National Center for Education Statistics. (2013). Table 204.30: Children 3 to 21 years old served under Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part B, by type of disability: Selected years, 1976-77 through 2011-12. Digest of Education Statistics (Nov. 2013).

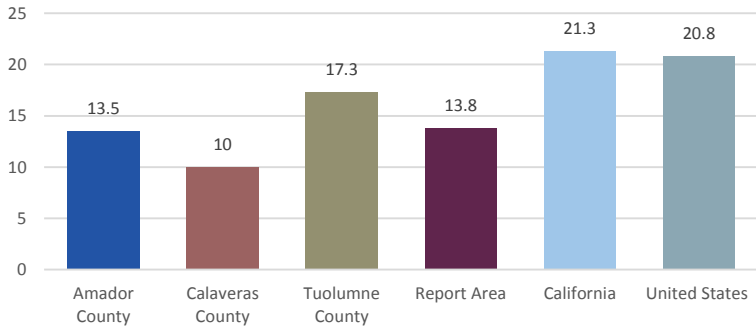
⁴³ Definition: Percentage of public school children in grades K-12 receiving special education services.

⁴⁴ Cortiella, C. (2011). The state of learning disabilities: Facts, trends, and indicators. New York, NY: National Center for Learning Disabilities. Retrieved from: <http://www.nclld.org/types-learning-disabilities/what-is-ld/state-of-learning-disabilities>

Children Living Below Self-Sufficiency ^{45 46}

An average of almost 14 percent of Amador County children aged 0 to 17 years lived in poverty in the 2008 to 2013 time span. Calaveras County, had the lowest poverty rate of the foothill counties (10 percent), while Tuolumne County, had the highest child poverty rate (17.3 percent). When combined, the poverty rate for children living in the 3-county area is less than the national and the state average.

5 -Year Average 0 - 17 Y.O. Child Poverty Rate (2008 - 2012)



Family economic status is closely tied to a child’s health and well-being. Low family income can contribute to behavioral and social problems, and compound poor physical health. The effects of poverty and the stress associated with it can extend to later life, contributing to an increased risk for dropping out of school, poor adult health, poor employment outcomes, and low income. ⁴⁷



A possibly more comprehensive and realistic view than the Federal Poverty Level is the income needed for families of specific composition and in specific counties to adequately meet minimal basic needs. This measure is based on the costs families face on a daily basis, such as housing, food, child care, out-of-pocket medical expenses, transportation, and other necessary spending. The Living Wage Calculator on the next page is an example of how these data are calculated for Amador County.

⁴⁵ As cited on kidsdata.org, Dr. Diana Pearce, Center for Women’s Welfare, School of Social Work, University of Washington. Retrieved from: <http://www.insightcced.org/communities/besa/besa-ca/ca-sss.html> (Mar. 2014).

⁴⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2013.

⁴⁷ National Center for Children in Poverty. (2009); Redd, Z., et al. (2011). Two generations in poverty: Status and trends among parents and children in the United States, 2000-2010 (Child Trends Research Brief No. 2011-25)

Living Wage Calculation⁴⁸

Even with the July 1, 2014 minimum wage increase to \$9.00, the living wage for one adult with no children will still be higher than the minimum wage. The living wage shown is the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support their family, if they are the sole provider and are working full-time (2080 hours per year). The state minimum wage is the same for all individuals, regardless of how many dependents they may have. The poverty rate is typically quoted as gross annual income. We have converted it to an hourly wage for the sake of comparison.

Hourly Wages	1 Adult	1 Adult, 1 Child	1 Adult, 2 Children	1 Adult, 3 Children	2 Adults	2 Adults, 1 Child	2 Adults, 2 Children	2 Adults, 3 Children
Living Wage	\$9.53	\$20.92	\$24.53	\$31.33	\$14.81	\$19.00	\$20.36	\$25.34
Poverty Wage	\$5.21	\$7.00	\$8.80	\$10.60	\$7.00	\$8.80	\$10.60	\$12.40
Minimum Wage	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00

Typical Expenses

These figures show the individual expenses that went into the living wage estimate. Their values vary by family size, composition, and the current location.

Monthly Expenses	1 Adult	1 Adult, 1 Child	1 Adult, 2 Children	1 Adult, 3 Children	2 Adults	2 Adults, 1 Child	2 Adults, 2 Children	2 Adults, 3 Children
Food	\$242	\$357	\$536	\$749	\$444	\$553	\$713	\$904
Child Care	\$0	\$550	\$767	\$983	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Medical	\$133	\$421	\$439	\$421	\$276	\$412	\$386	\$402
Housing	\$692	\$1,065	\$1,065	\$1,547	\$812	\$1,065	\$1,065	\$1,547
Transportation	\$285	\$555	\$639	\$686	\$555	\$639	\$686	\$698
Other	\$81	\$198	\$243	\$325	\$140	\$188	\$211	\$259
Required monthly income after taxes	\$1,433	\$3,146	\$3,689	\$4,711	\$2,227	\$2,857	\$3,061	\$3,810
Required annual income after taxes	\$17,196	\$37,752	\$44,268	\$56,532	\$26,724	\$34,284	\$36,732	\$45,720
Annual taxes	\$2,634	\$5,767	\$6,762	\$8,640	\$4,078	\$5,244	\$5,613	\$6,982
Required annual income before taxes	\$19,830	\$43,519	\$51,030	\$65,172	\$30,802	\$39,528	\$42,345	\$52,702

⁴⁸ © 2014 Dr. Amy K. Glasmeier and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Adults



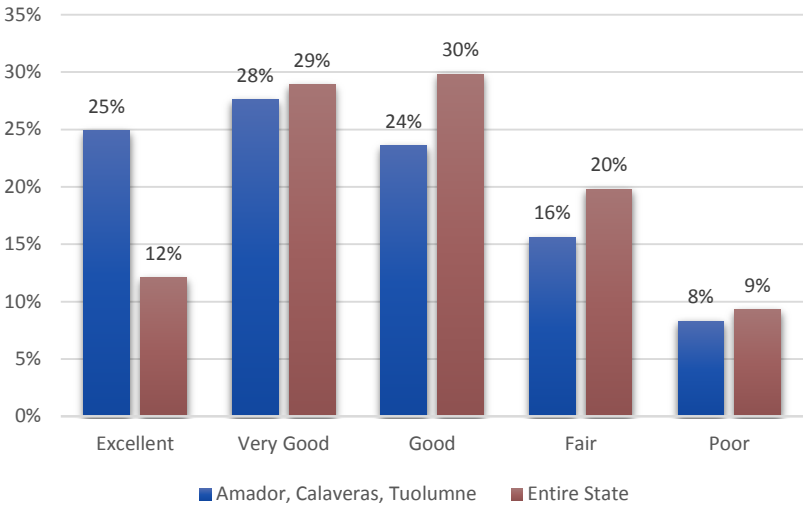
Health Status ⁴⁹

A higher percent of the region’s (Amador, Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties) residents report “excellent” health than that of the state’s residents; with about the same percent of the region reporting “very good” as the state.



The replies were in response to the question posed in the 2011-2012 California Health Interview Survey. The question asked was, "In general, would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?" ⁵⁰ To assure that the information is collected from enough people to be statistically significant, the data are collected from the region consisting of Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono and Alpine Counties.

Health Status 2011 - 2012



⁴⁹ 2011 - 2012 California Health Interview Survey; Copyright © 2006, The Regents of the University of California. All Rights Reserved

Adults with Developmental Disabilities

In the past 18 months, The Arc Program served a consumer base of about 60 developmentally disabled Amador County residents. Approximately 6 percent of the consumers are male, and half of the consumers live with their parents. Most of the other consumers either live independently or in a group home.

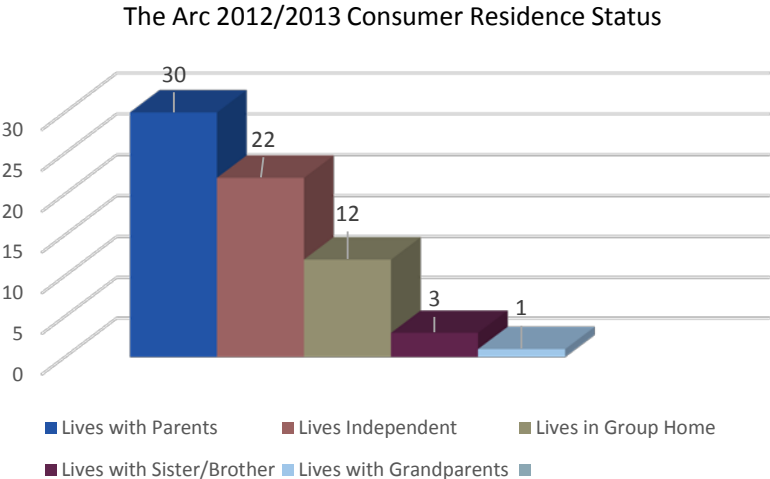
Since 1971, The Arc has provided support and services to people with developmental disabilities. It is a nonprofit membership corporation open to anyone with an interest in the welfare of individuals with developmental disabilities.

The Arc delivers direct services to people in Amador and Calaveras counties which include:

- Community Services
- Recreational Services
- Supported Employment Services
- Supported Living Services
- Additional Services

The Arc also

- Advocates for the development of new services
- Joins forces with regional, state, and national organizations to promote the welfare of individuals with developmental disabilities
- Plans for the long-term availability of services for people with developmental disabilities
- Promotes community awareness regarding the strengths and needs of people with developmental disabilities
- Works to enhance the health and wellness of the people they serve



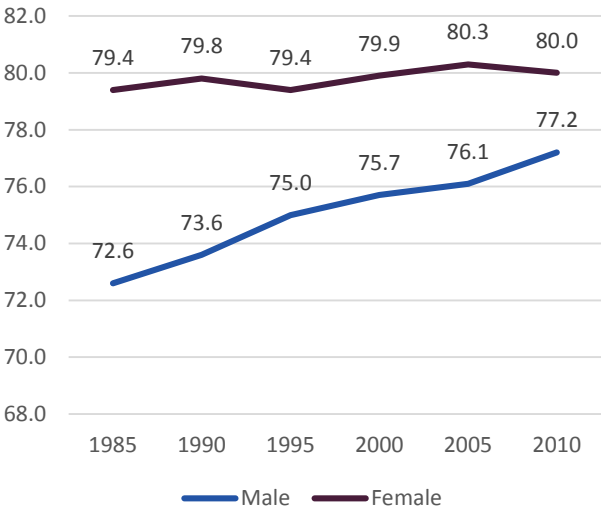
Longevity ⁵¹

In Amador County, both men and women are living longer than they did in 1985. Life expectancy for a female born in 2010 in Amador County is 80.0 years; it is 77.2 years for a male born the same year.⁵² However, since the mid 1980's women's length of life has not increased as significantly as men's. In fact, when comparing the difference in female life expectancy from 1985 to 2010, Amador County women have shown the smallest increase in expected longevity when compared to neighboring counties and to the state.

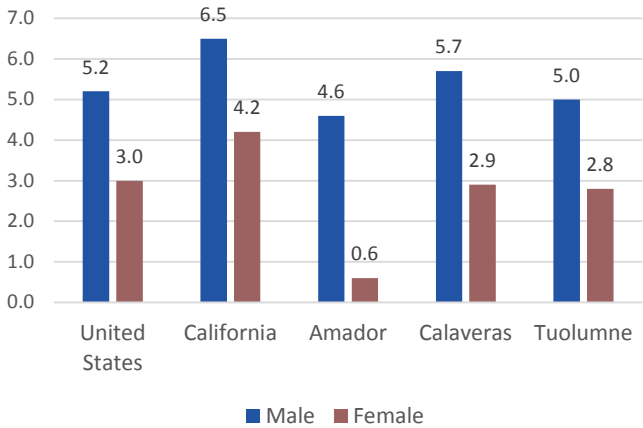


Although United States citizens are living longer and the U.S. spends the most on health care of any country in the world (\$8,400 per capita), it ranks behind thirty other countries when it comes to life expectancy.

Amador County Life Expectancy



Difference in Years of Life-Expectancy, 1985 - 2010



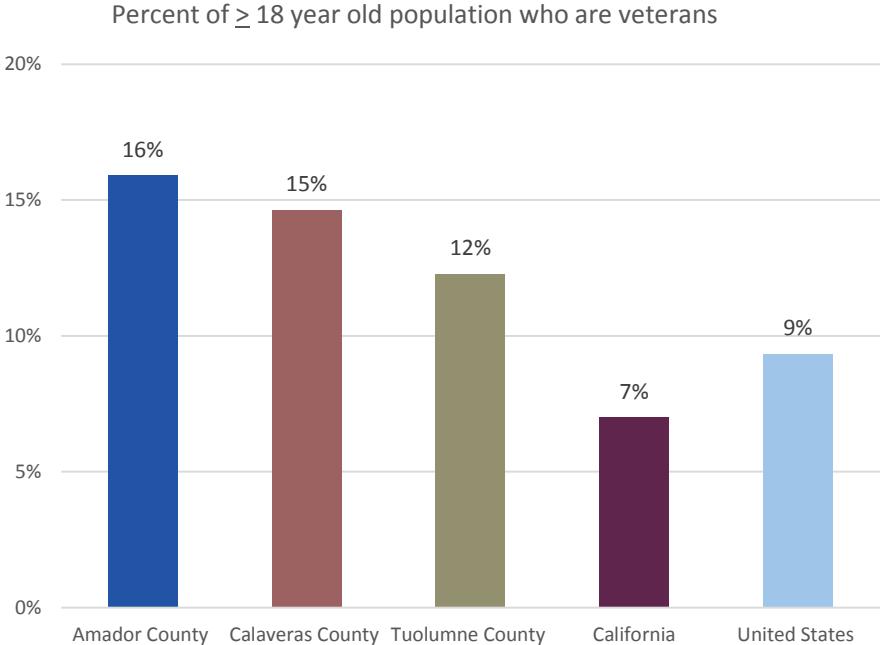
⁵¹ Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation | University of Washington

⁵² Life Expectancy, Health Metrics and Evaluation at University of Washington and Henry J Kaiser Foundation, <http://www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/tools/> accessed September 2013

Veterans⁵³

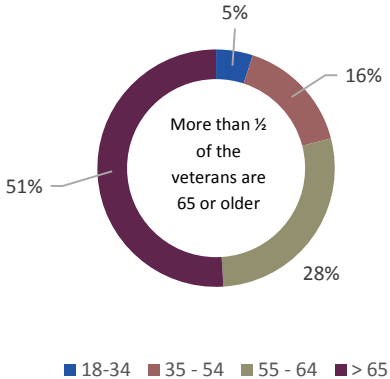
A 5-year average (years 2008 to 2012) showed 16% of Amador County’s population are veterans (5,005 veterans). Amador County had a slightly higher percent of veterans than Calaveras County, and an even greater percent of veterans in the population than Tuolumne County.

Most (98%) of the veterans are males. In the same 5-year span from 2008 to 2012, 51% of the veterans in the county were at least 65 year old; 28% were 55 to 64 years old. About 16% of the veterans in the time span were 35 to 54 years old; 5% were in the 18 to 34 year old range.



Geographic Area	Number of Veterans		
	Total	Males	Females
Amador County	5,005	4,890	115
Calaveras County	5,378	5,021	357
Tuolumne County	5,597	5,421	176

Age of Amador County Veterans (2008 - 2012)



⁵³ The 2012 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2008 through 2012.

Cause of Death⁵⁴

The leading causes of death in Amador County are malignant neoplasms and heart disease. It is not statistically relevant to compare these death rates to California as they are not age or race adjusted.

However, the table does show similar death rates among fairly demographically similar counties; the exceptions are a somewhat higher death rate for accidents and intentional/self-harm rates in Amador County than in the other foothill counties.

2010 Leading Causes of Death

	<i>Rate per 10,000</i>			
	Amador	Calaveras	Tuolumne	California
<i>Malignant Neoplasms</i>	28.6	22.7	24.3	15.0
<i>Diseases of the Heart</i>	25.7	22.7	23.6	15.6
<i>Cerebrovascular Disease</i>	6.8	5.3	5.1	3.6
<i>Accidents</i>	4.2	2.2	2.9	2.9
<i>Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease</i>	7.6	7.3	7.3	3.5
<i>Influenza/Pneumonia</i>	3.4	2.2	2.5	1.6
<i>Alzheimer’s Disease</i>	6.8	5.1	7.8	2.7
<i>Intentional/Self Harm</i>	3.7	2.4	1.8	1.0
<i>Cirrhosis</i>	1.6	1.5	3.1	1.1
<i>Diabetes</i>	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.9

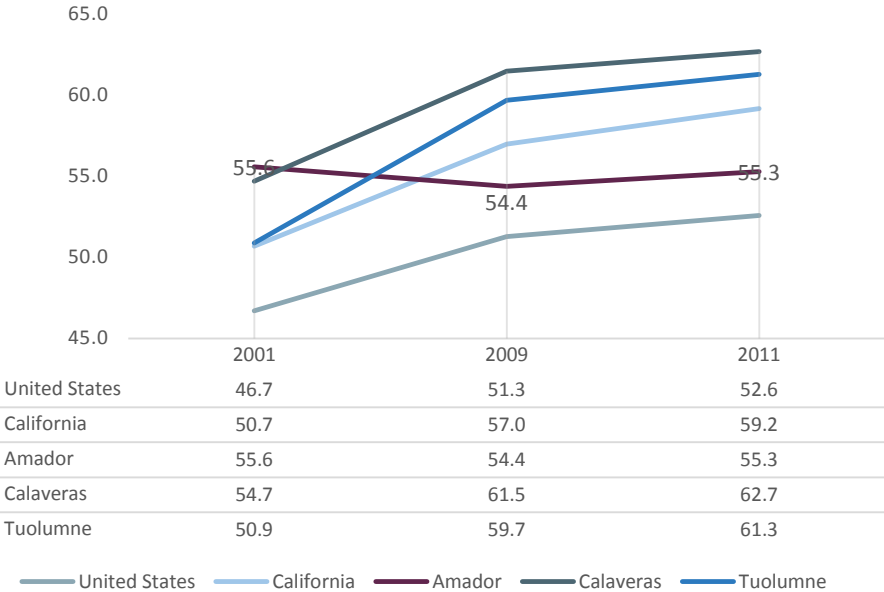
⁵⁴ California Department of Public Health

Physical Activity⁵⁵

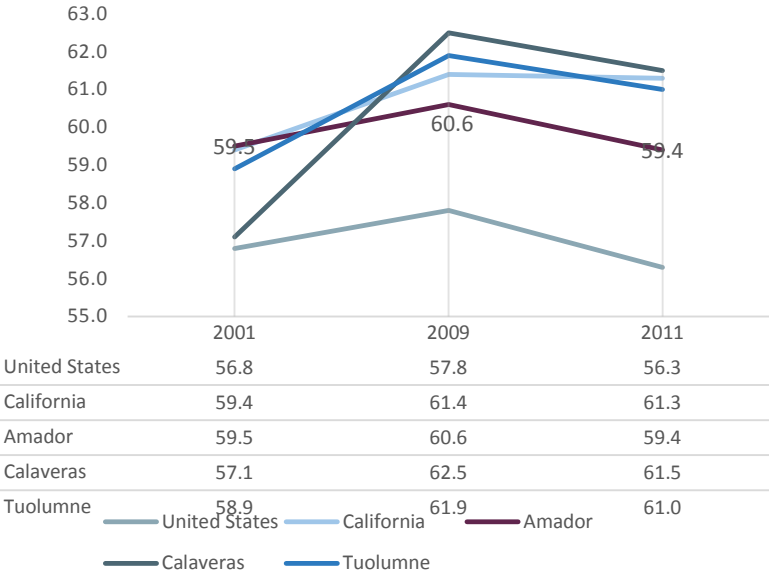
Since 2001, approximately 55% of Amador County females are sufficiently physically active, and about 60% of Amador County males are sufficiently active.

Sixty-seven percent of Amador County individuals live reasonably close to a location for physical activity and therefore are considered to have adequate access for opportunities for physical activity. The locations for physical activity can be local, state, and national parks, or recreational facilities including gyms, community centers, YMCAs, dance studios and pools.

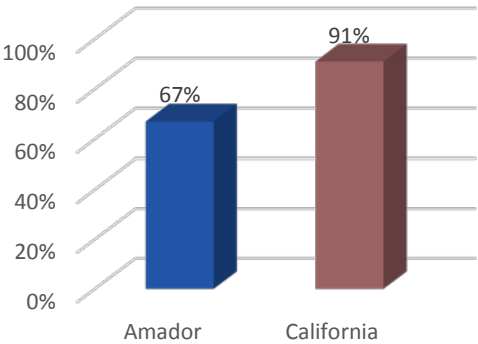
Sufficient Physical Activity - Females



Sufficient Physical Activity - Males



Access to exercise opportunities



⁵⁵ Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation | University of Washington. The researchers used data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), a state-based random-digit telephone survey that covers the majority of United States counties, and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), a nationally representative sample of the US civilian non-institutionalized population. They calculated body mass index (BMI) from self-reported weight and height in BRFSS, adjusting for self-reporting bias using NHANES, and calculated self-reported physical activity—both any physical activity and physical activity meeting recommended levels—from self-reported data in BRFSS. To generate estimates of obesity and physical activity prevalence for each county annually for 2001 to 2011, they used validated small area estimation methods.

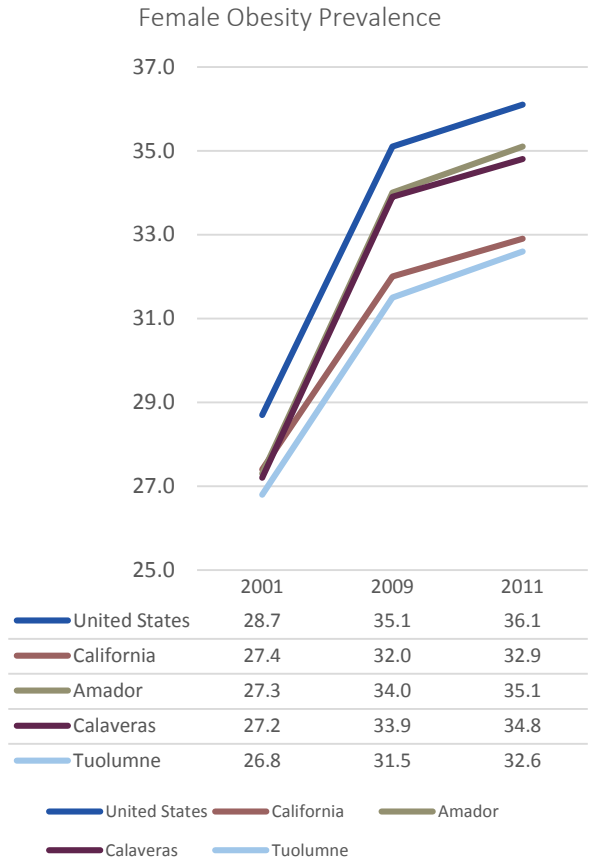
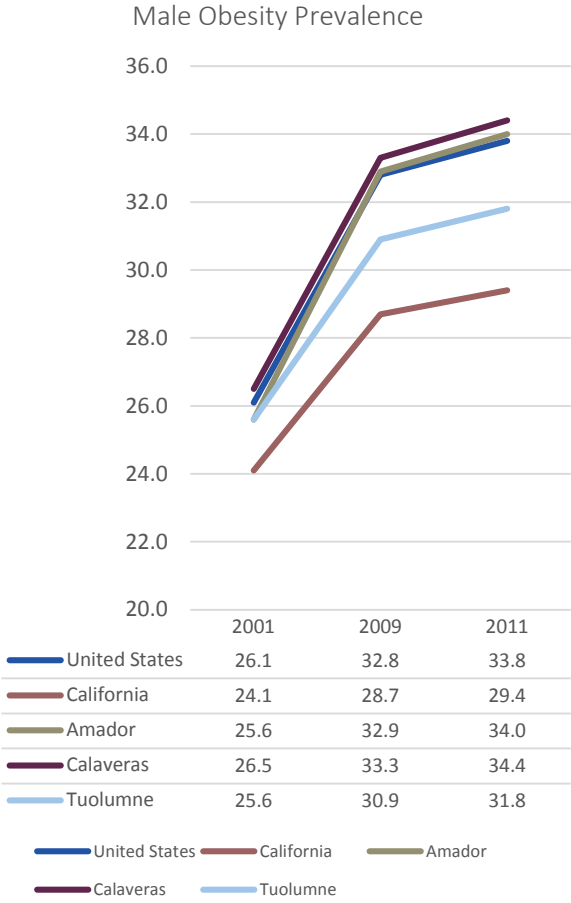
Obesity⁵⁶

The research shows between the years of 2001 to 2011 the prevalence of Amador County obesity increased from approximately 25% to 35%.

In the 10 year span from 2001 to 2011, Amador County males and females exhibited sharp rises in the rates of obesity. The increase in the obesity rates was similar to that seen in the United States. Amador County adults have a higher rate of obesity than similar foothill counties.

Obesity and lack of physical activity are associated with several chronic conditions, such as heart disease and diabetes, increased health care costs, and premature death. Since different local governments have pursued different approaches to address both risks, levels of obesity and physical activity are likely to vary substantially across counties.

While the increases in physical activity will have a positive impact on the health of Americans, these increases have a small impact on the prevalence of obesity. This means that other strategies are likely needed.



⁵⁶ Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation | University of Washington

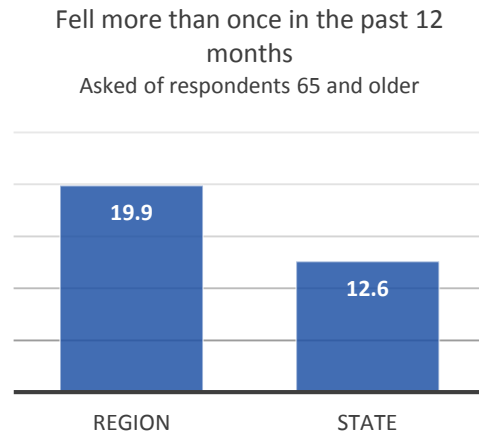
Falls ⁵⁷

Residents in the region (Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, and Alpine Counties) reported falling almost 37% more than others in their age cohort in the state.

The CDC reports that “Each year, one in every three adults age 65 and older falls. Falls can cause moderate to severe injuries, such as hip fractures and head injuries, and can increase the risk of early death. Fortunately, falls are a public health problem that is largely preventable.”

How big is the problem?

- One out of three adults age 65 and older falls each year;⁵⁸ but less than half talk to their healthcare providers about it.
- Among older adults (those 65 or older), falls are the leading cause of injury death. They are also the most common cause of nonfatal injuries and hospital admissions for trauma and in 2010, 2.3 million nonfatal fall injuries among older adults were treated in emergency departments and more than 662,000 of these patients were hospitalized.⁵⁹ ⁶⁰
- Twenty to thirty percent of people who fall suffer moderate to severe injuries such as lacerations, hip fractures, or head traumas. These injuries can make it hard to get around or live independently, and increase the risk of early death.⁶¹
- Falls are the most common cause of traumatic brain injuries (TBI).⁶²



⁵⁷ 2011 - 2012 California Health Interview Survey

⁵⁸ Hausdorff JM, Rios DA, Edelber HK. Gait variability and fall risk in community-living older adults: a 1-year prospective study. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation 2001;82(8):1050-6.

⁵⁹ Hornbrook MC, Stevens VJ, Wingfield DJ, Hollis JF, Greenlick MR, Ory MG. Preventing falls among community-dwelling older persons: results from a randomized trial. The Gerontologist 1994;34(1):16-23.

⁶⁰ Alexander BH, Rivara FP, Wolf ME. The cost and frequency of hospitalization for fall-related injuries in older adults. American Journal of Public Health 1992;82(7):1020-3.

⁶¹ Stevens JA, Corso PS, Finkelstein EA, Miller TR. The costs of fatal and nonfatal falls among older adults. Injury Prevention 2006b;12:290-5.

⁶² Sterling DA, O'Connor JA, Bonadies J. Geriatric falls: injury severity is high and disproportionate to mechanism. Journal of Trauma-Injury, Infection and Critical Care 2001;50(1):116-9.

Community Health



Education^{63 64}

Amador County, like its neighboring counties, had a higher level of people with high school diplomas than the state; however, the foothill counties had significantly lower percentage of residents with Bachelors and advanced degrees. Twenty-seven percent (27%) of the residents have an Associates, Bachelors or advanced degree. This compares to statewide attainment of college degrees of 38%.

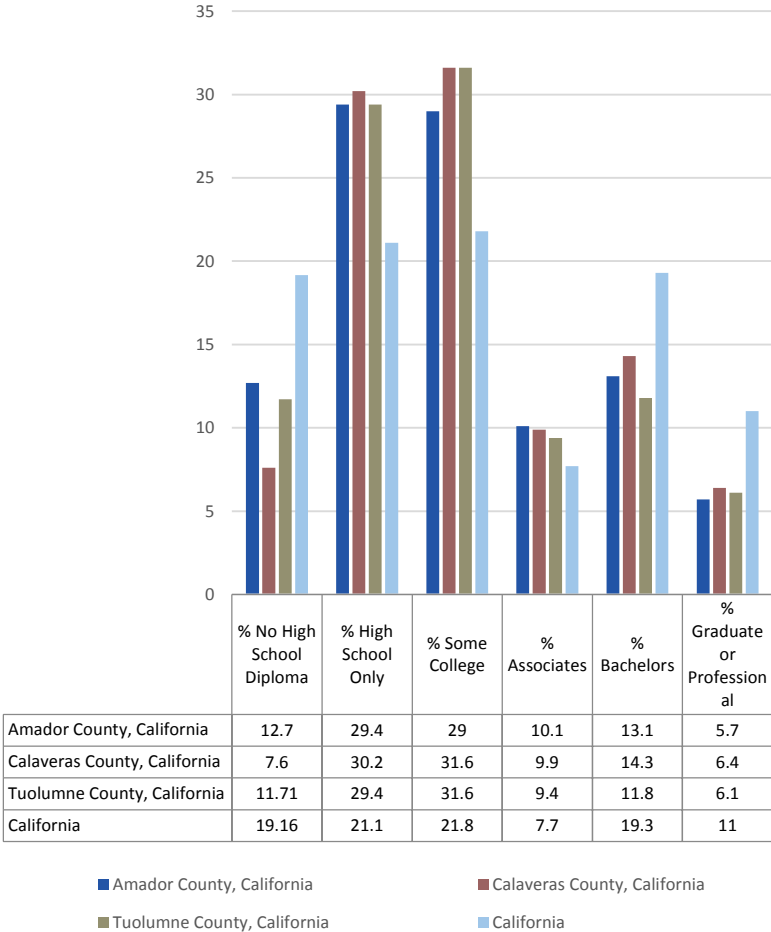
Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education that an individual has completed.

All California public school students except eligible students with disabilities must satisfy the CAHSEE requirement, as well as all other state and local requirements, to receive a high school diploma.

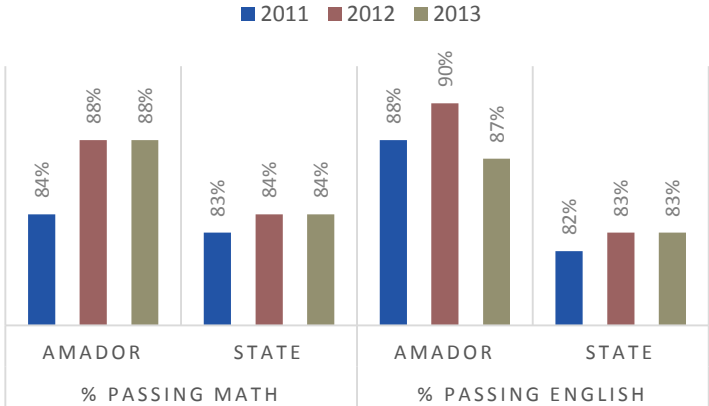
In the past 3 school years, Amador County has a slightly higher percent of 10TH grade students passing the California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE) tests than the state percent. The CAHSEE has two parts:

English-language arts (ELA) and mathematics. The ELA part addresses state content standards through grade ten.

Educational Attainment 2010 - 2011



CA HIGH SCHOOL EXIT EXAM - GRADE 10



In reading, this includes vocabulary, decoding, comprehension, and analysis of information and literary texts. The mathematics part of the CAHSEE addresses state standards in grades six and seven and Algebra I. The exam includes statistics, data analysis and probability, number sense, measurement and geometry, mathematical reasoning, and algebra. Students are also asked to demonstrate a strong foundation in computation and arithmetic, including working with decimals, fractions, and percentages.

⁶³ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011 Data Release, December 2012.

⁶⁴ California Department of Education CAHSEE Results

Employment^{65 66}

Amador County labor force exhibits little change over the past year; however the civilian labor force showed a significant decrease since 2013; from 9.9% to 8.3%. The county's employment rate continues to remain higher than that of the state.

Labor Force May 16, 2014				
	Apr 13	Feb 14	Mar 14	Apr 14
			Revised	Prelim
Civilian Labor Force	15,880	15,800	15,950	15,590
Civilian Employment	14,310	14,260	14,410	14,300
Civilian Unemployment	1,570	1,540	1,540	1,290
Civilian Unemployment Rate	9.9%	9.8%	9.6%	8.3%
(CA Unemployment Rate)	8.7%	8.5%	8.4%	7.3%

Labor Force April 2014 Preliminary – Not Seasonally Adjusted				
Area Name	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
Amador County	15,590	14,300	1,290	8.3%
Amador City	140	140	0	0.0%
Ione	1,550	1,440	110	6.9%
Jackson	2,100	1,980	130	6.0%
Plymouth	470	450	20	4.4%
Sutter Creek	1,290	1,170	130	9.8%

Five Year Unemployment Rate ⁶⁷					
Geographic Area	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	January 2013	January 2014
Amador	14.1	14.1	13.2	11.9	9.8
Calaveras	16.3	16.3	14.9	13.2	10.2
Tuolumne	15.0	14.4	13.5	12.0	9.7
California	12.9	12.6	11.4	10.3	8.5
United States	10.6	9.8	8.9	8.6	7.1

⁶⁵ California Department of Economic Development (data not seasonally adjusted)

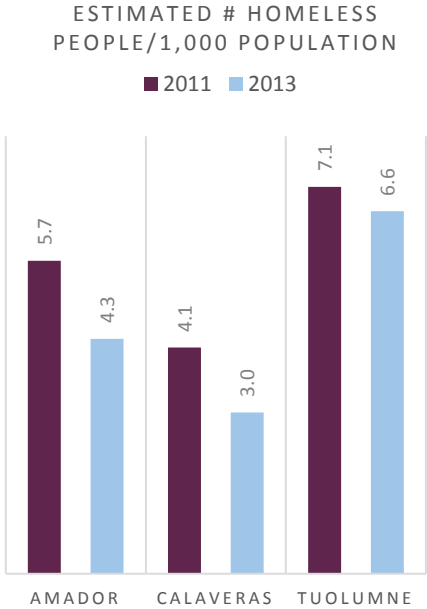
⁶⁶ Data may not add due to rounding. (1) Civilian labor force data are by place of residence; include self-employed individuals, unpaid family workers, household domestic workers, & workers on strike. Data may not add due to rounding. The unemployment rate is calculated using unrounded data. (2) Industry employment is by place of work; excludes self-employed individuals, unpaid family workers, household domestic workers, & workers on strike.

⁶⁷ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, March 21, 2014.

Homeless People ⁶⁸

Amador County displays a lower rate of homeless persons per 1,000 population than other foothill counties. However, caution must be taken in this comparison, as the count is very dependent upon counting methods, and number and experience of those conducting the count. The homeless surveys of 2011 and 2013 show very little difference between the two years. HUD changes the age criteria for each count, so comparisons are not valid for age cohorts.

On odd years in January, communities conduct a week-long survey of all homeless persons. It is important to note that in 2009 homeless people who were staying with friends and family, but did not have a shelter/home of their own, were not counted. These “couch surfers” were included in the count in 2011 and 2013.



	Tuolumne	Calaveras	Amador	
2009	<18	54	16	22
	18-24	9	16	7
	25-35	28	9	10
	30-49	55	30	17
	50-64	28	17	31
	65+	2	1	5
	Unaccompanied Minors	4	2	1
	Unknown/no answer	6		2
	TOTAL	186	91	95
2011	0-5	70	23	21
	6-18	108	27	33
	19-30	77	52	52
	31 - 59	100	68	86
	>60	13	3	10
	Unaccompanied Minors	9	9	10
	Unknown/no answer	5	3	
	TOTAL	382	185	212

⁶⁸ Central Sierra Continuum of Care

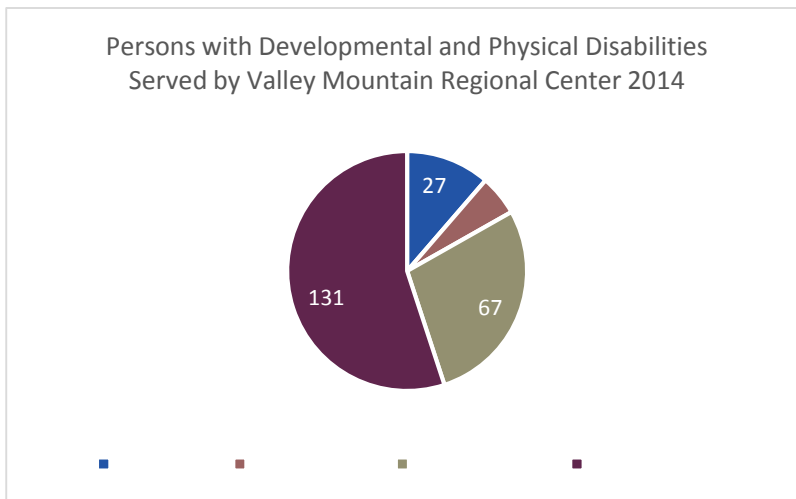
Access to Care ⁶⁹

Amador County has a primary care physician-to-patient ratio higher than experienced in California and in Tuolumne County. Primary Care Physicians include Family Practice, General Practice, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics/Gynecology and Pediatrics. The mental health professional provider ratio to patient is similar to Calaveras County, but not as low as Tuolumne County.

Caution should be taken when using these ratios, and they can change often; and with small communities, this has a large impact on the ratio. The Primary Care Physicians range in California is: 7,032:1-659:1

Patient to Provider Ratios				
	California	Amador	Calaveras	Tuolumne
Primary care physicians	1,326:1	1,581:1	2,371:1	1,057:1
Mental health providers		1,946:1	1,966:1	1,613:1

People with developmental and physical disabilities receive service from several providers, including Valley Mountain Regional Center and ARC.



Preventable Hospital Stays ⁷⁰

Amador County’s preventable hospitalization rate is the same as Calaveras County, and lower than that of Tuolumne County. Preventable hospitalizations are those stays that evidence suggests may have been avoided through access to and utilization of high-quality outpatient care. Amador County does not differ significantly in these stays than its peers.

Preventable Hospital Stays		
Place	# Medicare Enrollees	Preventable Hospitalization Rate ⁷¹
Amador	5,810	42
Calaveras	6,768	42
Tuolumne	10,084	39

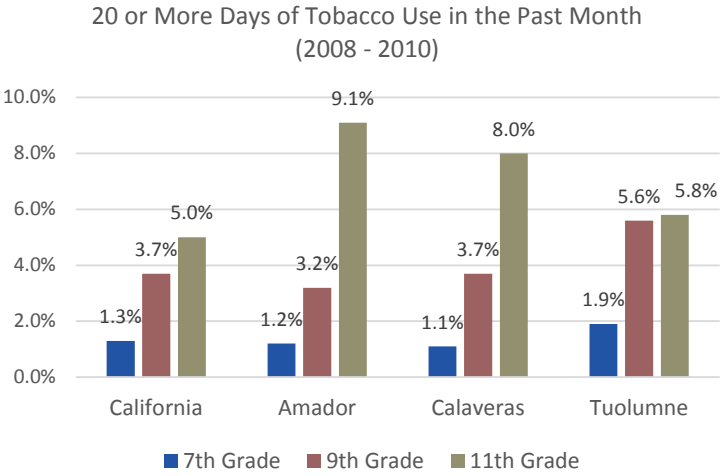
⁶⁹ University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. *County Health Rankings* 2013 and local data

⁷⁰ Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care

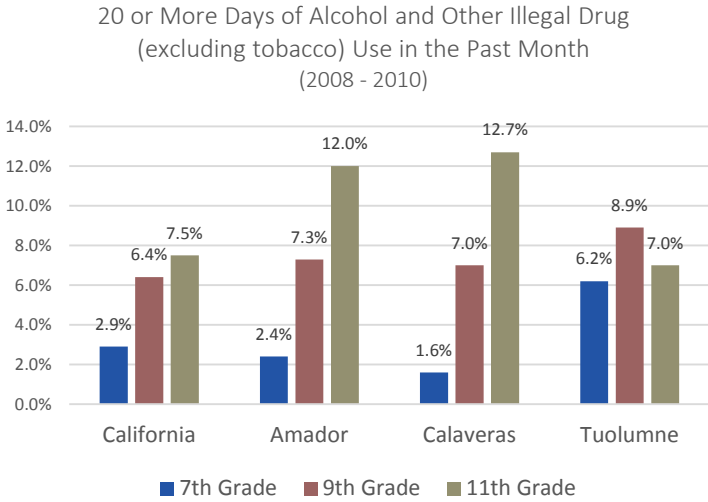
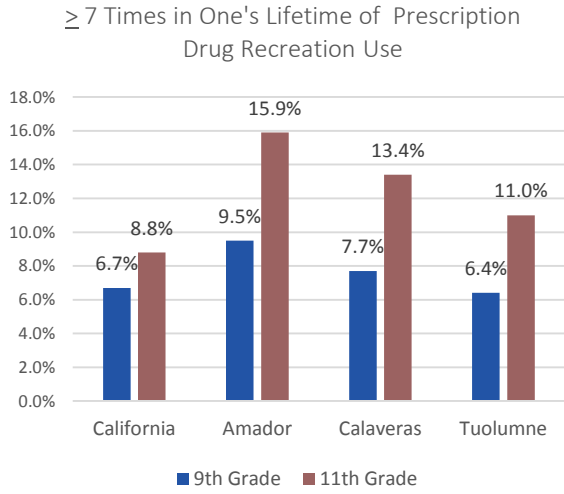
⁷¹ Hospitalization rate for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees

Youth Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drug Use ⁷²

Amador County’s 11th grade self-reported alcohol use and tobacco use was higher than the state and similar rural counties. The 11th grade alcohol and other illegal drugs use (combined) was also high when compared to that of the state and Tuolumne County. Amador County eleventh grade students reported using prescription drugs recreationally more than their peers.



Youth alcohol, tobacco or other drug use is associated with a wide range of health, social and academic challenges including risky health behaviors, poor academic performance, physical and/or dating violence, motor vehicle accidents, crime, and suicide attempts.⁷³ If the habits continue into adulthood, diseases such as cirrhosis of the liver and heart disease can become high risks.



⁷² As cited on kidsdata.org, California Department of Education, California Healthy Kids Survey (WestEd), 2008 - 2010

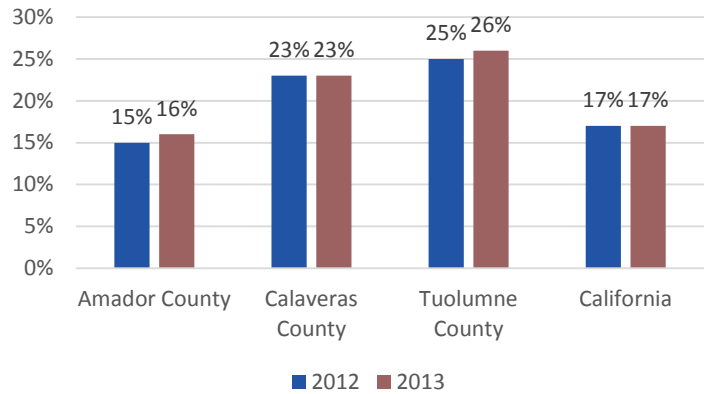
⁷³ Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2011). America's children: Key national indicators of well-being, 2011. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Adult Alcohol, and Drug Use ⁷⁴

The 2012 and 2013 Amador County self-reported alcohol consumption rates at 15% and 16% respectively are comparable to those reported statewide, and much lower than Tuolumne and Calaveras counties.

University of Wisconsin Population Healthy Institute’s Rankings and Roadmaps states that “excessive drinking reflects the percent of adults that report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or two (men) drinks per day on average.

Excessive Drinking



Excessive drinking is a risk factor for a number of adverse health outcomes such as alcohol poisoning, hypertension, acute myocardial infarction, sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancy, fetal alcohol syndrome, sudden infant death syndrome, suicide, interpersonal violence, and motor vehicle crashes. Approximately 80,000 deaths are attributed annually to excessive drinking. ⁷⁵ Excessive drinking is the third leading lifestyle-related cause of death in the United States.”

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. County Health Rankings 2013

Notes:

A study evaluating the reliability and validity of the self-reported Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) measures found the reliability (repeatability) of the BRFSS alcohol consumption data to be high. Validity (accurate representation) was found to be moderate but sufficient given the difficulty in assessing the validity of people’s reports of their own alcohol use. ⁷⁶

Using self-reported survey data to assess excessive drinking has limitations. First, excessive drinking is often underreported in surveys because of recall bias, social desirability response bias, and non-response bias. Second, BRFSS changed the definition of excessive drinking for women in 2006; this means that there will be a higher prevalence in recent years compared to prior years for women. ⁷⁷ Third, the measure does not include youth drinking prevalence. Some US states and counties administer a Youth Behavioral Risk Surveillance Survey, but there is not adequate coverage or consistent enough methodology to aggregate the results to represent all counties across the country. ⁷⁸ Binge drinking accounts for 90% of alcohol consumption for youth ages 12-17. Having a measure that includes youth binge drinking would be beneficial for understanding youth drinking patterns in different counties. ⁷⁹

⁷⁴ Source: 2011 - 2012 California Health Interview Survey

⁷⁵ Mokdad, AH et. al., *Actual causes of death in the U.S.* JAMA 2004, March 10;291(10):1238-

⁷⁶ Nelson DE, Holtzman D, Bolen J, Stanwyck CA, Mack KA. Reliability and validity of measures from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). *Soz Praventivmed.* 2001;46:S3-S42.

⁷⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sociodemographic differences in binge drinking among adults-14 states, 2004. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2009;58:301-304.

⁷⁸ CDC. Healthy youth! Frequently asked questions. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Web Site. <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/faq.htm>. Updated February 27, 2013. Accessed February 27, 2013.

⁷⁹ Miller JW, Naimi TS, Brewer RD, Jones SE. Binge drinking and associated health risk behaviors among high school students. *Pediatrics.* 2007; 119:76-85.

Adult Tobacco Use ⁸⁰

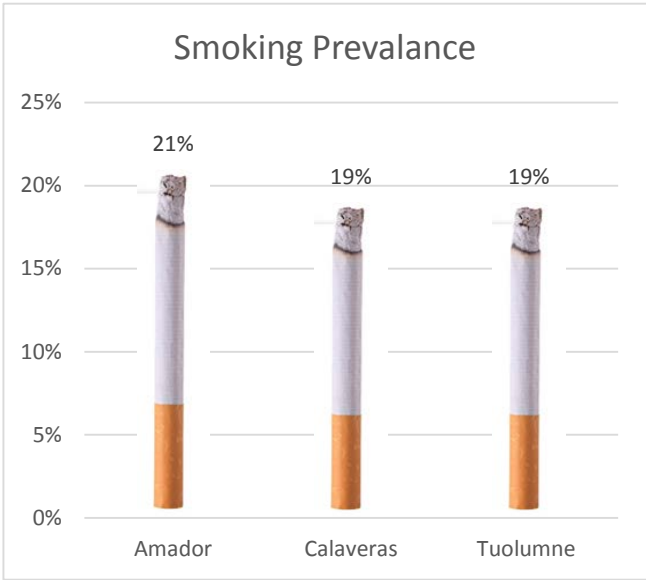
Between 14 and 31 percent of Amador County residents smoke; with the best estimate being 21%. This prevalence is similar to Calaveras and Tuolumne counties. The range in the state is from 8% to 25% with the overall rate at 13%.

Adult smoking prevalence is the estimated percent of the adult population that currently smokes every day or “most days” and has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (data gathered 2006 to 2012).

Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body.⁸¹ The adverse health effects from cigarette smoking account for approximately 443,000 deaths, or nearly one of every five deaths, each year in the United States. More deaths are caused each year by tobacco use than by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), illegal drug use, alcohol use, motor vehicle injuries, suicides, and murders combined. Smoking rates are higher for patients receiving mental health services.

Compared with nonsmokers, smoking is estimated to increase the risk of:

- Coronary heart disease by 2 to 4 times and stroke by 2 to 4 times
- Men developing lung cancer by 23 times
- Women developing lung cancer by 13 times
- Dying from chronic obstructive lung diseases (such as chronic bronchitis and emphysema) by 12 to 13 times



	Adult Smoking Rate	Error Margin	
Amador	21%	14%	31%
Calaveras	19%	12%	28%
Tuolumne	19%	13%	27%
State	13%		

⁸⁰ University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps* 2014. www.countyhealthrankings.org.

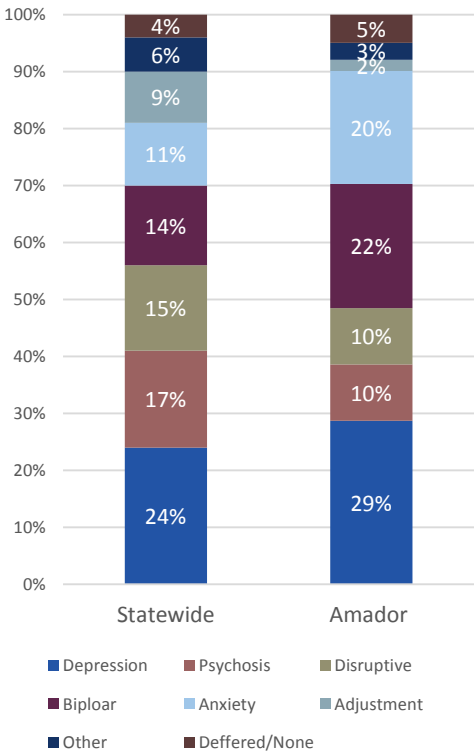
⁸¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *The Health Consequences of Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2004 [accessed 2013 June 28].

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: What It Means to You*. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2010 [accessed 2013 June 28].

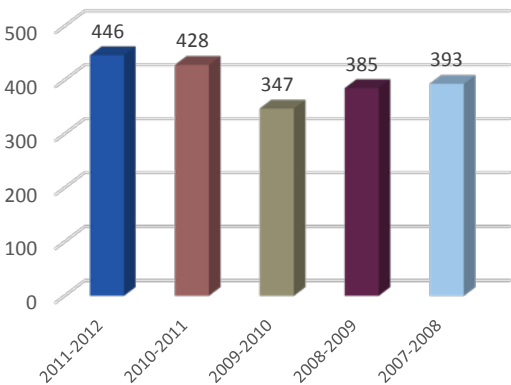
Mental Health

Clients with depression, psychosis and anxiety diagnoses are those who make up 50% of the local mental health client base. The Amador Mental Health Program serves mainly MediCal beneficiaries and indigent clients. The total number of clients varied with the percent of eligible clients increasing over the past 3 years to its highest point in 5 years. The diagnostic categories are delineated and compared to the state. Additionally, the timeliness of hospital discharge follow-up care is listed; it shows that Amador County is similar to the state in percentage of outpatient services delivered post-discharge are similar. However, Amador County’s readmit rate is less than the state.⁸²

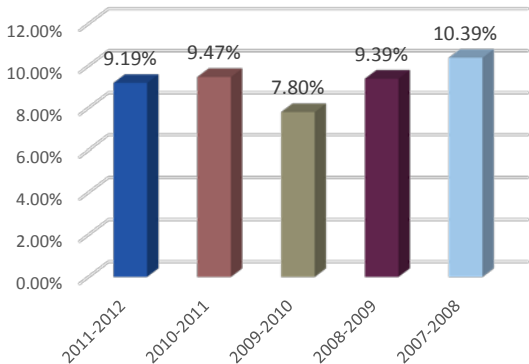
2012 Diagnostic Categories by Mental Health Programs



of Beneficiaries Served Per Year



Average % Beneficiaries Served per Month



Timely Follow-up: 7 and 30 days After Hospital Discharge

Percentage receiving outpatient service or readmitted		
Outpatient Services Received	2011	2012
30 days		
Statewide	60%	62%
Amador	60%	70%
7 days		
Statewide	41%	42%
Amador	47%	40%
Readmitted to Inpatient Care		
30 days		
Statewide	18%	18%
Amador	7%	10%
7 days		
Statewide	9%	8%
Amador	0%	0%

⁸² CAEQRO Report FY 13-14

An example of an Amador Mental Health Program is the Full Service Partnership Program.⁸³ It provides tailored services and support to those with serious mental illness, specifically to those who are at greatest risk of psychiatric hospitalization, homelessness/removal from home, and/or involvement with law enforcement.

Specifically, “the Full Service Partnership (FSP) is a program under the Community Services and Supports component of the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA, Proposition 63) to provide staffing, services, and funding to assist children and adult clients with serious mental illness or serious emotional disorders to remain in the least restrictive environments possible and to meet their personal therapeutic goals. Behavioral Health staff do “whatever it takes” to reasonably assist eligible consumers (called Full Service Partners) to meet their recovery goals. Recovery is best defined by the client but may include gaining meaningful relationships, fuller participation in the community, and/or an ability to contribute to society—quality of life measures that may have been lost because of a mental illness.”

The results from the 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 that the number arrests, incarcerations and hospital stays significantly decreased both years.

Full Service Partnership Outcomes

		Partners	Partners with Arrests	Partners Incarcerated	Days in Nursing Psychiatric or Psychiatric Hospital
2010/2011	1 year Before	28	7	6	3
	Year during	28	0	1	0
2011/2012	1 year Before	15	8	5	3
	Year during	15	0	0	0



⁸³ FSP Provider and Program Outcomes Report, Amador County, March 31, 2014. Prepared by Mental Health Data Alliance, LLC

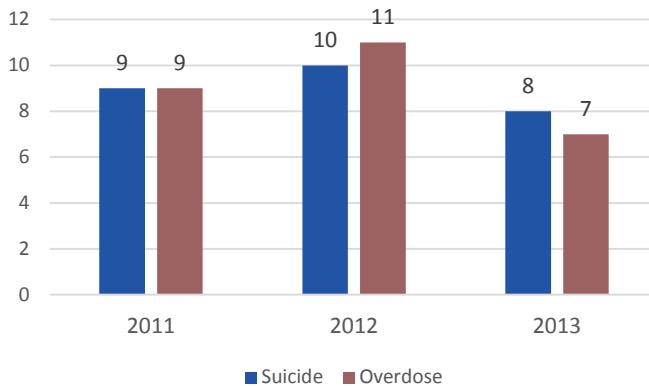
Suicide⁸⁴

The county experienced 27 suicides in the most recent three years; it had 27 overdose deaths in the same period. Two of the overdose deaths were deemed suicides. Amador County suicide and overdose deaths were higher for men; with 26 suicide deaths and 17 overdose deaths by men.

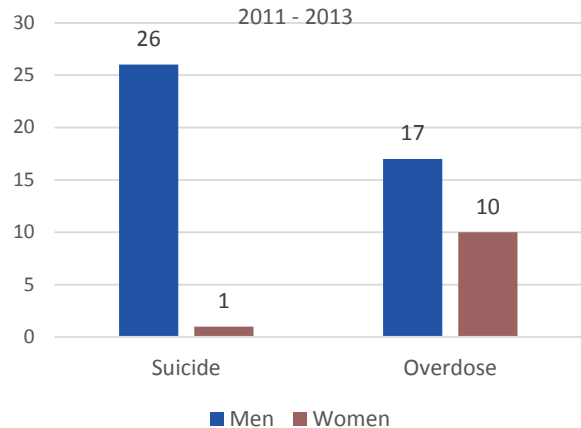
During the same time period, most of the suicides were completed by people aged 40 to 80 years old with the average age being 56.8 years. The most overdose deaths were by 40 to 60 year old people. However, these numbers are relatively small and may vary yearly. Therefore only very general statements would be valid regarding age of death from these two causes.

Most suicides were completed by gunshot (15), followed by hanging/asphyxiation. No seasonality of suicides was evident, nor was marital status.

Amador County Suicide and Overdose Deaths

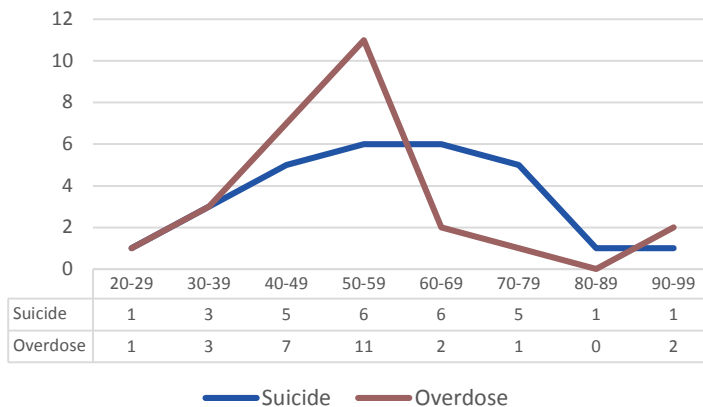


Amador County Deaths by Gender



More than 1,000 death certificates from January 2011-December 2013 were reviewed to determine the cause of death. All causes of death related to overdose and manner of death deemed "suicide" were separated and further reviewed. Certificates with "pending" causes of deaths were also separated and the cause and manner of death were confirmed by the county coroner. By the end of the data collection, no "pending" cases remained.

Suicide and Overdose Deaths by Age
2011 - 2013



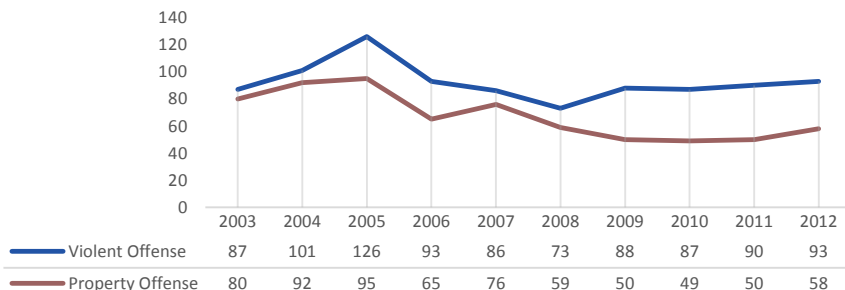
⁸⁴ Amador County Public Health Department

Crime Rates⁸⁵

Amador County violent and property crime rates peaked in 2005, and decreased for several years. Since 2010, both types of crimes increased slightly.

Sierra foothill counties display violent crime rates that are generally less than the overall state rate.

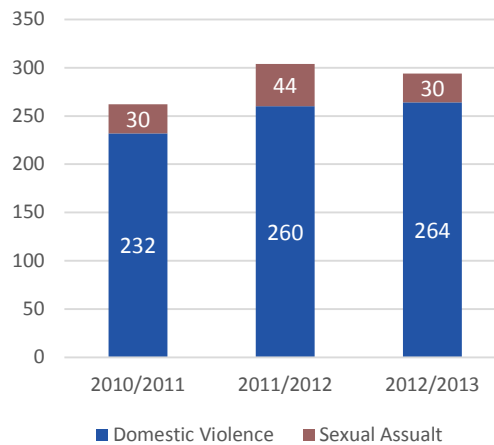
Amador Violent and Property Crime Rate (#/100,000 people)



In the past few years, *Operation Care* annually served between 262 and 304 domestic violence and sexual assault victims. *Operation Care* is a nonprofit organization that offers support and information to sexual assault/domestic violence victims as well as others who are victims of similar crimes.

The number of clients they serve is an indicator of the level of sexual assault and domestic violence. However, a large percent of victims do not report the crimes and many do not seek help. In fact, only approximately 25% of physical assaults are reported to the police. Not all assault victims are women; 15% of domestic violence victims are men.

Operation Care Clients



⁸⁵ State of California Department of Justice Office of the Attorney General

Juvenile Crime and Placement⁸⁶

The juvenile felony arrest rate for most years (2007 to 2011) has been lower than comparative foothill counties, and that of the state. The number of juveniles detained or placed through law enforcement decreased since 2007; however, in 2013 the number of arrests increased over 2012.

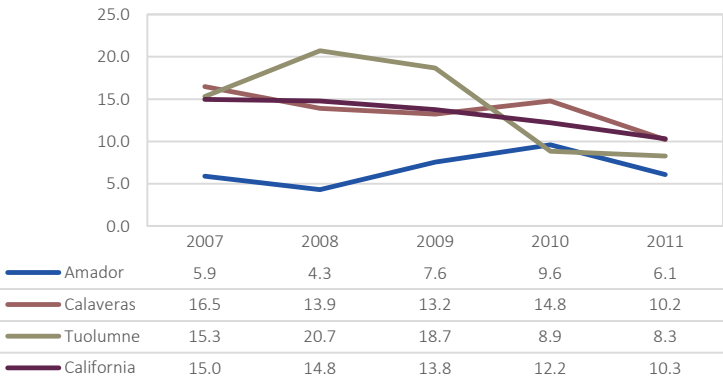
The majority of juveniles detained were between the ages of 14 through 17; the age limit can extend from 13 and up to 18 years, and possibly longer under special circumstances.

For minors to be detained or placed in a group home type setting or placed in juvenile hall, they must have committed a criminal offense at the misdemeanor or felony level. Emergency foster care includes any non-criminal offense or low level criminal offense depending upon an initial risk screening and whether the minor meets criteria to either be placed in temporary foster care, returned to their parent, or detained in the juvenile hall.

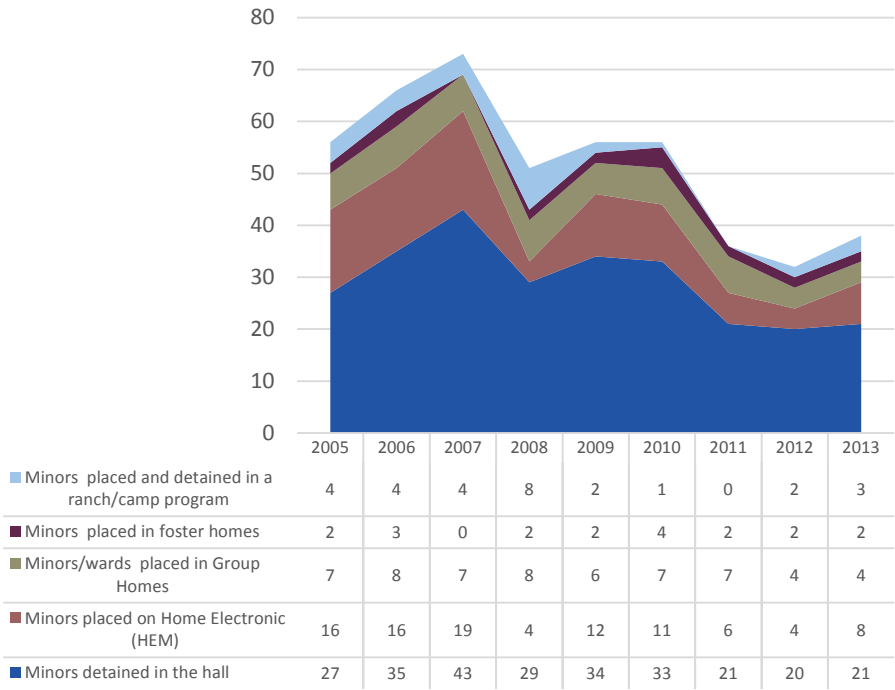
Children in placement committed a variety of offenses/crimes including: assault with a deadly weapon likely to cause great bodily injury, brandishing a firearm, first degree burglary, conspiracy to commit a crime, disorderly conduct (drunk in public), false identification to peace officer, fighting in a public place, battery, hit and run, minor

in possession of alcohol, obstructing a peace officer/resisting arrest, petty theft, possession of a firearm/carrying a loaded firearm, possession of marijuana or controlled substances, possession of stolen property, prostitution, receiving known stolen property, second degree burglary, sexual battery, threaten with the intent to terrorize, throwing illegal substances from a vehicle, trespassing, truancy, and vehicle theft. The county has experienced a steady rise in the possession and use of marijuana.

Juvenile Felony Arrest Rate per 1,000 10 to 17 year olds



Juvenile Placement



⁸⁶ Amador County Probation Department's Available Stored Data and access to Automon

Food Security

Households Receiving SNAP (CalFresh) by Poverty Status, 2012 ⁸⁷								
Geographic Area	Households Receiving SNAP				Households Not Receiving SNAP			
	Total Number	Percent	Income Below Poverty	Income Above Poverty	Total Number	Percent	Income Below Poverty	Income Above Poverty
Amador County	1,084	7.6%	494	590	13,152	92.4%	1,133	12,019
Calaveras County	1,077	5.8%	520	557	17,541	94.2%	1,445	16,096
Tuolumne County	1,954	8.8%	1,114	840	20,151	91.2%	1,800	18,351
California	898,921	7.2%	467,351	431,570	11,567,410	92.8%	1,208,367	10,359,043

Amador County CalFresh Recipients by County Zip Codes (March 2014)	
Amador City	1.1%
Fiddletown	2.2%
Ione	23.5%
Jackson	25.9%
Martell	0.1%
Pine Grove	11.7%
Pioneer	15.7%
Plymouth	6.0%
River Pines	2.2%
Sutter Creek	9.5%
Volcano	2.3%

In 2012, 7.61% of households received assistance from the CalFresh program to help offset food costs. Amador County had 35% of its students participating in the free and reduced lunch program. Amador County, had the smallest percentage of students participating in the school lunch program of the foothill counties, while Calaveras County, had 42.8 % of their students participating. All counties had less than the statewide and national average of 54.9% and 46.6% respectively.

The National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day. The program was established under the National School Lunch Act, signed by President Harry Truman in 1946.

Students Participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program, 2009 - 2010 ⁸⁸			
Geographic Area	Students Participating	Total Student Enrollment	Percent of Students Participating
Amador	1,554	4,461	35%
Calaveras	2,706	6,315	43%
Tuolumne	2,531	6,322	40%
California	3,393,332	6,176,631	55%
United States	25,117,278	53,878,820	47%

⁸⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2013.

⁸⁸ National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), 2009-10 School Universe data

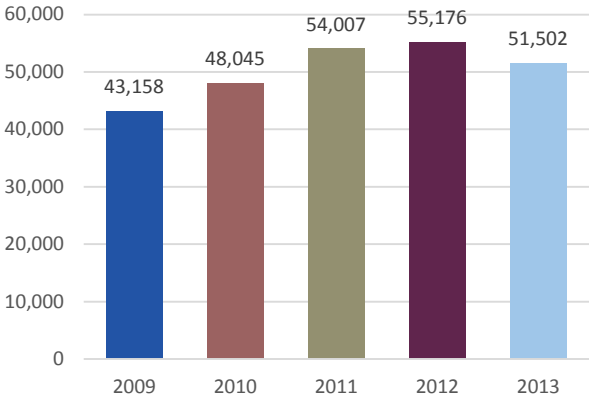
In 2012, approximately 10,000 more individuals (duplicated counts) received food from the Interfaith Food Bank than in 2009; the number of individuals served by the Interfaith Food Bank steadily increased from 43,158 in 2009 to 55,176 in 2012. In 2013, this number decreased by about 3,560.

In 2013, the food bank distributed approximately 1.5 million pounds of food serving an average of 3,842 adults, 970 seniors, and 1,975 youths; the youth count includes 533 children aged 5 years and under.

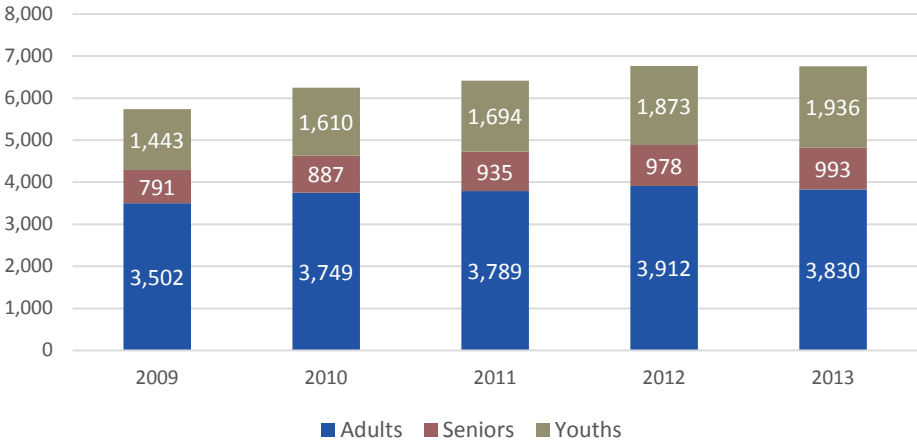
The food bank provides supplemental food twice a month. It does this through its main site and 15 remote sites located throughout the county.

The food is donated from sources including local retail food merchants, local growers, community food drives and home gardeners.

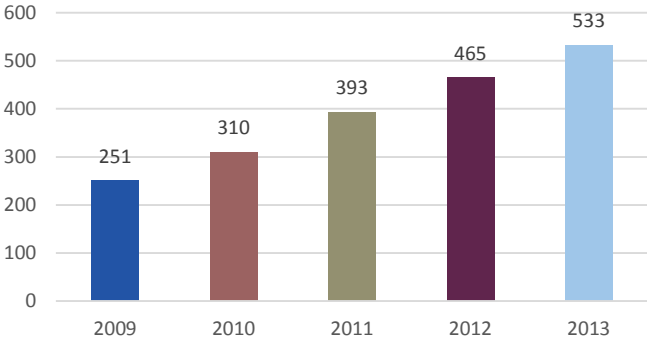
Individuals Served by Interfaith Food Bank



Interfaith Food Bank - Average Number of Individuals Served per Month



Children 5 Years and Under Receiving Food



Civic Engagement ⁸⁹



Amador County voter turnout in the 2008 presidential election year was higher than in 2012 and was considerably higher than the non-presidential election year of 2010. The county’s turnout was always higher than the statewide turnout.

Voter registration and participation are indicators for how thoughtful and active a community is. It often shows how engaged the population is in current local, state and national issues.

		Eligible	Registered	Total Voters	Turnout Registered	Turnout Eligible
2008	Amador	25,879	21,462	19,006	88.56%	73.44%
	Calaveras	35,290	28,388	23,588	83.09%	66.84%
	Tuolumne	38,362	33,640	27,499	81.74%	71.68%
	California	23,208,710	17,304,091	13,743,177	79.42%	59.22%

		Eligible	Registered	Total Voters	Turnout Registered	Turnout Eligible
2010	Amador	26,094	21,354	16,566	77.58%	63.49%
	Calaveras	34,881	28,740	20,117	70.00%	57.67%
	Tuolumne	38,476	31,891	22,835	71.60%	59.35%
	California	23,551,699	17,285,883	10,300,392	59.59%	43.74%

		Eligible	Registered	Total Voters	Turnout Registered	Turnout Eligible
2012	Amador	27,395	21,503	17,886	83.18%	65.29%
	Calaveras	35,672	29,014	22,077	76.09%	61.89%
	Tuolumne	39,259	31,769	25,153	79.17%	64.07%
	California	23,802,577	18,245,970	13,202,158	72.36%	55.47%

⁸⁹ California Secretary of State

Summary

Section	Page	Indicator	Finding
<i>Demographics</i>	1	Demographics	Amador County covers 595 square miles and is located in the western Sierra Nevada foothill and mountain terrain. Its elevation ranges from 200 to more than 9000 feet.
	1	Population	The population is fairly stable at about 34,000 residents.
	3	Foreign Born Residents	Although the foreign born population is particularly large in California, Amador County does not reflect this trend. In fact, the county exhibits a significantly lower percentage than the state of its population who are foreign born.
	3	Poverty and Income	According to the U.S. Census, Amador County poverty increased 3.4% from 2000 to 2012, which was higher than the other foothill counties in the region.
	5	Transportation	Publicly funded transportation, as in most rural counties, is limited and often supplemented by volunteer organizations.
	6	Political Parties	Amador County is a strongly Republican county in Presidential and Congressional elections. It is in California's 4th congressional district, and will become a part of Senate District 8 in December 2014 after the November 2014 elections.
<i>Early Childhood</i>	9	Low Birthweight Infants	The percent of Amador County low birthweight infants (2009 - 2011) at 6.3% was lower than that of California and higher than Calaveras County.
	10	Prenatal Care	Amador County's rate of mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancy (86.6%) was higher than the state and the foothill counties in the region.
	11	Breastfeeding of Newborns	In 2006, Amador County's rate of breastfeeding was lower than that of the state and regional foothill counties; in the ensuing 5 years, rate the increased from 85.7% to 95%.
	12	Teen Births	The rate of Amador County teen births is consistently below the state and that of the region's foothill counties. Teen birth rates on the first chart are shown as a percent of live births to women under age 20.

Section	Page	Indicator	Finding
Youth	13	Immunizations	Amador County’s immunization rate for kindergartners surpasses that of the region and the state; in all but one of the past 5 years, it surpassed 90%.
	14	Early Childhood Poverty	Nearly 7% more Amador County children under five years of age lived in poverty in 2012 than in 2000.
	15	Availability of Child Care	The percent of children ages 0 – to 12 with parents in the labor force for whom licensed child care is available is lower in Amador County (22%) than in similar counties.
	16	Cost of Child Care	In 2012, the average annual cost for licensed child care centers and family child care home facilities were equivalent to those of the state and to similar foothill counties; from \$6,806 for a preschooler in a family child care home to \$11,326 for an infant in a child care center.
	18	Priority funding for Child Care Costs	The Education Code language specifies how Local Planning Councils (LPCs) are to conduct their work in identifying priorities which ensure that all the child care and preschool needs of the county are met to the greatest extent possible.
	19	State Preschool Parent Satisfaction	Surveys distributed to all 94 Amador County State Preschools parents /guardians at their parent-teacher conference this year indicated that all of the parents and guardians felt that their children were safe and happy with the program.
	21	Reading Proficiency	In 2013, forty-two percent of Amador County third grade students were proficient readers. This was down from forty-six percent in 2012.
	22	English Learners in School	The percent of English learners in Amador County public schools is about half of what it was 5 years ago; and now is similar to other foothill counties
	23	Physical Fitness	In most years, Amador County students performed poorer on their fitness standard testing than their peers in the state and in neighboring foothill counties with similar demographics
	24	Weight	Amador County students tend be more overweight and obese than their peers in demographically similar counties. The trend from 2006 to 2010 shows that Amador County students becoming more overweight.

Section	Page	Indicator	Finding
Adults	25	School Safety	In general, Amador County school children report feeling less safe at school than their peers in the state and foothill counties to the south.
	26	Child Abuse and Neglect	Amador County exhibits a lower rate of substantiated child abuse cases than neighboring counties, with the trend showing a decreasing rate from 2007 to 2012.
	27	Special Education Enrollment	The number of Amador County public school children in grades K-12 receiving special education services increase by two thirds in the past several years; last year they accounted for 16% of the total enrollment.
	28	Children Living Below Self-Sufficiency	An average of almost 14 percent of Amador County children aged 0 to 17 years lived in poverty in the 2008 to 2013 time span. Calaveras County, had the lowest poverty rate of the foothill counties (10 percent), while Tuolumne County, had the highest child poverty rate (17.3 percent).
	31	Health Status	A higher percent of the region's (Amador, Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties) residents report "excellent" health than that of the state's residents; with about the same percent of the region reporting "very good" as the state.
	32	Adults with Developmental Disabilities	In the past 18 months, The ARC Program served a consumer base of about 60 developmentally disabled Amador County residents.
	33	Longevity	In Amador County, both men and women are living longer than they did in 1985. Life expectancy for a female born in 2010 in Amador County is 80.0 years; it is 77.2 years for a male born the same year
	34	Veterans	A 5-year average (years 2008 to 2012) showed 16% of Amador's County's population are veterans (5,005 veterans).
	35	Cause of Death	The leading causes of death in Amador County are malignant neoplasms and heart disease. It is not statistically relevant to compare these death rates to California as they are not age or race adjusted.
	36	Physical Activity	Since 2001, approximately 55% of Amador County females are sufficiently physically active, and about 60% of Amador County males are sufficiently active.

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Finding</i>
<i>Community Health</i>	37	Obesity	The research shows between the years of 2001 to 2011 the prevalence of Amador County obesity increased from approximately 25% to 35%.
	38	Falls	Residents in the region (Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, and Alpine Counties) reported falling almost 37% more than their others in their age cohort in the state.
	41	Education	Amador County, like its neighboring counties, had a higher level of people with high school diplomas than the state; however, the foothill counties had significantly lower percentage of residents with Bachelors and advanced degrees.
	42	Employment	Amador County labor force exhibits little change over the past year; however the civilian labor force showed a significant decrease since 2013; from 9.9% to 8.3 %.
	43	Homeless People	Amador County displays a lower rate of homeless persons per 1,000 population than other foothill counties.
	44	Access to Care	Amador County has a primary care physician-to-patient ratio higher than experienced in California and in Tuolumne County.
	44	Preventable Hospital Stays	Amador County's preventable hospitalization rate is the same as Calaveras County, and lower than that of Tuolumne County.
	45	Youth Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use	Amador County's 11 th grade self-reported alcohol use and tobacco use was higher than the state and similar rural counties.
	47	Adult Alcohol and Drug Use	The 2012 and 2013 Amador County self-reported alcohol consumption rates at 15% and 16% respectively are is comparable to those reported statewide, and much lower than Tuolumne and Calaveras counties.
	47	Adult Tobacco Use	Between 14 and 31 percent of Amador County residents smoke; with the best estimate being 21%.
	48	Mental Health	Clients with depression, psychosis and anxiety diagnoses are those who make up 50% of the local mental health client base
50	Suicide	The county experienced 27 suicides in the most recent three years; it had 27 overdose deaths in the same period. Two of the overdose deaths were deemed suicides.	

Section	Page	Indicator	Finding
	51	Crime Rates	Amador County violent and property crime rates peaked in 2005, and decreased for several years. Since 2010, both types of crimes increased slightly.
	52	Juvenile Crime and Placement	The juvenile felony arrest rate for most years (2007 to 2011) has been lower than comparative foothill counties, and that of the state.
	53	Food Security	In 2012, 7.61% of households received assistance from the CalFresh program to help offset food costs. Amador County had 35% of its students participating in the free and reduced lunch program.
	55	Civic Engagement	Amador County voter turnout in the 2008 presidential election year was higher than in 2012 and was considerably higher than the non-presidential election year of 2010.

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