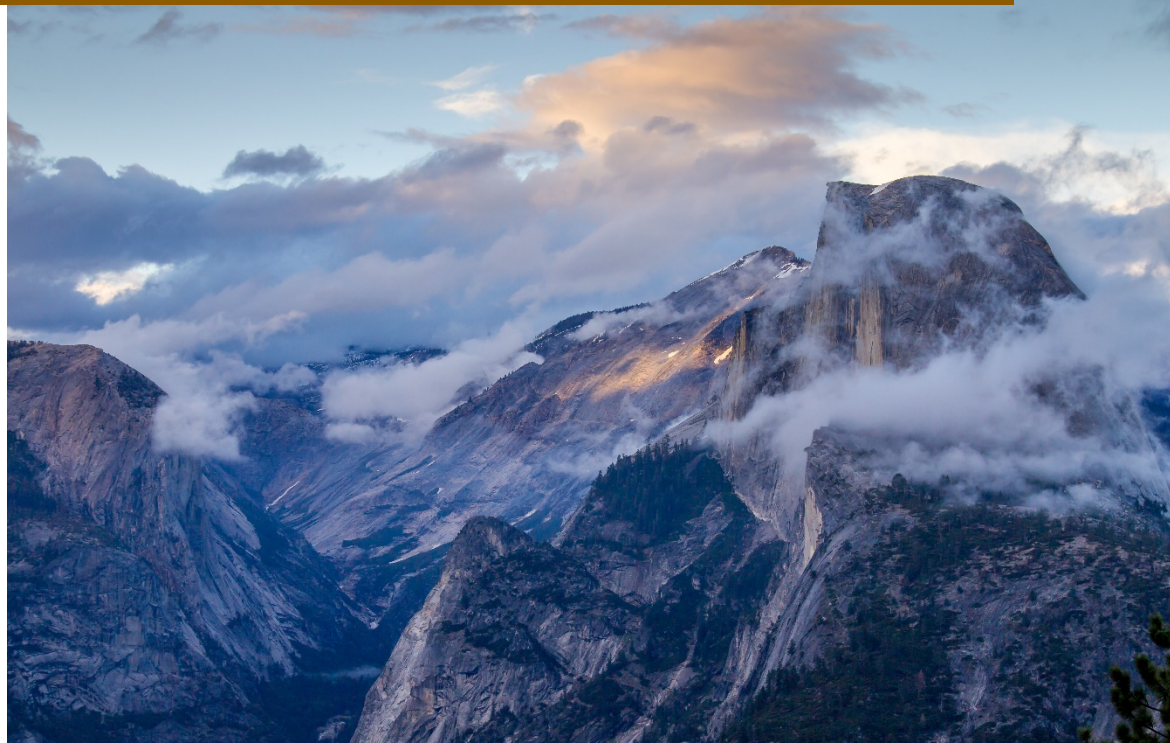


2017

Mariposa County Needs Assessment



Prepared by:



on behalf of



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INTRODUCTION

Mariposa is a small, rural county nestled in the Sierra Nevada foothills and is home to approximately 17,400 residents. As in other rural counties, Mariposa is characterized by a dearth of young people under aged 18, a characteristic which is maintained and propelled by a lack of job opportunities which pushes young families out of the county in search of gainful employment.¹ Although limited in its racial/ethnic diversity, the County does have a small Native American population and an increasing Hispanic population. Census data indicate the county is approximately 81% white, 3% Native American, 11% Hispanic (of any race), and less than 5% of “other” groups. In addition, nearly 21% of the population aged 5 and older has a disability, as compared to less than 13% in the state overall.

Mariposa’s population is supported by approximately 5,300 wage and salary jobs primarily in the local government and leisure industry. The lack of available jobs leads to higher unemployment, lower median household income, and a higher proportion of the population living below poverty as compared to the state overall.² In such economically challenging conditions, the wellbeing of the County must be protected against the myriad negative consequences of scarcity.

Moreover, the county spans approximately 1,450 square miles and residences tend to be spread out. All services are provided in the township of Mariposa, with some agencies providing limited services to those communities that are geographically removed from the town of Mariposa. The sparse population of the County in relation to its geographic size results in considerable social isolation. Coupled with a perceived lack of opportunity, the isolation of the County’s residents creates an environment ripe for depression, anxiety, and other mental and behavioral health disorders, and also provides a conducive environment for illegal activities and substance abuse. Additionally, those in need of services face multiple barriers to accessing them. Given the challenging landscape of this County, the wellbeing of our residents must be safeguarded, and opportunities to excel maximized.

Moreover, a substantial minority of the population struggles with housing, food security, and transportation – basic needs without which individuals and families can easily fall into bouts of cyclical poverty.

Given these challenges, this needs assessment is presented to help decision makers better understand the social and economic landscape of the County.

¹ <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/california/2017/rankings/mariposa/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

² According to Census Quick Facts, Median income in the county is \$49,000 as compared to CA state of \$60,900; Proportion of Mariposa below poverty: 14% compared to CA state: 12%.

DEMOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE

The U.S. Census Bureau calculates population estimates based largely on three factors: birth rates, mortality rates and migration. Policymakers use these estimates to plan for the future, especially in areas such as food, water, energy, and health and social services. With an aging population, such as is found in Mariposa County, there will be increasing demands on the health care system, social security, geriatric specialists, and home health care workers for a growing retiree community.

KEY OBSERVATIONS:

- Overall population growth is slowing down
- The 60+ population is steadily climbing while younger age group populations are declining
- The Hispanic population is projected to increase by roughly 20% over the next half century, while the white population is projected to decrease by approximately the same percentage

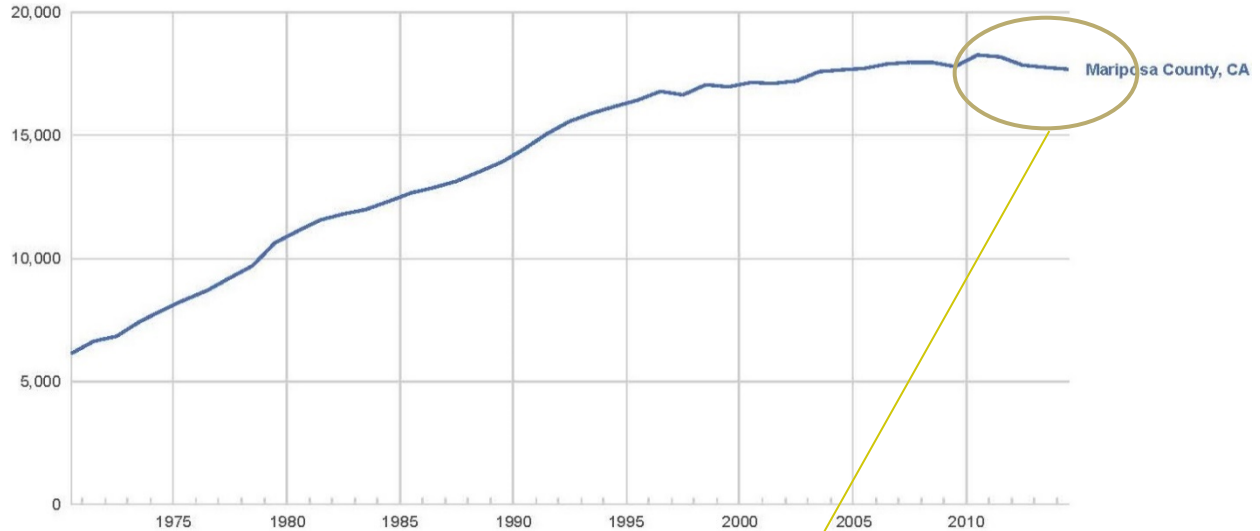
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POPULATION ESTIMATES

The 2016 population estimate from the U.S. Census for Mariposa County is 17,410³. The population of Mariposa County has seen steady growth since 1972 as illustrated below. In recent years, however, the population has seen a slight decline.

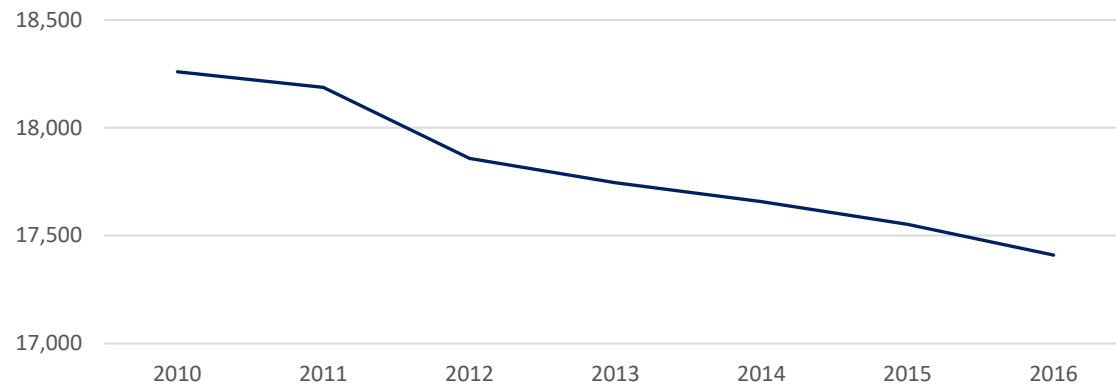
FIGURE 1. MARIPOSA COUNTY POPULATION TREND, 1972-2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau via Google; last updated Oct. 11, 2016:

https://www.google.com/publicdata/explore?ds=kf71gg1uo9ude_&ctype=l&strail=false&bcs=d&nslm=h&met_y=population&scale_y=lin&ind_y=false&rdim=country&idim=county:06043&ifdim=country&tstart=18255600000&tend=1406790000000&hl=en&dl=en&ind=false

FIGURE 2. MARIPOSA COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES, CLOSE-UP: 2010-2016



Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division
Release Date: March 2017.

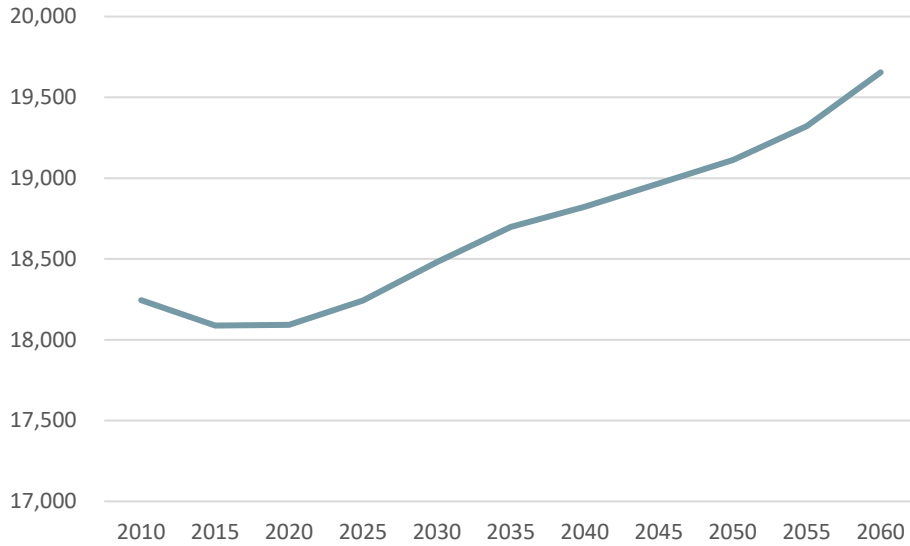
³ Source: QuickFacts data derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/00> retrieved 5 April 2017.

POPULATION PROJECTION

However, population projections based on patterns of births, deaths, and net migration indicate a rise in the county’s population over the next 50 years, starting around 2020, as illustrated in the following figure. This represents a departure from 2014 estimates which projected a declining population.

FIGURE 3. POPULATION PROJECTIONS, MARIPOSA COUNTY 2010-2060



Source: California State Department of Finance Population Projections, 2016. <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/>

Note: The fundamental cohort component equation describes tomorrow’s population as today’s base population supplemented with changes in births, deaths, and net migration: $Population_{t+1} = Population_t + Birth_{t+1} - Death_{t+1} + Net\ Migration_{t+1}$

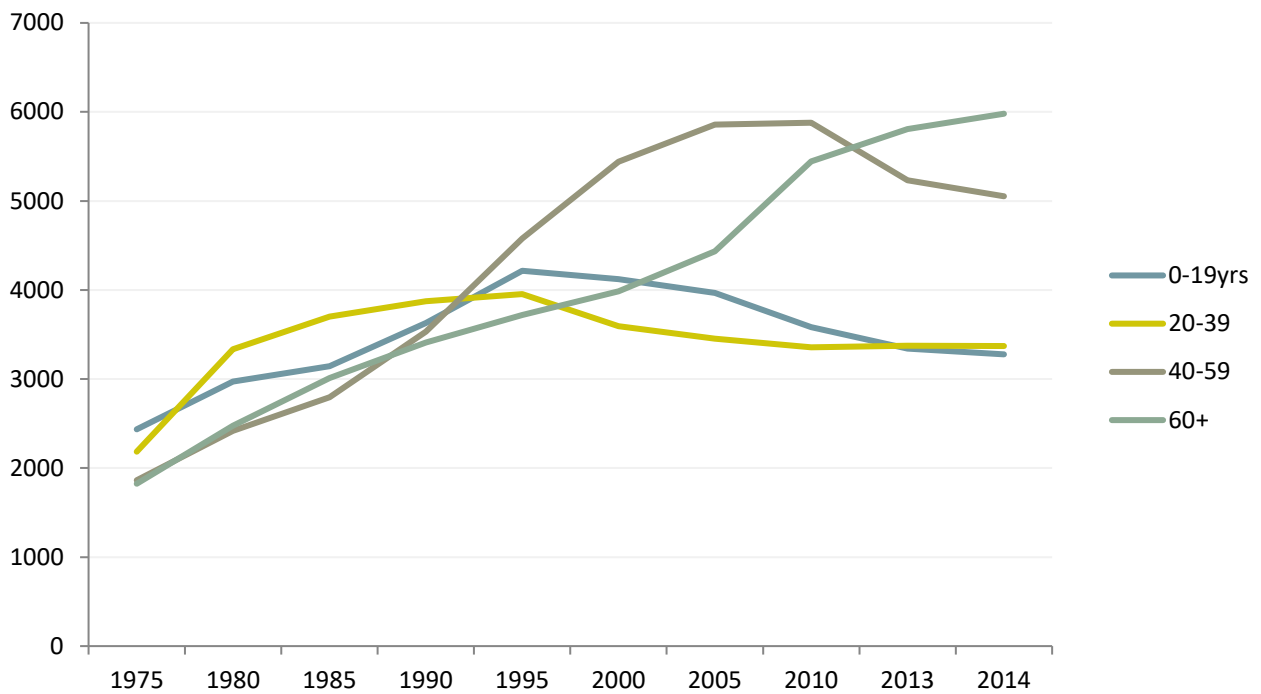
For additional information, see: <http://www.dof.ca.gov>

AGING POPULATION

The population of persons under age 5 is smaller in Mariposa than it is statewide (4.2% compared to 6.4%). Similarly, there is a relative dearth of young people under age 18 in the county, who comprise 16.4% of the population in the county, compared to 23.3% of the state. Mariposa County has historically had a higher proportion of retirement-aged residents and a lower proportion of young adults. This demographic characteristic of the county is maintained and propelled by the attractiveness of the location for retirement which pulls retirement-aged individuals into the county, and by a lack of job opportunities which pushes younger adults out of the county in search of gainful employment.

While the population in Mariposa has been steadily growing over the past several decades, a closer look at age distributions shows a steady decline of the working-aged population coupled with an increase in the elderly population, particularly in recent years, echoing back to the projections of population decline observed in Figure 3:

FIGURE 4. MARIPOSA POPULATION BY AGE, 1975-2014

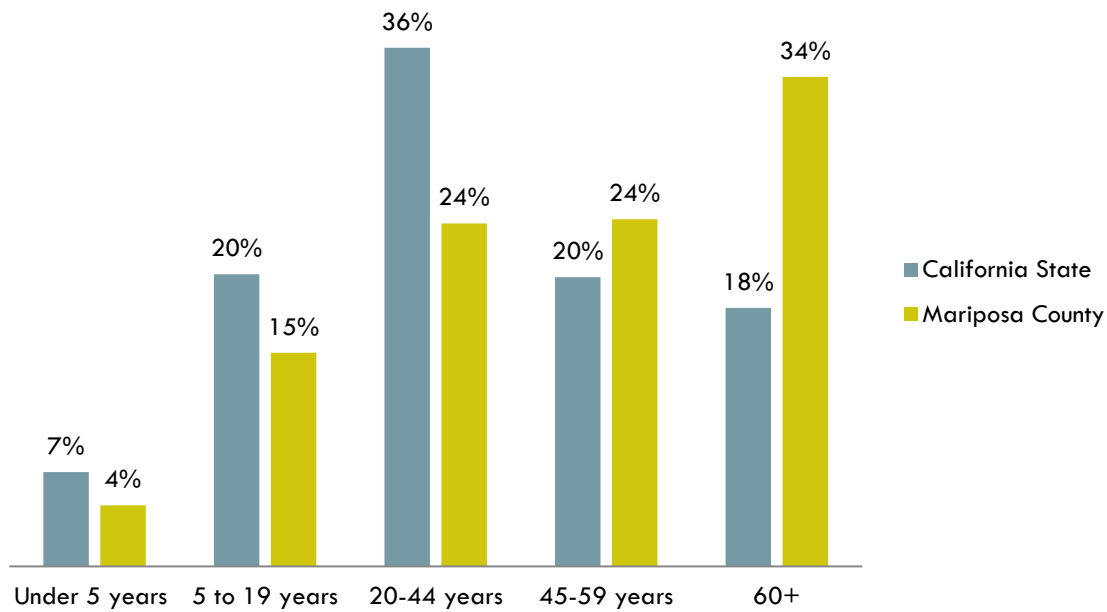


Source: U.S. Census Bureau via Google; last updated Oct. 11, 2016

ELDERLY POPULATION

Relative to the state of California, Mariposa County has a higher concentration of persons aged 60 and older (34% in the county, compared to 18% in the state overall). Mariposa County has a slightly larger proportion of the population that lives alone at aged 65+ (15.7% compared to 10.5% in the state).⁴ The county also has a greater proportion of persons 65+ living in households with one or more people, but who are not a family household. This describes 33% of Mariposa households and 23% of California State households.

FIGURE 5. AGE DISTRIBUTION, 2015



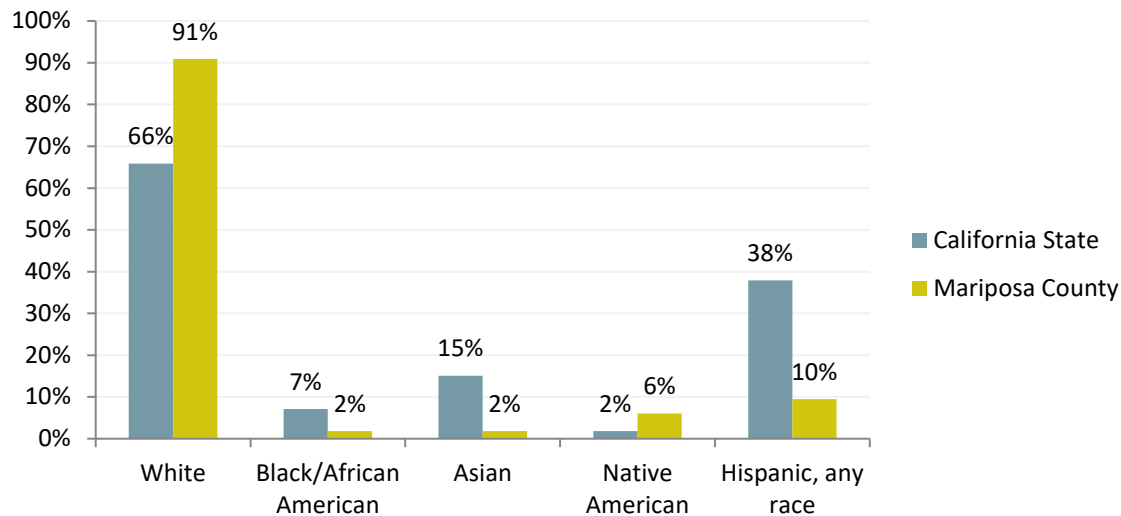
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 5-Year American Community Survey

⁴ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2016 retrieved 5 April 2017 from: <https://suburbanstats.org/population/how-many-people-live-in-california>

RACE AND ETHNICITY

Compared to the state of California overall, Mariposa County is disproportionately white and the county has a greater proportion of civilian veterans than the state overall: 11.0% compared to 4.5%.

FIGURE 6. RACE AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION, 2015



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2015 5-Year American Community Survey. Note, percentages will not add to 100%, as the category “Hispanic” is an ethnic category with members of different races.

Population projections indicate a near doubling of the proportion of the Hispanic/Latino population in Mariposa County over the next 50 years.

TABLE 1. POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2020-2060

		Total Population	White	Black	Native American	Asian	Native Hawaiian, PI	Hispanic or Latino	Multi-Race
2020	#	18,093	14,819	118	470	217	23	1,858	588
	%		81.90%	0.65%	2.60%	1.20%	0.13%	10.27%	3.25%
2030	#	18,481	14,764	117	491	228	20	2,160	701
	%		79.89%	0.63%	2.66%	1.23%	0.11%	11.69%	3.79%
2040	#	18,823	14,692	114	474	238	18	2,475	812
	%		78.05%	0.61%	2.52%	1.26%	0.10%	13.15%	4.31%
2050	#	19,112	14,548	103	462	240	14	2,807	938
	%		76.12%	0.54%	2.42%	1.26%	0.07%	14.69%	4.91%
2060	#	19,655	14,645	94	443	230	10	3,081	1,152
	%		74.51%	0.48%	2.25%	1.17%	0.05%	15.68%	5.86%

Source: Projections Prepared by Demographic Research Unit, California Department of Finance, February 2017

<http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/projections/view.php>

Note: Individuals of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity may be of any race. Estimates of racial composition include non-Hispanic individuals only. The fundamental cohort component equation describes tomorrow’s population as today’s base population supplemented with changes in births, deaths, and net migration: $Population_{t+1} = Population_t + Birth_{t+1} - Death_{t+1} + Net\ Migration_{t+1}$

ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

The wide variety of recreational opportunities available in Mariposa makes the county one of California’s most popular year-round vacation destinations, with Yosemite National Park annually drawing nearly four million tourists from all over the world. As such, tourism is this rural county’s main industry and the park is the area’s largest employer, attracting employees the Park Service branches including administrators, law enforcement, trails workers, and natural, physical, and social scientists.

This unique feature of Mariposa County creates something of a bifurcated population, with residents associated with the park tending to be more highly educated and more stably employed as compared to residents unaffiliated with the Park. However, this characteristic is somewhat attenuated by the seasonal nature of a significant portion of the park’s employees. In addition, the park’s concessionaire employs a substantial seasonal workforce in the service industry within Yosemite National Park.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- Arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation and food services accounts for the greatest proportion of the industries in the county, followed by educational services, health care, and social assistance
- Between 2000 and 2010, the county has experienced a 4% loss of jobs.
- The unemployment rate in the county is typically higher than the rate state-wide, and currently stands at 8.1%, compared to the California rate of 5.2%
- A greater proportion of county residents draws income from retirement and social security than overall state averages
- 156% of the county lives below the Federal Poverty Line
- 40% of the county lives below Self-Sufficiency levels
- The proportion of children living at risk of poverty has been increasing over time and recently plateaued
- Increasing numbers of residents receives aid from CalFresh, but 16% of residents are food insecure
- The proportion of students eligible for free or reduced-price meals at school has increased over time

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OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES

Recognizing the strengths and limitations of this rural community, the Economic Development Corporation of Mariposa County has focused economic development strategies on tourism, retirement, the arts, and emphasizing the quality of life that rural living offers. As illustrated by the table below, the arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation and food services accounts for 21.5% of the industries in the county. Educational services, health care, and social assistance is the next most common industry, accounting for 17.4% of the county's industry. 13.4% of the county's industry is in public administration.

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION ACROSS OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES, MARIPOSA COUNTY 2013

OCCUPATION	CA estimate	CA %	Mariposa estimate	Mariposa %
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	16,635,854		7,365	
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	6,132,193	36.9%	2,157	29.3%
Service occupations	3,096,848	18.6%	2,231	30.3%
Sales and office occupations	4,056,554	24.4%	1,373	18.6%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,536,448	9.2%	879	11.9%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,813,811	10.9%	725	9.8%
INDUSTRY				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	387,511	2.3%	210	2.9%
Construction	996,922	6.0%	582	7.9%
Manufacturing	1,659,850	10.0%	228	3.1%
Wholesale trade	525,795	3.2%	140	1.9%
Retail trade	1,850,696	11.1%	482	6.5%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	773,145	4.6%	339	4.6%
Information	471,345	2.8%	82	1.1%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	1,068,711	6.4%	188	2.6%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	2,099,358	12.6%	804	10.9%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	3,497,445	21.0%	1,283	17.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,628,085	9.8%	1,585	21.5%
Other services, except public administration	893,566	5.4%	453	6.2%
Public administration	783,425	4.7%	989	13.4%
CLASS OF WORKER				
Private wage and salary workers	12,806,468	77.0%	4,448	60.4%
Government workers	2,398,622	14.4%	1,985	27.0%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	1,403,034	8.4%	853	11.6%
Unpaid family workers	27,730	0.2%	79	1.1%

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Service occupation and management, business, science and art occupations comprise 60% of the county's employment, which reflects its emphasis on tourism associated with Yosemite National Park. And while

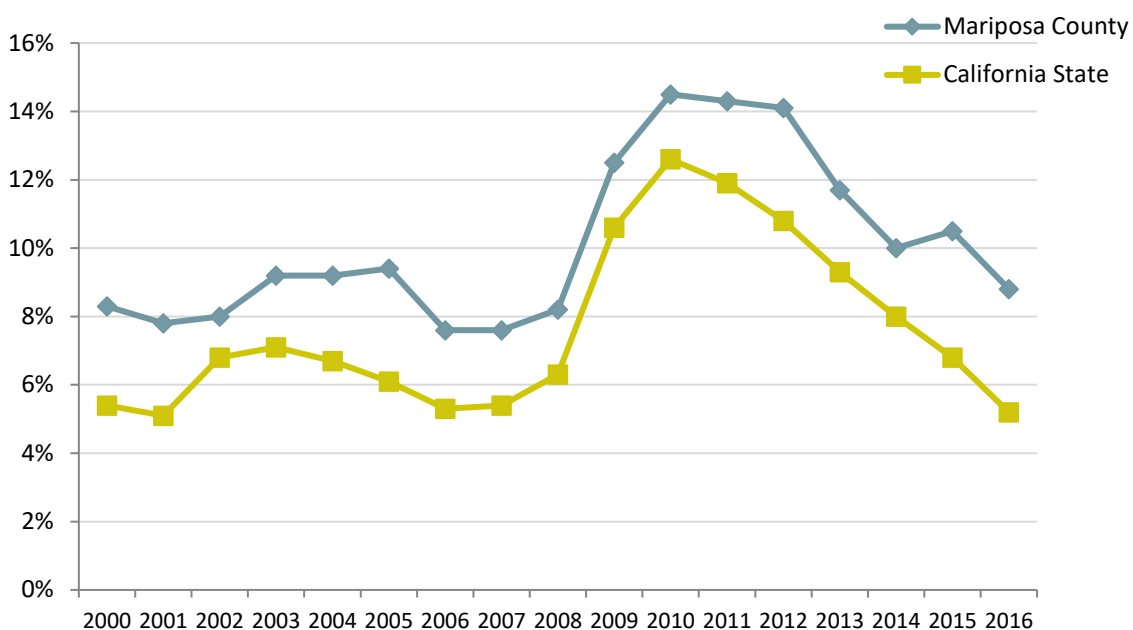
government workers comprise only 14% of the California employed, 27% of workers in Mariposa County are in government, also a reflection of the influence of the park, as well as local County government.

Census data from 2010 identifies 353 nonfarm business establishments that employ 3,017 persons in the county. This represents a 4.1% loss of jobs since 2000.

EMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate in Mariposa County is typically higher than the overall rate observed statewide, as illustrated below. Unemployment rates saw a sharp increase with the economic recession beginning in 2008, but has been recovering, with unemployment rates dropping since 2010. The current unemployment rate in Mariposa County as of February, 2017 is 8.1%, compared to the California rate of 5.2%.

FIGURE 7. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2000-2016



Source: State of California Employment Development Department

<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/databrowsing/LocalAreaProfileComQSResults.asp?menuChoice=localAreaCom&selectedindex=1&area1=0604000043&countyName=&area2=0601000000&countyName=&area3=0604000009&countyName=>

Note: Due to the seasonal variation in employment associated with peak winter and summer seasons at Yosemite National Park, unemployment rates represented here are not seasonally adjusted and are taken from the month of February each year to avoid peak seasonal employment times.

A smaller proportion of the population in Mariposa has earnings as compared to the State overall: 65.1% compared to 80.4% of the population draws income from earnings.⁵

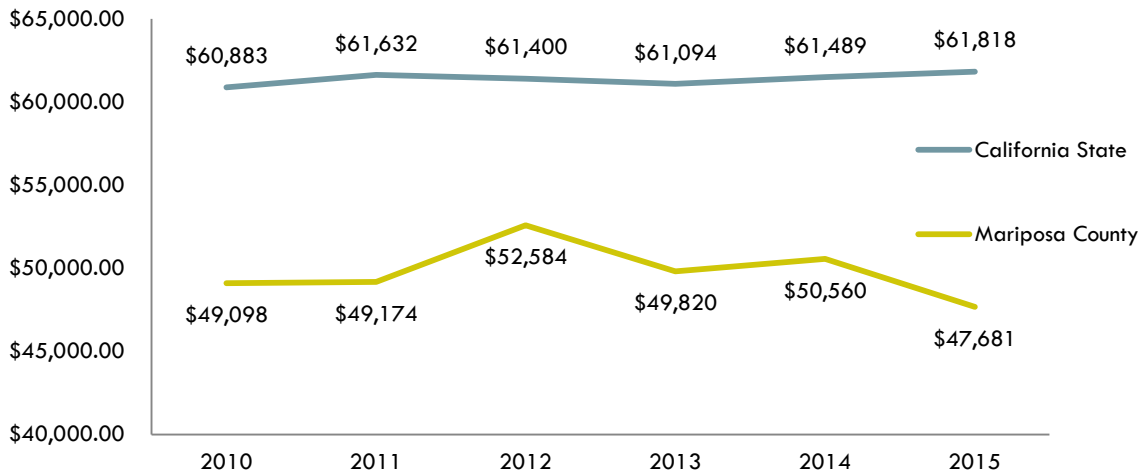
⁵ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

As an indicator, income helps to demonstrate the economic vitality of the county, and the buying power of individuals, including their ability to afford basic needs such as housing and health care.

Median household income is \$47,681 in the county, compared to \$61,818 in the state overall.

FIGURE 8. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2010-2015



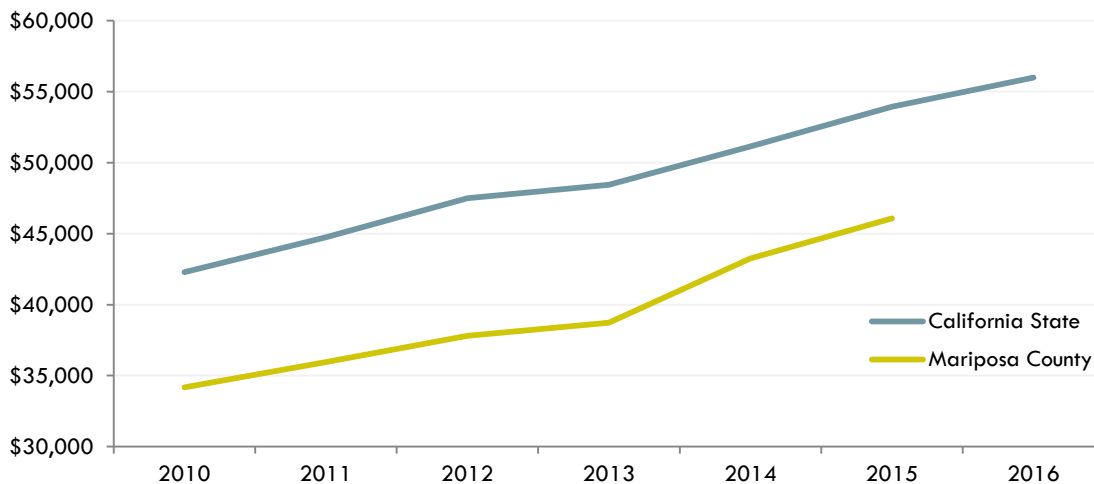
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

Personal income refers to income from wage and salary employment and proprietors' income (labor earnings), as well as non-labor income sources (dividends, interest, and rent, and transfer payments or benefits) reported by place of residence.

Consistent with statewide trends, personal per capita income has been steadily rising in recent years.

FIGURE 9. PER CAPITAL PERSONAL INCOME, 2010-2016



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010-2016. Retrieved from bea.gov, April 2017. Dollars adjusted for inflation and reflect 2015 dollars. Data by county were not available for 2016.

INCOME FROM TRANSFERS/BENEFITS

A greater proportion of the population in Mariposa County draws income from Social Security as compared to the State, as shown in the table below. Given the growing retirement-age population in the county, it is not surprising that the proportion of the County population drawing income from retirement is substantially greater than the proportion of the State population. Additionally, given the high percentage of individuals with disabilities, these community members may also be drawing down social security disability income.

However, Mariposa County is roughly on par with the State overall in the proportion of the population drawing income from public assistance

TABLE 3. INCOME AND BENEFITS, MARIPOSA COUNTY AND CALIFORNIA STATE

Households drawing income from...		Mariposa County	California State
Earnings	Percentage	65.1%	80.4%
	Amount	\$66,059	\$88,195
Social Security income	Percentage	43.5%	26.3%
	Amount	\$19,336	\$17,351
Retirement income	Percentage	29.9%	15.8%
	Amount	\$26,118	\$29,405
Supplemental Security Income	Percentage	5.5%	6.2%
	Amount	\$8,325	\$9,813
Cash public assistance income	Percentage	3.6%	3.9%
	Amount	\$2,557	\$4,956
Food Stamp or SNAP benefits	Percentage	9.4%	9.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 5-Year American Community Survey
<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The Self-Sufficiency Standard is a measure of how much income is needed for a family of a certain composition living in a particular county to adequately meet its basic needs (e.g., in 2014 in California state, a family with two working adults, one preschooler, and one school-age child needed a total annual income of \$63,979). The table below contains the Self-Sufficiency Standards for Mariposa County over the past several years.

40% of Mariposa County residents live below the Self-Sufficiency Standard

TABLE 4. MARIPOSA COUNTY SELF-SUFFICIENCY STANDARD

Household Type	2008	2011	2014
Two adults, one infant	\$43,317	\$47,483	\$52,099
Two adults, one preschooler	\$45,250	\$52,274	\$48,796
Two adults, one school-aged child	\$40,652	\$44,409	\$43,124
Two adults, one teenager	\$36,802	\$38,563	\$38,615
Two adults, one preschooler and one school-aged child	\$50,817	\$59,359	\$55,651
One adult, one preschooler and one school-aged child	\$43,537	\$52,147	\$48,263

Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard. (2014). Insight Center for Community Economic Development and Dr. Diana Pearce, Center for Women's Welfare, School of Social Work, University of Washington.

In 2014, the most current year for which these data were available, **40.4%** of the population in Mariposa County was living below the Self-Sufficiency Standard.⁶

⁶ Definition: Estimated percentage of households with 2 adults and 2 children with incomes falling above and below the California Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard.

Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://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).

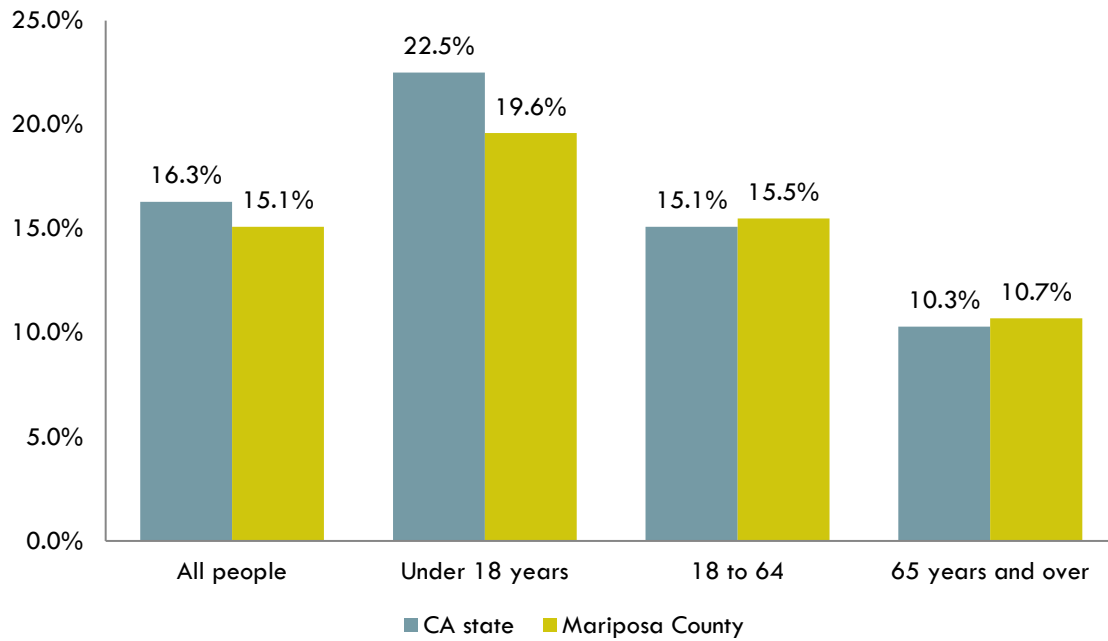
POVERTY

The federal poverty threshold was developed in the 1960s and was based on three times the cost of a nutritionally adequate monthly food plan, as determined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Since then, annual adjustments for inflation have occurred, based on changes in the Consumer Price Index.

15% of Mariposa County residents lives below the Poverty Level

However, the federal poverty threshold presupposes that the average family spends one-third of their income on food and does not consider other factors such as child care, transportation, medical, and (rising) housing costs. In 2013, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) was set at \$24,250 for a family of four. An estimated 15.1% of the population lives below poverty level, compared to 16.3% of the population in the state of California overall. Children under 18 years of age comprise the greatest proportion of the population in poverty, both in Mariposa County, as well as statewide. However, the proportion of persons living in poverty in Mariposa is smaller than the proportion of individuals in poverty in the state overall. This represents a reversal of patterns observed in the previous Needs Assessment.

FIGURE 10. PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS IN POVERTY, 2015



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months 5-Year American Community Survey.

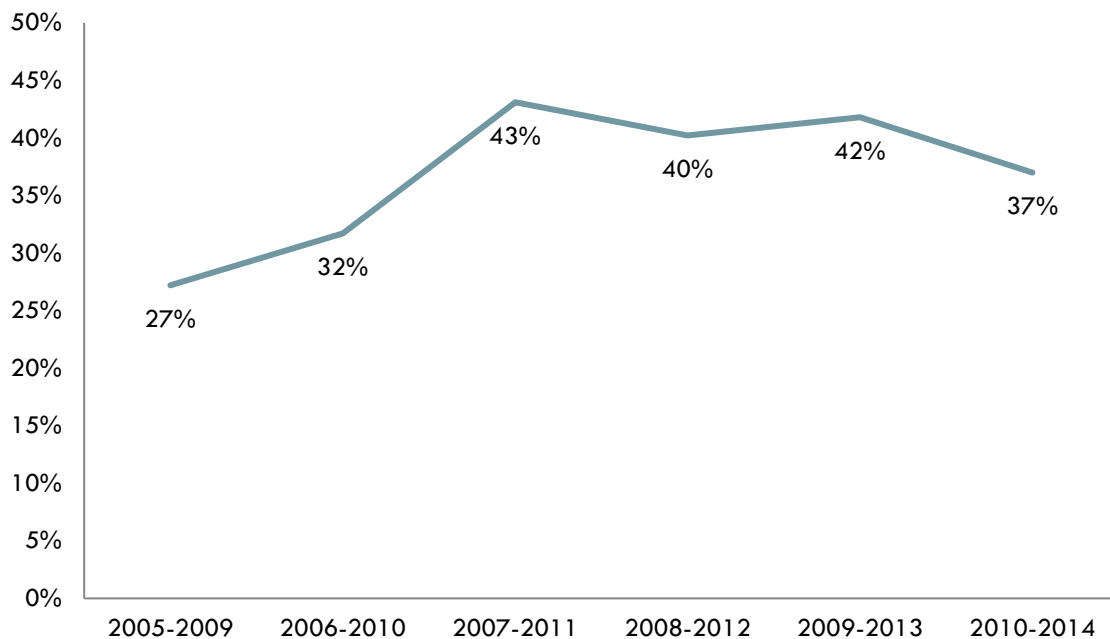
ON THE EDGE

It is important to note that while the Federal Poverty Level in 2014 was set at \$23,850 for a family of four, the Self-Sufficiency Standard for Mariposa County in 2014 for a household with two adults and two children was estimated at \$55,651.⁷

Given the substantial disparity between these two estimates of economic wellbeing, the following figure illustrates the estimated proportion of children in Mariposa County population living at 200% of the Federal Poverty Line⁸ or lower and demonstrates a gradual climb in the proportion of the population falling below 200% of the FPL from 2005, though more recent estimates indicate a decline.

An increasing proportion of Mariposa County residents live *on the edge* of poverty

FIGURE 11. PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN MARIPOSA COUNTY AT 200% OF FEDERAL POVERTY LINE OR LOWER



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (Dec. 2015). <http://www.kidsdata.org/topic/704/income-level10/trend#fmt=1001&loc=2,353&tf=51,90&ch=122,1003&pdist=38>

Definition: Estimated percentage of children ages 0-17 in families living above and below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), by income level. For example, in 2008-2012, 20.7% of own children in California lived in families with incomes below the federal poverty threshold (0-99% of FPL). The FPL was \$23,283 for a family of two adults and two children in 2012.

Note: Data presented are for 'own children' (i.e., children under 18 years old who are sons or daughters by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption). Data are displayed for geographies with at least 10,000 people based on 2014 population estimates. These estimates are based on a survey of the population and are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error.

⁷ 2014 is the most current year for which Self-Sufficiency estimates are available.

⁸ In 2012, 200% above FPS for a family of two adults and two children would have been \$46,566.

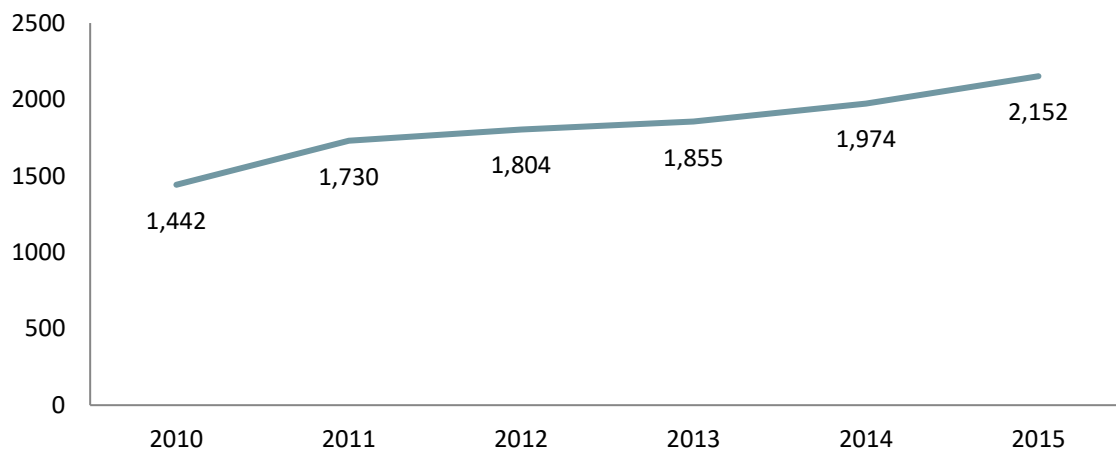
16% of Mariposa County residents and 23% of Mariposa County children are *food insecure*

FOOD SECURITY

While Mariposa County’s food security issues are supported by a strong network of food banks, community-, and faith-based organizations including Manna House, Mariposa Open Arms, Mariposa Heritage House and the Mariposa County Human Services Department, food security remains a challenge in the County.

As illustrated in the figure below, growing numbers of residents in Mariposa County is receiving CalFresh benefits, more than half of whom are children, indicating an increasing food security issue in the County.

FIGURE 12. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING CALFRESH BENEFITS



Definition: Number of individuals receiving CalFresh (Food Stamp) benefits. As cited on kidsdata.org, California Dept. of Social Services, CalFresh Data Files (Sept. 2015). <http://www.kidsdata.org/topic/742/food-stamps/trend#fmt=2261&loc=353&tf=3,84>

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines food insecurity as not having consistent, dependable access to enough food for active, healthy living.

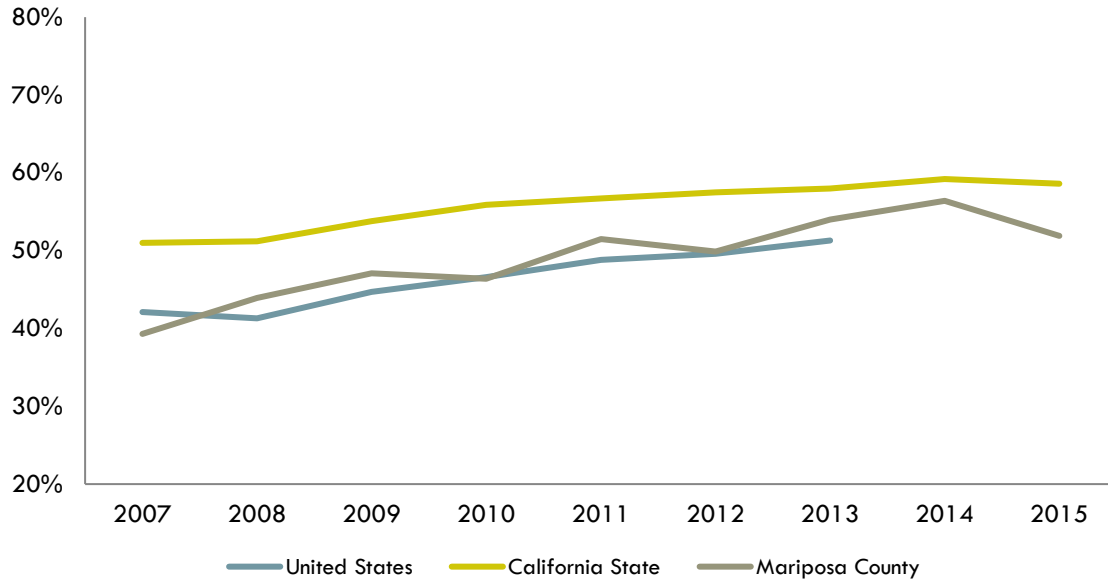
In 2015, Mariposa County’s “Food Insecurity Rate⁹” was 15.8%. Among the County’s child population (under age 18), the proportion jumps to 23.3%.

⁹ “Food Insecurity Rates” are determined by Feeding America’s Map the Meal Gap 2017 study by using data from the 2001-2015 Current Population Survey on individuals in food insecure households; data from the 2013 American Community Survey on median household incomes, poverty rates, homeownership, and race and ethnic demographics; and 2013 data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on unemployment rates. http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/2013/CA_AllCounties_CDs_MMG_2013.pdf

FREE AND REDUCED SCHOOL MEALS

Consistent with State and national trends, the County has experienced steady growth in the proportion of its students eligible to receive free or reduced-price school meals, as illustrated in Figure 13. However, a slight drop in eligibility for free/reduced-price school meals is observed for the most recent year.

FIGURE 13. STUDENT ELIGIBILITY TO RECEIVE FREE OR REDUCED PRICE SCHOOL MEALS: 2007 TO 2015

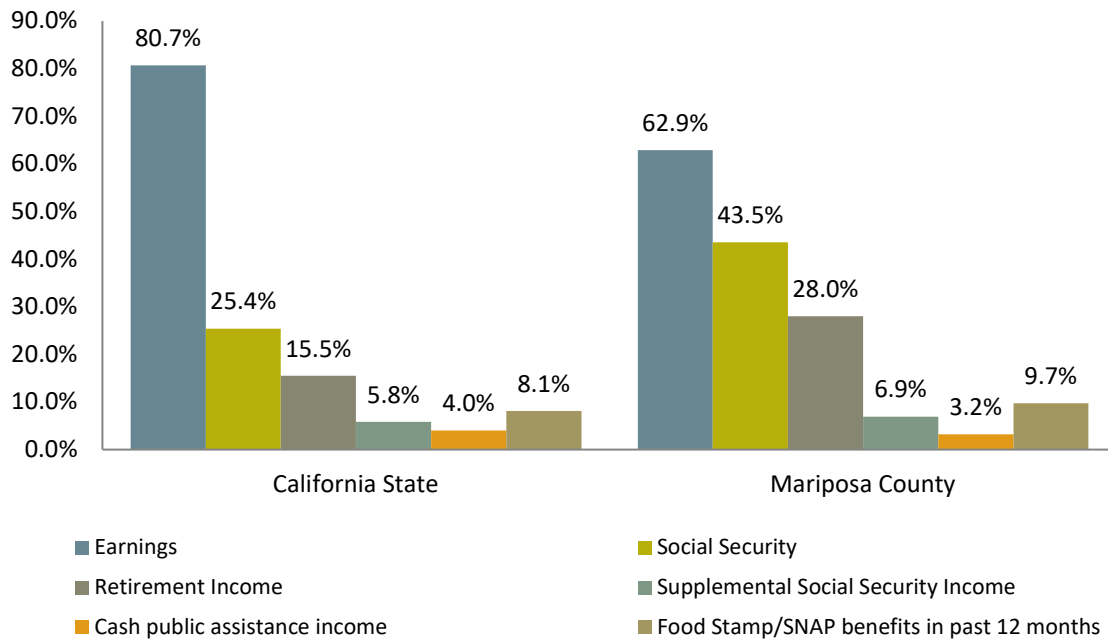


Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Dept. of Education, Free/Reduced Price Meals Program (Mar. 2016); U.S. Dept. of Education, NCES Digest of Education Statistics (Feb. 2014). Definition: Percentage of public school students eligible to receive free or reduced price meals. A child's family income must fall below 130% of the federal poverty guidelines (\$31,005 for a family of four in 2014-2015) to qualify for free meals, or below 185% of the federal poverty guidelines (\$44,123 for a family of four in 2014-2015) to qualify for reduced price meals.

OTHER PUBLIC ASSISTANCE:

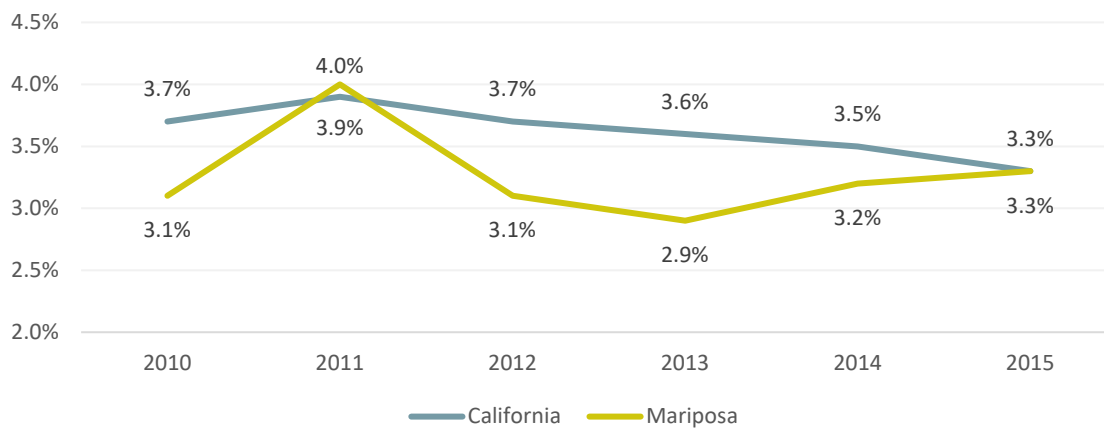
Compared to the statewide averages, a greater proportion of Mariposa County households receives their income from support sources, rather than through earnings.

FIGURE 14. DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME SOURCES, 2015



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 5-Year American Community Survey
<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

TABLE 5. CALWORKS RECIPIENTS, MARIPOSA COUNTY, 2010-2015



Source: kidsdata.org California Dept. of Social Services, CalWORKs Data Trends (Jul. 2015); California Dept. of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2010, 2010-2060 (Jul. 2015).

Definition: Percentage of people receiving CalWORKs benefits as of January of each year.

Note: CalWORKs is a welfare program that provides cash aid and services to eligible needy families in California. Nearly four in five CalWORKs recipients are children, according to the California Budget & Policy Center.

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

Research has consistently demonstrated a strong and mutually reinforcing relationship between housing and wellbeing. Housing is integral to individual, child, and family wellbeing and is associated with a host of outcomes such as physical health, mental health, and economic stability.¹⁰

In 2003, the County conducted a survey of housing conditions and found that 31% of the housing surveyed was in need of some rehabilitation. 15% of housing units surveyed were in need of moderate to substantial rehabilitation, some of which included likely candidates for demolition. The County hopes to update its Housing Conditions Survey in 2017-18.

The majority of housing stock in the County is single-family dwellings, representing 67% of the housing stock. Multi-family homes comprise 5%, mobile homes represent 27%.

The Housing Authority of the County of Stanislaus assumed administration of the Housing Choice Voucher Program (formerly known as Section 8) for the County of Mariposa in January, 2012¹¹. The maximum number of households who can be assisted in Mariposa County under the Housing Choice Voucher Program is 168. In January of 2015, the waiting list for new applicants for housing under the Housing Authority re-opened, having been closed to new applicants since September 2009. Although vouchers are still available, due to the limited availability of affordable housing, the Housing Authority has not issued all of the available vouchers. Current planning efforts in the County are underway to increase the affordable housing stock.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- 36% of residents are not living in affordable housing
- The homeless population exceeds the number of beds available to provide temporary shelter
- The homeless population is disproportionately Native American, representing 12% of the homeless population, but comprising only 3% of the overall population in Mariposa County.

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¹⁰ National Health Care for the Homeless Council. (2011). Care for the homeless: comprehensive services to meet complex needs. Retrieved from www.nhchc.org; Bratt, Rachel G. 2002. "Housing and family well-being". *Housing Studies*, 17(1): 13-26; Shinn, Marybeth, J.S. Scheingart, N.C. Williams, J. Carlin-Mathis, N. Bialo-Karagis, R. Becker-Klein, B.C. Weitzman. 2008. "Long-term associations of homelessness with children's well-being". *American Behavioral Scientist*. Feb(51): 789-809.

¹¹ Information on the Housing Choice Voucher Program was obtained via personal email with Michele Gonzales, Deputy Director, Housing Choice Voucher Programs Administration in the County of Stanislaus. www.stancoha.org

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development considers housing “affordable” if total expenses (rent or mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, utilities, and other housing-related payments) account for less than 30% of total household income.

An estimated 35.5% of households in Mariposa County spend 30% or more of household income on housing costs.¹²

35.5% of households in Mariposa County spend 30% or more of household income on housing

TABLE 6. FAIR MARKET RENT BY UNIT SIZE, MARIPOSA COUNTY, 2011-2017

Unit Size	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Studio - 0 Bedrooms	\$658	\$581	\$605	\$563	\$611	\$657	\$598
1 Bedroom	\$738	\$652	\$614	\$572	\$621	\$705	\$728
2 Bedrooms	\$941	\$831	\$831	\$774	\$840	\$943	\$864
3 Bedrooms	\$1,342	\$1,185	\$1,035	\$964	\$1,046	\$1,182	\$1,143
4 Bedrooms	\$1,381	\$1,220	\$1,341	\$1,249	\$1,356	\$1,596	\$1,411

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Fair Market Rent. Accessed at: <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html> (May, 2017).

Definition: Fair market rents are gross rent estimates that include the cost of rent and all utilities except telephone service. The current definition used for most areas is the 40th percentile rent, the dollar amount below which 40% of the standard quality rental housing units are rented.

Note: The 40th percentile rent is derived from the distribution of rents of all units occupied by recent movers (renter households who moved to their present residence within the past 15 months). HUD is required to ensure that fair market rents exclude non-market rental housing (e.g., public housing units) in their computations. The data source does not make state-level data available.

Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are primarily used to determine payment standard amounts for the Housing Choice Voucher program, to determine initial renewal rents for some expiring project-based Section 8 contracts, to determine initial rents for housing assistance payment (HAP) contracts in the Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy program (Mod Rehab), and to serve as a rent ceiling in the HOME rental assistance program. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) annually estimates FMRs for 530 metropolitan areas and 2,045 nonmetropolitan county FMR areas.

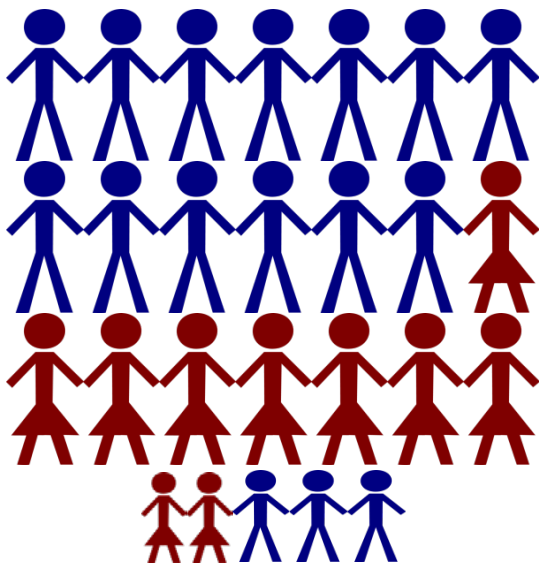
¹² Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (Dec. 2015). The U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development considers housing "affordable" if total expenses (rent or mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, utilities, and other related payments) account for less than 30% of total household income. Data retrieved from kidsdata.org May 2017.

HOMELESSNESS

A recent 2012 survey conducted by the Heritage House finds that transitional-aged youth experience a disproportionate amount of homeless in Mariposa County. Youth aged 18-25 comprise the largest proportion of those who have experienced repeat bouts of homelessness. The two factors that contribute most to pushing individuals into homelessness in the county are 1) a lack of stable employment and 2) a lack of affordable housing.

To apply for homeless housing and services funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), communities are required to conduct a census of people who are homeless on a single day during the last ten days of January every two years. On January 25, 2017, a total of 55 persons in Mariposa were counted who were living in shelters, cars, or outdoors.¹³

While the county has a 26-bed capacity in its emergency shelters and 6 beds in transitional housing facilities, 29 individuals were found unsheltered in the 2015 point-in-time count.



Demographic Characteristics	Concerns
55% male 45% female 60+: 8% 25-59: 65% 18-24: 11% 6-17: 9% 0-5: 7% Race/Ethnicity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% White • 12% Native American • 11% Hispanic • 4% Black • 4% Other (mixed) 5% Veterans 11% Chronically homeless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% have been victims of domestic violence • 18% serious health concern

¹³ This definition of homelessness is intended to prioritize limited funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development to the most vulnerable homeless populations.

TRANSPORTATION

Mariposa County Transit provides a dial-a-ride service and a very limited fixed route service. Riders must call in advance to schedule rides. Medical transportation is available for senior citizens aged 60 and older for scheduled medical appointments in Mariposa, Merced, and Fresno. Individuals involved in various community-based programs or county services may access rides to and from appointments for the purposes of medical treatment, behavioral health care, court, etc. That being said, more general transportation for the purposes of shopping, employment, etc. is generally unavailable.

Non-medical, non-senior fares range from \$4 to \$15 roundtrip, with service limited to one day each week for each service area.

Additional transportation is available through the Yosemite Area Regional Transportation System (YARTS), which provides limited service to and from Yosemite National Park along highways 140, 120E and 120N.

EDUCATION

Education is often used as an indicator of socioeconomic wellbeing at the individual, community, and population levels. Educational achievement in youth and young adulthood is associated with a host of social and economic outcomes with attendant consequences over the life course.

The economic consequences of educational achievement are well documented, and social consequences include physical and mental health, engagement in criminal activity, and use of alcohol and other drugs.¹⁴

Moreover, consequences associated with education do not stop with the individual; society also faces costs in terms of greater spending on public assistance and lower tax revenues.¹⁵ For example, in California, high school dropouts cost an estimated \$46 billion annually.¹⁶

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- School enrolment has been declining
- Truancy rates are low in the county compared to estimates state-wide, but rates have increased
- The county boasts a higher graduation and lower drop-out rate than the state overall, resulting in a higher proportion of residents with a high school diploma or higher level of educational attainment, but a lower proportion of students in the county meets or exceeds English language proficiency in the third grade.

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14 Child Trends. (2014). High school dropout rates. Retrieved from: <http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=high-school-dropout-rates>

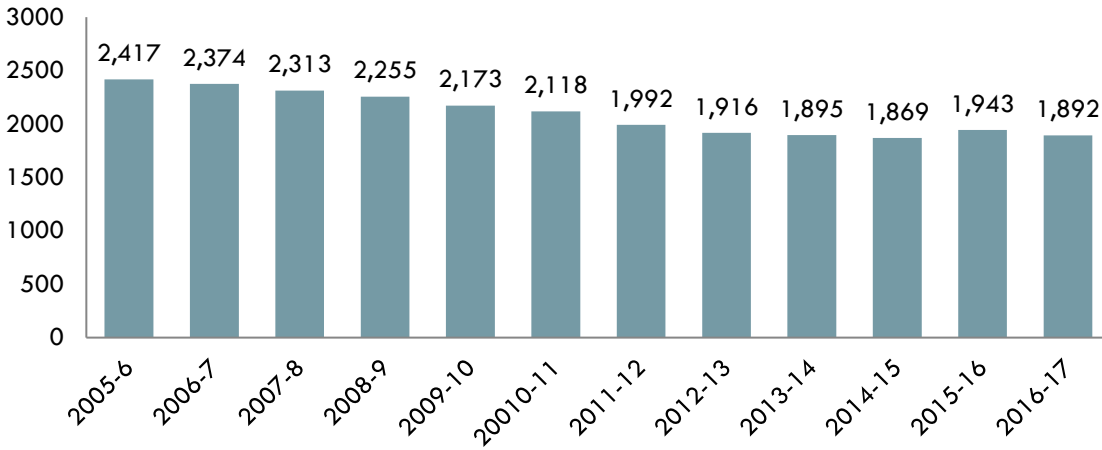
15 Ruse, C. E., & Kemple, J. J. (2009). America's high schools: Introducing the issue. *The Future of Children*, 19(1), 3-15. Retrieved from: http://futureofchildren.org/futureofchildren/publications/journals/journal_details/index.xml?journalid=30

16 Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice. (2013). In school and on track: Attorney General's 2013 report on California's elementary school truancy and absenteeism crisis. Retrieved from: <http://oag.ca.gov/truancy/2013>

ENROLLMENT

School enrollment is an important indicator for public school system needs and planning. In the 2016-17 academic year, the county enrolled a total of 1,892 students across all grade levels. As illustrated by Figure 15, enrollments in the County have been declining slowly and steadily over the past several years.

FIGURE 15. STUDENT ENROLLMENT, MARIPOSA COUNTY 2005-2014



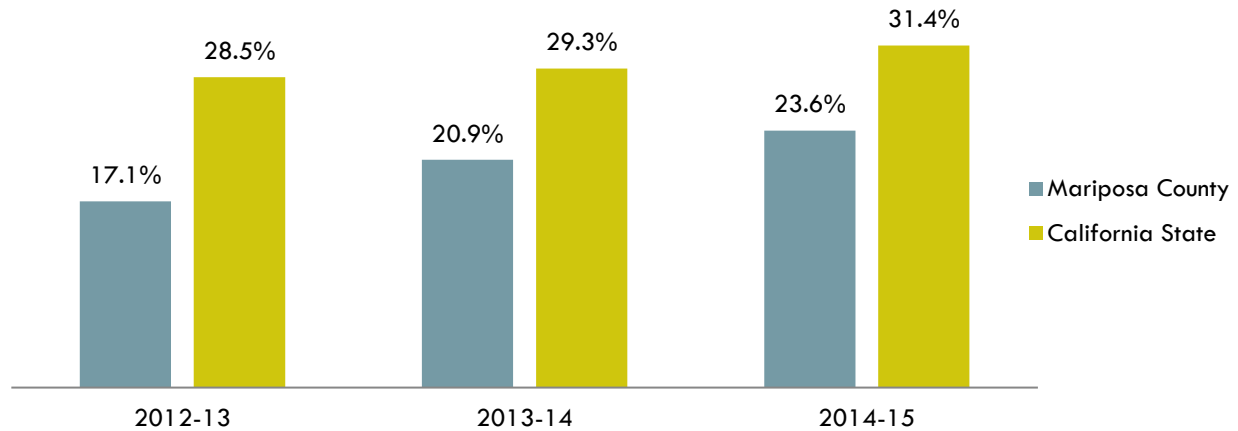
Source: California Department of Education DataQuest, April 2017

TRUANCY

Research consistently demonstrates that school attendance is predictive of student academic achievement, school attachment and graduation rates.¹⁷

While truancy in Mariposa appears to be somewhat less of an issue relative to statewide truancy rates, consistent with trends at the state level, a slight increase in truancy is observed over the years observed.

FIGURE 16. STATE AND COUNTY TRUANCY RATE, 2012-2015



Source: California Dept. of Education, DataQuest website (June 2016). Retrieved from kidsdata.org May 2017.

¹⁷National Gang Center, Implementation Manual, OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model Planning for Implementation. Retrieved from: <http://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/Content/Documents/Implementation-Manual/Implementation-Manual.pdf>

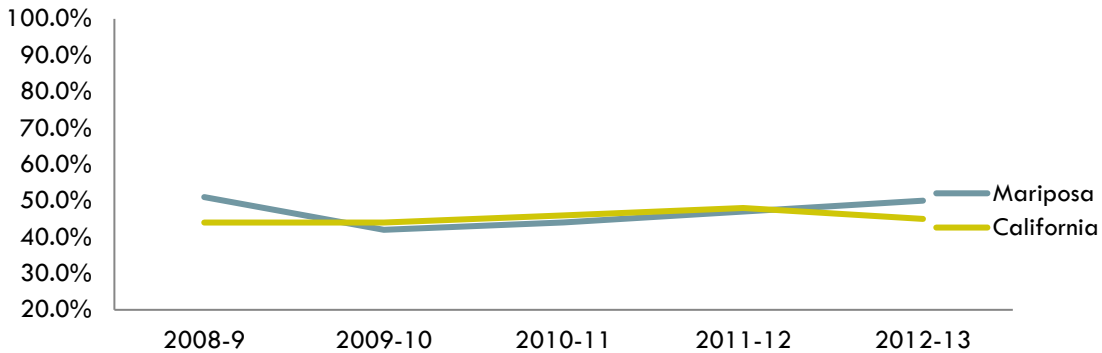
THIRD GRADE READING PROFICIENCY

Reading proficiency at the third grade has been identified as an “early warning sign” in that third grade reading skills have been found to be predictive of later long-term outcomes associated with high school graduation, educational achievement, and other socioeconomic outcomes such as poverty.¹⁸

The California Standards Tests (CST) in English language arts (ELA), mathematics, science and history-social science are administered to students in California public schools, grades 2-12. These tests were developed specifically to assess students’ knowledge of the California academic content standards.

The percentage of students scoring proficient or above in ELA on the CST in Mariposa County in the third grade has ranged from a low of 42% to a high of 51%.

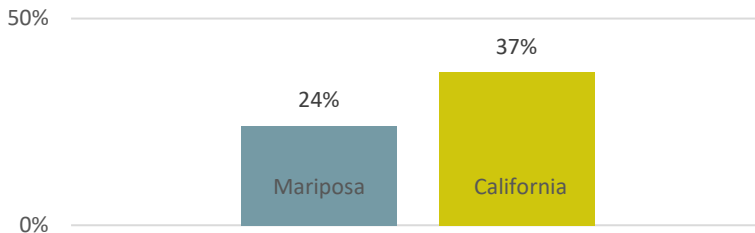
FIGURE 17. THIRD GRADE CALIFORNIA STANDARDS ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS TEST SCORES, MARIPOSA COUNTY 2008-2013



Source: California Dept. of Education, DataQuest website (June 2014). Retrieved from kidsdata.org April 2015.

In January 2014, the California Department of Education (CDE) stopped administering the CSTs for ELA and mathematics. In 2015, the CDE instituted the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) test in grades 3-11. As illustrated below, a smaller proportion of Mariposa County third graders is achieving at grade-level standards in ELA in the third grade as compared to overall statewide performance.

FIGURE 18. PROPORTION OF STUDENTS MEETING OR EXCEEDING THIRD GRADE STANDARD IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS (CAASPP), 2015



Source: California Dept. of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) results (Nov. 2015). Retrieved from kidsdata.org May 2017.

¹⁸ Annie E. Casey Foundation. 2010. “Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of Third Grade Matters.”

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

A high school diploma can be the gateway to improved lifelong outcomes. Young people who do not complete high school are more likely to be unemployed, live in poverty, be dependent on welfare benefits, have poor physical and mental health, and engage in criminal activity than those with higher education levels.¹⁹

An estimated 60% of jobs require some type of training or education beyond high school and most institutions of higher education expect applicants to be high school graduates. High school graduates earn higher salaries, and are less likely to depend on public assistance, have health problems, or engage in criminal activity.²⁰

While the positive high school graduation and drop-out trends observed in Mariposa County mirror those of the state, Mariposa County has consistently held higher graduation rates and lower drop-out rates than state averages demonstrate. In the 2015-16 academic year, 93% of students successfully graduated high school in Mariposa County.

TABLE 7. GRADUATION AND DROP-OUT RATES BY COHORT, 2011-2016

		Cohort				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Mariposa	Graduation Rate	85.9	85.4	91.2	92.0	93.1
	Drop Out Rate	9.0	9.1	3.9	5.1	1.3
California	Graduation Rate	78.9	80.4	80.8	82.3	83.2
	Drop Out Rate	13.1	11.4	11.6	10.7	9.8

Source: California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS). Retrieved from DataQuest, April 2017

¹⁹ Child Trends. (2014). High school dropout rates. Retrieved from: <http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=high-school-dropout-rates>

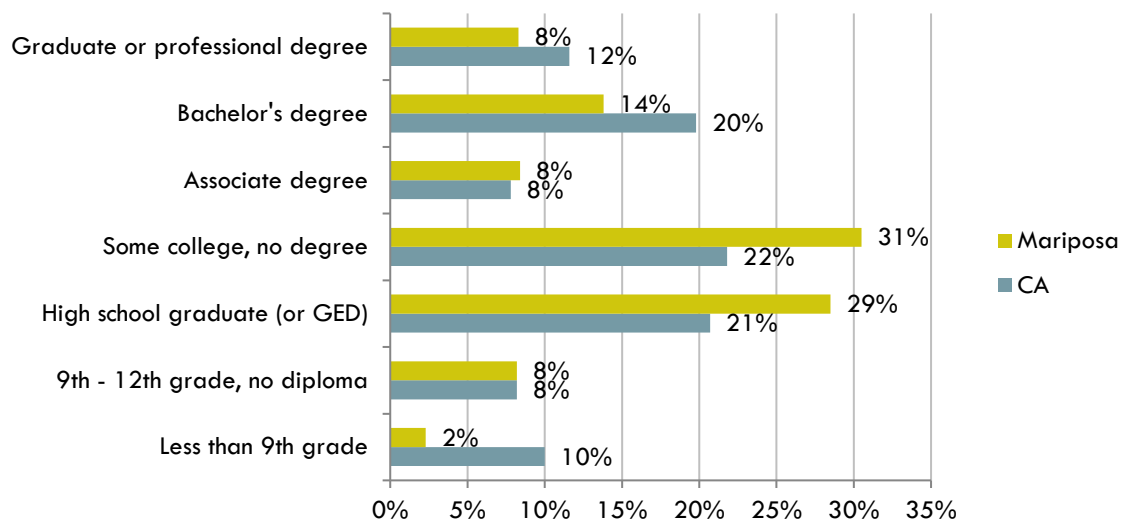
²⁰Math and Reading Help, *The Importance of a High School Diploma* (2010, December 3) http://math-and-reading-help-forkids.org/articles/The_Importance_of_a_High_School_Diploma.html.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment is an important indicator of future success, as those with at least a high school diploma have better employment opportunities. Limited education and employment opportunities can also impact other quality of life areas including access to health care and life expectancy.²¹

Compared to the state overall, Mariposa County is characterized by a relatively higher proportion of residents with a high school diploma and some college. This relatively high proportion of higher levels of educational attainment may be due in part to the strong influence of Yosemite National Park as one of the major employers in the area, drawing potential employees among high school graduates and college students in the natural, physical, and social sciences. It may also be due in part to a high concentration of well-educated retirees who move to the County to retire.

FIGURE 19. MARIPOSA COUNTY AND CALIFORNIA STATE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2015



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Retrieved May 2017
<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

²¹ Hampson, S.E., Goldberg, L.R., Vogt, T.M., Dubanoski, J.P. (2007). Mechanisms by which childhood personality traits influence adult health status: Educational attainment and healthy behaviors. *Health Psychology*, Vol 26(1): 121-125.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Physical health and safety are basic necessities required for individual, family, and community well-being. As such, community planning should prioritize ensuring that community health and safety needs are met.

Access to healthcare, immunizations and physical fitness, and the presence of risk factors such as domestic, and family violence clearly have significant impacts on personal individual, family, and community life. However, the social and public costs of these seemingly personal issues is only exacerbated if left unabated.²²

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- 9% of the county is not covered by health insurance, which is lower than the state average
- Medi-Cal beneficiaries have increased over time
- Mariposa County trails the state in completed immunizations among its kindergartners
- Less than half of the county’s students meet state physical fitness standards, although fifth grade physical fitness has demonstrated substantial improvement in recent years.
- Calls to the sheriff’s department for domestic violence-related assistance has increased and the use of weapons in these cases has increased over time
- Substantiated child abuse and neglect cases have declined steadily over the past 5 years

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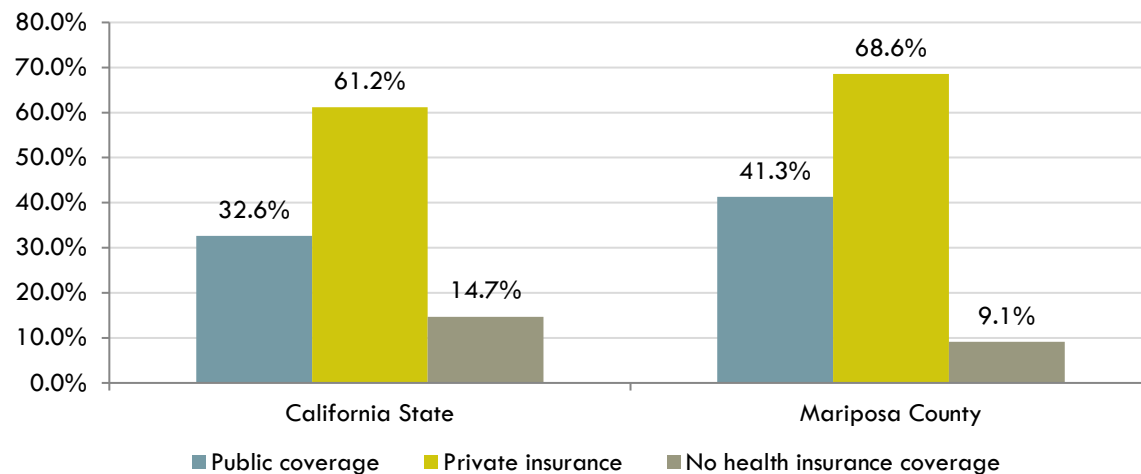
²² Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control. 2003. “Costs of intimate partner violence against women in the United States”: <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/IPVBook-a.pdf>; Chenoweth & Associates, Inc. 2005. “The economic costs of physical inactivity, obesity, and overweight in California adults”: <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/healthinfo/healthyliving/nutrition/Documents/CostofObesityToplineReport.pdf>; U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Healthy People 2020. (2014). Immunizations and infectious diseases. Retrieved from:<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/immunization-and-infectious-diseases>.

HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Individuals and families lacking some form of health care coverage often face unmet health needs, receive fewer preventive services, suffer delays in receiving appropriate care or treatment and experience more hospitalizations and poorer health outcomes as a result.

Compared to the state overall, Mariposa County has more robust public health care coverage, and a smaller proportion of uninsured, though much of this may be attributable to the disproportionate population who are age-eligible for MediCare.

FIGURE 20. HEALTH COVERAGE, 2013

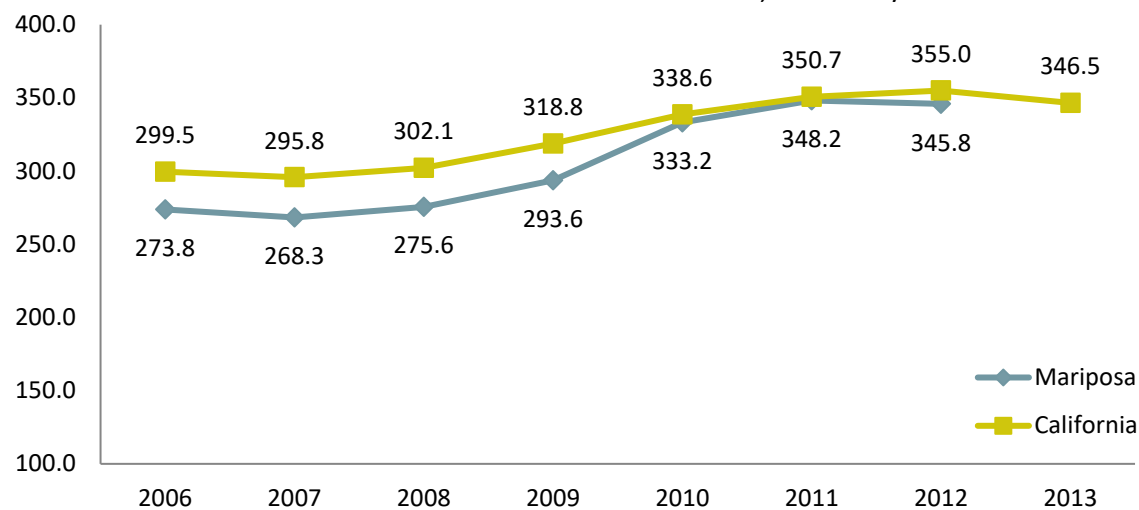


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 5-Year American Community Survey

MEDI-CAL ENROLLMENT

The County has seen a steady increase in children and youth Medi-Cal enrollments particularly since the 2009 economic recession, as illustrated below.

FIGURE 21. MARIPOSA COUNTY POINT-IN-TIME MEDI-CAL ENROLLMENT RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN/YOUTH AGES 0-21.



Source: California Dept. of Health Care Services, Medi-Cal/Medicare Dual Eligibles by County; California Dept. of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2010-2060 (Aug. 2015). Kidsdata.org
 Definition: Number of children and youth ages 0-21 enrolled in Medi-Cal in January of each year per 1,000 children/youth (e.g., in January 2013, 346.5 per 1,000 California children/youth were enrolled in Medi-Cal).

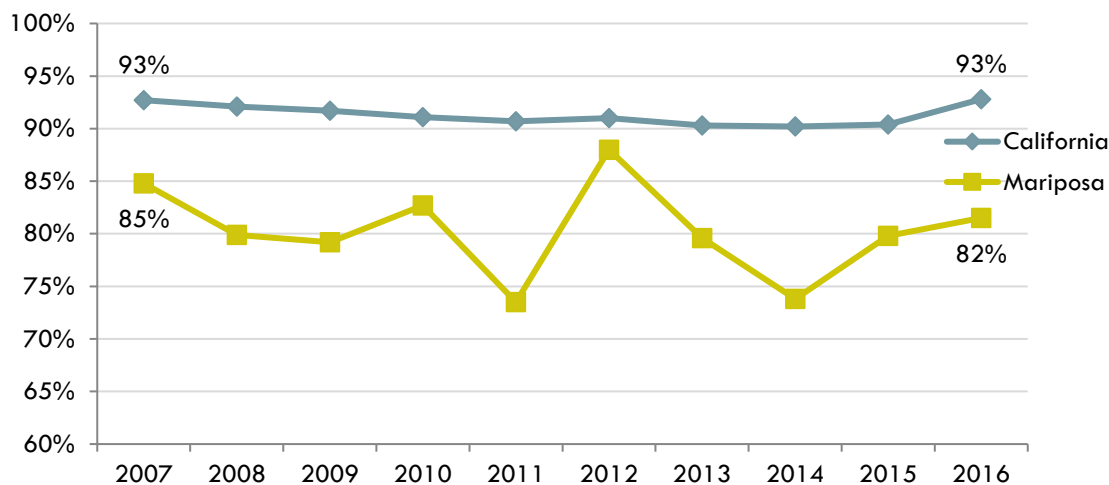
IMMUNIZATIONS

Immunizations are among the most successful and cost-effective preventive health care interventions, helping millions of children in the U.S. and internationally avoid contracting numerous serious and potentially fatal infectious diseases.²³ Current immunization schedules recommend that children and adolescents should be immunized to protect against 16 diseases.²⁴ Immunizations are important for the protection of the individual child as well as for the protection of others with whom an infected child might come in contact. For each U.S. 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.

Mariposa County trails the state overall in timely child immunizations

Immunization rates in Mariposa County have been consistently lower than rates statewide and considerable variation in immunization is observed, particularly between 2009 and 2014. As of June 30, 2015, SB-277 requires that school children be immunized (excepting personal beliefs). As such, an increase in immunizations is expected and observed.

FIGURE 22. PERCENTAGE OF KINDERGARTNERS WITH ALL REQUIRED IMMUNIZATIONS, 2007-2015



Source: California Department of Public Health, Immunization Branch, Kindergarten Assessment Results (Feb. 2016). Retrieved from kidsdata.org April 2017.

23 U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Healthy People 2020. (2014). Immunizations and infectious diseases. Retrieved from: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/immunization-and-infectious-diseases>.

24 These 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. Source: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Vaccines & Immunizations. (2014). Parent's guide to childhood immunizations. Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/parents-guide/default.htm>.

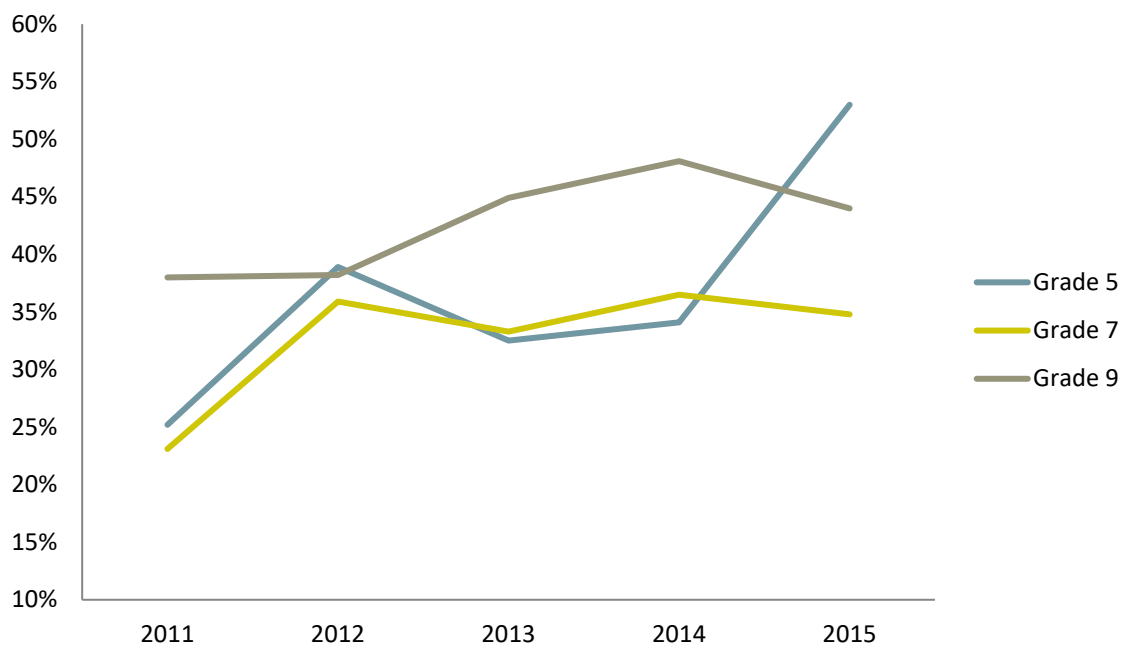
PHYSICAL FITNESS

According to the California Department of Education, roughly 45% of Mariposa County fifth graders are overweight or obese, compared to 39% estimated for the state.²⁵

In 2015-16, the California Physical Fitness Report for Mariposa County finds that 12% of 5th graders are in high risk need of improvement in body composition. The proportion in high risk need for improvement in this area increases to 18% of 7th, and among 9th graders, 14% are in high risk need for improvement in this area²⁶. High risk needs for improvement in aerobic capacity are identified for 5% of 5th and 7th graders in the county, and 10% of 9th graders.

Less than half of students meet fitness standards

FIGURE 23. MARIPOSA STUDENTS MEETING ALL FITNESS STANDARDS, BY GRADE LEVEL



Source: California Dept. of Education, Physical Fitness Testing Research Files (Dec. 2015). Definition: Percent of public school students in grades 5, 7, and 9 meeting 6 of 6 fitness standards.

Years presented are the final year of a school year (e.g., 2013-2014 is shown as 2014).

²⁵ CDE Physical Fitness Testing Research Files (Dec. 2015). Retrieved from <http://www.kidsdata.org/topic/725/student-weight-current/table#fmt=1026&loc=2,353&tf=84&ch=623,624,625&sortColumnId=0&sortType=asc>

²⁶ California Department of Education DataQuest

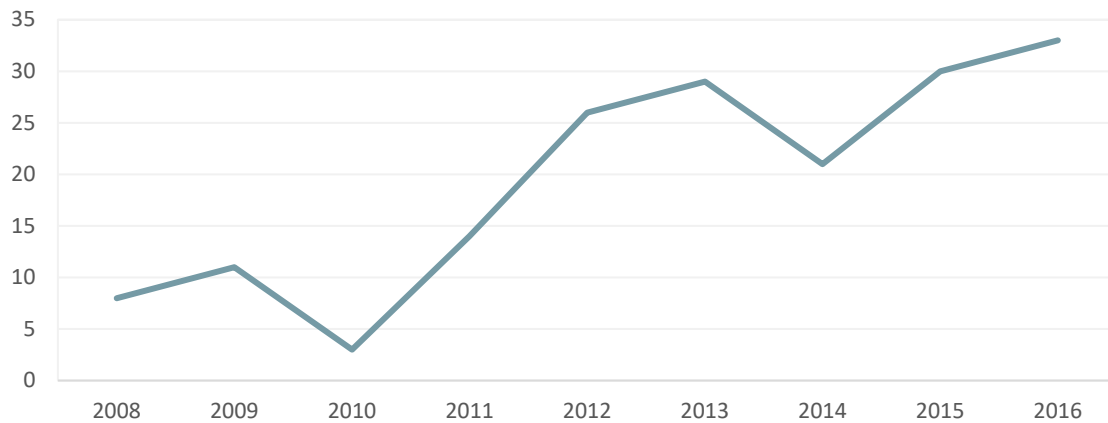
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is a serious social problem and a national health concern with significant negative impacts on individuals and communities. It is a primary cause of injury to women in the U.S.: one in three women in the U.S. is physically abused by a partner at some point in their lives and the Center for Disease Control reports that approximately 1.3 million women are physically abused each year in the United States.

Domestic violence
is rising
in the County

While only a proxy for the actual prevalence of domestic violence (which is likely higher), the following figure relies on domestic violence-related arrests made by the Sheriff’s department. As illustrated in the figure, the county has seen an alarming increase in domestic violence-related arrests that has been on a steady rise since a recent dip in 2014. While the cause of this increase is uncertain, no corresponding increases in overall arrests is observed, which suggests something particular to domestic violence is driving this rise.

FIGURE 24. TOTAL NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED REPORTS FOR ASSISTANCE RECEIVED



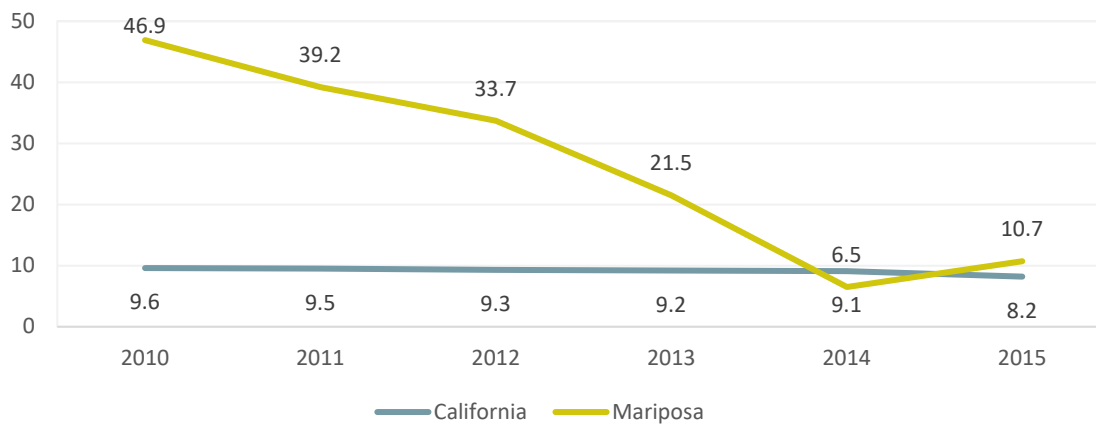
Source: Mariposa County Sheriff’s Office. Personal communication with Detective Sergeant Sean Land, June 2017.

SUBSTANTIATED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Children who are abused or neglected, including those who witness violence, often exhibit emotional, cognitive, and behavioral problems, such as anxiety, depression, difficulty in school, alcohol and drug use, and early sexual activity, placing them at higher risk for health and social problems as adults.²⁷ Child abuse and neglect are underreported and occur in families of all socioeconomic levels and ethnic groups. Major risk factors for child abuse/neglect include parental substance abuse, parental mental illness, major stress (e.g. poverty, social isolation), domestic violence, and unsafe neighborhoods.²⁸

The rate of substantiated abuse and neglect in Mariposa County has been consistently higher than that observed statewide, but has been steadily declining since 2010, and is currently on par with the state average as a result of the implementation of new practices around team decision making and creating supportive partnerships with parents.

FIGURE 25. SUBSTANTIATED CASES OF ABUSE & NEGLECT, 2010-2015



Source: Webster, D., et al. Child Welfare Services Reports for California, U.C. Berkeley Center for Social Services Research (Jun. 2016); Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT (Jul. 2016). Retrieved from kidsdata.org May 2017.

Definition: Number of substantiated cases of abuse and neglect per 1,000 children under age 18 (e.g., in 2015, there were 8.2 substantiated cases of abuse and neglect per 1,000 California children).

²⁷ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2013). Long-term consequences of child abuse and neglect. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved from: http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/long_term_consequences.pdf

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention. (2014). Child maltreatment: Consequences. Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/childmaltreatment/consequences.html>; Middlebrooks, J. S., & Audage, N. C. (2008). The effects of childhood stress on health across the lifespan. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Retrieved from: http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/pdf/Childhood_Stress.pdf

²⁸ DePanfilis, D. (2006). Child neglect: A guide for prevention, assessment, and intervention. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved from: <http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/usermanuals/neglect/> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention. (2014). Understanding child maltreatment: Fact sheet. Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/understanding-cm-factsheet.pdf>; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention. (2014). Child maltreatment: Risk and protective factors. Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/childmaltreatment/riskprotectivefactors.html>

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT PLAN SUMMARY

Every three years, the County is required to conduct a Stakeholder Process to develop our Mental Health Services Act Plan. This plan informs how funds will be spent in alignment with community needs. During the stakeholder process for the 2017-2020, feedback was sought from 21 groups or agencies who have an interest in mental health services. These entities included both providers and partners (community-based organizations, educators, law enforcement, mental health providers, etc.) as well as individuals with serious mental illness and their families. Feedback was sought through a combination of focus groups and surveys. Overall, we were able to obtain input from 296 people including surveys from 146 people.

Although the stakeholder process focused primarily on mental health services, concerns surrounding a lack of affordable housing, employment opportunities and transportation options were expressed repeatedly. Additionally, there was some feedback indicating interest in prevention services for older adults and additional services for veterans.

There was strong feedback and support for the following issues pertaining to mental health services:

1. A need for community members and potential clients to better understand available services and receive help in navigating services;
2. Additional supportive and preventative services for school age children; and
3. Wellness Center services for Severely Mentally Ill (SMI) consumers.

Our MHSA Plan helps to address these needs through a variety of strategies including:

1. Continued funding for our local Drop In Center to ensure navigation and linkages to services in the community;
2. Expanded funding for additional school counselors at both the elementary school and high school levels;
3. A new strategy for training and hiring Peer Specialists in the County system to help with navigation of services and wellness center activities; and
4. The implementation of a part-time Wellness Center for individuals with SMI who participate in the Full Service Partnership Program.
5. Ongoing funding for Mental Health First Aid Training, a regional Suicide Hotline, Clinical Supervision for staff, and continued services to consumers with high needs through our Innovation Adult Team Meeting Project.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Service Category	Service Type	Agency
Food	Bags of fresh and packaged food	Manna House
Food	Boxes of packaged food	USDA Commodities
Food	Electronic Benefits Card (EBT)	Mariposa County Human Services
Food	Food Vouchers	Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
Food	Meals	Mariposa Heritage House
Food	Meals	Mariposa Open Arms
Food	Meals for homebound seniors and disabled adults	Mariposa County Community Services
Employment & Training	CalWORKs (Welfare to Work)	Mariposa County Human Services
Employment & Training	Assessment, training, search	Mother Lode Job Training
Cash Assistance	Cash Aid, General Assistance	Mariposa County Human Services
Transportation	Bus ride	YARTS, Mari-go Bus
Energy Utility Assistance	Electricity, Wood or Propane	Mariposa County Human Services
Domestic Violence	Counseling, Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Legal	Mountain Crisis Services
Drug and Alcohol	Counseling	Mariposa County Human Services
Drug and Alcohol	Counseling	Mariposa Heritage House
Emergency Shelter	Over-night shelter	Mariposa Open Arms
Veteran's Services	Benefit Advocacy	Mariposa County Veteran's Services
Veteran's Services	Housing, benefits, Medical Asst.	Victory Village
Disabled Care Services	In-Home Support Services	Mariposa County Human Services
Case Management and Advocacy	Community Partners Program to help individuals and families transition out of poverty	Mariposa Safe Families
Information and Referral Services	linkages to community services	Mariposa Safe Families
Medical & Health Services	Hospital, ER, Clinic	John C. Fremont Healthcare
Medical & Health Services	Medical Clinic	Horizons Unlimited
Medical & Health Services	Medical Clinic	Mariposa Family Medicine
Medical & Health Services	Immunizations, well-child check	Mariposa Co. Health Dept.