



# First Glance:

Quality of Life of Women and Girls  
in Monterey County

Demographics  
and Economics

—

Girls and  
Young Women

—

Adult and  
Senior Women

**Tellus Díganos**  
Center for  
Community  
Research

## Welcome

### *First Glance: Quality of Life of Monterey County Women and Girls*

What you now hold in your hands is the first of its kind — the first ever look at what we know specifically about the lives of women and girls who reside in our community. It incorporates the most current information available by gender.

Women comprise 48% of the population of Monterey County, nearly 194,000 women and girls combined. These are significant numbers, and there have been several events in recent years to provide a forum for women. In 2002, a Women's Summit was convened to bring attention to the biggest issues facing women and girls in Monterey County. A great many questions came out of these sessions — and far too few answers.

It was clear, however, that some of these questions could be answered, or at least addressed, through secondary research — that is through the gathering of existing, reliable data from a wide variety of local sources that would then be compiled into a reasonable, readable form. After more than a year in planning and another year of broad-based community research and production, the result is *First Glance* produced by Tellus Díganos Center for Community Research.

One of the biggest pitfalls with secondary research occurred frequently in the making of this report: no data on a number of topics the community identified as important. These are referred to as “data gaps” and there are many such gaps here in these pages, some of which are captured at the beginning of each chapter.

Researchers yearn to conduct primary research: surveys, interviews, and focus groups to generate data that can be formulated by others into practical responses to our concerns. Unfortunately, extraordinary prudence was required for the production this report due to limited funding. Nevertheless, several small focus groups were convened as well as eight half-day meetings in which more than 100 individuals from dozens of non-profit and social service organizations participated. A great many staff hours (and hard work that extended well beyond the norm) went into the making of this report.

We trust that this report will provide a benchmark for future research and a jumping off point for more in-depth studies. While *First Glance* represents what we currently know, it has already generated many more questions. We hope the report will be a catalyst that brings us together in a dialogue around creating a better place for ourselves, the women in our lives, and our entire community. We invite women and men to join the dialogue and support the effort to help women and girls reach their full potential.

— *The Women's Fund of Monterey County*  
— *Tellus Díganos Center for Community Research*



**Tellus Díganos**  
Center for  
Community  
Research

*First Glance:*  
*Quality of Life of*  
*Monterey County*  
*Women and Girls*



## Table of Contents

Report Overview	iv
Data Overview	v



## Demographics and Economics

Data Highlights and Questions	1
Population	2
Ethnicity and Race	3
Education	4
Income	5
Women Headed Households	6
Housing	7
Employment	8
Occupations	9
Public Assistance	10
Hunger and Homelessness	11

**Tellus Diganos**  
Center for  
Community  
Research

*First Glance:  
Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls*



## Girls and Young Women

Data Highlights and Questions	13
Public School Math Test Scores	14
Public School Reading Test Scores	15
Public School College Prep Classes	16
Public High School Drop Out Rates	17
Sexually Transmitted Disease	18
Teen Pregnancy	19
Injuries	20
Sexual Assault	21
Mental Health	22
Substance Abuse	23
Community Safety	24
Foster Care	25
Juvenile Crime	26
<i>South County Teens Speak Out</i>	27



## Adult and Senior Women

Data Highlights and Questions	29
Higher Education	30
Health Access	31
Reproductive Health	32
Sexually Transmitted Disease	33
Mental Health	34
Substance Abuse	35
Domestic Violence	36
Sexual Assault	37
Injuries	38
Mortality	39
Crime	40
<i>Monterey Peninsula Senior Women Speak Out</i>	41
References, Participants, Thanks	42-44

**Tellus Díganos**  
Center for  
Community  
Research

***First Glance:  
Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls***

***iii***



## Report Overview

***First Glance: Quality of Life of Women and Girls in Monterey County*** was designed for all users and intended to offer a broad view of the most current status of women and girls in Monterey County.

Each chapter explores *leading indicators*, small bits of information that signal the condition of the larger system.

The first chapter, **Demographics and Economics**, looks at the size and characteristics of the county's female population and provides a context for understanding the other two chapters.

The second chapter, **Girls and Young Women**, highlight issues for Monterey County's young and teenage girls (age 17 and under).

And the third chapter, **Adult Women and Seniors**, highlights issues for adult women (age 18-64) and senior women (65 and over).

This report uses a *community indicator* model. Various ad hoc committees were brought together, each comprised of community members with expertise in the three chapter areas. The groups identified a wide range of indicators, each one potentially a telling and important facet of the larger picture. Under the direction of Tellus Diganos staff, the committees managed to whittle down the number of indicators to those that would be most useful for this report.

To select the final indicators, three criteria were applied:

- The indicator provides the best possible picture of an issue.
- The indicator has data that stakeholders will need and utilize.
- There are reliable, up-to-date, and accurate data to measure the indicator.

For every indicator, we present a graphical chart or table to display the most current data available, and elaborate on the data in a narrative section under "Monterey County Data". Data are more useful when related to something, and we have included comparative data on men and boys, for example, or for the State of California.

Wherever possible we have incorporated time trends, gender and age comparisons, and observed differences between geographic areas of the county. The "Data Sources" section identifies the reporting agency from which the data were obtained. In some instances "Data Explanations" are used to provide additional documentation to help understand the data elements presented.

## Data Overview

### Surveys:

Researchers at the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, and the Public Health Institute conducted the California Health Interview Survey, or CHIS, which was a telephone survey on public health topics and access to health care. In 2001, CHIS was administered to a random sample of approximately 55,000 adults statewide, 794 lived in Monterey and San Benito Counties.

Information was also gathered on 311 children under 18 in the two counties. The adult with the most information about the child was interviewed so that, by proxy, the CHIS interviewers obtained survey responses for the children. CHIS combines both Monterey and San Benito counties together due to the small population and similar demographics of San Benito County.

The California Healthy Kids Survey, or CHKS, published in 2000, collected data from schoolchildren throughout California. School officials and teachers administered the survey, which was targeted at 5th through 12th graders. Collected at a single point in time, the data provides a snapshot of Monterey County 7th, 9th and 11th graders in 2001. It does not measure the percentage of change for one class as it progressed through the education system.

### Census:

The U.S. Census data are presented at both the county and the community level. The community level data is based upon U.S. Census county subdivisions or CCDs. Monterey County is divided into 13 distinct (not over-lapping) CCDs, and most of these are associated with a specific urban center and its surrounding area. The CCD level of detail is particularly useful for this report since these geographic areas fully capture Monterey County's population.

<sup>1</sup>The Monterey-Seaside CCD includes the City of Marina



**Tellus Díganos**  
Center for  
Community  
Research

*First Glance:  
Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls*



# Demographics and Economics

**Tellus Diganos**  
Center for  
Community  
Research

*First Glance:*  
*Quality of Life of*  
*Monterey County*  
*Women and Girls*





# data highlights

> The median earnings of men who worked full-time year round are 28% higher than women who worked full-time year-round.

> Of women ages 18-24, 22% are below the federal poverty level. Thirty percent of single mothers living with their children fall below the poverty level.

> Almost 30% of women over age 25 do not have a high school diploma.

> Almost half of newborn babies have mothers with less than a 12th grade education.

> More women than men are graduating from public high schools and attending local public colleges. Slightly more women than men are receiving undergraduate degrees, but men still receive more graduate degrees.

# questions

*In compiling this report, a number of important questions about Monterey County women and girls were raised, however reliable data was not available. The following are the questions that were viewed as the highest priority by assessment participants:*

? Are men making better wages than women in the same occupations? If so, how much more are they making?

? How many women over age 65 are still working? Are older women working because they can't afford to retire?

? Does the lack of affordable housing affect women differently than men? If so, how? Do women renters pay more as a percentage of their monthly income than men? What is the ratio of women renters to women homeowners?

? How large is the informal job sector for women — work such as unlicensed childcare, housecleaning, and cooking for undeclared cash payments?

Tellus Díganos  
Center for  
Community  
Research

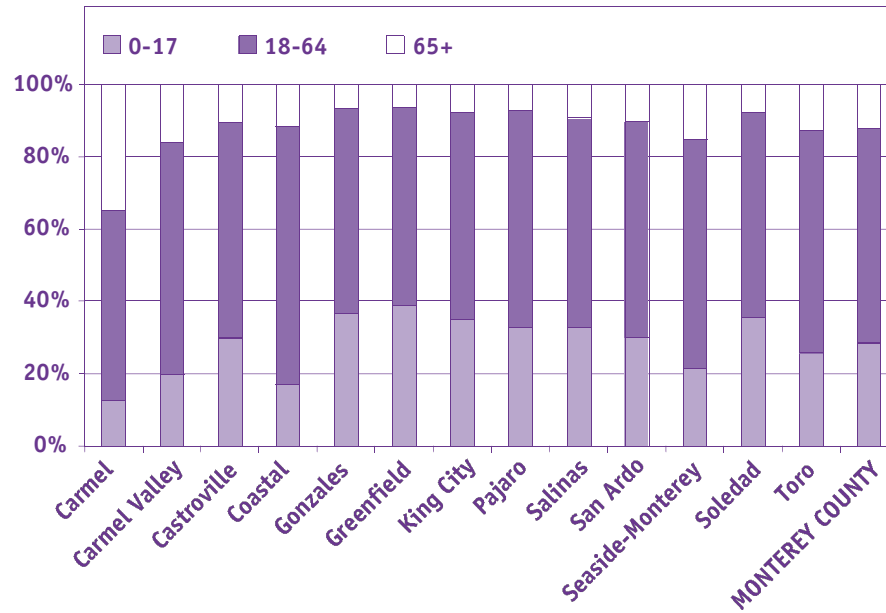
*First Glance:  
Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls*





# Population

Age Distribution of Women



### Monterey County Data

■ According to the Census 2000, there were 138,520 adult women in Monterey County and 55,301 girls under 18. Girls and women represented 48% of the population.

■ Among all Census County Divisions, Greenfield had the highest percentage of girls and young women, 39% of the female population living in Greenfield in 1999 were under the age of 18.

■ Carmel had the highest percentage of women age 65 and older in its population, 35% of all women in Carmel in 1999 were 65 or older.

### Data Explanation

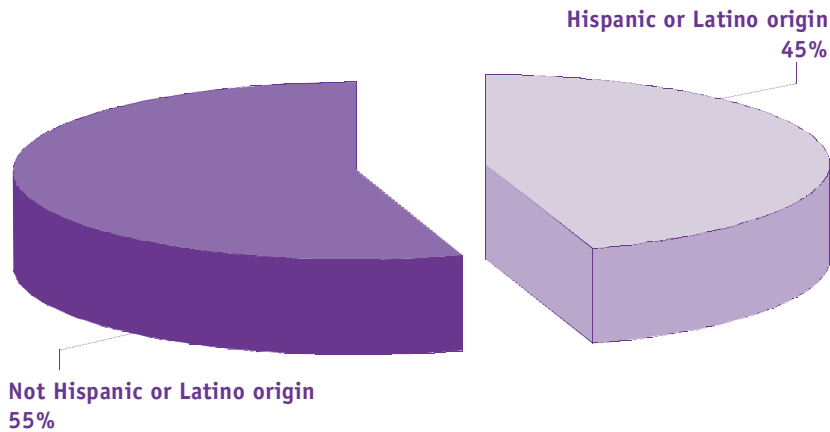
The U.S. Census divides Monterey County into 13 distinct (non-overlapping) subdivisions that are referred to as Census County Divisions (CCDs) and most of these are associated with a specific urban center and its surrounding areas.

### Data Source

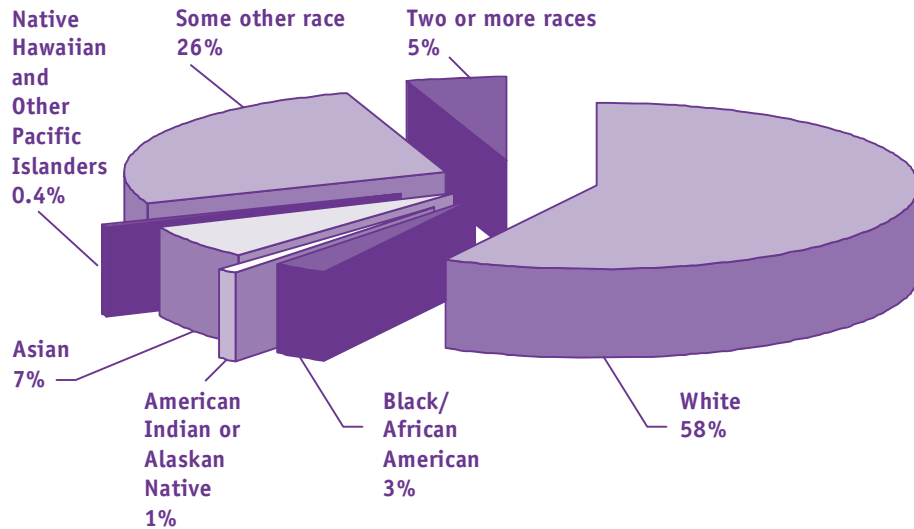
United States Census Bureau, Census 2000.

# Ethnicity and Race

Women by Ethnicity



Women by Race



## Monterey County Data

- According to the Census 2000, 45% of women in the county were of Hispanic/Latino origin.
- With respect to race, 58% of women reported their race as White, 3% reported African American, 1% reported Native American/Alaska natives, 7% reported Asian or Pacific Islanders, 26% reported another race, and 5% reported two or more races.

## Data Explanation

It is important to note that the federal statistical system defines ethnic origin separate from race. Census 2000 contained two categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

The categories for race were: American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and White.

In addition, respondents to the Census could select one or more races and they had the option to select a sixth racial category: Some Other Race.

## Data Source

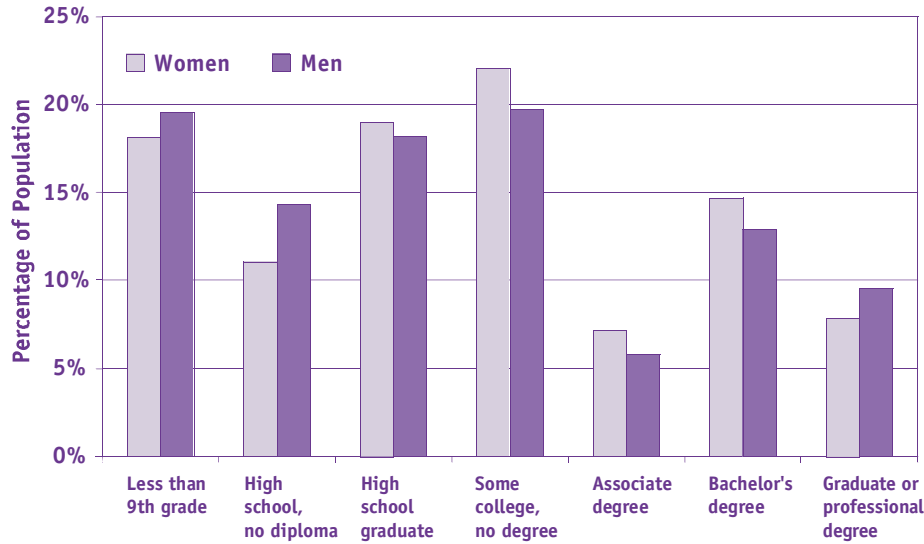
United States Census Bureau, Census 2000.





# Education

### Educational Attainment



### Births to Mothers with Less Than 12 Years of Education



#### Monterey County Data

- Twenty-nine percent of women over age 25 and 34% of men over age 25 did not have a high school diploma or the equivalent, according to the U.S. Census 2000.
- Thirty percent women over age 25 and 28% of men over age 25 held an associate, bachelors, masters, or doctoral degree.
- The number of births to mothers with less than 12 years of education, as a percentage of total births in Monterey County, increased from 45% in 1998 to 47% in 2002.

#### Data Explanation

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

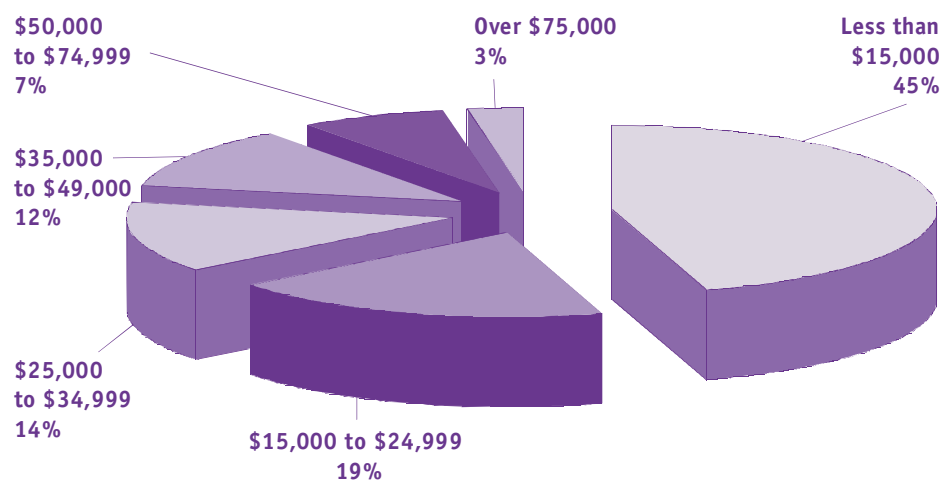
#### Data Source

United States Census Bureau, Census 2000.  
California Department of Health Statistics, 2003.

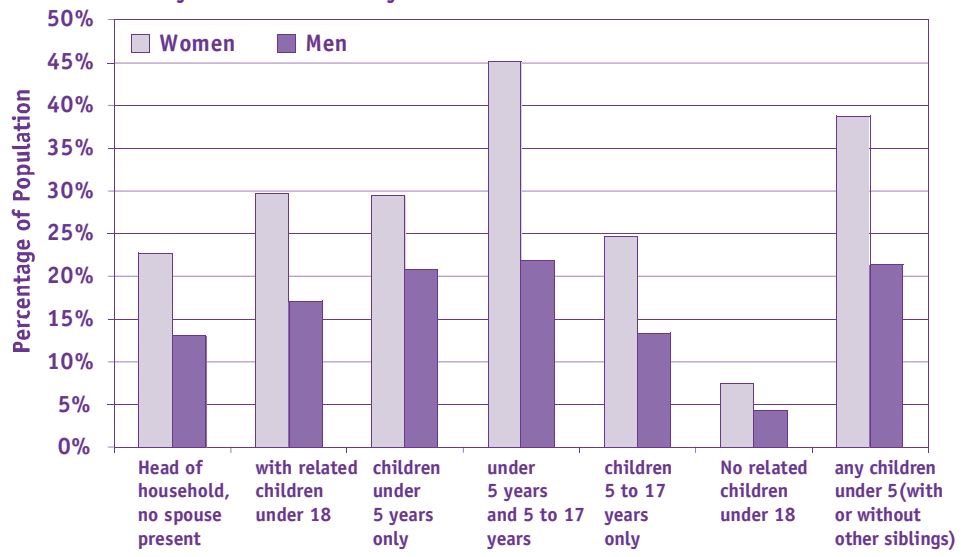


# Income

Earnings of Working Women in Monterey County



Poverty of Householders by Gender and Presence of Children



## Monterey County Data

According to data from the Census 2000:

- Among all women who worked in Monterey County in 1999, 45% earned less than \$15,000 per year, and another 19% earned between \$15,000 and \$24,999. Approximately 25% earned between \$25,000 and \$49,999, and 10% of women earned over \$50,000.
- The average income for women was \$21,010, while the average income for men was \$29,920.
- The median income for full-time, year-round women workers was \$30,036 and for men it was \$38,444. The median earnings of men who worked full-time year round were 28% higher than women who worked full-time year-round.
- Approximately 14% of women and girls of all ages fell below the federal poverty level. By age, the highest poverty rates were among women ages 18-24, with 22% falling below the poverty line. In comparison, only 7% of women ages 65 to 74 fell below the poverty line.
- Approximately 18% — or nearly 1 out of every 5 girls under age 18 in Monterey County was living in poverty in 2000.
- Among single mothers living with their children, 30% fell below the poverty level. The incidence of poverty was even higher for single women with children age 5 and under, with 39% falling below the poverty threshold.

## Data Explanation

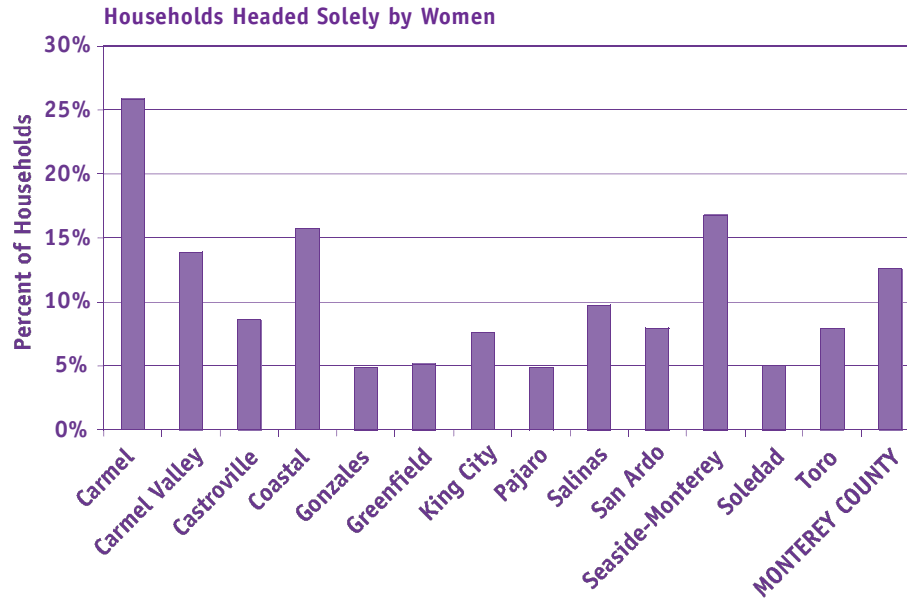
The federal government measures poverty by comparing an individual or family income to its income threshold for that family type. Family type is defined by the number of children under age 18 plus the number of other persons in the family. These federal standards are the same for all parts of the country — no adjustment is made for regional, state, or local variation in cost-of-living.

**Tellus Díganos**  
Center for  
Community  
Research

*First Glance:*  
**Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls**



## Women Headed Households



### Monterey County Data

- According to the U.S. Census, 13% of the households in the county had a woman as the head of household, 59% of these households included children.
- The Carmel Census County Division had the highest percentage of women head of households with 26%.
- Five percent of households in the Gonzales, Greenfield, Pajaro, and San Ardo Census County Divisions had women as the head householders.

### Data Explanation

The Census 2000 defines a head of household as the person in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. The data displayed excludes households where there are joint householders, such as a married couple.

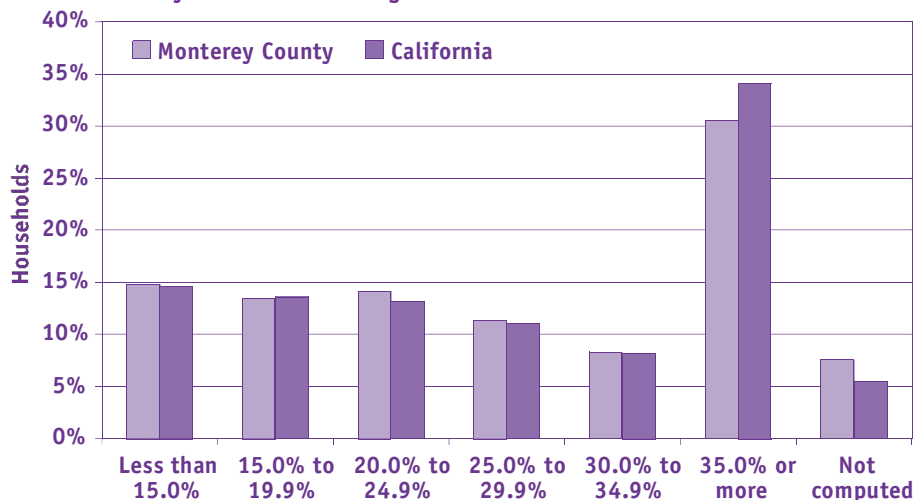
### Data Source

United States Census Bureau, Census 2000.

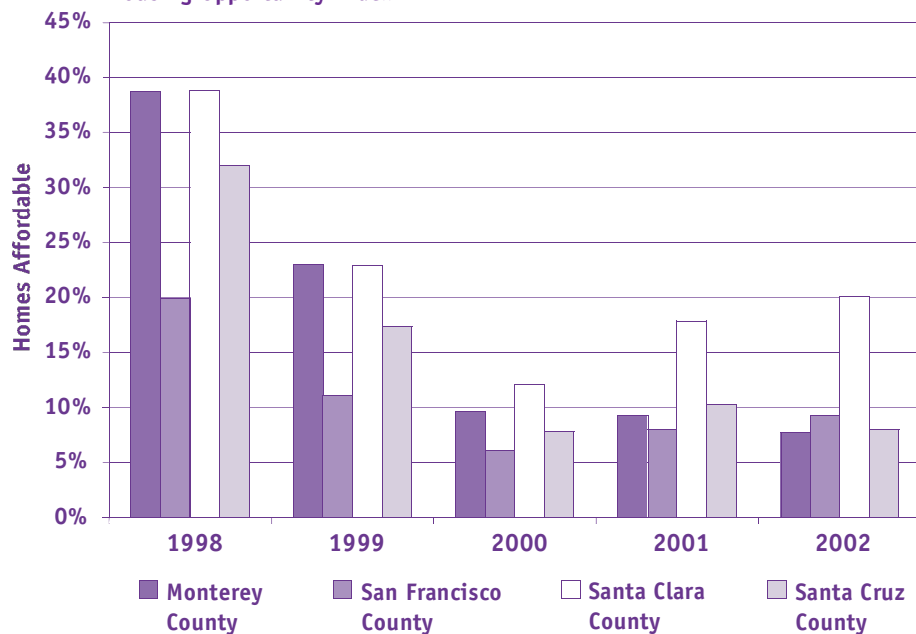


# Housing

Monthly Rent as a Percentage of Household Income



Housing Opportunity Index



## Monterey County Data

- Among households that rented in Monterey County in 2000, 39% spent more than 30% of their gross monthly income on rent.
- In the first quarter of 2002 (January-March), only 8% of homes sold in Monterey County were affordable to median-income households.
- Between 1998 and 2002, housing affordability in Monterey County declined from 39% to 8%.

## Data Explanation

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

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

## Data Source

United States Census Bureau, Census 2000.  
National Association of Home Builders, 2002.

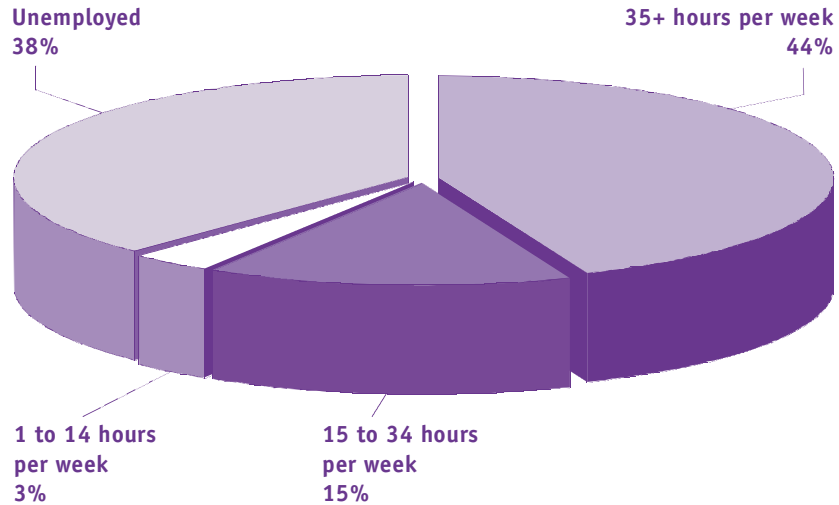
Tellus Díganos  
Center for  
Community  
Research

*First Glance:  
Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls*



## Employment

### Work Status of Women



### Monterey County Data

According to U.S. Census 2000:

- Of the total population of women age 16 and older, 44% were employed in full-time positions. Sixty-five percent of men were employed full-time.
- Of the total number of women who worked, 70% worked full-time and 30% worked part-time.
- The unemployment rate in Monterey County was 9.8% for women and 9.4% for men.

### Data Explanation

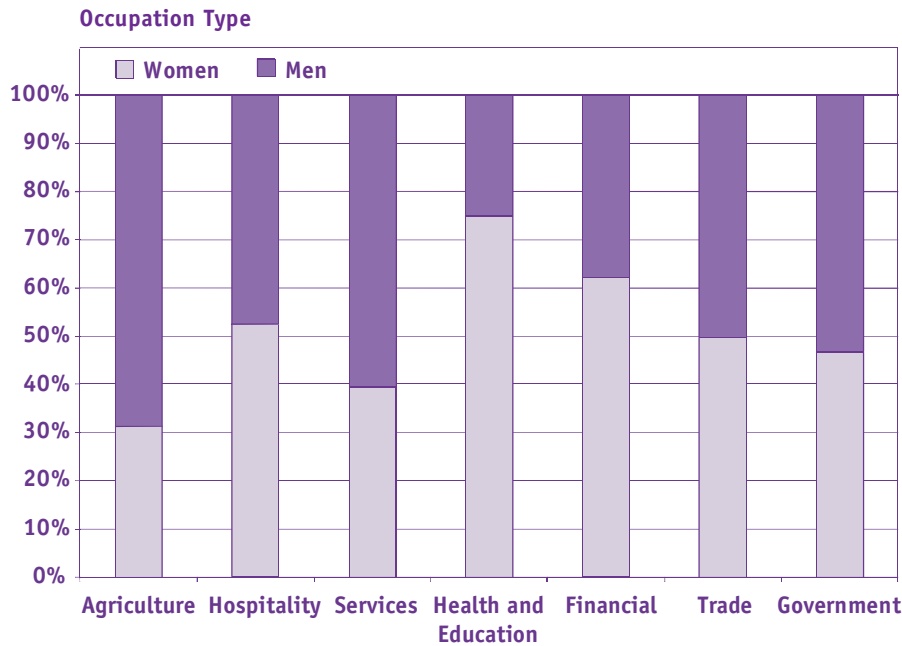
To be unemployed, one must not have a job and be actively looking for work.

The U.S. Census considers any individual that is paid for 35 or more hours of work per week to be employed full-time; working from one to 34 hours is considered part-time.

### Data Source

United States Census Bureau, Census 2000.

# Occupations



The Census has 13 different categories for occupation type; we have reorganized the sectors into seven headings defined below.

- Agriculture:** *agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining.*
- Hospitality and Arts:** *entertainment, recreation, accommodations, and food service.*
- Services:** *construction, manufacturing, warehousing and utilities, information, professional, scientific, management, administrative, waste management services, and other services.*
- Health and Education:** *education, health, and social services.*
- Financial:** *finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing.*
- Trade:** *retail and wholesale.*
- Government:** *public administration.*

## Monterey County Data

- In 1999, nearly a third of employed women were in the health and education fields, and only 10% of men were employed in those fields.
- In 2000, there were 52,929 children in Monterey County between the ages of 0 and 13 that had working parents. There were only 10,768 slots available in Monterey County licensed day care centers, which left 80% of children needing supervision without licensed care.
- The greatest gender disparity among elected city and district officials as of fall 2003 was in the district offices, with men holding 77% of those offices.
- The Board of Education had the highest percentage of women in elected offices with 41% held by women in fall of 2003.

## Data Explanation

City officials are officials that are elected by and only serve the governments of local cities; such a position is mayor of Carmel. District officials are those working for airport, community service, fire, harbor, hospital, memorial, park, wastewater, and water districts.

## Data Source

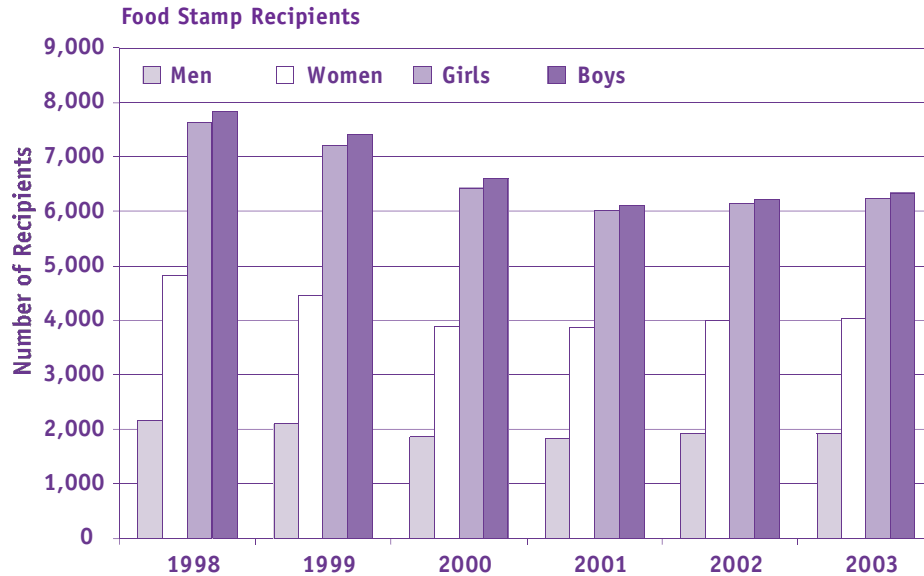
United States Census Bureau, Census 2000.  
2001 California Child Care Portfolio.  
Monterey County Elections Department, 2003.







# Public Assistance



## Monterey County Data

- On average in 2003, 4,028 women received food stamps each month. Adult women comprised 22% of the total recipients of food stamps in Monterey County in that year.
- On average in 2003, 6,248 girls under age 18 received food stamps each month and were 34% of the food-stamp program recipients.
- The number of women receiving food stamps declined by 17% from 1998 to 2003.
- The number of girls receiving food stamps declined by 18% from 1998 to 2003.
- In 2002, of the 7,100 births in Monterey County, 55% were covered by Medi-Cal, the state's health insurance program for low-income families.
- In 2002, 86% of births to girls age 18 and under were covered by Medi-Cal.

## Data Explanation

The food stamp program provides monthly benefits that assist low-income households in purchasing food to maintain adequate nutrition levels. The food stamp numbers are the number of individual cases, not households, in Monterey County. The California Department of Social Services reports monthly numbers of recipients. In the graph, the monthly numbers were averaged to display annual numbers.

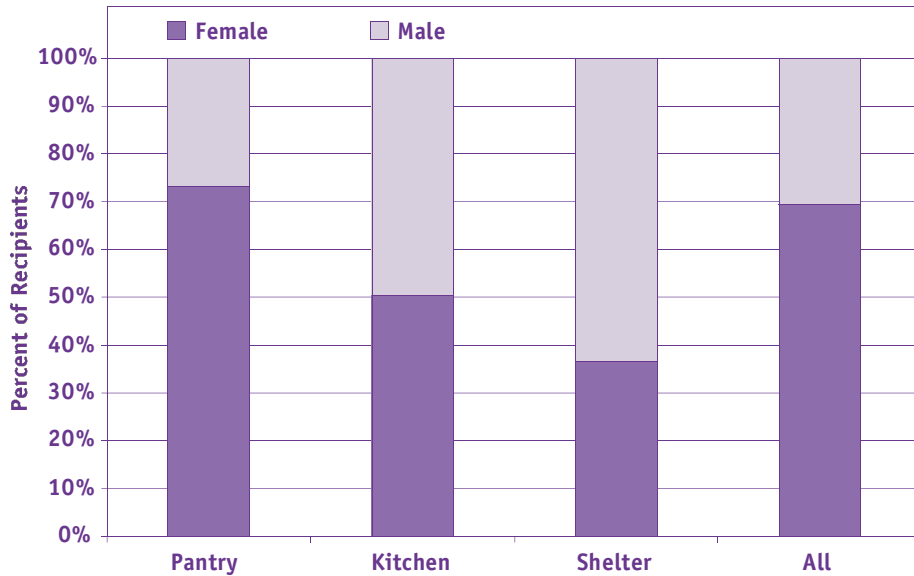
The Welfare Reform Act of 1997 contained major and extensive revisions to the Food Stamp Program, including strong work requirements on able-bodied adults without dependent children, restricted benefits for legal immigrants, and a reduction in maximum benefits. These three provisions, and subsequent amendments, may have impacted the decline of food stamp recipients after 1998.

## Data Source

Monterey County Health Department, 2003.  
California Department of Social Services, 2003.

# Hunger and Homelessness

Food Bank Profile



## Monterey County Data

- In 2001, 69% of the three types of aid (pantry, kitchen, and shelter) distributed by the Food Bank for Monterey County went to women.
- According to the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), 34% of women and 31% of men ages 18-64 reported that they were “food insecure”. CHIS defines food insecurity as “a lack of assured access to enough food through socially acceptable means”.
- According to the Monterey County Homeless Census 2002, 719 individual women and 1401 individual men were homeless.

## Data Source

Food Bank for Monterey County 2003.  
 California Health Interview Survey 2001.  
 Monterey County Homeless Census, 2002.





# Girls and Young Women

**Tellus Diganos**  
Center for  
Community  
Research

*First Glance:  
Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls*





# data highlights

> Only 27% of girls graduating from public high schools have completed the required classes to enter the UC or CSU state higher education systems. This is 11% lower than statewide averages.

> Between 2000 and 2002, calls to local crisis centers by girls increased by 29%.

> The number of girls receiving mental health services by county programs each year increased by 43% from 1998 through 2002.

> The median earnings of men who worked full-time year round were 28% higher than women who worked full-time year-round.

> The number of girls in foster care increased 20% from 1999-2002.

> Performance of girls on standardized math tests declines with age; in 3rd grade half of the girls are performing at the national average, but by 11th grade only one-third achieve that level.

# questions

*In compiling this report, a number of important questions about Monterey County women and girls were raised, however reliable data was not available. The following are the questions that were viewed as the highest priority by assessment participants:*

? What kinds of support are available to help girls improve achievement in school and prepare them to continue their education?

? How many girls are struggling with problems associated with eating disorders or body image?

? Do girls have adequate access to health services?

? Do girls have adequate access to mental health services? If not, what are the barriers to receiving the services they need?

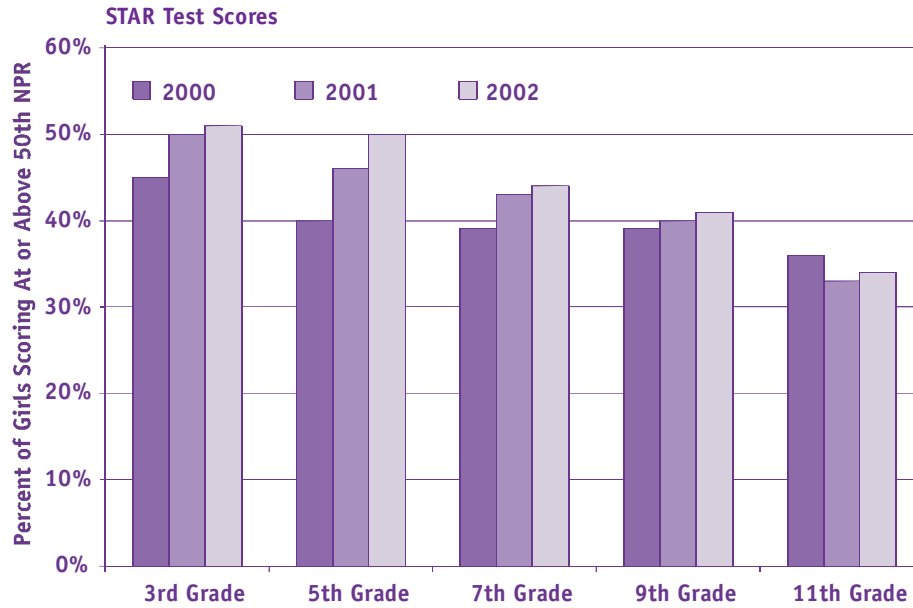
? How many and what kinds of after school activities are available for girls?

How many of these incorporate leadership opportunities for girls?

How many are gender-based programs specifically for girls?



## Public School Math Test Scores



### Monterey County Data

- In 2002, 51% of 3rd grade girls scored at or above the national average on the STAR performance math test. Fifty percent of 5th grade girls, 44% of 7th grade girls, 41% of 9th grade girls, and 34% of 11th grade girls attained a score at or above the 50th National Percentile Ranking (NPR).

- A greater percentage of girls than boys scored at or above 50th NPR on the STAR math test in 5th, 7th, and 9th grades, but not in 3rd or 11th grades.

### Data Explanation

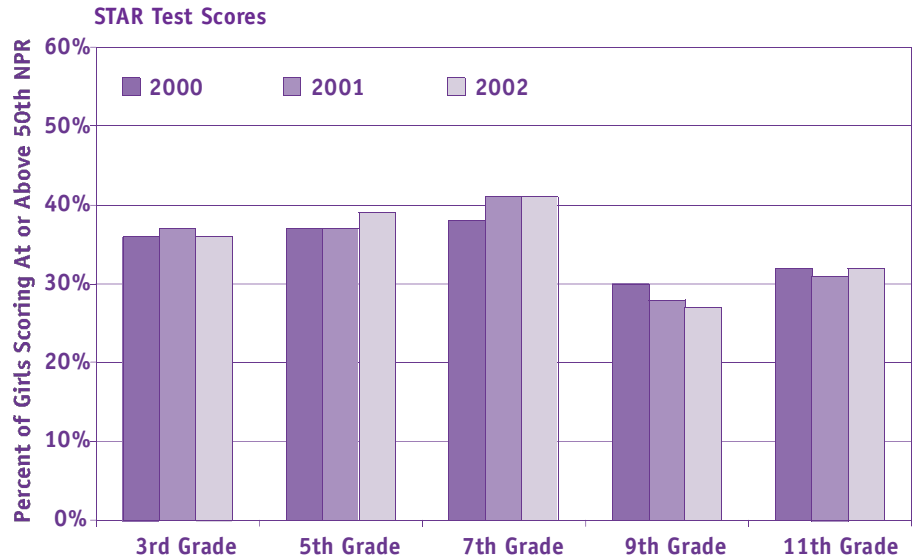
The data reported are the percent of students in a given grade whose STAR test scores in math are at or above the 50th National Percentile Rank (NPR). The 50th NPR is the score at which point one half of the students scored above and one half scored below in the national sample. If Monterey County were similar to the nationally normal sample, you would expect 50% of Monterey County students to score at or above the NPR.

The data are for public schools only.

### Data Source

California Department of Education, 2003.

# Public School Reading Test Scores



## Monterey County Data

- In 2002, 36% of 3rd grade girls scored at or above the national average on the STAR performance test. Thirty nine percent of 5th grade girls, 41% of 7th grade girls, 27% of 9th grade girls, and 32% of 11th grade girls attained a score at or above the 50th National Percentile Ranking (NPR).
- In 2002, at all grade levels, a greater percentage of girls than boys scored at or above the 50th NPR on the STAR reading test.

## Data Explanation

The data reported are the percentage of students in a given grade whose STAR test scores in reading are at or above the 50th National Percentile Rank (NPR). The 50th NPR is the score at which point one half of the students scored above and one half scored below in the national sample. If Monterey County were similar to the nationally normal sample, you would expect 50% of Monterey County students to score at or above the NPR.

The data are for public school students only.

## Data Source

California Department of Education, 2003.



Girls and  
Young Women

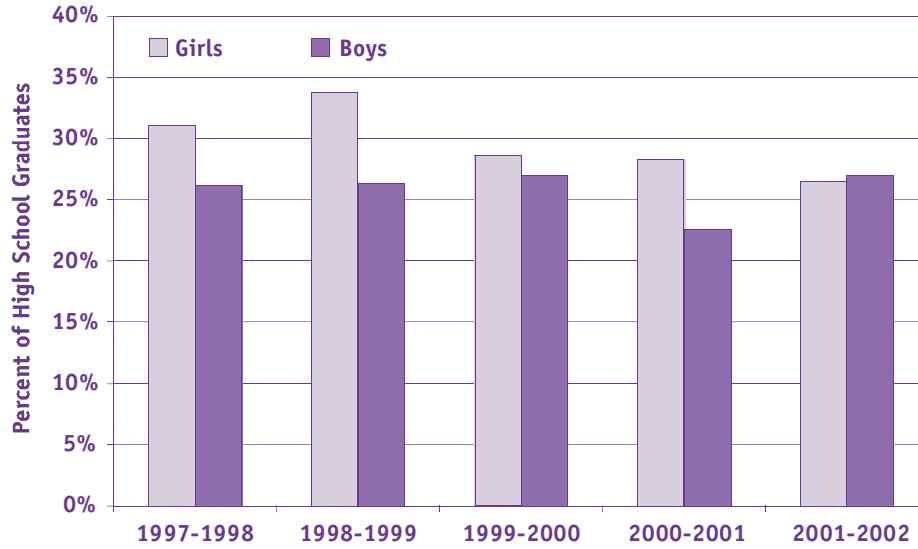
Tellus Díganos  
Center for  
Community  
Research

*First Glance:  
Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls*



# Public School College Prep Classes

High School Graduates Completing UC/CSU Required Courses



## Monterey County Data

- An equal percentage of high school girls (27%) and boys (27%) completed UC/CSU required courses in academic year 2001-2002.
- Between the academic years of 1997-1998 and 2000-2001, the percentage of girls completing the required courses decreased from 31% to 27%, while the percentage of boys increased from 26% to 27%.
- The percentage of girls in Monterey County completing UC/CSU required courses was 11% lower than the statewide rate of 38% in 2001-2002.

## Data Explanation

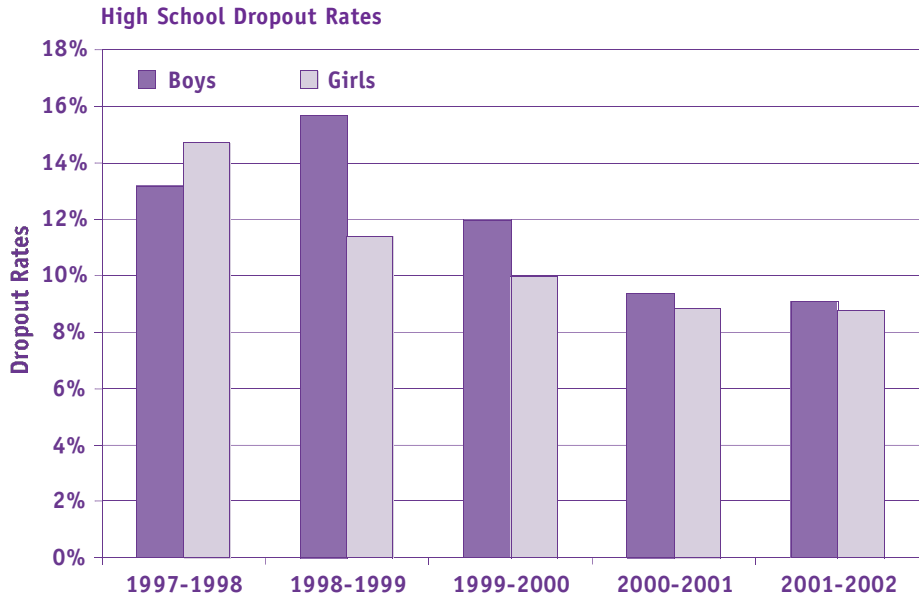
The University of California and California State University course entrance requirements include two years of history/social science, four years of college preparatory English, four years of college preparatory math, two years of laboratory science, two years of a language other than English, as well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

The data are for public school students only.

## Data Source

California Department of Education, 2003.

# Public High School Drop Out Rates



- Monterey County Data**

  - For the 2001-2002 school year, the four-year dropout rate was 9% for both girls and boys in public high schools.
  - Since 1997-1998 the dropout rate for girls has declined from 15% to a low of 9% in 2001-2002.
  - The four-year statewide average dropout rate is 10% for girls and 12% for boys, which is slightly higher than the Monterey County rates.
- Data Explanation**

The rates reported are four-year derived rates from the California Department of Education. The 4-year derived dropout rate is the percent of students who would drop out in a four-year period based on data collected for a single year.
- Data Source**

California Department of Education, 2003.



Girls and Young Women

**Tellus Díganos**  
Center for  
Community  
Research

*First Glance:  
Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls*





# Sexually Transmitted Diseases

## Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Cases Reported: Boys	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Chlamydia	19	24	21	26	33
Gonorrhea	2	2	4	7	6
Hepatitis C	1	0	0	0	0
Cases Reported: Girls	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Chlamydia	197	207	206	240	217
Gonorrhea	15	14	8	9	15
Hepatitis C	0	0	0	0	2

### Monterey County Data

■ Chlamydia was the most frequently reported sexually transmitted disease (STD) among children and adolescents. In 2002, 217 girls and 33 boys under age 18 were reported diagnosed with this disease.

■ Reported Chlamydia cases increased by 10% among girls, between 1998 and 2002. There was a decline in the number of cases reported after reaching a high of 240 in 2001. Reported cases of Chlamydia steadily increased in boys from 1998 to 2002.

■ Gonorrhea was the second most frequently reported STD, with 15 new cases reported in girls and 6 in boys. There were 2 new cases of girls and no new cases of boys with Hepatitis C in 2002.

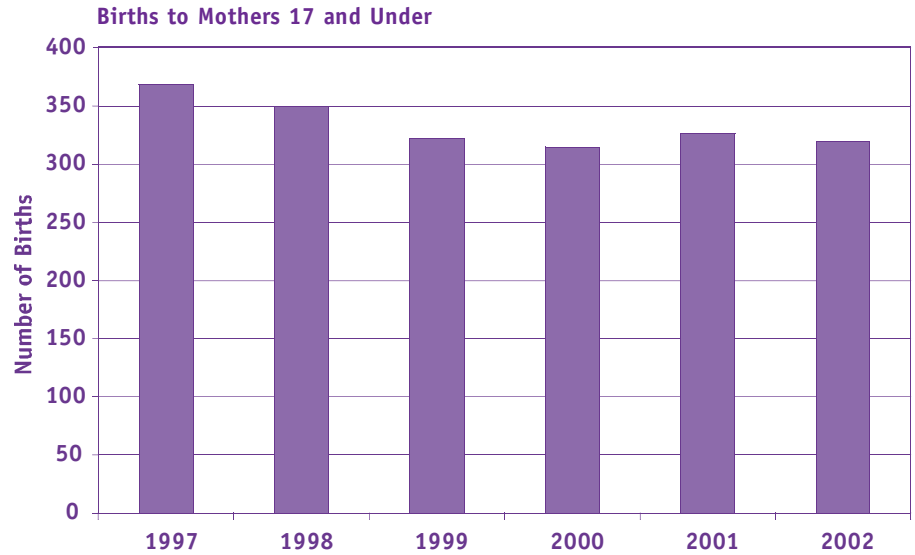
### Data Explanation

The numbers in the table represent newly reported cases occurring in each year among the population of boys and girls under 18 years of age.

### Data Source

AVSS Communicable Disease Data,  
Monterey County Health Department, 2003.

# Teen Pregnancy



## Monterey County Data

- In 2002, there were 319 births to mothers age 17 and under and there were 555 births to mothers age 18 and 19.
- In 2002, 12% of all live births were to mothers age 19 and under compared to 10% of all live births to mothers of the same age statewide.
- Only 5% of all new fathers in 2002 were under the age of 20.
- Ninety-three percent of all new mothers under age 18 in 2001 reported Hispanic ethnicity.
- Prior to the slight increase in 2001, births to young women under age 18 decreased 17% from 1997 through 2000.
- The five-year high number for births to young women under age 18 was 368 births in 1997. The year 2000 marked the five-year low with 314.

## Data Source

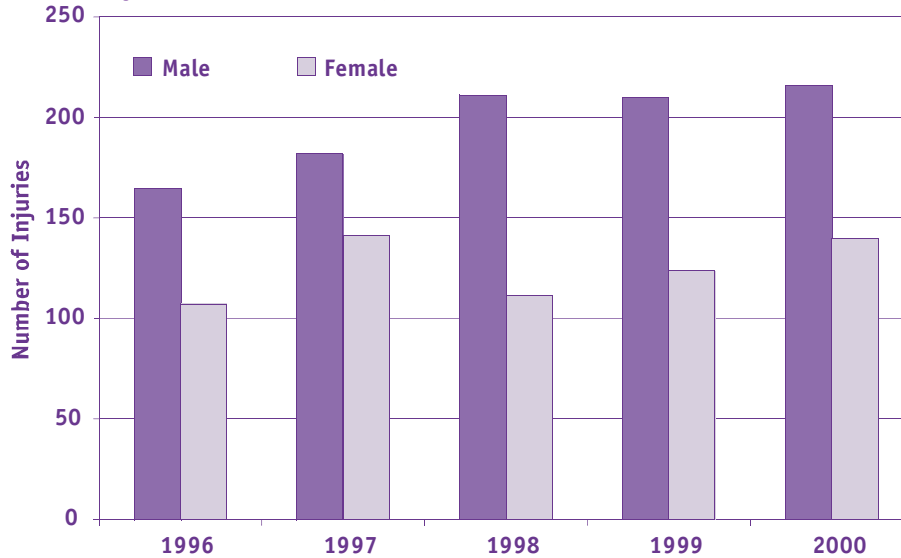
California Department of Health Services  
 Vital Statistics Query, 2003.  
 United States Census Bureau, Census 2000.



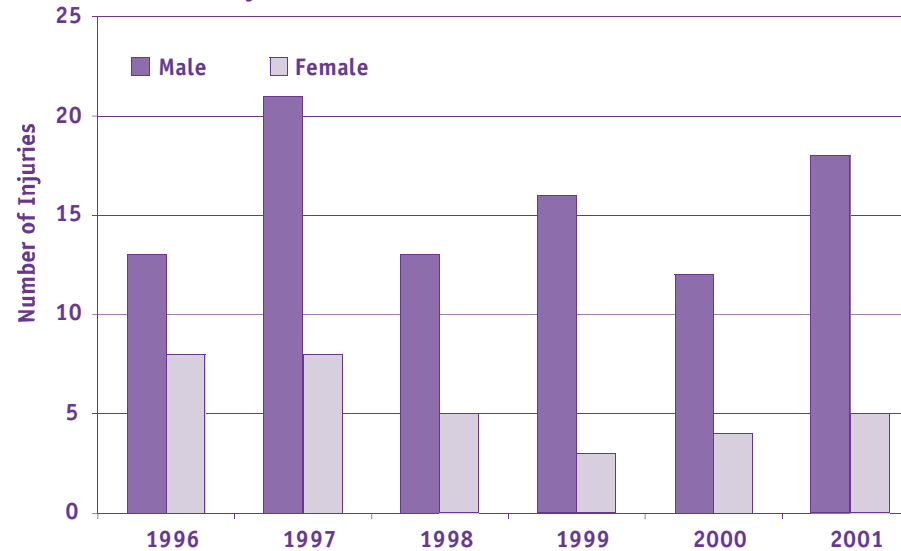


# Injuries

### Injuries to Youth Requiring Hospitalization



### Fatal Youth Injuries



#### Monterey County Data

- There were 5 fatal injuries to girls and 18 to boys in the year 2001.
- In 2000, 140 girls and 216 boys required hospitalization for non-fatal injuries.
- The five-year high for girls and boys occurred in 1997 with 8 and 21 fatal injuries, respectively. Only 3 girls sustained fatal injuries in 1999, a five-year low; 2000 was the low for boys with 12 experiencing fatal injuries.
- Three boys suffered fatal injuries for every one girl fatally injured, from 1996 through 2001.
- Non-fatal injuries to girls increased by 31% from 1996 to 2000, and injuries to boys also increased by 31%. From 1999 to 2000, injuries to girls increased by 13% and boys injuries increased by 3%.

#### Data Explanation

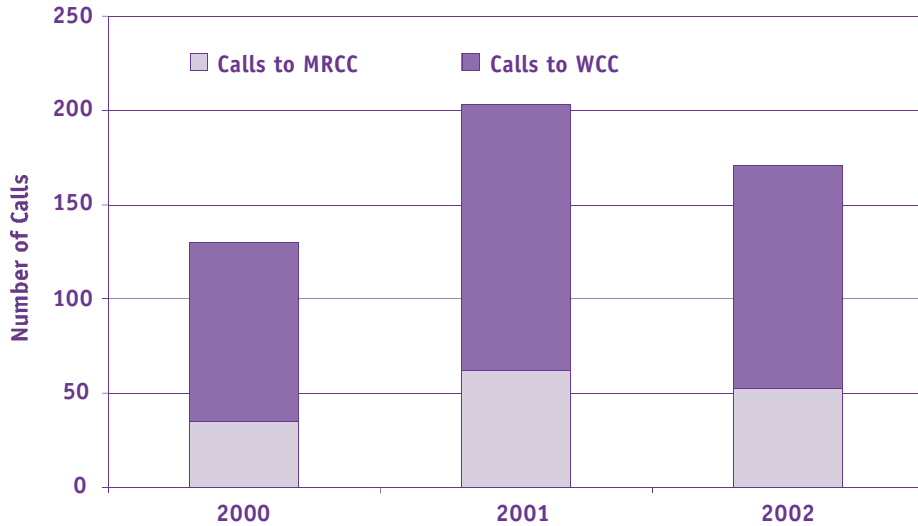
Injuries are not tracked unless they result in hospitalization. Therefore, the data reflect the most serious injuries among the youth population. The number of non-fatal injury cases for 2001 had not been compiled at the time this report was prepared.

#### Data Source

California Department of Health, EPICenter, 2003.

# Sexual Assault

Calls to Local Rape Crisis Centers by Girls



Sexual Assault Response Team Exams of Girls



## Monterey County Data

- There were a total of 171 calls in 2002 to local rape crisis centers by girls under age 18; the Monterey Rape Crisis Center (MRCC) recorded 53 calls, and the Women’s Crisis Center (WCC) received 118 calls.
- From 2000 to 2002, calls to the local crisis centers increased by 29%.
- In 2002, there were 29 Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) forensic exams given to girls under 18 in Monterey County.
- The number of SART exams for girls increased from 17 in 2000 to 26 in 2001.

## Data Explanation

The Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) consists of Community Violence Solutions program staff, county Health and Social Service departments, local law enforcement agencies, crime labs, hospitals, and district attorneys’ offices. The goal of SART is to provide an effective, compassionate forensic medical exam to collect evidence and improve prosecution rates, and to increase the level of safety and support available to victims. The SART exam is used to collect forensic evidence after the occurrence of a reported forcible rape.

## Data Source

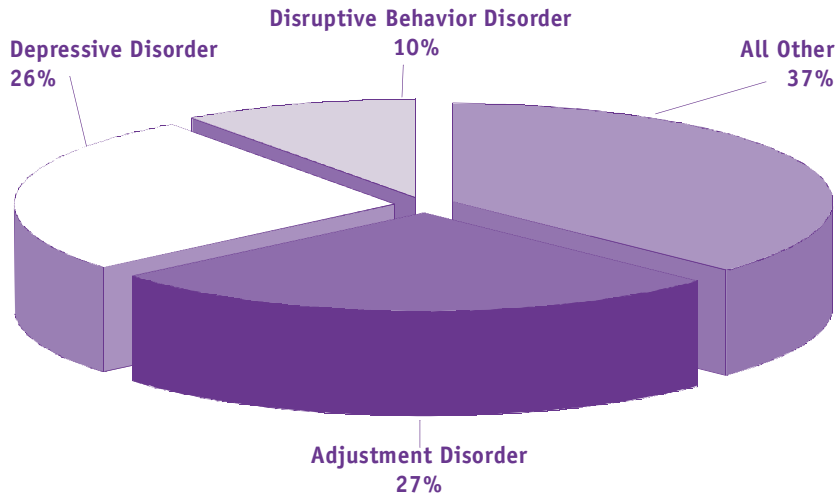
Monterey Rape Crisis Center and Women’s Crisis Center, 2003.



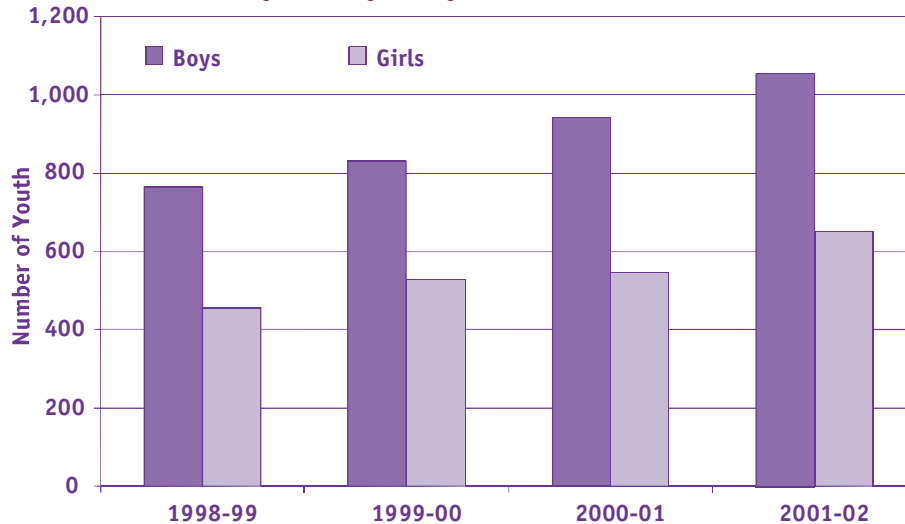


# Mental Health

Mental Health Diagnoses of Girls



Youth Treated by Monterey County Behavioral Health



## Monterey County Data

- In fiscal year 2001-02, there were 652 girls and 1,055 boys treated for mental health issues by Monterey County Health Department's Behavioral Health Division. The majority of girls were treated for adjustment disorders (27%) and depressive disorders (26%).
- The greatest contributor to the "All Other" group for girls was post-traumatic stress disorder with 62 cases.
- The number of girls treated for mental illness each year increased by 43% from 1998 through 2002; boys' cases increased by 38%.

## Data Explanation

The data on mental health clients reflect only those services performed by public mental health services.

Adjustment Disorder: The development of emotional or behavioral symptoms in response to identifiable stressor(s) occurring within 3 months of the onset of the stressor(s). These symptoms or behaviors are evidenced by impairment in social or occupational (academic) functioning.

Disruptive Behavior Disorder: Disorder characterized by behavior that is socially disruptive and is often more distressing to others than to the people with the disorders. Includes attention-deficit disorder; oppositional defiant disorder; and conduct disorder.

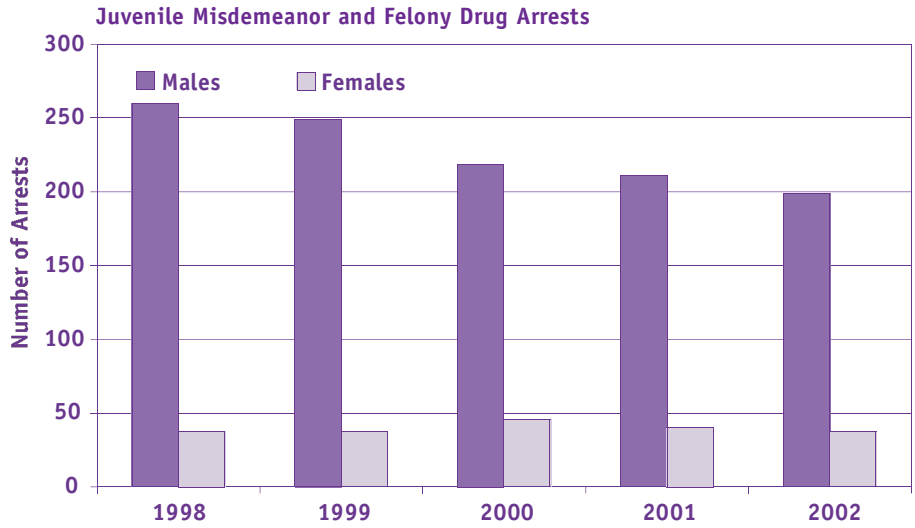
Depressive Disorder: A mental state of depressed mood characterized by feelings of sadness, despair and discouragement.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD): An anxiety disorder in which grave physical harm occurred or was threatened. Events that can trigger PTSD include violent personal assaults such as rape or mugging, natural or human-caused disasters, accidents, or military combat.

## Data Source

Monterey County Behavioral Health, 2003.

# Substance Abuse



Percentage of girls and boys that responded “yes” to the following survey questions:

During your life, did you ever smoke a cigarette?		
7th Grade	14% of boys	12% of girls
9th Grade	25% of boys	20% of girls
11th Grade	45% of boys	38% of girls
During your life, did you ever drink alcohol?		
7th Grade	38% of boys	30% of girls
9th Grade	55% of boys	54% of girls
11th Grade	69% of boys	71% of girls
During your life, did you ever smoke marijuana?		
7th Grade	16% of boys	10% of girls
9th Grade	29% of boys	31% of girls
11th Grade	45% of boys	44% of girls

## Monterey County Data

- In 2002, 37 girls and 199 boys were arrested for drug felonies and misdemeanors. These numbers decreased from 2001 by 8% for girls and 6% for boys.
- The number of girls arrested for drugs went from a high of 46 in 2000 to a low of 37 in both 1999 and 2002. Drug arrests for boys declined by 30% between 1998 and 2002, with a high of 260 to a low of 199.

## According to the California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) in 2000:

- In 11th grade, a slightly higher percentage of girls (71%) had tried alcohol than boys (69%); in the other grades, however, fewer girls had tried alcohol than boys.
- At all grade levels, a lower percentage of girls than boys have tried cigarettes.
- By 9th grade, 31% of girls and 29% of boys had tried marijuana. Among 11th grade students, 44% of girls and 45% of boys had experimented with marijuana.

## Data Source

California Healthy Kids Survey, 2000.  
California Department of Justice, 2003.





# Community Safety

Percentage of girls and boys that responded “yes” to the following survey questions:

During the past 12 months at school, have you been harassed because of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation or disability?		
7th Grade	15% of boys	20% of girls
9th Grade	23% of boys	23% of girls
11th Grade	30% of boys	25% of girls
During the past 12 months at school have you been in a physical fight?		
7th Grade	40% of boys	20% of girls
9th Grade	25% of boys	14% of girls
11th Grade	26% of boys	8% of girls
Do you feel safe in your neighborhood?		
7th Grade	87% of boys	89% of girls
9th Grade	89% of boys	87% of girls
11th Grade	87% of boys	93% of girls
Have you ever belonged to a street gang?		
7th Grade	10% of boys	6% of girls
9th Grade	13% of boys	8% of girls
11th Grade	14% of boys	8% of girls

Tellus Diganos  
Center for  
Community  
Research

*First Glance:  
Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls*

## Monterey County Data According to the California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) in 2000:

### Harassment

- The highest incidence of harassment of girls was in 11th grade, with 25% reporting occurrences.
- Girls reported being victims of harassment more than boys in 7th grade.

### Fighting

- The percentage of girls that had been in a physical fight in 2000 varied depending on grade level; 20% in 7th grade, 14% in 9th grade, and 8% in 11th grade.

### Neighborhood Safety

- On average, 90% of girls in 7th, 9th, and 11th grades felt safe in their neighborhood.

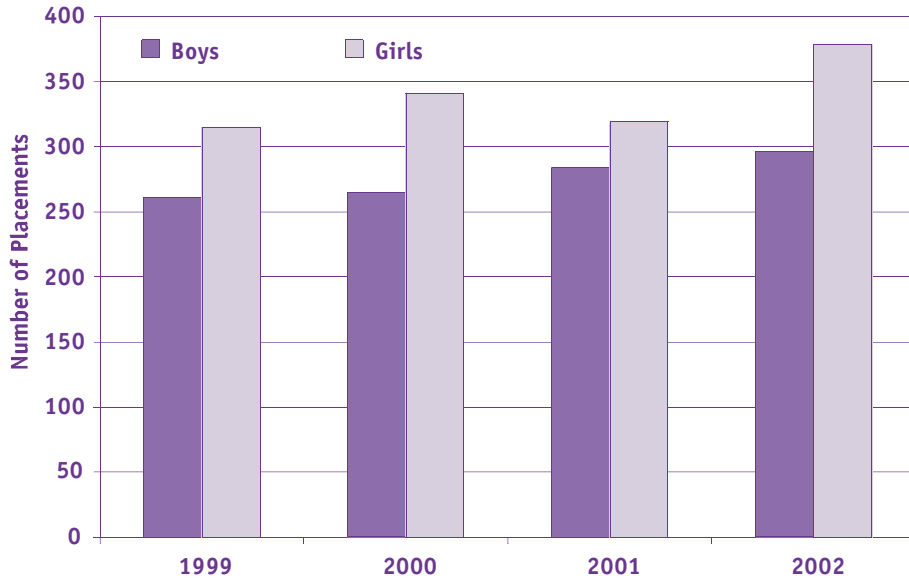
### Gangs

- An average of 12% of boys in 7th, 9th, and 11th grades belonged to a street gang. This was 5% higher than the girls’ membership average of 7%.

## Data Source California Healthy Kids Survey, 2000.

# Foster Care

Out-of-Home Placements



## Monterey County Data

- In 2002, 379 girls and 296 boys received out-of-home placements.
- For girls the lowest number of cases between 1999 and 2002 was 315 and for boys it was 261, both occurring in 1999.
- 2002 had the highest number of cases in the past four years.
- Since 1999, the number of girls in out-of-home placements increased by 20% and the number of boys' placements increased by 13%.

## Data Explanation

Out-of-home placements for children occur when their resident guardian becomes unfit to continue to care for the child. The State of California may deem a parent unfit because of alcoholism, child abuse, medical reasons, and/or other reasons. Types of out-of-home care are foster care (including placement with relatives, a licensed foster family, or foster family agency), group home care, and guardianship by non-relatives.

## Data Source

California Department of Social Services, 2003.  
California Social Work Education Center,  
Participant's Guide 2003.



Girls and  
Young Women

**Tellus Díganos**  
Center for  
Community  
Research

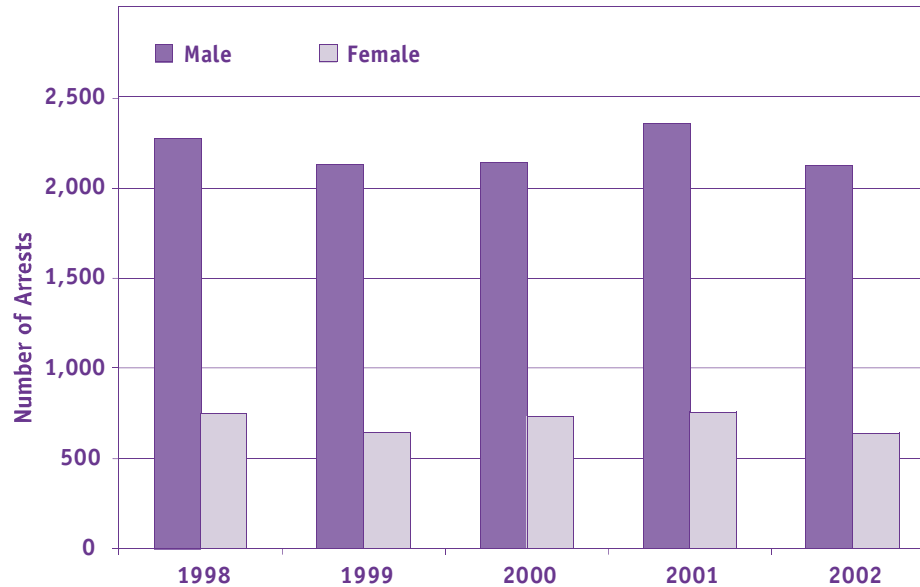
*First Glance:  
Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls*





## Juvenile Crime

Juvenile Misdemeanor and Felony Arrests



### Monterey County Data

- In 2002, there were 638 felony and misdemeanor arrests of girls under age 18, and 2,122 arrests of boys under age 18.
- During the past five years, boys were three times more likely to be arrested than girls.
- Between the year 1998 and 2002, juvenile female arrests decreased by 18% and juvenile male arrests declined by 7%. For the most recently reported two years, 2001 to 2002, arrests decreased by 19% for girls and 11% for boys.

### Data Explanation

Arrest numbers track the total number of arrests for all misdemeanors and felonies, which does not account for multiple or repeat offenders. Arrests are not the same as convictions. A felony is a serious crime punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for more than one year. A misdemeanor is a less serious crime for which the punishment is a fine or imprisonment in county jail for less than one year.

### Data Source

California Department of Justice, 2003.



# South County Teens Speak Out

*Focus groups with young women were held at two South County public high schools. The groups were open to all female students, and an average of 15 students per group attended. The topics for discussion centered on what these young women hoped for their futures. Note that South County has the highest concentration of girls and young women (under age 18) in Monterey County.*

## What do you want to do after high school?

- Go to college and get a degree
- Move out of my town
- Become independent and have more freedom
- Travel
- Get a car/motorcycle and an apartment
- Get a job; have a good career
- Have a boyfriend

## What do your friends and family want you to do?

- Go to college, continue with my education
- Succeed in school or in a job
- Have a good career
- Be happy; follow my dreams
- Don't make the same mistakes as parents or siblings
- Come back home to the community
- Go to Hartnell College  
(“It is the same as other schools and costs less”)
- Get married
- Don't get married until after school

## Challenges

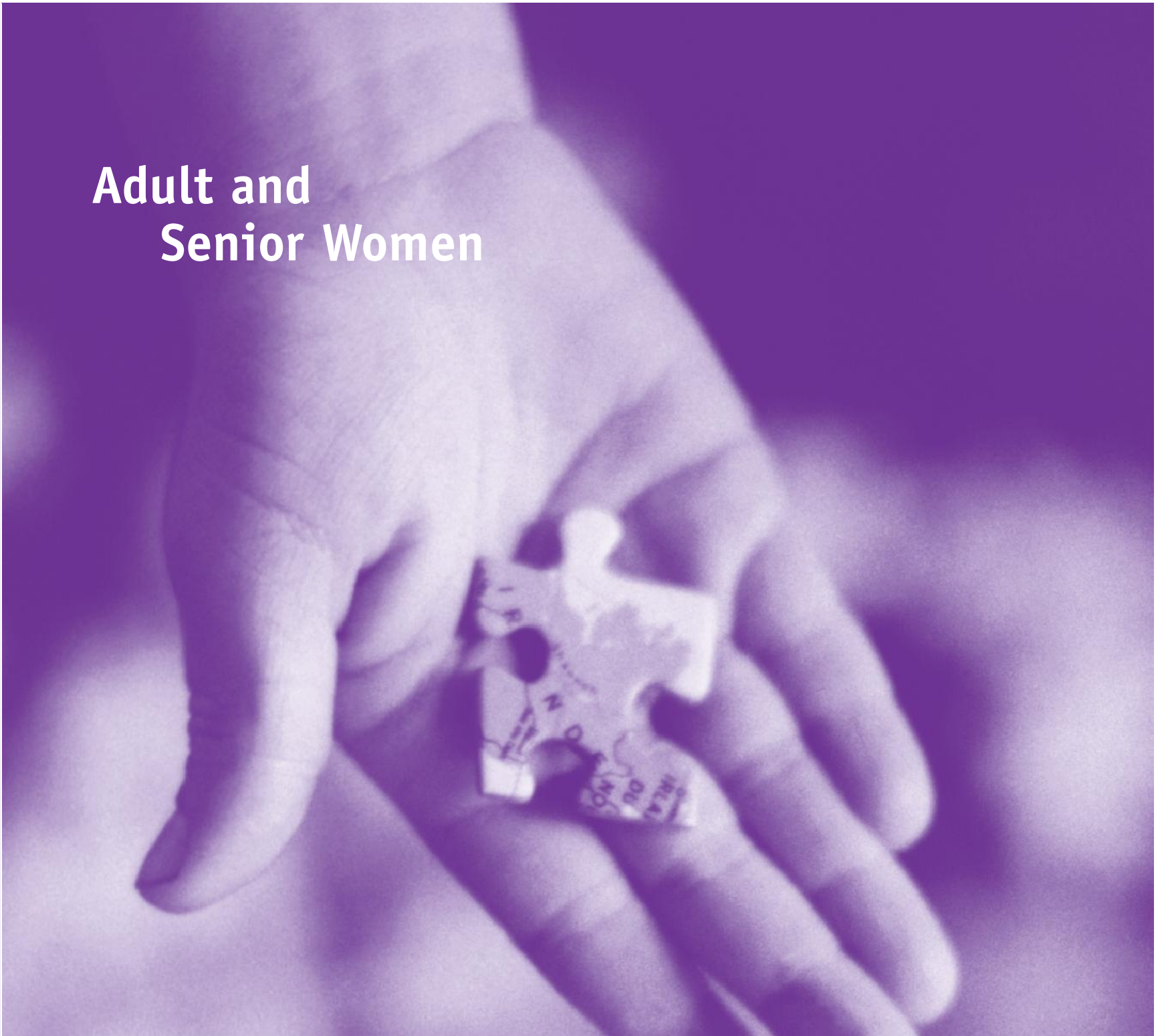
- Not enough money
- Fear of failure; afraid parents will not be proud enough
- Safety; fear of being on campus away from home; becoming homesick
- Obligations to family
- Not getting in to college
- Parents not supporting “what I want to do”
- Not having a private study place
- Lack of confidence
- Needing to take care of siblings/chores
- Getting pregnant
- Partying/peer pressure



# Adult and Senior Women

**Tellus Diganos**  
Center for  
Community  
Research

*First Glance:  
Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls*





# data highlights

> More than half the students at CSUMB, MPC, and Hartnell College are women. CSUMB has the highest percentage of women enrolled (61%).

> The number of women receiving degrees from local colleges increased by 29% from 1998-2001.

> The number of domestic violence-related calls increased by 18% from 2001 through 2002 compared to a statewide decrease of 1% from 2001 through 2002.

> Women are treated by county services for depressive disorders three times more often than men. In the same county programs, women are diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder ten times more often than men.

# questions

*In compiling this report, a number of important questions about Monterey County women and girls were raised, however reliable data was not available. The following are the questions that were viewed as the highest priority by assessment participants:*

? How many local support services are available to help women continue their education?

? How many senior women report feeling isolated?

? What are the barriers that prevent some women from achieving the education they desire?

? What are the contributing factors to the increase of domestic violence calls?

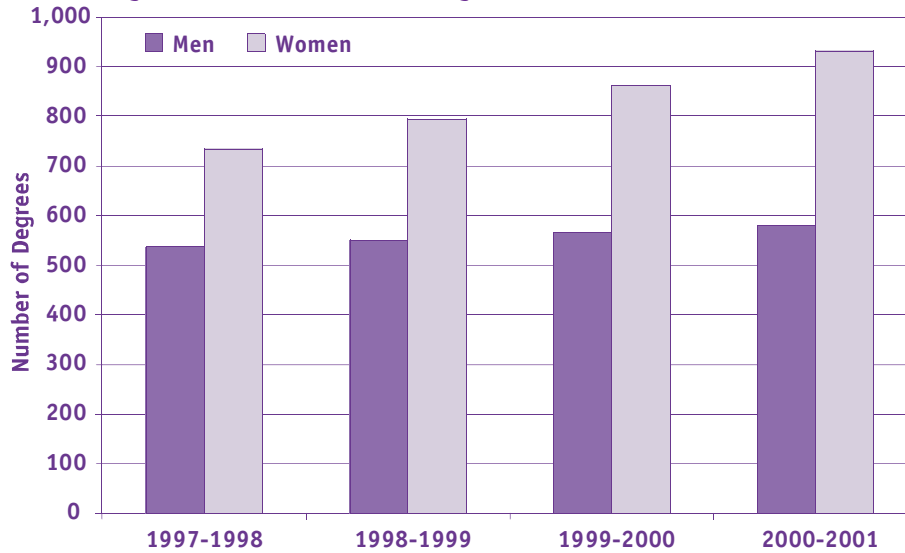
? Are more women than men victims of workplace harassment or job discrimination?

? Do women have adequate access to health and mental health services? In particular, are undocumented women receiving the healthcare they need? If not, what are the barriers to receiving the services they need?

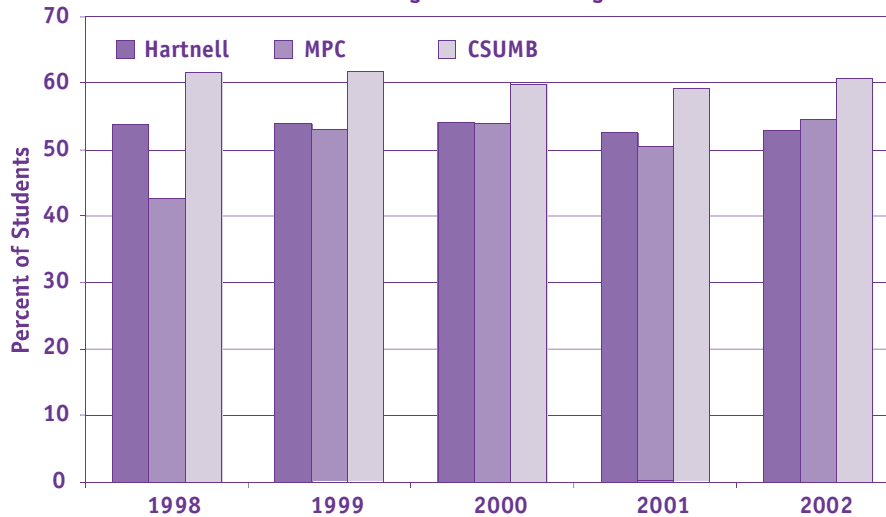


## Higher Education

Degrees Awarded from Local Colleges



Women Students at Local Colleges as a Percentage of Total Students



### Monterey County Data

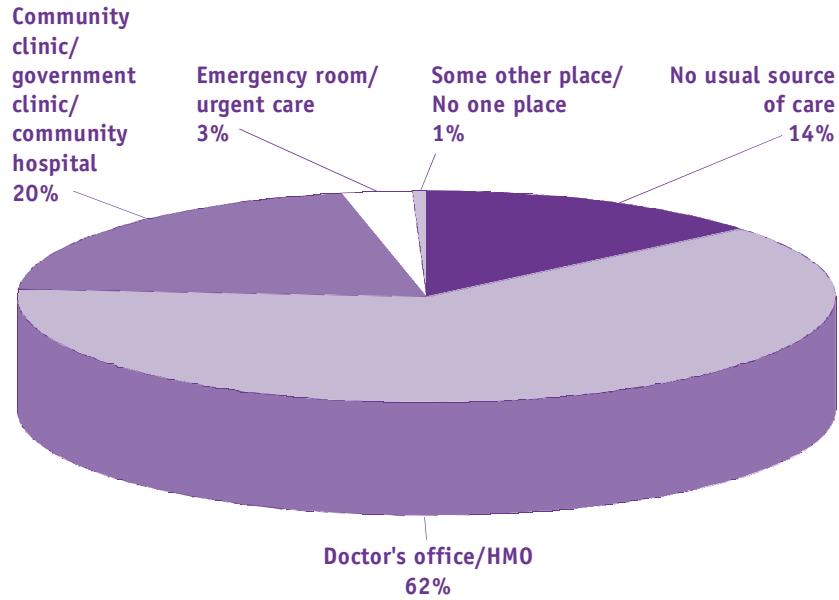
- In the academic year 2001-2002, 16,953 women (55% of students) and 14,013 men (45% of students) enrolled in classes at the three Monterey County public colleges.
- California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB), had the highest percentage of women enrolled over the last five years, with an average of 61%; Hartnell had 53%, and Monterey Peninsula College (MPC) had 51%.
- For the academic year 2000-2001, 933 women received a certificate, associates, bachelors, or graduate degree from one of the three public colleges in Monterey County.
- Women earned 62% of the total degrees awarded from the three public colleges in 2000-2001, which was up from 58% in 1997-1998.
- The number of women receiving degrees from the local colleges increased by 27% from 1998-2001.

### Data Source

California Community College Chancellor's Office, 2003.  
California State University, Monterey Bay, 2003.

# Health Access

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



## Monterey/San Benito County Data

Among local California Health Interview Survey 2001 respondents:

- Sixty-two percent of adult women and 58% of adult men reported they usually go to a doctor's office or an HMO for treatment when sick or needing health advice.
- Twenty percent of both women and men reported using community or government clinics or hospitals.
- Fourteen percent of women did not have a usual source of care, compared to 19% of men.
- Eleven percent of both women and men up to age 64 did not have prescription drug insurance benefits.
- For ages 65 and older, 45% of women and 36% of men did not have prescription drug coverage provided by their insurance.

## Data Explanation

It is important to note that in 2001 (the year CHIS was implemented), Medicare did not provide coverage for prescription drugs. Seniors could purchase supplemental policies that provided private prescription drug coverage, and some individuals had access to prescription benefits through an employer-sponsored retiree health plan.

## Data Source

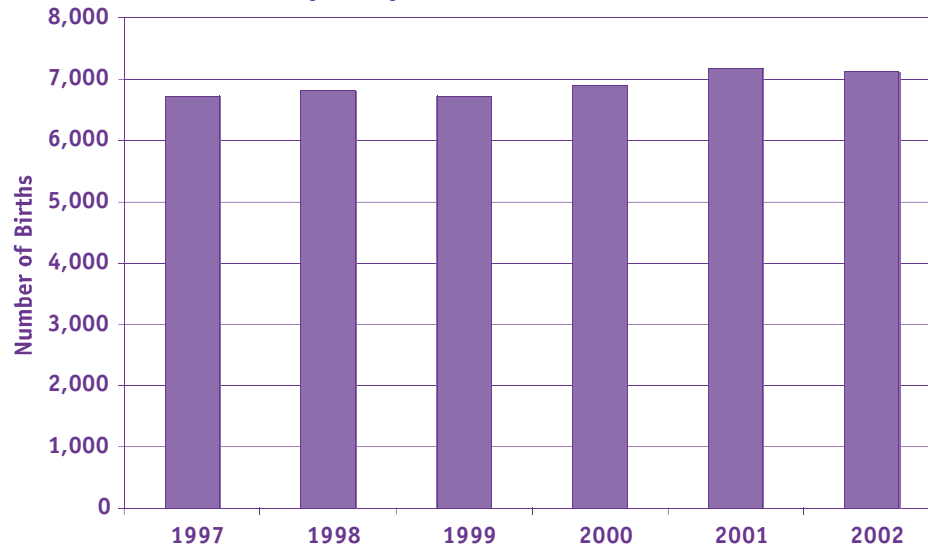
California Health Interview Survey, 2001.



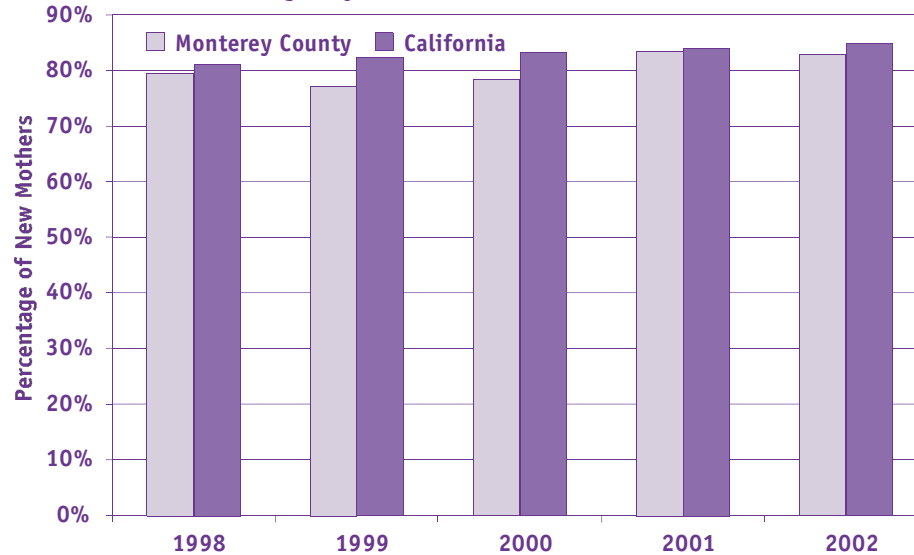


# Reproductive Health

### Births in Monterey County



### Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care



### Monterey County Data

- In 2002, there were 7,119 births in Monterey County.
- Eighty-three percent of mothers giving birth in 2002 received pre-natal care during the 1st trimester of pregnancy. Statewide, 85% of mothers in 2002 received prenatal care in the 1st trimester.
- Ninety-two percent of new mothers in 2003 reported they would initiate breastfeeding their baby.
- The number of births per year increased by 6% from 1997 to 2002.
- In 2002, 6% of the babies born in the county were classified with low birth weight (LBW), meaning that they weighed less than 5 lb. 8 oz. (2500 gr.) at birth.
- There was a 14% increase in the number of LBW babies from 1998 through 2002.

### Data Source

California Department of Health, 2003.

# Sexually Transmitted Diseases

## Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Cases Reported: Men	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Chlamydia	117	120	177	183	194
Gonorrhea	57	36	38	30	42
Hepatitis C	218	322	330	401	526
Cases Reported: Women	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Chlamydia	422	532	608	749	762
Gonorrhea	38	26	25	34	49
Hepatitis C	22	30	59	101	51

### Monterey County Data

- In 2002, a total of 862 women and 762 men were identified with a new infection of Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, or Hepatitis C.
- Reported Chlamydia cases among women increased 81% from 1998 to 2002.
- Reported Gonorrhea cases rose 44% for women and 40% for men from 2001 to 2002.
- From 2001 to 2002, Hepatitis C cases identified in women dropped by 50%; cases identified in men increased 31%. Seven men reported Hepatitis C infection for each female Hepatitis C infection reported.

### Data Source

AVSS Communicable Reportable Disease Data, Monterey County Department of Health, 2003.

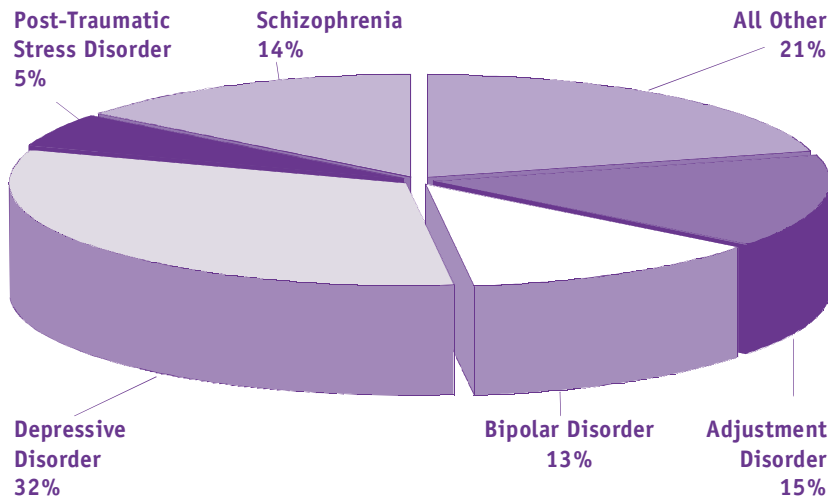






# Mental Health

### Mental Health Diagnoses of Women



### Women Treated by Monterey County Behavioral Health



### Monterey County Data

- In the fiscal year 2001-2002, there were 1,668 adult women treated for mental health issues by Monterey County Behavioral Health; the total for adult men was 1,160.
- Depressive disorders were the most frequently treated disorder, with 26% of all the female diagnoses. Three women were treated for a depressive disorder for every man.
- Ten women for every man were diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder.

### Among California Health Interview Survey 2001 respondents:

- Nineteen percent of women and 7% of men, ages 18-64, reported needing help for an emotional/mental health issue.
- For the ages 65 and older, 9% of women and 7% of men reported needing help for an emotional/mental health issue.

### Data Explanation

The data on mental health clients reflect only those services performed by public mental health services.

Adjustment Disorder: The development of emotional or behavioral symptoms in response to identifiable stressor(s) occurring within 3 months of the onset of the stressor(s). These symptoms or behaviors are evidenced by impairment in social or occupational (academic) functioning.

Bi-Polar Disorder: This disorder is characterized by alternating periods of extreme moods. For example, a period of mania may be followed by a period of depression.

Depressive Disorder: A mental state of depressed mood characterized by feelings of sadness, despair and discouragement.

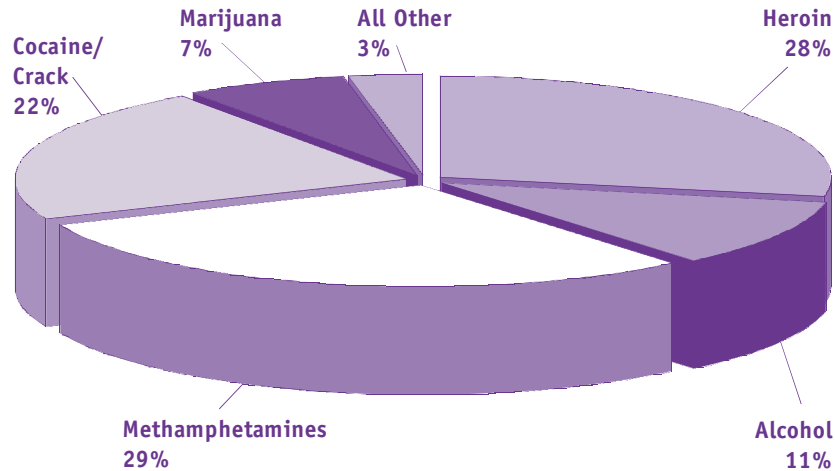
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD): An anxiety disorder in which grave physical harm occurred or was threatened. Events that can trigger PTSD include violent personal assaults such as rape or mugging, natural or human-caused disasters, accidents, or military combat.

### Data Source

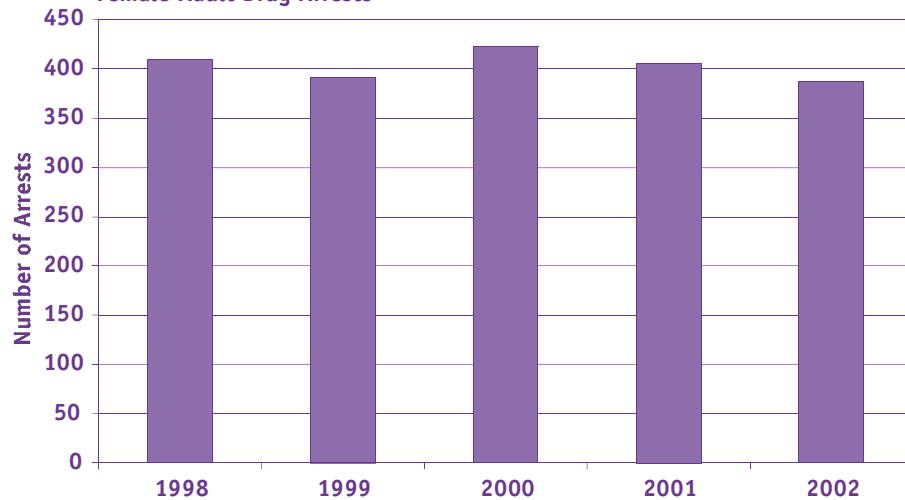
California Health Interview Survey, 2001.  
Monterey County Behavioral Health, 2003.

# Substance Abuse

Female Drug Treatment Admissions in 2002 by Type



Female Adult Drug Arrests



### Monterey County Data:

- In 2002, 440 local women were admitted into licensed treatment for substance abuse.
- There was a 10% increase in the number of women admitted to treatment and a 51% increase among men from 2000 to 2002.
- Heroin was the drug for which the greatest number of women sought help, with an average of 128 women each year from 2000 to 2002, followed by cocaine/crack and methamphetamines with averages of 113 and 110 respectively.
- In the year 2002, 387 adult women were arrested on drug felonies and misdemeanors.
- Female drug arrests declined by 5% from 1998 to 2002. Male drug arrests increased by 26% in the same time.
- California Health Interview Survey 2001 results show that among women ages 18-64, 48% drank alcohol in the past month and 11% considered themselves current smokers. For men ages 18-64, 62% drank in the past month and 20% were current smokers.
- The same survey showed that for women 65 and older, 52% drank alcohol and 8% were current smokers. Sixty-four percent of men 65 and older had at least one drink in the past month and 4% were current smokers.

### Data Explanation

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

### Data Source

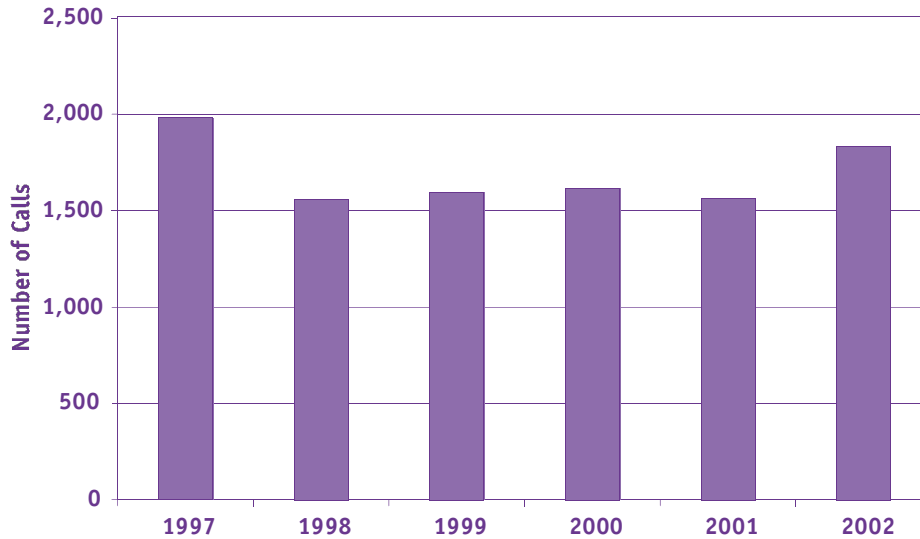
California Department of Justice, 2003 and Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs, 2003. California Health Interview Survey, 2001.



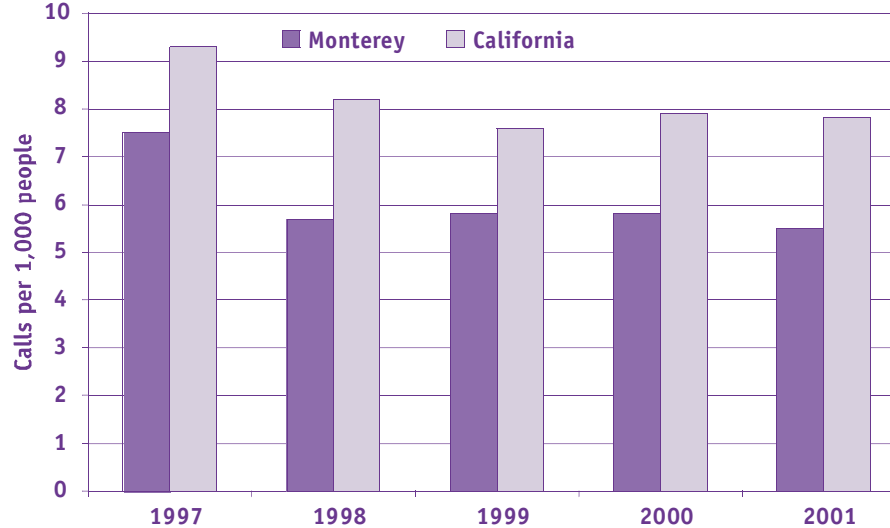


# Domestic Violence

### Domestic Violence Calls from Adults



### Domestic Violence Call Rates



#### Monterey County Data

- In 2002, there were 1,836 domestic violence-related calls by adults to local law enforcement agencies.
- The number of domestic violence-related calls increased by 18% from 2001 through 2002. Statewide, the number of calls decreased by 1% from 2001 through 2002.
- In 2002, 122 women and 524 men were arrested for spousal abuse and 8 men were arrested for spousal rape.
- The number of male arrests for spousal abuse decreased by 4% from 1998 through 2002. Statewide, the number of male arrests for spousal abuse decreased 14% from 1998 through 2002.

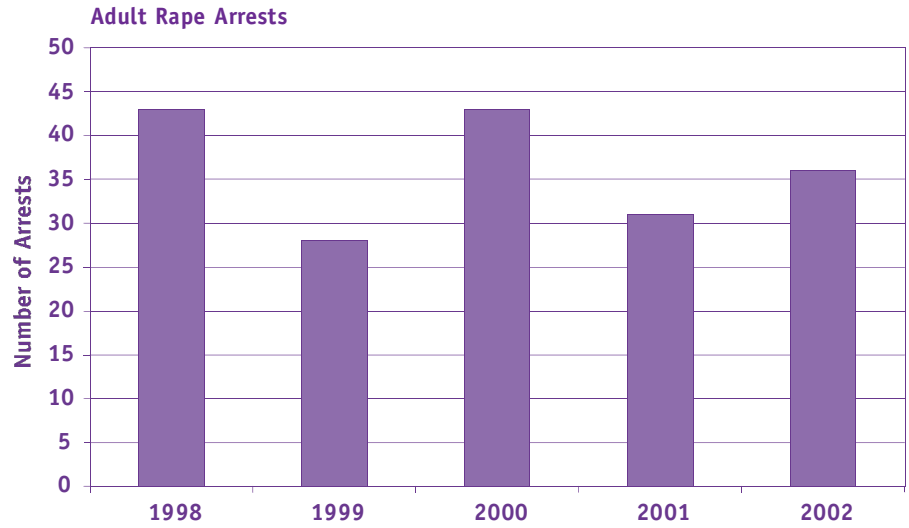
#### Data Explanation

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

#### Data Source

Monterey County Health Department Report on Family Health Outcomes, 2003.  
California Attorney General's Office,  
Criminal Justice Statistics Center, 2003.

# Sexual Assault



## Monterey County Data

- In 2002, there were 36 forcible rape arrests.
- In 2001, there were 31 forcible rape arrests and 4 adult felony rape convictions.
- There were total of 39 adult rape convictions from 1997 through 2001.
- Local healthcare providers gave 49 Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) exams to women 18 and older in 2002.
- The number of SART exams given to adults increased by 58% and the number of rape arrests increased 16% from 2001 to 2002.
- There were a total of 789 calls related to domestic violence/sexual assault by adult women to local crisis centers in 2002. The Women’s Crisis Center received 534 calls for help and the Monterey Rape Crisis Center received 255 calls during 2002.
- Calls to local crisis centers in 2001 were down by 3% from a high of 813 in 2000.

## Data Explanation

SART is an acronym for Sexual Assault Response Team. The SART team consists of Community Violence Solutions program staff, county Health and Social Service departments, local law enforcement agencies, crime labs, hospitals, and district attorneys’ offices. The goal of SART is to provide an effective, compassionate forensic medical exam to collect evidence and improve prosecution rates, and to increase the level of safety and support available to victims. The SART exam is used to collect forensic evidence after the occurrence of a reported forcible rape.

## Data Source

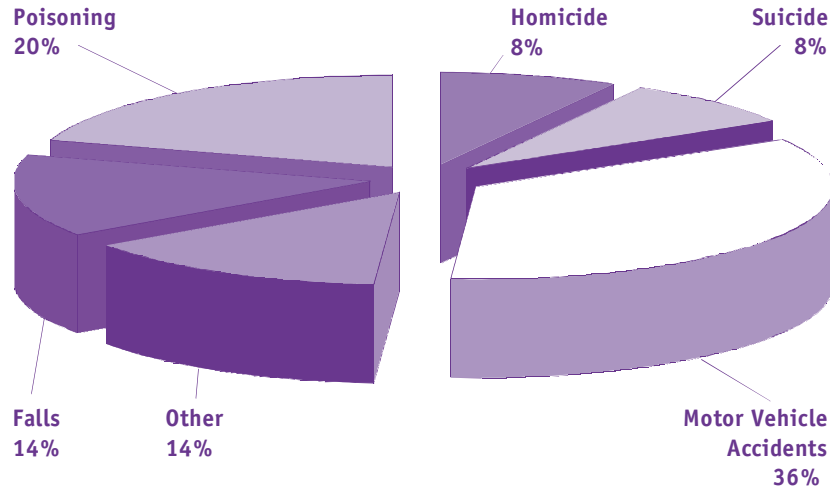
Monterey Rape Crisis Center and Women’s Crisis Center, 2003. California Department of Justice, 2003.



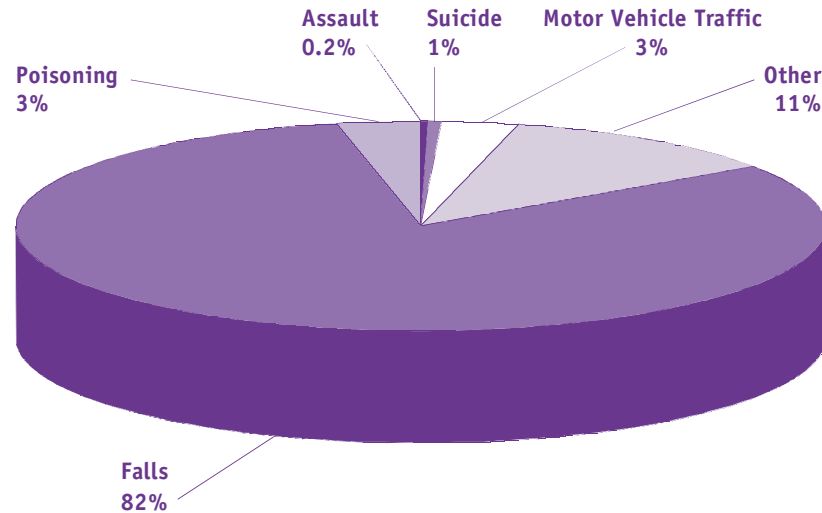


# Injuries

## Fatal Injuries to Women



## Injuries to Women 65 and Older Requiring Hospitalization



### Monterey County Data

In 2001:

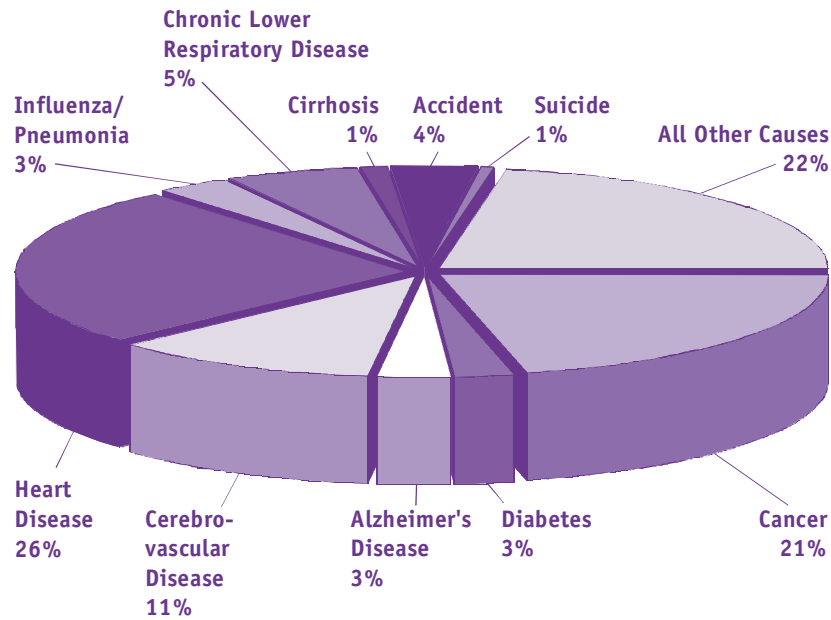
- Among women ages 18-64, there were 36 fatal injuries.
- Among women ages 65 and up, there were 16 fatal injuries.
- For women age 65 and up, 653 suffered non-fatal injuries that required hospitalization, the leading cause was falls (82%).
- There was a 12% rise in the number of non-fatal injuries to women age 18-64 in the last five years. Injuries to elderly women increased by 35%.

### Data Source

California Department of Health, EPICenter, 2003.

# Mortality

**Causes of Death in Adult Women**



## Monterey County Data

In 2001:

- The leading causes of death for women were: heart disease (26%), cancer (21%), and cerebrovascular disease (11%). These were the same leading causes of death for men.
- Men were twice as likely to die of accidents than women.
- Men were four times as likely to commit suicide than women.

## Data Explanations

Cerebrovascular disease refers to acute stroke and other diseases that may lead to stroke, like carotid stenosis and aneurysms.

## Data Source

California Department of Health, 2003.



**Adult Women  
and Seniors**

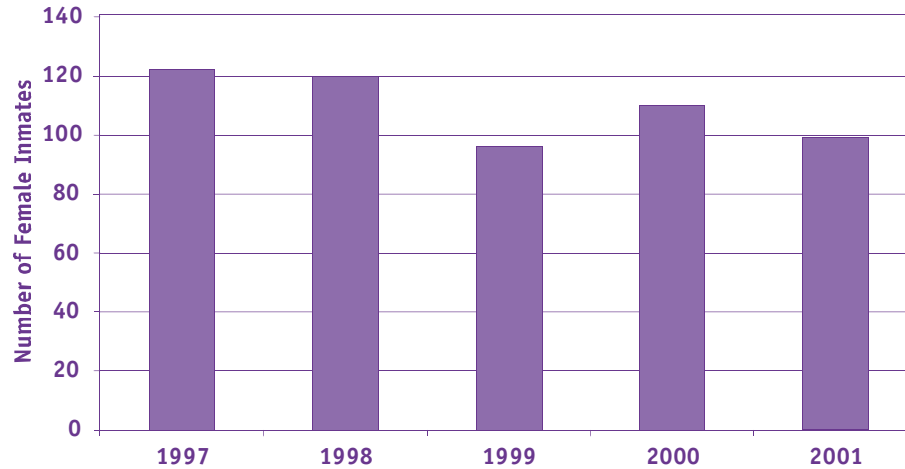
**Tellus Díganos**  
Center for  
Community  
Research

*First Glance:  
Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls*

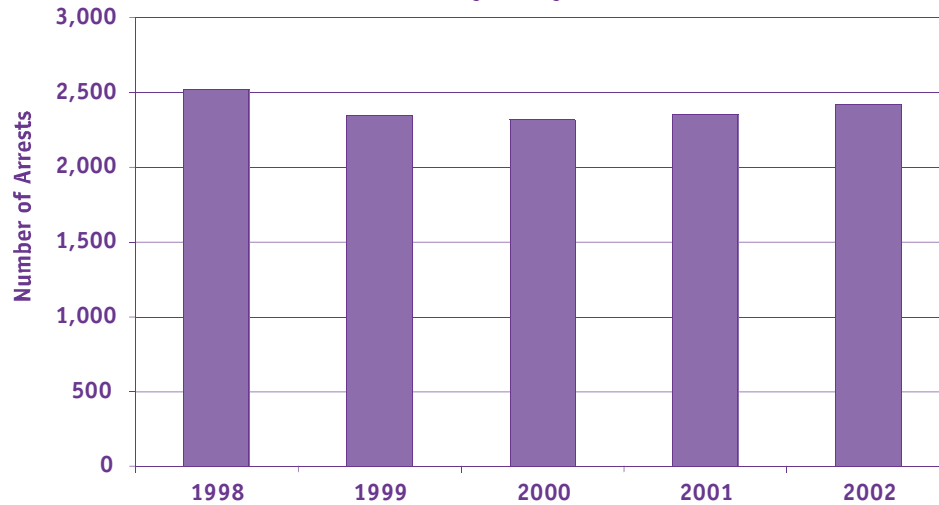


## Crime

Average Daily Number of Female Inmates in Monterey County Jails



Adult Female Arrests in Monterey County



### Monterey County Data

- An average of 99 women were incarcerated in Monterey County jails each day of 2002. 8 men were incarcerated for every one woman.
- In 2002, 2,418 women were arrested for felonies and misdemeanors compared with 11,429 men. There were five male arrests for every one female.
- The number of adult female arrests increased 3% from 2001 to 2002, while the number for men decreased by 4%.
- By 2001, the average daily number of incarcerated women dropped by 19% from the high of 122 in 1997.

### Data Source

California Department of Justice, 2003.



# Monterey Peninsula Senior Women Speak Out

*Focus groups with senior women were held at two Peninsula Senior Centers. An average of 9 senior women per group attended. The topics for discussion centered on health concerns. Note that the Monterey Peninsula has the highest concentration of senior women (65 and over) in Monterey County.*

## What does “being healthy,” mean to you?

- Having a sense of humor; having hope, keeping a positive outlook
- Being involved in community; feeling connected to community
- Energy, stamina; ability to think clearly
- Ability to perform daily tasks, participate in life
- Sense of purpose, being productive
- Maintaining independence
- Good body image, acceptance of aging body
- Ability to cope emotionally with daily problems
- Acceptance of help when needed

## What are some health problems you are concerned about?

- Blood pressure and cholesterol
- Vision problems
- Cancer
- Diverticulitis
- Orthopedic problems
- Osteoporosis
- Falls/accidents

## What are some of the barriers to getting the health and or social services you would like or need?

- Not enough money
- Being turned down by doctors
- Lack of adequate medical insurance coverage
- Lack of a local HMO
- Lack of coverage for dental/vision
- Transportation; physical access to services
- Ability to negotiate payment with medical providers
- Dealing with technology, having to get information from the Internet

## What are some services you would like to see in your community?

- Simple information sources, and easy ways to find out about services
- Support groups
- Local network of service technicians with experience helping seniors, such as handy men





## References

**AVSS Communicable Disease Data  
Monterey County Health Department, 2003**  
1270 Natividad Road  
Salinas, CA, 93906  
<http://www.co.monterey.ca.us/health>

**California Attorney General's Office  
Criminal Justice Statistics Center, 2003**  
4949 Broadway  
Sacramento, CA, 95820  
<http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/index.htm>

**California Childcare Portfolio, 2001**  
111 New Montgomery St., 7th Floor,  
San Francisco, CA, 94105  
<http://www.rnnetwork.org/rnnet/welcome/index>

**California Community College  
Chancellor's Office, 2003**  
1102 Q Street  
Sacramento, CA, 95814-6511  
<http://www.cccco.edu>

**California Department of Drug and Alcohol  
Programs, 2003**  
1700 K Street  
Sacramento, CA, 95814  
<http://www.adp.cahwnet.gov/>

**California Department of Education, 2003**  
P.O. Box 944272,  
Sacramento, CA, 94244-2720  
<http://www.cde.ca.gov/>

**California Department of Health Services,  
Epidemiology and Prevention for Injury  
Control Branch (EPICenter), 2003**  
611 N. 7th Street, Suite C  
Sacramento, CA, 95814-0208.  
<http://www.dhs.ca.gov/epic>

**California Department of Health,  
Center for Health Statistics, 2003**  
304 S Street  
Sacramento, CA, 95814  
<http://www.dhs.ca.gov/>

**California Department of Justice, 2003**  
4949 Broadway  
Sacramento, CA, 95820  
<http://caag.state.ca.us/>

**California Department of  
Mental Health, 2003**  
1600 9th Street, Rm. 151  
Sacramento, CA, 95814  
<http://www.dmh.cahwnet.gov/SADA/default.asp>

**California Department of Social Services,  
2003**  
744 P Street  
Sacramento, CA, 95814  
[http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/  
default.htm](http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/default.htm)

**California Health Interview Survey, UCLA  
Center for Health Policy Research, 2001**  
10911 Weyburn Ave., Suite 300  
Los Angeles, CA, 90024  
<http://www.chis.ucla.edu>

**California Healthy Kids Survey, 2000**  
[http://www.wested.org/pub/docs/  
chks\\_home.html](http://www.wested.org/pub/docs/chks_home.html)

**California Office of Statewide Health  
Planning and Health Development, 2003**  
818 K Street, Room 500  
Sacramento, CA, 95814  
<http://www.oshpd.cahwnet.gov/hid/>

**California State University of  
Monterey Bay, 2003**  
100 Campus Center  
Seaside, CA, 93955  
<http://www.csumb.edu>

**Food Bank for Monterey County, 2001**  
815 W. Market Street  
Salinas, CA, 93901  
<http://www.food4hungry.org>

**Hartnell College, 2003**  
156 Homestead Avenue  
Salinas, CA, 93901  
<http://www.hartnell.cc.ca.us>

**Monterey County Health Department Report  
on Family Health Outcomes, 2003**  
1270 Natividad Road  
Salinas, CA, 93906  
<http://www.dhs.ca.gov/>

**Monterey County Homeless Census, by  
Applied Survey Research, 2002.**  
P.O. Box 1927  
Watsonville, CA, 95077  
[http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org/  
homeless-mc.htm](http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org/homeless-mc.htm)

**Monterey Peninsula College, 2003**  
980 Fremont Street  
Monterey, CA, 93940  
<http://www.mpc.edu>

**Monterey Rape Crisis Center, 2003**  
P.O. Box 2630  
Monterey, CA, 93942  
<http://www.mtyrapecrisis.org>

**Monterey County Health Department, 2003**  
1270 Natividad Road  
Salinas, CA, 93906  
<http://www.co.monterey.ca.us/health>

**Monterey County Elections, 2003**  
1370 S Main Street # B  
Salinas, CA, 93901  
<http://montereycountyelections.us/>

**National Association of Home Builders,  
2002**  
1201 15th Street NW  
Washington, DC, 20005  
<http://www.nahb.org>

**United States Census Bureau, Census 2000**  
4700 Silver Hill Road  
Washington, DC, 20233  
<http://www.census.gov>

**Women's Crisis Center, 2003**  
P.O. Box 1805  
Salinas, CA, 93902



## Participants

**Mary Adams**  
United Way of Monterey County

**Kathleen Adamson**  
Gateway Center

**Julie Hall Allison**  
Women's Fund of Monterey County

**Alma Almanza**  
Monterey County Commission on the  
Status of Women

**Vicki Baumman**  
Monterey County Volunteer Center

**Bryndie Beach**  
AMBAG

**Elsa Brisson-Ramirez**  
Area Agency on Aging

**Kalah Bumba**  
Area Agency on Aging

**Maria Burruite**  
Women's Crisis Center

**Anna Cabellero**  
City of Salinas

**Beronica Carriedo**  
Women's Crisis Center

**Katy Castagna**  
Community Member

**Irene Cole**  
Monterey County Department of Social Services

**Rose Colon**  
Sun Street Center

**Karen Csejety**  
Leadership Monterey Peninsula

**Sue Dollemore**  
Visiting Nurses Association

**Marilyn Dorman**  
Housing Advocacy Council

**Patty Fernandez**  
Action Council of Monterey County

**Stephanie Fraser**  
Volunteer Center of Monterey County

**Judy Garrison**  
Cancer Detection Programs:  
Every Woman Counts

**Sharon Gish**  
YMCA

**Maria Giuriato**  
Monterey County Department of Social Services

**Robbie Gonzalez-Dow**  
Action Council of Monterey County

**Krista Hanni**  
Monterey County Public Health Department

**Molly Joest**  
Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital

**Kathy Gottfried**  
First Five Monterey County

**Kay Kirkland**  
Monterey County Commission on the  
Status of Women

**Yemanja Krasnow**  
Women's Crisis Center

**Karina Lehrner**  
Success by Six

**Diedre Lemp**  
Household Credit Card Services

**Leslie Sunny**  
Food Bank for Monterey County

**Maria Lopez**  
Monterey County Health Department

**Liz Lorenzi**  
Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital

**Mark Martinez**  
Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital

**Ricki Mazzullo**  
Charitable Council of Monterey County

**Susan McNelly**  
Monterey County Public Health Department

**Elsa Mendoza**  
Monterey County Health Department

**Patricia Mora**  
Shelter Outreach Plus

**Clare Munteer**  
Monterey Rape Crisis Center

**Margaret Mudd**  
Monterey County Probation Department

**Diane Norby**  
Natividad Medical Center

**Marguerite Nowak**  
Food Bank for Monterey County

**Milagros Perez**  
Sun Street Center

**Bonita Pirthe**  
Monterey County Sheriff's Office

**Monta Potter**  
First Night Monterey

**Bobbie Reynolds**  
Monterey County Commission on the  
Status of Women

**Julie Roseman**  
Monterey County Health Department

**Esther Rubio**  
Monterey County Office of Education

**Kaki Rushmore**  
Community Foundation for Monterey County

**Mary Shortell**  
Alliance on Aging

**Hilder Simonand**  
Monterey Rape Crisis Center

**Kim Smith**  
Monterey County Health Department

**John Snider**  
Monterey County Health Department

**Linda Stohl**  
Community Human Services

**Teresa Sullivan**  
Ombudsman, Advocates for Long Term Care

**Judy Sulsona**  
Community Foundation for Monterey County

**Marlene Trotter**  
Boys and Girls Club

**Joyce Vandever**  
Monterey County Commission on the  
Status of Women

**Beatriz Vera-Morga**  
Cancer Detection Programs

**Maria Villjones**  
Women's Crisis Center

**Susan West**  
Monterey County Department of Social Services

**Ann Wheelis**  
Monterey County Office of Education

**Brenda Whitsett**  
Girls Scouts of Monterey Bay

**Edith Wiltsee**  
Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

**Tellus Díganos**  
Center for  
Community  
Research

*First Glance:  
Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls*



## Thanks

This report would not have been possible without support from:



The WOMEN'S Fund  
of Monterey County



"Here for Good"

Community  
Foundation  
for Monterey  
County



### The Women's Fund of Monterey County

The Women's Fund of Monterey County is a part of the Community Foundation for Monterey County. It is a group comprised of women donors and community volunteers who are committed to working toward influencing positive, lasting social change for all residents of Monterey County through targeted grants that improve outcomes for women and girls.

The goal of the Fund is to provide a permanent source of funding that serves the needs of women and girls in Monterey County, and to provide hands-on grantmaking and leadership experiences through volunteer opportunities for Fund supporters.

### The Community Foundation for Monterey County

The Community Foundation for Monterey County is the largest grantmaker on the Central Coast. With assets over \$81 million, the Community Foundation awarded grants totaling \$5 million in 2003 to more than 200 non-profits and neighborhood groups, almost all of which are in Monterey County.

The Foundation's major program areas are Education, Health, the Environment, Social and Community Services, and the Arts.

### Tellus/Diganos Center for Community Research Board

Chairperson:  
**Liz Lorenzi**  
Vice President,  
Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital

**Mary Adams**  
President,  
United Way of Monterey County

**Cynthia Peck**  
Vice President,  
Community Hospital of the  
Monterey Peninsula

**Maria Giuriato**  
Public Relations Manager,  
Monterey County Department  
of Social Services

**Joe Grainger**  
Executive Director,  
Harden Foundation

### Tellus Diganos Staff

**Stephen Ramirez**  
Executive Director

**Sherra Clinton**  
Project Director

**Larry Imwalle**  
Research Director

**Terrence Seid**  
Research Associate

**Ingrid Davis**  
Administrative Associate

# Special Thanks

*&* to Sherra Clinton  
Julie Hall Allison

**Tellus Diganos**  
Center for  
Community  
Research

*First Glance:  
Quality of Life of  
Monterey County  
Women and Girls*

