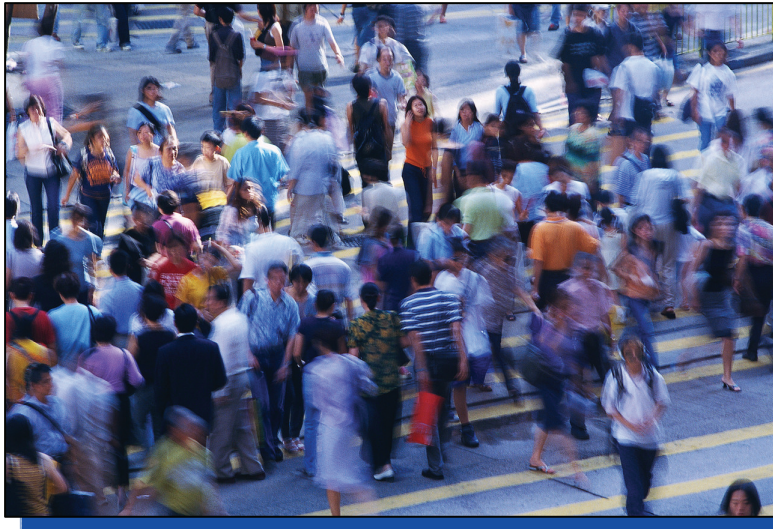


Demographics and Populations



According to population projections, the demographics of Stanislaus County will be changing over the next several years. By 2015, Whites will comprise 43% of the population, Hispanics 46%, Asians 5%, and Blacks 3%. Understanding the cultural and educational backgrounds of different segments of the population can help service providers provide essential and culturally appropriate services. In Stanislaus County, the percentage of the youth population ages 0-5 and 6-11 is projected to remain nearly constant from 2005 to 2015, and the percentage of youth ages 12-17 is projected to decrease slightly. While the percentage of County adults ages 18 to 59 is expected to decrease, the percentage of those ages 60 and older is estimated to increase by 2015.

Table of Contents

Demographics and Populations	11
Population	13
Population – Age and Ethnicity	14
Population – Age Projections.....	16
Population – Race and Ethnicity Projections.....	18
Educational Attainment.....	20
Languages Spoken at Home.....	22
Languages Spoken by Youth	24
Immigration Status	26
People with Disabilities	28

Population

Why It Is Important

Population changes, both actual and projected, help illustrate the changes that communities experience. Reasons for population growth or decline are numerous, although the economy often plays a large role in migration patterns.

Figure 1:  **Population Estimates, All Ages**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	04-08 % Change
Stanislaus County	494,747	504,478	513,441	521,497	525,903	6.3
Ceres	37,554	38,813	40,868	41,997	42,813	14.0
Hughson	5,260	5,941	6,112	6,082	6,187	17.6
Modesto	207,376	207,634	207,738	209,174	209,936	1.2
Newman	8,359	9,133	10,120	10,302	10,586	26.6
Oakdale	17,215	17,438	17,824	18,628	19,337	12.3
Patterson	14,244	16,157	19,231	20,875	21,229	49.0
Riverbank	18,302	19,986	21,176	21,492	21,757	18.9
Turlock	64,577	67,010	67,757	69,321	70,158	8.6
Waterford	7,902	7,898	8,201	8,590	8,763	10.9
California	36,252,878	36,743,186	37,195,240	37,662,518	38,049,462	5.0

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and State, 2004-2008 with 2000 DRU Benchmark, 2008.

Data Summary

From 2004 to 2008, the overall population of Stanislaus County grew 6% from 494,747 residents in 2004 to 525,903 residents in 2008. Comparatively, over the same time period, California’s population increased by 5%. Within Stanislaus County, the cities of Patterson, Newman, Riverbank, and Hughson saw the greatest population growth from 2004 to 2008.

Population - Age and Ethnicity

Figure 2:  **Population by Age, 2007**

		Under 5 Years Old	5-19 Years Old	20-59 Years Old	60 Years and Older	Median Age
Stanislaus County	%	8.1	23.9	54.1	13.9	31.6
	No.	41,412	122,192	276,593	71,066	
California	%	7.3	21.5	56.2	15.1	34.7
	No.	2,668,385	7,858,941	20,542,907	5,519,535	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008.

Figure 3:  **Population by Race, 2007**

		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Multi-Race
Stanislaus County	%	87.0	3.2	1.5	5.1	0.5	2.7
	No.	444,612	16,576	7,585	26,233	2,691	13,566
California	%	76.8	6.7	1.2	12.4	0.4	2.5
	No.	28,081,544	2,450,444	423,238	4,544,182	152,675	901,132

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008.

Figure 4:  **Hispanic or Latino Origin, 2007**

Stanislaus County	%	39.0
	No.	199,543
California	%	36.2
	No.	13,220,891

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008.

Note: According to the U.S. Census Bureau, race and Hispanic origin are two separate concepts; people who are Hispanic may be of any race.

Data Summary

In 2007, the greatest proportion of Stanislaus County residents was between the ages of 20 and 59 years old (54%). In comparison to California, Stanislaus County had a slightly younger population with a median age of 32 years old.

The racial breakdown of Stanislaus County, in 2007, showed that 87% of the population was White compared to 77% in California. In California there were larger percentages of Black and Asian residents than in Stanislaus County (7% versus 3% and 12% versus 5%). In regards to the breakdown by origin, in 2007, Stanislaus County had a higher percentage of those who reported they were Hispanic or Latino than California (39% versus 36%).

How We're Making a Difference

Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership (MAPP)

In 2002, Cle Moore, HSA Public Health Director, had the foresight to encourage Stanislaus County Public Health's implementation of Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership (MAPP), a strategic approach to community health improvement. This tool helps communities improve health and quality of life through community-wide strategic planning. Using MAPP, communities seek to achieve optimal health by identifying and using their resources wisely, taking into account their unique circumstances and needs, and forming effective partnerships for strategic action. The MAPP tool was developed by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO), in cooperation with the Public Health Practice Program Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

As a result of implementing MAPP, the Stanislaus County Health Services Agency has been able to complete a comprehensive community health assessment in 2004 and now again in 2008. In addition, the partnerships built through MAPP have been mobilized to address critical issues in our county such as the Stanislaus County Promotora Network, childhood obesity, infant mortality, Safe Sleep campaign, and Walkable Communities to name a few.

The benefits of the MAPP process are endless. The MAPP process brings these diverse interests together to collaboratively determine the most effective way to conduct public health activities. Although the process has taken time and much hard work, Stanislaus County as a whole will benefit from all the MAPP activities. With the tireless support of the Health Services Agency Senior Managers and the Community Assessment Planning and Evaluation Unit Staff, this initiative continues to move forward at full speed. The MAPP Process has already surpassed all initial expectations. We anticipate continued successes for achieving our goal of a Healthier Stanislaus County.



Population - Age Projections

Figure 5:  Population and Projections, Stanislaus County, by Age

Stanislaus County						
		Ages 0-5	Ages 6-11	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-59	Ages 60 and Older
2005	%	10.6	10.7	10.7	54.5	13.4
	Num.	54,104	54,645	54,864	278,484	68,515
2006	%	10.5	10.6	10.8	54.5	13.6
	Num.	54,572	55,292	55,943	283,431	70,438
2007	%	10.3	10.7	10.7	54.4	13.8
	Num.	54,694	56,739	56,711	288,167	73,092
2008	%	10.2	10.7	10.6	54.4	14.1
	Num.	55,091	57,954	57,269	293,152	75,833
2009	%	10.1	10.8	10.4	54.3	14.3
	Num.	55,702	59,276	57,388	298,437	78,605
2010	%	10.2	10.8	10.3	54.2	14.6
	Num.	56,918	60,233	57,754	303,308	81,495
2011	%	10.3	10.8	10.3	53.9	14.8
	Num.	58,833	61,773	58,699	308,777	84,526
2012	%	10.4	10.7	10.2	53.7	15.0
	Num.	61,120	62,918	59,680	314,271	87,748
2013	%	10.6	10.6	10.3	53.3	15.2
	Num.	63,337	63,645	61,414	319,486	91,201
2014	%	10.7	10.6	10.3	53.0	15.5
	Num.	65,505	64,694	62,981	324,776	94,736
2015	%	10.8	10.5	10.3	52.6	15.7
	Num.	67,573	66,019	64,712	329,705	98,525

Source: California Department of Finance, 2000-2050 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2008.

Note: Data include 2000 Census results; data based on projections.

Figure 6:  **Population and Projections, California, by Age**

California						
		Ages 0-5	Ages 6-11	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-59	Ages 60 and Older
2005	%	8.7	8.8	9.4	58.4	14.7
	Num.	3,222,375	3,262,608	3,474,299	21,576,828	5,421,326
2006	%	8.7	8.6	9.5	58.4	14.9
	Num.	3,246,271	3,208,681	3,533,247	21,838,501	5,554,170
2007	%	8.6	8.5	9.4	58.3	15.2
	Num.	3,249,515	3,195,028	3,562,958	22,055,091	5,747,990
2008	%	8.5	8.3	9.3	58.3	15.5
	Num.	3,269,326	3,185,567	3,549,003	22,297,908	5,944,794
2009	%	8.5	8.3	9.0	58.3	15.9
	Num.	3,290,873	3,204,155	3,497,305	22,552,436	6,143,524
2010	%	8.5	8.3	8.8	58.2	16.3
	Num.	3,321,979	3,235,810	3,431,608	22,785,001	6,361,278
2011	%	8.5	8.3	8.5	58.2	16.6
	Num.	3,359,002	3,274,796	3,372,234	23,034,266	6,569,411
2012	%	8.5	8.2	8.3	58.0	16.9
	Num.	3,414,426	3,300,030	3,324,161	23,265,325	6,786,119
2013	%	8.6	8.1	8.2	57.8	17.3
	Num.	3,472,173	3,302,435	3,313,439	23,472,396	7,017,437
2014	%	8.6	8.1	8.0	57.6	17.7
	Num.	3,531,850	3,322,112	3,305,654	23,651,507	7,261,496
2015	%	8.6	8.0	8.0	57.2	18.1
	Num.	3,591,939	3,344,056	3,324,833	23,784,631	7,527,493

Source: California Department of Finance, 2000-2050 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2008.

Note: Data include 2000 Census results; data based on projections.

Data Summary

In Stanislaus County, the percentages of the youth population ages 0-5 and 6-11 are projected to remain nearly constant from 2005 to 2015 and the percentage of those ages 12-17 is projected to decrease slightly. While the percentage of those ages 18 to 59 is expected to decrease, the percentage of County adults ages 60 and older is estimated to increase by 2015. At the state level, according to projections, very little change is expected to take place although those ages 6-11, ages 12-17, and ages 18 to 59 are projected to decrease slightly while those ages 60 and older are projected to increase by about three percentage points.

Population - Race and Ethnicity Projections

Figure 7:  **Ethnic Distribution and Projections, Stanislaus County, All Ages**

Stanislaus County								
		White	Hispanic	Asian	Black	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Multi-Race
2005	%	51.6	38.2	4.6	2.4	0.8	0.3	2.0
	Num.	263,505	195,218	23,633	12,034	4,224	1,711	10,287
2006	%	50.8	39.0	4.7	2.4	0.8	0.3	1.9
	Num.	264,218	202,744	24,294	12,245	4,304	1,745	10,126
2007	%	50.0	39.7	4.7	2.4	0.8	0.3	1.9
	Num.	264,954	210,415	25,008	12,672	4,392	1,778	10,184
2008	%	49.3	40.5	4.8	2.4	0.8	0.3	1.9
	Num.	265,701	218,222	25,730	13,110	4,479	1,811	10,246
2009	%	48.5	41.2	4.8	2.5	0.8	0.3	1.9
	Num.	266,480	226,193	26,458	13,556	4,568	1,844	10,309
2010	%	47.8	41.9	4.9	2.5	0.8	0.3	1.9
	Num.	267,271	234,342	27,182	14,007	4,653	1,877	10,376
2011	%	46.8	42.7	4.9	2.5	0.8	0.3	1.8
	Num.	268,119	244,657	28,087	14,530	4,785	1,910	10,520
2012	%	45.9	43.6	5.0	2.6	0.8	0.3	1.8
	Num.	268,975	255,179	28,999	15,063	4,919	1,941	10,661
2013	%	45.0	44.4	5.0	2.6	0.8	0.3	1.8
	Num.	269,829	265,917	29,916	15,605	5,046	1,972	10,798
2014	%	44.2	45.2	5.0	2.6	0.8	0.3	1.8
	Num.	270,686	276,907	30,840	16,150	5,177	2,002	10,930
2015	%	43.3	46.0	5.1	2.7	0.8	0.3	1.8
	Num.	271,523	288,156	31,759	16,703	5,302	2,032	11,059

Source: California Department of Finance, 2000-2050 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2008.

Note: Data include 2000 Census results; data based on projections.

Figure 8:  **Ethnic Distribution and Projections, California, All Ages**

California								
		White	Hispanic	Asian	Black	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Multi-Race
2005	%	44.4	34.9	11.5	6.1	0.6	0.3	2.1
	Num.	16,408,477	12,905,840	4,263,720	2,255,281	215,044	129,290	779,784
2006	%	43.9	35.4	11.6	6.0	0.6	0.4	2.1
	Num.	16,419,655	13,227,047	4,342,289	2,256,432	219,683	133,522	782,242
2007	%	43.4	35.8	11.7	6.0	0.6	0.4	2.1
	Num.	16,423,530	13,539,990	4,428,922	2,263,690	224,927	137,608	791,915
2008	%	43.0	36.2	11.8	5.9	0.6	0.4	2.1
	Num.	16,428,238	13,858,454	4,514,926	2,271,258	230,198	141,697	801,827
2009	%	42.5	36.7	11.9	5.9	0.6	0.4	2.1
	Num.	16,433,317	14,182,666	4,599,987	2,279,118	235,471	145,783	811,951
2010	%	42.0	37.1	12.0	5.8	0.6	0.4	2.1
	Num.	16,438,784	14,512,817	4,684,005	2,287,190	240,721	149,878	822,281
2011	%	41.5	37.5	12.0	5.8	0.6	0.4	2.1
	Num.	16,444,726	14,859,017	4,772,638	2,297,878	246,768	154,584	834,098
2012	%	41.0	37.9	12.1	5.8	0.6	0.4	2.1
	Num.	16,450,795	15,212,390	4,859,937	2,308,726	252,839	159,281	846,093
2013	%	40.6	38.4	12.2	5.7	0.6	0.4	2.1
	Num.	16,457,784	15,572,838	4,946,411	2,319,682	258,884	163,985	858,296
2014	%	40.1	38.8	12.3	5.7	0.6	0.4	2.1
	Num.	16,465,492	15,940,136	5,032,053	2,330,640	264,913	168,698	870,687
2015	%	39.6	39.2	12.3	5.6	0.7	0.4	2.1
	Num.	16,473,512	16,313,610	5,116,779	2,341,461	270,906	173,398	883,286

Source: California Department of Finance, 2000-2050 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2008.

Note: Data include 2000 Census results; data based on projections.

Data Summary

In 2005, according to Department of Finance projections, 52% of Stanislaus County’s population was White, 38% was Hispanic, and 5% was Asian. By 2015, Whites were projected to comprise 43% of the County population, while Hispanics were projected to increase to 46%, and Asians were projected to stay fairly consistent at 5%.

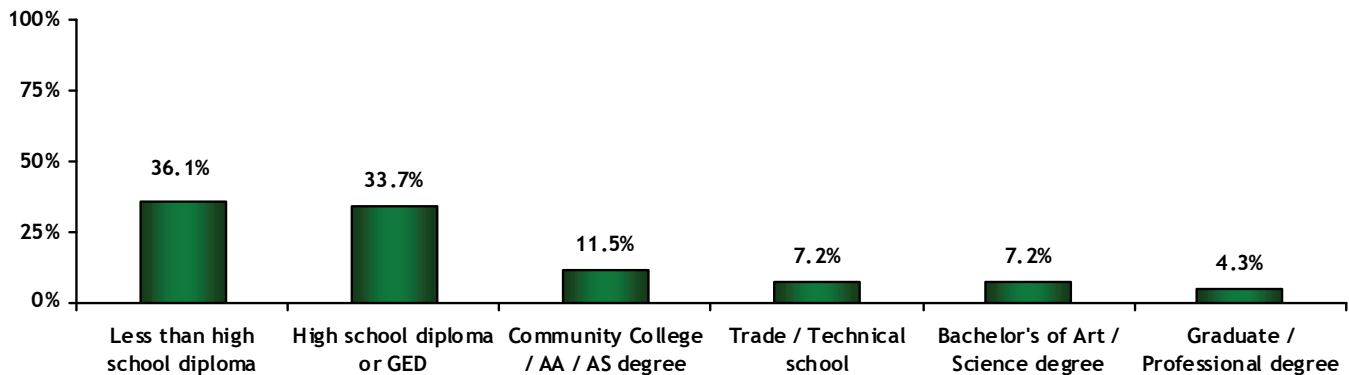
In California, similar population trends were predicted from 2005 to 2015. The percentage of Whites was projected to decrease from 44% to 40%, while the percentage of Hispanics was estimated to increase from 35% to 39%, and the Asian population was projected to remain relatively consistent at 12%.

Educational Attainment

Why It Is Important

Educational attainment is an important indicator of future success as those with at least a high school diploma will likely have better employment opportunities than those without one. Limited education, and therefore limited employment opportunities, can also impact other quality of life areas such as access to health care.

Figure 9:  What is the Highest Level of Education You Have Obtained? (Mark One Response), 2008



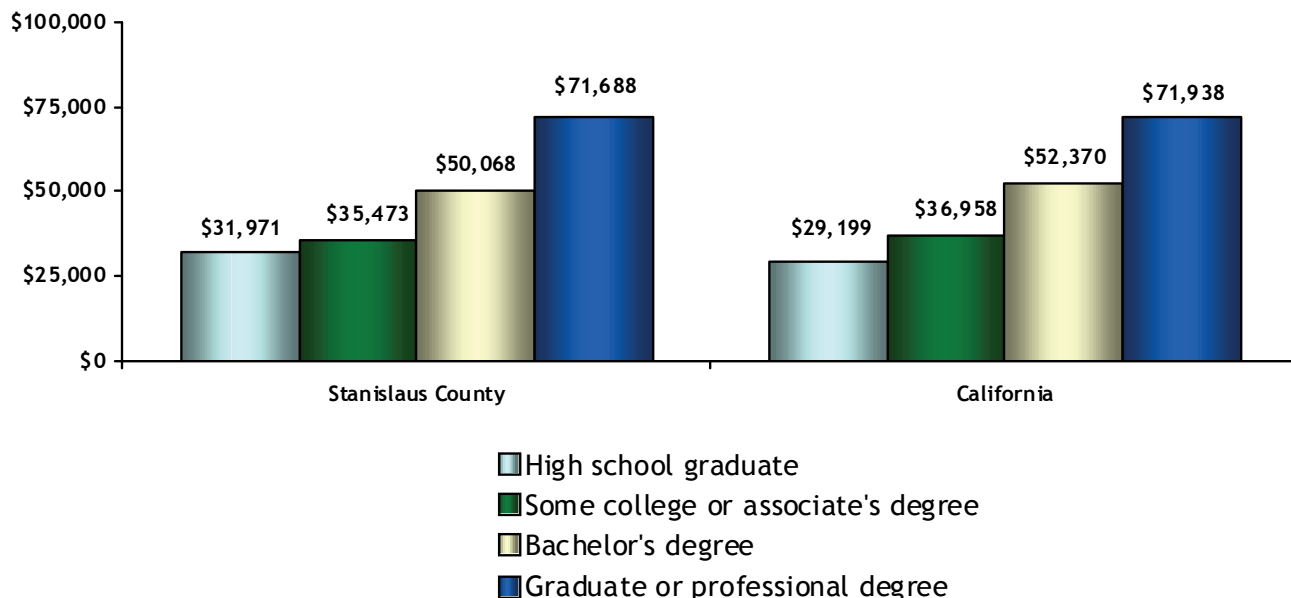
Source: Applied Survey Research, *Stanislaus County Community Health Assessment Survey*, 2008. N=2,707

Figure 10:  Educational Attainment, 2007

Educational Attainment	Stanislaus County				California			
	Ages 18-24		Ages 25 and Older		Ages 18-24		Ages 25 and Older	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Total population of age group	100.0	81,355	100.0	309,855	100.0	3,837,832	100.0	23,331,762
Less than high school graduate	16.7	13,551	24.2	75,014	18.2	696,763	19.8	4,612,748
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	42.8	34,841	29.5	91,383	33.2	1,273,846	23.1	5,396,253
Some college (no degree)	33.8	27,501	23.2	72,018	35.6	1,366,914	20.0	4,657,119
Associate's degree	2.7	2,159	6.7	20,658	4.9	189,951	7.6	1,782,118
Bachelor's degree	3.0	2,444	11.7	36,284	7.6	291,788	19.0	4,425,024
Graduate or professional degree	1.1	859	4.7	14,498	0.5	18,570	10.5	2,458,500

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008.

Figure 11:  **Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months, by Educational Attainment, Ages 25 Years and Older, 2007**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008.

Data Summary

According to the 2008 Stanislaus County Community Health Assessment Survey, 36% of respondents had obtained “less than a high school diploma,” 34% had obtained a “high school diploma or a GED,” 12% attended a “community college or completed an AA or AS degree,” 7% had completed a “trade or technical school,” 7% had received a “BA or BS degree,” and 4% had received a “graduate or professional degree.”

In 2007, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, 17% of Stanislaus County residents and 18% of California residents between the ages of 18-24, had obtained less than a high school graduate degree. For those ages 25 and older, the percentages were 24% and 20%. In Stanislaus County, 43% of people between the ages of 18-24 had obtained a high school degree, 34% had some college but no degree, 3% had obtained an associate’s degree, 3% had obtained a bachelor’s degree, and 1% had obtained a graduate or professional degree.

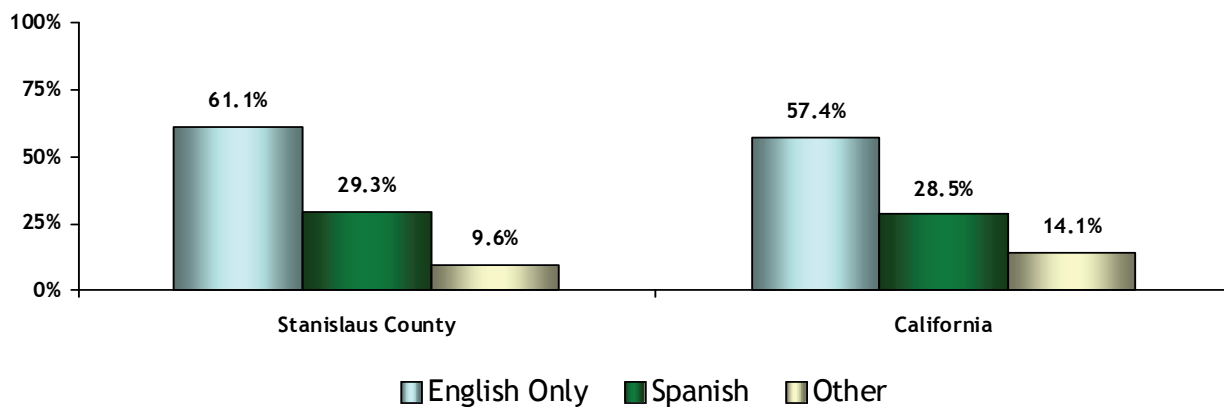
In 2007, the median earnings of those who had obtained a high school graduate degree were slightly higher in Stanislaus County than in California (\$31,971 versus \$29,199). The reverse is true for those who had obtained a bachelor’s degree, some college or an associate’s degree, or a graduate or professional degree.

Languages Spoken at Home

Why It Is Important

Language barriers between clients and providers can prevent access to critical services such as employment, transportation, and medical and social services. Examining the percentage of residents who speak a language other than English at home helps providers offer language-appropriate services to the community. There has been an increase in the percentage of U.S. residents who primarily speak a language other than English. According to the 2000 Census, 50.3 million (18%) of the 281.4 million people aged 5 years and older, in the U.S., spoke a language other than English at home.²

Figure 12: Languages Spoken at Home, Ages 5 Years and Over, 2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008.

Stanislaus County N: 470,097.

California N: 33,891,325.

Data Summary

According to the U.S. Census, in 2007 the majority of Stanislaus County residents (61%) spoke only English in their homes, 29% spoke Spanish, and 10% spoke a language other than English or Spanish. Compared to California, in Stanislaus County there was a slightly higher percentage of English only speakers (61% compared to 57%).

² U.S. Census Bureau, *USA QuickFacts*, 2000.

How We're Making a Difference

WellPoint Inc.'s State Sponsored Business

WellPoint's State Sponsored Business (SSB) division seeks to improve the lives of the underserved and uninsured people in our country. WellPoint's SSB serves nearly two million members in 13 states, making it one of the nation's largest Medicaid managed care companies. SSB helps people in need find quality health care coverage through programs such as Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD), and other publicly funded programs. WellPoint's SSB reaches out to the countless families and children who are eligible for Medicaid by expanding outreach and accessibility for Medicaid enrollment and working closely with numerous community and civic organizations to educate residents about the availability of Medicaid.

Through a model rooted in service that is based in the communities where its members live, SSB achieves personalized service and community involvement with members and providers. The community resource model is a vital link between Medicaid and other publicly funded health care programs and those members who are eligible to benefit from these programs. Local staff conducts outreach programs in low-income neighborhoods and provides members with convenient access to information on public programs and assistance with enrollment. Additionally, the SSB staff offers training on member benefits, plan orientation, claims and billing, pharmacy policies and electronic processing. Typically, SSB participates in outreach events throughout the year including: community or school health fairs; minority expos; state, federal and local conferences; conventions; and new member orientations.

The local staff has strong community connections to help remove obstacles that can prevent a person from accessing services. At times, those barriers are related to language and culture. SSB's bilingual representatives are able to help those individuals and families understand the services available. Sometimes they arrange transportation for members who have no other way to see a doctor. Often members are contacted by phone, mail or in-home visits to help assure their needs are addressed.

SSB develops leading-edge programs that reach members where they live. Through its van program in California, SSB outreach personnel travel throughout the state to offer education and on-site application assistance to prospective members. Eligibility for public programs is determined at the state and county level, so van personnel help facilitate the enrollment process, but do not assess eligibility. The vans travel to schools, clinics, fairs and other community events to help eligible families sign up for their health care coverage.

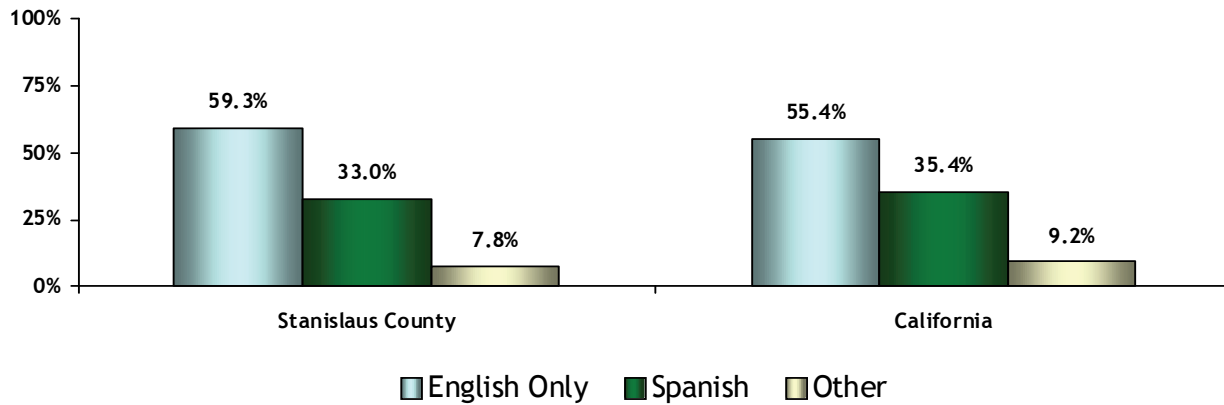
WellPoint knows that one of the best ways to help vulnerable populations is to increase awareness of the health and social services available. Through its outreach and enrollment activities, WellPoint SSB strives to ensure that members have convenient access to comprehensive services. It works to ensure that members and providers have a true managed care collaborator who lives in the community, understands their needs and challenges and helps achieve mutually beneficial outcomes.

Languages Spoken by Youth

Why It Is Important

Understanding what languages are spoken by students highlights student diversity and assists efforts to provide language-appropriate education to County residents.

Figure 13:  Languages Spoken at Home, Youth Ages 5-17 Years, 2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008.

Stanislaus County N: 105,782.

California N: 6,721,731.

Figure 14: Top Ten Languages Spoken Other Than English, Stanislaus County Schools, 2006-07

Rank	Language	# Students who Speak the Language	% of All Students Who Speak the Language
1	Spanish	35,506	33.2%
2	Punjabi	972	0.9%
3	Khmer (Cambodian)	915	0.9%
4	Assyrian	884	0.8%
5	Hindi	580	0.5%
6	Lao	354	0.3%
7	Portuguese	339	0.3%
8	Vietnamese	272	0.3%
9	Arabic	258	0.2%
10	Filipino (Tagalog)	253	0.2%

Source: State of California, Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office, 2008.

Note: Total 2006-2007 enrollment in Stanislaus County schools was 106,994 students.



New data not available

Figure 15: Number of Bilingual Aides, Stanislaus County Schools, 2006-07

Language	# of Bilingual Aides	# Students who Speak Language
Spanish	119	35,506
Punjabi	-	972
Khmer (Cambodian)	1	915
Assyrian	-	884
Hindi	1	580
Lao	3	354
Portuguese	1	339
Vietnamese	-	272
Arabic	-	258
Filipino (Tagalog)	-	253

Source: State of California, Department of Education, Language Census Paraprofessionals, 2007; State of California, Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office, 2008.



New data not available

Data Summary

According to the U.S. Census, in 2007, 41% of children spoke a language other than English in their homes in Stanislaus County. This percentage was slightly lower than the state percentage of 45%.

After English, Spanish was the most common language spoken by students in the Stanislaus County School System in 2006-07 (33%). Punjabi and Khmer (Cambodian) were the second and third most spoken languages (1%, respectively).

In 2006-07, there were many more Spanish/English bilingual aides (119) than any other type. The next most represented language among bilingual aides was Lao (3 aides). While there were 5 different languages spoken by aides in the school system, there were still other groups, namely Punjabi and Assyrian speakers, that did not have any aides who spoke their language during the 2006-07 school year.

Immigration Status

Why It Is Important

There are more than 38 million immigrants in the U.S., and government and private estimates put the number of undocumented immigrants in the U.S. at about 12 million. Since 1990, about one million immigrants, both legal and illegal, enter the U.S. each year on average. In 2007, the nation added about half a million immigrants which is down from the 1.8 million immigrants that entered the U.S. in 2006. While immigrants have always traditionally come to the U.S. due to job prospects, they have also moved to areas in which they have family and friends. Now however, people’s choice of location is much more dependent on job availability, and as the U.S. economy is growing more and more sluggish, the prospects of jobs are diminishing.³

Figure 16:  **Percent of the Population That Is Not a U.S. Citizen**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	04-07 Net Change
Stanislaus County	13.2	13.8	12.3	11.9	-1.3
California	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	0.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008.

Data Summary

Since 2004, the percent of the population that is not a U.S. citizen in Stanislaus County has decreased by a net change of 1.3. In 2007, 12% of the population in the County was not a U.S. citizen. This includes those in the County both legally and illegally. The percent of the population that was not a U.S. citizen in California has been fairly consistent since 2004.

³ Ohlemacher, Stephen (September 22, 2008). Immigration Boom Slows As Economy Falters. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from San Jose Mercury News website. URL: <http://www.mercurynews.com>.

How We're Making a Difference

Public Health

Refugees face many health challenges as they arrive in the United States. Forced migration, refugee camp living, as well as conditions in their home country exposes them to a host of health risks. To address these challenges, the Refugee Health Assessment Program (RHAP) provides health screenings that focus on a wide range of medical conditions as well as the general health of new arrivals. Additionally, health screenings protect the public health of U.S. citizens by including screenings for communicable disease and immunizations for all refugees. Once health screenings are complete, refugee patients are referred to local health care providers to ensure continual care to new arrivals. RHAP staff often become aware of health needs of refugees upon their arrival in the U.S. and may also become aware of health issues years after their arrival. In all cases, appropriate information is provided and if needed, referrals are made.



Many refugees arrive with serious health issues that require consultation with a specialist immediately upon arrival. Recently RHAP staff received an arrival notice for an Iraqi family that had lived in Jordan for several years before being granted refugee status. During their time in Jordan, they had a baby, who was born with Spina Bifida. Due to their status in Jordan, very little healthcare was available for the child.

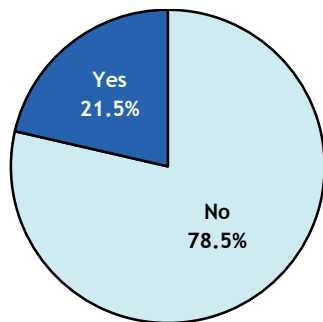
After receiving the information, RHAP staff immediately contacted the local Medi-Cal office to alert them to the family's imminent arrival and their immediate need for Medi-Cal approval. The California Children's Services (CCS) staff at the Health Services Agency was also contacted. Upon arrival, the family was granted immediate Medi-Cal enrollment, their RHAP Health Assessment was immediately scheduled, and appropriate referral was made to CCS for surgical consultation. The child was seen by a local specialist and referred to Children's Hospital in Madera for any needed surgical intervention.

People with Disabilities

Why It Is Important

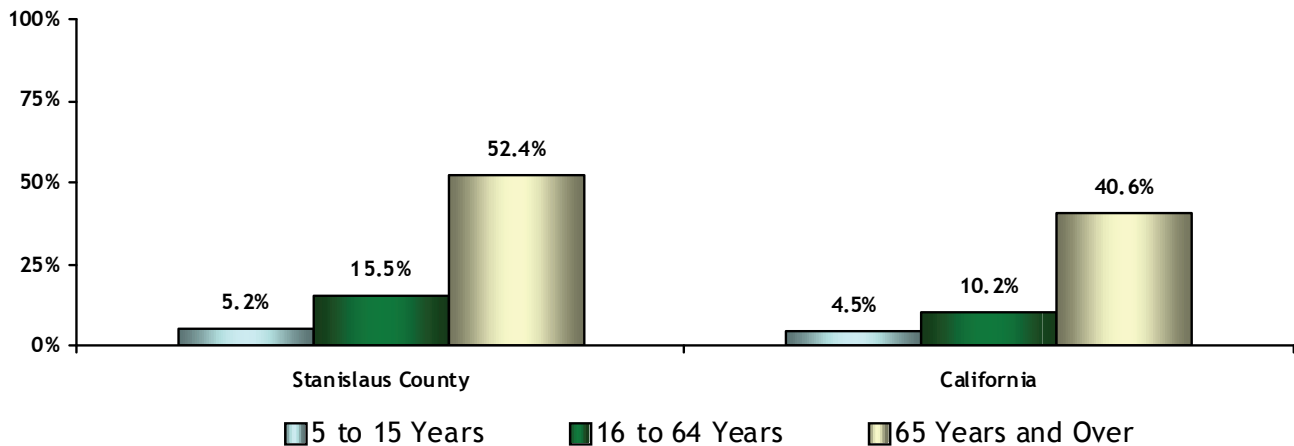
Knowing how many people with disabilities live in the County is important to understanding and meeting the needs of those with disabilities. A disability is a condition or function judged to be significantly impaired relative to the usual standard of an individual or group. The term is used to refer to individual functioning, including physical impairment, sensory impairment, cognitive impairment, intellectual impairment, mental illness, and various types of chronic disease.

Figure 17:  **Do You Consider Yourself to Be a Person With a Disability? 2008**



Source: Applied Survey Research, *Stanislaus County Community Health Assessment Survey, 2008*.
N=2,687

Figure 18:  **Percent of Those With a Disability, by Age, 2007**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008.
Stanislaus County Ages 5-15 N: 88,411; Ages 16-64 N: 325,051; Ages 65 and Older N: 51,812.
California Ages 5-15 N: 5,611,263; Ages 16-64 N: 23,813,857; Ages 65 and Older N: 3,896,341.

Figure 19: Usage of Modesto Area Dial-A-Ride

	FY 2003-04	FY 2004-05	FY 2005-06	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08	03-08 % Change
ADA passengers ¹	71,214	66,541	65,696	65,223	66,146	-7.1
Disabled passengers ²	4,432	4,214	4,791	5,593	5,404	21.9
Senior passengers ³	7,246	5,691	7,460	8,248	8,336	15.0
Total passengers⁴	101,803	96,000	95,684	103,627	108,371	6.5

Source: City of Modesto, Public Works Department, Transit Division, Modesto Area Dial-A-Ride Annual Fiscal Year Summary Comparison, 2008.

¹ Passengers meeting the City of Modesto certification criteria under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

² Disabled passengers not meeting ADA guidelines, but meeting City of Modesto requirements for using DAR service

³ Passengers ages 65 or older

⁴ Includes fare paying passengers, transfers, attendants, and riders diverted to Red Top Taxi

Data Summary

Twenty-two percent (22%) of respondents to the Stanislaus County Community Health Assessment Survey reported that they consider themselves to be a person with a disability.

In 2007, 5% of youth ages 5 to 15 in Stanislaus County and 5% of youth in California had a disability. Among those ages 16 to 64 and those ages 65 years and over, a greater percentage of residents in Stanislaus County than in California had a disability (16% versus 10% and 52% versus 41%).

The City of Modesto provides a specialized transportation service seven days a week, every day of the year, for persons with disabilities, and people 65 and older. Over the past five years, the total number of passengers has increased seven percent (7%) with a high of 108,371 passengers in FY 2007-08. Over the same time period, the number of passengers considered disabled by the City of Modesto, but not by the ADA, increased 22%.

