

VITAL SIGNS

UNDERSTANDING SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

2016 COMPREHENSIVE REPORT



A TREND REPORT BY

Action
FOR HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

About ACTION for Healthy Communities

ACTION for Healthy Communities is a collaborative of individual agencies and public and private organizations committed to improving the overall quality of life in San Luis Obispo County. A list of those organizations is found in the introduction to this report. ACTION completed its first benchmark study of community issues in 1999. This report represents the group's seventh report and provides valuable comparative results in a number of criteria that measure local community health and well-being.

About the Researcher

Applied Survey Research (ASR) is a social research firm dedicated to helping people build better communities by collecting meaningful data, facilitating information-based planning, and developing custom strategies. The firm was founded on the principle that community improvement, sustainability, and program success are closely tied to assessment of needs, evaluation of community goals, and the development of appropriate responses.

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Project Overview

What is the quality of life like in San Luis Obispo County? Do residents feel safe? Are there enough employment opportunities? Do people feel they have access to good schools and services? Is our community healthy?

These are just a few of the questions that a consortium of public and private health, education, business, environmental, human service, and civic organizations set out to answer when they began the ACTION for Healthy Communities project in the late 1990s.

The first wave of data collection occurred in 1999. The project was updated in 2001, 2003, 2006, 2010, and 2013. This 2016 survey represents the seventh report, in which many of the measures have been examined for trends, while some new indicators have been added.

ACTION for Healthy Communities will provide survey results and data to the community through this Comprehensive Report.

For further information, contact ACTION for Healthy Communities c/o The Community Foundation San Luis Obispo County, 550 Dana Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 - (805) 543-2323.

Introduction

ACTION for Healthy Communities (ACTION) believes that by sharing resources and working together, more comprehensive and useful planning tools can be developed. ACTION also believes that a more comprehensive approach to assessing the quality of life in San Luis Obispo County will enable organizations that allocate resources to more effectively address critical community concerns.

This comprehensive report is considered the first step in a comprehensive planning process.

ACTION celebrates the collaborative spirit of all individuals and organizations involved with this ongoing effort. We especially thank our financial sponsors for their support, encouragement, and faith in the process.

Mission, Guiding Principles, and Project Goals

The mission of ACTION is to identify and address community needs through collaborative efforts with partners which advance effective strategies, programs, and policies that improve health and well-being in San Luis Obispo County.

ACTION has adopted these guiding principles:

- Long-term approach to planning and program development;
- Creation of a collaborative planning mechanism;
- Commitment to empowerment through a community-driven process;
- Assessment should result in identification of priorities and action plans.

Project Goals:

As defined, the project goals are:

- Raise public awareness of human needs, trends, emerging issues, and community problems;
- Provide accurate, credible, and valid information on an ongoing basis to community service providers to guide decision-making about creation, management, and redesign of programs.

Desired Outcomes

ACTION has developed the following desired outcomes for this community assessment: To study the community health and services that exist in order to:

1. Provide accurate, credible, and valid information on an ongoing basis to health and human services providers, policy-makers, and funders concerning the creation, management, and support of programs.
2. Encourage collaboration and partnerships to facilitate improved service delivery that is coordinated, holistic, and consolidated within the community.
3. Set community indicators that can serve as the basis for the formulation of community goals that will lead to a community-wide vision and plan for improving community health.
4. Reassess key indicators every three years to track progress and to identify emerging gaps and resources so that strategies for responding to the gaps can be developed.






The Community Assessment Process Overview

This community assessment model provides a comprehensive view of the quality of life in San Luis Obispo County. It is based on primary (public opinion) data and secondary (empirical trend) data that are gathered for a series of indicators in seven areas: basic needs, education, the economy, health, natural and built environment, public safety, and social environment.

Data Report

Every three years, the primary and secondary data will be compiled into a comprehensive report (please see Appendix A for the methodology). The intent of this report is to provide an in-depth look at the quality of life in San Luis Obispo County. Geographic areas, age, and target group breakdowns have been incorporated into many of the primary data items as well. Please refer to the legend for explanations of frequently used symbols and notations throughout the report.

Legend

Subregion	Cities and Communities
North Coast	Baywood, Cambria, Cayucos, Harmony, Los Osos, Morro Bay, San Simeon
North County	Atascadero, California Valley, Camp Roberts, Cholame, Creston, Lake Nacimiento, Paso Robles, Pozo, San Miguel, Santa Margarita, Shandon, Templeton, Heritage Ranch, Oak
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo, Avila Beach, Los Ranchos/Edna/SLO Country Club
South County	Arroyo Grande, Halcyon, Grover Beach, Nipomo, Oceano, Pismo Beach, Shell Beach, Callender-Garrett, Cypress Ridge, Blacklake, Woodlands (or Monarch Dunes)
	Indicates data increasing (upward) trend
	Indicates data declining (downward) trend
	Indicates data inconclusive; variable; no clear trend
GREEN	Green arrow indicates positive trend
RED	Red arrow indicates negative trend
	Denotes a telephone survey question
	Denotes a face to face survey question

Bold type indicates incorporated cities.

Suggested Uses of this Report

The tips shown below are offered to make the report easier to use.

For a Broad Overview of Quality of Life Issues

It is best to review the first page of each of the seven sections of the San Luis Obispo County report: basic needs, education, the economy, health, natural and built environment, public safety, and social environment. Each of these sections begins with a summary of the research area.

For Information about Trends that May Impact Your Business or Organization

Within each of the seven research areas, there is a wealth of information on a wide range of issues. One of the most useful features of this report is the display of trend data, where it is available. A tremendous amount of detailed information can be found that may help identify new customers or emerging needs, or explain changes in the local environment that will have future impacts. In selected areas, demographic breakdowns of data, most commonly by geographic areas, age, and target groups, have been included.

For Data to Support or Refine Your Services and Products

This information is intended to be used in your own reports and proposals, and as a baseline for performance systems. Whenever report data is used, ACTION should be acknowledged. ACTION representatives are available to speak with groups about the information in this report.

Supplementary Reports Available

In addition to this comprehensive report, several issue folios have been developed that highlight and provide analysis of key quality of life indicators. To download additional free copies of these reports, please visit www.ActionSLO.org.

For further information, contact ACTION for Healthy Communities c/o The Community Foundation San Luis Obispo County, 550 Dana Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 – Phone: (805) 543-2323.

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Major Financial Sponsors

County of San Luis Obispo

- Board of Supervisors
- Department of Public Health

Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County (CAPSLO)

Dignity Health: Arroyo Grande Community Hospital and French Hospital Medical Center

First 5 of SLO County

The Community Foundation San Luis Obispo County

Supporting Financial Sponsors

Access Support Network

Area Agency on Aging

Cal Poly

CenCal

Children's Services Network

Coast National Bank

Community Health Centers of the Central Coast

County of San Luis Obispo

- Department of Behavioral Health
- Department of Planning and Building
- Department of Probation
- Library

Hospice of San Luis Obispo County

Housing Authority of San Luis Obispo

Peoples' Self-Help Housing

County of San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District

County of San Luis Obispo Department of Public Health

County of San Luis Obispo Office of Education

San Luis Obispo Council of Governments

San Luis Obispo Housing Trust Fund

San Luis Obispo Nonprofit Housing Corporation

Sierra Vista Regional Medical Center

Transitions-Mental Health Association

United Way of San Luis Obispo County

Collaborative Partners

Thank you to all of the organizations and individuals that provided input and in-kind services that made it possible to formulate this report.

Access Support Network

Area Agency on Aging

ARTS Obispo

Children's Services Network

Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County (CAPSLO)

Community Health Centers of the Central Coast

County of San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District

County of San Luis Obispo Housing Trust Fund

County of San Luis Obispo Office of Education

County of San Luis Obispo:

- Administrative Office
- Adult Services Policy Council
- Board of Supervisors
- Department of Behavioral Health
- Department of Planning and Building
- Department of Probation
- Department of Public Health
- Department of Social Services
- Library

Dignity Health: Arroyo Grande Community Hospital and French Hospital Medical Center

First 5 SLO County

Peoples' Self-Help Housing Corporation

San Luis Obispo Council of Governments

San Luis Obispo Nonprofit Housing Corporation

Sierra Vista Regional Medical Center

The Community Foundation San Luis Obispo County

Transitions-Mental Health Association

United Way of San Luis Obispo County

A special thank you to all of the San Luis Obispo County volunteers, organizations, and businesses that assisted in surveying their community!

2016 Highlights



OUR POPULATION

- The population of San Luis Obispo County was 277,977 in 2016.
- The majority of residents (69%) were white, about one-fifth (22%) were Latino, 4% were Asian, and the rest were other races/ethnicities. In 2015, 83% of the population 5 years and over spoke only English at home, and 13% spoke only Spanish at home.
- Seniors over the age of 60 are the fastest growing group in the county at 25% in 2015, up from 21% in 2010.

BASIC NEEDS

- Eleven percent of 2016 ACTION telephone survey respondents said that they went without some basic needs in the last year, but Spanish-speaking face-to-face respondents had an especially difficult time with 17% going without health care, 11% without food, and 5% without utilities.
- Fifteen percent of children under 18 were living beneath the federal poverty level in the county in 2015.

Food

- More than one quarter (27%) of county residents were not able to afford enough food in 2014.

Housing

- Fifty-nine percent of 2016 ACTION telephone survey respondents spent more than one-third of their income to pay for housing costs.
- The average cost for a two-bedroom rental was \$1,310 per month in 2016.
- The median sale price of homes in the San Luis Obispo area was \$480,000 in the first quarter of 2016, up from \$350,000 in 2010.
- In 2015, there were approximately 1,515 homeless individuals counted in a point-in-time count in San Luis Obispo County, and 74% were unsheltered.

EDUCATION

Family Reading

- Nearly 56.5% of ACTION telephone survey respondent parents said they read stories or looked at picture books every day of the week with their children under 12 years old in 2016.

School Enrollment

- In San Luis Obispo County, there were 34,866 children and youth enrolled in school in 2015-16.

Test Scores

- Half of 3rd grade students (50%) in the county met or exceeded the English-Language Arts California Assessment of Student Performance (CAASPP) Standards in 2016.
- Between 2010 and 2015, the percentage of San Luis Obispo County students who passed the English-Language Arts subject area of the CAHSEE has ranged from 86% to 88% and has consistently remained higher than the state overall (81%–85%).



High School Graduation

- The high school graduation rate in the county has increased to 92% in 2014-15, and was higher than the state overall (82%).

ECONOMY



Economic Perceptions

- More than one-third (35%) of 2016 ACTION telephone survey respondents felt economically better off this year as compared to last year.

Jobs and Earnings

- The annual average unemployment rate was 5% in the county in 2016, up from 10% in 2010.
- Median household income in the county was slightly lower at \$62,648 than California at \$64,500 in 2015.

HEALTH

Insurance

- Ninety percent of ACTION telephone survey respondents said they had health insurance and 86% said they had a regular source of health care in 2016.
- Fifty-four percent of Spanish-speaking face-to-face survey respondents were uninsured in 2016.

Exercise, Nutrition, and Obesity

- More than half (55%) of San Luis Obispo County adults were considered overweight or obese in 2014.
- The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recommends that adults get at least 30 minutes of exercise a day for five days a week or more. In 2016, only half (52%) of ACTION telephone survey respondents achieved that goal.

Substance Abuse

- Seventy-four percent of ACTION telephone survey respondents were very concerned or somewhat concerned about drug, tobacco, and alcohol abuse in their community in 2016.
- The percent of county residents ages 21 and older who reported binge drinking in the last year was higher (53%) than the state of California (32.5%) in 2014.



Mortality

- Suicide rates in the county have been consistently higher than the state since 2003.
- The leading cause of death for San Luis Obispo County residents was cancer, followed by heart disease, and stroke.

NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The Outdoors



- The top three issues of concern for ACTION telephone survey respondents since 2006 are: water quality, air pollution, and traffic.
- In September 2016, nearly 5,000 acres owned by San Luis Obispo County were for open space and recreation.
- Nearly 64% of county residents lived within walking distance of a park, playground or open space in 2014.

Water Use

- Six out of 19 communities reached a level III severity for their water supply and/or water system in 2012-14, signifying that their water demand exceeded supply or their water delivery system had reached its capacity.

Energy Use

- Local agricultural electricity consumption went up 28% between 2010 and 2015.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Safety and Crime



- Nearly 81% of ACTION telephone survey respondents felt “very safe” in their neighborhood, but only 39% of Spanish-speaking face-to-face respondents felt “very safe” in 2016.
- The county crime rate was 28.7 per 1,000 residents in 2015, up slightly from 25.9 per 1,000 residents in 2010.

- Gun sales have increased by 37% in the county between 2011 and 2015.
- Adult and juvenile misdemeanor arrest rates for driving under the influence (DUI) in the county have declined since 2010 but have remained higher than the state.
- The rate of substantiated child abuse cases for the county was higher (11.3 per 1,000) than in the state overall (8.4 per 1,000) in 2014.

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Community Concerns

- A sizeable majority (71%) of 2016 ACTION telephone survey respondents indicated that they were somewhat concerned or very concerned about child abuse in their communities.
- About 59% of 2016 ACTION telephone survey respondents were concerned about racism in their community.
- There were a total of 4 hate crime offenses in 2015.

2-1-1 Community Hotline

- The total number of 2-1-1 calls for assistance decreased from 3,994 calls in 2014 to 3,473 in 2015. The highest numbers of calls were for Housing and Utilities (1,145).



Giving

- Over 64% of ACTION telephone survey households donated to charities in 2016.
- Forty-three percent of ACTION telephone survey respondents reported volunteering in the past month in 2016.
- ACTION telephone survey respondents continue to give low rankings to certain public services in the county including roads, planning and building services, and city or county administration in 2016.



■ DEMOGRAPHICS

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Demographics

Demographics is a term used to describe a region's population, including race/ethnicity, language, gender, and age. Demographic trends are often used to guide policy and program development and to structure funding priorities to ensure that the needs of diverse and underserved populations are met.

Population

Based on data from the California Department of Finance, there were a total of 274,293 people in San Luis Obispo County in 2015. The majority of residents (69%) identified as White, followed by 22% as Hispanic/Latino, and 4% as Asian. Twenty-nine percent of residents were between the ages of 35 and 59 years old. Seniors over the age of 60 accounted for one quarter (25%) of the population. Of total residents, 83% only spoke English in their household, while 13% spoke Spanish at home.

Total Population

Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
San Luis Obispo County	269,637	270,249	270,232	271,160	272,171	274,293	277,977
California	37,253,956	37,427,946	37,680,593	38,030,609	38,357,121	39,714,725	39,255,883

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-5 (2010-2016).

Total Population by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2011	Jan. 2012	Jan. 2013	Jan. 2014	Jan. 2015	Jan. 2016
Arroyo Grande	17,252	17,298	17,141	17,254	17,295	17,428	17,731
Atascadero	28,310	28,591	28,248	28,478	28,636	29,169	30,879
Grover Beach	13,156	13,192	13,046	13,101	13,119	13,144	13,397
Morro Bay	10,234	10,291	10,187	10,235	10,254	10,284	10,722
Paso Robles	29,793	29,906	29,969	30,270	30,423	30,522	31,398
Pismo Beach	7,655	7,680	7,609	7,654	7,688	7,711	8,181
San Luis Obispo	45,119	45,255	44,953	45,240	45,484	45,802	46,117
Unincorporated Area	118,118	118,036	119,079	118,928	119,272	120,233	119,552
Regional Total	269,637	270,249	270,232	271,160	272,171	274,293	277,977

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-5 (2010-2016).

Basic Demographics

Gender

Gender	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male	51.4%	50.9%	50.6%	50.9%	50.6%	50.6%
Female	48.6%	49.1%	49.4%	49.1%	49.4%	49.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2015 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Age

Age Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Under 5 Years Old	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	5.2%
5–9 Years Old	5.3%	4.5%	5.1%	5.5%	4.8%
10–14 Years Old	5.0%	5.5%	5.6%	4.5%	5.0%
15–19 Years Old	7.8%	8.5%	7.8%	7.9%	8.3%
20–24 Years Old	10.1%	10.4%	11.0%	11.2%	11.0%
25–29 Years Old	6.7%	6.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%
30–34 Years Old	5.7%	5.4%	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%
35–39 Years Old	5.0%	4.1%	5.1%	4.6%	5.5%
40–44 Years Old	6.0%	6.5%	5.7%	6.2%	5.1%
45–49 Years Old	6.9%	6.5%	5.9%	5.8%	5.3%
50–54 Years Old	7.6%	7.3%	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%
55–59 Years Old	7.9%	7.9%	6.8%	7.7%	7.7%
60–64 Years Old	6.0%	6.5%	7.2%	6.5%	6.5%
65–69 Years Old	4.1%	4.9%	5.1%	5.8%	5.8%
70–74 Years Old	3.7%	3.4%	3.7%	3.8%	4.5%
75–79 Years Old	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%	3.0%	2.7%
80–84 Years Old	2.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%
85 Years and Over	2.3%	2.3%	2.9%	2.1%	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2015 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
Asian	3.1%	3.7%	3.9%	3.6%	3.9%	3.5%
Black/African American	2.2%	2.2%	1.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%
Hispanic/Latino	20.8%	21.3%	21.5%	21.7%	22.0%	22.2%
White	71.1%	69.9%	70.1%	68.9%	69.4%	69.2%
Other	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Multi-Race	2.0%	2.2%	2.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2015 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Language Spoken at Home (Ages 5 Years and Older)

Language	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
English Only	82.7%	83.2%	80.5%	81.1%	81.7%	82.8%
Spanish	13.8%	13.1%	15.4%	14.6%	14.4%	12.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander Languages	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%
Other Indo-European Languages	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%
Other Languages	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%
Total Population (Ages 5 Years and Older)	256,942	258,724	261,742	263,254	264,687	267,638

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2015 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Households by Type

Type of Household ¹	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Nonfamily Households	34.0%	37.1%	36.1%	36.9%	37.3%	36.9%
Family ² Households	66.0%	62.9%	63.9%	63.1%	62.7%	63.1%
Married-Couple Family	51.3%	49.5%	49.7%	51.2%	50.0%	50.1%
Female Householder Family (No husband Present)	10.6%	9.2%	9.7%	9.0%	8.5%	8.8%
Male Householder Family (No Wife Present)	4.0%	4.2%	4.5%	2.9%	4.3%	4.2%
Total Households	99,653	101,179	101,897	104,669	102,645	104,670
Percentage with Persons Under 18 Years	28.3%	26.4%	28.0%	26.7%	26.5%	25.1%
Percentage with Persons 65 Years and Older	28.1%	29.3%	30.8%	30.6%	33.3%	33.7%
Average Household Size	2.56	2.55	2.53	2.49	2.56	2.53
Average Family Size	2.96	3.06	2.99	2.98	3.08	3.02

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2015 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

¹Householder: refers to the person (or one of the people) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either spouse. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relationship of all other household members, if any, is recorded. The number of householders is equal to the number of households. Also, the number of family householders is equal to the number of families.

²Family: refers to a group of two people or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 Current Population Survey, unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are no longer included in the count of families, nor are the members of unrelated subfamilies included in the count of family members. The number of families is equal to the number of family households; however, the count of family members differs from the count of family household members because family household members include any non-relatives living in the household.

Veteran Status

Veteran Status	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Civilian Veterans (Ages 18 and Older)	9.6%	9.2%	9.9%	8.3%	8.3%	7.4%
Total Civilian Population (Ages 18 Years and Older)	218,972	221,159	221,455	225,124	226,107	228,385

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2015 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.



BASIC NEEDS

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Basic Needs Summary

Indicator	Measurement	California	San Luis Obispo County	County Trend
Basic Needs	Percentage of telephone survey respondents who did not go without basic needs in the past year	NA	88.7%	NA
Poverty Level	Percentage of children under 18 living below the Federal Poverty Level	21.2%	14.6%	↔
Affordable Housing	Percentage of telephone survey respondents who used one-third or more of their income to pay for housing	NA	59%	↓
Housing Prices	Median sale price for all home types	NA	\$480,000	↑
Rent Prices and Fair Market Rents	Fair market rent for a two-bedroom house	NA	\$1,310	↑
Homelessness	Number of persons experiencing homelessness	NA	1,515	↓
Food Security	Percentage of those who were able to afford enough food	61.6%	73.1%	↔
Students Receiving Free or Reduced Price Meals	Percentage of school-aged children who were enrolled in the free and reduced price meal program	58.9%	44.2%	↑

↑ Increasing (Upward) trend; ↓ Declining (Downward) trend; ↔ Inconclusive; variable; no clear trend; NA Not applicable or data unavailable. Green arrow indicates positive trend; Red arrow indicates negative trend.

Note: Data presented in table are the most recent data available.

Basic Needs

Access to health care is only one component of creating healthy communities and positive health outcomes for the people who live in those communities. Safe, affordable housing, clean drinking water, healthy, affordable food, access to education, and employment that offers a livable wage are essential components for living a healthy life; all of these factors significantly impact the overall health of the community. Policies that recognize that there is more to health and well-being than health care alone enable society as a whole to flourish. Increased health contributes to increased productivity, a more efficient workforce, reduced expenditure on health care services, and healthy aging.

A number of people experience difficulty obtaining basic needs, such as food, water, shelter, and safety. In a report published by the U.S. Census Bureau, approximately one in five of all types of households experience hardships in meeting basic needs.¹

ACTION telephone survey respondents were asked if they went without any basic needs in the last year. Overall, 6% reported going without health care and 4% went without food. However, Spanish-speaking parents had much higher levels of difficulty: 17% went without health care in the last year, followed by 16% who went without housing, and 11% without food. When Spanish-speaking parents were asked why they went without these basic needs, the majority responded they had “no money to pay for it.”

 In any given month during the past year, did you go without...? (2016)

Response	Overall	North Coast	North County	San Luis Obispo	South County
Health Care	5.6%	6.0%	4.6%	5.2%	6.7%
Food	3.8%	0.9%	3.9%	6.2%	3.4%
Child Care	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%	1.6%
Utilities	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%
Housing	1.9%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	0.6%
Other	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Did Not Go Without Basic Needs	88.7%	89.8%	89.9%	88.0%	87.5%
Total Respondents	1,108	258	273	295	283
Total Responses	1,163	269	284	314	296

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2016). Regional Telephone Survey.

Note: This was a multiple response question which enabled respondents to select more than one response.

¹ Siebens, J. (2013). “Extended Measures of Well-Being: Living Conditions in the United States: 2011 Household Economic Studies.” U.S. Census Bureau.

 In any given month during the past year, did you go without...? (2016)

Response	People Experiencing Homelessness	Spanish-Speaking Parents
Health Care	31.6%	16.9%
Food	42.1%	11.2%
Child Care	5.3%	9.0%
Utilities	29.8%	4.5%
Housing	70.2%	15.7%
Other	5.3%	1.1%
Did Not Go Without Basic Needs	15.8%	69.7%
Total Respondents	57	89
Total Responses	114	114

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

Note: This was a multiple response question which enabled respondents to select more than one response.

 Why did you go without food?

Category	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
No Money to Pay for It	92.3%	91.1%	91.7%
Don't Know Where to Get It	9.2%	13.3%	8.3%
No Transportation Available to Get It	24.6%	31.1%	12.5%
Unable to Travel to Get It/ Home Bound	10.8%	13.3%	12.5%
Other	3.1%	13.3%	25.0%
Total Respondents	65	45	24
Total Responses	91	73	36
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
No Money to Pay for It	84.2%	94.7%	80.0%
Don't Know Where to Get It	26.3%	10.5%	20.0%
No Transportation Available to Get It	15.8%	26.3%	0.0%
Unable to Travel to Get It/ Home Bound	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	19	19	10
Total Responses	25	26	10

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

Note: This was a multiple response question which enabled respondents to select more than one response.

 Why did you go without child care?

Category	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
No Money to Pay for It	77.3%	100.0%	100.0%
Don't Know Where to Get It	13.6%	0.0%	50.0%
No Transportation Available to Get It	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Unable to Travel to Get It/ Home Bound	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	22	5	2
Total Responses	30	5	3
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
No Money to Pay for It	75.0%	88.9%	75.0%
Don't Know Where to Get It	18.8%	22.2%	0.0%
No Transportation Available to Get It	6.3%	0.0%	12.5%
Unable to Travel to Get It/ Home Bound	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	12.5%	0.0%	12.5%
Total Respondents	16	9	8
Total Responses	19	10	8

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.


Note: This was a multiple response question which enabled respondents to select more than one response.

 Why did you go without health care?

Category	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
No Money to Pay for It	92.7%	88.1%	77.8%
Don't Know Where to Get It	7.3%	14.3%	22.2%
No Transportation Available to Get It	25.5%	23.8%	33.3%
Unable to Travel to Get It/ Home Bound	5.5%	9.5%	16.7%
Other	0.0%	14.3%	11.1%
Total Respondents	55	42	18
Total Responses	72	63	29
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
No Money to Pay for It	90.0%	85.7%	92.9%
Don't Know Where to Get It	10.0%	21.4%	0.0%
No Transportation Available to Get It	5.0%	10.7%	0.0%
Unable to Travel to Get It/ Home Bound	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	3.6%	21.4%
Total Respondents	20	28	14
Total Responses	21	35	16

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

Note: This was a multiple response question which enabled respondents to select more than one response.

 Why did you go without utilities?

Category	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness		
No Money to Pay for It	100.0%	78.6%
Don't Know Where to Get It	9.8%	28.6%
No Transportation Available to Get It	11.8%	21.4%
Unable to Travel to Get It/ Home Bound	11.8%	7.1%
Other	7.8%	28.6%
Total Respondents	51	14
Total Responses	72	23
Spanish-Speaking Parents		
No Money to Pay for It	100.0%	100.0%
Don't Know Where to Get It	25.0%	0.0%
No Transportation Available to Get It	5.0%	0.0%
Unable to Travel to Get It/ Home Bound	10.0%	0.0%
Other	5.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	20	4
Total Responses	29	4

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

Note: This was a multiple response question which enabled respondents to select more than one response.

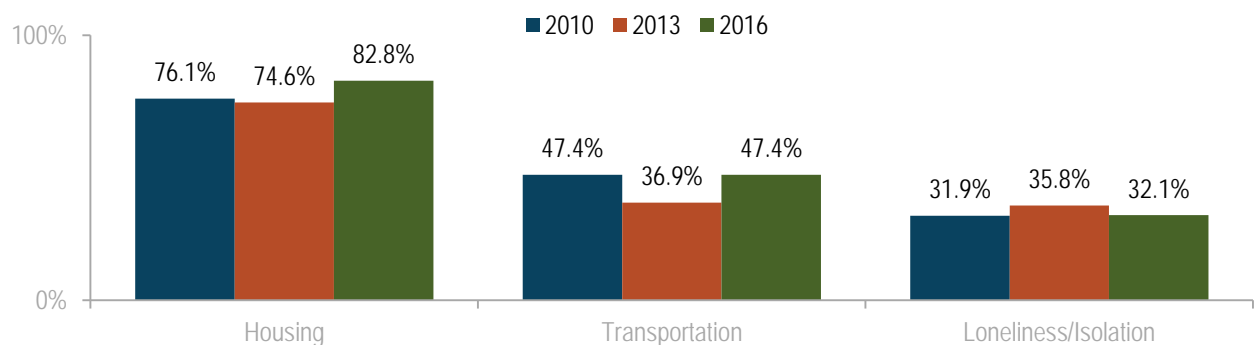
Why did you go without housing?

Category	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
No Money to Pay for It	87.8%	100.0%	77.8%
Don't Know Where to Get It	17.6%	9.3%	22.2%
No Transportation Available to Get It	16.2%	6.7%	11.1%
Unable to Travel to Get It/ Home Bound	5.4%	5.3%	8.3%
Other	6.8%	8.0%	25.0%
Total Respondents	74	75	36
Total Responses	99	97	52
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
No Money to Pay for It	80.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Don't Know Where to Get It	20.0%	22.2%	18.2%
No Transportation Available to Get It	10.0%	11.1%	9.1%
Unable to Travel to Get It/ Home Bound	0.0%	11.1%	9.1%
Other	0.0%	5.6%	9.1%
Total Respondents	10	18	11
Total Responses	11	27	16

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

Note: This was a multiple response question which enabled respondents to select more than one response.

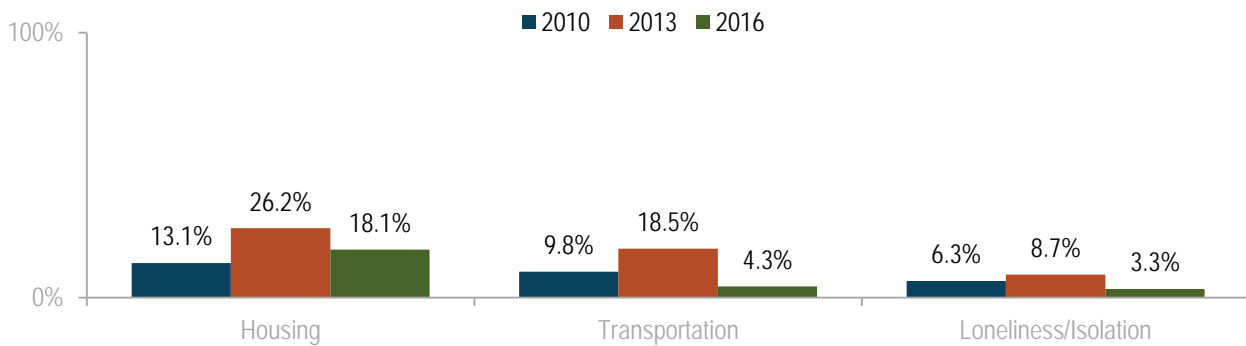
**Please indicate if each of the following items is a problem for you personally:
(Respondents Answering “Major Problem” among People Experiencing Homelessness)**



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

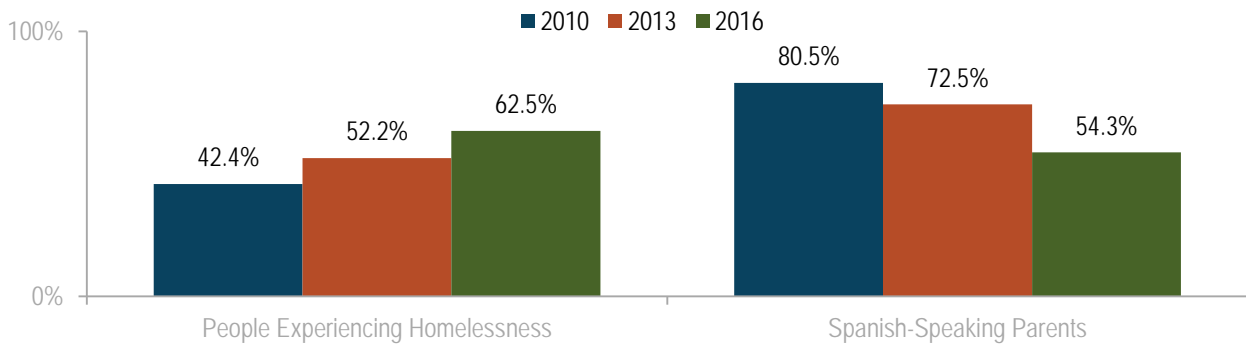
2010 n: Housing=117, Transportation=116, Loneliness/isolation =116; 2013 n: Housing=118, Transportation=111, Loneliness/isolation=109; 2016 n: Housing=58, Transportation=57, Loneliness/isolation=56.

**👤👤👤 Please indicate if each of the following items is a problem for you personally:
(Respondents Answering “Major Problem” among Spanish-Speaking Parents)**



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.
 2010 n: Housing=84, Transportation=82, Loneliness/Isolation =79; 2013 n: Housing=107, Transportation=108, Loneliness/Isolation =103; 2016 n: Housing=94, Transportation=92, Loneliness/Isolation=91.

👤👤👤 Is there a working telephone where you live? (Respondents Answering “Yes”)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.
 2010 n: People Experiencing Homelessness=118, Spanish-Speaking Parents=87; 2013 n: People Experiencing Homelessness=113, Spanish-Speaking Parents=109; 2016 n: People Experiencing Homelessness=56, Spanish-Speaking Parents=92.

Social Characteristics

Social characteristics, such as poverty and self-sufficiency, are essential indicators to assess the overall health and well-being of a community. Levels of poverty and self-sufficiency illuminate social challenges, trends, and overall living conditions that are important considerations for policy and program development. Consideration of these indicators should be reflected in the monitoring and evaluation of policy and program development and help guide social spending. Despite a significant recovery in the post 2008 U.S. economy, low- and moderate-income communities continue to be disproportionately impacted by the social concerns associated with poverty. Far too many individuals continue to experience hardship and difficulty making ends meet, as evidenced by the data presented in this section.

Poverty Level

The U.S. government uses two distinct measures regarding poverty:

1. The federal poverty threshold (commonly known as the Federal Poverty Level), which is largely used by the U.S. Census Bureau to determine the percentage of Americans living in poverty, and
2. The federal poverty guidelines, which are the levels used to determine if an individual or family is eligible for government benefits.

The Federal Poverty Level was developed in the 1960s and was based on three times the cost of a nutritionally adequate monthly food plan. It does not, however, consider other factors such as child care, transportation, medical needs, and housing costs.

The federal poverty guidelines are used by federal and state governments to determine eligibility for government assistance. Several programs use these guidelines or percentages of the guidelines (e.g., 125% or 185% of the federal poverty guidelines), such as Head Start, CalFresh, the school lunch program, LIHEAP (Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program), Medi-Cal, and Medicare. In general,

cash assistance, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Insurance (SSI), Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), and Section 8 housing do not use the federal poverty guidelines. The federal poverty guideline for 2015 was \$24,250 for a family of four.

In 2015, there were 14,375 households in San Luis Obispo County living in poverty (14.9% of all households). San Luis Obispo County saw a slight increase in the percentage of children living below the Federal Poverty Level from 13% in 2010 to 15% in 2015, while adults and seniors had a smaller increase during the same time period.

Percentage of Individuals below the Federal Poverty Level

Region/Age Categories	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
San Luis Obispo County	14.4%	15.3%	13.7%	15.3%	14.8%	14.9%
Under 18 Years	12.6%	17.7%	15.1%	14.5%	15.5%	14.6%
18 to 64 Years	16.9%	16.8%	15.1%	18.3%	17.2%	17.5%
65 Years and Over	6.4%	6.3%	6.9%	5.5%	6.1%	7.0%
California	15.8%	16.6%	17.0%	16.8%	16.4%	15.3%
Under 18 Years	22.0%	22.8%	23.8%	23.5%	22.7%	21.2%
18 to 64 Years	14.5%	15.3%	15.6%	15.6%	15.3%	14.3%
65 Years and Over	9.7%	10.0%	10.4%	10.4%	10.6%	9.9%
United States	15.3%	15.9%	15.9%	15.8%	15.5%	14.7%
Under 18 Years	21.6%	22.5%	22.6%	22.2%	21.7%	20.7%
18 to 64 Years	14.2%	14.8%	14.8%	14.8%	14.6%	13.9%
65 Years and Over	9.0%	9.3%	9.5%	9.6%	9.5%	9.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2015 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Percentage of Households below the Federal Poverty Level, San Luis Obispo County

Household Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
All Households	12.9%	14.0%	12.4%	14.1%	12.5%	13.7%
Non-Family	22.8%	31.9%	20.4%	24.6%	21.6%	23.1%
Family	7.8%	8.0%	7.8%	8.1%	7.2%	8.2%
Married-Couple Family	4.2%	5.2%	3.8%	3.9%	5.1%	5.0%
Female Householders	21.5%	21.8%	27.3%	27.7%	14.9%	26.2%
Male Householders	17.9%	10.1%	10.6%	11.7%	15.8%	9.2%
Total Number of Households in Poverty	12,873	14,154	12,605	14,804	12,881	14,375

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2015 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Note: Female and male householders refer to family households.

Self-Sufficiency Income Standards

The California Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard (Self-Sufficiency Standard) provides information on how much income is needed in different counties in order for families to meet their basic needs without public or private assistance. The Self-Sufficiency Standard provides a more comprehensive measure of income adequacy than federal poverty thresholds by taking into account housing, child care, health care, transportation, food, taxes, and miscellaneous costs as well as accounting for economic differences between counties. It also accounts for changing costs over time and at various rates. For example, food costs, on which the official poverty thresholds are based, have not increased as fast as housing costs. This failure to account for different inflation rates among other non-food basic needs is one reason that the official poverty thresholds are no longer an adequate measure of the money required to meet real needs.²

A single adult in San Luis Obispo County would need to earn \$11.98 per hour in 2014 to be self-sufficient. Whereas a single adult with a teenager and a school-aged child would have to earn \$21.28 per hour.

² Insight Center for Community Economic Development. (2010). CA Family Economic Self-Sufficiency by County.

2014 Self-Sufficiency Income Standards, San Luis Obispo County

Expense Category	Single Adult	Single Adult + 2 Children	Two Adults + 2 Children
Housing	\$941	\$1,215	\$1,215
Child Care	\$0	\$514	\$1,600
Food	\$244	\$646	\$765
Transportation	\$278	\$287	\$543
Health Care	\$137	\$452	\$482
Miscellaneous	\$160	\$311	\$461
Taxes	\$348	\$536	\$914
Earned Income Tax Credit	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$50)	(\$100)
Child Tax Credit (-)	\$0	(\$167)	(\$167)
Self-Sufficiency Wages:			
Hourly (per adult)	\$11.98	\$21.28	\$16.23
Monthly	\$2,109	\$3,745	\$5,713
Annual	\$25,305	\$44,935	\$68,560

Source: Insight Center for Community Economic Development. (2016). *The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Individuals and Families in San Luis Obispo County, CA, 2014*.

Social Services

The average number of new CalWORKs applications decreased from 921 in fiscal year 2011-12 to 197 in fiscal year 2015-16. Continuing or ongoing active cases also decreased during the same time period. The North Region-Paso Robles had the highest number of CalWORKs continuing cases in fiscal year 2015-16 with 709, while the Coastal Region had the lowest amount at 102.

Average CalWORKs Caseload

Response	FY 2011–12	FY 2012–13	FY 2013–14	FY 2014–15	FY 2015–16
Intake ¹	921	258	251	224	197
Continuing ²	2,089	1,954	1,867	1,828	1,735

Source: County of San Luis Obispo Department of Social Services. (2016). *CalWORKs Statistics 2011-2016*.

¹ New CalWORKs applications processed.

² Ongoing active CalWORKs cases.

Average CalWORKs Continuing¹ Caseload, by Region

Region	FY 2010–11	FY 2011–12	FY 2012–13	FY 2013–14	FY 2014–15	FY 2015–16
North Region–Paso Robles	867	841	801	736	734	694
North Region–Atascadero	418	438	391	376	343	325
Central Region	240	234	198	188	185	247
Coastal Region	164	171	163	139	141	101
South Region–Arroyo Grande	524	510	481	471	428	391
South Region–Nipomo	261	245	224	202	218	207

Source: County of San Luis Obispo Department of Social Services. (2016). CalWORKs Statistics 2011-2016.

¹ Ongoing active CalWORKs cases.

Housing

The availability of affordable, safe, quality housing is central to the health, diversity, and economic vitality of a community. Access to affordable housing enables low- and moderate-income families to put more of their financial resources toward the purchase of nutritious food, medical care, and reliable child care for their children. In addition, the development of affordable housing increases spending and employment in the surrounding community, acts as an important source of revenue for local governments, and reduces the likelihood of foreclosure and its associated costs. Moreover, a sufficient supply of affordable housing increases the likelihood that employers can attract and retain workers, which in turn supports the local economy.³

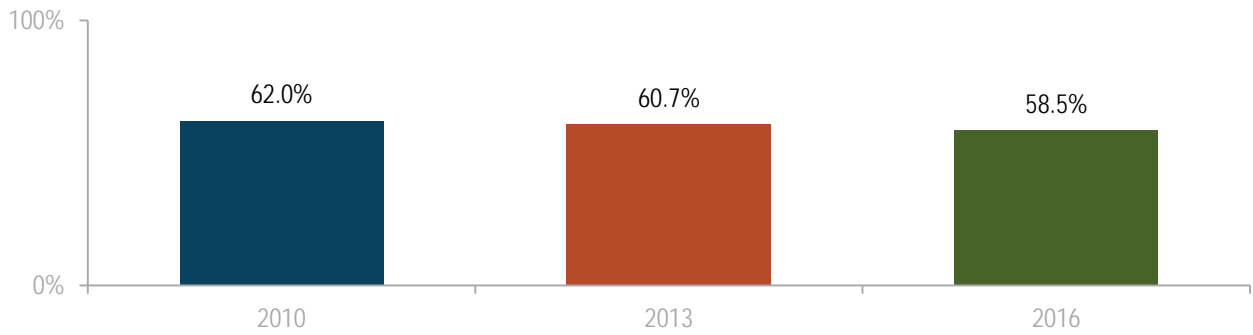
The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) definition of affordable housing is for a household to pay no more than 30% of its annual income on housing.

Affordable Housing


Fifty-nine percent of ACTION telephone survey respondents reported spending one third or more of their household income on housing costs in 2016, down from 61% of respondents in 2013. Over half (57%) of Spanish-speaking parents spent more than half of their income on housing costs in 2016.

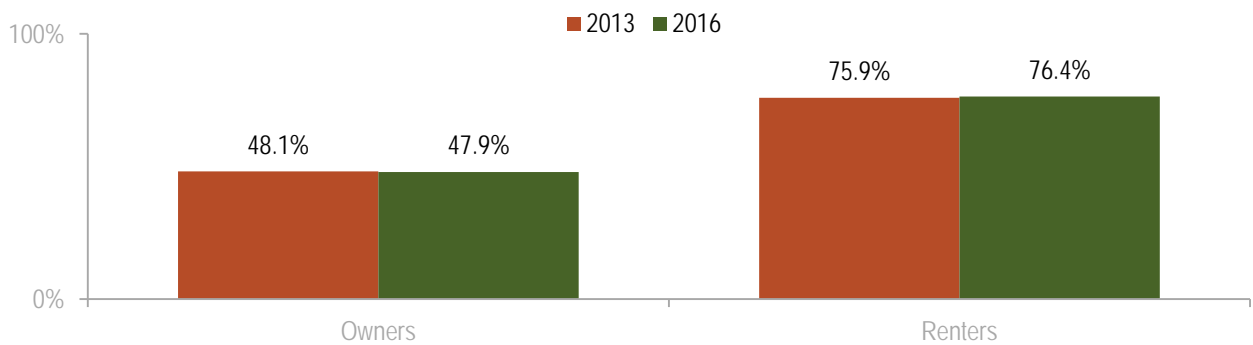
³ Center for Housing Policy and the MacArthur Foundation. (2011). *The Role of Affordable Housing in Creating Jobs and Stimulating Local Economic Development: A Review of the Literature.*

 Is the amount of money you use to pay for housing, including utilities, such as gas and electricity...? **(Respondents Answering One Third or More Their Income)**




Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.
2010 n: 1,046; 2013 n: 1,022; 2016 n: 1,027

 Is the amount of money you use to pay for housing, including utilities, such as gas and electricity...? **(Respondents Answering One Third or More of Their Income by Owners and Renters)**



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.
2013 n: Owners=554, Renters=427, 2016 n: Owners=638, Renters=352.

 Is the amount of money you use to pay for housing, including utilities, such as gas and electricity...?

Category	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
Less than One-Third of Your Income	30.2%	43.2%	37.5%
Between One-Third and One-Half of Your Income	27.9%	11.6%	12.5%
More than One-Half of Your Income	41.9%	45.3%	50.0%
Total Respondents	86	95	40
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
Less than One-Third of Your Income	18.4%	15.5%	13.2%
Between One-Third and One-Half of Your Income	44.8%	34.5%	29.7%
More than One-Half of Your Income	36.8%	50.0%	57.1%
Total Respondents	87	110	91

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

Percentage of Homes Affordable for Median-Income Families (Housing Opportunity Index), Quarter 1

Metropolitan Service Area ¹	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fresno	67.0%	77.7%	82.3%	76.4%	50.2%	45.9%	50.1%
Merced	82.4%	86.9%	90.5%	90.5%	68.2%	67.6%	46.4%
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura	46.8%	59.7%	67.0%	58.5%	40.7%	32.4%	31.9%
Salinas	56.2%	62.4%	62.6%	44.4%	23.0%	24.6%	17.2%
San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City	23.4%	33.2%	39.9%	28.9%	13.3%	14.1%	10.4%
San Jose- Sunnyvale, Santa Clara	45.1%	53.5%	59.1%	43.3%	27.2%	26.1%	21.5%
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria- Goleta	47.8%	56.7%	60.6%	51.8%	39.5%	39.5%	36.3%
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	34.1%	48.0%	53.8%	37.1%	21.1%	21.6%	16.1%
Visalia-Porterville	72.2%	80.0%	82.9%	81.1%	64.0%	59.9%	47.4%
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles	32.4%	47.6%	57.2%	46.4%	26.9%	30.2%	23.7%
National	72.2%	74.6%	77.5%	73.7%	65.5%	66.5%	65.0%

Source: National Association of Home Builders. (2016). 2010-2016 NAHB – Wells Fargo Housing Opportunity Index (HOI), 1st Quarter.

Note: The Housing Opportunity Index is the share of homes in a particular area that would have been affordable to a family earning the median income. It is based on the median family income, interest rates, and the price distribution of homes sold for each market in a particular quarter of a year. For example, this chart shows that only 46.4% of homes were affordable for families earning \$70,900 or more in San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles MSA in the first quarter of 2013.

¹ Metropolitan Service Area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. MSAs are relatively free standing and are not closely associated with other metropolitan areas.

Note: National Ranking based on a score of 1 to 225, with 1 being the highest ranking and 225 being the lowest ranking.

New Dwelling Units by Jurisdiction, San Luis Obispo County

Jurisdiction	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total New Dwelling Units 2010-2014
Arroyo Grande	13	14	18	19	22	86
Atascadero	22	9	28	134	223	416
Grover Beach	17	2	2	3	7	31
Morro Bay	11	5	0	12	16	44
Paso Robles	24	117	66	53	107	367
Pismo Beach	17	6	5	7	27	62
San Luis Obispo	105	54	21	91	121	392
Incorporated Cities	209	207	140	319	523	1,398
Unincorporated Total	241	280	182	325	280	1,308
Regional Totals	450	487	322	644	803	2,706

Source: Personal Correspondence (2016). Action for Healthy Communities.

National and Regional Affordability Rankings, Quarter 1

Metropolitan Service Area ¹	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fresno							
National	187	137	187	137	207	210	210
Regional	46	35	46	35	53	54	49
Merced							
National	94	44	94	44	160	163	215
Regional	5	6	5	6	28	29	52
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura							
National	212	204	212	204	211	214	225
Regional	58	59	58	59	55	58	61
Salinas							
National	205	200	205	200	220	221	232
Regional	54	56	54	56	63	64	68
San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City							
National	224	221	224	221	225	225	236
Regional	68	68	68	68	68	68	72
San Jose-Sunnyvale, Santa Clara							
National	217	213	217	213	217	218	230
Regional	62	62	62	62	61	62	66
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta							
National	210	209	210	209	213	211	221
Regional	56	60	56	60	57	55	58
Santa Cruz-Watsonville							
National	221	215	221	215	222	222	234
Regional	66	63	66	63	65	65	70
Visalia-Porterville							
National	165	121	165	121	174	186	213
Regional	33	29	33	29	35	42	51
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles							
National	223	217	223	217	218	215	228
Regional	67	64	67	64	62	59	64

Source: National Association of Home Builders. (2016). 2010-2016 NAHB – Wells Fargo Housing Opportunity Index (HOI), 1st Quarter.

Note: National Ranking based on a score of 1 to 236, with 1 being the highest ranking and 236 being the lowest ranking.

¹ Metropolitan Service Area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. MSAs are relatively free standing and are not closely associated with other metropolitan areas.

Housing Prices

The recession and housing crisis resulted in a decline in median housing prices. Since 2012, however, housing prices have gradually increased. The median sales price of homes in the San Luis Obispo area has increased from \$350,000 in 2010 to \$480,000 in 2016.

Median Sales Price, Quarter 1

Metropolitan Service Area ¹	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fresno	\$160,000	\$139,000	\$135,000	\$165,000	\$196,000	\$220,000	\$214,000
Merced	\$119,000	\$112,000	\$107,000	\$128,000	\$158,000	\$180,000	\$203,000
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura	\$352,000	\$333,000	\$320,000	\$375,000	\$425,000	\$462,000	\$495,000
Salinas	\$232,000	\$235,000	\$254,000	\$340,000	\$385,000	\$425,000	\$470,000
San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City	\$585,000	\$550,000	\$549,000	\$675,000	\$815,000	\$907,000	\$1,060,000
San Jose- Sunnyvale, Santa Clara	\$431,000	\$425,000	\$420,000	\$550,000	\$631,000	\$696,000	\$765,000
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta	\$294,000	\$269,000	\$270,000	\$337,000	\$412,000	\$465,000	\$470,000
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	\$430,000	\$376,000	\$365,000	\$426,000	\$535,000	\$625,000	\$654,000
Visalia-Porterville	\$141,000	\$125,000	\$118,000	\$134,000	\$160,000	\$169,000	\$189,000
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles	\$350,000	\$320,000	\$315,000	\$354,000	\$443,000	\$444,000	\$480,000
National	\$175,000	\$165,000	\$162,000	\$184,000	\$195,000	\$210,000	\$223,000

Source: National Association of Home Builders. (2016). 2010-2016 NAHB – Wells Fargo Housing Opportunity Index (HOI), 1st Quarter.

¹ Metropolitan Service Area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. MSAs are relatively free standing and are not closely associated with other metropolitan areas.

Rent Prices and Fair Market Rents

The average cost for a two-bedroom rental in San Luis Obispo County was \$1,310 per month in 2016. Since 2010, the average rent in the county has exceeded the Fair Market Rent, which is the maximum amount the Housing Authority will pay for rental units, as determined by HUD.⁴

Fair Market Rents, San Luis Obispo County

Number of Bedrooms	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
0 Bedrooms	\$805	\$826	\$806	\$761	\$814	\$877	\$864
1 Bedroom	\$952	\$977	\$954	\$880	\$941	\$1,014	\$1,009
2 Bedrooms	\$1,160	\$1,190	\$1,162	\$1,136	\$1,215	\$1,309	\$1,310
3 Bedrooms	\$1,690	\$1,734	\$1,693	\$1,674	\$1,790	\$1,929	\$1,909
4 Bedrooms	\$1,739	\$1,784	\$1,742	\$1,746	\$1,867	\$2,011	\$2,249

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2016). HUD USER Data Sets, 2010-2016.

⁴ <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html>

Estimate of Average (50th Percentile) Rents, San Luis Obispo County

Number of Bedrooms	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
0 Bedrooms	\$843	\$864	\$873	\$814	\$866	\$934	\$917
1 Bedroom	\$1,005	\$1,031	\$1,033	\$941	\$1,002	\$1,080	\$1,071
2 Bedrooms	\$1,230	\$1,262	\$1,258	\$1,215	\$1,293	\$1,394	\$1,391
3 Bedrooms	\$1,791	\$1,837	\$1,833	\$1,790	\$1,905	\$2,054	\$2,027
4 Bedrooms	\$1,889	\$1,938	\$1,886	\$1,867	\$1,987	\$2,142	\$2,388

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2010-2016). HUD USER Data Sets.

Section 8¹ Income Limits, San Luis Obispo County

Household or Family Size	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Low-Income Limits (80%)							
1 Person	\$40,600	\$41,650	\$42,250	\$40,150	\$42,150	\$43,200	\$42,800
2 Persons	\$46,400	\$47,600	\$48,250	\$45,900	\$48,150	\$49,400	\$48,900
3 Persons	\$52,200	\$53,550	\$54,300	\$51,650	\$54,150	\$55,550	\$55,000
4 Persons	\$58,000	\$59,500	\$60,300	\$57,350	\$60,150	\$61,700	\$61,100
5 Persons	\$62,650	\$64,300	\$65,150	\$61,950	\$65,000	\$66,650	\$66,000
6 Persons	\$67,300	\$69,050	\$69,950	\$66,550	\$69,800	\$71,600	\$70,900
7 Persons	\$71,950	\$73,800	\$74,800	\$71,150	\$74,600	\$76,550	\$75,800
8 Persons	\$76,600	\$78,550	\$79,600	\$75,750	\$79,400	\$81,450	\$80,700
Very Low-Income Limits (50%)							
1 Person	\$25,400	\$26,050	\$26,400	\$25,100	\$26,350	\$27,000	\$26,750
2 Persons	\$29,000	\$29,800	\$30,200	\$28,700	\$30,100	\$30,850	\$30,600
3 Persons	\$32,650	\$33,500	\$33,950	\$32,300	\$33,850	\$34,700	\$34,400
4 Persons	\$36,250	\$37,200	\$37,700	\$35,850	\$37,600	\$38,550	\$38,200
5 Persons	\$39,150	\$40,200	\$40,750	\$38,750	\$40,650	\$41,650	\$41,300
6 Persons	\$42,050	\$43,200	\$43,750	\$41,600	\$43,650	\$44,750	\$44,350
7 Persons	\$44,950	\$46,150	\$46,750	\$44,500	\$46,650	\$47,850	\$47,400
8 Persons	\$47,850	\$49,150	\$49,800	\$47,350	\$49,650	\$50,900	\$50,450

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (2016). HUD Program Income Limits.

¹The Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8) is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Housing choice vouchers are administered locally by public housing agencies (PHAs). Eligibility for a housing voucher is determined by the PHA based on the total annual gross income and family size and is limited to U.S. citizens and specified categories of non-citizens who have eligible immigration status. In general, the family's income may not exceed 50% of the median income for the county or metropolitan area in which the family chooses to live.

Homelessness

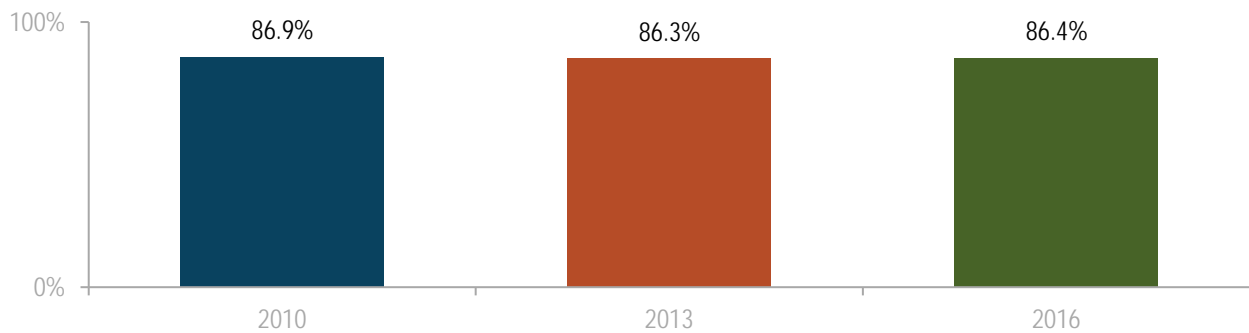
Individuals experiencing homelessness tend to have more health-related concerns than people with stable housing. They have higher rates of preventable illness, longer hospital stays, and higher rates of premature death. It is estimated that those experiencing homelessness stay an average of four days (or 36%) longer per hospital admission than non-homeless patients.⁵

Eighty-six percent of ACTION telephone survey respondents reported that they were “very concerned” or “somewhat concerned” about homelessness in their community in 2016.

A total of 1,515 homeless individuals were counted in San Luis Obispo County on January 26, 2016. The 2015 count represents a 31% decrease from 2,186 individuals who met HUD’s definition of homelessness in 2013. Of the 2015 point-in-time homeless population, the majority (74%) were unsheltered.



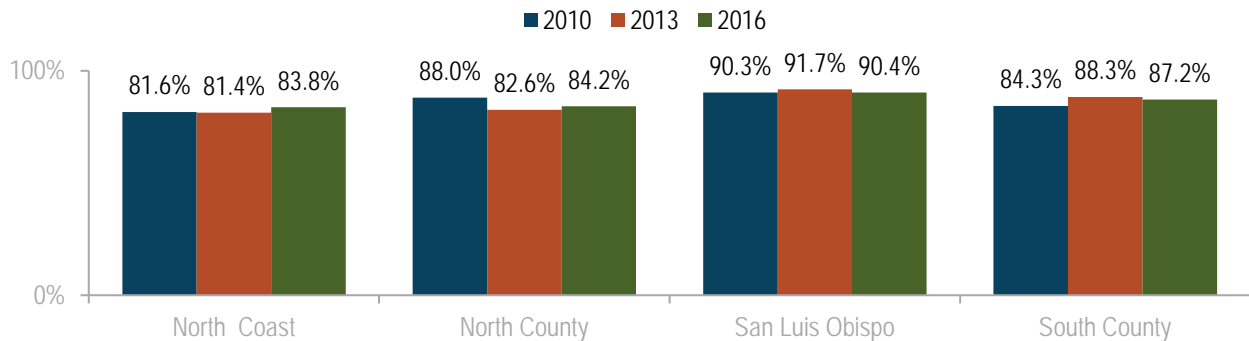
How concerned are you about homelessness in your community? (Respondents Answering “Very Concerned” or “Somewhat Concerned”)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.
2010 n: 1,095; 2013 n: 1,097; 2016 n: 1,104.



How concerned are you about homelessness in your community? (Respondents Answering “Very Concerned” or “Somewhat Concerned” by Region)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.
2010 n: North Coast=310, North County=256, San Luis Obispo=243, South County=285; 2013 North Coast=249, North County= 294, San Luis Obispo=291, South County=263; 2016 n: North Coast=257, North County=272, San Luis Obispo=296, South County=281.

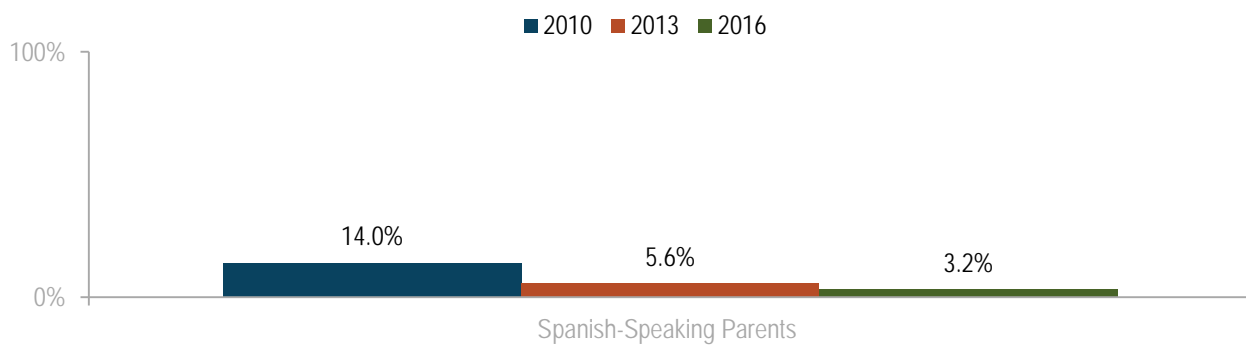
⁵ Hwang, S.W., Weaver, J., Aubry, T.D., & Hoch, J.S. (2011). Hospital Costs and Length of Stay among Homeless Patients Admitted to Medical, Surgical, and Psychiatric Services, *Medical Care*, 49(4):350-54. doi: 10.1097/MLR.0b013e318206c50d.

How concerned are you about homelessness in your community?

Category	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
Very Concerned	76.9%	78.2%	80.4%
Somewhat Concerned	11.6%	12.6%	3.6%
Not at All Concerned	11.6%	9.2%	16.1%
Total Respondents	121	119	56
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
Very Concerned	23.3%	41.0%	28.4%
Somewhat Concerned	53.5%	35.0%	26.3%
Not at All Concerned	23.3%	23.9%	45.3%
Total Respondents	86	117	95

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

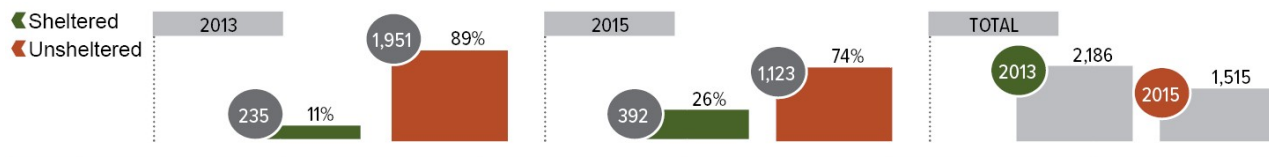
Are you currently homeless? (Respondents Answering “Yes”)



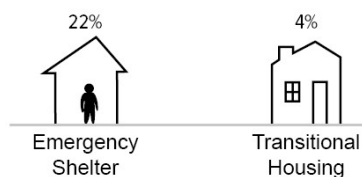
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

2010 n:86; 2013 n: 107; 2016 n: 93.

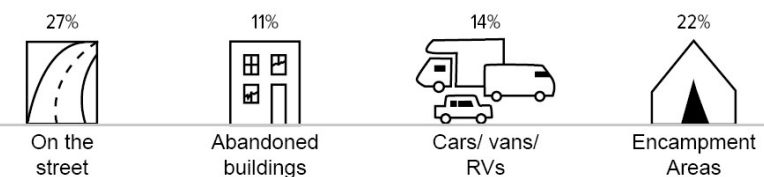
Sheltered vs. Unsheltered Homeless Population, San Luis Obispo County



2015 SHELTERED INCLUDES:



2015 UNSHELTERED INCLUDES:



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2015). San Luis Obispo County Homeless Census & Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Total Homeless Census Population by Region and Shelter Status

Response	2013	2015
North County		
Unsheltered	393	452
Sheltered	73	177
Total	466	629
Coast		
Unsheltered	141	141
Sheltered	0	5
Total	141	146
San Luis Obispo		
Unsheltered	602	324
Sheltered	148	158
Total	750	482
South County		
Unsheltered	815	206
Sheltered	14	52
Total	829	258

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2015). San Luis Obispo County Homeless Census. Applied Survey Research. (2013). San Luis Obispo County Homeless Census.

Note: North County region consists of Atascadero, Paso Robles, San Miguel, and Templeton. Coast region includes Cambria, Cayucos, Los Osos, and Morro Bay. San Luis Obispo includes only the City of San Luis Obispo. South County includes Pismo Beach, Grover Beach, Arroyo Grande, Nipomo, and Oceano.

Number of Persons Seeking Shelter through Shelter Over-Capacity¹, Maxine Lewis Memorial Shelter

Community Action Partnership Homeless Services	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1st Quarter: Jan – Mar	474	54	317	305	197	271	95
2nd Quarter: Apr – Jun	290	36	560	319	237	136	155
3rd Quarter: Jul – Sep	173	100	628	318	529	290	NA
4th Quarter: Oct – Dec	78	326	560	262	183	250	NA
Total Over-Capacity	1,015	516	2,065	1,204	1,146	947	NA

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County, Department of Homeless Services. 2010-2016.

¹These data are for the Maxine Lewis Memorial Shelter, which is operated by the Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County. Over-capacity refers to the number of individuals seeking shelter that exceeds the number of available beds. The shelter has a regular capacity of 49 beds per night, plus an overflow capacity of 15-35 beds provided in collaboration with the Interfaith Coalition for the Homeless.

Clients Placed in Permanent Housing, San Luis Obispo County

Community Action Partnership Homeless Services	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Single Adults	82	54	66	57	55	58
Number of Parents	46	52	57	32	27	15
Number of Children	77	79	53	44	35	21
Number of Clients Permanently-Housed	205	185	176	143	127	100
Number of Families	34	39	39	25	20	11

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County, Department of Homeless Services. 2010-2016

Food Security

Access to affordable, healthy food is a critical component for health and well-being. Researchers have found that food insecurity is associated with malnutrition, particularly as it relates to inadequate consumption of nutritious foods, such as fresh fruit and vegetables.⁶ Individuals living in food-insecure households have a higher prevalence of fair or poor health and are more likely to suffer from chronic diseases, such as obesity, type II diabetes, and pulmonary disease. Research also suggests that food insecurity increases the likelihood of hospitalizations, developmental and mental health problems, and poor disease management, as well as increased health care spending. Moreover, research suggests that food insecurity triggers compensatory behaviors, such as skipping meals or binge eating when food is available, often on low-cost and nutritionally poor foods.^{7,8}

In 2014, 27% of San Luis Obispo County residents whose income was less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Level reported they were not able to afford enough food, down from 48% in 2013. The number of new CalFresh applications has decreased from 1,161 in 2013–14 to 1,062 in 2015–16.

Are you able to afford enough food?¹

Response	2011	2012	2013	2014
Able to Afford Enough Food (Food Secure)				
San Luis Obispo County	71.4%	81.8%	52.2%	73.1%
California	58.7%	57.6%	55.1%	61.6%
Not Able to Afford Enough Food (Food Insecure)				
San Luis Obispo County	28.6%	18.2%	47.8%	26.9%
California	41.3%	42.4%	44.9%	38.4%

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

Note: CHIS data is collected continuously over a two-year period. 2011–2012 CHIS data were collected from June 15, 2011 through January 14, 2013.

¹ This question was asked of adults whose incomes are less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.

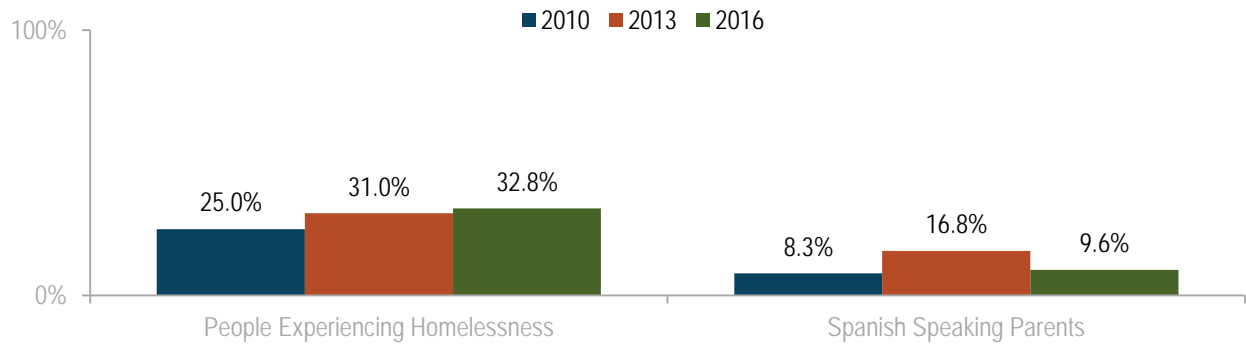
² Data are statistically unstable.

⁶ Drewnowski A., Darmon N. (July 2015). The Economics of Obesity: Dietary Energy Density and Energy Cost. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition. Issue#:82 (suppl):265S–73S.

⁷ Edin, K., Boyd, M., Mabli, J., Ohls, J., Worthington, J., Greene, S., Redel N., and Sridharan, S. (2013). SNAP Food Security In-Depth Interview Study: Final Report. Family Programs Report. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

⁸ Bruening M., Maclehose R., Loth K., Story M., Neumark Sztainer D. Feeding a Family in a Recession: Food Insecurity among Minnesota Parents. (2012 March). American Journal of Public Health. Issue#: 102(3): Pg. 520–Pg. 526.

👤👤👤 Please indicate if eating nutritious food is a problem for you personally:
(Respondents Answering “Major Problem”)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.
 2010 n: 116-117; 2013 n: 109-117; 2016 n: 58-94.

CalFresh Caseload, San Luis Obispo County

Annual Averages	FY 2013–2014	FY 2014–2015	FY 2015–2016
Caseload	12,075	13,054	14,530
Applications	1,161	1,042	1,062

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). County of San Luis Obispo, Department of Social Services. 2013-2016
 Note: Number of applications are those received during the fiscal year.

Students Receiving Free or Reduced Price Meals

The National School Lunch Program provides free meals for children whose families are at or below 130% of the poverty level, while those children with families living between 130% and 185% of the Federal Poverty Level receive reduced-price meals.⁹

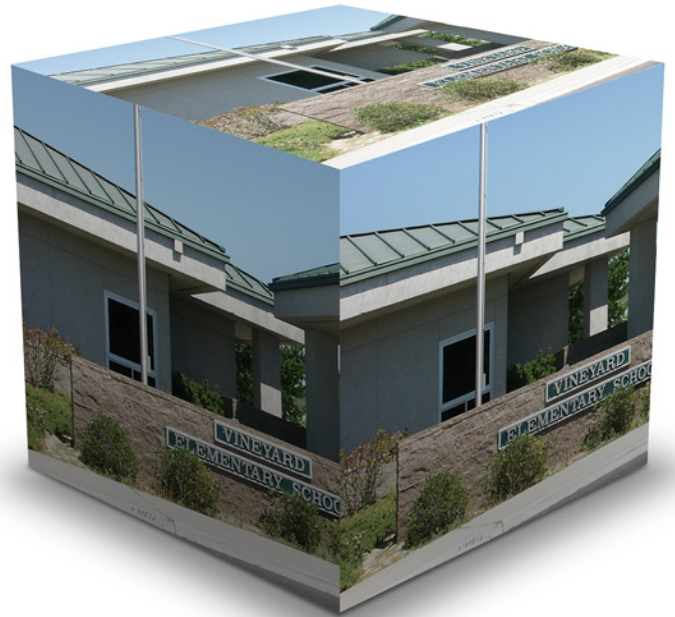
Between 2013–14 and 2015–16, participation in school meal programs in San Luis Obispo County decreased from 46% to 44%. These percentages were lower than the state overall, which remained at 59% during the same time period.

Percentage of School-aged Children Enrolled in Free and Reduced Price Meal Program

District	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16
County Office of Education	65.5%	70.5%	70.8%	75.2%	71.4%	74.4%
Atascadero Unified	38.2%	41.8%	42.5%	41.2%	35.6%	35.0%
Cayucos Elementary	28.5%	24.3%	36.9%	35.2%	34.7%	34.3%
Coast Unified	59.1%	59.5%	60.2%	60.8%	58.2%	63.1%
Lucia Mar Unified	49.4%	49.3%	49.5%	52.4%	50.4%	51.6%
Paso Robles Joint Unified	47.5%	47.8%	48.3%	53.8%	46.2%	51.1%
Pleasant Valley Joint Union Elementary	46.8%	40.9%	51.6%	52.4%	48.1%	45.5%
San Luis Coastal Unified	33.8%	35.1%	37.0%	37.0%	37.8%	36.6%
San Miguel Joint Union	61.3%	63.0%	51.1%	54.8%	56.2%	54.2%
Shandon Joint Unified	71.8%	69.8%	64.0%	75.5%	64.0%	75.8%
Templeton Unified	17.7%	18.3%	20.0%	20.6%	16.9%	16.9%
San Luis Obispo County	42.8%	43.6%	44.3%	46.3%	43.1%	44.2%
California	56.7%	57.5%	58.0%	59.4%	58.6%	58.9%

Source: California Department of Education, Data Reporting Office. (2016). 2011-2016 Free and Reduced Price Meals, San Luis Obispo County.

⁹ U. S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. (2009). National School Lunch Fact Sheets. Accessed 2010. From <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/lunch/AboutLunch/NSLPFactSheet.pdf>



EDUCATION

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Education Summary

Indicator	Measurement	California	San Luis Obispo County	County Trend
Family Reading	Percentage of parent telephone survey respondents who reported reading stories or looking at picture books every day with their child(ren) under age 12	NA	56.5%	↔
Child Care/Early Childhood Education	Percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school	48.9%	48.4%	↔
Child Care Supply	Percentage of children with parents in the labor force with licensed child care available	25.0%	31.8%	↓
Student Enrollment	Student enrollment in public K-12 schools	6,226,737	34,866	↑
School Attendance	Truancy rate	31.4%	39.8%	↑
Suspension and Expulsion	Suspension rate	3.8	3.8	↓
Test Scores – California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE)	Percentage of students passing the English-Language Arts section of the CAHSEE	85%	88%	↔
Test Scores – SAT	Average total SAT score (out of 2400 possible points)	1473	1593	↔
English Learner Students	Percentage of English learner students	22.4%	14.9%	↔
High School Graduation Rates	High school graduation rate	82.3%	91.5%	↑
High School Dropout Rates	High school dropout rate	10.7%	4.9%	↑
Community College Preparation and Placement	Percentage of high school graduates completing UC/CSU required courses	43.4%	36.2%	↔

↑ Increasing (Upward) trend; ↓ Declining (Downward) trend; ↔ Inconclusive; variable; no clear trend; NA Not applicable or data unavailable. Green arrow indicates positive trend; Red arrow indicates negative trend.

Note: Data presented in table are the most recent data available.

Family Reading

Family reading is a crucial activity for children to learn early literacy skills. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) now advises pediatric providers to recommend that parents read to their children daily from infancy. Reading regularly to young children stimulates brain development, strengthens language skills and literacy, and strengthens parent-child relationships. Reading proficiency by third grade is the most important predictor of high school graduation success. As of 2014, two thirds of U.S. third graders lacked proficient reading skills.¹⁰

In 2016, 57% of the ACTION telephone survey respondents with families with children under the age of 12 read to their children every day, lower than in 2010 (60%).




In a usual week, about how many days do you or any other family members read stories or look at picture books with your child(ren) under 12 years old?

Response	2010	2013	2016
Every Day	60.1%	56.5%	56.5%
3 to 6 Times a Week	22.4%	25.8%	29.4%
Once or Twice a Week	13.2%	12.8%	9.8%
Never	4.3%	5.0%	4.3%
Total Respondents	233	256	198

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

¹⁰ American Academy of Pediatrics POLICY STATEMENT Literacy Promotion: An Essential Component of Primary Care Pediatric Practice. Accessed September 2016. From <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/early/2014/06/19/peds.2014-1384.full.pdf>

 In a usual week, about how many days do you or any other family members read stories or look at picture books with your child(ren) under 12 years old?

Category	2010	2013	2016
North Coast			
Every Day	62.4%	75.9%	62.9%
3 to 6 Times a Week	19.7%	17.1%	24.7%
Once or Twice a Week	15.2%	7.0%	12.4%
Never	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	52	56	31
North County			
Every Day	56.2%	49.8%	58.2%
3 to 6 Times a Week	28.6%	21.4%	25.4%
Once or Twice a Week	8.5%	24.3%	10.6%
Never	6.7%	4.5%	5.7%
Total Respondents	76	84	48
San Luis Obispo			
Every Day	54.6%	58.0%	47.4%
3 to 6 Times a Week	24.7%	39.5%	34.5%
Once or Twice a Week	13.4%	0.0%	10.0%
Never	7.2%	2.5%	8.0%
Total Respondents	45	51	58
South County			
Every Day	62.2%	57.2%	59.7%
3 to 6 Times a Week	20.5%	27.4%	29.5%
Once or Twice a Week	14.2%	6.6%	8.7%
Never	3.0%	8.8%	2.0%
Total Respondents	61	60	58

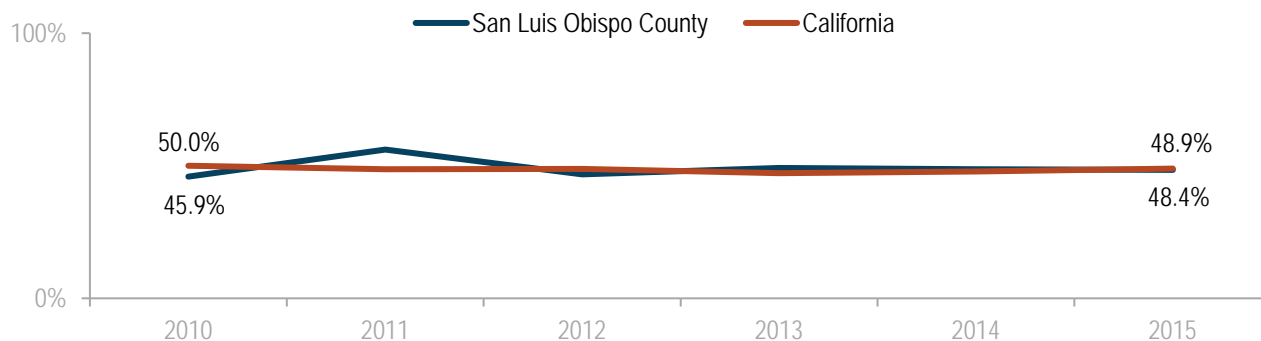
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Child Care/Early Childhood Education

A growing body of evidence suggests that high-quality, developmentally appropriate early childhood education (ECE) programs have a positive effect on children’s social and cognitive development.¹¹ Research has shown that the long-term benefits of high-quality ECE programs include substantial savings derived from reduced need for remedial and special education, reduced incarceration rates, and lower rates of teen pregnancy. Moreover, analysis of the costs and benefits of ECE have found significant returns on investment to the public, ranging from \$2.69 to \$7.16 per dollar invested, as well as increases in worker productivity and improvement to the business bottom line.¹²

Forty-eight percent of children 3 and 4 years old in San Luis Obispo County were enrolled in school in 2015, compared to 49% of all California’s 3 and 4 year olds. 360 children were on the waiting lists for the three Head Start programs in 2016.

Percentage of Children 3 and 4 Years Old Enrolled in School



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2015 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Enrollment in State Funded Preschool Programs, San Luis Obispo County

Program	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
San Luis Obispo County Office of Education	262	242	225	220	179	173	175
First 5 Programs	40	40	37	40	40	40	39

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). San Luis Obispo County Office of Education. 2010-2016

Head Start Program Enrollment, San Luis Obispo County

Response	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Enrollment (Children 3-5 years)	387	387	387	387	387	387
Waiting List (Children 3-5 years)	356	300	372	147	190	173

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County, Inc. (CAPSLO).

Note: The Head Start Program is a federally-funded child and family development program for low-income children aged 0-5 years.

¹¹ NAEYC. A Call for Excellence in Early Childhood Education. Accessed July 29, 2016. From <https://www.naeyc.org/policy/excellence>.

¹² University of California, Berkeley, Center for Labor Research and Education. (2011). Economic Impacts of Early Care and Education in California.

Early Head Start Program Enrollment, San Luis Obispo County

Response	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16
Enrollment (Children 0–3 years)	254	254	218	254	254	254
Waiting List (Children 0–3 years)	133	163	209	96	112	156

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County, Inc. (CAPSLO).

Note: The Early Head Start Program is a federally-funded child and family development program for low-income children aged 0-3 years.

Migrant/Seasonal Head Start Program Enrollment, San Luis Obispo County

Response	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16
Enrollment	61	51	52	57	58	67
Waiting List (Children 0–5 years)	11	21	20	8	13	31

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County, Inc. (CAPSLO).

Note: The Migrant/Seasonal Head Start Program is a federally-funded child and family development program for children aged 0-5 years whose families are migrant or seasonal farm workers.

Child Care Need and Availability, San Luis Obispo County

Child Care Indicator	2010	2012	2014
Children with Parents in the Labor Force ¹	23,139	23,230	22,466
Number of Licensed Child Care Slots	8,471	8,424	7,133
San Luis Obispo County: Percentage of Children with Parents in the Labor Force with Licensed Child Care Available	36.6%	36.3%	31.8%
California: Percentage of Children with Parents in the Labor Force with Licensed Child Care Available	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%

Source: California Child Care Resource and Network. (2016). Child Care Portfolio.

¹This reflects children with either two parents or single head of household in the labor force.

Number of Current¹ Children Ages 0–12 Years Needing Care and on the CAPSLO Child Care Resource Connection Waiting List by Region, San Luis Obispo County (2016)

Region	Children 0–2 Years	Children 3–5 Years	Children 6–12 Years	Total Children 0–12 Years
North County	30	45	64	139
South County	42	49	57	148
San Luis Obispo	14	21	26	61
Coastal	7	10	12	29
Total Number of Children	93	125	159	377

Source: San Luis Obispo County Child Care Planning Council. (2016). 2016 Child Care/Learning Program Needs Assessment.

¹As of August 29, 2016.

Number of Licensed Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes by Region, San Luis Obispo County

Region	2011	2013	2015
Licensed Child Care Centers	110	128	153
North County	41	52	62
South County	25	25	31
San Luis Obispo	25	31	38
North Coast	19	20	22
Licensed Family Child Care Homes	341	256	256
North County	147	120	127
South County	125	89	83
San Luis Obispo	42	36	35
North Coast	27	11	11
Total Number of Facilities	451	384	409

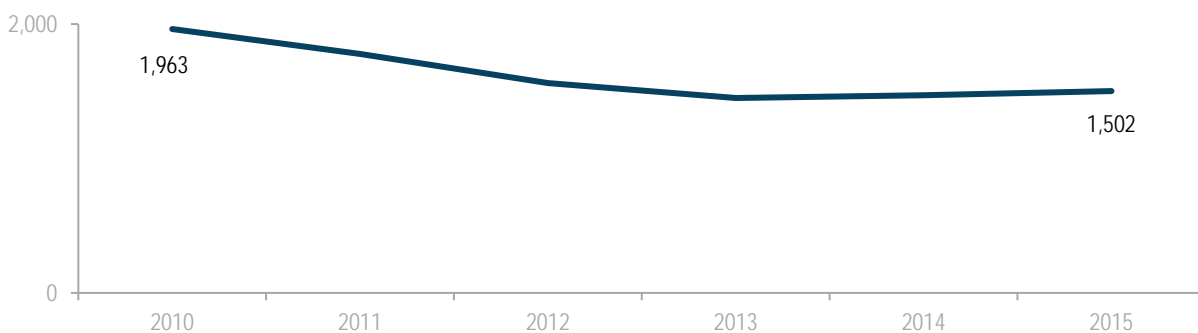
Source: Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County, Inc. (CAPSLO). (2016). Child Care Resource Connection.

Number of Child Care Slots by Region, San Luis Obispo County

Region	2011	2013	2015
Licensed Child Care Centers	5,191	4,967	6,266
North County	1,861	1,765	2,198
South County	1,236	1,036	1,396
San Luis Obispo	1,401	1,507	1,853
North Coast	693	659	819
Licensed Family Child Care Homes	3,398	2,690	2,684
North County	1,594	1,356	1,400
South County	1,138	892	826
San Luis Obispo	390	324	340
North Coast	276	118	118
Total Number of Slots	8,589	8,457	8,950

Source: Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County, Inc. (CAPSLO). (2016). Child Care Resource Connection.

Number of Subsidized Child Care Recipients, San Luis Obispo County



Source: Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County (CAPSLO). (2016). Child Care Resource Connection.

Student Enrollment

One way to track shifts in demographic composition in a region is to examine increases and decreases in student enrollment. Nationally, enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools increased from 48.5 million to 50.0 million between 2003 and 2013, and that figure is projected to continue to increase.¹³ Moreover, the number of Caucasian students enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools is decreasing while the number of Hispanic students is increasing, reflecting demographic population shifts.¹⁴

Between the 2010–11 and 2015–16 school years, the percentage of students enrolled in public K–12 schools in San Luis Obispo County increased from 34,350 to 34,866.

¹³ National Center for Education Statistics. Accessed August 2, 2016. From http://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe/indicator_cge.asp.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

Student Enrollment by District, San Luis Obispo County

District	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16
County Office of Education	632	674	667	629	496	477
Atascadero Unified	4,898	4,905	4,784	4,772	4,722	4,701
Cayucos Elementary	214	226	217	213	193	210
Coast Unified	763	745	762	739	703	694
Lucia Mar Unified	10,562	10,591	10,565	10,634	10,710	10,704
Paso Robles Joint Unified	6,815	6,750	6,604	6,533	6,555	6,714
Pleasant Valley Joint Union Elementary	110	115	126	126	133	110
San Luis Coastal Unified	7,234	7,350	7,535	7,509	7,636	7,638
San Miguel Joint Union Elementary	552	610	746	830	849	882
Shandon Joint Unified	312	304	308	282	292	289
Templeton Unified	2,258	2,294	2,360	2,408	2,487	2,447
San Luis Obispo County	34,350	34,564	34,674	34,747	34,776	34,866
California	6,217,002	6,220,993	6,226,989	6,236,672	6,235,520	6,226,737

Source: California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. (2016). CBEDS Enrollment Comparison.

 What level of school are your children in?:

Response	2010	2013	2016
Preschool	NA	NA	16.3%
Elementary School	58.7%	62.1%	48.4%
Middle School/Junior High	26.6%	31.2%	27.7%
High School	49.7%	44.6%	37.9%
Total Respondents	246	281	279
Total Responses	333	387	397

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

School Capacities

Overcrowding occurs when a school enrolls more students than it can accommodate. Students in overcrowded classrooms experience educational achievement gaps when compared to those in non-overcrowded classrooms. A study undertaken by Policy Analysis for California Education in the Los Angeles Unified School District found that achievement gains are greatest among students who move from an overcrowded to a less crowded school.¹⁵ Researchers have found that students in overcrowded schools pay less attention, demonstrate lower rates of academic achievement, and experience more violence than their peers in less crowded schools. Moreover, overcrowded schools are more likely to be contained within substandard buildings.¹⁶

¹⁵ Policy Analysis for California Education. Accessed September 2016. From http://www.edpolicyinca.org/sites/default/files/pace_pb_08.pdf

¹⁶ UCLA's Institute for Education, Democracy and Access. Accessed September 2016. From <http://justschools.gseis.ucla.edu/crisis/pdfs/Overcrowding-n1.pdf>

In San Luis Obispo County, Lucia Mar Unified Elementary, Coast Unified Elementary, and the Grizzly Youth Academy Challenge Program are all at 90% of capacity or higher. Fortunately, several districts in San Luis Obispo County include schools that are not projected to reach or exceed student capacity in the near future.

Enrollment vs. Capacity 2013–2014, by School District

District	School	Enrollment	Capacity	Enrollment as percentage of capacity
Lucia Mar Unified	Elementary	5,441	5,473	99%
	Middle	1,643	2,156	76%
	High	3,549	4,836	73%
Cayucos	Elementary	213	240	89%
Coast Unified	Elementary	332	360	92%
	Middle	160	203	79%
	High	247	796	31%
Shandon Unified	Elementary	19	100	18%
	K–8	204	360	57%
	High	55	550	10%
Pleasant Valley Union	Elementary	133	175	76%
San Luis Coastal Unified	Elementary	3,882	5,625	68%
	Middle	1,140	2,091	55%
	High	1,713	3,890	44%
Paso Robles Joint Unified	Elementary	2,899	5,700	61%
	Middle	1,422	2,584	55%
	High	2,057	4,218	61%
San Miguel Joint Union	K–8	618	1,260	49%
Grizzly Youth Academy Challenge Program	High	231	250	92%
Belleview-Santa Fe Charter	K–6	146	210	70%
Templeton Unified	Elementary	1,036	1,664	62%
	Middle	532	640	83%
	High	726	1,056	69%
Atascadero Unified	Elementary	2,308	3,133	74%
	Middle	933	1,516	62%
	High	1,445	2,112	68%

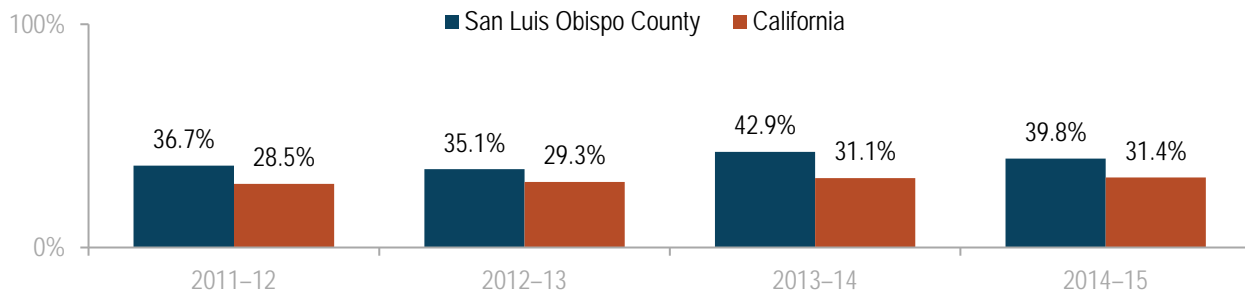
Source: County of San Luis Obispo Department of Planning and Building. (2016). Resource Management System Annual Summary Report.

School Attendance

Chronic absenteeism is when a student misses 10% of a school year for any reason. Students who are chronically absent are more likely to fall behind in reading and math, and are less likely to graduate from high school.¹⁷ Truancy refers to when a student is absent from school without a valid excuse for three full days in a year, or tardy or absent for more than a 30-minute period during the school day without a valid excuse on three occasions in one school year. Research overwhelmingly shows that school attendance is directly correlated to student success, school attachment, and graduation rates. This is true "regardless of gender, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status." Frequent excused and unexcused absences lead to lower academic performance and higher dropout rates.

San Luis Obispo County has had a higher truancy rate than the state of California from 2012–12 to 2014–15.

Truancy Rate¹, Grades K–12



Source: County of San Luis Obispo Office of Education. (2016).

¹Percentage of students with three or more unexcused absences.

¹⁷ Johns Hopkins University, School of Education, Center for Social Organization of Schools. (2012). *The Importance of Being in School: A Report on Absenteeism in the Nation's Public Schools.*

Suspension and Expulsion

A total of 1,365 students in San Luis Obispo County school districts were suspended and 51 students were expelled in the 2014–15 school year.

Total Number of Students Suspended by District, San Luis Obispo County

District	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
San Luis Obispo County Office of Education	119	96	96	128
Atascadero Unified	258	202	179	151
Cayucos Elementary	1	1	0	1
Coast Unified	16	7	10	18
Lucia Mar Unified	606	538	307	372
Paso Robles Joint Unified	598	656	321	259
Pleasant Valley Joint Union Elementary	1	1	2	2
San Luis Coastal Unified	332	334	343	322
San Miguel Joint Union Elementary	42	55	74	61
Shandon Joint Unified	16	23	0	19
Templeton Unified	68	90	83	67
Total Students Suspended	2,034	1,975	1,389	1,365
Total Number of Offenses	4,480	4,118	2,772	2,677
San Luis Obispo Suspension Rate	5.6	5.4	3.8	3.8
California Suspension Rate	5.7	5.1	4.4	3.8

Source: California Department of Education. (2016). Safe & Healthy Kids Program Office.

Total Number of Students Expelled by District, San Luis Obispo County

District	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
San Luis Obispo County Office of Education	0	0	0	0
Atascadero Unified	0	0	2	3
Cayucos Elementary	0	0	0	0
Coast Unified	1	1	0	0
Lucia Mar Unified	67	53	22	27
Paso Robles Joint Unified	1	6	0	10
Pleasant Valley Joint Union Elementary	0	0	0	0
San Luis Coastal Unified	13	20	1	11
San Miguel Joint Union Elementary	1	0	0	0
Shandon Joint Unified	2	1	0	0
Templeton Unified	5	3	1	0
Total Students Expelled	90	84	26	51
Total Number of Offenses	166	126	56	68
San Luis Obispo Expulsion Rate	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
California Expulsion Rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: California Department of Education. (2016). Safe & Healthy Kids Program Office.

Test Scores

Student achievement and success is, in part, determined through the use of standardized tests in the subject areas of mathematics, reading, writing, and science. Standardized tests are used to promote high-quality teaching and student learning, with the goal of ensuring that all California students are prepared to enter college and careers in today's global economy.¹⁸

The California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE) test helps ensure that students graduate from high school with grade level skills in reading, writing, and math. Students first take this test in 10th grade. If they do not pass the test then they have more chances to take the test. In 11th grade, they can take the test two times, and in 12th grade, they have up to five times to take the test.

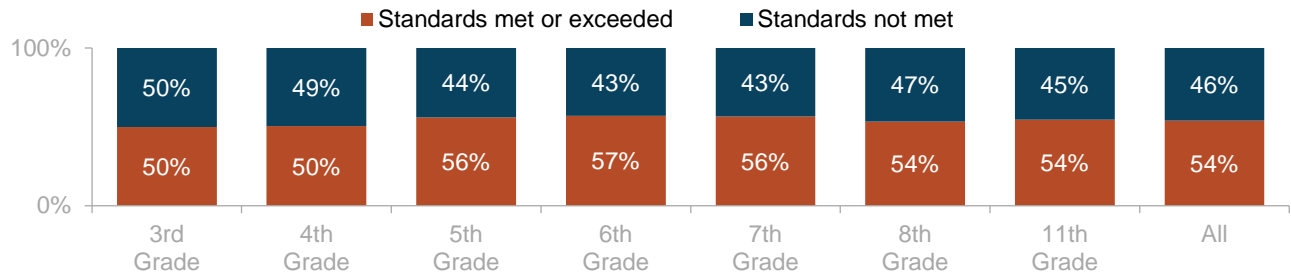
California Assessment of Student Performance (CAASPP)

In 2014, the California Assessment of Student Performance (CAASPP) was established to replace the Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Program, in order to include assessments for the new Common Core State Standards (CCSS). CAASPP encompasses the Smarter Balance Assessments Consortium (SBAC)

¹⁸ California Department of Education. Assessment Information. Accessed August 2, 2016. From <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/ai/>.

system which is based on CCSS for English language arts/literacy, and math. Fifty percent of 3rd grade students met or exceeded the English Language Arts/Literacy standards in the 15-16 school year.

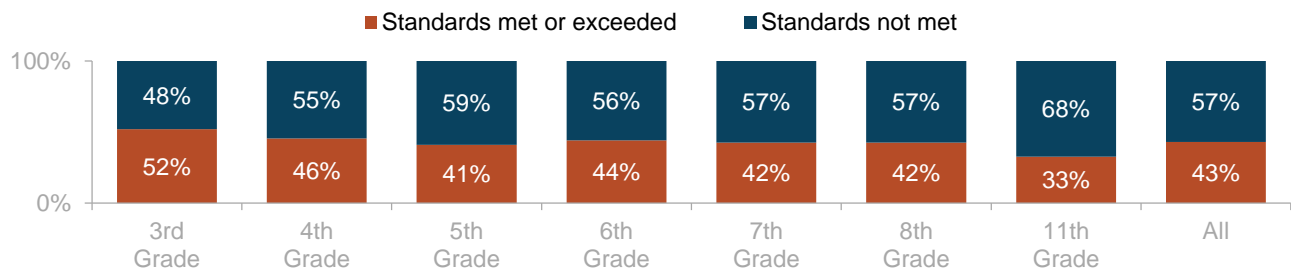
English Language Arts/Literacy Achievement Level Distribution, San Luis Obispo County – 2015-16



Source: California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress. (2016). 2016 Test Results for English Language Arts/Literacy.

Note: Standards not met includes students who nearly met standards.

Mathematics Achievement Level Distribution, San Luis Obispo County – 2015-16



Source: California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress. (2016). 2016 Test Results for Mathematics.

Note: Standards not met includes students who nearly met standards.

California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE)

Between 2010 and 2015, the percentage of San Luis Obispo County students who passed the English-Language Arts subject area of the CAHSEE has ranged from 86% to 88% and has consistently remained higher than the state overall (81%–85%). During the same time period, the percentage of San Luis Obispo County students who passed the Math subject area of the CAHSEE has ranged from 88% to 89% and has also remained higher than the state overall (81%–85%).

English-Language Arts

District	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
County Office of Education						
Number Tested	91	96	87	90	101	91
Percentage Passing	54%	51%	47%	46%	49%	57%
Atascadero Unified						
Number Tested	437	395	372	372	361	320
Percentage Passing	86%	92%	89%	91%	88%	85%
Coast Unified						
Number Tested	53	61	69	59	59	59
Percentage Passing	89%	82%	91%	86%	88%	92%

Lucia Mar Unified						
Number Tested	863	872	826	845	873	913
Percentage Passing	87%	88%	88%	86%	87%	88%
Paso Robles Joint Unified						
Number Tested	549	581	540	551	528	511
Percentage Passing	81%	86%	86%	87%	88%	88%
San Luis Coastal Unified						
Number Tested	588	576	533	585	528	521
Percentage Passing	92%	91%	95%	91%	92%	92%
Shandon Joint Unified						
Number Tested	28	21	16	11	19	15
Percentage Passing	100%	57%	81%	91%	79%	87%
Templeton Unified						
Number Tested	224	203	192	231	179	183
Percentage Passing	94%	95%	94%	95%	97%	95%
San Luis Obispo County						
Number Tested	2,833	2,805	2,635	2,744	2,648	2,613
Percentage Passing	86%	88%	88%	87%	88%	88%
California						
Number Tested	478,113	475,801	467,654	461,150	460,398	458,382
Percentage Passing	81%	82%	83%	83%	83%	85%

Source: California Department of Education. (2016). High School Exit Exam Office. Note: Data are for grade 10 students.

Math

District	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
County Office of Education						
Number Tested	90	95	80	88	99	87
Percentage Passing	52%	39%	53%	42%	55%	57%
Atascadero Unified						
Number Tested	435	405	368	368	365	317
Percentage Passing	91%	92%	88%	89%	90%	87%
Coast Unified						
Number Tested	52	59	71	59	59	59
Percentage Passing	87%	88%	92%	83%	92%	92%
Lucia Mar Unified						
Number Tested	862	871	823	850	867	906
Percentage Passing	89%	89%	89%	88%	88%	87%
Paso Robles Joint Unified						
Number Tested	553	578	539	549	522	509
Percentage Passing	83%	84%	86%	87%	88%	90%

San Luis Coastal Unified						
Number Tested	581	558	510	560	513	497
Percentage Passing	95%	93%	95%	94%	95%	94%
Shandon Joint Unified						
Number Tested	28	21	17	11	19	15
Percentage Passing	93%	62%	76%	91%	84%	80%
Templeton Unified						
Number Tested	226	207	196	231	180	186
Percentage Passing	92%	93%	94%	96%	97%	96%
San Luis Obispo County						
Number Tested	2,827	2,794	2,604	2,716	2,624	2,576
Percentage Passing	89%	88%	89%	88%	89%	89%
California						
Number Tested	475,464	473,428	465,414	459,159	458,297	456,354
Percentage Passing	81%	83%	84%	84%	85%	85%

Source: California Department of Education. (2016). High School Exit Exam Office. Note: Data are for grade 10 students.

SAT and ACT

During the 2014–15 school year, 36% of San Luis Obispo County students who took the SAT, lower than California at 42%. In the 2014–15 school year, the average SAT score in San Luis Obispo County was 1593, over 100 points higher than the state average of 1473.

Percentage of Students Who Took the SAT by District

District	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
Atascadero Unified	33.6%	30.6%	30.1%	37.3%
Coast Unified	35.3%	48.3%	37.1%	32.7%
Lucia Mar Unified	38.1%	37.5%	39.7%	36.4%
Paso Robles Joint Unified	33.0%	32.0%	30.1%	31.5%
San Luis Coastal Unified	52.2%	47.9%	50.6%	46.9%
Templeton Unified	48.4%	49.5%	44.5%	47.8%
San Luis Obispo County	37.1%	35.3%	35.3%	36.0%
California	39.3%	40.4%	41.1%	42.4%

Source: California Department of Education. (2016). SAT Report.

Average Total SAT Score, by District

District	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
Atascadero Unified	1583	1599	1615	1601
Coast Unified	1603	1482	1524	1514
Lucia Mar Unified	1606	1575	1575	1578
Paso Robles Joint Unified	1525	1552	1553	1501
San Luis Coastal Unified	1649	1676	1694	1669
Templeton Unified	1624	1604	1605	1576
San Luis Obispo County	1603	1602	1611	1593
California	1492	1489	1487	1473

Source: California Department of Education. (2016). SAT Report.

Percentage of Students Who Took the ACT by District

District	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
Atascadero Unified	16.5%	17.4%	16.2%	20.5%
Coast Unified	NA	18.3%	17.1%	3.6%
Lucia Mar Unified	26.7%	29.4%	28.1%	26.8%
Paso Robles Joint Unified	12.1%	13.4%	15.9%	14.2%
San Luis Coastal Unified	36.4%	37.6%	38.4%	36.4%
Templeton Unified	33.9%	35.8%	25.6%	35.6%
San Luis Obispo County	22.6%	23.9%	23.2%	24.0%
California	17.6%	18.3%	19.6%	21.0%

Source: California Department of Education. (2016). ACT Report.

Percentage of Students Who Scored 21 or Better on the ACT, by District

District	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
Atascadero Unified	80.8%	78.6%	80.7%	83.3%
Coast Unified	NA	63.6%	58.3%	NA
Lucia Mar Unified	75.9%	69.5%	70.0%	73.0%
Paso Robles Joint Unified	82.4%	79.0%	76.5%	61.3%
San Luis Coastal Unified	82.6%	86.8%	88.8%	85.5%
Templeton Unified	79.1%	69.9%	87.0%	71.1%
San Luis Obispo County	79.3%	76.9%	79.1%	76.7%
California	56.7%	57.0%	56.6%	57.5%

Source: California Department of Education. (2016). ACT Report.

English Learners

America's schools are tasked with meeting the educational needs of an increasingly diverse student body. English learners (ELs) are the fastest growing student population within the United States, with a large academic achievement gap between ELs and their non-EL classmates.¹⁹ Among these various student groups are English language learners, students with disabilities, homeless students, Native American students, neglected or delinquent children, and children of migrant workers. Migrant students face unique and significant challenges in school as a result of their mobility, poverty, and often limited English proficiency. Schools strive to provide a wide range of resources and support to ensure that the needs of all students are met and that they graduate from high school with the skills needed to succeed in college and/or with career-ready skills.

The percentage of EL students in San Luis Obispo County has remained around 15% over the past six years, while the percentage of EL students in California has ranged from 17% to 22% over the same time period.

¹⁹ U.S. Department of Education. 2010. *Diverse Learners*.

Percentage of English Learner Students by District, San Luis Obispo County

District	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2014–15	2015–16
County Office of Education	19.5%	18.6%	20.3%	20.0%	22.4%	21.0%
Atascadero Unified	7.6%	7.4%	6.9%	7.6%	7.7%	7.8%
Cayucos Elementary	0.0%	4.0%	3.2%	2.8%	2.1%	4.8%
Coast Unified	35.3%	37.9%	37.4%	40.9%	41.3%	40.9%
Lucia Mar Unified	15.5%	14.4%	13.8%	15.3%	14.8%	13.5%
Paso Robles Joint Unified	19.7%	20.3%	20.0%	22.3%	21.9%	21.7%
Pleasant Valley Joint Union	26.4%	26.1%	28.6%	22.2%	27.8%	32.7%
San Luis Coastal Unified	14.3%	14.6%	14.4%	14.1%	14.5%	12.8%
San Miguel Joint Union Elementary	31.1%	29.8%	25.5%	25.9%	26.4%	27.4%
Shandon Joint Unified	32.9%	33.2%	36.0%	43.3%	45.2%	45.3%
Templeton Unified	3.6%	3.9%	5.2%	5.9%	5.5%	5.3%
San Luis Obispo County	15.0%	14.9%	14.7%	15.7%	15.6%	14.9%
California	17.0%	22.3%	21.6%	22.7%	22.3%	22.4%

Source: California Department of Education. (2016). Data Quest.

High School

High school graduation and college readiness are important measures of how well a region or community prepares its young people for future success and well-being. Young people who graduate from high school earn higher salaries, have fewer health problems, are less involved in criminal activity, and have better self-esteem and more personal life satisfaction than high school dropouts.²⁰ High school graduation can be measured by the cohort graduation rate at which students enter ninth grade and graduate within four years (including GED or special education certificate of completion). The cohort dropout rate is the rate of students that leave the 9–12 instructional system without a high school diploma, GED, or special education certificate of completion and do not remain enrolled after the end of the fourth year.

High School Graduation Rates

The high school graduation rate in San Luis Obispo County has increased from 87% in 2010–11 to 92% in 2014–15, and has consistently been higher than the state overall.

²⁰ Math and Reading Help. (n.d.). The Importance of a High School Diploma. Accessed May 9, 2016. From http://mathandreadinghelp.org/articles/The_Importance_of_a_High_School_Diploma.html.

Cohort High School Graduation Rate by District and High School

District	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2011–12
Atascadero Unified	92.7%	93.6%	96.4%	94.7%	95.7%
Coast Unified	92.7%	95.9%	91.9%	98.5%	96.3%
Lucia Mar Unified	89.6%	89.9%	90.8%	90.6%	90.5%
Paso Robles Joint Unified	87.1%	85.9%	87.5%	86.9%	90.9%
San Luis Coastal Unified	95.8%	95.3%	96.5%	96.8%	94.9%
Shandon Joint Unified	90.5%	96.0%	88.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Templeton Unified	99.0%	98.9%	97.9%	98.0%	99.2%
San Luis Obispo County	87.3%	87.6%	88.7%	89.3%	91.5%
California	77.1%	78.7%	80.4%	81.0%	82.3%

Source: California Department of Education. (2016). Educational Demographics Office.

High School Dropout Rates

From the 2010–2011 to 2014–2015 school year, San Luis Obispo County experienced a decrease in the cohort dropout rate (8% to 5%). The rate remained lower than the state during this same time period (15% to 11%).

Cohort Dropout Rates by District, San Luis Obispo County

District	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2011–12
Atascadero Unified	4.6%	4.6%	1.7%	3.1%	2.1%
Coast Unified	4.9%	4.1%	4.8%	0.0%	1.9%
Lucia Mar Unified	7.6%	5.5%	6.1%	6.4%	7.0%
Paso Robles Joint Unified	9.1%	10.0%	9.7%	8.8%	5.5%
San Luis Coastal Unified	1.9%	2.2%	1.4%	1.3%	2.4%
Shandon Joint Unified	9.5%	4.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Templeton Unified	0.5%	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	0.0%
San Luis Obispo County	8.2%	7.7%	6.9%	6.5%	4.9%
California	14.7%	13.1%	11.4%	11.5%	10.7%

Source: California Department of Education. (2016). Educational Demographics Office.

Higher Education

Higher education is an important driver of economic and intergenerational mobility and socioeconomic advancement in our society. Children born into the lowest income quintile have a 45% chance of never receiving a college degree. In contrast, with a college degree, they have a less than 20% chance of staying in the bottom quintile of the income distribution and a roughly equal chance of ending up in any of the higher income quintiles.²¹ A well-educated workforce is vital to our nation's economic growth. Employers need a highly skilled workforce to meet the demands of today's increasingly competitive global economy.

One measure of college readiness is the proportion of students that complete high school and meet entrance requirements for the University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU). Assessing high school graduation rates and college readiness by socioeconomic variables sheds light on the educational achievement gaps in a region.

College Preparation Courses

The percentage of San Luis Obispo County high school graduates completing all UC/CSU required courses has decreased slightly from 38% in 2010–11 to 36% in 2014–15, while that percentage across the state of California increased during the same period (37% to 43%). The percentage of San Luis Obispo County students who took the English placement test and placed into college-level English courses at Cuesta College decreased from 67% in 2013 to 64% in 2016. The percentage of San Luis Obispo County students who took a placement test and placed into college-level math courses decreased from 27% to 25%.

Percentage of High School Graduates with UC/CSU Required Courses Completed

District	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16
Atascadero Unified	42.9%	41.2%	37.9%	36.7%	40.4%
Coast Unified	46.1%	38.0%	47.4%	38.2%	38.9%
Lucia Mar Unified	33.1%	37.1%	37.3%	39.2%	35.6%
Paso Robles Joint Unified	31.9%	32.8%	29.7%	29.1%	26.4%
San Luis Coastal Unified	54.6%	54.3%	49.6%	58.9%	51.2%
Shandon Joint Unified	15.0%	25.0%	18.2%	8.3%	8.3%
Templeton Unified	44.3%	41.6%	43.4%	49.5%	53.4%
San Luis Obispo County	37.7%	38.2%	36.2%	37.9%	36.2%
California	36.9%	38.3%	39.4%	41.9%	43.4%

Source: California Department of Education. (2016). Educational Demographics Office.

²¹ U.S. Department of the Treasury with the U.S. Department of Education. (2012). *The Economics of Higher Education*.

English and Math Placement Tests – College Level (Cuesta College)

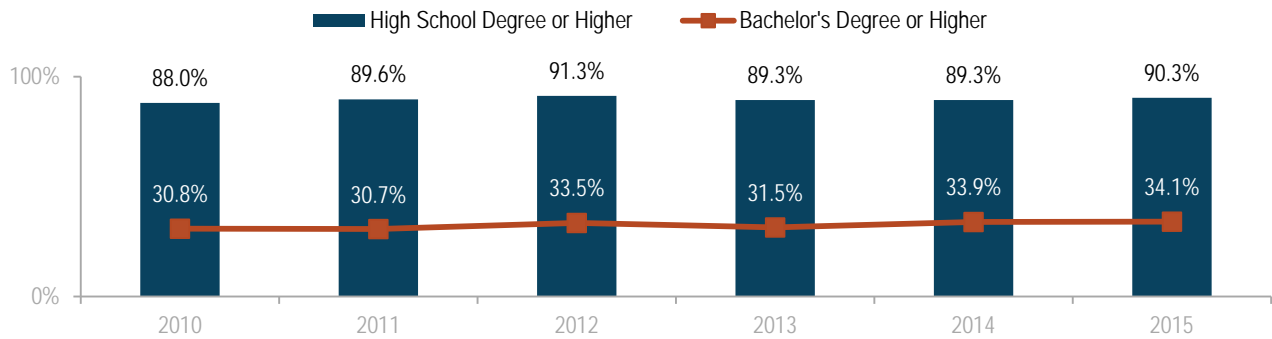
Response	2013	2014	2015	2016
Percentage of San Luis Obispo County High School Graduates¹				
English Placement Test	66.9%	64.3%	65.5%	64.1%
Math Placement Test	26.9%	24.9%	26.6%	25.3%
Percentage of All Students				
English Placement Test	66.9%	64.5%	65.2%	65.0%
Math Placement Test	28.8%	26.3%	27.5%	25.6%

Source: College Institutional Research and Assessment. (2016).

Educational Attainment

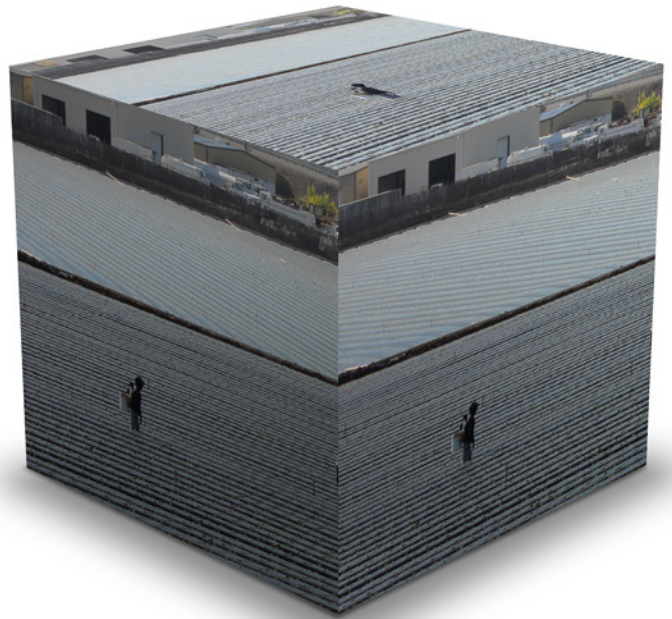
The percentage of San Luis Obispo County residents with a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 31% in 2010 to 34% in 2015, while those without a high school degree decreased from 12% to 10% over the same time period.

Adult (Ages 25 Years and Older) Educational Attainment, San Luis Obispo County



Attainment Level	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Less than 9th Grade	4.8%	4.7%	3.3%	5.4%	4.5%	4.3%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	7.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.3%	6.3%	5.4%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	21.8%	21.3%	19.2%	19.1%	18.8%	20.5%
Some College, No Degree	26.0%	28.9%	28.0%	30.5%	26.2%	25.6%
Associate's Degree	9.4%	8.8%	10.5%	8.2%	10.4%	10.1%
Bachelor's Degree	17.8%	18.8%	21.7%	20.7%	20.3%	21.3%
Graduate or Professional Degree	13.0%	11.9%	11.8%	10.8%	13.5%	12.8%









Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2015 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.



ECONOMY

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Economy Summary

Indicator	Measurement	California	San Luis Obispo County	County Trend
Financial Well-Being	Percentage of telephone survey respondents who felt they were economically better off this year than last year	NA	34.8%	
Household Income	Median household income	\$64,500	\$62,648	
Concern About Employment Opportunities	Percentage of telephone survey respondents who were “very concerned” about employment opportunities in their community	NA	32.6%	
Unemployment Rates	Unemployment rate	6.2%	4.6%	
Net Job Change	Total employment, all industries	NA	119,400	
Pay for Selected Occupations	Median hourly pay, real estate agents	\$25.63	\$34.49	
Retail Sales	Per capita annual taxable sales	\$16,136	\$19,065	
Travel Spending and Related Impacts	Total direct travel spending (in millions of dollars)	NA	\$1,516	

 Increasing (Upward) trend;
  Declining (Downward) trend;
  Inconclusive; variable; no clear trend;
 NA Not applicable or data unavailable.
 Green arrow indicates positive trend; Red arrow indicates negative trend.

Note: Data presented in table are the most recent data available.

Financial Well-Being and Income

Overall financial well-being and income affects one's ability to acquire resources for healthy living and impacts the overall health of a community. With regards to income inequality, research demonstrates that people have a shorter life expectancy in places with higher levels of income inequality.

More San Luis Obispo County residents are feeling better off economically this year than in 2010. Thirty-five percent of respondents felt better off this year, a slight decrease from 39% in 2013; however, this represents an increase from 28% in 2010. Not having enough money was a "major problem" for nearly 25% of Spanish-speaking parents in 2016, as compared to 40% in 2013. Eighty percent of overall ACTION telephone survey respondents had at least \$300 in a savings account in 2016, as compared to 37% of Spanish-speaking parents.

Financial Well-being



Do you feel you are better off this year than last year economically?


Response	2010	2013	2016
Yes	28.0%	38.8%	34.8%
No	47.6%	25.9%	24.6%
About the Same	24.4%	35.3%	40.6%
Total Respondents	1,083	1,087	1,109

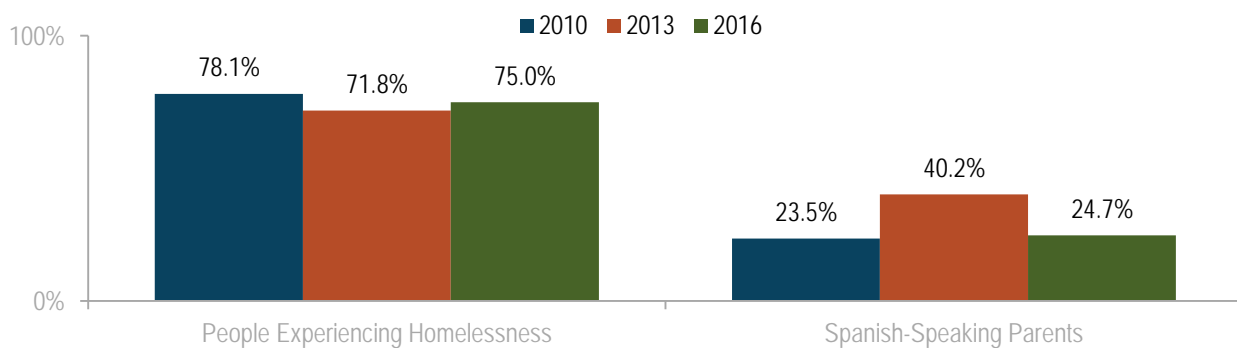
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

 Do you feel you are better off this year than last year economically?

Region	2010	2013	2016
North Coast			
Yes	26.6%	41.5%	33.6%
No	47.8%	27.2%	25.9%
About the Same	25.6%	31.3%	40.5%
Total Respondents	255	248	256
North County			
Yes	36.4%	46.3%	34.9%
No	44.9%	24.9%	24.6%
About the Same	18.7%	28.8%	40.5%
Total Respondents	306	289	273
San Luis Obispo			
Yes	23.5%	34.9%	37.6%
No	48.6%	25.5%	21.5%
About the Same	27.9%	39.6%	40.9%
Total Respondents	244	292	296
South County			
Yes	29.1%	31.9%	32.2%
No	49.3%	27.3%	27.3%
About the Same	21.7%	40.8%	40.5%
Total Respondents	279	259	283

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

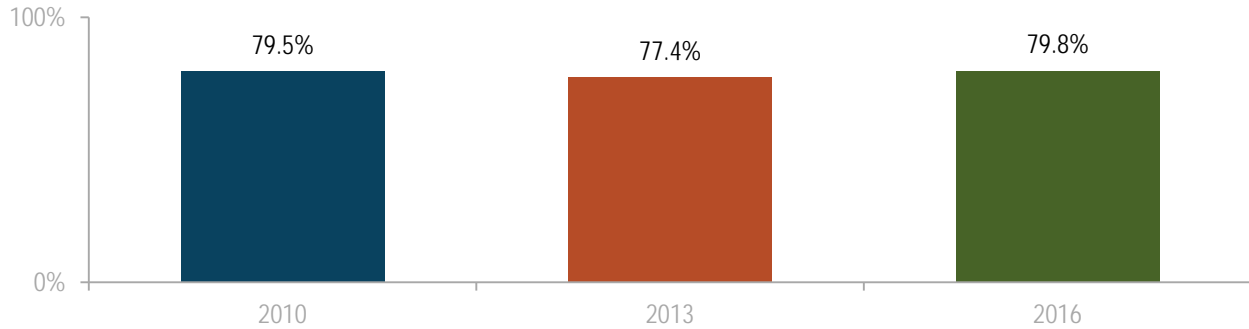
 Please indicate if not having enough money is a problem for you personally:
(Respondents Answering “Major Problem”)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

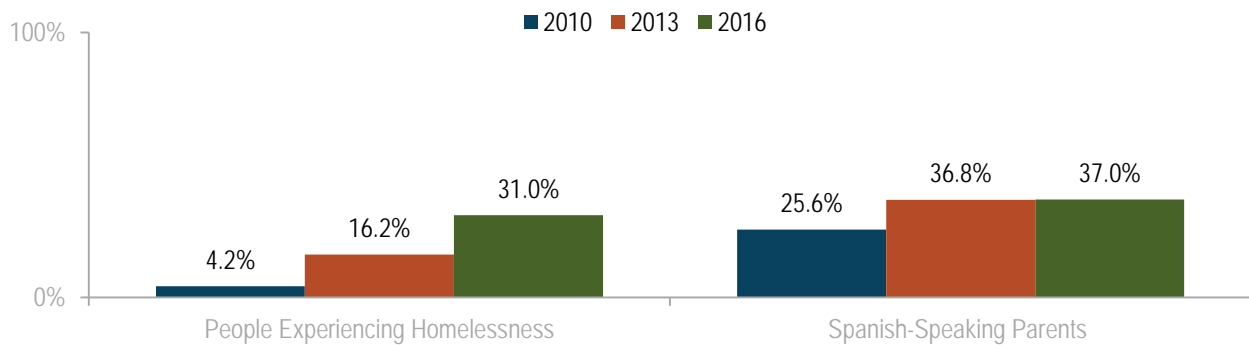
2010 n: People Experiencing Homelessness=114, Spanish-speaking Parents=85; 2013 n: People Experiencing Homelessness=117, Spanish-speaking Parents=107; 2016 n: People Experiencing Homelessness=56, Spanish-speaking Parents=93.

 Do you have at least \$300 in a savings account? (Respondents Answering “Yes”)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.
2010 n: 1,058, 2013 n: 1,054, 2016 n: 1,063

 Do you have at least \$300 in a savings account? (Respondents Answering “Yes”)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.
2010 n: People Experiencing Homelessness=118, Spanish-speaking Parents=86; 2013 n: People Experiencing Homelessness=117, Spanish-speaking Parents=106; 2016 n: People Experiencing Homelessness=58, Spanish-speaking Parents=92.

Household Income

Per capita personal income and median household income increased over the years in San Luis Obispo County. In 2015, median household income was \$62,648 in San Luis Obispo County, lower than the state (\$64,500) and higher than the nation (\$55,775). Nearly one third (30%) of ACTION telephone respondents earned \$35,000 or less in household income in 2016.

Per Capita Personal Income

Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
San Luis Obispo County	\$38,809	\$41,423	\$43,379	\$44,657	\$45,947	\$49,873
California	\$42,411	\$44,852	\$47,614	\$48,125	\$49,985	\$52,651
United States	\$40,277	\$42,453	\$44,266	\$44,438	\$46,049	\$47,669

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. (2016). 2010-2015 Regional Economic Information System.

Note: Per capita personal income (PCPI) is calculated by dividing the total personal income by the total population for a given county. Total personal income (TPI) includes the earnings (wages and salaries, other labor income, proprietors' income); dividends, interest, and rent; and transfer payments received by the residents of San Luis Obispo County. 2015 data for San Luis Obispo County were not available at time of publication.

Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
San Luis Obispo County	\$58,978	\$54,195	\$60,264	\$58,158	\$63,474	\$62,648
California	\$57,708	\$57,287	\$58,328	\$60,190	\$61,933	\$64,500
United States	\$50,046	\$50,502	\$51,371	\$52,250	\$53,657	\$55,775

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2015 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.



Which income range best describes your household income?

Response	2010	2013	2016
Less than \$15,000 per Year	9.9%	9.0%	8.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,999 per Year	11.6%	11.5%	10.6%
\$25,000 to \$34,999 per Year	7.8%	12.9%	11.5%
\$35,000 to \$44,999 per Year	8.9%	10.3%	10.7%
\$45,000 to \$64,999 per Year	12.7%	14.7%	12.8%
\$65,000 to \$79,999 per Year	15.8%	10.6%	10.5%
\$80,000 to \$99,999 per Year	11.4%	9.9%	13.4%
\$100,000 to \$124,999 per Year	10.5%	9.6%	8.6%
\$125,000 to \$150,000 per Year	5.0%	4.2%	6.8%
Over \$150,000 per Year	6.2%	7.5%	7.0%
Total Respondents	965	950	980

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Employment

Employment status is one factor affecting the ability of an individual to live healthfully and contribute to the community as a whole. For example, unemployment is associated with higher rates of self-reported poor health, long-term illness, higher incidence of risky health behaviors (e.g., alcoholism, smoking), and increased mortality.²²

Concern regarding employment opportunities is dropping. In 2010, slightly over half of ACTION telephone survey respondents (52%) were “very concerned” about employment opportunities in their communities; this percentage decreased to 42% in 2013, and to 33% in 2016. In 2016, 39% of respondents were employed full-time, 30% were retired, 12% were employed part-time, and 9% were self-employed.

²² Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative. 2015. *Applying Social Determinants of Health Indicator Data for Advancing Health Equity: A Guide for Local Health Department Epidemiologists, and Public Health Professionals.*

Concern about Employment Opportunities



How concerned are you about employment opportunities in your community?

Response	2010	2013	2016
Very Concerned	52.3%	42.3%	32.6%
Somewhat Concerned	32.8%	41.3%	38.8%
Not at All Concerned	14.9%	16.4%	28.7%
Total Respondents	1,089	1,086	1,096

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.



How concerned are you about employment opportunities in your community? (By Region)

Region	2010	2013	2016
North Coast			
Very Concerned	47.5%	48.3%	32.5%
Somewhat Concerned	37.9%	34.5%	35.3%
Not at All Concerned	14.6%	17.2%	32.2%
Total Respondents	255	249	254
North County			
Very Concerned	56.8%	44.1%	30.2%
Somewhat Concerned	30.7%	41.6%	38.3%
Not at All Concerned	12.5%	14.3%	31.5%
Total Respondents	308	290	271
San Luis Obispo			
Very Concerned	48.7%	38.0%	38.0%
Somewhat Concerned	32.5%	44.7%	36.0%
Not at All Concerned	18.7%	17.3%	26.0%
Total Respondents	242	290	292
South County			
Very Concerned	58.0%	41.0%	31.8%
Somewhat Concerned	28.6%	41.0%	42.5%
Not at All Concerned	13.4%	18.0%	25.7%
Total Respondents	284	259	279

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

 How concerned are you about employment opportunities in your community?

Region	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
Very Concerned	65.0%	60.0%	50.0%
Somewhat Concerned	18.3%	26.7%	33.9%
Not at All Concerned	16.7%	13.3%	16.1%
Total Respondents	120	120	56
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
Very Concerned	46.5%	36.8%	26.9%
Somewhat Concerned	37.2%	45.3%	22.6%
Not at All Concerned	16.3%	17.9%	50.5%
Total Respondents	86	117	93

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

 What is your employment status?

Response	2010	2013	2016
Employed Full-Time	39.8%	44.6%	38.5%
Retired	21.2%	17.6%	29.8%
Employed Part-Time	11.2%	10.7%	11.8%
Self-Employed	10.5%	11.1%	8.5%
Unemployed	9.1%	7.6%	4.6%
Homemaker	6.3%	6.2%	4.1%
Disabled	5.9%	3.8%	4.4%
Student	2.5%	5.4%	2.9%
Casual or Temporary Labor	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%
Total Respondents	1,097	1,101	1,113
Total Responses	1,189	1,189	1,178

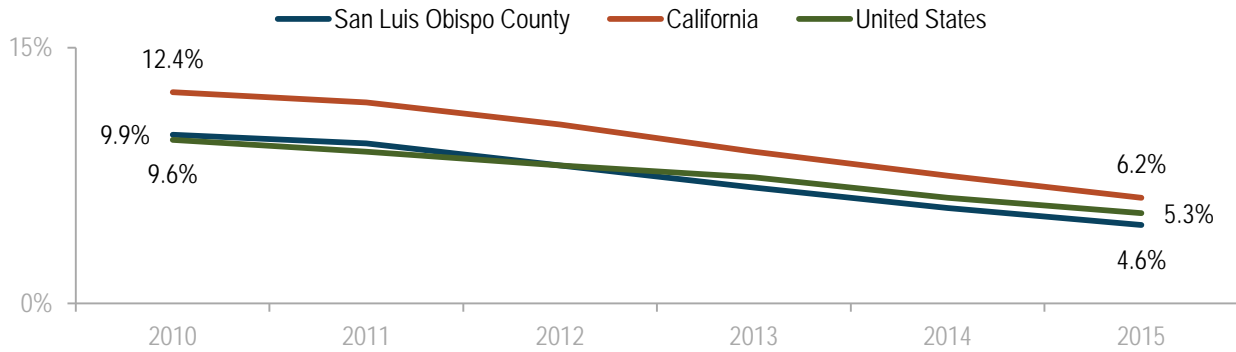
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Note: This was a multiple response question which enabled respondents to select more than one response.

Unemployment Rates

The unemployment rate was 4.6% in San Luis Obispo County in 2016, down from a high of 9.6% in 2010. In 2016, the highest unemployment rate in the county was 8.6% in San Miguel, while the lowest unemployment rate was 3.5% in Cayucos.

Unemployment Rate



Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division. (2016). 2010-2015 Department of Labor Statistics, U.S. Annual Average Labor Force Data.

Unemployment Rate, by Community

Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arroyo Grande	8.8%	8.4%	7.2%	5.9%	4.8%	4.0%
Atascadero	8.4%	8.0%	6.9%	5.7%	4.6%	3.8%
Cambria	7.3%	6.9%	6.6%	6.2%	5.1%	4.2%
Cayucos	7.1%	11.5%	9.9%	5.1%	4.2%	3.5%
Grover Beach	11.0%	10.5%	9.0%	7.5%	6.1%	5.1%
Lake Nacimiento	15.1%	16.2%	12.9%	5.6%	4.6%	3.8%
Morro Bay	8.7%	8.3%	7.1%	5.8%	4.8%	4.0%
Nipomo	11.9%	9.4%	8.0%	6.1%	5.0%	4.2%
Oceano	9.9%	6.1%	5.5%	5.5%	4.5%	3.7%
Pismo Beach	8.2%	7.8%	6.7%	5.5%	4.5%	3.7%
San Luis Obispo	10.6%	10.1%	8.7%	7.2%	5.9%	4.9%
San Miguel	18.5%	16.4%	12.6%	12.4%	10.3%	8.6%
Shandon	15.5%	16.6%	13.0%	9.3%	7.7%	6.4%
Templeton	6.6%	7.0%	6.6%	6.8%	5.5%	4.6%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division. (2016). U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Annual Average Labor Force Data, 2010-2015.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted. Data unavailable for Los Osos/Baywood and Paso Robles.

Pay for Selected Occupations

Among selected occupations, financial analysts in San Luis Obispo County saw a 57% increase in median hourly pay between 2015 and 2016 (\$41.82 per hour to \$65.76 per hour), while landscaping and groundskeeping workers' hourly pay decreased by 12% (\$14.14 per hour to \$12.39 per hour).

Median Hourly Pay for Selected Occupations

Occupation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Dental Hygienists					
San Luis Obispo County	\$42.85	\$42.39	\$43.56	\$44.34	\$45.64
California	\$44.32	\$48.02	\$48.23	\$48.31	\$47.12
Computer Software Engineers (Applications)					
San Luis Obispo County	\$40.92	\$37.08	\$40.15	\$46.88	\$50.94
California	\$50.86	\$49.96	\$52.47	\$56.35	\$58.40
Carpenters					
San Luis Obispo County	\$26.70	\$21.09	\$19.89	\$21.53	\$26.11
California	\$27.38	\$26.03	\$25.58	\$24.61	\$24.73
Accountants and Auditors					
San Luis Obispo County	\$30.65	\$30.08	\$31.06	\$31.11	\$30.12
California	\$36.43	\$33.50	\$34.20	\$34.71	\$35.94
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers					
San Luis Obispo County	\$14.57	\$14.10	\$13.81	\$14.14	\$12.39
California	\$13.79	\$12.03	\$12.31	\$12.53	\$12.99
Truck Drivers (Heavy and Tractor-Trailer)					
San Luis Obispo County	\$20.81	\$20.67	\$20.57	\$21.17	\$22.56
California	\$20.48	\$19.91	\$19.77	\$20.23	\$20.58
Secretaries (Except Legal, Medical, and Executive)					
San Luis Obispo County	\$16.53	\$16.33	\$17.14	\$17.51	\$17.23
California	\$18.31	\$17.98	\$17.98	\$18.29	\$18.86
Office Clerks (General)					
San Luis Obispo County	\$16.09	\$11.12	\$13.71	\$14.05	\$14.51
California	\$15.77	\$14.63	\$15.24	\$15.22	\$16.14
Restaurant Cooks					
San Luis Obispo County	\$12.27	\$12.23	\$14.55	\$14.11	\$14.04
California	\$12.09	\$11.28	\$11.22	\$11.51	\$12.12

Cashiers					
San Luis Obispo County	\$11.41	\$10.28	\$10.09	\$10.13	\$9.90
California	\$11.51	\$9.94	\$9.98	\$10.27	\$10.16
Financial Analysts					
San Luis Obispo County	\$37.43	\$28.08	\$34.61	\$41.82	\$65.76
California	\$49.13	\$42.82	\$44.05	\$45.19	\$46.53
Real Estate Sales Agents					
San Luis Obispo County	\$27.10	\$28.66	\$33.06	\$35.29	\$34.49
California	\$25.14	\$18.64	\$19.92	\$25.05	\$25.63
Retail Salespersons					
San Luis Obispo County	\$12.83	\$11.09	\$11.46	\$12.19	\$12.12
California	\$12.75	\$10.66	\$10.77	\$11.32	\$11.31

Source: California Employment Development Department. (2016). California Labor Market Information.

Note: San Luis Obispo County is recorded as San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles-Arroyo Grande MSA. Median hourly pay data are as of the first quarter of each year. Median yearly salary is calculated by multiplying the median hourly wage by 2,080 hours which accounts for 52 weeks per year assuming full-time hours. Computer Software Engineers (Applications) switched to "Software Developers, Applications" in 2013.

Child Care Supply

The number of families in San Luis Obispo County with all parents in the workforce fell by 13% between 2012 and 2014; the number of licensed child care slots decreased by 8%. The annual average cost for full-time infant care in 2014 ranged from \$9,353 to \$14,551 for licensed family child care homes and licensed child care centers, respectively. While still costly, child care for preschoolers is somewhat less. In 2014, there were 16,267 families with all parents in the labor force and only 4,579 licensed child care slots in the county.

Child Care Need and Availability

Response	2012	2014
Number of Families with all Parents in the Labor Force		
San Luis Obispo County	18,355	16,267
California	2,738,563	2,658,803
Number of Licensed Child Care Slots		
San Luis Obispo County	4,976	4,579
California	716,610	721,868

Source: California Child Care Resource & Referral Network. (2016). 2012–2014. The California Child Care Portfolio.

¹The term children refers to children aged 0-13 years from 2004–2008. In 2010, the definition changed to children aged 0–12 years.

Average Yearly Cost of Full-Time Child Care, San Luis Obispo County, 2014

Type of Care	Licensed Child Care Centers	Licensed Family Child Care Homes
Full-Time Infant Care	\$14,551	\$9,353
Full-Time Preschool Care	\$10,268	\$8,871

Source: Child Development Resource Center. (2016). Resource & Referral Agency.

Note: Costs are mean child care costs for 2014.

Net Job Change

The number of persons currently employed for all industries has increased from 2010 to 2015, from 102,400 to 119,400 persons employed, respectively. While the number of persons employed in all non-farm industry occupations has increased, the number of persons employed in the farm industry decreased by 1,000 between 2010 and 2015.

Number of Persons Currently Employed by Industry, San Luis Obispo County

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Farm	6,100	6,700	6,300	4,500	4,700	5,100
Total Non-Farm	96,300	96,600	100,800	106,700	110,700	114,400
Total	102,400	103,300	107,100	111,200	115,400	119,500

Source: California Employment Development Department. (2016). 2010-2015 Labor Market Information.

Number of Persons Currently Employed in Non-Farm Industry by Type, San Luis Obispo County

Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mining, Natural Resources, and Construction	4,800	5,300	5,300	6,100	6,400	6,700
Manufacturing	6,000	6,100	6,500	6,500	6,800	7,000
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15,700	16,100	16,300	16,400	16,600	16,800
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	3,600	3,500	3,800	4,000	4,000	4,100
Information	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,500
Financial Activities	3,900	4,100	4,300	4,100	4,100	4,200
Professional and Business Services	10,000	10,300	11,700	11,700	12,000	12,700
Educational and Health Services	11,500	11,400	11,700	14,000	14,500	14,700
Leisure and Hospitality	15,500	15,900	16,300	16,200	16,800	17,600
Government	19,600	18,300	19,300	21,500	22,900	23,500

Source: California Employment Development Department. (2016). 2010-2015 Labor Market Information.

Note: Data reflects July of each year.

Retail Sales

Retail sales are a measure of the economic well-being of a community. Tax dollars from retail sales are used to support local government and fund important social services. Taxable sales are a measure of consumer spending and confidence because they are quick to react to decreases in either of these.

Annual taxable sales in San Luis Obispo County have increased year over year from 2010 to 2014 (3.6 million to 5.3 million).

Per Capita Taxable Sales by Type of Business

Type of Business	San Luis Obispo County		California	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Retail Stores Total				
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	\$1,761	\$1,937	\$1,795	\$1,919
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	\$281	\$305	\$281	\$299
Electronics and Appliance Stores	\$257	\$265	\$390	\$397
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies	\$1,168	\$1,222	\$784	\$820
Food and Beverage Stores	\$918	\$958	\$668	\$689
Health and Personal Care Stores	\$307	\$316	\$298	\$305
Gasoline Stations	\$1,841	\$1,794	\$1,502	\$1,460
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	\$836	\$840	\$922	\$965
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	\$402	\$400	\$293	\$290
General Merchandise Stores	\$1,329	\$1,337	\$1,358	\$1,363
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	\$569	\$585	\$485	\$499
Non-Store Retailers	\$184	\$211	\$193	\$217
Food Services and Drinking Places	\$1,941	\$2,090	\$1,657	\$1,778
Total Retail and Food Services	\$11,796	\$12,259	\$10,628	\$11,001
Total All Outlets	\$18,363	\$19,065	\$15,497	\$16,136

Source: California State Board of Equalization. (2016). 2013-2014 Taxable Sales in California, Sales and Use Tax.

Note: Per capita taxable sales figures are for each calendar year and are derived by dividing taxable sales by the total population for a given area.

Annual Taxable Sales (in Thousands of Dollars) by Jurisdiction, San Luis Obispo County

Jurisdiction	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Arroyo Grande	\$255,395	\$270,288	\$284,597	\$298,125	\$307,854
Atascadero	\$253,351	\$275,298	\$290,591	\$305,701	\$308,763
Grover Beach	\$85,740	\$91,318	\$95,832	\$97,853	\$105,429
Morro Bay	\$119,777	\$125,451	\$134,984	\$141,413	\$144,039
Paso Robles	\$613,616	\$664,255	\$703,555	\$729,251	\$772,286
Pismo Beach	\$190,624	\$209,086	\$220,084	\$235,986	\$242,879
San Luis Obispo	\$1,080,237	\$1,188,454	\$1,278,529	\$1,344,616	\$1,394,105
Unincorporated Areas	\$1,015,615	\$1,193,839	\$2,016,912	\$1,864,844	\$1,975,960
San Luis Obispo County Total	\$3,614,355	\$4,017,989	\$5,025,084	\$5,017,789	\$5,251,315

Source: California State Board of Equalization. (2016). 2010-2014 Taxable Sales by City.

Per Capita Taxable Sales by Jurisdiction, San Luis Obispo County

Jurisdiction	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Arroyo Grande	\$14,804	\$15,618	\$16,469	\$17,070	\$17,553
Atascadero	\$8,949	\$9,625	\$10,107	\$10,370	\$10,371
Grover Beach	\$6,517	\$6,919	\$7,285	\$7,376	\$7,921
Morro Bay	\$11,704	\$12,187	\$13,053	\$13,432	\$13,605
Paso Robles	\$20,596	\$22,203	\$23,181	\$23,550	\$24,745
Pismo Beach	\$24,902	\$27,218	\$28,383	\$29,702	\$30,292
San Luis Obispo	\$23,942	\$26,253	\$28,305	\$29,581	\$30,504
Unincorporated Areas	\$8,598	\$10,114	\$17,014	\$15,784	\$16,562
San Luis Obispo County Total	\$13,405	\$14,865	\$18,519	\$18,363	\$19,065

Source: California State Board of Equalization. (2016). 2010-2014 Taxable Sales by City. California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table 2: E-4 California County Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and State, 2010-2014, with 2010 Benchmark.

Travel Spending and Related Impacts

Travel spending contributes to the overall financial health and well-being of a community. Nationally, domestic and international travel expenditures in the United States in 2015 were \$947 billion, generating \$147.9 trillion dollars in tax revenue for state and local governments. Moreover, the tourism industry is an important source of employment, supporting 15.1 million jobs nationally in 2015.²³ In California, total direct travel spending was \$122.5 billion in 2015; travel spending directly supported 1,064,000 jobs and generated \$9.9 billion in state and local taxes.²⁴

Travel spending throughout San Luis Obispo County has increased over the past five years, from \$1.2 billion in 2010 to \$1.5 billion in 2014. This same time period saw the Transient Occupancy Tax rise 40% from \$22,218 to \$36,387.

²³ U.S. Travel Association. Accessed September. (2016). From <https://www.ustravel.org/answersheet>

²⁴ California Travel Impacts by County, 1992-2015. Accessed September 2016. From <http://industry.visitcalifornia.com/Find-Research/California-Statistics-Trends/>

Travel Spending (in Millions of Dollars) and Related Impacts, San Luis Obispo County

Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Direct Spending	\$1,158.3	\$1,228.4	\$1,424	\$1,468	\$1,516
Local Tax Receipts	\$25.8	\$27.6	\$47	\$51	\$55
State Tax Receipts	\$50.5	\$51.5	\$66	\$70	\$72
Employment Generated by Visitor Spending (Number of Jobs)	15,470	15,570	16,300	16,720	17,110

Source: Dean Runyan and Associates. (2015). California Travel Impacts by County.

Transient Occupancy Tax ¹ by Jurisdiction (in Thousands of Dollars)

Jurisdiction	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arroyo Grande	\$348.0	\$390.2	\$630.4	\$746.3	\$840.6	\$922.2
Atascadero	\$409.2	\$525.5	\$638.1	\$704.0	\$779.4	\$900.1
Grover Beach	\$220.4	\$219.1	\$260.6	\$273.4	\$248.7	\$333.3
Morro Bay	\$1,818.5	\$1,868.3	\$2,026.2	\$2,802.7	\$2,542.4	\$2,902.1
Paso Robles	\$2,735.7	\$3,023.3	\$3,230.0	\$3,350.0	\$4,174.0	\$5,024.5
Pismo Beach	\$5,779.3	\$6,268.9	\$6,931.2	\$7,279.5	\$7,988.2	\$8,682.1
San Luis Obispo	\$4,478.3	\$4,859.4	\$5,249.8	\$5,572.4	\$8,063.2	\$8,811.1
Unincorporated	\$6,428.9	\$6,162.2	\$6,392.0	\$7,710.9	\$8,063.2	\$8,811.1
Regional Totals	\$22,218.3	\$23,316.9	\$25,358.3	\$28,439.2	\$32,699.7	\$36,386.5

Source: Dean Runyan and Associates. (2015). California Travel Impacts by County.

¹ Transient Occupancy Tax is levied for the privilege of occupying a room or rooms or other living space in a hotel, inn, tourist home or house, motel, or other lodging for a period of 30 days or less.



HEALTH

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Health Summary

Indicator	Measurement	California	San Luis Obispo County	County Trend
Source of Primary Health Care	Percentage of respondents who have a usual place to go when sick or need advice	85.8%	86.0%	↔
Last Routine Checkup	Percentage of residents with zero visits to the doctor in the past 12 months	19.1%	15.3%	↔
Inability to Receive Medical Care	Percentage of respondents who delayed or did not get medical care they felt they needed, during the last 12 months	11.3%	11.8%	↔
Health Insurance	Percentage of survey respondents with health insurance	NA	90.0%	↑
Prenatal Care	Percentage of mothers receiving adequate/adequate plus prenatal care	78.6%	86.9%	↑
Adolescent Birth Rate	Rate of births per 1,000 women ages 15–19 in the county	23.4	15.0	↔
Low Birth Weight	Percentage of all births with low birth weights	6.7%	5.9%	↔
Infant Mortality	County statewide rank in infant mortality deaths per 1,000 live births	NA	47	↓
Immunizations	Percentage of kindergarten students with up-to-date immunizations	92.9%	89.7%	↑
Oral Health	Percentage of survey respondents who visited a dentist for a routine checkup within the past year	NA	68.5%	↔
Mental Health	Percentage of respondents who likely have had psychological distress in the past month	3.6%	3.6%	↑
Hotline Calls	Number of RISE mental health crisis hotline phone calls placed	NA	1,171	↑
Physical Health	Percentage of residents that said their health was “good,” “very good,” or “excellent”	NA	90.3%	↔
Exercise	Percentage of survey respondents who engage in physical activities for 30 minutes or more five days or more a week	NA	52.0%	↑
Nutrition	Percentage of survey respondents who reported eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables every day	NA	50.3%	↑
Obesity	Percentage of adults with BMI greater than 25 (overweight or obese)	62.5%	55.2%	↔
Alcohol Use	Percentage of respondents reporting binge drinking in the past year	32.5%	53.0%	↑

Concern About Drug, Tobacco, and Alcohol Abuse	Percentage of survey respondents “somewhat” or “very concerned” with drug, tobacco, and alcohol abuse in the community	NA	74.0%	↔
Student Self- Reports of Substance Abuse	Percentage of county 11th graders who had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days	33%	36%	↑
Smoking	Percentage of respondents who currently smoke	11.6%	17.6%	↑
Youth-Reported Tobacco Use	Percentage of 11th graders who have ever had a whole cigarette in their lifetime	NA	24%	↔
Reported Communicable Diseases	Number of new cases of gonorrhea in the county	NA	86	↑
Death by Leading Causes	Cancer death rate per 100,000 residents	146.5	143.2	↔
Suicides	County suicide death rate per 100,000 residents	10.2	16.5	↑

↑ Increasing (Upward) trend; ↓ Declining (Downward) trend; ↔ Inconclusive; variable; no clear trend; NA Not applicable or data unavallable. Green arrow indicates positive trend; Red arrow indicates negative trend.

Note: Data presented in table are the most recent data available.

County Health Rankings

County Health Rankings (Rankings) are based on a model of population health that emphasizes the many factors that, if improved, can help make communities healthier places to live, learn, work, and play.²⁵ The Rankings provide an overall/general picture of a community's health. Health factors in the Rankings represent issues that influence the health of a county and measures four types of health factors: health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic, and physical environment factors. Health outcomes in the Rankings represent how healthy a county is and measures two types of health outcomes: how long people live (longevity) and how healthy people feel (quality of life). Policies and programs may focus on health outcomes directly, or tackle the variety of factors that help to determine those outcomes.

Health Rankings, San Luis Obispo

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Health Outcomes	13	13	11	9	9	11
Length of Life	17	18	15	15	22	22
Quality of Life	11	15	12	8	4	10
Health Factors	6	7	6	6	6	9
Health Behaviors	14	15	9	7	5	20
Clinical Care	12	11	9	9	6	6
Social and Economic Factors	7	6	8	6	5	5
Physical Environment	13	25	8	13	12	17

Source: University of Wisconsin, Population Health Institute. (2015). *County Health Rankings*. Madison, WI.

Note: 2010 through 2012 county health rankings are out of 56 counties. From 2013 onwards, county health rankings are based on 57 counties.

Access to Health Care

Individuals who lack a dependable source of health care often have more difficulties obtaining needed care, receive fewer preventive health services, and are more likely to wait until their conditions worsen before seeking treatment.²⁶ Children's access to primary health care is essential for monitoring healthy growth and development²⁷ and to prevent everyday illnesses from progressing into more serious health concerns. Children with a dependable source of care are more likely to access preventive services, resulting in better health outcomes and fewer health disparities overall.²⁸

Source of Primary Health Care

In 2014, 86% of California Health Interview Survey respondents in San Luis Obispo County had a usual place to go when they were sick or needed health advice, the same as the state overall (86%). Ninety-three percent (93%) of ACTION face-to-face survey Spanish-speaking respondents and 78% of respondents experiencing homelessness reported going without health care because they did not have the money to pay for it.

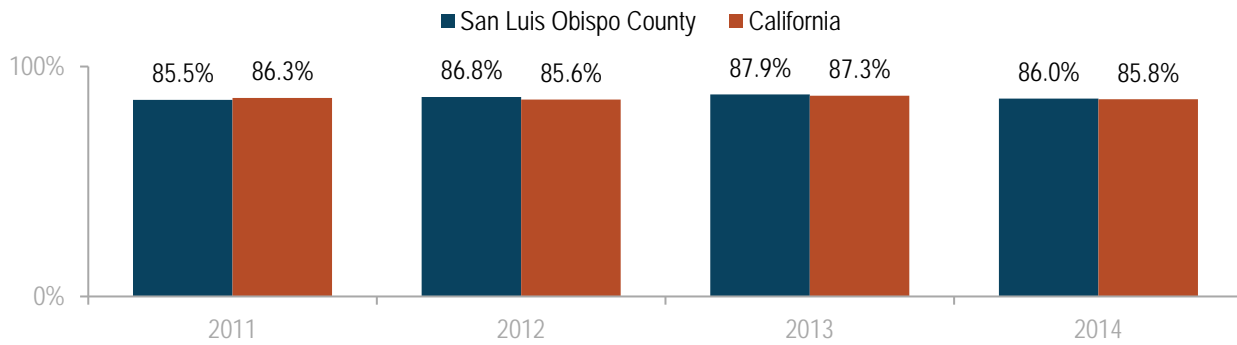
²⁵ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps*. Accessed August 2, 2016. From <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/our-approach>.

²⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. (2011). *National Healthcare Disparities and Quality Report*. Washington, D.C.

²⁷ ChildStats.gov. *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being. Usual Source of Health Care*. (2015) Accessed October 21, 2015. [From http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/care2.asp](http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/care2.asp).

²⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. (2014). *Child Health USA 2014*. Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Have a usual place to go when sick or need health advice: (Respondents who Answered They Have a Usual Source of Health Care)



Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011-14.

¹ Data are statistically unstable and has not met the criteria for a minimum number of respondents needed and/or has exceeded an acceptable value for coefficient of variance.

Why did you go without health care?

(Respondents who Reported Going Without Health Care in the Last Year)

Category	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness	
No Money to Pay for It	77.8%
Don't Know Where to Get It	22.2%
No Transportation Available to Get It	33.3%
Unable to Travel to Get It/Home Bound	16.7%
Other Reason	11.1%
Total Respondents	18
Total Responses	29
Spanish-Speaking Parents	
No Money to Pay for It	92.9%
Don't Know Where to Get It	0.0%
No Transportation Available to Get It	0.0%
Unable to Travel to Get It/Home Bound	0.0%
Other Reason	21.4%
Total Respondents	14
Total Responses	16

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

Last Routine Checkup

Routine health checkups are an important indicator of overall health and well-being. Regular visits to a primary care physician, screenings, and treatments can help identify health problems before they arise when the chances for treatment and cure are better. The last time a person had a routine checkup is a measure of their health behavior and access to a care. Research indicates that adults who have medical coverage are more likely to seek care from a regular source than those who are uninsured.²⁹

In 2016, over two thirds (67%) of Spanish-speaking ACTION survey respondents had visited the doctor within the past year for a routine checkup, an increase from 46% in 2013. California Health Interview Survey data showed that 85% of San Luis Obispo County residents had visited the doctor in the past year, higher than California at 81%.



How long has it been since you visited a doctor for a routine checkup?

Region	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
Within the Past Year	58.8%	56.4%	71.9%
1–2 Years	17.6%	15.4%	10.5%
3–5 Years	8.4%	11.1%	7.0%
More than 5 Years Ago	12.6%	14.5%	5.3%
Never	2.5%	2.6%	5.3%
Total Respondents	119	117	57
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
Within the Past Year	41.0%	45.9%	67.4%
1–2 Years	44.6%	31.6%	22.8%
3–5 Years	7.2%	10.2%	7.6%
More than 5 Years Ago	3.6%	11.2%	1.1%
Never	3.6%	1.0%	1.1%
Total Respondents	83	98	92

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

²⁹ Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. Accessed September 2016. From <http://kff.org/report-section/access-to-care-for-the-insured-and-remaining-uninsured-issue-brief/>

In the past 12 months, how many times have you visited the doctor?

Region	2011	2012	2013	2014
San Luis Obispo County				
0 Visits	15.7%	14.8% ¹	18.6%	15.3%
1 Visit	23.0%	21.3%	22.4% ¹	27.3%
2–5 Visits	46.5%	50.0% ¹	40.6% ¹	45.3% ¹
6–12 Visits	10.3%	9.5% ¹	11.3% ¹	10.7% ¹
13+ Visits	4.4% ¹	4.3%	7.1% ¹	1.3% ¹
California				
0 Visits	16.9%	18.2%	17.7%	19.1%
1 Visit	22.1%	21.0%	21.8%	22.1%
2–5 Visits	43.8%	44.5%	43.4%	42.5%
6–12 Visits	12.8%	12.4%	12.9%	12.7%
13+ Visits	4.5%	4.0%	4.2%	3.7%

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

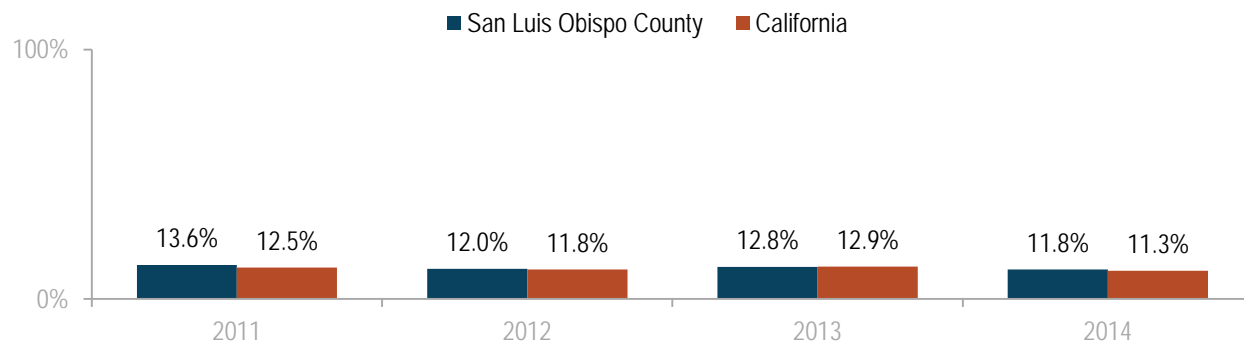
Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

¹Data are statistically unstable.

Inability to Receive Medical Care

Based on the ACTION telephone survey, there has been a decrease in the percentage of household members who have been unable to receive care due to financial barriers, from 8% in 2011 to 5% in 2014. According to the California Health Interview Survey, fewer San Luis Obispo County respondents (5%) delayed or did not get a medicine that a doctor prescribed for them compared to respondents in the state (9%) in 2014.

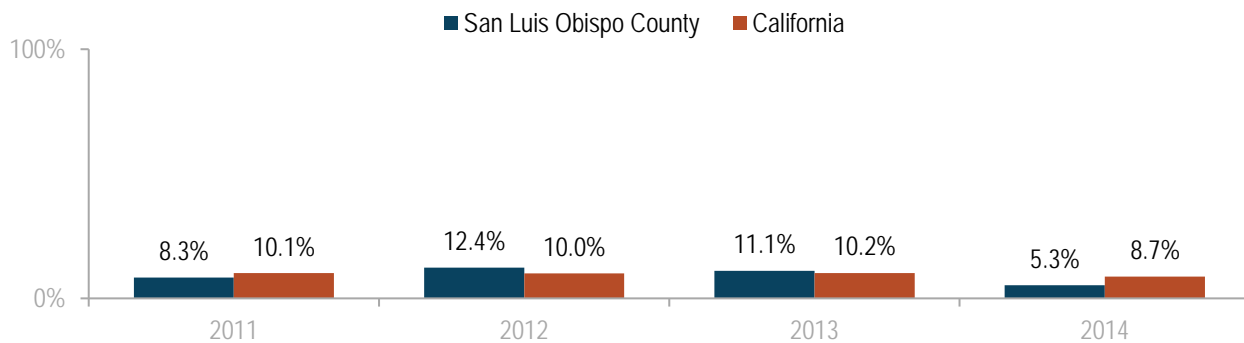
During the last 12 months, did you delay or not get other medical care you felt you needed, such as seeing a doctor, a specialist, or other health professional?



Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

Note: 2013 and 2014 San Luis Obispo data are statistically unstable and have not met the criteria for a minimum number of respondents needed and/or have exceeded an acceptable value for coefficient of variance.

During the past 12 months, did you either delay or not get a medicine that a doctor prescribed for you?



Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

¹ Data are statistically unstable for 2013 and 2014.

Health Insurance

Individuals who lack health insurance coverage experience significant barriers in access to health services. Families and individuals without health insurance coverage frequently have unmet health needs, experience delays in receiving appropriate care, receive fewer preventive services, and have a higher rate of hospitalizations.³⁰

Children who have health insurance perform better in school, have higher school attendance rates, are more likely to have a regular dependable source of primary care, and are less likely to be hospitalized for conditions that could have been treated by a primary care physician.³¹

Covered California is California’s health insurance marketplace for the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.³² Coverage began in 2014 and includes both unsubsidized and subsidized coverage. Through Covered California’s subsidized care, individuals and families receive federal assistance to reduce the cost of premiums and out-of-pocket expenses for health coverage.³³ Subsidized coverage includes no-cost Medi-Cal and premium assistance, in which health services are available on a sliding-scale basis.

Health Insurance

Ninety percent of ACTION telephone survey respondents reported having health insurance in 2016, an increase from 84% in 2010. Over half (54%) of Spanish-speaking parents had health insurance in 2016 while 79% of respondents experiencing homelessness reported having health insurance.

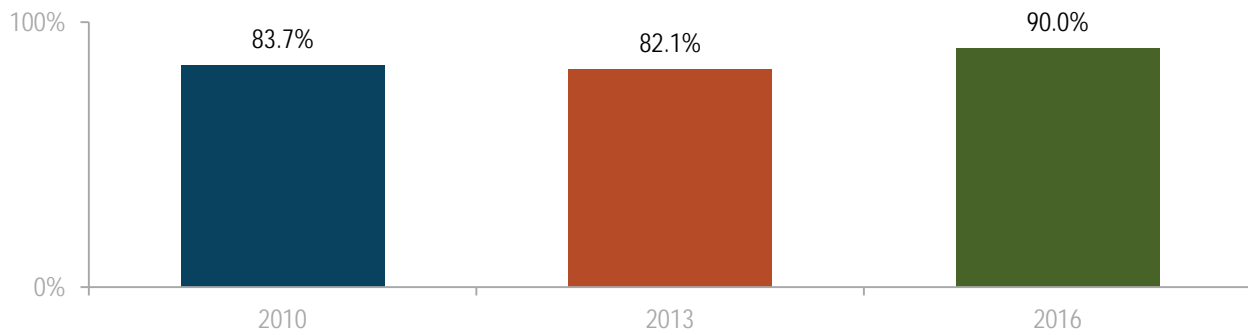
³⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2011). Healthy People 2020 objectives. From <http://healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=1>.

³¹ Bernstein J, Chollet D, Peterson S. How Does Insurance Coverage Improve Health Outcomes?.ISSUE BRIEF 2010. Accessed October 21, 2015. From http://www.mathematica-mpr.com/-/media/publications/pdfs/health/reformhealthcare_ib1.pdf.

³² Covered California. (2014). Covered California health insurance plans. From <http://www.coveredca.com/PDFs/CC-health-plans-booklet-rev4.pdf>

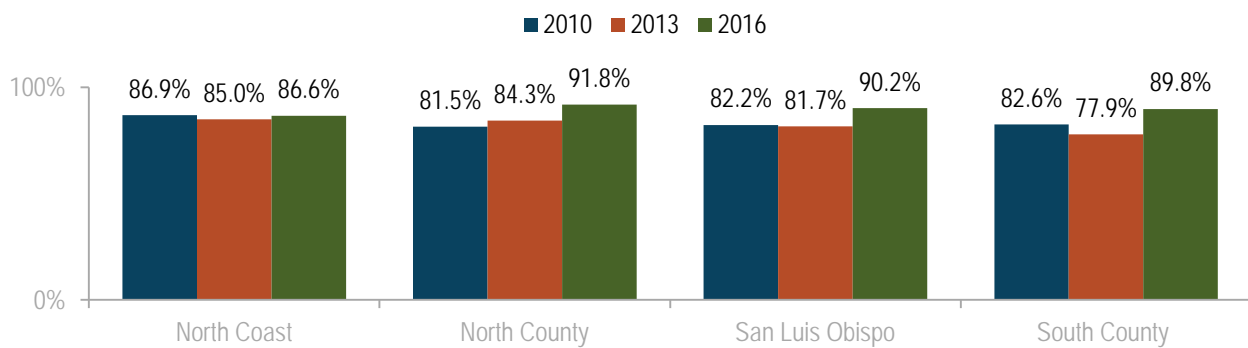
³³ Ibid.

📞 Do you have health insurance? (Respondents Answering “Yes”)



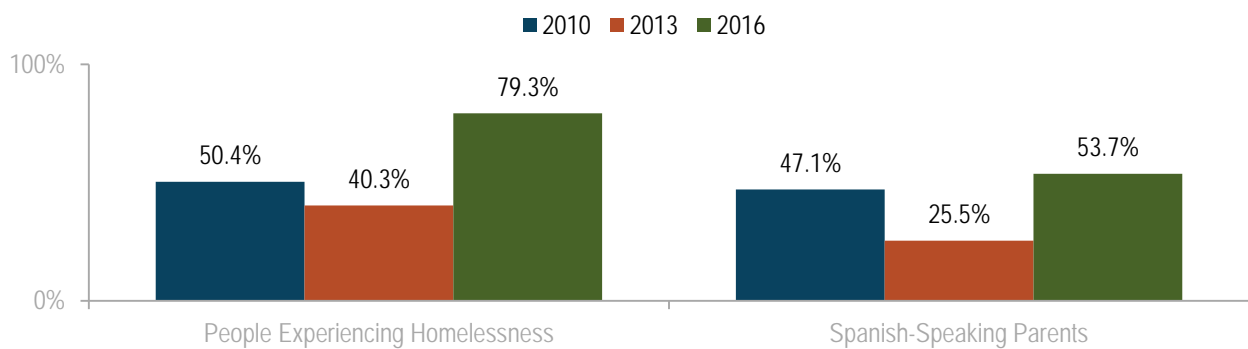
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.
 2010 n: 1,099; 2013 n: 1,098; 2016 n: 1,106

📞 Do you have health insurance? By Region (Respondents Answering “Yes”)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.
 2010 n: North Coast=259, North County=311, San Luis Obispo=244, South County=285; 2013 n: North Coast=249, North County=294; San Luis Obispo=292, South County=262;
 2016 n: North Coast=256, North county=272, San Luis Obispo= 295, South County=284.

👥 Do you have health insurance? (Respondents answering “Yes”)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016.). Face-to-Face Survey.
 2010 n: People experiencing homelessness=121, Spanish-speaking parents=87; 2013 n: People experiencing homelessness=119, Spanish-speaking parents=106, 2016 n: People experiencing homelessness=58, Spanish-speaking parents=95

Type of Current Health Coverage Source for 18–64 years old

Response	2011	2012	2013	2014
San Luis Obispo County				
Uninsured	14.4%	11.7% ¹	20.2%	13.3% ¹
Privately Purchased	11.3%	8.6% ¹	8.3% ¹	6.7% ¹
Employment-Based	62.9%	68.9%	57.2%	69.6%
Medicaid Only	8.2% ¹	7.9% ¹	10.9% ¹	9.5% ¹
Healthy Families/CHIP	0.8% ¹	1.9% ¹	0.4% ¹	-
Other Public Programs ²	2.5% ¹	1.1% ¹	3.0% ¹	0.9% ¹
California				
Uninsured	16.2%	16.3%	15.5%	13.6%
Privately Purchased	6.3%	5.9%	6.1%	7.1%
Employment-Based	52.8%	52.4%	53.9%	50.9%
Medicaid	19.4%	19.9%	20.2%	26.5%
Healthy Families/CHIP	2.1%	2.4%	1.0%	-
Other Public Program ²	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%	2.0%

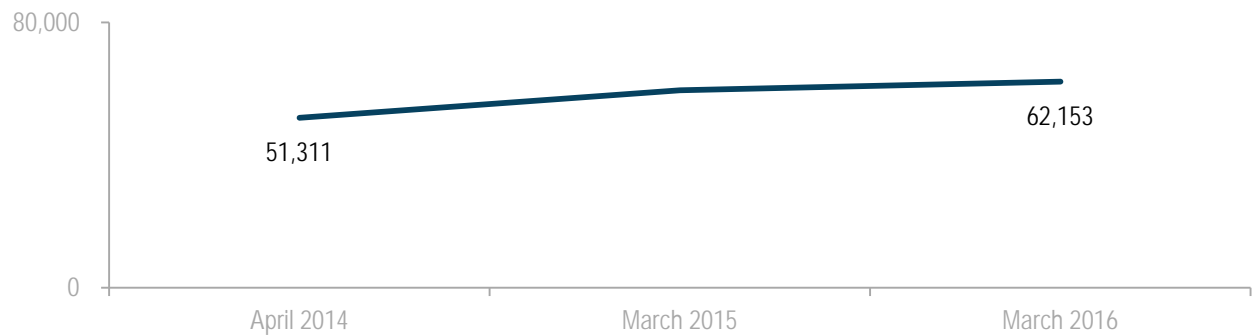
Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

¹Data are statistically unstable and have not met the criteria for a minimum number of respondents needed and/or have exceeded an acceptable value for coefficient of variance.

²Other Public Programs include Medicare and Medicaid combined, Medicare and others combined, Medicare only, Healthy Families/Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and other public programs.

Low-Income Health Insurance

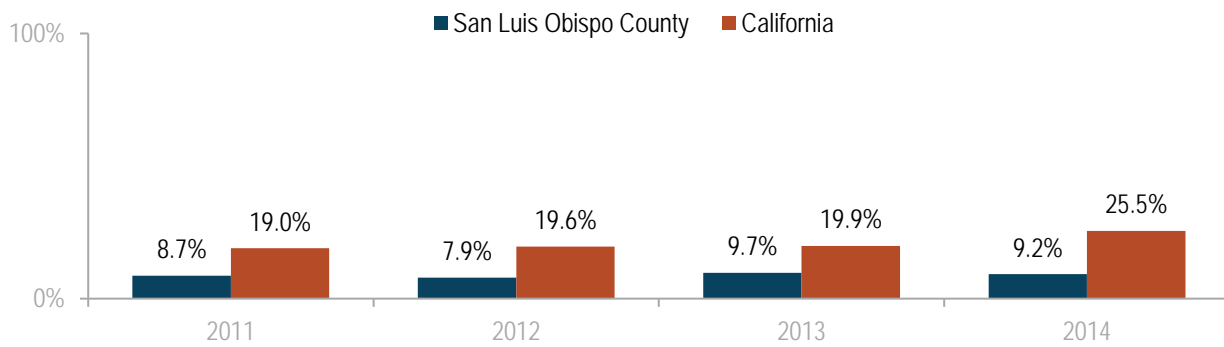
Number of Medi-Cal Eligible Recipients, San Luis Obispo County



Source: California Department of Health Services, Fiscal Forecasting & Data Management Branch. (2014–2016). Medi-Cal Beneficiary Profiles by County Data Files.

Note: 2014 does not show same months as 2015 and 2016. Data changed from Number of Recipients to Number Eligible as of April 2014.

Percentage of Respondents Covered by Medi-Cal



Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). *California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14*.

¹Data are statistically unstable for 2013 and 2014.

Prenatal Care

Pregnancy can offer an opportunity to identify existing health risks in women and prevent future health problems for women and their children. Increased access to quality prenatal care can lower the risk of maternal and infant mortality and pregnancy-related complications.³⁴ Prenatal care is comprehensive medical care for pregnant women, including screening and management for risk factors and health conditions, as well as education to promote a healthy pregnancy.³⁵ Regular prenatal care lowers the risk of adverse birth outcomes, including pre-term and low birth weight babies.³⁶ Women are advised to seek prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy and to have quality prenatal care visits throughout their pregnancy.³⁷

A large majority (87%) of San Luis Obispo County mothers received adequate or better than adequate prenatal care in 2012–14, higher than the state at 79%.

³⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Healthy People 2020*. *Healthy People 2020*. Accessed on August 9, 2016. From <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/maternal-infant-and-child-health>.

³⁵ *What is prenatal care and why is it important?* Eunice Kennedy Shriver Institute of Child Health and Human Development 2013. Accessed October 28, 2015. From <http://www.nichd.nih.gov/health/topics/pregnancy/conditioninfo/pages/prenatal-care.aspx>.

³⁶ *What is PedNSS/PNSS?* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2011). Accessed October 2015. From http://www.cdc.gov/pedness/what_is/pnss_health_indicators.htm.

³⁷ Office of Women’s Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Pregnancy. Prenatal care and tests* 2010. Accessed October 2015. From <http://www.womenshealth.gov/pregnancy/you-are-pregnant/prenatal-care-tests.html>.

Response	2009–11	2010–12	2011–13	2012–14
Late or No Prenatal Care				
San Luis Obispo County	20.6%	19.6%	19.9%	NA
California	16.7%	16.4%	16.4%	NA
San Luis Obispo County Statewide Rank	24	24	23	NA
Adequate/Adequate Plus Prenatal Care¹				
San Luis Obispo County	85.9%	86.6%	86.6%	86.9%
California	79.7%	79.3%	79.2%	78.6%
San Luis Obispo County Statewide Rank	4	3	4	4

Source: California Department of Health Services. (2009-2015). *County Health Status Profiles*.

Note: The definition of adequate/adequate plus prenatal care is based on the Kotelchuck Index: based on the month prenatal care began and the number of visits attended as recommended by the American College of OB-GYN Standards of Care. Adequate and adequate plus categories represent care begun by the fourth month of pregnancy (second trimester), with a total of 12 to 17 visits received.

¹Adequate plus prenatal care is care that exceeds the number of recommended visits according to the Kotelchuck Index

²Late or no prenatal care untracked in 2012-2014 County Health Profiles.

Birth Outcomes

When planning for services, the total number of births in a community is important for anticipating the needs of the population.³⁸ In addition, conditions at birth can indicate needs within a population. For example, when babies are born at low birth weight throughout a community, it may indicate a need for improving the health of pregnant mothers through prenatal care services and reducing environmental stressors.³⁹

Children born pre-term (before 37 weeks of gestation) or at a low birth weight (<2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds) are at increased risk for both immediate as well as long-term health problems.⁴⁰ Infant mortality, much like low birth weight, is an indicator of maternal health, reflecting access to health care and socioeconomic conditions.⁴¹

Teenage parents and their children are often at greater risk for experiencing negative short- and long-term consequences in the areas of health, school, and economic success, as compared to parents who wait to have children.⁴²

³⁸ Fertility and Birth Rates. *Child Trends*. (2015). Accessed October 28, 2015. From <http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=fertility-and-birth-rates>.

³⁹ Community Health Network. (2011). *High-Risk Newborn— Low Birth weight*. Accessed January 4, 2011. From <http://www.ecommunity.com/health/index.aspx?pageid=P02382>.

⁴⁰ Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight. *Child Health USA 2014*. Accessed October 28, 2015. From <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/chusa14/health-status-behaviors/infants/preterm-birth-low-birth-weight.html>.

⁴¹ Infant Mortality Summary - Kidsdata.org. Kidsdata.org. Accessed October 28, 2015. From <http://www.kidsdata.org/topic/54/infant-mortality/summary#jump=why-important>.

⁴² Kaye K, Stewart Ng A. TEEN CHILDBEARING, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMIC WELLBEING. Why It Matters: Teen Childbearing, Education, and Economic Wellbeing 2012. Accessed October 2015. From <https://thenationalcampaign.org/sites/default/files/resource-primary-download/childbearing-education-economicwellbeing.pdf>.

Birth Rates

Live Births (Three-Year Average), San Luis Obispo County and California

Births	2009–2011	2010–2012	2011–2013
San Luis Obispo County	2,661.0	2,649.7	2,621.0
California	513,070.0	505,391.7	500,207.0

Source: California Department of Health Services. (2011–2013, 2015). County Health Status Profiles.

Live Births, San Luis Obispo County, by Ethnicity, Three-Year Average, 2011–2013

Births	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander
San Luis Obispo County	1,534.7	878.0	14.7	81.3
California	138,420.0	244,208.7	26,496.0	68,259.3

Source: California Department of Health Services. (2011–2013, 2015). County Health Status Profiles.

Adolescent Birth Rate

The adolescent birth rate in San Luis Obispo county was 15.0 per 1,000 women (15 to 19 years old), much lower than the state's rate of 23.4 per 1,000 women in 2013–14. In addition, San Luis Obispo County's statewide ranking fell from ninth in the state to fifteenth between 2010 and 2014.

Adolescent Birth Rate, San Luis Obispo County and California

Response	2009–2011	2010–2012	2011–2013	2012–2014
San Luis Obispo County Adolescent Birth Rate	16.9	16.0	15.0	15.0
San Luis Obispo County Repeat Birth Rate	NA	14.0	13.3	13.9
California Adolescent Birth Rate	31.5	28.4	25.9	23.4
San Luis Obispo County Statewide Rank¹	7	9	9	15
California Adolescent Repeat Birth Rate	NA	17.4	17.2	17.0

Source: California Department of Health Services. (2010–2014, 2016). Adolescent Health Data and Statistics.

Note: Birth Rate refers to the number of births to females, ages 15–19, per 1,000 women in that age group.

¹ Counties are ranked in descending order by teen birth rate, 1 indicating the highest teen birth rate statewide. Repeat birth rate unavailable prior to 2014 report.

Pre-Term and Low Birth Weight Births

Low birth weight babies (less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces) are more likely to experience health problems, both immediately and long-term.⁴³ In 2012–14, 6% of all births in San Luis Obispo County were low birth weight births. In general, the county has had lower percentages of births at low birth weight compared to the state.

Low Birth Weight Births (As Percentage of All Births)

Response	2009–11	2011–13	2012–14
San Luis Obispo County	5.5%	6.0%	5.9%
San Luis Obispo County Statewide Rank	10	19	12
California	6.8%	6.8%	6.7%

Source: California Department of Public Health. (2009–2014, 2016). County Health Status Profiles.

Infant Mortality

The infant death rate for San Luis Obispo County (from 5.3 to 6.1 per 1,000 births) has remained above the state rate (4.7 to 4.9 per 1,000 births) from 2009 to 2013. San Luis Obispo County's statewide rank dropped from thirty fourth to forty seventh from 2009 to 2013.

Infant Deaths, Three-Year Annual Averages

Response	2009–11	2010–12	2011–13
San Luis Obispo County Number of Infant Deaths (3-Year Average)	14.0	17.0	16.0
San Luis Obispo County Birth Cohort Infant Death Rate ¹ (3-Year Average Per Year)	5.3	6.4	6.1
California Birth Cohort Infant Death Rate ²	4.9	4.8	4.7
San Luis Obispo County Statewide Rank	34	48	47

Source: California Department of Health Services. (2009–2013, 2016). County Health Status Profiles.

¹Death rate unreliable. Based on fewer than 20 data elements.

²Rates are per 1,000 live births for children under 1 year of age.

⁴³ Journal of American Medical Association. (2002). Low Birth Weight. Journal of American Medical Association, 287(2):270. From www.jama.com

Infant Death Rate, San Luis Obispo County, by Ethnicity, Three-Year Average, 2011–2013

Response	White ¹	Hispanic ¹	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander
San Luis Obispo County Number of Infant Deaths	9.3	6.0	0.0	0.0
San Luis Obispo County Birth Cohort Infant Death Rate¹	6.1	6.8	-	-
California Birth Cohort Infant Death Rate ²	3.9	4.6	9.7	3.6
San Luis Obispo County Statewide Rank	46	51	7	4

Source: California Department of Health Services. (2011-2013, 2016). County Health Status Profiles.

¹Death rate unreliable based on fewer than 20 data elements.

²Birth cohort infant death rates are per 1,000 live births.

Immunizations

Immunization, a preventative measure which helps children avoid contracting numerous infectious diseases, is a cost-effective and successful health care intervention.⁴⁴ The recommended 4:3:1:3:3:1 immunization schedule protects against 16 diseases including polio, pertussis, and measles. An annual flu shot is also recommended.⁴⁵

Eighty-eight percent of children in public and private child care centers in San Luis Obispo County in 2015–16 had up-to-date immunizations. Head Start children were immunized at even higher levels (99%) in 2015–16. Half (52%) of San Luis Obispo County youth (17 and under) had received flu shots in 2014 as compared to adults (18–64) at 29%.

⁴⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Healthy People 2020. Immunization and Infectious Diseases. Immunization and Infectious Diseases. Accessed November 2015. From <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/immunization-and-infectious-diseases>.

⁴⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Parents' Guide to Childhood Immunizations. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2015). Accessed November 2015. From <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/parents-guide/default.htm>.

Immunizations among Child Care Facilities, All Centers (Public and Private)

Response	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16
San Luis Obispo County						
Number of Students	3,009	2,871	2,815	2,480	3,019	2,892
Number of Centers	84	86	84	69	84	81
Percentage with Personal Medical Exemption	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%
Percentage with Personal Beliefs Exemption	4.1%	5.2%	5.2%	5.8%	4.9%	5.0%
Percentage Needing One or More Immunizations	5.8%	6.8%	7.3%	8.1%	7.5%	6.1%
Percentage with All Required Immunizations	89.8%	87.8%	92.8%	86.0%	86.9%	87.8%
California						
Number of Students	489,082	517,745	484,413	484,530	484,838	482,885
Number of Centers	9,533	10,042	9,525	9,116	8,986	8,996
Percentage with Personal Medical Exemption	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%
Percentage with Personal Beliefs Exemption	2.4%	2.6%	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%	2.3%
Percentage Needing One or More Immunizations	6.8%	7.7%	7.7%	7.5%	7.1%	6.7%
Percentage with All required immunizations	90.6%	89.5%	92.3%	89.3%	89.7%	90.6%

Source: California Department of Health Services, Immunization Branch. (2010-2016). Child Care Assessment Results.

Note: The annual child care assessment is conducted each fall to monitor compliance with the California School Immunization Law. All required immunizations include 4+ DTP, 3+ Polio, 1+ MMR, 1+ Hib, 3+ Hep B, and 1+ Var or physician-documented varicella disease. Results from this assessment are used to measure immunization coverage among children entering licensed child care.

Immunizations among Child Care Facilities, Public Centers

Response	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16
San Luis Obispo County						
Number of Students	603	514	511	300	617	756
Number of Centers	19	19	19	13	21	28
Percentage with Personal Medical Exemption	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.8%
Percentage with Personal Beliefs Exemption	3.8%	4.7%	3.9%	3.7%	2.9%	2.5%
Percentage Needing One or More Immunizations	7.5%	7.4%	8.0%	8.7%	6.8%	8.2%
Percentage with All Required Immunizations	88.6%	87.9%	92.0%	87.0%	90.1%	88.5%
California						
Number of Students	113,434	115,690	104,746	110,549	129,108	131,093
Number of Centers	2,126	2,181	2,109	2,147	2,496	2,618
Percentage with Personal Medical Exemption	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%
Percentage with Personal Beliefs Exemption	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%
Percentage Needing One or More Immunizations	6.1%	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.2%	6.5%
Percentage with All Required Immunizations	92.9%	91.5%	92.6%	90.7%	90.6%	91.9%

Source: California Department of Health Services Immunization Branch. (2010-2016). Child Care Assessment Results.

Note: The annual child care assessment is conducted each fall to monitor compliance with the California School Immunization Law. All required immunizations include 4+ DTP, 3+ Polio, 1+ MMR, 1+ Hib, 3+ Hep B, and 1+ Var or physician-documented varicella disease. Results from this assessment are used to measure immunization coverage among children entering licensed child care.

Immunizations among Child Care Facilities, Private Centers

Response	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16
San Luis Obispo County						
Number of Students	1,942	1,937	1,914	1,842	2,034	1,817
Number of Centers	50	53	51	47	52	44
Percentage with Personal medical Exemption	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.7%	1.3%
Percentage with Personal Beliefs Exemption	5.1%	6.3%	6.6%	7.2%	6.3%	7.0%
Percentage Needing One or More Immunizations	6.2%	7.2%	8.1%	9.2%	8.8%	6.2%
Percentage with All Required Immunizations	88.4%	86.3%	92.0%	83.5%	84.2%	85.5%
California						
Number of Students	301,315	320,328	300,326	298,469	282,340	281,865
Number of Centers	6,011	6,369	5,937	5,647	5,202	5,102
Percentage with Personal Medical Exemption	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%
Percentage with Personal Beliefs Exemption	3.5%	3.7%	4.0%	4.1%	3.7%	3.2%
Percentage Needing One or More Immunizations	8.0%	8.6%	8.9%	8.6%	8.0%	7.6%
Percentage with All Required Immunizations	88.3%	87.5%	91.1%	87.0%	87.7%	88.5%

Source: California Department of Health Services, Immunization Branch. (2010-2016). Child Care Assessment Results.

Note: The annual child care assessment is conducted each fall to monitor compliance with the California School Immunization Law. All required immunizations include 4+ DTP, 3+ Polio, 1+ MMR, 1+ Hib, 3+ Hep B, and 1+ Var or physician-documented varicella disease. Results from this assessment are used to measure immunization coverage among children entering licensed child care.

Immunizations among Child Care Facilities, Head Start Centers

Response	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16
San Luis Obispo County						
Number of Students	464	420	390	338	368	319
Number of Centers	15	14	14	9	11	9
Percentage with Personal Medical Exemption	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Percentage with Personal Beliefs Exemption	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
Percentage Needing One or More Immunizations	1.9%	4.8%	2.3%	1.2%	1.9%	0.9%
Percentage with All Required Immunizations	97.4%	94.5%	97.7%	98.8%	96.7%	99.1%
California						
Number of Students	74,333	81,727	79,354	75,512	73,390	69,927
Number of Centers	1,396	1,492	1,479	1,372	1,288	1,276
Percentage with Personal Medical Exemption	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Percentage with Personal Beliefs Exemption	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Percentage Needing One or More Immunizations	2.8%	4.7%	3.3%	2.9%	3.5%	3.0%
Percentage with All Required Immunizations	96.7%	94.7%	96.7%	96.4%	95.7%	96.3%

Source: California Department of Health Services, Immunization Branch. (2010-2016). Child Care Assessment Results.

Note: The annual child care assessment is conducted each fall to monitor compliance with the California School Immunization Law. All required immunizations include 4+ DTP, 3+ Polio, 1+ MMR, 1+ Hib, 3+ Hep B, and 1+ Var or physician-documented varicella disease. Results from this assessment are used to measure immunization coverage among children entering licensed child care.

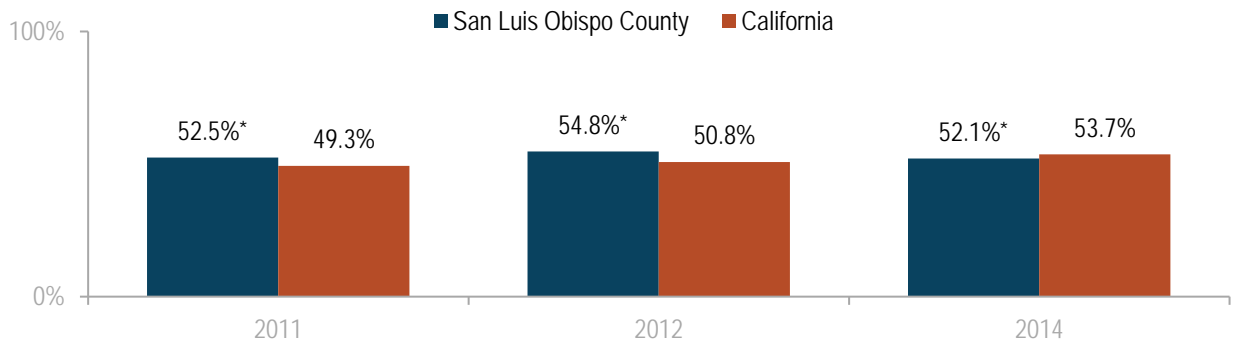
Percentage of Kindergarten Students with Up-to-Date Immunizations

Region	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16
San Luis Obispo County	86.9%	86.7%	88.4%	85.6%	87.2%	89.7%
California	90.7%	91.0%	90.3%	90.2%	90.4%	92.9%

Source: California Department of Health Services, Immunization Branch. (2010-2016). Kindergarten Assessment Results.

Note: The annual child care assessment is conducted each fall to monitor compliance with the California School Immunization Law. All required immunizations include 4+ DTP, 3+ Polio, 1+ MMR, 1+ Hib, 3+ Hep B, and 1+ Var or physician-documented varicella disease.

Have you had a flu shot in the past 12 months? Respondents 17 and Under

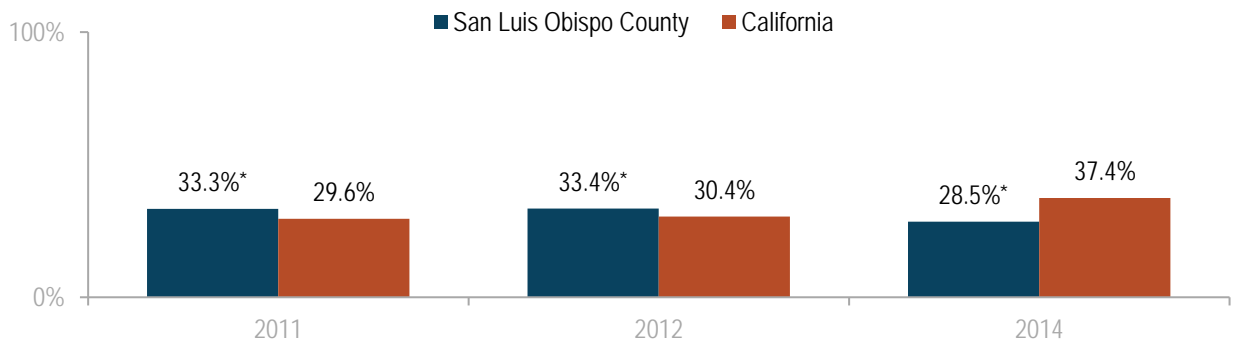


Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

Note: 2013 data were not available.

*Data are statistically unstable.

Have you had a flu shot in the past 12 months? Respondents 18–64 Years Old

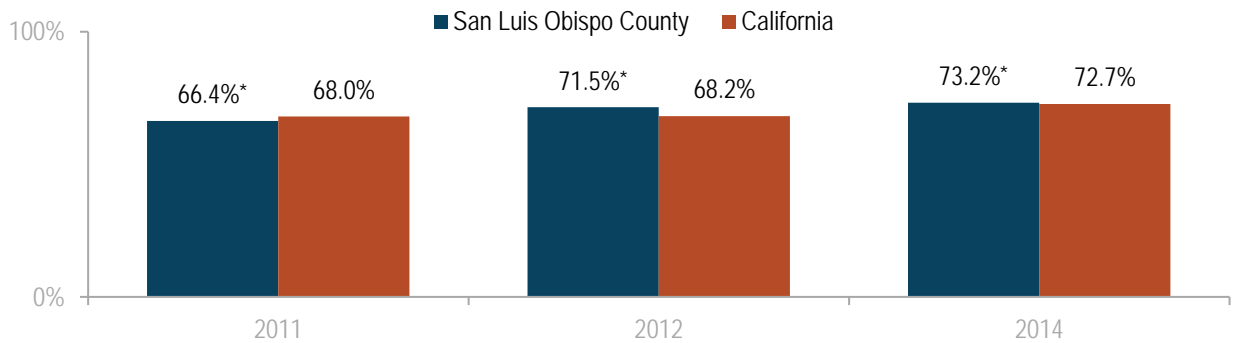


Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

Note: 2013 data were not available.

*Data are statistically unstable.

Have you had a flu shot in the past 12 months? Respondents 65 and Older



Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

Note: 2013 data were not available.

*Data are statistically unstable and have not met the criteria for a minimum number of respondents needed and/or have exceeded an acceptable value for coefficient of variance.

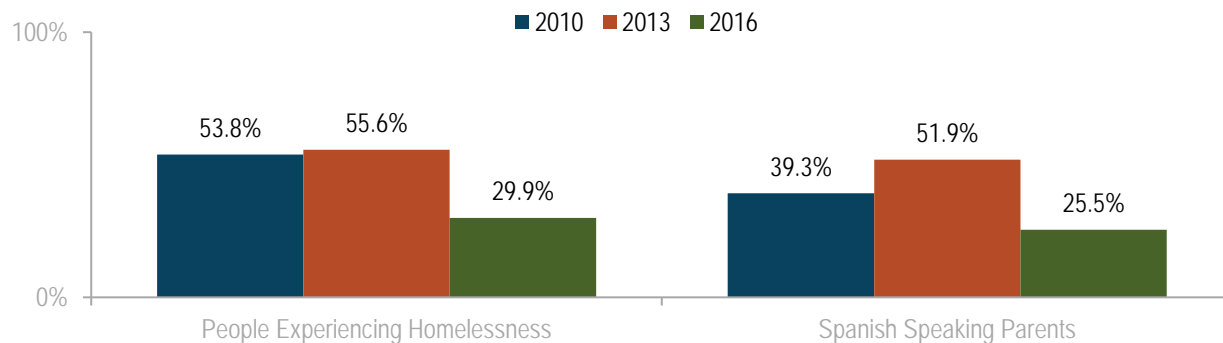
Oral Health

Oral health is essential to overall health. Good oral health improves a person's ability to speak, smile, smell, taste, touch, chew, swallow, and make facial expressions. Good self-care, such as brushing with fluoride toothpaste, daily flossing, and regular professional dental cleaning and treatment, is key to good oral health. Poor oral health can lead to diseases, from cavities to oral cancer, which cause pain and disability. Health behaviors that can lead to poor oral health include tobacco use, excessive alcohol use, and poor dietary choices. Barriers that can limit a person's use of preventive interventions and treatments include limited access to and availability of dental services; lack of awareness of the need for care; cost; and fear of dental procedures. There are also social determinants that affect oral health. People with lower levels of education and income, and people from specific racial/ethnic groups, have higher rates of oral diseases. Additionally, people with disabilities and other health conditions are more likely to have poor oral health.⁴⁶

Regular Source of Dental Care

Thirty percent of San Luis Obispo County ACTION survey respondents experiencing homelessness indicated that dental care as a major problem for them personally, a decrease from 56% in 2013; Spanish-Speaking parents saw a decrease from 52% in 2013 to 26% in 2016.

 Please indicate if dental care is a problem for you personally: **(Respondents Answering “Major Problem”)**



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, 2016). Face-to-Face Survey. 2010 n: 116-117; 2013 n: 108-117; 2016 People Experiencing Homelessness n=281; Spanish Speaking Parents=94

⁴⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Healthy People 2020. Healthy People 2020. Accessed December 2015. From <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/oral-health>.

Preventive Dental Care

Two-thirds (69%) of adult ACTION telephone survey respondents had a routine dental checkup in the past year.



How long has it been since you last visited a dentist for a routine checkup?

Response	2010	2013	2016
I Do Not Have a Regular Source of Dental Care	NA	NA	2.1%
Within the Past Year	70.9%	65.5%	68.5%
1–2 Years	14.5%	17.7%	14.8%
3–5 Years	7.2%	7.6%	6.6%
More than 5 Years Ago	7.3%	8.2%	6.9%
Never	0.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Total Respondents	1,098	1,094	1,109

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities, Telephone Survey, 2010, 2013, and 2016.

How long has it been since you last visited a dentist, hygienist or orthodontist? (Teens)

Response	2011–12	2013	2014
San Luis Obispo County			
6 Months Ago or Less	80.0%	100%	100%
More than 6 Months up to 1 Year Ago	10.7%	0%	0%
More than 1 Year up to 2 Years Ago	0.0%	0%	0%
More than 2 Years up to 5 Years	9.2%	0%	0%
More than 5 Years Ago	0.0%	0%	0%
Never Been to a Dentist	0.0%	0%	0%
California			
6 Months Ago or Less	77.7%	80.7%	76.2%
More than 6 Months up to 1 Year Ago	13.3%	12.3%	12.9%
More than 1 Year up to 2 Years Ago	4.5%	1.8%	5.6%
More than 2 Years up to 5 Years	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%
More than 5 Years Ago	1.0%	0.9% ¹	1.9% ¹
Never Been to a Dentist	1.4%	2.4% ¹	1.8% ¹

Note: 2011–2012 CHIS data were collected from June 15, 2011, through January 14, 2013.

¹ Data are statistically unstable.

How long has it been since your child last visited a dentist, hygienist, or orthodontist? (Children)

Response	2011–12	2013	2014
San Luis Obispo County			
6 Months Ago or Less	77.5%	91.8% ¹	62.5% ¹
More than 6 Months up to 1 Year Ago	3.1%	0%	21.0% ¹
More than 1 Year up to 2 Years Ago	2.1%	0%	11.3% ¹
More than 2 Years up to 5 Years	0%	0%	0%
More than 5 Years Ago	0%	0%	0%
Never Been to a Dentist	17.2%	8.2% ¹	5.1% ¹
California			
6 Months Ago or Less	72.9%	63.6%	70.2%
More than 6 Months up to 1 Year Ago	12.9%	12.3%	11.3%
More than 1 Year up to 2 Years Ago	2.9%	2.7%	2.3%
More than 2 Years up to 5 Years	1.0%	1.1% ¹	0.7% ¹
More Than 5 Years Ago	0.1%	0.1% ¹	0.1% ¹
Never Been to a Dentist	10.3%	20.1%	15.3%

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

Note: 2011-2012 CHIS data were collected from June 15, 2011 through January 14, 2013.

¹ Data are statistically unstable.

Mental Health

Mental health is a state of successful performance of mental function, resulting in productive activities, fulfilling relationships with other people, and the ability to adapt to change and to cope with challenges. Mental health is essential to personal well-being, family and interpersonal relationships, and the ability to contribute to community or society.⁴⁷

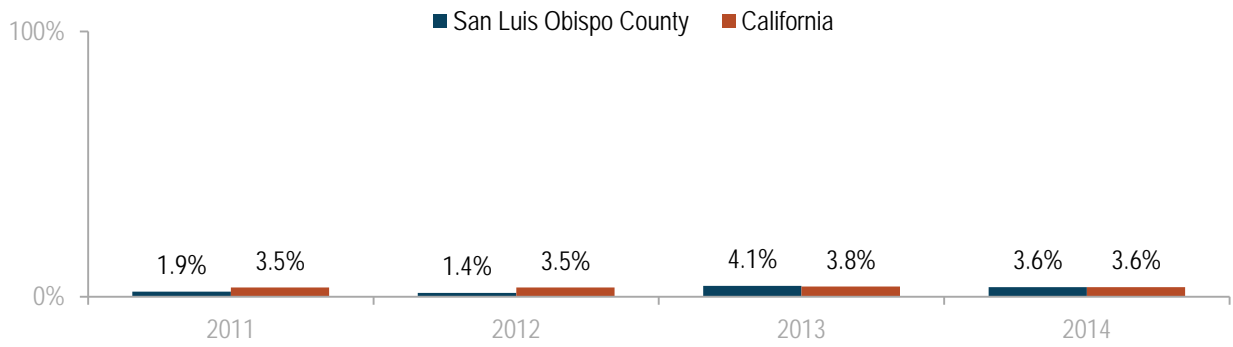
Mental health plays a major role in a person's ability to maintain good physical health. Mental illnesses, such as depression and anxiety, negatively affect people's ability to participate in health-promoting behaviors. In turn, problems with physical health, such as chronic diseases and pain, can have a serious detrimental impact on mental health and decrease a person's ability to participate in treatment and recovery.⁴⁸

Four percent of California Health Interview Survey respondents in both San Luis Obispo County and California reported that they "likely" had serious psychological stress during the past month in 2014. While the 2010 percentage is consistent for the state, it represents an increase for the county which reported at 2% in 2010 over the past three years.

⁴⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Healthy People 2020. Healthy People 2020. Accessed December 2015. From <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/mental-health-and-mental-disorders>.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

Likely Has Had Serious Psychological Stress During the Past Month (Adults Only):



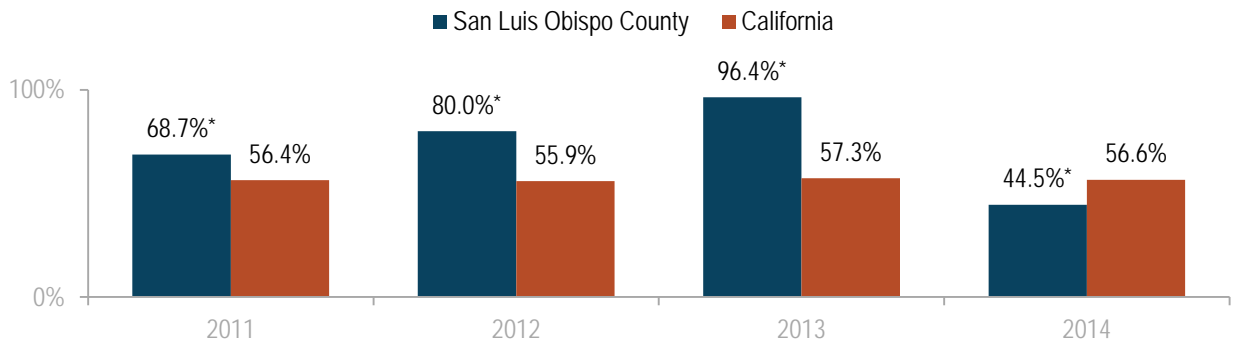
Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

¹ Data are statistically unstable for 2013 and 2014.

Access

In 2014, nearly half (45%) of California Health Interview Survey respondents in San Luis Obispo County sought help for self-reported mental/emotional and/or alcohol and drug issues in the past 12 months and received treatment, lower than the state at 57%. In 2016, 17% of ACTION survey respondents experiencing homelessness and 8% of Spanish-speaking parents reported that they or someone in their family had needed to talk to a mental health professional but could not due to lack of money or insurance.

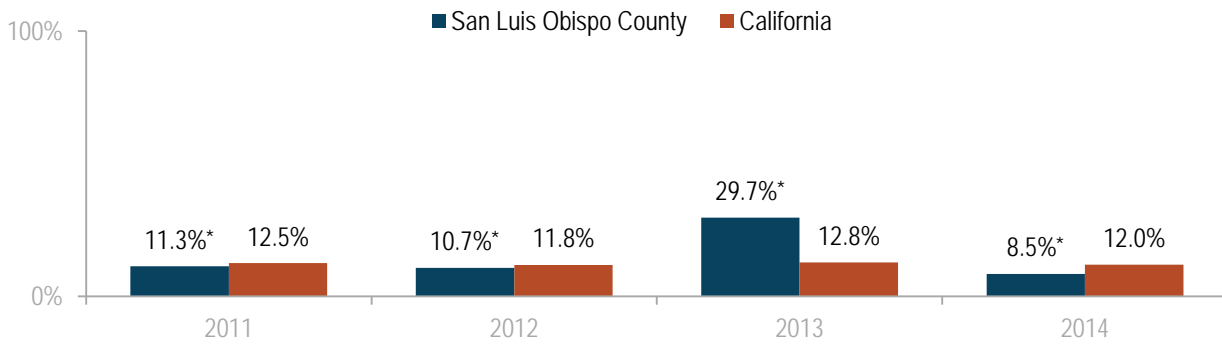
Sought Help for Self-Reported Mental/Emotional and/or Alcohol and Drug Issues in the Past 12 Months (Adults Only) and Received Treatment



Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.


¹ Data are statistically unstable.

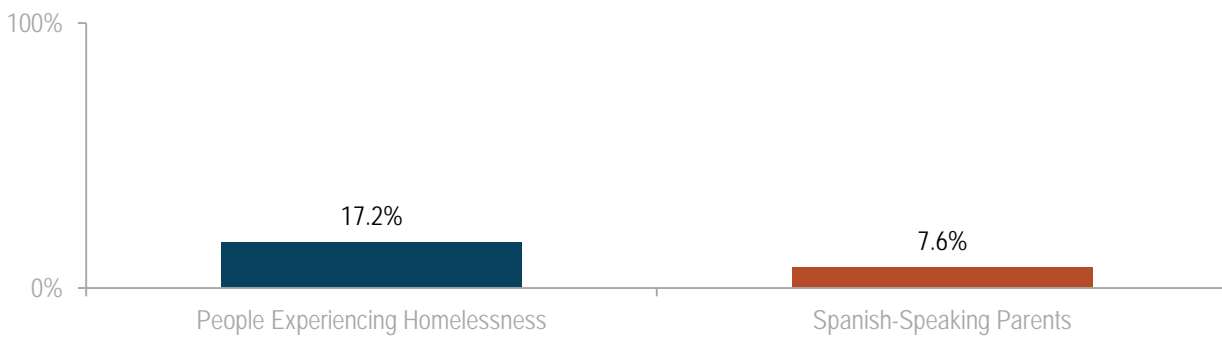
Saw Any Healthcare Professional for Emotional/Mental and/or Alcohol and Drug Issues in the Past Year (Adults Only)



Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

* Data are statistically unstable.

 Have you or a member of your household needed to talk to a mental health professional but have not had the money or insurance to do so? (Respondents Answering “Yes”) (2016)

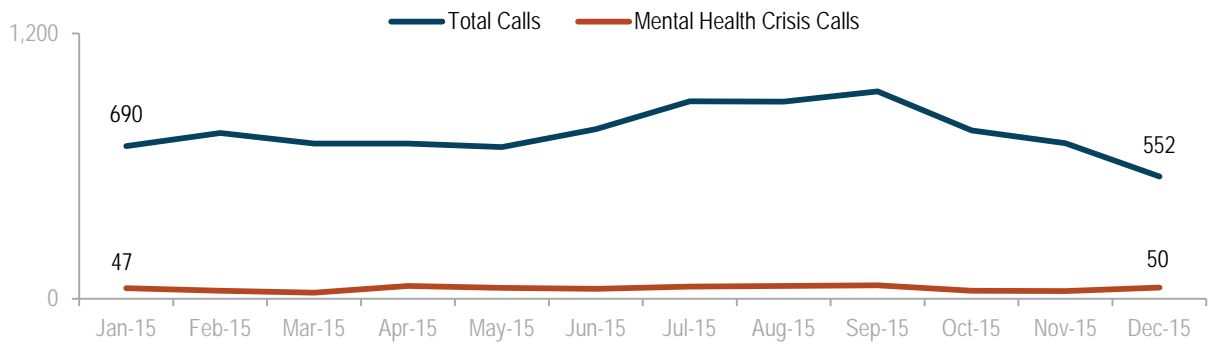


Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2016). Face-to-Face Survey.
2016 n: People experiencing homelessness=58; Spanish-speaking parents=92.

Hotline Calls

SLO Hotline is a suicide prevention and mental health crisis line that is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week. SLO Hotline is a valuable resource in the community, supporting the work of local government and mental health service agencies and relieving call volume for the local 911 service. Additionally, the hotline will refer callers with other needs to 2-1-1, the resource phone number available for all other community information and referral needs. The number of hotline calls per month remained relatively constant in 2015.

Transitions Mental Health Hotline Calls, San Luis Obispo County, 2015



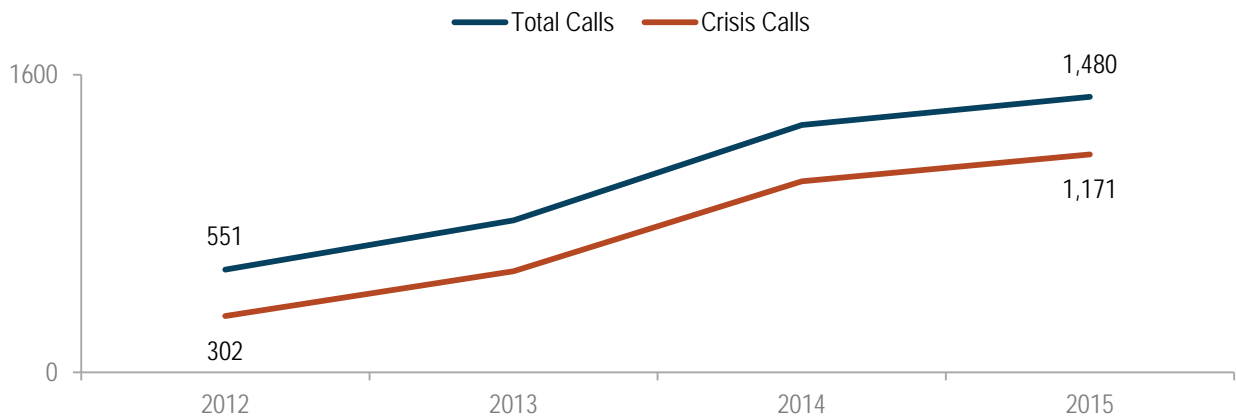
Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). Transitions Mental Health Associations. 2015 San Luis Obispo County Hotline Statistics.

Transitions Mental Health Hotline Calls, San Luis Obispo County, 2015

Age	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
0-17	4	10	8	11	2	6	8	16	2	3	8	5
18-24	22	18	30	17	28	27	16	19	9	19	11	11
25-34	50	24	25	20	13	31	30	20	23	20	18	26
35-44	137	102	84	73	91	108	106	210	245	50	31	18
45-54	48	53	97	107	71	40	36	30	58	54	73	79
55-64	77	97	80	84	70	191	198	139	110	80	93	49
65-74	37	54	46	38	54	55	46	41	48	34	44	48
75+	2	14	2	1	2	5	3	5	3	10	3	3
Unknown	316	377	312	351	355	307	450	412	440	491	423	313

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). Transitions Mental Health Associations. 2015 San Luis Obispo County Hotline Statistics.

RISE Hotline Calls, San Luis Obispo County



Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). RISE, Sexual Assault/Abuse and Intimate Partner Violence Programs.

RISE Hotline Calls, by Age, San Luis Obispo County

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015
0–12	0	4	6	9
13–17	0	17	22	17
18–24	19	44	3	113
25–34	123	176	288	215
35–44	34	69	120	243
45–54	28	42	86	101
55–64	7	31	52	50
Over 65	2	5	7	14
Unknown	18	1	3	8

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). RISE, Sexual Assault/Abuse and Intimate Partner Violence Programs.

Physical Health and Activity

Healthy diets, along with maintenance of healthy body weight, promote health and reduce the risk of chronic diseases.⁴⁹ Efforts to change diet and weight should address individual behaviors, as well as the policies and environments that support these behaviors in various settings such as schools, worksites, health care organizations, and communities. For example, having healthy food available and affordable in retail food and food service settings allows people to make healthier food choices. When healthy foods are not available, people may select foods that are higher in calories and lower in nutritional value.⁵⁰

Regular physical activity can improve health and quality of life regardless of age or the presence of a chronic disease or disability. Among adults and older adults, physical activity can lower the risk of early death, stroke, type 2 diabetes, breast and colon cancer, and depression.⁵¹ Among children and adolescents, physical activity can improve bone health and muscle fitness, decrease levels of body fat, and reduce symptoms of depression.⁵² Other positive outcomes tied to regular physical activity among children and adolescents include improved performance at school and a decreased likelihood of engaging in risky behaviors.⁵³

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends at least 2 hours and 30 minutes of mixed moderate-intensity, vigorous-intensity, and muscle strengthening activities each week for adults 18 to 64 years old.⁵⁴ Children and adolescents aged 6 to 17 years should have 60 minutes or more of daily physical activity.⁵⁵

⁴⁹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Healthy People 2020*. *Healthy People 2020*. Accessed December 2015. From <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/nutrition-and-weight-status>.

⁵⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Overweight and Obesity*. *Healthy Food Environments*. Accessed December 2015. From <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/strategies/healthy-food-env.html>.

⁵¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Healthy People 2020*. *Healthy People 2020*. Accessed August 9, 2016. From <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/physical-activity>.

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ *Vigorous Physical Activity by Youth*. *Child Trends Databank 2014*. Accessed November 4, 2015. From <http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=vigorous-physical-activity-by-youth>.

⁵⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2011). *Physical activity guidelines*. From <http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/>.

⁵⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Physical Activity*. *How much physical activity do children need?* Accessed on August 9, 2016. From <http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/basics/children/>.

Physical Health and Activity

In 2014, 90% of California Health Interview Survey respondents in San Luis Obispo County responded that their health was “excellent”, “very good”, or “good”. Seventy percent of Spanish-Speaking face-to-face ACTION survey respondents and 55% of respondents experiencing homelessness reported having “excellent,” “very good,” or “good” health in 2016.

In general, would you say your health is (San Luis Obispo County):

Response	2011	2012	2013	2014
Excellent	29.7%	41.8%	27.2%	32.1%
Very Good	39.2%	25.6%	35.8%	29.2%
Good	20.9%	26.4%	26.1%	29.0%
Fair	7.5%	5.5%	6.7% ¹	9.2%
Poor	2.7% ¹	0.6% ¹	4.1% ¹	0.5% ¹

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

¹Data are statistically unstable.

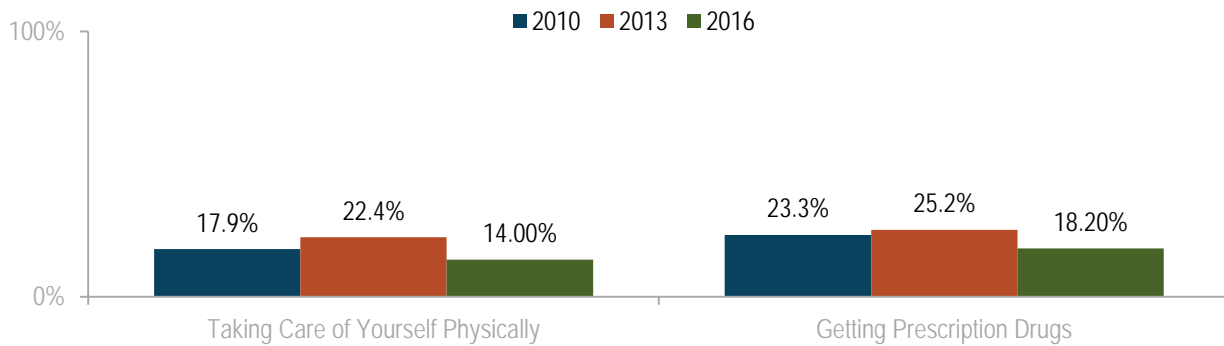


In general, would you say your physical health is...?


Response	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
Excellent	6.9%	9.5%	22.4%
Very Good	21.6%	21.6%	19.0%
Good	22.4%	34.5%	13.8%
Fair	30.2%	26.7%	32.8%
Poor	19.0%	7.8%	12.1%
Total Respondents	116	116	58
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
Excellent	8.3%	5.6%	8.7%
Very Good	7.1%	13.1%	16.3%
Good	61.9%	50.5%	44.6%
Fair	17.9%	19.6%	21.7%
Poor	4.8%	11.2%	8.7%
Total Respondents	84	107	92

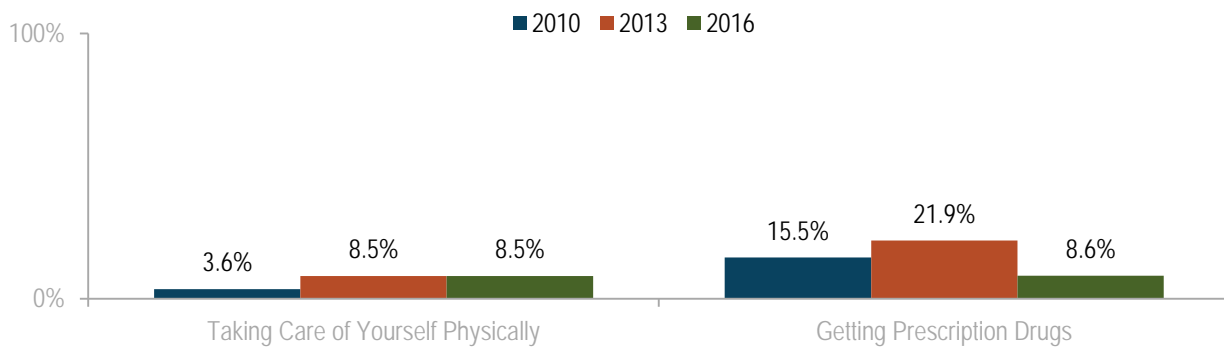
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

 People experiencing homelessness: Please indicate if each of the following items is a problem for you personally: **(Respondents Answering “Major problem”)**



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey. 2010 n: 116-117; 2013 n: 109-117; 2016 n=55-57

 Spanish-speaking parents: Please indicate if each of the following items is a problem for you personally: **(Respondents Answering “Major problem”)**



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey. 2010 n: 79-84; 2013 n: 103-108; 2016 n=93-95


Exercise

In 2016, just over half (52%) of ACTION telephone survey respondents participated in five or more days of physical activity for at least 30 minutes, an increase from 48% in 2010.

 How many days a week do you engage in physical activity (such as brisk walking or gardening) for a combined total of 30 minutes or more?


Response	2010	2013	2016
None	6.8%	5.2%	6.9%
1–2 Days	16.2%	12.8%	15.2%
3–4 Days	28.8%	29.1%	25.8%
5 or More Days	48.2%	52.9%	52.0%
Total Respondents	1,096	1,096	1,105

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

 During a typical school week, how much of your child’s afterschool time is spent reading? By Region


Region	2010	2013	2016
Overall			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	38.5%	36.3%	34.5%
5–10 Hours a Week	44.7%	47.5%	52.5%
More than 10 Hours a Week	16.8%	16.3%	13.0%
Total Respondents	243	279	281
North Coast			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	32.8%	33.8%	24.1%
5–10 Hours a Week	55.5%	61.3%	64.8%
More than 10 Hours a Week	11.7%	4.9%	11.1%
Total Respondents	54	52	52
North County			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	38.2%	37.8%	45.9%
5-10 Hours a Week	41.5%	37.6%	47.1%
More than 10 Hours a Week	20.3%	24.6%	7.1%
Total Respondents	80	97	64
San Luis Obispo			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	42.0%	31.2%	22.4%
5–10 Hours a Week	38.0%	52.0%	55.2%
More than 10 Hours a Week	20.0%	16.8%	22.4%
Total Respondents	46	54	69
South County			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	41.6%	38.0%	35.5%
5–10 Hours a Week	38.7%	52.7%	51.4%
More than 10 Hours a Week	19.7%	9.3%	13.1%
Total Respondents	64	68	92

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

 During a typical school week, how much of your child's afterschool time is spent on screen time (computer, TV, videos, texting)?

Region	2010	2013	2016
Overall			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	28.6%	27.5%	34.3%
5–10 Hours a Week	46.2%	40.3%	32.3%
More than 10 Hours a Week	25.1%	32.1%	33.4%
Total Respondents	246	283	290
North Coast			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	25.7%	36.5%	30.2%
5–10 Hours a Week	55.3%	44.9%	39.2%
More than 10 Hours a Week	19.0%	18.6%	30.7%
Total Respondents	56	52	52
North County			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	39.4%	28.6%	40.1%
5–10 Hours a Week	42.1%	34.6%	19.6%
More than 10 Hours a Week	18.5%	36.8%	40.3%
Total Respondents	80	98	68
San Luis Obispo			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	20.0%	31.8%	41.8%
5–10 Hours a Week	42.0%	33.0%	31.5%
More than 10 Hours a Week	38.0%	35.1%	26.7%
Total Respondents	46	55	73
South County			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	30.8%	21.9%	26.1%
5–10 Hours a Week	42.8%	49.1%	43.0%
More than 10 hours a Week	26.4%	29.0%	30.8%
Total Respondents	65	70	94

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

 During a typical school week, how much of your child’s after-school time is spent doing physical activity?

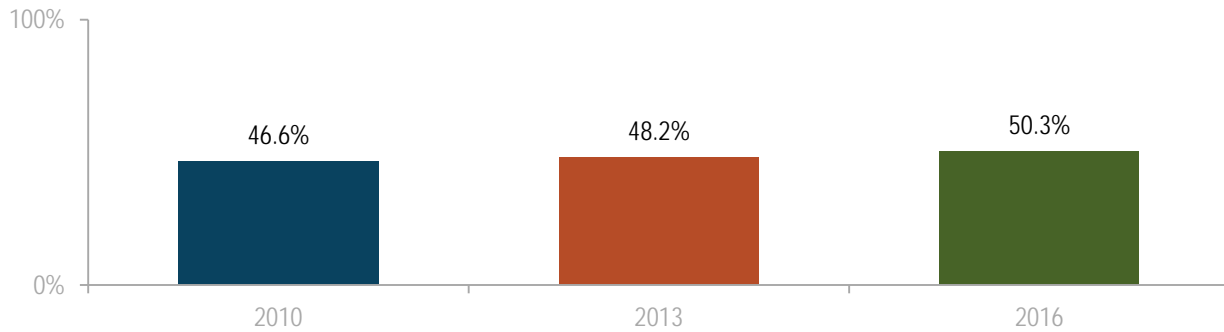
Region	2010	2013	2016
Overall			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	24.5%	16.3%	14.9%
5–10 Hours a Week	44.3%	45.5%	40.6%
More than 10 Hours a Week	31.2%	38.2%	44.5%
Total Respondents	246	281	290
North Coast			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	20.6%	12.6%	9.0%
5–10 Hours a Week	43.3%	36.0%	44.5%
More than 10 Hours a Week	36.1%	51.3%	46.5%
Total Respondents	56	52	52
North County			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	20.0%	19.1%	13.0%
5–10 Hours a Week	46.6%	43.8%	33.0%
More than 10 Hours a Week	33.4%	37.1%	54.0%
Total Respondents	79	98	66
San Luis Obispo			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	29.0%	20.6%	14.9%
5–10 Hours a Week	52.0%	41.7%	40.2%
More than 10 Hours a Week	19.0%	37.7%	44.8%
Total Respondents	46	54	73
South County			
Less than 5 Hours a Week	27.1%	12.8%	19.1%
5–10 Hours a Week	38.3%	53.8%	45.2%
More than 10 Hours a Week	34.5%	33.4%	35.6%
Total Respondents	65	69	95

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Nutrition

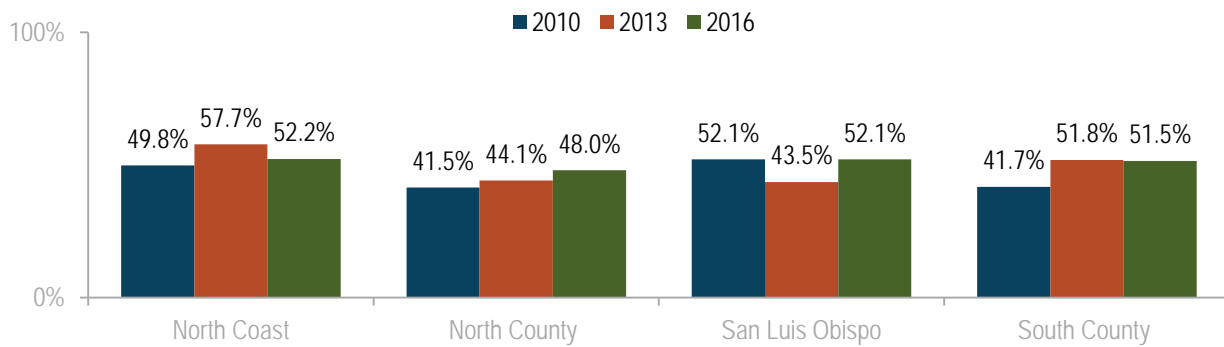
Half (50%) of ACTION telephone survey respondents reported that on average they eat five or more servings of fruits and vegetables every day.

📞 On average, do you eat five or more servings of fruits and vegetables every day? (Respondents Answering “Yes”)




Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.
 2010 n: 1,084; 2013 n: 1,093; 2016 n: 1,092.

📞 On average, do you eat five or more servings of fruits and vegetables every day? By Region (Respondents Answering ‘Yes’)




Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.
 2010 n: North Coast=255, North County=309, San Luis Obispo=235, South County=285; 2013 n: North Coast=251, North County=291, San Luis Obispo=294, South County=259;
 2016 n: North Coast=252, North County=270, San Luis Obispo=288, South County=282.

 Yesterday, how many glasses or cans of soda, such as Coke, or other sweetened drinks, such as fruit punch or sport drinks, did you drink?

Region	2013	2016
Overall		
0	73.3%	76.6%
1	13.9%	13.5%
2	6.2%	4.8%
3	2.3%	3.0%
4	1.5%	1.1%
5	1.2%	0.6%
6 or More	1.6%	0.5%
Total Respondents	1,073	1,109
North Coast		
0	77.2%	76.1%
1	10.7%	14.3%
2	6.8%	3.7%
3	1.7%	3.7%
4	1.3%	0.5%
5	1.4%	1.3%
6 or More	0.8%	0.5%
Total Respondents	245	258
North County		
0	73.9%	76.9%
1	11.3%	13.0%
2	8.5%	5.5%
3	1.7%	1.7%
4	0.7%	1.7%
5	1.4%	0.4%
6 or More	2.5%	0.7%
Total Respondents	285	275
San Luis Obispo		
0	68.2%	76.5%
1	18.6%	15.6%
2	7.0%	4.3%
3	2.8%	3.6%
4	0.9%	0.0%
5	1.4%	0.0%
6 or More	1.1%	0.0%
Total Respondents	289	295


Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2013 and 2016). Telephone Survey.

 Yesterday, how many glasses or cans of soda, such as Coke, or other sweetened drinks, such as fruit punch or sport drinks, did your child drink? – Child 11 or under

Region	2013	2016
Overall		
0	69.3%	76.1%
1	15.9%	15.6%
2	9.4%	4.6%
3	2.3%	2.7%
4	2.1%	0.0%
5	0.0%	1.0%
6 or More	1.1%	0.0%
Total Respondents	249	198
North Coast		
0	76.4%	88.7%
1	10.5%	7.5%
2	9.5%	0.0%
3	3.6%	0.0%
4	0.0%	0.0%
5	0.0%	3.8%
6 or More	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	55	31
North County		
0	66.9%	77.1%
1	21.1%	17.2%
2	8.0%	2.5%
3	0.0%	3.3%
4	4.0%	0.0%
5	0.0%	0.0%
6 or More	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	81	48
San Luis Obispo		
0	80.2%	70.8%
1	14.3%	19.8%
2	5.5%	7.3%
3	0.0%	2.0%
4	0.0%	0.0%
5	0.0%	0.0%
6 or More	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	51	58

South County		
0	63.0%	76.5%
1	12.1%	12.1%
2	13.3%	6.7%
3	6.1%	2.7%
4	2.2%	0.0%
5	0.0%	2.0%
6 or More	3.4%	0.0%
Total Respondents	58	58

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2013 and 2016). Telephone Survey.

 Yesterday, how many glasses or cans of soda, such as Coke, or other sweetened drinks, such as fruit punch or sport drinks, did your teen drink? (2016)


Region	2013	2016
Overall		
0	68.3%	74.3%
1	12.6%	14.4%
2	11.5%	8.9%
3	6.1%	1.2%
4	0.8%	0.0%
5	0.7%	0.8%
6 or more	0.0%	0.5%
Total Respondents	167	153
North Coast		
0	80.6%	67.0%
1	7.1%	12.9%
2	12.3%	5.7%
3	0.0%	10.0%
4	0.0%	0.0%
5	0.0%	0.0%
6 or more	0.0%	4.3%
Total Respondents	26	27
North County		
0	82.1%	77.5%
1	4.4%	22.5%
2	6.6%	0.0%
3	6.9%	0.0%
4	0.0%	0.0%
5	0.0%	0.0%
6 or more	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	58	35

Health

San Luis Obispo		
0	61.7%	68.9%
1	20.2%	14.0%
2	5.0%	14.0%
3	9.0%	0.0%
4	0.0%	0.0%
5	4.0%	3.0%
6 or more	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	31	39
South County		
0	51.8%	77.9%
1	20.4%	8.1%
2	20.4%	14.1%
3	4.5%	0.0%
4	2.9%	0.0%
5	0.0%	0.0%
6 or more	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	44	52

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2013 and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Note: 2013 survey asked about child(ren) ages 12-17.

 During the past week, how many days did all the family members who live in the household eat a meal together?

Region	2013	2016
Overall		
0	3.2%	14.2%
1	2.0%	4.8%
2	6.5%	4.2%
3	8.1%	7.0%
4	12.0%	7.2%
5	12.6%	9.4%
6	3.1%	3.4%
7	52.6%	49.8%
Total Respondents	373	1,047

North Coast		
0	0.0%	14.6%
1	2.6%	6.6%
2	4.2%	2.2%
3	3.2%	5.8%
4	8.5%	5.7%
5	16.7%	10.8%
6	5.9%	2.7%
7	58.9%	51.6%
Total Respondents	77	238
North County		
0	2.8%	15.2%
1	2.2%	3.8%
2	5.5%	3.9%
3	10.8%	8.0%
4	8.8%	5.0%
5	8.3%	7.9%
6	2.8%	2.9%
7	58.9%	53.3%
Total Respondents	117	264
San Luis Obispo		
0	0.0%	15.6%
1	2.6%	4.2%
2	8.9%	7.4%
3	12.7%	7.8%
4	12.5%	8.4%
5	16.0%	12.8%
6	3.0%	1.6%
7	44.4%	42.2%
Total Respondents	77	274
South County		
0	8.0%	12.3%
1	1.3%	6.0%
2	6.8%	3.2%
3	4.0%	5.7%
4	17.2%	9.2%
5	14.1%	7.4%
6	2.7%	5.6%
7	45.8%	50.6%
Total Respondents	95	267

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2013 and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Obesity

Fifty-five percent (55%) of San Luis Obispo County adults were overweight or obese in 2014 while nearly 12% of children were overweight for their age.

Adults Overweight or Obese (BMI>25)

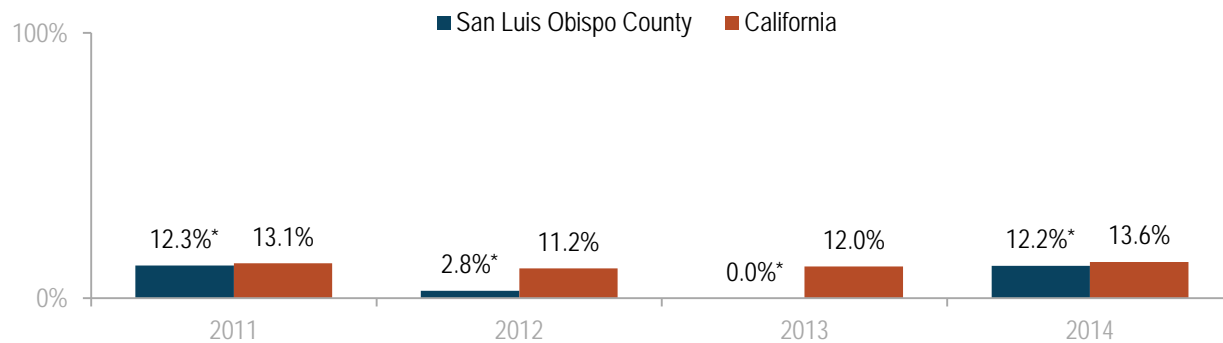
Region	2011	2012	2013	2014
San Luis Obispo County				
Overweight or Obese	52.7%	47.9%	53.5%	55.2%
Overweight	37.8%	35.9%	26.0%	41.9%
Obese	14.9%	12.0%	27.5%	13.3% ¹
California				
Overweight or Obese	60.3%	59.3%	60.7%	62.5%
Overweight	35.2%	35.1%	36.0%	35.5%
Obese	25.1%	24.2%	24.7%	27.0%

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

Note: In adults, obesity is defined as a BMI of 30 kg/m² or more; overweight is a BMI of 25 kg/m² or more. Body mass index (BMI) is calculated as weight in kilograms (kg) divided by the square of height in meters (m) (BMI = weight [kg]/height [m]²). To estimate BMI using pounds (lbs.) and inches (in), divide weight in pounds by the square of height in inches. Then multiply the resulting number by 704.5 (BMI = weight [lbs.]/height [in.]² X 704.5).

¹Data are statistically unstable.

Children Overweight for Their Age



Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

*Data are statistically unstable.

Alcohol Use

Almost 95% of people with substance use problems are considered unaware of their problem.⁵⁶ These estimates highlight the importance of increasing prevention efforts and improving access to treatment for substance abuse and co-occurring disorders.

Alcohol Use and Availability

Binge drinking in San Luis Obispo County was higher than the state of California in 2014, with one half (53%) of residents ages 21 and older reporting an episode of binge drinking in the past year compared to 33% in California.

 Considering all the types of alcoholic beverages, in the past 30 days about how many times did you have (4 if female; 5 if male) or more drinks on an occasion?

Response	2010	2013	2016
None	79.5%	74.0%	76.6%
1–2 Times	12.1%	16.4%	13.1%
3–5 Times	4.7%	6.6%	6.0%
6 or More Times	3.7%	3.1%	4.3%
Total Respondents	1,099	1,095	1,108

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

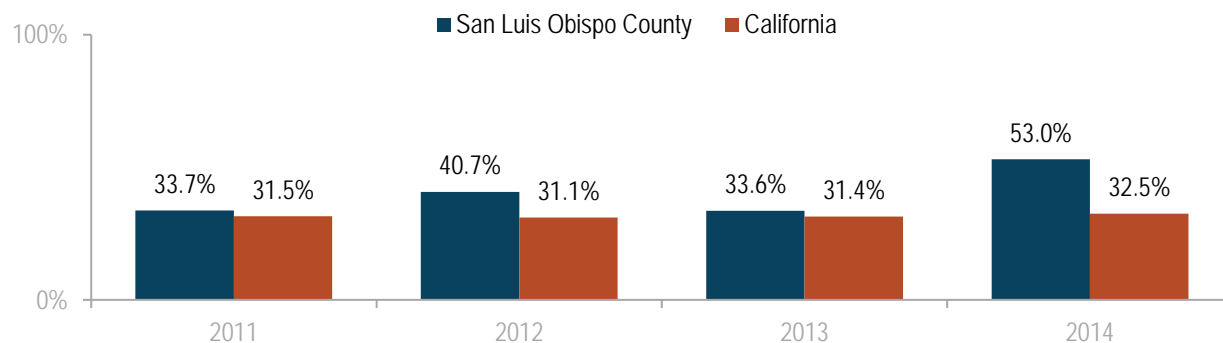
⁵⁶ .S. Department of Health and Human Services, Healthy People 2020. Healthy People 2020. Accessed on August 9, 2016. From <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/substance-abuse>.

☎ Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, in the past 30 days, about how many times did you have (4 if female; 5 if male) or more drinks on an occasion?

Region	2010	2013	2016
North Coast			
None	76.8%	70.0%	75.1%
1–2 Times	13.9%	19.2%	14.2%
3–5 Times	4.2%	5.9%	7.7%
6 or More Times	5.2%	4.9%	3.0%
Total Respondents	259	251	255
North County			
None	76.3%	72.4%	74.8%
1–2 Times	14.9%	18.9%	15.8%
3–5 Times	3.7%	5.1%	4.5%
6 or More Times	5.0%	3.6%	4.9%
Total Respondents	309	291	273
San Luis Obispo			
None	87.1%	71.9%	73.8%
1–2 Times	7.3%	14.9%	13.1%
3–5 Times	4.4%	10.6%	7.8%
6 or More Times	1.1%	2.6%	5.3%
Total Respondents	244	292	295
South County			
None	78.2%	79.8%	81.5%
1–2 Times	12.2%	12.9%	9.7%
3–5 Times	6.0%	5.3%	6.0%
6 or More Times	3.6%	1.9%	2.8%
Total Respondents	287	262	284

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Binge Drinking in the Past Year (Age 21 and Older)



Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

Note: The definition of binge drinking in the United States is the consumption of five or more drinks in a row by men — or four or more drinks in a row by women — at least once in the previous 2 weeks.

Substance Use

Advances in research have led to the development of evidence-based strategies to effectively address substance abuse. Substance abuse is now understood as a disorder that develops in adolescence and, for some individuals, will develop into a chronic illness that will require lifelong monitoring and care.⁵⁷

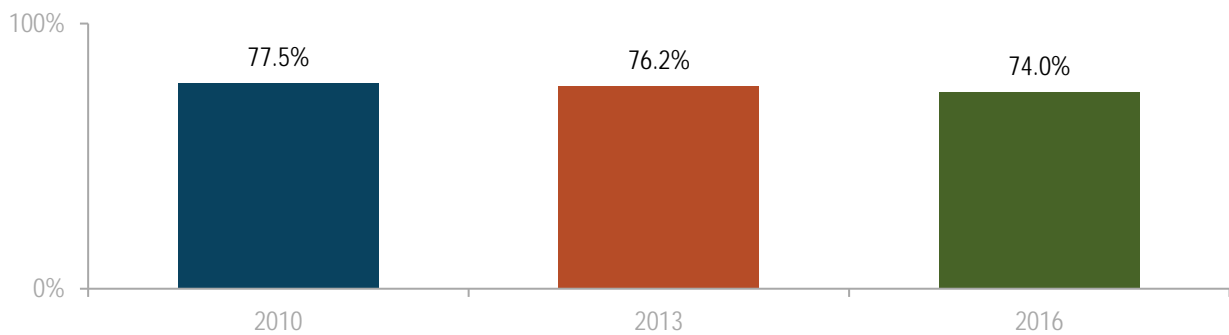
Substance abuse has a major impact on individuals, families, and communities. For example, smoking and tobacco use cause many diseases, such as cancer, heart disease, and respiratory diseases.⁵⁸ The effects of substance abuse contribute to costly social, physical, mental, and public health problems. These problems include but are not limited to, teenage pregnancy, domestic violence, child abuse, motor vehicle crashes, HIV/AIDS, crime and suicide.⁵⁹

Among youth, nicotine use increases health risk factors, including alcohol and illicit drug use and antisocial behaviors.⁶⁰ According to the findings from the 2014 National Youth Tobacco Survey, use of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) has increased over that of conventional cigarettes and all other tobacco products. Alcohol use among youth is associated with a host of negative outcomes including poor performance in school and adoption of other risky behaviors. Binge drinking, or drinking five or more drinks in a row, is a common consequence of youth underage drinking and is linked to alcohol poisoning, sexually transmitted infections, and injury (both intentional and unintentional).⁶¹

Concern about Drug, Tobacco, and Alcohol Abuse

Nearly three quarters (74%) of ACTION telephone survey respondents in San Luis Obispo County were concerned about drug, tobacco, and alcohol abuse in 2016. Forty-four percent (44%) of ACTION telephone survey respondents with middle-school-aged children reported that the alcohol and drug abuse problems at their child’s middle or junior high school was a very serious or somewhat serious problem in 2016.

 How concerned are you about drug, tobacco, and alcohol abuse in your community? (Respondents answering “Very concerned” or “Somewhat concerned”)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey. 2010 n: 1,087; 2013 n: 1,092; 2016 n: 1,102.

⁵⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Healthy People 2020. Healthy People 2020. Accessed August 9, 2016. From <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/substance-abuse>.

⁵⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Smoking and Tobacco Use, Health Effects. Accessed December 2015. From https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/health_effects/effects_cig_smoking/.

⁵⁹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Healthy People 2020. Healthy People 2020. Accessed August 9, 2016. From <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/substance-abuse>.

⁶⁰ World Health Organization, Tobacco Free Initiative (TFI). 2015. Health effects of smoking among young people. WHO. Accessed November 10, 2015. From http://www.who.int/tobacco/research/youth/health_effects/en/.

⁶¹ Fact Sheets - Underage Drinking. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2014. Accessed October 2015. From: <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/underage-drinking.htm>.

 How concerned are you about drug, tobacco, and alcohol abuse in your community?

Region	2010	2013	2016
North Coast			
Very Concerned	32.9%	29.2%	35.6%
Somewhat Concerned	47.5%	46.8%	35.0%
Not at All Concerned	19.6%	24.0%	29.5%
Total Respondents	255	246	256
North County			
Alcohol Abuse Alone	40.3%	41.2%	44.4%
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	36.9%	36.3%	32.1%
Drug Abuse Alone	22.8%	22.5%	23.5%
Total Respondents	310	294	272
San Luis Obispo			
Alcohol Abuse Alone	40.0%	26.6%	34.5%
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	34.9%	49.1%	37.8%
Drug Abuse Alone	25.2%	24.4%	27.7%
Total Respondents	239	289	292
South County			
Alcohol Abuse Alone	37.2%	38.4%	34.0%
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	39.7%	36.1%	39.2%
Drug Abuse Alone	23.2%	25.5%	26.8%
Total Respondents	285	263	281

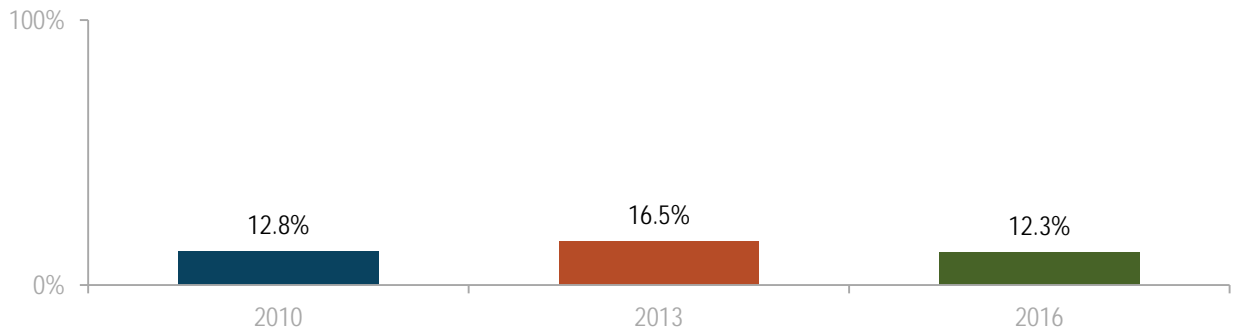
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

 How concerned are you about drug, tobacco, and alcohol abuse in your community?

	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
Very Concerned	33.3%	36.7%	45.5%
Somewhat Concerned	34.2%	37.5%	36.4%
Not at All Concerned	32.5%	25.8%	18.2%
Total Respondents	120	120	55
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
Very Concerned	24.7%	50.8%	32.6%
Somewhat Concerned	49.4%	25.8%	27.4%
Not at All Concerned	25.9%	23.3%	40.0%
Total Respondents	85	120	95

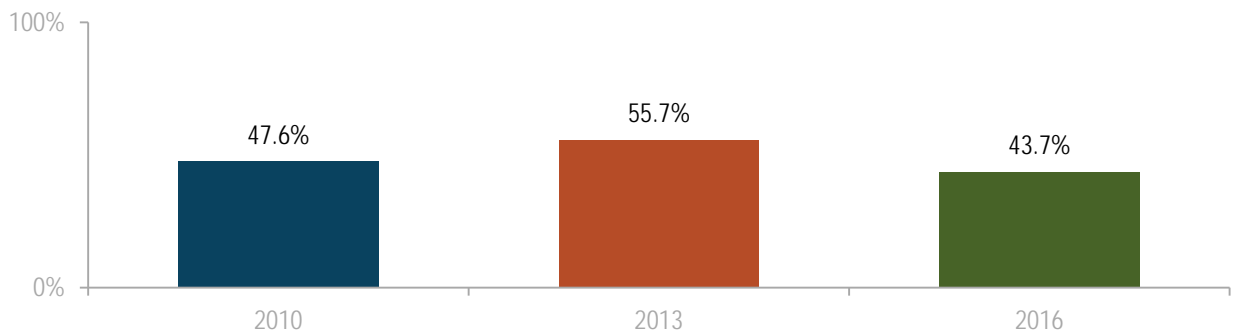
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

☎ How serious would you say alcohol and drug abuse problems are at your child’s elementary school? (Respondents answering “Very serious” or “Somewhat serious”)



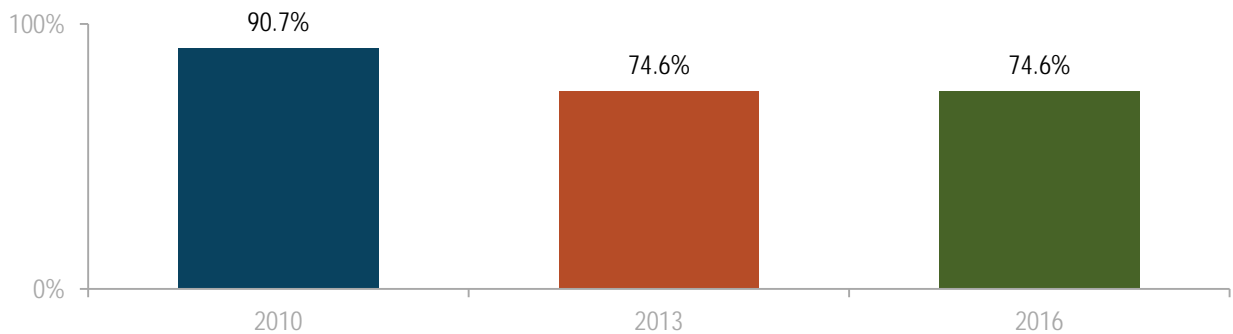
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.
 2010 n: 129; 2013 n: 167; 2016 n: 121.

☎ How serious would you say alcohol and drug abuse problems are at your child’s junior high or middle school? (Respondents answering “Very serious” or “Somewhat serious”)



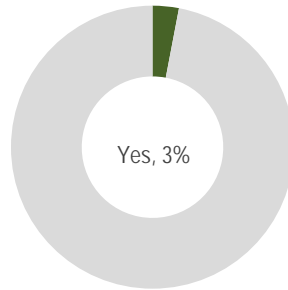
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.
 2010 n: 59; 2013 n: 82; 2016 n: 74.

☎ How serious would you say alcohol and drug abuse problems are at your child’s high school? (Respondents answering “Very serious” or “Somewhat serious”)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.
 2010 n: 110; 2013 n: 121; 2016 n: 97.

 Do you currently use e-vape or e-cigarette smoking products? (2016)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2016). Telephone Survey. 2016 n: 1,113.

Substance Use among Students

According to the 2015–16 California Healthy Kids Survey, 53% of San Luis Obispo County eleventh graders had consumed at least one drink of alcohol over the past month. Forty-one percent of eleventh graders used marijuana in the past 30 days in San Luis Obispo County.

Percentage of Students Who Reported Using Each Substance Ever, San Luis Obispo County, 2015–2016

Response	7th Grade		9th Grade		11th Grade	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Drank Alcohol (One Full Drink)	9%	8%	33%	26%	59%	47%
Used Inhalants	2%	2%	4%	4%	7%	6%
Smoke Marijuana	4%	3%	19%	17%	45%	38%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. (2015–2016).

Percentage of Students Who Reported Using Substance in the Last 30 Days, San Luis Obispo County, 2015–2016

Response	7th Grade	9th Grade	11th Grade
Alcohol (at Least One Drink)	6%	29%	53%
Cocaine	2%	4%	6%
Marijuana	4%	18%	41%
Inhalants	2%	4%	6%
Prescription Pain Killers, Diet Pills, or Other Prescription Stimulant	NA	13%	21%
Ecstasy, LSD, or Other Psychedelics	NA	3%	9%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. (2015–2016).

Smoking

The percentage of San Luis Obispo County California Health Interview Survey respondents who smoked at the time of the survey increased from 12% in 2011 to 18% in 2014, higher than California which saw a decrease over this same time period (14% to 12%).

Current Smoking Status, Age 18 and Older

Region	2011	2012	2013	2014
San Luis Obispo County				
Never Smoked	66.8%	66.1% ¹	62.4% ¹	63.2% ¹
Current Smoker	11.7%	10.5%	9.4%	17.6%
California				
Never Smoked	63.0%	64.0%	63.9%	66.0%
Current Smoker	14.1%	13.0%	12.9%	11.6%

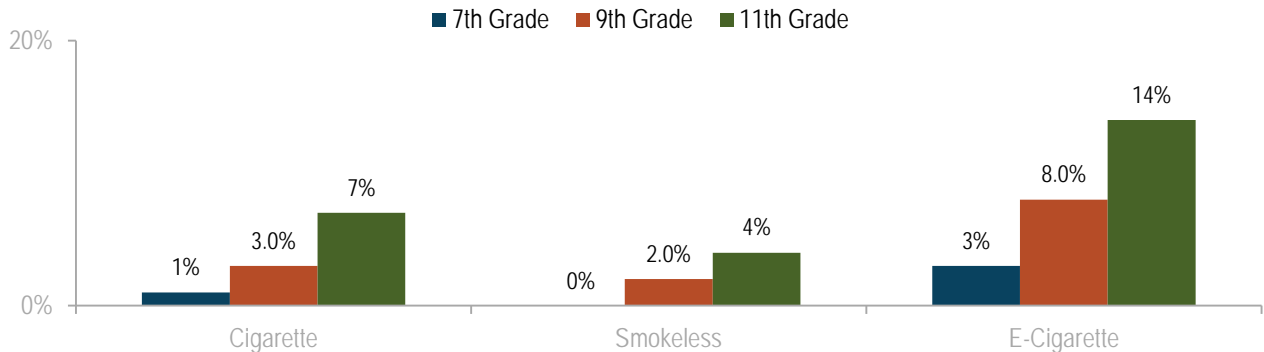
Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

¹Data are statistically unstable.

Youth-Reported Tobacco Use

According to the 2013–2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, 24% of San Luis Obispo eleventh graders had ever smoked a whole cigarette or used smokeless tobacco, a decrease from 27% in 2011–12.

Percentage of Students Who Reported Using Tobacco in the Last 30 Days by Grade, 2015-2016



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. (2015–2016).

Ever Used Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco in Lifetime

Response	7th Grade				9th Grade				11th Grade			
	09-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	09-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	09-10	11-12	13-14	15-16
A Whole Cigarette												
San Luis Obispo County	7%	6%	2%	1%	23%	21%	13%	9%	32%	27%	24%	19%
California	7%	7%	NA	NA	20%	20%	NA	NA	29%	28%	NA	NA
Smokeless Tobacco												
San Luis Obispo County	4%	3%	2%	1%	10%	10%	7%	5%	16%	13%	13%	10%
California	4%	4%	NA	NA	8%	8%	NA	NA	10%	10%	NA	NA

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. (2009-2016).

Any and Daily Use of Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco in Past 30 days, San Luis Obispo County

Response	7th Grade				9th Grade				11th Grade			
	09-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	09-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	09-10	11-12	13-14	15-16
A Whole Cigarette												
Any												
San Luis Obispo County	5%	4%	1%	1%	12%	10%	4%	3%	16%	13%	10%	7%
California	5%	5%	NA	NA	10%	9%	NA	NA	13%	13%	NA	NA
Daily												
San Luis Obispo County	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	4%	3%	2%	1%
California	1%	1%	NA	NA	2%	2%	NA	NA	3%	3%	NA	NA
Smokeless Tobacco												
Any												
San Luis Obispo County	2%	2%	1%	0%	5%	4%	2%	0%	6%	5%	5%	2%
California	3%	3%	NA	NA	4%	4%	NA	NA	4%	5%	NA	NA
Daily												
San Luis Obispo County	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%
California	1%	1%	NA	NA	1%	1%	NA	NA	1%	1%	NA	NA

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. (2009-2016).

Reported Communicable Diseases

Communicable diseases are an indicator of a community's overall health and are largely preventable and/or treatable. For example, pertussis, also known as whooping cough, is a highly contagious yet preventable respiratory disease.⁶² The uncontrollable cough most commonly affects babies and young children, although it is important to note that there are a growing number of teenagers who are experiencing this disease. For children under the age of one, the disease can be fatal.

Sexually active adolescents are at risk of acquiring sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including chlamydia and gonorrhea which are most commonly reported among this age group.⁶³ The risk of STIs increases among teens who engage in certain behaviors, such as not utilizing condoms or other contraceptives, or having multiple sexual partners.⁶⁴

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the final stage of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection. People at this stage of the HIV disease have severely compromised immune systems which puts them at risk for opportunistic infections. AIDS requires medical intervention and treatment to prevent death.

San Luis Obispo County has seen an increase in the number of new cases of gonorrhea, from 28 cases in 2010 to 86 cases in 2012. There was also a drastic decrease in the number of cases of pertussis, 382 in 2010 and 13 in 2012.

New Cases Diagnosed

Disease	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Chlamydia	694	822	866	1004	1034	1,072
Cryptosporidiosis	24	11	7	5	9	5
E. Coli O157:H7	2	3	6	13	15	12
Giardiasis	9	16	13	10	10	15
Gonorrhea	28	53	86	58	153	165
Hepatitis A	1	8	4	5	0	0
Hepatitis B (Chronic)	36	50	34	29	37	19
Hepatitis C (Community)	274	309	357	271	328	243
Hepatitis C (Correctional)	582	410	337	276	225	148
Meningitis ¹	43	37	9	24	25	26
Pertussis	382	21	13	18	43	21
Salmonellosis	35	21	43	42	40	45
Syphilis – Total	0	1	NA	5	5	9
Tuberculosis	4	6	3	4	3	2

Source: County of San Luis Obispo Public Health Department. (2006–2012).

¹Meningitis data include viral, bacterial, fungal, Meningococcal, Meningococcemia, and unknown forms.

⁶² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Pertussis outbreak trends. Atlanta, GA. From <http://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/outbreaks/trends.html>

⁶³ Guttmacher Institute. American Teens' Sexual and Reproductive Health. American Teens' Sexual and Reproductive Health 2014. From: <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/fb-atsrh.html>.

⁶⁴ Sexually Active Teens. Child Trends 2014. Accessed November 18, 2015. From: <http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=sexually-active-teens>.

HIV/AIDS Cases and Cumulative Incidence (1983 – December 31, 2013)

Type of Case	Total Cases	Living Cases	Deceased Number	Deceased Percent
HIV				
San Luis Obispo County	160	151	9	6%
California	49,369	46,587	2,782	6%
AIDS				
San Luis Obispo County	631	309	322	51%
California	169,734	73,291	96,443	57%

Source: California Department of Health Services. (2016). Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Case Registry Section.

Causes of Death

Monitoring the causes of death within a community is important for planning prevention programs and to help inform the public and health practitioners about health risks. In 2015, the top five leading causes of death in the United States were heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory diseases, accidents (unintentional injuries), and stroke.⁶⁵ Causes of death vary significantly among various age groups.

Suicide is the tenth leading cause of death in the United States, with 42,773 deaths caused by suicide each year.⁶⁶ In 2014, White males accounted for 7 of 10 suicides.⁶⁷ Among youth ages 15 to 24, suicide is the second leading cause of death, following unintentional injury.⁶⁸ Research shows that risk factors for youth suicide include depression and other mental disorders, and substance-abuse disorders (often in combination).⁶⁹

⁶⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics, Leading Causes of Death. From <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/leading-causes-of-death.htm>

⁶⁶ American Foundation for Suicide Prevention. Accessed September 2016. From <https://afsp.org/about-suicide/suicide-statistics/>.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed September 2016. From http://www.cdc.gov/injury/images/lc-charts/leading-causes_of_death_age_group_2014_1050w760h.gif.

⁶⁹ American Psychological Association. Suicide is Preventable. Accessed September 2016. From <http://www.apa.org/research/action/suicide.aspx>.

Leading Causes of Death

The leading cause of death in San Luis Obispo County was cancer in 2012–14. San Luis Obispo County had lower death rates per 100,000 people than California for heart disease (70.6 versus 96.6), homicide (1.7 versus 5.0), and diabetes (12.7 versus 20.4).

San Luis Obispo County Death Rates, Age-Adjusted

Cause	2009–2011	2012–2014
All Deaths	649.6	605.7
Heart Disease	90.5	70.6
All Cancer	153.9	143.2
Lung Cancer	35.9	32.4
Breast Cancer	20.5	23.7
Stroke	56.6	51.8
Unintentional Injury	33.0	34.1
Suicide	16.3	16.5
Homicide	1.9 ¹	1.7 ¹
Motor Vehicle Accidents	7.8	9.9
Firearm-Related	8.0	9.5
Drug-Induced	14.5	13.6
Diabetes	13.5	12.7

Source: California Department of Health Services. (2009–2014, 2016). County Health Status Profiles.

Note: Rate is per 100,000 people adjusted for age. The time period is averaged over three years to provide more valid estimates.

¹ Death rate unreliable, based on fewer than 20 data elements.

California Death Rates, Age-Adjusted

Cause	2009–2011	2012–2014
All Deaths	654.9	619.6
Heart Disease	122.4	96.6
All Cancer	156.4	146.5
Lung Cancer	36.5	31.7
Breast Cancer	21.3	20.3
Stroke	38.1	34.4
Unintentional Injury	27.6	28.2
Suicide	10.2	10.2
Homicide	5.2	5.0
Motor Vehicles	7.5	7.9
Firearms-Related	7.8	7.6
Drug-Related	10.9	11.3
Diabetes	20.2	20.4

Source: California Department of Health Services. (2009–2014, 2016). County Health Status Profiles.

Note: Rate is per 100,000 people adjusted for age. The time period is averaged over three years to provide more valid estimate

Suicides

Deaths from suicide are now higher than deaths from motor vehicle accidents, according to a 2010 report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).⁷⁰ According to the CDC, there were 33,687 deaths from motor vehicle crashes and 38,364 suicides in the United States in 2010.

The average annual rate of deaths due to suicide in San Luis Obispo County was 16.5 deaths per 100,000 people in 2012–14. While the county's overall suicide rate has varied, it has been consistently higher than California's.

Suicides, Three-Year Annual Averages

Response	2003–05	2004–06	2005–07	2006–08	2007–09	2008–10	2009–11	2012–14
San Luis Obispo County Average Number of Suicide Deaths Per Year	31	29	36	35	41	44	50	50
San Luis Obispo County Average Suicide Death Rate Per Year	11.3	10.5	13.2	12.6	14.9	15.0	16.3	16.5
California Average Suicide Death Rate Per Year	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.7	10.2	10.2

Source: California Department of Health Services. (2003–2014). County Health Status Profiles.

Note: Death rates are calculated per 100,000 people and are age-adjusted.

⁷⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). CDC finds suicide rates among middle-aged adults increased from 1999-2010. Atlanta, GA. Assessed May 15, 2013. From <http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2013/p0502-suicide-rates.html>

NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT



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Natural and Built Environment Summary

Indicator	Measurement	California	San Luis Obispo County	County Trend
Concern for the Environment	Percentage of telephone survey respondents who reported being “very concerned” and “somewhat concerned	NA	76.0%	↔
Parks	Percentage of survey respondents visiting any outdoor recreation locations in San Luis Obispo County, such as a park, trail, or beach 10 or more times in the last month	NA	39.0%	NA
Water Supply	Number of communities in which water demand exceeds supply	NA	6	NA
Water Quality	Number of violations for state small water systems and small public water systems	NA	63	↔
Transportation to School	Percentage of elementary school children who walked to school	NA	10.7%	↓
Roadway Congestion	Percent change in daily vehicle miles traveled by residents since 2010	NA	7.6%	↑
Air Quality	Number of days San Luis Obispo County exceeded state standard of particulate matter less than 2.5 microns	NA	1.0	↔
Energy Use	Average residential consumption per account (MWh)	NA	5.2	↔

↑ Increasing (Upward) trend; ↓ Declining (Downward) trend; ↔ Inconclusive; variable; no clear trend; NA Not applicable or data unavailable. Green arrow indicates positive trend; Red arrow indicates negative trend.
 Note: Data presented in table are the most recent data available.

Concern for the Environment

Community concerns can empower advocacy and grassroots organizations to create change around public health and safety issues. Therefore, it is important to identify which issues are most relevant to residents so that progressive planning for change can be implemented.⁷¹

In 2016 community members in San Luis Obispo County were most concerned about the following environmental issues: water quality (76%), building in open space (63%), traffic congestion (62%), pesticide use near homes (55%), and air pollution (53%). These have remained the top rated community concerns among residents since 2010.

How concerned are you about the following issues in your community? (Respondents Answering “Very Concerned” or “Somewhat Concerned”)

Category	2010	2013	2016
Water Quality	79.5%	68.8%	76.0%
Building in Open Space	68.8%	57.4%	62.6%
Traffic Congestion	62.5%	58.3%	61.9%
Pesticide Use Near Homes	60.4%	55.6%	55.1%
Air Pollution	61.4%	59.1%	53.3%
Total Respondents	1,065–1,100	1,077–1,099	1,084–1,110

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

How concerned are you about the following issues in your community? (Respondents Answering “Very Concerned” or “Somewhat Concerned”)

Region	2010	2013	2016
North Coast			
Water Quality	87.7%	74.1%	80.6%
Building in Open Space	73.4%	63.0%	62.8%
Pesticide Use Near Homes	66.6%	55.8%	55.3%
Traffic Congestion	50.7%	39.3%	49.1%
Air Pollution	56.0%	53.9%	44.4%
Total Respondents	250–259	244–250	250–258
North County			
Water Quality	76.0%	68.4%	76.1%
Building in Open Space	62.3%	55.1%	61.6%
Traffic Congestion	63.5%	59.3%	59.2%
Air Pollution	65.1%	60.4%	57.9%
Pesticide Use Near Homes	53.3%	50.5%	50.6%
Total Respondents	307–311	287–294	270–275

⁷¹ Minkler, M. (2005). *Community Organizing and Community Building for Health*, (2nd Ed). Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey.

San Luis Obispo			
Water Quality	68.5%	61.4%	69.6%
Traffic Congestion	70.4%	58.8%	65.9%
Building in Open Space	69.5%	58.6%	64.7%
Pesticide Use Near Homes	54.9%	52.0%	55.0%
Air Pollution	62.5%	53.0%	50.2%
Total Respondents	237–244	288–294	287–296
South County			
Water Quality	80.2%	72.3%	79.0%
Traffic Congestion	68.2%	65.8%	66.9%
Building in Open Space	64.9%	56.1%	62.7%
Pesticide Use Near Homes	59.9%	64.1%	61.6%
Air Pollution	64.1%	64.1%	55.0%
Total Respondents	276–286	258–262	275–284

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

 How concerned are you about the following issues in your community?
(Respondents Answering “Very Concerned” or “Somewhat Concerned”)

Region	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
Water Quality	83.4%	79.8%	89.5%
Air Pollution	81.7%	73.5%	81.8%
Pesticide Use Near Homes	NA	74.8%	80.3%
Traffic Congestion	64.4%	63.3%	73.6%
Building in Open Space	68.3%	62.7%	65.0%
Total Respondents	120–121	117–120	55–57
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
Water Quality	77.0%	68.0%	48.9%
Traffic Congestion	76.2%	56.2%	48.4%
Air Pollution	73.6%	66.7%	43.6%
Pesticide Use Near Homes	NA	64.7%	42.1%
Building in Open Space	65.1%	54.3%	33.7%
Total Respondents	84–87	114–119	92–95

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Agriculture and Open Space

Citizens, agriculturalists, and local policy makers have long recognized the importance of agriculture in San Luis Obispo County, as land use choices and decisions impact not only the owners of the land but also the lives of neighbors and the community at large.⁷²

In 2015, 99,300 acres of crops were harvested in San Luis Obispo County, a decrease from a high of 103,800 acres in 2012.

Harvested Crop, Grazed Rangeland, and Total Acreage (in Thousands), San Luis Obispo County

Type of Acreage	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Harvested Crop Acreage	103.5	103.8	93.5	93.6	99.3
Grazed Rangeland Acreage	1,033.3	1,027.1	1,020.9	1,018.0	1,019.1
Total Acreage	1,136.8	1,130.9	1,114.4	1,111.6	1,118.4

Source: County of San Luis Obispo Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures. (2015). Annual Report, 2010–2015.

San Luis Obispo County Owned Real Property, September 2016

Government Lands	Acreage
Agriculture	345.7
Residential	152.4
Open Space and Recreation	4,923.4
Other	1,380.2
Total County Owned Real Property	6,801.7


Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). County of San Luis Obispo Real Property Services.

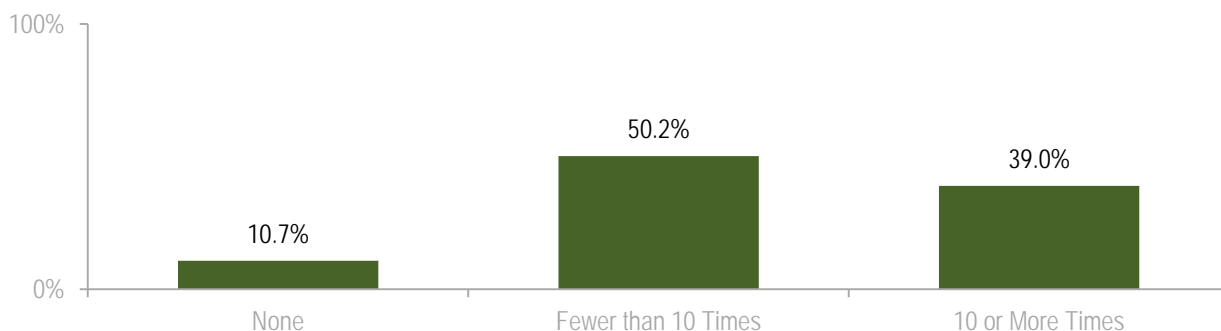
Note: County-owned real property, meaning real property to which the County holds fee title, including both vacant and improved parcels, within Central Services Department and Department of Parks & Recreation.

Parks


In 2016, 39% of ACTION telephone survey respondents had visited their nearest park, trail, or beach 10 or more times in the last month. ACTION telephone survey respondents wanted to see more hiking trails (28%) and local or community parks or playgrounds (27%) in San Luis Obispo County. Sixty-four percent of teen residents lived within walking distance to a park, playground, or open space in 2014.

⁷² San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture, *Land Use Program Overview*. From http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/agcomm/land_use

 In the last month, how many times have you visited any outdoor recreation locations in San Luis Obispo County such as a park, trail, or beach? (2016)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2016) Telephone Survey.
n:1,113

 In the last month, how many times have you visited any outdoor recreation locations in San Luis Obispo County such as a park, trail, or beach?

Region	2016
North Coast	
None	7.8%
Fewer than 10 Times	41.5%
10 or More Times	50.7%
Total Respondents	257
North County	
None	14.0%
Fewer than 10 Times	54.2%
10 or More Times	31.8%
Total Respondents	275
San Luis Obispo	
None	9.8%
Fewer than 10 Times	48.8%
10 or More Times	41.4%
Total Respondents	296
South County	
None	9.2%
Fewer than 10 Times	51.1%
10 or More Times	39.7%
Total Respondents	284

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2016) Telephone Survey

 What top three public recreation opportunities would you like to see more of in San Luis Obispo County?

Response	2016
Local or Community Parks/Playgrounds	27.3%
Hiking Trails	27.9%
Swimming Pools/Swim Centers	19.1%
Regional or State Parks	18.2%
Beach or Coastal Access	17.2%
Bike Paths	16.4%
Community Centers/Senior Centers	15.1%
School Programs/Playgrounds	14.6%
No New Recreation Opportunities Needed	14.0%
Dog Parks	11.3%
Sports Fields	11.0%
Mountain Biking Trails	6.9%
Golf Courses	4.5%
Equestrian Trails	3.5%
Cultural Activities/ Music/Theater/ Museums	1.0%
Skate Parks	0.6%
Other	0.6%
Total Respondents	1,069
Total Responses	2,238

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2016). Telephone Survey.

Note: This was a multiple response question which enabled respondents to select more than one response.

Walking Distance to Park, Playground or Open Space, Teens, San Luis Obispo County

Response	2011–2012	2013	2014
Park Within Walking Distance	73.2%	76.3%	64.2%
Park Not Within Walking Distance	26.8%	23.7%	35.8%

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

Note: CHIS data will be collected continuously over a two-year period. CHIS is collected continuously to generate one-year estimates. CHIS data were collected from June 15, 2011 through January 8, 2015. 2011–2014 CHIS reports only teen data.

Water Use

Securing an adequate supply of water in the state of California, which often faces seasons of drought, is important. It is essential that citizens and service departments in San Luis Obispo County closely monitor their water supply, distribution, and consumption patterns. In general, the Central Coast faces many challenges to maintaining a sustainable water supply, including issues of remote and isolated areas having difficulties accessing a stable water supply, as well as tendencies to overuse water in drier or agriculturally based areas that are dependent on high levels of irrigation.

Water Supply

Between 2012 and 2014, six out of 14 groundwater basins reached a level III severity for their water supply and/or water system, signifying the water demand exceeded the supply or the water delivery system had reached its capacity.

Recommended Levels of Severity – Water Supply, 2012–2014

Ground Water Basins	RLOS ¹ Supply System	Affected Water Purveyors
Pico Creek Valley Groundwater Basin	III	San Simeon CSD
San Simeon Valley Groundwater Basin	III	Cambria CSD
Santa Rosa Valley Groundwater Basin	III	
Cayucos Valley Groundwater Basin	None	CSA 10A
Old Valley Groundwater Basin	None	Morro Rock Mutual Water Co. Paso Robles Beach Water Assoc.
Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin	III	Los Osos CSD S&T Mutual Water Co. Golden State Water Co.
San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin – San Luis and Edna Valley Sub-basins	None	Golden State Water Co.
San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin – Avila Valley Sub-basin	None	Avila Beach CSD Avila Valley Mutual Water Co. San Miguelito Mutual Water Co. CSA 12
Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin – Northern Cities Management Area	None	Oceano CSD
Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin – Nipomo Mesa Management Area	III	Nipomo CSD Woodlands Mutual Water Co. Golden State Water Co. Rural Water Co.
Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin	None	CSA 23
Paso Robles Groundwater Basin	III	San Miguel CSD CSA 16 – Shandon
Paso Robles Groundwater Basin – Atascadero Sub-basin	None	Templeton CSD Atascadero Mutual Water Co.
Lake Nacimiento Area	None	Heritage Ranch CSD Nacimiento Water Co.

Source: County of San Luis Obispo Department of Planning and Building. (2014). 2012–2014 Annual Resource Summary Report, 2012–2014.

Note: No levels of severity are recommended for water systems.

Water supply is measured by safe yield/extractions. Water systems are measured by percentage of capacity.

¹RLOS stands for "Recommended Level of Severity." Levels include:

Level of Severity I: When projected water demand over the next 20 years equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply.

Level of Severity II: When projected water demand over the next 15–20 years equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply.

Level of Severity III: Supply will equal or exceed estimated dependable supply within 15 years, OR the timeframe to correct the problem is longer than the timeframe for the remaining supply.

Water Use by Water Purveyor

Water Purveyor	Approx. Population Served (2014)	Average Annual Single-Family Residence Water Use in Acres of Feet per Year (AFY)	2013-2014 Average Single Family Residence Water Bill
Avila CSD	450	1.14	\$39.50
Avila Valley Mutual Water Co.	112	1.0	\$200.00 per 2 month billing cycle
San Miguelito Mutual Water Co.	1,200	0.2	\$68.08
Cambria CSD	6,031	0.1	\$66.88 for 2 month billing cycle
CSA 10A Morro Rock Mutual Water Co. Paso Robles Beach Water Assoc.	2,185	0.2	\$132.84 for 2 month billing cycle
Golden State Water Co. – Edna Valley	1,960	0.41	\$269.94 for 2 month billing cycle
Heritage Ranch CSD	3,500	0.27	\$42.81
Los Osos CSD	7,086	0.03	\$95.41
Golden State Water Co. – Los Osos	8,824	0.19	\$144.23 for 2 month billing cycle
Nipomo CSD	12,484	0.52	\$115.31 for 2 month billing cycle
Woodland Mutual Water Co.	1,200	0.44	\$67.34 per 2 month billing cycle
Oceano CSD	7,294	0.05	\$146.35
CSA 23 – Santa Margarita	1,265	0.045	\$97.38
San Miguel CSD	2,413	0.069	\$92.06
San Simeon CSD	462	0.045	\$61.63
CSA 16 – Shandon	1,260	0.05	\$87.45
Templeton CSD	6,885	0.49	\$63.00

Source: County of San Luis Obispo Department of Planning and Building (2014). 2012-2014 Annual Resource Summary Report, 2012-2014

Water Purveyors Serving the Unincorporated County

Community	Water Purveyors	2012–2013 Water Deliveries (AFY)	2013–2014 Water Deliveries (AFY)	Approximate Population Served (2014)
Avila Beach	Avila CSD	*	86.6	450
Avila Valley	Avila Valley Mutual Water Co.	35.9	48.1	112
	San Miguelito Mutual Water Co.	168.9	179.5	1,200
Cambria	Cambria CSD	743.5	622.6	6,031
Cayucos	CSA 10A	110.1	112.0	2,185
	Morro Rock Mutual Water Co.	115.6	115.4	
	Paso Robles Beach Water Asso	151.2	149.9	
Edna Valley	Golden State Water Co.	297.9	286.8	1,960
Garden Farms	Garden Farms CWD	56.3	53.3	296
Heritage Ranch	Heritage Ranch CSD	533.6	461.3	3,500
Los Osos	Los Osos CSD	670.8	645.1	7,086
	Golden State Water Co.	675.5	649.8	8,824
	S&T Mutual Water Co.	*	*	*
Nipomo	Nipomo CSD	2,376.4	2,517.0	12,484
	Woodland Mutual Water Co.	864.5	849.3	1,200
	Golden State Water Co.	1,042.2	1,119.7	4,907
	Rural Water Co.	*	*	*
Oceano	Oceano CSD	829.1	832.8	7,294
Santa Margarita	CSA 23	156.1	157.2	1,265
San Miguel	San Miguel CSD	309.8	312.1	2,413
San Simeon	San Simeon CSD	76.1	67.9	462
Shandon	CSA 16	109.7	142.3	1,260
Templeton	Templeton CSD	1,389	1,344.3	6,885
	Atascadero Mutual Water Co.	5,478	5,525.2	31,000
Total		16,190.2	16,278.2	100,814

Source: County of San Luis Obispo Department of Planning and Building. (2014). 2012–2014 Annual Resource Summary Report, 2012–2014.

Note: AFY is acres of feet per year. Asterisk denotes no data reported. Water delivery data collected July 1 through June 30.

Water Quality

Ocean water quality monitoring is vital to ensuring the health protection of the millions who enjoy coastal waters. The grades represent the risk of adverse health effects to beachgoers. The better the grade a beach receives, the lower the risk of illness. The Beach Report Card includes an analysis of water quality for three time periods: summer dry season (the months covered under AB 411 in California – April through October), winter dry weather (November 2011 through March 2012), and year-round wet weather conditions.

In 2014–15, beach quality reached a “C” or better for 100% of days in winter dry weather.

Beach Quality, Percentage of Days Receiving “C” or Better, San Luis Obispo County

Beach Type	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
Summer Dry	95%	100%	99%	100%	94%
Winter Dry	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Wet Weather	79%	95%	89%	100%	89%

Source: Heal the Bay. (2016). Beach Report Card, 2010–2016.

Note: Grades refer to the possibility of getting sick from contaminants from swimming at the beach for one day. The higher the grade, the lower the chance of getting sick. Beach quality was measured at 19 different locations around San Luis Obispo County.

Samples from State Small Water Systems¹ and Small Public Water Systems²

Fiscal Year Activity Dates	Number of Violations	Number of Regular Inspection Visits or Samples	Items Checked at Each Inspection	Inspection Visits Times Items Checked	Violation Rate	Compliance Rate
FY 2010–2011	89	2,039	1	2,039	4.4%	95.6%
FY 2011–2012	95	2,047	1	2,047	4.6%	95.4%
FY 2012–2013	101	1,946	1	1,946	5.2%	94.8%
FY 2013–2014	86	1,987	1	1,987	4.3%	95.7%
FY 2014–2015	59	1,908	1	1,908	3.1%	96.9%
FY 2015–2016	63	1,855	1	1,855	3.4%	96.6%

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). California Department of Public Health, County of San Luis Obispo Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Division.

Note: Each fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30 of each year. The sample data provided comes from 154 water systems. The samples are taken in order to represent the water quality provided to the consumer. Sample locations are not located at specific well heads. Often times multiple wells provide water to a water system so the number of wells themselves is not determinable.

¹ 5–14 Service connections.

² 15–199 Service connections, non-community, and non-transient-non-community (NTNC) Systems.

Transportation

Alternative transportation refers to commuting in any way other than driving alone. Examples include biking, walking, carpooling, and taking public transportation.⁷³ There are myriad benefits to using alternative transportation including reduced commuting costs, reduced stress, improved health, improved air quality, reduced peak period traffic congestion, reduced energy consumption, and less land use for parking facilities.⁷⁴ Encouraging employees to cycle or walk to work can provide myriad benefits.

How does/do your elementary school child/children usually get to school?

Region	2010	2013	2016
Overall			
Driven to School	60.5%	65.5%	69.1%
School Bus	14.2%	14.6%	11.3%
Walk	19.3%	14.4%	10.7%
Ride Bike	5.0%	3.4%	4.3%
Public Transportation	1.0%	2.1%	0.8%
Total Respondents	145	170	134
North Coast			
Driven to School	60.6%	44.9%	56.9%
School Bus	9.1%	15.5%	24.6%
Walk	19.7%	26.6%	12.3%
Ride Bike	10.6%	13.0%	0.0%
Public Transportation	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
Total Respondents	31	29	25
North County			
Driven to School	75.4%	72.9%	76.1%
School Bus	6.1%	15.2%	4.5%
Walk	14.3%	8.5%	9.0%
Ride Bike	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Public Transportation	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%
Total Respondents	45	60	26
San Luis Obispo			
Driven to School	42.4%	60.5%	72.2%
School Bus	22.0%	8.5%	16.5%
Walk	25.4%	25.1%	8.2%
Ride Bike	5.1%	6.0%	3.1%
Public Transportation	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	27	33	38

⁷³ Green Plus. *Alternative Transportation*. Accessed September 2016. From <http://gogreenplus.org/nuts-and-bolts-guide/planet-nuts-and-bolts-guide/transportation/alternative-transportation/>.

⁷⁴ Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC). *Benefits of Sustainable Transportation Choices*. Accessed September 2016. From <http://www.morpc.org/transportation/CommuterChallenge/benefits-of-alternative-transportation/index>.

South County			
Driven to School	63.7%	66.2%	67.2%
School Bus	19.4%	15.6%	7.6%
Walk	16.8%	12.1%	13.4%
Ride Bike	0.0%	3.0%	9.2%
Public Transportation	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	41	42	46

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

 How does/do your middle or junior high school child/children usually get to school?

Region	2010	2013	2016
Overall			
Driven to School	66.3%	51.8%	52.4%
School Bus	14.7%	22.8%	25.8%
Walk	12.7%	17.3%	10.1%
Public Transportation	1.0%	1.5%	3.3%
Ride Bike	5.1%	1.3%	4.1%
Total Respondents	66	88	71
North Coast			
Driven to School	79.3%	33.0%	47.1%
School Bus	0.0%	28.9%	32.3%
Walk	10.3%	38.1%	20.6%
Public Transportation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ride Bike	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	13	14	13
North County			
Driven to School	59.4%	70.4%	53.0%
School Bus	20.3%	7.3%	26.5%
Walk	15.6%	10.9%	11.7%
Public Transportation	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Ride Bike	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	30	35	13
San Luis Obispo			
Driven to School	50.0%	24.2%	58.6%
School Bus	15.0%	49.1%	17.7%
Walk	20.0%	19.2%	5.9%
Public Transportation	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%
Ride Bike	15.0%	7.5%	5.9%
Total Respondents	9	17	26

South County			
Driven to School	62.5%	40.6%	50.0%
School Bus	27.5%	33.3%	28.8%
Walk	10.0%	18.7%	7.7%
Public Transportation	0.0%	7.3%	5.8%
Ride Bike	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
Total Respondents	19	17	20

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey

 How does/do your high school child/children usually get to school?

Region	2010	2013	2016
Overall			
Driven to School	50.7%	45.1%	54.5%
Drive Themselves to School	22.1%	19.3%	13.5%
School Bus	9.6%	14.0%	18.7%
Walk	8.4%	10.1%	7.1%
Public Transportation	6.0%	2.9%	4.1%
Ride Bike	5.0%	2.9%	1.7%
Total Respondents	122	125	104
North Coast			
Driven to School	35.0%	72.8%	57.1%
Drive Themselves to School	42.5%	11.9%	0.0%
School Bus	0.0%	7.6%	24.2%
Walk	7.7%	7.6%	13.0%
Public Transportation	13.1%	0.0%	5.6%
Ride Bike	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	28	17	21
North County			
Driven to School	60.2%	40.4%	48.6%
Drive Themselves to School	7.2%	19.8%	13.6%
School Bus	4.8%	7.1%	18.9%
Walk	20.5%	15.4%	14.1%
Public Transportation	7.2%	4.3%	4.7%
Ride Bike	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%
Total Respondents	39	46	25

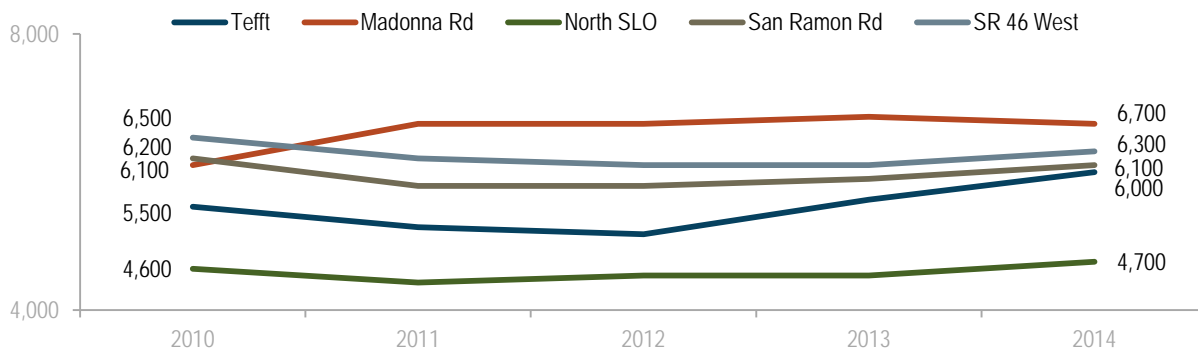
San Luis Obispo			
Driven to School	49.1%	29.7%	64.7%
Drive Themselves to School	15.8%	18.3%	0.0%
School Bus	24.6%	38.8%	32.3%
Walk	5.3%	13.2%	0.0%
Public Transportation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ride Bike	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Respondents	26	25	13
South County			
Driven to School	68.1%	48.9%	54.6%
Drive Themselves to School	11.2%	23.2%	20.1%
School Bus	9.6%	11.6%	14.5%
Walk	6.4%	0.9%	2.8%
Public Transportation	0.0%	3.9%	4.4%
Ride Bike	4.8%	3.9%	3.7%
Total Respondents	29	33	42

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey

Roadway Congestion

More than half (54%) of San Luis Obispo County community members who commute traveled less than 20 minutes to get to work in 2012, with only 5% requiring over an hour or more to commute.

U.S. 101 Estimated Peak Hour Traffic Volume



Source: Caltrans Traffic Data Branch. Annual Average Daily Traffic Reports, 2010-2014.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Tefft	5,500	5,200	5,100	5,600	6,000
Madonna Road	6,100	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,700
North SLO	4,600	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,700
San Ramon Road	6,200	5,800	5,800	5,900	6,100
SR 46 West	6,500	6,200	6,100	6,100	6,300

Source: Caltrans Traffic Data Branch. Annual Average Daily Traffic Reports, 2010–2014.

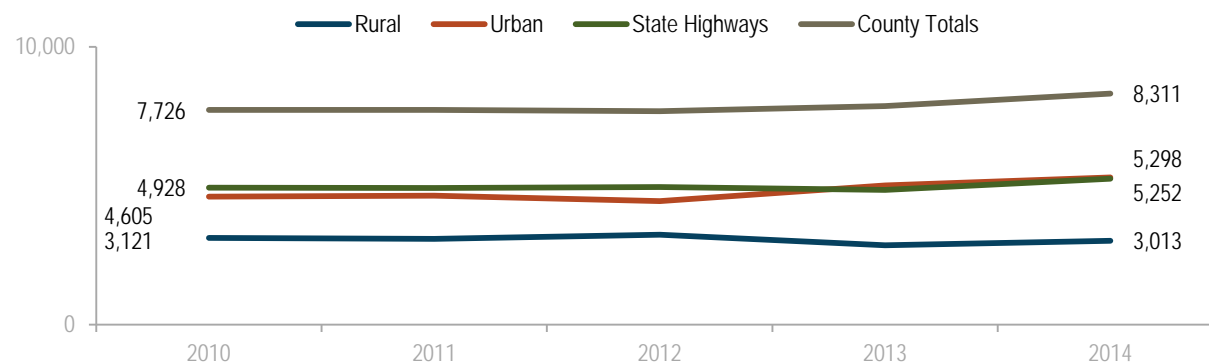
Note: All data is Ahead Peak Hour. Ahead Peak Hour data represent traffic North or East of the count location.

Commute Time, Percentage of Workers 16 and Over

Total	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Less than 5 Minutes	5.1%	5.3%	4.6%	2.6%	5.4%	5.6%
5–9 Minutes	18.4%	15.4%	16.3%	16.9%	14.3%	15.5%
10–19 Minutes	34.4%	35.5%	33.8%	34.6%	34.3%	33.0%
20–29 Minutes	19.5%	21.1%	19.5%	18.8%	20.9%	20.9%
30–39 Minutes	10.3%	12.3%	12.0%	17.4%	12.3%	13.7%
40–59 Minutes	8.2%	5.7%	8.3%	6.1%	6.9%	6.5%
60–89 Minutes	1.8%	2.9%	3.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.9%
90 Minutes or More	2.3%	1.8%	2.3%	1.3%	3.6%	1.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2015 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Estimated Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled (in Thousands), San Luis Obispo County



Source: California Public Road Data (HPMS). (2016). Caltrans Division of Transportation System Information (2010–2014 annual reports).

Airline Passenger Enplanements, SLO County Regional Airport (McChesney Field)

	Total Enplanements	Annual Percent Change	Total National Enplanements	Annual Percent Change
2010	129,220	9.2%	712,025,632	2.2%
2011	132,692	2.7%	724,158,444	1.7%
2012	127,336	-4.0%	731,800,470	1.1%
2013	135,844	6.7%	738,935,380	1.0%
2014	151,394	11.4%	761,288,443	3.0%
2015	144,324	-4.7%	799,311,160	5.0%

Source: Federal Aviation Administration. (2016). Enplanements at All Commercial Service Airports (2010-2015).

Amtrak Ridership, Stations in San Luis Obispo County

Location	Route	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Grover Beach	Pacific Surfliner	17,236	18,005	19,169	19,530	19,437
Paso Robles	Coast Starlight	10,122	11,728	12,338	12,065	12,149
San Luis Obispo	Pacific Surfliner, Coast Starlight	101,659	108,439	115,028	110,415	110,966

Source: Amtrak Fact Sheets, FY2011 to FY2015. (2016)

Air Quality

Poor air quality is harmful to people and can cause a variety of environmental problems, such as adverse effects on wildlife, ozone depletion, and global climate change.⁷⁵ Certain groups of people are especially sensitive to poor air quality, including those with asthma, heart disease, and COPD (long-term lung disease).⁷⁶

Outdoor air quality has improved since the 1990s, but many air quality problems persist. Ground-level ozone, the main component of smog, and particle pollution are two of the many threats to air quality and public health in the United States.⁷⁷

In 2015, there were 0 days in San Luis Obispo County that exceeded the 1-hour ozone standard and 4 days that exceeded the 8-hour ozone standard. There was an estimated 1 day in 2015 when the particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less exceeded the national standard, down from a high of 3.1 days in 2012.

Summary: Total Days Exceeding State Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
San Luis Obispo County						
1-Hour Ozone Standard	2	0	0	0	0	0
8-Hour Ozone Standard	34	20	37	12	13	4

⁷⁵ Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, Department of Environmental Protection. Accessed September 2016. From <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/air/qa/health-and-env-effects-air-pollutions.pdf>

⁷⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Air Quality. From <http://www.cdc.gov/air/>.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

Vital Signs – Understanding San Luis Obispo County					Natural and Built Environment	
Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	0	0	3.1	2.1	2.0	1.0
South Central Coast Basin¹						
1–Hour Ozone Standard	6	4	4	3	3	1
8–Hour Ozone Standard	44	30	52	23	29	19
Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	0	0	3.1	2.1	2.0	1.0

Source: California Air Resource Board. (2016). iADAM: 2010–2015 Air quality data statistics: Ozone, number of days above state one-hour standard, by monitoring site and by county. Air Resource Board of California. (2016). iADAM: Air quality data statistics: PM2.5, estimated number of days above the national 24–hour standard, by monitoring site and by county, 2006 – 2015.

Note: The number of days above the California 1–hour ozone standard per monitoring site will not add to the total days in San Luis Obispo County. The total days in San Luis Obispo County were calculated by adding together each day a monitoring site logged above the standard. If multiple sites logged the same day, it was only counted once.

¹San Luis Obispo County falls into the South Central Coast Basin. Air basins are multi-county regions of the state that have similar meteorological and geographic conditions. Air basins boundaries typically follow county boundaries, but there are several instances within the state where air basin boundaries fall within a county, dividing the county between two or more air basins.

Number of Days Above California 8–Hour Ozone Standard by Monitoring Site, San Luis Obispo County

Monitoring site	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Atascadero–Lewis Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascadero–Lift Station #5	*	*	*	*	*	0
Carrizo Plains School–9640 Carrizo Highway (SR 58)	21	11	18	3	0	2
Morro Bay–Morro Bay Blvd.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nipomo–Regional Park	2	1	0	1	1	0
Paso Robles–Santa Fe Avenue	3	0	0	0	0	0
Red Hills–3601 Gillis Canyon Road	28	19	33	12	13	4
San Luis Obispo–3220 South Higuera St	0	0	0	0	1	0

Source: California Air Resource Board. (2016). iADAM: 2010–2016 Air Quality Data Statistics: Ozone, Number of Days Above State One-Hour Standard, By Monitoring Site and by County.

Note: The number of days above the California 1-hour ozone standard per monitoring site will not add to the total days in San Luis Obispo County. The total days in San Luis Obispo County were calculated by adding together each day a monitoring site logged above the standard. If multiplesites logged the same day, it was only counted once. Monitoring sites listed above are the only monitoring sites in the county. California data are not available.

Estimated Number of Days Above the National 24-Hour Particulate Matter (10) Standard by Monitoring Site, San Luis Obispo County

Monitoring site	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arroyo Grande–2391 Willow Road	*	0.0	3.1	2.1	2.1	0.0
Atascadero–Lewis Avenue	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
Atascadero–Lift Station #5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Morro Bay	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Nipomo–Guadalupe Road	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Nipomo–Oso Flaco Lake Road	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nipomo–Regional Park	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paso Robles–Santa Fe Avenue	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
San Luis Obispo–3220 South Higuera St	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	*

Source California Air Resource Board. (2016). iADAM: 2010–2015 Air Quality Data Statistics: PM10, Estimated Number of Days Above the National 24-Hour Standard, by Monitoring Site and by County.

Note: Monitoring sites listed above are the only monitoring sites in the county. California data is not available. Asterisk indicates there were insufficient (or no) data available to determine the value.

Energy Use

Measuring shifts in energy consumption over time can provide information on the overall sustainability and environmental quality of a community. Energy production has significant impact on air pollution and climate change, both of which are important health concerns. Healthy communities include both the built and natural environments, which are greatly impacted by energy consumption patterns and practices. The need for greater environmental sustainability is a significant determinant of health, especially for low income and under-resourced populations.

As of 2013, California's per capita energy consumption ranked 48th in the nation, making it one of lowest users of energy. In part, this is due to California's mild climate and energy efficiency programs. Thirty-seven percent of energy use comes from the transportation sector, making it the largest consumer of energy in California.⁷⁸ Tracking the largest consumer of energy can be helpful in policy development and implementation.

Energy consumption has remained consistent over the past six years in San Luis Obispo County. Between 2013 and 2015 the residential saw a 7% decrease in electricity consumption.

Electricity Consumption by Sector (in Megawatts per hour), San Luis Obispo County

Sector	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Residential	647,561	643,725	649,216	639,256	599,971	601,066
Commercial	679,529	671,624	698,167	720,933	704,863	676,129
Industrial	114,499	122,350	109,855	111,859	134,634	146,217
Agricultural	116,919	122,670	140,466	157,895	153,318	149,385
Total	1,558,507	1,560,369	1,597,705	1,629,943	1,592,786	1,572,796

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). California Energy Commission.

Average Electricity Consumption per Account, by Sector (in Megawatts per hour), San Luis Obispo County

Sector	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Residential	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.2
Commercial	42.4	42.1	43.0	43.9	43.1	41.1

⁷⁸ U.S. Energy Information Administration. Accessed September 2016. From <http://www.eia.gov/state/?sid=ca#tabs-2>

Vital Signs – Understanding San Luis Obispo County					Natural and Built Environment	
Industrial	71.9	74.3	70.5	69.3	82.8	83.2
Agricultural	35.8	36.7	41.0	44.0	42.7	41.5

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). California Energy Commission.

Note: Data does not include individual water pumping plants.



PUBLIC SAFETY

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Public Safety Summary

Indicator	Measurement	California	San Luis Obispo County	County Trend
Concern about Crime	Percentage of survey respondents indicating that they were “very concerned” or “somewhat concerned” about crime	NA	72.0%	↔
School Safety	Percentage of survey respondents indicating that they were “very concerned” or “somewhat concerned” about school safety	NA	66.5%	↔
Neighborhood Safety	Percentage of survey respondents that felt “very safe” in their neighborhood	NA	80.9%	↔
Gun Sales	Number of gun sales	NA	9,401	↔
Crime Rate	Crime rate per 1,000 population	30.8%	28.7%	↔
Juvenile Crime	Rate of juvenile misdemeanor arrests per 1,000 youth	11.9	12.5	↔
Driving Under the Influence	Adult misdemeanor arrest rate for driving under the influence	3.9	7.3	↔
Disaster Preparedness	Percentage of survey respondents who have five days’ worth of emergency supplies stored	NA	54.2%	NA
Domestic Violence Calls	Number of domestic violence cases with weapons in San Luis Obispo County	NA	368	↔
Domestic Violence Shelters	Shelter clients served – RISE	NA	966	↑
Child Abuse	Rate of substantiated cases of child abuse per 1,000 population	8.4	11.3	↑

↑ Increasing (Upward) trend; ↓ Declining (Downward) trend; ↔ Inconclusive; variable; no clear trend; NA Not applicable or data unavailable. Green arrow indicates positive trend; Red arrow indicates negative trend.

Note: Data presented in table are the most recent data available.

Public Safety Concerns

A safe community is a livable community where people can thrive in an environment without fear, risk of harm, or injury.⁷⁹ Communities can increase safety by reducing and preventing injury and violence, as well as building strong, cohesive, vibrant, and participatory neighborhoods. Having a safe neighborhood is essential for positive child and youth development. High rates of infant mortality and low birth weight, juvenile delinquency, increased school dropout rates, child abuse and neglect, and poor motor and social development among preschool children are associated with unsafe neighborhoods.⁸⁰ Conversely, children who live in highly supportive neighborhoods have positive outcomes such as stronger connections with family, peers and community, and greater participation in out-of-school time programs, volunteering, and religious services.⁸¹

Concern about Crime

The top three public safety concerns for ACTION telephone survey respondents in 2016 included crime (72%), child abuse (71%), and family violence (66%).



How concerned are you about the following issues in your community?
(Respondents Answering “Very Concerned” or “Somewhat Concerned”)

Response	2010	2013	2016
Child Abuse	81.7%	76.7%	71.0%
Crime	79.5%	73.0%	72.0%
Gangs & Teen Violence	NA	NA	65.5%
Domestic Violence	67.5%	58.6%	65.9%
Senior Abuse	69.5%	64.9%	61.4%
Total Respondents	1,069–1,097	1,069–1,097	1,066–1,109

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016. Telephone Survey.

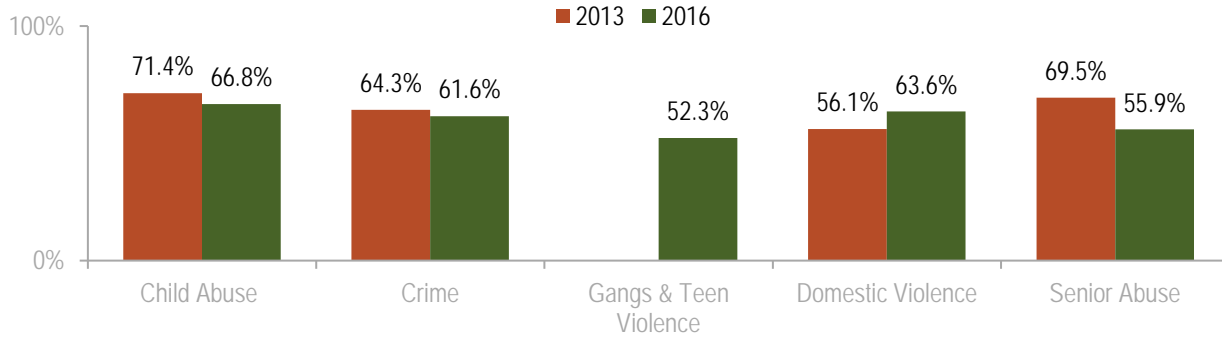
Note: In 2013, Gangs or Teen Violence were two separate categories and therefore are not comparable to 2016 data. “Family Violence” updated to “Domestic Violence” in 2016.

⁷⁹ Pan Pacific Safe Communities Network. Accessed September 2016. From <http://www.ppscn.org/>.

⁸⁰ Child Trends Data Bank. Neighborhood Safety. Accessed September 2016. From <http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=neighborhood-safety>.

⁸¹ Ibid.

**📞 How concerned are you about the following issues in your community?
(Respondents Answering “Very Concerned” and “Somewhat Concerned”)
(North Coast Region)**

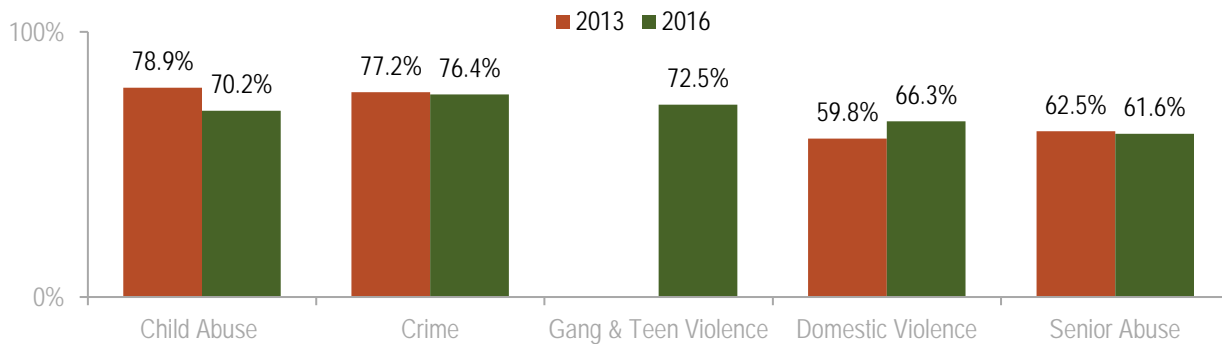


Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2013 and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Note: The categories “Gangs” and “Teen violence” were separate in 2013 and therefore not comparable to 2016 data.

2013 n: Child abuse=243, Crime=251, Family violence=242, Senior abuse=240; 2016 n: Child abuse=245, Crime=258, Gang & Teen Violence=254, Family Violence=251, Senior abuse=249.

**📞 How concerned are you about the following issues in your community?
(Respondents Answering “Very Concerned” and “Somewhat Concerned”)
(North County Region)**



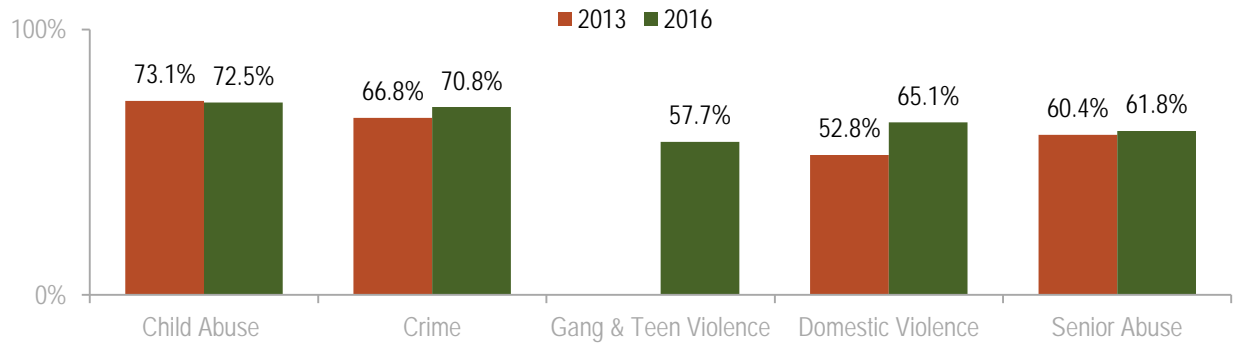
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2013 and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Note: The categories “Gangs” and “Teen violence” were separate in 2013 and therefore not comparable to 2016 data.

2013 n: Child abuse=293, Crime=293, Family violence=291, Senior abuse=286; 2016 n: Child Abuse= 266, Crime=274, Gang & Teen violence=273, Family violence=270, Senior Abuse=263.



How concerned are you about the following issues in your community?
(Respondents Answering “Very Concerned” and “Somewhat Concerned”)
 (San Luis Obispo Region)



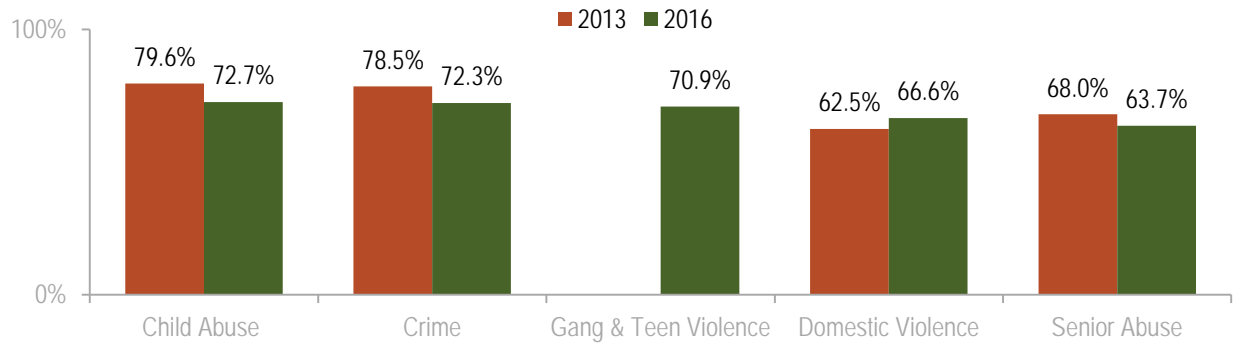
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2013 and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Note: The categories “Gangs” and “Teen violence” were separate in 2013 and therefore not comparable to 2016 data.

2013 n: Child abuse=286, Crime=292, Family violence=286, Senior abuse=284; 2016 n: Child abuse=292, Crime=293, Gang & Teen violence=295, Family violence=289, Senior abuse=287.



How concerned are you about the following issues in your community?
(Respondents Answering “Very Concerned” and “Somewhat Concerned”)
 (South County Region)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2013 and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Note: The categories “Gangs” and “Teen violence” were separate in 2013 and therefore not comparable to 2016 data.

2013 n: Family violence=260, Child abuse=258, Senior abuse=259, Crime=261, Gangs=260, Teen violence=260; 2016 n: Family violence=277, Child abuse=274, Senior abuse=269, Crime=284, Gang & Teen violence=280.

 How concerned are you about the following issues in your community?
(Respondents Answering “Very Concerned” or “Somewhat Concerned”)

Region	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
Family Violence	76.7%	79.0%	70.9%
Child Abuse	79.4%	83.2%	82.5%
Senior Abuse	71.4%	81.6%	82.4%
Crime	77.7%	81.5%	81.8%
Gang & Teen Violence	NA	NA	82.2%
Total Respondents	119–121	118–119	55–57
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
Family Violence	63.1%	62.5%	31.9%
Child Abuse	65.1%	66.1%	40.0%
Senior Abuse	65.9%	60.8%	33.0%
Crime	76.2%	72.3%	46.8%
Gang & Teen Violence	NA	NA	54.8%
Total Respondents	84–86	115–120	94–95

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

Note: In 2010 and 2013, the “Gang” and “Teen Violence” categories were separate and therefore not comparable to 2016 data.


Neighborhood Safety

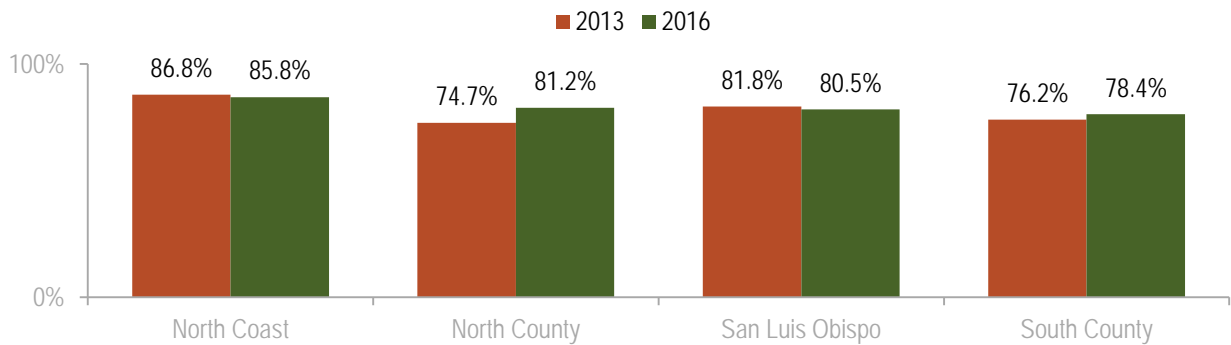
The majority (81%) of ACTION telephone survey respondents felt “very safe” in their neighborhood in 2016, which was similar to the percentage in 2010. Among Spanish-speaking respondents, only 39% felt “very safe,” the same as respondents experiencing homelessness had in their neighborhood in 2016.

 How safe would you say you feel in your neighborhood?


Response	2010	2013	2016
Very Safe	79.9%	78.5%	80.9%
Somewhat Safe	18.5%	20.8%	18.2%
Not at All Safe	1.7%	0.8%	0.9%
Total Respondents	1,101	1,102	1,114

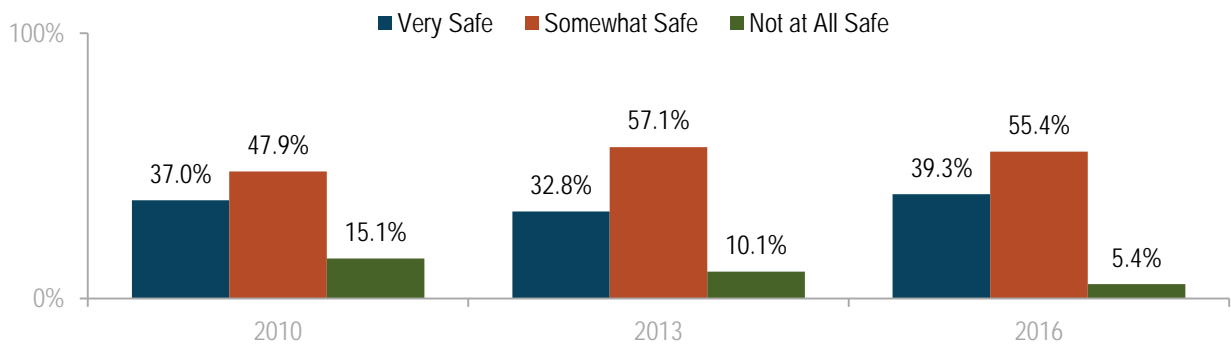
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

 **How safe would you say you feel in your neighborhood?
(Respondents Answering “Very safe”) By Region**




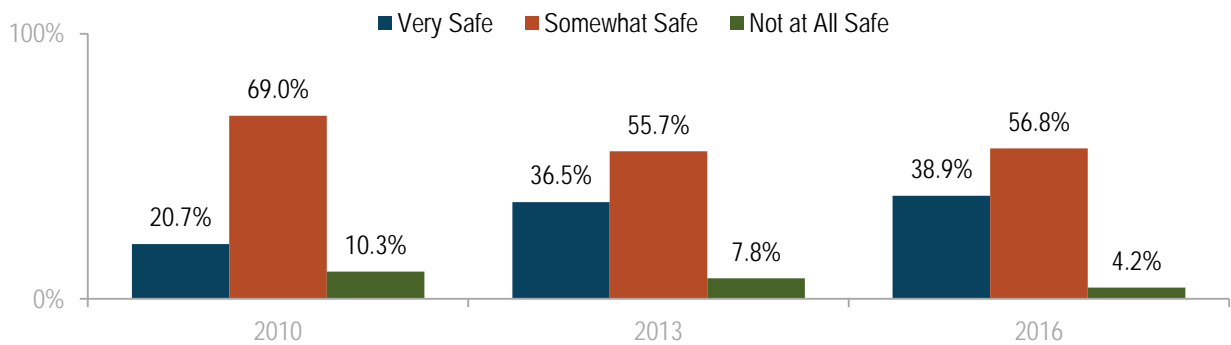
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2013 and 2016). Telephone Survey.
2013 n: North Coast=251, North County=295, San Luis Obispo=294, South County=262; 2016 n: North Coast=258, North County=276, San Luis Obispo=296, South County=284.

 **How safe would you say you feel in your neighborhood?
(People Experiencing Homelessness Respondents)**



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.
2010 n=119; 2013 n=119; 2016 n=56.

 **How safe would you say you feel in your neighborhood?
(Spanish-Speaking Parent Respondents)**



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.
2010 n=87; 2013 n= 115; 2016 n=95.

School Safety

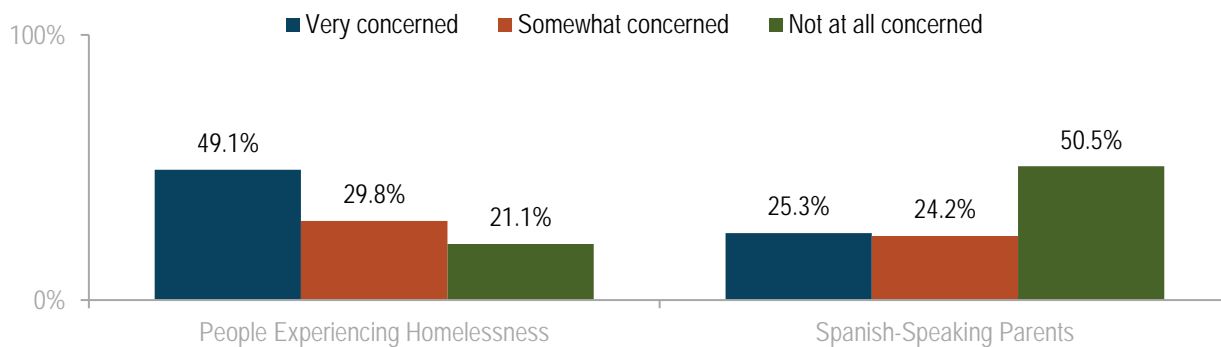
Overall, 34% of ACTION telephone survey respondents were “very concerned” about school safety in 2016. One quarter (25%) of Spanish-speaking parents were “very concerned” about school safety as compared to almost half (49%) of survey respondents who were experiencing homelessness.

☎ How concerned are you about school safety? (2016)

Response	Overall	North Coast	North County	San Luis Obispo	South County
Very Concerned	33.5%	29.3%	35.2%	31.7%	35.4%
Somewhat Concerned	33.0%	29.4%	30.9%	36.7%	34.0%
Not at all Concerned	33.6%	41.2%	33.9%	31.6%	30.6%
Total Respondents	1,085	256	266	285	280

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2016). Telephone Survey.

👤 How concerned are you about school safety? (2016)

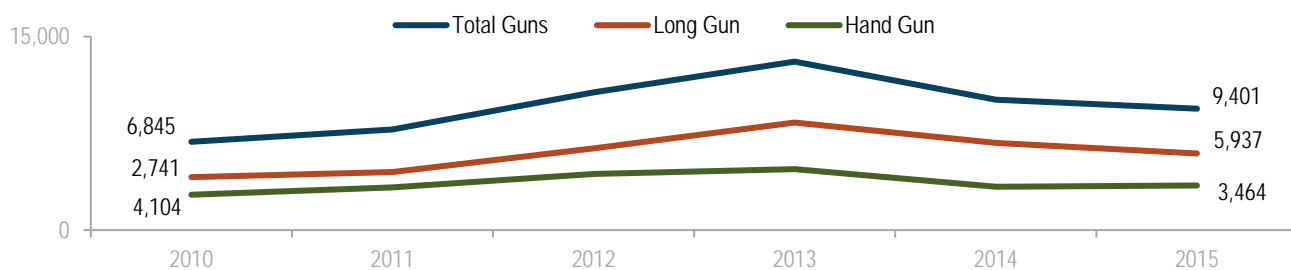


Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2016). Face-to-Face Survey.
2016: People experiencing homelessness n=57, Spanish-speaking parents n=95.

Gun Sales

Both handgun and long gun sales greatly increased from 2010 to 2015. Over the past five years, there has been a 37% rise in the annual number of all gun sales in San Luis Obispo County.

Annual Gun Sales, San Luis Obispo County



Source: California Department of Justice. (2016). 2010–2015 OpenJustice.

Crime Rate and Arrests

Crime contributes to poor physical and mental health for victims, perpetrators, and community members. In addition to direct physical injury, victims of violence are at increased risk of depression, substance abuse, anxiety, reproductive health problems, and suicidal behavior.⁸²

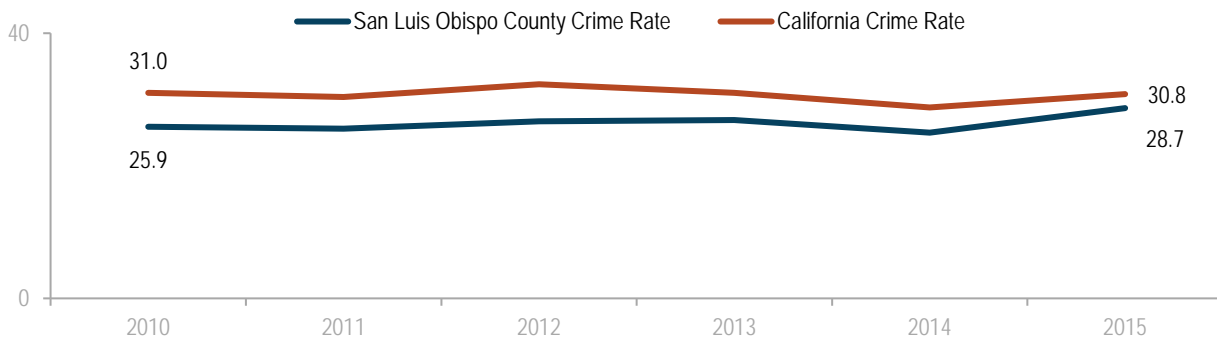
Gangs operate in cities of all sizes throughout California and are responsible for much of the crime in our state.⁸³ Research suggests that a comprehensive approach to gangs involving prevention, intervention, and suppression efforts works better than suppression efforts alone.⁸⁴

Youth who have been involved with the juvenile justice system are at increased risk of substance abuse, injury, and negative educational impacts. Many factors have been noted as contributing to crime among youth, including, poverty, exposure to violence, maltreatment, substance abuse, and mental illness.⁸⁵ Youth who have spent time in detention are more likely to engage in criminal behavior as adults and experience increased rates of attempted suicide and other mental health disorders.⁸⁶

Crime Rates

The total crime rate for San Luis Obispo County was 25 per 1,000 residents in 2014, down from 31 per 1,000 residents in 2010. Among reported violent crimes, homicide and robbery have both decreased in San Luis Obispo County since 2010, while aggravated assault⁸⁷ and rape have increased. The highest total crime rate in 2014 by area was Pismo Beach at 51.5 per 1,000 residents. The lowest crime rate within an incorporated jurisdiction in the county was Atascadero at 17.5 per 1,000 residents.

Total Crime Rate per 1,000 for San Luis Obispo County



Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015)*. California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, *E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State; January Count 2010-2015*.

Note: San Luis Obispo County totals include the California Highway Patrol, Cal Poly; San Luis Obispo, Atascadero State Hospital, Cuesta College Department of Parks and Recreation, and Railroad criminal reports. The crime rate is based on the FBI CRIME INDEX, a group of offenses chosen to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate

⁸² Krug, E.G., Dalhberg, L.L., Mercy, J.A., Zwi, A.B., & Lozano, R. (Eds.). (2002). *World report on violence and health*. World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. From http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/world_report/en/summary_en.pdf

⁸³ California Department of Justice, Division of Law Enforcement, Bureau of Investigation and Intelligence. (2010). *Organized Crime in California*. From http://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/publications/org_crime2010.pdf

⁸⁴ Howell, J. C. (2007). *Menacing or mimicking? Realities of youth gangs*. *Juvenile and Family Court Journal*, 58(2), 39-50. From <http://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/Content/Documents/Menacing-or-Mimicking.pdf>

⁸⁵ *Juvenile Arrests Summary - Kidsdata.org*. Kidsdata.org. Accessed November 23, 2015. From <http://www.kidsdata.org/topic/30/juvenile-arrests/summary#jump=why-important>.

⁸⁶ *Prevent Juvenile Delinquency. Policy For Results 2015*. Accessed November 23, 2015. From <http://www.policyforresults.org/youth/prevent-juvenile-delinquency>.

⁸⁷ *Aggravated Assault is the crime of physically attacking another person which results in serious bodily harm and/or is made with a deadly or dangerous weapon such as a gun, knife, sword, ax or blunt instrument. Aggravated assault is usually a felony punishable by a term in state prison.*

of crime. These offenses, chosen because of their seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public, are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and arson.

Violent Crimes, San Luis Obispo County

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Homicide	6	5	6	5	3	3
Rape	82	91	69	106	97	82
Robbery	93	81	78	81	71	77
Aggravated Assault	536	503	753	877	1,006	972
Total	717	680	906	1,069	1,117	1,134
Total Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000)	2.7	2.5	3.3	3.9	4.3	4.1

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Note: San Luis Obispo County totals include the California Highway Patrol, Cal Poly: San Luis Obispo, Atascadero State Hospital, Cuesta College Department of Parks and Recreation, and Railroad criminal reports.

Property and Arson Crime, San Luis Obispo County

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary	1,553	1,411	1,568	1,642	1,395	1,352
Larceny	4,329	4,360	4,266	4,167	3,893	4,905
Auto Theft	318	425	418	399	395	529
Arson	51	52	87	61	34	63
Total	6,251	6,248	6,339	6,208	5,683	6,786
Total Property Crime Rate (per 1,000)	23.1	23.1	23.3	22.7	20.6	24.6

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Note: San Luis Obispo County totals include the California Highway Patrol, Cal Poly: San Luis Obispo, Atascadero State Hospital, Cuesta College Department of Parks and Recreation, and Railroad criminal reports.

Combined Total Crime Rate per 1,000 for San Luis Obispo County

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Crimes	6,968	6,928	7,245	7,277	6,800	7,920
County Crime Rate (per 1,000)	25.9	25.6	26.7	24.6	24.7	28.7

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Note: The crime rate is based on the FBI CRIME INDEX, a group of offenses chosen to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. These offenses, chosen because of their seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public, are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and arson. San Luis Obispo County totals include the California Highway Patrol, Cal Poly: San Luis Obispo, Atascadero State Hospital, Cuesta College Department of Parks and Recreation, and Railroad criminal reports.

Arroyo Grande

Violent Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	3	0	1	5	1	2
Robbery	5	4	1	4	7	6
Aggravated Assault	17	19	58	22	44	27
Total Crime	25	23	60	31	52	35
Total Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000)	1.5	1.3	3.5	1.8	3.0	2.0

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Property and Arson Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary	76	88	123	137	82	83
Larceny	224	238	210	288	243	299
Auto Theft	17	18	25	30	31	36
Arson	2	13	6	0	2	0
Total Crime	319	357	364	455	356	418
Total Property Crime Rate (per 1,000)	18.5	20.6	21.1	26.1	20.3	23.6

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Combined Total Crime Rate

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Crimes	344	380	424	486	408	453
Crime Rate (per 1,000)	19.3	22.0	24.5	27.8	23.3	25.6

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Note: The crime rate is based on the FBI CRIME INDEX, a group of offenses chosen to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. These offenses, chosen because of their seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public, are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and arson.

Atascadero

Violent Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rape	10	11	21	12	12	4
Robbery	8	8	10	24	8	7
Aggravated Assault	61	48	161	60	52	22
Total Crime	79	67	192	97	72	33
Total Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000)	6.0	5.1	14.6	7.3	5.4	2.5

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Property and Arson Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary	152	165	160	119	102	67
Larceny	435	502	451	400	317	242
Auto Theft	33	35	47	25	29	36
Arson	5	3	9	7	3	2
Total Crime	625	705	667	544	488	347
Total Property Crime Rate (per 1,000)	47.5	53.5	50.7	41.0	36.7	26.0

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Combined Total Crime Rate

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Crimes	704	772	859	641	560	380
Crime Rate (per 1,000)	53.5	58.6	65.3	48.3	42.1	28.5

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Note: The crime rate is based on the FBI CRIME INDEX, a group of offenses chosen to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. These offenses, chosen because of their seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public, are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and arson.

Grover Beach

Violent Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	6	10	3	7	5	11
Robbery	5	3	5	7	3	15
Aggravated Assault	21	23	24	25	44	64
Total Crime	32	36	32	39	52	90
Total Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000)	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.7	3.0

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Property and Arson Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary	82	77	91	94	95	119
Larceny	213	211	192	174	208	323
Auto Theft	22	34	23	35	21	33
Arson	5	3	4	1	0	5
Total Crime	322	325	310	303	324	480
Total Property Crime Rate (per 1,000)	11.4	11.4	10.8	10.3	10.9	15.8

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Combined Total Crime Rate

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Crimes	354	361	342	342	376	570
Crime Rate (per 1,000)	12.5	12.6	11.9	11.6	12.6	18.7

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Note: The crime rate is based on the FBI CRIME INDEX, a group of offenses chosen to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. These offenses, chosen because of their seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public, are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and arson.

Paso Robles

Violent Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Homicide	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rape	1	3	0	3	2	4
Robbery	1	2	4	1	1	12
Aggravated Assault	27	15	17	27	46	46
Total Crime	29	20	21	31	50	62
Total Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000)	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	4.7	5.8

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Property and Arson Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary	37	28	44	57	50	46
Larceny	120	113	92	105	173	211
Auto Theft	14	3	4	9	11	11
Arson	0	0	2	1	0	0
Total Crime	171	144	142	171	234	268
Total Property Crime Rate (per 1,000)	16.7	14.0	13.8	16.2	22.1	25.2

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Combined Total Crime Rate

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Crimes	1,111	929	873	951	913	330
Crime Rate (per 1,000)	37.3	31.1	28.9	30.7	29.3	31.0

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Note: The crime rate is based on the FBI CRIME INDEX, a group of offenses chosen to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. These offenses, chosen because of their seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public, are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and arson.

Morro Bay

Violent Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Homicide	0	2	1	2	0	0
Rape	13	11	6	8	6	4
Robbery	15	12	6	6	7	12
Aggravated Assault	67	70	78	87	112	46
Total Crime	95	95	91	103	125	62
Total Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000)	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	4.0	2.0

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Property and Arson Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary	268	148	152	211	157	169
Larceny	688	632	578	595	584	848
Auto Theft	50	52	47	42	47	89
Arson	10	2	5	4	6	1
Total Crime	1,016	834	782	848	788	1,107
Total Property Crime Rate (per 1,000)	34.1	27.9	25.9	27.4	25.2	35.3

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Combined Total Crime Rate

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Crimes	1,111	929	873	951	913	1,169
Crime Rate (per 1,000)	37.3	31.1	28.9	30.7	29.3	37.3

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Note: The crime rate is based on the FBI CRIME INDEX, a group of offenses chosen to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. These offenses, chosen because of their seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public, are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and arson.

Pismo Beach

Violent Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	3	2	7	5	2	5
Robbery	5	5	7	3	8	5
Aggravated Assault	16	24	22	14	16	10
Total Crime	24	31	36	22	26	20
Total Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000)	3.1	4.0	4.7	2.8	3.2	2.5

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Property and Arson Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary	75	84	79	146	162	142
Larceny	267	205	214	159	212	361
Auto Theft	5	26	12	12	13	24
Arson	0	0	3	0	2	2
Total Crime	347	315	308	317	387	529
Total Property Crime Rate (per 1,000)	45.2	41.0	40.1	39.9	48.3	65.6

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Combined Total Crime Rate

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Crimes	371	346	344	339	413	549
Crime Rate (per 1,000)	48.3	45.0	44.8	42.7	51.5	68.0

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Note: The crime rate is based on the FBI CRIME INDEX, a group of offenses chosen to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. These offenses, chosen because of their seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public, are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and arson.

San Luis Obispo

Violent Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Homicide	0	2	1	0	0	0
Rape	27	24	20	34	47	34
Robbery	35	34	19	26	25	13
Aggravated Assault	64	74	79	101	168	146
Total Crime	126	134	119	161	240	193
Total Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000)	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.5	5.3	4.2

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Property and Arson Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary	372	330	414	328	206	245
Larceny	1,260	1,345	1,476	1,384	1,162	1,501
Auto Theft	54	107	81	63	71	98
Arson	22	25	48	44	17	44
Total Crime	1,708	1,807	2,019	1,775	1,439	1,888
Total Property Crime Rate (per 1,000)	37.9	39.9	44.6	39.0	31.5	41.1

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Combined Total Crime Rate

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Crimes	1,834	1,941	2,138	1,936	1,679	2,081
Crime Rate (per 1,000)¹	40.7	42.9	47.2	42.6	36.7	45.3

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Note: The crime rate is based on the FBI CRIME INDEX, a group of offenses chosen to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. These offenses, chosen because of their seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public, are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and arson.

Unincorporated

Violent Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Homicide	6	1	4	2	2	3
Rape	18	26	11	26	10	17
Robbery	18	13	25	9	12	15
Aggravated Assault	199	168	179	261	241	289
Total Crime	241	208	219	298	265	324
Total Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000)	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.7

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Property and Arson Crime

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary	437	481	494	540	521	461
Larceny	853	872	806	781	696	873
Auto Theft	5	3	9	6	9	13
Arson	5	3	8	4	3	3
Total Crime	1,300	1,359	1,317	1,327	1,226	1,350
Total Property Crime Rate (per 1,000)	11.0	11.5	11.1	11.2	10.3	11.3

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Combined Total Crime Rate

Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Crimes	1,541	1,567	1,536	1,625	1,491	1,674
Crime Rate (per 1,000)	13.1	13.3	12.9	13.8	12.5	14.1

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State 2010-2015.

Note: The crime rate is based on the FBI CRIME INDEX, a group of offenses chosen to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. These offenses, chosen because of their seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public, are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and arson.

Juvenile Arrests

The San Luis Obispo County juvenile felony arrest rate was 2.9 per 1,000 youth in 2014, down from 7.4 per 1,000 youth in 2010, lower than the state overall in 2014 (6.8).

Juvenile Arrests, Felonies

Response	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
San Luis Obispo County						
Juvenile Felony Arrests	183	156	140	117	86	65
Juvenile Felony Arrest Rate (per 1,000)	7.4	6.3	6.0	5.2	3.8	2.9
California						
Juvenile Felony Arrest Rate (per 1,000)	11.6	9.7	8.8	7.6	6.8	5.3

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015)*. California Department of Finance, *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail*.

Note: The juvenile population used for arrest rates are for those ages 10–17.

Juvenile Arrests, Misdemeanors

Response	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
San Luis Obispo County						
Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests	684	508	387	266	280	265
Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrest Rate (per 1,000 youth)	27.6	20.4	16.6	11.8	12.5	11.8
California						
Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests	106,253	84,333	67,960	54,315	48,291	41,782
Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrest Rate (per 1,000 youth)	23.7	18.9	16.4	13.3	11.9	10.3

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015)*. California Department of Finance, *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail*.

Note: The juvenile population used for arrest rates are for those ages 10–17.

Juvenile Referrals to Probation Department for Delinquent Acts

Response	2012	2013	2014
New	19	26	20
Subsequent	2	6	1
Total	21	32	21

Source: County of San Luis Obispo Probation Department. (2012–2014).

Driving Under the Influence

Adult misdemeanor DUI arrests in San Luis Obispo County decreased from 10.1 per 1,000 adults in 2010 to 9.0 in 2015; the adult misdemeanor DUI arrest rate per 1,000 population was consistently higher than the state of California during this time period. The juvenile misdemeanor DUI arrest rate dropped since 2010 from 0.3 to 0.1 in 2014.

Adult Misdemeanor DUI Arrests

Response	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
San Luis Obispo County						
Number of Arrests	1,872	1,791	1,936	1,910	1,997	1,728
Misdemeanor Arrest Rate (per 1,000)	10.1	9.6	10.1	10.0	10.4	9.0
California						
Misdemeanor Arrest Rate (per 1,000)	7.4	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.2

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). State of California, Department of Finance, E-3 Race/Ethnic Population Estimates with Age and Sex Detail, 2010–2015.*

Note: The adult population used for arrest rates are for those ages 18–69.

Adult Felony DUI Arrests¹

Response	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
San Luis Obispo County						
Felony Arrests	42	39	42	38	38	31
Felony Arrest Rate (per 1,000)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
California						
Felony Arrests	4,915	4,655	5,052	4,830	4,906	4,845
Felony Arrest Rate (per 1,000)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime. (2010–2015). State of California, Department of Finance, E-3 Race/Ethnic Population Estimates with Age and Sex Detail, 2010–2015.*

Note: The adult population used for arrest rates are for those ages 18–69.

¹Due to extremely small numbers, felony juvenile DUIs are not reported.

Juvenile Misdemeanor DUI Arrests

Response	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
San Luis Obispo County						
Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests	9	12	19	9	6	8
Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrest Rate (per 1,000 youth)	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
California						
Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests	1,033	863	710	570	496	488
Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrest Rate (per 1,000 youth)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Crime and Crime Rates by Category and Crime, (2010–2015)*. State of California, Department of Finance, *E-3 Race/Ethnic Population Estimates with Age and Sex Detail, 2010–2015*.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

Disaster Preparedness

One way to monitor the resiliency of a community is to assess the degree to which its residents have taken action to prepare for a disaster. The United States, like all nations, faces the possibility of natural disaster, communicable disease outbreaks, and terrorist attacks. Preparedness is a collaborative process and involves government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, communities, and individuals working together to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from a disaster.


The Healthy People 2020 objectives for preparedness are based on the National Health Security Strategy of the United States of America (NHSS). The goals of NHSS are to strengthen emergency response systems and build community resilience.⁸⁸ The California Earthquake Preparedness Survey (CEPS) found that only 40% of Californians have family disaster plans and Hispanic residents were the least likely among all racial/ethnic groups to prepare.⁸⁹ Moreover, findings from the 2012 FEMA National Survey include the following demographic differences: Caucasian, non-Hispanic respondents (41%) were more likely to have an emergency plan they had discussed with others than Hispanic respondents (26%), and respondents with an annual income of \$25,000 or more (44%) were more likely to have a household plan than respondents with a lower income (36%).⁹⁰

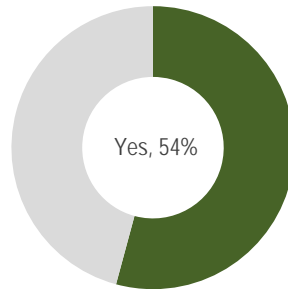
Fifty-four (54%) percent of ACTION telephone survey respondents had stored five days' worth of emergency supplies in preparation for a disaster in 2016.

⁸⁸ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Accessed September 2016. From <http://www.phe.gov/Preparedness/planning/authority/nhss/Pages/strategy.aspx>

⁸⁹ California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. Accessed September 2016. From <http://www.caloes.ca.gov/ICESite/Documents/CAPrepEQStudyFacts.pdf>

⁹⁰ The Federal Emergency Management Agency. Accessed September 2016. From <data/662ad7b4a323dcf07b829ce0c5b77ad9/2012+FEMA+National+Survey+Report.pdf>

 In planning for a disaster, has your household stored five days' worth of emergency supplies?
(Respondents answering “Yes”)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2016). Telephone Survey. 2016 n=1,096

Violence

Having a safe neighborhood is essential for positive child and youth development. Neighborhoods that are unsafe are associated with high rates of infant mortality and low birth weight, juvenile delinquency, high school dropout, child abuse and neglect, and poor motor and social development among preschool children.⁹¹ Conversely, children who live in highly supportive neighborhoods have positive outcomes such as stronger connections with family, peers, and community, and greater participation in out-of-school time programs, volunteering, and religious services.⁹²

Family Violence and Domestic Violence Calls

There were 642 domestic violence calls in the county in 2015, up from 551 calls in 2014. There were 368 domestic violence cases with a weapon in 2015, an increase from 339 cases in 2014. It should be noted that domestic violence is typically underreported so these numbers are likely an underrepresentation.

Number of Calls, San Luis Obispo County

Jurisdiction	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arroyo Grande	29	44	35	19	24	11
Atascadero	84	90	121	119	94	118
Grover Beach	37	39	79	29	45	48
Morro Bay	27	30	18	9	8	42
Paso Robles	84	57	117	103	102	105
Pismo Beach	29	32	24	12	17	25
San Luis Obispo	93	78	87	87	110	92
Unincorporated Areas	295	230	137	205	145	194
Other Jurisdictions	4	3	8	2	6	7
San Luis Obispo County Total	682	603	626	585	551	642

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center. (2010–2015). Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance.

⁹¹ Child Trends Data Bank. Neighborhood Safety. Accessed September 2016. From <http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=neighborhood-safety>.

⁹² Ibid.

Number of Cases with Weapons, San Luis Obispo County

Jurisdiction	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arroyo Grande	7	6	25	17	24	11
Atascadero	18	14	68	102	86	110
Grover Beach	5	3	22	11	10	4
Morro Bay	7	7	9	7	8	40
Paso Robles	25	7	21	19	35	22
Pismo Beach	24	29	16	5	8	4
San Luis Obispo	18	17	27	24	47	29
Unincorporated Areas	275	214	120	103	116	145
Other Jurisdictions	3	3	7	1	5	3
San Luis Obispo County Total	382	300	315	289	339	368

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center. (2010–2015). Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance.

Domestic Violence Shelters

RISE, a service provider for survivors of domestic violence in San Luis Obispo County, served 966 individuals (882 females; 84 males) in 2015–2016, while a decrease from 2014–2015 (944 individuals), it is a 69% increase from 301 individuals served in 2012–2013.

Services Provided by Fiscal Year for RISE

Service	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016
Clients Served	301	595	944	966
Crisis Calls	704	396	736	656
Counseling Clients	297	196	663	581
Shelter Clients	114	105	90	103
Total Shelter Nights	4,346	4,116	5,383	5,159

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). RISE, Service Provider for Survivors of Domestic Violence.

Clients by Gender by Fiscal Year for RISE

Gender	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016
Female	265	552	847	882
Male	36	43	97	84

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). RISE, Service Provider for Survivors of Domestic Violence.

Clients by Race/Ethnicity by Fiscal Year for RISE

Gender	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016
Black or African-American	14	11	4	5
Asian	1	6	2	7
Hispanic/Latino	78	111	169	146
American Indian/Alaskan	1	7	3	7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	3	5	4
White	164	321	459	376
Unknown	43	136	302	421

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). RISE, Service Provider for Survivors of Domestic Violence.

Child Abuse

San Luis Obispo County has seen an 11% increase in total cases of substantiated child abuse from 2010 to 2015. However, the rate of substantiated cases for the county (11.3 per 1,000) was still higher than the state of California as a whole (8.4 per 1,000) in 2015. General neglect accounted for 86% of child abuse cases in the county in 2015.

Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse by Type of Abuse, San Luis Obispo County

Type of Abuse	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sexual Abuse	11	21	18	12	15	19
Physical Abuse	28	34	26	27	28	27
Severe Neglect	5	1	1	8	1	13
General Neglect	421	525	636	544	437	479
Exploitation	1	1	1	1	1	1
Emotional Abuse	8	15	1	6	6	1
Caretaker Absence/Incapacity	16	16	17	11	5	5
At Risk, Sibling Abused	7	11	1	1	1	9
Substantial Risk	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	496	624	700	609	496	555
San Luis Obispo County Total Substantiated Case Rate (per 1,000)	9.8	12.4	14.0	12.4	10.1	11.3
California Total Substantiated Case Rate (per 1,000)	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.1	8.4

Source: Needell, B, et al. Child Welfare Services Reports for California. UC Berkeley Center for Social Services Research. (2010–2015). California Department of Finance, E-3 Race/Ethnic Population Estimates with Age and Sex Detail, 2010–2015. State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail.

¹ Types of abuse with fewer than five substantiated cases have been masked to protect confidentiality.



SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

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Social Environment Summary

Indicator	Measurement	California	San Luis Obispo County	County Trend
2-1-1 Calls for Assistance	Total number of 2-1-1 calls for assistance	NA	3,473	↔
Racism and Discrimination	Percentage of survey respondents who were “very concerned” or “somewhat concerned” about racism in their community	NA	58.7%	↔
Hate Crimes	Number of single-bias hate crimes offenses	1,057	4	↔
Voting	Percentage of registered voters who voted in the 2016 general election	NA	83.0%	↑
Giving	Percentage of telephone survey respondents or any other member of their household who contributed \$101 or more (any money or other property) to any charitable organizations	NA	64.2%	NA
Rating of Local Government	Percentage of survey respondents who rated the emergency services in San Luis Obispo as “Excellent” or “Very good”	NA	64.1	↑
Arts and Culture	Percentage of survey respondents who read books, wrote for pleasure, or attended a book club or writing club in the past month	NA	19.9%	↔

↑ Increasing (Upward) trend; ↓ Declining (Downward) trend; ↔ Inconclusive; variable; no clear trend; NA Not applicable or data unavailable. Green arrow indicates positive trend; Red arrow indicates negative trend.

Note: Data presented in table are the most recent data available.

2-1-1 Calls for Assistance

2-1-1 is a free, confidential information and referral center, which links people to safety net services including emergency food, housing, employment, counseling, and health care. A total of 1.4 million people of all income levels, language, and cultural backgrounds are served by 2-1-1 annually. Nationally, millions of families rely on 2-1-1 for assistance in finding community services such as enrolling low- and moderate-income families in Healthy Families and county-based Children's Health initiatives.⁹³ 2-1-1 SLO County is a free program that is a one-stop way to get timely access to health and human services information and referrals 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The phone line is free, confidential, and provides bilingual assistance.

The total number of hotline calls for assistance decreased from 5,196 calls in 2011 to 3,473 calls in 2015. In 2015, the majority of calls were for housing and utilities assistance (1,145), an increase from 310 calls in 2010.

2-1-1 Number of Calls

Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arts, Culture, and Recreation	5	6	23	17	55	36
Clothing, Personal & Household	22	24	52	99	123	104
Disaster Services	2	11	10	14	25	47
Education	21	37	9	18	27	25
Employment	24	26	50	55	37	34
Food and Meals	85	170	185	285	326	318
Health Care	175	327	241	342	380	314
Housing and Utilities	310	466	572	871	1,033	1,145
Income Support and Assistance	147	407	67	111	114	118
Individual, Family and Community Support	310	356	215	286	315	308
Info Services	91	120	47	109	662	418
Legal, Consumer and Public Safety	208	417	299	446	571	502
Mental Health and/or Addiction	347	854	577	706	760	740
Other Government/Economic Services	36	59	21	15	25	40
Transportation	28	76	96	178	179	197
Volunteers and Donations	37	28	19	28	47	32
Total Calls Handled	3,376	5,196	4,402	3,584	3,994	3,473

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). United Way of San Luis Obispo County.

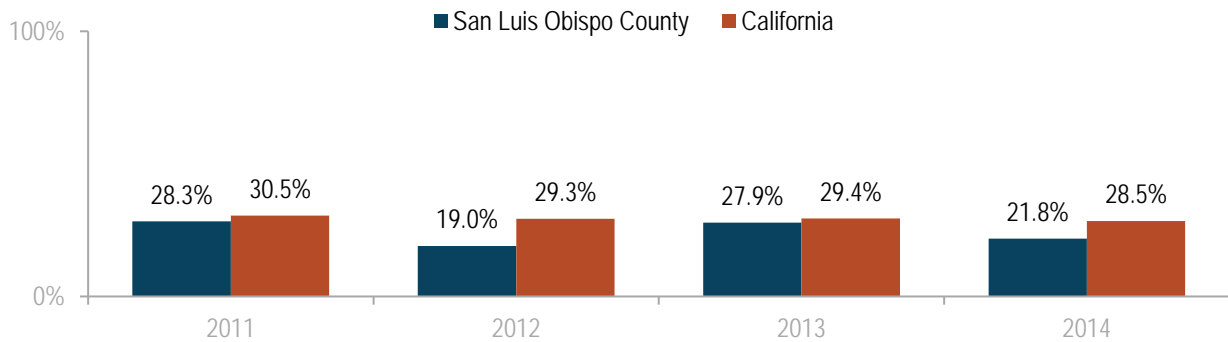
⁹³ United Ways of California. Accessed September 2016. From <http://www.unitedwaysca.org/our-work/2-1-1-resources>

People with Disabilities


It is important for every society to provide the resources necessary to allow all individuals to participate fully in their community, regardless of physical, mental, or developmental disability.

Fourteen percent (14%) of ACTION telephone survey respondents either had a permanent physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, or there was someone in their household who did in 2016 as compared to 45% of survey respondents experiencing homelessness.

Do you have disability status due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition?



Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2015). California Health Interview Survey, 2011–14.

 Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to...?
(Respondents Answering “Yes”)

Response	2010	2013	2016
A Disabled Child	1.5%	3.7%	2.2%
A Disabled Adult (18–60 Years Old)	5.1%	8.5%	6.6%
An Older Person (Over 60 Years of Age)	9.5%	11.8%	11.7%
Total Respondents	1,100–1,101	1,100–1,101	1,110–1,113

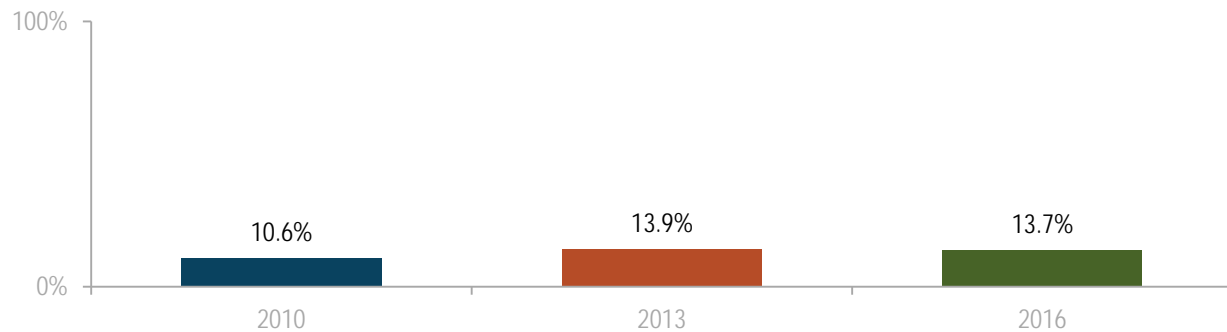
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

👤 Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to...? (Respondents Answering “Yes”)

Response	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
A Disabled Child	7.6%	3.4%	1.8%
A Disabled Adult (18–60 Years Old)	12.5%	12.2%	12.5%
An Older Person (Over 60 Years of Age)	9.9%	8.5%	10.7%
Total Respondents	101–105	115–117	56
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
A Disabled Child	6.3%	11.3%	9.6%
A Disabled Adult (18–60 Years Old)	7.6%	5.6%	4.3%
An Older Person (Over 60 Years of Age)	6.4%	10.0%	4.3%
Total Respondents	78–80	106–110	94

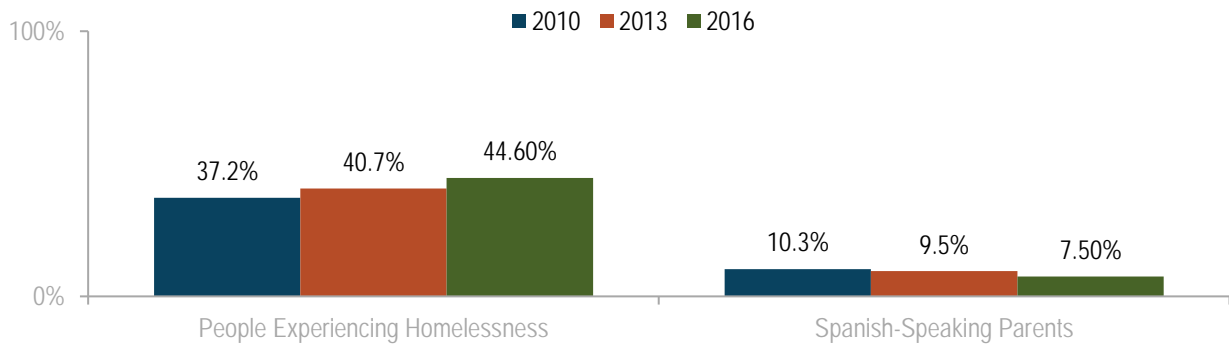
Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

📞 Do you, or does anyone in your household, have a permanent physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, such as bathing, dressing, stair climbing, shopping, or managing one’s money? (Respondents Answering “Yes”)



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.
 2010 n: 1,096; 2013 n: 1,100; 2016 n: 1,111

👤👤👤 Do you, or does anyone in your household, have a permanent physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, such as bathing, dressing, stair climbing, shopping, or managing one’s money? **(Respondents Answering “Yes”)**



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

2010 n: People experiencing homelessness=121, Spanish-speaking parents=87; 2013 n: People experiencing homelessness=118, Spanish-speaking parents=116; 2016 n: People experiencing homelessness=56, Spanish-speaking parents=93.

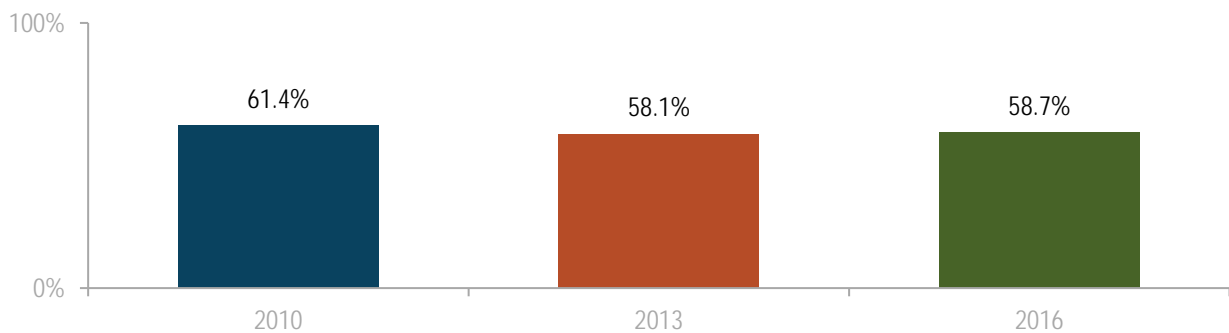
Note: In 2013, the survey question was asked as “Do you, or does anyone in your household, have a permanent physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity”

Racism and Discrimination

Social indicators like racism and discrimination are important to measure because they adversely affect mental and physical health.⁹⁴

The percentage of ACTION telephone survey respondents in San Luis Obispo County who believed that racism was a concern in their community decreased from 61% in 2010 to 59% in 2016.

☎️ How concerned are you about racism in your community? **(Respondents Answering “Very Concerned” or “Somewhat Concerned”)**



Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

2010 n: 1,092; 2013 n: 1,086; 2016 n: 1,096

⁹⁴ Berkman L., Kawachi I Krieger N. (2000). *Discrimination and Health. Social Epidemiology.* Oxford: Oxford University Press: 36-75.

 How concerned are you about racism in your community?

Response	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
Very Concerned	39.5%	42.9%	50.9%
Somewhat Concerned	27.7%	26.9%	29.8%
Not at All Concerned	32.8%	30.3%	19.3%
Total Respondents	119	119	57
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
Very Concerned	36.5%	33.1%	30.5%
Somewhat Concerned	38.8%	33.9%	16.8%
Not at All Concerned	24.7%	33.1%	52.6%
Total Respondents	85	118	95

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Hate Crimes

There were four single-bias hate crime offenses in San Luis Obispo County in 2015, a decrease from a high of 13 offenses in 2011.

Number of Single-Bias Hate Crime Offenses by Jurisdiction, San Luis Obispo County

Jurisdiction	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Atascadero Police Department	0	0	3	3	0	0
Arroyo Grande	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cal Poly San Luis Obispo	0	0	0	1	2	2
Grover Beach	0	0	0	0	1	0
San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Office	0	2	0	5	0	2
Morro Bay Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paso Robles Police Department	0	0	1	0	5	0
San Luis Obispo Police Department	4	10	4	3	1	0
San Luis Obispo Coast D.P.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pismo Beach Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Luis Obispo County Total	4	13	8	12	9	4
California Total	1,425	1,339	1,174	1,066	979	1,057

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center. (2016). 2010-2015 Hate Crime in California.

Community Participation

Community participation refers to individual and collective actions intended to identify and address issues of public concern.⁹⁵ Community participation can take many forms, from individual volunteerism to organizational involvement to electoral participation, and can include efforts to directly address an issue, work with others in a community to solve a problem, or interact with the institutions of representative democracy.⁹⁶ Researchers have found that volunteers become emotionally connected to the communities they serve and continue to be active in the community after volunteering.⁹⁷ Moreover, young people who volunteer in their communities are more likely to vote, stay actively involved in service, and feel empowered as citizens. Volunteering also helps people develop social skills and confidence.

Voting

Eighty-three percent (83%) of San Luis Obispo County registered voters voted in the 2016 presidential general election, an increase from 69% in the 2010 presidential general election.

San Luis Obispo County Voter Registration and Turnout

Election	Number of Eligible Voters	Number of Registered Voters	Number of Registered Voters Who Voted	Percentage of Registered Voters Who Voted
2010 Primary	195,567	154,290	58,591	38.0%
2010 General	196,365	156,504	108,002	69.0%
2012 Primary	200,531	147,276	71,565	48.6%
2012 General	201,390	158,603	126,818	80.0%
2014 Primary	202,445	150,302	62,310	41.5%
2014 General	202,600	150,139	87,705	58.4%
2016 Primary	207,330	155,801	95,236	61.1%
2016 General	207,747	168,257	139,685	83.0%

Source: County of San Luis Obispo Elections Department. (2016). 2010-2016. California Secretary of State.

Voter Profile (General Elections)

Registered Voters	2010		2012		2014		2016	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Democrat	54,715	35.0%	53,506	33.7%	49,692	33.1%	59,178	35.2%
Republican	62,425	39.9%	62,823	39.6%	59,193	39.4%	63,506	37.7%
Other	9,436	6.0%	9,883	6.2%	9,169	6.1%	9,911	5.9%
Declined to State/ No Party Preference	29,928	19.1%	32,391	20.4%	32,085	21.4%	35,662	21.2%
Total	156,504	100%	158,603	100%	150,139	100%	168,257	100%

Source: County of San Luis Obispo Elections Department. (2016). 2010-2016. California Secretary of State.

⁹⁵ American Psychological Association. *Civic Engagement*. Accessed September 2016. From <http://www.apa.org/education/undergrad/civic-engagement.aspx>.

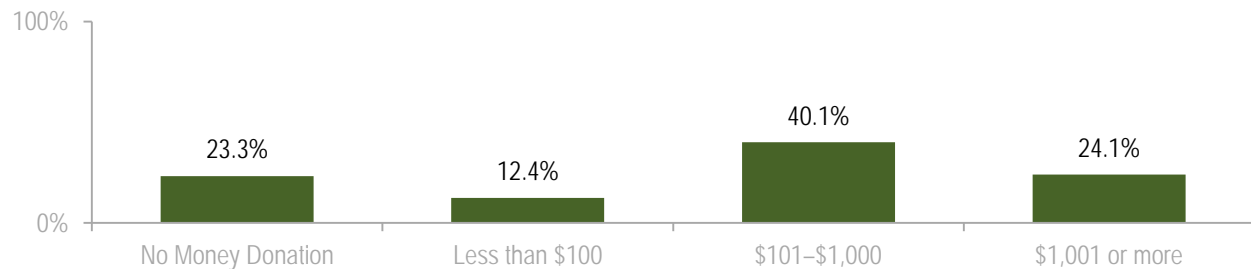
⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

⁹⁷ Gergen, Christopher. (2012, April 17). *The Benefits of Civic Engagement for Tomorrow's Leaders*. Accessed September 2016. From <https://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2012/04/17/benefits-civic-engagement-tomorrows-leaders>.

Giving

In 2016, 64% of ACTION telephone survey respondents or members of their households contributed money, or the cash equivalent of property (\$101 or more), to any organizations in the past year.

 Approximately how much money, or the cash equivalent of property, did you and the members of your household contribute to any organizations in the past year? (2016)



Region	No Money Donation	Less than \$100	\$101-\$1,000	\$1,001 or more	Total Respondents
North Coast	18.1%	10.8%	44.2%	26.1%	208
North County	26.1%	10.4%	38.9%	24.5%	218
San Luis Obispo	23.4%	14.3%	38.6%	23.6%	241
South County	22.7%	14.7%	39.2%	23.4%	228


Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2016). Telephone Survey.
2016 Overall n: 893

Volunteering

Individuals Who Volunteered at Least Once in the Past Year, United States

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Percentage	26.3%	26.8%	26.5%	25.4%	25.3%	24.9%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor. (2016). 2010-2016 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Giving and Volunteering in the United States.

 How many hours did you spend in the past month volunteering for any organization? (Of respondents who did volunteer work in the past month)

Response	2010	2013	2016
0 Hours	55.5%	55.7%	57.0%
1-5 Hours	14.8%	31.2%	16.0%
6-10 Hours	11.6%	23.3%	9.8%
11-20 Hours	8.9%	23.5%	8.5%
21 Hours or More	9.1%	22.2%	8.7%
Total Respondents	479	477	1,086

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Rating of Local Government

Monitoring public attitudes toward local government can provide important information about the perceived quality of government-sponsored services and programs. Information gathered through these processes can be used to develop new programs, evaluate existing programs, and allocate resources.

Sixty-four percent of ACTION telephone respondents rated emergency services as “excellent” or “very good” in 2016, while roads, planning, building, and permitting services, and county administration appeared to be areas of concern for San Luis Obispo County respondents.

 **How would you rate the following public services in San Luis Obispo County? (Respondents Answering “Excellent” or “Very Good”)**

Response	2010	2013	2016
Parks and Recreation Facilities	43.2%	40.7%	38.5%
Public Transportation Services	23.7%	26.7%	27.8%
County Administration ¹	NA	16.6%	15.3%
Public Safety	44.7%	43.5%	46.7%
Emergency Services ²	50.9%	50.5%	64.1%
Welfare and Social Services	19.6%	20.2%	23.4%
Public Health Services	25.1%	25.6%	26.5%
Roads	13.9%	13.1%	14.4%
Planning and Building, and Permitting Services ³	NA	NA	13.9%
Mental Health Services ⁴	NA	NA	26.5%
Library Services ⁴	NA	NA	49.8%
Total Respondents	722–1,093	722–1,095	774–1,094

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Note: In 2016 survey, “City or County Administration” updated to “County Administration”. In 2016 survey, “Parks and Recreation Opportunities” replaced with “Parks and Recreation Facilities.”

¹City or County Administration” was added in 2013.

²Emergency Services” includes “Fire and Ambulance/First Responders” in 2016.

³Planning and Building Services” was added in 2013, replacing “Land Use and Zoning.”

⁴Mental Health and Library Services” added in 2016.

 How would you rate the following public services in San Luis Obispo County? (Respondents Answering “Excellent” or “Very Good”), By Region

Response	2010	2013	2016
North Coast			
Parks and Recreation Facilities	42.4%	48.5%	40.0%
Public Transportation Services	18.0%	21.6%	24.2%
City or County Administration ¹	NA	20.4%	13.9%
Public Safety	41.2%	44.7%	46.6%
Emergency Services	48.3%	54.1%	66.1%
Welfare and Social Services	20.7%	20.1%	24.5%
Public Health Services	22.2%	26.3%	29.8%
Roads	16.6%	8.7%	17.9%
Planning and Building Services ³	NA	16.4%	14.5%
Mental Health Services ⁴	NA	NA	17.0%
Library Services ⁴	NA	NA	53.5%
Total Respondents	161–257	164–250	179–256
North County			
Parks and Recreation Facilities	43.2%	32.9%	35.1%
Public Transportation Services	27.1%	23.6%	22.5%
City or County Administration ¹	NA	13.5%	14.8%
Public Safety	40.9%	37.3%	41.4%
Emergency Services	44.5%	47.2%	64.8%
Welfare and Social Services	20.0%	20.6%	21.1%
Public Health Services	22.4%	26.8%	21.6%
Roads	14.5%	11.1%	9.3%
Planning and Building Services ³	NA	14.6%	12.5%
Mental Health Services ⁴	NA	NA	12.6%
Library Services ⁴	NA	NA	47.6%
Total Respondents	200–309	204–294	184–274

San Luis Obispo			
Parks and Recreation Facilities	43.7%	44.9%	37.9%
Public Transportation Services	25.9%	37.8%	30.3%
City or County Administration ¹	NA	21.7%	18.3%
Public Safety	46.3%	49.4%	45.5%
Emergency Services	55.6%	54.5%	64.1%
Welfare and Social Services	18.2%	17.2%	21.0%
Public Health Services	26.6%	26.2%	28.7%
Roads	13.3%	21.3%	23.3%
Planning and Building Services ³	NA	19.6%	14.2%
Mental Health Services ⁴	NA	NA	13.3%
Library Services ⁴	NA	NA	46.0%
Total Respondents	153–242	179–289	217–296
South County			
Parks and Recreation Facilities	44.4%	42.1%	41.8%
Public Transportation Services	26.6%	23.5%	32.2%
City or County Administration ¹	NA	14.0%	13.7%
Public Safety	48.7%	44.8%	52.9%
Emergency Services	54.2%	48.4%	62.2%
Welfare and Social Services	19.6%	22.1%	27.2%
Public Health Services	28.7%	24.0%	26.7%
Roads	10.6%	11.3%	11.3%
Planning and Building Services ³	NA	15.8%	14.3%
Mental Health Services ⁴	NA	NA	21.1%
Library Services ⁴	NA	NA	53.2%
Total Respondents	207–285	172–262	194–282

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Note: In 2016 survey, "City or County Administration" updated to "County Administration". In 2016 survey, "Parks and Recreation Opportunities" replaced with "Parks and Recreation Facilities."

¹"City or County Administration" was added in 2013.

²"Emergency Services" includes "Fire and Ambulance/First Responders" in 2016.

³"Planning and Building Services" was added in 2013, replacing "Land Use and Zoning."

⁴"Mental Health" and "Library Services" added in 2016.

Arts and Culture

Arts and culture are important aspects of building healthy, economically vital communities. For the people who participate in arts and cultural activities, they bring personal enjoyment, intellectual stimulation, and opportunities for public involvement. The California Arts Council states that high concentrations of arts in a city lead to less poverty, greater civic engagement, and social cohesion.⁹⁸ Moreover, the healing benefits of art have been shown to result in shorter hospital stays and better pain management. California's arts economy employs 1.4 million workers.⁹⁹ Availability of library services and resources provides an opportunity for community members to utilize technology and access information; library branches also provide community gathering places.

In 2016, 21% of ACTION telephone survey respondents reported that they participated in music, dance, or theater activities in the last month. Almost half of survey respondents (43%) reported not attending any arts or cultural activities in the last month. Overall, 15% of respondents reported being "very concerned" about access to cultural opportunities in their communities in 2016.

California State Library data shows that in 2014–15, the San Luis Obispo City County library was open nine hours per 100 people, and a total of 2,340,346 items were circulated. The California Cultural Data Project reports the number of unique arts or cultural organizations in San Luis Obispo County has declined from a high of 14 in 2012 to four organizations in 2015.

⁹⁸ The California Arts Council. Accessed September 2016. From <http://cac.ca.gov/resources/benefits.php>

⁹⁹ http://otis.edu/sites/default/files/2015_Otis_Report_on_the_Creative_Economy_CA.pdf

 Did you participate in any of the following arts or cultural activities in the last month?

Response	2010	2013	2016
Read Books, Wrote for Pleasure, or Attended a Book or Writing Club	82.5%	77.5%	19.9%
Attended a Music, Dance, or Theater Performance	45.3%	42.6%	20.3%
Created Arts and Crafts; for Example, Painting, Sewing, and Pottery	41.9%	42.8%	13.0%
Attended Gallery Shows, Visual Arts Exhibits, or Other Similar Activity	41.8%	35.0%	10.9%
Went to a Museum	28.6%	31.9%	13.2%
Music, Dance, or Theater, Either Behind the Scenes or On-Stage	21.5%	22.4%	20.6%
Studied Another Language	20.7%	19.9%	3.1%
Cultural Events Related to One's Ethnic Heritage	16.1%	15.2%	6.1%
Attended Poetry Readings or Lectures	10.6%	14.7%	3.5%
Local fairs or festivals ¹	NA	NA	17.3%
No – I Did Not Attend Any of These Events ²	NA	NA	43.3%
Total Respondents	973	933	1,101
Total Responses	3,006	2,816	1,883

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

Note: This was a multiple response question which enabled respondents to select more than one response. In 2016, the leading question changed from "Did you participate in any of the following activities in the last month?"

¹Response "No – I Did Not Attend Any of These Events" was added in 2016.

²Response "Local Fairs or Festivals" was added in 2016.

 How concerned are you about access to cultural opportunities in your community?

Response	2010	2013	2016
Very Concerned	13.9%	11.5%	14.6%
Somewhat Concerned	39.6%	38.7%	33.1%
Not at All Concerned	46.6%	49.7%	52.3%
Total Respondents	1,080	1,074	1,071

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

 How concerned are you about access to cultural opportunities in your community? By Region

Response	2010	2013	2016
North Coast			
Very Concerned	15.0%	15.3%	18.1%
Somewhat Concerned	46.2%	34.4%	22.2%
Not at All Concerned	38.8%	50.3%	59.7%
Total Respondents	256	242	251
North County			
Very Concerned	13.6%	14.2%	13.7%
Somewhat Concerned	37.9%	40.5%	32.8%
Not at All Concerned	48.5%	45.3%	53.4%
Total Respondents	305	287	260
San Luis Obispo			
Very Concerned	14.7%	8.5%	14.6%
Somewhat Concerned	31.8%	37.7%	35.1%
Not at All Concerned	53.5%	53.9%	50.3%
Total Respondents	237	287	290
South County			
Very Concerned	11.0%	9.5%	14.2%
Somewhat Concerned	38.7%	39.5%	38.5%
Not at All Concerned	50.2%	51.0%	47.3%
Total Respondents	281	256	274

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Telephone Survey.

 How concerned are you about access to cultural opportunities in your community?

Response	2010	2013	2016
People Experiencing Homelessness			
Very Concerned	29.2%	30.3%	29.8%
Somewhat Concerned	33.3%	34.5%	40.4%
Not at All Concerned	37.5%	35.3%	29.8%
Total Respondents	120	119	57
Spanish-Speaking Parents			
Very Concerned	10.5%	11.7%	7.4%
Somewhat Concerned	55.8%	46.8%	16.8%
Not at All Concerned	33.7%	41.4%	75.8%
Total Respondents	86	111	95

Source: ACTION for Healthy Communities. (2010, 2013, and 2016). Face-to-Face Survey.

San Luis Obispo City-County Library Circulation Statistics

Circulation Statistics	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
Registered Borrowers	95,464	78,825	75,661	74,055	75,679
Total Outlets	16	16	23	15	15
Total Items Circulated	2,432,510	2,436,670	2,436,658	2,374,207	2,340,346
Total per Capita Circulation	10.10	10.10	10.08	9.82	9.60
Hours Open/100 Population	7.77	7.76	7.73	7.76	9.00

Source: California State Library. (2016). 2010-2015 California Library Statistics.

California Cultural Data Project, San Luis Obispo County

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Unique Arts/Cultural Organizations	9	10	14	9	5	4

Source: Personal Correspondence. (2016). California Cultural Data Project, DataArts Research.



■ APPENDICES

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Appendix A: Methodology

Primary Data

ACTION Telephone Survey

Measures of community progress depend upon consistent, reliable, and scientifically accurate sources of data. One form of data gathered for this project was primary data. There is much to be learned from people's perception of their community, especially when perceptions contradict the empirical evidence about its conditions. For instance, in the area of public safety, crime rates may be going down while perceptions of danger are going up.

For this reason, Applied Survey Research conducted a random telephone survey of residents in 1999, 2006, 2010, 2013 and again in 2016. In 2001, the survey was conducted by Campbell Research and in 2003 by the University of California, Santa Barbara Economic Forecast Project. The survey was conducted with 500 – 1,100 residents, depending on the year in both English and Spanish-speaking parents. The intent of the survey was to measure the opinions of the overall population of the county. In many cases, questions used in earlier ACTION telephone surveys were used to examine trends in community perceptions.

Sample Selection and Data Weighting

In 2016, telephone contacts were attempted with a random sample of residents 18 years or older in San Luis Obispo County. Potential respondents were selected based on phone number prefixes, and quota sampling was employed to obtain the desired gender distribution, as well as the desired geographic distribution of respondents across the four geographic sub-areas: North County, North Coast, San Luis Obispo, and South County. The survey sample was pulled from wireless-only and wireless/land-line random digit dial prefixes in San Luis Obispo County. All cell phones were dialed manually (by hand) to comply with Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA) rules. Respondents were screened for geography, as cell phones are not necessarily located where the number came from originally. Surveys were completed with a total of 1,109 respondents in the county.

The survey data for the 2016 ACTION for Healthy Community Report were simultaneously weighted along the following demographic characteristics: gender, age, and geographic location. Data weighting is a procedure that adjusts for discrepancies between demographic proportions within a sample of the population from which the sample was drawn. The weighted data were used in the generation of the overall frequency tables, and all of the cross-tabulations. For the regional cross-tabulations, the regional weights were dropped so that the oversample could be utilized.

It is important to note that within a weighted data set, the weights of each person's responses are determined by that individual's characteristics along the weighted dimensions (gender, age, geographic location). Thus, different respondents will have different weights attributed to their responses, based on each person's intersection along the three weighted demographic dimensions.

Sample Representativeness

Due to the large number of respondents and randomness of the sample, we are 95% confident that the opinions of survey respondents do not differ from those of the general population of San Luis Obispo County by more than +/- 3%. This "margin of error" is useful in assessing how likely it is that the responses observed in the sample would be found in the population of all residents in San Luis Obispo County if every resident were to be polled.

It is important to note that the margin of error increases as the sample size decreases. This becomes relevant when focusing on particular breakdowns or subpopulations in which the overall sample is broken down into smaller groups

(for example, questions where only parents responded to questions). In these instances, the margin of error will be larger than the initially stated interval of 3%.

The geographic quota sampling produced a confidence interval of +/- 6% at the level of each of the four geographic regions (North County, North Coast, San Luis Obispo, and South County). This confidence interval can be applied when examining the results of the regional comparisons.

It should be understood that all surveys have subtle and inherent biases. ASR has worked diligently with the project committee to reduce risks of bias and to eliminate identifiable biases. One remaining bias in this study appears in the area of self-selection: the capturing of opinions only of those willing to contribute approximately 22 minutes of their time to participate in this community survey.

ACTION Face to Face Survey

Face-to-face self-administered surveys enabled ACTION to reach diverse groups including those who did not have a telephone, lived in rural areas, had low incomes, and may not have been available to answer a telephone survey.

In addition to the countywide telephone survey, ACTION conducted Target Group surveys of three groups that might not have enough members in the 1,100 telephone interviews to allow separate analysis of their response.

These three groups included:

- Caregivers
- Individuals experiencing homelessness
- Spanish-speaking parents

ACTION in conjunction with Applied Survey Research developed the target group questionnaires. Organizations that serve one or more of the two target groups surveyed their clients/patients/constituents using the ACTION questionnaires. Between 200 and 600 surveys are completed every three years. Data collection for 2016 occurred between the months of May and June.

Secondary Data

Secondary (pre-existing) data were collected from a variety of sources, including but not limited to, the U.S. Census Bureau; federal, state, and local government agencies; health care institutions; and computerized sources through online databases and the Internet. Whenever possible, multiple years of data were collected to present trends. State level data were also collected for comparison to local data.

American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. It uses a series of monthly samples to produce annually updated data for small areas (census tracts and block groups) formerly surveyed via the decennial census long-form sample. For more information: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/

California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)

CHIS is the largest health survey of its kind in the nation. Further, CHIS is the largest telephone survey in California, interviewing one adult in 44,500 randomly selected households. In San Luis Obispo County, CHIS interviewed more than 240 households, reaching 236 adults 18 years and older, 7 adolescents 12-17 years old and, 26 children 0-11 in 2014. The major areas covered in the survey include health-related behaviors, health insurance coverage, health status

and conditions, and access to health care services. To ensure diverse populations were included in the survey, telephone interviews were conducted in six languages: English, Spanish-Speaking Parents, Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese dialects), Vietnamese, Korean and Khmer (Cambodian).

California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

CHKS is a comprehensive youth self-reported data collection system that provides essential and reliable health risk assessment and resilience information to schools, school districts, and communities. It is developed and conducted by a multidisciplinary team of expert researchers, evaluators, and health and prevention practitioners. The San Luis Obispo County CHKS is conducted bi-annually at all county public schools.

Appendix B: Data Sources and Websites

Demographics

San Luis Obispo County Demographic Profile

California Department of Finance, Reports and Periodicals:

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

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey:

<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

Basic Needs

Poverty

Department of Health and Human Services, Poverty Guidelines:

<http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/13poverty.cfm>

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey:

<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

Self-Sufficiency Standards

The Insight Center for Community Economic Development: <http://www.insightccd.org/communities/besa/besa-ca/ca-sss-2011/SSS-San-Luis-Obispo-12.html>

Basic Needs

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

Food Insecurity

California Health Interview Survey:

<http://www.askchis.com/>

County of San Luis Obispo, Social Services Department, Food Stamp Program Statistics:

http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/dss/Food/Statistics_FSP_Caseloads.htm

Participation in School Meal Program

California Department of Education, DataQuest: <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

Rent Prices and Fair Market Rents

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/pdrdatas.html>

Housing Affordability

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

National Association of Home Builders, NAHB-Wells Fargo Housing Opportunity Index:

http://www.nahb.org/reference_list.aspx?sectionID=135

UC Santa Barbara Economic Forecast Project:

http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/eab/socio_economic_files/2012/San_Luis_Obispo.pdf

Housing Prices

National Association of Home Builders, NAHB- Wells Fargo Housing opportunity Index:

http://www.nahb.org/reference_list.aspx?sectionID=135

Homelessness

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

The Homeless Services Coordinating Council, Homeless Enumeration Report:

<http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/HomelessServices.htm>

Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County

Education Issues

Family Education

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

Parental Involvement in School

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

Concern about Public Schools

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

Pre-School Enrollment

U.S. Census, American Community Survey:

<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County

Student Enrollment

California Department of Education:

<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

English Learners Students

California Department of Education:

<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

Test Scores - CAASPP, CAHSEE, SAT, ACT

California Department of Education:

<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

Student Attendance

California Department of Education:

<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

High School Dropout Rates

California Department of Education:

<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

High School Graduation Rates

California Department of Education:

<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

Community College Preparation and Placement

Questa College, Assessment Services

Allan Hancock College, Institutional Research and Planning

Economic Issues

Economic Wellbeing

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

UC Santa Barbara Economic Forecast Project:

<http://www.ucsb-efp.com/Publications/>

Household Income

U.S. Department of Commerce:

<http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm#state>

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey:

<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

Concern about Employment Opportunities

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face to Face Survey

Annual Average Unemployment

State of California Employment Development Department: <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=164>

UC Santa Barbara Economic Forecast Project:

<http://www.ucsb-efp.com/Publications/>

Net Job Change

State of California Employment Development Department: <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=166>

Pay for Selected Occupation

State of California Employment Development Department: <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=1039>

UC Santa Barbara Economic Forecast Project:

<http://www.ucsb-efp.com/Publications/>

Childcare Supply

Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County

California Child Care Resource and Network, Child Care Portfolio:

<http://www.rnetwork.org/rr-research-in-action/network-resources-publications/>

Government Assistance Recipients

San Luis Obispo County, Department of Social Services:

<http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/dss.htm>

Building Permit Valuation

Construction Industry Research Board:

<http://www.bialav.org/statistics-data/>

Travel Spending and Related Impacts

Dean Runyan and Associates:

<http://www.deanrunyan.com/index.php?fuseaction=Main.TravelstatsDetail&page=California>

Retail Sales

California State Board of Equalization:

<http://www.boe.ca.gov/news/tsalescont.htm>

California Department of Finance, Population Data:

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

Health

Physical Health

California Health Interview Survey:

<http://www.chis.ucla.edu/>

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

End of Life Wishes

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

Source of Primary Care

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face to Face Survey

Last Routine Check-Up

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face to Face Survey

California Health Interview Survey:

<http://www.chis.ucla.edu>

Inability to Receive Medical Care

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

California Health Interview Survey:

<http://www.chis.ucla.edu>

Mental Health Hotline Calls

Transitions Mental Health, San Luis Obispo County Hotline Statistics

Mental Health

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

California Health Interview Survey:

<http://www.chis.ucla.edu>

Mental Health Care Access

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

California Health Interview Survey:

<http://www.chis.ucla.edu>

Mental Health Outpatient Clients

San Luis Obispo County, Behavioral Health Department:

<http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/health/mentalhealthservices.htm>

Regular Source of Dental Care

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

California Health Interview Survey:

<http://www.chis.ucla.edu>

Preventative Dental Care

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

Health Insurance

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

California Health Interview Survey:

<http://www.chis.ucla.edu>

California Department of Health Services: http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/dataandstats/statistics/Pages/RASS_Default.aspx

Healthy Families Program

Managed Risk Assessment Medical Insurance Board:

<http://www.mrmib.ca.gov/MRMIB/HFPPReports1.shtml>

Exercise

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

Nutrition

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

California Health Interview Survey:

<http://www.chis.ucla.edu>

Obesity

California Health Interview Survey:

<http://www.chis.ucla.edu>

Care or People with Disabilities

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

Immunization Levels

California Department of Health Services: <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/immunize/Pages/ImmunizationLevels.aspx>

California Health Interview Survey:

<http://www.chis.ucla.edu>

Smoking

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

California Health Interview Survey: <http://www.chis.ucla.edu>

Smoking, Attempt to Quit and Smoking Inside the Home

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

Concern About Drug, Tobacco, and Alcohol Abuse

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

California Health Interview Survey:

<http://www.chis.ucla.edu>

Alcohol Use

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

California Health Interview Survey:

<http://www.chis.ucla.edu>

Center for Disease Control, Behavioral Risk Surveillance System:

<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/>

Alcohol and Drug Use Among Pregnant Women

County of San Luis Obispo, Public Health Department

Substance Use Among Students

California Healthy Kids Survey:

<http://chks.wested.org/indicators>

Death by Leading Causes

California Department of Health Services:

<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx>

Suicide

California Department of Public Health:

<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx>

Reported Communicable Diseases

San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department: <http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/health/publichealth/commdisease.htm>

California Department of Health Services: <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Pages/OAHIVAIDSStatistics.aspx>

Infant Mortality Rate

California Department of Health Services: <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSPPriorReports.aspx>

Prenatal Care

California Department of Public Health:

<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Pages/CountyBirthStatisticalDataTables.aspx>

San Luis Obispo Public Health Department

Birth Weight

California Department of Public Health:

<http://www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/vsq/>

California Department of Public Health, birth Records:

<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Pages/CountyBirthStatisticalDataTables.aspx>

Teen Birth Rate

California Department of Health Services:

<http://www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/vsq/>

San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department

Physical Environment Issues

Physical Environment Concerns

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

Growth Patterns

San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building:

<http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/planning.htm>

School Capacity

San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building: <http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/planning.htm>

Agriculture and Open Space

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture: http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/agcomm/Crop_Reports.htm

California Department of Conservation:

http://redirect.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/pubs/2004-2006/FMMP_2004-2006_FCR.htm

San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building:

<http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/planning.htm>

Parks

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

Transportation to School

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

Roadway Congestion

California Department of Transportation (CalTrans):

<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tsip/hpms/datalibrary.php>

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey:

<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

Air Quality

Air Resource Board of California:

<http://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/>

Water Supply

San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Business:

<http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/planning.htm>

Water Quality

Beach Report Card, Heal the Bay:

<http://brc.healthebay.org/>

San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Division:

<http://www.energy.ca.gov/reports/>

Energy Use

California Energy Commission:

<http://www.energy.ca.gov/reports/>

Public Safety Issues

Neighborhood Safety

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

Student Reported Safety

California Healthy Kids Survey:

<http://chks.wested.org/indicators>

Public Safety Concerns

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

Disaster Preparedness

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

Crime Rate for Selected Areas (Property Crimes, Violent Crimes, Total Crime Rate)

California Department of Justice:

<http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/misc/mfrs.php>

Domestic Violence Calls

California Department of Justice:

<http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/misc/mfrs.php>

Domestic Violence Shelters

North County Women's Shelter and Resource Center:

<http://www.northcountywomensshelter.org/>

The Women's Shelter Program of San Luis Obispo County

Child Abuse

University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Center: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/

Juvenile Crime

California Department of Justice:
<http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/datatabs.php>

San Luis Obispo County Probation Department:
http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/San_Luis_Obispo_Probation_Department.htm

Gun Sales

California Department of Justice:
<http://ag.ca.gov/firearms/statistics.php>

Driving Under the Influence

California Department of Justice:
<http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/datatabs.php>

Senior Drivers

California Department of Motor Vehicles: Public Affairs Office

County Parolees

California Department of Corrections:
http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports_Research/Offender_Information_Services_Branch/Annual/CalPrisArchive.html

Social Environmental Issues

Top Community Concerns

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

Discrimination

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

Hate Crimes

California Department of Justice:
<http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/datatabs.php>

2-1-1 Calls for Assistance

United Way of San Luis Obispo County

Arts and Culture

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

California Library Statistics:

<http://www.library.ca.gov/lds/librarestats.html>

California Cultural Data Project:

<http://www.caculturaldata.org/home.aspx>

Giving and Volunteering Community Information

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

ACTION for Healthy Communities Face-to-Face Survey

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Giving and Volunteering in the United States:

<http://www.bls.gov/data/>

Community Information

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

Rating of Community Government

ACTION for Healthy Communities Telephone Survey

Voting

San Luis Obispo County Elections Department: Elections Division, California Secretary of State

Response	Frequency	Percent
San Luis Obispo	254	23.0%
Paso Robles	173	15.7%
Arroyo Grande	141	12.8%
Atascadero	105	9.5%
Nipomo	91	8.2%
Los Osos	71	6.4%
Templeton	53	4.8%
Morro Bay	47	4.2%
Grover Beach	33	3.0%
Cambria	20	1.9%
Oceano	19	1.7%
Cayucos	16	1.4%
Pismo Beach	15	1.3%
Santa Margarita	14	1.3%
Avila Beach	13	1.2%
Creston	10	0.9%

Vital Signs – Understanding San Luis Obispo County

San Miguel	8	0.7%
Shell Beach	7	0.6%
Baywood Park	3	0.2%
San Simeon	3	0.2%
Shandon	3	0.3%
Harmony	2	0.2%
Pozo	2	0.2%
California Valley	1	0.1%
Halcyon	1	0.1%
Total	1,102	100.0%

Appendix C: 2016 ACTION Telephone Survey Results

GENERAL RESULTS (WEIGHTED)

2a. How concerned are you about traffic congestion?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	259	23.4%
Somewhat Concerned	427	38.5%
Not At All Concerned	423	38.1%
Total	1,109	100.0%

2b. How concerned are you about drug, tobacco and alcohol abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	417	37.9%
Somewhat Concerned	397	36.1%
Not At All Concerned	287	26.0%
Total	1,102	100.0%

2c. How concerned are you about domestic violence?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	363	33.4%
Somewhat Concerned	354	32.5%
Not At All Concerned	372	34.2%
Total	1,089	100.0%

2d. How concerned are you about child abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	474	43.9%
Somewhat Concerned	293	27.1%
Not At All Concerned	312	28.9%
Total	1,079	100.0%

2e. How concerned are you about senior abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	315	29.6%
Somewhat Concerned	339	31.8%
Not At All Concerned	412	38.6%
Total	1,066	100.0%

2f. How concerned are you about racism?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	306	27.9%
Somewhat Concerned	337	30.8%
Not At All Concerned	452	41.3%
Total	1,096	100.0%

2g. How concerned are you about crime?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	367	33.1%
Somewhat Concerned	431	38.9%
Not At All Concerned	311	28.1%
Total	1,109	100.0%

2h. How concerned are you about homelessness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	500	45.3%
Somewhat Concerned	454	41.1%
Not At All Concerned	150	13.6%
Total	1,104	100.0%

2i. How concerned are you about employment opportunities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	357	32.6%
Somewhat Concerned	425	38.8%
Not At All Concerned	314	28.7%
Total	1,096	100.0%

2j. How concerned are you about gangs or teen violence?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	365	33.1%
Somewhat Concerned	358	32.4%
Not At All Concerned	381	34.5%
Total	1,103	100.0%

2k. How concerned are you about school safety?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	363	33.5%
Somewhat Concerned	358	33.0%
Not At All Concerned	364	33.6%
Total	1,085	100.0%

2L. How concerned are you about building in open space?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	288	26.6%
Somewhat Concerned	391	36.0%
Not At All Concerned	405	37.4%
Total	1,084	100.0%

2m. How concerned are you about availability of water?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	667	60.0%
Somewhat Concerned	283	25.4%
Not At All Concerned	162	14.6%
Total	1,112	100.0%

2n. How concerned are you about water quality?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	499	45.0%
Somewhat Concerned	344	31.0%
Not At All Concerned	267	24.1%
Total	1,110	100.0%

2o. How concerned are you about air pollution?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	248	22.3%
Somewhat Concerned	344	31.0%
Not At All Concerned	518	46.6%
Total	1,109	100.0%

2p. How concerned are you about pesticide use near homes?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	297	27.1%
Somewhat Concerned	307	28.0%
Not At All Concerned	491	44.8%
Total	1,095	100.0%

2q. How concerned are you about access to cultural opportunities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	156	14.6%
Somewhat Concerned	355	33.1%
Not At All Concerned	560	52.3%
Total	1,071	100.0%

3. How safe would you say you feel in your neighborhood? Do you feel . . . ?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very safe	900	80.9%
Somewhat safe	202	18.2%
Not at all safe	11	0.9%
Total	1,114	100.0%

4. Have you felt you have been discriminated in SLO County in the last 12 months because of:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Race	79	7.1%
Gender	33	3.0%
Age	48	4.3%
Sexual Orientation	25	2.2%
Something Else?	48	4.4%
Did not feel discriminated	946	85.2%

Multiple response question with 1,110 respondents offering 1179 responses.

5. Do you have children 18 years of age or younger living with you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	303	27.2%
No	809	72.8%
Total	1,112	100.0%

6. What are the ages of your children living at home?

Response	Frequency	Percent
2 years old and under	66	21.9%
3 to 5 years old	83	27.5%
6 to 11 years old	130	42.9%
12 to 14 years old	87	28.8%
15 to 18 years old	104	34.5%
19 to 25 years old	15	4.9%
26 years and above	4	1.2%

Multiple response question with 302 respondents offering 488 responses.

7. In a usual week, about how many days do you or any other family members read stories or look at picture books with your child(ren) under 12 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Every day	112	56.5%
3 to 6 times a week	58	29.4%
Once or twice a week	19	9.8%
Never	9	4.3%
Total	198	100.0%

8. What level of school are your children in:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Pre-school	46	16.3%
Elementary School	135	48.4%
Middle School or Junior High School	77	27.7%
High School	106	37.9%
College student living at home	34	12.1%

Multiple response question with 279 respondents offering 397 responses.

9. How does/do your Elementary child/children usually get to school?

Response	Frequency	Percent
School bus	15	11.3%
Public transportation	1	0.8%
Driven to school	93	69.1%
Ride bike	6	4.3%
Walk	14	10.7%
Other	5	3.8%
Total	134	100.0%

10. How does/do your Junior High or Middle School child/children usually get to school?

Response	Frequency	Percent
School bus	18	25.8%
Public transportation	2	3.3%
Driven to school	37	52.4%
Ride bike	3	4.1%
Walk	7	10.1%
Other	3	4.4%
Total	71	100.0%

11. How does/do your High School child/children usually get to school?

Response	Frequency	Percent
School bus	19	18.7%
Public transportation	4	4.1%
Driven to school	57	54.5%
Drive themselves to school	14	13.5%
Ride bike	2	1.7%
Walk	7	7.1%
Other	0	0.4%
Total	104	100.0%

12. How serious would you say alcohol and drug abuse problems are at your child's Elementary School?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very serious	8	6.3%
Somewhat serious	7	6.0%
Not at all serious	107	87.7%
Total	121	100.0%

13. How serious would you say alcohol and drug abuse problems are at your child's Junior High or Middle School?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very serious	8	10.2%
Somewhat serious	25	33.5%
Not at all serious	42	56.4%
Total	74	100.0%

14. How serious would you say alcohol and drug abuse problems are at your child's High School?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very serious	28	29.1%
Somewhat serious	44	45.5%
Not at all serious	24	25.4%
Total	97	100.0%

15a. During a typical school week, how much of your child's afterschool time is spent in reading?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5 hours a week	97	34.5%
5-10 hours a week	147	52.5%
More than 10 hours a week	37	13.0%
Total	281	100.0%

15b. During a typical school week, how much of your child's afterschool time is spent in Screen time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5 hours a week	100	34.3%
5-10 hours a week	94	32.3%
More than 10 hours a week	97	33.4%
Total	290	100.0%

15c. During a typical school week, how much of your child's afterschool time is spent in physical activity?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5 hours a week	43	14.9%
5-10 hours a week	117	40.6%
More than 10 hours a week	129	44.5%
Total	290	100.0%

16. Did you participate in or attend any arts or cultural activities in the last month?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Music, dance, or theater, either behind the scenes or on-stage	226	20.6%
Attended a music, dance, or theater performance	223	20.3%
Read books, wrote for pleasure, or attended a book or writing club	219	19.9%
Studied another language	35	3.1%
Attended poetry readings, or lectures	38	3.5%
Created arts and crafts for example, painting, sewing, pottery	144	13.0%
Attended gallery shows, visual arts exhibits, or similar activity	120	10.9%
Went to a museum	145	13.2%
Cultural events related to one's ethnic heritage	67	6.1%
Local fairs or festivals	190	17.3%
No - I did not attend any of these events	476	43.3%

Multiple response question with 1,101 respondents offering 1883 responses.

17. In the last month, how many times have you visited any outdoor recreation locations in San Luis Obispo County such a park, trail, lake, or beach?

Response	Frequency	Percent
None	120	10.7%
Less than 10 times	559	50.2%
10 or more times	434	39.0%
Total	1,113	100.0%

18. What top three public recreation opportunities would you like to see more of in San Luis Obispo County?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Local or community parks/playgrounds	291	27.3%
Regional or state parks	194	18.2%
Sports fields	118	11.0%
School programs/playgrounds	156	14.6%
Dog parks	120	11.3%
Community centers/senior centers	161	15.1%
Swimming pools/swim centers	205	19.1%
Hiking trails	299	27.9%
Bike paths	176	16.4%
Mountain biking trails	74	6.9%
Equestrian trails	37	3.5%
Beach or coastal access	184	17.2%
Golf courses	49	4.5%
No new recreation opportunities needed	149	14.0%
Cultural activities/music/theater/museums	11	1.0%
Skate parks	7	0.6%
Other	7	0.6%

Multiple response question with 1,069 respondents offering 2238 responses.

19a. How would you rate the following public service in San Luis Obispo County? Parks and Recreation Facilities

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	130	12.0%
Very Good	287	26.5%
Good	470	43.5%
Fair	162	15.0%
Poor	33	3.1%
Total	1,082	100.0%

19b. How would you rate the following public service in San Luis Obispo County? Public Transportation Services

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	86	9.3%
Very Good	171	18.5%
Good	342	36.9%
Fair	229	24.7%
Poor	98	10.6%
Total	926	100.0%

19c. How would you rate the following public service in San Luis Obispo County? County Administration

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	39	4.4%
Very Good	97	10.9%
Good	377	42.3%
Fair	275	30.8%
Poor	103	11.6%
Total	892	100.0%

19d. How would you rate the following public service in San Luis Obispo County? Public Safety, which includes Police and Sheriff

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	199	18.2%
Very Good	312	28.5%
Good	423	38.7%
Fair	105	9.6%
Poor	55	5.0%
Total	1,094	100.0%

19e. How would you rate the following public service in San Luis Obispo County? Emergency Services, which includes Fire and Ambulance/ First Responders

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	295	27.4%
Very Good	395	36.7%
Good	315	29.2%
Fair	55	5.1%
Poor	16	1.5%
Total	1,077	100.0%

19f. How would you rate the following public service in San Luis Obispo County? Welfare and Social Services

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	61	7.9%
Very Good	120	15.5%
Good	311	40.1%
Fair	198	25.6%
Poor	84	10.9%
Total	774	100.0%

19g. How would you rate the following public service in San Luis Obispo County? Public Health Services

Response	Frequency	Percent
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Excellent	78	8.5%
Very Good	166	18.0%
Good	393	42.5%
Fair	190	20.6%
Poor	97	10.5%
Total	925	100.0%

19h. How would you rate the following public service in San Luis Obispo County? Mental health services

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	44	5.7%
Very Good	79	10.1%
Good	215	27.4%
Fair	229	29.2%
Poor	216	27.6%
Total	784	100.0%

19i. How would you rate the following public service in San Luis Obispo County? Roads

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	43	3.9%
Very Good	116	10.5%
Good	315	28.4%
Fair	347	31.3%
Poor	286	25.8%
Total	1,108	100.0%

19j. How would you rate the following public service in San Luis Obispo County? Library services

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	226	22.0%
Very Good	285	27.8%
Good	379	37.0%
Fair	98	9.6%
Poor	37	3.6%
Total	1,024	100.0%

19k. How would you rate the following public service in San Luis Obispo County? Planning, Building and Permitting

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	39	4.4%
Very Good	85	9.5%
Good	278	30.9%
Fair	250	27.8%
Poor	246	27.4%
Total	899	100.0%

20. Do you or does anyone in your household, have a permanent physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, such as bathing, dressing, stair-climbing, shopping, or managing one’s money?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	153	13.7%
No	958	86.3%
Total	1,111	100.0%

21a. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to a disabled child?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	25	2.2%
No	1,088	97.8%
Total	1,113	100.0%

21b. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to a disabled adult - 18 to 60 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	74	6.6%
No	1,037	93.4%
Total	1,110	100.0%

21c. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to a disabled adult - over 60 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	87	7.9%
No	1,022	92.1%
Total	1,110	100.0%

21d. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to an older person - over 60 years of age?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	130	11.7%
No	980	88.3%
Total	1,110	100.0%

22. What is the main problem or illness for which he/she needs care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Alzheimer's, confusion, dementia, forgetfulness	13	8.9%
Arthritis	22	14.7%
Back problems	13	8.8%
Blood pressure, hypertension	0	0.3%
Brain damage or injury	9	6.1%
Cancer	8	5.4%
Development or intellectual disorder, mental retardation, mental problems	21	14.0%
Diabetes	4	2.7%
Feeble, unsteady, falling	6	4.2%
Hearing loss, deafness	4	2.8%
Heart disease	6	4.0%
Lung disease, emphysema, COPD	5	3.4%
Mental illness, emotional illness, depression	16	11.0%
Mobility program	16	10.9%
Parkinson's	3	2.2%
Stroke	7	5.0%
Vision loss, blindness, can't see well	4	2.8%
Other	34	22.9%
Old age	7	4.5%

Multiple response question with 149 respondents offering 201 responses.

23. What is your employment status?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Employed full-time	428	38.5%
Employed part-time	132	11.8%
Casual or Temporary Labor	14	1.3%
Unemployed	52	4.6%
Self-employed	94	8.5%
Retired	331	29.8%
Student	33	2.9%
Homemaker	46	4.1%
Disabled	49	4.4%

Multiple response question with 1,113 respondents offering 1178 responses.

24. Do you feel you are better off this year than last year economically?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	386	34.8%
No	272	24.6%
About the same	451	40.6%
Total	1,109	100.0%

25. Is the amount of money you use to pay for housing, including utilities, such as gas and electricity. . .

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than one-third of your income	426	41.5%
Between one-third and one-half of your income	365	35.5%
More than one-half of your income	236	23.0%
Total	1,027	100.0%

26. In any given month during the past year, did you go without...

Response	Frequency	Percent
Food	42	3.8%
Childcare	15	1.3%
Health Care	62	5.6%
Utilities	10	0.9%
Housing	21	1.9%
Transportation	28	2.6%
Other	2	0.2%
Did not go without basic needs	983	88.7%

Multiple response question with 1,108 respondents offering 1163 responses.

27. In the last 12 months, have you had the desire to talk with a health care professional about problems like stress, feeling down about things, emotional issues, drug or alcohol use, family issues?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	253	22.8%
No	857	77.2%
Total	1,110	100.0%

28. Did you talk with

Response	Frequency	Percent
Your primary care provider	110	43.6%
Face to face with a counselor, psychologist or drug	107	42.5%
A peer support program like a 12-step alcohol or drug	28	11.0%
Clergy or faith-based support	23	8.9%
An online crisis hotline or chat service	12	4.9%
I did not talk to anybody	43	17.1%

Multiple response question with 253 respondents offering 324 responses.

29. What was the reason you chose not to seek help?

Response	Frequency	Percent
I did not have the money or insurance to do so	13	40.0%
My insurance does not cover that service	10	31.0%
I was afraid/embarrassed to seek that kind of care	10	30.4%
I could not find a provider	7	19.6%

Multiple response question with 33 respondents offering 41 responses.

30. Do you have health insurance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	996	90.0%
No	110	10.0%
Total	1,106	100.0%

31. How long has it been since you last visited a dentist for a routine checkup?

Response	Frequency	Percent
I do not have a regular source of dental care	23	2.1%
Within the past year	759	68.5%
1-2 years	164	14.8%
3-5 years	73	6.6%
More than 5 years ago	77	6.9%
Never	13	1.1%
Total	1,109	100.0%

32. How many days a week do you engage in physical activity, such as brisk walking or gardening, for a combined total of 30 minutes or more?

Response	Frequency	Percent
None	76	6.9%
1 - 2 times	168	15.2%
3 - 4 times	286	25.8%
5 or more days	575	52.0%
Total	1,105	100.0%

33. *Yesterday, how many glasses or cans of soda, or other sweetened drinks, such as fruit punch did you drink? Do not count sugar free or diet drinks.*

Response	Frequency	Percent
0	849	76.6%
1	150	13.5%
2	53	4.8%
3	33	3.0%
4	13	1.1%
5	7	0.6%
6	4	0.4%
9	1	0.1%
Total	1,109	100.0%

34. *Yesterday, how many glasses or cans of soda, or other sweetened drinks, such as fruit punch did your child drink? Do not count sugar free or diet drinks.*

Response	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
0	150	76.1%
1	31	15.6%
2	9	4.6%
3	5	2.7%
5	2	1.0%
Total	198	100.0%

35. *Yesterday, how many glasses or cans of soda, or other sweetened drinks, such as fruit punch did your teen drink? Do not count sugar free or diet drinks.*

Response	Frequency	Percent
0	114	74.3%
1	22	14.4%
2	14	8.9%
3	2	1.2%
5	1	0.8%
6	1	0.5%
Total	153	100.0%

36. *On average, do you eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables every day?*

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	550	50.3%
No	542	49.7%
Total	1,092	100.0%

37. *In the past 7 days, how many times did you eat food that you knew was unhealthy? For example, fast food hamburgers, french fries, other fried food from a fast food establishment, etc?*

Response	Frequency	Percent
None	366	33.1%
1-2 times	485	43.8%
3-4 times	157	14.2%
5 or more times	98	8.9%
Total	1,105	100.0%

38. *Yesterday, how many glasses of water did you drink at school or work, home, and everywhere else? Count one cup as one glass and county one bottle of water as two glasses. Count only a few sips, like from a water fountain, as less than one glass*

Response	Frequency	Percent
None	20	1.8%
1-2 glasses	148	13.5%
3-4 glasses	263	23.9%
5-7 glasses	339	30.8%
8 or more glasses	330	29.9%
Total	1,100	100.0%

39. *Would you say that in general, your overall health is:*

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	240	21.6%
Very good	554	49.9%
Fair	265	23.9%
Poor	51	4.6%
Total	1,111	100.0%

40. *During the past week, on how many days did all the family members who live in the household eat a meal together?*

Response	Frequency	Percent
0	149	14.2%
1	50	4.8%
2	44	4.2%
3	73	7.0%
4	76	7.2%
5	99	9.4%
6	35	3.4%
7	521	49.8%
Total	1,047	100.0%

41. *Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, in the past 30 days about how many times did you have [4 if female; 5 if male] or more drinks on an occasion?*

Response	Frequency	Percent
None	848	76.6%
1 - 2	145	13.1%
3 - 4	67	6.0%
6 or more	48	4.3%
Total	1,108	100.0%

42. *Do you currently use e-vape or e-cigarette smoking products?*

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	33	3.0%
No	1,079	97.0%
Total	1,113	100.0%

43. *Now I want to ask about charitable giving. Approximately how much money, or the cash equivalent of property, did you and the members of your household contribute to any organizations, in the past year?*

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money donation	208	23.3%
Less than \$100	111	12.4%
\$101 - \$300	134	15.0%
\$301 - \$500	112	12.5%
\$501 - \$1,000	112	12.6%
\$1,001 - \$2,000	63	7.0%
\$2,001 - \$4,000	66	7.3%
\$4,001 - \$10,000	63	7.1%
More than \$10,000	24	2.7%
Total	893	100.0%

44. *I'd like to ask about your volunteer activity. How many hours did you spend in the past month volunteering for any organization?*

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 hours	620	57.0%
1 - 5 hours	174	16.0%
6 - 10 hours	107	9.8%
10 - 20 hours	92	8.5%
21 hours or more	94	8.7%
Total	1,086	100.0%

45. In the last year, have you participated in any of the following land and water stewardship activities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Donated to land acquisition activities	23	2.1%
Participated in environmentally-focused group	53	4.7%
Reduced indoor water use	685	61.5%
Reduced outdoor water use	714	64.1%
Reduced energy use	530	47.6%
Other	17	1.6%
No (None of the above)	307	27.5%

Multiple response question with 1,114 respondents offering 2330 responses.

46b. How concerned are you about water quality?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	439	39.8%
Somewhat Concerned	354	32.1%
Not At All Concerned	309	28.0%
Total	1,101	100.0%

46c. How concerned are you about water availability?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	593	53.5%
Somewhat Concerned	303	27.4%
Not At All Concerned	212	19.1%
Total	1,108	100.0%

46d. How concerned are you about pesticide use?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	376	34.5%
Somewhat Concerned	354	32.5%
Not At All Concerned	358	32.9%
Total	1,088	100.0%

46e. How concerned are you about conversion of agricultural lands to urban and built-up uses?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	409	37.6%
Somewhat Concerned	396	36.5%
Not At All Concerned	281	25.9%
Total	1,087	100.0%

47. How many times have you shopped at a local farmer's market in the last month?

Response	Frequency	Percent
More than once per week	86	7.9%
Once a week	247	22.7%
1 to 3 times in last month	387	35.6%
None in the last month	368	33.8%
Total	1,088	100.0%

48a. In planning for a disaster, has your household stored five days worth of emergency supplies?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	594	54.2%
No	502	45.8%
Total	1,096	100.0%

49_1. How often do you access the internet from the home computer?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Multiple times a day	595	53.6%
1 time a day	160	14.5%
Several times a week	92	8.3%
Several times a month	62	5.6%
Do not have internet access	76	6.8%
Don't have / don't use for internet	124	11.2%
Total	1,109	100.0%

49_2. How often do you access the internet from the cell phone or smart phone

Response	Frequency	Percent
Multiple times a day	626	56.7%
1 time a day	88	7.9%
Several times a week	62	5.6%
Several times a month	33	2.9%
Do not have internet access	72	6.5%
Don't have / don't use for internet	223	20.2%
Total	1,104	100.0%

49_3. How often do you access the internet from the library?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Multiple times a day	14	1.3%
1 time a day	6	0.5%
Several times a week	42	3.8%
Several times a month	100	9.0%
Do not have internet access	82	7.4%
Don't have / don't use for internet	861	77.9%
Total	1,105	100.0%

49_4. How often do you access the internet from the coffee shop?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Multiple times a day	10	0.9%
1 time a day	14	1.3%
Several times a week	58	5.3%
Several times a month	91	8.2%
Do not have internet access	70	6.3%
Don't have / don't use for internet	860	78.0%
Total	1,103	100.0%

49_5. How often do you access the internet from the School or College?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Multiple times a day	53	4.9%
1 time a day	16	1.5%
Several times a week	46	4.2%
Several times a month	14	1.2%
Do not have internet access	66	6.0%
Don't have / don't use for internet	901	82.2%
Total	1,096	100.0%

49_6. How often do you access the internet from the work computer?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Multiple times a day	315	28.6%
1 time a day	40	3.6%
Several times a week	49	4.5%
Several times a month	19	1.7%
Do not have internet access	61	5.6%
Don't have / don't use for internet	618	56.0%
Total	1,102	100.0%

50. What are the top 3 ways you get most of your news?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Local TV	519	46.6%
Online news websites (i.e., Reddit, Huffington Post, etc.)	467	41.9%
Cable/network TV	361	32.4%
Local newspaper	314	28.2%
Radio	240	21.6%
Facebook	158	14.2%
Friends/family	119	10.7%
Large national newspaper	84	7.5%
Twitter	27	2.4%
Don't care about news	33	2.9%

Multiple response question with 1,114 respondents offering 2323 responses.

51. Have you completed an Advanced Health Care Directive or other legal health care document within the past 5 years?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	428	40.6%
No	627	59.4%
Total	1,055	100.0%

52. Which of the following best describes your ethnic group?

Response	Frequency	Percent
African American	8	0.8%
Asian	30	2.8%
Caucasian	747	69.4%
Latino	215	20.0%
Native American	19	1.8%
Multi-racial	55	5.1%
Other	1	0.1%
Total	1,076	100.0%

53. What is your age?

Response	Frequency	Percent
18 to 25 years	73	6.6%
26 to 45 years	290	26.2%
46 to 65 years	516	46.6%
66 to 79 years	163	14.7%
80 years and over	65	5.8%
Total	1,107	100.0%

54. Do you own or do you rent your primary residence?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Own	682	62.2%
Rent	376	34.3%
Neither	39	3.6%
Total	1,097	100.0%

55. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less Than Ninth Grade	20	1.8%
9th grade to 12th grade - no diploma	41	3.8%
High school diploma - includes GED or equivalent	196	18.0%
Some college, no degree	318	29.2%
Associate's degree	113	10.4%
Bachelor's degree	223	20.5%
Graduate or professional degree	177	16.3%
Total	1,089	100.0%

56. Do you have at least \$300 in a savings account?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	848	79.8%
No	215	20.2%
Total	1,063	100.0%

57. Which income range best describes your household income?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than \$15,000 per year	79	8.1%
\$15,000 - \$24,999 per year	103	10.6%
\$25,000 - \$34,999 per year	112	11.5%
\$35,000 - \$44,999 per year	105	10.7%
\$45,000 - \$64,999 per year	125	12.8%
\$65,000 - \$79,999 per year	103	10.5%
\$80,000 - \$99,999 per year	131	13.4%
\$100,000 - \$124,999 per year	84	8.6%
\$125,000 - \$150,000 per year	67	6.8%
Over \$150,000 per year	69	7.0%
Total	980	100.0%

1. What city or town do you live in or closest to?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Arroyo Grande	111	10.0%
Atascadero	110	9.9%
Avila Beach	5	0.4%
Baywood Park	0	0.0%
California Valley	0	0.0%
Cambria	30	2.7%
Camp Roberts	0	0.0%
OCayucos	15	1.3%
Cholame	0	0.0%
Creston	10	0.9%
Grover Beach	40	3.6%
Los Osos	55	4.9%
Morro Bay	61	5.5%
Nipomo	88	7.9%
Oceano	38	3.4%
Paso Robles	176	15.8%
Pismo Beach	27	2.4%
Pozo	6	0.5%
San Luis Obispo	248	22.2%
San Miguel	16	1.4%
Santa Margarita	6	0.5%
San Simeon	2	0.1%
Shandon	6	0.6%
Shell Beach	3	0.3%
Templeton	44	3.9%
Blacklake	0	0.0%
Callender-Garrett	0	0.0%
Cyprus Ridge	2	0.2%
Heritage Ranch	0	0.0%
Lake Nacimiento	0	0.0%
Los Ranchos/Edna/SLO Country Club	17	1.5%
Oak Shores	0	0.0%
Woodlands/Monarch Dunes	0	0.0%
None of the above	0	0.0%
Refused / don't know	0	0.0%
Total	1,114	100.0%

58. What is the zip code where you live?

Response	Frequency	Percent
93401	134	12.0%
93402	58	5.2%
93405	97	8.7%
93407	20	1.8%
93409	1	0.1%
93410	5	0.5%
93412	5	0.5%
93420	111	10.0%
93422	100	9.0%
93423	10	0.9%
93424	5	0.4%
93428	30	2.7%
93430	15	1.3%
93432	10	0.9%
93433	41	3.7%
93442	61	5.5%
93444	88	7.9%
93445	38	3.4%
93446	182	16.3%
93449	30	2.7%
93451	16	1.4%
93452	2	0.1%
93453	6	0.5%
93461	6	0.6%
93465	44	3.9%
Total	1,114	100.0%

59. RESPONDENT'S GENDER

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	572	51.3%
Female	542	48.7%
Total	1,114	100.0%

60. LANGUAGE OF SURVEY

Response	Frequency	Percent
English	1,046	93.9%
Spanish	68	6.1%
Total	1,114	100.0%

Appendix D: 2016 ACTION Face-to-Face Survey Results

GENERAL RESULTS

1a. How concerned are you about traffic congestion?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	65	23.0%
Somewhat concerned	118	41.7%
Not at all concerned	100	35.3%
Total	283	100.0%

1b. How concerned are you about drug, tobacco and alcohol abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	121	43.1%
Somewhat concerned	91	32.4%
Not at all concerned	69	24.6%
Total	281	100.0%

1c. How concerned are you about domestic violence?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	95	33.9%
Somewhat concerned	64	22.9%
Not at all concerned	121	43.2%
Total	280	100.0%

1d. How concerned are you about child abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	116	41.0%
Somewhat concerned	71	25.1%
Not at all concerned	96	33.9%
Total	283	100.0%

1e. How concerned are you about senior abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	105	37.2%
Somewhat concerned	78	27.7%
Not at all concerned	99	35.1%
Total	282	100.0%

1f. How concerned are you about racism?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	93	33.0%
Somewhat concerned	89	31.6%
Not at all concerned	100	35.5%
Total	282	100.0%

1g. How concerned are you about crime?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	110	39.4%
Somewhat concerned	90	32.3%
Not at all concerned	79	28.3%
Total	279	100.0%

1h. How concerned are you about homelessness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	152	53.9%
Somewhat concerned	70	24.8%
Not at all concerned	60	21.3%
Total	282	100.0%

1i. How concerned are you about employment opportunities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	104	37.4%
Somewhat concerned	87	31.3%
Not at all concerned	87	31.3%
Total	278	100.0%

1j. How concerned are you about gangs or teen violence?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	117	41.3%
Somewhat concerned	81	28.6%
Not at all concerned	85	30.0%
Total	283	100.0%

1k. How concerned are you about school safety?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	96	33.8%
Somewhat concerned	90	31.7%
Not at all concerned	98	34.5%
Total	284	100.0%

1l. How concerned are you about building in open space?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	74	26.1%
Somewhat concerned	90	31.8%
Not at all concerned	119	42.0%
Total	283	100.0%

1m. How concerned are you about availability of water?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	111	39.1%
Somewhat concerned	83	29.2%
Not at all concerned	90	31.7%
Total	284	100.0%

1n. How concerned are you about water quality?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	138	49.1%
Somewhat concerned	71	25.3%
Not at all concerned	72	25.6%
Total	281	100.0%

1o. How concerned are you about air pollution?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	107	38.2%
Somewhat concerned	75	26.8%
Not at all concerned	98	35.0%
Total	280	100.0%

1p. How concerned are you about pesticide use near homes?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	105	37.2%
Somewhat concerned	70	24.8%
Not at all concerned	107	37.9%
Total	282	100.0%

1q. How concerned are you about access to cultural opportunities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	50	17.6%
Somewhat concerned	92	32.4%
Not at all concerned	142	50.0%
Total	284	100.0%

2. How safe would you say you feel in your neighborhood?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very safe	138	48.8%
Somewhat safe	134	47.3%
Not at all safe	11	3.9%
Total	283	100.0%

3. Do you, or does anyone in your household, have a permanent physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, such as bathing, dressing, stair climbing, shopping, or managing one's money?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	98	34.9%
No	183	65.1%
Total	281	100.0%

4a. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to a disabled child?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	13	4.6%
No	267	95.4%
Total	280	100.0%

4b. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to a disabled adult - 18 to 60 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	36	12.9%
No	244	87.1%
Total	280	100.0%

4d. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to an older person - over 60 years of age?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	39	13.9%
No	241	86.1%
Total	280	100.0%

5. Is the amount you pay for housing, including utilities, such as gas and electricity...?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than one-third of your income	70	27.1%
Between one-third and one-half of your income	91	35.3%
More than one-half of your income	97	37.6%
Total	258	100.0%

6. In any given month, during the past year did you have to go without basic needs such as:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Food	52	18.6%
Childcare	15	5.4%
Health care	45	16.1%
Utilities	33	11.8%
Housing	62	22.2%
Other reason	10	3.6%
No, I didn't go with basic needs	178	63.8%

Multiple response question with 279 respondents offering 395 responses.

6aa. Why do you go without food?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	47	90.4%
Don't know where to get it	5	9.6%
Other	8	15.4%
No transportation available to get to it	4	7.7%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	5	9.6%

Multiple response question with 52 respondents offering 69 responses.

6ab. Why do you go without child care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	9	75.0%
Don't know where to get it	2	16.7%
No transportation available to get to it	1	8.3%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	0	0.0%
Other	1	8.3%

Multiple response question with 12 respondents offering 13 responses.

6ac. Why do you go without health care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	33	76.7%
Don't know where to get it	6	14.0%
No transportation available to get to it	7	16.3%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	5	11.6%
Other	7	16.3%

Multiple response question with 43 respondents offering 58 responses.

6ad. Why do you go without utilities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	25	86.2%
Don't know where to get it	4	13.8%
No transportation available to get to it	3	10.3%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	1	3.4%
Other	5	17.2%

Multiple response question with 29 respondents offering 38 responses.

6ae. Why do you go without housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	42	80.8%
Don't know where to get it	10	19.2%
No transportation available to get to it	5	9.6%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	5	9.6%
Other	11	21.2%

Multiple response question with 52 respondents offering 73 responses.

7. How long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine check up?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Within the past year	205	73.5%
1-2 years	44	15.8%
3-5 years	18	6.5%
More than 5 years ago	7	2.5%
Never	5	1.8%
Total	279	100.0%

8. Have you or a member of your household needed to talk to a mental health professional but have not had the money or insurance to do so?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	39	13.9%
No	241	86.1%
Total	280	100.0%

9. Do you have health insurance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	222	77.9%
No	63	22.1%
Total	285	100.0%

9a. if you don't have health insurance, why not?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Too expensive/can't afford it	35	60.3%
Employer does not offer health insurance	5	8.6%
Other	21	36.2%

Multiple response question with 58 respondents offering 61 responses.

10. In general, would you say your physical health is?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	29	10.4%
Very good	60	21.4%
Good	88	31.4%
Fair	80	28.6%
Poor	23	8.2%
Total	280	100.0%

11a. Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Housing

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	81	28.7%
Minor Problem	28	9.9%
Not a Problem	173	61.3%
Total	282	100.0%

11b Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Transportation

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	49	17.6%
Minor Problem	57	20.5%
Not a Problem	172	61.9%
Total	278	100.0%

11c Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Loneliness / isolation

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	41	14.9%
Minor Problem	60	21.8%
Not a Problem	174	63.3%
Total	275	100.0%

11d Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Not having enough money

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	99	35.6%
Minor Problem	68	24.5%
Not a Problem	111	39.9%
Total	278	100.0%

11e Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Taking care of yourself physically

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	22	7.9%
Minor Problem	73	26.1%
Not a Problem	185	66.1%
Total	280	100.0%

11f Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Getting prescription drugs

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	23	8.3%
Minor Problem	52	18.7%
Not a Problem	203	73.0%
Total	278	100.0%

11g Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Dental care

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	84	29.9%
Minor Problem	52	18.5%
Not a Problem	145	51.6%
Total	281	100.0%

11h Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Eating nutritious food

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	36	12.9%
Minor Problem	65	23.2%
Not a Problem	179	63.9%
Total	280	100.0%

11i Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: In-home care

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	24	8.8%
Minor Problem	31	11.4%
Not a Problem	217	79.8%
Total	272	100.0%

12. What city or town do you live in or live closest to?

Response	Frequency	Percent
San Luis Obispo	91	33.1%
Paso Robles	61	22.2%
Atascadero	25	9.1%
Nipomo	17	6.2%
Grover Beach	14	5.1%
Morro Bay	12	4.4%
Oceano	12	4.4%
Templeton	12	4.4%
Arroyo Grande	11	4.0%
Los Osos	7	2.5%
Pismo Beach	4	1.5%
Cambria	2	0.7%
San Miguel	2	0.7%
Camp Roberts	1	0.4%
Shandon	1	0.4%
Shell Beach	1	0.4%
REFUSED / DON'T KNOW	2	0.7%
Total	275	100.0%

13. Which of the following best describes your ethnic group?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Caucasian/white	149	54.0%
Latino/Hispanic	107	38.8%
Multi-racial	4	1.4%
Native American	4	1.4%
African American	4	1.4%
Asian	3	1.1%
Other	5	1.8%
Total	276	100.0%

14a. Including yourself, how many people live in your household?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	85	31.7%
2	54	20.1%
3	19	7.1%
4	32	11.9%
5	37	13.8%
6	18	6.7%
7	8	3.0%
8	6	2.2%
9	4	1.5%
10	3	1.1%
12	1	0.4%
14	1	0.4%
Total	268	100.0%

14b. Number who are family

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	10	6.3%
2	36	22.5%
3	18	11.3%
4	33	20.6%
5	33	20.6%
6	16	10.0%
7	6	3.8%
8	6	3.8%
9	2	1.3%
Total	160	100.0%

14c. Number who are friends

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	8	34.8%
2	6	26.1%
3	1	4.3%
4	4	17.4%
5	1	4.3%
9	3	13.0%
Total	23	100.0%

14d. Number of others

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	7	58.3%
3	1	8.3%
4	2	16.7%
7	1	8.3%
9	1	8.3%
Total	12	100.0%

15. Do you have at least \$300 in a savings account?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	119	42.5%
No	161	57.5%
Total	280	100.0%

16. Is there a working telephone where you live?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	207	74.2%
No	72	25.8%
Total	279	100.0%

17. Are you currently homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	58	20.6%
No	223	79.4%
Total	281	100.0%

18. What is your highest level of education?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No format education	3	1.1%
Elementary school	14	5.0%
Junior High School	32	11.5%
High School	106	38.0%
Vocational/Trade School	25	9.0%
Community College/Junior College	46	16.5%
Four- year College	31	11.1%
Graduate School	22	7.9%
Total	279	100.0%

19. Gender

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	90	32.0%
Female	191	68.0%
Total	281	100.0%

20. How old are you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
18 - 24 years	15	5.5%
25 - 34 years	64	23.6%
35 - 44 years	37	13.7%
45 - 54 years	42	15.5%
55 - 64 years	39	14.4%
65 - 74 years	25	9.2%
75 years or more	49	18.1%
Total	271	100.0%

21. What language do you use most?

Response	Frequency	Percent
English	190	66.7%
Spanish	95	33.3%
Other	0	0.0%
Total	285	100.0%

21a. If you mostly speak Spanish, are you also fluent in English?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	51	50.5%
No	50	49.5%
Total	101	100.0%

CAREGIVER RESULTS

1a. How concerned are you about traffic congestion?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	20	30.3%
Somewhat concerned	24	36.4%
Not at all concerned	22	33.3%
Total	66	100.0%

1b. How concerned are you about drug, tobacco and alcohol abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	29	45.3%
Somewhat concerned	24	37.5%
Not at all concerned	11	17.2%
Total	64	100.0%

1c. How concerned are you about domestic violence?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	21	33.3%
Somewhat concerned	24	38.1%
Not at all concerned	18	28.6%
Total	63	100.0%

1d. How concerned are you about child abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	27	40.9%
Somewhat concerned	23	34.8%
Not at all concerned	16	24.2%
Total	66	100.0%

1e. How concerned are you about senior abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	26	40.0%
Somewhat concerned	23	35.4%
Not at all concerned	16	24.6%
Total	65	100.0%

1f. How concerned are you about racism?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	19	29.2%
Somewhat concerned	27	41.5%
Not at all concerned	19	29.2%
Total	65	100.0%

1g. How concerned are you about crime?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	29	44.6%
Somewhat concerned	23	35.4%
Not at all concerned	13	20.0%
Total	65	100.0%

1h. How concerned are you about homelessness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	41	64.1%
Somewhat concerned	15	23.4%
Not at all concerned	8	12.5%
Total	64	100.0%

1i. How concerned are you about employment opportunities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	28	43.1%
Somewhat concerned	21	32.3%
Not at all concerned	16	24.6%
Total	65	100.0%

1j. How concerned are you about gangs or teen violence?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	27	41.5%
Somewhat concerned	19	29.2%
Not at all concerned	19	29.2%
Total	65	100.0%

1k. How concerned are you about school safety?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	27	40.9%
Somewhat concerned	21	31.8%
Not at all concerned	18	27.3%
Total	66	100.0%

1L. How concerned are you about building in open space?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	21	32.3%
Somewhat concerned	21	32.3%
Not at all concerned	23	35.4%
Total	65	100.0%

1m. How concerned are you about availability of water?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	26	39.4%
Somewhat concerned	26	39.4%
Not at all concerned	14	21.2%
Total	66	100.0%

1n. How concerned are you about water quality?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	34	51.5%
Somewhat concerned	19	28.8%
Not at all concerned	13	19.7%
Total	66	100.0%

1o. How concerned are you about air pollution?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	23	35.9%
Somewhat concerned	18	28.1%
Not at all concerned	23	35.9%
Total	64	100.0%

1p. How concerned are you about pesticide use near homes?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	24	36.9%
Somewhat concerned	18	27.7%
Not at all concerned	23	35.4%
Total	65	100.0%

1q. How concerned are you about access to cultural opportunities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	12	18.2%
Somewhat concerned	21	31.8%
Not at all concerned	33	50.0%
Total	66	100.0%

2. How safe would you say you feel in your neighborhood?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very safe	32	48.5%
Somewhat safe	32	48.5%
Not at all safe	2	3.0%
Total	66	100.0%

3. Do you, or does anyone in your household, have a permanent physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, such as bathing, dressing, stair climbing, shopping, or managing one's money?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	46	69.7%
No	20	30.3%
Total	66	100.0%

4a. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to a disabled child?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	13	19.7%
No	53	80.3%
Total	66	100.0%

4b. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to a disabled adult - 18 to 60 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	36	54.5%
No	30	45.5%
Total	66	100.0%

4d. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to an older person - over 60 years of age?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	39	59.1%
No	27	40.9%
Total	66	100.0%

5. Is the amount you pay for housing, including utilities, such as gas and electricity...?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than one-third of your income	18	29.5%
Between one-third and one-half of your income	19	31.1%
More than one-half of your income	24	39.3%
Total	61	100.0%

6. In any given month, during the past year did you have to go without basic needs such as:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Food	23	34.8%
Childcare	6	9.1%
Health care	12	18.2%
Utilities	17	25.8%
Housing	19	28.8%
Other reason	2	3.0%
No, I didn't go with basic needs	33	50.0%

Multiple response question with 66 respondents offering 112 responses.

6aa. Why do you go without food?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	20	87.0%
Don't know where to get it	1	4.3%
Other	2	8.7%
No transportation available to get to it	2	8.7%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	4	17.4%

Multiple response question with 23 respondents offering 29 responses.

6ab. Why do you go without child care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	3	75.0%
Don't know where to get it	0	0.0%
No transportation available to get to it	1	25.0%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%

Multiple response question with 4 respondents offering 4 responses.

6ac. Why do you go without health care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	8	72.7%
Don't know where to get it	1	9.1%
No transportation available to get to it	2	18.2%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	3	27.3%
Other	1	9.1%

Multiple response question with 11 respondents offering 15 responses.

6ad. Why do you go without utilities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	14	87.5%
Don't know where to get it	2	12.5%
No transportation available to get to it	2	12.5%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	1	6.3%
Other	3	18.8%

Multiple response question with 16 respondents offering 22 responses.

6ae. Why do you go without housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	12	70.6%
Don't know where to get it	3	17.6%
No transportation available to get to it	3	17.6%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	2	11.8%
Other	7	41.2%

Multiple response question with 17 respondents offering 27 responses.

7. How long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine check up?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Within the past year	53	80.3%
1-2 years	8	12.1%
3-5 years	2	3.0%
More than 5 years ago	3	4.5%
Never	0	0.0%
Total	66	100.0%

8. Have you or a member of your household needed to talk to a mental health professional but have not had the money or insurance to do so?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	10.8%
No	58	89.2%
Total	65	100.0%

9. Do you have health insurance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	59	89.4%
No	7	10.6%
Total	66	100.0%

9a. if you don't have health insurance, why not?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Too expensive/can't afford it	3	50.0%
Employer does not offer health insurance	2	33.3%
Other	1	16.7%

Multiple response question with 6 respondents offering 6 responses.

10. In general, would you say your physical health is?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	5	7.8%
Very good	14	21.9%
Good	16	25.0%
Fair	23	35.9%
Poor	6	9.4%
Total	64	100.0%

11a. Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Housing

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	29	44.6%
Minor Problem	4	6.2%
Not a Problem	32	49.2%
Total	65	100.0%

11b Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Transportation

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	11	17.5%
Minor Problem	16	25.4%
Not a Problem	36	57.1%
Total	63	100.0%

11c Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Loneliness / isolation

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	8	12.7%
Minor Problem	11	17.5%
Not a Problem	44	69.8%
Total	63	100.0%

11d Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Not having enough money

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	29	45.3%
Minor Problem	16	25.0%
Not a Problem	19	29.7%
Total	64	100.0%

11e Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Taking care of yourself physically

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	5	7.7%
Minor Problem	27	41.5%
Not a Problem	33	50.8%
Total	65	100.0%

11f Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Getting prescription drugs

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	8	12.3%
Minor Problem	17	26.2%
Not a Problem	40	61.5%
Total	65	100.0%

11g Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Dental care

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	18	27.7%
Minor Problem	10	15.4%
Not a Problem	37	56.9%
Total	65	100.0%

11h Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Eating nutritious food

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	6	9.2%
Minor Problem	28	43.1%
Not a Problem	31	47.7%
Total	65	100.0%

11i Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: In-home care

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	10	16.1%
Minor Problem	12	19.4%
Not a Problem	40	64.5%
Total	62	100.0%

12. What city or town do you live in or live closest to?

Response	Frequency	Percent
San Luis Obispo	23	34.8%
Paso Robles	12	18.2%
Morro Bay	5	7.6%
Los Osos	4	6.1%
Nipomo	4	6.1%
Arroyo Grande	3	4.5%
Atascadero	3	4.5%
Grover Beach	3	4.5%
Oceano	3	4.5%
Templeton	3	4.5%
Pismo Beach	2	3.0%
None of the above	0	0.0%
REFUSED / DON'T KNOW	1	1.5%
Total	66	100.0%

13. Which of the following best describes your ethnic group?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Caucasian/white	44	71.0%
Latino/Hispanic	15	24.2%
Multi-racial	3	4.8%
Asian	0	0.0%
Native American	0	0.0%
African American	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%
Total	62	100.0%

14a. Including yourself, how many people live in your household?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	9	14.3%
2	31	49.2%
3	7	11.1%
4	4	6.3%
5	8	12.7%
6	2	3.2%
7	1	1.6%
9	1	1.6%
Total	63	100.0%

14b. Number who are family

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	3	6.1%
2	25	51.0%
3	6	12.2%
4	6	12.2%
5	5	10.2%
6	2	4.1%
7	1	2.0%
9	1	2.0%
Total	49	100.0%

14c. Number who are friends

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	3	75.0%
3	1	25.0%
Total	4	100.0%

14d. Number of others

Response	Frequency	Percent
Total	0	0.0%

15. Do you have at least \$300 in a savings account?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	32	49.2%
No	33	50.8%
Total	65	100.0%

16. Is there a working telephone where you live?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	57	87.7%
No	8	12.3%
Total	65	100.0%

17. Are you currently homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	12	18.2%
No	54	81.8%
Total	66	100.0%

18. What is your highest level of education?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No format education	0	0.0%
Elementary school	5	7.7%
Junior High School	1	1.5%
High School	19	29.2%
Vocational/Trade School	4	6.2%
Community College/Junior College	19	29.2%
Four- year College	10	15.4%
Graduate School	7	10.8%
Total	65	100.0%

19. Gender

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	23	34.8%
Female	43	65.2%
Total	66	100.0%

How old are you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 18 years	0	0.0%
18 - 24 years	3	4.8%
25 - 34 years	5	7.9%
35 - 44 years	7	11.1%
45 - 54 years	15	23.8%
55 - 64 years	10	15.9%
65 - 74 years	9	14.3%
75 years or more	14	22.2%
Total	63	100.0%

21. What language do you use most?

Response	Frequency	Percent
English	54	81.8%
Spanish	12	18.2%
Other	0	0.0%
Total	66	100.0%

21a. If you mostly speak Spanish, are you also fluent in English?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	53.8%
No	6	46.2%
Total	13	100.0%

INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS RESULTS

1a. How concerned are you about traffic congestion?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	10	17.5%
Somewhat concerned	32	56.1%
Not at all concerned	15	26.3%
Total	57	100.0%

1b. How concerned are you about drug, tobacco and alcohol abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	25	45.5%
Somewhat concerned	20	36.4%
Not at all concerned	10	18.2%
Total	55	100.0%

1c. How concerned are you about domestic violence?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	34	61.8%
Somewhat concerned	5	9.1%
Not at all concerned	16	29.1%
Total	55	100.0%

1d. How concerned are you about child abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	38	66.7%
Somewhat concerned	9	15.8%
Not at all concerned	10	17.5%
Total	57	100.0%

1e. How concerned are you about senior abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	34	59.6%
Somewhat concerned	13	22.8%
Not at all concerned	10	17.5%
Total	57	100.0%

1f. How concerned are you about racism?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	29	50.9%
Somewhat concerned	17	29.8%
Not at all concerned	11	19.3%
Total	57	100.0%

1g. How concerned are you about crime?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	35	63.6%
Somewhat concerned	10	18.2%
Not at all concerned	10	18.2%
Total	55	100.0%

1h. How concerned are you about homelessness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	45	80.4%
Somewhat concerned	2	3.6%
Not at all concerned	9	16.1%
Total	56	100.0%

1i. How concerned are you about employment opportunities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	28	50.0%
Somewhat concerned	19	33.9%
Not at all concerned	9	16.1%
Total	56	100.0%

1j. How concerned are you about gangs or teen violence?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	31	55.4%
Somewhat concerned	15	26.8%
Not at all concerned	10	17.9%
Total	56	100.0%

1k. How concerned are you about school safety?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	28	49.1%
Somewhat concerned	17	29.8%
Not at all concerned	12	21.1%
Total	57	100.0%

1l. How concerned are you about building in open space?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	23	40.4%
Somewhat concerned	14	24.6%
Not at all concerned	20	35.1%
Total	57	100.0%

1m. How concerned are you about availability of water?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	35	61.4%
Somewhat concerned	11	19.3%
Not at all concerned	11	19.3%
Total	57	100.0%

1n. How concerned are you about water quality?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	42	73.7%
Somewhat concerned	9	15.8%
Not at all concerned	6	10.5%
Total	57	100.0%

1o. How concerned are you about air pollution?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	34	61.8%
Somewhat concerned	11	20.0%
Not at all concerned	10	18.2%
Total	55	100.0%

1p. How concerned are you about pesticide use near homes?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	33	58.9%
Somewhat concerned	12	21.4%
Not at all concerned	11	19.6%
Total	56	100.0%

1q. How concerned are you about access to cultural opportunities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	17	29.8%
Somewhat concerned	23	40.4%
Not at all concerned	17	29.8%
Total	57	100.0%

2. How safe would you say you feel in your neighborhood?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very safe	22	39.3%
Somewhat safe	31	55.4%
Not at all safe	3	5.4%
Total	56	100.0%

3. Do you, or does anyone in your household, have a permanent physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, such as bathing, dressing, stair climbing, shopping, or managing one's money?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	25	44.6%
No	31	55.4%
Total	56	100.0%

4a. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to a disabled child?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	1.8%
No	55	98.2%
Total	56	100.0%

4b. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to a disabled adult - 18 to 60 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	12.5%
No	49	87.5%
Total	56	100.0%

4d. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to an older person - over 60 years of age?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	10.7%
No	50	89.3%
Total	56	100.0%

5. Is the amount you pay for housing, including utilities, such as gas and electricity...?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than one-third of your income	15	37.5%
Between one-third and one-half of your income	5	12.5%
More than one-half of your income	20	50.0%
Total	40	100.0%

6. In any given month, during the past year did you have to go without basic needs such as:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Food	24	42.1%
Childcare	3	5.3%
Health care	18	31.6%
Utilities	17	29.8%
Housing	40	70.2%
Other reason	3	5.3%
No, I didn't go with basic needs	9	15.8%

Multiple response question with 57 respondents offering 114 responses.

6aa. Why do you go without food?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	22	91.7%
Don't know where to get it	2	8.3%
Other	6	25.0%
No transportation available to get to it	3	12.5%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	3	12.5%

Multiple response question with 24 respondents offering 36 responses.

6ab. Why do you go without child care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	2	100.0%
Don't know where to get it	1	50.0%
No transportation available to get to it	0	0.0%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%

Multiple response question with 2 respondents offering 3 responses.

6ac. Why do you go without health care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	14	77.8%
Don't know where to get it	4	22.2%
No transportation available to get to it	6	33.3%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	3	16.7%
Other	2	11.1%

Multiple response question with 18 respondents offering 29 responses.

6ad. Why do you go without utilities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	11	78.6%
Don't know where to get it	4	28.6%
No transportation available to get to it	3	21.4%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	1	7.1%
Other	4	28.6%

Multiple response question with 14 respondents offering 23 responses.

6ae. Why do you go without housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	28	77.8%
Don't know where to get it	8	22.2%
No transportation available to get to it	4	11.1%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	3	8.3%
Other	9	25.0%

Multiple response question with 36 respondents offering 52 responses.

7. How long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine check up?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Within the past year	41	71.9%
1-2 years	6	10.5%
3-5 years	4	7.0%
More than 5 years ago	3	5.3%
Never	3	5.3%
Total	57	100.0%

8. Have you or a member of your household needed to talk to a mental health professional but have not had the money or insurance to do so?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	10	17.2%
No	48	82.8%
Total	58	100.0%

9. Do you have health insurance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	46	79.3%
No	12	20.7%
Total	58	100.0%

9a. if you don't have health insurance, why not?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Too expensive/can't afford it	8	66.7%
Employer does not offer health insurance	1	8.3%
Other	5	41.7%

Multiple response question with 12 respondents offering 14 responses.

10. In general, would you say your physical health is?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	13	22.4%
Very good	11	19.0%
Good	8	13.8%
Fair	19	32.8%
Poor	7	12.1%
Total	58	100.0%

11a. Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Housing

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	48	82.8%
Minor Problem	3	5.2%
Not a Problem	7	12.1%
Total	58	100.0%

11b Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Transportation

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	27	47.4%
Minor Problem	16	28.1%
Not a Problem	14	24.6%
Total	57	100.0%

11c Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Loneliness / isolation

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	18	32.1%
Minor Problem	12	21.4%
Not a Problem	26	46.4%
Total	56	100.0%

11d Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Not having enough money

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	42	75.0%
Minor Problem	7	12.5%
Not a Problem	7	12.5%
Total	56	100.0%

11e Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Taking care of yourself physically

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	8	14.0%
Minor Problem	18	31.6%
Not a Problem	31	54.4%
Total	57	100.0%

11f Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Getting prescription drugs

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	10	18.2%
Minor Problem	11	20.0%
Not a Problem	34	61.8%
Total	55	100.0%

11g Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Dental care

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	29	50.9%
Minor Problem	12	21.1%
Not a Problem	16	28.1%
Total	57	100.0%

11h Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Eating nutritious food

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	19	32.8%
Minor Problem	18	31.0%
Not a Problem	21	36.2%
Total	58	100.0%

11i Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: In-home care

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	9	16.7%
Minor Problem	2	3.7%
Not a Problem	43	79.6%
Total	54	100.0%

12. What city or town do you live in or live closest to?

Response	Frequency	Percent
San Luis Obispo	46	80.7%
Atascadero	5	8.8%
Cambria	1	1.8%
Grover Beach	1	1.8%
Morro Bay	1	1.8%
Pismo Beach	1	1.8%
San Miguel	1	1.8%
REFUSED / DON'T KNOW	1	1.8%
Total	57	100.0%

13. Which of the following best describes your ethnic group?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Caucasian/white	42	72.4%
Latino/Hispanic	9	15.5%
Asian	2	3.4%
Multi-racial	0	0.0%
Native American	1	1.7%
African American	1	1.7%
Other	3	5.2%
Total	58	100.0%

14a. Including yourself, how many people live in your household?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	25	53.2%
2	15	31.9%
3	2	4.3%
4	2	4.3%
6	2	4.3%
9	1	2.1%
Total	47	100.0%

14b. Number who are family

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	6	40.0%
2	4	26.7%
3	1	6.7%
4	2	13.3%
6	2	13.3%
Total	15	100.0%

14c. Number who are friends

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	1	50.0%
9	1	50.0%
Total	2	100.0%

14d. Number of others

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	3	100.0%
Total	3	100.0%

15. Do you have at least \$300 in a savings account?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	18	31.0%
No	40	69.0%
Total	58	100.0%

16. Is there a working telephone where you live?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	35	62.5%
No	21	37.5%
Total	56	100.0%

17. Are you currently homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	58	100.0%
No	0	0.0%
Total	58	100.0%

18. What is your highest level of education?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No format education	0	0.0%
Elementary school	0	0.0%
Junior High School	3	5.4%
High School	24	42.9%
Vocational/Trade School	9	16.1%
Community College/Junior College	8	14.3%
Four- year College	8	14.3%
Graduate School	4	7.1%
Total	56	100.0%

19. Gender

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	37	63.8%
Female	21	36.2%
Total	58	100.0%

How old are you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 18 years	0	0.0%
18 - 24 years	2	3.6%
25 - 34 years	9	16.1%
35 - 44 years	7	12.5%
45 - 54 years	17	30.4%
55 - 64 years	19	33.9%
65 - 74 years	2	3.6%
75 years or more	0	0.0%
Total	56	100.0%

21. What language do you use most?

Response	Frequency	Percent
English	55	94.8%
Spanish	3	5.2%
Other	0	0.0%
Total	58	100.0%

21a. If you mostly speak Spanish, are you also fluent in English?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2	40.0%
No	3	60.0%
Total	5	100.0%

SPANISH-SPEAKER RESULTS

1a. How concerned are you about traffic congestion?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	12	12.6%
Somewhat concerned	34	35.8%
Not at all concerned	49	51.6%
Total	95	100.0%

1b. How concerned are you about drug, tobacco and alcohol abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	31	32.6%
Somewhat concerned	26	27.4%
Not at all concerned	38	40.0%
Total	95	100.0%

1c. How concerned are you about domestic violence?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	18	19.1%
Somewhat concerned	12	12.8%
Not at all concerned	64	68.1%
Total	94	100.0%

1d. How concerned are you about child abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	19	20.0%
Somewhat concerned	19	20.0%
Not at all concerned	57	60.0%
Total	95	100.0%

1e. How concerned are you about senior abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	19	20.2%
Somewhat concerned	12	12.8%
Not at all concerned	63	67.0%
Total	94	100.0%

1f. How concerned are you about racism?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	29	30.5%
Somewhat concerned	16	16.8%
Not at all concerned	50	52.6%
Total	95	100.0%

1g. How concerned are you about crime?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	24	25.5%
Somewhat concerned	20	21.3%
Not at all concerned	50	53.2%
Total	94	100.0%

1h. How concerned are you about homelessness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	27	28.4%
Somewhat concerned	25	26.3%
Not at all concerned	43	45.3%
Total	95	100.0%

1i. How concerned are you about employment opportunities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	25	26.9%
Somewhat concerned	21	22.6%
Not at all concerned	47	50.5%
Total	93	100.0%

1j. How concerned are you about gangs or teen violence?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	28	29.5%
Somewhat concerned	24	25.3%
Not at all concerned	43	45.3%
Total	95	100.0%

1k. How concerned are you about school safety?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	24	25.3%
Somewhat concerned	23	24.2%
Not at all concerned	48	50.5%
Total	95	100.0%

1l. How concerned are you about building in open space?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	8	8.4%
Somewhat concerned	24	25.3%
Not at all concerned	63	66.3%
Total	95	100.0%

1m. How concerned are you about availability of water?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	19	20.0%
Somewhat concerned	25	26.3%
Not at all concerned	51	53.7%
Total	95	100.0%

1n. How concerned are you about water quality?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	24	26.1%
Somewhat concerned	21	22.8%
Not at all concerned	47	51.1%
Total	92	100.0%

1o. How concerned are you about air pollution?

Response	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Very concerned	23	24.5%
Somewhat concerned	18	19.1%
Not at all concerned	53	56.4%
Total	94	100.0%

1p. How concerned are you about pesticide use near homes?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	25	26.3%
Somewhat concerned	15	15.8%
Not at all concerned	55	57.9%
Total	95	100.0%

1q. How concerned are you about access to cultural opportunities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very concerned	7	7.4%
Somewhat concerned	16	16.8%
Not at all concerned	72	75.8%
Total	95	100.0%

2. How safe would you say you feel in your neighborhood?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very safe	37	38.9%
Somewhat safe	54	56.8%
Not at all safe	4	4.2%
Total	95	100.0%

3. Do you, or does anyone in your household, have a permanent physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, such as bathing, dressing, stair climbing, shopping, or managing one's money?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	7.5%
No	86	92.5%
Total	93	100.0%

4a. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to a disabled child?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	9	9.6%
No	85	90.4%
Total	94	100.0%

4b. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to a disabled adult - 18 to 60 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	4.3%
No	90	95.7%
Total	94	100.0%

4d. Are you, or is anyone else in your household, the caregiver to an older person - over 60 years of age?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	4.3%
No	90	95.7%
Total	94	100.0%

5. Is the amount you pay for housing, including utilities, such as gas and electricity...?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than one-third of your income	12	13.2%
Between one-third and one-half of your income	27	29.7%
More than one-half of your income	52	57.1%
Total	91	100.0%

6. In any given month, during the past year did you have to go without basic needs such as:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Food	10	11.2%
Childcare	8	9.0%
Health care	15	16.9%
Utilities	4	4.5%
Housing	14	15.7%
Other reason	1	1.1%
No, I didn't go with basic needs	62	69.7%

Multiple response question with 89 respondents offering 114 responses.

6aa. Why do you go without food?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	8	80.0%
Don't know where to get it	2	20.0%
Other	0	0.0%
No transportation available to get to it	0	0.0%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	0	0.0%

Multiple response question with 10 respondents offering 10 responses.

6ab. Why do you go without child care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	6	75.0%
Don't know where to get it	0	0.0%
No transportation available to get to it	1	12.5%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	0	0.0%
Other	1	12.5%

Multiple response question with 8 respondents offering 8 responses.

6ac. Why do you go without health care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	13	92.9%
Don't know where to get it	0	0.0%
No transportation available to get to it	0	0.0%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	0	0.0%
Other	3	21.4%

Multiple response question with 14 respondents offering 16 responses.

6ad. Why do you go without utilities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	4	100.0%
Don't know where to get it	0	0.0%
No transportation available to get to it	0	0.0%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%

Multiple response question with 4 respondents offering 4 responses.

6ae. Why do you go without housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No money to pay for it	11	100.0%
Don't know where to get it	2	18.2%
No transportation available to get to it	1	9.1%
Unable to travel to get it/home bound	1	9.1%
Other	1	9.1%

Multiple response question with 11 respondents offering 16 responses.

7. How long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine check up?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Within the past year	62	67.4%
1-2 years	21	22.8%
3-5 years	7	7.6%
More than 5 years ago	1	1.1%
Never	1	1.1%
Total	92	100.0%

8. Have you or a member of your household needed to talk to a mental health professional but have not had the money or insurance to do so?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	7.6%
No	85	92.4%
Total	92	100.0%

9. Do you have health insurance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	51	53.7%
No	44	46.3%
Total	95	100.0%

9a. if you don't have health insurance, why not?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Too expensive/can't afford it	25	62.5%
Employer does not offer health insurance	3	7.5%
Other	13	32.5%

Multiple response question with 40 respondents offering 41 responses.

10. In general, would you say your physical health is?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	8	8.7%
Very good	15	16.3%
Good	41	44.6%
Fair	20	21.7%
Poor	8	8.7%
Total	92	100.0%

11a. Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Housing

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	17	18.1%
Minor Problem	6	6.4%
Not a Problem	71	75.5%
Total	94	100.0%

11b Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Transportation

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	4	4.3%
Minor Problem	11	12.0%
Not a Problem	77	83.7%
Total	92	100.0%

11c Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Loneliness / isolation

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	3	3.3%
Minor Problem	6	6.6%
Not a Problem	82	90.1%
Total	91	100.0%

11d Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Not having enough money

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	23	24.7%
Minor Problem	20	21.5%
Not a Problem	50	53.8%
Total	93	100.0%

11e Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Taking care of yourself physically

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	8	8.5%
Minor Problem	12	12.8%
Not a Problem	74	78.7%
Total	94	100.0%

11f Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Getting prescription drugs

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	8	8.6%
Minor Problem	15	16.1%
Not a Problem	70	75.3%
Total	93	100.0%

11g Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Dental care

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	24	25.5%
Minor Problem	13	13.8%
Not a Problem	57	60.6%
Total	94	100.0%

11h Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: Eating nutritious food

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	9	9.6%
Minor Problem	16	17.0%
Not a Problem	69	73.4%
Total	94	100.0%

11i Please indicate if the following item is a major, minor or not a problem for you: In-home care

Response	Frequency	Percent
Major Problem	8	8.6%
Minor Problem	8	8.6%
Not a Problem	77	82.8%
Total	93	100.0%

12. What city or town do you live in or live closest to?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Paso Robles	20	22.5%
Nipomo	13	14.6%
San Luis Obispo	11	12.4%
Grover Beach	10	11.2%
Oceano	9	10.1%
Atascadero	6	6.7%
Morro Bay	5	5.6%
Arroyo Grande	4	4.5%
Templeton	3	3.4%
Cambria	2	2.2%
Los Osos	2	2.2%
San Miguel	2	2.2%
Camp Roberts	1	1.1%
Shandon	1	1.1%
None of the above	0	0.0%
Total	89	100.0%

13. Which of the following best describes your ethnic group?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Caucasian/white	0	0.0%
Latino/Hispanic	91	100.0%
Total	91	100.0%

14a. Including yourself, how many people live in your household?

Response	Frequency	Percent
2	1	1.1%
3	5	5.4%
4	24	25.8%
5	30	32.3%
6	16	17.2%
7	8	8.6%
8	4	4.3%
9	3	3.2%
10	2	2.2%
Total	93	100.0%

14b. Number who are family

Response	Frequency	Percent
2	1	1.1%
3	7	8.0%
4	24	27.3%
5	29	33.0%
6	15	17.0%
7	6	6.8%
8	4	4.5%
9	2	2.3%
Total	88	100.0%

14c. Number who are friends

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	4	30.8%
2	3	23.1%
3	1	7.7%
4	4	30.8%
5	1	7.7%
Total	13	100.0%

14d. Number of others

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	1	50.0%
7	1	50.0%
Total	2	100.0%

15. Do you have at least \$300 in a savings account?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	34	37.0%
No	58	63.0%
Total	92	100.0%

16. Is there a working telephone where you live?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	50	54.3%
No	42	45.7%
Total	92	100.0%

17. Are you currently homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	3.2%
No	90	96.8%
Total	93	100.0%

18. What is your highest level of education?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No format education	3	3.2%
Elementary school	13	14.0%
Junior High School	29	31.2%
High School	35	37.6%
Vocational/Trade School	7	7.5%
Community College/Junior College	5	5.4%
Four- year College	1	1.1%
Graduate School	0	0.0%
Total	93	100.0%

19. Gender

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	1	1.1%
Female	92	98.9%
Total	93	100.0%

20. How old are you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 18 years	0	0.0%
18 - 24 years	7	7.9%
25 - 34 years	49	55.1%
35 - 44 years	26	29.2%
45 - 54 years	3	3.4%
55 - 64 years	2	2.2%
65 - 74 years	2	2.2%
75 years or more	0	0.0%
Total	89	100.0%

21. What language do you use most?

Response	Frequency	Percent
English	0	0.0%
Spanish	95	100.0%
Other	0	0.0%
Total	95	100.0%

21a. If you mostly speak Spanish, are you also fluent in English?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	48	50.5%
No	47	49.5%
Total	95	100.0%