

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Sacramento County Children's Report Card is a project of the Sacramento County Children's Coalition. The Children's Coalition would like to thank our Children's Report Card Steering Committee Co-Chairs, Ethan Cutts and Jeffrey Cuneo, as well as all of the providers, consumers, and content area experts who served on the Result Area Committees and committed their time and ideas throughout the Report Card's development. Additionally, the Children's Coalition would like to thank...

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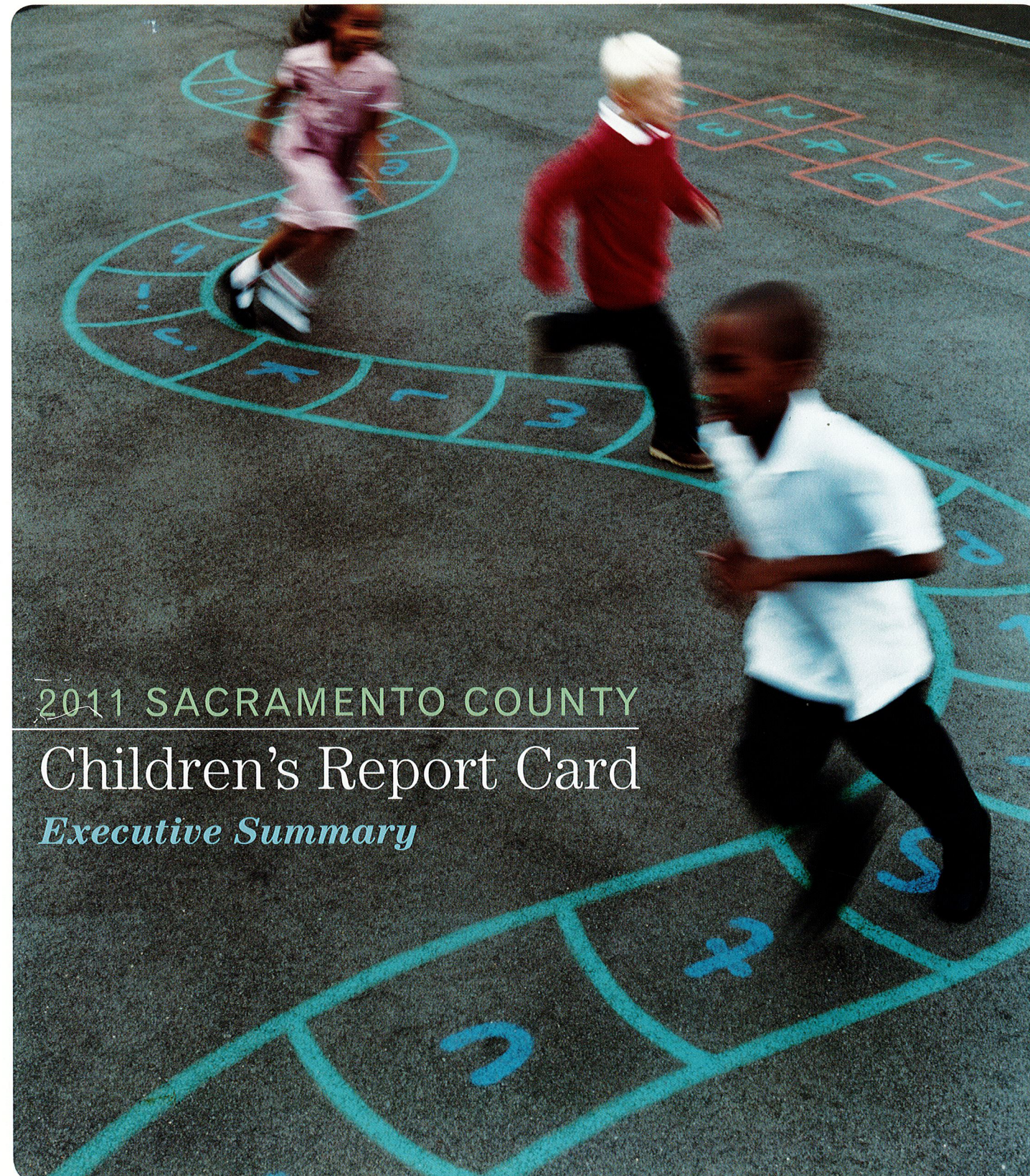
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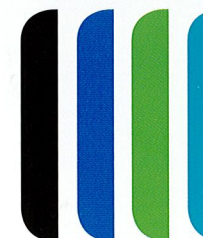
SACRAMENTO COUNTY
CHILDREN'S COALITION

Appointed by the Sacramento County
Board of Supervisors



2011 SACRAMENTO COUNTY Children's Report Card *Executive Summary*

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CHILDREN'S COALITION

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Demographics Result Area

The diversity of Sacramento County's population continues to grow across a range of factors, including age, race/ethnicity, socio-economic status, disability status, and family type. As such, policy and program planning must be made with particular consideration given to target audiences and the variety of cultural factors that play into the success of an initiative. Additionally, policy and program decisions must be made with consideration given not just to the current environment, but what the environment will be in the years, and even generations, to come.

KEY FINDINGS FOR SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

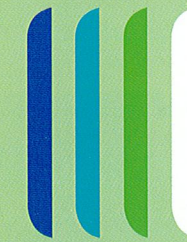
- Residents under the age of 25 are becoming increasingly diverse. Three of every five children are from a racial/ethnic minority population.
- There are more than 50 different languages spoken in the homes of Sacramento County students.
- While the proportion of the population that is under 18 is projected to have little change over the next 40 years, the proportion that is 65+ is projected to grow substantially, placing increasing burdens on the working-age population.
- Children are much more likely to be living in poverty than the population as a whole.

Education Result Area

Education represents one of the best opportunities to influence positive outcomes throughout the life span. Most educational achievement indicators are closely correlated with employment and economic advancement. Education indicators for children in Sacramento County are mixed, with certain segments of Sacramento County's student population excelling, while others are struggling.

KEY FINDINGS FOR SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

- Graduation rates peaked in 2005-06 and have fallen every year since.
- The number of drop outs has increased every year over that same time period.
- Sacramento County students score at or above proficient in English Language Arts and Mathematics at a rate slightly higher than the statewide average. Still, more than four of every ten students are not proficient and there are notable achievement gaps between racial and ethnic groups.
- Black and Latino students experience a large achievement gap when compared to their peers.
- There have been improvements in access to pre-school and enrollment in post-secondary education over the past decade.



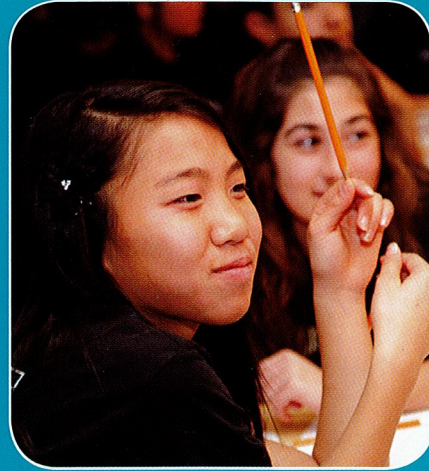
A Call to Action from the Sacramento County Children's Coalition

The 2011 Sacramento County Children's Report Card is the sixth edition of the Report Card. It presents data on 40 different indicators of childhood health and well being in the areas of demographics, education, family economics, health, safety, and social and emotional well being. The Sacramento County Children's Coalition has designed the Report Card to serve as a foundation for:

- Guiding policy development;
- Setting goals for improvement;
- Tracking changing conditions;
- Supporting allocation of resources; and
- Promoting community responsibility for positive change.

The 2011 Children's Report Card is an online resource, accessible at www.childrensreportcard.org. This executive summary serves as a companion piece, relaying key findings from each of the six result areas. The full value of the Report Card – meaning the presentation and explanation of 40 indicators of childhood health and well being – can be accessed by visiting the website.

The Children's Report Card does not present recommendations. Instead, we encourage everyone – residents, students, parents, providers, businesses, and policy makers alike – to actively use the information presented in the Report Card in order to think strategically about how we are going to serve our children, and how we are going to ensure a vibrant community for tomorrow. For all the challenges we face, there are numerous opportunities. It is our collective responsibility to use the information available to us to make decisions that will serve us now, as well as in the future. For specific ideas on how you can get involved, visit www.sactokids.org.



Family Economics Result Area

Family economics can have significant influence on the life outcomes of children. A stable source of income allows families to lead healthy, secure, self-sufficient lives. Unfortunately, the economic collapse has impacted all sectors of our community through primary impacts on the family and secondary impacts on purchasing power and tax base in the local economy.

KEY FINDINGS FOR SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

- Although the cost of living has increased since 2007, average wages have decreased due to unemployment, reduced hours, and reduced wages.
- In 2010, more than 388,000 residents, or 27% of the County's population, received some form of aid from the County's Department of Human Assistance.
- A two-parent (one working) family with two children needs to earn more than \$50,000 (\$24.50/hour) in order to meet basic budget needs in Sacramento County.
- More than one-sixth of families with children live below poverty, and at least 40% do not earn enough to be self-sufficient.

Health Result Area

Because children are often more vulnerable than the adults around them, children's health status is an indicator of the overall well-being of a community. Of course, health status also has personal and lasting impacts. A child's health status affects his or her ability to participate and learn and can have long term consequences on growth and development.

KEY FINDINGS FOR SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

- Reported STD rates for young adults in Sacramento County are up to 2.5 times higher than reported Statewide.
- Infant mortality rates for African Americans are more than double the rate for other ethnicities.
- Most children in Sacramento County are covered for health insurance, but about 15% are not covered for dental care.
- One of every three children in Sacramento County is covered by publicly funded health insurance.

Safety Result Area

Safety – both real and perceived – is critical to fostering a vibrant community and creating an environment in which children can thrive. Issues of crime, violence, illness, abuse and neglect all feed the perception of safety. The ability of the Sacramento County community to provide a safe environment for its children is improving in some areas – such as juvenile crime – but remains stressed in other areas – such as demand for child protective services intervention. Even within the same issue, perceptions can vary considerably between populations.

KEY FINDINGS FOR SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

- Children under the age of 1 enter the foster care system at more than 3 times the rate that would be expected, according to their population size. They also experience the highest rates of childhood injuries and deaths.
- 55% of children under the age of 6 who are removed from their home by CPS for neglect are also found to have signs of physical abuse through medical clearance exams.
- The rate of domestic violence related calls to law enforcement is routinely higher in Sacramento County than is reported in statewide averages.
- Juvenile felony arrests have declined by 10.7% since 2000.
- In 2009 there were 5,062 runaway reports in Sacramento County, which was the lowest since 2000. However, the rate of runaway reports in Sacramento County remains 34% higher than California as a whole.

Social and Emotional Well Being Result Area

As a whole, children in Sacramento County are resilient, despite many challenges to their healthy development. Without continuing support from the community, and without stable, committed relationships from adults, children are not able to reach their full potential, and in fact, experience quite negative outcomes.

KEY FINDINGS FOR SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

- Nearly 90% of youth report moderate to high access to supportive assets in school and community environments.
- The percentage of children reporting that they receive psychological or emotional counseling in Sacramento County is more than double the statewide average.
- Transition age foster youth experience substantially lower rates of graduation and employment, and substantially higher rates of juvenile justice involvement and homelessness than their peers.
- Children placed in foster care in Sacramento County are half as likely to be placed with kin than is reported in statewide averages.
- The proportion of children smoking continues to decline, but the proportion of children using alcohol or other drugs has remained unchanged for much of the past decade.

Executive Summary

The 2011 Sacramento County Children's Report Card was published electronically, in the form of a website. Unfortunately, the website was hacked - but fortunately, the content was preserved. Below presents the findings of the 2011 Children's Report Card.

The 2011 Sacramento County Children's Report Card is the sixth edition of the Report Card. It presents data on 40 different indicators of childhood health and well being in the areas of demographics, education, family economics, health, safety, and social and emotional well being. The Sacramento County Children's Coalition has designed the Report Card to serve as a foundation for:

- Guiding policy development;
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This executive summary relays key findings from each of the six result areas. The full value of the Report Card – meaning the presentation and explanation of 40 indicators of childhood health and well being – can be accessed by visiting each section of this site.

DEMOGRAPHICS RESULT AREA

The diversity of Sacramento County's population continues to grow across a range of factors, including age, race/ethnicity, socio-economic status, disability status, and family type. As such, policy and program planning must be made with particular consideration given to target audiences and the variety of cultural factors that play into the success of an initiative. Additionally, policy and program decisions must be made with consideration given not just to the current environment, but what the environment will be in the years, and even generations, to come.

Key Findings for Sacramento County:

- Residents under the age of 25 are becoming increasingly diverse. Three of every five children are from a racial/ethnic minority population.
 - There are more than 50 different languages spoken in the homes of Sacramento County students.
 - The population 0-17 will grow to nearly half a million by 2060.
 - Children are much more likely to be living in poverty than the population as a whole.
-

EDUCATION RESULT AREA

Education represents one of the best opportunities to influence positive outcomes throughout the life span. Most educational achievement indicators are closely correlated with employment and economic advancement. Education indicators for children in Sacramento County are mixed, with certain segments of Sacramento County's student population excelling, while others are struggling.

Key Findings for Sacramento County:

- The graduation rate in Sacramento County has increased over the last three years, but nearly one-quarter of students do not graduate with their peers.
 - The number of drop outs has decreased over that same time period.
 - The number of students proficient in both English Language Arts and Mathematics has increased steadily since 2008, however, 4 in 10 students are still not performing at grade level.
 - While proficiency has increased the gap between African American and Hispanic students compared to their white peers remains the same.
 - There have been improvements in access to pre-school and enrollment in post-secondary education over the past decade.
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FAMILY ECONOMICS RESULT AREA

Family economics can have significant influence on the life outcomes of children. A stable source of income allows families to lead healthy, secure, self-sufficient lives. Unfortunately, the economic collapse has impacted all sectors of our community through primary impacts on the family and secondary impacts on purchasing power and tax base of the local economy.

Key Findings for Sacramento County:

- Although the cost of living has increased, average wages have decreased due to unemployment, reduced hours, and reduced wages.
- In 2012, more than 400,000 residents, or 28% of the County's population, received some form of aid or support from the County's Department of Human Assistance.
- A single-parent family with two young children needs to earn more than \$54,000 (\$25.00/hour) in order to meet basic budget needs. The median family income for single-parent families in Sacramento County was \$42,000 for single-father families, and \$30,000 for single-mother families.
- Of all Sacramento County families with children under 18, nearly one in five (17%) live in poverty. For single-parent families, one in three (30%) live in poverty.

HEALTH RESULT AREA

Because children are often more vulnerable than the adults around them, children's health status is an indicator of the overall well-being of a community. Of course, health status also has personal and lasting impacts. A child's health status affects his or her ability to participate and learn and can have long term consequences on growth and development.

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- Most children in Sacramento County are covered for health insurance, but about 15% are not covered for dental care.
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SAFETY RESULT AREA

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Key Findings for Sacramento County:

- Children under the age of 1 enter the foster care system at more than 3 times the rate that would be expected, according to their population size.
- The rate of domestic violence related calls to law enforcement is routinely higher in Sacramento County than is reported in statewide averages.
- Juvenile felony arrests have declined by 36% since 2002.
- African American juveniles are arrested at nearly 4 times the rate of any other race/ethnicity.
- In 2011 there were more than 4,800 runaway reports in Sacramento County. Although the rate of runaway reports has decreased overall in Sacramento County, it remains significantly higher than reports for California overall.

SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELL BEING RESULT AREA

As a whole, children in Sacramento County are resilient, despite many challenges to their healthy development. Without continuing support from the community, and without stable, committed relationships from adults, children are not able to reach their full potential, and in fact, experience quite negative outcomes.

Key Findings for Sacramento County:

- Nearly 90% of youth report moderate to high access to supportive assets in school and community environments.
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Demographics

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Introduction



Sacramento County’s population continues to become more diverse across a range of factors, including age, race/ethnicity, socio-economic status, disability status, and family type. As such, policy and program planning must be made with particular consideration given to target audiences and the variety of cultural factors that play into the success of an initiative. Additionally, policy and program decisions must be made with consideration given not just to the current environment, but what the environment will be in the years, and even generations, to come.



Population



Over the past decade, the Sacramento region’s population has grown – and it will continue to grow – at a rate faster than the state as a whole. At the current time, Sacramento County’s population is larger than the populations of the other five counties in the region (El Dorado, Placer,

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Age



As a whole, Sacramento County’s population is aging. However, between 2004 and 2013 the population under 25 grew at a faster rate than the total population overall. By the year 2060 the California Department of Finance projects that one in five residents

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Race / Ethnicity



Special Education



Sacramento County's population is becoming more diverse, particularly in the population under the age of 25. For the Under 25 population, no race or ethnic group constitutes a majority of the population. The diversity is resulting both from births in the county, as well as migration. A corollary



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Although a mandate, Special Education is not a fully funded program for school districts. Therefore, decisions must be made by school districts about how much they want to augment special education budgets with general fund revenues. As such,

Poverty



In Sacramento County, children, and particularly minority children, are most impacted by poverty. The county had experienced a slight downturn in the percentage of children living in poverty in 2007, however, the figure is back on the rise and more than 1 in 5

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Family Structure



Many different family structures exist within Sacramento County. Multi-generational and even multi-family households are becoming increasingly common, especially since the economic downturn. Unfortunately, a common theme among

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Age

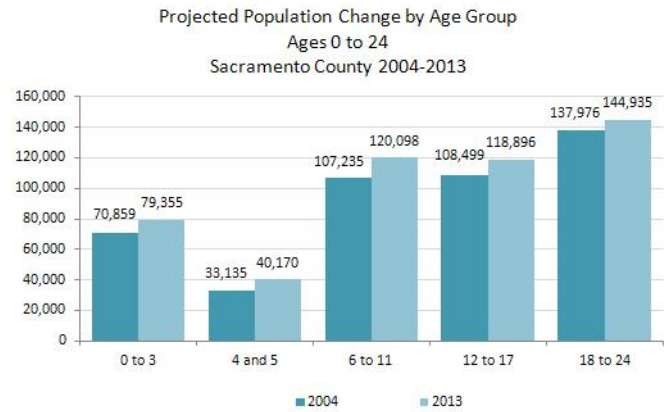


As a whole, Sacramento County's population is aging. However, between 2004 and 2013 the population under 25 grew at a faster rate than the total population overall. By the year 2060 the California Department of Finance projects that one in five residents (20%, 430,000) will be under the age of 18. The population that is 65 and older is projected to triple by 2060. In Sacramento County the Senior population is expected to reach more than 520,000 and represent 24% of all residents.

Population Projections by Age

Age	2004	2013	Percent Change 2004-2013
Total Population	1,342,899	1,451,204	8.1%
0 to 3	70,859	79,355	12.0%
4 and 5	33,135	40,170	21.2%
6 to 11	107,235	120,098	12.0%
12 to 17	108,499	118,896	9.6%
18 to 24	137,976	144,935	5.0%
Total Under 25	457,704	503,455	10.0%

Source: California Department of Finance



Why is this important?

Service and resource needs vary considerably over the course of childhood, and must be planned for accordingly.

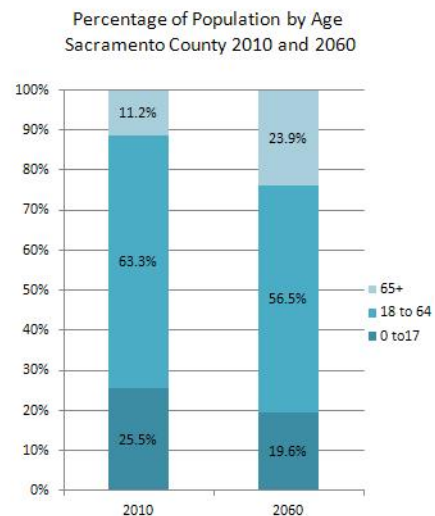
How are we doing?

The 2013 population estimate for children, youth and young adults under the age of 25 in Sacramento County is 503,455. The number of children, youth and young adults has increase by more than 45,000 (45,751) or 10% in the last 10 years, and currently accounts for 35% of the total population. Most of the growth in the last decade has occurred in children under the age of 11.

Shifting Age Groups

	Population 2010	Percent of Total Population 2010	Population 2060	Percent of Total Population 2060
0 through 17	362,402	25.5%	430,250	19.6%
18 through 64	898,651	63.3%	1,238,207	56.5%
64 and Older	159,380	11.2%	523,052	23.9%
Total Population	1,420,434	100.0%	2,191,508	100.0%

Source: California Department of Finance



Why is this important?

The distribution of youth, working-age, and retired individuals has impacts on the capacities of a community. Priorities and service needs are shaped by the composition of the community. Similarly, the ability to generate sufficient resources to meet needs is dependent upon a wage-earning population.

How are we doing?

The number of people living in Sacramento County will continue to grow across all age groups.

The highest proportion of growth will be in the 64 and older population, where seniors will account for nearly 24% of all residents by 2060.

While the proportion of children under the age of 18 is expected to decline slightly from 26% to 20% of the total population by 2060, the number of children living in Sacramento County is projected to increase by more than 67,000.

Data Source: [California Department of Finance](#)

Family Structure



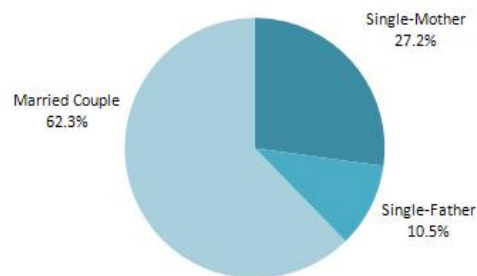
Many different family structures exist within Sacramento County. Multi-generational and even multi-family households are becoming increasingly common, especially since the economic downturn. Unfortunately, a common theme among "non-traditional," or non-married couple families is economic hardship. Children raised in single-parent households or with grandparent care providers are more likely to live in poverty, and as such, are faced with greater obstacles to achieving and maintaining a positive quality of life.

Family Type

Families with Children Under 18 by Family Type Sacramento County 2007-2011				
	2007		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Families with Children Under 18	184,164	100.0%	174,887	100.0%
Married Couple Families	115,592	62.8%	108,976	62.3%
Single Parent Families	68,572	37.2%	65,911	37.7%
Single Father	18,218	9.9%	18,278	10.5%
Single Mother	50,354	27.3%	47,633	27.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Percent of Families with Children Under 18 by Family Type
Sacramento County 2011



Why is this important?

Family is a core element in a child's life and plays an important role in development and well being.

Children living in single parent households are more likely to drop out of school, have an unplanned pregnancy, experience poverty, and a number of other negatively associated life outcomes.

How are we doing?

More than one-third of all families with children under 18 are single-parent families.

There has been little change in the percentage of married family households and single-parent family households over the past decade.

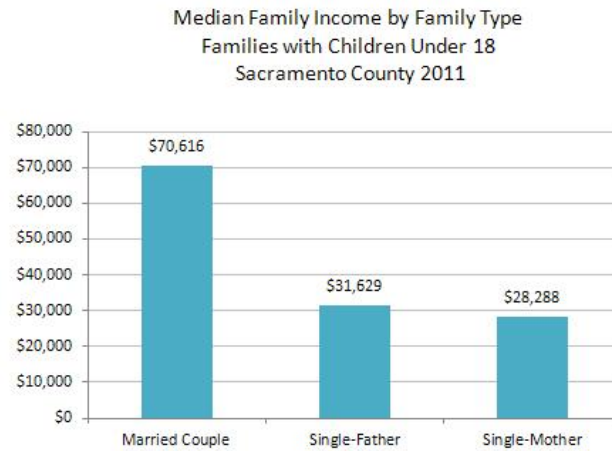
Nearly 3 out of every 4 single-parent households are headed by single mothers.

Median Family Income

**Median Family Income by Family Type
Families with Children Under 18
Sacramento County 2011**

Family Type	Sacramento County
Married Couple	\$70,616
Single-Father	\$31,629
Single-Mother	\$28,288

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate



Why is this important?

The California Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard from the Insight Center for Community Development calculated that a single parent household with two children would need to earn more than \$54,000 per year to maintain self-sufficiency. Falling short of this amount most likely means that the household must rely on some form of supplemental assistance.

How are we doing?

The median family income for a married couple is more than double the median income for a single-parent household. The median family income for single-mother households (\$28,000) in Sacramento County is only 51% of the income needed to maintain self-sufficiency for a family of three. The median family income for a single-mother household is approximately 150% of the federal poverty level for a three person family.

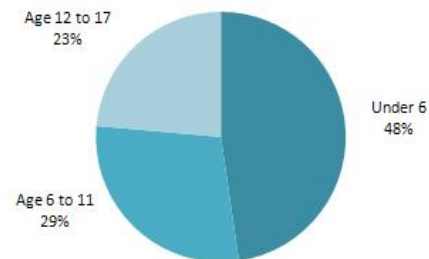
Children and Youth Living with Grandparents

**Children Under 18 Living in a Grandparent's Home
by Age of Child
Sacramento County 2007-2012 Estimate**

Number of Children Living with Grandparent Householder	22,204
Percent Under 6 Living with Grandparent	47.7%
Percent Age 6 to 11 Living with Grandparent	28.7%
Percent Age 12 to 17 Living with Grandparent	23.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimate

**Percent of Children Living in a Grandparent's Home by Age
Sacramento County 2007-2011**



Why is this important?

For grandparents in retirement or nearing retirement, having responsibility for a child further burdens an already limited income, or forces the grandparents to draw on savings intended for retirement, the impact of which affects all generations involved. In addition to economic challenges, there are social and emotional implications for both the child and the grandparent in adjusting to a non-conventional living situation.

How are we doing?

An estimated 6% of children under 18 are living in their grandparent's home. The largest percentage of children living with a grandparent is under the age of six. In nearly 65% of families where children are living with their grandparents, the parent of the child is also living in the household.

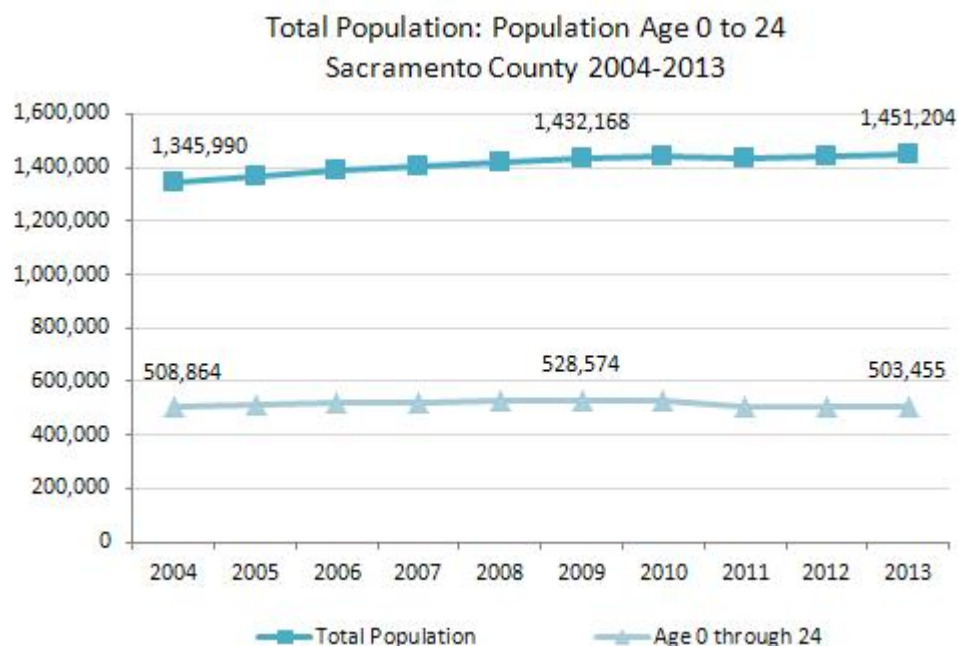
Data Source: [U.S. Census](http://www.census.gov)

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Population



Over the past decade, the Sacramento region's population has grown – and it will continue to grow – at a rate faster than the state as a whole. At the current time, Sacramento County's population is larger than the populations of the other five counties in the region (El Dorado, Placer, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba) combined. As the population center, Sacramento County enjoys many benefits, such as richer population diversity and economic opportunities, but also experiences social and environmental challenges affiliated with urban populations.



Why is this important?

Understanding the current and future population growth is central to planning for services and development.

How are we doing?

The 2013 population estimate for Sacramento County is 1,451,204.

The population of Sacramento County has increased by 8% or more than 100,000 residents since 2004.

In the last decade, population growth in Sacramento County (8%) has been slightly greater than State (6%) overall.

While growth has slowed during the economic downturn, the California Department of Finance projects there will be an additional 250,000 residents in Sacramento County by the year 2030.

Sacramento County accounts for more than 61% of the SACOG region's (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba Counties) population.

Data Source: [California Department of Finance](#)

Poverty

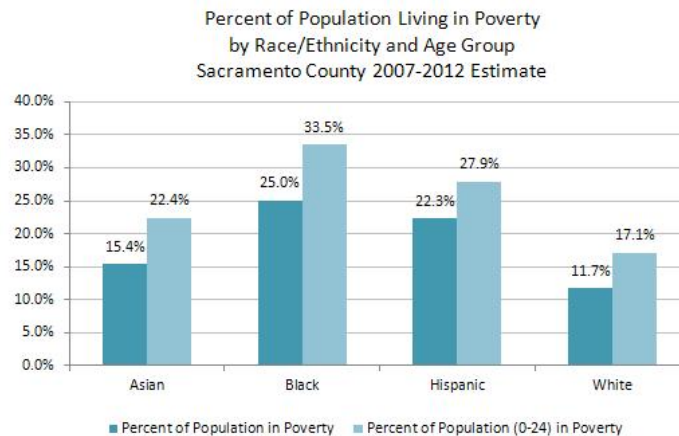


In Sacramento County, children, and particularly minority children, are most impacted by poverty. The county had experienced a slight downturn in the percentage of children living in poverty in 2007, however, the figure is back on the rise and more than 1 in 5 children are living in poverty in Sacramento County. (Poverty level is determined based on income and number of people in the household. Detailed information on the poverty scale can be found at the [U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services.](#))

Poverty by Race/Ethnicity

	Population in Poverty	Percent of Race/Ethnic Group in Poverty	Age 0 to 24 in Poverty	Percent of Race/Ethnic Group Age 0-24 in Poverty
Asian	30,957	15.4%	16,235	22.4%
Black	34,176	25.0%	18,920	33.5%
Hispanic	65,058	22.3%	39,482	27.9%
White	97,394	11.7%	43,785	17.1%
Sacramento County	205,715	14.8%	106,194	21.5%
California	5,211,481	14.4%	2,589,995	20.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate



Why is this important?

Children who experience persistent poverty are more likely to experience a lower quality of life as adults, including poorer health, educational attainment, and employment outcomes.

How are we doing?

More than 100,000 children, youth and young adults under the age of 25 are living in poverty in Sacramento County.

Across all ages, non-white populations remain particularly impacted by poverty (less than 12% of the white population live in poverty, whereas 15% of the Asian population and more than 20% of both Hispanic and African American populations live in poverty).

Youth are particularly hard hit by poverty. 23% of children under the age of 6 live in poverty in Sacramento County.

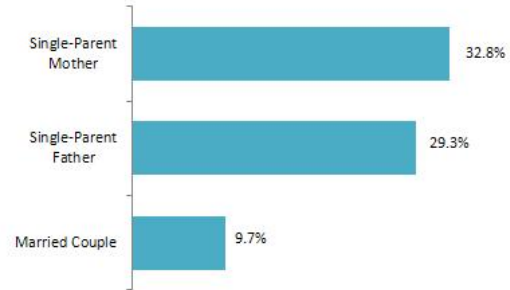
For children under the age of 18, more than 1 in every 5 (21%) live in poverty. For African American children the rate is 35%, Hispanic children 29%, Asian children 21%, and white children 16%.

Families in Poverty

Family Type	Number of Families	Number Below Poverty	Percent Below Poverty
All Families with Children	183,266	31,162	17.0%
Married Couple	115,280	11,230	9.7%
Single-Parent	67,896	19,932	29.3%
Single-Parent Father	17,390	3,337	19.2%
Single-Parent Mother	50,596	16,595	32.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate

Percent of Families with Children Under 18 Living in Poverty by Family Type
Sacramento County 2007-2011 Estimate



	All Families with Children	Single-Parent Families
Sacramento County	17.0%	29.3%
California	15.9%	30.3%
United States	16.4%	34.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate

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Children who experience persistent poverty are more likely to experience a lower quality of life as adults, including poorer health, educational attainment, and employment outcomes.

How are we doing?

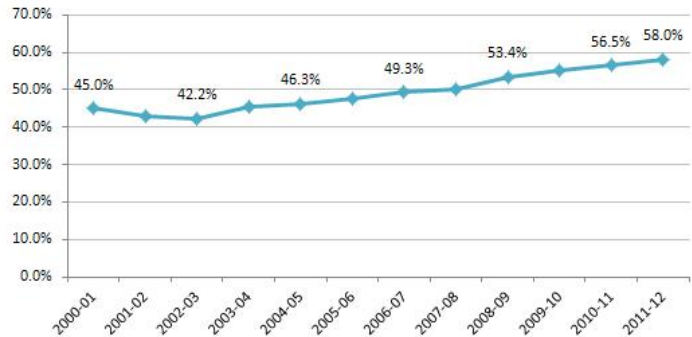
Single-parent households are more than 3 times as likely to be living in poverty as married couple families. Nearly 200,000 (17%) families with children live in poverty in Sacramento County. Single-parents are particularly challenged. Nearly 30% of single-parents raise their children in poverty, and for single-mother households the number rises to 33%.

Free and Reduced Priced Meals

School Year	Sacramento County	California
2000-01	45.0%	46.8%
2001-02	42.8%	47.1%
2002-03	42.2%	48.7%
2003-04	45.6%	49.0%
2004-05	46.3%	49.9%
2005-06	47.7%	51.1%
2006-07	49.3%	51.0%
2007-08	50.0%	51.2%
2008-09	53.4%	53.8%
2009-10	55.2%	55.9%
2010-11	56.5%	56.7%
2011-12	58.0%	57.5%

Source: California Department of Education

Percent of Students Receiving Free and/or Reduced Price Meals
Sacramento County 2000-01 to 2011-12



Why is this important?

Children in families at less than 185% of poverty are eligible for reduced priced school meals; at less than 130% of poverty, children are eligible for free school meals. Without Free/Reduced Priced meals, many children would not achieve adequate nutritional intake, or would even go without eating on any given day.

How are we doing?

In Sacramento County, nearly 6 in 10 children receive free and/or reduced priced meals. The percentage of students receiving free/reduced priced meals has been increasing steadily throughout the past decade in both Sacramento County and California as a whole. Although more than half (58%) of students receive free/reduced priced lunches, California's food Policy Advocates estimates that only 38% of eligible low income students also receive a school breakfast.

Data Source Poverty: [U.S. Census](#)

Data Source Free/Reduced Priced Meals: [California Department of Education](#)

Race / Ethnicity



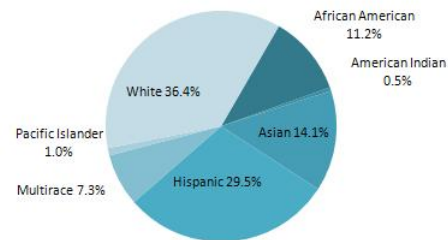
Sacramento County's population is becoming more diverse, particularly in the population under the age of 25. For the Under 25 population, no race or ethnic group constitutes a majority of the population. The diversity is resulting both from births in the county, as well as migration. A corollary of the diversity is languages spoken. With more than 50 languages spoken, 17% of Sacramento County's student population are English Language Learners.

Population by Race/Ethnicity

	Under 25	Percent Under 25 by Race	Population by Race	Percent of Total Population
African American	56,428	11.2%	145,158	10.0%
American Indian	2,388	0.5%	8,091	0.6%
Asian	71,146	14.1%	205,918	14.2%
Hispanic	148,269	29.5%	319,273	22.0%
Multirace	36,943	7.3%	64,153	4.4%
Pacific Islander	5,192	1.0%	14,222	1.0%
White	183,088	36.4%	694,388	47.8%

Source: California Department of Finance

Population Under 25 by Race/Ethnicity
Sacramento County 2013



Why is this important?

Different cultures have different perceptions, assumptions, and expectations. Therefore, cultural considerations must be accounted for in the design and delivery of policies and services.

How are we doing?

Sacramento County's population is becoming more diverse.

For the population under 25, the proportion of the population that is a racial/ethnic minority has increased from 56% (2004) to 64% of the population in 2013.

The under 25 Hispanic population has experienced the most growth, increasing from 24% in 2004 to 30% in 2013.

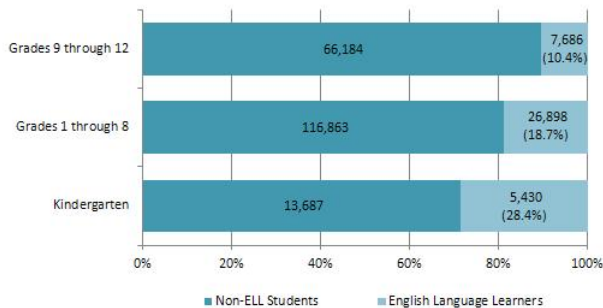
46% of all Hispanic residents in Sacramento County are under the age of 25, compared to 39% of African American, 34% of Asian, and 27% of white residents.

English Language Learners (ELL)

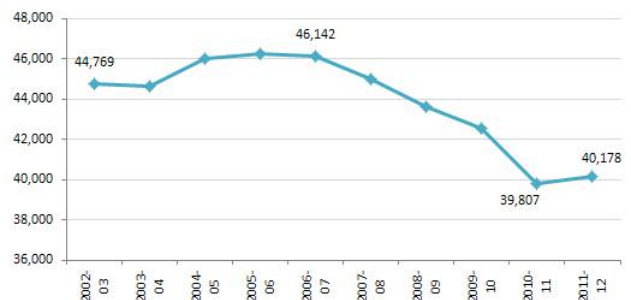
	Kindergarten	Grades 1 through 8	Grades 9 through 12	Total
Total Enrollment	19,117	143,761	73,870	237,342
Non-ELL Students	13,687	116,863	66,184	197,164
English Language Learners	5,430	26,898	7,689	40,178
Percent of ELL Students	28.4%	18.7%	10.4%	16.9%

Source: California Department of Education

Percent of English Language Learners by Grade Level
Sacramento County Public Schools 2011-12



Number of English Language Learners
Sacramento County Public Schools
2001-02 to 2011-12



Why is this important?

Proficiency in the English language is critical to success in school and career opportunities.

How are we doing?

At 17%, the proportion of English Language Learners remains lower in Sacramento County than Statewide (22%)

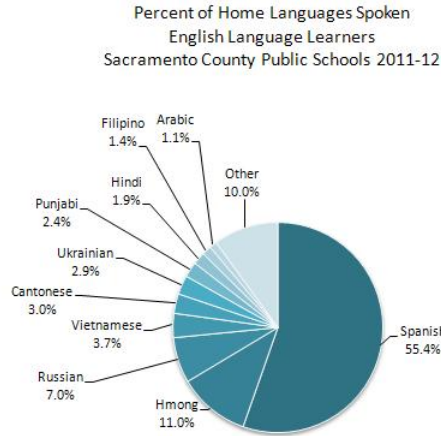
The total number of English Language Learners in Sacramento County has decreased each year since 2005-06. Over that time period, the total number of English Language Learners has decreased from 46,000 to 40,000.

The proportion of English Language Learners decreased (from 19% to 17%) between 2002-03 and 2011-12.

As a proportion of the student population, English Language Learners decrease with age, however, more than one-in-four (28%) Sacramento County public school students started Kindergarten with English as a second language.

Language Diversity

Total School Enrollment Sacramento County		237,342	
Total English Language Learner Enrollment		40,178	
Rank	Language	Number of Sacramento ELL Students	Percent of California's ELL Students
1	Spanish	22,251	1.9%
2	Hmong	4,439	33.0%
3	Russian	2,821	41.2%
4	Vietnamese	1,497	4.5%
5	Cantonese	1,211	6.4%
6	Ukrainian	1,177	70.4%
7	Punjabi	953	11.4%
8	Hindi	768	20.3%
10	Filipino (Pilipino or Tag)	582	2.9%
11	Arabic	453	3.6%
	All Other (45 Languages)	4,026	3.7%



Source: California Department of Education

Data Note: Number 9 (ranked) for Sacramento County is "Other Non-English Languages"

Why is this important?

The diversity of languages speaks to the diverse backgrounds of students within the school. Providing sufficient supports and tools for each student and population group presents both resource and logistical challenges, however, comprehension of the English language is a fundamental building block for success in all academic areas.

How are we doing?

There are more than 50 different languages spoken in the homes of Sacramento County students. Although Spanish is the most common language spoken at home, there are 6 different languages spoken by at least 1,000 students. Sacramento County has heavy concentrations of Ukrainian, Russian, Hmong, Hindi, and Mien speakers as compared to elsewhere across the state. While Mien did not make the 10 ten languages spoken by English Language Learners, Sacramento County is home to 40% of California's Mien speaking population.

Data Source Race/Ethnicity: [California Department of Finance](#)

Data Source English Language Learners: [California Department of Education](#)

Special Education

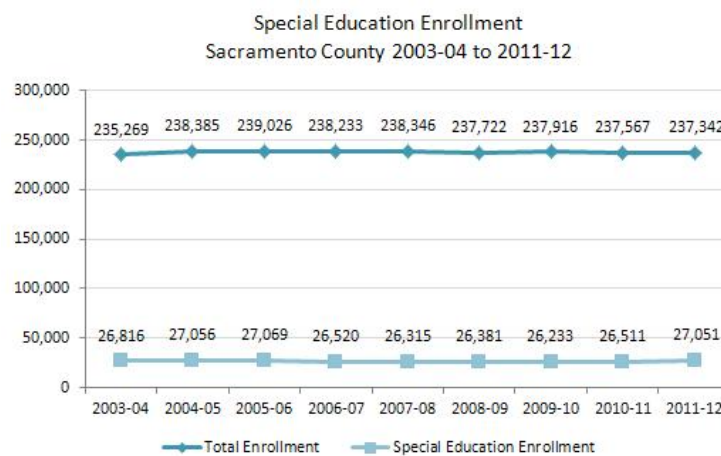


Although a mandate, Special Education is not a fully funded program for school districts. Therefore, decisions must be made by school districts about how much they want to augment special education budgets with general fund revenues. As such, utilization of special education services does not necessarily match the likely demand for services.

Special Education Enrollment

	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12
Special Education Enrollment	26,816	27,069	26,315	26,233	27,051
Total Enrollment	235,269	239,026	238,346	237,916	237,342
Percent Enrolled in Special Education	11.4%	11.3%	11.0%	11.0%	11.4%

Source: California Department of Education



Why is this important?

Special Education services are needed to help foster success in the school environment and allow for advancement that may not otherwise be possible. Special education is a mandate that is not fully funded, meaning that resources to cover special education must come from school districts' general funds.

How are we doing?

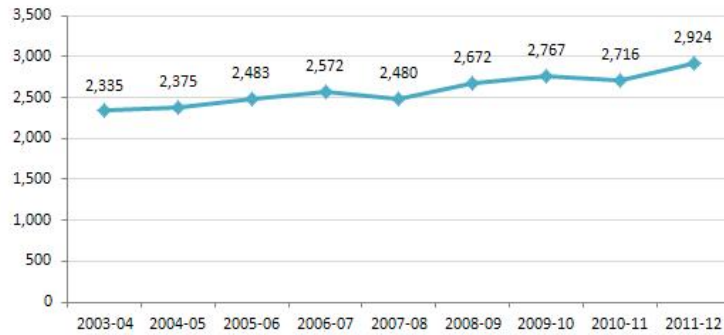
More than 1 in 10 students in Sacramento County public education are enrolled in special education programs. The proportion of students enrolled in special education in Sacramento County public schools has remained steady over the last decade at about 11% of the total student enrollment. Enrollment in special education is, at least in part, dictated by service slots available. Therefore, the enrollment number may be a product of capacity rather than need. Tracking of special education needs remains inadequate.

Special Education Enrollment Ages 0 through 5

	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12
Children ages 0 through 5 Enrolled in Special Education	2,335	2,483	2,480	2,767	2,924
Total Special Education Enrollment	26,816	27,069	26,315	26,233	27,051
Percent of Special Education Enrollment	8.7%	9.2%	9.4%	10.5%	10.8%

Source: California Department of Education

Number of Children Ages 0 through 5 Enrolled in Special Education Sacramento County Public Schools 2003-04 to 2011-12



Why is this important?

Readiness at the time children enter K-12 improves success throughout the school years. Identifying and addressing special education needs at early stages helps prevent challenges from amplifying or becoming absolute barriers over time.

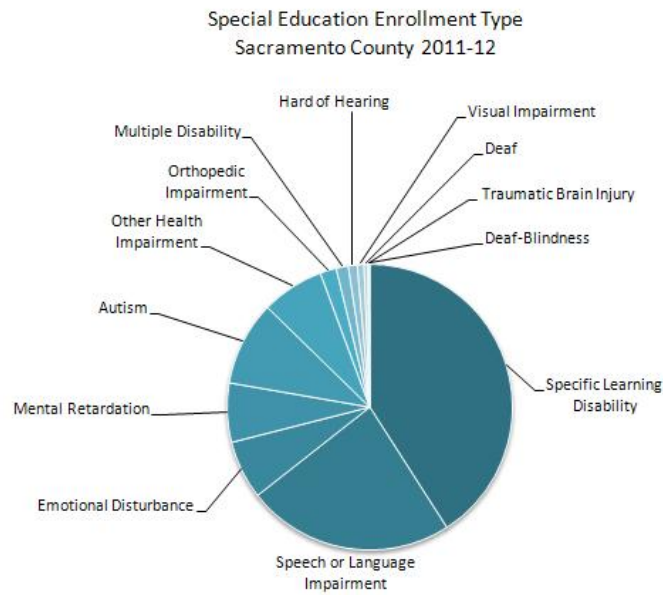
How are we doing?

Slightly more than 2% of all children age 0-5 are enrolled in special education programs. The number of children age 0-5 enrolled in special education has increased by nearly 25% over the past decade. Improved assessment and availability of services has contributed to this increase, but it is unknown what unmet need still exists.

Special Education by Disability Type

Special Education Enrollment Ages 0 through 22 Number and Percent Sacramento County Public Schools 2003-04 to 2011-12										
	2003-04		2005-06		2007-08		2009-10		2011-12	
	Special Education Enrollment	Percent of Special Education Enrollment	Special Education Enrollment	Percent of Special Education Enrollment	Special Education Enrollment	Percent of Special Education Enrollment	Special Education Enrollment	Percent of Special Education Enrollment	Special Education Enrollment	Percent of Special Education Enrollment
Total School Enrollment	235,269		239,026		238,346		237,916		237,342	
Specific Learning Disability	13,226	49.3%	12,752	47.1%	11,647	44.3%	11,210	42.7%	11,072	40.9%
Speech or Language Impairment	6,629	24.7%	6,868	25.4%	6,604	25.1%	6,153	23.5%	6,351	23.5%
Autism	839	3.1%	1,105	4.1%	1,529	5.8%	2,041	7.8%	2,584	9.6%
Other Health Impairment	844	3.1%	927	3.4%	1,149	4.4%	1,518	5.8%	1,915	7.1%
Mental Retardation	1,750	6.5%	1,794	6.6%	1,829	7.0%	1,775	6.8%	1,813	6.7%
Emotional Disturbance	2,042	7.6%	2,180	8.1%	2,080	7.9%	1,974	7.5%	1,792	6.6%
Orthopedic Impairment	678	2.5%	646	2.4%	605	2.3%	585	2.2%	499	1.8%
Multiple Disability	193	0.7%	258	1.0%	242	0.9%	338	1.3%	371	1.4%
Hard of Hearing	192	0.7%	210	0.8%	233	0.9%	242	0.9%	274	1.0%
Visual Impairment	227	0.8%	217	0.8%	198	0.8%	197	0.8%	205	0.8%
Deaf	127	0.5%	120	0.4%	119	0.5%	134	0.5%	116	0.4%
Traumatic Brain Injury	58	0.2%	55	0.2%	68	0.3%	58	0.2%	50	0.2%
Deaf-Blindness	11	0.0%	9	0.0%	12	0.0%	8	0.0%	9	0.0%
Total Enrolled in Special Education	26,816	100.0%	27,069	100.0%	26,315	100.0%	26,233	100.0%	27,051	100.0%

Source: California Department of Education



Why is this important?

There are a breadth of special education needs, each necessitating particular interventions and resources. Because special education is a mandate that is not fully funded for school districts, school districts are faced with challenging choices about which services, and at what level, to fund.

How are we doing?

While enrollment in many of the categories has remained fairly stable over the past decade, three categories have seen substantial growth:

Enrollment due to autism has more than tripled

Enrollment due to Other Health Impairments (including chronic and acute health conditions, such as asthma, diabetes, epilepsy, etc.) has more than doubled

Enrollment due to Multiple Disabilities has nearly doubled.

Special education programs have been among the first targets for budget cuts.

Data Source: [California Department of Education](#)

CHILDRENS REPORT CARD

Sacramento County Childrens Coalition

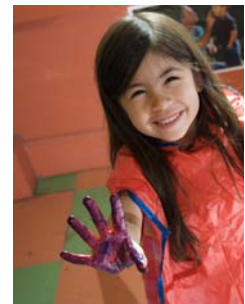
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- [Demographics](#)
- [Family Economics](#)
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Family Economics

Introduction



Family economics can have significant influence on the life outcomes of children. A study by the Economic Mobility Project found that four-fifths of children who were raised in very low income families never earned more than the median income over the course of their lives. A growing percentage of families in Sacramento County find themselves struggling to earn the income needed to support basic family and personal needs. More than one-sixth (17%) of families with children live below poverty, and at least 45% do not earn enough to be self-sufficient.



Self-Sufficiency Wage



Sacramento County, like the nation as a whole, is experiencing a growing gap between the upper and lower ends of the income scale. Those with the highest levels of education continue to make gains, while a greater percentage of those with less than a college education struggle to

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Employment



Employment rates are a strong indicator of the well being of a community. However, the importance of mere employment is not enough, as a growing percentage of jobs do not pay a wage adequate for individuals and their families to obtain

[READ MORE...](#)

Housing Affordability



Availability of Quality Child Care



Housing affects a family's comfort and quality of life. For families in lower income brackets, the cost of housing is a major portion of the family budget. If housing costs for those families are more than 30 percent of the budget, those expenses are likely to divert resources away from other basic needs

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Affordable Care for Children and Youth



Child care continues to be one of the largest family expenditures for any household budget. Many families working minimum and low wage jobs could not afford the child care necessary to work without receiving a subsidy. In the past few years,

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Children need adult supervision and quality care in a safe and nurturing environment. For parents who are working or enrolled in school or a training program, child care can be essential. Over the past few years, Sacramento County has experienced a decrease

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Transportation



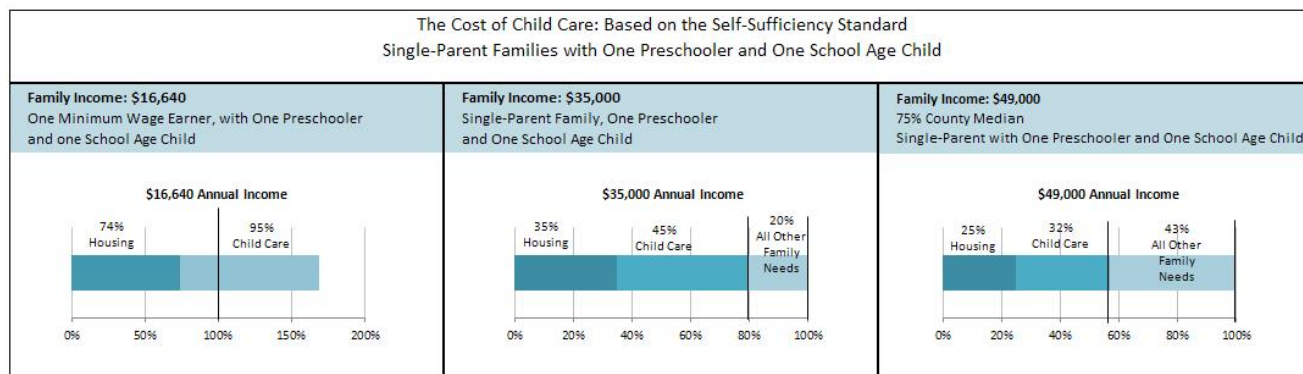
Transportation has both financial and quality of life impacts on families. The availability of reliable transportation – whether a personal vehicle or public transportation – fosters employment, access to goods, and general convenience. The less time spent

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Affordable Care for Children and Youth



Child care continues to be one of the largest family expenditures for any household budget. Many families working minimum and low wage jobs could not afford the child care necessary to work without receiving a subsidy. In the past few years, subsidy funding for child care in Sacramento County has decreased across programs, making returning to work or attending school or job training even more difficult for low-income families.



Why is this important?

According to the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) 2009, 38.7% of children in Sacramento County lived in low-income families (making less than 200% of poverty).
 The average family receiving subsidized child care in Sacramento County is a single mother earning about \$2,000 per month with two young children.
 As a result of decreases to CalWORKS and child care assistance in this year's budget, many of our families no longer qualify for assistance.

How are we doing?

102 families with 189 children lost child care assistance at the end of August 2012.
 For a single-parent with two children working a minimum wage job, the cost of child care is 95% of the family budget.
 For the same family with a low-income job (\$35,000) the cost of child care for two children consumes nearly half (45%) of the family budget.
 The same family earning 75% of the Sacramento County median family income (\$49,000) the cost of child care is one-third or 32% of the family budget.

Data Source: [Child Action, Inc.](#)

Availability of Quality Child Care



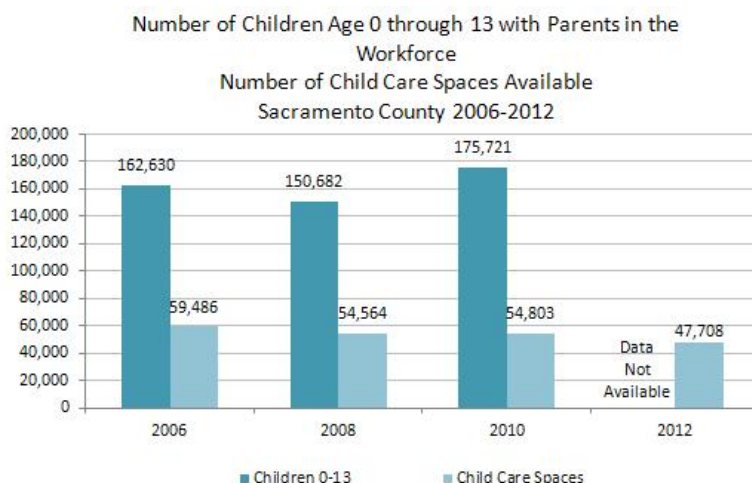
Children need adult supervision and quality care in a safe and nurturing environment. For parents who are working or enrolled in school or a training program, child care can be essential. Over the past few years, Sacramento County has experienced a decrease in the number and capacity of child care providers, particularly in family child care homes, generally relied upon for infant, toddler, and non-traditional hour care.

Year	Number of Providers	Infant Spaces	Pre School Spaces	School Age Spaces	Total Capacity
2006	689	3,040	20,381	10,579	34,000
2008	481	3,028	20,210	9,542	32,780
2010	487	2,977	21,697	9,227	33,901
2012	459	2,928	21,327	8,195	32,450
Difference	-230	-112	946	-2,384	-1,550
Percent Change	-33.4%	-3.7%	4.6%	-22.5%	-4.6%

Source: Child Action Inc.

Year	Number of Providers	Total Capacity
2006	2,816	25,486
2008	2,342	21,784
2010	2,222	20,902
2012	1,578	15,258
Difference	-1,238	-10,228
Percent Change	-44.0%	-40.1%

Source: Child Action Inc.



Why is this important?

High quality child care and development services provide children with both security and stimulating learning opportunities.

High quality child care improves children's readiness for kindergarten and school success both cognitively and socially, lowering remedial and special education costs.

How are we doing?

In Sacramento County the number of child care providers, and thus the spaces for children, in both centers and family child care homes has decreased.

Between 2006 and 2012 Family Child Care Homes decreased by more than 1,200 (44%) providers, and the total capacity (child care spaces) decreased by 40%, a loss of 10,288 spaces for children.

The total number of child care spaces has decreased by 20% since 2006.

Data Source: [California Child Care Resource & Referral Network](#), and [Child Action, Inc.](#)

Employment

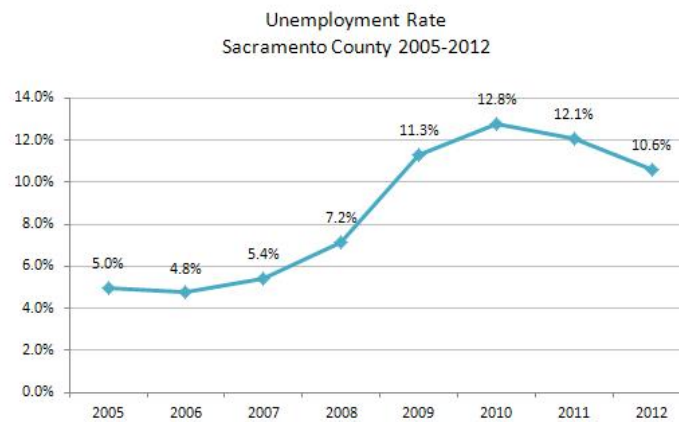


Employment rates are a strong indicator of the well being of a community. However, the importance of mere employment is not enough, as a growing percentage of jobs do not pay a wage adequate for individuals and their families to obtain self-sufficiency. Maintaining self-sufficiency is further complicated by the fact that individuals earning low incomes are much more likely to become unemployed than higher wage earners.

Unemployment

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sacramento County	5.0%	4.8%	5.4%	7.2%	11.3%	12.8%	12.1%	10.6%
California	5.4%	4.9%	5.3%	7.2%	11.4%	12.4%	11.8%	10.5%
National	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	5.8%	9.3%	9.6%	8.9%	8.1%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Branch
National data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics



Why is this important?

Living in a community with a strong economic base presents opportunities for employment for both adults and youth. Employment of adults at a level that supports self-sufficiency raises the economic status of families and contributes to their well-being.

How are we doing?

At the end of 2012, 71,800 people were unemployed (10.6%) in Sacramento County

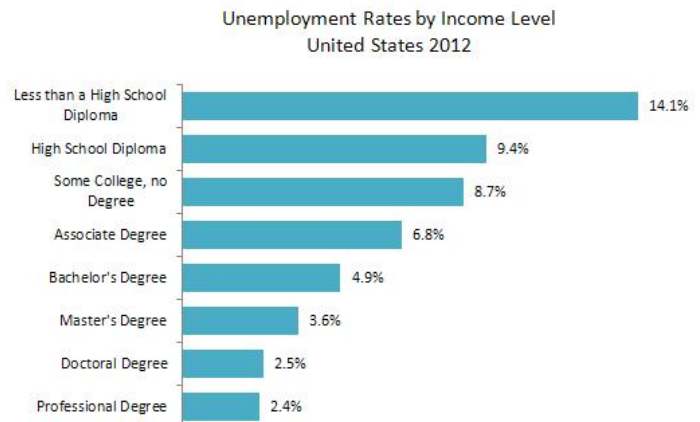
By May 2013, 54,000 people filed for unemployment benefits (8.0%)

Sacramento County has maintained a similar unemployment pattern to the State of California, both of which are higher than the nation.

Unemployment by Income Level

Educational Attainment	Median Weekly Earnings	Unemployment
Doctoral Degree	\$1,624	2.5%
Professional Degree	\$1,735	2.4%
Master's Degree	\$1,300	3.6%
Bachelor's Degree	\$1,066	4.9%
Associate Degree	\$785	6.8%
Some College, no Degree	\$727	8.7%
High School Diploma	\$652	9.4%
Less than a High School Diploma	\$471	14.1%

Source: 2012 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey



Why is this important?

Low income workers and workers with little experience are typically the first to be displaced from employment. Those who can least afford to be unemployed for any amount of time are the most likely to become unemployed. In addition to emotional instability, children with no parents in the workforce experience 2 to 3 times the rate of maltreatment as children with parents in the workforce, according to the Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect.

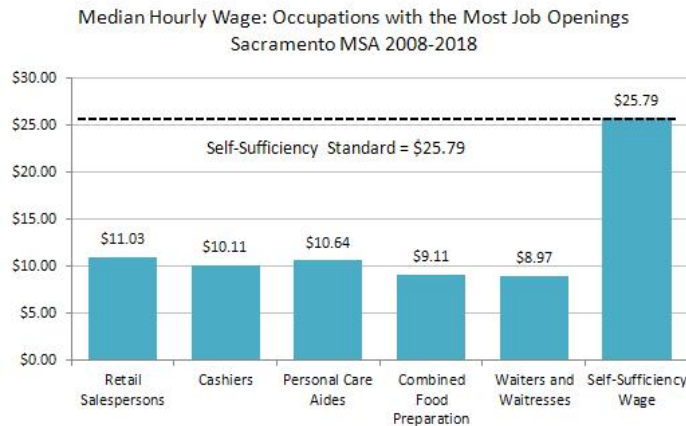
How are we doing?

Unemployment rates are nearly 3 times higher for individuals with no high school diploma (14%), compared to those who have obtained a Bachelor's degree (5%). For those that have earned a Graduate degree, the unemployment rate is about 3%.

Projected Jobs

Occupations with the Most Job Openings Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville Metropolitan Statistical Area 2010-2020				
Occupational Title	Job Openings	Median Hourly Wage	Median Annual Wage	Education & Training
Retail Salespersons	13,780	\$11.03	\$22,939	Short-term On-The-Job Training
Cashiers	11,470	\$10.11	\$21,048	Short-term On-The-Job Training
Personal Care Aides	9,840	\$10.64	\$22,127	Short-term On-The-Job Training
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	9,040	\$9.11	\$18,957	Short-term On-The-Job Training
Waiters and Waitresses	9,040	\$8.97	\$18,672	Short-term On-The-Job Training
Total Number (Top 5 Jobs)	53,170			
Total Jobs Available	185,670			
Percent of Total (Top 5 Jobs)	28.6%			

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Branch



Why is this important?

For the most part, the jobs with the largest anticipated growth pay inadequate wages to support a family. A growing number of families will have increasingly difficult challenges achieving a self-sufficient wage.

How are we doing?

None of the five jobs projected to have the most job openings in the Sacramento MSA, pay a wage that meets the self-sufficiency standard for a family with children. The highest hourly median wage is \$11.00 per hour. This is nearly \$15.00 less than the self-sufficiency wage for either a single-parent or a two-parent family with two children. The top five jobs listed above represent nearly 30% of all job openings projected.

Data Source Unemployment Rate for Sacramento County and California, and Occupations with the Most Job Openings: California Employment Development Department (EDD), Labor Market Information Branch, and National Data: Bureau of Labor Statistics. For more information visit: [EDD Labor Market Information](#) and [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#)

Data Source Unemployment Rates by Income Level: Center for Labor Market Studies, Northeastern University, Boston Massachusetts. For more information visit: [Center for Labor Market Studies](#)

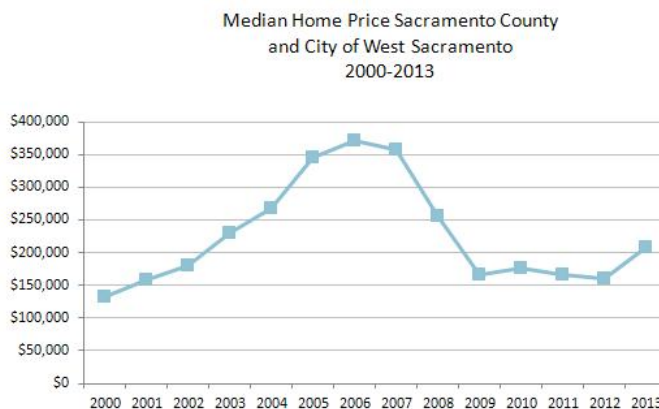
Housing Affordability



Housing affects a family's comfort and quality of life. For families in lower income brackets, the cost of housing is a major portion of the family budget. If housing costs for those families are more than 30 percent of the budget, those expenses are likely to divert resources away from other basic needs such as food, child care, and health care.

Median Home Price

Year	Resale Price
2000	\$132,000
2001	\$158,500
2002	\$181,000
2003	\$229,000
2004	\$267,000
2005	\$345,000
2006	\$371,500
2007	\$358,000
2008	\$255,000
2009	\$167,000
2010	\$177,000
2011	\$166,000
2012	\$160,000
2013	\$208,500



Source: Sacramento Association of Realtors
 Data Note: Median sales price collected in March of each year

Why is this important?

Home-ownership rates are an indicator of a community's economic health, and encourages stability of neighborhoods.

How are we doing?

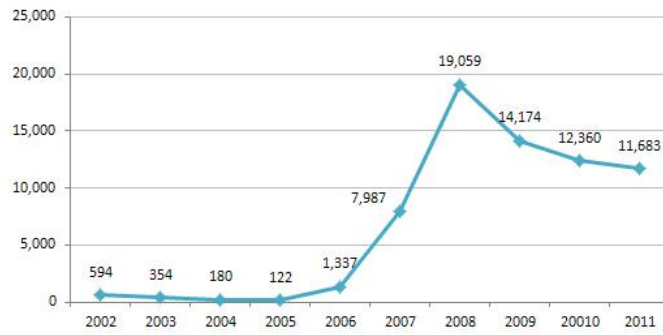
Median home prices in Sacramento County decreased by more than 56% from 2006 to 2012. Between 2012 and 2013, the median home sale price in Sacramento County increased by more than \$48,000 or 30%. 2013 is the first year since 2006 that home prices in Sacramento County have shown increased value. Sacramento County's home-ownership rate (59%) is slightly higher than California's overall (57%). 299,603 (78%) homes in Sacramento County have a mortgage.

Foreclosure

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011 Rate
Total	594	354	180	122	1,337	7,987	19,059	14,174	12,360	11,683	2.48%
Citrus Heights	36	20	12	5	81	413	919	725	728	710	2.60%
Elk Grove	28	19	11	7	138	1,143	2,920	1,802	1,564	1,612	3.14%
Folsom	8	6	5	2	28	138	388	483	317	344	1.38%
Galt	13	9	3	0	18	169	413	268	261	221	2.85%
Isleton	0	0	0	0	5	1	15	13	13	170	30.04%
Rancho Cordova	26	5	5	5	47	316	897	693	641	581	2.59%
Sacramento City	219	130	78	57	517	2,858	6,971	4,838	4,343	3,842	2.52%
Unincorporated Area	264	165	66	46	503	2,949	6,536	5,352	4,493	4,203	2.28%

Source: County of Sacramento Office of the Assessor 2012 Annual Report
 Data Note: Foreclosures include Single Family Units, Multi Family Units, Commercial Properties, Land, Other

Foreclosures in Sacramento County
2002-2011



Why is this important?

According to the First Focus report in 2008, children in households that are foreclosed upon face disruptions in education, peer relationships and social networks, and suffer as a result:

Students with 2 or more school changes in the previous year are half as likely to be proficient in reading as their stable peers.

Mobile third grade students are nearly twice as likely to perform below grade level in math as compared with those who had not changed schools.

School and residential changes can reduce the chances that a student will graduate by more than 50%.

How are we doing?

The number of foreclosures decreased in Sacramento County between 2008 and 2011 by 39%.

Even with this decrease, more than 11,000 Sacramento County homes went into foreclosure in 2011, a rate of 2.5%.

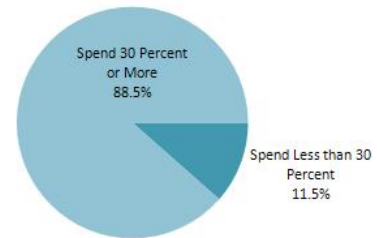
Between 2006 and 2011, more than 66,000 have been foreclosed in Sacramento County.

Income Spent on Rent

Fair Market Rent Sacramento County 2013			
	Fair Market Rent	Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Rent	Annual Wage Needed to Afford Rent
Studio Unit	\$717	\$13.78	\$28,680
One-Bedroom Unit	\$855	\$16.44	\$34,200
Two-Bedroom Unit	\$1,073	\$20.63	\$42,920
Three-Bedroom Unit	\$1,581	\$30.40	\$63,240

Source: Housing and Urban Development HUD
Data Note: Rent as 30% of income

Percent of Income Spent on Rent:
Households Earning Less than \$35,000 Annually
Sacramento County 2007-2011



Percent of Income Spent on Rent Sacramento County and California 2007-2011				
	Sacramento		California	
Total Renters	211,373		5,377,530	
Households Earning Less than \$20,000 Annually	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Renters	56,651	26.8%	1,310,181	24.4%
Households Not Computed	4,780	8.4%	149,396	11.4%
Adjusted Number of Renters	51,871	100.0%	1,160,785	100.0%
Spending Less than 30% on Rent	5,096	9.8%	97,870	8.4%
Spending More than 30% on Rent	46,775	90.2%	1,062,915	91.6%
Households Earning Less than \$35,000 Annually	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Renters	102,548	48.5%	2,337,027	43.5%
Households Not Computed	5,790	5.6%	185,282	7.9%
Adjusted Number of Renters	96,758	100.0%	2,151,745	100.0%
Spending Less than 30% on Rent	11,136	11.5%	230,077	10.7%
Spending More than 30% on Rent	85,622	88.5%	1,921,668	89.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate

Why is this important?

Disproportionate rent expenses leave families with less to spend on other essential needs, such as food, clothing, and transportation.

The inability to afford adequate housing may lead to families living in substandard housing, overcrowded housing, or in otherwise unsafe or unhealthy housing environments.

How are we doing?

The rent burden is far higher for low-income families:

In Sacramento County more than 211,000 (41%) of households are renter occupied.

89% (85,622) of households earning less than \$35,000 annually pay more than 30% of their income on rent.

Data Source for Median Home Sales Price: [Sacramento Association of Realtors](#)

Data Source for Foreclosures in Sacramento County: [Sacramento County Office of the Assessor](#)

Data Source for Fair Market Rent: [Housing and Urban Development](#)

Data Source for Amount of Income Spent on Rent: [U.S. Census Bureau](#)

Self-Sufficiency Wage



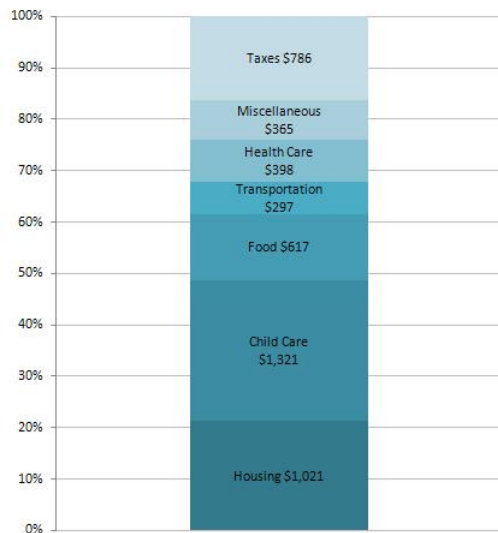
Sacramento County, like the nation as a whole, is experiencing a growing gap between the upper and lower ends of the income scale. Those with the highest levels of education continue to make gains, while a greater percentage of those with less than a college education struggle to obtain jobs that can pay a self-sufficient wage. Unfortunately, a higher percentage of families with children are living in poverty (more than 1 in 6), and generational economic mobility remains a challenge.

Basic Family Budget

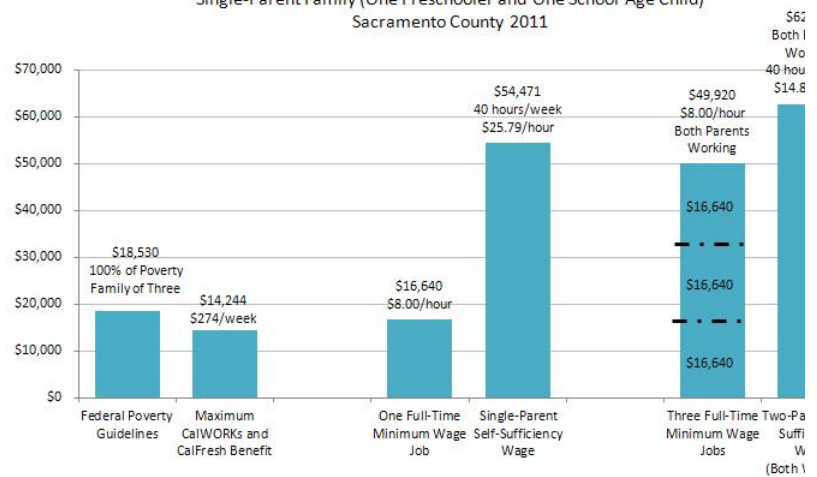
Self-Sufficiency Standard for Selected Family Types Monthly Expenses Sacramento County, 2008 and 2011				
	Single-Parent Family One Adult, One Preschooler, One School Age Child		Two-Parent Family Two Adults, One Preschooler, One School Age Child	
	2008	2011	2008	2011
	Housing	\$963	\$1,021	\$963
Child Care	\$1,043	\$1,321	\$1,043	\$1,321
Food	\$667	\$617	\$917	\$848
Transportation	\$257	\$297	\$492	\$566
Health Care	\$275	\$398	\$332	\$455
Miscellaneous	\$321	\$365	\$375	\$421
Taxes	\$579	\$786	\$659	\$858
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	-\$100	-\$100	-\$100	-\$100
Child Tax Credit (-)	-\$167	-\$167	-\$167	-\$167
Hourly Wage	\$21.81	\$25.79	\$12.83	\$14.84
Monthly Wage	\$3,838	\$4,539	\$4,516	\$5,224
Annual Wage	\$46,061	\$54,471	\$54,189	\$62,692

Source: 2011 California Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard
Insight Center for Community Economic Development

Estimated Monthly Expenses
Single-Parent Family
Sacramento County 2011



Self-Sufficiency Standard vs. Other Benchmarks
Single-Parent Family (One Preschooler and One School Age Child)
Sacramento County 2011



Why is this important?

- Self-sufficiency is the income level at which a family can be sustained without relying on income supports or public assistance.
- A stable source of income is critical for individuals and families to lead healthy, secure, self-sufficient lives.
- The inability to maintain self-sufficiency forces individual sacrifices that threaten the health and safety of the family and community.

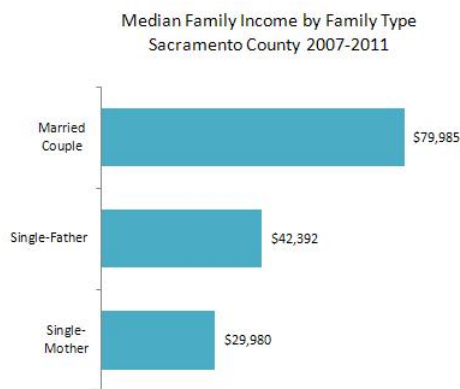
How are we doing

- Working 40 hours a week, the head of a single-parent family with two children would need to earn an hourly wage of \$25.79 to meet basic needs in Sacramento County.
- Working 40 hours a week, each parent in a two-parent family with two children would need to earn \$14.84 per hour to meet basic needs.
- This compares to minimum wage (\$8.00 per hour) and the median hourly wage in Sacramento County of \$19.56.

Family Income by Family Type

	Sacramento County	California
Married Couple	\$79,985	\$83,663
Single-Father	\$42,392	\$40,710
Single-Mother	\$29,980	\$28,237

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate



Why is this important?

Children raised in single parent family households are much more likely to grow up in environments in which the family was unable to earn a self-sufficient wage. Married couple families earn, on average, more than double what single-parent families earn.

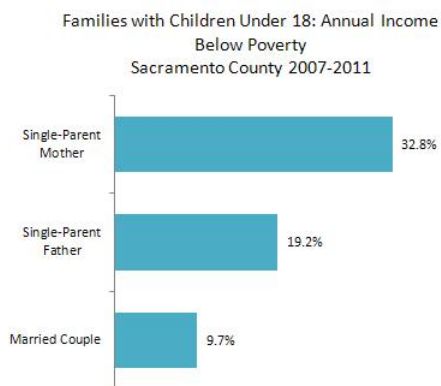
How are we doing?

In Sacramento County there are approximately 175,000 family households with children under the age of 18. Of those:
 62% (108,976) are married couple families
 11% (18,278) are single-father families
 27% (47,633) are single-mother families
 In Sacramento County 70% (41,235) of single-parent families with children under 18 earned less than \$50,000 annually, and 32% (18,440) earned less than \$20,000 a year.

Families in Poverty

Family Type	Families with Children Below Poverty 2007-2011	Percent Families with Children Below Poverty by Type 2007-2011
All Families with Children	31,162	17.0%
Married Couple	11,230	9.7%
Single-Parent	19,932	29.3%
Single-Parent Father	3,337	19.2%
Single-Parent Mother	16,595	32.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate



Why is this important?

Children in single parent households are more than three times as likely to be raised in poverty than children raised in married couple families. On average, children raised in poverty experience poorer life outcomes in a variety of areas including educational attainment, criminal behaviors, and birth outcomes.

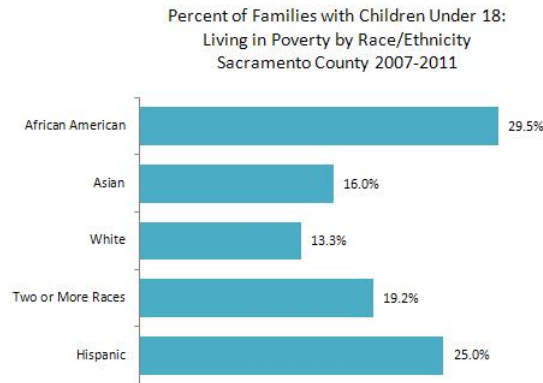
How are we doing?

An estimated 31,000 families live below poverty in Sacramento County.
 17% of families with children under 18 live below poverty (up from 14% in 2007)
 The percent of families with children living below poverty is higher in Sacramento County than in the state (16%).
 Single-parent families are 3 times more likely to live in poverty than two-parent families.

Families in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity

Sacramento County	All Families	African American	Asian	White	Two or More Races	Hispanic
All Families with Children	17.0%	29.5%	16.0%	13.3%	19.2%	25.0%
Married Couple	9.7%	14.7%	10.0%	7.9%	12.3%	17.2%
Single-Parent	29.3%	37.2%	32.6%	25.3%	26.9%	36.9%
Single-Parent Father	19.2%	24.6%	25.7%	16.2%	10.1%	19.4%
Single-Parent Mother	32.8%	39.8%	35.8%	26.9%	31.1%	44.0%
California	All Families	African American	Asian	White	Two or More Races	Hispanic
All Families with Children	15.9%	24.8%	9.5%	13.9%	15.5%	23.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate



Why is this important?

A study by the Economic Mobility Project found that four-fifths of children who were raised in very low income families never earned more than the median income over the course of their lives, suggesting that poverty maintains strong generational ties.

Without substantial systemic changes, the great poverty-related disparities will persist.

How are we doing?

African American and Hispanic families are 2 times more likely to live in poverty than white families in Sacramento County.

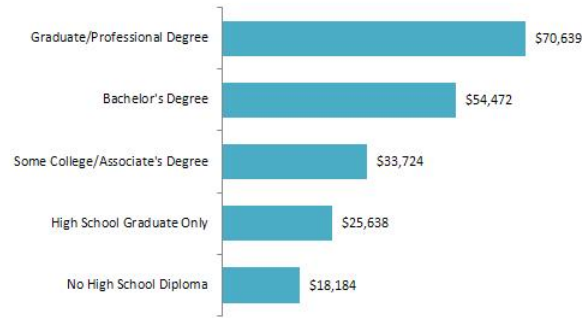
Nearly 30% of all single-parent families for all races/ethnicity's live in poverty, however, single-mother families are particularly hard hit. 44% of Hispanic single-mothers, 40% of African American single-mothers, and 36% of Asian single-mothers live in poverty with their children.

Median Income by Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	2007	2011	Change	Percent Change
All Educational Levels	\$37,205	\$36,013	-\$1,192	-3.2%
No High School Diploma	\$21,346	\$18,184	-\$3,162	-14.8%
High School Graduate Only	\$30,093	\$25,638	-\$4,455	-14.8%
Some College/Associate's Degree	\$36,740	\$33,724	-\$3,016	-8.2%
Bachelor's Degree	\$51,900	\$54,472	\$2,572	5.0%
Graduate/Professional Degree	\$69,225	\$70,639	\$1,414	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census, 2007 & 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

Median Income by Educational Attainment
Sacramento County 2011



Why is this important?

The transition from a manufacturing to service economy has placed increasing importance on the value of academic education. As the proportion of "knowledge-based" jobs continues to rise, the need for advanced education will become even more critical. Sacramento County, like the nation, is experiencing a growing gap between "upper" and "lower" classes, with educational attainment playing a leading role.

How are we doing?

Between 2007 and 2011 the median income decreased for all levels of educational with the exception of those with either a Bachelor's or a Graduate/Professional degree. Those with only a high school diploma saw the largest decrease in salary, more than \$4,000 a year or nearly a 15% reduction. Overall, annual salary decreased by more than \$1,000 for all individuals in Sacramento County.

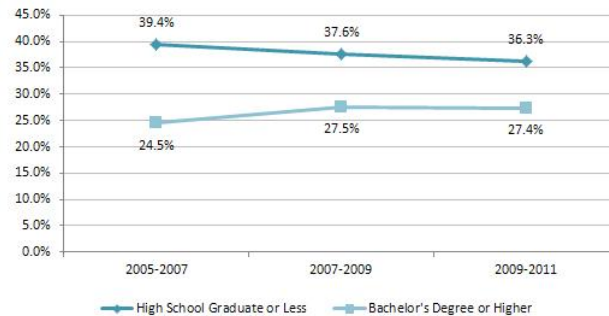
Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment: Population Age 25 and Older
Sacramento County 2009-2011

	Total	African American	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	White	Two or More Races	Other	Hispanic any Race
Total Population 25 and Older	916,329	85,293	8,408	132,385	8,698	589,449	33,346	58,750	158,682
No High School Diploma	14.7%	12.5%	23.5%	21.7%	20.8%	11.3%	11.3%	36.7%	33.4%
High School Graduate	21.5%	21.7%	23.5%	17.0%	24.4%	22.5%	20.9%	22.1%	23.1%
Some College	27.1%	37.5%	28.2%	17.2%	32.4%	27.7%	33.2%	23.9%	23.7%
Associate Degree	9.3%	9.8%	9.6%	8.4%	12.8%	9.6%	11.1%	5.3%	6.0%
Bachelor's Degree	18.4%	11.8%	11.1%	25.4%	9.1%	19.1%	16.7%	8.7%	9.8%
Graduate Degree	9.0%	6.8%	4.1%	10.4%	0.5%	9.9%	6.8%	3.3%	4.0%

Source: U.S. Census, 2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimate

Educational Attainment of Population 25 and Older
Sacramento County 2005-2011



Why is this important?

As we continue to shift to a knowledge based economy, college and post graduate education will likely be minimum requirements for most jobs that will pay a self-sufficient wage.

How are we doing?

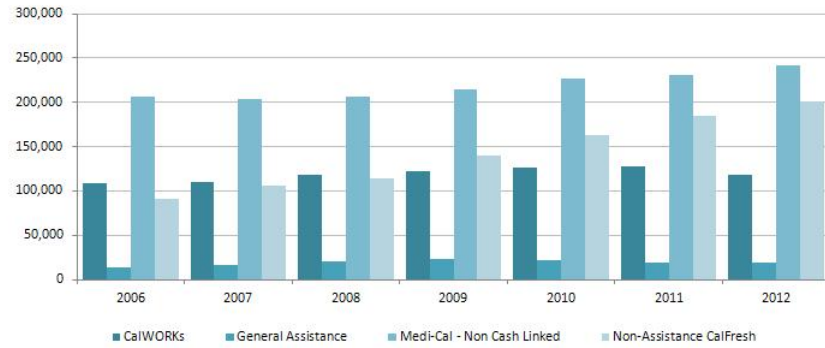
While Sacramento County has a higher percentage of high school graduates (85%) than is found statewide (81%), it has a lower percentage of residents who have obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher. (27% compared to California 37%) The percent of the population 25 and older that has received a Bachelor's degree or higher has increased slightly in Sacramento County from 25% in 2000 to 27% in 2011.

Public Assistance

Programs	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CalWORKs	109,243	109,814	117,443	122,839	126,400	127,079	118,544
CAPI	1,404	1,505	1,543	1,459	1,353	1,828	1,972
Foster Care	10,970	10,947	10,783	10,736	9,966	9,478	9,336
General Assistance	13,953	16,481	20,492	23,112	21,333	19,660	19,450
KinGap	647	640	648	662	675	744	743
Medi-Cal - Non Cash Linked	206,062	203,052	206,566	215,005	226,307	231,194	241,296
Non-Assistance CalFresh	91,263	106,438	114,498	139,249	162,895	184,215	201,570
Refugee Cash Assistance	515	368	351	469	467	356	407
*Total Recipients by Program	434,057	449,245	472,324	513,531	549,396	574,554	593,318
**Total Unduplicated Recipients	314,918	319,897	399,615	364,469	388,105	398,167	409,580

Data Notes:
 * Within each program a recipient is counted once in the period identified (calendar year). An individual may be a recipient of more than one program.
 **An individual is counted only once, regardless of the number of services they received.
 Source: Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance

Number of Public Assistance Recipients by Selected Program
Sacramento County 2006-2012



Why is this important?

Relying on some form of publicly funded assistance – whether work/income, food, or health related – indicates that an individual has insufficient resources to meet even their most basic needs.

How are we doing?

The number of unduplicated individuals receiving public aid or assistance has increased by 30% since 2006. More than 409,000 Sacramento County residents relied on some form of publicly funded support in 2012. This amounts to 28% of our population.

Data Source for Basic Family Budget: [California Budget Project](#)

Data Source for Median Income, Poverty, Educational Attainment: [U.S. Census Bureau](#)

Data Source for CalWORKs, CalFresh, Medi-Cal recipients: [Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance](#)

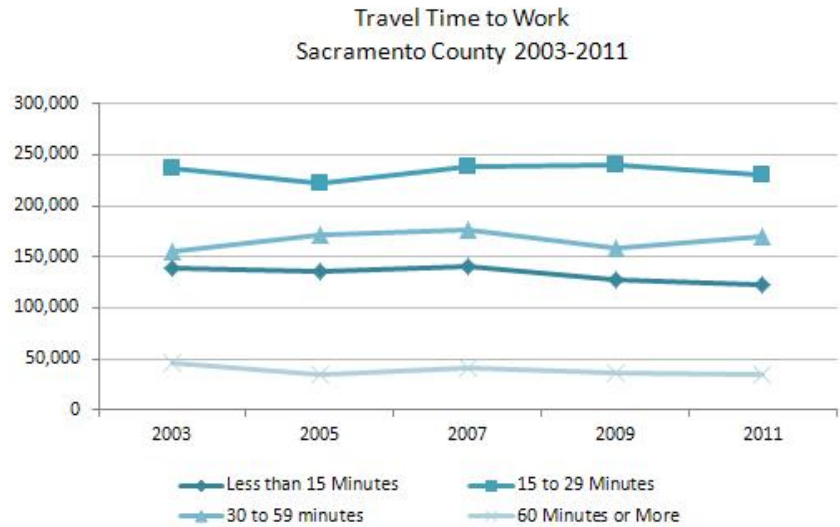
Transportation



Transportation has both financial and quality of life impacts on families. The availability of reliable transportation – whether a personal vehicle or public transportation – fosters employment, access to goods, and general convenience. The less time spent in commute, the more time that families are able to spend with each other and engaging in constructive activities.

	2003		2005		2007		2009		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 15 Minutes	139,705	24.9%	135,218	24.0%	140,042	23.5%	128,320	22.8%	122,066	21.9%
15 to 29 Minutes	237,286	42.4%	221,442	39.3%	239,117	40.1%	239,881	42.5%	230,936	41.4%
30 to 59 minutes	155,616	27.8%	172,376	30.6%	175,957	29.5%	159,033	28.2%	169,893	30.5%
60 Minutes or More	45,445	8.1%	34,667	6.1%	40,495	6.8%	36,737	6.5%	34,350	6.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate



Why is this important?

Extended commute times can increase the cost of child care and reduce the quantity of time spent with one's family.

How are we doing?

22% of workers live within 15 minutes of their workplace

The number of people commuting more than 30 minutes to work has remained steady between 2003 (36%) and 2011 (37%).

Data Source: [U.S. Census Bureau](http://www.census.gov)

CHILDRENS REPORT CARD

Sacramento County Childrens Coalition

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Education

Introduction



Education represents one of the best opportunities to influence positive outcomes throughout the life span. Most educational achievement indicators are closely correlated with employment and economic advancement. Interestingly, many of the educational indicators for youth in Sacramento County can be viewed both positively and negatively. For instance, the graduation rate in Sacramento County has increased in the last few years, but only 77 percent of high school seniors graduated. The drop-out rate among high school students has decreased, but more than 2,600 left school before graduating. More than half of Sacramento County graduates go on to college, but a large majority of those attend community college and do not advance to or graduate from a 4 year college. Progress in education must continue in Sacramento County.



School Readiness



Preparing children to learn requires exposure to a number of assets, such as nurturing adult interaction, quality learning experiences, and socialization. Unfortunately, many preschool programs across Sacramento County have been eliminated or reduced due to budget cuts in education.

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Enrollment and Attendance



As a whole, annual school enrollment has been very stable in Sacramento County over the past 10 years. There are a variety of school options in Sacramento County, with a vast majority of students attending general public schools. Enrollment in

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Graduation Rates



Academic Achievement



Having a high school diploma, GED, or some vocational training is often the minimum requirement for entry-level employment. since 2009 the Sacramento County graduation rate has increased each year, and the number of students who drop-out has decreased.

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School Accountability



California has an integrated accountability system that is based on two distinct sets of requirements. State accountability requirements use at its main indicator the Academic Performance Index or API. Federal accountability requirements, established by the No Child Left

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Access to Technology



Technology will continue to play a larger, and more important role in the classroom in order to prepare students for the working world. There is little systematically collected data on how students and schools teach to or use technology in the learning process.

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Using criteria established under the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), academic achievement is assessed by using standardized tests and measured by the percent of students performing at or above proficient in English Language Arts and Mathematics.

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Child, Student, and Family Support Services



Over the past decade, the number of student support service personnel has increased by about 16%. Some student support needs are consistent, but others are dynamic

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Post-Secondary Enrollment



The future of California depends heavily on increasing numbers of Californians with certificates, associate degrees, and bachelor's degrees. In Sacramento County, a high percentage of students gain

admittance to college, particularly
community college,

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Academic Achievement



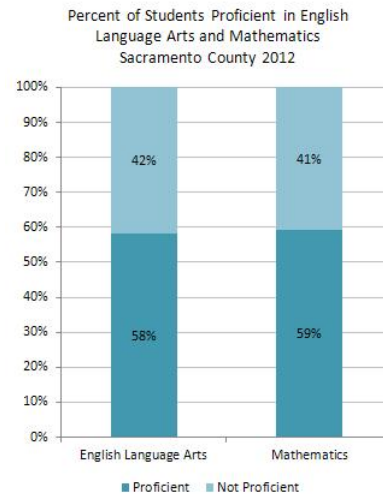
Using criteria established under the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), academic achievement is assessed by using standardized tests and measured by the percent of students performing at or above proficient in English Language Arts and Mathematics. Sacramento County students continue to make slow, incremental progress, but large gaps between subgroups persist.

Students Proficient in English Language Arts and Mathematics

Percent of Students in Grades 2 through 8 and Grade 10 Proficient in English Language Arts and Mathematics Sacramento County and California Public Schools 2008 to 2012

English Language Arts	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sacramento County	50.9%	54.7%	55.7%	56.4%	58.1%
California	48.2%	52.0%	55.0%	56.3%	58.1%
Mathematics	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sacramento County	54.5%	56.8%	58.2%	59.0%	59.1%
California	51.0%	54.2%	57.4%	58.5%	59.5%

*Data Source: 2011 and 2012 data for Sacramento county were computed using a weighted average across the 14 school districts within the county. Figures for California are from the state level AYP reports from the CDE Web site (2011 and 2012).



Why is this important?

Standardized testing helps identify where students and programs are succeeding and where progress is needed.

How are we doing?

Sacramento County student performance has improved steadily between 2008 and 2012.

In both English Language Arts and Mathematics, the percentage of students scoring at or above proficient was slightly higher in Sacramento County than the state until 2012. The state percentages are now the same as Sacramento County.

More than 4 out of every 10 students in both Sacramento County and the State are not proficient in English Language Arts or Mathematics.

Students Proficient English Language Arts and Mathematics by Subgroup

Percent of Students in Grades 2 through 8 and Grade 10 Proficient in English Language Arts and Mathematics by Race/Ethnicity Sacramento County Public Schools 2012

	English	Math	Above County	Below County
Sacramento County	58.1%	59.1%		
African American	42.5%	40.5%		X
American Indian or Alaskan Native	46.9%	49.4%		X
Asian	65.4%	72.6%	X	
Filipino	73.7%	74.3%	X	
Hispanic or Latino	46.5%	49.8%		X
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	52.0%	54.6%		X
White	68.9%	67.3%	X	

Percent of Students in Grades 2 through 8 and Grade 10 Proficient in English Language Arts and Mathematics by Subgroup Sacramento County Public Schools 2012

	English	Math	Above County	Below County
Sacramento County	58.1%	59.1%		
Socioeconomically Disadvantaged	46.4%	49.6%		X
English Learners	42.8%	52.1%		X
Students with Disabilities	34.2%	35.3%		X

*Data were obtained by computing a weighted average across all 14 school districts within Sacramento county. Source: CDE 2012 AYP reports.

Why is this important?

Disparities in educational attainment associate with disparities in quality of life outcomes throughout the lifespan, including areas such as income, employment, and health.

How are we doing?

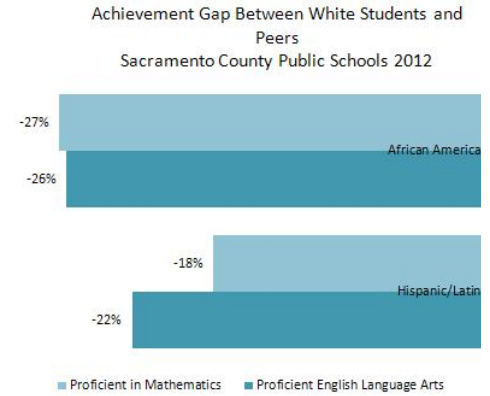
In Sacramento County, in both English Language Arts and Mathematics, fewer than half of African American, Native American, Hispanic, and low-income students performed at or above grade level or proficient.
 For students with disabilities only about one-third were proficient in English Language Arts and Math.

Achievement Gap

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
African American	33.0%	33.5%	36.4%	40.3%	40.0%	40.7%	42.5%
Gap	26.3%	26.4%	25.8%	25.8%	26.5%	25.7%	26.4%
Hispanic or Latino	34.9%	35.3%	37.8%	42.0%	44.3%	44.6%	46.5%
Gap	24.4%	24.6%	24.4%	24.1%	22.2%	21.8%	22.4%

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
African American	33.4%	33.9%	36.5%	39.3%	39.2%	40.2%	40.5%
Gap	27.7%	26.8%	26.7%	26.3%	27.6%	26.7%	26.8%
Hispanic or Latino	40.7%	40.5%	43.0%	45.6%	48.6%	49.4%	49.8%
Gap	20.4%	20.2%	20.2%	20.0%	18.2%	17.5%	17.5%

*Data for 2011 and 2012 represent a weighted average for each student group across the 14 school districts within Sacramento county.



Why is this important?

In Sacramento County and throughout the nation, there has been a long standing academic achievement gap between white students and African American and Hispanic or Latino students. Because academic achievement and attainment has significant impact on future prospects, the gap is an issue that must be addressed to foster equity.

How are we doing?

While scores for African American students have been steadily improving overall, the achievement gap remains persistent. Between 2008 and 2012, the achievement gap between African American students and their white peers scoring at or above proficient in English Language Arts and Mathematics has remained consistent at about 26%.
 For Hispanic students, achievement gaps in both English Language Arts and Mathematics are beginning to close, however, the gap for English Language Arts is more than 22% and the gap for Mathematics is 18%.
 More than half of African American and Hispanic students are not proficient in English Language Arts or Mathematics.

Data Source: [Sacramento County Office of Education](#)

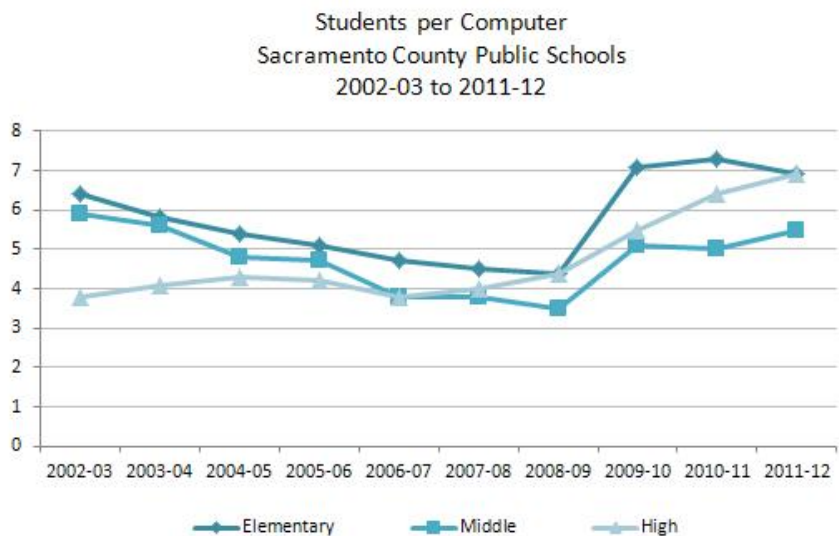
Access to Technology



Technology will continue to play a larger, and more important role in the classroom in order to prepare students for the working world. There is little systematically collected data on how students and schools teach to or use technology in the learning process. One indicator - access to computers in elementary, middle and high school – suggests that overall access to computers had been increasing until the 2009-10 academic year, when access dropped back to levels from the early part of the decade.

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Elementary	6.4	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.4	7.1	7.3	6.9
Middle	5.9	5.6	4.8	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	5.1	5.0	5.5
High	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.4	5.5	6.4	6.9
Continuation	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.9
Alternative	5.6	6.0	5.8	7.1	7.1	6.6	5.9	6.6	8.3	6.2
Community Day	4.9	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5

Source: California Department of Education



Why is this important?

The U.S. Department of Labor projections show that one in four jobs are expected to involve computer science by 2016.

Finding a way to enable all school districts to be able to effectively integrate technology into the classroom will help all students be prepared for the increased demand for computer skills.

How are we doing?

The number of students per computer in elementary and middle school increased from approximately 4 students using a single computer in 2008 to 6 students per computer in 2011.

Prior to this turn, the number of students per computer had steadily decreased from both elementary and middle school students suggesting increased availability and access.

The number of students per computer in a high school setting has been increasing since 2005 suggesting less availability.

There is limited availability of data to indicate the other ways in which technology is being used and integrated into the learning environment.

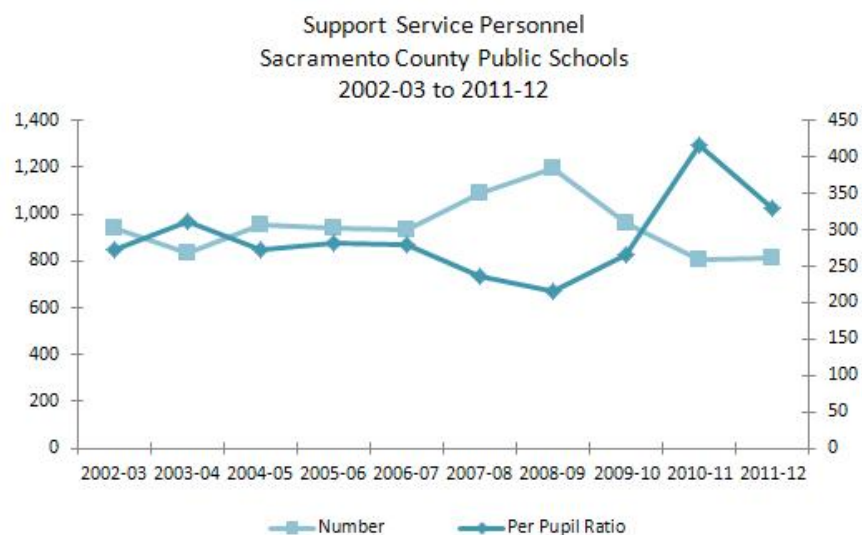
Child, Student, and Family Support Services



Over the past decade, the number of student support service personnel has increased by about 16%. Some student support needs are consistent, but others are dynamic in nature, requiring continual evolution in what and how services are provided.

Pupil Support Services Counselors, Nurses, Speech Specialists Sacramento County and California 2002-3 to 2011-12										
Sacramento County	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Number	941	835	955	938	935	1,092	1,198	960	805	812
Per Pupil Ratio	272:1	311:1	273:1	281:1	279:1	236:1	215:1	265:1	416:1	330:1
California	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Per Pupil Ratio	277:1	284:1	280:1	271:1	258:1	227:1	229:1	264:1	262:1	255:1

Source: California Department of Education



Why is this important?

Student success is influenced by a variety of factors, and not all student needs can be addressed in the classroom.

Support services staff provide students with additional resources needed to improve opportunities for success both in and beyond the classroom.

How are we doing?

The number of counselors, nurses, and speech specialists in Sacramento County decreased by 16% between the 2002-03 and 2011-12 school years.

For each support staff professional, there are 330 Sacramento County public school students.

The ratio for California overall is 255 students for each support staff professional.

Data Source: [California Department of Education](http://www.cde.ca.gov)

Enrollment and Attendance

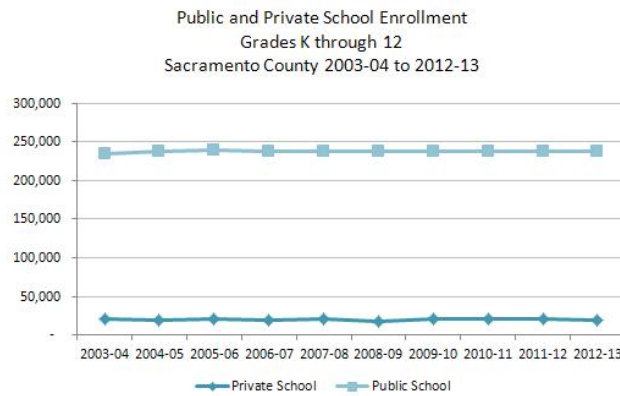


As a whole, annual school enrollment has been very stable in Sacramento County over the past 10 years. There are a variety of school options in Sacramento County, with a vast majority of students attending general public schools. Enrollment in charter schools has increased throughout the decade, but enrollment in all other school types has remained fairly consistent.

Public and Private School Enrollment

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Private School	20,254	19,788	19,934	19,492	21,416	17,892	20,643	20,667	20,359	19,709
Percent Private	7.9%	7.7%	7.7%	7.6%	8.2%	7.0%	8.0%	8.0%	7.9%	7.6%
Public School	235,269	238,385	239,026	238,233	238,346	237,722	237,916	237,567	237,342	238,290
Total Public and Private Enrollment	255,523	258,173	258,960	257,725	259,762	255,614	258,559	258,234	257,701	257,999

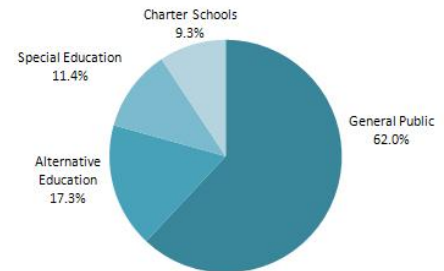
Source: California Department of Education



	Sacramento		California	
	Number	Percent of Total Enrollment	Number	Percent of Total Enrollment
Total Enrollment	237,342	100.0%	6,220,993	100.0%
Alternative Education Enrollment	41,095	17.3%	861,270	13.8%
Alternative Schools and Programs of Choice	12,360	5.2%	250,240	4.0%
Magnet	2,702	1.1%	191,099	3.1%
Smaller Learning Communities	12,346	5.2%	156,349	2.5%
Thematic Schools	3,029	1.3%	79,199	1.3%
Independent Study	9,736	4.1%	145,618	2.3%
Online Education	922	0.4%	38,765	0.6%

Source: California Department of Education

School Enrollment by Program Type
Sacramento County Public Schools 2011-12



Why is this important?

Alternative schools and programs of choice provide a way of adapting an educational program to meet the individual needs of students. Alternative education programs often enroll students who are at risk of dropping out of school.

How are we doing?

The student population in both public and private schools has remained stable over the past decade with 7% to 8% of Sacramento County students attending private schools. The number of charter schools and their enrollment has increased annually since 2000. In 2003, Sacramento county had 18 charter schools with an enrollment of 10,461 students. In 2011, there were a total of 39 charter schools with an enrollment of more than 22,000 (22,101) students. More than 27,000 (27,051) students in Sacramento County public schools are enrolled in special education classes or receive special education services in full inclusion classrooms. 17% (41,095) of public school students attended alternative education classes, an increase of 103% from 2003.

Data Source: [California Department of Education](#)

Graduation Rates



Having a high school diploma, GED, or some vocational training is often the minimum requirement for entry-level employment. Since 2009 the Sacramento County graduation rate has increased each year, and the number of students who drop-out has decreased. While graduation rates vary across schools and districts, nearly one-quarter of Sacramento County students did not graduate in 2011-12. African American, Hispanic, Native American, and Pacific Islander students continue to have consistently higher drop-out rates than their peers.

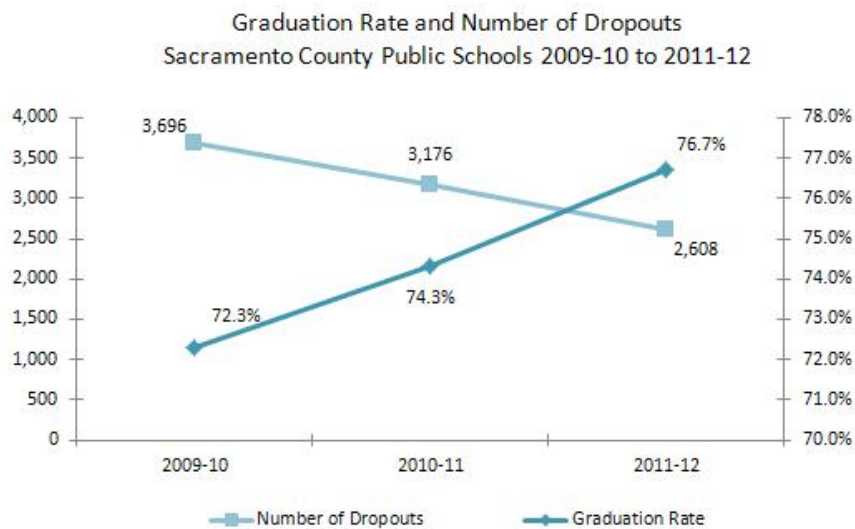
Graduation and Dropout Rates

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Sacramento County	72.3%	74.3%	76.7%
California	74.7%	77.1%	78.5%

Source: California Department of Education

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Sacramento County	18.2%	16.0%	13.7%
California	16.6%	14.7%	13.2%

Source: California Department of Education



Why is this important?

Obtaining a solid education and a high school diploma prepares students for post secondary education and the work force. Compared to high school graduates, dropouts have higher rates of unemployment, lower lifelong earnings, poorer health and higher rates of mortality, and higher rates of criminal behavior and incarceration.

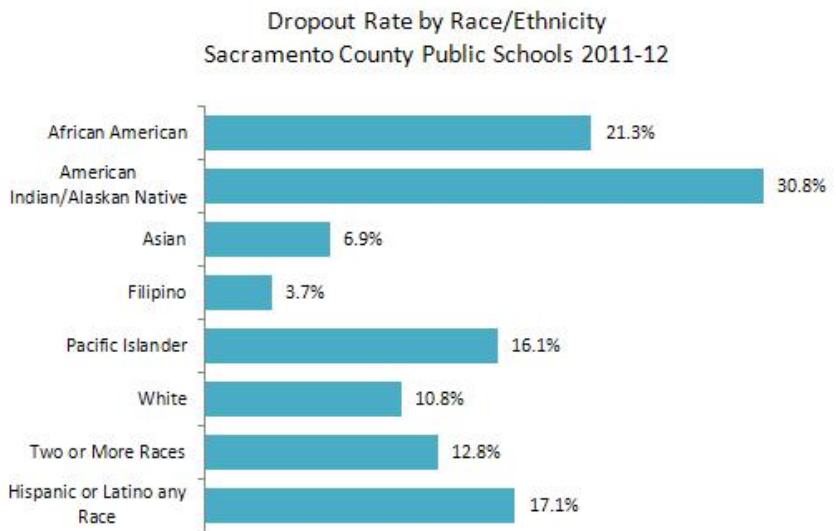
How are we doing?

The graduation rate in Sacramento County is currently comparable to statewide rates. Sacramento County has seen three consecutive years of increasing graduation rates, however, nearly one-quarter (23%) of students did not graduate. While the number of dropouts has decreased in Sacramento County, more than 2,500 (2,608) students dropped out between 9th grade and graduation day.

Dropouts by Race/Ethnicity

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total	18.2%	16.0%	13.7%
African American	26.3%	24.0%	21.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	26.3%	29.2%	30.8%
Asian	10.1%	8.5%	6.9%
Filipino	6.9%	5.3%	3.7%
Pacific Islander	12.8%	17.3%	16.1%
White	14.3%	12.4%	10.8%
Two or More Races	14.0%	15.8%	12.8%
Hispanic or Latino any Race	24.2%	20.5%	17.1%

Source: California Department of Education



Why is this important?

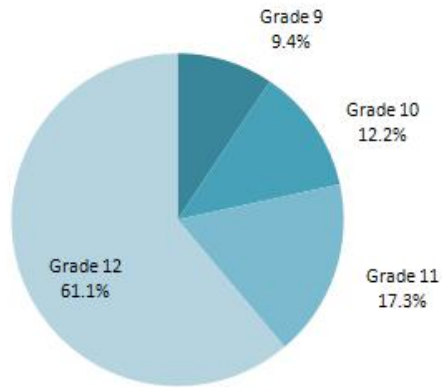
Disparities in educational attainment translate to disparities in many other quality of life outcomes over the entire lifespan. The severity of the difference in drop out rates between populations indicates that there are significant, systemic issues that must be addressed.

How are we doing?

The dropout rate for American Indian students is 3 times higher than white students. African American and Hispanic students drop-out of school 2 times more often than their white peers. Asian students have a drop-out rate that is two-thirds of that of white students, and Filipino students have the lowest drop-out rate at 4%. Similar disparities exist throughout the state.

Dropouts by Grade Level

Percent of Dropouts by Grade Level
Sacramento County Public Schools 2011-12 Cohort



Why is this important?

Most drop outs occur in the 12th grade, but the decision to drop out of high school is most often the product of a variety of issues in the school, home, and community environments that have built up over time.

Risk factors and steps to prevent drop outs need to be recognized and acted upon throughout children’s academic career.

How are we doing?

For the class of 2012, more than half (1,810) of all dropouts left school in their senior year.

511 (17%) dropped out as juniors

361 (12%) dropped out in their sophomore year

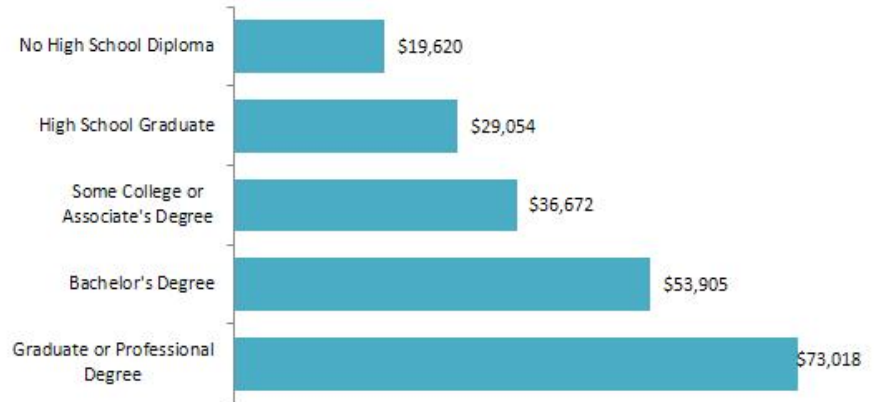
278 (9%) left school in the 9th grade or their freshman year.

Median Income by Educational Attainment

Median Income by Educational Attainment Population Age 25 and Older Sacramento County 2007-2011		
Educational Attainment	Annual Median Income	Income Difference from High School Diploma
No High School Diploma	\$19,620	-\$9,434
High School Graduate	\$29,054	\$0
Some College or Associate's Degree	\$36,672	\$7,618
Bachelor's Degree	\$53,905	\$24,851
Graduate or Professional Degree	\$73,018	\$43,964

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate

Median Income by Educational Attainment
Population Age 25 and Older
Sacramento County 2011



Why is this important?

Disparities in educational attainment translate to disparities in economic and many other quality of life outcomes over the entire lifespan. Students who do not graduate from high school are ill-prepared for what is increasingly becoming a knowledge-based economy and workforce.

How are we doing?

Individuals who do not have a high school diploma typically earn about one-third of those with a high school diploma, a difference of approximately \$9,400 a year. For those with no high school diploma, the difference in annual wages between them and an individual with a Bachelor's degree is more than \$24,000 a year. Individuals with no high school diploma make about 35% of the median income for Sacramento County.

Data Source for Graduation Rates and Dropouts: [California Department of Education](#)

Data Source for Median Income by Educational Attainment: [U.S. Census Bureau](#)

Post-Secondary Enrollment

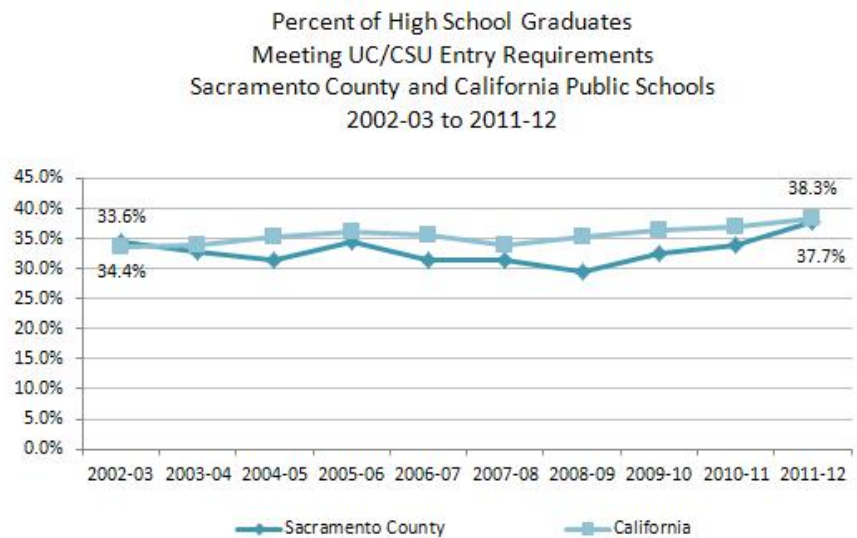


The future of California depends heavily on increasing numbers of Californians with certificates, associate degrees, and bachelor's degrees. In Sacramento County, a high percentage of students gain admittance to college, particularly community college, however Sacramento County residents have a lower rate of completion of post-secondary enrollment than is experienced statewide.

High School Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Entry Requirements

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Sacramento County	34.4%	32.8%	31.3%	34.6%	31.3%	31.5%	29.4%	32.4%	33.8%	37.7%
California	33.6%	33.8%	35.2%	36.1%	35.5%	33.9%	35.3%	36.3%	36.9%	38.3%

Source: California Department of Education



Why is this important?

Keeping pace with rapidly changing and developing professional fields requires lifelong learning.

Job candidates without at least some education beyond high school often find themselves at a disadvantage.

How are we doing?

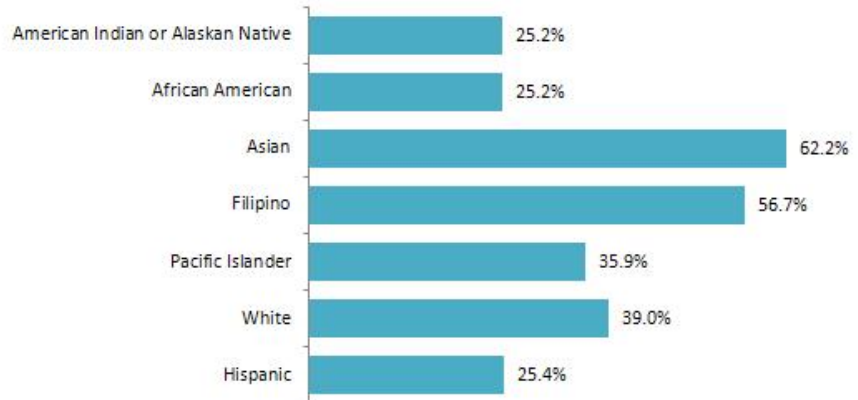
The percentage of students meeting the UC/CSU requirements at graduation increased slightly over the last decade from 34% in 2002-03 to 38% in 2011-12.

High School Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Entry Requirements by Race/Ethnicity

Percent High School Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Entry Requirements By Race/Ethnicity Sacramento Public Schools 2002-03 to 2011-12				
	2002-03	2005-06	2008-09	2011-12
Total	34.4%	34.6%	29.4%	37.7%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	29.9%	22.1%	22.2%	25.2%
African American	23.7%	24.3%	25.1%	25.2%
Asian	47.5%	52.7%	49.5%	62.2%
Filipino	43.1%	44.5%	43.9%	56.7%
Pacific Islander	25.7%	18.7%	29.7%	35.9%
White	36.2%	35.6%	26.7%	39.0%
Hispanic	24.2%	24.3%	21.1%	25.4%

Source: California Department of Education

Percent of High School Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Entry Requirements by Race/Ethnicity
Sacramento County Public Schools 2011-12



Why is this important?

Graduating from high school and meeting UC/CSU entry requirements increases options for students who seek to obtain a post-secondary degree or certificate.

Educational advancement is a factor that could contribute to decreasing the disparities that exist between races/ethnicity in a variety of areas, including income and health.

How are we doing?

Since the 2002-03 school year, the proportion of Asian high school graduates meeting UC/CSU requirements has increased from 48% to 62%, and for Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander students from 26% to 36%

The rate has remained fairly stable for all other racial/ethnic groups.

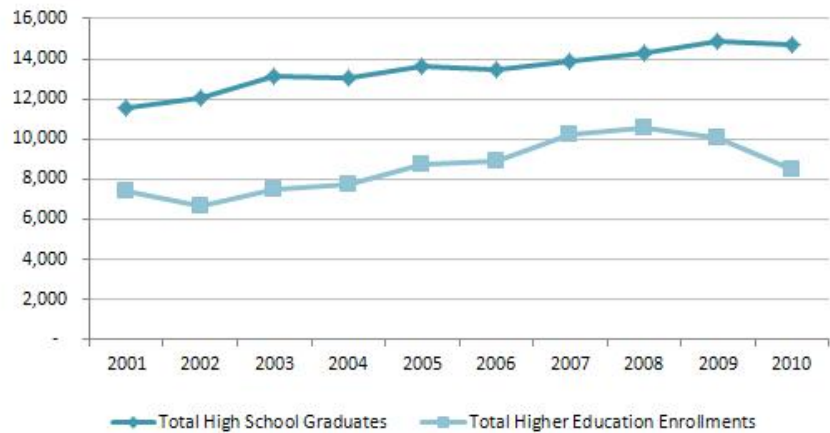
About one-quarter (25%) of Hispanic, African American, and Native American graduates meet the UC/CSU entry requirements; this compares to 4 out of 10 (39%) white students.

Post Secondary Enrollment of First Time Freshmen

Enrollment of First Time Freshmen in Private and Public Colleges and Universities Public High School Graduates Sacramento County 2001 - 2010					
Number	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Public High School Graduates	11,591	12,055	13,106	13,009	13,640
Total Higher Education Enrollments	7,426	6,624	7,471	7,772	8,729
Percent Higher Education Enrollments	64.1%	54.9%	57.0%	59.7%	64.0%
Number	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Public High School Graduates	13,430	13,869	14,307	14,906	14,728
Total Higher Education Enrollments	8,908	10,205	10,595	10,021	8,468
Percent Higher Education Enrollments	66.3%	73.6%	74.1%	61.9%	57.5%

Source: California Post Secondary Education Commission

Public High School Graduates: Enrollment in Higher Education
Sacramento County 2001-2010



Why is this important?

Keeping pace with rapidly changing and developing professional fields requires lifelong learning. Job candidates without at least some education beyond high school often find themselves at a disadvantage.

How are we doing?

The number and percentage of Sacramento County students enrolling in post-secondary education decreased from a high of 74% (10,595) in 2008 to 58% (8,468) in 2010. Data from the California Post-Secondary Education Commission shows that in 2010, the most recent year of data completed at the time of this report, that 28% of Sacramento County high school graduates attended a UC or CSU, and that 72% enrolled in a California Community College.

Data Source for Students Meeting UC/CSU Entry Requirements: [California Department of Education](#)

Data Source for First-Time Freshmen Enrolling in Higher Education: [California Postsecondary Education Commission](#)

Last Updated on Tuesday, 25 June 2013 14:22

School Accountability

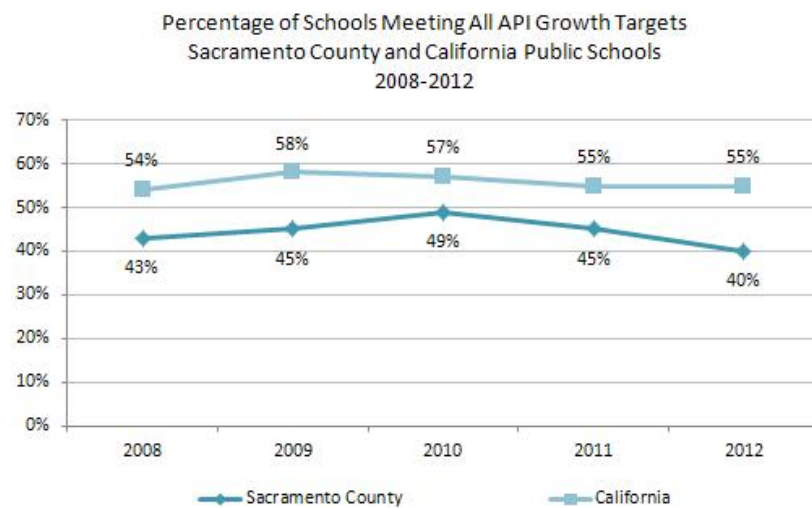


California has an integrated accountability system that is based on two distinct sets of requirements. State accountability requirements use at its main indicator the Academic Performance Index or API. Federal accountability requirements, established by the No Child Left Behind Act (2001), use a set of indicators known as Adequate Yearly Progress or AYP. Both the state and federal accountability systems focus on how well students are performing with respect to California's content standards . Sacramento County schools are falling behind statewide results.

State Accountability

Percentage of Schools Meeting All API Growth Targets Sacramento County and California Public Schools 2008 to 2012										
	Sacramento County					California				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Schools	330	339	329	325	322	8,143	8,245	8,230	7,933	7,985
All Schools	43%	45%	49%	45%	40%	54%	58%	57%	55%	55%
Elementary Schools	49%	54%	55%	46%	43%	60%	66%	62%	61%	60%
Middle Schools	26%	33%	37%	37%	36%	47%	48%	53%	48%	52%
High Schools	30%	22%	30%	47%	34%	40%	37%	42%	40%	41%

Note: For 2011 and 2012, the number of schools does not include special education schools, schools participating in the Alternative Schools Accountability Model (ASAM), or schools with fewer than 100 valid scores.



Why is this important?

Academic Performance Index (API) Growth measures the change in academic achievement for students from one year to the next. Schools may receive recognition or intervention, based on performance. The goal is for schools' API to grow each year.

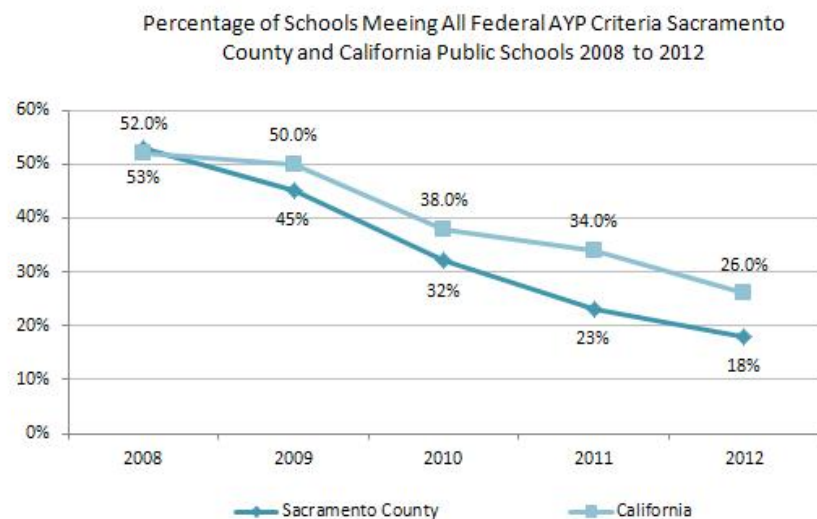
How are we doing?

Sacramento County Schools fell short of statewide trends in the percentage of schools meeting the API growth targets. The percentage of schools in both Sacramento County and California meeting API Growth Targets in 2012 is about the same as it was in 2008. 40% of Sacramento County schools met all schoolwide and subgroup targets in 2012 versus 55% of all schools in California. Elementary schools were most likely, and high schools were least likely, to meet their API growth targets at both the county and state levels.

Federal Accountabilitiy

Percentage of Schools Meeting All Federal AYP Criteria Sacramento County and California Public Schools 2008 to 2012										
	Sacramento County					California				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Schools	387	387	329	325	322	9,861	9,913	7,889	7,933	7,983
All Schools	53%	45%	32%	23%	18%	52%	50%	38%	34%	26%
Elementary Schools	61%	54%	32%	20%	18%	58%	61%	40%	36%	27%
Middle Schools	21%	21%	17%	13%	11%	33%	27%	26%	18%	18%
High Schools	49%	33%	39%	34%	20%	50%	38%	41%	42%	28%

Note: For 2010, 2011 and 2012, the number of schools does not include special education schools, schools participating in the Alternative Schools Accountability Model (ASAM), or schools with fewer than 100 valid scores



Why is this important?

The Federal Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) criteria uses a status model which looks at whether a school is reaching a certain level of academic performance that applies to all schools of the same type, regardless of a school's baseline performance status.

The AYP targets increase until 2013-14 when all schools must have 100 percent of their students performing at the proficient level or above on statewide tests.

How are we doing?

In 2012, Sacramento County had a lower percentage of schools meeting federal AYP criteria compared to California as a whole. 18% of schools in Sacramento County met their AYP targets while 26% of schools in California did the same.

The percentage of Sacramento County schools meeting all federal AYP criteria decreased from 53% in 2008 to 18% in 2012.

While API has remained fairly steady, indicating flat student improvement in statewide test scores year over year, AYP is decreasing indicating that some Sacramento County schools have not been able to meet the federal criteria which includes API growth, as well as graduation rate, level of proficiency in reading and math, and participation on statewide tests.

Data Source: [Sacramento County Office of Education](#)

School Readiness

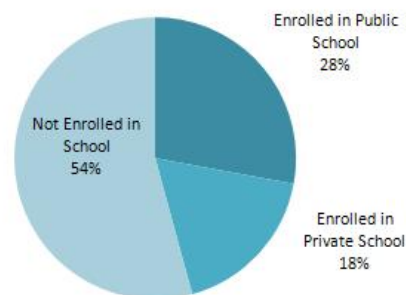


Preparing children to learn requires exposure to a number of assets, such as nurturing adult interaction, quality learning experiences, and socialization. Unfortunately, many preschool programs across Sacramento County have been eliminated or reduced due to budget cuts in education. Preschool enrollment in Sacramento County has declined slightly over the past 5 years, and fewer than half of Sacramento County three and four year olds are currently enrolled in preschool..

3 and 4 Year-Olds Enrolled In Preschool
Sacramento County 2011

Number and Percent of 3 and 4 Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool Sacramento County 2011			
Total 3 and 4 Year-Olds	Enrolled in Public School	Enrolled in Private School	Not Enrolled in School
40,026	11,172	7,145	21,709
100.0%	27.9%	17.9%	54.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate



Why is this important?

Current research on brain development from the Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University indicates that early exposure to positive environments and experiences are essential to healthy development. Information learned prior to kindergarten sets the foundation to develop skills necessary to succeed in school, become capable lifelong learners, and thrive as adults.

The RAND Corporation has predicted gains from one year of high-quality preschool for four-year olds across three major categories, including improvement in educational processes and attainment, reduction in child maltreatment, and reduction in juvenile crime.

How are we doing?

Nearly half (46%) of Sacramento County 3 and 4 year olds are enrolled in either public or private preschool programs. Enrollment in preschool has decreased slightly from 48% in 2007 to 46% in 2011.

Data Source: [U.S. Census Bureau](http://www.census.gov)

CHILDRENS REPORT CARD

Sacramento County Childrens Coalition

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Introduction



The health status of children is an indicator of the overall well-being of a community. In some areas, children in Sacramento County have poorer outcomes than their counterparts statewide. For example, Sacramento County has higher rates of sexually transmitted infections in youth and higher prevalence of asthma than the surrounding region. In other areas, Sacramento County children’s health shows very positive results. For example, over the past decade there has been strong progress in the number of children who are now insured and great improvements in oral health. Because health in childhood impacts the opportunity to be healthy and prosperous as an adult, particular emphasis must be put on improving the health of children.



Health Care Access



Parents have a variety of options for health care coverage for their children, including private insurance, Medi-Cal, Healthy Families, and a locally administered program called Healthy Kids. It is estimated that over 97% of children in Sacramento County have medical coverage.

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Nutrition and Fitness



Nutrition and fitness are fundamental components to maintaining personal health. It is especially important to establish good eating and exercise habits early in life, as 70% of overweight children are likely to be overweight as adults. Although Sacramento County

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Prenatal Care



Infant Mortality





Early prenatal care allows for screening of both the mother's and the baby's health to help improve likelihood of a healthy birth. The percentage of women receiving early prenatal care in Sacramento County lags slightly behind statewide rates. Still, four out of five women receive care

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Adolescent Health



The risks associated with sexual behaviors of teens – namely teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases – have lifelong impacts. Sacramento County reports much higher rates of sexually transmitted diseases among its 15-24 year old population than California overall,

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Dental Health



Sacramento County has enjoyed progress in the oral health of its children over the past decade. The proportion of children with healthy teeth and gums has increased from about half to more than two-thirds. But even with these improvements, challenges remain,

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Infant mortality rates have seen fluctuations, but no consistent improvement or decline over the past decade. As is the case nationwide, infant mortality rates are much higher – two to three times higher – in the African American community than in

[READ MORE...](#)

Immunizations



The re-emergence of vaccine preventable diseases, such as whooping cough, have placed immunizations back in the news. Immunization rates for children in the North Central Valley Region (includes Sacramento County) are slightly lower than

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Air Quality and Asthma



Air quality and asthma continue to be major health challenges for children growing up in Sacramento County. A positive note is that both the number of Spare the Air Days and the proportion of children diagnosed with Asthma have decreased over the

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Adolescent Health

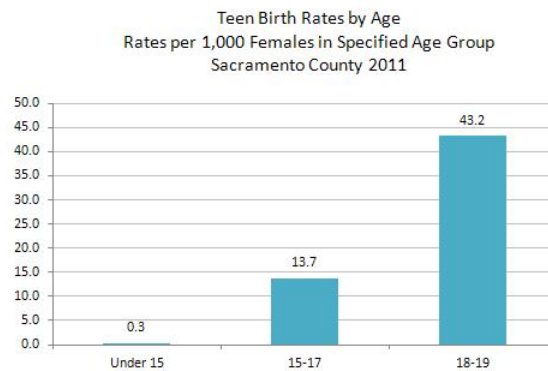
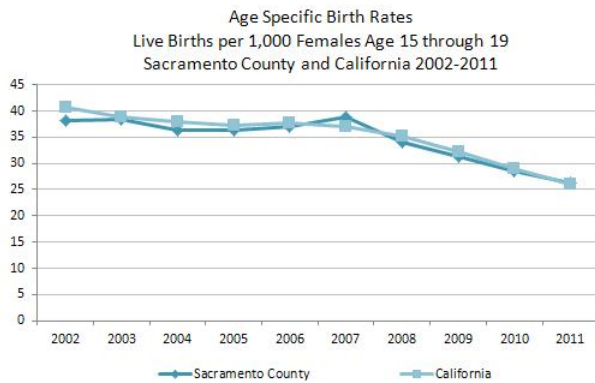


The risks associated with sexual behaviors of teens – namely teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases – have lifelong impacts. Sacramento County reports much higher rates of sexually transmitted diseases among its 15-24 year old population than California overall, and there has been a steady increase in the case rates between 2007 and 2011. Teen birth rates were consistently lower than California over the last decade, but currently the teen birth rates for California and Sacramento are the same.

Birth Rates

	Sacramento County	California
2002	38.1	40.6
2003	38.4	38.9
2004	36.4	38.0
2005	36.4	37.2
2006	37.0	37.8
2007	38.8	37.1
2008	34.1	35.2
2009	31.3	32.1
2010	28.6	29.0
2011	26.3	26.0

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



Why is this important?

Researchers calculate that poor and low-income teens- who make up approximately 40% of the adolescent population- account for 83% of teens who give birth and 85% of those who become an unmarried parent.

Adolescents who become mothers tend to exhibit poorer psychological functioning, lower levels of educational attainment and high school completion, more single parenthood and less stable employment than those with similar background who postpone childbirth.

70% of teen mothers drop out of high school, making pregnancy the primary reason young women drop out early.

Research shows that children of teenage mothers experience poverty at nearly twice the rate for all children; suffer higher rates of abuse and neglect; experience higher rates of early sexual activity; and more commonly end up in foster care.

Infants born to teen mothers are more likely to be low birth weight, which is associated with numerous health problems including blindness, deafness, chronic respiratory problems, mental retardation, dyslexia and mental illness.

How are we doing?

1,457 children were born to teen mothers (15-19) in Sacramento County in 2011, which accounted for 7.2% of all live births.

The teen birth rate is decreasing and remains reflective of statewide teen birth rates.

Birth rates increase throughout the teen years, with most births being to 18-19 year old mothers.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)

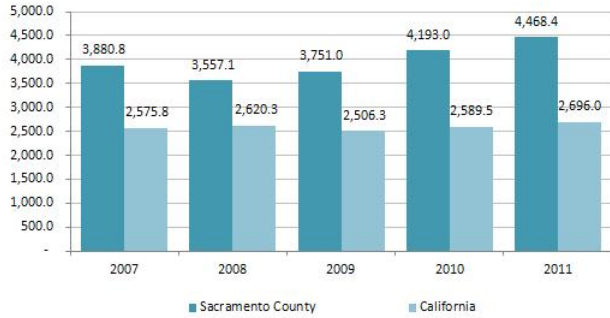
Sexually Transmitted Infections Cases and Rates for Females Age 15 through 24
Chlamydia and Gonorrhea: Rates per 100,000 Females Age 15-24
Sacramento County and California 2007-2011

Chlamydia	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates
Sacramento	4,042	3,880.8	3,766	3,557.1	4,024	3,751.0	4,549	4,193.0	4,885	4,468.4
California	70,269	2,575.8	73,090	2,620.3	71,320	2,506.3	74,879	2,589.5	79,035	2,696.0

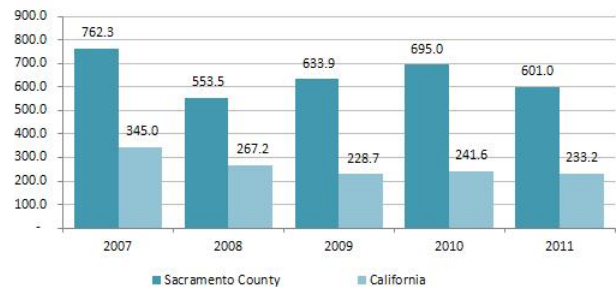
Gonorrhea	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates
Sacramento	794	762.3	586	553.5	680	633.9	753	695.0	657	601.0
California	9,411	345.0	7,453	267.2	6,508	228.7	6,987	241.6	6,836	233.2

Source: California Department of Public Health, STD Control Branch

Chlamydia Rates for Females: Age 15 through 24
Sacramento County and California 2007-2011



Gonorrhea Rate for Females: Age 15 through 24
Sacramento County and California 2007-2011



Why is this important?

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) can have serious, long-term, and even permanent consequences. STDs can cause infertility, chronic pain, poor pregnancy outcomes, cervical cancer, and death. Without regular screening, infections often go undetected leading to infection of the uterus known as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). Women with PID can develop serious medical consequences such as infertility, ectopic pregnancy or chronic pelvic pain.

How are we doing?

Rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea in Sacramento County remain significantly higher than the State. The chlamydia rate for women age 15-24 is more than 1.5 times higher in Sacramento County than throughout the State. The gonorrhea rate for women the same age is 2.5 times higher in Sacramento County than California overall. Among young women, African Americans have a chlamydia rate that is 8 times greater than whites.

Data Source: [California Department of Public Health](#)

Air Quality and Asthma

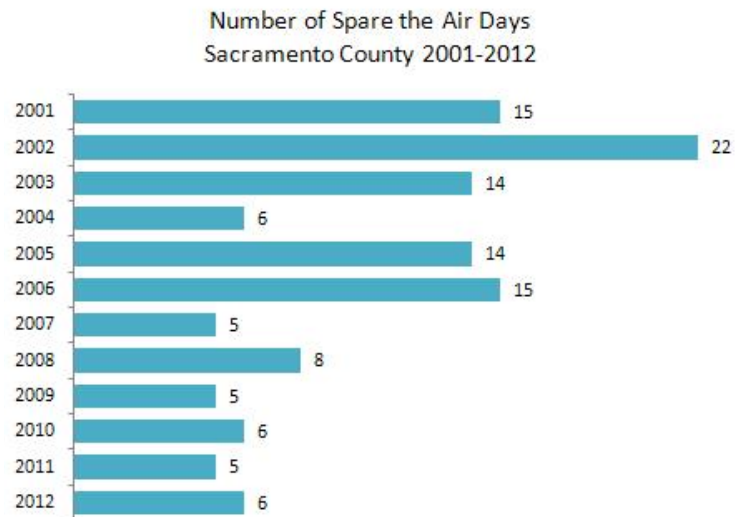


Air quality and asthma continue to be major health challenges for children growing up in Sacramento County. A positive note is that both the number of Spare the Air Days and the proportion of children diagnosed with Asthma have decreased over the past several years. It is hoped that these figures are indicative of a positive change in overall air quality. However, additional time and study is needed before definitive statements can be made as to whether this decrease is due to positive systemic change or simply favorable environmental conditions.

Air Pollution

Year	Number of Days
2001	15
2002	22
2003	14
2004	6
2005	14
2006	15
2007	5
2008	8
2009	5
2010	6
2011	5
2012	6

Source: Spare the Air



Why is this important?

Poor air quality aggravates respiratory conditions, causes damage to the lungs, and can lead to chronic health problems.

Children are more vulnerable to poor air quality because their lungs are still developing and they take in proportionally more air than adults.

A Spare the Air day is a day forecast to have ozone levels high enough to exceed federal health-based standards. Residents are asked to modify their behavior to help minimize pollution, and people who are sensitive to unhealthy air are advised to limit their time outdoors.

A variety of factors play into air quality, including natural conditions (such as temperatures, fires, and wind direction) and human contributions (such as pollution).

How are we doing?

Last year Sacramento County had six Spare the Air days.

Sacramento County has experienced relatively fewer spar the air days over the past six years.

The improvement should be viewed with caution, however, as a sudden change in the natural environment (such as a nearby fire or prolonged heat wave could affect the trend).

Asthma

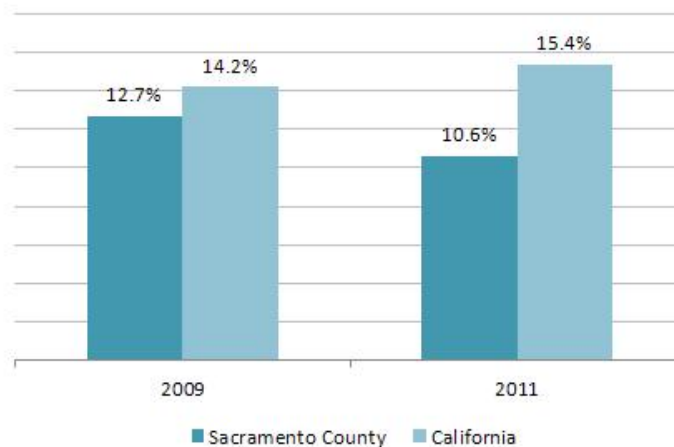
Percent of Children Diagnosed with Asthma by Age Group
Sacramento County and California 2009, 2011

	Age 0-11	Age 11 to 17	Age 0 to 17
2009			
Sacramento County	14.6%	*9.5%	12.7%
California	11.2%	19.4%	14.2%
2011			
Sacramento County	*8.8%	*13.9%	10.6%
California	14.2%	17.4%	15.4%

Source: California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)

Data Note: Results marked with (*) are statistically unstable

Percent of Children Under 18 Diagnosed with Asthma
Sacramento County and California 2009, 2011



Why is this important?

Asthma is a leading chronic illness among children, and one of the major contributors to school absenteeism. Asthma can result in life threatening health crisis and when it is not well controlled, asthma often requires emergency medical attention (nationwide, asthma accounts for 1 in 6 pediatric emergency visits).

How are we doing?

The percentage of all children from 0-17 diagnosed with asthma decreased in Sacramento County but increased in California overall between 2009 and 2011.

In Sacramento County more than 10% of children under 18 have been diagnosed with Asthma.

Data Source: [Spare the Air](#)

Data Source: Children Diagnosed with Asthma from the [California Health Interview Survey](#)

Dental Health



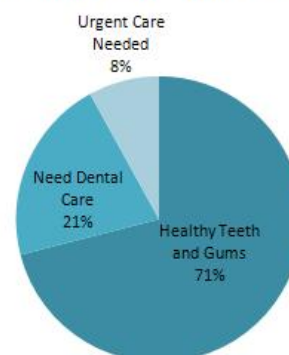
Sacramento County has enjoyed progress in the oral health of its children over the past decade. The proportion of children with healthy teeth and gums has increased from about half to more than two-thirds. But even with these improvements, challenges remain, as more than 40,000 children under 17 have never seen a dentist and as many as 25,000 school age children are burdened daily with serious, untreated dental health problems.

Oral Health Status

Year	Total Screened	Healthy Teeth and Gums	Need Dental Care	Urgent Care Needed
2012	34,977	71%	21%	8%
2011	25,796	67%	23%	10%
2010	27,679	69%	21%	10%
2009	27,382	63%	28%	9%
2008	21,673	66%	25%	10%
2007	20,375	61%	29%	10%

Source: Smiles for Kids

Oral Health Status: Elementary School Students
Sacramento County Public Schools 2012



Why is this important?

Dental disease is one of the acute medical problems contributing to school absenteeism. More than 9,000 Sacramento County children miss at least one day of school due to dental problems on an annual basis.

Dental caries have long range consequences because they predispose the individual to a lifetime of dental, medical, and social problems that affect health, education, and quality of life.

The Smiles Keepers program provides no cost dental screenings to children at the school setting.

How are we doing?

The proportion of children with healthy teeth and gums has increased substantially (from 57% to 71%) over the past decade.

8% of children in need of urgent dental care indicated that as many as 25,000 school age children have serious, untreated dental problems

In December 2012, Sacramento County Board of Supervisors established the Medi-Cal Dental Advisory Committee (MCDAC), consisting of oral health professionals, stakeholders and community members, to provide oversight and guidance to improve dental utilization rates, the delivery of oral health and dental care services, including prevention and education services, dental managed care and fee-for-service Denti-Cal. The formation of this committee was authorized by State Legislation [AB 1467 (Steinberg)] and requires State staff to meet with Sacramento County MCDAC representatives at least four times each year and provide annual reports to the Legislature.

State statistics show that for children receiving Medi-Cal benefits in Sacramento County, only 20% utilized their dental benefits in 2008. The utilization rate has increased to over 43% in 2012.

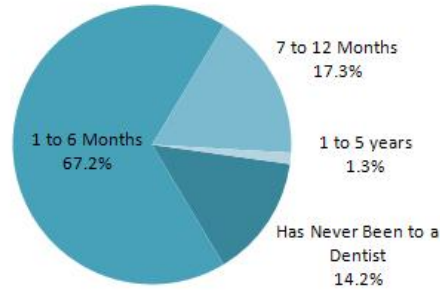
Dental Visits

Last Visit	Percent
Has Never Been to a Dentist	14.2%
1 to 6 Months	67.3%
7 to 12 Months	17.3%
1 to 2 Years	*0.8%
2 to 5 Years	*0.5%

Source: California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)

Data Note: Results for over a year are statistically unstable

Time Since Last Dental Visit Children Age 0 -11
Sacramento County 2011



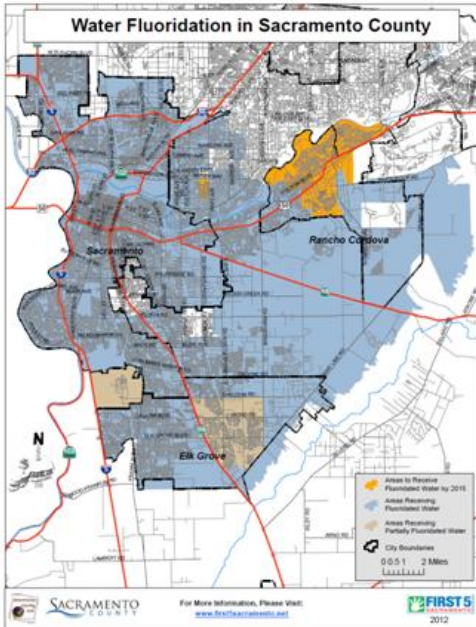
Why is this important?

Good oral health allows children to eat properly, speak, smile and feel confident about themselves. Tooth decay is an infection that does not heal without treatment.

How are we doing?

More than 8 out of every 10 children have been to a dentist within the past year. Although a vast majority of children visit the dentist on a regular basis, 40,000 children in Sacramento County have never been to a dentist. Two new children's dental clinics opened in 2010 and 2011, and three additional children's dental clinics will be open by 2013.

Fluoridation



For a full size version of the map visit: [First 5 Sacramento](http://www.first5sacramento.com)

Why is this important?

Studies show that water fluoridation results in up to 60% less decay in baby teeth and up to 35% less decay in adult teeth. Water fluoridation was named as one of the most effective public health measures of the 20th century. Fluoride works by stopping or even reversing the tooth decay process. It keeps tooth enamel strong and solid. Fluoride helps to remineralize tooth surfaces and prevent cavities from continuing to form.

How are we doing?

At the end of 2010, approximately 45% of Sacramento County's residents have access to fluoridated drinking water.

Planning occurred in 2011 and during 2012 construction began at the Sacramento County Water Agency facilities to add fluoridation to its service area, including portions of Rancho Cordova and Elk Grove. When the system is operational, it is estimated that 65% of Sacramento County's residents will have fluoridated drinking water. This project will be completed in 2013.

In 2012, the City of Sacramento received limited funding for immediate and pressing fluoridation equipment replacement. The City of Sacramento plans to continue to fluoridate its drinking water until at least June 2015.

In early 2013, Golden State Water Company began the process to develop a fluoridation plan and preliminary project cost report for future fluoridation of their Arden-Cordova service area.

Data Source for Screening Statistics: Smiles for Kids Sacramento

Data Source for Last Dental Visit: [California Health Interview Survey](#)

Data Source for Sacramento County Fluoridation Overview Map: [First 5 Sacramento Commission](#)

Health Care Access



Parents have a variety of options for health care coverage for their children, including private insurance, Medi-Cal, Healthy Families, and a locally administered program called Healthy Kids. It is estimated that over 97% of children in Sacramento County have medical coverage. About one in every three children is covered by a publicly funded program. Nearly five times as many children are without dental coverage as are without medical coverage.

Medical and Dental Coverage

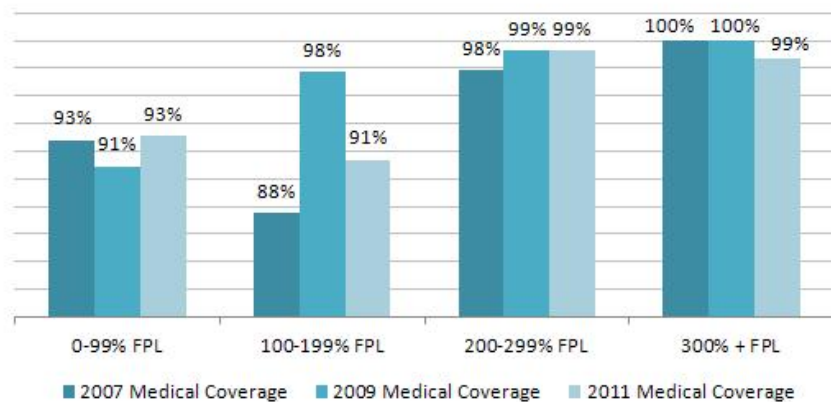
Current Status of Medical and Dental Coverage: Children Ages 0-17 Sacramento County 2007, 2009, 2011						
	2007		2009		2011	
	Medical Coverage	Dental Coverage	Medical Coverage	Dental Coverage	Medical Coverage	Dental Coverage
Sacramento County	96.4%	85.2%	97.3%	N/A	97.3%	N/A
by Income						
0-99% FPL	92.8%	69.9%	90.9%	N/A	93.1%	N/A
100-199% FPL	87.5%	84.6%	97.7%	N/A	91.4%	N/A
200-299% FPL	97.9%	78.1%	99.3%	N/A	99.3%	N/A
300% + FPL	100.0%	92.5%	100.0%	N/A	98.7%	N/A
by Race/Ethnicity						
Latino	97.7%	84.7%	96.0%	N/A	100.0%	N/A
White	93.4%	79.1%	96.0%	N/A	96.9%	N/A
African American	97.3%	95.1%	100.0%	N/A	100.0%	N/A
Asian	100.0%	93.1%	100.0%	N/A	100.0%	N/A

Source: California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) 2011

Data Note: Results by Income Level were statistically unstable.

Data Note: Results by Ethnicity were statistically unstable

Children Under 18 with Medical Coverage
by Poverty Level
Sacramento County 2007, 2009, 2011



Why is this important?

- Understanding who is uninsured can help improve targeting of outreach efforts.
- Insurance coverage improves access to preventive health care.

How are we doing?

Less than 3% of children under 18 are without medical insurance.

Although data is not available for 2009 or 2011, it is expected that many more children continue to be without dental insurance than medical insurance.

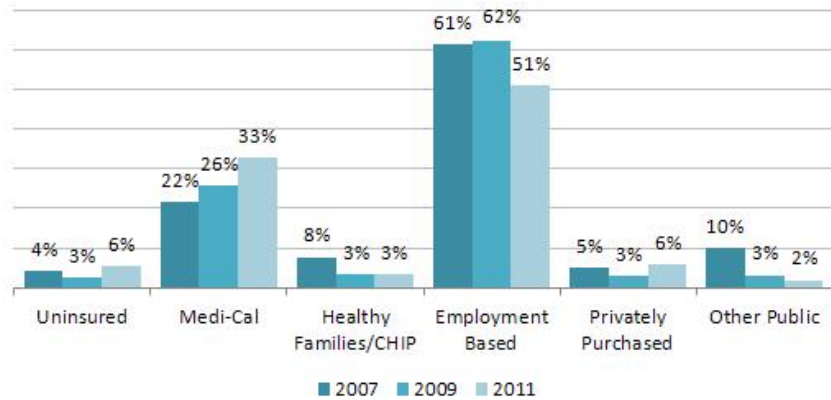
Type of Medical Coverage

Type of Current Health Care Coverage Population: Under Age 65 by Source and Age Group Sacramento County and California 2007, 2009, 2011						
	2007		2009		2011	
	0-18	Total Under 65	0-18	Total Under 65	0-18	Total Under 65
Total Population Estimate	349,000	1,234,000	398,000	1,251,000	391,000	1,243,000
Uninsured	*4.1%	9.5%	*2.6%	10.9%	*5.5%	16.8%
Medi-Cal	21.6%	14.5%	25.7%	14.9%	32.7%	16.7%
Healthy Families/CHIP	7.7%	2.4%	*3.3%	*1.0%	*3.2%	*1.0%
Employment Based	61.4%	65.7%	62.3%	65.6%	50.9%	56.2%
Privately Purchased	5.1%	5.9%	*3.0%	4.8%	*5.7%	4.6%
Other Public	*0.1%	2.0%	*3.1%	2.9%	*1.9%	*2.2%

Source: California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)

Data Note: Results marked with an (*) are statistically unstable

Type of Health Care Coverage by Source
Children Under 18
Sacramento County 2007, 2009, 2011



Why is this important?

Children with access to preventive and ongoing health care are more likely to be healthy and to succeed in school.

How are we doing?

The number of uninsured children has increased in the last two years.

More than one-third of children under 18 in Sacramento County rely on publicly funded health insurance.

The number of children covered through employer based health insurance decreased from 62% in 2009 to 51% in 2011.

Data Source: [California Health Interview Survey](#)

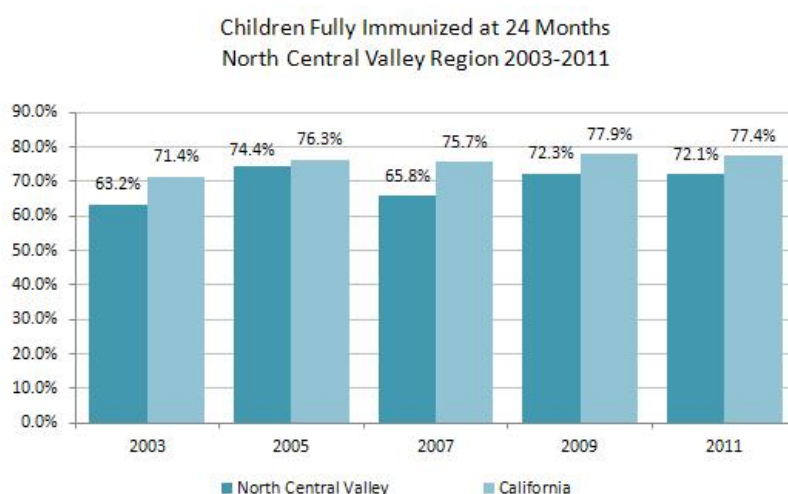
Immunizations



The re-emergence of vaccine preventable diseases, such as whooping cough, have placed immunizations back in the news. Immunization rates for children in the North Central Valley Region (includes Sacramento County) are slightly lower than what is achieved statewide.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
North Central Valley	69.8%	63.2%	62.8%	74.4%	73.1%	65.8%	76.3%	72.3%	74.4%	72.1%
California	72.3%	71.4%	71.8%	76.3%	77.1%	75.7%	76.7%	77.9%	76.9%	77.4%

Source: California Department of Health Services, Immunization Branch, Kindergarten Retrospective Survey



Why is this important?

Children who are not immunized are at risk for contracting preventable diseases, many of which have serious post-infection consequences including blindness, deafness, mental retardation, and death.

The baseline for “fully immunized” is 4:3:1 (DTP, Polio, and MMR by 24 months).

How are we doing?

The North Central Valley Region (San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Sacramento Counties) has the lowest full immunization rate in California. In the North Central Valley Region more than one-quarter (28%) of children have not been fully immunized by age 2.

Data Source: [California Department of Public Health](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/Imz/Pages/2010/2010KRS.aspx) Kindergarten Retrospective Survey 2010

Infant Mortality

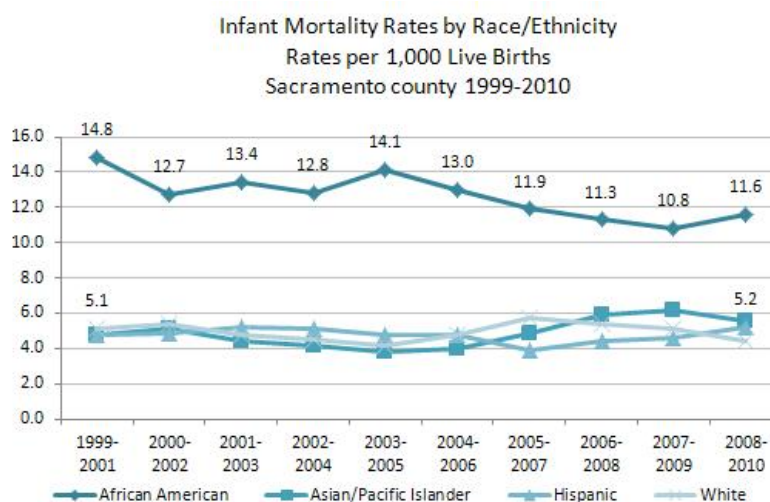


Infant mortality rates have seen fluctuations, but no consistent improvement or decline over the past decade. As is the case nationwide, infant mortality rates are much higher – two to three times higher – in the African American community than in any other race/ethnicity.

	1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010
African American	14.8	12.7	13.4	12.8	14.1	13.0	11.9	11.3	10.8	11.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.9	5.9	6.2	5.6*
Hispanic	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.8	3.9	4.4	4.6	5.2
White	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.8	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.4
All Races	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.7

Source: California Department of Health and Human Services, Health Status Profile 2013

(*) indicates that rates are deemed unreliable based on fewer than 20 data elements



Why is this important?

Infant mortality serves as an indicator of a population's over all health, education, and socioeconomic status.

Infant mortality rates reflect the health of the mother and general well being of the family unit. The variations in these rates can indicate the general well being of specific populations.

How are we doing?

Infant mortality rates for African Americans are more than double that of any other race/ethnicity.

The three leading causes of infant mortality are Congenital Malformations, newborns affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labor and delivery, and prematurity and low birth weight.

In Sacramento County (2010) 7.1% of all live births were low birthweight babies (1,425).

Data Source: California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profile 2010. For more information visit: [California Department of Public Health](http://www.cdph.ca)

Nutrition and Fitness

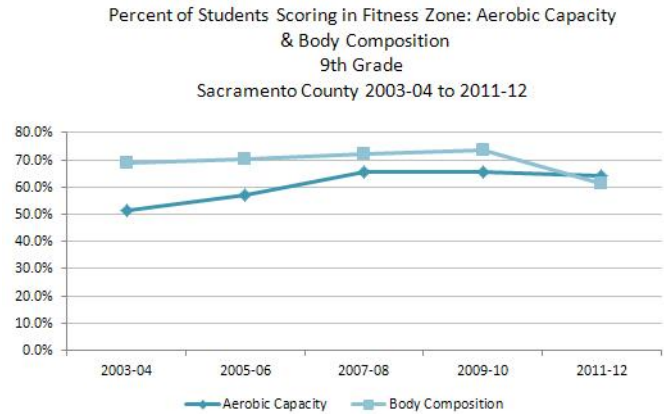


Nutrition and fitness are fundamental components to maintaining personal health. It is especially important to establish good eating and exercise habits early in life, as 70% of overweight children are likely to be overweight as adults. Although Sacramento County student scores on the Physical Fitness Test have been fairly steady since the middle of the decade, body composition has declined in the last year with approximately 40% of students not having optimal body composition. Increased access to healthy food, walkable communities and parks to exercise are needed to maintain progress.

Health and Fitness

Percent of Students Scoring in the Healthy Fitness Zone: Aerobic Capacity Sacramento County and California Public Schools 2003-04 to 2011-12					
Sacramento	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12
5th Grade	59.0%	61.1%	66.6%	68.7%	65.5%
7th Grade	58.8%	59.9%	62.6%	68.1%	64.5%
9th Grade	51.6%	57.0%	65.4%	65.5%	64.1%
California	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12
5th Grade	58.5%	60.2%	64.2%	65.4%	62.4%
7th Grade	59.2%	60.5%	63.8%	67.1%	63.6%
9th Grade	49.7%	52.4%	60.5%	64.1%	62.4%

Percent of Students Scoring in the Healthy Fitness Zone: Body Composition Sacramento County and California Public Schools 2003-04 to 2011-12					
Sacramento	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12
5th Grade	70.8%	69.2%	69.6%	70.2%	55.6%
7th Grade	68.5%	69.3%	69.9%	70.8%	56.8%
9th Grade	68.9%	70.3%	72.2%	73.5%	61.5%
California	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12
5th Grade	67.5%	67.4%	68.4%	68.5%	52.5%
7th Grade	67.1%	67.0%	68.4%	68.8%	55.4%
9th Grade	67.1%	68.0%	69.7%	71.3%	59.0%



Source: California Department of Education Physical Fitness Test

Why is this important?

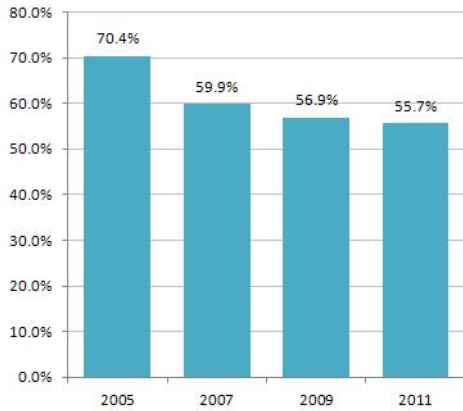
Diabetes and other obesity/inactivity related diseases are increasing and appearing at an earlier age, leading to premature deaths. Deaths attributable to inactivity and poor diet have increased by 33 percent over the last decade, and may overtake tobacco as the leading cause of preventable death nationwide.

How are we doing?

Aerobic Capacity scores for Sacramento County school students (grades 5, 7, and 9) are fairly stable and have changed little since 2007-08. About two-thirds of students scored in the healthy fitness zone and about one-third did not pass. Body Composition scores in 2011-12 were much lower than previous years with approximately 40% not achieving a healthy weight.

Food Security

Residents who are Food Secure:
Able to Afford Enough Food
Sacramento County 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011



Why is this important?

Individuals with limited means to purchase food are less inclined to emphasize nutrition – as opposed to volume – when making their food choices, leading them to eat a less healthy diet. Research shows that a diet low in sugar and fats and rich in fruits, vegetables and whole grains can help reduce the risk of serious health problems and chronic diseases, including heart disease, Type 2 diabetes, and many common cancers. Access to healthy, affordable foods is an important aspect of healthy eating. Unfortunately, healthy foods, including fruits and vegetables are often more expensive than less healthy options.

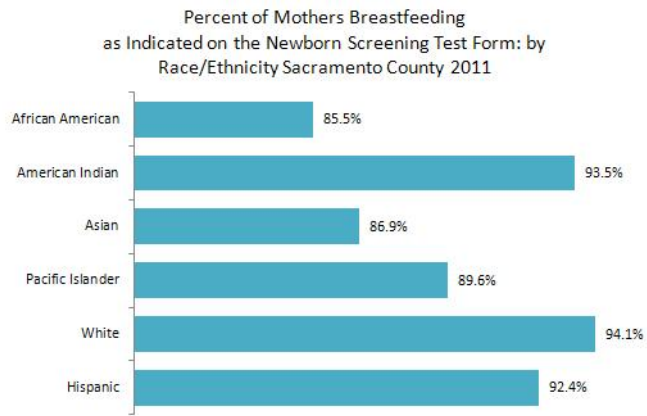
How are we doing?

The percent of individuals who are not able to afford enough food climbed rapidly between 2005 and 2011 (the last date for which data is available). Applied to the population of Sacramento County, it is estimated that more than 550,000 individuals (of all ages) are not able to afford a sufficient supply of food. Each year people and families who are food secure declines. In 2011, according to the California Health Interview Survey, 44% of Sacramento County residents were not able to afford enough food.

Breastfeeding

California In-Hospital Breastfeeding as Indicated on the Newborn Screening Test Form by Race/Ethnicity Sacramento County 2011					
	Total Births	Percent Any Breastfeeding		Percent Exclusive Breastfeeding	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sacramento County Total	17,580	15,949	90.7%	12,065	68.6%
African American	1,867	1,597	85.5%	1,069	57.3%
American Indian	31	29	93.5%	24	77.4%
Asian	1,972	1,714	86.9%	1,191	60.4%
Multiple Race	1,395	1,236	88.6%	924	66.2%
Pacific Islander	48	43	89.6%	29	60.4%
Other	649	515	79.4%	329	50.7%
White	6,146	5,781	94.1%	4,810	78.3%
Hispanic	5,055	4,671	92.4%	3,438	68.0%
Unknown	417				

Source: California Department of Public Health
Genetic Disease Screening Program, Newborn Screening Data 2011

**Why is this important?**

Breastfeeding is associated with positive health outcomes for the child, such as reduced risk of asthma and respiratory conditions, certain childhood cancers, obesity, diabetes, and reduced risk of breast and other cancers in the mother.

How are we doing?

Nearly 70% of new mothers are choosing to breastfeed their babies exclusively in Sacramento County.
90% of new mothers combined breastfeeding with other options.

Data Source: Percent of Students Scoring in the Healthy Fitness Zone from the [California Department of Education](#)

Data Source: Food Security from the [California Health Interview Survey](#)

Data Source for Breastfeeding from [California Department of Public Health](#)

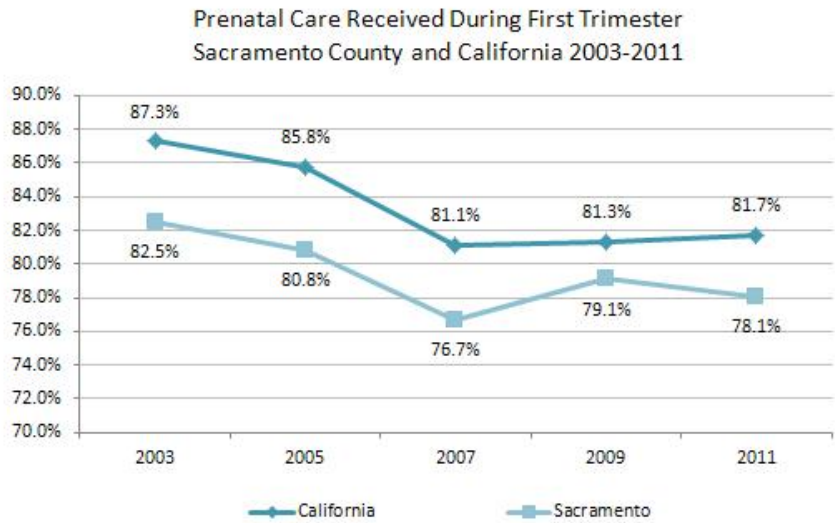
Prenatal Care



Early prenatal care allows for screening of both the mother's and the baby's health to help improve likelihood of a healthy birth. The percentage of women receiving early prenatal care in Sacramento County lags slightly behind statewide rates. Still, four out of five women receive care in their first trimester and more than 9 in 10 receive care by the end of their second trimester.

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
California	87.3%	85.8%	81.1%	81.3%	81.7%
Sacramento	82.5%	80.8%	76.7%	79.1%	78.1%
African American	80.3%	76.3%	73.2%	74.9%	72.0%
American Indian	68.3%	72.8%	68.3%	76.9%	77.3%
Asian	79.8%	78.8%	76.6%	77.4%	79.0%
Hispanic	79.0%	78.2%	74.2%	77.3%	76.6%
Pacific Islander	62.8%	66.8%	59.8%	59.7%	62.7%
Two or More Races	80.0%	79.3%	77.8%	83.2%	75.5%
White	86.2%	84.9%	80.1%	82.4%	81.2%

Source: California Department of Public Health



Why is this important?

Access to early prenatal care can help identify potential medical problems in both the mother and the baby, allowing for the implementation of early and potentially more effective intervention.

How are we doing?

78% of Sacramento County women seek prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, and 13% received care in the second trimester (94.6% first and second trimester)

The percent of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester has remained at or near 80% over the last decade.

The percent of women in Sacramento County receiving prenatal care has been consistently lower than statewide.

Non-white mothers are less likely to receive first trimester prenatal care than white mothers.

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Safety

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Introduction



Safety – both real and perceived – is critical to fostering a vibrant community and creating an environment in which children can thrive. Issues of crime, violence, abuse and neglect, and illness all feed the perception of safety. The ability of the Sacramento County community to provide a safe environment for its children is improving in some areas – such as juvenile crime – but remains stressed in other areas – such as demand for child protective services intervention. Even within the same issue, perceptions can vary considerably from population to population.



Last Updated on Friday, 28 June 2013 11:28

Juvenile Crime



Sacramento County has seen a decline in the number of juvenile crime arrests over the past decade. However, a significant disparity in juvenile arrests remains between the various races/ethnicity's, particularly with the African American population. African Americans account for 12%

Last Updated on Friday, 28 June 2013 11:34

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Community Safety



Violence remains a challenge in Sacramento County. Violent and property crimes have declined since the mid-2000's, unfortunately, Sacramento County continues to fair substantially worse than statewide rates.

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Domestic Violence



Child Abuse and Neglect



Domestic violence refers to any physical or emotional abuse, the threat of abuse, or isolation or deprivation committed by a current or former intimate partner on another. It is believed that domestic violence remains a highly under-reported issue. The rate of domestic violence related calls

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Child Deaths and Injuries



The most common non-fatal hospitalized injuries for children have remained fairly consistent over the course of the decade. The types of injuries suffered change with age, but falls and motor vehicle trauma consistently appear across all age categories, 0-24.

Last Updated on Thursday, 18 July 2013 10:22

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Children Experiencing Homelessness



The number of children and youths experiencing homelessness is increasing. There were 11,772 reported cases of homelessness by Sacramento County School Districts during the 2011-12 year, including 1,368 identified infants/toddlers and preschool children.

Last Updated on Thursday, 25 July 2013 08:50

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Referrals to Sacramento County Child Protective Services have declined somewhat consistently over the past seven years, as have the number of substantiated referrals. It is unknown if this is the product of a decrease in the occurrence of child abuse

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Runaways



Sacramento County experiences a greater number of youth runaway reports (on a per capita basis) than throughout California as a whole. The number of runaway reports has been declining fairly consistently since its high in 2005, and in fact,

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Child Abuse and Neglect

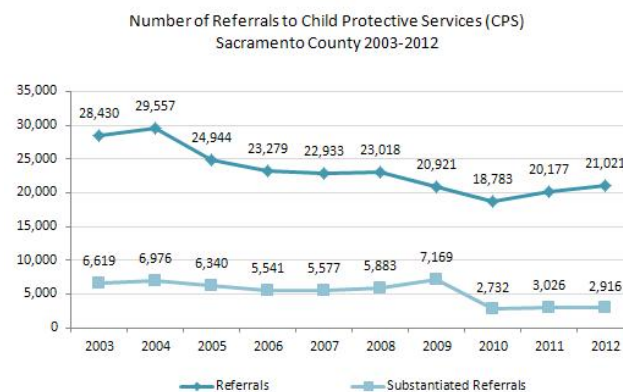


Referrals to Sacramento County Child Protective Services have declined somewhat consistently over the past seven years, as have the number of substantiated referrals. It is unknown if this is the product of a decrease in the occurrence of child abuse and neglect, or a decrease in the capacity of referral sources as well as responding agents. Great disparities exist between races/ethnicity's in terms of substantiated referrals and entries to foster care that must be further investigated in order to create the change needed to counter these disparities.

Referrals to Child Protective Services (CPS)

	Sacramento				California			
	All CPS Referrals		Substantiated Referrals		All CPS Referrals		Substantiated Referrals	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2003	28,430	70.4	6,619	18.5	490,907	51.6	11,354	11.7
2004	29,557	81.8	6,976	19.3	489,617	51.2	110,951	11.6
2005	24,944	68.7	6,340	17.5	480,615	50.3	109,428	11.5
2006	23,279	63.8	5,541	15.2	482,414	50.5	108,212	11.3
2007	22,933	62.5	5,577	15.2	491,933	51.5	107,407	11.2
2008	23,018	62.6	5,883	16.0	486,212	51.0	97,474	10.2
2009	20,921	57.5	7,169	11.5	471,767	50.7	92,631	10.0
2010	18,783	51.8	2,732	7.5	479,289	51.7	88,801	9.6
2011	20,177	55.9	3,026	8.4	475,447	51.6	87,493	9.5
2012	21,021	58.5	2,916	8.1	487,016	53.1	81,764	8.9

Source: Center for Social Services Research University of California Berkeley
CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract



Why is this important?

Children who are abused or neglected are at higher risk for affects such as physical, mental, and emotional conditions, impaired school performance, physical disabilities/impairments, poor self-esteem, difficulty with close relationships, fear, hostility, and inappropriate sexual behavior.

The Child Welfare Information Gateway projects that victims of abuse are 11% more likely to be arrested as a juvenile than non-abused children and 2.7 times more likely to be arrested as an adult. Additionally, they estimate that one-third of abused and neglected children will go on to victimize their own child.

How are we doing?

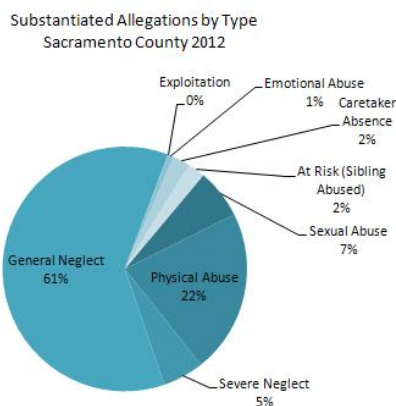
- The number of CPS referrals in Sacramento County has decreased by 26% over the last decade.
- The rate of referrals per 1,000 children has declined even more dramatically, from a rate of 70.4 to 58.5 in 2011.
- The rate of substantiated referrals has been reduced by more than half (from 18.5 to 8.1) over the last 10 years.
- The proportion of referrals found to be substantiated has decreased from 23% in 2003 to 14% in 2012.
- The rate of substantiated referrals per 1,000 children is slightly lower in Sacramento County (8.1) than the State overall (8.9).

Substantiated Referrals by Type

**Substantiated Allegations by Type:
Children with One Allegation or More
Sacramento County and California
January-December 2012**

	Sacramento County	California
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sexual Abuse	6.6%	5.0%
Physical Abuse	21.6%	8.7%
Severe Neglect	5.4%	3.5%
General Neglect	61.0%	61.9%
Exploitation	0.0%	0.0%
Emotional Abuse	0.8%	8.2%
Caretaker Absence	2.3%	5.2%
At Risk (Sibling Abused)	2.3%	7.4%

Source: Center for Social Services Research University of California Berkeley
CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract
Note: A child is counted only once in category of highest severity



Why is this important?

Children can be victims of numerous different types of abuse and neglect. The warning signs are different for all types of abuse and neglect, as are the affects on the child. Providers – particularly mandated reporters – as well as the public at large must be well-aware of the signs of abuse and neglect.

How are we doing?

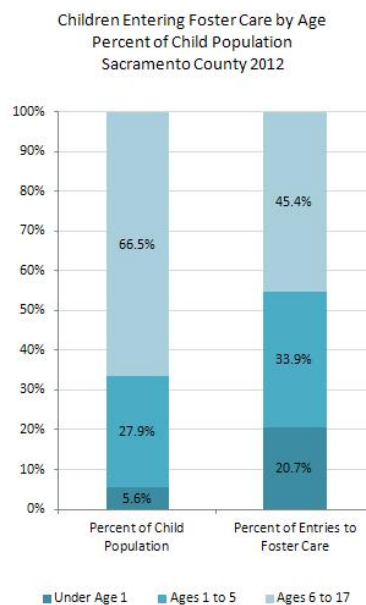
Two allegation types - general neglect and physical abuse - accounted for more than 8 in 10 (83%) of all substantiated child abuse allegations. The proportion of allegations substantiated due to physical abuse in Sacramento County (22%) is 2 and a half times the statewide proportion (9%).

Entrance to Foster Care by Age

**Children Entering Foster Care by Age
All Entries: Children Ages 0 through 17
Sacramento County and California 2012**

	Child Population	Percent Child Population	Percent Entries to Foster Care
Sacramento County			
Under Age 1	20,019	5.6%	20.7%
Ages 1 to 5	100,166	27.9%	33.9%
Ages 6 to 17	238,927	66.5%	45.4%
Under 18	359,112	100.0%	100.0%
California			
Under Age 1	520,447	5.7%	18.5%
Ages 1 to 5	2,507,076	27.3%	33.2%
Ages 6 to 17	6,143,002	67.0%	48.3%
Under 18	9,170,525	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Center for Social Services Research University of California Berkeley
CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract



Why is this important?

On average, children who spend time in the foster care system experience worse life outcomes in a number of areas, including educational attainment, employment, income, and criminal justice.

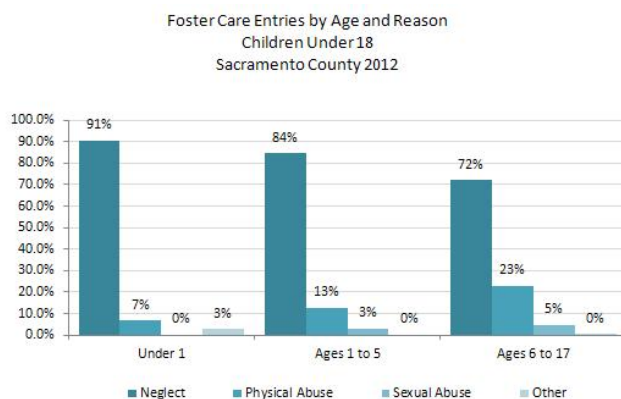
How are we doing?

1,233 children entered foster care in Sacramento County in 2012. The youngest children are the most vulnerable, as evidenced by the fact that children under the age of 1 enter the foster care system at more than 3 times the rate that would be expected according to population size (20% of all entries but only 6% of the population). More than half (52%) of foster care entries are children 5 and under.

Foster Care by Removal Reason

Children Entering Foster Care by Removal Reason and Age All Entries: Children Ages 0 through 17 Sacramento County and California 2012				
Sacramento County	Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Other
Under 1	90.6%	6.7%	0.0%	2.7%
Ages 1 to 5	84.4%	12.7%	2.9%	0.0%
Ages 6 to 17	72.0%	22.9%	4.8%	0.4%
California	Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Other
Under 1	89.7%	5.4%	0.2%	4.7%
Ages 1 to 5	84.4%	7.6%	1.3%	6.8%
Ages 6 to 17	78.8%	10.9%	3.6%	6.6%
Ages 0 to 5	86.8%	10.4%	1.8%	1.0%
Total Under 18	80.0%	16.1%	3.2%	0.7%
Ages 0 to 5	86.3%	6.8%	0.9%	6.0%
Total Under 18	82.7%	8.8%	2.2%	6.3%

Source: Center for Social Services Research University of California Berkeley
CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract



Why is this important?

Reporting only indicates the primary cause of removal from the home, and there may be other issues of concern upon further examination.

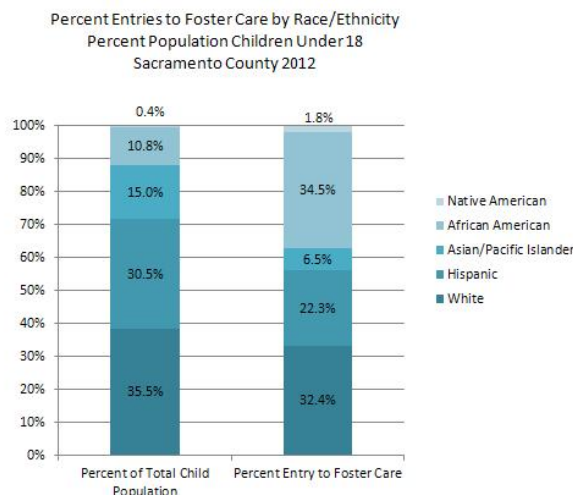
How are we doing?

As is true with the State, the overwhelming majority of placements in foster care are due to neglect. 90% of children, who entered foster care before their first birthdays, were placed due to neglect in Sacramento County. The likelihood of physical abuse being the cause of removal increases with the age of the child.

Foster Care by Race/Ethnicity

Entries to Foster Care by Race/Ethnicity Children Under 18 Sacramento County and California 2012			
Sacramento County	Total Child Population	Percent of Total Child Population	Percent Entry to Foster Care
Total	359,112	100.0%	100.0%
African American	38,695	10.8%	34.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	53,928	15.0%	6.5%
Hispanic	109,354	30.5%	22.3%
Native American	1,616	0.4%	1.8%
Multi-Race	27,886	7.8%	0.0%
White	127,633	35.5%	32.4%
Missing	0	0.0%	2.5%
California	Total Child Population	Percent of Total Child Population	Percent Entry to Foster Care
Total	9,170,527	100.0%	100.0%
African American	507,530	5.5%	18.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,000,576	10.9%	2.8%
Hispanic	4,716,718	51.4%	49.6%
Native American	36,590	0.4%	1.4%
Multi-Race	404,243	4.4%	0.0%
White	2,504,870	27.3%	26.8%
Missing	0	0.0%	1.2%

Source: Center for Social Services Research University of California Berkeley
CWS/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract



Why is this important?

Dramatic disparities in rates of foster care entries exist between races/ethnicity's. There is insufficient understanding of the root causes of the disparate outcomes, but findings do indicate a need to target research and prevention efforts.

How are we doing?

In Sacramento County (and California overall), African Americans are over represented in the foster care system (10.8% of the population, but 34.5% of entries to foster care). Conversely, Asian Americans are under represented in the foster care system (15% of the population, but 6.5% of entries to foster care). There has been little change to the disproportion over the past decade (and beyond).

Data Source: [Center for Social Services Research](#)

Child Deaths and Injuries



The most common non-fatal hospitalized injuries for children have remained fairly consistent over the course of the decade. The types of injuries suffered change with age, but falls and motor vehicle trauma consistently appear across all age categories, 0-24.

Injuries

Most Common Non-Fatal Hospitalized Injuries Ages 0 through 24 by Age Group Sacramento County 2007 - 2011 Combined Total						
Infant (Under 1 Year)			Age 1 through 4		Age 5 through 9	
Rank	Injury	2007-2011	Injury	2007-2011	Injury	2007-2011
1	Unintentional Fall	101	Unintentional Fall	371	Unintentional Fall	383
2	Unintentional Poisoning	37	Unintentional Poisoning	178	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Trauma: Occupant	72
3	Assault/Homicide (Abuse and Neglect 53)	33	Unintentional Burn	119	Unintentional Struck by Object	55
4	Unintentional Burn	27	Drowning	44	Unintentional Bicyclist	53
5	Suffocation	9	Unintentional Struck by Object	44	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Trauma: Pedestrian	30
	Top Five Injuries (2007-2011)	207	Top Five Injuries (2007-2011)	756	Top Five Injuries (2007-2011)	593
	Total Injuries (2007-2011)	367	Total Injuries (2007-2011)	1,173	Total Injuries (2007-2011)	892
Age 10 through 14			Age 15 through 19		Age 20 through 24	
Rank	Injury	2007-2011	Injury	2007-2011	Injury	2007-2011
1	Unintentional Fall	261	All Assault/Homicide	515	All Assault/Homicide	669
2	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Trauma: Occupant	91	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Trauma: Occupant	490	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Trauma: Occupant	614
3	Bicycle	85	All Self-Inflicted/Suicide	332	All Self-Inflicted/Suicide	351
4	All Self-Inflicted/Suicide	78	Unintentional Fall	303	Unintentional Fall	337
5	Unintentional Struck by Object	71	Unintentional Struck by Object	146	Unintentional Poisoning	163
	Top Five Injuries (2007-2011)	586	Top Five Injuries (2007-2011)	1,786	Top Five Injuries (2007-2011)	2,134
	Total Injuries (2007-2011)	1,099	Total Injuries (2007-2011)	2,930	Total Injuries (2007-2011)	3,371

Source: California Department of Public Health, EPI Center

Why is this important?

Death and injury rates indicate the effectiveness of health and safety education, outreach, and prevention programs. Death and injury information provides insight into preventable dangers that children face in the community.

How are we doing?

Across all age categories, unintentional falls and unintentional motor vehicle trauma are predominant issues in Sacramento County. Unintentional falls account for 18% of all non-fatal hospitalized injuries for children, youth, and young adults ages 0-24. Falls outnumber the next leading cause of injury for 0-14 year-olds by a 3 to 1 margin. Deliberately inflicted injury to self (attempted suicide) or others (assault/homicide) account for 26% of all non-fatal hospitalized injuries for youth and young adults 10-24.

Child Deaths

Child Deaths by Category: All Children Ages 0-17 Sacramento County 2010-2011			
Natural Causes			
Category	2010	2011	Total
Perinatal Conditions	39	54	93
Congenital Anomalies	37	35	72
SIDS	3	3	6
SUIDS	13	8	21
Cancer	11	9	20
Infections	0	1	1
Respiratory	2	1	3
Other-Natural	6	1	7
Undetermined -Natural	0	1	1
Total Natural Causes	111	113	224
Injury-Related Causes			
Category	2010	2011	Total
CAN Homicide	3	4	7
Third-Party Homicide	8	5	13
MVC (Driver/Occupant)	1	0	1
MVC (Pedestrian)	2	3	5
MVC (Bicycle)	0	1	1
Drowning	4	4	8
Suicide	4	3	7
Suffocation/Choking	1	0	1
Burns/Fires	0	0	0
Poisoning/Overdose	1	0	1
Other-Injuries	1	1	2
Undetermined Injury	0	1	1
Total Injury Related Causes	25	22	47
Undetermined Manner	2	3	5
Total Deaths	138	138	276

Source: Child Abuse Prevention Council (CAPC)

Youth Deaths by Category: Youth Ages 10-17 Sacramento County 2007-2011						
Natural Causes						
Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Perinatal Conditions	2	1	2	0	1	6
Congenital Anomalies	2	2	1	6	3	14
Cancer	5	4	6	3	6	24
Infections	1	0	0	0	0	1
Respiratory	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other-Natural	6	4	2	4	0	16
Undetermined-Natural	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Natural Causes	16	11	11	13	11	62
Injury-Related Causes						
Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
CAN Homicide	0	1	0	1	1	3
Third-Party Homicide	7	3	3	8	5	26
MVC (Driver/Occupant)	8	4	2	0	0	14
MVC (Pedestrian)	5	2	1	1	0	9
MVC (Bicycle)	0	0	2	0	1	3
Drowning	4	2	2	0	0	8
Suicide	4	6	2	4	3	19
Suffocation/Choking	1	0	0	0	0	1
Burns/Fires	1	0	0	0	0	1
Poisoning/Overdose	2	1	1	1	0	5
Other-Injuries	1	2	0	0	1	4
Undetermined Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Injury Related Causes	33	21	13	15	11	93
Undetermined Manner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Youth Deaths	49	32	24	28	22	155

Source: Child Abuse Prevention Council (CAPC)

Why is this important?

Identifying how and why children die tells us a great deal about the well being of children in our community, and can facilitate the creation and implementation of strategies to prevent child deaths.

How are we doing?

Nearly three-quarters of all child deaths (age 0-17) in 2010 and 2011 were caused by Perinatal Conditions (42%) and Congenital Anomalies (32%).

More than 7% of all child deaths (age 0-17) were the result of homicide.

Between 2007 and 2011, 60% of youth deaths (age 10-17) were injury related.

19% of youth age 10-17 died as a result of homicide between 2007 and 2011, and 12% died as a result of suicide.

17% of youth age 10-17 died in motor vehicle related accidents.

Data Source for Non-Fatal Injuries: [California Department of Public Health: EPICenter](#)

Data Source for Child Deaths: [Child Abuse Prevention Center \(CAPC\)](#)

Children Experiencing Homelessness



The number of children and youths experiencing homelessness is increasing. There were 11,772 reported cases of homelessness by Sacramento County School Districts during the 2011-12 year, including 1,368 identified infants/toddlers and preschool children.

The national Center on Family Homelessness reports that 85% of children and youth in homeless situations regularly attend school. Of the (homeless) elementary students, only 22% are proficient in math and 24% in reading. Among the high school students identified as homeless, 11% are proficient in math and 15% in reading. This is especially concerning for Sacramento County's schools, which reported 10,404 students who experienced homelessness in 2011-12, representing 4% of the student population.

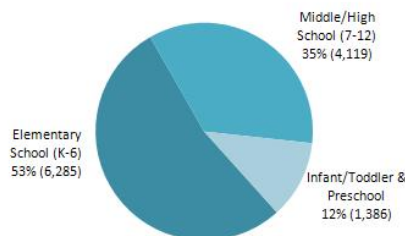
School District	Homeless Children Identified 2011-12	District Enrollment 2011-12	Homeless Students as a Percent of 2011-12 Enrollment
Total	10,404	236,458	4%
Arcohe Union	27	414	7%
Center Unified	264	4,849	5%
Elk Grove Unified	459	62,126	1%
Elverta Joint	30	267	11%
Folsom Cordova Unified	1,153	19,154	6%
Galt Joint Union	561	3,855	15%
Galt Joint Union High	181	2,287	8%
Natomas Unified	656	12,344	5%
River Delta Unified	76	2,286	3%
Robla	406	2,055	20%
Sacramento City Unified	2,059	47,939	4%
San Juan Unified	2,058	47,245	4%
Twin Rivers Unified	2,033	31,637	6%
Other	441	NA	NA

Source: Sacramento County Office of Education, Project TEACH (Homeless); California Department of Education (Enrollment)

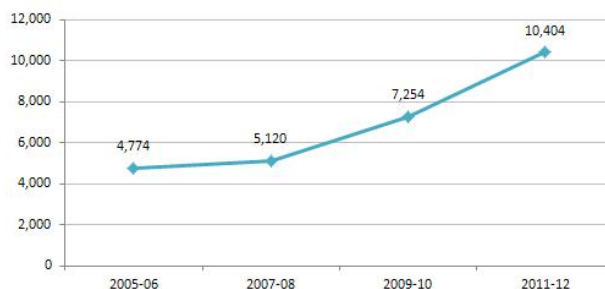
Note: Above table does not reflect 1,368 infant/toddlers and preschoolers identified as experiencing homelessness during the 2011-12 academic year.

Note: "Other" includes students enrolled in private or charter schools and programs operated by SCOE.

Children Reported as Homeless by Age
Sacramento County 2011-12



Number of Children in Homeless Situations
Enrolled in Sacramento County Schools
2005-06 to 2011-12



Why is this important?

Homelessness can negatively impact every aspect of the child's life from family stability to physical and mental health to academic performance.

Even family stability is threatened, as shelter availability or restrictions may cause families to be temporarily separated.

On average, these students have much worse academic outcomes, and subsequent life outcomes, than children with stable households.

How are we doing?

The number of students reported as homeless in Sacramento County schools has increased by more than 117% between the 2005-06 and 2011-12 school years.

Of the 11,772 children reported in 2011-12, there were 1,368 (12%) infant/toddlers or preschool level children; 6,285 (53%) enrolled in elementary school and 4,119 (35%) enrolled in middle or high school.

Data Source: [Sacramento County Office of Education, Project TEACH](#)

Community Safety

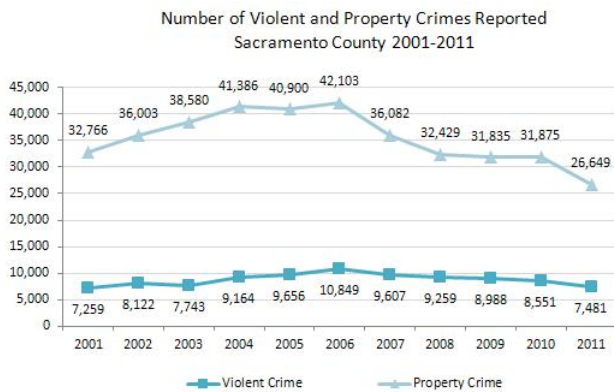


Violence remains a challenge in Sacramento County. Violent and property crimes have declined since the mid-2000's, unfortunately, Sacramento County continues to fair substantially worse than statewide rates.

Crime

	2001		2003		2005		2007		2009		2011	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Sacramento County												
Violent Crimes	7,259	5.7	7,743	5.8	9,656	7.0	9,607	6.8	8,988	6.2	7,481	5.2
Property Crimes	32,766	25.8	38,580	29.0	40,900	29.7	36,082	25.5	31,835	22.1	28,649	20.1
California												
Violent Crimes	210,510	6.0	204,591	5.6	189,593	5.1	191,493	5.0	174,579	4.5	155,313	4.1
Property Crimes	626,003	18.0	693,137	19.2	722,333	19.5	681,235	18.0	595,813	15.4	593,394	15.8

Source: California Department of Justice



	Total Population	Violent Crime		Property Crime	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Sacramento County	1,427,961	7,481	5.2	28,649	20.1
Citrus Heights	82,583	415	5.0	1,837	22.2
Elk Grove	154,440	523	3.4	1,864	12.1
Folsom	72,393	84	1.2	823	11.4
Galt	23,757	44	1.9	250	10.5
Isleton	808	10	12.4	8	9.8
Rancho Cordova	65,475	324	4.9	1,215	18.6
Sacramento (City)	469,477	3,354	7.1	11,957	25.5
Balance of County	558,028				

Source: California Department of Justice

Why is this important?

Crime is a major factor in people's perception of the desirability of a community.

The stigma of criminal behavior diminishes with increased exposure. As a result, children raised in high crime areas are more likely to engage in criminal activities.

How are we doing?

Sacramento County has a violent crime rate of 5.2 and a property crime rate of 20.1 (per 1,000 residents). Both are slightly higher than California overall.

Since its high in 2005, the number of property crimes reported in Sacramento County has declined by 30%, and the number of violent crime has declined by 23%.

Citrus Heights and the City of Sacramento both have property crime rates higher than the Sacramento County average (22.2 and 25.5)

School Safety

	7th Grade	9th Grade	11th Grade
Number of Students in Sample	5,893	9,379	7,857
Students who said they "feel safe or very safe" at school.	63%	59%	64%
Students who said they "feel unsafe or very unsafe" at school.	8%	8%	5%
Students who said they had been "pushed or shoved" at school at least once in the past year.	46%	29%	18%
Students who said they had been "afraid of being beaten-up" at school at least once in the past year.	29%	20%	13%
Students who said they had been in a "physical fight" at school at least once in the past year.	26%	18%	12%
Students who said they "saw someone with a weapon" on school property at least once in the past year.	33%	30%	27%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey

Why is this important?

Sense of safety in schools contributes to a positive learning environment.

How are we doing?

Overall, there is a strong sense of safety in schools, with fewer than 10% of students reporting feeling "unsafe or very unsafe" at school.

Students who reported physical altercations such as being pushed or shoved, are afraid of being beaten up, or have been in a physical fight sometime in the last year reduce with age and grade level, however, those that reported seeing someone at school with a weapon remains constant at about 30%.

Data Source for Crimes Reported: [California Department of Justice](#)

Data Source for Perceptions of School Safety: [California Healthy Kids Survey](#)

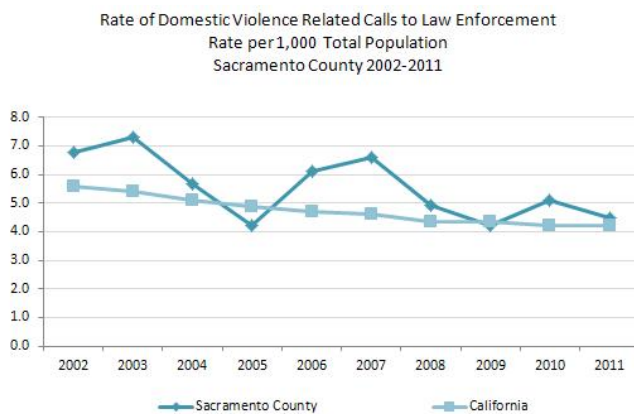
Domestic Violence



Domestic violence refers to any physical or emotional abuse, the threat of abuse, or isolation or deprivation committed by a current or former intimate partner on another. It is believed that domestic violence remains a highly under-reported issue. The rate of domestic violence related calls to law enforcement has been consistently higher in Sacramento County than statewide. It is not known whether this is because Sacramento County residents experience more domestic violence, or are more willing to report incidences when they do occur.

Year	Sacramento County		California	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2002	8,767	6.8	196,569	5.6
2003	9,722	7.3	194,288	5.4
2004	7,713	5.7	186,439	5.1
2005	5,830	4.2	181,362	4.9
2006	8,516	6.1	176,299	4.7
2007	9,365	6.6	174,649	4.6
2008	7,015	4.9	166,343	4.4
2009	7,312	4.2	167,087	4.3
2010	7,453	5.1	166,361	4.2
2011	6,383	4.5	158,547	4.2

Source: California Department of Justice



Why is this important?

Children exposed to domestic violence have an increased risk of physical, mental, and emotional illness. The younger the child, the more serious the consequences can be. Children who witness family violence are more likely to be the target of violence in the home, themselves. A Statewide Law Enforcement Protocol reports that 44% of police reported domestic violence calls in California include at least one child witness. Children who witness domestic violence are 74% more likely to commit violence later in life.

How are we doing?

Sacramento County residents placed more than 6,000 domestic violence related calls to law enforcement in 2011. The number of domestic violence related calls in Sacramento County varies considerably from year to year, however, California overall has seen a steady decline in calls placed to law enforcement agencies. The rate of domestic violence related calls is routinely higher in Sacramento County than throughout the State.

Data Source: [California Department of Justice](#)

Juvenile Crime

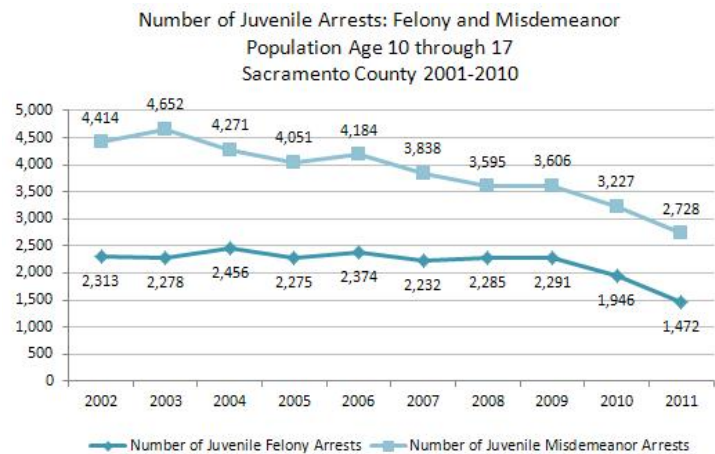
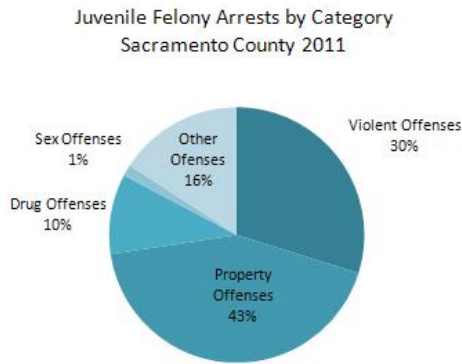


Sacramento County has seen a decline in the number of juvenile crime arrests over the past decade. However, a significant disparity in juvenile arrests remains between the various races/ethnicity's, particularly with the African American population. African Americans account for 12% of the population age 10-17, but account for 40% of the juvenile arrests for the 10-17 age group (the level of this disparity is comparable to other indicators, such as poverty and school drop out rate). Gang activity is perceived as a major problem, but the methods for tracking the extent of gang membership and activity need improvement.

Juvenile Arrests

Number	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of Juvenile Felony Arrests	2,313	2,278	2,456	2,275	2,374	2,232	2,285	2,291	1,946	1,472
Number of Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests	4,414	4,652	4,271	4,051	4,184	3,838	3,595	3,606	3,227	2,728
Rate										
Juvenile Felony Arrest Rate	14.9	14.3	14.5	13.2	13.5	12.6	13.1	13.3	11.5	8.7
Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrest Rate	28.4	29.2	25.1	23.4	23.9	21.7	20.5	20.9	19.0	16.2

Source: California Department of Justice



Why is this important

- Crime impacts a community's stability and economic viability.
- Youth involved in crime suffer consequences for their actions, jeopardizing both immediate and life long education, economic, and social interests.

How are we doing?

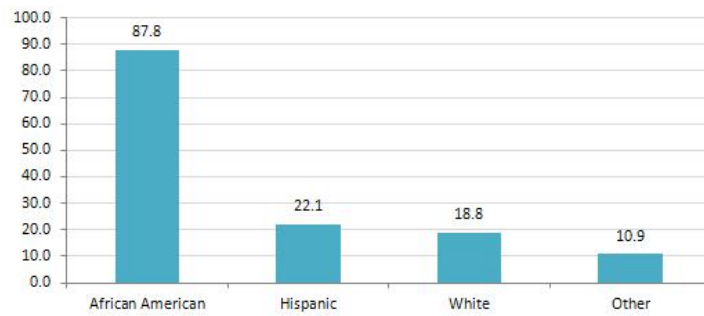
- The number of juvenile arrests has declined by 36% since 2002.
- Juvenile misdemeanor arrests have declined by 38% over the same time period.
- The rate of juvenile felony arrests in Sacramento County are lower than California overall (8.7 v 9.7 arrests per 1,000 juveniles).
- The rate of juvenile misdemeanor arrests are also lower in Sacramento County (16.2 v 18.9 arrests per 1,000 juveniles).

Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity

Juvenile Arrests by Race: Population Age 10 through 17 Sacramento County 2011				
	Total Population Age 10-17	Percent of Population Age 10-17	Felony & Misdemeanor Arrests	Percent of Total Arrests
Total Juveniles Ages 10-17	161,212	100.0%	4,200	100.0%
African American	18,810	11.7%	1,651	39.3%
Hispanic	46,835	29.1%	1,034	24.6%
White	59,268	36.8%	1,119	26.6%
Other	36,301	22.5%	396	9.4%

Source: California Department of Justice
Population: California Department of Finance 2011

Juvenile Arrest Rate:
Felony & Misdemeanor by Race/Ethnicity
Rate per 1,000 Population Age 10 through 17
Sacramento County 2011



Why is this important?

Such a dramatic disparity in arrests indicates substantial systemic issues that must be carefully examined and deliberately and strategically addressed.

How are we doing?

African Americans account for 12% of the juvenile population, but 40% of all juvenile arrests.
African American juveniles are arrested at nearly four times the rate of any other race/ethnicity.

Data Source for Juvenile Arrests: [California Department of Justice](#)

Data Source for Juvenile Arrest Rate by Race/Ethnicity: [Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention](#)

Runaways



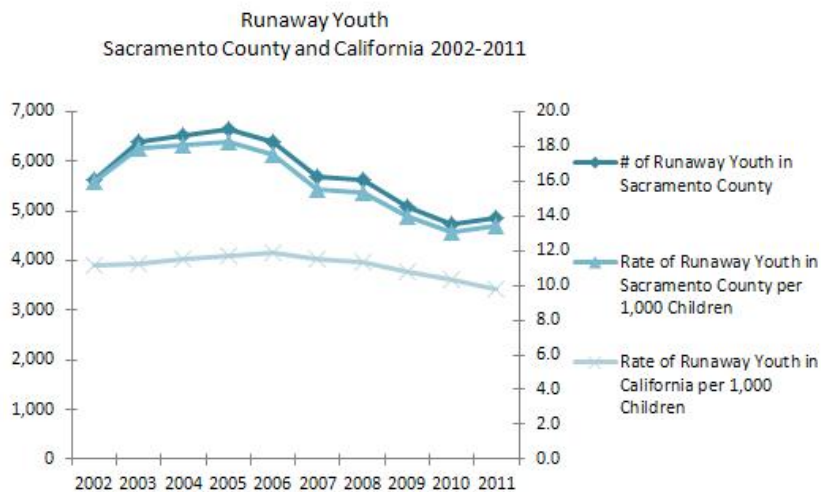
Sacramento County experiences a greater number of youth runaway reports (on a per capita basis) than throughout California as a whole. The number of runaway reports has been declining fairly consistently since its high in 2005, and in fact, 2011 had the lowest number of runaway reports in Sacramento County since 2000.

Sacramento County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population Under 18	352,105	358,211	361,724	363,262	364,627	366,672	367,487	363,849	362,402	360,838
Reported Runaways	5,615	6,392	6,524	6,637	6,401	5,702	5,624	5,082	4,743	4,858
Rate	15.9	17.8	18.0	18.3	17.6	15.6	15.3	14.0	13.1	13.5
California	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population Under 18	9,439,641	9,522,125	9,559,942	9,551,284	9,550,173	9,549,093	9,525,912	9,307,822	9,270,132	9,214,425
Reported Runaways	104,866	107,023	109,905	112,015	113,293	109,731	108,073	100,043	95,601	90,076
Rate	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.3	9.8

Source: Runaways from Missing Children California Department of Justice, April 2013

Population Data Source 2002-2009: CA Department of Finance Estimates of Race/Hispanics Population with Age & Gender Detail, collected each year

Population Data Source 2010-2011: CA Department of Finance 2010-2016 Pop. Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age & Gender



Why is this important?

Many runaways are escaping dangerous home situations and have been the victim or witness of abuse.

Once on the street, runaways may face many dangers, particularly from violence and exploitation.

Some runaways have not made the choice themselves, but rather have been forced out of their home environment by a caretaker.

How are we doing?

The 4,858 runaway reports filed in Sacramento County for 2011 was the lowest number since 2000.

The number of runaway reports has declined by 27% since its high in 2005.

Although the rate of runaway reports per 1,000 children and youth has been decreasing overall in Sacramento County it remains significantly higher than the California rate overall.

Data Source: [California Department of Justice](#) Missing Children Reports

CHILDRENS REPORT CARD

Sacramento County Childrens Coalition

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Social & Emotional Well Being

Introduction



Most youth believe that the community provides sufficient assets to help them mature in a healthy manner. But despite the availability of supports and opportunities, Sacramento County youth still engage in risky health behaviors – such as alcohol and drug use – at rates similar to what is experienced on a statewide average. At the same time, the community lacks a comprehensive picture of the mental health status and needs of its youth. The issues that do stand out are the challenges faced by the most vulnerable youth population – foster youth. Both through their time in care in the foster system and for those who age or emancipate out of the foster system, foster youth in Sacramento County face more adversity than their peers around the state.



Youth Development



Every two years, the California Department of Education administers the California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) to 7th, 9th and 11th grade students. The Resilience & Youth Development Module (RYDM) is used to measure student assets, and the relationship between risk and the capacity

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Out of Home Placement



Maintaining stability or establishing permanency for children placed in foster care in Sacramento County remains a challenge. When compared to statewide data, children placed in foster care in Sacramento County are less likely to be placed

[READ MORE...](#)

Transition Age Foster Youth



Substance Abuse





Over the past ten years, more than 2,500 Sacramento County foster youth have aged out, or emancipated from the foster care system. As is the case throughout the State and Nation, most of these children leave the foster care system with limited educational or employment prospects

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More than 40% of all Sacramento County students have used alcohol or other drugs by the time they complete 9th grade, and 60% have used by the time they complete the 11th grade. There has been very little change in usage rates

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Mental Health



Comprehensive data on mental health status and needs of children in Sacramento County is limited, but an increasing number of providers and administrators are capturing client service and outcome data. The California Health Interview Survey found that teens report

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Mental Health

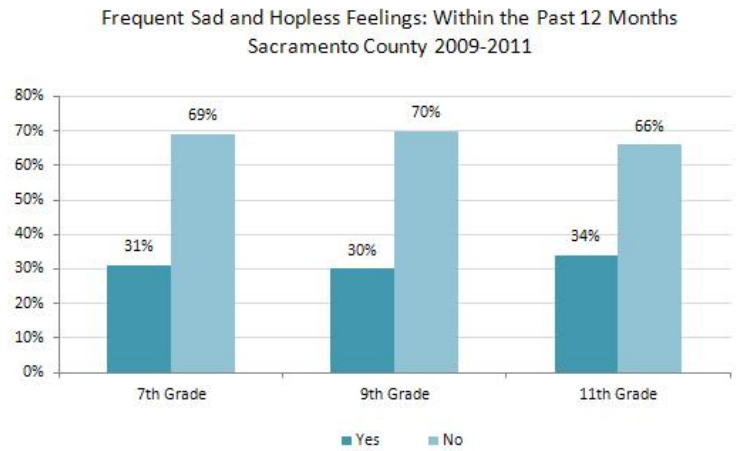


Comprehensive data on mental health status and needs of children in Sacramento County is limited, but an increasing number of providers and administrators are capturing client service and outcome data. The California Health Interview Survey found that teens report receiving counseling at a rate considerably higher than is experienced statewide.

Emotional Health

	7th Grade	9th Grade	11th Grade
Yes	31%	30%	34%
No	69%	70%	66%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)



Why is this important?

Untreated mental health conditions can lead to challenges with relationships, school, physical health, and law enforcement due to disruptive behavior. Availability of services helps ensure that youth have the tools needed to address stressors that may impede emotional growth and well-being.

How are we doing?

Across grade levels, about one-third of students report experiencing periods of sad or hopeless feelings to the point that it interferes with routine tasks.

Data Source for Students Feelings and those Receiving Psychological/Emotional Counseling: [California Healthy Kids Survey](#)

Out of Home Placement



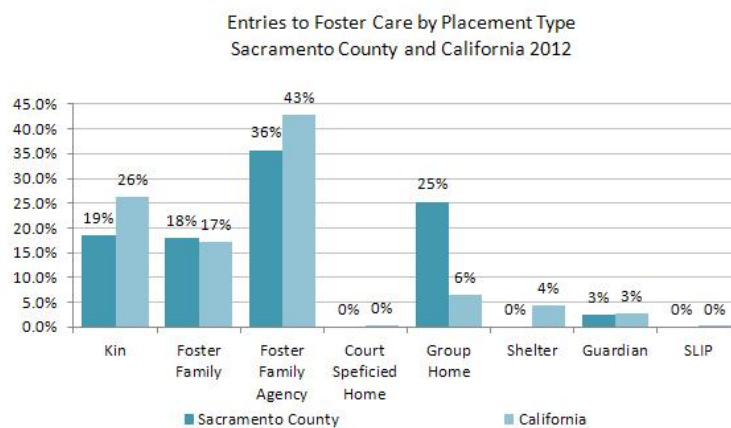
Maintaining stability or establishing permanency for children placed in foster care in Sacramento County remains a challenge. When compared to statewide data, children placed in foster care in Sacramento County are less likely to be placed with kin, slightly less likely to be placed with any or all of their siblings, and more likely to go through three or more placements while in foster care.

Children Entering Foster Care

Number and Percent of Entries to Foster Care by Placement Type: Children Ages 0 through 17 Sacramento County and California 2012

Placement Type	Sacramento County	California
Total	1,075	27,708
Kin	199	7,270
Foster Family	193	4,740
Foster Family Agency	384	11,866
Court Specified Home	0	46
Group Home	272	1,792
Shelter	0	1,220
Guardian	27	773
SLIP	0	1

Placement Type	Sacramento County	California
Kin	18.5%	26.2%
Foster Family	18.0%	17.1%
Foster Family Agency	35.7%	42.8%
Court Specified Home	0.0%	0.2%
Group Home	25.3%	6.5%
Shelter	0.0%	4.4%
Guardian	2.5%	2.8%
SLIP	0.0%	0.0%



Source: CSW/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract
Center for Social Services Research University of California Berkeley

Why is this important?

Children require safe and stable families and environments to thrive; however, when a child is in danger, removal by Child Protective Services is necessary. Permanency is defined as adoption, guardianship, and committed lifelong connections with a caring family or an adult who is significant in a youth's life. Without permanency, youth often experience uncertainty about where they belong, who will care about them, and who will be there as they move into adulthood. Compared to youth living with a parent, youth in foster care are at elevated risk of substance use, poor school attendance and grades, and violence-related behavior.

How are we doing?

Kinship placements are much lower in Sacramento county (19%) than is found statewide (26%). Conversely, group home placement is much higher in Sacramento County (25%) than statewide (7%). Group home placement is the least stable placement option for youth entering foster care.

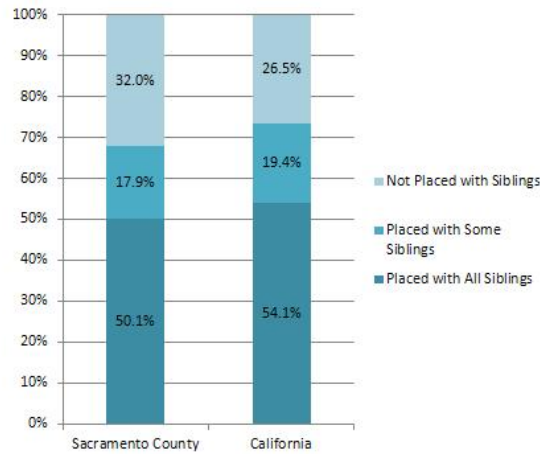
Children Placed with Siblings

Children Placed with Siblings in Foster Care Sacramento County and California, January 1, 2013

	Number of Instances	Placements with All Siblings		Placements with Some Siblings		Not Placed with Siblings	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sacramento County	1,377	690	50.1%	937	68.0%	440	32.0%
California	34,802	18,844	54.1%	25,591	73.5%	9,211	26.5%

Source: CSW/CMS 2012 Quarter 4 Extract: Center for Social Services Research University of California Berkeley
Point in Time

Children Placed with Siblings in Foster Care
Sacramento County and California January 1, 2013



Why is this important?

When a child is not able to return to the home of their parent, it is important to try to place sibling groups together and place with relatives when possible so they can retain a sense of family in their new environment.

How are we doing?

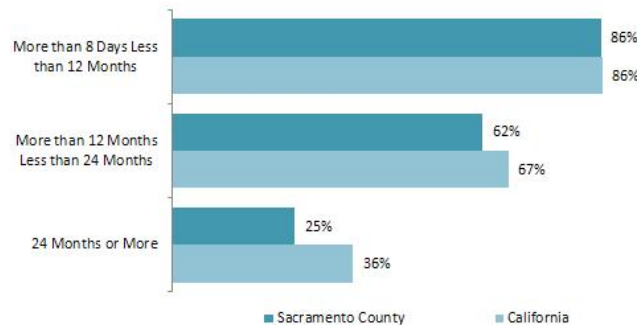
A lower percentage of children entering foster care in Sacramento County are placed with their siblings than is reported statewide. About one-third (32%) of children with siblings are not placed with them when they enter foster care. The rate of placement with siblings in Sacramento County has remained fairly consistent over the past few years.

Foster Care Placements

Percent of Children in Foster Care with Two or Fewer Placements Sacramento County and California 2012			
	Children in Care	Two or Fewer Placements	Percent Two or Fewer Placements
Sacramento County			
More than 8 Days Less than 12 Months	1,249	1,073	85.9%
More than 12 Months Less than 24 Months	702	436	62.1%
24 Months or More	1,055	259	24.5%
California			
More than 8 Days Less than 12 Months	31,656	27,248	86.1%
More than 12 Months Less than 24 Months	19,121	12,871	67.3%
24 Months or More	22,934	8,286	36.1%

Source: Center for Social Services Research, University of California Berkeley
CSW/CMS 2012 Quarter 2 Extract

Percent of Foster Care Children with Two or Fewer Placements
Sacramento County and California 2012



Why is this important?

Permanence for children residing in out-of-home care is critical to the young, developing child. It is important that multiple placements be kept to an absolute minimum in order to sustain the developing child's ability to attach to caregivers.

How are we doing?

More than 3,000 children and youth were in foster care in Sacramento County 2012.

For children who have been in foster care for more than two years,(1,055), three-quarters (75%) have had three or more placements, compared to two-thirds (64%) statewide.

More than one-third (38%) of those who have been in foster care more than one year, but less than two years (703), have had three or more placements.

Data Source: [Center for Social Services Research](#)

Substance Abuse



More than 40% of all Sacramento County students have used alcohol or other drugs by the time they complete 9th grade, and 60% have used by the time they complete the 11th grade. There has been very little change in usage rates over the past five years. Alcohol and marijuana are more prevalent than tobacco use among middle and high school students.

Drug and Alcohol Use

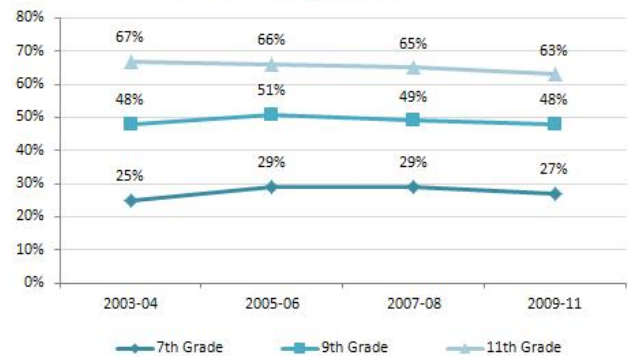
Most Frequently Used Illicit Drugs by Grade Level Sacramento County 2009-2011			
	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11
Student Sample Size (Number)	5,893	9,379	7,857
Use of Alcohol or Drugs in the Past 30 Days			
Any AOD Use	15%	27%	35%
Alcohol	12%	22%	29%
Binge Drinking	5%	13%	18%
Marijuana	5%	15%	20%
Inhalants	6%	5%	3%
Cocaine	N/A	3%	2%
Methamphetamine	N/A	2%	2%
Ecstasy/Psychedelics	N/A	4%	4%
Other Illegal Drug or Pill	3%	5%	5%
Lifetime Use of Alcohol or Drugs			
Alcohol	21%	43%	59%
Marijuana	9%	27%	39%
Inhalants	10%	22%	9%
Cocaine	N/A	4%	5%
Methamphetamine	N/A	4%	4%
LSD	N/A	5%	5%
Ecstasy	N/A	7%	11%
Prescription Painkillers	N/A	13%	17%
Heroin	N/A	3%	3%
Other Illegal Drugs	4%	10%	11%
Barbiturates	N/A	3%	2%
Tranquillizers	N/A	4%	5%
Cold/Cough Medicines	N/A	22%	22%
Diet Pills	N/A	7%	5%
Ritalin or Adderall	N/A	5%	6%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

Student Use of Alcohol or Drugs by Grade Level:
Past 30 Days
Sacramento County 2003-04 to 2009-11



Student Use of Alcohol or Drugs by Grade Level:
Use During Lifetime
Sacramento County 2003-04 to 2009-11



Why is this important?

- Recent national studies have found that teens who use alcohol and other drugs are:
 - seven times more likely to engage in risky sexual activities at an earlier age;
 - five times more likely to drop out of school;
 - 12 times more likely to be on juvenile probation;
 - and twice as likely to think about suicide.

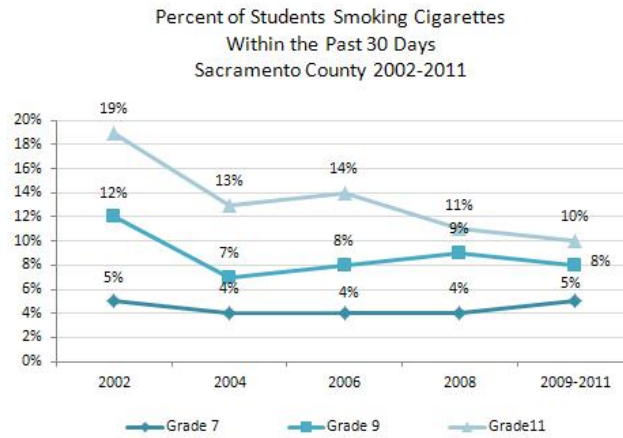
How are we doing?

There has been little change in the percentage of students using alcohol or other drugs over the past decade. Alcohol and marijuana remain the most commonly used substances in both 9th and 11th grades, but misuses of "medicine cabinet" substances; prescription painkillers, cold and cough medicines, and inhalants are on the rise and show a high percentage of use. For 7th grade students, one-fifth (21%) have used alcohol, and 1 in 10 (10%) have used marijuana or inhalants. Nearly one-fifth (18%) of 11th grade students report binge drinking in the past 30 days. Nearly one-quarter (24%) of 11th grade students, and one-fifth (20%) of 9th grade students, report driving after drinking or being a passenger in a car with a peer driving who had been drinking.

Tobacco Use

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade11
2002	5%	12%	19%
2004	4%	7%	13%
2006	4%	8%	14%
2008	4%	9%	11%
2009-2011	5%	8%	10%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)



Why is this important?

90% of all smokers began smoking as teenagers. Individuals who start smoking before the age of 20 have the highest incidence and earliest onset of coronary heart disease, high blood pressure, and other chronic, life threatening diseases.

How are we doing?

The number and percentage of youth who smoke had stayed the same or declined for all age groups over the past decade. For all age groups, the use of marijuana is greater than the use of tobacco.

Data Source: [California Healthy Kids Survey](#)

Transition Age Foster Youth



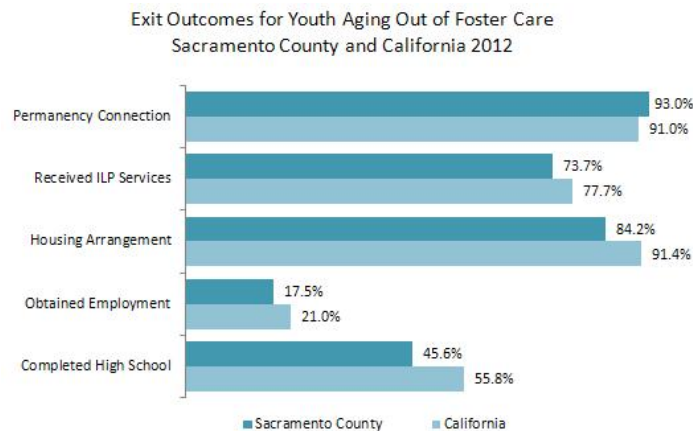
Over the past ten years, more than 2,500 Sacramento County foster youth have aged out, or emancipated from the foster care system. As is the case throughout the State and Nation, most of these children leave the foster care system with limited educational or employment prospects and minimal adult connections to help support them in their "independence." In turn, they face very poor outcomes as young adults, with high rates of unemployment, homelessness, criminal activity, and untreated mental health issues.

Exit Outcomes for Foster Youth

	Number of Youth Whose Whereabouts are Known	Percent Completed High School or Equivalency	Percent who Obtained Employment	Percent with Housing Arrangements	Percent Received ILP Services	Percent with Permanency Connection
Sacramento	57 (100%)	26 (45.6%)	10 (17.5%)	48 (84.2%)	42 (73.7%)	53 (93.0%)
California	1,703 (100%)	951 (55.8%)	357 (21.0%)	1,556 (91.4%)	1,324 (77.7%)	1,549 (91.0%)

Source: Center for Social Services Research University of California Berkeley; CSW/CMS 2012

Data Note: Number of youth represent youth whose whereabouts are known during the report quarter for Exit Outcomes for Youth Aging out of Foster Care. This number may differ from the number of youth aging out of foster care in total.



Why is this important?

The outcomes for youth emancipating from foster care are grim.

Studies have indicated that 50% of emancipated foster youth become homeless within 1 year of emancipation; California Youth Connections found that up to 40% of people living in homeless shelters are former foster youth.

The Children's Advocacy Institute found that

25% - 35% of former foster youth are incarcerated at some point after leaving care (their peers in the general population serve time in state or federal prison at a rate of 2.7%).

Of those foster youth who are employed, 90% earn less than \$10,000 a year after leaving foster care and 75% still earn less than \$10,000 annually at 21.

85% of current or former foster youth have serious mental health issues, compared with 8% of transition age youth in the general population

How are we doing?

In 2012, 203 young adults emancipated or turned 18 while in foster care, of which the whereabouts were known for only 57.

At the time of emancipation for Sacramento County foster youth, less than half (46%) had obtained a high school diploma, and fewer than one-fifth (18%) had found employment.

Better news, 8 in 10 (84%) had housing arranged at the time of emancipation, and 9 in 10 (93%) said they had achieved a permanent connection with someone in the community.

Emancipating foster you in Sacramento County under-perform their peers, statewide in terms of educational attainment, employment, and housing at the time of emancipation.

Given the poor outcomes of foster youth at the time of their emancipation, it should be expected that the lifelong outcomes for emancipating foster youth are going to be even worse in Sacramento County than are found in Statewide and National studies.

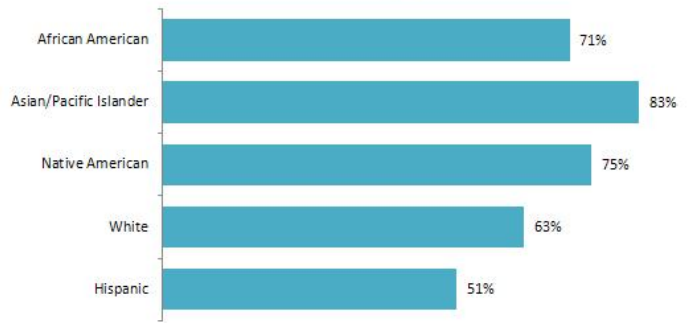
Youth Aging Out of Foster Care

Youth Emancipated or Turned 18 in Foster Care
By Race/Ethnicity: In Care for 3 Years or More
Sacramento County and California 2012

	Number Sacramento County	Percent Sacramento County	Percent California
Total	202	65.3%	54.9%
African American	90	71.1%	62.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	83.3%	56.5%
Native American	4	75.0%	59.5%
White	65	63.1%	52.6%
Hispanic	37	51.4%	50.7%

Source: CSW/CMS 2012 Quarter 2 Extract

Percent of Youth Aging Out of Foster Care
In Care 3 Years or More
Sacramento County 2012



Why is this important?

The length of stay in foster care correlates with number of placements. With such a large percentage of Sacramento County transition age foster youth having spent more than three years in the system, it is expected that they have had multiple placements, and therefore, have little sense of a permanent connection with any foster family.

How are we doing?

In Sacramento County, two-thirds (65%) of children who aged out of foster care have been in care for more than three years, compared to slightly more than half (55%) statewide. Given the duration of their time in the foster care system, it is likely that more than 80% of Sacramento County youth transitioning out of foster care have had at least three placements.

Data Source: [Center for Social Services Research](#)

Youth Development

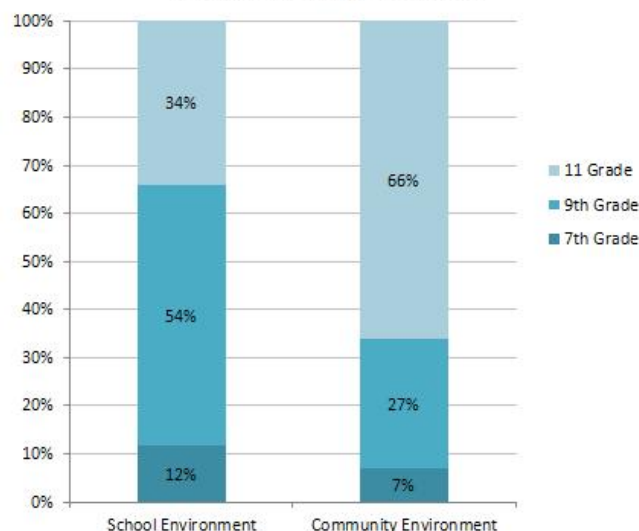


Every two years, the California Department of Education administers the California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) to 7th, 9th and 11th grade students. The Resilience & Youth Development Module (RYDM) is used to measure student assets, and the relationship between risk and the capacity for healthy development and successful learning. The RYDM is an index of 56 questions measuring 17 external and internal assets. Students are classified as scoring high, moderate, or low in these assets. Most youth in Sacramento County reported access to assets needed to help them grow their personal strengths and confidence. More than 9 out of every 10 youth score moderate or high in external assets in the community environment, and more than 8 out of every 10 score moderate or high in external assets in the school environment.

Resilience & Youth Development Module Students and Total Assets School and Community Environments Sacramento County Public Schools 2009-2011			
Grade 7	Low	Moderate	High
School	10%	53%	37%
Community	7%	25%	68%
Grade 9	Low	Moderate	High
School	14%	56%	29%
Community	8%	28%	64%
Grade 11	Low	Moderate	High
School	11%	53%	36%
Community	7%	27%	66%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)

Rating of Total Assets Available for Students in School and Community Environments Sacramento County 2009-2011



Why is this important?

External assets are environmental supports and opportunities or protective factors that facilitate healthy and successful development in children and youth. Student perceptions of caring relationships, high expectations, and opportunities for meaningful participation in the home, school, community, and peer groups have been identified as the most robust and powerful environmental protective factors.

Internal assets are positive developmental outcomes or personal strengths associated with healthy and successful development. Cooperation and communication, empathy, problem solving, self-efficacy, self-awareness, and goals and aspirations protect youth from involvement in health-risk behaviors such as violence, alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse.

How are we doing?

With only 8-14% of youth scoring "low" in total assets available, it appears that a vast majority of youth have at least adequate access to caring relationships, high expectations, and opportunities to participate in school and community life.

By Comparison, between 29% and 36% of youth score "high" in total assets available in the school environment and between 64% and 68% score "high" in total assets available in the community environment.

Youth perceive that they have fewer assets supporting them in school than in the general community.

Data Source: [California Healthy Kids Survey](#)

Data Appendix



Demographics

Population: Population estimates for county, age, and race/ethnicity, from the California Department of Finance. Population estimates are made for the State and all California Counties with age, sex, and race/ethnicity details. Projections are included up to the year 2050. For more information visit the [California Department of Finance](#).

Race/Ethnicity: Information for English Language Learners and languages spoken in Sacramento County and California public schools from the [California Department of Education](#).

Special Education: Information on special education enrollment and type of disability for students enrolled in public schools from the [California Department of Education](#).

Poverty: Information for persons and families with children living in poverty from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey, 1-Year estimate. For more information visit the [U.S. Census Bureau](#). Information for students receiving free and reduced priced meals; public schools in Sacramento County and California from the [California Department of Education](#)

Family Structure: Information for the number of children younger than 18 living in families with their own parents by family type, median family income by family type, and children living with grandparents from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey, 1-Year estimates. For more information visit the [U.S. Census Bureau](#).

Family Economics

Self-Sufficiency Wage: Information for the "Basic Family Budget" 2005 and 2010, and the Basic Family Budget with other benchmarks, from the California Budget Project. For more information visit the [California Budget Project](#). Information for median family income by family type for Sacramento County and California, the number and percent of families with children living below poverty. median income by educational attainment, educational attainment for population 25 and older from the U.S. Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey, 1-Year estimates. For more information visit the [U.S. Census Bureau](#). Information for CalWORKs and Medi-Cal recipients in Sacramento County from the [California Department of Human Assistance](#).

Employment: Information for the unemployment rate and estimates of occupations with the most job openings from the [California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information](#). Information for employment rates by income level from: Sum, A., and Khatiwada, I., "Labor Underutilization Problems of U.S. Workers Across Household Income Groups at the End of the Great Recession: A Truly Great Depression Among the Nation's Low Income Workers Amidst Full Employment Among the Most Affluent", Center for Labor Market Studies, Northeastern University, Boston Massachusetts, February 2010. For more information visit the [Center for Labor Market Studies](#).

Housing Affordability: Information for median home sales from the Sacramento Association of Realtors. Data were taken from March of each year. For more information visit the [Sacramento Association of Realtors](#). Information for the number of Foreclosures in Sacramento County from The County Office of the Assessor's 2010 Annual Report. Data include foreclosures on single-family units, multi-family units, commercial properties, land, and other. For more information visit the [Sacramento County Assessor's Office](#). Information for fair market rent in Sacramento County from the [U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development](#). Information for the percent of income spent on gross rent in Sacramento County and California from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey, 1-Year estimate. For more information visit the [U.S. Census Bureau](#).

Availability of Quality Child Care: Information for the number of childcare providers, capacity, and the number of children with parents in the workforce from Child Action Inc., and the California Child Care Resource & Referral Network. For more information visit the [California Child Care Resource & Referral Network](#).

Affordable Care for Children and Youth: Information for child care assistance and the change in subsidized funding from Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (SETA), California Department of Education (CDE), Local Child Care & Development Planning Councils (LPC), and the California Department of Human Assistance (DHA).

Transportation: Information for travel time to work from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey, 1-Year estimate. For more information visit the [U.S. Census Bureau](#).

Education

School Readiness: Information for the number of children enrolled in preschool from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey, 1-Year estimate. For more information visit the [U.S. Census Bureau](#).

Enrollment and Attendance: Information for public and private school enrollment, alternative education enrollment, school enrollment by school type, and truancy, from the [California Department of Education](#).

Graduation Rates: Information for graduation rates and dropouts for the 2006-07 academic year through 2008-09 are based on the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) definition and are not comparable to years prior to 2006-07. Information for Total dropouts, dropouts by race/ethnicity, and dropouts by grade level, from the [California Department of Education](#). Information for median income according to educational attainment from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey, 1-Year estimate. For more information visit the [U.S. Census Bureau](#).

Academic Achievement: Information for percent of students scoring at or above proficient in English Language Arts and Mathematics, and academic achievement gaps from the [Sacramento County Office of Education](#).

School Accountability: Information for the percentage of schools meeting API growth targets, and the percentage of schools meeting all federal AYP criteria from the [Sacramento County Office of Education](#).

Child, Student and Family Support Services: A certificated employee must hold a teaching credential or other certificate, which may include an emergency permit or a waiver of the credential requirement. The pupil services category covers employees who serve students directly, such as counselors, nurses, or speech specialists. Information for pupil support services from the [California Department of Education](#).

Access to Technology: Information for the number of students per computer in public schools from the [California Department of Education](#).

Post-Secondary Enrollment: Information for the percentage of high school graduates meeting UC/CSU entry requirements from the [California Department of Education](#). Information for post-secondary enrollment of first-time freshmen from the [California Postsecondary Education Commission](#).

Health

Health Care Access: Information for status of medical and dental coverage in Sacramento County, and type of health care coverage in Sacramento County and California from the [California Health Interview Survey](#).

Nutrition and Fitness: Information for the percent of students in the healthy fitness zone from the [California Department of Education](#). Information for food security, the consumption of fruits and vegetables, consumption of fast food, percentage of teens physically active, and the population living within walking distance to a park or playground from the [California Health Interview Survey](#). For a map of Tot-Lot locations in Sacramento County visit the [First 5 Sacramento Commission](#).

Prenatal Care: Information for women receiving prenatal care by race and ethnicity from the [California Department of Public Health](#).

Infant Mortality: Information for average infant mortality rates in Sacramento County from California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profile 2010. For more information visit the [California Department of Public Health](#).

Adolescent Health: Information for age specific birth rates from the California Department of Public Health, Birth Records. For more information visit the [California Department of Public Health](#). Information for Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) from the California Department of Public Health, STD Control Branch. For more information visit the [California Department of Public Health](#).

Immunizations: Information for children fully immunized at 24 months from the [California Department of Health Services](#) Immunization Branch, Kindergarten Retrospective Survey.

Dental Health: Information for dental screening statistics from Sacramento County Smiles for Kids. Information for "Time Since Last Dental Visit" from the [California Health Interview Survey](#). Information and map for Sacramento County areas receiving fluoridated water from the [First 5 Sacramento Commission](#).

Air Quality and Asthma: Information for the number of "Spare the Air" days from Spare the Air. For more information visit: [Spare the Air](#). Information for the percent of children diagnosed with asthma from the [California Health Interview Survey](#).

Safety

Juvenile Crime: Information for juvenile felony and misdemeanor arrests from the [California Department of Justice](#). Information for juvenile arrest rates by race and gender from the [Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention](#).

Community Safety: Information for the number and rate of crimes reported from the [California Department of Justice](#). Information for perceptions of school safety in Sacramento County from the [California Healthy Kids Survey](#). Information for expulsion and suspension in Sacramento County public schools from the [California Department of Education](#).

Domestic Violence: Information for domestic violence related calls to law enforcement, and domestic violence/spousal abuse arrests from the [California Department of Justice](#). Information for the number of child deaths in families with a history of domestic violence from the Child Abuse Prevention Center (CAPC). For more information visit [CAPC](#)

Child Abuse and Neglect: Information for Child Protective Services (CPS) referrals, substantiated allegations by type, and children entering foster care from the [Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Welfare, University of California Berkeley](#).

Child Deaths and Injuries: Information for non-fatal hospitalized injuries in Sacramento County from the [California Department of Public Health, EpiCenter](#). Information for child deaths by cause and manner in Sacramento County from the Child Abuse Prevention Center (CAPC). For more information visit [CAPC](#).

Runaways: Information for the number of reported runaways in Sacramento County and California from the [California Department of Justice](#), Missing Children Reports.

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Information for homeless children enrolled in school from the Sacramento County Office of Education, Project TEACH (homeless). For more information visit [Project TEACH](#)

Social and Emotional Well-Being

Youth Development: Information for The Resilience & Youth Development Module (RYDM) or school and community assets from the [California Healthy Kids Survey \(CHKS\)](#).

Out-of-Home Placement: Information for children in foster care from the [Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Welfare, University of California Berkeley](#).

Transition Age Foster Youth: Information for youth aging out of foster care from the [Center for Social Services Research, School of Social Welfare, University of California Berkeley](#).

Substance Abuse: Information for student use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco from the [California Healthy Kids Survey \(CHKS\)](#).

Mental Health: Information for feeling sad and hopeless, and teens receiving psychological/emotional counseling from the California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS). For more information visit [California Healthy Kids Survey \(CHKS\)](#). Information for the number of youth receiving publicly funded mental health services from the Sacramento County CATS System.

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