

F I F T H E D I T I O N



Children's Report Card

SACRAMENTO COUNTY
2008



*Committed to enriching the lives
of children and youth in our
community by keeping them safe,
healthy, nurtured, educated and happy*

Sacramento County is fortunate to have many agencies, foundations, community groups, and individuals who care deeply for our children. We thank them for the countless hours donated to work on this project.

The development of the *Children's Report Card* was made possible by financial support from:

First 5 Sacramento Commission
Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services
Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance
Kaiser Permanente
Child Action, Inc.

The Sacramento County Children's Report Card is a project of the Sacramento County Children's Coalition. The Sacramento County Children's Coalition is an advisory body to the Board of Supervisor charged with assessing community needs, evaluating existing services and making recommendations to the Board of Supervisors and other policy-making bodies in order to promote the health and well-being of children, youth, and families in Sacramento County.

Staff services are provided by the Community Services Planning Council.

Cover photos courtesy of First 5 Sacramento and Cordova High Interact Club

To the People of Sacramento County:

Children hold our future in their hands. As a community, we hold their health, safety, education, and happiness in ours.

This is the Fifth Edition of the Sacramento County *Children's Report Card*. Forty-two indicators are presented here in the areas of demographics, economics, education, health, safety, and social and emotional well-being. While the data displayed reflect the changing conditions over time, the purpose and intent of the *Report Card* has remained the same since its first publication in 2000.

The Sacramento County Children's Coalition, in its capacity as an advisory body to the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors, developed the *Children's Report Card* to provide a comprehensive overview of the health and well-being of children and youth in our community. The *Children's Report Card* is meant to serve as a foundation to help:

- Guide policy development;
- Set goals for improvement;
- Track changing conditions;
- Support allocation of resources; and
- Promote community responsibility for positive change.

Creation of the Children's Report Card was, and continues to be, a community process.

In September 1999 more than one hundred community leaders gathered to begin development of a *Children's Report Card*. Many of them joined one of the six committees who worked to produce the 2000 *Children's Report Card*. The 2002 and 2004 *Report Cards* refined the data, and in the fall of 2005, the Children's Coalition gathered input from more than 500 individuals, 36 percent of whom were youth under the age of 24. New issues were identified and as a result, several new indicators were added.

Nearly 100 professionals and community members participated in creating this Fifth Edition, and the reader will again see changes. Data for young adults age 19 to 24 is included in appropriate indicators, acknowledging the reality that issues affecting children and youth are not confined to a narrow, circumscribed number but rather identified with our community's responsibility to support children and youth into full, self-sufficient adulthood. The Fifth Edition also looks more closely at the diversity that defines our community; identifying, where possible, data that may show areas of disparity by race, ethnicity, economics, or age groups.

With the continued evolution of technology and the internet, more data are available now than were available for the 2000 *Report Card*. But even with more and better data, there are limitations to every data set. Many of the data included in the *Report Card* are administrative data developed to tally and evaluate services provided. These data may not reflect the need for services that exists in the community, but be more of a gauge for the capacity to provide services.

As the Report Card developed over this past year, a number of substantive topics and themes echoed through nearly every conversation.

More working families are struggling for self-sufficiency.

Rent, unemployment, food, day care costs, and health care costs have all increased, but wages are not keeping pace. The annual income needed for a two-parent family with one preschooler and one school age child to remain self-sufficient, increased from \$44,230 in 2003 to \$54,189 in 2008—an increase of 23 percent. Many working families have been priced out of the home purchase market. The fair market rent value for a three-bedroom apartment has increased 49.2 percent from 2001 to 2008. California accounts for one-third of the nation's foreclosures. Job-loss

is increasing and spreading into every sector. The monthly unemployment rate has increased between January and June of 2008 from 6.3 percent to 7.0 percent.

Will our children be self-sufficient as adults?

The education that children and youth receive today affects the jobs they will hold tomorrow. Education is the foundation for success in a knowledge-driven economy. More than 30 percent of kindergartners begin their educational journey with limited English proficiency compared with 20 percent ten years ago. The graduation rate for high school seniors in Sacramento County has decreased from 85.1 percent in 2000-01 to 79.6 percent in 2006-07. The percentage of high school graduates meeting UC/CSU requirements has decreased in Sacramento County from 34.4 percent in 2002 to 22.5 percent in 2006. For California, the percentage of high school graduates meeting UC/CSU requirements has increased from 33.5 percent to 35.3 percent for the same time period. Receipt of a solid education and a high school diploma prepares students for post-secondary education and the workforce. Generally, earning levels and professional opportunities rise proportionately with education levels.

What does this mean for the future health of the workforce and local economy?

Not only is it questionable whether our children will be self-sufficient, but who will fill the void left by retirees if our children are not capable of taking over in the work force? The proportion of our population that is in the working age group of 18 to 63 is shrinking compared to the 64 plus age group. In fact, by 2050 the 64 and older age group is projected to nearly triple and will represent 20.5 percent of the total Sacramento County population. This will impact the tax base, reducing the funds to support the services provided for children and seniors. The development of today's children and youth for tomorrow's workforce is vital to the economic health of our community.

More people are seeking to access services.

A growing concern is the ability of citizens to access the services necessary to their lives. Barriers to access come in many forms, including but not limited to transportation, culture, literacy, language and knowledge. Economic conditions can negatively impact access to services for children and families as well. However, no data is readily available to understand completely the issue of access or the nature and extent of relevant barriers. Every day this issue affects the children and families in our County.

Will available services be able to meet the increased demand presented within our community?

Many public and private nonprofit service providers are reporting that more people are applying for assistance than in the past. The level of demand for existing services cannot be determined by available data. Increased demand creates concerns about the sustainability of prevention and intervention programs. If services are cut or cannot keep pace with demand, not only is our children's safety, health, and well-being jeopardized, but the self-sufficiency of families and the health of the County's workforce and economy are jeopardized.

The intent of the Report Card is not to make recommendations, but to present information to the community and raise awareness of important issues and questions. The decisions that need to be made and the actions that will be taken to improve the well-being of our children and youth, are not in the data presented here. Rather, they are in the hearts and minds of our collective community.

Sincerely,

The Children's Report Card Steering Committee

Table of Contents

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population by Groups	6
Special Needs	7
Population Diversity	8
Children Living in Poverty	10
Family Structure	12

FAMILY ECONOMICS

Self-Sufficiency Wage	14
Employment	16
Housing Affordability	18
Affordable Care for Children and Youth	20
Availability of Quality Care for Children and Youth	21
Transportation	22

EDUCATION

School Readiness	24
School Enrollment and Attendance	26
Graduation Rates	27
Academic Achievement	28
Post-Secondary Enrollment	30
Education Funding	31
Teacher Preparation and Education	32
Child, Student and Family Support Services	33
Access to Technology	34

Table of Contents

HEALTH

Health Care Access	36
Nutrition and Fitness	38
Breastfeeding	40
Prenatal Care	41
Birth Rates Among Teens	42
Sexually Transmitted Infections	43
Immunizations	44
Dental Health	45
Air Quality	46
Childhood Asthma	47

SAFETY

Community Safety	50
Domestic Violence	52
Child Abuse and Neglect	54
Child Deaths and Injuries	55
Runaways	56
Children Experiencing Homelessness	57
Juvenile Crime	58

SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

Youth Development and Community Involvement	60
Out-Of-Home Placement	62
Youth Substance Abuse	64
Tobacco Use	66
Mental Health Services	67

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	70
-----------------------------------	----

DATA APPENDIX	75
--------------------------------	----



DEMOGRAPHICS

TRACKING CHANGING CONDITIONS

INDICATORS

- ✦ **Population by Groups**
- ✦ **Special Needs**
- ✦ **Population Diversity**
- ✦ **Children Living in Poverty**
- ✦ **Family Structure**

- ✦ The number of children under 18 has increased by 11% (2000-2008)
- ✦ The number of children ages 0 through 5 in Sacramento County has increased by 13% (2000-2008)
- ✦ The number of students enrolled as English Language Learners in Sacramento County has increased by 13%. Enrollment of English Language Learners in Kindergarten classrooms has increased by 30% (2000-2006)
- ✦ The number of public school students receiving free and/or reduced priced meals has increased by 17% in Sacramento County and 11% statewide (2000-2007)
- ✦ The number of families with children under 18 in Sacramento County has increased by 6%, and the number of single-parent families has increased by 4% to reach 54,277 (2002-2006)

Population by Groups

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Projections by the California Department of Finance were used to look at population by age group, ethnicity, and population growth.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

The experiences and environments of children and youth set the stage for future development and success in school as well as in life. Both population growth and the proportion of children in the population have important implications for the community and resources provided to the community. Population growth places a greater demand on community infrastructure: schools, housing, jobs, transportation, and public services.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

More than 1.4 million people live in Sacramento County, and by the year 2050 the California Department of Finance estimates that the population will reach nearly 2.2 million people.

Although the rate of population growth has slowed, Sacramento County is still the eighth most populous county in the state and has more people than the surrounding counties of El Dorado, Placer, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba combined. Of the 2.3 million people who live in the six-county region, 61.9 percent live in Sacramento County. The City of Sacramento, with a population of 467,343, is the seventh largest city in California.

Of the nearly 546,000 children, youth and young adults ages 0 through 25 in Sacramento County, 22.5 percent are ages 0 through 5; 22.2 percent are ages 6 through 11; 25 percent are ages 12 through 17; and 31 percent are ages 18 through 25.

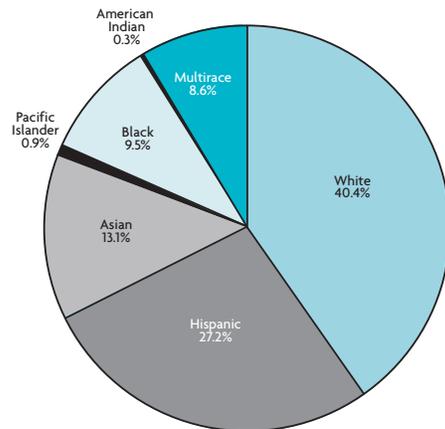
From 2000 to 2008, the number of children and youth ages 0 through 25 increased by 14.9 percent, compared with a 15.3 percent increase in the county population as a whole for the same time period.

As the baby boomers begin to reach retirement age, the age groups in our community are shifting. In 2008 the 64 and older age group represented 11 percent of the total population according to

Department of Finance population projections. However, by 2050 this age group is projected to nearly triple and will represent 20.5 percent of the total population in Sacramento County. The

18 through 64 age group, primarily the working age population, will shrink from 62 percent to 56 percent of the County's population. The 0 through

Population Projections
Ages 0 through 5
by Race/Ethnicity
Sacramento County, 2008



Source: California Department of Finance

Shifting Age Groups in Sacramento County
2008 - 2050

Age Group	2008		2050	
	Population	Percent of Total Population	Population	Percent of Total Population
0 through 17	378,375	26.6%	507,913	23.3%
18 through 64	887,175	62.4%	1,222,774	56.2%
64 and Older	157,239	11.1%	445,821	20.5%
Total Population	1,422,789	100.0%	2,176,508	100.0%

Source: California Department of Finance

17 age group will increase to nearly 508,000 in 2050, but will be a smaller proportion of the total population at 23 percent.

Population Projections for Ages 0 through 25 by Race/Ethnicity
Sacramento County, 2008

Age	White	Hispanic	Asian	Pacific Islander	Black	American Indian	Multirace	Total	Percent Change from 2000
0 through 3	33,219	22,162	11,266	783	8,078	342	5,344	81,194	13.2%
4 and 5	16,400	11,263	4,861	305	3,544	64	5,188	41,625	8.1%
6 through 11	50,034	31,710	14,016	1,009	11,963	548	11,654	120,934	0.1%
12 through 17	57,879	33,618	16,977	1,388	15,464	959	8,337	134,622	17.0%
18 through 25	76,567	36,722	23,714	1,709	19,096	1,345	8,439	167,592	25.1%
Total	234,099	135,475	70,834	5,194	58,145	3,258	38,962	545,967	14.9%
Percent of Population 0 through 25	42.9%	24.8%	13.0%	1.0%	10.6%	0.6%	7.1%	100.0%	

Source: California Department of Finance

Special Needs

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Data from the U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2006 and the California Department of Education on the number of students enrolled in Special Education were collected and reviewed.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Information about the special needs of children and youth can help design and target programs, help bridge barriers, provide equitable distribution of resources, and improve access to services. Community life and services should be accessible to all children.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The definition of disability set forth in the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) states: "The term 'disability' means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of [an] individual."

According to the 2006 American Community Survey, 18,561, or 5.9 percent, of Sacramento County children and youth ages 5 through 20 have at least one disability.

Data from the California Department of Education indicate that in Sacramento County 26,315 children ages 0 through 22 are enrolled in special education. This is 11 percent of the total public school enrollment. Of these children, 2,480 are ages 0 through 5. The number of students enrolled in Special Education has increased by 140 since the 2001/2002 academic year, an increase of 0.5 percent. Total school enrollment has increased 4.6 percent during the same time period.

Special education eligibility categories require that a student's condition or disability "adversely affect educational performance." Courts have interpreted the phrase to mean that education is adversely affected if, without certain services, the child's condition would prevent him/her from performing academic or nonacademic tasks and/or from

being educated with non-disabled peers.

Of the total number of students, 44.3 percent has specific learning disabilities and 25.1 percent has speech or language impairments. The number of students with autism enrolled in Special Education has nearly tripled since 2001/2002 and the number of students with "other health impairments" has more than doubled.

The autism diagnosis has changed to be a much broader spectrum of diagnosis so more children qualify as autistic.

Sacramento County utilizes the services of four Special Education Local Plan Areas (SELPAs) to serve students between the ages of three and twenty-two. For each participating student, an Individualized Education Program (IEP) is developed.

**Most Frequently Listed Services on Individualized Education Programs (IEPs)
Special Education Enrollment Data
Sacramento County 2007-08**

Service Description	Total
Specialized Academic Instruction	18,545
Language and Speech	11,512
Intensive Individual Services	4,665
Occupational Therapy	1,795

Source: California Special Education Management Information System (CASEMIS), Special Education Enrollment Data Report 2007-2008 December 1, 2007 Count

**Number and Percent of Special Education Enrollment
Ages 0 through 22
Sacramento County 2001-02, 2007-08**

Total School Enrollment	228,122		238,522	
	2001-02		2007-08	
	Special Education Enrollment	Percent of Special Education Enrollment	Special Education Enrollment	Percent of Special Education Enrollment
Specific Learning Disability	13,747	52.5%	11,647	44.3%
Speech or Language Impairment	6,178	23.6%	6,604	25.1%
Emotional Disturbance	1,938	7.4%	2,080	7.9%
Mental Retardation	1,713	6.5%	1,829	7.0%
Autism	579	2.2%	1,529	5.8%
Other Health Impairment	625	2.4%	1,149	4.4%
Orthopedic Impairment	627	2.4%	605	2.3%
Multiple Disability	179	0.7%	242	0.9%
Hard of Hearing	179	0.7%	233	0.9%
Visual Impairment	208	0.8%	198	0.8%
Deaf	132	0.5%	119	0.5%
Traumatic Brain Injury	58	0.2%	68	0.3%
Deaf-Blindness	12	0.0%	12	0.0%
Total Enrolled in Special Education	26,175	100.0%	26,315	100.0%

Source: California Department of Education

Population Diversity

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

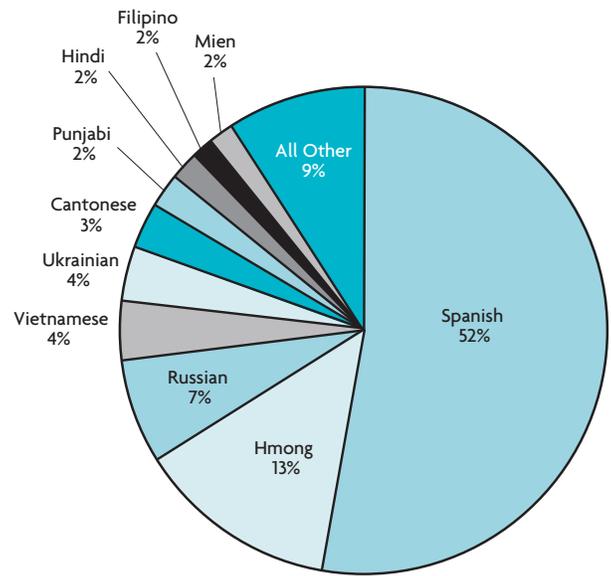
Diversity is broadly defined to include gender, age, race, ethnicity, language(s), economic status, faith, and persons with disabilities. Data on race and ethnicity were gathered from the California Department of Finance, and data on English Language Learner (ELL) students and their primary languages were gathered from the California Department of Education.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Variety of art, music, cuisine, faiths, and languages enriches a community. However, despite the positive benefits of diversity, there may be barriers to be bridged. Information about diversity in a community can help design and target programs, provide equitable distribution of resources and improve access to services. Education, health access, and safety, as well as adequate food and housing, should be available to all children regardless of race, ethnic background, economic status, or disability.

Ensuring that all children, including immigrant children, receive a solid education beyond high school and can secure employment that supports self-sufficiency for them and their families will help fill the economic void that will be left by the growing number of retiring baby boomers.

Top Ten Home Languages Spoken Sacramento County Public Schools 2007-08



Source: California Department of Education

Public School English Language Learners
Grades Kindergarten through 12
Sacramento County 2007-08

	Kindergarten		Grades 1 through 8		Grades 9 through 12		K through 12	
	Number of ELL Students Enrolled	Percent of Kindergarten	Number of ELL Students Enrolled	Percent of Grades 1 through 8	Number of ELL Students Enrolled	Percent of Grades 9 through 12	Total Number of ELL Students Enrolled	Percent of Total Enrollment
Spanish	3,072	17.6%	16,178	11.2%	4,524	6.0%	23,826	10.0%
Hmong	505	2.9%	3,711	2.6%	1,723	2.3%	5,949	2.5%
Russian	386	2.2%	2,144	1.5%	609	0.8%	3,140	1.3%
Vietnamese	267	1.5%	1,057	0.7%	382	0.5%	1,726	0.7%
Ukrainian	166	1.0%	1,184	0.8%	330	0.4%	1,680	0.7%
Cantonese	222	1.3%	869	0.6%	268	0.4%	1,364	0.6%
Punjabi	126	0.7%	634	0.4%	225	0.3%	987	0.4%
Hindi	111	0.6%	529	0.4%	223	0.3%	869	0.4%
Filipino (Pilipino or Tag)	92	0.5%	461	0.3%	177	0.2%	738	0.3%
Mien (Yao)	45	0.3%	394	0.3%	219	0.3%	660	0.3%
All Other (45 languages)	479	2.7%	2,593	1.8%	967	1.3%	4,006	1.7%
Sacramento ELL Total	5,471	31.4%	29,754	20.6%	9,647	12.7%	45,005	18.9%

Source: California Department of Education

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The racial ethnic and cultural diversity of the population in Sacramento County continues to increase. There are 238,233 students enrolled in public schools in Sacramento County, and there are 45 languages spoken. The number of English Language Learner (ELL) students in grades 1 through 8 make up 21.0 percent of the total student population for those same grades. More than 30 percent of kindergartners begin their educational journey with limited English proficiency, compared with 22.7 percent 10 years ago.

Spanish is the most prevalent language of the ELL students; more than 23,000 students in Sacramento County speak Spanish.

There are 5,949 ELL students who speak Hmong. This is 13.2 percent

of Sacramento County's ELL student population, but is 30.2 percent of California's ELL student population.

Although only 1.5 percent of Sacramento County's ELL student population speak Mien, this represents 41 percent of California's ELL student population.

Sacramento County is home to 43.8 percent of California's Russian speaking ELL student population and 75.6 percent of the state's Ukranian speaking ELL student population.

According to the 2006 American Community Survey, 11.6 percent of the population in Sacramento County, approximately 160,000 individuals, are not U.S. citizens. Of the more than 362,000 children and youth under the age of 18, 92.6 percent are native born.

**Top Ten Languages Spoken in Public Schools by English Language Learners
Ranking and Percent of California's English Language Learners
Sacramento County and California 2007-08**

Sacramento County				California		
Total School Enrollment		238,522		Total School Enrollment		6,276,486
Total English Language Learner Enrollment		45,005		Total English Language Learner Enrollment		1,553,091
Rank	Language	Sacramento English Language Learners	Percent of California's English Language Learners	Rank	Language	California English Language Learners
1	Spanish	23,826	1.8%	1	Spanish	1,320,981
2	Hmong	5,949	30.2%	5	Hmong	19,715
3	Russian	3,140	43.8%	13	Russian	7,177
4	Vietnamese	1,726	5.0%	2	Vietnamese	34,712
5	Ukrainian	1,680	75.6%	19	Ukrainian	2,223
6	Cantonese	1,364	6.3%	4	Cantonese	21,551
7	Punjabi	987	10.7%	9	Punjabi	9,198
8	Hindi	869	21.8%	16	Hindi	3,979
9	Filipino (Pilipino or Tag)	738	3.3%	3	Filipino (Pilipino or Tag)	22,389
10	Mien (Yao)	660	41.0%	22	Mien (Yao)	1,611
	All Other (44 languages)	4,006	3.7%		All Other (46 languages)	109,555

Source: California Department of Education

Children Living in Poverty

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Estimates of children living in poverty were compiled from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2007.

This report also reviewed data on students in kindergarten through twelfth grade receiving free and reduced-price meals at school each year since 2000. Data from the California Department of Education on free and reduced-price meals is available for the years between the decennial census. Eligibility for free meals is determined by calculating 130 percent of Federal Poverty Guidelines based on household size. In 2008, 130 percent of poverty for a family of four was \$26,845. It should be noted that the number of students who qualify

for meal assistance might be more than the number who received services, as the data reflect only those people who applied for assistance from the Department of Education.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

The percentage of children living in poverty is a key indicator of how well a community is caring for its children. Children who grow up in poverty are more likely to lack the basics of daily living—food, clothing, adequate and stable housing, and healthcare, as well as access to quality child care. They are more likely to start school with limited language skills, as well as health, social, and emotional problems that interfere with learning.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

More than 85,000 children, youth and young adults under the age of 25 are living in poverty in Sacramento County. Of these, 21,735 are children ages 0 through 4; 22,545 are ages 5 through 11; and 18,139 are ages 12 through 17.

Reviewing the poverty data by race and ethnicity show disparities across groups. For children ages 0 through 4, more than 40 percent of African American children of that age group are living in poverty compared to 17.5 percent of White, 14.0 percent of Asian and 24 percent of Hispanic. For the 5 through 11 age group, 30.7 percent of African American children are living in poverty compared to 12.9 percent of White, 15.5 percent of Asian, and 23.8 percent of Hispanic.

Persons in Poverty by Age, Race, and Ethnicity
Number and Percent within Age Group for Whom Poverty Status is Determined
Sacramento County 2007

	White		African American		Asian	
	Persons in Poverty	Percent of Age Group in Poverty	Persons in Poverty	Percent of Age Group in Poverty	Persons in Poverty	Percent of Age Group in Poverty
Total Population	82,014	9.7%	29,981	22.7%	21,076	11.3%
Ages 0 through 4	9,676	17.5%	4,611	41.4%	1,810	14.0%
Ages 5 through 11	9,163	12.9%	4,826	30.7%	2,888	15.5%
Ages 12 through 17	5,511	8.3%	4,430	26.1%	3,014	16.9%
Ages 18 through 24	13,147	17.3%	3,324	22.6%	3,334	20.1%
Ages 0 through 17	24,350	12.6%	13,867	31.6%	7,712	15.6%
Ages 0 through 24	37,497	13.9%	17,191	29.4%	11,046	16.7%

	Hispanic		Sacramento County		California	
	Persons in Poverty	Percent of Age Group in Poverty	Persons in Poverty	Percent of Age Group in Poverty	Persons in Poverty	Percent of Age Group in Poverty
Total Population	45,925	17.3%	165,031	12.1%	4,433,014	12.4%
Ages 0 through 4	7,223	24.3%	21,735	21.3%	489,469	18.7%
Ages 5 through 11	8,435	23.8%	22,545	17.4%	582,916	17.2%
Ages 12 through 17	6,124	19.9%	18,139	14.4%	518,910	16.0%
Ages 18 through 24	5,959	28.0%	23,335	18.3%	632,783	17.7%
Ages 0 through 17	21,782	22.7%	62,419	17.4%	1,591,295	17.2%
Ages 0 through 24	27,741	23.7%	85,754	17.6%	2,224,078	17.3%

Source: 2007 American Community Survey



2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines

Size of Family Unit	100% of Poverty	150% of Poverty	200% of Poverty
1	\$10,210	\$15,315	\$20,420
2	\$13,690	\$20,535	\$27,380
3	\$17,170	\$25,755	\$34,340
4	\$20,650	\$30,975	\$41,300
5	\$24,130	\$36,195	\$48,260
6	\$27,610	\$41,415	\$55,220
7	\$31,090	\$46,635	\$62,180
8	\$34,570	\$51,855	\$69,140

For family units with more than 8 members, add \$3,480 for each additional person at 100% of poverty, \$5,220 at 150% of poverty and \$6,960 at 200% of poverty.

Note: For optional use in FFY 2007 and mandatory use in FFY 2008

Note: For all states (except Alaska and Hawaii) and for the District of Columbia

Last Updated: July 26, 2007

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Data on subsidized school meals show the number of impoverished children in kindergarten through twelfth grade eligible for, and receiving, free and reduced-price meals in Sacramento County has increased from 42.8 percent in 2001 to 48.4 percent for the 2006-2007 school year. The number of impoverished children in the state as a whole increased from 47 percent to 49.8 percent in that same period of time.

Students Receiving Free and/or Reduced Priced Meals Sacramento County and California 1999-00 to 2006-07

	Sacramento County		California	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2000	98,232	45.0%	2,829,787	46.8%
2001	100,159	42.8%	2,908,516	47.0%
2002	96,672	41.6%	3,006,877	48.2%
2003	97,370	42.5%	3,010,419	48.2%
2004	108,408	45.6%	3,078,644	48.9%
2005	108,943	46.3%	3,103,726	49.1%
2006	110,877	47.7%	3,127,670	50.8%
2007	115,215	48.4%	3,128,290	49.8%

Source: California Department of Education

Family Structure

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

The report reflects the number of children living in single- and two-parent households in Sacramento County using data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2006 American Community Survey.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Family as the core element in a child's life plays an important role in development and well-being. Family structure also can affect the resources available to rear a child. For example, children brought up in single head-of-household families are far more likely to live in poverty than those in two-parent households.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Family structure in our contemporary society is diverse and there are many different family types.

According to the 2006 American Community Survey, there are 168,988 families with children under the age of 18 in Sacramento County. There are 39,257 single mothers, more than double the number of single fathers.

According to the 2007 American Community Survey, 28.4 percent of single female head-of-household families with children younger than 18 reported poverty-level income, as did 16.9 percent of single male head-of-household families, compared with 7.4 percent of married couple families with children.

Many children are also growing up in extended families. In Sacramento County, 19,660 children under 18 live with a grandparent householder. More than 8,000 are under 6 years of age; 5,789 are ages 6 to 11 years old; and 5,192 are between the ages of 12 and 17.

Of the 19,660 children living with grandparents in the household, nearly half (9,132) live with grandparents who were responsible for the child's care. However, of these households, more than two-thirds (6,132) of the children also had a parent present in the household.

Children Under 18 Living with a Grandparent Householder by Grandparent Responsibility and Presence of a Parent in Household Sacramento County 2006

	Estimate	Percent
Number of Children Under 18	362,209	
Children Under 18 Living with Grandparent Householder	19,660	5.4%
	Estimate	Percent
Children under 18 Living with Grandparent Householder	19,660	100.0%
Grandparent Householder Responsible for Own Grandchild	9,132	46.4%
Parent Present in Household	6,132	31.2%
No Parent Present in Household	3,000	15.3%
Grandparent Householder Not Responsible for Own Grandchild	10,528	53.6%

Source: 2006 American Community Survey

Families with Own Children Under 18 by Family Type Sacramento County 2002-2006

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Number	Percent								
Families with Children Under 18	159,737	100.0%	156,644	100.0%	163,343	100.0%	167,937	100.0%	168,988	100.0%
Married Couple Families	107,471	67.3%	101,458	64.8%	104,848	64.2%	110,155	65.6%	114,711	67.9%
Single Parent Families	52,266	32.7%	55,186	35.2%	58,495	35.8%	57,782	34.4%	54,277	32.1%
Single Father	11,650	7.3%	13,671	8.7%	17,063	10.4%	12,207	7.3%	15,020	8.9%
Single Mother	40,676	25.5%	41,515	26.5%	41,432	25.4%	45,575	27.1%	39,257	23.2%

Source: 2002-2006 American Community Survey



FAMILY ECONOMICS

TRACKING CHANGING CONDITIONS

INDICATORS

- Self-Sufficiency Wage
- Employment
- Housing Affordability
- Affordable Care for Children and Youth
- Availability of Quality Care for Children and Youth
- Transportation

- The income needed for a single-parent family with one preschooler and one school age child increased from \$37,848 to \$46,061 annually for the family to remain self-sufficient. An increase of 22% (2003-2008)
- Income needed for a two-parent family with one preschooler and one school age child, to remain self-sufficient, increased from \$44,230 to \$54,189 annually. An increase of 23% (2003-2008)
- The fair market rent value for a three bedroom apartment has increased 49% (2001-2008)
- The monthly unemployment rate has increased between January and June of 2008 from 6.3% to 7.0%
- Foreclosures in Sacramento County have increased from 1,283 in 2006 to 7,472 in 2007. This is a 482% increase.
- The cost of licensed child care has increased by 24% (2001-2006)

Self-Sufficiency Wage

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Data were reviewed from the U.S. Census 2006 American Community Survey and the 2008 California Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard prepared by the Insight Center for Community Economic Development.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

A stable source of income is critical for individuals and families to lead healthy, secure, self-sufficient lives. Self-sufficiency is the income level at which a family can be sustained without relying on income supports or public assistance.

Families that are self-sufficient help support the community. They contribute to the economy by providing a workforce to attract businesses. To grow as a region, we must invest in our own human capital through education, job training, and jobs that pay self-sufficient wages.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Even in the best of economic times, many working families struggle to make ends meet, especially those whose income is at the lower end of the wage scale. In California, the minimum wage is \$8.00 per hour, which is the pay rate for many entry-level positions and the starting wage for many jobs in the retail and service sectors.

The workplace environment is changing. Fewer employers are offering retirement plans, pensions, healthcare coverage and annual cost of living increases.

The Federal Poverty Guideline has traditionally been used to measure whether families have incomes high enough to enable them to meet basic needs, and to establish eligibility for many public programs such as Medi-Cal and Healthy Families. However, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), is a one-size-fits-all measure based solely on the cost of the basic food budget

needed to meet minimum nutritional requirements. As a result, many families earn too much to qualify for public programs, and yet do not earn enough to make ends meet.

The *2008 California Self-Sufficiency Standard (Self-Sufficiency Standard)* is based on the costs families face on a daily basis – housing, food, child care, health care, transportation, and other necessary basic costs – and is calculated for 156 different family compositions in California.

The *Self-Sufficiency Standard* reveals that due to rising costs and stagnant wages, many working families in Sacramento County and throughout the state are struggling to afford their most basic needs.

In the past five years, child care costs have increased by 12 percent, food costs have increased by 15 percent, and health care costs increased by 32 percent. This past summer the price of gasoline was making headlines and setting new records. Increased gasoline prices not only increases a family's commuting costs but also increases the cost of food and other goods that must be shipped.

The research shows that, even with the increase in minimum wage in California, earnings from a full-time minimum wage job are still not enough to support a family with two small children in any California County.

A single adult parent with a preschooler and a school-age child in Sacramento County would need to work more than two full-time minimum wage jobs to make ends meet. A full-time minimum wage job (\$8 per hour as of January 2008) pays \$16,640 annually. To make ends meet, a single-parent with a preschooler and a school-age child needs to earn \$46,061 per year.

For a two-parent family, with one preschooler and one school age child, an annual wage of \$54,189 is needed. This is an increase of \$9,959 a year or 22.5 percent since the Standard was first published in 2003. Each working parent in the two-parent family needs

Self-Sufficiency Standard for Selected Family Types
Monthly Expenses
Sacramento County, 2003 and 2008

	Single-Parent Family		Two-Parent Family	
	2003	2008	2003	2008
	One Adult, One Preschooler, One School Age	One Adult, One Preschooler, One School Age	Two Adults, One Preschooler, One School Age	Two Adults, One Preschooler, One School Age
Housing	\$950	\$963	\$950	\$963
Child Care	\$930	\$1,043	\$930	\$1,043
Food	\$411	\$667	\$565	\$917
Transportation	\$241	\$257	\$462	\$492
Health Care	\$209	\$275	\$247	\$332
Miscellaneous	\$274	\$321	\$315	\$375
Taxes	\$421	\$579	\$483	\$659
Earned Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tax Credit (-)				
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	-\$115	-\$100	-\$100	-\$100
Child Tax Credit (-)	-\$167	-\$167	-\$167	-\$167
Hourly Wage	\$17.92	\$21.81	\$10.47	\$12.83
Monthly Wage	\$3,154	\$3,838	\$3,686	\$4,516
Annual Wage	\$37,848	\$46,061	\$44,230	\$54,189

Source: 2008 California Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard
Insight Center for Community Economic Development

to make a minimum of \$12.83 per hour in 2008.

In Sacramento County more than 18,000 (15.7%) married-couple families with children under 18, and 31,000 (58.8%) single-parent families with children under 18 earned less than \$35,000 annually in 2006. Twenty-two percent of single-parent families earned less than \$15,000 a year.

When income is viewed by race and ethnicity, disparities are revealed. The median household income in Sacramento County is \$65,987 compared to \$59,948 for the state as a whole. In Sacramento County, the median household income for Whites is \$60,646; for African Americans households it is \$36,912; and for Hispanic or Latino households the median household income is \$46,588.

Education prepares our citizens for employment, as well as full civic participation. The ability to escape poverty and achieve income security is closely tied to educational level. On average, individuals with higher educational levels tend to have larger incomes; those with lower educational levels tend to make less money.

According to the Policy Evaluation and Research Center of the Educational Testing Service in their report "America's Perfect Storm," the expected lifetime earnings of males with a bachelor's degree in 1979 were 51 percent higher than their peers with only a high school diploma. By 2004, this difference had widened to 96 percent. Education, and skills in language arts and math not only help to obtain employment but also enables individuals to function effectively in our society and navigate the large complex health care, financial, and legal systems.

For Sacramento County, the median income for a person with a high school diploma only is \$30,093. The median income for a person with a Bachelor's degree is \$51,900 and for a person with a Graduate or professional degree is \$69,225.



**Median Income by Educational Attainment
for Population 25 and Older
Sacramento County 2005 and 2007**

	2005		2007	
	Sacramento	California Average	Sacramento	California Average
All Educational Levels	\$36,277	\$35,164	\$37,205	\$36,384
High School Graduate Only	\$26,932	\$27,217	\$30,093	\$29,199
Bachelor's Degree	\$48,567	\$50,388	\$51,900	\$52,370
Graduate/Professional Degree	\$63,654	\$67,740	\$69,225	\$71,938

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Survey

For the population over 25 years old in Sacramento County (2006) 15.1 percent (133,362) did not graduate from high school; 24.1 percent are high school graduates only; 24.3 percent have some college; 8.7 percent have an Associate's degree; 19.1 percent have a Bachelor's degree

and 8.7 percent have a graduate or professional degree. Less than one-third of Sacramento County residents have a Bachelor's degree or higher and the potential earnings of \$51,000 or higher.

Employment

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Data were reviewed on the unemployment rate in Sacramento County and Occupations with the Most Job Openings in the Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area (Sacramento, Placer, and El Dorado Counties) from the California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division.

WHY IS IT 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?

In Sacramento County the average annual unemployment rate for 2007 was 5.5 compared with the state as a whole at 5.4. However, for the first 7 months of 2008 (January - July), the unemployment rate increased in both Sacramento County and California. In Sacramento County the rate increased from 6.3 in January to 7.5 in July. For California the rate increased from 6.4 in January to 7.6 in July.

However, there are broader and longer-term forces affecting our economy and workforce. The change in our demographics means that the number of people in the labor force is shrinking as 'Baby Boomers' become senior citizens and enter retirement. According to the Policy Evaluation and

Research Center of the Educational Testing Service in their report "America's Perfect Storm," national surveys of our adult population indicate that "large numbers of our nation's adults, 16 years of age and older, do not demonstrate sufficient literacy and numeracy skills needed to fully participate in an increasingly competitive work environment." According to the report, "over the next 25 years or so, as better-educated individuals leave the workforce, they will be replaced by those who, on average, have lower levels of education and skill."

Providing a strong educational foundation, job training and employment opportunities to our children and youth is critical to help ensure the continuation of our workforce.

Another opportunity to help strengthen our workforce is the influx of new immigrants. Providing access to services, education, and job training will help new immigrants become a part of the community and our labor force.

Other changes impacting the economy and the workplace include globalization and the development of technology. Again, according to "America's Perfect Storm," between 1984 and 2000 employment in jobs associated with college-level education grew by 20 million, two-thirds of the job growth in the county. The country's employment growth is expected to continue with college labor market clusters (professional, management, technical, and high-level sales) expected to generate about 46 percent of all job growth between 2004 and 2014.

According to the California Employment Development Department, the Sacramento-Arden Arcade- Roseville Metropolitan Statistical Area (includes El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento and Yolo Counties) will have an estimated 216,180 job openings in the top 50 occupations between 2004 and 2014. Job openings are the sum of new jobs and net

Monthly Unemployment Rate
Sacramento County and California (January - July) 2008

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Sacramento County	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.5
California	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.6

Source: Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Branch

Occupations with the Most Job Openings
2004-2014
Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville Metropolitan Statistical Area
(El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento and Yolo Counties)

Occupational Title	Job Openings	Median Hourly Wage	Education & Training Levels
Retail Salespersons	17,540	\$9.69	30-Day OJT
Cashiers	12,510	\$8.94	30-Day OJT
Office Clerks, General	11,660	\$13.73	30-Day OJT
Waiters and Waitresses	10,200	\$8.01	30-Day OJT
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	8,930	\$8.21	30-Day OJT
Total of Top 5 Jobs	60,840		
Total Jobs Available	216,180		
Percent of Top 5 Jobs	28.1%		

Source: Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Branch
OJT: On the job training

replacements for the total 10 years. Some occupations may have declining employment during the projection period due to industry change; however, they have a substantial number of job openings due to the need.

The top five occupations with the most job openings are sales, cashiers, office clerks, waiters/waitresses, food service with a median hourly wage ranging from \$8.01 to \$13.73. These five occupations represent 28 percent of the total occupations that have been identified as having the most job openings between 2004 and 2014.

These projections show that 66.9 percent (144,600) of available jobs will

not support a self-sufficient wage for a single parent with one preschooler in Sacramento County. A single-parent with one preschooler would need to earn \$18.29 per hour to achieve self-sufficiency.

Nearly 70 percent (69.7%) of the jobs available will not support a self-sufficient wage for a single parent with one preschooler and one school age child. The parent would need to earn \$21.81 per hour to achieve self-sufficiency.

Two-parent families with one preschooler need to earn \$10.16 per adult per hour (or \$20.32 per hour for one of the parents). Of the projected jobs available, 34.5 percent will not

support \$10.16 per 2 working adults, and 68.8 percent of the jobs available would not support the \$20.32 needed for one working parent.

Two-parents with one preschooler and one school age child would need to earn \$12.83 per adult per hour (or \$25.66 per hour if only one parent were working). Nearly 50 percent (49.2%) of the jobs available would not support the two working adults at \$12.83 per hour, and 79.5 percent of available jobs offered do not pay the \$25.66 per hour needed for the one working parent to achieve self-sufficiency in Sacramento County.

**Employment by Critical Occupational Cluster
Number and Percent of Total
2004 – 2014 Averages
Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area**

Critical Occupational Cluster	2004		2014		Percent Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Administrative & Support Occupations	206,430	36.0%	243,500	35.0%	18.0%
Architecture & Engineering	16,480	2.9%	20,820	3.0%	26.3%
Construction	81,310	14.2%	96,960	13.9%	20.5%
Healthcare and Support Services	46,330	8.0%	58,160	8.4%	25.5%
Human Services	25,460	4.4%	32,350	4.6%	27.0%
Information Technology	21,360	3.7%	28,130	4.0%	31.7%
“Installation, Maintenance, and Repair”	24,130	4.2%	30,000	4.3%	24.3%
Tourism and Hospitality	69,420	12.1%	87,920	12.6%	26.6%
Transportation and Production	82,520	14.4%	98,020	14.1%	18.8%
Total	573,440	100.0%	695,860	100.0%	24.3%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

Housing Affordability

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Reports and data were reviewed from *Locked Out 2008: The Housing Boom and Beyond*, *Foreclosure Trends in Sacramento* from the California Reinvestment Coalition, *Sacramento Foreclosure Tracking Report* from Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency, Fair Market Rents from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, as well as Gross Rent and Monthly Housing Cost as Percentage of Income from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

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.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Locked Out 2008: The Housing Boom and Beyond from The California Budget Project shows that families continue to face a shortage of affordable housing, as housing costs have continued to outpace wages and incomes. The income needed to purchase the median-priced home with a 30-year conventional fixed-rate mortgage and a 5 percent down payment exceeds the median household income in every county.

The median priced home in Sacramento County was \$312,250 in August of 2007 compared to \$465,000 for California overall. The income needed to buy that home with 5 percent down was \$75,989.

Nearly 43 percent of homeowners are paying at least 30 percent of their income on housing, and nearly 17 percent are paying at least 50 percent of their income for housing. Of low-income households, 77 percent are

spending at least 30 percent of their income for housing.

The Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a three-bedroom unit in Sacramento County has increased from \$950 in 2001 to \$1,417 in 2008, an increase of 49.2 percent. To afford the \$1,417 rent for a three-bedroom unit, the hourly wage needed is \$27.25.

Fifty-seven percent of renters are paying at least 30 percent of their income on housing, and 27 percent are paying at least 50 percent of their income for rent. Of low-income households, 91.4 percent are spending at least 30 percent or more of their income on rent.

For one minimum wage earner, making \$15,600 annually, the cost for a two-bedroom apartment (\$12,096 per year, \$1,008 per month) would consume 78% of the household budget. Childcare for an infant/toddler (\$7,269) would consume an additional 47% of the household budget. This means that a family with one wage earner, and one toddler would need to earn \$19,365 annually, for childcare and housing alone.

In Sacramento County 61.2 percent of all households own their own home and 38.8 percent rent. Looking at homeownership by race and ethnicity, 65.7 percent of Asian households and 64.5 percent of White own their own home compared to 54.2 percent of Latino households and only 42.9 percent of Black households.

Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency (SHRA), is tracking the foreclosure trends in Sacramento County. According to their report for the Second Quarter of 2008, Sacramento County's foreclosure filing rate continues to increase, and is doing so at an accelerating rate.

How Much Does it Cost to Buy a Home Sacramento County 2007

Median-Priced Home	\$312,250
Income Needed to Buy Median-Priced Home (5% Down Payment)	\$75,989
Income Needed to Buy Median-Priced Home (20% Down Payment)	\$63,991
Who Cannot Afford to Buy the Median-Priced Home?	Annual Income at Median Hourly Wage
Police Patrol Officer	\$58,032
Elementary School Teacher	\$55,296
HUD Low-Income Limit	\$53,750
Carpenter	\$52,062
Fire Fighter	\$43,722
Auto Mechanic	\$37,565
HUD Very Low-Income Limit	\$33,600
Secretary	\$33,530
Construction Worker	\$32,469
Bank Teller	\$24,532
Child Care Worker	\$21,341
Retail Salesperson	\$20,550

Source: The California Budget Project, Locked Out 2008

There were 7,043 Notices of Default for the Second Quarter of 2008 in Sacramento County. A property can receive multiple Notice of Default filings prior to actual foreclosure, thus this number does not represent the number of properties receiving Notices of Default. Compared to the previous quarter, Notices of Default are up 6 percent.

There were 3,948 Real Estate Owned filings in the Second Quarter of 2008, a decrease of 1 percent over the previous quarter. A Real Estate Owned property is one on which the lender has foreclosed and the property was not sold to a new owner at auction.

Compared to the Second Quarter, 2007, Notice of Default filings are up 90 percent and Real Estate Owned filings are up 137 percent.

While foreclosure filings continue to occur countywide, the highest concentrations are in the lower-income areas of the county, including Meadowview, Parkway, North Highlands/Foothill Farms, Oak Park, Unincorporated South Sacramento, and the lower-income areas of North Sacramento (including Del Paso Heights and Parker Homes, etc.).

There were 7,472 foreclosures in Sacramento County in 2007 compared to 1,283 for 2006, an increase of 482 percent. For California as a whole there was an increase of 566 percent for the same time period. More than 80 percent of the loans that went into default in 2007 in Sacramento originated between 2005 and 2006 when nontraditional and subprime loans were particularly common in California.

In May, 2008, according to RealtyTrac, California foreclosure activity increased 11 percent from the previous

How Much Does it Cost to Rent Sacramento County 2007

Cost to Rent	Fair Market Rent	Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Rent
Studio Unit	\$708	\$13.62
One-Bedroom Unit	\$805	\$15.48
Two-Bedroom Unit	\$982	\$18.88
Three-Bedroom Unit	\$1,417	\$27.25

Source: The California Budget Project, Locked Out 2008

How Much Do Residents Spend on Housing Sacramento County 2007

Households	Percent of Homeowners	Percent of Renters
Households Spending 30% or More of Income	42.5%	57.1%
Households Spending 50% or More of Income	16.7%	27.1%
Low-Income Households Spending 30% or More of Income	77.2%	91.4%
Senior Households Spending 30% or More of Income	29.6%	70.4%

Source: The California Budget Project, Locked Out 2008

month and 81 percent from May 2007. California registered as the nation's second highest state foreclosure rate, with Nevada as the highest. One in every 183 California households received a foreclosure filing during the month, a rate was 2.6 times the national average.

Of the 230 metropolitan areas tracked, seven California cities were in the top 10, with Sacramento ranked as number nine.

Homeowners are not the only ones affected by foreclosures. Renters are impacted when investor-owned properties are foreclosed. A report prepared for Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency by the California Reinvestment Coalition in April, 2008 estimates that approximately 25 percent of foreclosures in Sacramento County are on investor-owned rental

properties. The impact to families and communities is significant, and according to the report, "... it is estimated that homeowners collectively lost nearly \$54 million, in addition to their homes, credit ratings and dignity."

The report further states that the projected economic loss from weakened consumer spending and slowed employment growth in 2008 is \$1.7 billion of nominal gross metropolitan product.

Affordable Care for Children and Youth

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Data were used from the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, 2007 California Child Care Portfolio, and Child Action, Inc.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Child care continues to be one of the largest family expenditures. Affordable child care is necessary for families to maintain self-sufficiency and financial stability.

Sixty percent of the women with children under six years of age in Sacramento County are in the paid workforce compared with 57 percent in California as a whole.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

According to *the 2007 California Child Care Portfolio* there are an estimated 162,630 children in Sacramento County ages 0 through 13 with parents in the labor force.

For working families the cost of child care has to be balanced with the income realized by working. When child care costs begin to exceed a certain percentage of income, the purpose for working is compromised. There is a disincentive for parents to work.

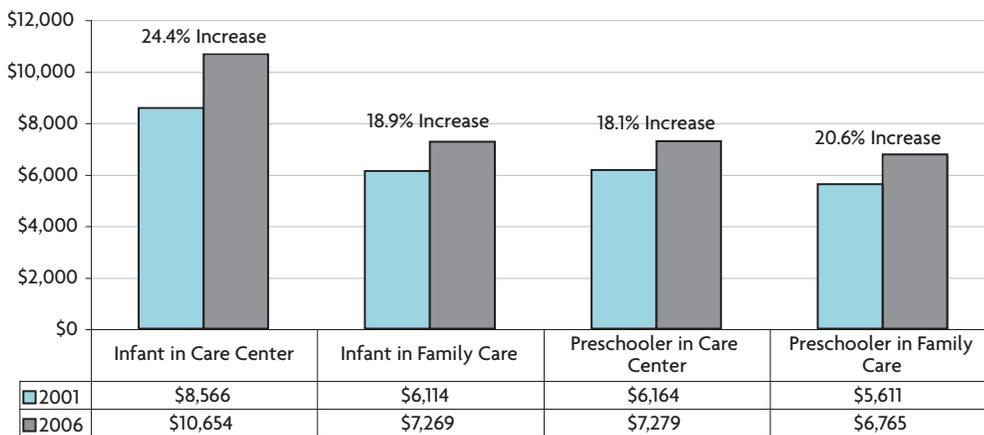
In Sacramento County more than \$420,820,000 is spent annually on child care and early learning services for children while their parents work or attend school. This represents both fees paid directly to child care programs and State and Federal subsidies. Subsidies for Sacramento County amount to \$133,000,000 or 32 percent of the market. These subsidies provide payment for all, or a portion of, child care costs, depending on the income of the family.

Child care costs for all ages of children have increased since 2001. The average cost for a preschool child in a child care center is \$7,279 per year (\$606.58/month) compared to \$6,164 per year in 2001. This represents 22 percent of a family's income with two minimum wage earners and one preschool age child.

There are 6,901 income eligible children listed on Child Action's Centralized Eligibility List (CEL) for subsidized child care services that are not presently being served.

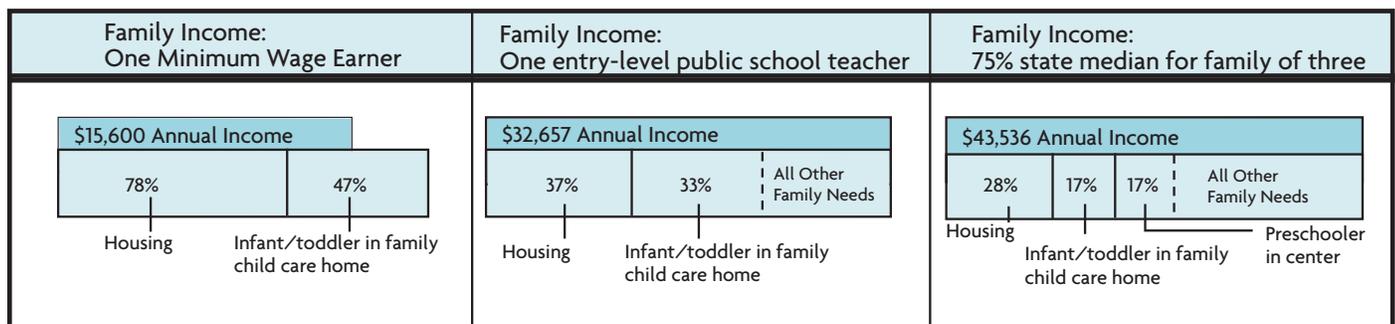
The annual median income for a child care worker is \$21,341. This is less than half the self-sufficiency wage needed for a single parent with one school age child and one preschool age child.

Comparison of Annual Average Cost of Licensed Child Care Sacramento County 2001 and 2006



Source: The California Child Care Portfolio, 2007

Child Care and Family Budget Sacramento County 2007



Source: The California Child Care Portfolio, 2007

Availability of Quality Care for Children and Youth

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Reports and data were reviewed from California Child Care Resource and Referral Network and Child Action, Inc.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Children need adult supervision and quality care in a safe and nurturing environment.

High quality child care goes beyond the basics, building a relationship with the child and family, contributing to the child's sense of security, and supporting the child's development and learning. High quality child care improves a child's ability to learn and helps prepare them for school.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

According to *The 2007 California Child Care Portfolio* there are an estimated 162,630 children in Sacramento County ages 0 through 13 with parents in the labor force. There is a licensed capacity to serve 58,951 children, or 36 percent of children with parents in the labor force. There are 40,784 infants under the age of two; however a licensed capacity to serve only 3,016 or 7.4 percent of these children in child care centers. Our youngest children are typically cared for by family, friends, neighbors and in licensed family child care homes.

Seventy-seven percent of parents are seeking child care because they are employed, 22 percent are looking for work (11%) or are attending school or job training (11%). Families are seeking care for children of preschool age (40%), and the school-age children (26%).

The Sacramento County Quality Child Care Collaborative is working to improve the quality of child care. The Early Childhood Environmental Rating Subscale – Revised (ECERS-R) is one of the tools used to assess programs. The ECERS-R rating scale consists of 43 items organized into 7 subscales:

Space and Furnishings, Personal Care Routines, Language-Reasoning, Activities, Interaction, Program Structure, and Parents and Staff.

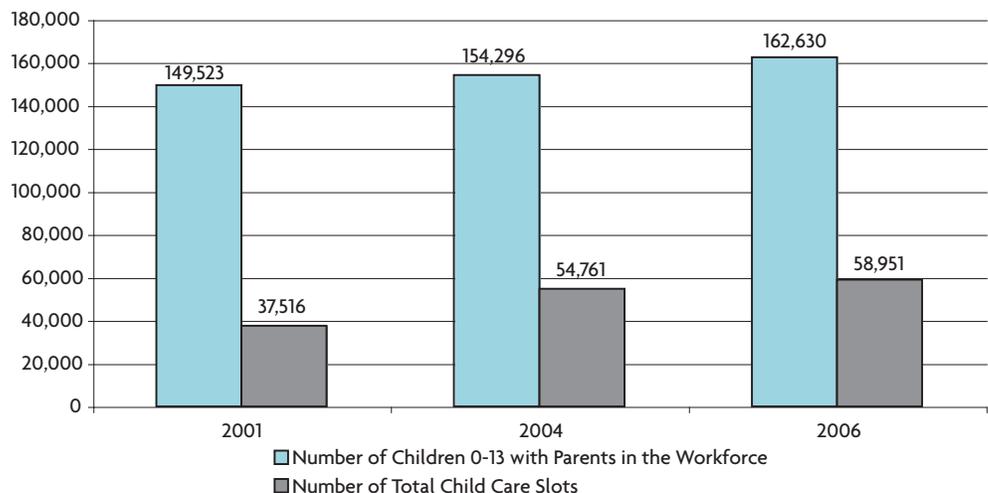
The average ECERS-R scores in Fiscal Year 2007/08 ranged from a low of 3.31 to a high of 7.0, the maximum score. The median score was 5.63, which is a rating of "Good." Thirty-eight of the facilities assessed meet minimal standards, but fell below the goal of "Good" Standing. Forty-five percent of the facilities Assessed meet the standard of "Good" and 17 percent exceed that standard.

Number of Licensed Child Care Slots
Sacramento County 2003, 2005 and 2006

Child Care Centers	2003	2005	2006	% Change 2003 to 2006
Infants	2,465	2,741	3,016	22.4%
Ages 2 to 5	19,725	20,268	20,176	2.3%
Ages 6 and Older	8,920	9,018	10,273	15.2%
Total Child Care Centers	31,110	32,027	33,465	7.6%
Family Child Care Homes	2003	2005	2006	% Change 2003 to 2006
All Ages	21,678	22,734	25,486	17.6%
Total Child Care	52,770	54,761	58,951	11.7%

Source: The California Child Care Portfolio

Number of Children 0 - 13 and Number of Child Care Slots
Sacramento County
2001, 2004 and 2006



The California Child Care Portfolio, 2007

Transportation

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Data were examined from U.S. Census, 2006 American Community Survey and the Sacramento State Annual Survey of the Region.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Access to reliable transportation is a critical element in maintaining employment.

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

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Transportation continues to be a challenging issue for families in Sacramento County. The increasing costs of transportation, whether public or private, is consuming more of the family budget. Nearly three-quarters of the people responding to the 2008 Sacramento State Annual Survey of the Region ranked gas prices as the number one issue in the region. The survey indicated that high gas prices seem to have more impact on those with less money, non-white residents, and women. Eighty-one percent of those making \$30,000 or less and 83 percent of those with household incomes between \$30,000 and \$49,999 regard the high price of gasoline as a big problem.

Public transportation is more affordable than the cost of owning an automobile which includes not only the cost of purchasing the vehicle, but the cost of insurance, maintenance, parking and gasoline. Public transportation that functions

day and night, has broad routes, and strategically located stops, enables individuals to work nontraditional hours and expands the geographical area in which one may seek employment. Public transportation increases the ability to access health care, child care, school and out-of-school activities for youth. Use of public transportation can reduce congestion and improve air quality. It offers mobility to families that do not own cars.

However, times of non-service, route infrequency, or distance to/from a transit stop may make it hard, if not impossible, for an individual to work certain hours or at a certain location. When a parent not only needs to get to work, but also needs to get a child to school and/or day care, the challenge of using public transportation increases.

The cost of housing can affect the time spent commuting, and therefore the cost of commuting. People seeking affordable housing will move to outlying areas where housing tends to be more affordable; however, more jobs are found in the urban centers. The result is an increase in the time spent commuting, commute costs, traffic congestion and a negative impact on air quality.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006, travel times to work in Sacramento County went up slightly from 2005 to 2006. In Sacramento County, 7.2 percent of residents travel one hour or more to work. Another 29.0 percent travel between 30 to 59 minutes;

41.0 percent travel between 15 to 29 minutes to work; and 22.9 percent travel less than 15 minutes.

Seventy-five percent of workers in Sacramento County drive alone when commuting to work, and less than 14 percent carpooled. Only 3.2 percent used public transportation. This is less than the 4.4 percent who worked at home.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) is responsible for long-range transportation planning in the six-county area of Sacramento, Yolo, Yuba, Sutter, El Dorado and Placer Counties (excluding the Tahoe Basin). This area is designated a "federal non-attainment area for ozone," meaning that for the region to be eligible to receive federal transportation funds, the region's transportation system must meet particular air quality standards. SACOG has developed the Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP) for 2035. It provides a regional vision for surface transportation. If a city, county, or public agency in the region wants to use federal or state transportation funding for projects or programs, the projects must be contained in, or be consistent with, this Metropolitan Transportation Plan.

Travel Time to Work
Sacramento County 2003-2006

	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 15 Minutes	139,705	24.9%	126,573	22.8%	135,218	24.0%	133,215	22.9%
15 to 29 Minutes	237,286	42.4%	222,851	40.2%	221,442	39.3%	239,138	41.0%
30 to 59 minutes	155,616	27.8%	171,650	31.0%	172,376	30.6%	168,825	29.0%
60 Minutes or More	45,445	8.1%	33,454	6.0%	34,667	6.1%	41,706	7.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey



EDUCATION

TRACKING CHANGING CONDITIONS

INDICATORS

- 🌿 School Readiness
- 🌿 School Enrollment and Attendance
- 🌿 Graduation Rates
- 🌿 Academic Achievement
- 🌿 Post-Secondary Enrollment
- 🌿 Education Funding
- 🌿 Teacher Preparation and Education
- 🌿 Child, Student and Family Support Services
- 🌿 Access to Technology

- 🌿 The number of graduating seniors in Sacramento County, enrolling in public universities in California as first time freshmen has increased by 21% (2000-2005)
- 🌿 High School graduates meeting UC/CSU requirements has decreased from 34% to 23% (2002-2006)
- 🌿 The graduation rate for high school seniors in Sacramento County has decreased from 85% to 80% (2000-01 to 2006-07)
- 🌿 The number of teachers in Sacramento County has increased by 7% (2000-01 to 2007-08)

School Readiness

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

A wide range of school readiness programs are available for children and families in Sacramento County. Data on the rate of preschool participation in Sacramento were reviewed, as well as data from First 5 Sacramento highlighting services provided to children and families in support of school readiness. The data from First 5 Sacramento are not comparable to previous years of the Children's Report Card. Classification of services has been refined, and the data also reflect unduplicated counts of children served. For some data items this may give the mistaken appearance of a decline in services, but is actually an improvement in the data collection and quality.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

During the first five years of life, children's brains develop at a rapid pace. Current research on brain development from the Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University indicates that many fundamental aspects of children's "brain architecture" are established prior to entering kindergarten and that early exposure to positive environments and experiences are essential to healthy development. The early years of a child's life are a critical window of opportunity to provide essential elements of school readiness, laying a solid foundation to develop skills necessary to succeed in school, become capable lifelong learners, and thrive as adults.

School Readiness begins in a child's infancy, highlighting the importance of supporting parents as children's first teachers. Young children and infants need deep connections with both their parents and their caregivers in group care settings. Preparing children to learn includes a host of other services, including quality environments, nurturing child and adult interactions, learning experiences that are appropriate for young children, developmental screenings, and socialization opportunities through playgroups.

One major school readiness strategy is participation in a high-quality preschool. 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.

Types of Services Funded in 2007-08
by the First 5 Sacramento Commission

Services by Type	Number of Children and Families served (unduplicated count)	Total number of services Provided
Result Area: Child Development		
Preschool for 3 and 4 year-olds	742	38,489
School readiness activities and programs	1,945	4,532
Comprehensive screening and assessments	233	234
Targeted intensive intervention for identified special needs	14	87
Early education programs for children	692	7,447
Kindergarten transition services	566	1,101
Result Area: Family Functioning		
Family literacy programs	53	71
Targeted intensive parent support services	293	1,414
General parenting education programs	470	689
Result Area: Improved Health		
Health education	148	157
Health access	180	183
Oral health	292	294
Primary care services	414	438
Comprehensive screening and assessments	352	352
Total	6,394	55,488

Source: First 5 Sacramento Commission

HOW ARE WE DOING?

School Readiness has been defined broadly by the National Education Goals Panel to encompass three domains: (1) Children's Readiness for School; (2) Schools' Readiness for Children; and (3) Family and Community Supports for Children's School Readiness. At the state level, First 5 California's School Readiness Initiative includes four focus areas derived from the national definition: (1) Family Functioning; (2) Child Development; (3) Child Health; and (4) Systems of Care. As the definition and data on services indicate, children in Sacramento County participate in a wide range of school readiness activities in a variety of settings due to the combined efforts of parents, community agencies, faith-based organizations, and school-based programs.

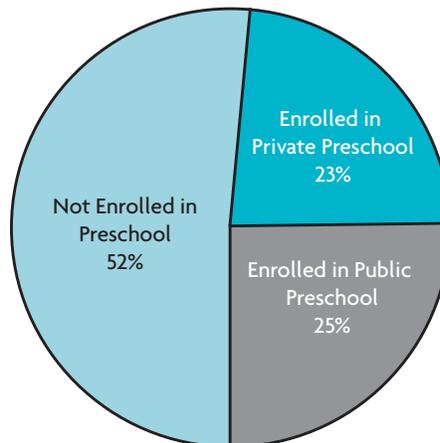
In January 2006, State Superintendent Jack O'Connell unveiled California's Preschool Learning System and in spring 2008, his P-16 Council and the Governor's Committee on Education Excellence made recommendations supporting a comprehensive early childhood system. In September 2008, Governor Schwarzenegger signed two legislative bills that will improve preschool service delivery: Assembly Bill 2759 (Assembly Member Dave Jones), which consolidates and reforms California's preschool programs, and Senate Bill 1627 (Senator Darrell Steinberg) which establishes a commission tasked with creating a state Early Learning Quality Improvement System. The legislative action was initiated by Superintendent Jack O'Connell's P-16 Council and co-sponsored by the State Superintendent, Children Now, Preschool California, and California Child Development Administrators Association.

In 2006, Sacramento County was home to approximately 42,088 children ages 3 and 4. More than half (21,744) were not enrolled in preschool. One-quarter were enrolled in public preschool and 23 percent were enrolled in a private preschool.

For Fiscal Years 2004-05 to 2009-10, the First 5 Sacramento Commission has committed more than \$20 million to its School Readiness Initiative, enhanced by additional match funds from First 5 California. Six school districts currently receive funding and three more will be added 2009. The School Readiness Initiative supports programs that take a comprehensive approach to preparing children for school.



Children Ages 3 and 4 Enrolled in Preschool
Sacramento County 2006



Source: US Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey

School Enrollment and Attendance

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Data were obtained on public and private school enrollments from the California Department of Education for the 2006-07 academic year. Information on children who were “home-schooled” is not included. Information on the School Attendance Review Board (SARB) hearings was obtained from the Sacramento County Office of Education.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Education in the United States is compulsory and most children spend a substantial amount of time in a school environment. Elementary and secondary schools help prepare students for full civic participation, for employment, and for higher education. Excessive absences have a negative impact on a child’s education, and a student’s ability to earn the credits required for graduation. Schools lose funding each day a student is absent. For example, \$30.00 for K-3rd grade; \$31.00 for grades 4-6; \$32.00 for grades 7-8; and \$37.00 for grades 9-12. Consequently, the school’s ability to provide quality education for all children is impacted.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

During the 2006-07 academic year, 257,725 children were enrolled in primary and secondary schools in Sacramento County. Of those, 238,233 (92.4%) attended public schools, and 19,492 (7.6%) attended private schools. Slightly more than seven percent of public school students were enrolled in alternative programs. Of the public school enrollments, 26,520 (10.3%) were enrolled as Special Education students. The average class size in Sacramento County was 27 students, the same as for California statewide.

Students may also choose to attend a Charter School. Charter Schools are public schools that are created by a group of teachers, parents, community leaders or community-based organizations that may provide instruction in any of the primary or secondary grades. Curricula at these schools range from military cadet

training to vocational preparation, technology, and fine and performing arts.

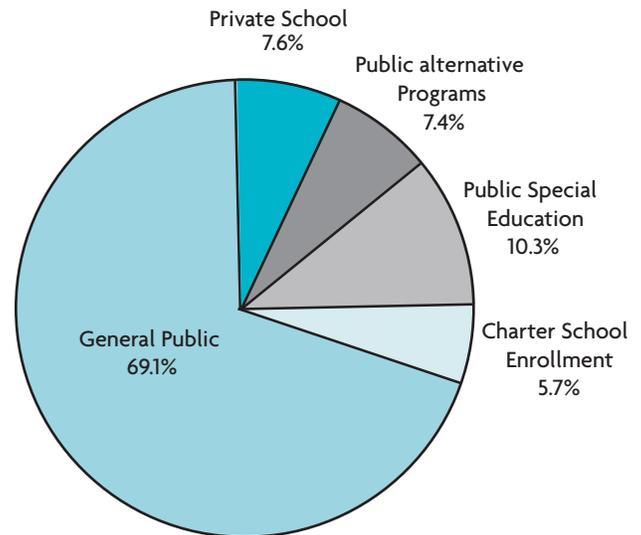
For the 2006-07 academic year, there were 32 public Charter Schools active in Sacramento County. Charter Schools in Sacramento County reported a combined enrollment of 14,689 students, and an average class size of 19.

For the 2006-07 academic school year 18,953 (7.4%) of public school students were enrolled in Alternative Education Programs. Of these, more than 43 percent were enrolled in Independent Study Programs, 32 percent were enrolled in Magnet Schools, and 14 percent were enrolled in Continuation Classes.

Sacramento County school districts report an average of 95 percent attendance on any given day. Research shows that students who miss school frequently and who have fallen behind in their studies have a high likelihood of dropping out of school. For students not in compliance with their school district attendance policies, districts in Sacramento County use the School Attendance Review Board (SARB) process to enforce compulsory attendance laws. The number of SARB Referrals Countywide for 2006-07 was approximately 2,004 and for 2007-09 was approximately 1,880.

Early in 2006 in response to student absences, Area Congregations Together (ACT) developed a collaborative effort to create “school attendance centers” in Sacramento County. Truant students, detained by police officers, are brought to the center, where school district staff and social workers work with the student and family to facilitate positive interventions, such as school counseling and mentoring.

Sacramento County Public and Private School Enrollment Grades K through 12 2006-07



Source: California Department of Education

Three truancy centers, strategically located in north and south Sacramento, are exhibiting results. At one south Sacramento center, 91 percent of the 250 students referred for services as of February 2007, are now attending school regularly.

Graduation Rates

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

The Four-Year Graduation Rate was examined for academic years 2000-01 through 2005-06. The Four-Year Rate is based on the National Center for Education Statistics formula that takes the sum of high school graduates in a given year and divides that by the number of graduates plus dropouts for each of the previous four years.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Education is the foundation for success in a knowledge-driven economy. Obtaining a solid education and a high school diploma prepares students for postsecondary education and the work force. Possession of a high-school diploma or equivalent GED often is the minimum requirement for entry-level jobs. Generally, earnings levels and professional opportunities rise proportionately with education levels. A study by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics found that the full-time workers with a high school diploma or GED are 37.5 percent less likely to be unemployed, and earn an average of \$554 a week, compared with \$396 a week earned by those without a diploma/GED.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Across California the four-year graduation rate has decreased incrementally from 86.8 in 2000-01 to 83.1 in 2005-06.

The four-year graduation rate in Sacramento County has increased over time from 80.9 in 2000-01 to 83.8 in 2005-06. When data are presented by race/ethnicity from the perspective of who graduates and who drops out, differences exist.

American Indian/Alaskan Native, Pacific Islander, Hispanic and African American students all had graduation rates that were lower than 80 percent. African American students had the lowest graduation rate in Sacramento County with only 72.4 percent of high school seniors graduating. Filipino and Asian students had the highest graduation rates at 89.3 and 86.7 percent respectively, and White students graduated at a rate of 85.8 percent. No racial/ethnic group

exceeded 90 percent in Sacramento County.

The percentage of graduating seniors across Sacramento County varies between school districts. In Sacramento County (2005-06) overall,

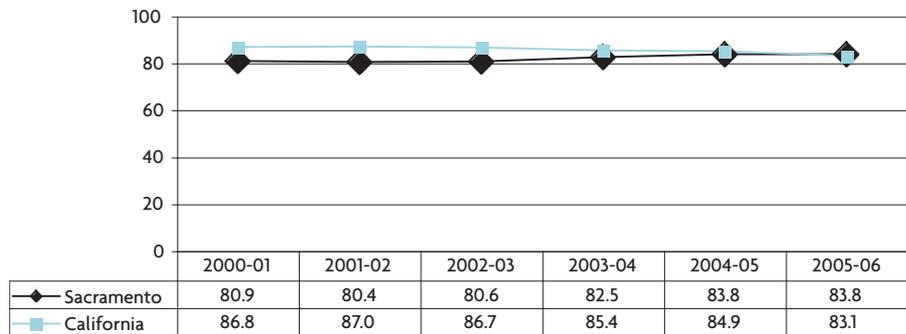
81.3 percent of seniors graduated. The percent of graduates ranged from 76.9 percent to 91.7 percent between districts. No single school district in Sacramento County achieved a rate higher than 92 percent.

Percent of Graduating Seniors from California Department of Education
Median Income by Educational Attainment for Population 25 and Older
Sacramento County 2007

Educational Attainment 25 and Older	Sacramento	Income Difference From No High School Diploma
Less than High School Graduate	\$21,346	\$0
High School Graduate	\$30,093	\$8,747
Some College or Associate's Degree	\$36,740	\$15,394
Bachelor's Degree	\$51,900	\$30,554
Graduate or Professional Degree	\$69,225	\$47,879

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey

4-Year Graduation Rate
Sacramento County and California 2000-01 through 2005-06



Source: California Department of Education

Percent of 12th Grade Students Graduating by Race Ethnicity
Sacramento County 2003-04 through 2006-07

Ethnicity	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
American Indian	88.4%	80.3%	78.9%	77.3%
Asian	90.5%	90.1%	86.7%	86.6%
Pacific Islander	NA	92.2%	75.1%	81.0%
Filipino	94.0%	84.5%	89.3%	85.2%
Hispanic	82.0%	83.3%	73.8%	73.1%
African American	77.3%	79.9%	72.4%	70.1%
White	88.7%	87.9%	85.8%	84.9%
Multiple/No Response	60.6%	63.3%	71.5%	52.3%
Total	86.3%	85.7%	81.3%	79.6%

Source: California Department of Education

Academic Achievement

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Data reported are the percent of students performing at or above the Proficient level in English Language Arts and Mathematics according to criteria established under the federal No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB). The assessments used were the California Standards Tests (CSTs), grades 2 through 8; California Alternate Performance Assessment (CAPC),

grades 2 through 8 and grade 10; and the California High School Exit Examination (CAHSEE), grade 10.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Making schools work for all students, regardless of their background, condition, or circumstances, is imperative for the State of California.

Disparities in achievement exist among California's student subgroups.

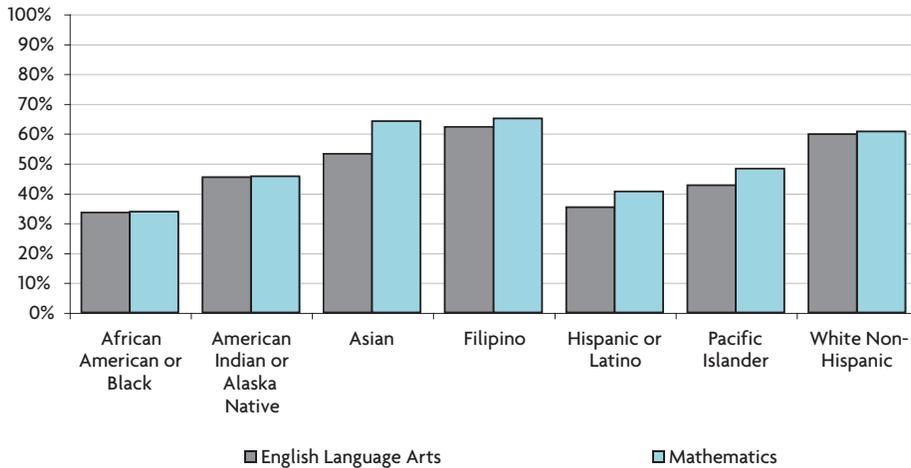
About 12 out of every 20 white students in grades two through eleven were proficient in English-language arts on the 2006 statewide test compared with fewer than 6 of every 20 African American students, Hispanic/Latino students or economically disadvantaged students.

Although nearly two-thirds of Asian students and more than half of white students were proficient in mathematics in 2006, only about 5 of every 20 African American students, 6 of every 20 Hispanic/Latino students, and about 3 of every 20 special education students met that performance standard.

The 2006 Academic Performance Index (API) of African American, American Indian, Hispanic/Latino, and Pacific Islander students is significantly lower than the API for white and Asian students at every level: elementary, middle, and high school.

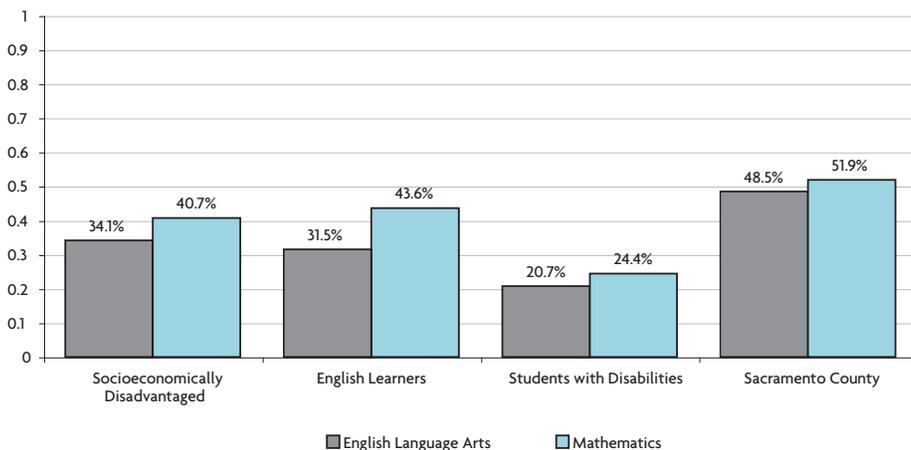
Hispanic/Latino elementary students had an API 147 points lower than their white counterparts. At middle school, the API for African American students was 180 points lower than for white students. And at the high school level, American Indian and Pacific Islander students each had an API about 100 points lower than white students.

Percent of Students in Grades 2 through 8, and Grade 10 Scoring At or Above Proficient in English Language Arts and Mathematics by Race/Ethnicity Sacramento County 2006-07



Source: California Department of Education

Percent of Students in Grades 2 through 8, and Grade 10, Scoring At or Above Proficient in English Language Arts and Mathematics by Subgroup Sacramento County 2006-07



Source: California Department of Education

HOW ARE WE DOING?

In both English-Language Arts and Mathematics, the percentage of Sacramento County students scoring At or Above Proficient is slightly higher than for the State overall.

In 2006-07, 48.5 percent of Sacramento County Students in English-Language arts, and 51.9 percent in mathematics scored at or above proficient in grades 2 through 8, and grade 10.

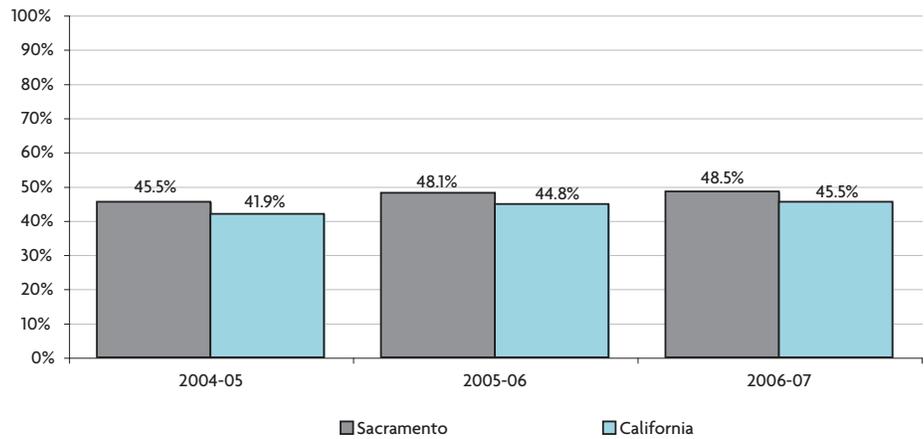
Results between racial/ethnic groups vary. In English-Language Arts, the percentage of Filipino students at or above proficient was 62.2 percent, followed by White Non-Hispanic (59.8%), and Asian students (53.1%). Fewer than half of American Indian (45.4%) and Pacific Islander (42.7%) students scored at or above proficient,

and only about one-third of African American (33.5%) and Hispanic/Latino (35.3%) students scored as high.

In Mathematics, Filipino (65.0%), Asian (64.1%), and White Non-Hispanic (60.7%) scored at or above proficient. Again, fewer than half Pacific Islander (48.2%) and American Indian (45.6%) scored the same. While the percentage of Hispanic or Latino (40.5%) students at or above proficient was higher in math than in English-Language Arts, the percentage of African American (33.8%) students at or above proficient was the same in Math and English.

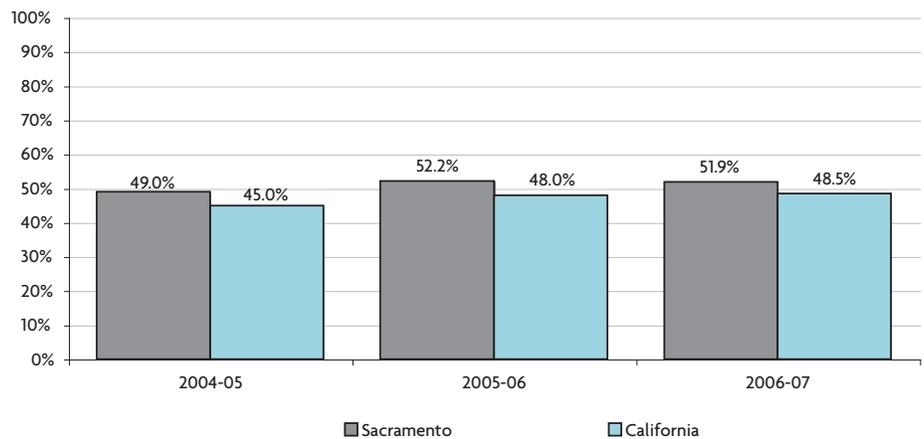
The percentage of socioeconomically disadvantaged, English learners and disabled students all scored slightly higher in math than in English-Language Arts, as did Sacramento County as a whole. Fewer than one-third of English Language Learners and one-fifth of disabled students scored at or above proficient in English Language Arts. Nearly half of ELL students and one-quarter of students with disabilities scored at or above proficient in Mathematics.

Percent of Students in Grades 2 through 8, and Grade 10, Scoring At or Above Proficient in English Language Arts Sacramento County and California 2004-05 through 2006-07



Source: California Department of Education

Percent of Students in Grades 2 through 8, and Grade 10, Scoring At or Above Proficient in Mathematics Sacramento County and California 2004-05 through 2006-07



Source: California Department of Education

Post-Secondary Enrollment

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Data were collected on the number and ethnicity of Sacramento County public and private high school graduates who enrolled as freshmen in California public post secondary institutions (University of California, California State University, and Community Colleges); does not include enrollments in private colleges, universities, or trade schools. Data were also collected from the California Department of Education on high school graduates meeting UC/CSU requirements.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Keeping pace with rapidly changing and developing professional fields requires lifelong learning. In today's competitive employment arena, job candidates without at least some

education beyond high school often find themselves at a disadvantage.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

For the 2006-07 academic school year, in Sacramento County, 13,601 students graduated from public high schools. Of those, 3,099 met UC/CSU enrollment requirements. The percentage of Sacramento County graduating seniors meeting these requirements has decreased steadily from 34.4 percent in 2002-03 to 28 percent in 2006-07. California overall reported 35.3 percent of graduating seniors in 2006-07 met the UC/CSU enrollment requirements.

In 2006, 60 percent (8,777) of graduating seniors entered public institutions as first time freshmen. Of these, 12.3 percent enrolled at a UC Campus, 21.3 percent enrolled

at a CSU Campus, and 66.5 percent enrolled in California community colleges. For those that enrolled in a UC/CSU, more than 85 percent registered as full-time students. For those that registered in a community college, fewer than half (49.7%) enrolled as full-time students.

According to the Institute for Higher Education Leadership & Policy at California State University Sacramento about 40 percent of first-time students in the California Community Colleges are not seeking a degree or certificate, but are pursuing basic skills, job skills, or personal enrichment.

Of the 60 percent who are seeking a degree or certificate, only about one-fourth succeed in transferring to a university and/or earning an associate's degree or certificate within six years. Rates of completing certificates, degrees and transfers in community college are low. Only 24 percent of all degree seekers are able to complete community college.

According to the 2007 American Community Survey, individuals with a Bachelor's degree earn more than \$21,000 a year than individuals with only a high school diploma in Sacramento County. Those that do not finish college, or earn an Associate's degree, can expect to earn an average of \$36,740 annually compared to \$51,900 a year for those who complete a Bachelor's degree.

High School Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Entry Requirements
Sacramento and California 2002-03 through 2006-07

Sacramento County	2002-03	2004-05	2006-07
Total Enrollment	232,612	238,385	238,233
Grade 12 Enrollment	15,372	15,917	17,089
High School Graduates	13,106	13,640	13,601
UC/CSU Requirements Met	4,505	4,264	3,099
Percent of Graduates Meeting Requirements	34.4%	31.3%	22.8%
California	2002-03	2004-05	2006-07
Total Enrollment	6,244,732	6,322,098	6,286,943
Grade 12 Enrollment	386,379	409,562	443,121
High School Graduates	341,290	355,217	351,078
UC/CSU Requirements Met	114,194	124,984	123,978
Percent of Graduates Meeting Requirements	33.5%	35.2%	35.3%

Source: California Department of Education

Enrollment of First Time Freshman in Public Institutions
who Graduated from Public or Private High Schools
Sacramento County 2000-01 to 2006-07

Year	Asian Pacific Islander	Black	Filipino	Latino	Native American	Other	White	Unknown	Totals
2006-07	1,897	1,274	326	1,587	102	162	3,803	870	10,021
2004-05	1,709	958	284	1,282	83	210	3,574	541	8,641
2002-03	1,400	633	287	996	83	205	3,344	395	7,343
2000-01	1,424	622	264	980	86	278	3,410	193	7,257

Source: California Post Secondary Education Commission

Data Note:

Non-resident alien or a person who is not a citizen or national of the United States and who is in this country on a visa or temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely has been combined with "other" in this table

Education Funding

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

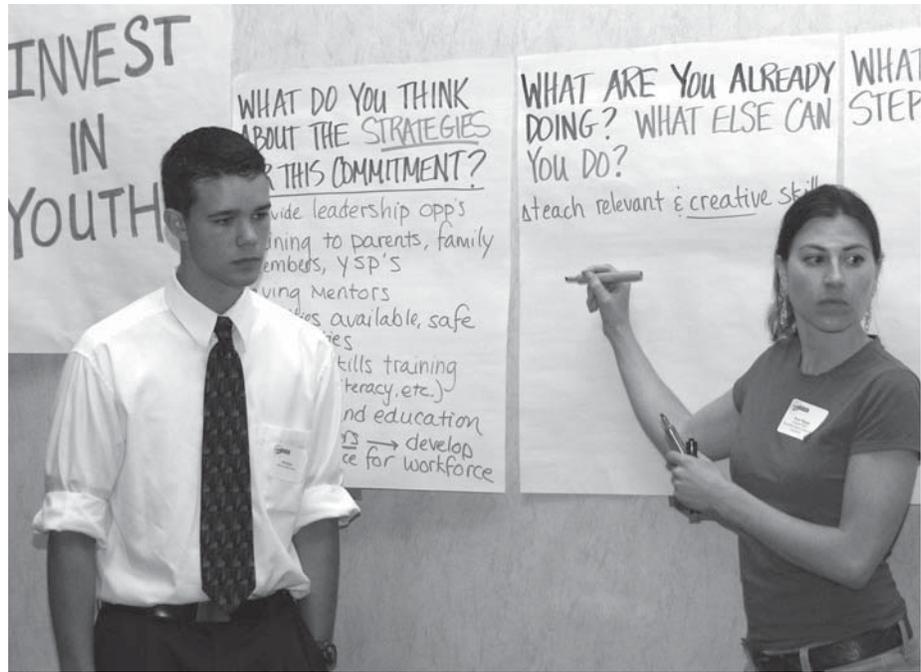
Sacramento County and statewide data on the Current Cost of Education from the California Department of Education were reviewed for academic years 1998-99 through 2005-06. California utilizes Average Daily Attendance (ADA) as the denominator to estimate the cost of education based on total education expenditures. Total ADA is defined as the total days of student attendance divided by the total days of instruction. Expenses in each district for certificated and classified personnel salaries, benefits, books, supplies, equipment replacement, services and direct support are used to estimate per-pupil expenditures. Information from *School Finance Facts* by the California Budget Project also was reviewed. State ranking of Cost of Education per-pupil expenditures from U.S. Census Bureau.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Education funding is a complex array of federal, state, and local public fund allocations, and public and private grants. Understanding how funds are invested in children can help assure that resources are used most effectively to meet student needs and provide them with a quality education.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

In Sacramento County spending per pupil in 2005-06 was \$7,324. From 1998 to 2005-06 education spending



per pupil in Sacramento County increased by \$1,915, or 35 percent. During the same period, Sacramento County's enrollment increased by more than 29,000 students to reach 239,026 in 2005-06, an increase of 14 percent.

Discussions of spending for public education often compare California to other states. While such comparisons do not take into account how much it actually costs to provide education to California's students, they do provide one measure of whether California spends an appropriate amount on public schools. In 2005-06 California ranked 29th overall in Per Pupil

Expenditures, with an average of \$8,486 spent on each student.

The National Average for 2005-06 was \$9,138 per pupil. The top three states in per pupil expenditures were New York, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia, each spending more than \$13,400 per pupil in 2005-06. States ranking 49, 50, and 51 were Arizona, Idaho, and Utah, each spending less than \$6,400 per pupil.

Current Cost of Education (Per-Pupil Expenditure)
by State 2001-02 through 2005-06

State	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2005-06 U.S. Rank	% Change 2001 to 2005	\$ Change 2001 to 2005
New York	\$11,546	\$12,930	\$14,884	1	28.9%	\$3,338
New Jersey	\$11,436	\$12,981	\$14,630	2	27.9%	\$3,194
District of Columbia	\$13,187	\$12,801	\$13,446	3	2.0%	\$259
National Average	\$7,701	\$8,287	\$9,138		18.7%	\$1,437
California	\$7,511	\$7,748	\$8,486	29	13.0%	\$975
Arizona	\$5,524	\$6,036	\$6,472	49	17.2%	\$948
Idaho	\$5,923	\$6,028	\$6,440	50	8.7%	\$517
Utah	\$4,890	\$5,008	\$5,437	51	11.2%	\$547

Source: US Census Bureau

Teacher Preparation and Education

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Data from the California Department of Education on the number of fully credentialed classroom teachers, the average number of years of experience in the classroom, and the number of teachers in their first and second years teaching was reviewed.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Studies have found there is a correlation between teacher experience and improved academic performance of students. Retention of experienced teachers helps assure quality in the education system and continuity of the learning experience. The credentialing process helps achieve increased teacher skill, experience, and capability to reach students through a variety of methodologies.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

In the 2007-08 academic year, Sacramento County employed 12,027 teachers. The number of teachers in Sacramento County increased from 10,737 in 1999 to 11,932 in 2001. Since 2001 the number of teachers has remained fairly stable with slightly below or above 12,000 teachers in the County.

Teachers in Sacramento County have an average of 12.2 years of experience. Of the teachers in the 2007-08 school year there were 762 (6.3%) first year teachers and 735 (6.1%) second year teachers.

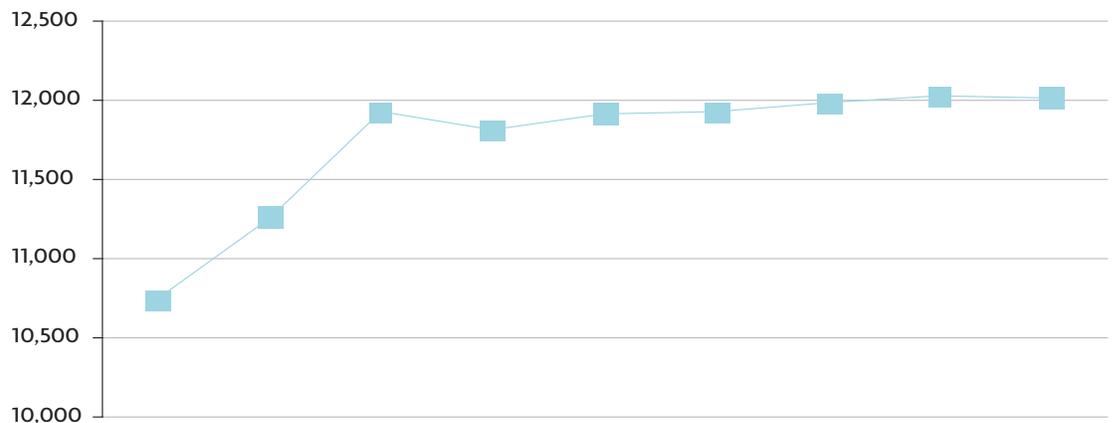
There were 12,027 (97.2%) teachers who were fully credentialed, compared to 93.7% in 1999-00.

Early childhood teachers possess child development certification issued through the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing. With an increased attention on highly qualified teachers, teachers are working towards

AA and BA degree completion. The reauthorized Head Start Act requires at least 50 percent of Head Start teachers nationwide in center-based programs have (i) a baccalaureate or advanced degree in early childhood education; or (ii) a baccalaureate or advanced degree and coursework equivalent to a major relating to early childhood education, with experience teaching preschool-age children.

More than 1,000,000 California low-income preschool children and families have benefited from Head Start services since 1965, and Early Head Start services since 1994. No later than September 30, 2013, Head Start teaching assistants nationwide in center-based programs must have (I) have at least a child development associate credential; (II) be enrolled in a program leading to an associate or baccalaureate degree; or (III) enrolled in a child development associate credential program to be completed within 2 years.

Number of Teachers
Sacramento County 1999-00 through 2007-08



	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Number of Teachers	10,737	11,266	11,932	11,822	11,923	11,934	11,998	12,033	12,027
First Year Teachers	8.6%	6.4%	8.1%	5.8%	6.1%	8.1%	5.4%	5.7%	6.3%
Second Year Teachers	7.6%	5.5%	6.6%	5.6%	4.9%	4.7%	6.8%	6.3%	6.1%

Source: California Department of Education

Child, Student and Family Support Services

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Data on child, student and family support services is difficult if not impossible to collectively measure due to the vast amount of support systems that exist for children and families throughout the County. Funding from national, state, city, county, and private foundations make it possible to offer support services.

Data on school-based counselor and nursing staff to student ratios in Sacramento County public schools was obtained from the California Department of Education.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Federal and state policies, including the No Child Left Behind Act, have focused on school, teacher, and student preparation and achievement. Invariably, high quality curriculum and instruction are not the only essential elements for school readiness and academic success. A child's physical well-being and emotional health, which are often directly related to family strengths, are key factors to attendance and academic success.

Dramatic changes have occurred in the structure and patterns of family life in the United States over the past twenty years. Families have become increasingly mobile, and parents often function without help from extended family. Child, student and family support services have emerged in response to these changes. The settings in which these support services operate vary widely, as do the resources offered to families. Thousand of schools and school districts across the nation have chosen to create community school partnerships. Collaborations develop important child and family support services, unique to their communities that support children's readiness for school, student academic achievement and improved family functioning.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

In 2006-07 there were a total of 281 counselors (one for every 848 students), and 116 nurses (one for every 2,054 students) available in Sacramento County.

Collaborative partnerships in Sacramento County have been developed to provide child and family support services. These services include, but are not limited to, services supporting school readiness, employment assistance, parent education, mental health, after school programs, health and dental care, case management, and connecting families to family resource centers that offer home visitation services.

Family resource centers provide early, short-term intervention services to families and their children who exhibit high-risk behaviors. Specific program content and structure are determined by the needs of the families being served, and are designed to complement already existing community services and resources.

Resources for families may include:

- Family literacy, education, employment and vocational training
- Personal development skills such as problem solving, stress reduction, domestic violence, anger management and substance abuse prevention.
- Effective parenting skills development workshops for children and their parents. Referral to special education services for screening or assessment to determine a child's needs if a delay or disability is suspected.

Many family support service programs work to assist children and students most at risk of academic failure, and to strengthen their emotional, mental, and physical health well-being. Family support services are geared toward a common goal: increasing the ability of families to successfully nurture their children.

Student Support Services Counselor and Nurse Ratios Sacramento County and California
California Department of Education 1997-98 to 2007-08

	Enrollment	Number of Counselors	Counselor to Student Ratio	Number of Nurses	Nurse to Student Ratio
1997-98					
Sacramento	205,000	215	1:953	98	1: 2,092
California	5,727,303	6,028	1:950	2,389	1: 2,397
2007-08					
Sacramento	238,522	334	1:714	115	1: 2,074
California	6,276,486	9,154	1:686	2,829	1: 2,219

Source: California Department of Education

Student Support Services Increase
Sacramento County and California 1997-98 to 2007-08

	Increase Number of Counselors	Increase Number of Nurses
Sacramento	119	17
California	3,126	440

Source: California Department of Education

Access to Technology

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Information was obtained on the average number of computers per pupil in Sacramento County schools.

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. When students are introduced to the computer as a tool at a young age, their natural curiosity drives their learning. 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?

Currently there are no technology requirements for high school graduation; however, students are utilizing technology to access information that enhances academic performance, demonstrates academic achievement, and to obtain higher levels of education at community colleges and university campuses through distance learning.

There is a growing trend in school districts to provide greater access to technology through school site computer labs. Many schools provide after school-hours for students and families. Schools are investing in technological upgrades to encourage use of computerized white-boards for instruction, parent and student access to classroom assignments, homework, attendance, and grades, and electronic quizzes to monitor students' understanding of course content.

School websites provide additional technology access and family learning opportunities through various Internet links. State-adopted curriculum has online, grade-level intervention activities for students to log on and

practice towards strengthening skills. Links to library collections are also often available. Schools also often provide recommended websites for additional learning exploration in an effort to direct families to extended learning. Many districts provide parents with specific log-on access to view their children's homework and grades.

In Sacramento County the rate of students per computer has improved with each computer supporting slightly fewer students between 2004 and 2006. In Elementary School, there are approximately five students for each computer. In Middle and High School, there are approximately four students per computer.

Students Per Computer
Sacramento County and California 2006-07

	Sacramento			California		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Elementary	5.4	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.9	4.7
Middle	4.8	4.7	3.8	5.0	4.6	4.3
High	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2
Continuation	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8
Alternative	5.8	7.1	7.1	5.3	4.3	4.4
Community Day	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.1

Source: California Department of Education



HEALTH

TRACKING CHANGING CONDITIONS

INDICATORS

- 🌿 Health Care Access
- 🌿 Nutrition and Fitness
- 🌿 Breastfeeding
- 🌿 Prenatal Care
- 🌿 Birth Rates Among Teens
- 🌿 Sexually Transmitted Infections
- 🌿 Immunizations
- 🌿 Dental Health
- 🌿 Air Quality
- 🌿 Childhood Asthma

- 🌿 The percent of 5th, 7th and 9th grade students scoring in the Healthy Fitness Zone for Aerobic Capacity has increased (2000-2006)
 - 🌿 53% to 63% for 5th graders
 - 🌿 56% to 64% for 7th graders
 - 🌿 49% to 59% for 9th graders
- 🌿 Teen births in Sacramento County have decreased from a rate of 76.4 per 1,000 teen women to 36.0 per 1,000 teen women between 1990 and 2005
- 🌿 The rate of teen births per 1,000 women ages 15 through 19 in Sacramento County has decreased from 45 to 36 (2000-2005)
- 🌿 The percent of pregnant women receiving prenatal care in Sacramento County has increased from 76% to 81% (2000-2005)
- 🌿 The chlamydia case rate for Sacramento County in women ages 15 through 24 has increased from 2,886 to 4,006 per 100,000 (2002-2006)

Health Care Access

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Data were reviewed from the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), Medicaid (Medi-Cal) enrollment from the California Department of Health Services, Medical Care Statistics Division, and data on Current Enrollment in Healthy Families from the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Children with access to preventive and ongoing health care are more likely to be healthy and to succeed in school. Access to regular health care helps avoid a “crisis management” form of care and reduces use of emergency medical systems for routine care.

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) believes that the medical care of infants, children, and adolescents ideally should be accessible, continuous, comprehensive, family centered, coordinated, compassionate, and culturally effective. It should be delivered or directed by well-trained physicians who provide primary care and help to manage and facilitate essentially all aspects of pediatric care. The physician should be known to the child and family and should be able to develop a partnership of mutual responsibility and trust with them. These characteristics define the “medical home.”

Type of Current Health Care Coverage
by Source Ages 0 through 19
Sacramento County and California 2001 and 2005

	Sacramento		California	
	2001	2005	2001	2005
Uninsured	5.1%	7.8%	11.8%	9.1%
Medicaid	17.4%	31.0%	22.4%	26.7%
Employment Based	*3.2%	4.7%	4.2%	6.0%
Privately Purchased	70.4%	51.4%	56.7%	51.1%
Other Public	*3.3%	5.0%	3.6%	5.8%
Total	*0.5%	*0.2%	1.3%	1.4%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Health Interview Survey

Note: Statistics with an * present are statistically unstable

Barriers that impede access to health care include: language, cultural and health care literacy, and insurance navigation.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Nationally, there has been a trend to shift health care costs and insurance premiums to employees and public subsidy programs. For low- and middle- income workers, it is becoming increasingly difficult to provide health care coverage for their families. There are no clear, reliable estimates of the number of children eligible for subsidized health insurance programs that are not enrolled.

Eligibility for subsidized and low-cost health insurance programs varies by family size and income, or income relative to a percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

The percentage of children and youth ages 0 to 19 who are uninsured has increased from 5.1 percent in 2001 to 7.8 percent in 2005. Approximately 30 percent of the 20-24 age group in California is uninsured.

In 2007 there were 142,036 children, youth and young adults ages 0 through 20 enrolled in Medi-Cal in Sacramento County. This was approximately 32 percent of the 0 through 20 age group.

Number and Percent of Children (Total Population) Enrolled in Medi-Cal by Age Group
Month of July
Sacramento County 2001-2007

Age Group	2001		2003	
	Number Enrolled in Medi-Cal	Percent of Total Population Enrolled in Medi-Cal by Age Group	Number Enrolled in Medi-Cal	Percent of Total Population Enrolled in Medi-Cal by Age Group
Total Population	243,946	19.2%	259,540	19.5%
0 through 5	41,944	37.7%	44,178	38.1%
6 through 10	36,282	35.0%	35,150	33.8%
11 through 15	31,595	31.6%	33,985	31.3%
16 through 20	22,867	24.9%	25,214	25.5%
Total 0 through 20	132,688	32.6%	138,527	32.4%

Source: Department of Finance Total Children Enrolled in Medi-Cal by Age Group
Department of Health Services, Medical Care Statistics Division

Of these, 49,750 were children 0 through 5 years old. This represents more than 40 percent of the 0 through 5 population.

Cover the Kids, Sacramento Children's Health Initiative, is a broad-based collaborative partnership that represents both public and private entities that has been coordinating health insurance coverage outreach, enrollment (application assistance), retention and utilization services since late 1998. Cover the Kids (CTK) expanded its efforts in 2003 and has developed a comprehensive plan to provide medical, dental and vision coverage to the nearly 26,000 uninsured children in Sacramento County. CTK's charter focuses on two areas: 1) enrolling eligible children in existing health programs and 2) creating an additional insurance product, Healthy Kids, for those children that are ineligible for Medi-Cal or Healthy Families Coverage and whose incomes are between 251 – 300 percent of the federal poverty level. CTK has created a non-profit that administers the Healthy Kids program that is a part of a five county Regional Children's Health Initiative - Healthy Kids, Healthy Future - which includes Colusa, El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento and Yuba counties.



Current Enrollment Figures Sacramento County 2007

	Number of Children Enrolled
Medi-Cal (Ages 0 through 20)	142,036
Healthy Families (Ages 0 through 18)	25,526
Healthy Kids (Ages 0 through 18)	712
Kaiser Kids	NA

Sources:

Medi-Cal Data: Department of Health Services, Medical Care Statistics Division, Month of July

Healthy Families: Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board MRMIB

Healthy Kids: Cover the Kids Sacramento Children's Health Initiative

Age Group	2005		2007	
	Number Enrolled in Medi-Cal	Percent of Total Population Enrolled in Medi-Cal by Age Group	Number Enrolled in Medi-Cal	Percent of Total Population Enrolled in Medi-Cal by Age Group
Total Population	280,975	20.4%	271,598	19.3%
0 through 5	49,857	41.0%	49,750	40.5%
6 through 10	34,870	34.3%	32,195	32.3%
11 through 15	35,837	31.9%	33,055	29.8%
16 through 20	28,255	27.1%	27,036	24.7%
Total 0 through 20	148,819	33.8%	142,036	32.0%

Nutrition and Fitness

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Data from the California Department of Education Physical Fitness Report relative to Sacramento County were reviewed as well as data from the California Health Interview Survey and Child Trends. Data on Body Mass Index (BMI) from a community hospital system in the Sacramento Region were also reviewed. BMI is calculated from measurements of height and weight and often is used by health professionals to assess whether a child or adolescent is overweight or at risk of being overweight. Also reviewed was the *Creating Healthy Environments* Report produced by the Sacramento County Childhood Obesity Prevention Coalition.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

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. Nationally pediatricians are seeing a significant increase in diseases associated with childhood obesity. Overweight adolescents have a 70 percent chance of becoming overweight adults. Being overweight in adulthood increases the risk of developing Type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, coronary heart disease, and dental disease.

Based on national figures, obesity accounted for five to nine percent of total health care expenditures in 1998 and accounted for more than 25 percent of the increase in health care costs between 1987 and 2001. On average, health care costs for obese Americans are 36 percent higher than for people of normal weight. The cost associated with treating obesity-related morbidities outweighs the costs of implementing comprehensive obesity prevention programs.

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. In low-income households and neighborhoods, there is often easy access to fast foods, but not always good access to fresh produce and affordable healthy foods.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Creating Healthy Environments, a 2008 report from the Sacramento County Childhood Obesity Prevention Coalition, states that childhood obesity is a local, state, and national epidemic. Over the past three decades the number of obese children (age 6-11)

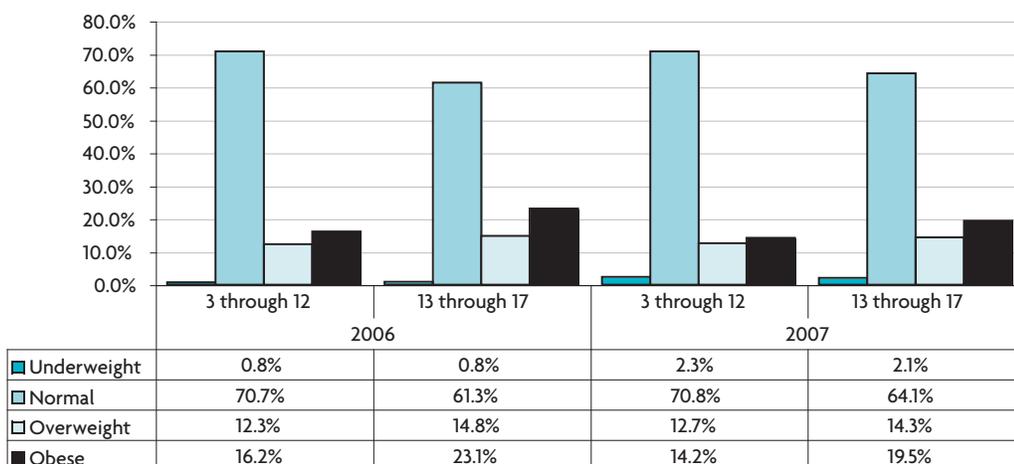
has more than tripled and the number of obese adolescents (age 12-19) has doubled.

Not many years ago, physicians did not test for Type 2 diabetes in children. In 1996-98 only 3 percent of diabetic pediatric patients at a local community health system tested positive for Type 2 diabetes compared to 12 percent in 2006-07. According to BMI data from the same local community health system in 2007, approximately 70 percent of children ages 3 through 12 were normal weight, 13 percent were overweight, and 14 percent were obese. For children age 13 through 17, 64 percent were normal weight, 14 percent were overweight, and 19.5 percent were obese.

Five years ago, the California legislature acknowledged that an increased consumption of soda has an adverse affect on children's health. They passed a law to ban the sale of soda products at public elementary and middle schools. In July of 2007, the prohibition expanded to include high schools as well. Water is the best healthy drink, and water intake is vital for optimum health.

According to the California Health Interview Survey, 11.5 percent of Sacramento County children ages 2 through 11, consumed two or more glasses of soda or other sugary drinks

Body Mass Index by Age Group
Sacramento County and California 2006 and 2007



Source: Local Community Health System

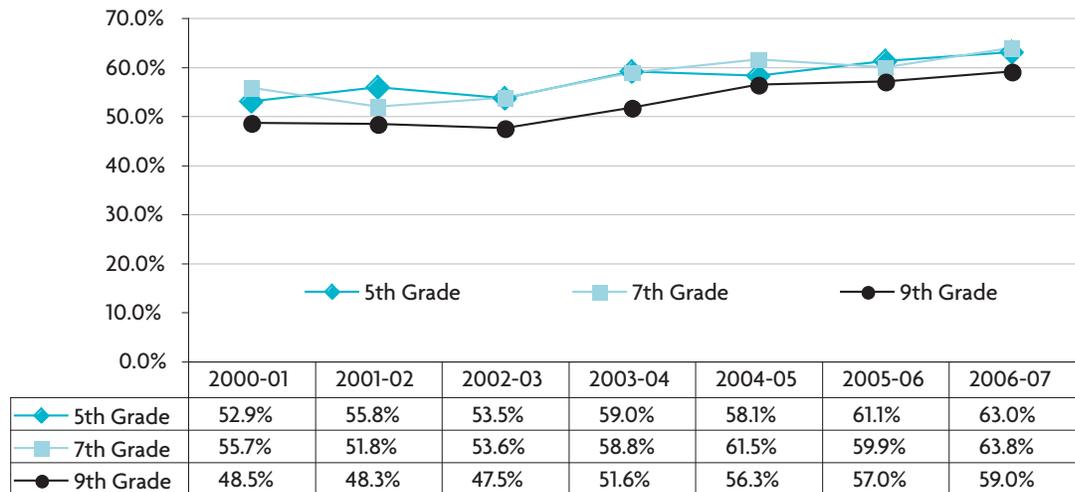
a day and 88.5 percent consumed one glass or less. More than half (52.2%) reported they ate less than five servings of fruits and vegetables daily.

According to the California Center for Public Health in 2007, there are more than 5 times as many fast-food restaurants and convenience stores as supermarkets and produce vendors in Sacramento County.

In each of the school districts in Sacramento County, there are school meal programs for children in low-income families to help mitigate some food access barriers. In 2007 there were 115,215 children receiving Free and Reduced-Price Meals in Sacramento County, representing 48.4 percent of the total public school enrollment.

Aerobic capacity refers to the maximum rate that oxygen can be taken in and used by the body during exercise. Good aerobic capacity is critical to cardiovascular health. In Sacramento County, nearly half of students in grades 5, 7, and 9, did not achieve the Healthy Fitness Zone for Aerobic Capacity in 2007. Fifth Grade students had slightly higher scores than 9th grade students. While all grades have improved slightly overall since 2001, less than 65 percent in any grade level have achieved passing scores for Aerobic Capacity. Medical experts indicate that 80 percent of students should be achieving aerobic capacity.

Percent of Students Scoring in the Healthy Fitness Zone for Aerobic Capacity Sacramento County 2000-2006



Source: California Department of Education

Sedentary lifestyles, including overindulgence in television and/or video or computer games, reduces physical activity and has an impact on children's health. Children in low-income sections of the community also may be hindered in their ability to exercise regularly due to safety issues in their neighborhoods. Child Trends reports that recent research on internet use among teenagers demonstrates that the number of teens using the internet regularly has climbed steadily in recent years, suggesting that some of the reductions in the amount of time youth spend watching television may be due to the rising prevalence of internet use. In 2007, for example, 93 percent of youth ages 12 to 17 reported using the internet, up from 87 percent in 2005, and 73 percent in 2000.

In 2005, a California Department of Education report validated the strong relationship between physical fitness and academic achievement. However, the current trend in education is to de-emphasize Physical Education as an important part of the curriculum.

In March, 2007, First 5 Sacramento, along with co-conveners (Health Education Council, Sacramento County Office of Education, and Sacramento County Department of Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health) held a Children's Nutrition Summit to map nutrition and physical activities resources for all children in Sacramento County. The Children's Nutrition Summit was attended by nearly 100 people specializing in children's nutrition and physical activity programs at the grassroots, community, business and institutional levels. In addition, participants voted on the five First 5 Sacramento Commission-approved strategies and made recommendations for children ages 6 to 18.

Breastfeeding

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Data were taken from the Sacramento County Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program, Community Project WIC Program, and the California Breastfeeding In-Hospital Report. (WIC is a federally-sponsored Supplemental Nutrition Program.)

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Breastfeeding has long been recognized as a proven disease-prevention strategy.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months and continued breastfeeding for up to at least a year with the gradual introduction of solids. The World Health Organization expands this recommendation to include continued breastfeeding for at least two years.

Some of the risks associated with not breastfeeding include:

- Increased risk of asthma, allergies and acute respiratory diseases
- Increased risk of gastrointestinal infections
- Increased risk of otitis media and ear infections
- Reduced cognitive development
- Increased risk of chronic diseases, such as certain childhood cancers and diabetes
- Increased risk of obesity
- Increased risk of breast, ovarian and uterine cancer for the mother

HOW ARE WE DOING?

When compared to other counties in California, Sacramento ranked 29 out of 51 when comparing in-hospital *any* and *exclusive* breastfeeding rates. Of the 22,680 total births in Sacramento County in 2007, 55.2 percent were exclusively breastfed.

One out of four babies born in Sacramento County is on the WIC Program. Of the families participating in this program 19.4 to 22 percent were exclusively breastfeeding at 2 months and 12.2 to 14.5 percent were exclusively breastfeeding at 6 months. However, at 11 months only 7.5 to 9 percent were breastfeeding.

Data from the California Department of Public Health for 2007 by race and ethnicity shows that 66.1 percent of Whites, 50.1 percent of Hispanics, 48.6 percent of Asians, and 42.2 percent of African American were exclusively breastfeeding.

Some of the barriers to breastfeeding include lack of workplace support, aggressive marketing practices of formula companies, cultural beliefs that jeopardize successful breastfeeding, lack of daycare support, and hospital practices that interfere with a mother's intent to breastfeed.

California In-Hospital Breastfeeding as Indicated on the Newborn Screening Test Form
Sacramento County and Hospital of Occurrence by Race/Ethnicity
2005, 2006 and 2007

	2005			2006			2007		
	Total Births	Percent Exclusive Breastfeeding	Percent Any Breastfeeding	Total Births	Percent Exclusive Breastfeeding	Percent Any Breastfeeding	Total Births	Percent Exclusive Breastfeeding	Percent Any Breastfeeding
Sacramento County Total	22,399	56.8%	85.1%	22,491	56.0%	86.1%	22,680	55.2%	86.1%
African American	1,918	44.4%	76.7%	1,904	44.0%	77.8%	2,052	42.2%	75.1%
American Indian	29	NA	69.0%	45	57.8%	80.0%	52	55.8%	90.4%
Asian	1,931	49.2%	82.4%	2,185	49.6%	81.6%	2,355	48.6%	82.9%
Multiple Race	1,439	49.8%	76.9%	1,599	53.6%	81.2%	1,480	54.6%	83.0%
Pacific Islander	38	NA	65.8%	43	58.1%	79.1%	50	NA	76.0%
Other	706	37.0%	61.8%	698	37.0%	64.9%	558	34.4%	67.6%
White	9,434	68.5%	89.8%	9,168	66.3%	90.1%	8,923	66.1%	90.4%
Hispanic	5,957	49.5%	86.6%	6,320	49.8%	88.3%	6,415	50.1%	88.1%
Unknown	947	NA	NA	529	NA	NA	528	NA	NA

Source: California Department of Public Health
Genetic Disease Screening Program, Newborn Screening Data 2005, 2006, 2007

Prepared by Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Program

Please note: the data presented should not be compared to data published in prior years as there has been a change in the methodology for computing these rates.

Prenatal Care

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Data from the California Department of Health Services on prenatal care during the first trimester were reviewed.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Accessing prenatal care early can help identify potential medical problems in both the mother and the baby and allow for the provision of effective intervention. During prenatal care the health of the mother is monitored to detect and control chronic conditions such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and other diseases which, if not controlled may compromise the pregnancy leading to complications such as preeclampsia, premature birth and very low birth weight (less than 2.2 pounds) for the baby. The mother is also screened, tested and referred for appropriate treatment for conditions such as mental illness, domestic violence, dental disease, sexually transmitted infections, and the use of alcohol, tobacco or other drugs which may increase the risk of low birthweight, premature delivery, and poor health in the baby. Premature birth and very low birth weight are among the leading causes of infant death and disability including cerebral palsy, mental retardation, blindness and deafness. During the prenatal visits, the growth of the baby is monitored to ensure appropriate weight gain and development.

Prenatal care visits provide an opportunity to give education and counseling about various health issues such as proper nutrition and exercise, stress management, breastfeeding, family planning, genetic counseling, child care and parenting.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Between 1985 and 1990, Sacramento County had a higher percentage of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester compared to California as a whole. By 1992 that trend reversed and California as a whole now has higher percentages of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester.

In Sacramento County (2005) 80.8 percent of pregnant women initiated prenatal care during the first trimester. This is still below the State rate of 85.8 percent and the Healthy People 2010 objective of 90 percent.

Forty-six percent of births in Sacramento County are covered by Medi-Cal. Although the “Presumptive Eligibility” program allows for immediate temporary health coverage through Medi-Cal for pregnant women who do not have health insurance, access to care remains an issue due to various barriers such as lack of transportation, lack of child care, cultural and language barriers, limited providers in certain areas and difficulty with completing the process for Medi-Cal. Differences in rates of prenatal care exist based on maternal age, income, education, race/ethnicity and personal factors.

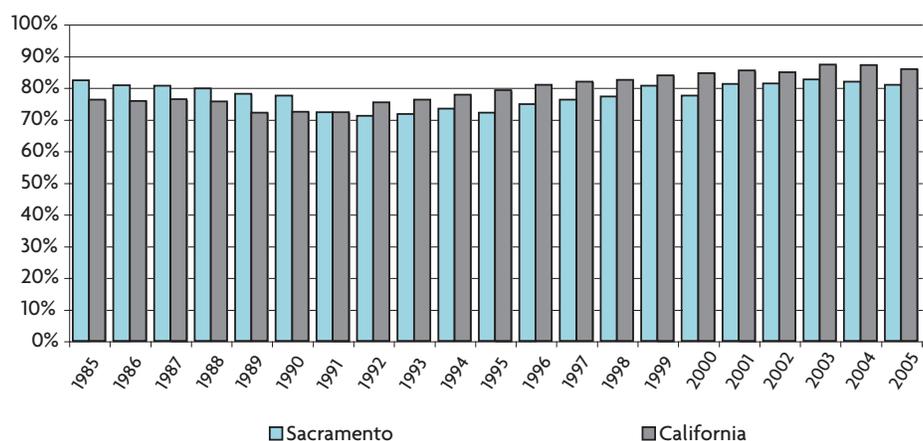
Studies show that a mother’s oral health profoundly impacts the health of her child. Eighteen percent of premature births are attributable to poor oral health in mothers, and pregnant women with poor oral health are seven times more likely to have a premature and/or low birthweight delivery. A September 2007 policy brief released by *Children Now*, showed

that only 19 percent of pregnant women are enrolled in Denti-Cal during pregnancy.

Some of the most critical periods of fetal development occur early in pregnancy, before many women even know they are pregnant. According to the 2005 Maternal and Infant Health Assessment (MIHA) survey, many pregnancies are unplanned (41% among 18-44 year old women in California in 2005). Thus, women frequently conceive while in less than optimal health or while engaging in behaviors that can harm a pregnancy. Maternal health is a major contributing factor to adverse birth outcomes. For example, in 2005 among women of childbearing age (18-44 years old) in California, 14 percent smoked, 12.5 percent engaged in binge drinking (consume more than 5 alcoholic drinks on one occasion); 13 percent reported frequent mental stress, 20 percent were obese, and 3.9 percent had been diagnosed with diabetes.

It is therefore imperative that intervention is implemented in the preconception period. Preconception care aims to provide health promotion, screening, and interventions for women of reproductive age to reduce risk factors that may affect future pregnancies.

Percent of Pregnant Women Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester
Sacramento County and California 1985-2005



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

Birth Rates Among Teens

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Data from the 2005 California Health Interview Survey, *California Counts: Population Trends and Profiles*, November 2007, and the California Department of Public Health on birth rates by age and ethnicity for teenage mothers in Sacramento County were reviewed. Teen birth rate is defined as the number of births for every 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19 years.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Teen pregnancy affects all members of society. The cost of a single pregnancy and normal delivery is more than \$7,400. This figure does not include the subsequent financial cost of raising a child.

In California, one in five teenage mothers will have a second child before she reaches age twenty, which further limits her chances of returning to school or becoming financially independent. Early parenting is the leading cause of dropping out of school among young women. Less than one-third of young women who give birth before age eighteen will complete high school.

Research shows that children of teenage mothers experience many disadvantages compared to other children. The poverty rate for children born to teen mothers is nearly twice the rate for all children. Children of teenage parents are more likely

to 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 including hyperactivity.

Children born to teen mothers receive less medical care, partly because many teen mothers have no health insurance. Children of teen parents are more likely drop out of school, have more behavioral problems, have lower grade point averages and are less likely to

go to college. Preschool children of teen mothers exhibit more aggressive behavior than do children of other mothers and sons of teen mothers are more likely to end up in jail. One state study put the price to taxpayers for just some of these problems at more than \$1 billion a year.

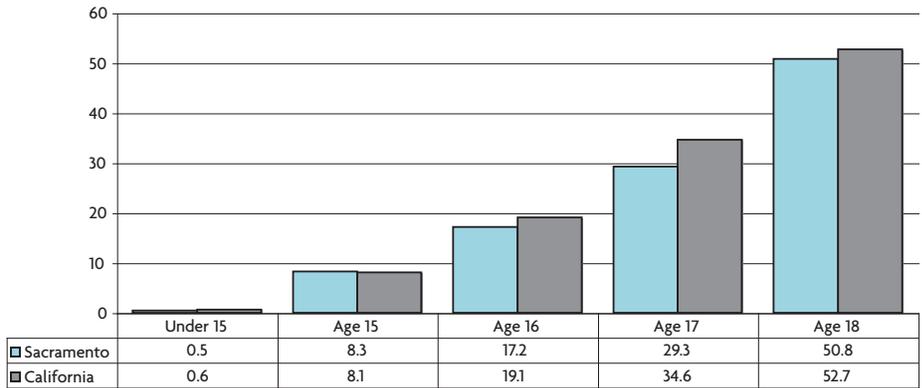
HOW ARE WE DOING?

Births rates for Sacramento County for teens aged 15 to 19 between 1990 and 2005 have steadily declined from 76.4 to 36.0 per 1,000.

Data from the 2005 California Health Interview Survey shows that 77.5 percent of adolescents ages 14 through 17 were not sexually active.

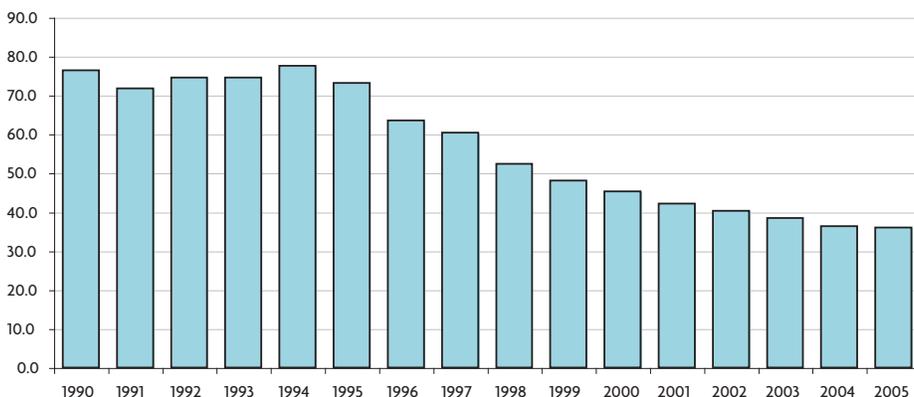
According to *California Counts, Population Trends and Profiles* November 2007, the teen births rate for all Sacramento County teens ages 15 – 19 was 37.8 per 1,000. Rates by race and ethnicity showed that the Latina teen birth rate was 76.9; for Whites it was 20.5; for Asian and Pacific Islanders it was 35.5; and for African Americans it was 52.3 per 1,000.

Teen Birth Rates by Age
Rate per 1,000 Female Population
Sacramento County and California, 2005



Source: California Department of Public Health

Teen Birth Rates per 1,000 Females Age 15-19
Sacramento County 1990 - 2005



Source: California Department of Public Health

Sexually Transmitted Infections

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Data were collected on rates of gonorrhea and chlamydia by age and gender from the California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can have serious and long-term, even permanent, consequences and have been known to cause infertility, chronic pain, poor pregnancy outcomes, cervical cancer, and death. It is estimated that 30 to 40 percent of pre-term births may be associated with STIs and vaginal infections. Sexually transmitted infections can be prevented by safe sex practices, and in some cases, by vaccines.

Newer tests for STIs are considered non-invasive because the patient simply provides a urine sample for testing. Non-invasive testing for chlamydia and gonorrhea have increased screening rates for sexually active women, especially for sexually active adolescents.

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 consequences such as infertility, ectopic pregnancy or chronic pelvic pain.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Although teen birth rates have declined, the rates for STIs have increased, especially for the 15 to 24 age group. Chlamydia is the most common bacterial sexually transmitted disease. Unfortunately, many people have never heard of it and do not know they are at risk.

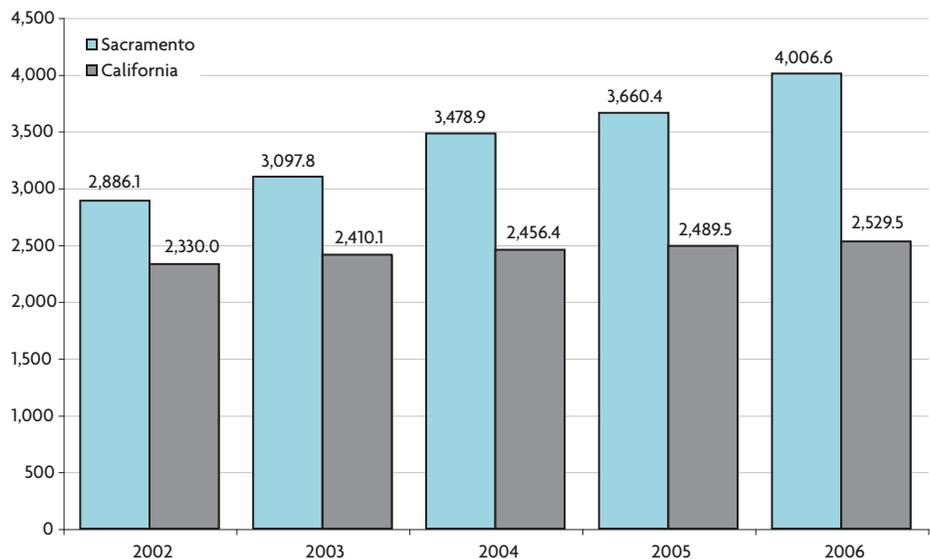
Chlamydia rates for all ages, males and females, in Sacramento County have increased steadily. In 2006 Sacramento County ranked second highest for chlamydia rates among California counties, only Fresno County is higher. Rates for all female age groups in Sacramento County exceeded the rates for California.

In the 15 to 24 age group for females, the 2006 rate was 4,000 cases per 100,000, while California reported a rate of 2,530 per 100,000 for the same age group.

The highest rates are in females age 15 through 19, where chlamydia rates were 4,041 per 100,000 or a total of 2,157 reported cases. For females age 20 through 24 the rate was 3,968 per 100,000 or 1,926 reported cases, and for the female population age 25 through 44, the rate was 664 per 100,000 or 1,276 reported cases.

Gonorrhea rates overall in Sacramento County increased from a rate of 111.3 per 100,000 in 2002 to 149.7 in 2006. In 2006 Sacramento County had the fifth highest rate of gonorrhea in the state for males and females. For females ages 15 through 24 in Sacramento County, the case rate in 2006 was 719.3 per 100,000. The rate for females over 25 in Sacramento County was 88.3 per 100,000.

Chlamydia Case Rate for Females Age 15 through 24
Rate per 100,000 Females
Sacramento and California 2002-2006



Source: California Department of Public Health, STD Control Branch

Immunizations

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

The immunization rate is measured by a Kindergarten Retrospective Survey to help determine the percentage of children in the North Central Valley Region (Sacramento, San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties) who had received four or more doses of DTaP, three or more doses of Polio, and one or more doses of MMR by 2 years of age. This survey uses a retrospective view of a child's immunization record at age 2. The information is taken from school immunization records. Missing, incomplete, or incorrect records may result in an inaccurate picture.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Many diseases are preventable by vaccination. Children who are not immunized are at risk for contracting preventable diseases, many of which are serious and can be fatal.

Common vaccine-preventable diseases include mumps, measles, chicken pox (varicella), hepatitis A and B, as well as sexually-transmitted diseases such as the human papilloma virus (HPV). New vaccines have been recommended to help protect infants from rotavirus, adolescents against pertussis and meningitis, and females 9 years of age and older against HPV.

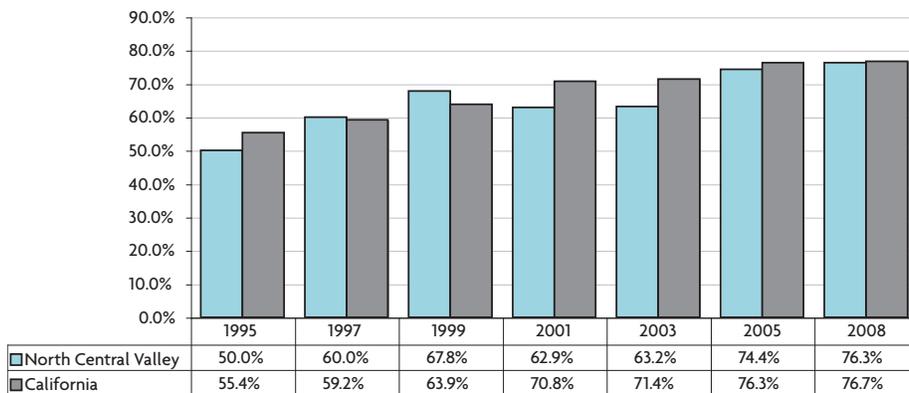
HOW ARE WE DOING?

In 2008, The Kindergarten Retrospective Survey reported that 76.3 percent of children in the North Central Valley Region had been fully immunized at 24 months. This is up from the 74.4 percent reported in 2005.



Healthy People 2010 objectives reflect those of the American Academy of Pediatrics to reduce or eliminate indigenous cases of vaccine-preventable diseases, and to achieve and maintain effective vaccination coverage levels for universally recommended vaccines among young children.

North Central Valley Region Children Fully Immunized at 24 Months
San Joaquin, Sacramento and Stanislaus Counties 1995-2008



Source: California Department of Health Services, Immunization Branch, 2005 Kindergarten Retrospective Survey

California Immunization Registry (CAIR) is a computerized registry that enables public and private health care providers to consolidate and maintain immunization records on all individuals, including adolescents and adults, within a geographic region. The Greater Sacramento CAIR region was developed by the Healthy Community Immunization Coalition (formerly known as Shots for Tots) as a vehicle to achieve a 90 percent immunization rate for toddlers in the region by 2010. The regional registry is recognized and supported by the California Department of Public Health and serves Sacramento, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Yolo, Sutter and Yuba Counties. There are currently more than 190,000 immunization records in the registry.

Incidents of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Sacramento County 2007

Disease	Cases
Hepatitis A	19
Hepatitis B, Acute & Carrier	595
Measles, Mumps, Rubella and Tetanus	0
Pertussis	34
Haemophilus Influenza, Invasive Disease	0

Note: Incidents are reported for all ages.

Source: Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services

Dental Health

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

There are limited data available to measure the extent of dental disease among children in Sacramento County and the amount of remedial care given. Data from the Sacramento District Dental Society, Sacramento County Smile Keepers Program, and information from water districts that provide fluoridated water were reviewed.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Oral disease continues to be the most prevalent untreated disease nationwide. Dental disease is the number one acute medical problem contributing to school absenteeism. The California Dental Association recognizes that early childhood caries are infectious and preventable. Children need their teeth to eat properly, speak, smile and feel good about themselves. Tooth decay is an infection that does not heal without treatment. 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.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

About one-third of California preschool children have untreated tooth decay. Children should see a dentist within six months of the first tooth erupting or at one year of age.

All public school children in California are now required by law to show proof of a dental exam by May 31st of their kindergarten year.

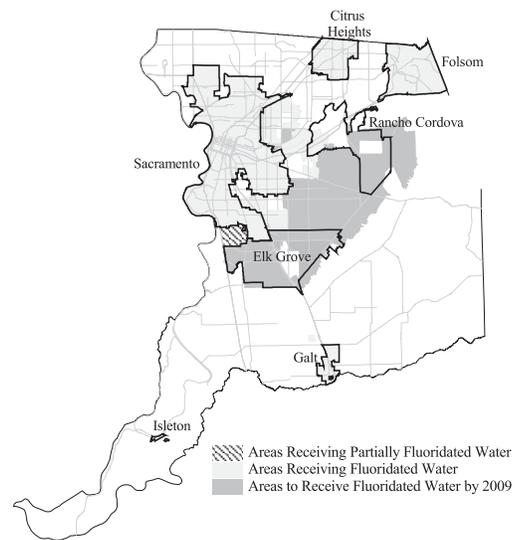
Less than 10 percent of Denti-Cal (California's Medicaid dental program) enrollees under age 2 in California have ever received preventive dental care, according to the September 2007 Oral Health Policy Brief, from Children Now.

In Sacramento County, there are several programs to help meet the dental care needs of children.

The Smile Keepers program targets low income schools, providing dental health education, dental screenings and a preventive services (dental sealants and fluoride varnish applications) for children from preschool through sixth grade and special needs children. Thirty-six percent of those screened present with an obvious need for dental treatment. Children without dental coverage screened by Smile Keepers and in need of dental care are provided the opportunity for free coordinated dental care provided by Sacramento District Dental Society's Smile for Kids program.

Smiles for Kids is a program of the Sacramento District Dental Society's

Areas Receiving Flouridated Water Sacramento County



Source: First 5 Sacramento

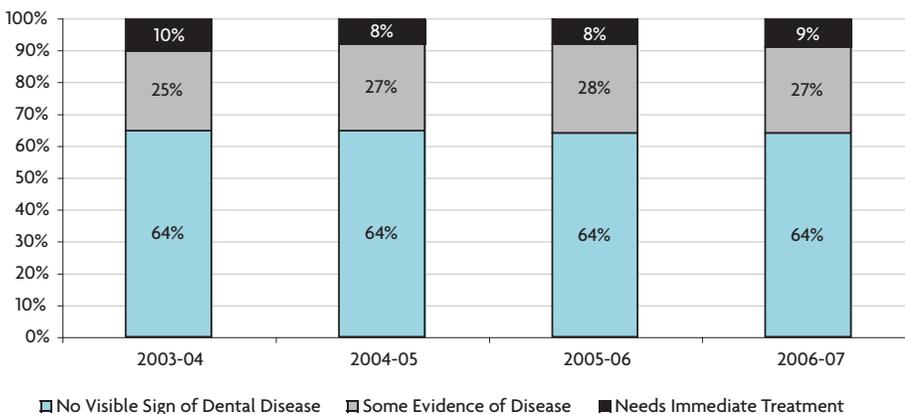
Charitable Foundation. Data from the Smiles for Kids program indicates that the number of children screened between 2005 and 2007 increased from 16,000 to 24,000. Of the 24,000 children screened in 2007:

- 13,000 had great/good oral health
- 6,000 had some decay and needed treatment
- 2,000 had severe caries and needed urgent care.

Preventive Care is inexpensive, especially when compared to the cost of tooth decay. There are several ways to help prevent tooth decay. Babies who eat healthier and less sugary foods are less likely to acquire oral infection. Fluoride varnish is a simple fluoride treatment that takes less than five minutes to apply and can be purchased at a minimal cost to the health care provider. Community Water Fluoridation is considered a major factor in the decline of tooth decay in the 20th century. Fluoridation saves more money in prevented disease than it costs.

The First 5 Sacramento Commission has prioritized water fluoridation as one means of reducing tooth decay. By June of 2010, nearly 70 percent of Sacramento County homes will receive optimal water fluoridation.

Smile Keepers Dental Statistics Pre-School through Sixth Grade Sacramento County 2003-2007



Source: Sacramento District Dental Society Sacramento County Smile Keepers Program

Air Quality

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Data were obtained from the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (AQMD).

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Air pollution can cause or aggravate respiratory or other health conditions, especially in children. Children feel the effects of air pollution more strongly than adults because their lungs are still developing, their airways are smaller, and they breathe faster than adults, taking in more air per pound of body weight.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The Sacramento region is currently designated as a serious non-attainment area for the federal 8-hour ozone

standard with an attainment deadline of June 2013. However, the region is expected to be reclassified soon by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a severe non-attainment area with a new attainment deadline of 2013. This non-attainment area includes all of Sacramento and Yolo counties and portions of El Dorado, Placer, Sutter and Solano counties.

Because the Sacramento Valley is shaped like a bowl, pollution presents a critical problem when an inversion layer traps pollutants close to the ground, causing unhealthy ozone pollution levels. Vehicles and other mobile sources, including trucks, locomotives, buses, motorcycles, agricultural equipment and construction equipment cause

approximately 70 percent of our region's air pollution problem during the summer.

"Spare The Air" advisories help people know when to limit their outdoor activities—especially populations most susceptible to health problems from air pollution such as children less than 14 years of age. "Spare The Air" days also encourage people to improve air quality by limiting vehicle travel, carpooling, and using public or alternative transportation.

Between 2001 and 2007, Sacramento County had 91 "Spare The Air" days with the highest number (22) in 2002.

Recommendations for Schools and Others on Poor Air Quality Days*
Air Quality Index (AQI) Chart for Ozone (8-Hour Standard)

Activity	0 to 50 Good	51 to 100 Moderate	101 to 150 Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	151 to 200 Unhealthy	201 to 300 Very Unhealthy
Recess 15 Minutes	No Restrictions	No Restrictions	Make indoor space available for children with asthma or other respiratory problems	Any child who complains of difficulty breathing, or who has asthma or other respiratory problems, should be allowed to play indoors	Restrict outdoor activities to light to moderate exercise
P.E. 1 Hour	No Restrictions	No Restrictions	Make indoor space available for children with asthma or other respiratory problems	Any child who complains of difficulty breathing, or who has asthma or other respiratory problems, should be allowed to play indoors	Restrict outdoor activities to light to moderate exercise not to exceed 1 hour
Scheduled Sporting Events	No Restrictions	Exceptionally sensitive individuals should limit intense activities	Individuals with asthma or other respiratory/ cardiovascular illness should be medically managing their condition. Increase rest periods and substitutions to lower breathing rates.	Consideration should be given to rescheduling or relocating event	Event should be rescheduled or relocated
Athletic Practice and Training 2 to 4 Hours	No Restrictions	Exceptionally sensitive individuals should limit intense activities	Individuals with asthma or other respiratory/ cardiovascular illness should be medically managing their condition. Increase rest periods and substitutions to lower breathing rates.	Activities over 2 hours should decrease intensity and duration. Add rest breaks or substitutions to lower breathing rates.	Sustained rigorous exercise for more than one hour must be rescheduled, moved indoors or discontinued

Note: All guidelines are cumulative (left to right and top to bottom) as duration and intensity of activities increase.
www.sacbreathe.org/Air%20Quality/AQI%20Chart.pdf

Childhood Asthma

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Data on asthma symptom prevalence in Sacramento County and California were reviewed from California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, and the 2008 *Sacramento County Asthma Profile* from California Breathing.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Asthma is a leading chronic illness among children, and one of the major contributors to school absenteeism. Very young children are the ones most likely to need emergency care because their symptoms are often more severe than those of older children.

When asthma is not well controlled, it results in a life threatening health crisis and often requires emergency medical attention.

Most children with asthma have mild to moderate symptoms, and their illness can be controlled with a good asthma plan set forth by their healthcare provider. The key component to managing asthma symptoms is having a medical home—regular care from a healthcare provider. Asthma is the number one cause of hospitalization among children under the age of 15. Nationwide, asthma accounts for 1 in 6 pediatric emergency visits. Emergency room visits and hospitalizations represent a failure or lost opportunity in outpatient care.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

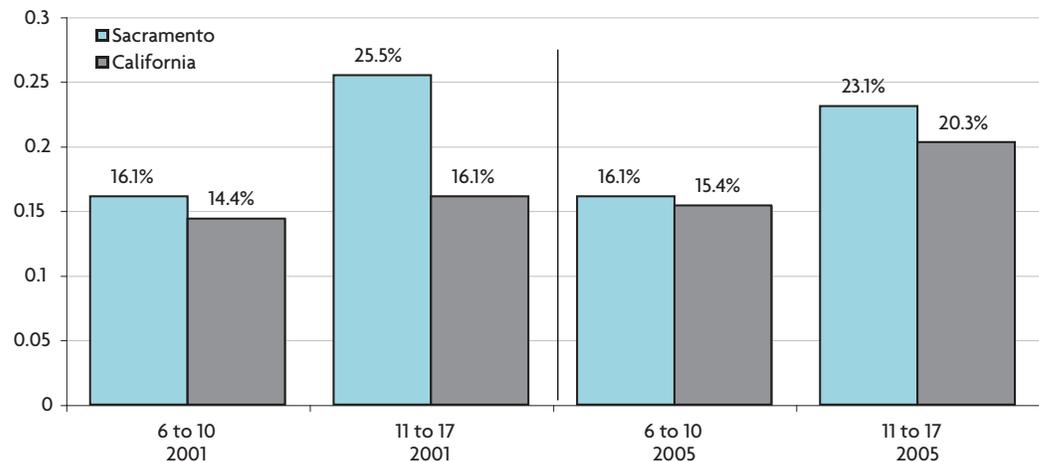
An asthma attack can be triggered by many things including airborne irritants such as pollution or tobacco. The Sacramento region's air quality

has been associated with the high incidence of asthma and other respiratory problems in Sacramento area children.

According to the *Sacramento County Asthma Profile*, in 2006, there were 923 Emergency Department visits by children 0 – 4, and 1,316 by children and youth ages 5 – 17. More than 200 (213) children ages 0-4, and 196 children and youth ages 5-17 were hospitalized due to asthma in 2006.

In 2005, the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) estimated 16 percent of children between 6 and 10, and 23 percent of children between the ages of 11 and 17 have been diagnosed with asthma.

Percent of Children Diagnosed with Asthma
by Age Group and Year
Sacramento County and California 2001 and 2005



Source: California Health Interview Survey





SAFETY

TRACKING CHANGING CONDITIONS

INDICATORS

- Community Safety
- Domestic Violence
- Child Abuse and Neglect
- Child Deaths and Injuries
- Runaways
- Children Experiencing Homelessness
- Juvenile Crime

- In 2006 the child death rate for Sacramento County was 47.7 per 100,000 children, a rate that has remained relatively unchallenged for the last five years.
- The number of reported runaways has increased in Sacramento by 35% (2000-2007)
- Rates for reported runaways in Sacramento County are higher than the rate for California.
- Juvenile Felony Arrests have decreased 11% and Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests have decreased 24% in Sacramento County (2000-2005)

Community Safety

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Data were obtained on Sacramento County Parks, Playgrounds and Neighborhood Safety from the California Health Interview Survey 2003. Data were also obtained from the California Department of Justice on number and rate of crimes reported by category and crime for Sacramento County from 1997 through 2005. Probation data also came from the California Department of Justice. Data regarding school safety were obtained from the California Healthy Kids Survey, a comprehensive survey of youth health, risk and resiliency taken at least once every two years in all Sacramento County public schools. Population figures are from the California Department of Finance.



WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Children need to be safe at home, in school, and in their neighborhoods.

According to the 2008 Sacramento State Annual Survey of the Region, 38 percent of residents felt crime was a “big problem” in Sacramento County, but community safety encompasses more than crime. It is about residents’ comfort in their overall environment, including the roads they travel upon,

the neighborhood they live in, the parks their children play in, and the schools their children attend. Whether people feel safe in their environment establishes their perception about whether the community is a good place to nurture their children.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Among the 15 largest counties in California, Sacramento County had the highest crime rate, second only to San

Joaquin County, for 2005. There were a total of 83,733 violent, property, and petty larceny crimes reported in the county. Of the total number of reported crimes, 11.5 percent were violent crimes, 48.8 percent were property crimes, and 39.6 percent were petty larceny crimes.

“Violent crime” includes homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Reported violent crime rates in

Number and Rate of Crimes Reported by Category and Crime Rate per 1,000 Population Sacramento County 1997-2005

	1997		1999		2001		2003		2005	
	Number	Rate								
Total Population	1,146,800		1,202,100		1,267,800		1,331,500		1,379,100	
	1997		1999		2001		2003		2005	
	Number	Rate								
Violent Crimes	8,938	7.8	6,992	5.8	7,259	5.7	7,743	5.8	9,656	7.0
Homicide	87	0.1	82	0.1	78	0.1	83	0.1	110	0.1
Forcible Rape	437	0.4	406	0.3	468	0.4	506	0.4	410	0.3
Robbery	3,481	3.0	2,556	2.1	2,540	2.0	2,942	2.2	3,333	2.4
Aggravated Assault	4,933	4.3	3,948	3.3	4,173	3.3	4,212	3.2	5,803	4.2
	1997		1999		2001		2003		2005	
	Number	Rate								
Property Crimes	43,616	38.0	27,976	23.3	32,766	25.8	38,580	29.0	40,900	29.7
Burglary	15,632	13.6	10,746	8.9	11,368	9.0	12,824	9.6	13,806	10.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	17,264	15.1	9,217	7.7	11,412	9.0	15,283	11.5	15,936	11.6
Grand Larceny	10,720	9.3	8,013	6.7	9,986	7.9	10,473	7.9	11,158	8.1

Source: California Department of Justice

Sacramento County decreased between 1997 and 2001 then started to rise slightly again between 2002 and 2005.

“Property crime” includes burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny. As with the reported violent crime rates, the property crime rates reported per 1,000 population decreased slightly between 1997 and 1999, then began to increase again in 2001.

In 2003, over 1,000 county residents responded to survey questions about park, playground, and neighborhood safety. 84 percent of respondents said they had a park, playground or open space within walking distance of their home. Over 96 percent agreed that the park or playground near their home was safe during the day, and 60.5 percent said it was also safe at night. Sixty-nine percent of respondents agreed that people in their neighborhoods knew each other. And 20 percent said they were afraid to go out at night.

Indicators of school safety include bullying, threatened violence, and weapons at school. The California Healthy Kids Survey queried 7th, 9th and 11th grade students as well as non-traditional school students directly on these issues and collected the following responses:

- Fewer than 10% of students in all grade levels surveyed said they felt “unsafe or very unsafe” at school.

- 7th grade students reported they had been “pushed or shoved” on school property at a much higher rate (42%) than 9th (35%) or 11th (25%) grade students.
- Students who reported they had been “afraid of being beaten-up” at school ranged from 15% in 11th grade to 27% for 7th grade students.
- Non-Traditional School students reported the highest rate of having been in a physical fight. More than one-third (39%) reported they had been in a fight on school property at least one time in the past year.
- Students who said they saw someone with a weapon on school grounds ranged from 34% in both 7th and 11th grades to 40% for 9th grade students, and 43% for Non-Traditional school students.

Perceptions of School Safety by Grade Level in Public Schools Sacramento County 2005-2006

	7th Grade	9th Grade	11th Grade	Non-Traditional
Number of Students in Sample	9,919	7,930	6,396	928
	7th Grade	9th Grade	11th Grade	Non-Traditional
Students who said they “feel safe or very safe” at school	60%	48%	50%	46%
Students who said they “feel unsafe or very unsafe” at school	8%	8%	7%	9%
Students who said they had been “pushed or shoved” at school at least once in the past year	42%	35%	25%	28%
Students who said they had been “afraid of being beaten-up” at school at least once in the past year	27%	22%	15%	17%
Students who said they been in a “physical fight” at school at least once in the past year	31%	27%	20%	39%
Students who said they “saw someone with a weapon” on school property at least once in the past year	34%	40%	34%	43%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey

Parks, Playgrounds and Neighborhood Safety Sacramento County 2003

	Yes	No		
A park, playground or open space is within walking distance	84.3%	15.7%		
Has your home ever been broken into in your current neighborhood	12.2%	87.8%		
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Nearby park or playground is safe during the day	25.4%	70.9%	3.4%	*0.4%
Nearby park or playground is safe at night	7.3%	53.2%	34.9%	4.6%
Neighbors know each other	10.7%	57.8%	28.3%	3.2%
Neighbors are afraid to go out at night	2.8%	17.2%	61.9%	18.1%

Source: California Health Interview Survey 2003

Note: Results are from adults only

1,061 Sacramento County adult residents were included in the survey

An (*) before a number indicates the result is statistically unstable

Domestic Violence

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

The number of domestic violence calls received by law enforcement agencies in Sacramento County was reviewed for the years 1999 through 2006, as well as the number of crisis line phone calls to two local providers of domestic violence crisis intervention services for 2001 through 2007. Finally, the number of domestic violence arrests in Sacramento County from 1999 to 2006 was obtained from the California Department of Justice.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Domestic violence occurs when a partner or ex-partner attempts to physically or psychologically gain power and control over another. It encompasses violence between spouses, cohabitants and non-married intimate partners and is defined by different forms of abuse including physical violence, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, financial abuse and spiritual abuse.

A Statewide Law Enforcement Protocol reports that 44 percent of police-reported domestic violence calls in California involve at least one child witness. Children who witness family violence experience many of the same emotional, behavioral, and social problems experienced by children who are physically abused, and are likely to be the target of violence in the home.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Between 1999 and 2006 the number and rate of domestic violence related calls to law enforcement agencies in Sacramento County has fluctuated. In 2006, 8,516 calls were reported at a rate of 6.1 per 1,000 population. Sacramento County rates are consistently higher than the state rates as a whole for reports of calls to law enforcement for domestic violence.

The number of county domestic violence arrests between 1999 and 2006 has remained consistent between 2,300 and 2,500. There has been a slight increase in the number of Sacramento County domestic violence

The Effects of Domestic Violence on Children

Reactions to domestic violence can vary depending on the child's gender and age. Developmental delays and internalized and externalized behavior problems are common responses across age groups. Other reactions include:

Infants

- Basic need for attachment is disrupted
- Injuries while "caught in the crossfire"
- Irritability or inconsolable crying
- Frequent illness
- Lack of responsiveness

Preschool

- Somatic or psychosomatic complaints
- Regression
- Irritability
- Fearful of being alone and extreme separation anxiety

Elementary Age

- Vacillate between being eager to please and being hostile
- Inadequate social skill development
- Gender role modeling creates conflict/confusion

Preadolescence

- Increased depression, isolation, and withdrawal
- Emotional difficulties including: shame, fear, confusion, rage
- Poor social skills

Adolescence

- Behavior problems including: drug/alcohol use, truancy, gangs, sexual acting out, runaway, suicidal
- Dating relationships may reflect violence learned or witnessed in the home

Source: Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence

arrests as a percentage of California arrests from 4.6% in 1999 to 5.2% in 2006.

Two local providers of domestic violence crisis intervention services received over 21,000 calls on their crisis lines in 2007. Between 2001 and 2007, WEAVE, the primary provider of crisis intervention services to survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault in Sacramento County, reported a total of 156,437 crisis line phone calls for domestic violence issues. My Sister's House, a nonprofit organization addressing the unique needs of women and children impacted by domestic violence in the Asian and Pacific Islander community, reported a total of 1,503 crisis line phone calls between 2003 and 2007.

In the last five years, WEAVE has sheltered 1,877 battered women and 1,765 children. In the same time period, WEAVE had to find alternative housing in homeless shelters or neighboring counties for more than 3,200 women and their children because WEAVE's Safehouse was at full capacity. The Safehouse is at or above capacity approximately 70 percent of the time.

Domestic Violence Related Calls to Law Enforcement Agencies Number and Rate per 1,000 Population Sacramento County and California 1999-2006

Year	Sacramento		California	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1999	7,680	6.4	186,406	5.5
2000	8,606	7.0	196,880	5.8
2001	8,432	6.6	198,031	5.7
2002	8,767	6.7	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

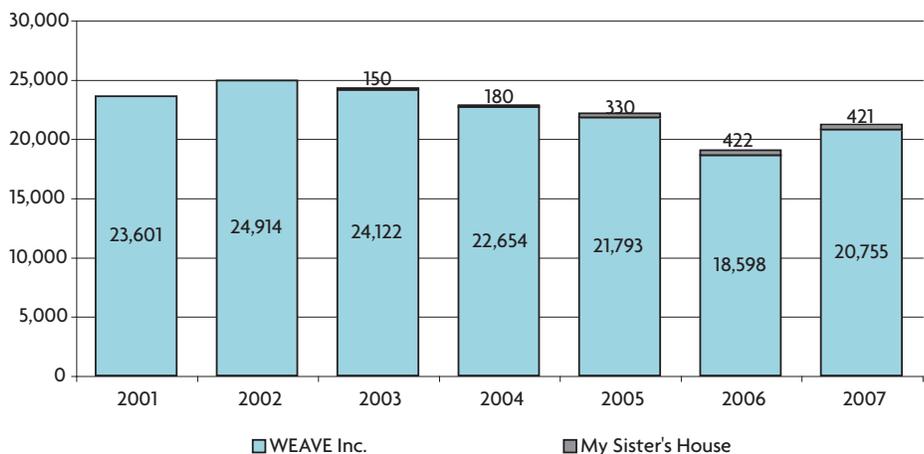
Source: California Department of Justice; rates based on California Department of Finance 1999-2006 population estimates

Domestic Violence Arrests (Spousal Abuse) Sacramento County 1999-2006

Year	Number	Percent of State Total
1999	2,387	4.6%
2000	2,495	4.9%
2001	2,354	4.5%
2002	2,433	4.8%
2003	2,425	5.0%
2004	2,410	5.2%
2005	2,364	5.2%
2006	2,305	5.2%

Source: California Department of Justice

Crisis Line Phone Calls Sacramento County, 2001-2007



Source: Weave, Inc., My Sister's House

Child Abuse and Neglect

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Data were obtained from the UC Berkeley Child Welfare Services Case Management Data System on child abuse and neglect referrals, substantiations, and first entries into foster care.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Child abuse and neglect crosses religious, ethnic, and cultural lines as well as socio-economic boundaries. Children who have been maltreated may experience affects such as impaired school performance, physical disabilities/impairments, poor self-esteem, difficulty with close relationships, fear, hostility, and inappropriate sexual behavior. The *Adverse Childhood Experiences Study* showed a strong relationship between the breadth of exposure to abuse and

multiple risk factors for several leading causes of death in adults, including obesity, alcoholism, drug abuse, smoking, depression, and suicide.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

In 2006, 23,313 children were referred to Sacramento County Child Protective Services. Of that number, 5,546 were “substantiated referrals” or referrals where the investigator determined that, based upon the evidence, it was more likely than not that child abuse or neglect occurred. Of those substantiated referrals:

- 42 percent (2,414) were for “general neglect,” a broad category that includes inadequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and supervision. It may mean that the child has no parent or guardian capable of providing care or that

there was a failure to protect the child.

- 13.6 percent (797) were for reported physical abuse.
- 6.6 percent (379) were for “severe neglect,” which includes diagnosed malnutrition, non-organic failure to thrive, or where health or safety is endangered.

The rate of substantiated referrals has decreased steadily from 2000 to 2006.

A total of 1,774 children in Sacramento County were removed from their homes and placed in Foster Care for 5 days or more in 2006. First entries into foster care are overwhelmingly due to neglect, with 84.6 percent of children removed from their homes and placed in foster care for this reason. In Sacramento County, the percentage of First Entries to Foster Care by Removal Reason are consistently higher than the state for neglect; in the same time period, 80.8 percent of first entries into foster care in California were for neglect.

The percentage of children removed from their homes for physical abuse in Sacramento County decreased slightly from 14.5 percent in 2000 to 9.3 percent in 2004, however, preliminary data indicate that reported physical abuse has increased to 12.0 percent in 2006.

**CPS Referrals for Children Under 18
Number and Rate per 1,000 Children
Sacramento County, January-December 2000 - 2006**

	All CPS Referrals		Substantiated Referrals	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2000	25,800	75.6	7,010	20.5
2001	26,935	76.4	6,526	18.5
2002	27,189	75.3	6,790	18.8
2003	28,451	77.1	6,624	18.0
2004	29,597	79.0	6,977	18.6
2005	24,965	66.0	6,343	16.8
2006	23,313	61.4	5,546	14.6

Data Source: CWS/CMS 2007 Quarter 3 Extract.

**First Entries to Foster Care by Removal Reason and Entry Year
Children in Care 5 Days or More
Sacramento County 2000-2006**

	2000		2002		2004		2006*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Neglect	1,459	77.1%	1,247	79.3%	1,345	82.7%	1,501	84.6%
Physical Abuse	274	14.5%	211	13.4%	152	9.3%	212	12.0%
Sexual Abuse	110	5.8%	64	4.1%	63	3.9%	50	2.8%
Total	1,894	100.0%	1,572	100.0%	1,626	100.0%	1,774	100.0%

Data Source: CWS/CMS 2006 Quarter 2 Extract.

Center for Social Services Research, University of California at Berkeley

Data Note: Data for 2006 are from October 2005 to September 2006

Child Death and Injuries

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Information on causes of child death as compiled by the Sacramento County Child Death Review Team (CDRT) for 2006 was reviewed. Data were also obtained from OSHPD for the most common unintentional injuries for Sacramento County for ages 0 to 17, 2000-2005. Data were obtained from the UC Davis Medical Center (UCDMC) Trauma Service for admissions by mechanism of injury.

Of the 181 child deaths reviewed by the CDRT in 2006, 25 were found to have elements of maltreatment, such as homicide, drowning, motor vehicle accidents, and medical neglect, among others. Of those 25, seven were child abuse and neglect homicides.

The California Department of Public Health, EPIC Branch, reports that the most common non-fatal hospitalized injuries for children ages 0 through

17 in Sacramento County are those injuries, in descending order, resulting from falls, motor vehicle traumas, assaults, bicycle accidents, and incidents involving pedestrians, including a pedestrian being struck by a vehicle. Data from the UCDMC Trauma Service mirrors the EPIC data, with patients ages 0 through 17 admitted for care most commonly for the same five injuries.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Child injury and death rates track the overall health and safety status of the youngest members of our community. Death and injury rates also indicate the effectiveness of health and safety education, outreach, and prevention programs as well as provide guidance in targeting how resources can be used effectively in the future.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

In 2006, the child death rate for residents of Sacramento County was 47.7 per 100,000 children. This rate has remained relatively unchanged for the last 5 years.

Admissions to UCDMC Trauma Service
Injuries for Patients Ages 0 through 17 by Age Groups
Sacramento County Residents: 2004 through 2007

Mechanism of Injury	Under 1	1 to 5	6 to 11	12 to 17	Total
Assault	5	32	9	73	119
Bicycle	1	13	69	116	199
Fall	12	221	133	146	512
Motor Vehicle	16	229	235	383	863
Pedestrian Struck by Vehicle	5	122	110	127	364
Total	39	617	556	845	2,057

Source: UC Davis Medical Center Trauma Program

Note: UCDMC is the only "level one" trauma center in inland Northern California and captures approximately 90 percent of Sacramento area pediatric (child) trauma cases.

Most Common Non-Fatal Hospitalized Injuries
Children 0 through 17 by Age Group
Sacramento County 2000-2005

Rank	Infant (Under 1 Year)		Age 1 to 5		Age 6 to 11		Age 12 to 17	
	Injury	Total 2000-2005						
1	Unintentional Fall	89	Unintentional Fall	566	Unintentional Fall	600	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Trauma, Occupant	625
2	*All Assaults	48	Unintentional Poisoning	219	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Trauma, Occupant	167	Unintentional Fall	533
3	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Trauma, Occupant	26	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Trauma, Occupant	153	*All Bicycle	162	*Suicide	356
4	Unintentional Poisoning	25	* All Pedestrian	139	*All Pedestrian	118	*All Assaults	354
5	Unintentional Struck by Object	10	Unintentional Struck by Object	86	Unintentional Struck by Object	99	*All Bicycle	244
Total Top 5 Injuries 2000-2005		198		1,163		1,146		2,112

*Condensed all similar subtypes

Source: California Department of Public Health, EPIC Branch

Note: Table represents five years of combined data.

Runaways

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Data were obtained from the California Department of Justice on the number of runaways reported in California and Sacramento County from 2001 to 2007. Data were also obtained from Diogenes Youth Services, a local provider of services to at-risk youth.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Runaway youth are a hidden population, blending into society without being seen. They are less visible than homeless adults and much of society assumes that the youth they see in the parks, on the streets and in the malls have a home to go to at night.

The vast majority of runaway youth did not choose the situation they are in. Many were “pushed out” or “kicked out” of their homes. The universally accepted term for these youth is “throwaway youth.” They may be kicked out of the home after a family conflict has occurred. Other youth are escaping a dangerous situation at home such as physical and/or sexual

abuse, or substance abuse, and feel they have no other choice but to leave. These “throwaway youth” end up staying at friends’ homes, or “couch surfing” until the friends’ parents tell them to leave. Sooner or later they run out of places to stay and they end up sleeping in parks, abandoned buildings, and unincorporated land, among other places. It is estimated by a local provider of services to at-risk teens that on any given night there are 300-500 runaway youth living on the streets in Sacramento.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Runaway youth are difficult to count because they are the hardest-to-reach of the homeless populations. They are highly mobile, use services sporadically and tend to distrust and avoid public agencies. Additionally,

families sometimes fail to report their absences. In 2007, 5,702 runaways were reported to the California Department of Justice, a rate of 15.0 per 1,000 children and youth in Sacramento County. Trends for reported runaways in Sacramento County increased slightly between 2000 and 2005, with the peak at 6,637 (a rate of 17.5) in 2005, then show a gradual decrease to reach current 2007 totals. Rates for reported runaways in Sacramento County are higher than rates for California overall.

During the 2005-2006 fiscal year, Diogenes Youth Services, a local provider of services to at-risk teens, answered over 8,200 calls on its 24-hour crisis line. Diogenes’ emergency shelter reported 182 intakes including 88 females and 94 males for this same time period.

Runaways Reported
Number and Rate per 1,000 Children Under 18
Sacramento County and California 2000-2007

Sacramento County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Population Under 18	341,242	352,627	361,223	368,949	374,720	378,505	379,484	379,175
Runaways Reported	4,214	5,068	5,615	6,392	6,524	6,637	6,401	5,702
Rate per 1,000 Children Under 18	12.3	14.4	15.5	17.3	17.4	17.5	16.9	15.0
California	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Population Under 18	9,308,624	9,486,358	9,637,963	9,780,677	9,888,854	9,959,282	9,988,199	10,007,501
Runaways Reported	81,291	90,453	104,866	107,023	109,905	112,015	113,293	109,731
Rate per 1,000 Children Under 18	8.7	9.5	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.0

Source: Runaways from Missing Children California Department of Justice, June 2008

Rates derived from total number of children under 18 from California Department of Finance January 2008

Children Experiencing Homelessness

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

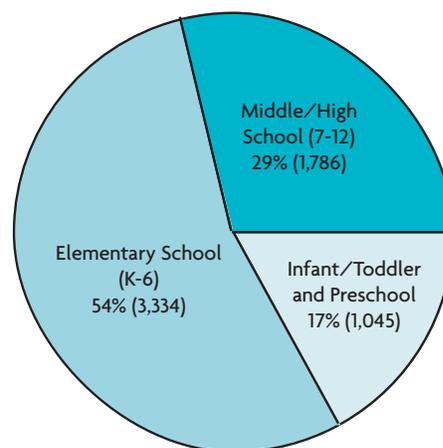
Data collection on children experiencing homelessness is mandated by the federal “No Child Left Behind Act of 2001,” and tracked by the Sacramento County Office of Education, Project TEACH. Data was also obtained from Wind Youth Services, a local nonprofit that addresses the immediate and long-range needs of the Sacramento area homeless, runaway, and street youth and their families.

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance Improvements Act states that the term “homeless children and youth” refers to individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.

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. Shelter availability or restrictions may cause families to be temporarily separated. The children may suffer physical, psychological, and emotional challenges due to the circumstances that accompany episodes of homelessness. It may be difficult for the children to attend school regularly or to complete homework assignments. However, the school can provide a source of stability because the children have the right to continue in the school of origin.

Children Experiencing Homelessness
Sacramento County Children
by Grade Level
2007-08



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

Children in Homeless Situations Enrolled in School by District
Sacramento County 2007-08 Academic Year

School District	Homeless Children Identified 2007-08	District Enrollment 2007-08	Homeless Students as a Percent of 2007-08 Enrollment
Arcohe Union	0	502	0.0%
Center Unified	196	5,670	3.5%
Del Paso Heights	103	1,737	5.9%
Elk Grove Unified	314	62,313	0.5%
Elverta Joint	2	324	0.6%
Folsom Cordova Unified	560	19,027	2.9%
Galt Joint Union	465	4,292	10.8%
Galt Joint Union High	8	2,475	0.3%
Grant Joint Union High	116	14,257	0.8%
Natomas Unified	217	11,406	1.9%
North Sacramento	622	5,009	12.4%
Rio Linda Union	675	10,460	6.5%
River Delta Unified	31	2,215	1.4%
Robla	33	1,980	1.7%
Sacramento City Unified	618	48,467	1.3%
San Juan Unified	879	47,435	1.9%
Other	281	NA	NA
Total	5,120	237,569	2.2%

Note: Above table does not reflect 1,045 infant/toddlers and preschoolers identified as experiencing homelessness during the 2007-08 academic year.

Note: “Other” includes children identified by SCOE, but not reported by school districts (students enrolled in private or charter schools, and programs operated by SCOE)

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

HOW ARE WE DOING?

During the 2007-08 academic year, Project TEACH reported that 5,120 children and youth in Kindergarten through 12th grade experienced homelessness. An additional 1,045 homeless infant/toddlers and preschoolers were identified, for a combined total of 6,165 children and youth. More than half of these children were in elementary school. The number of homeless children identified in 2007-08 was higher than the previous academic year, however, the overall district enrollment was lower than that reported previously.

During the 2006 calendar year, a local homeless youth shelter reported 146 unduplicated intakes, including 93 females and 53 males. Of these intakes, 12 of the youth were under the age of 12.

Juvenile Crime

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Data were obtained from the California Department of Justice on juvenile felony and misdemeanor arrests from 1997 through 2005; on juvenile felony weapons offenses from 1996 through 2005; on juvenile felony and misdemeanor arrests for driving under the influence from 1996 to 2005; and on juvenile misdemeanor arrests for driving under the influence in 2005.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

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

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Juvenile felony and misdemeanor arrest rates for Sacramento County and California are consistently similar between 1997 and 2005.

A felony is the most serious offense, punishable by a sentence to a state institution (Youth Authority facility or adult prison). Felonies include violent crimes, sex offenses, and many types of drug and property violations. In 1997, the overall Sacramento County juvenile felony arrest rate per 1,000 for age 10 through 17 was 19.1; by 2005, the rate had decreased to 13.2. Felony juvenile arrests decreased in all categories between 1997 and 2005.

A misdemeanor is a less serious offense for which the offender may be sentenced to probation, county detention (in a juvenile facility or jail), a fine, or some combination of the three. Misdemeanors include crimes such as assault and battery, petty theft, and public drunkenness. The Sacramento County juvenile misdemeanor arrest rate in 1997 was 39.2 per 1,000 population; in 2005, it was 23.5. Over time, the misdemeanor rate is consistently higher than the felony rate with the juvenile misdemeanor arrest rate almost double the juvenile felony arrest rate in 2005.

Sacramento County has seen an increase in the number of juvenile felony weapons offenses from 105 in 2002 to 189 in 2005. Juvenile felony weapons arrest rates for the state are slightly higher than Sacramento County.

Juvenile misdemeanor arrests for driving under the influence decreased from the peak in 2001, but increased slightly between 2004 and 2005. Thirty-eight misdemeanor arrests and five felony arrests were made in 2005.

Data regarding the number of gang members or gang affiliates were not readily available for this publication.

Juvenile Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests
Rate and Number for Age 10 through 17
Rates per 1,000 Population, Felonies by Type of Offense
Sacramento County 1997-2005

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
Number of Juvenile Felony Arrests	2,714	2,549	2,496	2,295	2,286
Number of Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests	5,573	5,012	5,078	4,670	4,069
	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
Juvenile Felony Arrest Rate	19.1	18.1	16.6	14.4	13.2
Violent Offense Rate	5.0	4.9	3.7	3.8	3.8
Property Offense Rate	10.3	9.3	9.4	7.6	5.7
Drug Offense Rate	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4
Sex Offense Rate	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Other Offense Rate	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.1
Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrest Rate	39.2	35.6	33.8	29.3	23.5

Source: California Department of Justice

Number and Rate of Juvenile Felony Weapons Offenses
Ages 10 through 17: Rate per 1,000 Population
Sacramento and California 2000-2005

Sacramento County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Juvenile Felony Weapons Arrests	184	135	105	115	145	189
Juvenile Felony Weapons Rate	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1
California	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Juvenile Felony Weapons Arrests	4,782	4,703	4,782	5,529	6,019	6,656
Juvenile Felony Weapons Rate	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5

Source: California Department of Justice



SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

TRACKING CHANGING CONDITIONS

INDICATORS

- ❖ Youth Development and Community Involvement
- ❖ Out-Of-Home Placement
- ❖ Youth Substance Abuse
- ❖ Tobacco Use
- ❖ Mental Health Services

- ❖ Of the children placed in supervised foster care 27% were ages 0 through 5 and 73% were children ages 6 and older.
- ❖ Alcohol use “in the past 30 days” for 5th, 7th, and 9th graders has decreased in all reporting grade levels but still remains high (2000-2006)
 - ❖ From 15% to 11% for 7th graders
 - ❖ From 31% to 25% for 9th graders
 - ❖ From 40% to 33% for 11th graders
- ❖ The number of students smoking cigarettes in 5th, 7th, and 9th grades has decreased in all reporting grade levels (1998-2006)
 - ❖ 14% to 4% for 7th graders
 - ❖ 24% to 8% for 9th graders
 - ❖ 28% to 14% for 11th graders

Youth Development and Community Involvement

HOW WAS THIS MEASURED?

Data were reviewed from the California Healthy Kids Survey for Sacramento County as well as *Volunteering in the United States, 2007* from the United States Department of Labor.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

The *National Promises Study* found that only 31 percent of young people today are receiving enough of the developmental resources that will give them genuine reason for confidence about their success as adults. This study was based upon 6,000 interviews nationwide by America's Promise Alliance, the nation's largest alliance dedicated to children and youth.

The America's Promise Alliance has identified "Five Promises" that correlate with success in both youth and adulthood:

- Caring adults
- Safe places and constructive use of time
- Healthy start and healthy development
- Effective education for marketable skills and lifelong learning
- Opportunities to make a difference through helping others

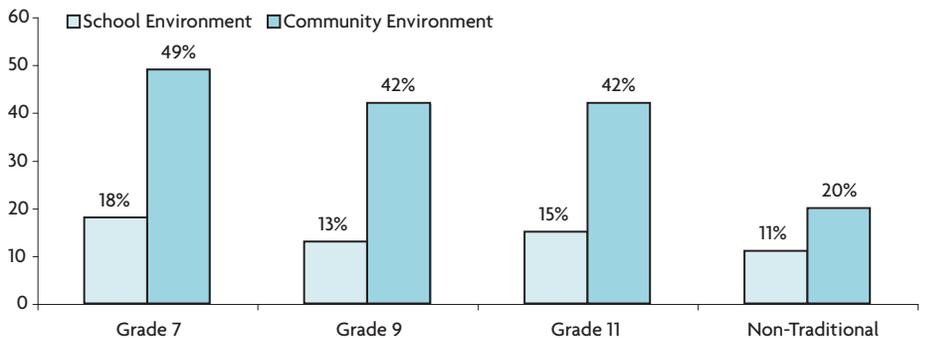
Children and youth who enjoy the sustained and cumulative benefit of having at least four of the Five Promises are more likely to be academically successful, civically engaged and socially competent.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The America's Promise Alliance named Sacramento County as one of the *100 Best Communities for Young People* in 2008. This competition recognizes 100 outstanding communities across America that are the best places for young people to live and grow up. Sacramento County is a two-time winner of this prestigious award, also holding this honor in 2005. More than 300 communities in all 50 states applied for the 100 Best Award.



Percent of Students Scoring "High" in Experiencing Meaningful Participation in School and Community Environments
Grades 7, 9, and 11 and Non-Traditional
Sacramento County 2004-2006



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2004-2005 & 2005-2006 Technical Report

The California Healthy Kids Survey, which is administered by all schools in the state, provides data on how well we are providing supports and opportunities at the school, community, family, and peer levels for our youth to meet their basic human needs for love, feeling a sense of belonging, autonomy, power, competence, and safety in a positive way.

In Sacramento County 21,827 students participated in the California Healthy Kids Survey.

Three of the key supports reviewed in the survey were caring adult relationships, high expectations and meaningful participation in both their school and community environments.

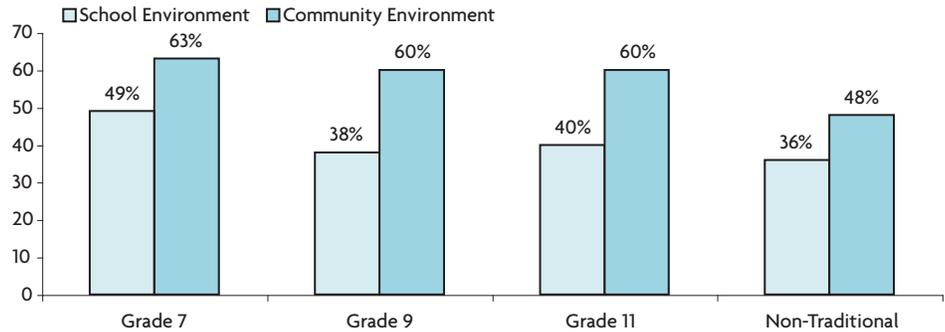
In the area of caring adult relationships, nearly one-third of 7th and 11th grade students measured “high” in caring relationships with an adult in their school environments. Ninth grade respondents measured slightly less with 24 percent. Those who attended non-traditional school environments, typically youth with the biggest developmental risk already, measured 28 percent.

The percent of students measuring “high” in caring relationships with an adult in their communities was nearly two times the rate reported for school environments. Forty-nine percent of students in non-traditional school environments measured “high” in caring relationships with an adult in their communities.

For high expectations, sixty percent of 7th, 9th and 11th grade students measured “high” in high expectations in their community environments. In their school environment, only 49 percent of 7th grade, 38 percent of 9th grade, and 40 percent of 11th grade students measured “high.” In the non-traditional school environments, only thirty-six percent of students measured “high” in high expectations.

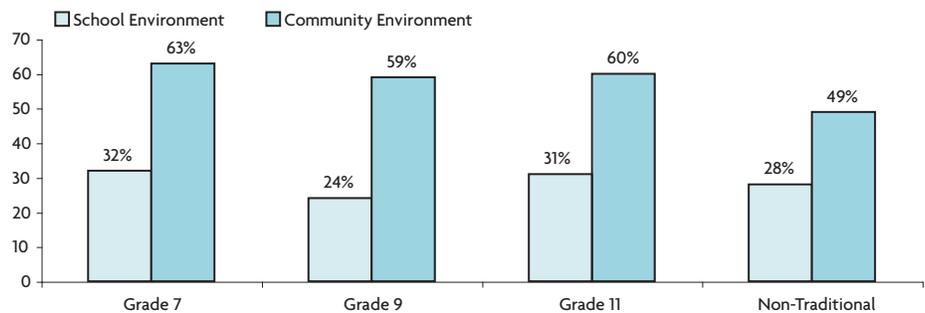
How youth spend their time when they are not in school can have a significant impact on their lives. Out-of-school-time programs offer

Percent of Students Measuring “High” in High Expectations in School and Community Environments Grades 7, 9, and 11 and Non-Traditional Sacramento County 2004-2006



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2004-2005 & 2005-2006 Technical Report

Percent of Students Measuring “High” in Caring Relationships with an Adult in School and Community Environments Grades 7, 9, and 11 and Non-Traditional Sacramento County 2004-2006



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2004-2005 & 2005-2006 Technical Report

opportunities to develop social, academic, civic, and athletic skills, and enrich cultural experiences. Research provides evidence that young people need positive opportunities to develop skills and experiences that prepare them for adulthood.

In the California Healthy Kids Survey for Sacramento County, nearly half of 7th grade students (49%) measured “high” in meaningful participation in their communities, and 42 percent of both 9th grade and 11th graders felt the same. This meant they said “yes” to questions about participation in clubs, sports, teams, churches, temples, hobbies, etc. For the non-traditional student, only 20 percent

of respondents measured “high” in meaningful experiences in their communities.

According to *Volunteering in the United States, 2007* from the United States Department of Labor, the volunteer rate for teens declined slightly between September 2006 and September 2007; the rate for females age 16 to 19 fell from 28.8 to 26.6 percent and the volunteer rate for males of that age fell from 24.1 to 22.5 percent.

Out-of-Home Placement

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Data were analyzed on placements made by Sacramento County Child Protective Services. Data on the number of children in Sacramento County Child Welfare Supervised Foster Care were provided by the statewide Child Welfare Services/Case Management Service data system.

WHY IS IT 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. The ideal plan for a child in out-of-home placement is early reunification with biological parent(s) when it is safe, and where the parent can meet the child's developmental needs. However, not all parents are able to resume caregiving responsibility, and alternative permanent plans must be developed. 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. 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.

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. Connections solidify a youth's identity, affirm family connections, and can help in coping with past trauma.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

In 2006, there were 4,376 children age 0 through 17 in supervised foster care. Sixty-seven percent (2,944) of children were placed with a relative or a foster family agency. Fourteen percent (608)

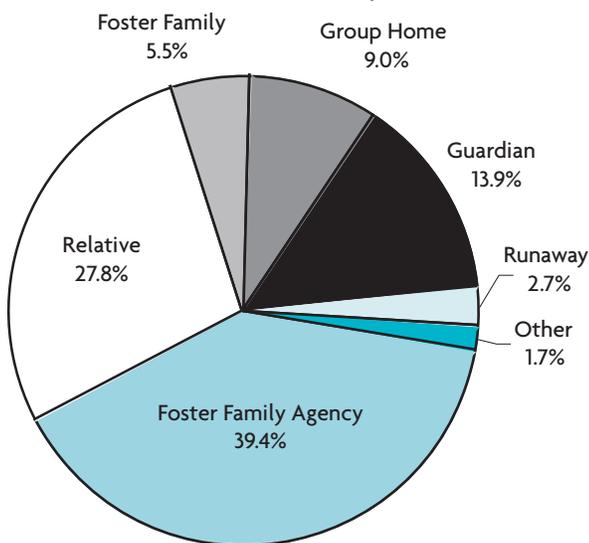
were placed with legal guardians and 9 percent (394) were placed in group homes.

Of the children placed in supervised foster care, 27 percent (1,184) were age 0 through 5. Forty-five percent (538) of the children 0 through 5 were placed with foster family agencies, and 36 percent (422) were placed in foster care homes with a relative.

Of the children placed in supervised foster care, 73 percent (3,192) were age 6 and older. Thirty-eight percent were placed with a foster family agency, 25 percent were placed with a relative, 18 percent were placed with a legal guardian, and 11 percent were placed in group homes.

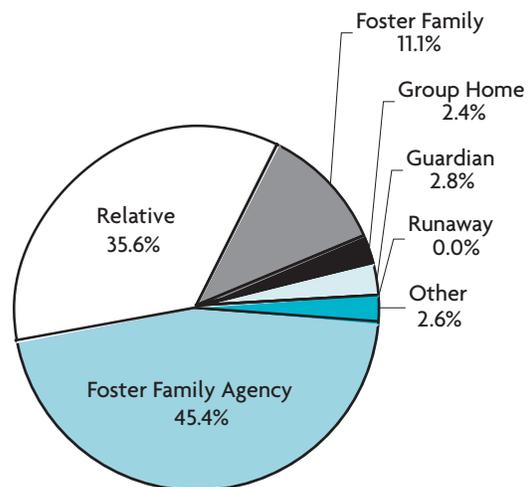
Sacramento County's reunification rate increased by 28 percent from 2003 to 2006. In 2006, 1,329 children were reunified with their families. Seventy-four percent of reunifications occurred within 12 months, and 26 percent reunified in 12 months or more. In 2006, the reentry rate into foster care of children within 12 months

Children in Child Welfare Supervised Foster Care by Placement Type Sacramento County 2006



Source: Center for Social Services Research, University of California Berkeley, School of Social Welfare, CWS/CMS February 2008 data draw from the Quarter 2, 2006 extract

Children in Child Welfare Supervised Foster Care by Placement Type Age 0 through 5 Sacramento County 2006



Source: Center for Social Services Research, University of California Berkeley, School of Social Welfare, CWS/CMS February 2008 data draw from the Quarter 2, 2006 extract

of reunification was 16.2 percent in Sacramento County compared with 11.4 percent statewide.

There were 329 children and youth who were adopted within less than 12 months of entry into foster care, a decrease of 21 percent between 2000 and 2006.

In 2006, 257 youth were emancipated or turned 18 while in care. Thirty-four percent had been in care for less than three years; 66 percent had been in care for three years or more.

There are a number of efforts in Sacramento County designed with the goal to strengthen families and provide safe and permanent homes for children and youth.

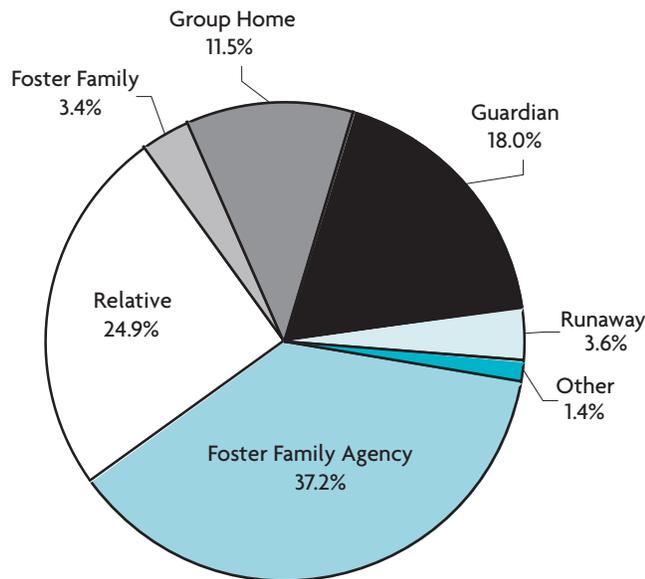
Team Decision Making (TDM) can be utilized whenever a child's placement is in jeopardy. A TDM meeting is called which includes the important people in that child's life. In Sacramento County more than 70 percent of foster children who received a TDM were able to remain safely with their foster family, reducing the trauma of moving to a new home.

Differential response is an early intervention and prevention program which offers support to families before problems reach a crisis that requires removal of a child from the home. Families are linked to supportive services in their neighborhood. Sacramento County is one of 11 counties using differential response.

Sacramento County's California Permanency for Youth Project, known as the Ruby Slipper project, is in its second year. It is an effort to create permanent, lifelong connections with caring adults for older youth in foster care.



Children in Child Welfare Supervised Foster Care by Placement Type Age 6 and Older Sacramento County 2006



Source: Center for Social Services Research, University of California Berkeley, School of Social Welfare, CWS/CMS February 2008 data draw from the Quarter 2, 2006 extract

Youth Substance Abuse

HOW IS THIS MEASURED:

Data from the California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) were reviewed.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Data from the 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health indicates that 32.9 percent of youth age 12 to 17 used alcohol in the past year and 13.2 percent used marijuana. The issues associated with alcohol or other drug use is problematic and devastating. Recent national studies note that:

- Alcohol is a contributing factor in the three leading causes of

death among 12–18-year-olds—accidents (vehicle and drowning), homicide, and suicide;

- Teens who use alcohol and other drugs are seven times more likely to engage in risky sexual activities and at an earlier age;
- Youth are five times more likely to drop out of school;
- Youth are 12 times more likely to be on juvenile probation; and
- Youth are twice as likely to think about killing themselves.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) is administered by all schools in the state. The survey includes questions on health-risk behaviors such as alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use to assist schools in preventing youth health-risk behaviors and in promoting positive youth development. In Sacramento County 21,827 students participated in the California Healthy Kids Survey.

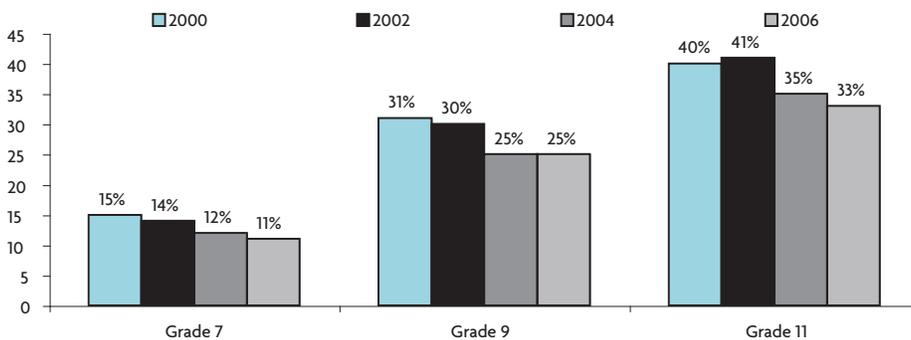
According to the Survey alcohol is the most frequently used substance of choice. Between 2000 and 2006, the use of alcohol in the past 30 days has decreased overall in all grade levels.

In the 2006 CHKS, one-third of 11th grade students said they had used alcohol within the last 30 days. Twenty-five percent of 9th grade students, and eleven percent of 7th grade students had used alcohol within the last 30 days. Fifty-one percent of non-traditional students said they had used alcohol in the past 30 days. Non-traditional schools are those schools such as continuation or day schools that serve non-traditional students.

Two-thirds of 11th grade students said they had used alcohol or other drugs in their lifetime. Fifty-one percent of 9th grade students, and 29 percent of 7th grade students said they had used alcohol or other drugs in their lifetime. Eighty-five percent of students in non-traditional schools had engaged in alcohol or other drug use in their lifetime.

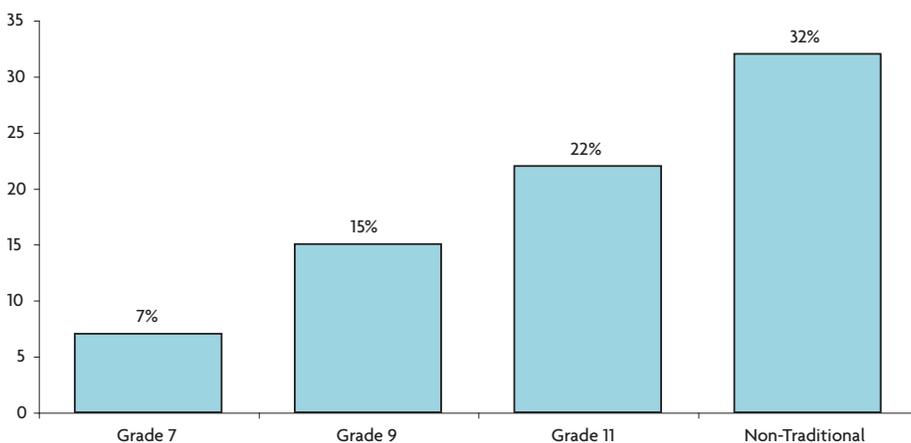
In the 2006 CHKS, forty-one percent of 7th grade students said they had ridden in a car when the driver had been drinking. Of the 9th and 11th grade students, 21 and 28 percent said they had either driven a car or been a passenger when the driver had been drinking. Forty-two percent of students in non-traditional school settings said they had either driven a car after using alcohol or been a passenger in a car driven by a friend who had been drinking.

Percent of Students who used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days by Grade Level
Sacramento County 2000, 2002, 2004, and 2006



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2004-2005 & 2005-2006 Technical Report

Percent of Students who Used Prescription Painkillers in their Lifetime by Grade Level
Sacramento County 2006



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2004-2005 & 2005-2006 Technical Report

Overall, student respondents felt that frequent use of alcohol was less harmful than use of cigarettes and marijuana. Less than half of students in all grade levels felt that frequent use of alcohol was “extremely harmful” compared to more than half of students in all grade levels who felt that the frequent use of tobacco (smoking cigarettes) was “extremely harmful.”

Use of marijuana in the past 30 days has also decreased across grade levels from 2000 to 2006. However, the use of inhalants between 2000 and 2006 has slightly increased in all grade levels. Use of inhalants is slightly more prevalent in 7th grade than either 9th or 11th grades. For 7th grade respondents, use of inhalants in the past 30 days increased from 3 percent in 2000 to 5 percent in 2006.

Nearly one-quarter of 11th grade students (22%) reported using prescription painkillers in their lifetimes. Seven percent of 7th grade students and 15 percent of 9th grade students reported using prescription painkillers at least once in their lifetimes. One-third (32%) of non-traditional school students have used prescription painkillers at least once in their lifetime.

Most Frequently Used Illicit Drugs by Grade Level Sacramento County 2005-2006

	7th Grade	9th Grade	11th Grade	Non Traditional
Student Sample Size	9,919	7,930	6,396	928
Lifetime				
Percent of Students	7th Grade	9th Grade	11th Grade	Non Traditional
None	71%	49%	34%	15%
Any Use	29%	51%	66%	85%
Alcohol	20%	44%	61%	77%
Marijuana	8%	22%	37%	72%
Inhalants	10%	11%	9%	16%
Cocaine	na	3%	5%	15%
Methamphetamine	na	3%	5%	13%
LSD	na	3%	5%	13%
Ecstasy	na	5%	9%	26%
Prescription Painkillers	7%	15%	22%	32%
Heroin	na	2%	2%	4%
Other Illegal Drugs	2%	6%	9%	16%
Past 30 Days				
Percent of Students	7th Grade	9th Grade	11th Grade	Non Traditional
None	85%	71%	62%	38%
Any Use	15%	29%	38%	62%
Alcohol	11%	25%	33%	51%
Marijuana	4%	12%	17%	44%
Inhalants	5%	4%	3%	5%
Cocaine	na	1%	2%	6%
Methamphetamine	na	1%	2%	6%
LSD	na	1%	2%	4%
Ecstasy	na	na	na	na
Prescription Painkillers	na	na	na	na
Heroin	na	na	na	na
Other Illegal Drugs	na	na	na	na

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2004-2005 & 2005-2006 Technical Report

Tobacco Use

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

Data were reviewed from the California Healthy Kids Survey, Sacramento County Technical Report 2004-2005 and 2005-2006. Fact sheets and reports from Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids were also reviewed.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death and disease in this country. It has been estimated that more Americans die from tobacco related illnesses than from alcohol, car accidents, HIV/AIDS, firearms, and illegal drugs combined. Smoking is a major cause of heart disease, emphysema, and stroke.

When it comes to youth smoking, research shows that the influence of peers is especially powerful in determining when and how cigarettes are first tried. The smoking rate among youth who have three or more friends who smoke is 10 times higher than the rate among youth who report that none of their friends smoke. Teenagers who don't smoke say one of the main reasons is the positive influence of their parents.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Nationwide smoking has declined among youth. According to the California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS), smoking among youth in Sacramento has declined between 1998 and 2006. The percent of 7th grade students who smoked at least once in the past 30 days declined from 14 percent in 1998 to 4 percent in 2006. Among Sacramento County students in the 11th grade smoking decreased from 28 percent in 1998 to 14 percent in 2006 according to the CHKS. The biggest decline in smoking among the students surveyed, was among the 9th grade students from 24 percent in 1998 to 8 percent in 2006.

More than one-third of non-traditional school students (39%) smoked in the past 30 days, a rate far higher than any traditional school grade level.

According to the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, a national nonprofit organization, more than \$13 billion dollars is spent nationally by the tobacco industry

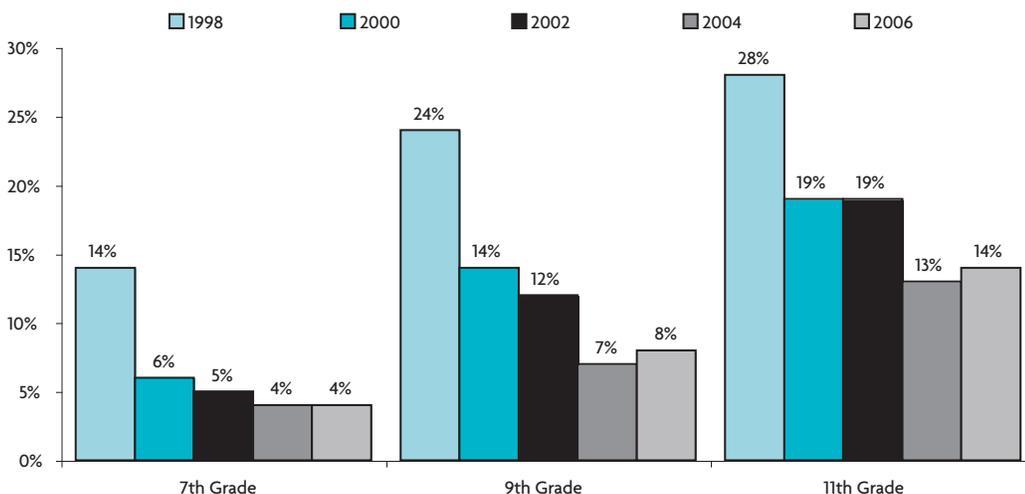
on marketing. In California that figure is more than \$840 million. The Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids reports that research studies have found that kids are twice as sensitive to tobacco advertising than adults and are more likely to be influenced to smoke by cigarette marketing than by peer pressure.

More than 90 percent of students surveyed said they felt that daily or almost daily cigarette smoking would be harmful to their health according to the CHKS.

While more than 90 percent of students knew that daily or almost daily cigarette smoking was harmful to their health, only 64 percent of 7th grade students said they felt their friends would disapprove of them using cigarettes "a lot", while 15 percent would not disapprove "at all."

Students in all grade levels are more likely to disapprove of someone smoking tobacco than drinking alcohol.

Percent of Students who Smoked at Least Once in the Past 30 Days
Sacramento County 1998-2006



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2004-2005 & 2005-2006 Technical Report

Mental Health Services

HOW IS THIS MEASURED?

The number of youth receiving publicly-funded mental health services was measured by Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Mental Health. No data are available to capture the number of children who receive privately funded mental health services.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

The Surgeon General's 1999 Report indicates that the prevalence of a serious emotional disturbance for children in the United States is between 9 to 13 percent of the general population.

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

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Sacramento County Division of Mental Health and its contracted providers provide a wide range of mental health services to children and youth in our community. Mental health services, such as wraparound and therapeutic

behavioral services, are provided in homes, schools, and community centers throughout the Sacramento region.

The number of children ages 0 through 17 receiving publicly-funded mental health services increased 375 percent from 2,495 in 1995 to 11,859 in 2007.

In 2007 there were almost 15,000 children, youth and young adults ages 0 through 25 receiving public mental health services. Of these 1,487 were children ages 0 through 5; 3,685 were children 6 through 11; 6,687 were teens ages 12 through 17; and nearly 3,000 (2,959) were young adults ages 18 to through 25.

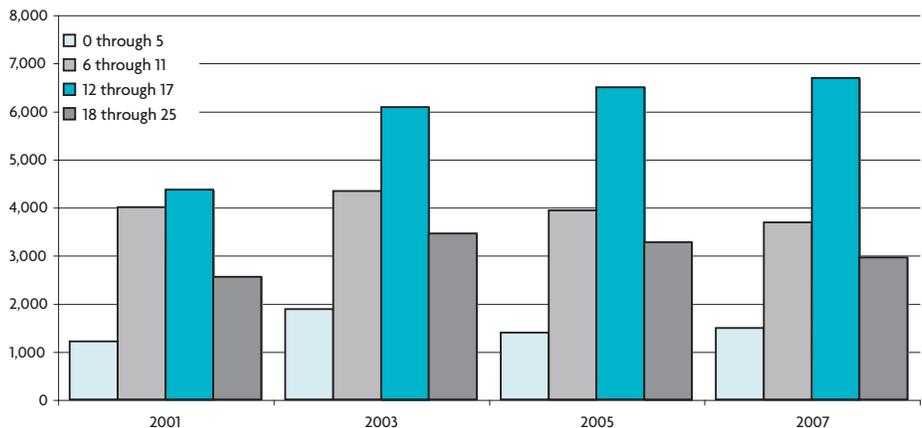
Outcome measures are collected periodically by the Division of Mental Health. Calendar year 2007 data reflects general satisfaction with services received within the Sacramento County Child and Family Mental Health System of Care for youth and their caregivers. In addition, Fiscal Years 2006-07 and 2007-08 data reflects statistically significant improvement in functioning for children and youth receiving intensive outpatient mental health services. Clinical functioning scores are not currently collected for non-intensive outpatient mental health services.

The number of psychiatric inpatient bed days for children and youth ages 0 through 17 has increased 52 percent from 2,879 bed days in 2001/02 to 4,337 bed days in 2006/07. Currently there are 1,372 dedicated treatment slots for children involved with Child Protective Services.

The estimated unmet need for children age 0 through 17 for public mental health services in 2006/07 is 26.7 percent. For the general population ages 18 through 24 the estimated unmet need is 14.3 percent. For families who earn less than 200 percent of poverty the estimated unmet need for mental health services in the 0 through 17 age range reaches 32.1 percent and the 18 through 24 age group is 39.7 percent.

The Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) is helping to transform the way services are delivered. Emphasis is on evidence-based practices, provision of integrated services for co-occurring mental health/alcohol and drug disorders, and the use of nontraditional supports for individuals receiving treatment. Active community-wide planning is currently underway related to other MHSA components that affect children and youth, including Prevention and Early Intervention and Workforce Education and Training.

Number of Youth Receiving Public Mental Health Services by Age Group Sacramento County 2001-2007



Source: Sacramento County CATS System



APPENDIX

✦ Acknowledgements

✦ Data Appendix

Acknowledgements

THE CHILDREN'S REPORT CARD STEERING COMMITTEE

Stephanie Biegler, Co-Chair
Child Abuse Prevention Council of Sacramento, Inc.

Jeffrey Cuneo, Co-Chair
Sacramento County Public Defender's Office

Lin Batten
First 5 Sacramento Commission

Lisa Bertaccini
*Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services,
Child & Family Mental Health*

Ethan Cutts, M.D.
Kaiser Permanente

Mary Hargrave, Ph.D.
River Oak Center for Children

Olivia Kasirye, MD, MS
*Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services,
Public Health Division*

Bina Lefkovitz
Youth Development Network

Melissa Phillips
Sacramento County Office of Education

Robin Purdy
Sacramento Employment and Training Agency

Angela Rosas, M.D., FAAP
Children's Specialists Medical Group, BEAR Care Center

Jaci White
Child Action, Inc.

Natalie Woods Andrews, Ed.D.
Sacramento County Office of Education

Walter Wyniarczuk
*Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Service,
Child Protective Services*

FAMILY ECONOMICS RESULT AREA COMMITTEE

Robin Purdy, Co-Chair
Sacramento Employment and Training Agency

Jaci White, Co-Chair
Child Action, Inc.

Elaine Abelaye
Asian Resources, Inc.

Jane Dankbar
Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance

Anne-Marie Flynn
Sacramento Mutual Housing Association

Roy Kim
Sacramento Employment and Training Agency

Cris McCullough
American River College

Rosalinda Stoffel
Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance

Daphne Tom Quist
Sacramento ENRICHES

EDUCATION RESULT AREA COMMITTEE

Melissa Phillips, Co-Chair
Sacramento County Office of Education

Natalie Woods Andrews, Ed.D., Co-Chair
Sacramento County Office of Education

Joyce Bilyeu
Child Abuse Prevention Council of Sacramento, Inc.

Doreen Diehl
First 5 Sacramento Commission

Nancy Herota
Sacramento County Office of Education

Tracee Lewis
Sacramento Valley Christian Academy

Laura Lystrup
Robla Preschool

Pamela Robinson
Sacramento County Office of Education

Paul Tuss
Sacramento County Office of Education

Michele Watts
First 5 Sacramento Advisory Committee

Lorraine Weatherspoon
Sacramento County Office of Education

HEALTH RESULT AREA COMMITTEE

Ethan Cutts, M.D., Co-Chair
Kaiser Permanente

Olivia Kasirye, M.D., M.S., Co-Chair
*Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services,
Public Health Division*

Gina Anixter
Kaiser Permanente

Bonnie Eastman, RCP
Breathe California of Sacramento - Emigrant Trails

Martha Geraty
HealthNet

Rhonette Jackson, M.D.
Juvenile Medical Services

Jennifer Kwan
Cover the Kids

Anessa Lewis
Planned Parenthood Mar Monte

Cassius Lockett, PhD, MS
*Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services,
Disease Control and Epidemiology*

Richard Pan, M.D., MPH
UC Davis Health System

Debra Payne
First 5 Sacramento Commission

Carol Schaefer, R.D.H.
Sacramento County Child Health and Disability Program

Amelia Schendel, RD, IBCLC
*Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services,
Sacramento County WIC Program*

SAFETY RESULT AREA COMMITTEE

Angela Rosas, M.D., FAAP, Co-Chair
Children's Specialists Medical Group

Walter Wyniarczuk, Co-Chair
*Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services,
Child Protective Services*

Nazia Ali
The Child Abuse Prevention Council of Sacramento, Inc.

Julie Brown
Mercy San Juan Medical Center

Steve Burns
Diogenes Youth Services

Richard Copp
Sacramento County Probation Department

Bob Ekstrom
WIND Youth Services

Beth Hassett
WEAVE, Inc.

Hilary Krogh
Sacramento County Office of Education

Verronda Moore, M.S.W., Ed.D
First 5 Sacramento Commission

Nilda Valmores
My Sister's House

Jeff Reinl
Sacramento County Sheriff's Department

Stephenson Streeter
Office of the City Manager, Office of Youth Development

Roxanne Woods
UC Davis Medical Center

SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING RESULT AREA COMMITTEE

Lisa Bertaccini, LCSW, Co-Chair
*Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services,
Child & Family Mental Health*

Mary Hargrave, Ph.D., Co-Chair
River Oak Center for Children

Carla Ambrose, LCSW
*Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services,
Alcohol and Drug Services*

Edwina Browning-Hayes

Mary Bush
River Oak Center for Children

Richard Copp
Sacramento County Probation Department

Christina DeMoss
Office of the City Manager, Office of Youth Development

Bina Lefkovitz
Youth Development Network

Verronda Moore, M.S.W., Ed.D
First 5 Sacramento Commission

Trisha Stanionis
Project HELP, Inc.

Alondra Thompson, LCSW

Geri Wilson
*Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services,
Child Protective Services*

SACRAMENTO COUNTY CHILDREN'S COALITION

Paul Phinney, Chair
Kaiser Permanente

Roy Alexander
Sacramento Children's Home, Inc.

David Ballard
Children's Receiving Home

Alex Barrios
Office of State Assemblymember Dave Jones

Karri Biehle
Child & Family Policy Institute of CA

Joyce Bilyeu
Child Abuse Prevention Council of Sacramento, Inc.

Kimberly Bushard
Corrections Standards Authority

Candace Rae Collins
Student, Folsom High School

Jeffrey Cuneo
Sacramento County Public Defender's Office

Virginia D'Amico
Sacramento County Office of Education

Martha Dominguez
California Department of Social Services

Sister Jeanne Felion
Stanford Settlement

Monica Gonzalez-Williams
Learning Support Services

September Hargrove
State Council on Developmental Disabilities

Mary Lyn Kagan
Kagan & Associates

Trinette Marquis
Twin Rivers Unified School District

Christine Mattos

Virginia E. Maulfair

Matt Mengelkoch
Care 1st Healthplan

Michael Minnick
West Sacramento Youth Resource Coalition

Craig Pierini
California Department of Education

Samantha Quon
Student, C.K. McClatchy High School

Debora Richardson
Great Visions Consulting Services

Donna Sneeringer
Child Action, Inc.

Trisha Stanionis
Project HELP, Inc.

Elizabeth Sterba
Communities and Physicians Together, UC Davis Health System

Tanya Tran
Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency

SACRAMENTO COUNTY CHILDREN'S COALITION STAFF

Nancy Bui
Community Services Planning Council

Sara Fung
Community Services Planning Council

Paul Hicks
Community Services Planning Council

Thanks to the following for their assistance in providing information, data, or technical expertise for the 2008 Sacramento County Children's Report Card:

Sonja Atkins
Mercy San Juan Medical Center

Shawn Ayala
Sacramento County Probation Department

Jennifer Bolcoa
California Department of Public Health
Environmental Health Investigations Branch

Cindy Cavanaugh, Assistant Director, Policy
Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency

Mary DeSouza, Child Protective Services
Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services

John Harden, LMI Project Supervisor
Sacramento Works/SETA

Tracy Herbert, Research & Evaluation Manager
Department of Mental Health Services
Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services

Lori Kobza
Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD

Melissa Mackey
Child & Family Mental Health
Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services

Jeannette Newman-Velez, RD, MPH, IBCLC
Breastfeeding Promotion Coordinator
CRP WIC Program

Leslie Poynor, Program Assistant
Healthy Kids Survey, WestEd

Christina Ragsdale
Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District

Lynde Rammelsberg, Consulting Data Analyst
Kaiser Hospital

Joel Riphagen, Redevelopment Analyst, Policy Unit
Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency

Lynnan Svensson, RN, PHN, Division of Public Health
Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services

Lauren Shaw Stryker, Education Program Manager
Planned Parenthood MarMonte

Lynn Thull
Wind Youth Services

Luis Villa, Child Protective Services
Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services



Data Appendix

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population by Groups

Population Projections for age and ethnicity from the California Department of Finance. Each year population projections are made for the State and all California Counties for 50 years into the future with age, sex, and race/ethnic detail. For additional information visit: www.dof.ca.gov

Special Needs

Special education statistics from the California Department of Education www.cde.ca.gov. Population with disabilities from U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey www.census.gov.

Population Diversity

Diversity is broadly defined to include gender, age, race, ethnicity, languages, economic status, faith and persons with disabilities. For more information on English Language Learners visit: www.cde.ca.gov. Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, Data Quest.

Children Living in Poverty

Estimates for the number of children living in poverty 2007, and children living in poverty by race/ethnicity from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. For more information visit: www.census.gov.

Federal Poverty Guidelines updated annually by the federal government. 2008 Guidelines Source: *Federal Register*, Vol. 73, No. 15, January 23, 2008, pp. 3971–3972. A four person family earning \$20,650 or less annually is considered to be living in poverty. For more information visit: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/08Poverty.shtml>.

“Free and Reduced Priced Meals” is a federal program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Program participation is by application and is based on the income of the child’s parent or guardian. Annual income of 130% of the Federal Poverty Guideline qualifies a student for free meals. An income between 130% and 185% of the Federal Poverty Guideline qualifies a student for reduced price meals. Data source: California Department of Education. For more information visit: www.cde.ca.gov.

Family Structure

The number of children younger than 18 living in families with their own parents by married couple and single-parent families from U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey. For additional information visit: www.census.gov. Children younger than 18 living with a Grandparent from U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey.

FAMILY ECONOMICS

Self-Sufficiency

Median and Household Income, and Median Income by Educational Attainment from U.S. Census, American Community Survey. 2008 Federal Poverty Guidelines <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/08Poverty.shtml>. The Self-Sufficiency Standard for California 2008 prepared for *Californians for Family Economic Self-Sufficiency*, a project of the Insight Center for Community Economic Development: for more information visit: www.insightced.org.

Employment

The unemployment rate in Sacramento County and employment by critical industry in the Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area (Sacramento, Placer, and El Dorado Counties) from the California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division. For more information visit: www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov.

Housing Affordability

Fair Market Rents from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as well as Gross Rent and Monthly Housing Costs as Percentage of Income from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey. For more information visit: www.huduser.org/datasets/fmr.html.

Data were also reviewed from *Locked Out 2008: The Housing Boom and Beyond*, a publication of the California Budget Project. For more information visit: www.cbp.org/pdfs/2008/080212_LockedoutReport.pdf

Foreclosure Trends in Sacramento from the California Reinvestment Coalition can be viewed at: www.sacbee.com/static/weblogs/real_estate/archives/287782904252008083324181.PDF

Foreclosure data from Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency, Foreclosure Reports; First Quarter 2008 and Second Quarter 2008. For more information visit: www.shra.org/Content/Housing/Foreclosure/HCD/ForeclosureRpts.htm. Data from RealtyTrac were also reviewed

www.realtytrac.com/MapSearch/FreeSearch.aspx?acct=64807&searchType=state&statesel=ca

Affordability of Care for Children and Youth

Data were used from the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network 2007, the Child Care Portfolio and the Sacramento Child Care and Development Planning Council, Child Care Plan 2003-2007.

Availability of Quality Care for Children and Youth

California Child Care Portfolio 2007, 2005, 2003, 2000, California Child Care Resource and Referral Network (www.rnetwork.org) and Child Action Inc. (www.childaction.org)

Transportation

Travel Time to Work from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey www.census.gov.

For more information from the Sacramento State Annual Survey of the Region, visit: www.csus.edu/SSIS/annual_survey.htm

Sacramento Area Council of Governments, Regional Transportation Plan can be viewed at: MTP 2035 www.sacog.org/mtp/2035 and www.sacog.org/mtp/2035/theplan/faq/#whatIsTheMTP

EDUCATION

School Readiness

School Readiness information on services funded provided by First 5 Sacramento Commission. The Commission has enumerated the *Five Essential and Coordinated Elements of School Readiness*:

- Early Care and Education
- Parenting and Family Support Services
- Health and Support Services
- Schools’ Readiness for Children/ School Capacity
- Program Infrastructure, Administration and Evaluation

For more information visit: www.sackids.saccounty.net

National Education Goals Panel
Definition of School Readiness

(1) Children's Readiness for School

- a. Physical well-being and motor development
- b. Social and emotional development
- c. Approaches to learning (inclination to use skills, knowledge and capacities)
- d. Language development
- e. Cognitive and general knowledge

(2) Schools' Readiness for Children

- a. Smooth transitions between home and school
- b. Continuity between early care, education programs and elementary grades
- c. A commitment to success of every child
- d. Approaches that have been shown to raise achievement for each student
- e. A willingness to alter practices and programs if they do not benefit children
- f. Assuring that their students have access to services and supports in the community

(3) Family and Community Supports and Services that Contribute to Children's Readiness for School

- a. Access to high-quality and developmentally appropriate early care and education experiences
- b. Access by parents to training and support that allows parents to be their child's first teacher and promotes healthy functioning families.
- c. Prenatal care, nutrition, physical and health care that children need to arrive at school with healthy minds and bodies to maintain mental alertness

For more information on the National Education Goals Panel visit: <http://govinfo.library.unt.edu/negp>

Data from First 5 Sacramento reflects unduplicated counts of children served. This deviates from previous years of the Children's Report Card, giving the false appearance that services provided have declined in the county.

The First 5 Sacramento Commission works to improve the lives of the county's youngest children and their families through an effective, coordinated, and inclusive implementation of the California Children and Families Act also known as Proposition 10, which was enacted in 1998. The ultimate goal is to enhance the health and early growth experiences of children, enabling them to be more successful in school and to give them a better opportunity to succeed in life. For more information on First 5 visit: www.sackids.saccounty.net/default.htm

Information on Children Enrolled in Preschool from the U.S. Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

School Enrollment and Attendance

The number of students enrolled in public school as measured on "Information Day," a Wednesday in early October. Private school enrollment represents only the number of students enrolled in private schools with six or more students. Source: California Department of Education. For more information visit: www.cde.ca.gov.

Information on students referred to School Attendance and Review Boards (SARB) provided by the Sacramento County Office of Education, www.scoe.net.

Graduation Rates

The 4-year graduation rate formula is based on the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) definition: number of graduates (Year 4) divided by the sum of number graduates (Year 4) + Grade 9 dropouts (Year 1) + Grade 10 dropouts (Year 2) + Grade 11 dropouts (Year 3) + Grade 12 dropouts (Year 4). Data retrieved April 23, 2008 from California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit.

The percent of graduating seniors, or 1-year rate, is derived from the California Department of Education. The number of 12th grade students graduating in a single year, are divided by the number of 12th grade students enrolled during the same year.

Information on Median Income by Educational Attainment from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey. For more information visit: www.census.gov

Academic Achievement

Most students in grades two through eleven take California Standards Tests (CSTs) in English-language arts, mathematics, science, and history-social science. California uses five performance levels to report student scores on the CSTs. *Advanced, Proficient, Basic, Below Basic, and Far Below Basic*. The state goal on these tests is for every student to score at "proficient" or above. Proficiency information was calculated by the Center for Student Assessment and Program Accountability, Sacramento County Office of Education based on data obtained from the California Department of Education.

Graduation Rates

The 4-year graduation rate formula is based on the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) definition: number of graduates (Year 4) divided by the sum of number graduates (Year 4) + Grade 9 dropouts (Year 1) + Grade 10 dropouts (Year 2) + Grade 11 dropouts (Year 3) + Grade 12 dropouts (Year 4). Data retrieved April 23, 2008 from California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit.

The percent of graduating seniors, or 1-year rate, is derived from the California Department of Education. The number of 12th grade students graduating in a single year, are divided by the number of 12th grade students enrolled during the same year.

Information on Median Income by Educational Attainment from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey. For more information visit: www.census.gov

Post-Secondary Enrollment

UC/CSU eligible graduates determined by the number of twelfth-grade graduates, for the school year indicated, completing all the courses required for University of California (UC) and/or California State University (CSU) entrance with a grade of "C" or better (representing only a portion of the entrance requirements for UC or CSU). Recent public high school graduates in the county enrolled at public higher education institutions as first-time freshman (19 years of age and younger). Sources: California Post-secondary Education Commission and California

Department of Education. Specific admissions requirements can be viewed at www.californiacolleges.edu

Education Funding

The current cost of education (per-pupil expenditure) is the direct cost of educational services per Average Daily Attendance (ADA) for students. Source: California Department of Education; School Fiscal Services Division. Additional information on how ADA is used to calculate the current cost of education can be found at www.cde.ca.gov/ds/fd/ec. California's national 2006 ranking provided by U.S. Census.

Teacher Preparation and Education

Fully-credentialed classroom teachers have completed a teacher preparation program and hold a credential. Teacher Employment History for 1999-2007 average years teaching and number and percent of total teachers who are first year and second year teachers. Source: California Department of Education www.cde.ca.gov

Student and Family Support Services

Counselor/Student Ratio and Nurse/Student Ratio: The total enrollment by school year in Sacramento County and California divided by the number of counselors employed and the number of nurses employed in each geography. Source: California Department of Education.

Access to Technology

Computers used by staff for instructional activities are also included when counting computers at schools. This count is divided by student enrollment to arrive at a students-per-computer figure. Source: California Department of Education www.cde.ca.gov.

HEALTH

Health Care Access

Total enrollment in Medi-Cal by age groups as reported by the California Department of Health Services, Medical Care Statistics Section. Percentage of total enrollment for Sacramento County based on population estimates from the California Department of Finance by age group.

Type of health care coverage by source based on California Health Interview Survey (RDD) conducted by telephone every two years by the UCLA Center for

Health Policy Research: www.chis.ucla.edu/about.html.

Data for Healthy Families Enrollment by County from Healthy Families Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board (MRMIB). Healthy Kids data from Cover the Kids, Sacramento Children's Health Initiative, for more information visit: www.coverthekids.com

Nutrition and Fitness

Percent of students in Aerobic Capacity Healthy Fitness Zone, Grades 5, 7 and 9, 2000-2006, California Department of Education, Standards and Assessment Division.

www.cde.ca.gov. Body Mass Index data for 2006 and 2007, by Age Group for children younger than 18 from a local community health system.

Creating Healthy Environments report produced by the Sacramento County Childhood Obesity Prevention Coalition: For more information www.communitycouncil.org/level-4/PHABprevplan.pdf

Breastfeeding

Data on breastfeeding were gathered from the California Department of Health Services Genetic Disease Branch collected from Newborn Screening Data, and the Sacramento County Women Infants and Children (WIC) Program. For more information visit: www.fns.usda.gov/wic.

California in-hospital infant feeding practices are monitored using data collected by the [Newborn Screening \(NBS\) Program](#). All non-military hospitals providing maternity services are required to complete the Newborn Screening Test Form. In addition to tracking genetic diseases and metabolic disorders, the NBS program gathers data on all infant feedings from birth to time of specimen collection, usually 24 to 48 hours since birth. The Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Program staff analyze these data and publish breastfeeding rates by hospital, county and the State.

Prenatal Care

Prenatal care received during first trimester of pregnancy as a percentage of total live births, Sacramento County and California, 1985-2005, California Department of Public Health, Birth Records.

Birth Rates Among Teens

Teen birth rates by age and teen birth rates by year based on total female population per age group reported. Compiled by California Department of Public Health.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea cases diagnosed in 15-19 year old females, rate per 100,000 population, Sacramento County and California, 2002-2006, California Department of Public Health, STD Control Branch; California Department of Finance, County Population Estimates published January, 2008. For more information visit: www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/STD/stdindex.htm.

Immunizations

This data is based on a retrospective examination of kindergarteners. The immunization rate is measured by reviewing a child's immunization record when he or she enters school. As part of the North Central Valley Region survey area, Sacramento County data is aggregated along with that for Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties. Data reflects the percentage of kindergarteners that had received three doses of polio vaccine, four doses of diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis, and one dose of mumps/measles/rubella by their second birthday. Missing, incomplete, or incorrect records may result in an inaccurate picture. Source: California Department of Health Services, Immunization Branch, Kindergarten Retrospective Survey, 1995-2008. Additional information can be found at: www.shots4tots.org and www.immunizationinfo.org. Incidents of vaccine preventable diseases, Sacramento County, 2007, Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services, Epidemiology Section.

Dental Health

There is little data available to measure the extent of dental disease among children in Sacramento County and the amount of remedial care given. Data from the Sacramento District Dental Society, and the Sacramento County Smile Keepers Program, were used. Children Needing Dental Care or Children Needing Urgent Dental Care based on visual exams of Sacramento County students in various school districts throughout Sacramento County. Source: Sacramento District Dental Society *Healthy Start* and Sacramento

County Healthy Start Collaborative, www.sdds.org. Information for fluoridation map provided by First 5 Sacramento Commission. www.sackids.saccounty.net

Air Quality

Information provided by Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District. www.SpareTheAir.com

The Air Quality Index (AQI) Chart for Ozone is used for restrictions to outdoor activities affected by ground-level ozone pollution only. It should be used to modify plans for outdoor activities of less than four hours duration, including recess, lunch, and physical education class. It is used in conjunction with air quality forecasts and current ozone conditions. For more information visit: www.sacbreathe.org/Air%20Quality/AQI%20Chart.pdf

Childhood Asthma

Local and state data on asthma diagnosis from the 2001 and 2005 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is reported. For information on the number of adults interviewed, by race/ethnicity, and on county sample counts, visit www.healthpolicy.ucla.edu.

The number of asthma incidents for Children age 0 through 19 from Hospital Discharge Data for Sacramento County. Additional information on asthma can be found on the Breathe California of Sacramento-Emigrant Trails' website: www.sacbreathe.org. Further information can be found at the American Lung Association's website: www.lungusa.org

SAFETY

Community Safety

Perceptions of school safety by grade level for Sacramento County public school students came from the 2005-06 California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS). The CHKS is a comprehensive youth risk assessment administered in all California schools. Since 1999, an integrated CHKS statewide representative sample has replaced both the California Student Survey and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey in California. For more information on the California Healthy Kids Survey visit: www.wested.org/cs/chks/print/docs/chks_home.html

Information on parks, playgrounds and neighborhood safety were collected in the 2003 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS). The California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is an important source of information on health and access to health care services.

The CHIS is a telephone survey of adults, adolescents, and children from all parts of the state. The survey is conducted every two years. The CHIS survey is conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health, the Department of Health Care Services and the Public Health Institute. For more information on the California Health Interview Survey visit: www.chis.ucla.edu. The CSU Sacramento Annual Quality of Life Survey 2008 was also used.

Data for the number and rate of crimes reported in Sacramento County are from the California Department of Justice. Rates per 1,000 population are derived by using population estimates from the California Department of Finance. For more information visit: <http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/>

California's Criminal Justice System: A Primer, January 31, 2007 was also used to collect information and make comparisons. For more information visit: www.lao.ca.gov/2007/cj_primer/cj_primer_013107.pdf

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence Related Calls Received by Law Enforcement Agencies is shown as a total number of calls and as a yearly rate per 1,000 population for Sacramento County and California. Annual population estimates are calculated by the California State Department of Finance. The Office of the California State Attorney General has stated that domestic violence includes violence between spouses, individuals in dating relationships, and former partners or spouses, and can occur inside or outside the home.

WEAVE INC., and My Sister's House reported numbers for crisis line phone calls.

Data on the Effects of Domestic Violence from *The Effects of Domestic Violence on Children* from the Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence, for more information visit: www.acadv.org.

Data on domestic violence were also reviewed from *A Statewide Law Enforcement Protocol: Children Exposed to Domestic Violence, Safe from the Start Initiative*, Attorney General's Crime and Violence Prevention Center, 2007. For more information visit: www.safefromthestart.org/pdfs/Protocol.pdf

Child Abuse and Neglect

Monthly statistics on child abuse and neglect are collected from County Child Protective Services and reported to the State of California. Data is updated Quarterly by UC Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research and is accessible to the public at <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/cwscmsreports/>.

Data were also reviewed from *Childhelp Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse*, 2006 statistics, and Birth and Beyond CAPC.

Child Deaths and Injuries

The Sacramento County Child Death Review Team provided data on child deaths in Sacramento County. Hospital patient discharge data for children ages 0 through 17, from the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHDP) for the years from 2000 through 2005, reflects non-fatal injuries for which the victim was hospitalized. Data obtained from the UC Davis Medical Center Trauma Service for children ages 0 through 17 admitted to the hospital due to injuries between 2004 and 2007. Children were alive when admitted, but may have died subsequently due to injuries. UCDMC is the only level one trauma center in inland northern California, and captures approximately 90 percent of Sacramento area pediatric (child) trauma cases. For more information visit: www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/injuryprevention.

Data were also reviewed from *Nursing Care of the General Pediatric Surgical Patient*, Chapter 24, Pediatric Trauma.

Runaways

A runaway is defined as a child younger than age 18 who is away from home at least one night without the permission of parents or guardians. The rate per 1,000 population of Sacramento County residents younger than age 18 was calculated using population estimates from the California Department of Finance, January 2008, and the number of runaways from the California Department of Justice. Data from the National Runaway Switchboard were also reviewed for this indicator. For more information visit: www.1800runaway.org

Children Experiencing Homelessness

The number of non-duplicated children identified by individual school districts in Sacramento County as homeless by school year. Source: Sacramento County Office of Education, Project TEACH. For a description of the program visit: www.scoe.net/projectteach.

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance Act has been reauthorized and incorporated into the No Child Left Behind Act (Title X, Part C). The reauthorization ensures educational rights and protections for children and youth experiencing homelessness. The Act requires school districts to ensure homeless students have access to education and other services they need to meet the same high academic achievement standards as all students. All local school districts must designate a Homeless Liaison who must ensure that:

- Homeless children and youth are identified;
- Homeless students enroll in, and have full and equal opportunity to succeed in, the school districts;
- Homeless families, children, and youth receive educational services.

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance Act defines a homeless person as anyone who: Lacks a regular, fixed and adequate nighttime residence (substandard housing), or is sharing housing due to economic struggles; living in a shelter, hotel or motel; living in a public place not designated for sleeping (cars, parks); an unaccompanied youth; a child or youth awaiting foster care placement; a child or youth abandoned in a hospital; a

migrant child who qualifies under any of the above.

Juvenile Crime

Data from the California Department of Justice was used to show the number of felony arrests by type of offense per 1,000 juveniles (ages 10-17). Rate per 1,000 population by year based on number of Sacramento County residents ages 10 through 17 from the California Department of Finance. Definitions for felony, misdemeanor, and infraction from *California's Criminal Justice System: A Primer*, January 31, 2007.

SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

Youth Development and Community Involvement

Source: Sacramento County Technical Report-Module B: Resilience and Youth Development, California Healthy Kids Survey, 2005-06. The California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) is a comprehensive survey of youth health, risk and resiliency taken at least once every two years. For more information on CHKS visit: www.wested.org/cs/chks/print/docs/chks_home.html.

Volunteering in the United States from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics can be viewed at: www.bls.gov/news.release/volun.nr0.htm

Out of Home Placement

Data for Children in Child Welfare Supervised Foster Care by age from The Center for Social Services Research, University of California Berkeley, School of Social Welfare, CWS/CMS February 2008 data draw from the Quarter 2, 2006 extract. For more information visit: <http://cssr.berkeley.edu>

Youth Substance Abuse

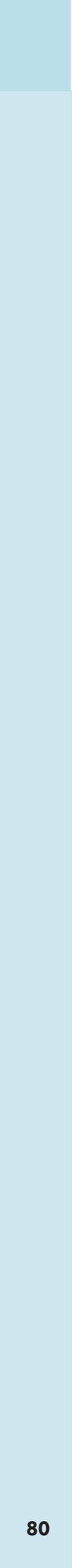
Alcohol and Drug Usage by grade level, perceived harm of frequent drug and alcohol use, peer disapproval of drug and alcohol use, and driving after drinking for youth in Sacramento County. Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2005-06.

Tobacco Use and Youth

Information on tobacco use in California from Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids State Statistics 2006. The percent of students in grades 7, 9, and 11 who have smoked at least one cigarette in the past 30 days was measured using 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, and 2006 California Healthy Kids Survey results. Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. For more information visit: www.wested.org/hks. Fact sheets from the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids can be viewed at: www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets

Mental Health Services for Children

The number of youth receiving publicly funded mental health services by age groups in Sacramento County 2001 through 2007. No data is available to capture the number of children who receive mental health services privately. Source: Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services, Research and Evaluation Division, CATS System.



Research and Project Management by

Community Services Planning Council, Inc.

Nancy Findeisen, President/CEO

Katrina Middleton, Vice President, Research and Planning Center

Valerie Cousins, Senior GIS Analyst

Layout by

Kelley Versteegh Graphic Design

Copies may be downloaded online at www.communitycouncil.org

For additional information about the Sacramento County Children's Report Card, please contact:

Sara Fung

Sacramento County Children's Coalition

909 12th Street, Suite #200, Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 447-7063 ext. 342

sfung@communitycouncil.org

For further information on the data contained in the report, please contact:

Community Services Planning Council, Inc.

909 12th Street, Suite #200, Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 447-7063 ext. 340

data@communitycouncil.org

Copyright 2008, Community Services Planning Council, Inc.

Permission to copy is granted herein.

Please acknowledge the Sacramento County Children's Coalition

The Sacramento County Children's Coalition is an advisory body to the Board of Supervisors charged with assessing community needs, evaluating existing services, and making recommendations to the Board of Supervisors and other policy-making bodies in order to promote the health and well-being of children and families in Sacramento County.

Sacramento County Children's Coalition
909 12th Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95814