



Annual Community Indicator Report

Presenting 2017 Data



BLACK CHILD LEGACY
CAMPAIGN
Uniting Families and Communities
for a Healthy Future



THE CENTER
at Sierra Health Foundation

February 2020

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Reducing African American Child Deaths

In 2013, the Blue Ribbon Commission Report identified a 20-year trend in Sacramento County of African American children dying at disproportionate rates compared to all other racial groups. The Sacramento County Board of Supervisors established the Steering Committee on Reduction of African American Child Deaths (RAACD) to implement a plan to reduce African American child deaths by 2020. The 2014 Baseline Community Indicator Report presented a set of core community indicators, including the leading causes of child death, to inform the work of the Steering Committee on RAACD and its community partners. This report updates the progress of this initiative county-wide with 2017 data.

Leading Causes of African American Child Death

In addition to highlighting the overall disproportionality of African American child mortality in Sacramento County, the Blue Ribbon Commission Report identified the four leading causes of disproportionate African American child death:



Perinatal Conditions | Deaths due to pre-term birth, low birth weight, maternal complications, and birth defects are the leading cause of African American child mortality. Perinatal condition deaths include infants from second trimester of pregnancy up to one year of age.



Infant Sleep-Related Deaths | Infant deaths occurring in the sleep environment, including Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Syndrome, are in this category. Infant sleep-related deaths affect infants from birth and generally up to one year of age.



CAN Homicides | These deaths are caused by abuse or neglect perpetrated by a caregiver, such as a parent, guardian, babysitter, or family friend. Child abuse and neglect (CAN) homicides can involve children from birth up to 18 years.



3rd Party Homicides | Third-party homicides are deaths caused by strangers, acquaintances, or friends who were not acting as caregivers and can be intentional or accidental. Children up to age 18 can be included in this cause of death.

While there are other causes of death which contribute to the child mortality rate (such as cancer and infection, motor vehicle accidents, and drownings), these four causes were chosen as the focus of the Steering Committee on RAACD due to the disproportionate rates in which they affect African American children.

Social Determinants of Health & Health Disparity

Social, economic, and environmental factors, often referred to as social determinants of health, have a profound influence on the health and well-being of children and their families. Disadvantages seen in the social determinants of health are closely linked with disparities in health and mortality among individuals and populations. Poverty, education, living conditions, as well as risk factors such as stress are all important pieces of the puzzle in addressing disproportional African American child deaths. A critical aspect of the RAACD initiative is to acknowledge and track these factors in order to understand the impact of the initiative across Sacramento County.



A Community-driven Initiative

The Black Child Legacy Campaign (BCLC) is the community-driven movement established by the Steering Committee on the Reduction of African American Child Deaths. The BCLC brings together a broad coalition of local agencies, community members, health-care providers, and faith organizations to address the disproportionate rate of African American children dying in Sacramento. The BCLC focuses on seven neighborhoods with the highest rates of child mortality among African Americans in the county. Community Incubator Lead organizations within these neighborhoods have been charged with prevention and intervention efforts to target the four leading causes of African American child death.



▲ RAACD Steering Committee | Working to reduce deaths of African American children in Sacramento County.



BCLC Focus Area





African American children and youth (ages 0-17 years old) represent 10% of all children and youth in Sacramento County. The BCLC Focus Area comprises of 50% of Sacramento County’s African American children and youth and 58% of all African American babies born in 2017.

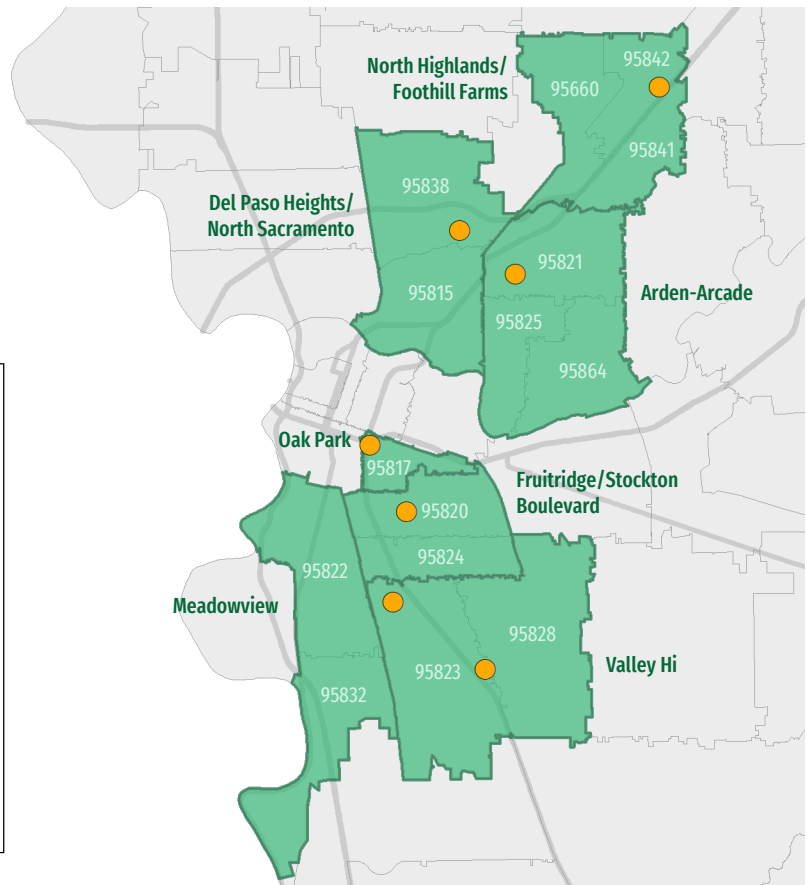
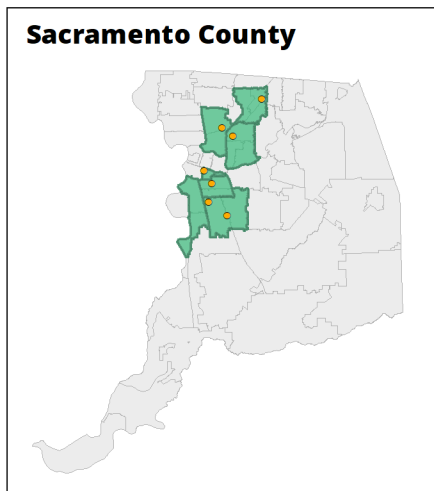
African American Population | 2017

2017 Population	Sacramento County			BCLC Focus Area			
	Total	African American	% of County	Total	African American	% of BCLC Focus Area	% of all AA in County
Total Population	1,495,400	147,425	10%	521,929	70,558	14%	48%
Adults 18+	1,133,511	111,045	10%	386,433	52,322	14%	47%
Children & Youth 0-17	361,889	36,380	10%	135,496	18,236	13%	50%
Children 0-4 years	99,233	9,488	10%	38,739	5,211	13%	55%
Children 5-9 years	101,623	10,621	10%	39,362	5,535	14%	52%
Youth 10-14 years	100,804	9,520	9%	36,068	4,277	12%	45%
Youth 15-17 years	60,229	6,751	11%	21,327	3,213	15%	48%
Total Births	19,206	1,947	10%	8,008	1,120	14%	58%

BCLC Focus Area Neighborhoods

Legend

-  BCLC Focus Area Neighborhood
-  Community Incubator Lead
-  Sacramento County Zip Code
-  Major Roads & Highways










Addressing the Leading Causes of Death

Goals to Reduce African American Child Death

The overall goal of the RAACD Steering Committee, and the Black Child Legacy Campaign, is to reduce African American child deaths 10-20% by 2020. In addition, the Blue Ribbon Commission set specific goals for each of the four leading causes of disproportionate African American child death.

Leading Causes of Child Death	2020 Reduction Goals
 All Child Deaths	Decrease by 10-20%
 Perinatal Conditions	Decrease by at least 23%
 Infant Sleep-Related	Decrease by at least 33%
 CAN Homicide	Decrease by at least 25%
 3 rd Party Homicide	Decrease by at least 48%

Disproportionality 101

Disproportionality is a term used to describe the over- or under-representation of African American children in measured population indicators such as child mortality. In 2017, African Americans represented 10% of the children ages 0-17 years in Sacramento County, but made up 19% of the children who died. This represents a clear disparity in the life chances of African American children compared to other racial groups living in the same neighborhoods.

This report highlights the disproportionality of child death and other indicators by comparing the African American population with the population of all other racial groups in Sacramento County. For example, we know that the death rate of African American children in 2017 was 63.2 per 100,000 children; the death rate for all other groups was 31.0. Therefore, the disproportionality for African American child death in 2017 was 2.0 times the rate of all other groups.






Disproportionality in Sacramento County












Summary of BCLC Indicators at a Glance

This report describes how Sacramento County, the BCLC Focus Area, and the seven focus neighborhoods are doing on the core community indicators identified in the 2014 Baseline Community Indicator Report. The table below provides an overview of the disproportionality among these indicators between the African American population in Sacramento County compared to all other racial groups. Comparing baseline data with 2017 data (the most recent data available), the trend column summarizes the change (if any) in African American disproportionality in these areas.

Trend Legend

-  Improving
-  Worsening
-  No Change

African American Disproportionality | 2014 Baseline & 2017

BCLC Indicators	Baseline		Trend	
	2014	2017		
Leading Causes of Child Death	All Child Deaths	2.7	2.0	
	Perinatal Conditions	2.4	2.8	
	Infant Sleep-Related	6.3	2.7	
	CAN Homicide	8.6	2.2	
	3 rd Party Homicide	2.7	4.0	
Community Indicators	Poverty (children living in poverty)	1.8	1.7	
	Educational Attainment (Bachelor's or higher)	.7	.7	--
	Prenatal Care (initiated after 1 st trimester)	1.2	1.3	
	Preterm Births (<37 weeks)	1.5	1.5	--
	Low-Birthweight (<5lbs 8oz)	1.7	1.7	--
	Child Abuse Allegations	3.8	4.2	
	Foster Care	4.1	5.0	
	Chronic Absence	*1.8	1.9	
	Youth AOD Emergency Department Visits	2.3	UA	UA
	Youth Assault Emergency Department Visits	3.3	UA	UA
	Juvenile Felony Arrests	7.6	9.0	

*Chronic Absence replaced the Truancy indicator in 2016. The baseline year for Chronic Absence is therefore 2016 and not 2014.

UA=Unavailable: Data for Youth Emergency Department Visits for Alcohol and/or Other Drugs and Assault Injury are not available for 2017, and are not included in this report.



Child Death Indicators

The Sacramento Child Death Review Team (CDRT) data was the basis of the [Blue Ribbon Report on Disproportionate African American Child Deaths](#), and data from the CDRT is used for measuring the rates of child death as well as the projected goals for reducing African American child deaths.

Using Three-Year Rolling Averages

Trends in child deaths are presented as three-year rolling averages to account for the fact that some causes of death can fluctuate significantly year-to-year. The child death tables and graphs on the following pages present rolling average rates, which are calculated by averaging the number of child deaths that occurred in the two preceding years with the displayed year. For example, 2017 is the average of 2015, 2016, and 2017 values. The total number of Sacramento County resident child deaths for years 2010-2017 can be found in *Appendix B: Data Table of Child Deaths*.

Child Deaths in Sacramento County

The table below presents the total number of child deaths in 2017 and the number and percent of African American child deaths by the four leading causes. In 2017, a total of 124 children died, based on a three-year rolling average. African American children represented 19% of the deaths but made up only 10% of the child population in Sacramento County in 2017. In addition, African American children were disproportionately overrepresented among all four leading causes of child death. The following pages look at each cause of death in Sacramento County since 2012, and the status of the projected goals for reducing African American child deaths by 2020.

Child Deaths in Sacramento County | 2017

3-Year Rolling Average of 2015-2017 Deaths

		2017 Child Deaths		
			African American	% of Total
	Cause of Death	Total		
	All Causes	124	24	19%
Leading Causes of Child Death	Perinatal Conditions	34	8	23%
	Infant Sleep-Related	13	3	23%
	CAN Homicide	5	1	20%
	3 rd Party Homicide	6	2	32%
	All Other Causes	65	10	15%

Note: The sum of causes of death may not equal total of all causes due to rounding.



Child Death in Sacramento County

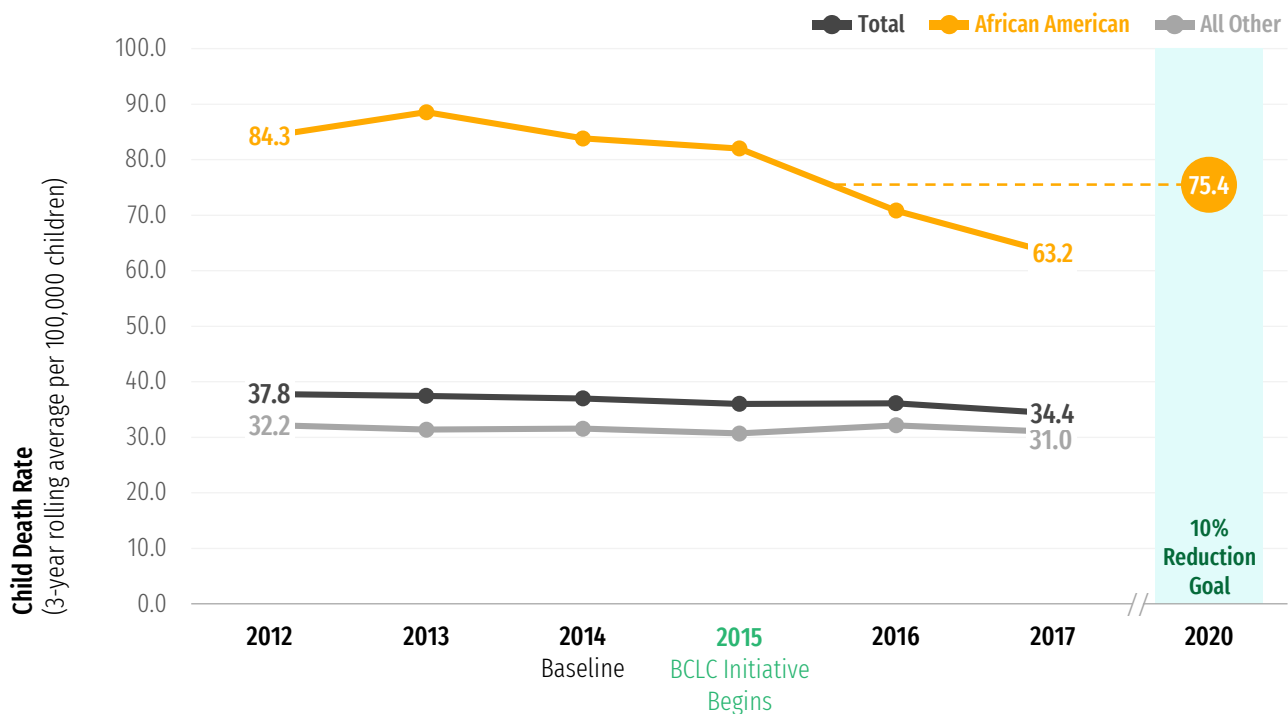
Overall Trend: The overall rate of child deaths has slowly declined since 2012 to a rate of **34.4** in 2017.

2020 Reduction Goal: African American children in Sacramento County have shown a consistently higher rate of death compared to all other racial groups (**63.2** vs. **31.0** all other children in 2017). The death rate of African American children peaked in 2013, and has decreased since. The goal of RAACD/BCLC is to reduce all African American child deaths by 10%-20%, reducing the African American death rate to 67.1-75.4 by 2020.

2017 Goal Status: The African American child death rate **decreased by 25%** from the 2014 baseline, reaching the RAACD/BCLC goal of 10-20% reduction by 2020. Likewise, disproportionality of African American child death compared to all other children decreased from 2.7 in 2014 to 2.0 in 2017. However, African American children are still dying at twice the rate of all other children.

Child Death Rate | 2012-2017 & 2020 Goal

2020 Reduction Goal: Reduce African American child deaths by *at least* 10%



Child Death Rate

(3-year rolling average per 100,000 children)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014-2017 % Change
African American	84.3	88.5	83.8	82.0	70.8	63.2	25% Reduction
Total	37.8	37.4	37.0	36.0	36.1	34.4	
All Other	32.2	31.4	31.6	30.7	32.2	31.0	



Perinatal Conditions in Sacramento County

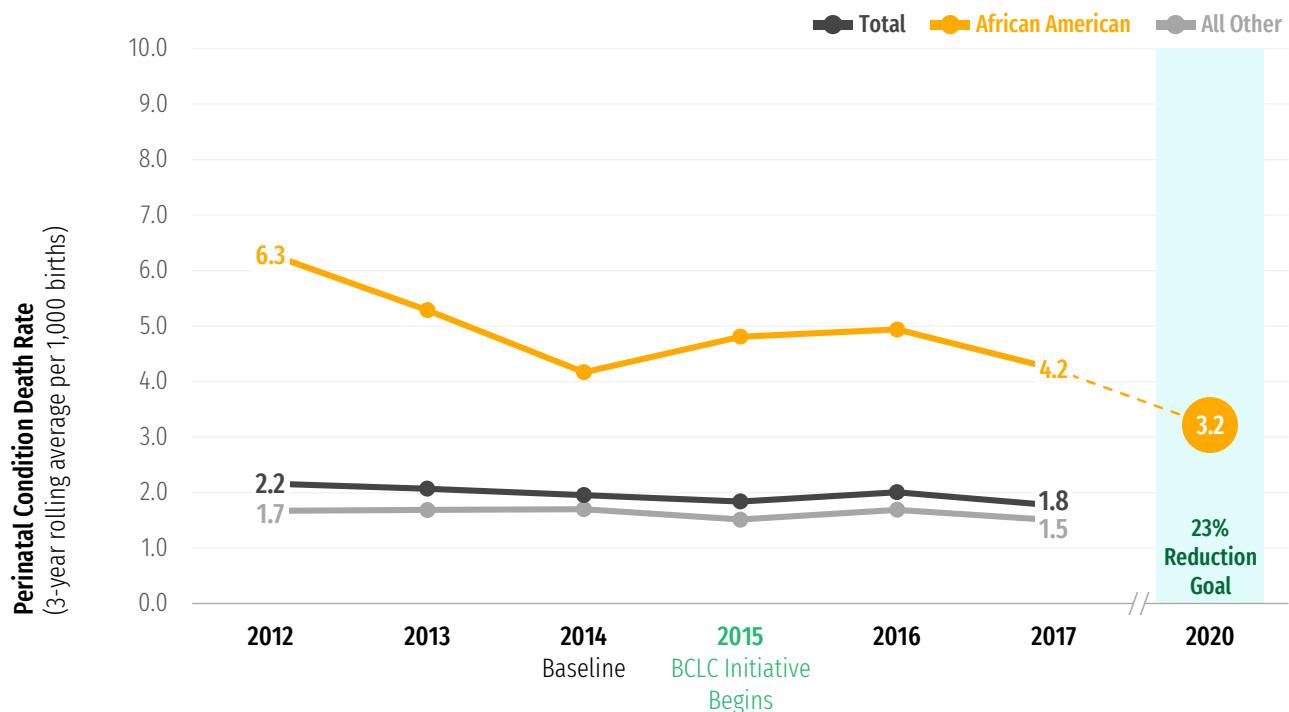
Overall Trend: Infant deaths due to perinatal conditions have been declining in Sacramento County since 2012 with a slight increase in 2016. In 2017, the total rate decreased slightly to 1.8 deaths per 1,000 births.

2020 Reduction Goal: African American infants consistently have a higher rate of perinatal death compared to all other racial groups (4.2 vs. 1.5 all other infants in 2017). The perinatal death rate of African American infants has declined since 2012 but began an increasing trend in 2014. The goal of RAACD/BCLC is to reduce perinatal deaths by 23% which translates to a reduction in the rate to 3.2 by 2020.

2017 Goal Status: The African American infant death rate due to perinatal conditions did not change from the 2014 baseline. However, disproportionality of African American infant deaths due to perinatal conditions compared to all other children increased slightly from 2.4 in 2014 to 2.8 in 2017.

Perinatal Condition Death Rate | 2012-2017 & 2020 Goal

2020 Reduction Goal: Reduce African American child deaths by 23%



Perinatal Condition Death Rate

(3-year rolling average per 1,000 births)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014-2017 % Change
African American	6.29	5.29	4.2	4.81	4.94	4.2	No change
Total	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	
All Other	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	



Infant Sleep-Related in Sacramento County

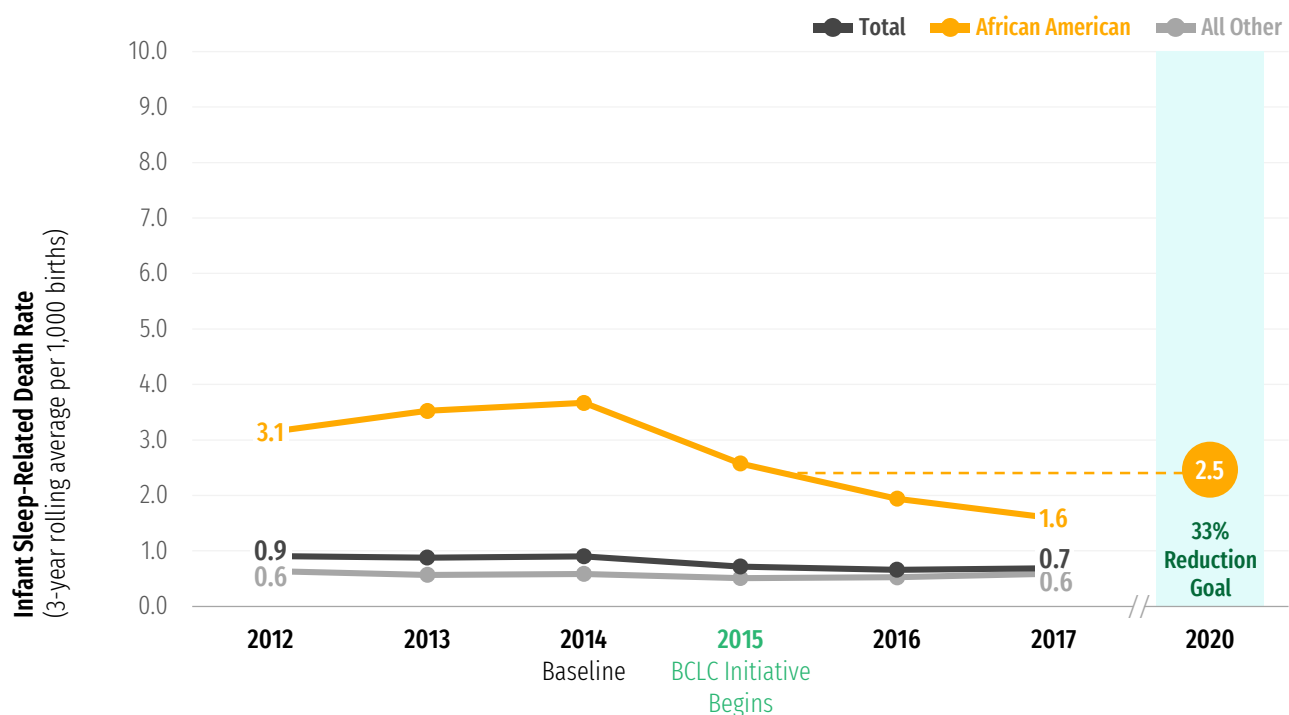
Overall Trend: Infant sleep-related deaths in Sacramento County have remained relatively constant since 2012, with a total rate of **0.7** infant deaths per 1,000 births in 2017.

2020 Reduction Goal: African American infants in Sacramento County consistently have a higher rate of sleep-related death compared to all other racial groups (**1.6** vs. **0.6** all other infants in 2017). Since 2014, the African American rate of infant sleep-related deaths has declined. The goal of RAACD/BCLC is to reduce infant sleep-related deaths by 33% which translates to a reduction in the rate to 2.5 by 2020.

2017 Goal Status: The African American infant sleep-related death rate **decreased by 57%** from the 2014 baseline, surpassing the RAACD/BCLC goal of 33% reduction by 2020. Likewise, disproportionality of African American infant sleep-related deaths compared to all other children decreased from 6.3 in 2014 to 2.7 in 2017.

Infant Sleep-Related Death Rate | 2012-2017 & 2020 Goal

2020 Reduction Goal: Reduce African American child deaths by 33%



Infant Sleep-Related Death Rate

(3-year rolling average per 1,000 births)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014-2017 % Change
African American	3.1	3.5	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.6	57% Reduction
Total	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	
All Other	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	



CAN Homicide in Sacramento County

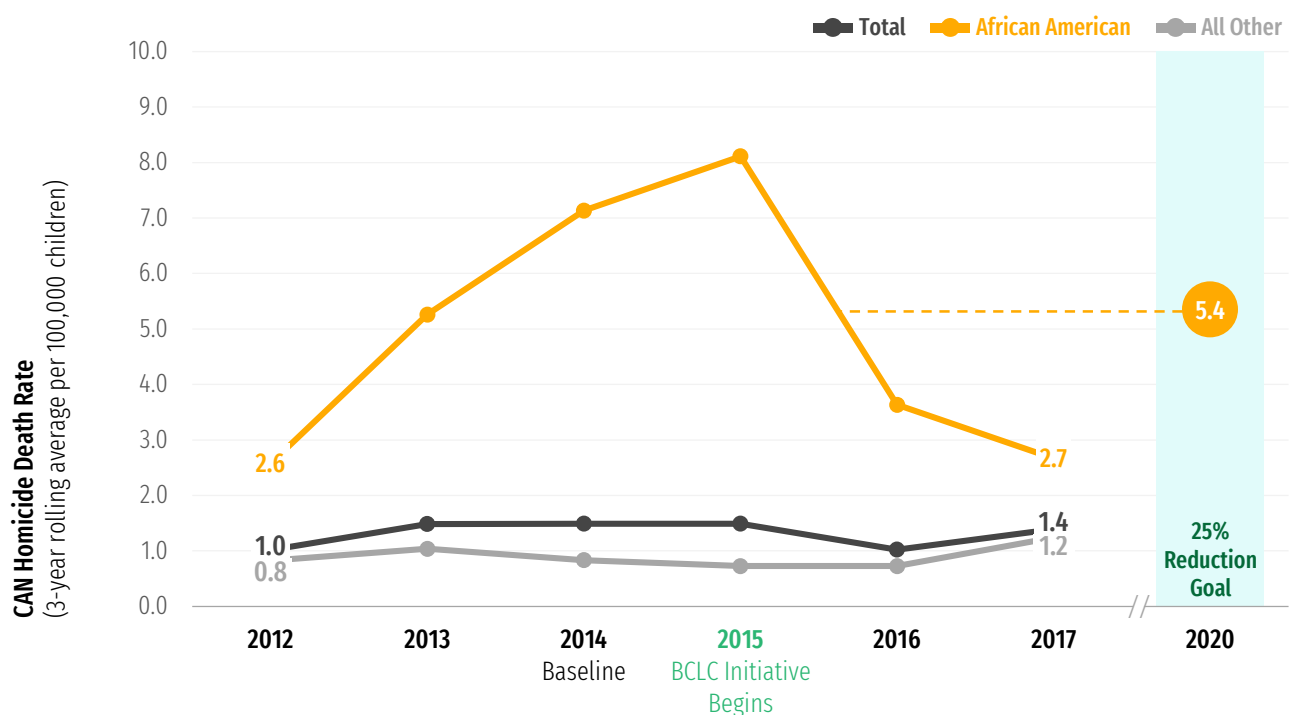
Overall Trend: Child abuse and neglect (CAN) homicides have remained fairly constant, slightly declining since 2014. In 2017 the total rate of CAN homicides was **1.4** deaths per 100,000 children.

2020 Reduction Goal: African American children in Sacramento County have a consistently higher rate of death due to CAN Homicide compared to all other racial groups (**2.7** vs. **1.2** all other children in 2017). Between 2012-2015 the African American CAN homicide death rate continued an upward trend but has since declined. The goal of RAACD/BCLC is to reduce CAN deaths by 25% which translates to a reduction in the rate to 5.4 by 2020.

2017 Goal Status: The African American child death rate due to CAN homicide **decreased by 62%** from the 2014 baseline, surpassing the RAACD/BCLC goal of 25% by 2020. Likewise, disproportionality of African American CAN Homicide deaths compared to all other children decreased from 8.6 in 2014 to 2.2 in 2017.

CAN Homicide Death Rate | 2012-2017 & 2020 Goal

2020 Reduction Goal: Reduce African American child deaths by 25%



CAN Homicide Death Rate

(3-year rolling average per 100,000 children)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014-2017 % Change
African American	2.6	5.3	7.1	8.1	3.6	2.7	62% Reduction
Total	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.4	
All Other	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.2	



3rd Party Homicide in Sacramento County

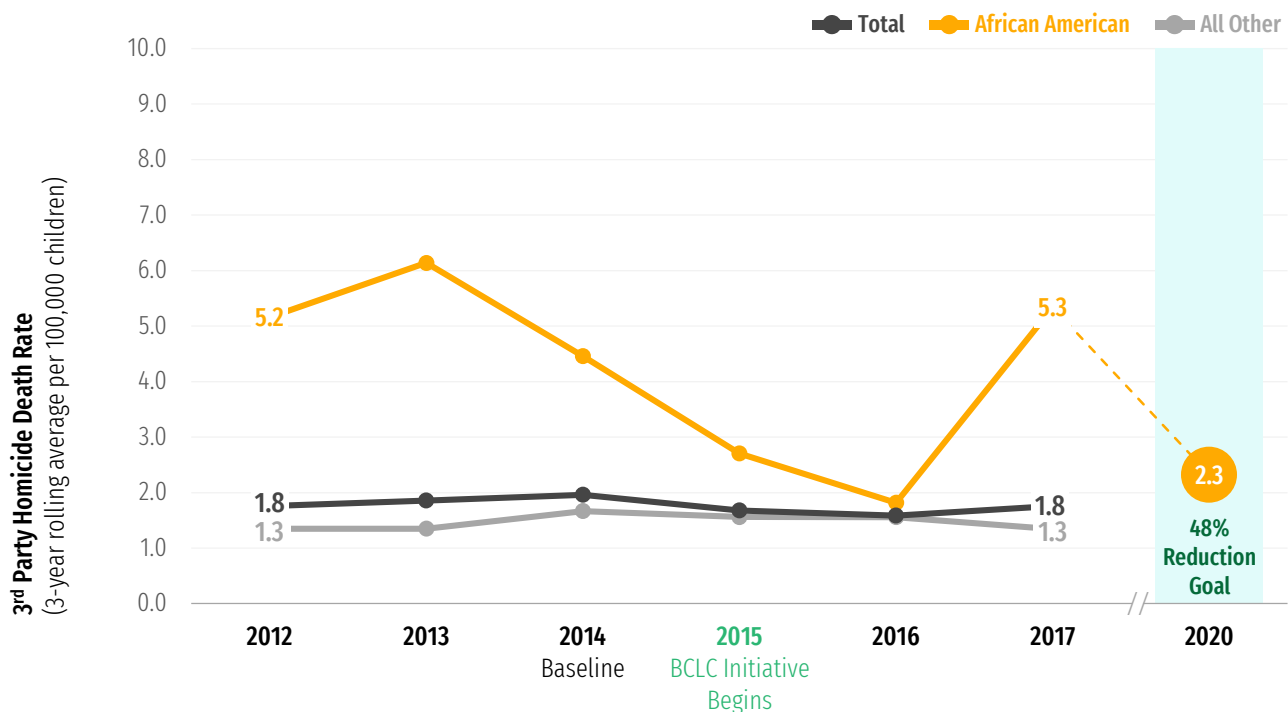
Overall Trend: Third-party homicide deaths for all children peaked in 2014, and steadily dropped until 2017, when they increased to 2012 levels (1.8 deaths per 100,000 children in 2017).

2020 Reduction Goal: While African American children in Sacramento County consistently have a higher rate of third-party homicide compared to all other racial groups, the rate has been decreasing since 2013 and almost met the rate of children of all other racial groups in 2016. In 2017, the rate sharply increased for African American children (5.3 vs. 1.3 all other children in 2017). The goal of RAACD/BCLC is to reduce third-party homicide deaths by 48% which translates to a reduction in the rate to 2.3 by 2020.

2017 Goal Status: The African American child death rate due to third-party homicide **increased by 18%** from the 2014 baseline. Correspondingly, disproportionality of African American child deaths due to third-party homicide compared to all other children increased from 2.7 in 2014 to 4.0 in 2017.

3rd Party Homicide Death Rate | 2012-2017 & 2020 Goal

2020 Reduction Goal: Reduce African American child deaths by 48%



3rd Party Homicide Death Rate

(3-year rolling average per 100,000 children)












	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014-2017 % Change
African American	5.2	6.1	4.5	2.7	1.8	5.3	18% Increase
Total	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	
All Other	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	



Community Indicators

This report compares key population indicators between 2014 and 2017 for the African American population and all other racial groups to highlight disparities in risk factors related to the four leading causes of child death. In addition to looking at the status of the entire population of Sacramento County, these indicators are also disaggregated for the seven focus neighborhoods when available and the BCLC area overall. While population data demonstrate that many of the residents in Sacramento County have high needs, the goal of this report is to present the disproportionality in risk and needs specifically for African American families and children compared to those of other racial groups over time.

Community Indicators Related to the Leading Causes of Child Death

Community Indicators	Leading Causes of Child Death			
	Infants (<1 years-old)		Children (0-17 years-old)	
	Perinatal Conditions	Infant Sleep-Related	CAN Homicide	3 rd Party Homicide
 Poverty (children living in poverty)	●	●	●	●
 Educational Attainment (Bachelor's or higher)	●	●	●	●
 Prenatal Care (initiated after 1st trimester)	●	●		
 Preterm Births (<37 weeks)	●	●		
 Low-Birthweight (<5lbs 8oz)	●	●		
 Child Abuse Allegations			●	
 Foster Care			●	●
 Chronic Absenteeism (replacing Truancy)			●	●
 Youth AOD ED Visits				●
 Youth Assault ED Visits				●
 Juvenile Felony Arrests				●



Children Living in Poverty

Why This Matters to the BCLC: Poverty is a fundamental determinant of health and well-being for families and their children. Pervasive poverty is linked to lower levels of child well-being. Children growing up in poverty are more likely to have low academic achievement, to drop out of school, and to have health, behavioral, social, and emotional problems. *(Annie E. Casey Foundation)*

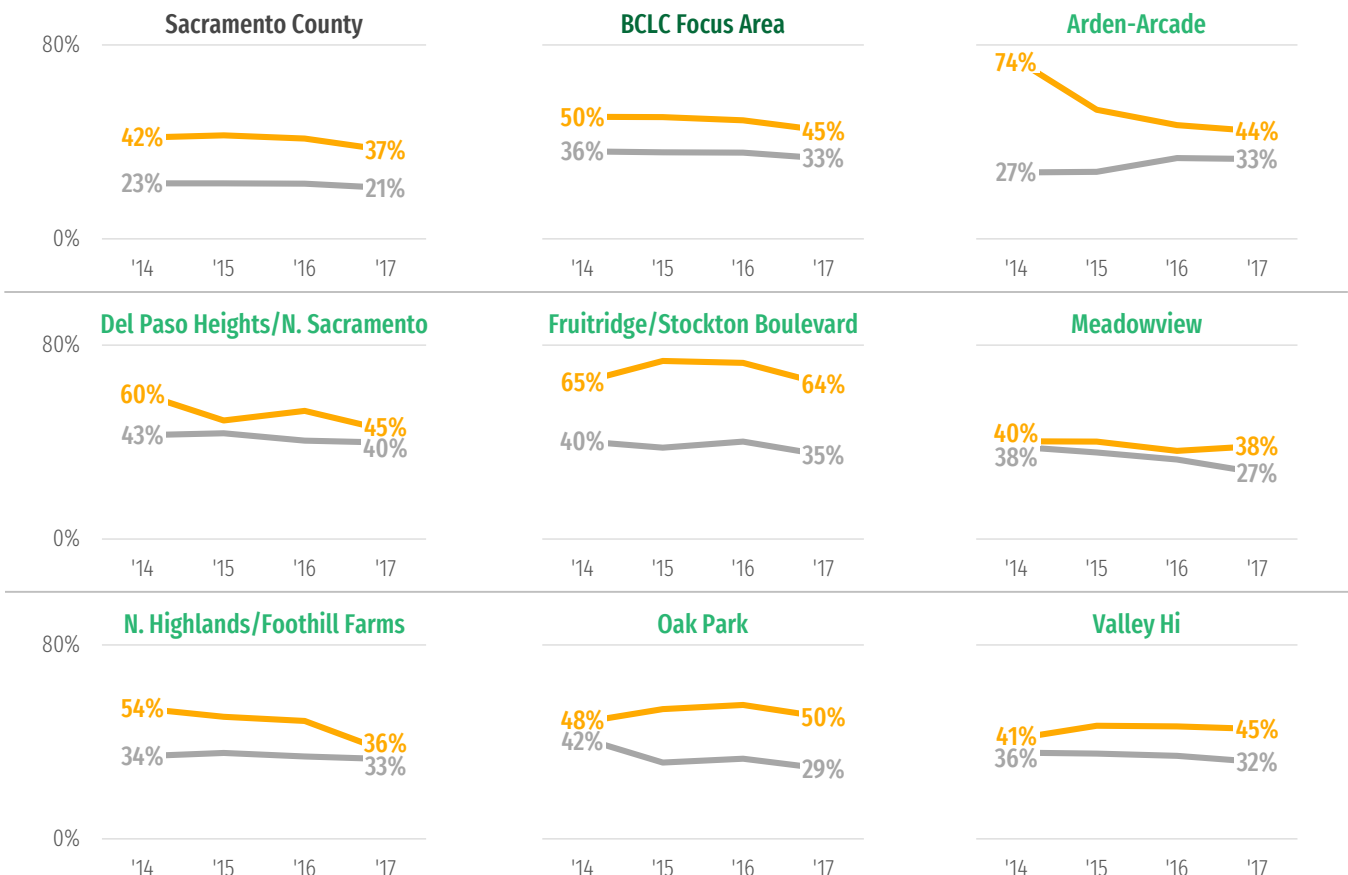
Sacramento County: The percentage of African American children in Sacramento County living in poverty decreased from 42% in 2014 to 37% in 2017. However, a greater percentage of African American children continue to live in poverty compared to children of all other racial groups. These children live in households whose total income was below the federal poverty level. In 2017, the federal poverty level for a family of four was \$24,600.

BCLC Focus Area: The BCLC Focus Area continues to have a greater concentration of poverty for all children compared to the County. African American children living in poverty decreased from 50% in 2014 to 45% in 2017. Individual BCLC focus neighborhoods vary in their concentrations of African American child poverty.

Children Living Below 100% of Poverty | 2014-2017

Percentage of **African American** and **All Other** children living in poverty.

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



Educational Attainment

Why This Matters to the BCLC: For many, having a bachelor's degree is the key to a better life. The college experience develops cognitive skills, and allows learning about a wide range of subjects, people, cultures, and communities. Having a degree also opens up career opportunities in a variety of fields, and is often the prerequisite to a higher-paying job. It is estimated that college graduates earn about \$1 million more per lifetime than their non-graduate peers. *(Be Healthy Sacramento)*

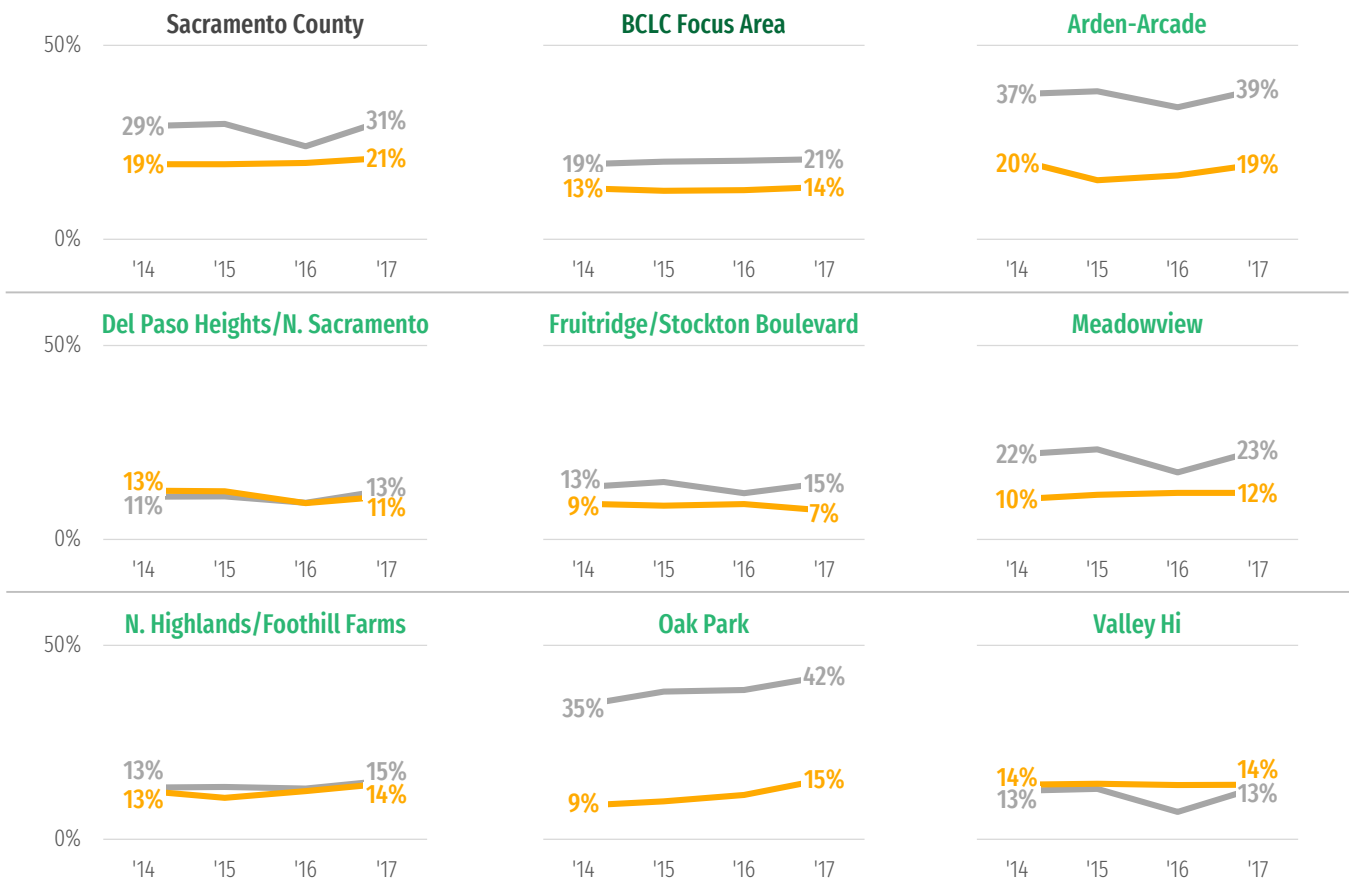
Sacramento County: Educational attainment is measured by the percent of the population with a Bachelor's degree or higher for adults 25 years and older. Between 2014 and 2017, the percentage of African American residents who attained a higher education degree increased from 19% to 21%. However, fewer African American residents attained degrees compared to residents of all other racial groups.

BCLC Focus Area: Overall, this trend is consistent with the County; fewer African American residents attained a Bachelor's degree or higher compared to residents of all other racial groups, however the trend is gradually increasing upward. In Valley Hi, a slightly greater proportion of African American residents had a Bachelor's degree or higher compared to all other residents.

Bachelor's Degree or Higher | 2014-2017

Percentage of African American and All Other adults 25 years and older with a Bachelor's degree or higher.

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





Prenatal Care

Why This Matters to the BCLC: Babies born to mothers who do not receive prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who do get care. Early prenatal care (i.e. care in the first trimester of a pregnancy) allows women and their health care providers to identify and, when possible, treat or correct health problems and health-compromising behaviors that can be particularly damaging during the initial stages of fetal development. Increasing the number of women who receive prenatal care, and who do so early in their pregnancies, can improve birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. (*Be Healthy Sacramento*)

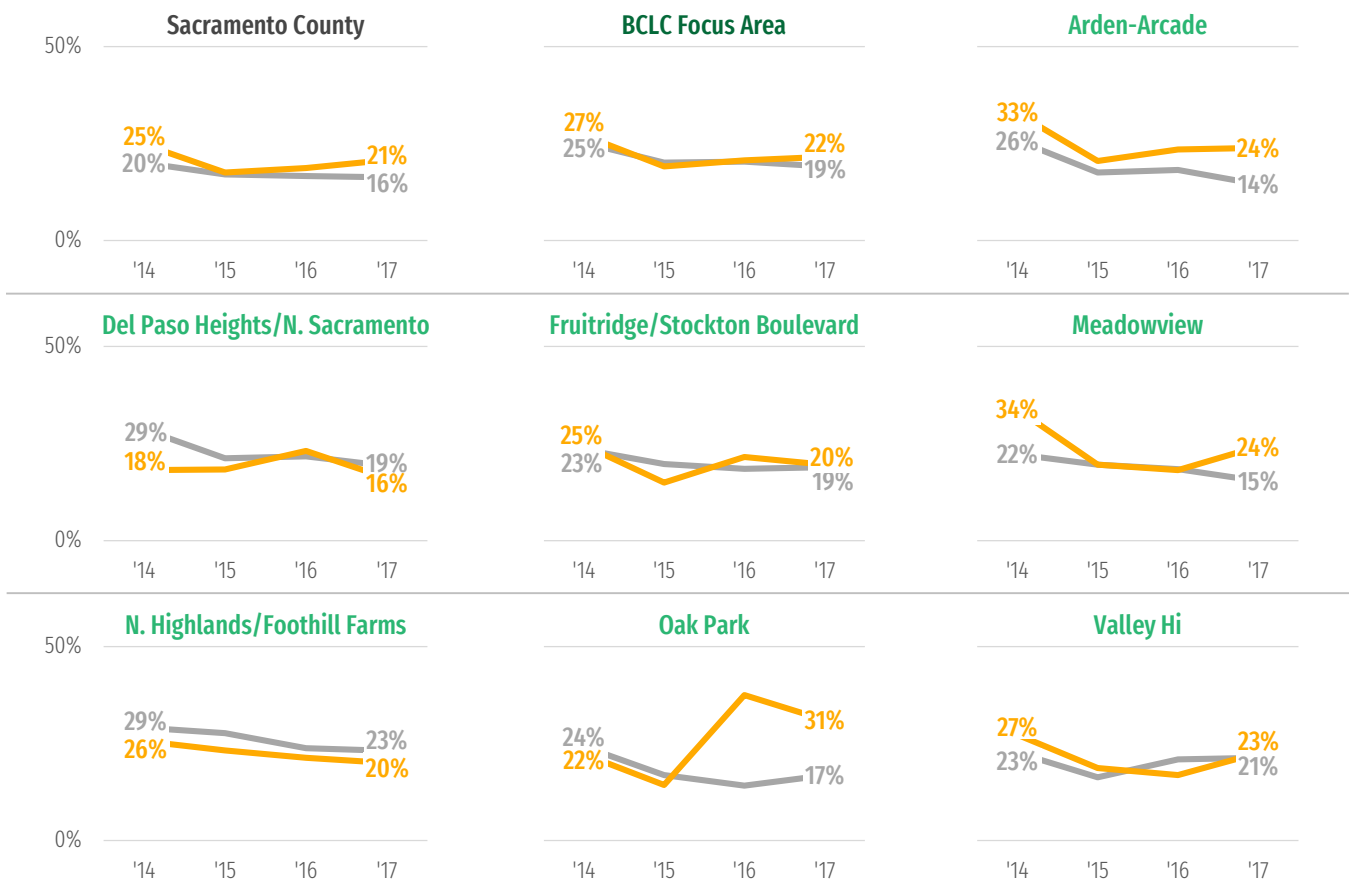
Sacramento County: In 2017, 21% of African American mothers delayed entry into prenatal care, a decrease from 25% in 2014. A slightly greater percentage of African American mothers delayed entry into prenatal care compared to mothers of all other racial groups (21% vs. 16% all other in 2017).

BCLC Focus Area: The BCLC Focus Area shares this overall trend; fewer African American mothers delayed entry into prenatal care in 2017 compared to the baseline year, and the proportion of these mothers vary by neighborhood with some showing a greater tendency to access prenatal care during their 1st trimester. Oak Park however showed an increase in the percentage of African American mothers with delayed prenatal care.

Delayed Prenatal Care (Initiated After 1st Trimester) | 2014-2017

Percentage of **African American** and **All Other** births with delayed prenatal care.

Source: Data Request, Sacramento County Department of Health Services, Public Health Division, Epidemiology Department





Preterm Births

Why This Matters to the BCLC: Preterm birth is the leading cause of newborn death and may contribute to long-term disabilities for infants. Babies born premature (<37 weeks) are likely to be of low-birthweight and have one or more serious health risks that can show up immediately or later in life. *(Be Healthy Sacramento)*

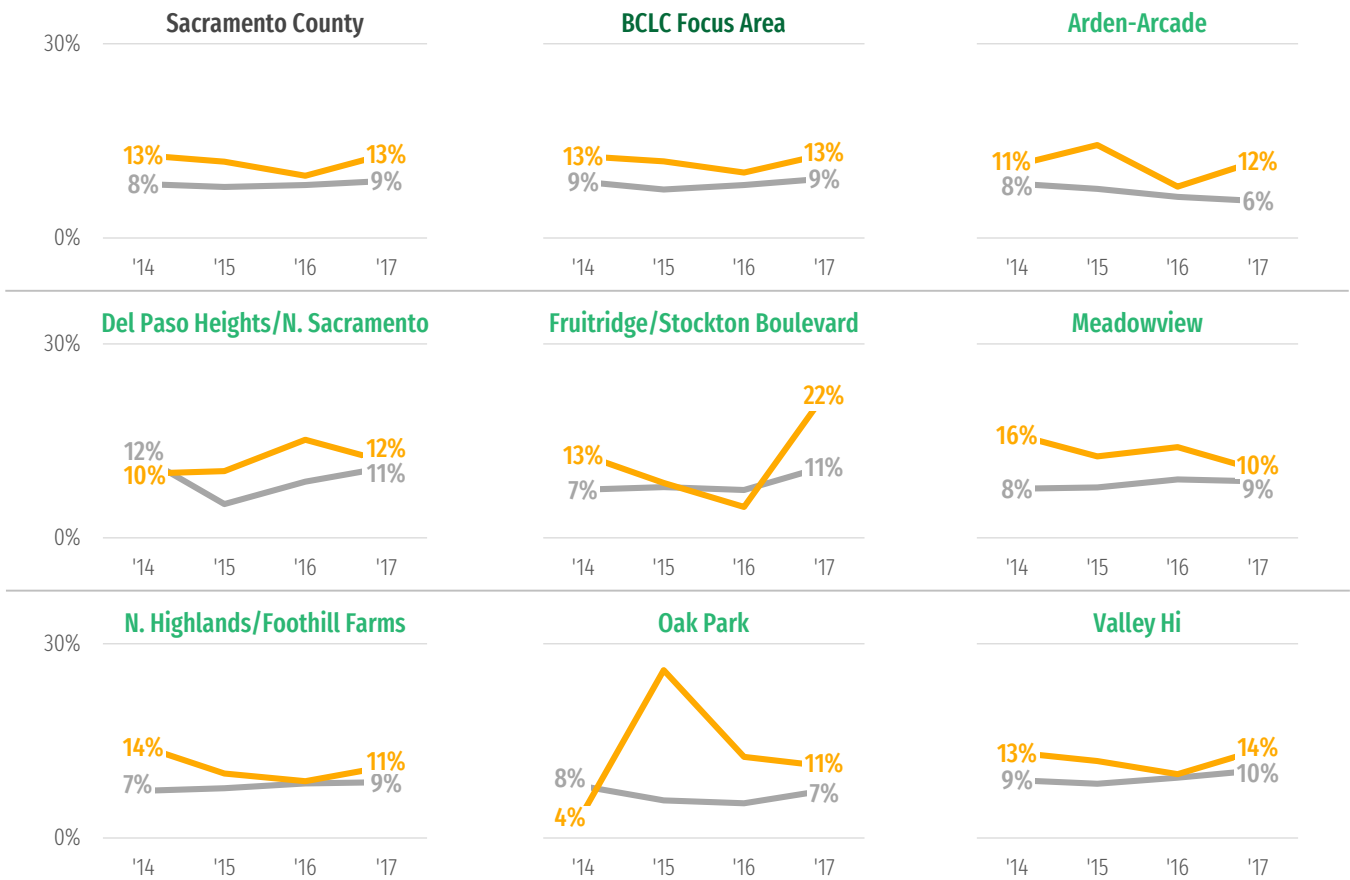
Sacramento County: The rate of African American mothers with preterm births did not change between 2014 and 2017. African American mothers have a somewhat higher percentage of births to infants born before 37 weeks of pregnancy compared to infants of all other racial groups (13% vs. 9% all other infants in 2017).

BCLC Focus Area: The BCLC Focus Area shares the same trend as Sacramento County. In 2017, two BCLC focus neighborhoods (Fruitridge/Stockton Boulevard and Valley Hi) had higher rates of African American preterm births than the County rate, with Fruitridge/Stockton Boulevard showing almost twice the rate (22%).

Preterm Births (<37 weeks) | 2014-2017

Percentage of **African American** and **All Other** births that were preterm.

Source: Data Request, Sacramento County Department of Health Services, Public Health Division, Epidemiology Department





Low-birthweight

Why This Matters to the BCLC: Infants born below 5 pounds and 8 ounces can be due to preterm birth or other pregnancy risk factors. Babies born a low birthweight are more at risk for having serious health problems, and are more at risk for sudden unexpected infant death. (*Be Healthy Sacramento*)

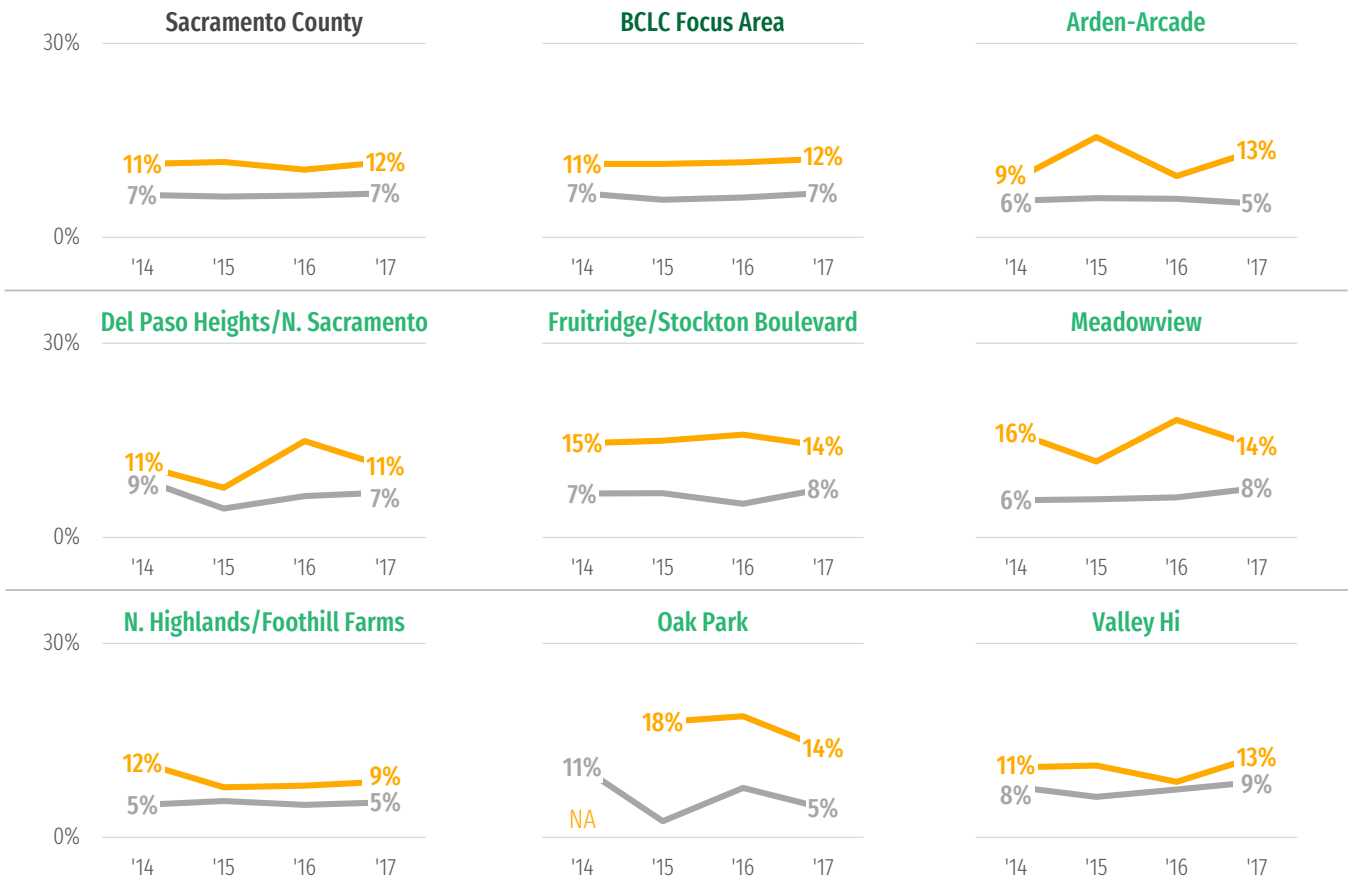
Sacramento County: Between 2014 and 2017, the percentage of African American infants with low-birthweight increased slightly from 11% to 12%. Additionally, the proportion of African American infants born low-birthweight (<5 lbs. 8 oz.) was greater than that of infants of all other racial groups (12% vs. 7% all other infants in 2017).

BCLC Focus Area: The BCLC Focus Area shares the same trend as Sacramento County and in each focus neighborhood, the concentration of African American infants born low-birthweight is greater than that of infants of all other racial groups.

Low-birthweight Births (<5lbs 8oz) | 2014-2017

Percentage of **African American** and **All Other** births with low-birthweight.

Source: Data Request, Sacramento County Department of Health Services, Public Health Division, Epidemiology Department



3.8 to 4.2
African American Disproportionality
Sacramento County 2014-2017



Child Abuse Allegations

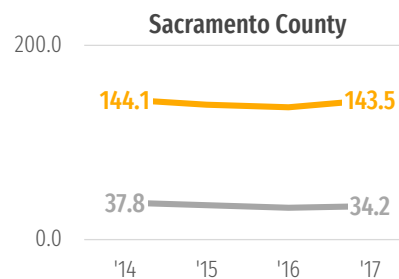
Why This Matters to the BCLC: Child abuse and neglect can have enduring physical, intellectual, and psychological repercussions into adolescence and adulthood. All types of child abuse and neglect have long lasting effects throughout life, damaging a child's sense of self, ability to have healthy relationships, and ability to function at home, work, and school. *(Be Healthy Sacramento)*

Sacramento County: The rate of child abuse or neglect allegations for African American children in Sacramento County has remained relatively constant since the baseline year and disproportionately greater than the rates for children of all other racial groups. In 2017, the rate of African American children with allegations of child abuse was over four times the rate for children of all other racial groups (143.5 vs. 34.2 all other children).

Data for the BCLC Focus Area and neighborhoods are not available.

Child Abuse Allegations | 2014-2017 Rate of African American and All Other children with a CPS allegation (rate per 1,000 children).

Source: California Child Welfare Indicators Project, University of California Berkeley; Data Request, Sacramento County Department of Child, Family, and Adult Services, Child Protective Services



Foster Care

4.1 to 5.0
African American Disproportionality
Sacramento County 2014-2017



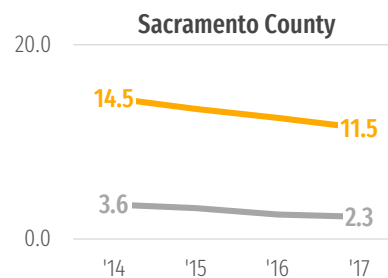
Why This Matters to the BCLC: Foster care is usually a result of courts determining it is not safe for the child to remain at home because of a risk of maltreatment, including neglect and physical or sexual abuse. Foster youth have higher rates of suspension and expulsions, are less likely to graduate from high school and attend college, are more likely to participate in high-risk behaviors, such as alcohol and drug use, and become involved with gangs and the juvenile justice system. *(Children Now)*

Sacramento County: The rate of African American children in Sacramento County entering foster care has been declining since the baseline year, however rates remain disproportionately greater than the those for children of all other racial groups. In 2017, the rate of African American children entering foster care was five times the rate for children of all other racial groups (11.5 vs. 2.3 all other children).

Data for the BCLC Focus Area and neighborhoods are not available.

Entry into Foster Care | 2014-2017 Rate of African American and All Other children entering foster care (rate per 1,000 children).

Source: California Child Welfare Indicators Project, University of California Berkeley; Data Request, Sacramento County Department of Child, Family, and Adult Services, Child Protective Services





Chronic Absence

Why This Matters to the BCLC: Truant and chronically absent children are less likely to graduate from high school, and more likely to become involved in substance abuse, gangs, and other criminal activity. *(California Office of Attorney General)*

Sacramento County: In Sacramento County, African American students determined to be chronically absent increased slightly from 22% in 2016/17 to 23% in 2017/18. In 2017/18, African American students were chronically absent almost twice the rate of students of all other racial groups (23% vs. 12% all other students).

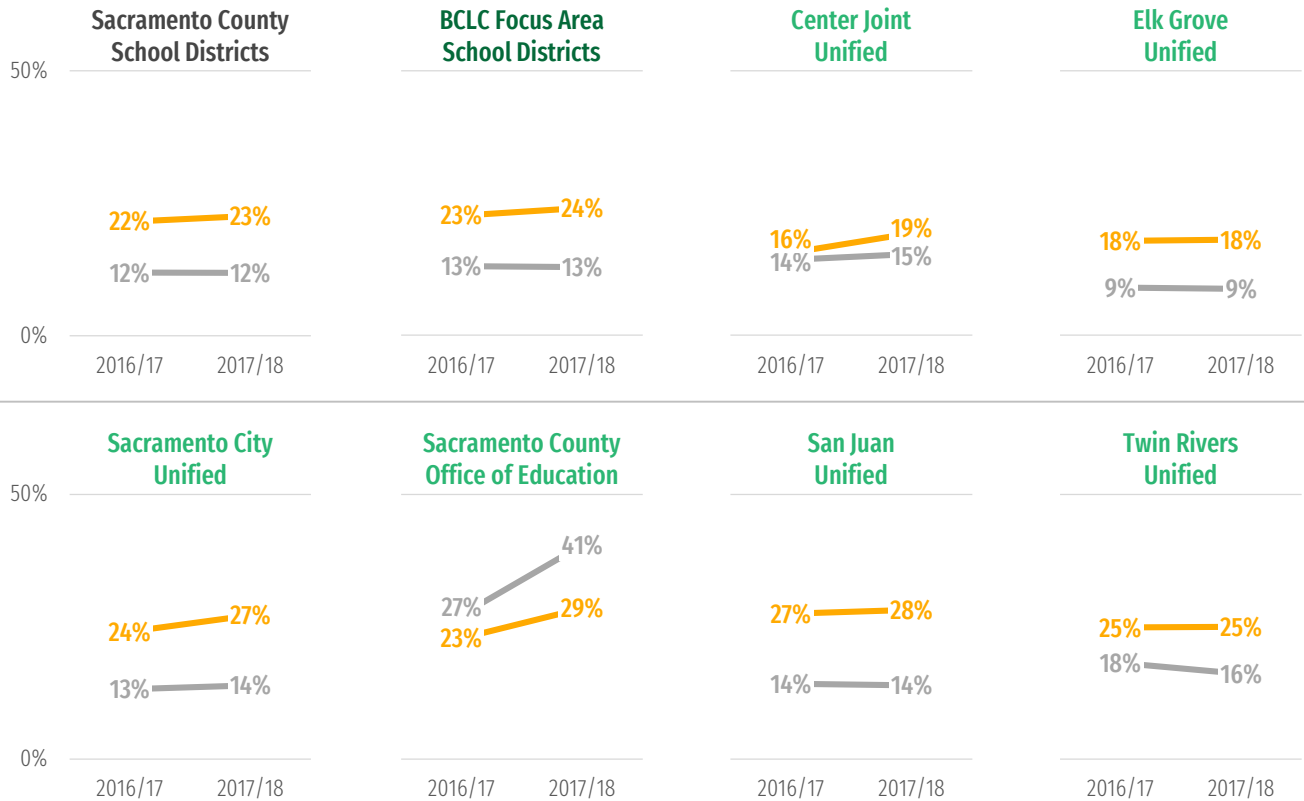
BCLC Focus Area: School districts in the BCLC Focus Area share the same trend as the County – African American students attending schools in the BCLC Focus Area were chronically absent almost twice the rate of students of all other racial groups (24% vs. 13% all other students in 2017/18). In every BCLC Focus Area school district (with the exception of the Sacramento County Office of Education), a greater proportion of African American students were chronically absent compared to students of all other racial groups.

Education data are reported by school district and not by neighborhood.

Chronically Absent Students | 2016/17-2017/18

Percentage of **African American** and **All Other** students who were determined to be chronically absent.

Source: California Department of Education, Data Reporting Office, DataQuest





Juvenile Felony Arrests

Why This Matters to the BCLC: Youth who have contact with the juvenile justice system are at increased risk for negative long-term outcomes, such as substance use and abuse, dropping out of school, injury, and early pregnancy. (KidsData)

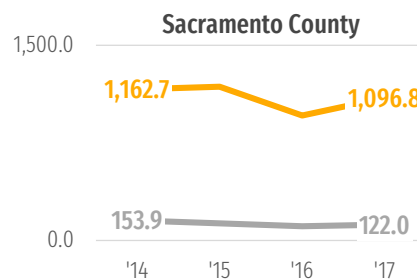
Juvenile Felony Arrests

Sacramento County: The rate of juveniles arrested for a felony is measured per 100,000 youth under the age of 18. The rate of African American youth with a felony arrest decreased slightly from 1,162.7 in 2014 to 1,096.8 in 2017. However, the rates for African American youth with a felony arrest remain disproportionately greater than those for youth of all other racial groups and in 2017, it was nine times the rate for youth of all other racial groups (1,096.8 vs. 122.0 all other youth). **Data for the BCLC Focus Area and neighborhoods are not available.**

Juvenile Felony Arrests | 2014-2017

Rate of African American and All Other juveniles with a felony arrest (rate per 100,00 children).

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics, Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR) Data Files (via kidsdata.org)



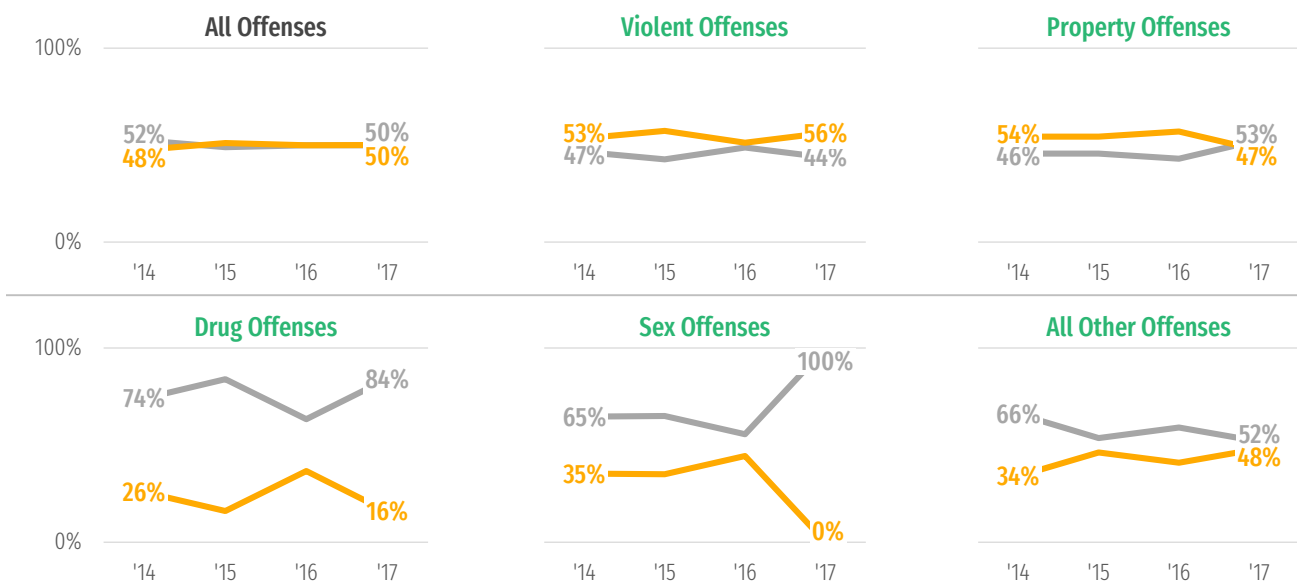
Juvenile Felony Offenses

Sacramento County: Since 2014, about half of all juveniles with a felony arrest have been African American youth and in 2017, African American youth made up 50% of all juvenile felony arrests. Historically, a greater proportion of juvenile felony arrests for violent and property offenses were African American youth. **Data for the BCLC Focus Area and neighborhoods are not available.**

Juvenile Felony Offenses | 2014-2017

Percentage of juvenile felony arrests by race/ethnicity and offense type | African American and All Other

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics, Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR) Data Files (via kidsdata.org)





Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

The list below provides definitions and clarification for terms and data used throughout this report.

Sacramento County Children

Child Population by Race/Ethnicity: Child population is the estimated population for children in Sacramento County ages 0-17 years-old by race/ethnicity. Race/ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive.

Source: As cited on KidsData.org, California Dept. of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2010, 2010-2060 (Jan. 2018); U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates, Vintage 2017 (Jul. 2018).

Birth Population: Birth population represents the number of live babies born to mothers who live in Sacramento County. This data is provided by Sacramento County, Department of Health Services, Public Health Division, Epidemiology Program.

African American Births: African American births include the number of live babies born to African American, non-Hispanic mothers and does not include babies born to mothers who are multi-race. This data is provided by Sacramento County, Department of Health Services, Public Health Division, Epidemiology Program.

Sacramento County Child Deaths

Child Death Data: Child death data is provided by the Sacramento County Child Death Review Team (CDRT). Child death data represents the deaths of Sacramento County children who were residents at time of death. In this report, child death data is presented in three year rolling averages. BCLC displays 2012 in child death trends—the year prior to the release of the Sacramento County Blue Ribbon Commission Report on Disproportionate African American Child Deaths. BCLC uses 2014 as the baseline year to measure change in child death rates, which is the year prior to the start of the BCLC initiative in Sacramento County.

Child Death Rates: Infant death rates are the number of deaths under one year of age occurring among the live births in Sacramento County per 1,000 live births. Infant death rates are used for deaths due to perinatal conditions and infant sleep-related deaths. Child death rates are the number of deaths under 18 years of age occurring among the child population in Sacramento County per 100,000 children. Child death rates are used for total child deaths, deaths due to child abuse and neglect, and third party homicides.

Death Certificate Race: The coroner (or hospital) identifies the race of the deceased on the death certificate, so how race is coded at death is not necessarily the same as it is coded at birth.

Perinatal-related deaths: Deaths due to perinatal conditions include, but are not limited to: prematurity, low birth weight, placental abruption and congenital infections. CDRT focuses on the proximal cause of death due to perinatal conditions, while Sacramento County Division of Public Health (Public Health) codes perinatal deaths as deaths occurring within a specific time period. The different definitions mean that the number of deaths due to perinatal conditions reported by CDRT is likely to be different from the number of perinatal deaths reported by Public Health. CDRT classifies deaths as due to perinatal conditions if they are caused by pregnancy/birth complications that occur in the second trimester (13-28 weeks) through to one month after birth. Public Health defines the perinatal period as from 22 weeks' gestation to 4 weeks after birth. Deaths due to any cause and only those that occur during the perinatal period are classified as perinatal deaths.



Appendix B: Data Table of Child Deaths

The table below shows the total number of Sacramento County resident child deaths for years 2010 through 2017. The numbers presented were used to calculate the three-year rolling average rates used in this report.

Total Number of Child Deaths by Cause | 2010-2017

Source: Sacramento County Child Death Review Team (CDRT)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
All Child Deaths	Total	135	137	137	129	131	126	131	114	
	African American	22%	26%	24%	26%	21%	24%	15%	18%	
	All Other	78%	74%	76%	74%	79%	76%	85%	82%	
Leading Causes of Child Death	Total	38	50	41	31	43	34	41	28	
	Perinatal Conditions <1 Year	African American	34%	36%	22%	19%	23%	35%	15%	21%
		All Other	66%	64%	78%	81%	77%	65%	85%	79%
	Infant Sleep-Related	Total	16	13	25	14	14	14	11	15
		African American	31%	38%	40%	50%	36%	21%	27%	20%
		All Other	69%	62%	60%	50%	64%	79%	73%	80%
	CAN Homicide	Total	3	4	4	8	4	4	3	8
		African American	67%	-	25%	63%	50%	50%	-	13%
		All Other	33%	100%	75%	38%	50%	50%	100%	88%
	3 rd Party Homicide	Total	6	4	9	7	5	6	6	7
		African American	17%	50%	33%	29%	-	17%	17%	57%
		All Other	83%	50%	67%	71%	100%	83%	83%	43%
	All Other Causes	Total	72	66	58	69	65	68	70	56
		African American	13%	15%	17%	19%	17%	18%	14%	13%
		All Other	88%	85%	83%	81%	83%	82%	86%	88%

Note: Data does not include child deaths where race/ethnicity is missing. Refers only to All Child Deaths 2014 data (total child deaths including missing race/ethnicity=132).



The Steering Committee on Reduction for African American Child Deaths (RAACD) is funded by the County of Sacramento, City of Sacramento, First 5 Sacramento, Board of State and Community Corrections, Health Net, and the Obama Foundation, and is managed by The Center. To learn more, please visit us at:

Black Child Legacy Campaign
www.blackchildlegacy.org
 Facebook: @RAACDSac
 Twitter: @RAACD_Sac
 Instagram: @RAACD_Sac

Sierra Health Foundation
www.shfcenter.org
 Facebook: @TheCenterSHF
 Twitter: @TheCenterSHF
 Instagram: @TheCenterSHF



Annual Community Indicator Report
 Presenting 2017 Data prepared by:
 LPC Consulting Associates, Inc. | February 2020
www.lpc-associates.com