



Annual Community Indicator Report

(Presenting 2016 Data)



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



THE CENTER
at Sierra Health Foundation

January 2019

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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 2016 data.

Leading Causes of 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.

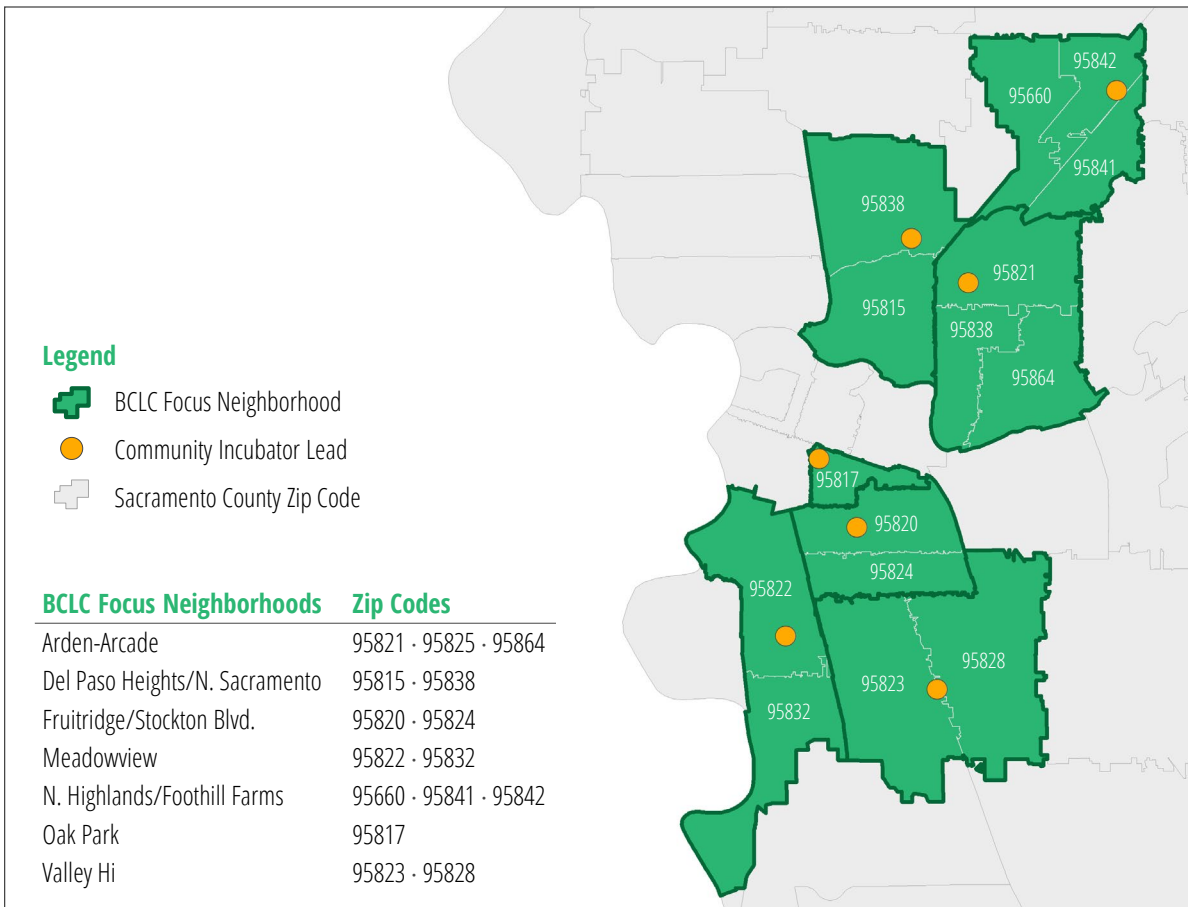


BCLC Focus Area

The BCLC Focus Area includes 50% of Sacramento County’s African American children (0-17 years) and 58% of the African American births in 2016.

Total & African American Population | 2016

2016 Population	Sacramento County			BCLC Focus Area			
	Total	African American Total	% of County	Total	Total	% of BCLC	% of County AA
Total	1,479,300	146,464	10%	514,722	71,296	14%	49%
Adults 18+	1,118,403	109,440	10%	379,688	52,678	14%	48%
Children & Youth 0-17	360,897	37,024	10%	135,034	18,618	14%	50%
Children 0-4 years	99,086	9,525	10%	39,182	5,355	14%	56%
Children 5-9 years	100,822	10,596	11%	38,566	5,806	15%	55%
Youth 10-14 years	100,508	9,932	10%	35,821	4,326	12%	44%
Youth 15-17 years	60,481	6,971	12%	21,465	3,131	15%	45%
Total Births	19,592	1,826	9%	8,141	1,061	13%	58%










Addressing the Leading Causes of Death

Trends & 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	RAACD 2020 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 2016, African Americans represented 10% of the children ages 0-17 years in Sacramento County, but made up 20% 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 2016 was 70.8 per 100,000 children; the death rate for all other groups was 31.9. Therefore, the disproportionality for African American child death in 2016 was 2.2 times the rate of all other groups.





Summary of BCLC Indicators

Disproportionality in Sacramento County 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 2016 data (the most recent data available), the trend column summarizes the change (if any) in African American disproportionality in these areas.

Legend

✓ Improving

✗ Worsening

-- No Change

African American Disproportionality | 2014 & 2016

Section	BCLC Indicators	Baseline		Trend
		2014	2016	
Leading Causes of Child Death	All Child Deaths	2.7	2.2	✓
	Perinatal Conditions	1.8	2.2	✗
	Infant Sleep-Related	4.6	2.8	✓
	CAN Homicide	8.6	5.5	✓
	3 rd Party Homicide	2.7	1.1	✓
Community Indicators	Poverty (children living in poverty)	1.8	1.8	--
	Educational Attainment (Bachelor's or higher)	.7	.8	✓
	Prenatal Care (initiated after 1 st trimester)	1.2	1.1	✓
	Preterm Births (<37 weeks)	1.5*	1.2	✓
	Low-Birthweight (<5lbs 8oz)	1.7*	1.6	✓
	Child Abuse Allegations	3.8	4.2	✗
	Foster Care	4.1	4.9	✗
	Chronic Absenteeism (replacing Truancy)	UA	1.8	UA
	Youth AOD Emergency Department Visits	2.3	UA	UA
	Youth Assault Emergency Department Visits	3.3	UA	UA
	Juvenile Felony Arrests	7.6	8.7	✗

*The Annual Indicator Report update includes revisions to 2014 Baseline data. Revisions to 2014 data were due to revisions to data provided by the Sacramento County Public Health Department (see page 22).

UA=Unavailable: Truancy data is not available by race. Overall truancy rates by district are include in the pages that follow. Data for Youth Emergency Department Visits for Alcohol and/or Other Drugs and Assault Injury are not available for 2016, and are not included in this report. We hope to include both 2015 and 2016 data in the 2017 Community Indicator Report update.



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 tables and graphs on the following pages present rolling average rates, which are calculated by averaging the two preceding years with the displayed year. For example, 2016 is the average of 2014, 2015, and 2016 values.

Child Deaths in Sacramento County

The table below presents the total number of child deaths in 2016 and the number and percent of African American child deaths by the four leading causes. In 2016, a total of 128 children died, based on a three-year rolling average. While African American children (0-17 years) made up only 10% of the population in Sacramento County in 2016, they represented 20% of all child deaths. In addition, African American child deaths continue to remain disproportionate to their representation in the general population for all four leading causes of death. The following pages look at each cause of death in Sacramento County over a 5-year period between 2012-2016 and the status of the projected goals for reducing African American child deaths by 2020.

Child Death 2016 | Number of Child Deaths in Sacramento County

Average of 2014-2016 deaths

Children	Leading Causes of Child Death											
	Child Deaths All Causes		Perinatal Conditions		Infant Sleep-Related		CAN Homicide		3 rd Party Homicide		All Other Child Deaths	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Child Deaths	128	100%	39	100%	13	100%	4	100%	6	100%	66	100%
African American	26	20%	9	24%	4	28%	2	38%	1	11%	11	16%

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



Child Death in Sacramento County

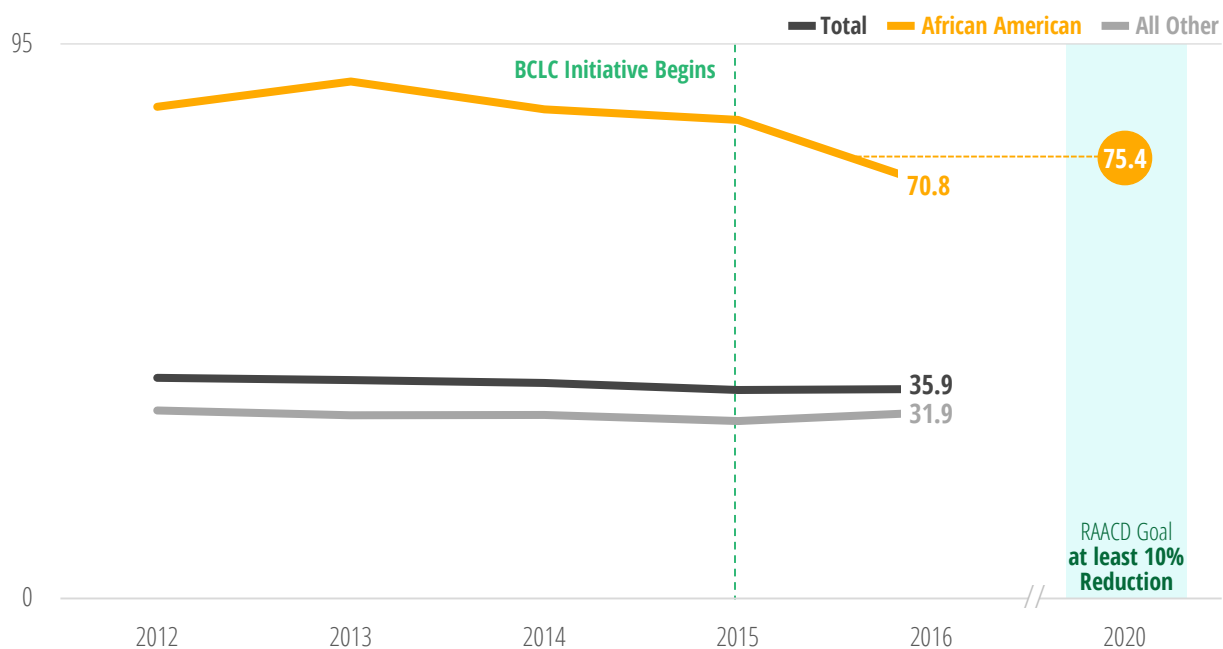
5-Year Trend: The overall rate of child deaths has declined since 2012, slightly increasing to a total rate of **35.9** child deaths per 100,000 children in 2016.

2020 Goal: African American children in Sacramento County have shown a consistently higher rate of death compared to all other racial groups (**70.8** vs. **31.9** all other children in 2016). 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.

2016 Goal Status: The African American child death rate **decreased by 15%** 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. However, African American children are still dying at twice the rate of all other children.

Child Death | 2012-2016 Trend & 2020 Goal

3-Year Rolling Average Rates (per 100,000 children)



Child Death (rate per 100,000 children)	3-Year Period Ending					Trend
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	37.8	37.4	36.9	35.7	35.9	✓
African American	84.3	88.5	83.8	82.0	70.8	✓
All Other	32.2	31.4	31.4	30.4	31.9	✗



Perinatal Conditions in Sacramento County

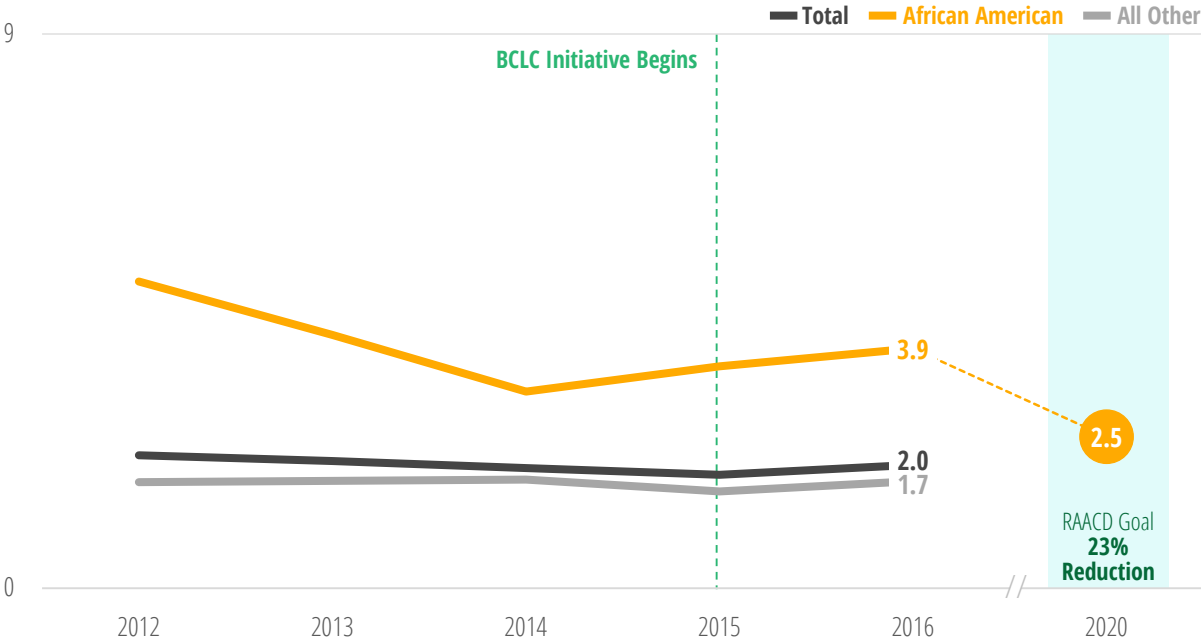
5-Year Trend: Infant deaths due to perinatal conditions have been declining slightly in Sacramento County since 2012. However in 2016, the total rate increased to **2.0** deaths per 1,000 births.

2020 Goal: African American infants consistently have a higher rate of perinatal death compared to all other racial groups (**3.9** vs. **1.7** all other infants in 2016). 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 2.5 by 2020.

2016 Goal Status: The African American infant death rate due to perinatal conditions **increased by 22%** from the 2014 baseline. Correspondingly, disproportionality of African American infant deaths due to perinatal conditions compared to all other children increased.

Perinatal Conditions | 2012-2016 Trend & 2020 Goal

3-Year Rolling Average Rates (per 1,000 births)



Perinatal Conditions (rate per 1,000 births)	3-Year Period Ending					Trend
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0	--
African American	5.0	4.1	3.2	3.6	3.9	⊗
All Other	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	✓



Infant Sleep-Related in Sacramento County

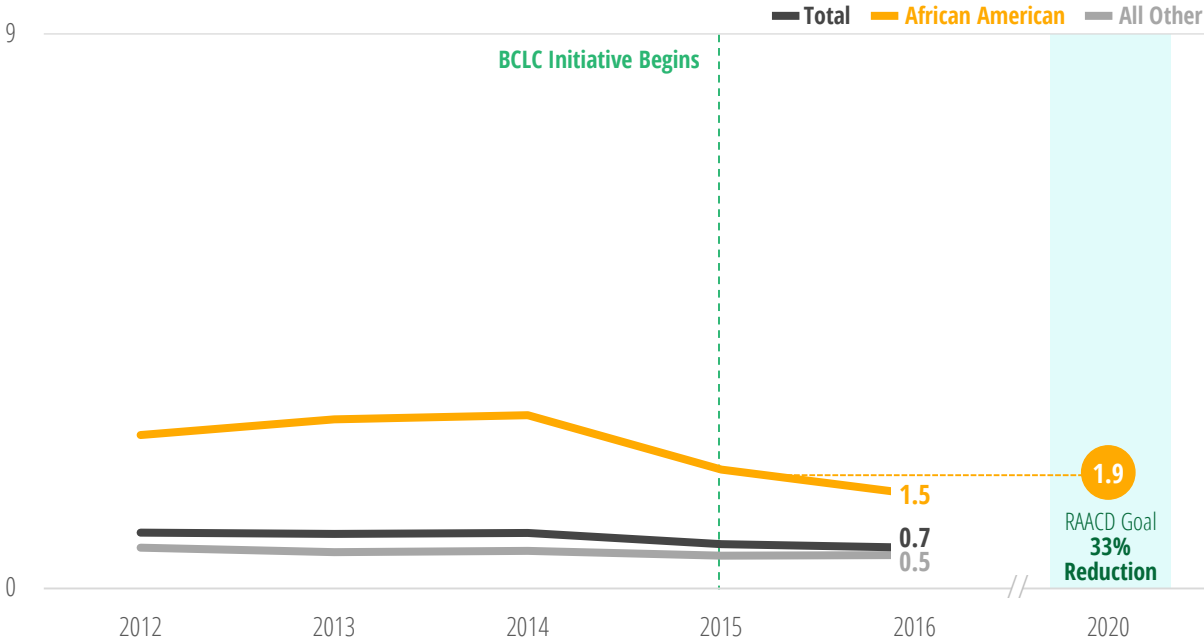
5-Year Trend: Infant sleep-related deaths in Sacramento County have remained relatively constant since 2012, with a total rate of **0.7** infant deaths per 1,000 births in 2016.

2020 Goal: African American infants in Sacramento County consistently have a higher rate of sleep-related death compared to all other racial groups (**1.5** vs. **0.5** all other infants in 2016). 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 1.9 by 2020.

2016 Goal Status: The African American infant sleep-related death rate **decreased by 46%** 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.

Infant Sleep-Related | 2012-2016 Trend & 2020 Goal

3-Year Rolling Average Rates (per 1,000 births)



Infant Sleep-Related (rate per 1,000 births)	3-Year Period Ending					Trend
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	.9	.9	.9	.7	.7	✓
African American	2.5	2.7	2.8	1.9	1.5	✓
All Other	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	✓



CAN Homicide in Sacramento County

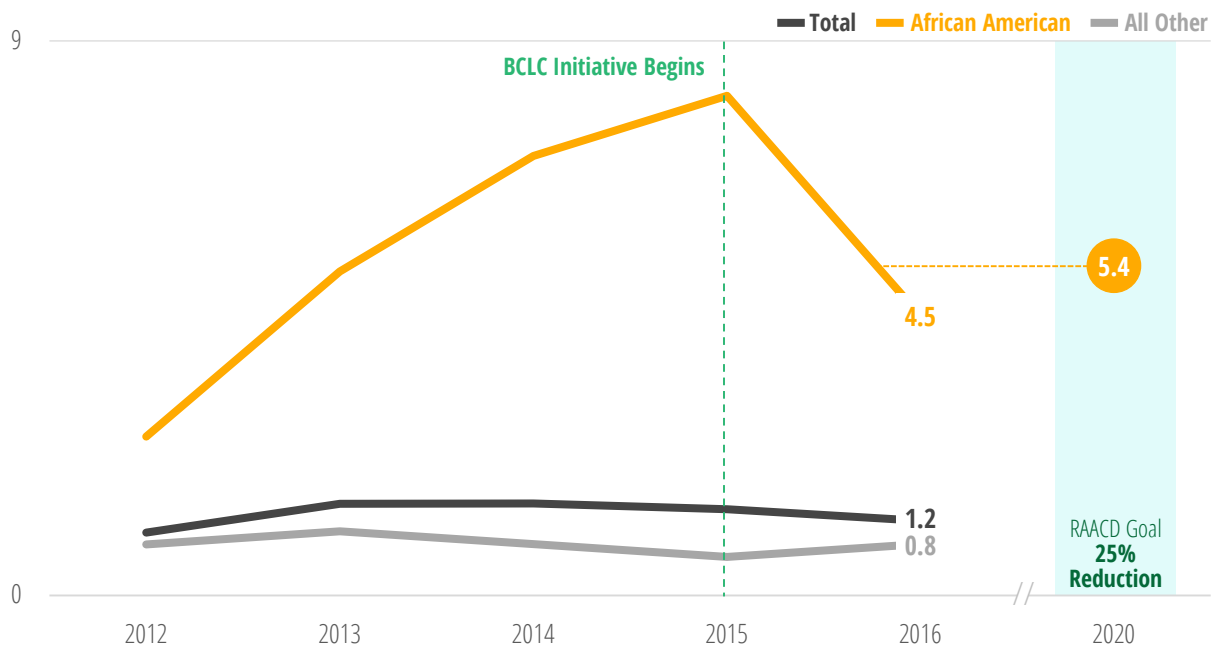
5-Year Trend: Child abuse and neglect (CAN) homicides have remained fairly constant, slightly declining since 2014. In 2016 the total rate of CAN homicides was **1.2** deaths per 100,000 children.

2020 Goal: African American children in Sacramento County consistently have a higher rate of death due to child abuse and neglect compared to all other racial groups (**4.5** vs. **0.8** all other children in 2016). The CAN homicide death rate continued a sharp upward trend since 2012, and a sharp decline in 2016. 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.

2016 Goal Status: The African American child death rate due to CAN homicide **decreased by 36%** from the 2014 baseline, surpassing the RAACD/BCLC goal of 25% by 2020. Likewise, disproportionality of African American child deaths due to CAN homicide compared to all other children decreased.

CAN Homicide | 2012-2016 Trend & 2020 Goal

3-Year Rolling Average Rates (per 100,000 children)



CAN Homicide (rate per 100,000 children)	3-Year Period Ending					Trend
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	✓
African American	2.6	5.3	7.1	8.1	4.5	✓
All Other	.8	1.0	.8	.6	.8	--



3rd Party Homicide in Sacramento County

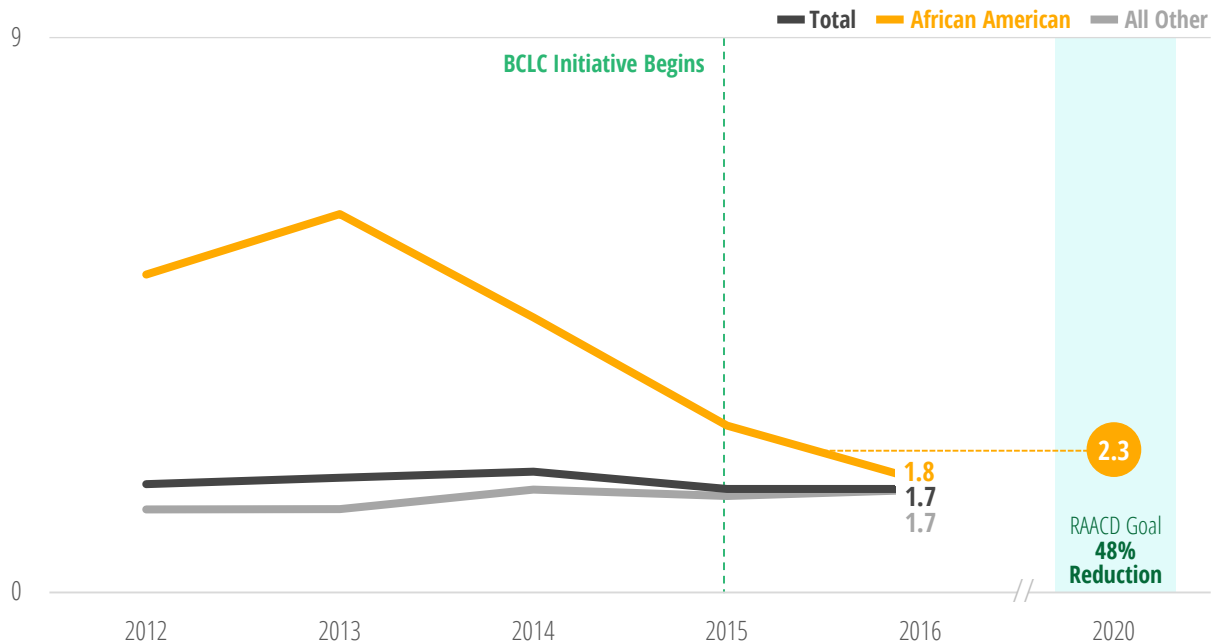
5-Year Trend: Third-party homicide deaths for all children declined since a peak in 2014 and have decreased to a total rate of **1.7** deaths per 100,000 children in 2016.

2020 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 in 2016 it just reached the rate of all other racial groups (**1.8** vs. **1.7** all other children in 2016). 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.

2016 Goal Status: The African American child death rate due to third-party homicide **decreased by 59%** from the 2014 baseline, surpassing the RAACD/BCLC goal of 48% by 2020. Likewise, disproportionality of African American child deaths due to third-party homicide compared to all other children decreased.

3rd Party Homicide | 2012-2016 Trend & 2020 Goal

3-Year Rolling Average Rates (per 100,000 children)














3 rd Party Homicide (rate per 100,000 children)	3-Year Period Ending					Trend
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	✓
African American	5.2	6.1	4.5	2.7	1.8	✓
All Other	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	--



Community Indicators

This report compares key population indicators between 2014 and 2016 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 Death

Community Indicators	Leading Causes of Child Death			
	<1 Year Old		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: In 2016, almost twice as many African American children live in poverty compared to children of all other racial groups (41% vs. 23% all other children). African American children living in poverty decreased slightly between 2014 and 2016. These children live in households whose total income was below the federal poverty level. In 2016, the federal poverty level for a family of four was \$24,300.

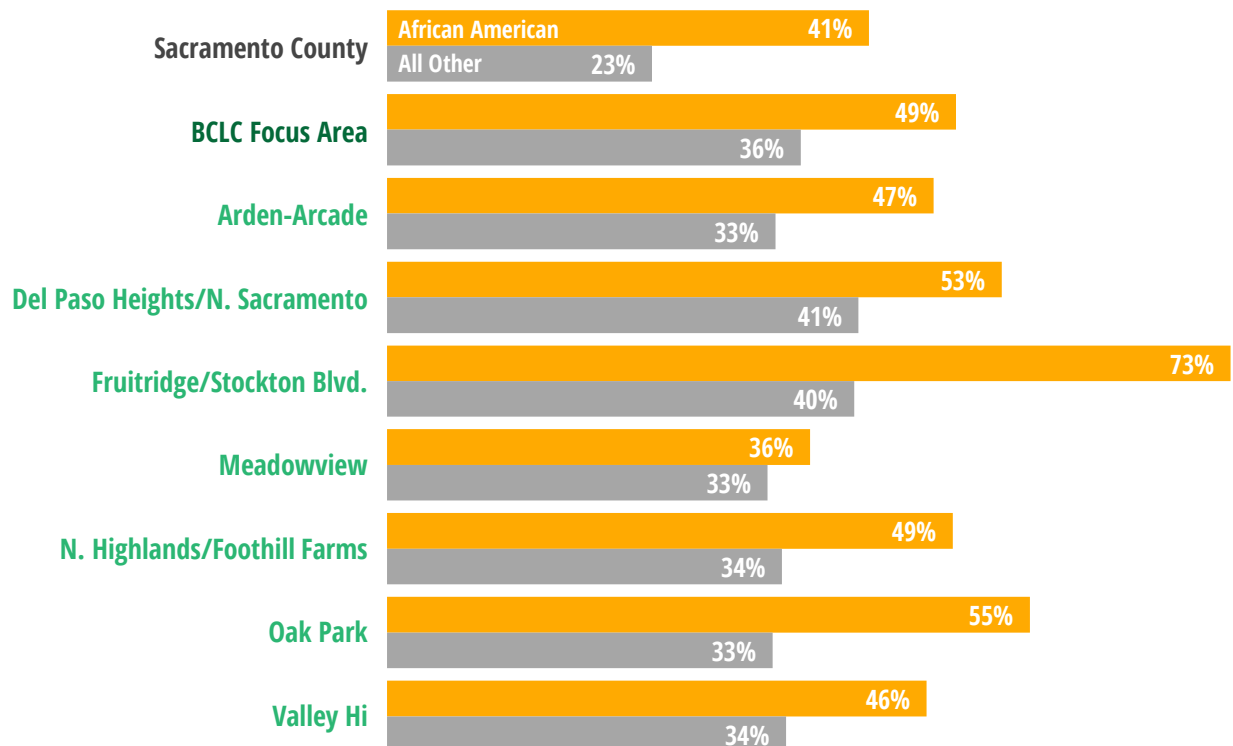
BCLC Focus Area: Overall, the BCLC Focus Area continues to have a greater concentration of poverty for all children compared to Sacramento County. The proportion of African American children living in the BCLC Focus Area and living in poverty decreased slightly between 2014 and 2016. Individual BCLC neighborhoods vary in their concentrations of poverty, ranging from 36-73% of African American children.

Sacramento County	Baseline		Trend
	2014	2016	
African American	42%	41%	✓
All Other	23%	23%	--

BCLC Focus Area	Baseline		Trend
	2014	2016	
African American	50%	49%	✓
All Other	36%	36%	--

Children Living Below 100% of Poverty | 2016

Percent of African American & All Other Children



Source: US 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 those 25 years and older. In 2016, fewer African American residents attained education in the form of a Bachelor's degree or higher compared to residents of all other racial groups (20% vs. 24% all other residents).

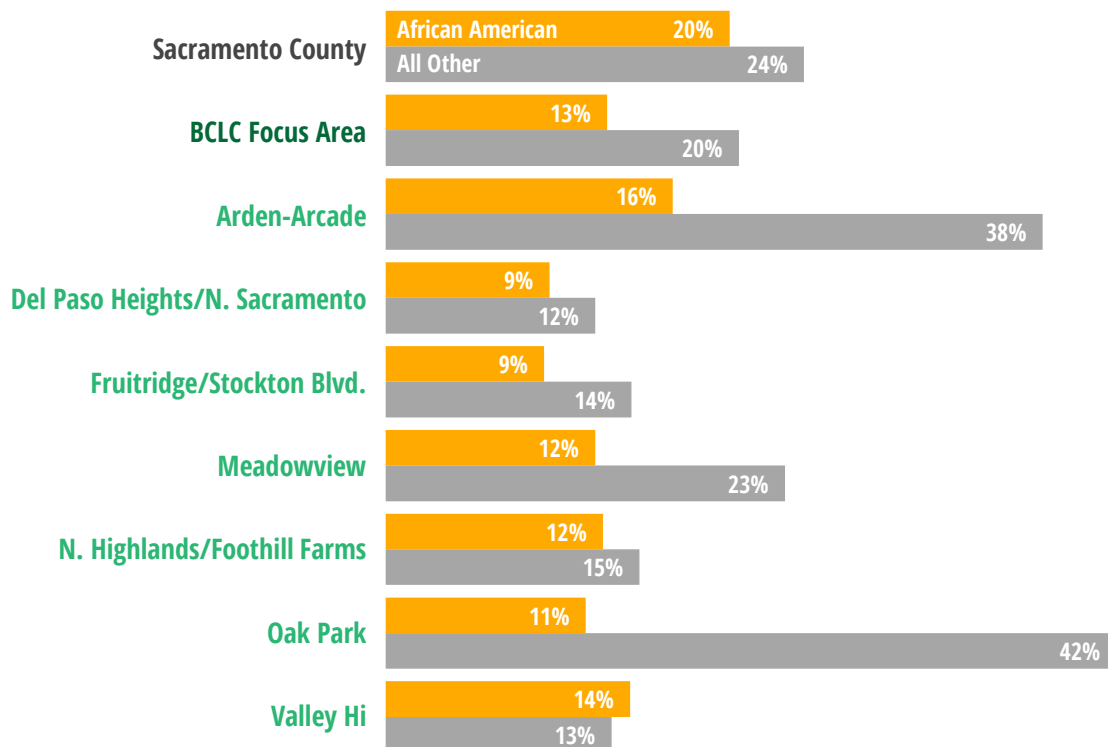
	Baseline 2014	2016	Trend
Sacramento County			
African American	19%	20%	✓
All Other	29%	24%	✗

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. The percent of African Americans attaining higher education did not change between 2014 and 2016 however. In Valley Hi, a slightly greater proportion of African American residents had a Bachelor's degree or higher compared to all others.

	Baseline 2014	2016	Trend
BCLC Focus Area			
African American	13%	13%	--
All Other	19%	20%	✓

Bachelor's Degree or Higher | 2016

Percent of African American & All Other Adults 25 Years and Older



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Prenatal Care

Why This Matters to the BCLC: Mothers are advised to start prenatal care during their 1st trimester of pregnancy so the mother and their healthcare provider can identify and, when possible, treat or correct health problems and health-compromising behaviors that can be particularly damaging during the early stages of pregnancy. Late entry into care may pose increased health risks to pregnant mothers and their babies. – *Be Healthy Sacramento*

Sacramento County: In 2016, a slightly greater percentage of African American mothers delayed entry into prenatal care (i.e., after their 1st trimester) compared to the mothers of all other racial groups (19% vs. 17%). Between 2014 and 2016, the trend was positive, with fewer African American mothers and mothers of all other racial groups delayed entry into prenatal care.

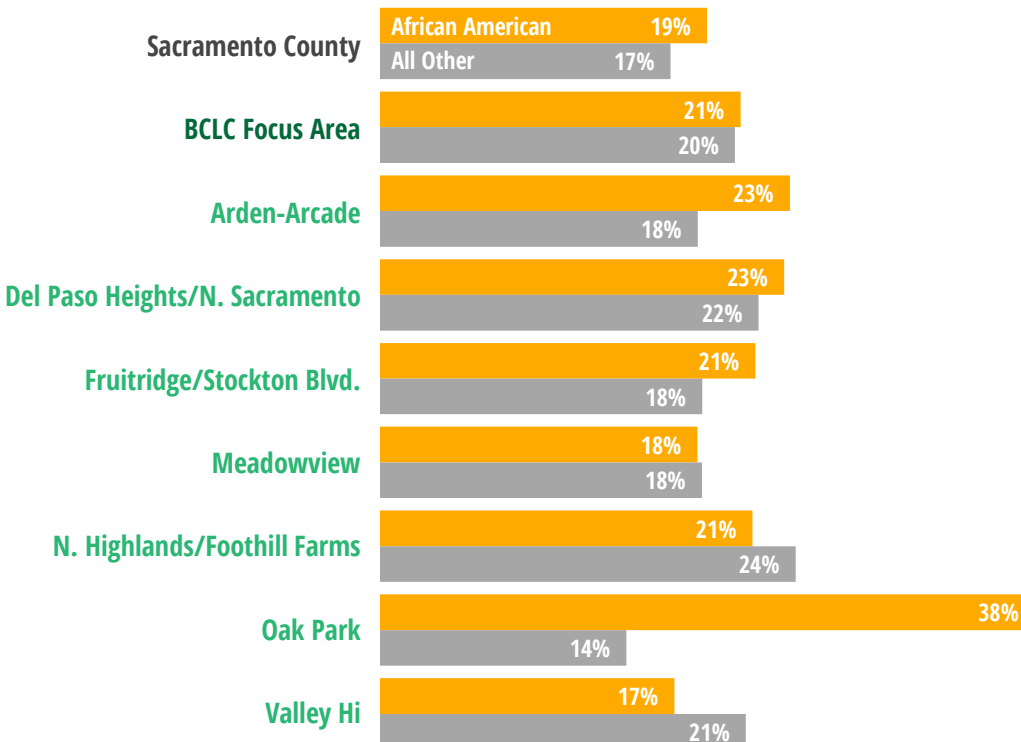
BCLC Focus Area: The BCLC Focus Area shares this overall trend; fewer African American mothers delayed entry into prenatal care in 2016 compared to the baseline year, however the proportion of these mothers vary across neighborhoods with some showing a greater tendency to access prenatal care during their 1st trimester (Meadowview, North Highlands, and Valley Hi).

Sacramento County	Baseline		Trend
	2014	2016	
African American	25%	19%	✓
All Other	20%	17%	✓

BCLC Focus Area	Baseline		Trend
	2014	2016	
African American	27%	21%	✓
All Other	25%	20%	✓

Delayed Prenatal Care (Initiated After 1st Trimester) | 2016

Percent of African American & All Other Births



Source: Data Request, Sacramento Department of Health and Human Services, Vital Statistics



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*

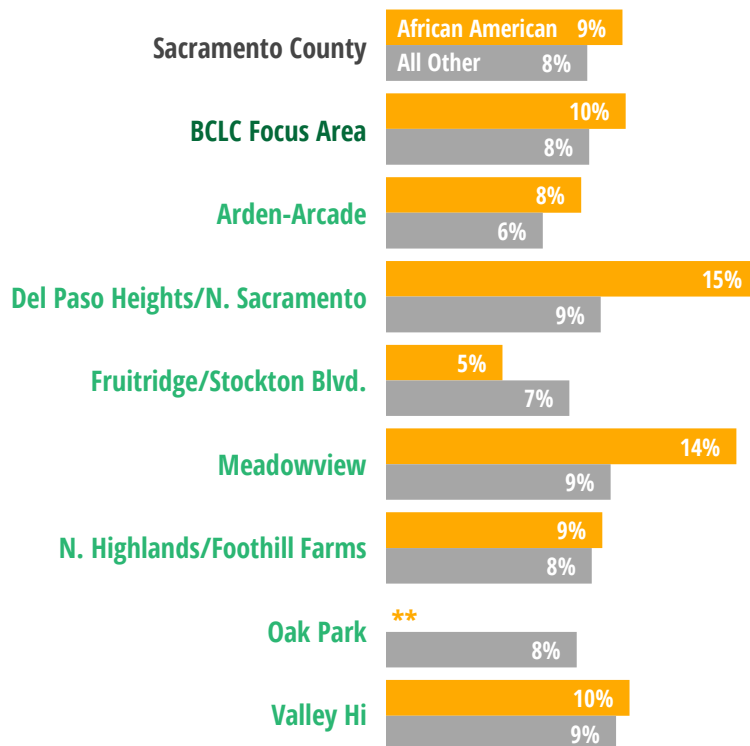
Sacramento County: African American mothers have a slightly higher percentage of births where infants were born before 37 weeks of pregnancy (9% vs. 8% all other infants in 2016). However, the rate of African American mothers with preterm births decreased between 2014 and 2016.

BCLC Focus Area: The BCLC Focus Area shares the same trend as Sacramento County. In 2016, three BCLC focus neighborhoods (Del Paso Heights, Meadowview, and Valley Hi) had higher rates of African American preterm births than the County rate, with Del Paso Heights showing almost twice the rate (15%).

	Baseline 2014	2016	Trend
Sacramento County			
African American	12%*	9%	✓
All Other	8%	8%	--
BCLC Focus Area	Baseline 2014	2016	Trend
African American	12%*	10%	✓
All Other	8%	8%	--

Preterm Births (<37 weeks) | 2016

Percent of African American & All Other Births



**To protect confidentiality, data is suppressed when numbers are low.

Source: Data Request, Sacramento Department of Health and Human Services, Vital Statistics



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: While the proportion of African American infants born low birthweight (<5lbs. 8 oz.) was greater than that of all other racial groups in 2016 (10% vs. 6%), the rates of African American infants with low-birthweight decreased slightly between 2014 and 2016.

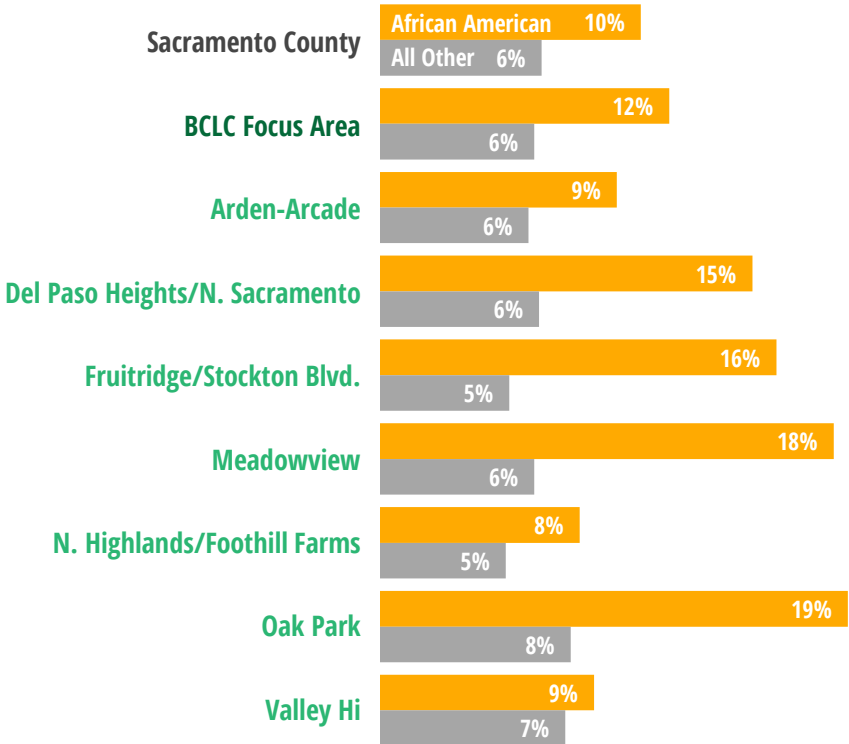
BCLC Focus Area: The proportion of infants with low-birthweights increased slightly between 2014 and 2016. Four focus neighborhoods (Del Paso Heights, Fruitridge/Stockton Blvd., Meadowview, and Oak Park) have much higher concentrations of African American low weight births compared to infants of all other racial groups in their neighborhoods, with Fruitridge showing over three times the rate (16% vs. 5% infants of all other racial groups).

Sacramento County	Baseline		Trend
	2014	2016	
African American	11%*	10%	✓
All Other	7%*	6%	✓

BCLC Focus Area	Baseline		Trend
	2014	2016	
African American	11%*	12%	✗
All Other	7%	6%	✓

Low-Birthweight Births (<5lbs 8oz) | 2016

Percent of African American & All Other Births



Source: Data Request, Sacramento Department of Health and Human Services, Vital Statistics



Child Abuse Allegations

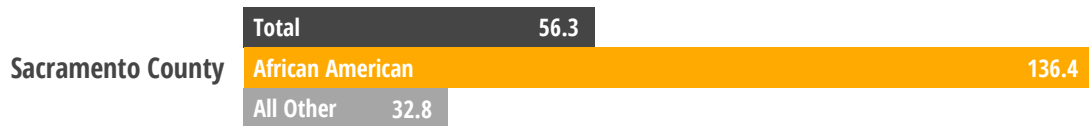
Why This Matters to the BCLC: Child abuse and neglect can have enduring physical, intellectual, and psychological repercussions into adolescence and adulthood. All types of child abuse and neglect have long lasting effects throughout life, damaging a child's sense of self, ability to have healthy relationships,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

Sacramento County: The rate of child abuse allegations for all children in Sacramento County was 56.3 allegations per 1,000 children in 2016. While there were decreases in the overall rates of allegations between 2014 and 2016, the rate of African American children with allegations of child abuse was over four times the rate for children of all other racial groups (136.4 vs. 32.8 in 2016), an increase in disproportionality from the baseline year. **Data for the BCLC Focus Area and neighborhoods are not available.**

Sacramento County	Baseline		Trend
	2014	2016	
Total Children	58.3	56.3	✓
African American	144.1	136.4	✓
All Other	37.8	32.8	✓

Allegations of Child Abuse or Neglect | 2016

Rate of Children with a CPS Allegation (per 1,000 children)



Foster Care

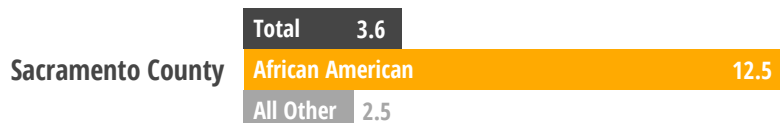
Why This Matters to the BCLC: Foster care is usually a result of courts determining it is not safe for the child to remain at home because of a risk of maltreatment, including neglect and physical or sexual abuse. Foster youth have higher rates of suspension and expulsions, are less likely to graduate 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: Foster care placements for all children in Sacramento County was 3.6 per 1,000 children in 2016. While there were decreases in the overall rates of children entering foster care between 2014 and 2016, the rate of African American children entering foster care was almost five times the rate for children of all other racial groups (12.5 vs. 2.5 in 2016), an increase in disproportionality from the baseline year. **Data for the BCLC Focus Area and neighborhoods are not available.**

Sacramento County	Baseline		Trend
	2014	2016	
Total Children	4.8	3.6	✓
African American	14.5	12.5	✓
All Other	3.6	2.5	✓

Entry into Foster Care | 2016

Rate of Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)



Source: California Child Welfare Indicators Project, University of California Berkeley

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*

In 2016, the California Department of Education replaced Truancy with Chronic Absenteeism.

Truancy measures students with three or more unexcused absences and/or tardies more than 30 minutes in one academic year. *Chronic Absenteeism* is a more comprehensive measure that enables schools to identify those students most at risk for falling behind academically. Students are determined to be chronically absent if they were enrolled for a total of 30 days or more during the academic year **and** they were absent for 10% or more of the days they were expected to attend. **Education data are reported by school district and not by neighborhood.**

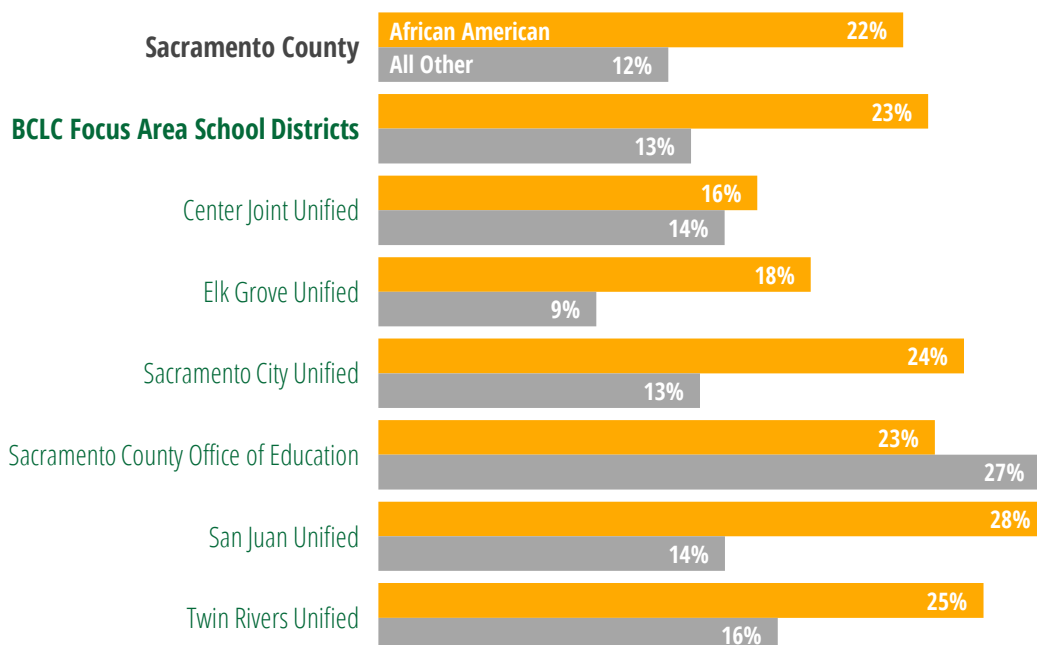
Sacramento County: In Sacramento County, the percentage of all students determined to be chronically absent was 14% during the 2016/17 school year while the rate of chronically absent African American students was almost twice that rate (22%).

BCLC Focus Area: Overall, the BCLC Focus Area has a greater concentration of chronically absent students compared to the County. African American students attending schools in the BCLC Focus Area were chronically absent almost twice the rate of all other students (23% vs. 13% all other students in 2016/17).

	Baseline Truancy 2014/15	Chronic Absenteeism 2016/17
Sacramento County		
Total Children	38%	14%
African American	UA	22%
All Other	UA	12%
BCLC Focus Area	2014/15	2016/17
Total Children	37%	15%
African American	UA	23%
All Other	UA	13%

Chronically Absent Students | 2016/17

Percent of Students Determined Chronically Absent (per cumulative student enrollment)



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. In 2016, juvenile felony arrests for all youth in Sacramento County was 197.3 per 100,000. While there were decreases in the overall rates of juvenile felony arrests between 2014 and 2016, the rate of African American youth with a felony arrest was over eight times the rate for youth of all other racial groups (961.5 vs. 109.9 all other youth in 2016). **Data for the BCLC Focus Area and neighborhoods are not available.**

Sacramento County	Baseline		Trend
	2014	2016	
Total Youth	262.2	197.3	✓
African American	1,162.7	961.5	✓
All Other	153.9	109.9	✓

Juvenile Felony Arrests | 2016

Rate of Juveniles with a Felony Arrest (per 100,000 youth)



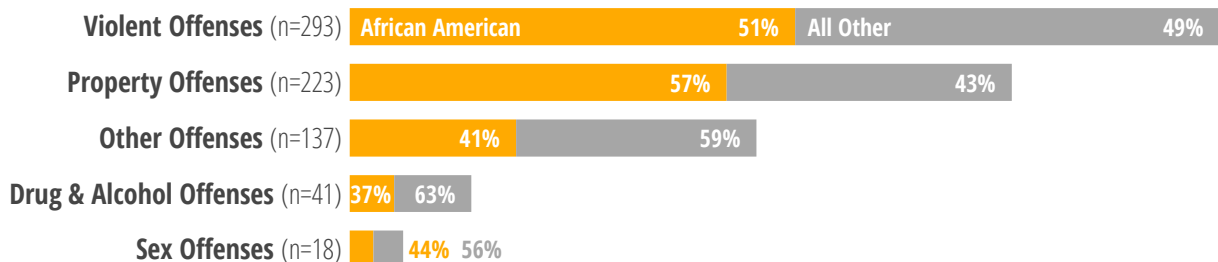
Juvenile Felony Offenses

Sacramento County: In 2016, the number of juvenile felony arrests was 712, 356 (50%) of which were African American youth. In addition, a greater percentage of all juveniles with a felony arrest for violent offenses are African American youth (51% vs. 49% all other youth) as well as for property offenses (57% vs. 43% all other youth).

Sacramento County	Baseline		Trend
	2014	2016	
Total Youth	947	712	✓
African American	451	356	✓
All Other	496	356	✓

Juvenile Felony Offenses | 2016

Number of Juveniles with a Felony Arrest by Type of Offense



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



Revisions to 2014 Baseline Data

The 2016 Community Indicator Report includes revisions to 2014 Baseline data. Revisions to 2014 data were due to revisions to data provided by the Sacramento County Public Health Department:

2014 BCLC Indicators & Measures	Original	Revised
Preterm Births (<37 weeks) African American Disproportionality in Sacramento County	1.6	1.5
Preterm Births (<37 weeks) Percent African American in Sacramento County	13%	12%
Preterm Births (<37 weeks) Percent African American in BCLC Focus Area	13%	12%
Low-Birthweight (<5lbs 8oz) African American Disproportionality in Sacramento County	1.8	1.7
Low-Birthweight (<5lbs 8oz) Percent African American in Sacramento County	12%	11%
Low-Birthweight (<5lbs 8oz) Percent All Other in Sacramento County	6%	7%
Low-Birthweight (<5lbs 8oz) Percent African American in BCLC Focus Area	12%	11%

Annual Community Indicator Report

(Presenting 2016 Data)

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

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Sierra Health Foundation

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