



The Center at Sierra Health Foundation | Black Child Legacy Campaign

# A COMMUNITY STRATEGY FOR HEALTHY AND SAFE BLACK CHILDREN

2023 SACRAMENTO COUNTY  
INDICATORS REPORT



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# INTRODUCTION

The Black Child Legacy Campaign (BCLC) is pleased to announce the release of the 2023 Community Indicators Report, showcasing trends in county-wide indicators since this effort was launched eight years ago by the Steering Committee on Reduction of African American Child Deaths. Since 2015, the Steering Committee has helped direct BCLC's efforts to focus on the seven neighborhoods in Sacramento where preventable Black child deaths are the highest. Our path forward is rooted in a profound understanding of the **historic and systemic challenges** that permeate the Black community and our health. Key among those challenges is medical racism, its insidious role and disproportionate impact on historically excluded communities.

## Communities Served

- Arden Arcade
- Del Paso Heights & North Sacramento
- Foothill Farms & North Highlands
- Fruitridge & Stockton Blvd.
- Meadowview
- Oak Park
- Valley Hi

**In Sacramento County, Black child deaths have decreased by 26 percent since 2012-14, surpassing the County's initial target of reducing Black child deaths by 10-20% by year 2020.** Specifically, there was a decline in each of the four leading preventable causes, for the Black Child deaths, noting that BCLC has led the efforts below:

- 1. Perinatal conditions (health challenges during pregnancy and childbirth):** There has been consistent declines in perinatal conditions of 4% since 2014-16.
- 2. Infant sleep-related deaths:** There has been a significant decrease, by 54% in infant sleep-related deaths, accompanied by a 60% reduction in disparities when compared to other ethnicities.
- 3. Child abuse and neglect:** Deaths caused by child abuse and neglect have declined by a substantial 88%, and the disparity has been reduced by 96%.
- 4. Third-party homicide (fatalities caused a third-party):** There has been a 22% reduction in the rate of third-party homicides, but Black children are still experiencing deaths at a rate five times higher than other children.



We're proud of our collective progress in Black children's lives. Still, we believe that **no rate of Black child deaths should ever be deemed "acceptable."** Our resolve to dismantle these inequities has never been stronger. Our work will continue as we keep fighting the good fight.

Throughout the report, you'll observe the notable progress stemming from the strategy and dedication of our Community Incubation Leads, as well as the invaluable guidance provided by the Steering Committee. Together, we've achieved significant strides in overcoming barriers that hinder the success of Black families.

Other cities, [including Los Angeles](#), have regarded our model as a source of inspiration in tackling similar disparities that disproportionately affect Black children. We are encouraged by the prospect of a future where every Black child not only thrives, but flourishes, where the legacy of medical racism is replaced with a narrative of equality, compassion and health for all. This is not just a vision; this is a reality we are forging with every step we take.

We remain steadfast in our commitment to achieving our vision of providing Black families and children in Sacramento County with full and equitable access to mental, physical, and financial well-being so they can thrive for generations to come.

With sincerity, we welcome you to immerse yourselves in this report, and the journey we've embarked upon over the past year. As you read, know that your engagement is pivotal in shaping a brighter future for Black families and children. Together, we can solidify a legacy of empowerment, resilience and triumph.



Sincerely,

**Chet P. Hewitt**

**Stephanie Hopkins**

Steering Committee Co-Chairs



**BLACK CHILD  
LEGACY**  
C A M P A I G N  
Uniting Families and Communities  
for a Healthy Future



# ACCESSIBILITY RESOURCE

The following link contains long descriptions for the charts and graphics presented in this document:

[Link to Long Descriptions for Screen Readers](#)

## ACRONYMS

| Acronym                | Description  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>BCLC</b>            | Black Child Legacy Campaign  |
| <b>Black/AA</b>        | Black/African American   |
| <b>Commission</b>      | Blue Ribbon Commission on Disproportionate African American Child Deaths |
| <b>CAN</b>             | Child Abuse and Neglect  |
| <b>CASSI</b>           | California Strong Start Index  |
| <b>CDRT</b>            | Child Death Review Team  |
| <b>Community Leads</b> | Community Incubator Lead   |
| <b>COVID</b>           | Coronavirus Disease of 2019; SARS-CoV-2 (2019-nCoV) coronavirus          |
| <b>LBW</b>             | Low Birth Weight   |
| <b>MCH</b>             | Maternal and Child Health Indicators                                     |
| <b>RAACD</b>           | Reduction of African American Child Deaths                               |
| <b>SDOH</b>            | Social Determinants of Health  |

# ABOUT THE BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN (BCLC)

BCLC is a community-driven movement which brings together a broad coalition of local organizations, community members, health care providers, and faith organizations to reduce deaths among African American children in Sacramento County. BCLC is managed by The Center at Sierra Health Foundation and receives funding from Sacramento County, the City of Sacramento, and First 5 Sacramento.

BCLC is implemented through seven Community Incubator Leads which are trusted, local nonprofit organizations responsible for coordinating these efforts. Community Leads operate as community centers providing services and resources to support local residents. Each Community Lead has a multi-disciplinary team comprised of county human service workers, including child welfare staff, probation officers, public assistance and employment workers, and cultural brokers (peer advocates with specific cultural knowledge who understand how to navigate public human services systems). The work of Community Leads varies based on the specific needs of the community and the available community-based organization.

The BCLC Steering Committee on Reduction of African American Child Deaths is charged with reviewing and changing state, local, and county agency processes and laws to better support families, as needed.



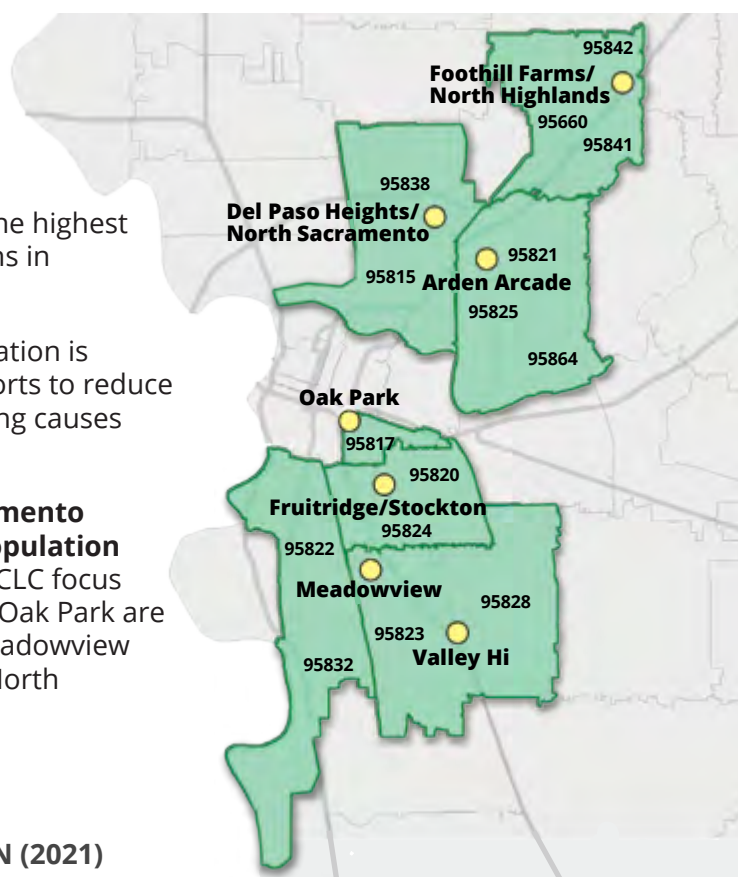
**Steering Committee on Reduction of African American Child Deaths and Black Child Legacy Campaign members and partners - August 2023**

## BCLC FOCUS AREA

BCLC focuses on seven neighborhoods with the highest number of Black/African American child deaths in Sacramento County.

Each neighborhood Community Lead organization is charged with prevention and intervention efforts to reduce the child death disparities, targeting the leading causes discussed above.

**Black/African American residents of Sacramento County comprise about 10% of the total population and 13% of the BCLC focus area.** Within the BCLC focus area, about one in five children (ages 0-17) in Oak Park are Black/African American (21%), followed by Meadowview (19%), Valley Hi (15%), and Del Paso Heights/North Sacramento (13%).<sup>1</sup>



**FIGURE 1 — BCLC FOCUS AREA POPULATION (2021)**

|  | Youth<br>(0-17) | Black/AA<br>% of 0-17 | Total<br>Population | Black/AA<br>% of Total |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| <b>BCLC Focus Area</b>                   | <b>138,424</b>  | <b>12.9%</b>          | <b>544,818</b>      | <b>12.7%</b>           |
| <b>Arden Arcade</b>                      | 22,267          | 8.8%                  | 100,362             | 8.7%                   |
| <b>Del Paso Heights/North Sacramento</b> | 18,642          | 13.5%                 | 67,649              | 14.9%                  |
| <b>Foothill Farms/North Highlands</b>    | 24,327          | 11.7%                 | 91,119              | 10.6%                  |
| <b>Fruitridge/Stockton</b>               | 16,620          | 9.0%                  | 67,007              | 9.9%                   |
| <b>Meadowview</b>                        | 14,666          | 18.9%                 | 59,821              | 16.4%                  |
| <b>Oak Park</b>                          | 2,075           | 20.9%                 | 14,109              | 13.4%                  |
| <b>Valley Hi</b>                         | 39,827          | 14.6%                 | 144,751             | 15.6%                  |
| <b>Sacramento County</b>                 | <b>372,547</b>  | <b>9.9%</b>           | <b>1,571,767</b>    | <b>9.7%</b>            |

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2021). Percent Black/AA refers to the proportion categorized as Black or African American alone and will exclude those who are multiracial, including those with Hispanic ethnicity. Results should be interpreted with caution due to large margins of error by zip code.

<sup>1</sup> Interpret results with caution due to large margins of error in Black/African American population counts by zip code



# REDUCING BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN CHILD DEATHS






In 2011, the Sacramento County Child Death Review Team (CDRT) released a 20-Year report revealing that Black/African American children were dying at twice the rate (102 per 100,000) of all other ethnic groups.<sup>2</sup> The report identified four leading preventable causes of disproportionate Black/African American child deaths: perinatal conditions, infant sleep-related deaths, child abuse and neglect, and third-party homicides.

In response to these alarming findings, the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors created the Blue Ribbon Commission on Disproportionate African American Child Deaths (Commission) which established a set of recommendations in 2013 to reduce African American child deaths between 10% and 20% by 2020. This report identifies progress as of the 2020 Blue Ribbon Commission goals benchmark year, as well as additional community trends.<sup>3</sup>

This report monitors countywide child deaths and social determinants of health. When available, neighborhood data are presented for the BCLC focus area.

## LEADING PREVENTABLE CAUSES OF BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN CHILD DEATH

In addition to the overall reduction goal, the Blue Ribbon Commission established the following goals for each of the four leading preventable causes of disproportionate Black/African American child deaths by 2020.

|   |  |  |                               |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|
|    | <b>Overall Child Deaths</b>              | All child deaths, ages 0-17, including natural and preventable causes.   | <b>10% to 20% reduction</b>   |
|   | <b>Perinatal Conditions</b>              | Deaths include, but are not limited to, prematurity, low birth weight, placental abruption and congenital infections. This includes deaths through one-month post-birth.                             | <b>At least 23% reduction</b> |
|  | <b>Infant Sleep-Related Deaths</b>       | Includes any infant death that occurs in the sleep environment, including Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Syndrome, and Undetermined Manner/Undetermined Natural Death. | <b>At least 33% reduction</b> |
|  | <b>Child Abuse and Neglect Homicides</b> | Deaths caused by abuse or neglect perpetrated by a caregiver, such as a parent, guardian, babysitter, or family friend. Counts include all children ages 0-17.                                       | <b>At least 25% reduction</b> |
|  | <b>Third-Party Homicides</b>             | Intentional or accidental deaths caused by strangers, acquaintances, or friends who were not caregivers. Counts include all children ages 0-17.  | <b>At least 48% reduction</b> |

## WHY DOES DISPARITY MATTER?

Disparity is a term used to describe preventable situations in which two or more things lack similarity, especially those differences thought to be unfair. For example, Black/African American children are overrepresented in the Child Protective Services system compared to all other races. This report summarizes disparities in child death and community child wellness indicators, comparing rates among Black/African Americans with those of all other groups in Sacramento County. Social, economic, and environmental factors play an extremely important role in the health and well-being of children and their families. The measures of community-wide social determinants of health listed in this report are intimately tied to at least one of the causes of death above and provide valuable insight for planned interventions intending to decrease Black/African American child deaths.

Essentially, disparities in preventable child deaths and measurable community child wellness indicators highlight socio-economic inequalities perpetuated by racism within institutions and groups.

<sup>2</sup> Including those whose race/ethnicity was White, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, Multi-Racial, or Other.

<sup>3</sup> Community trends are provided with the most current available data and may vary between 2019 and 2021.

# SACRAMENTO COUNTY CHILD DEATHS

The following sections highlight countywide progress toward the 2020 Blue Ribbon Commission goals to reduce Black/African American child deaths in Sacramento County, and insights into social and community indicators which may impact the causes of racial disparities among child deaths.








# KEY TAKEAWAYS: COUNTYWIDE REDUCTION OF BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN CHILD DEATHS

The table below displays Sacramento County's 2020 status toward these goals (based on three-year rolling rates).

It is important to note that while the Commission named 2020 as the target goal year, countywide work to reduce preventable causes of death among African American children remains ongoing. Together with other community organizations, BCLC contributes direct services to families and systems-wide impact to further reduce disparities in Black/African American child deaths.

## Progress Made on Reduction of Leading Preventable of Black/AA Child Death

| Leading Causes of Deaths   | 2020 Goal                        | Success Rate            | 2020 Status  | Rating             |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------|
| <br><b>Overall Child Deaths</b><br>(ages 0-17)                | <b>10% to 20%</b><br>Reduction   | <b>26%</b><br>Reduction | Between 2012-14 and 2018-20, Black/African American child deaths in Sacramento County decreased 26%, exceeding the 2020 goal. However, <b>Black/African American children continue to have a child death rate twice that of all other races.</b>   | <b>Exceeded</b>    |
| <br><b>Perinatal Conditions</b><br>(ages < 1 month)         | <b>At Least 23%</b><br>Reduction | <b>4%</b><br>Reduction  | Although there were steady declines in three-year rates since 2014-16, <b>the 2018-20 rolling rate increased</b> , approaching the baseline. The 2018-20 rate of Black/African American deaths due to perinatal conditions reflects a net decrease of 4%, although the Commission goal aimed to reduce perinatal deaths by at least 23% by 2020.   | <b>In Progress</b> |
| <br><b>Infant Sleep-Related Deaths</b><br>(ages 0-1)        | <b>At Least 33%</b><br>Reduction | <b>54%</b><br>Reduction | Since 2012-14, Sacramento County had a 54% decrease in the rate of infant sleep-related death among Black/African American infants, and a <b>60% decrease in the disparity gap</b> between Black/African Americans and all other ethnic groups. However, Black/African American infants experienced sleep-related deaths at 3.6 times the rate of all other races in 2018-20.  | <b>Exceeded</b>    |
| <br><b>Child Abuse and Neglect Homicides</b><br>(ages 0-17) | <b>At Least 25%</b><br>Reduction | <b>88%</b><br>Reduction | Great strides have been made toward decreasing child abuse and neglect homicides, exceeding the 2020 Commission goal. Between 2012-14 and 2018-20, deaths due to child abuse and neglect decreased 88% for Black/African American children. Additionally, the <b>disparity gap between Black/African American children and all other races decreased 96%.</b>  | <b>Exceeded</b>    |
| <br><b>Third-Party Homicides</b><br>(ages 0-17)             | <b>At Least 48%</b><br>Reduction | <b>22%</b><br>Reduction | Between 2012-14 and 2018-20 there was a 22% net decrease in third-party homicides of Black/African American children. The 2018-20 rate did not reach the 2020 Commission goal of a 48% reduction. However, the 2018-20 rate saw a reversal of a net increase identified in 2017-19, likely due to an anomaly in 2017. Additionally, the <b>disparity gap reduced, though Black/African American children remain nearly five times as likely to die due to third-party homicides</b> compared to all other races. | <b>In Progress</b> |



# SACRAMENTO CHILD DEATH INDICATORS







The following measures for Sacramento County child deaths and Commission goals for reducing Black/African American child deaths are presented in accordance with the 2011 CDRT Report and subsequent 2013 recommendations from the Blue Ribbon Commission. Trends are provided for the 2012-14 baseline through 2018-20 (most current data).

Child deaths are reported as three-year rates to minimize the impact of fluctuations in counts from year-to-year. Three-year rates are calculated by dividing the total number of child deaths across the three-year period by the total number of births or child population (0-17) across the three years. This value is multiplied by 1,000 for infants or 100,000 for children.

There are two key limitations to note when reviewing child death data. First, CDRT data are available through the 2020 calendar year, although this report is being published nearly three calendar years following these data. While these data help identify countywide progress as well as future focal areas, insights do not account for more recent needs and efforts. Similarly, these data are not limited to the BCLC focus area and include all neighborhoods across Sacramento County. Trends do not intend to reflect exclusively the reach of BCLC efforts without acknowledging the work of other great community resources and partners, as well as potential challenges which are outside the reach of direct services available within Sacramento County.

## SACRAMENTO COUNTY CHILD DEATHS (2018-20)

In total, 351 children ages 0-17 died during 2018-20. Black/African American children represented 20.2% of deaths, although Black/African American children comprised only 10% of children ages 0-17 countywide in 2020. Additionally, Black/African American children were disproportionately overrepresented among the leading causes of child death. For instance, Black/African American children comprised more than one-third (36%) of all third-party homicides (0-17) and more than one-quarter (27%) of infant sleep-related deaths.

| Child Deaths, by Cause (2017-19)  |   | Total (N) | Black/AA % of Total |
|---|---|-----------|---------------------|
| <b>Leading Causes of Black/African American Child Death (Sacramento County)</b> |  <b>All Child Deaths (0-17)</b>          | 351       | 20.2%               |
|   |  Perinatal Conditions (≤ 1 month)        | 98        | 22.4%               |
|   |  Infant Sleep-Related (< 12 months)      | 33        | 27.3%               |
|   |  Child Abuse and Neglect Homicide (0-17) | 7         | 14.3%               |
|   |  Third-party Homicide (0-17)             | 11        | 36.4%               |
|   |  All Other Causes (0-17)                 | 202       | 17.3%               |

Source: Child Death Review Team Report 2018, 2019, 2020.

The following sections explore each cause of death in Sacramento County since 2012-14, and the status on the Blue Ribbon Commission goals for reducing African American child deaths by 2020.

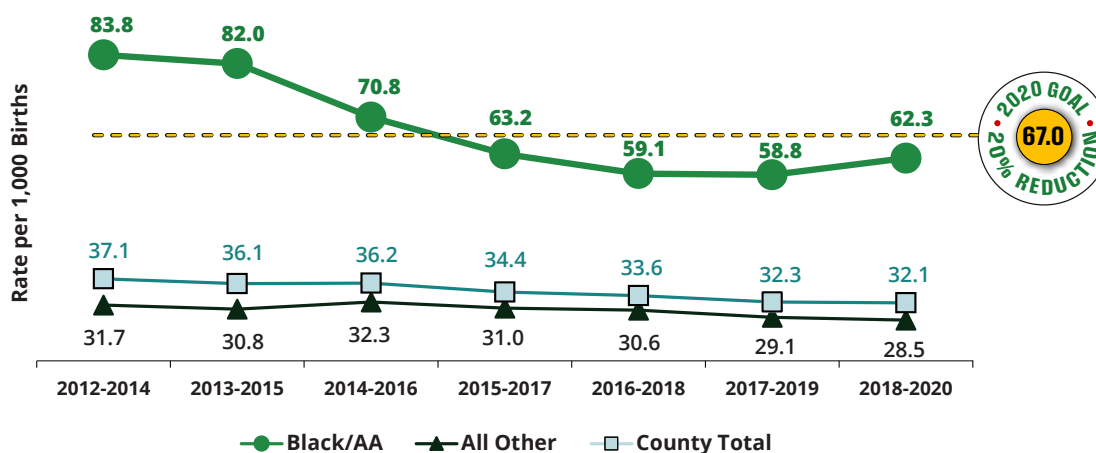
# OVERALL CHILD DEATH (0-17)

## 2020 Goal **EXCEEDED**: Black/African American child deaths decreased 26%

The 2020 Commission Goal aimed to reduce overall Black/African American deaths by 10-20%. Countywide, child deaths declined 14% between 2012-14 (37.1 per 100,000 children) and 2018-20 (32.1 per 100,000). Among Black/African American children, deaths decreased 26% between 2012-14 (83.8 per 100,000 children) and 2018-20 (62.3 per 100,000) – exceeding the 2020 goal to reduce Black/African American child deaths by 10-20%. Additionally, the disparity between Black/African American child deaths and child deaths among all other races decreased 35%.

However, despite decreases, Black/African American children remain twice as likely to die before the age of 18, compared with all other races. Additionally, the 2018-20 rate increased, compared with previous years. Future work should focus on further reducing this disparity and ensuring that the 2018-20 increase among Black/African Americans does not continue.

FIGURE 2 — CHILD DEATH RATE (0-17) – ROLLING THREE-YEAR RATES



Source: Sacramento County Child Death Review Team Report 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020.

Note: Rate is per 100,000 children. Rates may vary slightly compared to previous reports due to updates to historical population counts.

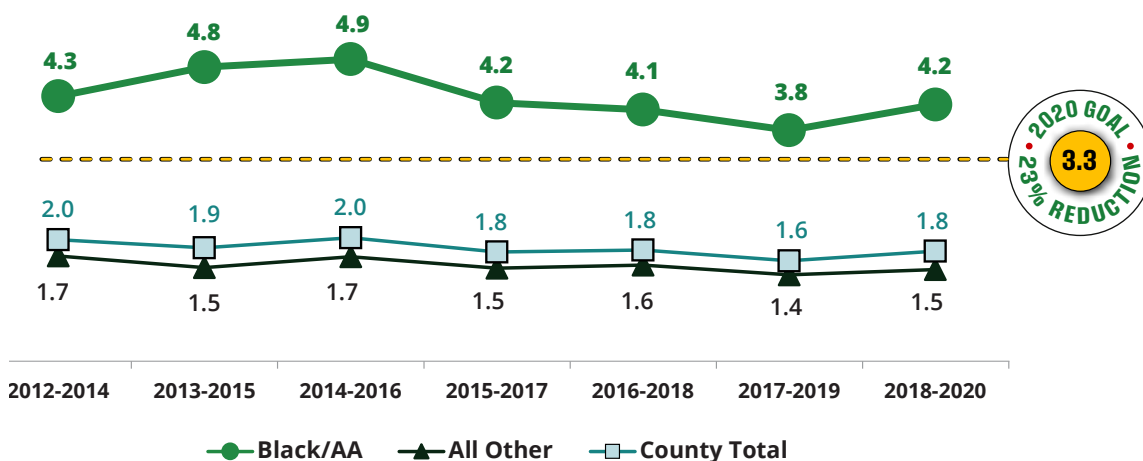
## PERINATAL CONDITIONS

**2020 Goal IN PROGRESS:** Black/African American deaths due to perinatal conditions decreased 4% yet remained 25% higher than the Commission goal.

The 2020 Commission goal aimed to reduce Black/African American deaths due to perinatal conditions (i.e., prematurity, low birth weight, placental abruption, congenital infections through one-month post-birth) by at least 23%. In 2018-20 the countywide rate of perinatal deaths was less than two per 1,000 births, while the rate for Black/African American infants was 4.2 per 1,000 births. The 2018-20 rate for Black/African Americans was 25% higher than the 2020 Commission goal (3.3 per 1,000) and nearly three times greater than all other races.

However, rates increased slightly for all groups between 2017-19 and 2018-20, which may be related to a number of factors including the widespread impact of COVID-19, declining birth rates resulting in a greater impact of each death, or other unmeasurable characteristics. For instance, COVID-19, which has disproportionately affected communities of color, has been linked to significantly increased likelihood of adverse birth outcomes, including preterm births (Reyes, 2020). Persisting racial disparities and the chronic stresses of discrimination and racism are also known contributors to health/birth inequities. Medical racism, interpersonal discrimination and chronic worry about racial discrimination negatively affects gestational age and birth weight (Hernandez-Cancio & Gray, 2021). Also, a mother's exposure to racial discrimination and segregation during childhood has been found to have more negative health consequences than other common contributors (e.g., diet, exercise, poverty, smoking).

**FIGURE 3 — INFANT DEATH RATE DUE TO PERINATAL CONDITIONS – ROLLING THREE-YEAR RATES**



Source: Sacramento County Child Death Review Team Report 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020.

Note: Rate is per 1,000 births. Rates may vary slightly compared to past reports due to updates to historical population counts.



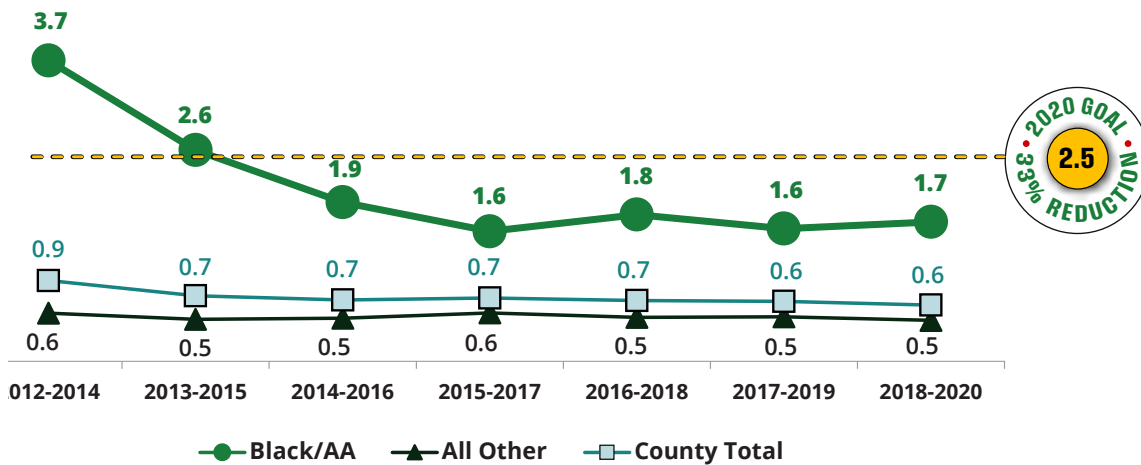
## INFANT SLEEP-RELATED

**2020 Goal EXCEEDED:** Black/African American infant sleep-related deaths declined 54%.

Each year, the rate of infant sleep-related deaths (infant deaths occurring in the sleep environment) is less than one per 1,000 births, countywide. Among Black/African American infants, sleep-related deaths declined 54% between 2012-14 (3.7 per 1,000 births) and 2018-20 (1.7 per 1,000 births) which exceeds the Commission goal to reduce Black/African American infant sleep-related deaths by 33%. Additionally, the infant sleep-related death disparity between Black/African Americans and all other races decreased 60%. However, Black/African American infant sleep-related deaths remain more than three times greater compared with all other races.

Research from a national survey conducted by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and Gerber Products Co. (2010), which sparked the launch of national “safe sleep” campaigns, identified racial disparities in safe sleep practices. In particular, Black/African Americans were more likely to sleep their babies on their sides or stomachs rather than on their backs. When asked how they get information about sleep positions, White respondents were more likely to indicate getting information from a doctor or nurse while Black participants were more likely to get information from an older family member such as a grandmother (United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, 2010). This may further indicate the potential impact of medical racism in information sharing about safe sleep practices.

**FIGURE 4 — INFANT DEATH RATE DUE TO SLEEP-RELATED CAUSES – ROLLING THREE-YEAR RATES**



Source: Sacramento County Child Death Review Team Report 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020.

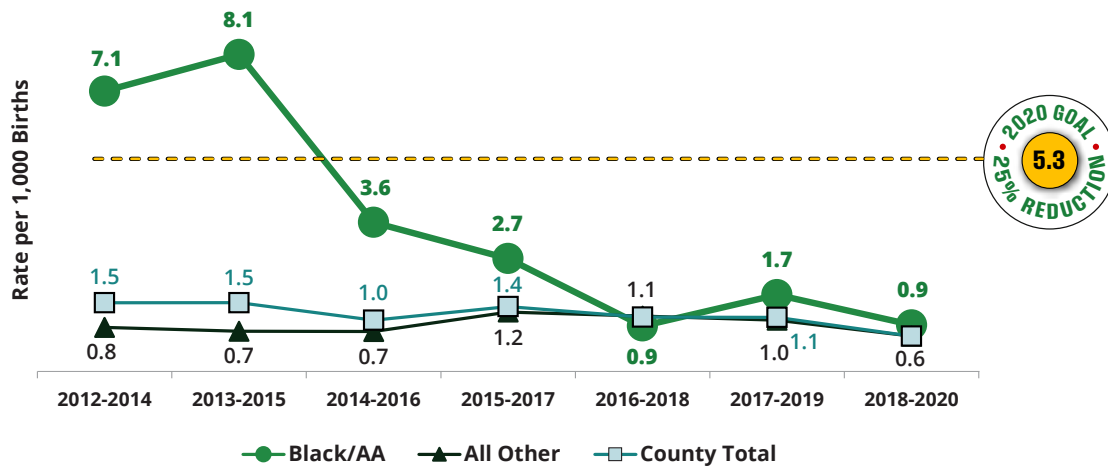
Note: Rate is per 1,000 births. Rates may vary slightly compared to past reports due to updates to historical population counts.

## CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (0-17)

**2020 Goal EXCEEDED:** Black/African American child abuse and neglect deaths decreased 88%.

The countywide rate of child abuse and neglect homicides for all children has remained relatively stable between 2012-14 and 2018-20. In 2012-14, the rate of child abuse and neglect homicides among Black/African American children was 7.1 per 100,000 children. This decreased 88% by 2018-20 (0.9 per 100,000) and was well below the 2020 Commission goal of at least a 25% reduction. Additionally, the disparity gap between Black/African Americans and all other races has been nearly eradicated, with a 96% decrease since 2012-14.

**FIGURE 5 — CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HOMICIDES – ROLLING THREE-YEAR RATES**



Source: Sacramento County Child Death Review Team Report 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020.

Note: Rate is per 100,000 children. Rates may vary slightly compared to past reports due to updates to historical population counts.

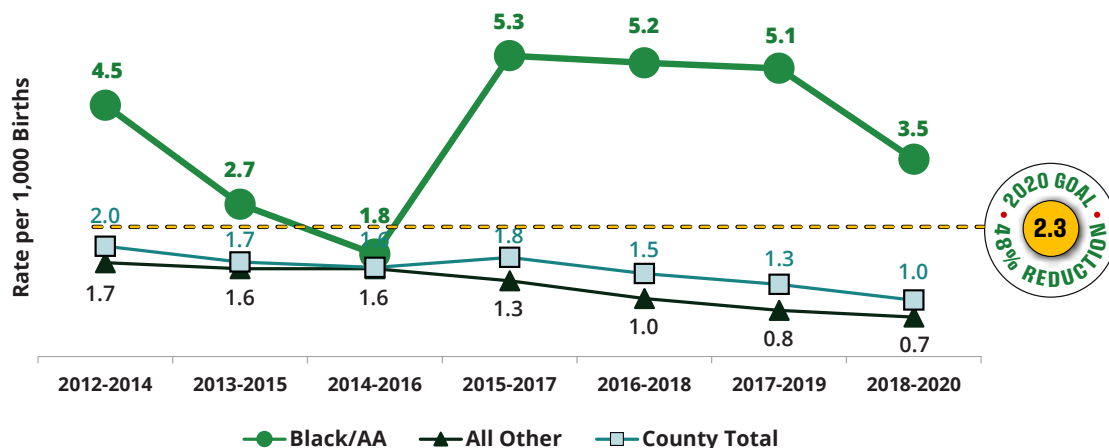
## THIRD-PARTY HOMICIDE (0-17)

**2020 Goal IN PROGRESS:** Third-party homicides of Black/African American children decreased 22% yet remained 50% higher than the Commission goal.

The 2020 Commission goal aimed to reduce Black/African American third-party homicides by at least 48%. Countywide, third-party homicides declined from 2012-14 (2.0 per 100,000) to 2018-20 (1.0 per 100,000). Despite progress toward meeting the 2020 goal between 2013 and 2016, the rate of Black/African American third-party homicides had a sharp uptick due to a disproportionate number of third-party homicide deaths in 2017. As of 2018-20, the third-party homicide rate among Black/African Americans decreased to 3.5 per 100,000 children and was lower than the baseline for the first time since 2014-16.

However, despite this progress, third-party homicide rates remain consistent with nationwide trends which show the impact on long-standing systemic health and social inequities (such as concentrated poverty, racial segregation, and racism) on the disproportionate impact of violent crimes on Black/African American youth (National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention, 2022). In Sacramento County, the 2018-20 third-party homicide rate for Black/African Americans remained 50% higher than the 2020 Commission goal and nearly five times greater than the rate for all other races.

**FIGURE 6 — THIRD-PARTY HOMICIDE RATES - ROLLING THREE-YEAR RATES**



Source: Sacramento County Child Death Review Team Report 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020. Rate is per 100,000 children. Rates may vary slightly compared to past reports due to updates to historical population counts.



# SACRAMENTO COUNTY SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

The following sections highlight countywide trends on key social determinants of health (SDOH) which may be correlated with goals to reduce preventable causes of child death. When available, SDOH data are reported for Black/African American residents compared with all other races and disaggregated for the seven BCLC focus area neighborhoods.



# KEY TAKEAWAYS: COUNTYWIDE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

The table below highlights the status of each SDOH across Sacramento County, as well as within the BCLC focus area (when available) between baseline and most current data available.<sup>4</sup> The following sections provide additional details for each measurable SDOH.

Social Determinants of Health among Black/African American Residents in Sacramento County

| Social Determinant of Health                   | Status *  | Sacramento County | BCLC Focus Area |   |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|---|
| Adults (25+) with at least a bachelor's degree | Improving | 26% Increased     | 38% Increased   | The proportion of Black/African American residents with at least a bachelor's degree has increased since 2014.  |
| Chronic absenteeism in public schools          | Worsening | 116% Increased    | 111% Increased  | Chronic absenteeism was particularly high in 2021-22, likely an anomaly due to COVID-19.  |
| Children (0-17) living below poverty level     | Improving | 38% Decreased     | 25% Decreased   | Fewer Black/African American children were living below the poverty level in 2021 compared with 2014.   |
| Public school students who are homeless        | Worsening | 26% Increased     | -               | Compared with 2014, a higher proportion of Black/African American students were homeless.   |
| Delayed prenatal care (after first trimester)  | Improving | 22% Decreased     | 18% Decreased   | Fewer Black/African American residents in Sacramento County were delaying or foregoing prenatal care.   |
| Preterm births                                 | Worsening | 11% Increased     | 19% Increased   | Compared with 2014, a higher proportion of Black/African American births were preterm.  |
| Low birth weight births                        | Worsening | 23% Increased     | 22% Increased   | Compared with 2014, a higher proportion of Black/African American infants were born with low birth weight.  |
| Substantiated child abuse allegations          | Improving | 30% Decreased     | -               | Substantiated child abuse of Black/African American children has decreased.   |
| Entries into foster care                       | Improving | 48% Decreased     | -               | Foster care entries have decreased for Black/African American children in Sacramento County.  |
| Juvenile felony arrests                        | Improving | 57% Decreased     | -               | Juvenile felony arrests have decreased for Black/African American children in Sacramento County.  |
| Adults who feel safe in their neighborhood     | Improving | 4% Decreased      | -               | A slightly higher proportion of Black/African American adults reported feeling safe in their neighborhood all or most of the time in 2021 compared with 2014. |
| Adults experiencing food insecurity            | Improving | 29% Decreased     | -               | The proportion of Black/African American adults in Sacramento County reporting that they were not able to afford enough food decreased since 2018.            |

\* Baseline and status date ranges vary based on available data for each measure

<sup>4</sup> Dates of available data including baseline and most current year may vary by measure.

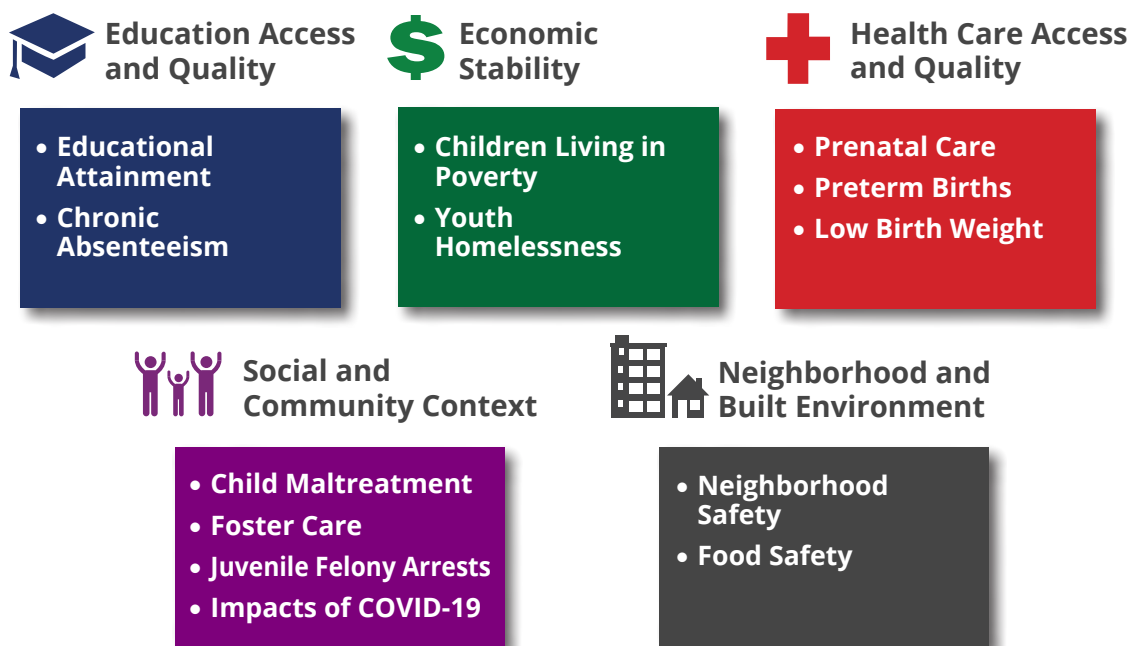
# SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH INDICATORS

The sections below explore various social determinants of health which can inform trends related to the four leading causes of child death within Sacramento County and the BCLC Focus Area. This section also includes an exploration of the California Strong Start Index for infants born in Sacramento County and the BCLC focus area.

Communities that are less empowered, have lower socio-economic status, and have higher exposure to risk factors – including chronic stress and systemic racism – have worse health and shorter lives (Andermann, 2016). **Understanding and actively addressing underlying community-level factors can improve health equity, reduce child death rates, and improve quality of life.**

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Healthy People 2030, social determinants of health can be categorized into five domains: economic stability, education access and quality, health care access and quality, neighborhood and built environment, and social and community context. The measures presented in this report can be described in relation to the five social determinants of health in the following way:

**FIGURE 7 — SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH FOR SACRAMENTO COUNTY AND THE BCLC FOCUS AREA**



However, it is important to note the limitations of these community data. For instance, several measures come from different sources, have limited availability by zip code or neighborhood, and may not be available by race/ethnicity. Additionally, indicators offer an incomplete understanding of the social determinants of health as we are limited to include characteristics which are measurable based on the research criteria and availability of data. These data allow for a preliminary exploration of patterns which, when paired with a deeper look at lived experiences, can help identify potential causes and opportunities to alleviate disparities in child wellness.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> When available, data are provided as early as 2014 to mark the time frame immediately following the adoption of recommendations specific to the four leading causes of preventable deaths in Sacramento County.



# EDUCATION ACCESS AND QUALITY

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

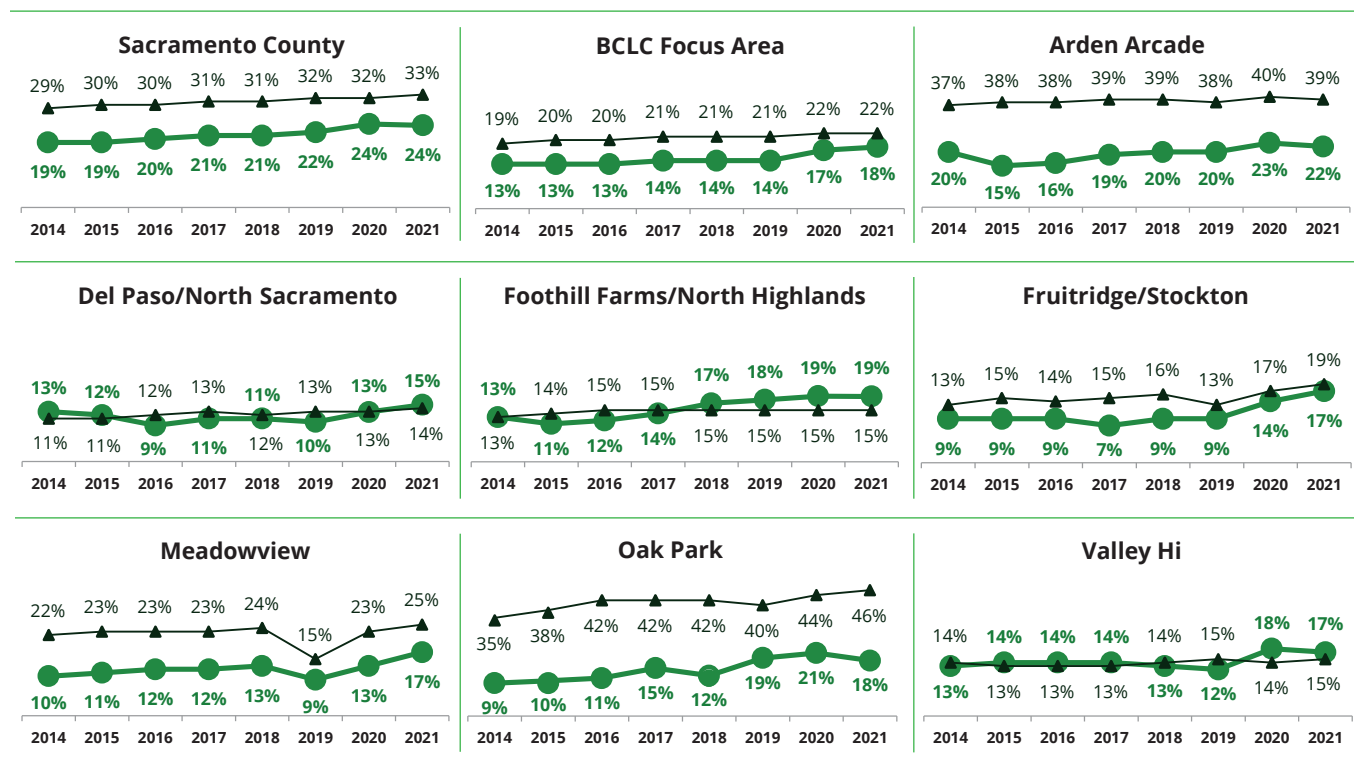
**Why this matters to BCLC:** For many, attaining a bachelor's degree or higher can contribute to improved quality of life. Having a degree increases career and earnings opportunities. In fact, it is estimated that college graduates can earn about \$1 million more in their lifetime than non-graduates (Be Healthy Sacramento, 2022). Additionally, parents' education attainment can impact their children's academic success and achievement-oriented behaviors (Dubow, Boxer & Huesmann, 2009). While not measured here, adults that forego college can also benefit from technical and vocational education and training programs, which are more affordable, offer flexible scheduling and have high rates of job placement in higher-paying jobs (Study International, 2021; College Finance, 2020).

**Sacramento County:** In 2021, about one-quarter (24%) of Black/African American residents in Sacramento County attained a bachelor's degree or higher, an overall increase of five percentage points from 2014. However, compared with all other racial groups, Black/African Americans remain less likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher.

**BCLC Focus Area:** In the BCLC Focus Area, Black/African Americans also have lower rates of higher education compared with all other racial groups, though the rate increased five percentage points between 2014 (13%) and 2021 (18%). Residents in Oak Park have the largest and widening gap between Black/African Americans and all other racial groups with at least a bachelor's degree (28 percentage point difference). However, the proportion of **Black/African American residents in the BCLC focus area with a bachelor's degree or higher have been increasing** across most neighborhoods, despite disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020 and 2021.

**FIGURE 8 — BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER**

Percentage of ● **Black/African American** and ▲ **All Other** adults 25-years and older with a bachelor's degree or higher



Source: US Census American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2014 through 2021).

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

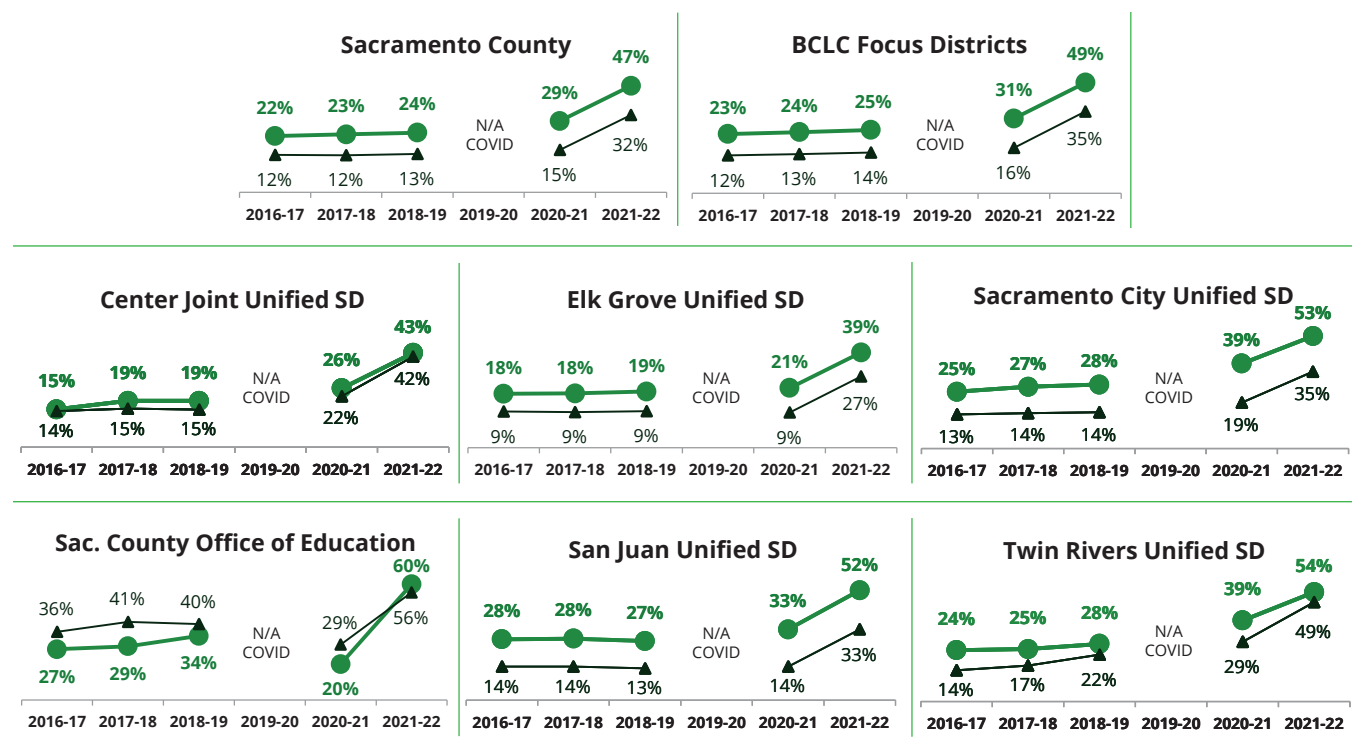
**Why this matters to BCLC:** Chronic absenteeism (missing at least 10% of school days) is associated with adverse academic and socio-economic outcomes, such as increased likelihood of course failures, dropout and lower achievement. Chronic absence may be a cause and/or an effect of poor student outcomes and socio-economic challenges, ranging from student or family-specific factors (e.g., unstable housing, at-home responsibilities) to school or community-specific factors (e.g., poor student-teacher interactions, geographic access to school) (University of Michigan, Youth Policy Lab, 2019).

**Sacramento County:** Countywide **rates of chronic absenteeism increased substantially during 2021-22** - a pattern also identified across the nation (Belsha, 2022). The COVID-19 pandemic had a major impact on chronic absenteeism (e.g., illnesses, quarantining), however quantifying the direct impact of COVID on absenteeism remains limited. Countywide, more than one-third (34%) of students were chronically absent in 2021-22, including almost half (47%) of Black/African American students and 32% of all other racial groups.

**BCLC Focus Area:** Similar to countywide rates, chronic absenteeism within the BCLC focus area increased substantially in the 2021-22 academic year. At least half of the Black/African American students attending schools in the Sacramento County Office of Education district (60%), Twin Rivers Unified School District (54%), Sacramento City Unified School District (53%) and San Juan Unified School District (52%) were chronically absent in 2021-22.

**FIGURE 9 — CHRONICALLY ABSENT STUDENTS**

Percentage of ● **Black/African American** and ▲ **All Other** students who were determined to be chronically absent



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest.

Note: Each school district serves zip codes spanning across multiple neighborhoods in the BCLC Focus Area

# ECONOMIC STABILITY

## CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY

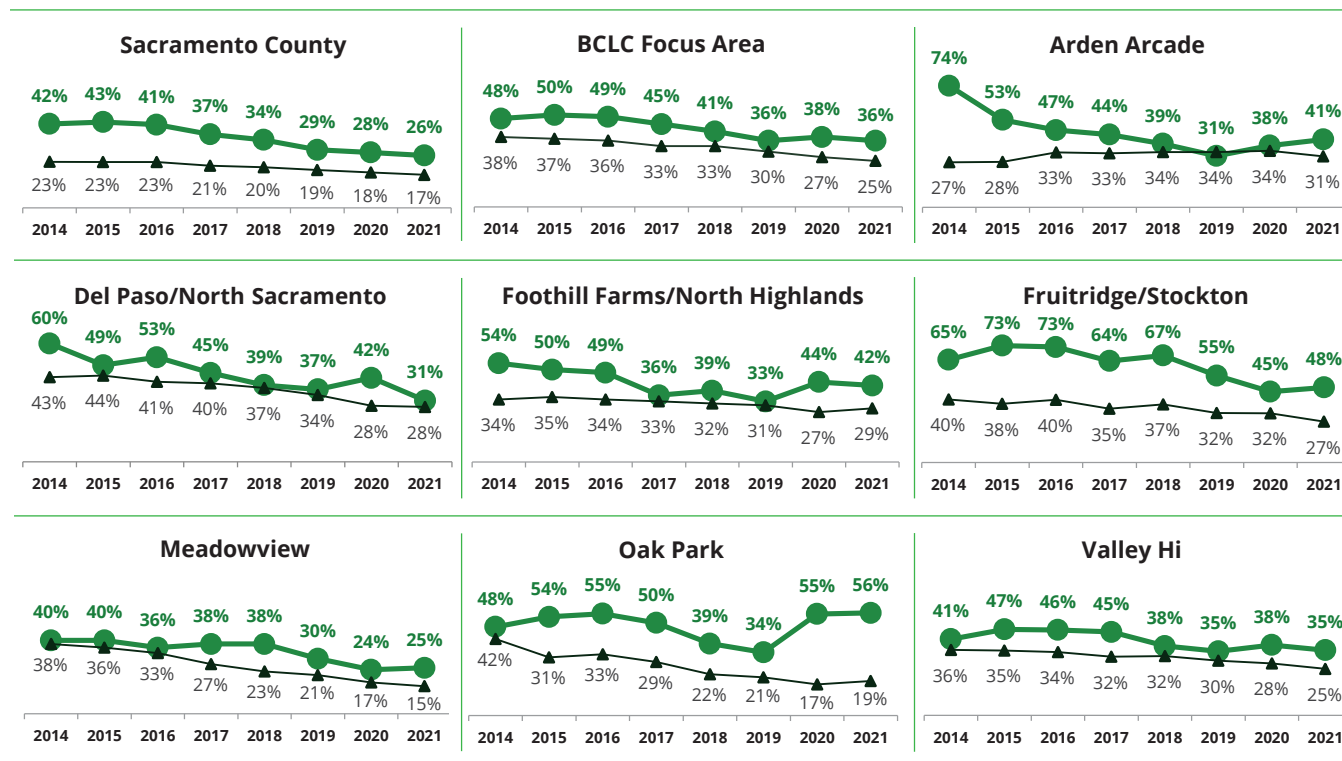
**Why this matters to BCLC:** According to the Casey Foundation (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2019), children of color are more likely to live in high-poverty communities, compared with white children. Living in poverty has detrimental effects on children's health and well-being. Children living in high or concentrated poverty have limited access to healthy foods, quality schooling, and medical care. Living in poverty also increases exposure to environmental hazards, financial hardships, chronic stress, and illness.

**Sacramento County:** In 2021, the federal poverty level for a family of four was \$26,500 (Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 2021), while the median household income in Sacramento County was \$76,422 (US Census QuickFacts: Sacramento County, 2021). The proportion of Black/African American children ages 0-17 living below the federal poverty level has decreased steadily between 2014 (42%) and 2021 (26%). Black/African American children in Sacramento County remain slightly more likely to live in poverty compared to all other groups.

**BCLC Focus Area:** The BCLC focus area continues to have higher rates of children living below poverty level compared with the county, overall. The **rate of Black/African American children living in poverty in the BCLC focus area decreased 12 percentage points** between 2014 and 2021. Within the BCLC neighborhoods, the proportion of Black/African American children living in poverty on Del Paso/North Sacramento had the sharpest decline since 2014 (48% decrease). On the other hand, Black/African American children living in poverty in Oak Park increased 16% since 2014.

**FIGURE 10 — CHILDREN LIVING BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (0-17)**

Percentage of ● **Black/African American** and ▲ **All Other** children under 18 living below poverty level



Source: US Census American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2014 through 2021).



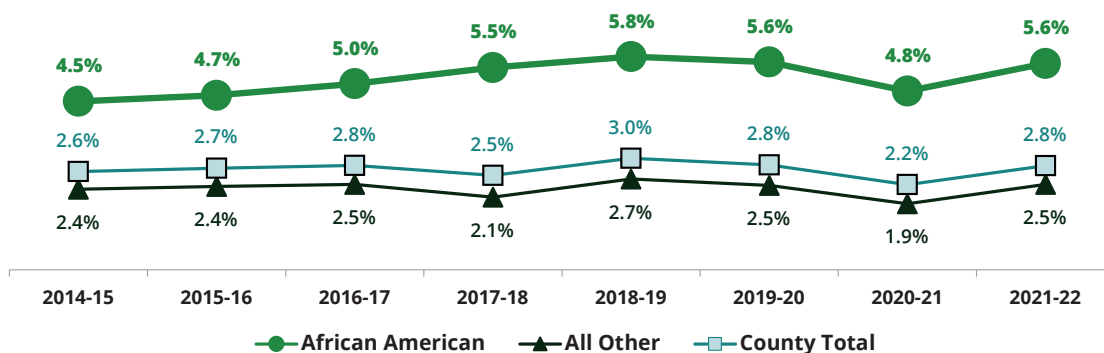
## YOUTH HOMELESSNESS

**Why this matters to BCLC:** Homelessness is among the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), or potentially traumatic events experienced before adulthood that can impact a person's health, opportunities, and stability throughout their lifetime. Family conflict/dynamics, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, sexual activity, problems in school, pregnancy, substance abuse, and foster care are key risk factors which increase the odds of youth homelessness. About half of Black/African American youth who run away do so before the age of 14. Youth homelessness has potentially vast negative consequences, including unmet basic needs, untreated mental health disorders, substance use, sexual exploitation, sexually transmitted diseases/HIV, physical victimization, and suicide (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2021).

**Sacramento County:** In the 2021-22 academic year, nearly 3% of students enrolled in Sacramento County public schools were homeless, a 6% increase compared with 2014-15 (2.6%). The proportion of Black/African American students that were homeless (5.6%) was 2.3 times greater than all other racial groups (2.5%). The proportion of students experiencing homelessness increased for all groups since 2020-21, although values for 2020-21 and 2021-22 may be disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. *Additionally, it is important to note that homeless youth often have disruptions to their education, and this measure may be an incomplete representation of youth homelessness in Sacramento County.*

**BCLC Focus Area:** Neighborhood-level data for the BCLC focus area are not available.

**FIGURE 11 — HOMELESS YOUTH ENROLLED IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL**



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest.

Note: Public school enrollment is not a complete measure of youth homelessness as homeless individuals often experience significant disruptions to their education.

# HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND QUALITY

## PRENATAL CARE

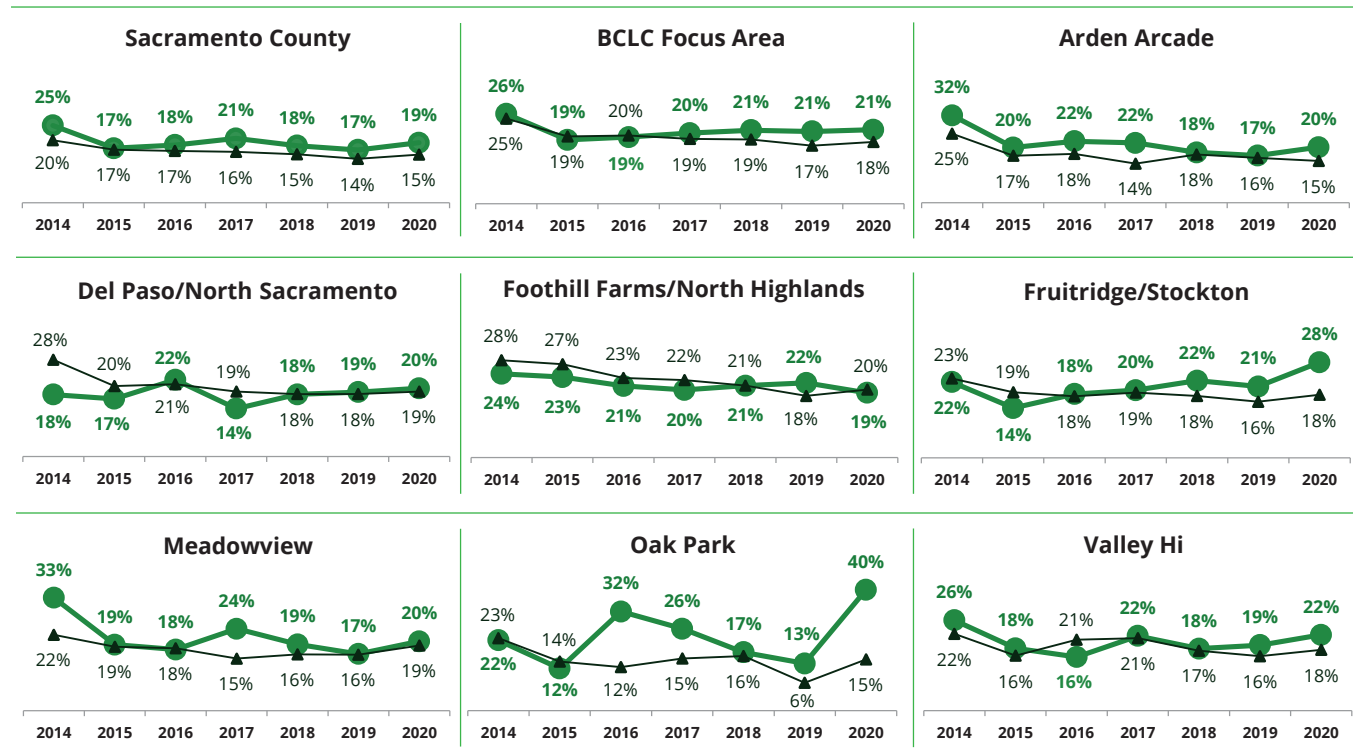
**Why this matters to BCLC:** According to Be Healthy Sacramento, babies whose mothers do not receive prenatal care have an increased likelihood of adverse birth outcomes or death, compared to those born to mothers who receive care. Beginning prenatal care in the first trimester allows for early identification and intervention of health problems or health-compromising behaviors that can be detrimental in the initial stages of fetal development. Access to (early) prenatal care can improve birth outcomes and reduce the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth (BeHealthySacramento, 2019).

**Sacramento County:** The proportion of women who delayed or did not receive prenatal care is declining, suggesting that about four out of five pregnant women in Sacramento County are receiving prenatal care during the first trimester. Black/African American mothers were slightly more likely to delay or have no prenatal care.

**BCLC Focus Area:** The proportion of Black/African American women in the BCLC focus area who did not initiate prenatal care in the first trimester is slightly higher than countywide rates. In 2020, about one in five Black/African American women the BCLC focus area did not initiate prenatal care in the first trimester. Delayed prenatal care was particularly high in Oak Park. However, this represents a small number of individuals compared to other BCLC focus area neighborhoods and may be affected by a small number of births.

**FIGURE 12 — PRENATAL CARE INITIATED AFTER THE FIRST TRIMESTER**

Percentage of ● **Black/African American** and ▲ **All Other** births with delayed (or no) prenatal care



Source: Data Request, Sacramento County Public Health (SCPH) Epidemiology Program

## PRETERM BIRTHS

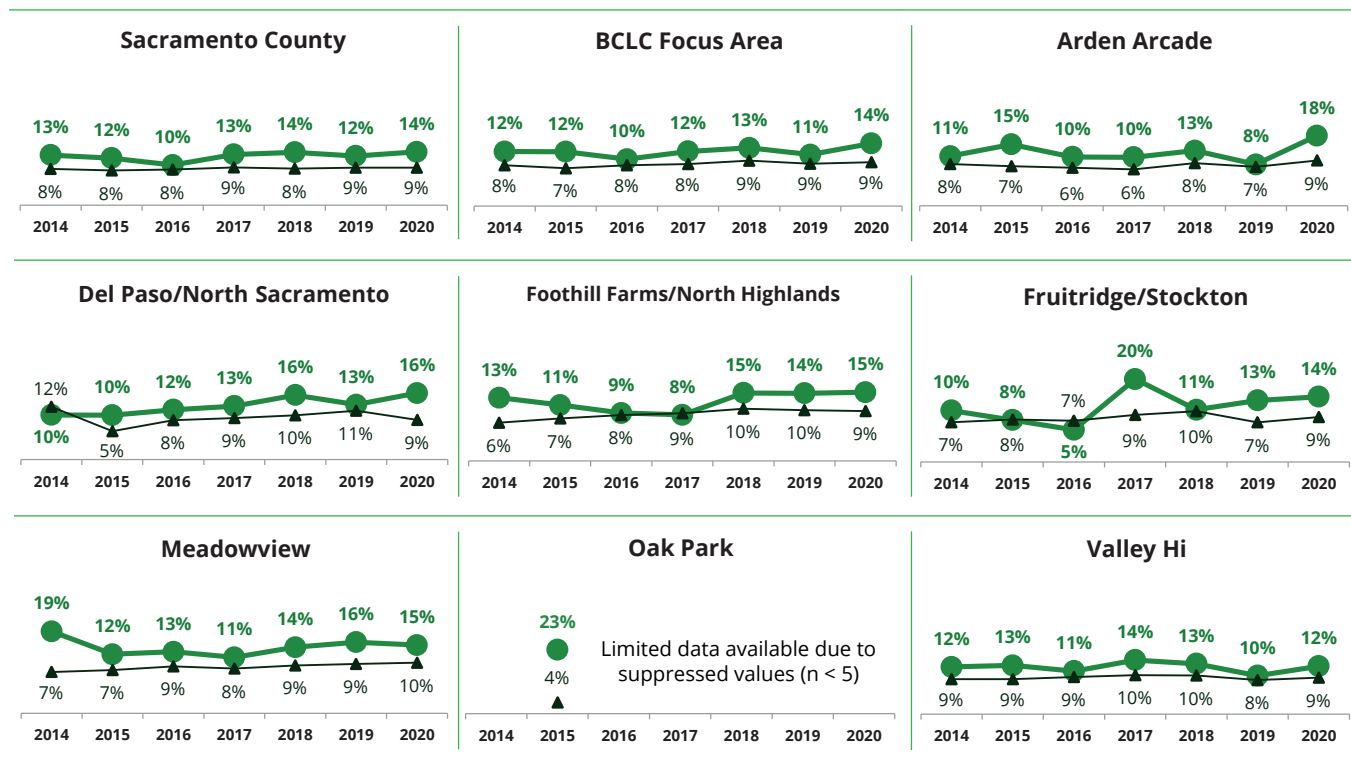
**Why this matters to BCLC:** Preterm births refer to babies born before 37 weeks of gestation. Preterm births are among the leading causes of newborn deaths (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021) and increase the risk of immediate and long-term disabilities (e.g., developmental delays, vision or hearing problems). Additionally, there are racial disparities in the rate of preterm births. Across the United States, Black/African American women were about 50% more likely to deliver preterm in 2021, compared with White or Hispanic women (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021).

**Sacramento County:** Each year, about 9% of Sacramento County infants are born preterm. Countywide preterm births are higher for Black/African American infants compared to all other races. In 2020, 13.8% of Black/African American infants were born preterm, a rate 1.6 times greater than all other races (8.8%).

**BCLC Focus Area:** Preterm births in the overall BCLC focus area are similar to countywide although the percentage of infants born preterm varied between years and neighborhoods. In 2020, Arden Arcade had the highest proportion of Black/African American infants born preterm (18%), while Valley Hi had the lowest proportion (12%).

**FIGURE 13 — PRETERM BIRTHS**

Percentage of ● **Black/African American** and ▲ **All Other** births that were preterm



Source: Data Request, Sacramento County Public Health (SCPH) Epidemiology Program



## LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BIRTHS

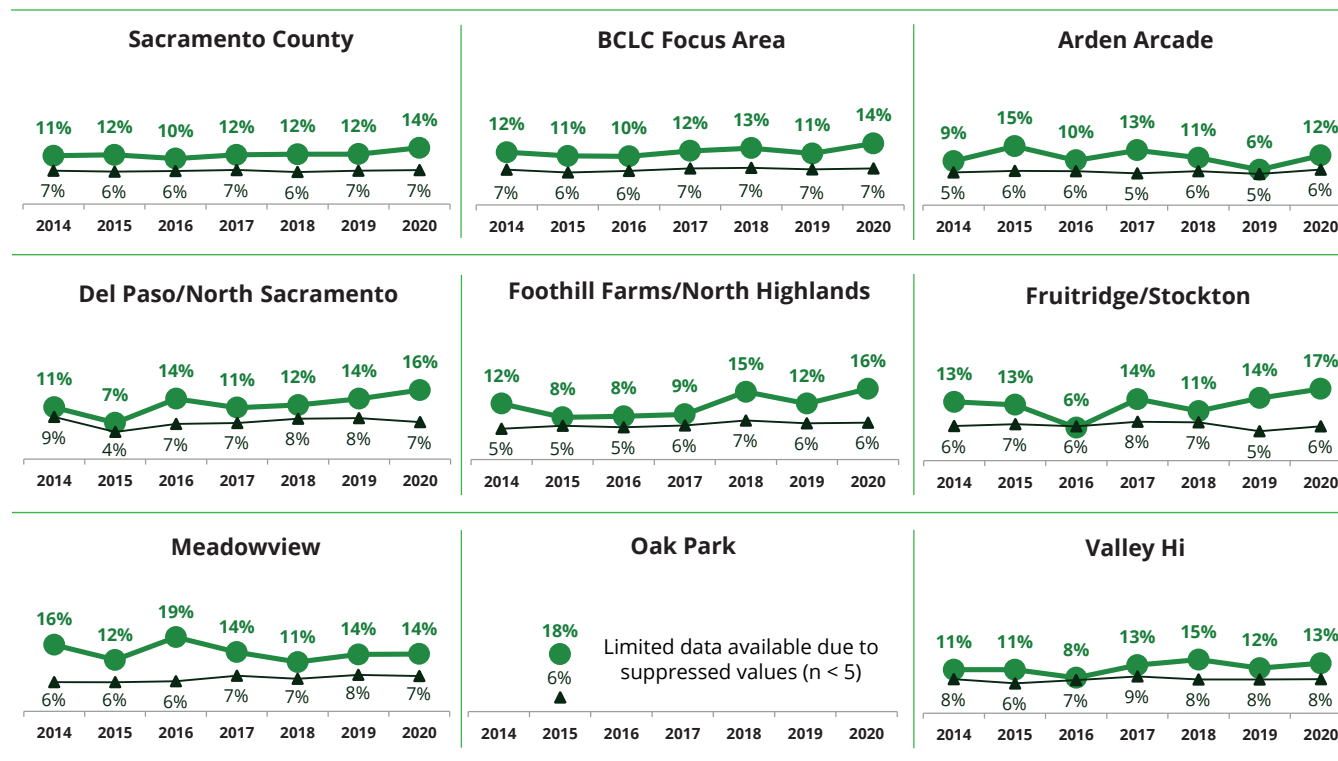
**Why this matters to BCLC:** Babies born with low birth weight (less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces) have an increased risk of health problems and are more at risk of sudden unexpected infant death. Preterm birth and fetal growth restrictions are the most common causes of low birth weight, followed by other health or environmental factors affecting the mother (e.g., chronic health conditions, exposure to air pollution). Additionally, racism disproportionately impacts the health and well-being of communities of color, which increases the risk of pregnancy complications (March of Dimes, 2022).

**Sacramento County:** The proportion of Black/African American infants born with a low birth weight was twice the rate of all other races. In 2020, 14% of Black/African American infants had low birth weight, compared with 7% among all other racial groups.

**BCLC Focus Area:** The proportion of Black/African American infants born with low birth weight in the overall BCLC focus area is similar to the countywide rate. In 2020, Fruitridge/Stockton (17%), Del Paso/North Sacramento (16%), and Foothill Farms/North Highlands (16%) had rates higher than the overall BCLC area, while Arden Arcade (12%) and Valley Hi (13%) had the lowest rates among Black/African American infants.

**FIGURE 14 — LOW BIRTH WEIGHT**

Percentage of ● **Black/African American** and ▲ **All Other** births that were born below 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces)



Source: Data Request, Sacramento County Public Health (SCPH) Epidemiology Program

# ASSET MAPPING: STRONG START INDEX

The California Strong Start Index (CASSI) measures 12 conditions into which children are born, summarized into four domains: *Family*, *Health*, *Service*, and *Financial* to establish an overall and standardized birth asset score. The following sections highlight CASSI assets for Sacramento County and statewide.

**On average, infants born in Sacramento County have nine out of 12 strong start assets at birth**, comparable with statewide rates. Black/African American children have a slightly lower average number of CASSI assets compared with countywide. However, **nearly two-thirds of (63.6%) of Black/African American babies born in Sacramento County between 2016 and 2019 had positive maternal and child health indicators**,<sup>6</sup> comparable to the overall countywide rate (66.7%) and slightly higher than the statewide proportion of Black babies born with positive MCH Indicators (62.0%) (California Strong Start Index, 2022).

## California Strong Start Index Asset Measures

### Family

- ▶ Legal parentage established at birth
- ▶ Born to non-teen parents
- ▶ Born to parents with at least a high school diploma

### Health

- ▶ Healthy birth weight
- ▶ Absence of congenital anomalies, abnormalities, or complications at birth
- ▶ Absence of transmissible (mother-to-child) infections

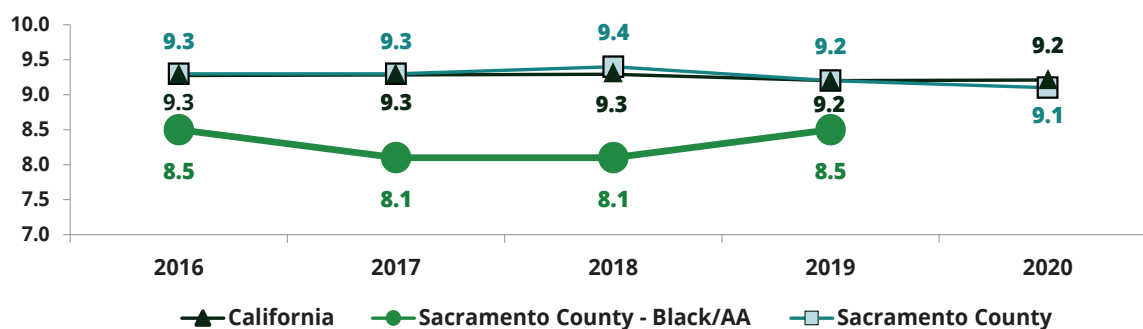
### Service

- ▶ Access to and receipt of timely prenatal care
- ▶ Receipt of nutritional services (WIC) if eligible
- ▶ Access to a hospital with high percentage of births with timely prenatal care

### Financial

- ▶ Ability to afford and access healthcare
- ▶ Born to a parent with a college degree

**FIGURE 15 — AVERAGE NUMBER OF STRONG START ASSETS, SACRAMENTO COUNTY AND STATEWIDE**



Source: California Strong Start Index. Historical counts updated based on revised data from 2022 CASSI exports. 2020 data not provided by race at the county level. Black/African American average Strong Start assets score statewide equals 8.2.

<sup>6</sup> Note: Including timely prenatal care, normal gestational age, and healthy birth weight. Data remains current for 2016-19. 2020 values not provided.

# SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY CONTEXT

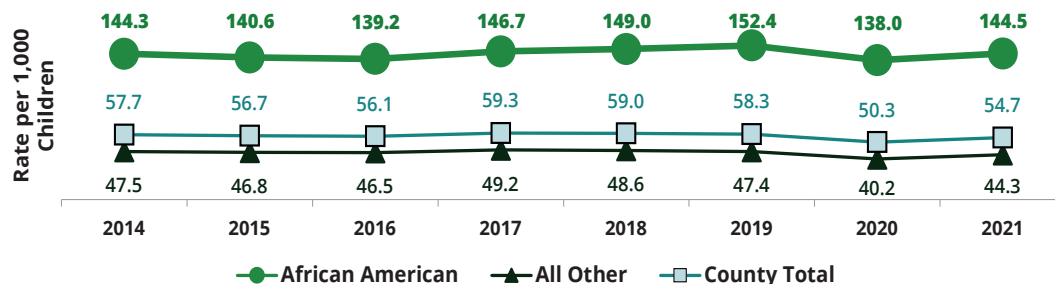
## CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT

**Why this matters to BCLC:** Child abuse and maltreatment are among the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), potentially traumatic events that can have lasting physical, psychological, and intellectual impacts on individuals. Abuse and neglect can be damaging to a child's sense of self, relationships, and functioning at home, work, and school (BeHealthySacramento, 2021). Substantiated child abuse allegations are an indication of increased risk of fatal child maltreatment, one of the leading causes of death which disproportionately affect Black/African American children in Sacramento County.

**Sacramento County:** Countywide CPS allegation rates have remained relatively stable. A slight increase in 2021 compared with 2020 may be due to public spaces reopening, following COVID shelter-in-place orders which reduced children's access to mandated reporters. However, 2021 allegation rates for all groups remain lower compared with pre-pandemic (2019). In 2021, child abuse allegations were 3.3 times greater for Black/African Americans (144.5 per 1,000 children) compared with all other races (44.3). Similarly, substantiated allegations among Black/African American children (21.0) were four times greater than all other races (5.1). However, substantiated allegations among Black/African American children declined 18% since 2012 (25.6 per 1,000).

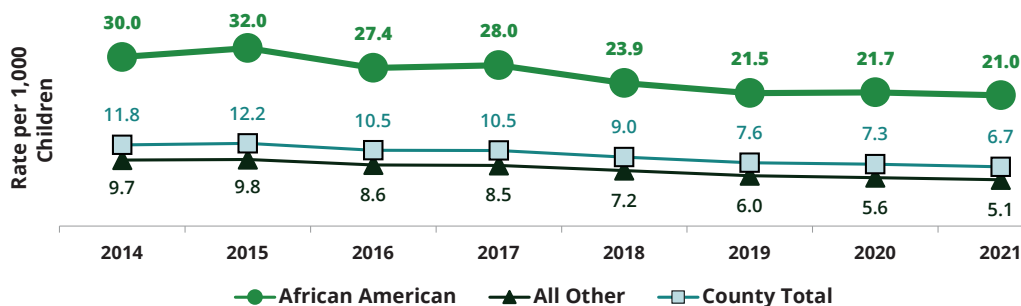
**BCLC Focus Area:** Neighborhood-level data for the BCLC focus area are not available.

**FIGURE 16 — RATE OF CHILD ABUSE ALLEGATIONS (SUBSTANTIATED OR UNSUBSTANTIATED)**



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

**FIGURE 17 — RATE OF SUBSTANTIATED CPS ALLEGATIONS**



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

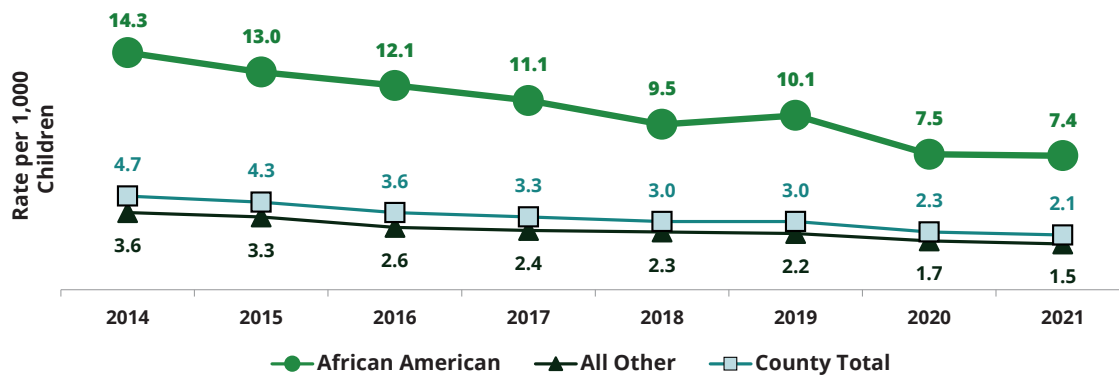
## FOSTER CARE ENTRY

**Why this matters to BCLC:** Children and youth who cannot safely remain at home and must enter foster care have likely experienced trauma such as abuse and/or neglect. These children are at a higher risk of substance abuse, delinquency, unstable housing/homelessness, inadequate education/job training, and employment, as well as physical, behavioral, and mental health problems. Black/African American children are disproportionately represented in foster care nationwide (23%),<sup>7</sup> are more likely to experience multiple placements, less likely to be reunited with their families, and more likely to experience poor social and behavioral outcomes (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2021).

**Sacramento County:** Countywide rates of foster care entry have been steadily declining since a peak of 4.7 per 1,000 children in 2014. **In 2021, the significant decline in foster care entries continued with rates at their lowest for all groups,** a trend consistent with nationwide. While this trend is moving in a positive direction due to community support and a focus on placement with families and reunification, there may be additional important factors to monitor such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic resulting in judicial and processing delays (Administration for Children & Families, 2022). The 2021 foster care entry rate for Black/African American children in Sacramento County was 7.4 per 1,000 children – a 33% decrease since 2012. Meanwhile, foster care entry rates remain about five times greater for Black/African American children compared to all other races.

**BCLC Focus Area:** Neighborhood-level data for the BCLC focus area are not available.

FIGURE 18 — FOSTER CARE-ENTRY RATES



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

<sup>7</sup> Note: Non-Hispanic Black/African American children comprise 22.8% of children in foster care, while Non-Hispanic Black/African American children comprise 14% of the total child population (Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Center).



## JUVENILE FELONY ARRESTS

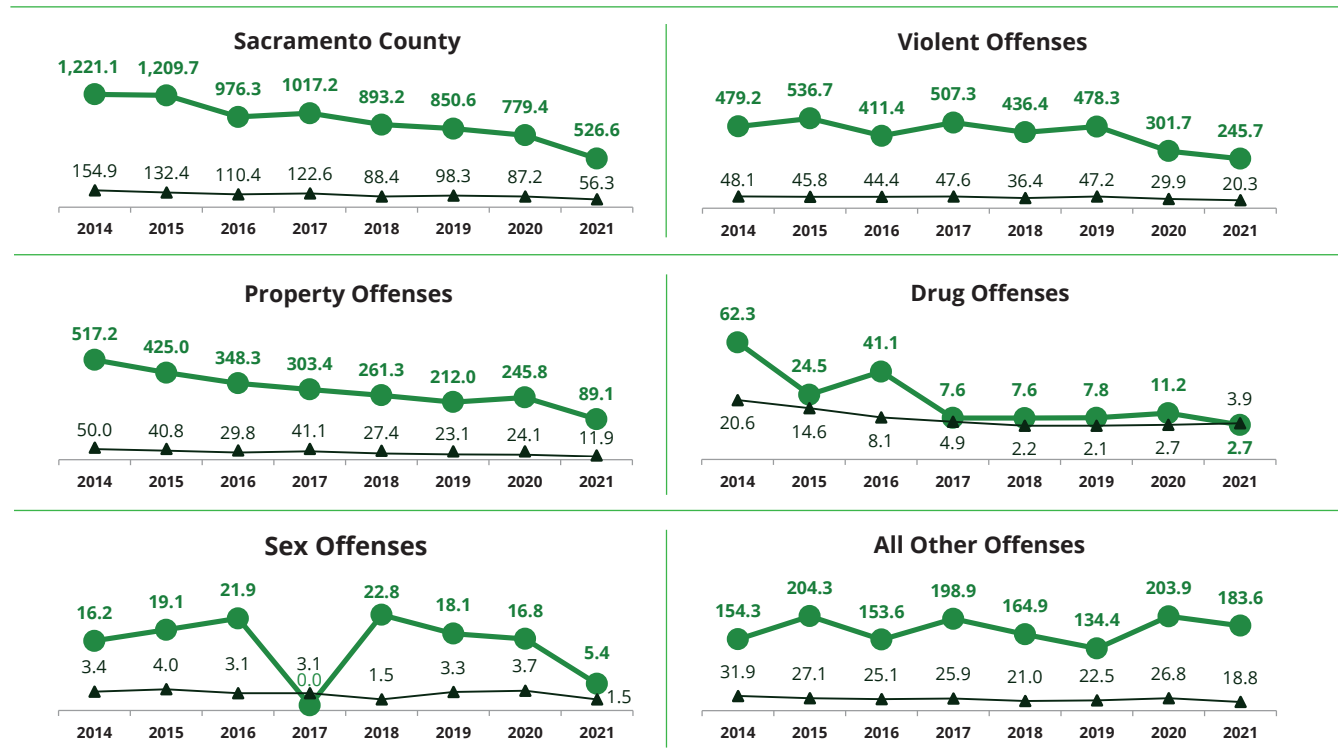
**Why this matters to BCLC:** Youth who are detained or incarcerated have a higher risk of negative and long-term consequences such as mental health problems, school dropout, employment problems, and rearrests. Many youth enter the juvenile justice system with existing physical or psychological needs and/or adverse/traumatic childhood experiences. Children of color are disproportionately represented in the justice system, including disproportionate rates of arrest. Communities with high rates of youth incarceration also have higher rates of poverty and less access to resources and basic needs (e.g., inadequate housing, health care) (KidsData, 2022).

**Sacramento County:** The overall rate of juvenile felony arrests in Sacramento County has been **steadily declining** for Black/African American youth and all other races. However, 2021 juvenile felony arrests were more than nine times greater for Black/African American youth (526.6 per 100,000 children) compared with all other races (56.3 per 100,000). Among Black/African American youth, arrests for all offense types have been steadily declining. However, the juvenile felony arrest rates for other offenses not specified spiked in 2020 and decreased slightly in 2021 for Black/African American youth. In 2021, felony arrests for drug offenses were lower for Black/African American youth, compared with all other races.

**BCLC Focus Area:** Neighborhood-level data for the BCLC focus area are not available.

**FIGURE 19 — JUVENILE FELONY ARRESTS**

Percentage of ● **Black/African American** and ▲ **All Other** juveniles with a felony arrest (rate per 100,000 children)



Source: California Department of Justice, Crime Statistics: Arrests

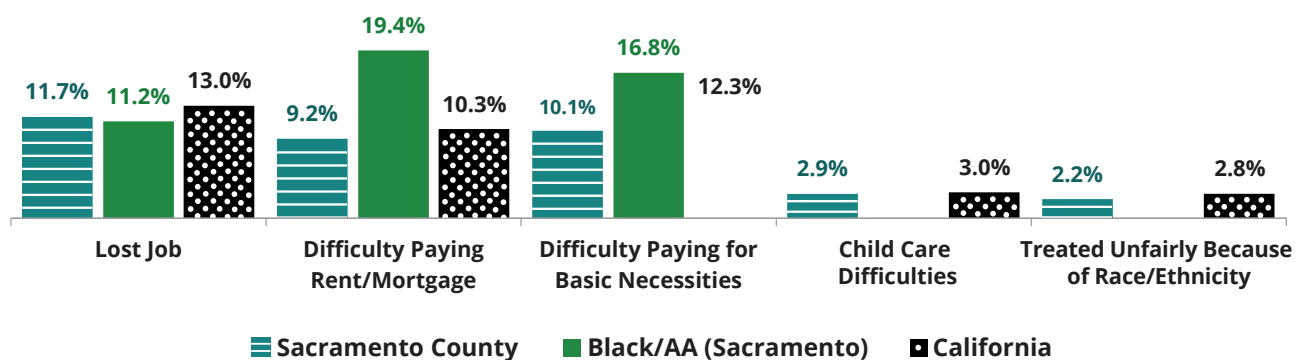
## IMPACTS OF COVID-19

**Why this matters to BCLC:** The COVID-19 pandemic is an ongoing, universal crisis, with immediate and long-term impacts on children and families. The emotional, socio-economic and racial impacts of the pandemic continue to affect people nationwide. For example, prolonged job loss and global recessions increased the number of households in poverty, intensified hardships and created dire situations for those with less access to social protection (UNICEF Data Hub). Communities of color have experienced disproportionate impacts of COVID-19. Structural racism, discrimination and conditions understood by the social determinants of health (e.g., lower socio-economic status, hazardous environments, less access to health care/COVID-19 testing) “continuously undermine the health and well-being of these communities” (Betancourt, 2020). In particular, Black/African Americans disproportionately experience structural racism/discrimination, poverty (e.g., homelessness, low wage jobs, imprisonment), residential segregation and the underlying health conditions resulting in poorer outcomes and exacerbated impact during the pandemic (Reyes, 2020).

**Sacramento County:** In 2021, about one in ten Sacramento County residents participating in the California Health Interview Survey lost their job (11.7%), experienced difficulties paying for basic necessities (10.1%), or had difficulty paying their rent/mortgage (9.2%) due to COVID-19. Countywide rates were slightly lower than statewide. Black/African Americans in Sacramento County had higher rates of difficulties paying rent/mortgage and basic necessities compared with countywide but were slightly less likely to report losing their job due to COVID-19 in 2021.

**BCLC Focus Area:** Neighborhood-level data for the BCLC focus area are not available.

**FIGURE 20 — IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SACRAMENTO COUNTY FAMILIES (2021)**



Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2021. Countywide data for Black/African Americans suppressed due to small sample size/not available for Child care difficulties and Unfair treatment due to race/ethnicity. CHIS questions were worded as “Have you experienced any of the following situations because of the Coronavirus or COVID-19 outbreak...” and may not be limited to participants experiences during 2021

# NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY AND FOOD SECURITY

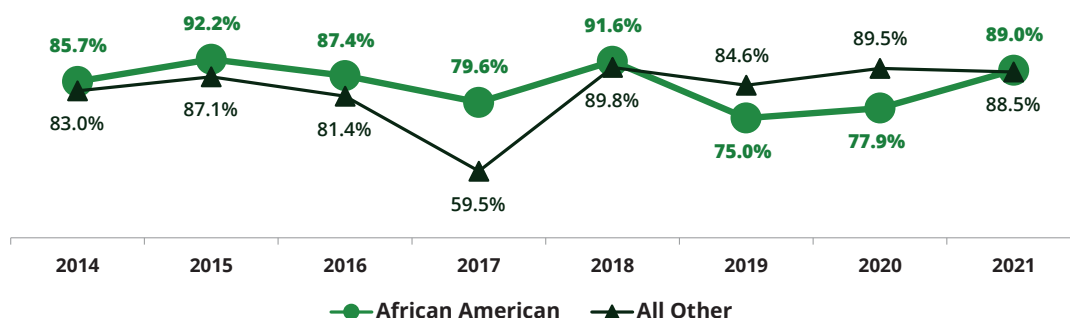
## NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY

**Why this matters to BCLC:** Various forms of neighborhood and interpersonal violence (e.g., child abuse, domestic violence, gun violence) are leading causes of injury, disability, and premature death. Violence and fear of violence increase the risk of poor health outcomes and act as a barriers to healthy behaviors, economic development, and community support (Let's Get Healthy California, 2016).

**Sacramento County:** The proportion of Sacramento County participants in the California Health Interview Survey feeling safe in their neighborhood fluctuated between 2012 and 2020. In 2021, **nearly nine out of 10 Black/African Americans in Sacramento County felt safe in their neighborhood all or most of the time**, an 11 percentage point increase compared with survey participants in 2020. Compared with 2012, the proportion of Black/African Americans feeling safe all or most of the time had a net increase of 33%.

**BCLC Focus Area:** Neighborhood-level data for the BCLC focus area are not available.

**FIGURE 21 — ADULTS FEELING SAFE IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD ALL OR MOST OF THE TIME**



Source: California Health Interview Survey (includes statistically unstable estimates).

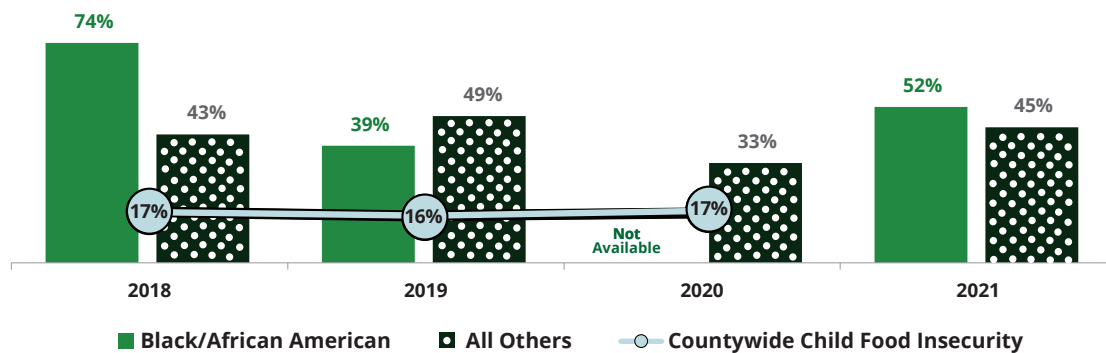
## FOOD SECURITY

**Why this matters to BCLC:** Food security is an ongoing challenge linked to global, community, and individual-level factors. Communities of color experience higher rates of poverty and food insecurity as a result of structural inequities and racism (Move for Hunger). According to Feeding America, one in four Black children are food insecure in the US. Food insecurity has serious implications for children's physical and mental health, academic achievement, and future economic success (Feeding America, 2022).

**Sacramento County:** According to Feeding America, the countywide rate of child food insecurity remained stable between 2018 and 2020.<sup>8</sup> According to the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), the percentage of Black/African American adults who experienced food insecurity has varied widely between 2018 and 2021.<sup>9</sup> In 2021, more than half (52%) of Black/African American CHIS respondents reported that they were not able to afford enough food, slightly higher than all other races combined (45%). Nationwide estimates (Coleman-Jensen, Rabbitt, Gregory, & Singh, 2022) indicate 10.2% of households were food insecure in 2021, similar to 2019 and 2020 rates (10.5%) although food insecurity was slightly higher among households with children (12.5%).

**BCLC Focus Area:** Neighborhood-level data for the BCLC focus area are not available.

**FIGURE 22 — FOOD INSECURITY RATES, ADULT AND CHILDREN**



Source: California Health Interview Survey (Adult Food Insecurity); Feeding America (Child Food Insecurity). Adult rates of food insecurity were unavailable for 2020; and due to methodological changes, historical rates of food insecurity among children were unavailable. Feeding America data current as of 2020.



<sup>8</sup> 2021 Feeding America data not yet available at the time of writing.

<sup>9</sup> 2020 CHIS data for Black/African American adults suppressed due to small sample size. Variations between years may be a result of statistically unstable estimates as CHIS data include voluntary participation from a randomly selected sample.



# REFERENCES

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# APPENDIX A: REPORT FIGURE DESCRIPTIONS

## DESCRIPTIONS OF BCLC COUNTYWIDE INDICATORS TREND REPORT CHARTS

### Map of BCLC Focus Area

**Overview:** The BCLC focus area is comprised of 15 zip codes within seven neighborhoods. Each neighborhood has a corresponding Community Incubator Lead location.

**Presentation:** This map visualizes the 15 BCLC focus area zip codes and a pin point of each of the seven CIL locations.

#### Numerical values presented on the image

| Zip Code | Active CIL                        |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 95660    | N/A                               |
| 95842    | Foothill Farms/North Highlands    |
| 95841    | N/A                               |
| 95821    | Arden Arcade                      |
| 95838    | Del Paso Heights/North Sacramento |
| 95815    | N/A                               |
| 95825    | N/A                               |
| 95864    | N/A                               |
| 95817    | Oak Park                          |
| 95820    | Fruitridge/Stockton               |
| 95822    | N/A                               |
| 95824    | N/A                               |
| 95823    | Meadowview and Valley Hi          |
| 95828    | N/A                               |
| 95832    | N/A                               |

### Figure 2. Child Death Rate, Ages 0-17 – Rolling Three-Year Rates

**Overview:** As of 2018-20, the rate of overall child deaths among African Americans was lower than the 2020 Commission goal although Black/African American children remain twice as likely to die before the age of 18 compared with all other races.

**Presentation:** This line chart presents three series of data: countywide, Black/African American, and all others. Rates are presented per 100,000 children. The chart also includes the 2020 Blue Ribbon Commission goal for a 20% reduction among African Americans, which would be 67.0 per 100,000 children.

#### Numerical values presented on the image

| Years   | Countywide | Black/AA | All Others |
|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| 2012-14 | 37.1       | 83.8     | 31.7       |
| 2013-15 | 36.1       | 82.0     | 30.8       |
| 2014-16 | 36.2       | 70.8     | 32.3       |
| 2015-17 | 34.4       | 63.2     | 31.0       |
| 2016-18 | 33.6       | 59.1     | 30.6       |
| 2017-19 | 32.3       | 58.8     | 29.1       |
| 2018-20 | 32.1       | 62.3     | 28.5       |

**Figure 3. Infant Death Rate due to Perinatal Conditions - Rolling Three-Year Rates**

**Overview:** As of 2018-20, the rate of perinatal deaths for Black/African American infants was 4.2 per 1,000 births, which was 25% higher than the 2020 Commission goal (3.3 per 1,000) and nearly three times greater than all other races.

**Presentation:** This line chart presents three series of data: countywide, Black/African American, and all others. Rates are presented per 1,000 births. The chart also includes the 2020 Blue Ribbon Commission goal for a 23% reduction among African Americans, which would be 3.3 per 1,000 births.

**Numerical values presented on the image**

| Years   | Countywide | Black/AA | All Others |
|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| 2012-14 | 2.0        | 4.3      | 1.7        |
| 2013-15 | 1.9        | 4.8      | 1.5        |
| 2014-16 | 2.0        | 4.9      | 1.7        |
| 2015-17 | 1.8        | 4.2      | 1.5        |
| 2016-18 | 1.8        | 4.1      | 1.6        |
| 2017-19 | 1.6        | 3.8      | 1.4        |
| 2018-20 | 1.8        | 4.2      | 1.5        |

**Figure 4. Infant Death Rate due to Sleep-Related Causes – Rolling Three-Year Rates**

**Overview:** As of 2018-20, infant sleep related deaths among Black/African Americans were lower than the 2020 Commission goal although Black/African American sleep-related deaths remain more than three times greater than all other races.

**Presentation:** This line chart presents three series of data: countywide, Black/African American, and all others. Rates are presented per 1,000 births. The chart also includes the 2020 Blue Ribbon Commission goal for a 33% reduction among African Americans, which would be 2.5 per 1,000 births.

**Numerical values presented on the image**

| Years   | Countywide | Black/AA | All Others |
|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| 2012-14 | 0.9        | 3.7      | 0.6        |
| 2013-15 | 0.7        | 2.6      | 0.5        |
| 2014-16 | 0.7        | 1.9      | 0.5        |
| 2015-17 | 0.7        | 1.6      | 0.6        |
| 2016-18 | 0.7        | 1.8      | 0.5        |
| 2017-19 | 0.6        | 1.6      | 0.5        |
| 2018-20 | 0.6        | 1.7      | 0.5        |

**Figure 5. Child Abuse and Neglect Homicides - Rolling Three-Year Rates**

**Overview:** As of 2018-20, CAN homicides among Black/African Americans was well below the 2020 Commission goal and the disparity gap between Black/African Americans and all other races had a net decrease of 96%.

**Presentation:** This line chart presents three series of data: countywide, Black/African American, and all others. Rates are presented per 100,000 children. The chart also includes the 2020 Blue Ribbon Commission goal for a 25% reduction among African Americans, which would be 5.3 per 100,000 children.

**Numerical values presented on the image**

| Years   | Countywide | Black/AA | All Others |
|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| 2012-14 | 1.5        | 7.1      | 0.8        |
| 2013-15 | 1.5        | 8.1      | 0.7        |
| 2014-16 | 1.0        | 3.6      | 0.7        |
| 2015-17 | 1.4        | 2.7      | 1.2        |
| 2016-18 | 1.1        | 0.9      | 1.1        |
| 2017-19 | 1.1        | 1.7      | 1.0        |
| 2018-20 | 0.6        | 0.9      | 0.6        |

**Figure 6. Third-Party Homicides – Rolling Three-Year Rates**

**Overview:** As of 2018-20, third-party homicides among Black/African Americans was lower than the baseline yet remained 50% higher than the 2020 Commission goal and nearly five times greater than the rate for all other races.

**Presentation:** This line chart presents three series of data: countywide, Black/African American, and all others. Rates are presented per 100,000 children. The chart also includes the 2020 Blue Ribbon Commission goal for a 48% reduction among African Americans, which would be 2.3 per 100,000 children.

**Numerical values presented on the image**

| Years   | Countywide | Black/AA | All Others |
|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| 2012-14 | 2.0        | 4.5      | 1.7        |
| 2013-15 | 1.7        | 2.7      | 1.6        |
| 2014-16 | 1.6        | 1.8      | 1.6        |
| 2015-17 | 1.8        | 5.3      | 1.3        |
| 2016-18 | 1.5        | 5.2      | 1.0        |
| 2017-19 | 1.3        | 5.1      | 0.8        |
| 2018-20 | 1.0        | 3.5      | 0.7        |



**Figure 8. Percentage of adults ages 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher**

**Overview:** Compared with all other races, Black/African Americans remain less likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher, although the gap between groups varies within BCLC focus area neighborhoods and years.

**Presentation:** This figure is a set of nine line charts displaying annual proportions of adults ages 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher for Black/African Americans compared with all other races between 2014 and 2021. The first chart is presented for Sacramento County overall, followed by the total BCLC Focus Area, then each of the BCLC neighborhoods in alphabetical order. Rates are presented as percentages.

### Numerical values presented on the image

#### 8a. Sacramento County

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 19%      | 29%        |
| 2015  | 19%      | 30%        |
| 2016  | 20%      | 30%        |
| 2017  | 21%      | 31%        |
| 2018  | 21%      | 31%        |
| 2019  | 22%      | 32%        |
| 2020  | 24%      | 32%        |
| 2021  | 24%      | 33%        |

#### 8b. BCLC Focus Area

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 13%      | 19%        |
| 2015  | 13%      | 20%        |
| 2016  | 13%      | 20%        |
| 2017  | 14%      | 21%        |
| 2018  | 14%      | 21%        |
| 2019  | 14%      | 21%        |
| 2020  | 17%      | 22%        |
| 2021  | 18%      | 22%        |

#### 8c. Arden Arcade

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 20%      | 37%        |
| 2015  | 15%      | 38%        |
| 2016  | 16%      | 38%        |
| 2017  | 19%      | 39%        |
| 2018  | 20%      | 39%        |
| 2019  | 20%      | 38%        |
| 2020  | 23%      | 40%        |
| 2021  | 22%      | 39%        |

#### 8d. Del Paso/N. Sacramento

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 13%      | 11%        |
| 2015  | 12%      | 11%        |
| 2016  | 9%       | 12%        |
| 2017  | 11%      | 13%        |
| 2018  | 11%      | 12%        |
| 2019  | 10%      | 13%        |
| 2020  | 13%      | 13%        |
| 2021  | 15%      | 14%        |

#### 8e. Foothill Farms/N. Highlands

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 13%      | 13%        |
| 2015  | 11%      | 14%        |
| 2016  | 12%      | 15%        |
| 2017  | 14%      | 15%        |
| 2018  | 17%      | 15%        |
| 2019  | 18%      | 15%        |
| 2020  | 19%      | 15%        |
| 2021  | 19%      | 15%        |

#### 8f. Fruitridge/Stockton

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 9%       | 13%        |
| 2015  | 9%       | 15%        |
| 2016  | 9%       | 14%        |
| 2017  | 7%       | 15%        |
| 2018  | 9%       | 16%        |
| 2019  | 9%       | 13%        |
| 2020  | 14%      | 17%        |
| 2021  | 17%      | 19%        |

#### 8g. Meadowview

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 10%      | 22%        |
| 2015  | 11%      | 23%        |
| 2016  | 12%      | 23%        |
| 2017  | 12%      | 23%        |
| 2018  | 13%      | 24%        |
| 2019  | 9%       | 15%        |
| 2020  | 13%      | 23%        |
| 2021  | 17%      | 25%        |

#### 8h. Oak Park

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 9%       | 35%        |
| 2015  | 10%      | 38%        |
| 2016  | 11%      | 42%        |
| 2017  | 15%      | 42%        |
| 2018  | 12%      | 42%        |
| 2019  | 19%      | 40%        |
| 2020  | 21%      | 44%        |
| 2021  | 18%      | 46%        |

#### 8i. Valley Hi

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 13%      | 14%        |
| 2015  | 14%      | 13%        |
| 2016  | 14%      | 13%        |
| 2017  | 14%      | 13%        |
| 2018  | 13%      | 14%        |
| 2019  | 12%      | 15%        |
| 2020  | 18%      | 14%        |
| 2021  | 17%      | 15%        |

## Figure 9. Chronically Absent Students

**Overview:** Chronic absenteeism increased substantially during 2021-22 countywide, and within the BCLC focus area, likely due to the impact of COVID-19.

**Presentation:** This figure is a set of seven line charts displaying the percent of children enrolled in Sacramento County public schools who were chronically absent, comparing Black/African Americans with all other races. Proportions are presented for each school year between 2016-17 and 2021-22. The first chart is presented for Sacramento County overall, followed by the total BCLC Focus Area districts, then each of the school districts within the BCLC neighborhoods in alphabetical order.

### Numerical values presented on the image

#### 9a. Sacramento County

| Years   | Black/AA | All Others |
|---------|----------|------------|
| 2016-17 | 21.8%    | 12.4%      |
| 2017-18 | 22.6%    | 12.1%      |
| 2018-19 | 23.5%    | 12.8%      |
| 2019-20 | N/A      | N/A        |
| 2020-21 | 29.4%    | 14.8%      |
| 2021-22 | 47.1%    | 32.4%      |

#### 9b. BCLC Focus Area Districts

| Years   | Black/AA | All Others |
|---------|----------|------------|
| 2016-17 | 23.2%    | 12.5%      |
| 2017-18 | 24.1%    | 13.1%      |
| 2018-19 | 25.2%    | 14.0%      |
| 2019-20 | N/A      | N/A        |
| 2020-21 | 30.9%    | 16.2%      |
| 2021-22 | 48.9%    | 34.5%      |

#### 9c. Center Joint Unified School District

| Years   | Black/AA | All Others |
|---------|----------|------------|
| 2016-17 | 15.1%    | 14.3%      |
| 2017-18 | 19.3%    | 15.4%      |
| 2018-19 | 19.3%    | 15.1%      |
| 2019-20 | N/A      | N/A        |
| 2020-21 | 25.7%    | 21.8%      |
| 2021-22 | 43.4%    | 41.6%      |

#### 9d. Elk Grove Unified School District

| Years   | Black/AA | All Others |
|---------|----------|------------|
| 2016-17 | 17.9%    | 8.9%       |
| 2017-18 | 18.1%    | 8.8%       |
| 2018-19 | 19.0%    | 9.2%       |
| 2019-20 | N/A      | N/A        |
| 2020-21 | 20.8%    | 8.5%       |
| 2021-22 | 38.6%    | 26.6%      |

#### 9e. Sacramento City Unified School District

| Years   | Black/AA | All Others |
|---------|----------|------------|
| 2016-17 | 24.7%    | 13.3%      |
| 2017-18 | 27.2%    | 13.9%      |
| 2018-19 | 28.3%    | 14.4%      |
| 2019-20 | N/A      | N/A        |
| 2020-21 | 38.9%    | 19.2%      |
| 2021-22 | 52.7%    | 34.8%      |

#### 9f. Sacramento County Office of Education

| Years   | Black/AA | All Others |
|---------|----------|------------|
| 2016-17 | 27.0%    | 35.9%      |
| 2017-18 | 28.5%    | 40.9%      |
| 2018-19 | 33.8%    | 39.8%      |
| 2019-20 | N/A      | N/A        |
| 2020-21 | 19.5%    | 29.3%      |
| 2021-22 | 59.9%    | 55.8%      |

#### 9g. San Juan Unified School District

| Years   | Black/AA | All Others |
|---------|----------|------------|
| 2016-17 | 27.9%    | 14.2%      |
| 2017-18 | 28.2%    | 14.2%      |
| 2018-19 | 27.0%    | 13.3%      |
| 2019-20 | N/A      | N/A        |
| 2020-21 | 32.8%    | 14.3%      |
| 2021-22 | 52.4%    | 32.8%      |

#### 9h. Twin Rivers Unified School District

| Years   | Black/AA | All Others |
|---------|----------|------------|
| 2016-17 | 24.4%    | 14.4%      |
| 2017-18 | 25.0%    | 16.7%      |
| 2018-19 | 27.6%    | 22.1%      |
| 2019-20 | N/A      | N/A        |
| 2020-21 | 39.3%    | 28.6%      |
| 2021-22 | 53.5%    | 48.5%      |

**Figure 10. Percentage of children ages 0-17 living below poverty level**

**Overview:** The proportion of Black/African American children living below the federal poverty level has decreased steadily between 2014 and 2021, although Black/African American children remain slightly more likely to live in poverty compared to all other groups.

**Presentation:** This figure is a set of nine line charts comparing annual poverty rates of Black/African Americans with all other races between 2014 and 2021. The first chart is presented for Sacramento County overall, followed by the total BCLC Focus Area, then each of the BCLC neighborhoods in alphabetical order. Rates are presented as percentages.

### Numerical values presented on the image

#### 10a. Sacramento County

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 41.8%    | 22.9%      |
| 2015  | 42.8%    | 22.9%      |
| 2016  | 41.5%    | 22.8%      |
| 2017  | 36.7%    | 21.0%      |
| 2018  | 33.9%    | 20.3%      |
| 2019  | 28.9%    | 18.8%      |
| 2020  | 27.7%    | 17.6%      |
| 2021  | 26.1%    | 16.5%      |

#### 10b. BCLC Focus Area

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 47.7%    | 37.7%      |
| 2015  | 49.8%    | 37.0%      |
| 2016  | 49.2%    | 36.0%      |
| 2017  | 44.7%    | 33.2%      |
| 2018  | 41.2%    | 32.6%      |
| 2019  | 35.8%    | 29.8%      |
| 2020  | 38.4%    | 27.1%      |
| 2021  | 35.7%    | 25.4%      |

#### 10c. Arden Arcade

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 74.1%    | 27.4%      |
| 2015  | 53.3%    | 27.7%      |
| 2016  | 47.0%    | 33.4%      |
| 2017  | 44.4%    | 33.0%      |
| 2018  | 38.8%    | 33.6%      |
| 2019  | 31.3%    | 33.6%      |
| 2020  | 37.6%    | 34.5%      |
| 2021  | 41.4%    | 31.0%      |

#### 10d. Del Paso/N. Sacramento

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 59.9%    | 42.8%      |
| 2015  | 48.9%    | 43.6%      |
| 2016  | 52.9%    | 40.6%      |
| 2017  | 45.0%    | 39.7%      |
| 2018  | 38.9%    | 37.3%      |
| 2019  | 36.7%    | 33.9%      |
| 2020  | 42.5%    | 28.3%      |
| 2021  | 31.0%    | 27.8%      |

#### 10e. Foothill Farms/N. Highlands

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 53.8%    | 34.1%      |
| 2015  | 50.3%    | 35.4%      |
| 2016  | 48.7%    | 34.0%      |
| 2017  | 36.3%    | 33.0%      |
| 2018  | 38.9%    | 31.9%      |
| 2019  | 33.1%    | 30.8%      |
| 2020  | 43.6%    | 27.2%      |
| 2021  | 41.7%    | 29.2%      |

#### 10f. Fruitridge/Stockton

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 64.7%    | 40.3%      |
| 2015  | 73.4%    | 37.6%      |
| 2016  | 72.6%    | 40.2%      |
| 2017  | 64.0%    | 34.6%      |
| 2018  | 67.3%    | 37.3%      |
| 2019  | 55.0%    | 32.0%      |
| 2020  | 45.1%    | 31.8%      |
| 2021  | 47.7%    | 26.7%      |

#### 10g. Meadowview

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 40.3%    | 38.1%      |
| 2015  | 40.1%    | 35.7%      |
| 2016  | 36.4%    | 32.7%      |
| 2017  | 38.3%    | 27.3%      |
| 2018  | 38.3%    | 23.3%      |
| 2019  | 29.8%    | 21.2%      |
| 2020  | 24.4%    | 17.2%      |
| 2021  | 24.7%    | 14.7%      |

#### 10h. Oak Park

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 48.1%    | 41.5%      |
| 2015  | 53.5%    | 31.5%      |
| 2016  | 55.3%    | 33.2%      |
| 2017  | 50.2%    | 29.0%      |
| 2018  | 39.0%    | 22.4%      |
| 2019  | 34.2%    | 20.7%      |
| 2020  | 55.1%    | 16.9%      |
| 2021  | 55.7%    | 18.7%      |

#### 10i. Valley Hi

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 41.4%    | 35.6%      |
| 2015  | 46.7%    | 35.3%      |
| 2016  | 46.4%    | 34.3%      |
| 2017  | 45.4%    | 31.8%      |
| 2018  | 37.7%    | 32.3%      |
| 2019  | 34.8%    | 29.7%      |
| 2020  | 38.3%    | 28.2%      |
| 2021  | 35.4%    | 25.3%      |

### Figure 11. Homeless youth enrolled in Sacramento County Public Schools

**Overview:** Black/African American students have higher rates of homelessness compared with all others, although the proportion of students experiencing homelessness increased for all groups in 2021-22.

**Presentation:** This line chart presents the percent of homeless youth enrolled in Sacramento County public schools in three series of data: countywide, Black/African American, and all others. Rates are presented for each school year between 2014-15 and 2021-22.

#### Numerical values presented on the image

| Years   | Countywide | Black/African American | All Others |
|---------|------------|------------------------|------------|
| 2012-14 | 2.0        | 4.3                    | 1.7        |
| 2013-15 | 1.9        | 4.8                    | 1.5        |
| 2014-16 | 2.0        | 4.9                    | 1.7        |
| 2015-17 | 1.8        | 4.2                    | 1.5        |
| 2016-18 | 1.8        | 4.1                    | 1.6        |
| 2017-19 | 1.6        | 3.8                    | 1.4        |
| 2018-20 | 1.8        | 4.2                    | 1.5        |



**Figure 12. Percentage of Births with Prenatal Care Initiated After the First Trimester**

**Overview:** Countywide rates of delayed prenatal care is declining, although Black/African American mothers remain slightly more likely to delay or have no prenatal care, compared with all other races. BCLC focus area rates are comparable to countywide, although rates vary by year and neighborhood within the BCLC focus area.

**Presentation:** This figure is a set of nine line charts depicting annual rates of delayed or no prenatal care for Black/African Americans compared with all other races between 2014 and 2020. The first chart is presented for Sacramento County overall, followed by the total BCLC Focus Area, then each of the BCLC neighborhoods in alphabetical order. Rates are presented as percentages.

### Numerical values presented on the image

#### 12a. Sacramento County

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 24.7%    | 20.0%      |
| 2015  | 17.4%    | 16.9%      |
| 2016  | 18.5%    | 16.6%      |
| 2017  | 20.5%    | 16.3%      |
| 2018  | 18.2%    | 15.5%      |
| 2019  | 16.9%    | 14.0%      |
| 2020  | 19.2%    | 15.4%      |

#### 12b. BCLC Focus Area

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 26.0%    | 24.7%      |
| 2015  | 18.5%    | 19.5%      |
| 2016  | 19.3%    | 19.8%      |
| 2017  | 20.4%    | 18.7%      |
| 2018  | 19.0%    | 18.1%      |
| 2019  | 18.8%    | 16.5%      |
| 2020  | 21.4%    | 17.9%      |

#### 12c. Arden Arcade

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 31.7%    | 25.0%      |
| 2015  | 20.0%    | 17.0%      |
| 2016  | 22.3%    | 17.7%      |
| 2017  | 21.7%    | 14.2%      |
| 2018  | 18.2%    | 17.5%      |
| 2019  | 17.1%    | 16.3%      |
| 2020  | 20.1%    | 15.1%      |

#### 12d. Del Paso/N. Sacramento

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 18.0%    | 28.1%      |
| 2015  | 16.8%    | 20.4%      |
| 2016  | 22.3%    | 21.0%      |
| 2017  | 13.9%    | 18.8%      |
| 2018  | 18.0%    | 18.1%      |
| 2019  | 18.7%    | 18.2%      |
| 2020  | 19.8%    | 18.9%      |

#### 12e. Foothill Farms/N. Highlands

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 24.3%    | 28.3%      |
| 2015  | 23.4%    | 27.2%      |
| 2016  | 20.8%    | 23.2%      |
| 2017  | 19.7%    | 22.5%      |
| 2018  | 20.9%    | 20.9%      |
| 2019  | 21.7%    | 17.9%      |
| 2020  | 18.8%    | 19.8%      |

#### 12f. Fruitridge/Stockton

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 21.9%    | 23.0%      |
| 2015  | 14.4%    | 19.0%      |
| 2016  | 18.4%    | 17.8%      |
| 2017  | 19.6%    | 18.8%      |
| 2018  | 22.3%    | 17.9%      |
| 2019  | 20.6%    | 16.2%      |
| 2020  | 27.6%    | 18.2%      |

#### 12g. Meadowview

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 32.8%    | 22.1%      |
| 2015  | 19.2%    | 18.6%      |
| 2016  | 17.8%    | 18.2%      |
| 2017  | 23.8%    | 15.2%      |
| 2018  | 19.3%    | 16.4%      |
| 2019  | 16.5%    | 16.3%      |
| 2020  | 20.2%    | 19.0%      |

#### 12h. Oak Park

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 21.7%    | 22.5%      |
| 2015  | 11.5%    | 14.1%      |
| 2016  | 32.1%    | 12.0%      |
| 2017  | 25.9%    | 15.1%      |
| 2018  | 17.4%    | 16.0%      |
| 2019  | 13.3%    | 6.4%       |
| 2020  | 40.0%    | 14.8%      |

#### 12i. Valley Hi

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 26.2%    | 22.3%      |
| 2015  | 18.0%    | 15.9%      |
| 2016  | 15.5%    | 20.5%      |
| 2017  | 21.7%    | 21.0%      |
| 2018  | 17.9%    | 17.4%      |
| 2019  | 19.0%    | 15.8%      |
| 2020  | 22.0%    | 17.6%      |

## Figure 13. Preterm Births

**Overview:** In Sacramento County, more Black/African American infants are born preterm each year, compared with all other races. BCLC focus area rates are comparable to countywide, although rates vary by year and neighborhood within the BCLC focus area.

**Presentation:** This figure is a set of nine line charts depicting annual rates of preterm births for Black/African Americans compared with all other races between 2014 and 2020. The first chart is presented for Sacramento County overall, followed by the total BCLC Focus Area, then each of the BCLC neighborhoods in alphabetical order. Rates are presented as percentages.

### Numerical values presented on the image

#### 13a. Sacramento County

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 12.4%    | 8.2%       |
| 2015  | 11.7%    | 7.8%       |
| 2016  | 9.5%     | 8.1%       |
| 2017  | 12.5%    | 8.6%       |
| 2018  | 13.5%    | 8.4%       |
| 2019  | 12.5%    | 8.7%       |
| 2020  | 13.8%    | 8.8%       |

#### 13b. BCLC Focus Area

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 12.1%    | 8.1%       |
| 2015  | 12.0%    | 7.3%       |
| 2016  | 9.9%     | 8.1%       |
| 2017  | 12.1%    | 8.5%       |
| 2018  | 13.2%    | 9.5%       |
| 2019  | 11.2%    | 8.6%       |
| 2020  | 14.4%    | 9.0%       |

#### 13c. Arden Arcade

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 10.6%    | 7.7%       |
| 2015  | 14.8%    | 6.9%       |
| 2016  | 10.3%    | 6.4%       |
| 2017  | 10.2%    | 5.8%       |
| 2018  | 12.6%    | 8.1%       |
| 2019  | 7.6%     | 6.7%       |
| 2020  | 18.0%    | 9.0%       |

#### 13d. Del Paso/N. Sacramento

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 10.0%    | 12.4%      |
| 2015  | 9.9%     | 5.3%       |
| 2016  | 11.5%    | 8.5%       |
| 2017  | 12.6%    | 9.1%       |
| 2018  | 15.8%    | 9.9%       |
| 2019  | 13.0%    | 11.2%      |
| 2020  | 16.4%    | 8.5%       |

#### 13e. Foothill Farms/N. Highlands

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 13.2%    | 5.9%       |
| 2015  | 11.0%    | 7.1%       |
| 2016  | 8.7%     | 8.1%       |
| 2017  | 8.2%     | 8.7%       |
| 2018  | 14.6%    | 10.0%      |
| 2019  | 14.5%    | 9.5%       |
| 2020  | 14.8%    | 9.3%       |

#### 13f. Fruitridge/Stockton

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 10.5%    | 7.1%       |
| 2015  | 7.7%     | 7.8%       |
| 2016  | 4.9%     | 7.5%       |
| 2017  | 19.6%    | 9.2%       |
| 2018  | 10.7%    | 10.3%      |
| 2019  | 13.4%    | 7.0%       |
| 2020  | 14.5%    | 8.6%       |

#### 13g. Meadowview

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 18.7%    | 6.8%       |
| 2015  | 12.0%    | 7.4%       |
| 2016  | 12.7%    | 8.5%       |
| 2017  | 11.1%    | 7.8%       |
| 2018  | 14.0%    | 8.8%       |
| 2019  | 15.5%    | 9.2%       |
| 2020  | 14.7%    | 9.6%       |

#### 13h. Oak Park

| Years | Black/AA   | All Others |
|-------|------------|------------|
| 2014  | Suppressed | Suppressed |
| 2015  | 23.1%      | 4.0%       |
| 2016  | Suppressed | Suppressed |
| 2017  | Suppressed | Suppressed |
| 2018  | Suppressed | Suppressed |
| 2019  | Suppressed | Suppressed |
| 2020  | Suppressed | Suppressed |

#### 13i. Valley Hi

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 12.2%    | 8.6%       |
| 2015  | 12.6%    | 8.6%       |
| 2016  | 11.0%    | 9.3%       |
| 2017  | 14.2%    | 9.8%       |
| 2018  | 13.1%    | 9.7%       |
| 2019  | 9.7%     | 8.4%       |
| 2020  | 12.4%    | 9.1%       |

### Figure 14. Low Birth Weight Births

**Overview:** In Sacramento County, more Black/African American infants are born with low birth weight each year, compared with all other races. BCLC focus area rates are comparable to countywide, although rates vary by year and neighborhood within the BCLC focus area.

**Presentation:** This figure is a set of nine line charts depicting annual rates of low birth weight births for Black/African Americans compared with all other races between 2014 and 2020. The first chart is presented for Sacramento County overall, followed by the total BCLC Focus Area, then each of the BCLC neighborhoods in alphabetical order. Rates are presented as percentages.

#### Numerical values presented on the image

##### 14a. Sacramento County

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 11.4%    | 6.6%       |
| 2015  | 11.7%    | 6.3%       |
| 2016  | 10.5%    | 6.5%       |
| 2017  | 11.7%    | 6.8%       |
| 2018  | 11.8%    | 6.2%       |
| 2019  | 11.9%    | 6.5%       |
| 2020  | 13.9%    | 6.8%       |

##### 14b. BCLC Focus Area

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 11.6%    | 6.5%       |
| 2015  | 10.5%    | 5.7%       |
| 2016  | 10.4%    | 6.2%       |
| 2017  | 12.0%    | 6.9%       |
| 2018  | 12.8%    | 7.1%       |
| 2019  | 11.2%    | 6.6%       |
| 2020  | 14.1%    | 6.9%       |

##### 14c. Arden Arcade

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 9.4%     | 5.4%       |
| 2015  | 14.8%    | 5.9%       |
| 2016  | 9.7%     | 5.9%       |
| 2017  | 13.4%    | 5.1%       |
| 2018  | 10.7%    | 5.8%       |
| 2019  | 6.3%     | 4.8%       |
| 2020  | 11.5%    | 6.4%       |

##### 14d. Del Paso/N. Sacramento

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 11.3%    | 8.5%       |
| 2015  | 6.8%     | 4.2%       |
| 2016  | 13.8%    | 6.5%       |
| 2017  | 11.3%    | 6.8%       |
| 2018  | 12.0%    | 8.0%       |
| 2019  | 13.8%    | 8.2%       |
| 2020  | 16.4%    | 7.1%       |

##### 14e. Foothill Farms/N. Highlands

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 11.8%    | 4.5%       |
| 2015  | 7.8%     | 5.4%       |
| 2016  | 8.1%     | 4.9%       |
| 2017  | 8.7%     | 5.5%       |
| 2018  | 15.2%    | 6.9%       |
| 2019  | 11.8%    | 6.1%       |
| 2020  | 16.1%    | 6.3%       |

##### 14f. Fruitridge/Stockton

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 13.3%    | 6.4%       |
| 2015  | 12.5%    | 6.9%       |
| 2016  | 5.8%     | 6.2%       |
| 2017  | 14.1%    | 7.6%       |
| 2018  | 10.7%    | 7.4%       |
| 2019  | 14.4%    | 4.8%       |
| 2020  | 17.1%    | 6.3%       |

##### 14g. Meadowview

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 16.4%    | 5.6%       |
| 2015  | 12.0%    | 5.5%       |
| 2016  | 18.6%    | 5.8%       |
| 2017  | 14.3%    | 7.4%       |
| 2018  | 11.4%    | 6.5%       |
| 2019  | 13.6%    | 7.6%       |
| 2020  | 13.8%    | 7.4%       |

##### 14h. Oak Park

| Years | Black/AA   | All Others |
|-------|------------|------------|
| 2014  | Suppressed | Suppressed |
| 2015  | Suppressed | Suppressed |
| 2016  | 17.9%      | 6.0%       |
| 2017  | Suppressed | Suppressed |
| 2018  | Suppressed | Suppressed |
| 2019  | Suppressed | Suppressed |
| 2020  | Suppressed | Suppressed |

##### 14i. Valley Hi

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 11.1%    | 7.7%       |
| 2015  | 11.1%    | 6.2%       |
| 2016  | 8.2%     | 7.4%       |
| 2017  | 12.8%    | 8.7%       |
| 2018  | 14.8%    | 7.6%       |
| 2019  | 11.7%    | 7.6%       |
| 2020  | 13.5%    | 7.7%       |

**Figure 15. Average number of California Strong Start Assets (CASSI), 2016-20**

**Overview:** On average, infants born in Sacramento County have nine out of 12 strong start assets at birth each year, comparable with statewide rates. Black/African American children have a slightly lower average number of CASSI assets each year.

**Presentation:** This line chart displays three series of data presenting the average number of strong start assets for each year between 2016 and 2020, comparing statewide, Sacramento County, and Black/African American residents within Sacramento County.

**Numerical values presented on the image**

| Years | California | Sacramento County | Black/AA      |
|-------|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 2016  | 9.3        | 9.3               | 8.5           |
| 2017  | 9.3        | 9.3               | 8.1           |
| 2018  | 9.3        | 9.4               | 8.1           |
| 2019  | 9.2        | 9.3               | 8.5           |
| 2020  | 9.2        | 9.1               | Not Available |

**Figure 16. Rate of Child Abuse Allegations (Substantiated or Unsubstantiated)**

**Overview:** Black/African American children in Sacramento County have higher rates of CPS allegations compared with countywide rates and all other races.

**Presentation:** This line chart presents annual rates of CPS allegations per 1,000 children between 2012 and 2021. Three series of data are provided: countywide, Black/African American, and all others.

**Numerical values presented on the image**

| Years | Countywide | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|
| 2012  | 58.1       | 142.4    | 47.9       |
| 2013  | 58.3       | 143.2    | 48.1       |
| 2014  | 57.7       | 144.3    | 47.5       |
| 2015  | 56.7       | 140.6    | 46.8       |
| 2016  | 56.1       | 139.2    | 46.5       |
| 2017  | 59.3       | 146.7    | 49.2       |
| 2018  | 59.0       | 149.0    | 48.6       |
| 2019  | 58.3       | 152.4    | 47.4       |
| 2020  | 50.3       | 138.0    | 40.2       |
| 2021  | 54.7       | 144.5    | 44.3       |

**Figure 17. Rate of Substantiated Child Abuse Allegations**

**Overview:** Black/AA children in Sacramento County have higher rates of substantiated CPS allegations compared with countywide rates and all other races. However, rates among Black/African Americans have been declining.

**Presentation:** This line chart presents annual rates of substantiated CPS allegations per 1,000 children between 2012 and 2021. Three series of data are provided: countywide, Black/African American, and all others.

**Numerical values presented on the image**

| Years | Countywide | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|
| 2012  | 9.3        | 25.6     | 7.3        |
| 2013  | 11.3       | 28.9     | 9.2        |
| 2014  | 11.8       | 30.0     | 9.7        |
| 2015  | 12.2       | 32.0     | 9.8        |
| 2016  | 10.5       | 27.4     | 8.6        |
| 2017  | 10.5       | 28.0     | 8.5        |
| 2018  | 9.0        | 23.9     | 7.2        |
| 2019  | 7.6        | 21.5     | 6.0        |
| 2020  | 7.3        | 21.7     | 5.6        |
| 2021  | 6.7        | 21.0     | 5.1        |

**Figure 18. Foster Care Entry Rates**

**Overview:** Black/African American children in Sacramento County have higher rates of foster care entry compared with countywide and all other races. However, rates among Black/African Americans have been steadily declining since the peak in 2014.

**Presentation:** This line chart presents annual rates of foster care entry rates per 1,000 children between 2012 and 2021. Three series of data are provided: countywide, Black/African American, and all others.

**Numerical values presented on the image**

| Years | Countywide | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|
| 2012  | 3.4        | 11.2     | 2.5        |
| 2013  | 4.4        | 13.3     | 3.3        |
| 2014  | 4.7        | 14.3     | 3.6        |
| 2015  | 4.3        | 13.0     | 3.3        |
| 2016  | 3.6        | 12.1     | 2.6        |
| 2017  | 3.3        | 11.1     | 2.4        |
| 2018  | 3.0        | 9.5      | 2.3        |
| 2019  | 3.0        | 10.1     | 2.2        |
| 2020  | 2.3        | 7.5      | 1.7        |
| 2021  | 2.1        | 7.4      | 1.5        |



### Figure 19. Juvenile Felony Arrest Rates

**Overview:** Juvenile felony arrests in Sacramento County have been steadily declining for Black/African American youth and all other races, although Black/African Americans continue to have higher rates of juvenile felony arrests compared with all other races.

**Presentation:** This figure is a set of six line charts depicting annual rates of juvenile felony arrests for Black/African Americans compared with all other races between 2014 and 2021. Rates are presented per 100,000 children. The first chart is presented for Sacramento County overall, followed by each offense type: Violent offenses, Property offenses, Drug Offenses, Sex offenses, and all other offenses.

#### Numerical values presented on the image

##### 19a. Sacramento County

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 1,221.1  | 154.9      |
| 2015  | 1,209.7  | 132.4      |
| 2016  | 976.3    | 110.4      |
| 2017  | 1,017.2  | 122.6      |
| 2018  | 893.2    | 88.4       |
| 2019  | 850.6    | 98.3       |
| 2020  | 779.4    | 87.2       |
| 2021  | 526.6    | 56.3       |

##### 19b. BCLC Focus Area

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 479.2    | 48.1       |
| 2015  | 536.7    | 45.8       |
| 2016  | 411.4    | 44.4       |
| 2017  | 507.3    | 47.6       |
| 2018  | 436.4    | 36.4       |
| 2019  | 478.3    | 47.2       |
| 2020  | 301.7    | 29.9       |
| 2021  | 245.7    | 20.3       |

##### 19c. Arden Arcade

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 517.2    | 50.0       |
| 2015  | 425.0    | 40.8       |
| 2016  | 348.3    | 29.8       |
| 2017  | 303.4    | 41.1       |
| 2018  | 261.3    | 27.4       |
| 2019  | 212.0    | 23.1       |
| 2020  | 245.8    | 24.1       |
| 2021  | 89.1     | 11.9       |

##### 19d. Del Paso/N. Sacramento

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 62.3     | 20.6       |
| 2015  | 24.5     | 14.6       |
| 2016  | 41.1     | 8.1        |
| 2017  | 7.6      | 4.9        |
| 2018  | 7.6      | 2.2        |
| 2019  | 7.8      | 2.1        |
| 2020  | 11.2     | 2.7        |
| 2021  | 2.7      | 3.9        |

##### 19e. Foothill Farms/N. Highlands

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 16.2     | 3.4        |
| 2015  | 19.1     | 4.0        |
| 2016  | 21.9     | 3.1        |
| 2017  | 0.0      | 3.1        |
| 2018  | 22.8     | 1.5        |
| 2019  | 18.1     | 3.3        |
| 2020  | 16.8     | 3.7        |
| 2021  | 5.4      | 1.5        |

##### 19f. Fruitridge/Stockton

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2014  | 154.3    | 31.9       |
| 2015  | 204.3    | 27.1       |
| 2016  | 153.6    | 25.1       |
| 2017  | 198.9    | 25.9       |
| 2018  | 164.9    | 21.0       |
| 2019  | 134.4    | 22.5       |
| 2020  | 203.9    | 26.8       |
| 2021  | 183.6    | 18.8       |

**Figure 20. Impact of COVID-19 on Sacramento County Families (2021)**

**Overview:** In 2021, about one in ten Sacramento County residents experienced COVID-related impacts including losing a job and experiencing difficulties paying for housing or basic necessities. Countywide rates were slightly lower than statewide. Black/African Americans in Sacramento County had higher rates of difficulties paying rent/mortgage and basic necessities compared with countywide but were slightly less likely to report losing their job due to COVID-19 in 2021.

**Presentation:** This bar chart compares five various impacts of COVID-19 on participants responding to the 2021 California Health Interview Survey statewide, countywide, and among Black/African Americans in Sacramento County. Rates are presented as percentages. Data for Black/African Americans not available for all measures due to suppressed data.

**Numerical values presented on the image**

| Measure                                    | California | Countywide | Black/AA   |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Lost Job                                   | 13.0%      | 11.7%      | 11.2%      |
| Difficulty Paying Rent/Mortgage            | 10.3%      | 9.2%       | 19.4%      |
| Difficulty Paying for Basic Necessities    | 12.3%      | 10.1%      | 16.8%      |
| Child Care Difficulties                    | 3.0%       | 2.9%       | Suppressed |
| Treated Unfairly because of Race/Ethnicity | 2.8%       | 2.2%       | Suppressed |

**Figure 21. Sacramento County Residents Feeling Safe in their Neighborhood**

**Overview:** The proportion of Sacramento County participants in the California Health Interview Survey feeling safe in their neighborhood fluctuated between 2012 and 2021. Compared with 2012, the proportion of Black/African Americans feeling safe all or most of the time in 2021 had a net increase of 33%.

**Presentation:** This line chart presents the proportion of Sacramento County California Health Interview Survey participants who felt safe in their neighborhoods all or most of the time, comparing Black/African Americans and all others between 2012 and 2021. Rates are presented as percentages and include statistically unstable estimates.

**Numerical values presented on the image**

| Years | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 2012  | 67.1%    | 81.6%      |
| 2013  | 81.8%    | 90.4%      |
| 2014  | 85.7%    | 83.0%      |
| 2015  | 92.2%    | 87.1%      |
| 2016  | 87.4%    | 81.4%      |
| 2017  | 79.6%    | 59.5%      |
| 2018  | 91.6%    | 89.8%      |
| 2019  | 75.0%    | 84.6%      |
| 2020  | 77.9%    | 89.5%      |
| 2021  | 89.0%    | 88.5%      |

**Figure 22. Food Insecurity Rates for Adults and Children**

**Overview:** According to Feeding America, the countywide rate of child food insecurity remained stable between 2018 and 2020. According to the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), the percentage of Black/African American adults who experienced food insecurity varied widely between 2018 and 2021.

**Presentation:** This chart displaying bars comparing Black/African American with All Other adults experiencing food insecurity between 2018 and 2021 and a line depicting child food insecurity for 2018, 2019, and 2020. Rates are presented as percentages. Child food insecurity rate is not yet available for 2021.

**Numerical values presented on the image**

| Years | Countywide | Black/AA | All Others |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|
| 2012  | 9.3        | 25.6     | 7.3        |
| 2013  | 11.3       | 28.9     | 9.2        |
| 2014  | 11.8       | 30.0     | 9.7        |
| 2015  | 12.2       | 32.0     | 9.8        |
| 2016  | 10.5       | 27.4     | 8.6        |
| 2017  | 10.5       | 28.0     | 8.5        |
| 2018  | 9.0        | 23.9     | 7.2        |
| 2019  | 7.6        | 21.5     | 6.0        |
| 2020  | 7.3        | 21.7     | 5.6        |
| 2021  | 6.7        | 21.0     | 5.1        |

## APPENDIX B: PHOTO CREDITS

- Black Child Legacy Campaign photos on the cover and on pages #2, #4, and #32 are provided by The Center.
- All other photos in this report are Adobe Stock photos posed by models.



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