



BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN

Community Indicator Report

Baseline Year | 2014

MAY 2017



**BLACK CHILD
LEGACY**

C A M P A I G N

Uniting Families and Communities
for a Healthy Future

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Reducing African American Child Deaths

In 2013, the Blue Ribbon Commission Report identified a 20-year trend in Sacramento County of African American children dying at disproportionate rates compared to all other racial groups. The Sacramento County Board of Supervisors established the Steering Committee on Reduction of African American Child Deaths (RAACD) to implement a plan to reduce African American child deaths by 2020. This report presents a set of core community indicators to inform the work of the Steering Committee on RAACD and its community partners. These indicators serve as a baseline for tracking the progress of this initiative county-wide.

Leading Causes of Death

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

-  **Perinatal Conditions** | Deaths due to pre-term birth, low birth weight, maternal complications, and birth defects are the leading cause of African American child mortality. Perinatal condition deaths include infants from second trimester of pregnancy up to one year of age.
-  **Infant Sleep-Related Deaths** | Infant deaths occurring in the sleep environment, including Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Syndrome, are in this category. Infant sleep-related deaths affect infants from birth and generally up to one year of age.
-  **CAN Homicides** | These deaths are caused by abuse or neglect perpetrated by a caregiver, such as a parent, guardian, babysitter, or family friend. Child abuse and neglect (CAN) homicides can involve children from birth up to 18 years.
-  **3rd Party Homicides** | Third-party homicides are deaths caused by strangers, acquaintances, or friends who were not acting as caregiver and can be intentional or accidental. Children up to age 18 can be included in this cause of death.

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

Social Determinants of Health & Health Disparity

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



A Community-Driven Initiative

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

African American Population in Sacramento County | 2014

107,446 | 10% of Adults 18+ years

38,790 | 11% of All Children & Youth 0-17 years

9,712 | 10% of Children 0-4 years

10,845 | 11% of Children 5-9 years

10,747 | 11% of Youth 10-14 years

7,486 | 11% of Youth 15-17 years

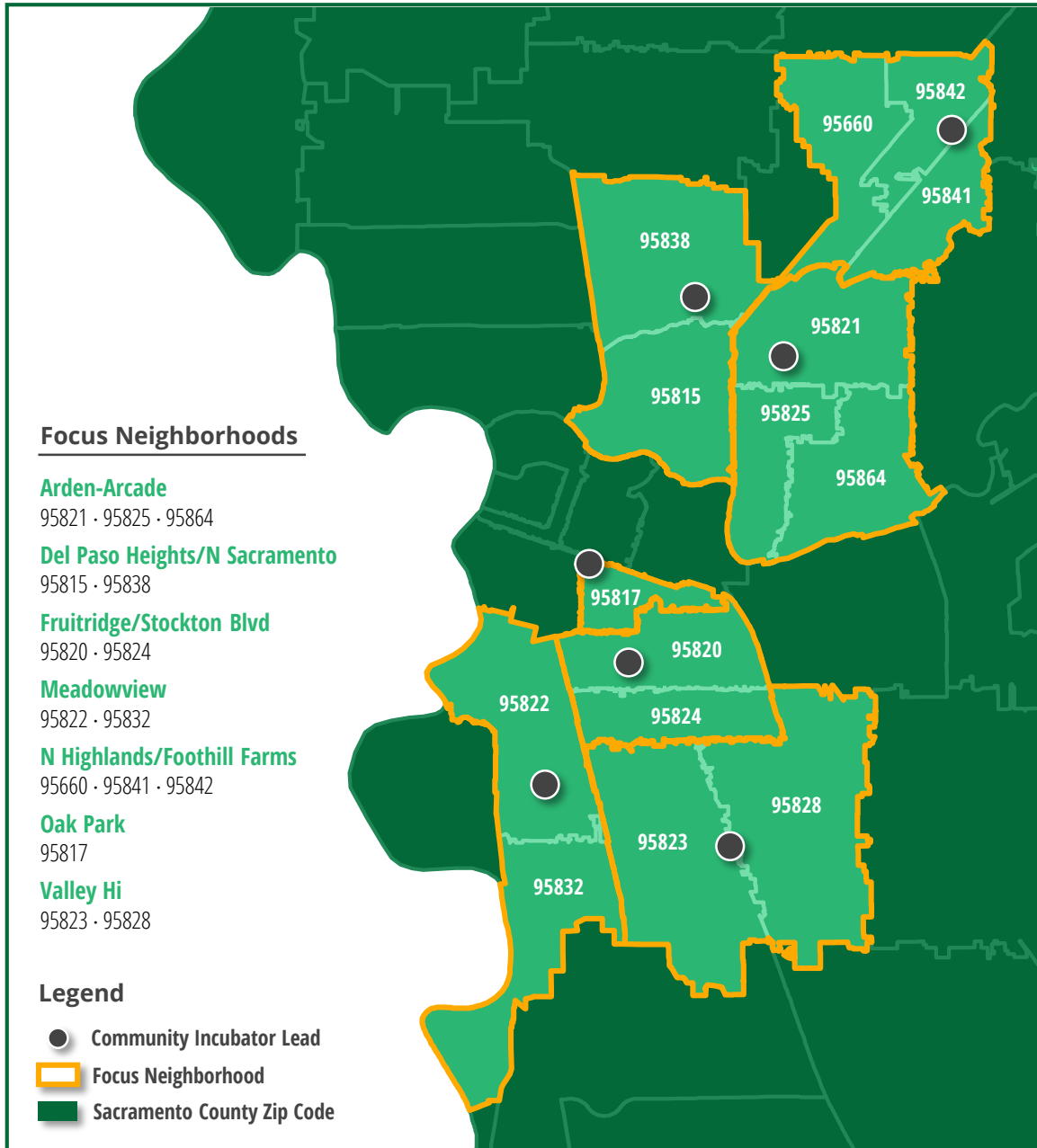


▲ RAACD Steering Committee | Working to reduce deaths of African American children in Sacramento County.



RAACD Focus Area

The **RAACD Focus Area** consists of seven neighborhoods, which include 48% of Sacramento County's African American children (0-17 years) and 60% of the African American births in 2014.





Disproportionality 101

Disproportionality is a term used to describe the over or under-representation of African American children in measured population indicators such as child mortality. In 2014, African Americans represented 11% of the children ages 0-17 years in Sacramento County, but made up 22% of the children who died. This represents a clear disparity in the life chances of African American children compared to other racial groups living in the same neighborhoods.

















This report highlights the disproportionality of child death and other indicators by comparing the African American population with the population of all other racial groups in Sacramento County. For example, we know that the death rate of African American children in 2014 was 83.8 per 100,000 children; the death rate for all other groups was 31.4. Therefore, the disproportionality for African American child death in 2014 was 2.7 times the rate of all other groups.



Summary of RAACD Indicators

Disproportionality in Sacramento | At a Glance

The table below summarizes the disproportionality among key indicators between the African American population in Sacramento County compared to all other racial groups. These indicators are detailed in the following pages.

RAACD Baseline Indicators	African American Disproportionality 2014
CHILD DEATHS	
 All Child Deaths	2.7 x all other racial groups
 Perinatal Conditions	1.8 x all other racial groups
 Infant Sleep-Related	4.6 x all other racial groups
 CAN Homicide	8.6 x all other racial groups
 3rd Party Homicide	4.0 x all other racial groups
COMMUNITY INDICATORS	
 Poverty (children living in poverty)	1.8 x all other racial groups
 Educational Attainment (Bachelor's or higher)	0.7 x all other racial groups
 Prenatal Care (initiated after 1 st trimester)	1.2 x all other racial groups
 Pre-Term Births (<37 weeks)	1.6 x all other racial groups
 Low Birthweight (<5lbs 8oz)	1.8 x all other racial groups
 Child Abuse Allegations	3.8 x all other racial groups
 Foster Care	4.1 x all other racial groups
 Truancy	unavailable
 Youth AOD ED Visits	2.3 x all other racial groups
 Youth Assault ED Visits	3.3 x all other racial groups
 Juvenile Felony Arrests	7.6 x all other racial groups



Addressing the Leading Causes of Death

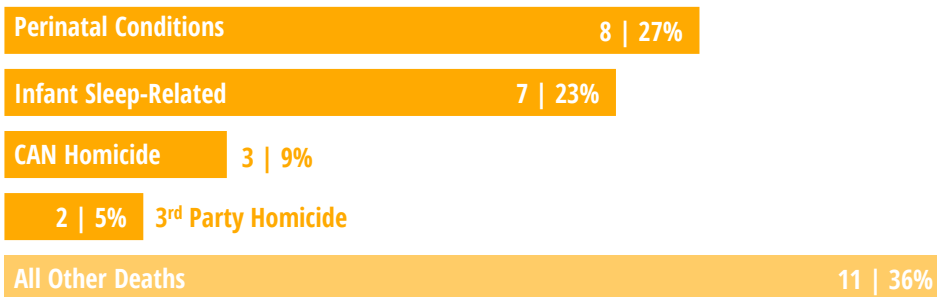
5-Year County Trends & Goals

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

Leading Causes of Death 2014 CDRT Data	RAACD Goals Reduction in African American Child Deaths
All Deaths	Decrease by 10-20%
Perinatal Conditions	Decrease by at least 23%
Infant Sleep-Related	Decrease by at least 33%
CAN Homicide	Decrease by at least 25%
3rd Party Homicide	Decrease by at least 48%

This report treats 2014 as the baseline year for the BCLC initiative. In 2014, a total of 31 African American children died (based upon a 3-year rolling average). Of the four leading causes of death, Perinatal Conditions made up the largest proportion (**27%**), followed by Infant Sleep-Related Deaths (**23%**), CAN Homicide (**9%**), and 3rd Party Homicide (**5%**) (see below).

Causes of African American Child Deaths in Baseline Year | 2014



Data Sources

The Sacramento Child Death Review Team (CDRT) data was the basis of the Blue Ribbon *Report on Disproportionate African American Child Deaths*, and data from the CDRT 2013-2014 report is used for measuring the baseline rates of child death as well as the projected goals for reducing African American child deaths. Trends in child deaths are presented as three-year rolling averages to account for the fact that some causes of death can fluctuate significantly year-to-year. Years appearing in the following graphs are rolling averages, which are calculated by averaging the two preceding years with the displayed year. For example, 2014 is the average of 2012, 2013, and 2014 values.
<http://www.philserna.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Blue-Ribbon-Commission-Report-2013.pdf>



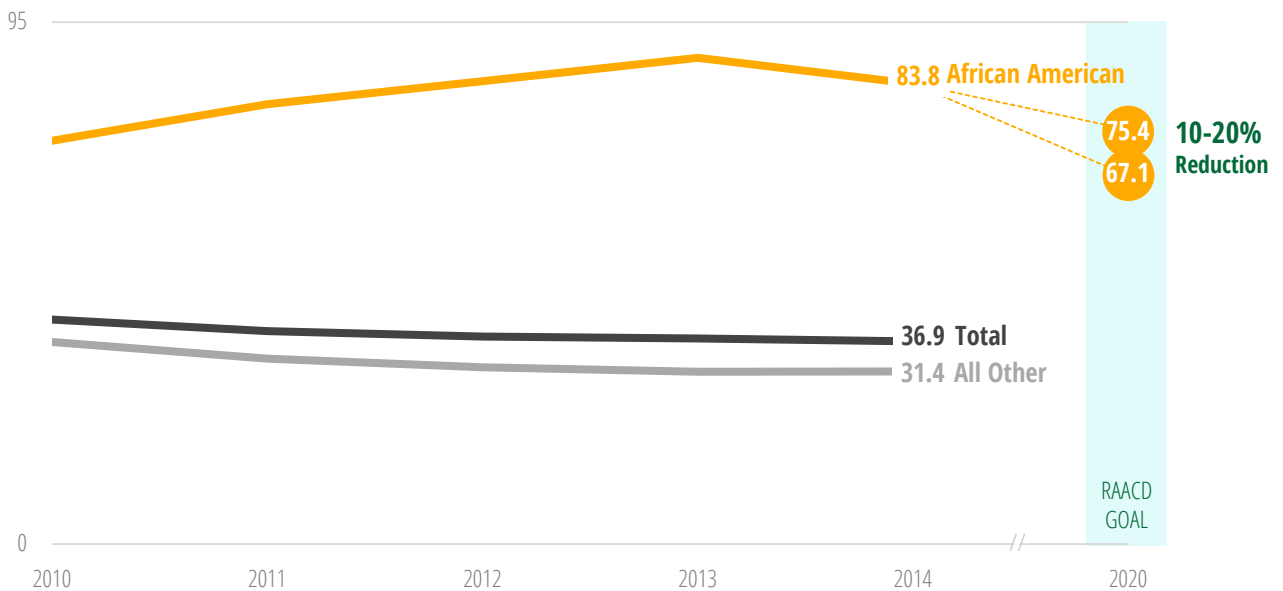
Child Death in Sacramento County

5-Year Trend | Overall, the rate of child deaths has gradually declined since 2010, with a total rate of **36.9** child deaths per 100,000 children in 2014.

Goal | African American children in Sacramento County have shown a consistently higher rate of death compared to all other racial groups (**83.8** vs. **31.4** all other children in 2014). The death rate of African American children peaked in 2013, with a slight reduction by 2014. The goal of RAACD/BCLC is to reduce all African American child deaths by 10%-20%, reducing the African American death rate to **75.4-67.1** by 2020.

Child Death | 2010-2014 Trend & 2020 Goal

Total, African American, and All Other Children, 3-year Rolling Average Rates
(per 100,000 children)



Child Death 3-Year Rolling Average Rates | 2010-2014

3-Year Period Ending:	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	40.9	38.8	37.8	37.4	36.9
African American	73.4	80.1	84.3	88.5	83.8
All Other	36.8	33.7	32.2	31.4	31.4

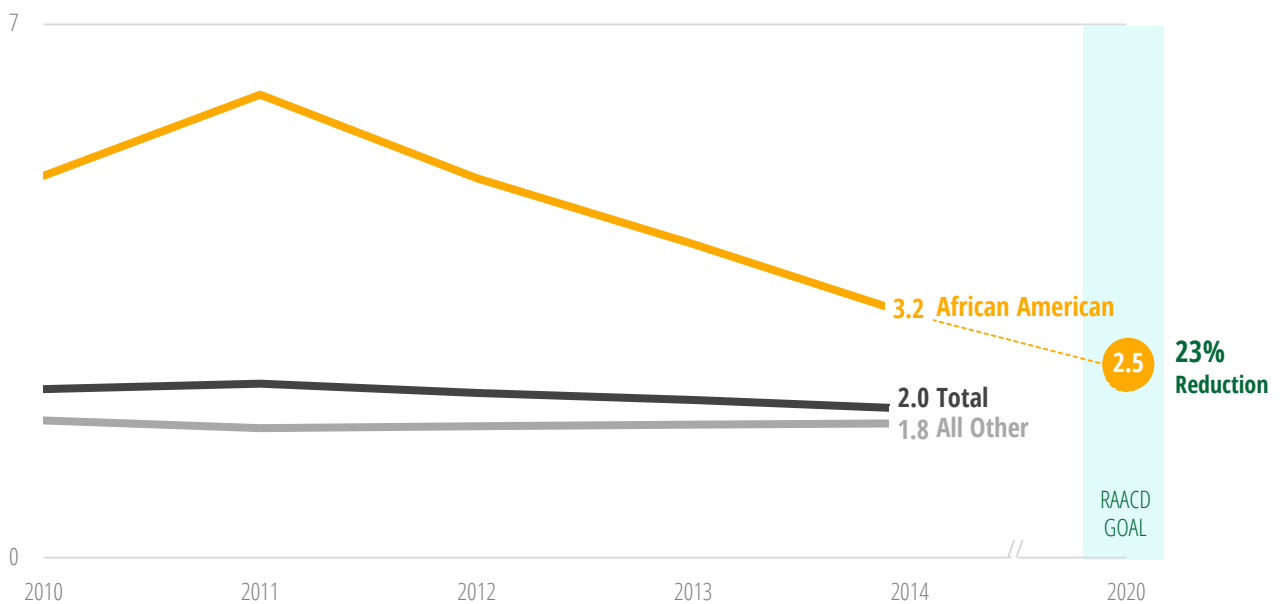


Perinatal Conditions in Sacramento County

5-Year Trend | Infant deaths due to perinatal conditions have been slightly declining in Sacramento County since 2010, with a total rate of **2.0** deaths per 1,000 births in 2014.

Goal | African American infants consistently have a higher rate of perinatal death compared to all other racial groups (**3.2** vs. **1.8** all other infants in 2014). The perinatal death rate of African American infants peaked in 2011, with a declining trend to 2014. The goal of RAACD/BCLC is to reduce perinatal deaths by 23% which translates to a reduction in the rate of deaths due to perinatal conditions to **2.5** by 2020.

Perinatal Conditions | 2010-2014 Trend & 2020 Goal Total, African American, and All Other Births, 3-year Rolling Average Rates (per 1,000 births)



Perinatal Conditions 3-Year Rolling Average Rates | 2010-2014

3-Year Period Ending:	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
African American	5.0	6.1	5.0	4.1	3.2
All Other	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8

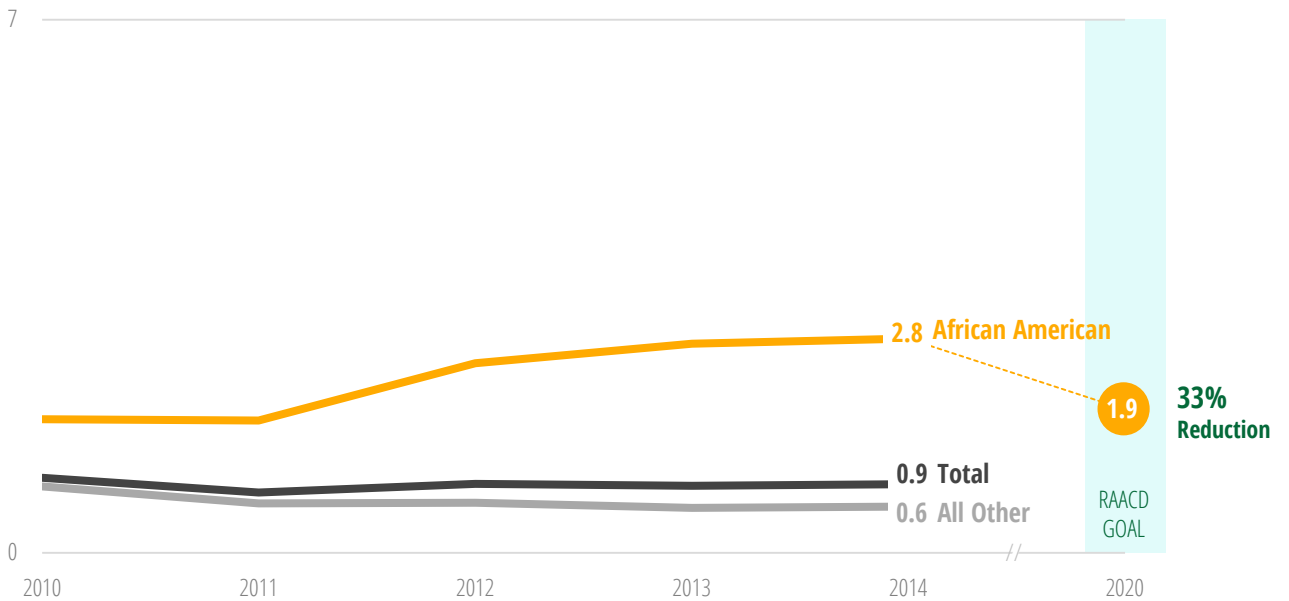


Infant Sleep-Related in Sacramento County

5-Year Trend | Infant sleep-related deaths in Sacramento County have remained relatively constant since 2010, with a total rate of **0.9** infant deaths per 1,000 births in 2014.

Goal | African American children in Sacramento County consistently have a higher rate of sleep-related death compared to all other racial groups (**2.8** vs. **0.6** all other children in 2014). The rate of sleep-related death for African Americans increased between 2011 and 2012, with a continued rise in 2014. The goal of RAACD/BCLC is to reduce infant sleep-related deaths by 33% which translates to a reduction in the rate to **1.9** by 2020.

Infant Sleep-Related | 2010-2014 Trend & 2020 Goal
Total, African American, and All Other Births, 3-year Rolling Average Rates
 (per 1,000 births)



Infant Sleep-Related 3-Year Rolling Average Rates | 2010-2014

3-Year Period Ending:	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
African American	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.8
All Other	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6

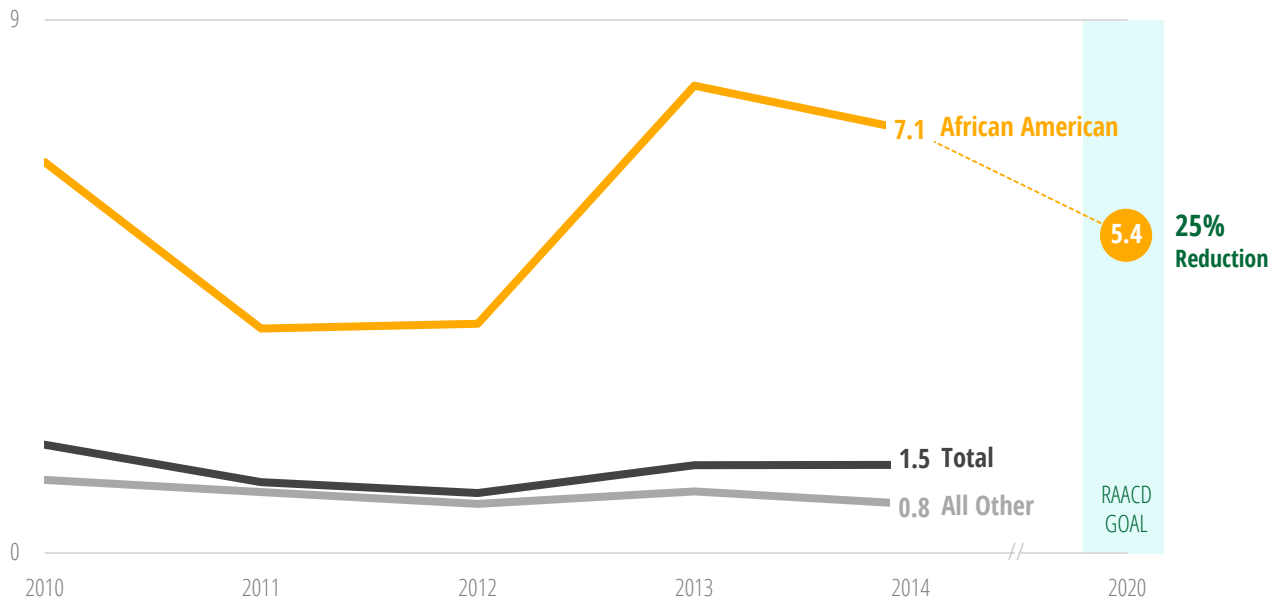


CAN Homicide in Sacramento County

5-Year Trend | Child abuse and neglect homicides have slightly fluctuated over the last five years, with a declining trend from 2010 to 2012, and a slight increase from 2012-2014, with a total rate of **1.5** CAN deaths per 100,000 children in 2014.

Goal | African American children in Sacramento County consistently have a higher rate of death due to child abuse and neglect compared to all other racial groups (**7.1** vs. **0.8** all other children in 2014). The death rate from CAN homicide follows the same countywide trends, but with a sharp decline between 2010-2011 and a steep upward trend from 2012 to 2013. The goal of RAACD/BCLC is to reduce CAN deaths by 25% which translates to a reduction in the rate of CAN homicide deaths to **5.4** by 2020.

CAN Homicide | 2010-2014 Trend & 2020 Goal
Total, African American, and All Other Children, 3-year Rolling Average Rates
 (per 100,000 children)



CAN Homicide 3-Year Rolling Average Rates | 2010-2014

3-Year Period Ending:	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.5
African American	6.6	3.8	3.9	7.9	7.1
All Other	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8

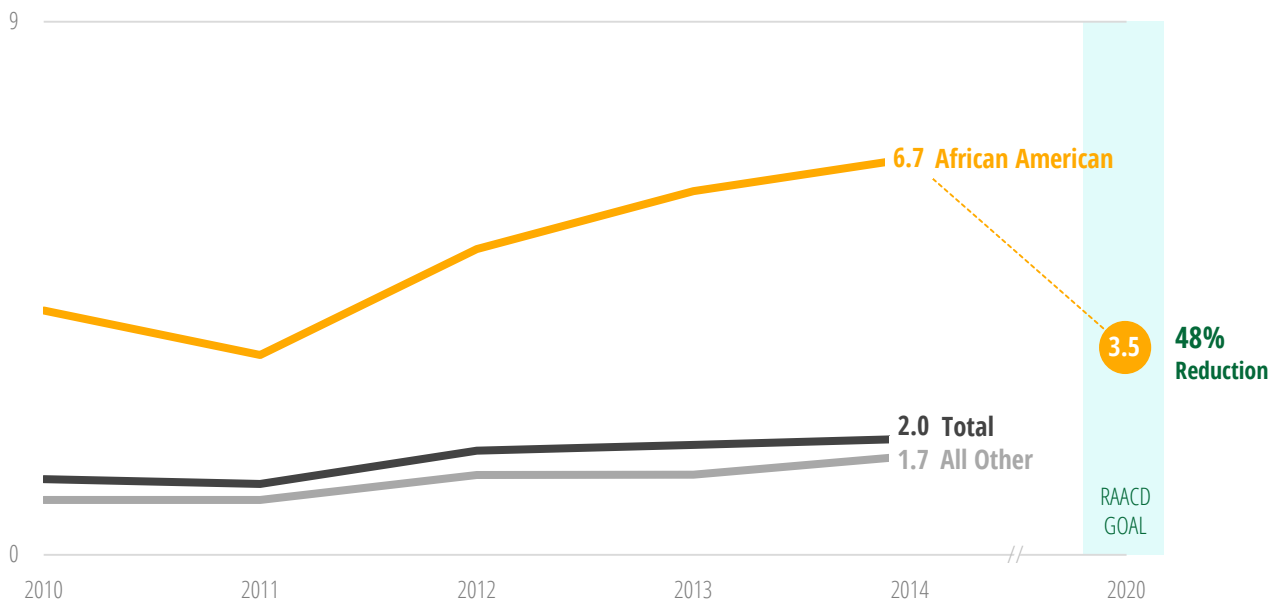


3rd Party Homicide in Sacramento County

5-Year Trend | Third-party homicide deaths have been on a slight incline overall, with a total rate of **2.0** deaths per 100,000 children in 2014.

Goal | African American children in Sacramento County consistently have a higher rate of third-party homicide compared to all other racial groups (**6.7** vs. **1.7** all other children in 2014). The death rate for African American children has been on an increasing trend since 2011. The goal of RAACD/BCLC is to reduce third-party homicide deaths by 48% which translates to a reduction in the rate of third-party homicide deaths to **3.5** by 2020.

3rd Party Homicide | 2010-2014 Trend & 2020 Goal Total, African American, and All Other Children, 3-year Rolling Average Rates (per 100,000 children)



3rd Party Homicide 3-Year Rolling Average Rates | 2010-2014

3-Year Period Ending:	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.0
African American	4.1	3.4	5.2	6.1	6.7
All Other	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.7



Community Indicators

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

Community Indicators Related to the Leading Causes of Death

COMMUNITY INDICATORS	Leading Causes of African American Child Death			
	PERINATAL CONDITIONS <1 YEAR	INFANT SLEEP-RELATED <1 YEAR	CAN HOMICIDE 0-17 YEARS	3 RD PARTY HOMICIDE 0-17 YEARS
Child Poverty	●	●	●	●
Educational Attainment	●	●	●	●
Prenatal Care	●	●		
Pre-Term Births	●	●		
Low Birthweight	●	●		
Child Abuse Allegations			●	
Foster Care			●	●
Truancy			●	●
Youth AOD ED Visits				●
Youth Assault ED Visits				●
Juvenile Felony Arrests				●



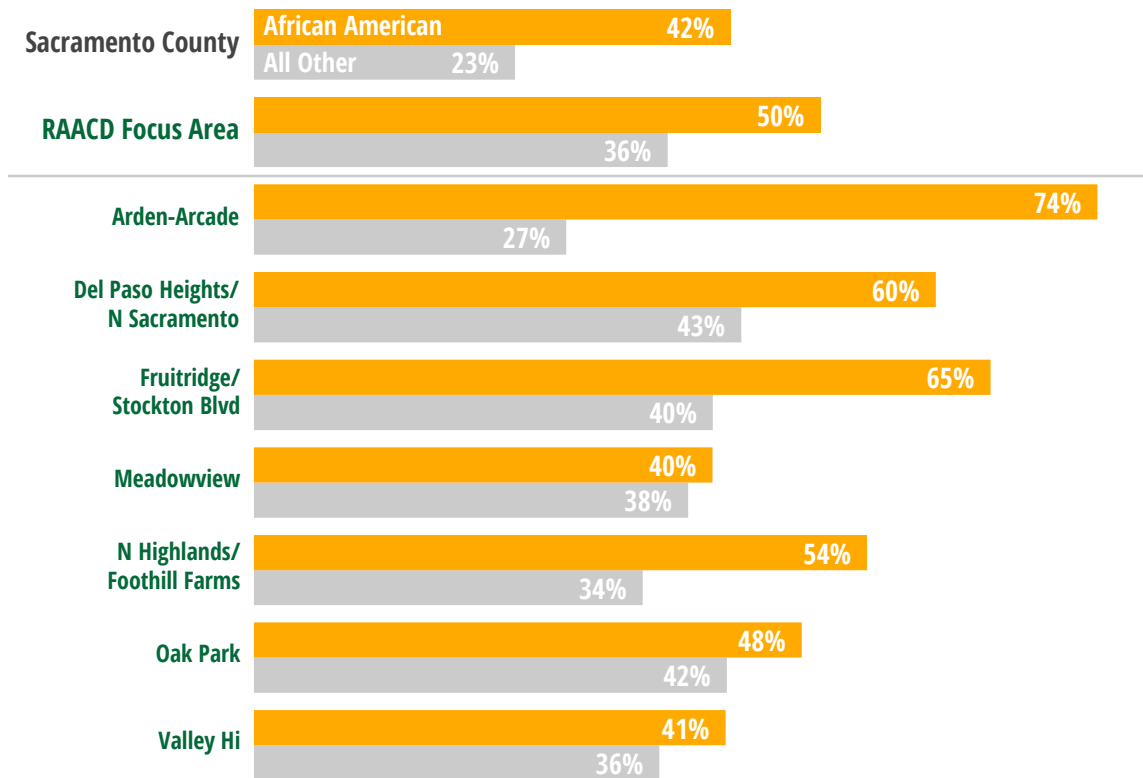
Children Living in Poverty

Sacramento County | Almost twice as many African American children live in poverty compared to children of all other racial groups in Sacramento County (42% vs. 23% all other children). These children live in households whose total income was below the federal poverty level; in 2014, the federal poverty level for a family of four was \$23,850.

RAACD Focus Area | The RAACD Focus Area neighborhoods have a greater concentration of poverty for all children, with half (50%) of the African American children living in poverty. Individual RAACD neighborhoods vary in their concentrations of poverty, ranging from 40-74% of African American children.

Children Living Below 100% of Poverty | 2014

Percent of all African American & All Other Children



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

WHY THIS MATTERS TO THE BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN

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



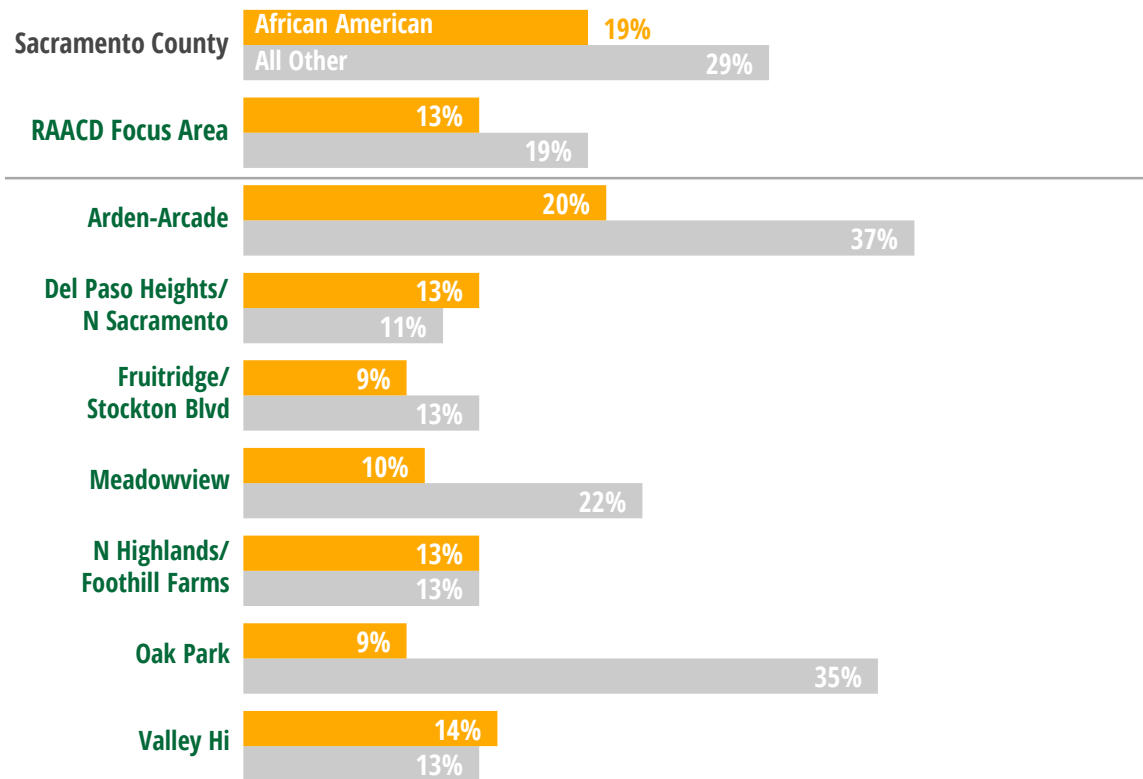
Educational Attainment

Sacramento County | Educational attainment is measured below by the percent of the population with Bachelor's degree or higher for those 25 years and older. A smaller percentage of African American residents have attained a Bachelor's degree or higher compared to those residents of all other racial groups (19% vs. 29% all other residents).

RAACD Focus Area | Overall, this trend is consistent in the RAACD Focus Area, with the exception of two neighborhoods that show a greater proportion of African American's with a Bachelor's degree or higher than that of all other racial groups.

Bachelor's Degree or Higher | 2014

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

WHY THIS MATTERS TO THE BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN

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



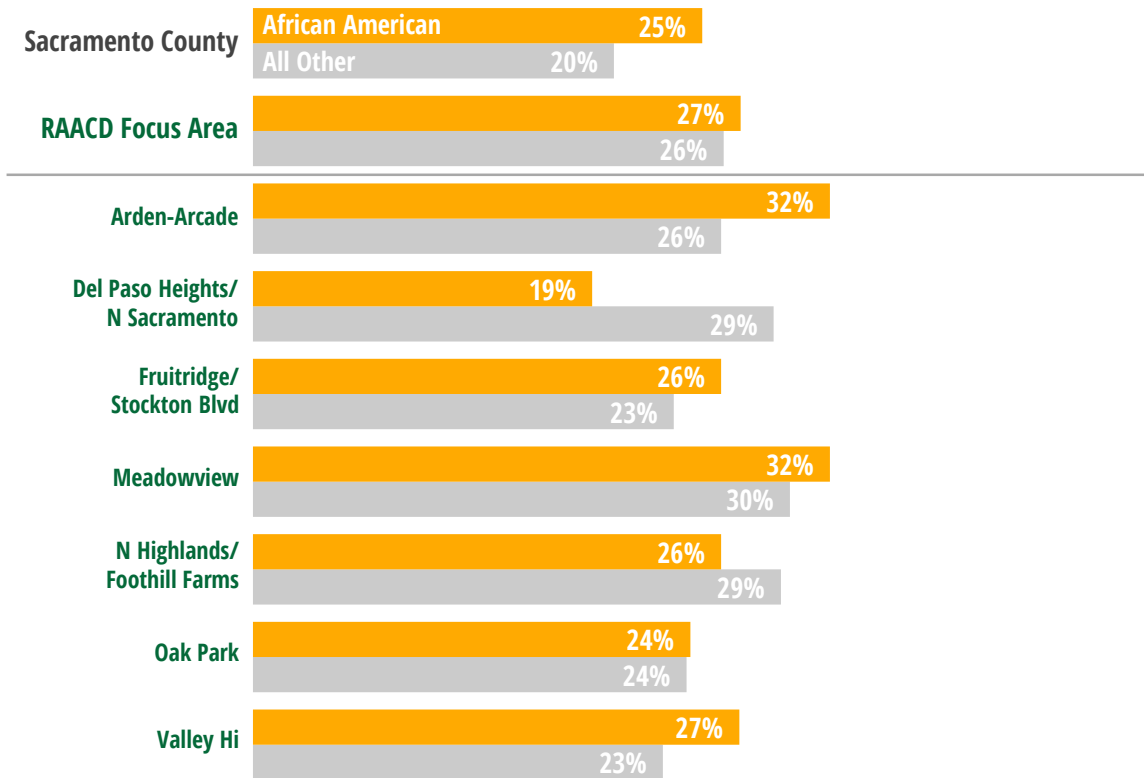
Prenatal Care

Sacramento County | Overall, a greater percentage of African American mothers had a delayed entry into prenatal care (i.e., after their 1st trimester) compared to the mothers of all other racial groups (25% vs. 20% of all other mothers).

RAACD Focus Area | The RAACD Focus Area shows this overall trend; however the proportion of African American mothers and those of all other racial groups vary across neighborhoods with some showing a greater tendency for African mothers to access early prenatal care.

Prenatal Care Initiated After 1st Trimester | 2014

Percent of all African American & All Other Births



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

WHY THIS MATTERS TO THE BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN

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

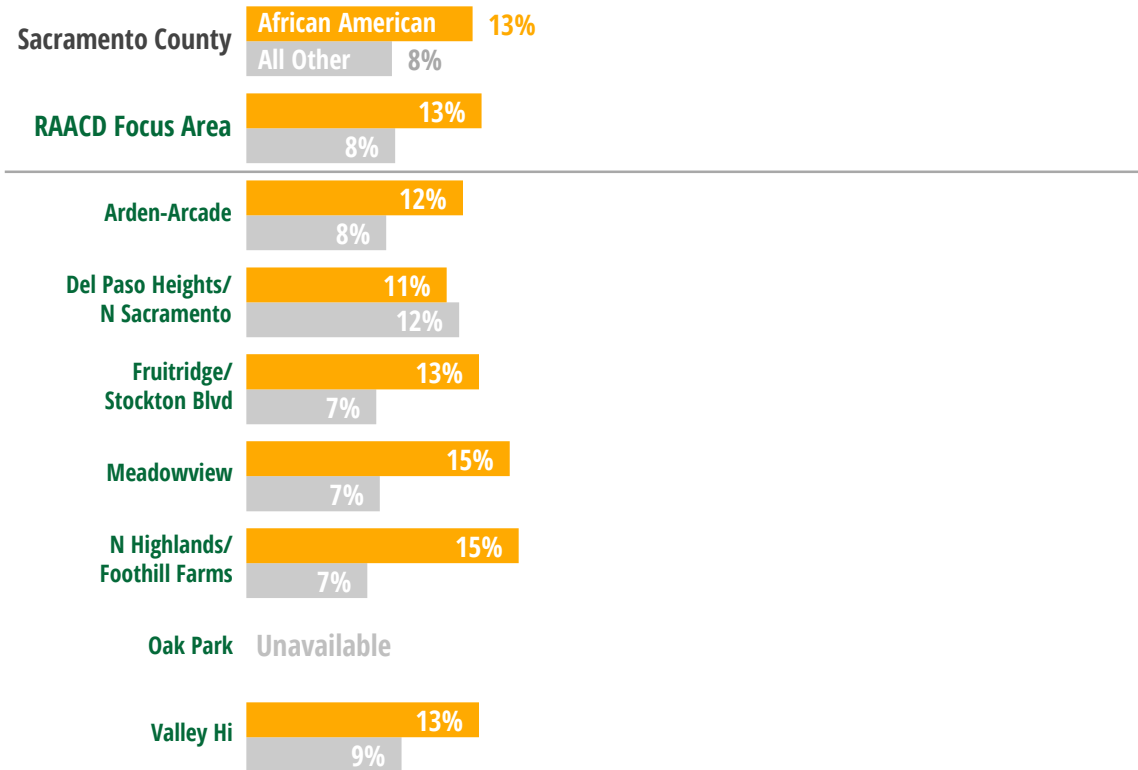


Pre-Term Births

Sacramento County | African Americans have a higher percentage of births where infants were born before 37 weeks of pregnancy (13% vs 8% for all other infants in 2014).

RAACD Focus Area | Four RAACD neighborhoods have slightly higher percentages of pre-term births than Sacramento County overall. In almost all areas, a greater percentage of births to African American infants were pre-term as compared to infants of all other racial groups.

Pre-Term Births (<37 Weeks) | 2014 Percent of all African American & All Other Births



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

WHY THIS MATTERS TO THE BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN

Pre-term birth is the leading cause of newborn death and may contribute to long-term disabilities for infants. Babies born premature (before 37 weeks) are likely to be of low-birth weight, and are more likely to have one or more serious health risks that can show up immediately or later in life. – *Be Healthy Sacramento*



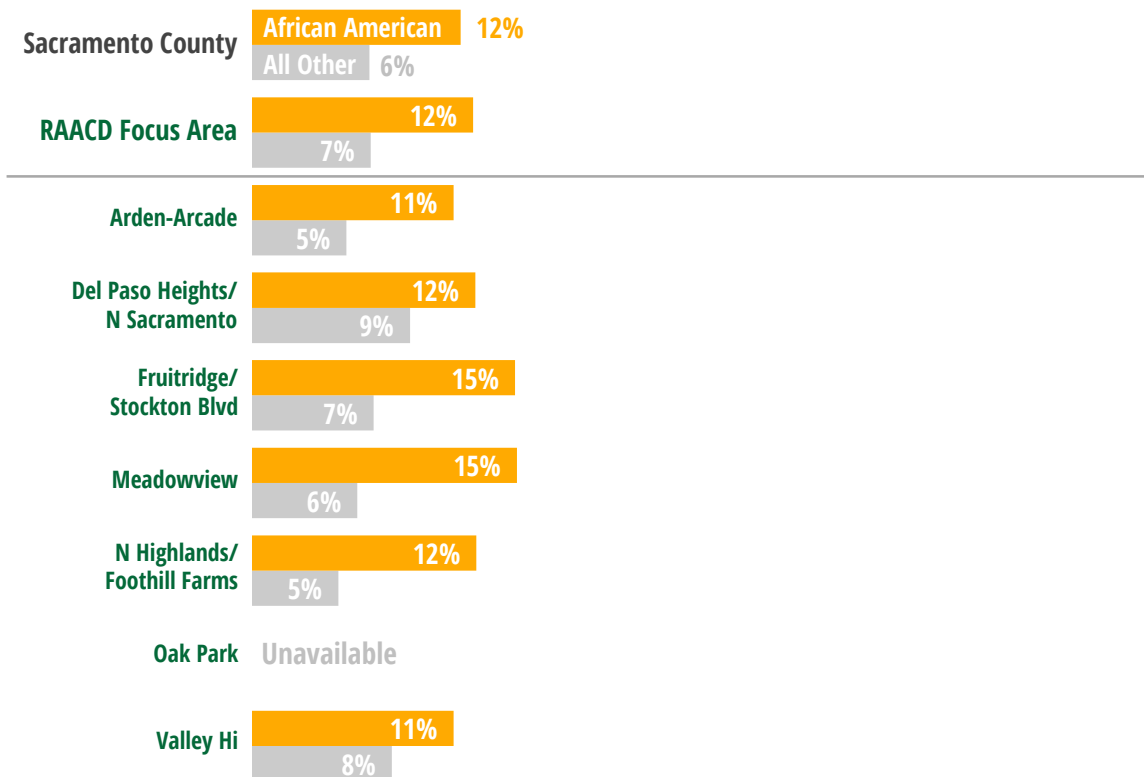
Low Birthweight

Sacramento County | The proportion of African American infants born with a low birthweight (less than 5 pounds 8 ounces) was about twice that of all other racial groups in 2014 (12% vs. 6% of infants).

RAACD Focus Area | Three RAACD neighborhoods have slightly higher percentages of African American low weight births than Sacramento County overall. In all areas, a greater percentage of African American infants had a low birthweight as compared to infants of all other racial groups.

Low Birthweight Births (<5lbs 8oz) | 2014

Percent of all African American & All Other Births



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

WHY THIS MATTERS TO THE BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN

Infants born below 5 pounds and 8 ounces can be due to pre-term birth or other pregnancy risk factors. Babies born a low birthweight are more at risk for having serious health problems, and are more at risk for sudden unexpected infant death.

– Be Healthy Sacramento



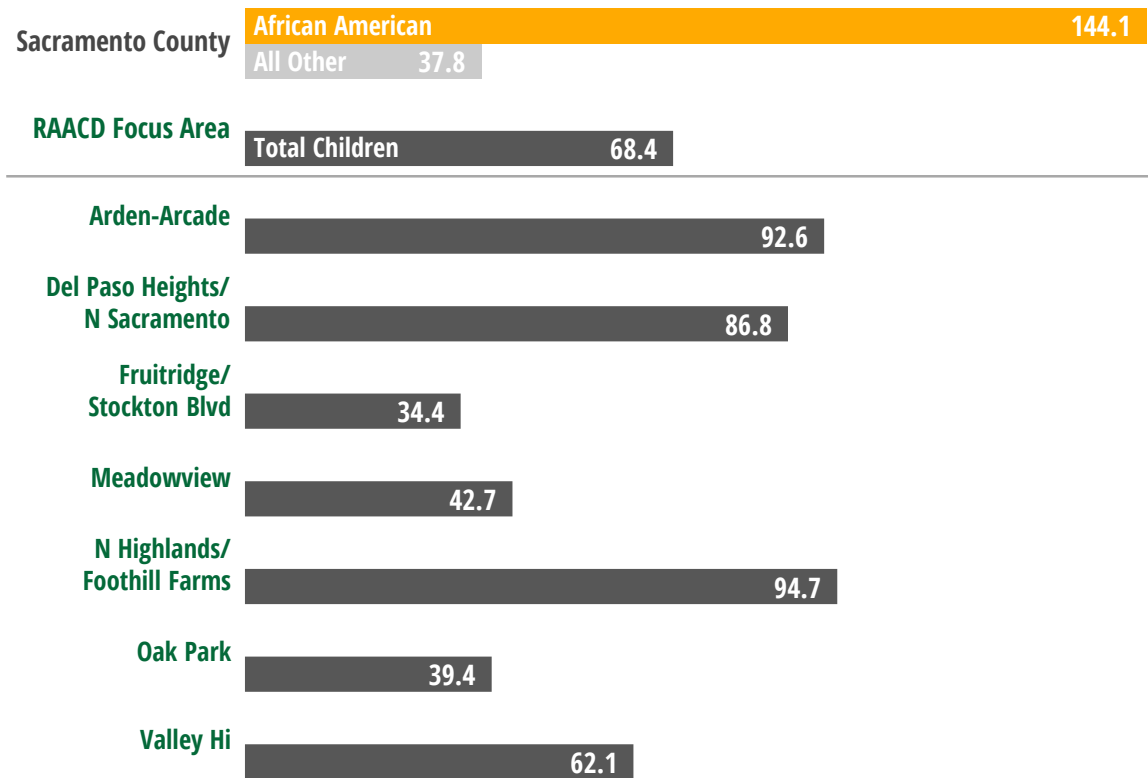
Child Abuse Allegations

Sacramento County | Child abuse allegations for all children in Sacramento County was 58.3 allegations per 1,000 children in 2014. The African American rate was almost four times the rate for children of all other racial groups (144.1 vs. 37.8 for all children). Note that child abuse allegation rates by racial groups are not available at the neighborhood level.

RAACD Focus Area | The RAACD Focus Area has a higher rate of children involved in an allegation of child abuse or neglect than Sacramento County overall (68.4 vs. 58.3), and several of the neighborhoods have very high total allegation rates compared with the County rate. However, allegation data are not available by race at the neighborhood level.

Allegations of Child Abuse or Neglect | 2014

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



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

WHY THIS MATTERS TO THE BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN

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



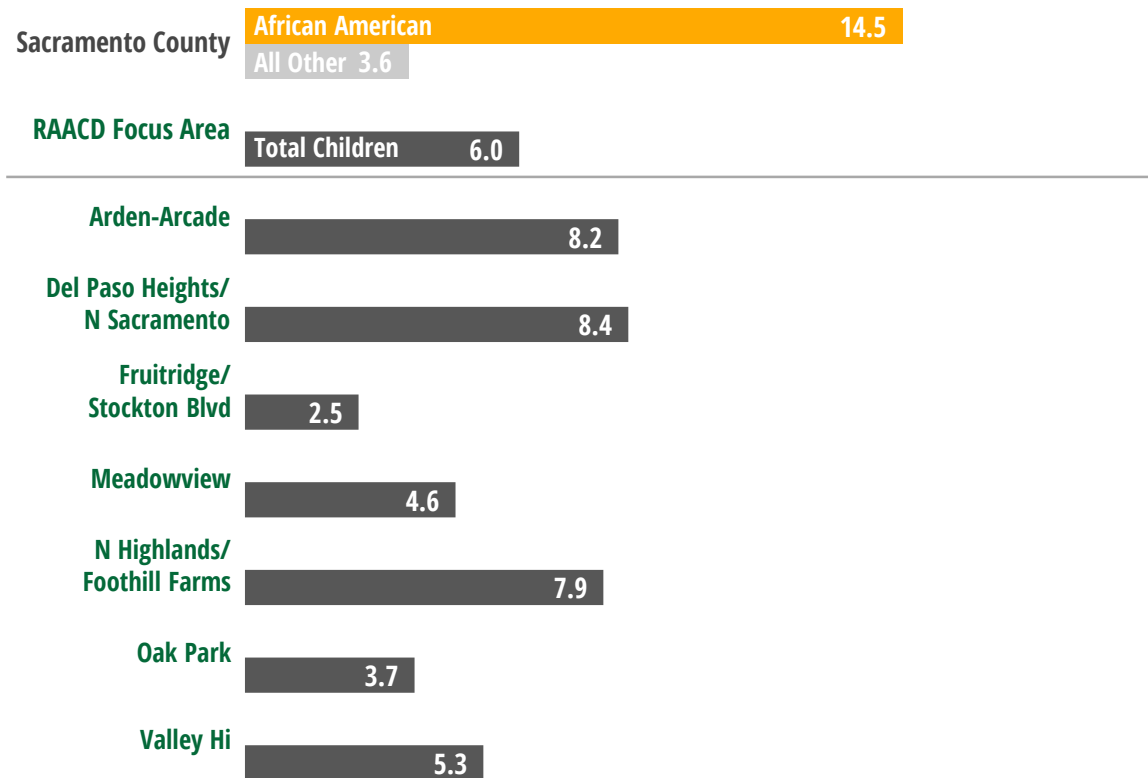
Foster Care

Sacramento County | Foster care placements for all children in Sacramento County was 4.8 per 1,000 children in 2014. African American children had a rate of foster care entry over four times the rate of all other racial groups (14.5 vs. 3.6 for all children). Note that foster care entry rates by racial groups are not available at the neighborhood level.

RAACD Focus Area | The RAACD Focus Area has a higher rate of children placed in foster care than Sacramento County overall (6.0 vs. 4.8), and several of the neighborhoods have high placements compared with the County rate. However, foster care data are not available by race at the neighborhood level.

Entry into Foster Care | 2014

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



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

WHY THIS MATTERS TO THE BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN

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



Truancy

Sacramento County | Truancy is a measure of student engagement and attendance in school. The percentage of students reported truant at least one time during the academic year is presented below. A truant student is defined as being absent from school without a valid excuse three full days in one school year, or tardy or absent more than a 30 minute period during the school day without a valid excuse on three occasions in one school year, or a combination thereof.

RAACD Focus Area | In 2014-15, four of the RAACD Focus Area school districts had higher percentages of students reported truant than for Sacramento County overall (**40-48%** vs. **38%**).

Education data are reported by school and not by neighborhood. An Education Data Dashboard is being developed for the schools within the seven focus neighborhoods, and will include school-level truancy data, as well as other education-related indicators.

Truant Students | 2014-15

Percent of Students Reported Truant per Cumulative Student Enrollment

Sacramento County	38%
RAACD Focus Area School Districts	
Center Joint Unified	31%
Elk Grove Unified	40%
Sacramento City Unified	42%
Sacramento County Office of Education	48%
San Juan Unified	25%
Twin River Unified	42%

Source: California Department of Education, Data Reporting Office, DataQuest, 2014-2015

WHY THIS MATTERS TO THE BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN

Truancy (3+ unexcused absences) and chronically absent (absent >10% of the time) children are less likely to graduate from high school, and more likely to become involved in substance abuse, gangs, and other criminal activity. - *California Office of Attorney General*



Youth ED Visits: AOD Related

Sacramento County | The rate of youth receiving emergency department treatment as a result of any alcohol and/or other drug-related health consequence is measured per 100,000 youth ages 10-24 years. The African American youth rate of emergency department visits related to alcohol and drug use is over twice the rate of all other racial groups (**3,090.5** vs. **1,332.0** for all other youth).

In addition, the rate of African American youth who are admitted to the hospital for any alcohol and/or other drug-related health consequence is also twice the rate of all other racial groups (**1,352.1** vs. **674.0** for all other youth in 2014). Data for the RAACD Focus Area and neighborhoods are not available.

Alcohol and/or Other Drugs Non-Fatal ED Visit | 2014

Rate of **African American & All Other** Youth with AOD ED Visits
(per 100,000 youth)



Alcohol and/or Other Drugs Non-Fatal Hospitalization | 2014

Rate of **African American & All Other** Youth with AOD Hospitalizations
(per 100,000 youth)



Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Emergency Department Data

WHY THIS MATTERS TO THE BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN

Youth who regularly abuse alcohol and drugs are more likely to engage in high-risk behaviors, have academic and behavior problems, health and mental health problems, and be involved with the juvenile justice system. - *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*



Youth ED Visits: Assault Injury

Sacramento County | The rate of youth receiving emergency department treatment as a result of any non-fatal assault injury is measured per 100,000 youth ages 10-24 years. The African American youth rate of emergency department visits related to assaults is over three times the rate of all other racial groups (**1,741.2** vs. **533.8** for all other youth).

Likewise, the rate of African American youth admitted to the hospital for any assault injury was three times the rate of all other racial groups (**159.1** vs. **52.4** for all other youth in 2014). Data for the RAACD Focus Area and neighborhoods are not available.

Assault Injuries Non-Fatal ED Visit | 2014

Rate of **African American & All Other** Youth with Assault Injury ED Visits (per 100,000 youth)



Assault Injuries Non-Fatal Hospitalization | 2014

Rate of **African American & All Other** Youth with Assault Injury Hospitalizations (per 100,000 youth)



Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Emergency Department Data

WHY THIS MATTERS TO THE BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN

Mental trauma from exposure to violence increases a person’s risk of adopting violent behavior themselves; violent behavior transmits and spreads based on exposure. As a result, incidences of violence tend to cluster and spread similar to an epidemic disease throughout a community. – www.cureviolence.org



Juvenile Felony Arrests

Sacramento County | The rate of juveniles arrested for a felony is measured per 100,000 youth under the age of 18. The rate for African American juveniles with a felony arrest is over seven times the rate of youth of all other racial groups (**1,162.7** vs. **153.9** for all other youth in 2014).

In addition, a greater percentage of all juveniles with a felony arrest for property offenses are African American youth (**54%** vs. **46%** for all other youth) as well as violent offenses (**53%** vs. **47%**). Data for the RAACD Focus Area and neighborhoods are not available.

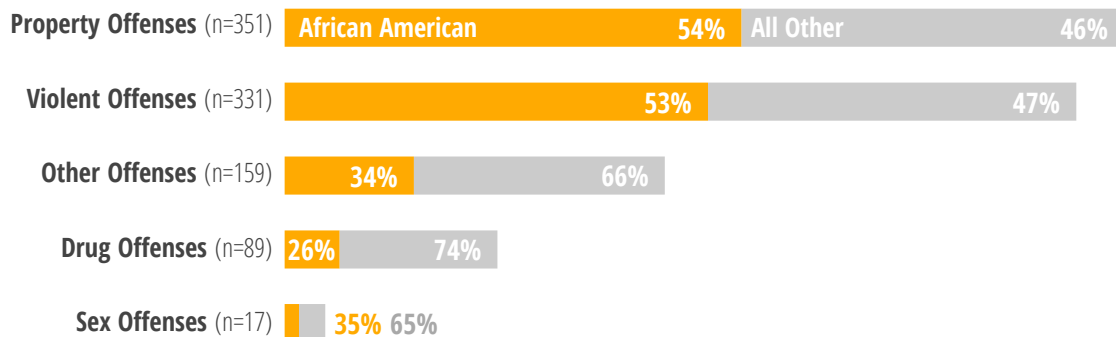
Juvenile Felony Arrests | 2014

Rate of **African American & All Other** Juveniles with a Felony Arrest (per 100,000 youth)



Juvenile Felony Offenses | 2014

Percent of **African American & All Other** Juvenile Felony Arrests by Offense Type



Source: California Dept. of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR) Data Files (Accessed via kidsdata.org), 2014

WHY THIS MATTERS TO THE BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN

Youth who have contact with the juvenile justice system are at increased risk for negative long-term outcomes, such as substance use and abuse, dropping out of school, injury, and early pregnancy. - *KidsData*



The Steering Committee on Reduction for African American Child Deaths (RAACD) is funded by the County of Sacramento, City of Sacramento, and First 5 Sacramento, and is managed by The Center. To learn more, visit www.shfcenter.org/raacd, or contact raacd@shfcenter.org.



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May 2017