







First 5 Sacramento: Trends in Well-Being Dashboard





The dashboard below displays Sacramento County’s progress toward the early childhood outcomes sought by First 5. Each strategic result is measured by a community-level indicator, the data for which based on the multiple years of data for the community overall as well as for ethnic subgroups. Trends are presented as either positive, negative, or stable. The county’s status on each indicator is compared to Healthy People 2020 targets (when available), and California state averages. The data are then evaluated against two criterion, Severity and Magnitude, using the scale described below:











Severity criterion:











-  Trend is flat or in the wrong direction AND population / subpopulation misses the benchmark.
-  Trend is flat or in the wrong direction, OR, population / subpopulations misses the benchmark.
-  Trend is flat or in the right direction AND population / subpopulation meets the benchmark.









Magnitude criterion:








-  Affects more than 21% of the child population (or their parents) or a sub population.
-  Affects between 10 and 20% of the child population (or their parents) or a sub population.
-  Affects less than 10% of the child population (or their parents) or a sub population.






First 5 Result/ Indicator		Trends	HP 2020 Target	State (Most recent year)	Severity	Magnitude
Health						
R1a	Health Insurance	<p>The percentage of children ages 0-5 who are covered by health insurance increased from 95.1% in 2011 to 98.6% in 2015, and coverage rates for even higher for African American children (99.1%). Sacramento County is within 3% of the HP2020 target of 100%.</p> <p>The percentage of children ages 0-5 receiving Medi-Cal more than doubled in recent years because of changes in available health coverage (35.4% in 2013 to 81.0% in 2014).</p>	100%	97.6%	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive trend • Within 3% of HP2020 benchmark 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.4% of 0-5 year olds have no insurance
R1a	Health Insurance Utilization: <i>Well-Child Visits</i>	<p>Among children three to six years old receiving Medi-Cal, the percentage who had one or more well-child visits with a primary care provider during the year decreased from 2012 (72.7%) to 2014 (71.5%).</p> <p>In terms of the benchmark, the county’s utilization rate (71.5%) is within 3% of the 2014 state average (73.3%). There is no HP2020 objective available, but for comparison, the 2014 national Medicaid</p>	N/A	73.3% (HEDIS)	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat trend • Within 3% of the state average (which itself is poor) 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28.5% of 3-6 year olds did not have well-child visit

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		average was 72%, and the national commercial average was 74%.				
R1b	Oral Health Access	0-3 year olds: The percentage of children ages 0-3 who visited the dentist in the previous year increased from 6.7% in 2008 to 23.4% in 2014, and this rate is within 3% of the benchmark of 24.1% set by Medi-Cal.	N/A (b/c of age)	24.1%	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive trend Within 3% of state benchmark 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 77% of 0-3 year olds did not see a dentist
		4-5 year olds: The percentage of children ages 4-5 who visited the dentist in the previous year increased from 28.9% in 2008 to 49.9% in 2014, but this rate did not meet the benchmark of 61.5% set by Medi-Cal.	N/A (b/c of age)	61.5%	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive trend Fails state benchmark 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38% of 4-5 year olds did not see a dentist
R2	Access to Prenatal Care	The percentage of mothers on Medi-Cal who received prenatal care in the first trimester decreased from 84% in 2012 to 79% in 2014. Still, the county's rate is better than the HP2020 benchmark of 77.9%.	77.9%	81% (HEDIS)	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worsening trend Meets HP2020 benchmark 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21% of mothers on Medi-Cal did not have timely prenatal care
R2	Access to Postnatal Care	The percentage of mothers on Medi-Cal who had a postpartum visit on or between 21-56 days after delivery decreased from 2012 (60%) to 2014 (54%). (Although the statistic was not available for all health plans in 2015, there was some indication that the percentage had increased slightly in 2015.) The county's rate is just under the state average. There is no HP2020 objective available, but for comparison, the 2015 national Medicaid average was 61% and the national commercial average is consistently around 80%.	N/A	56.99% (HEDIS)	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worsening trend Within 3% of the state average (which itself is poor) 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46% of mothers on Medi-Cal did not have a timely postpartum visit
R3	Low Birth Weight	Overall, the percentage of babies born with low birth weight remained unchanged from 2010 (7.08%) to 2014 (7.02%). Though higher, the rate amongst African Americans also did not change (10.81% in 2010 and 2014). However, the rate for Asians increased from 7.88% in 2010 to 8.54% in 2014. In 2014, the rate of LBW babies amongst African Americans and Asians failed to meet the HP 2020 benchmark of 7.8%.	7.8%	6.8%	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worsening trend (Asian babies) Fails HP 2020 benchmark (A/A and Asian babies) 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.9% of A/A babies born low birth weight

First 5 Result/ Indicator		Trends	HP 2020 Target	State (Most recent year)	Severity	Magnitude
R3	Very Low Birth Weight	<p>Overall, the percentage of babies born with very low birth weight has increased from 2010 (1.24%) to 2014 (1.44%), and increases also occurred in some subgroups, including African Americans (2.34% in 2010 to 3.01% in 2014), and Asians (.93% to 1.73%).</p> <p>In 2014, the rate of VLBW babies overall and amongst African Americans and Asians failed to meet the HP 2020 benchmark of 1.4%. The percentage of VLBW babies was 3.01% for African Americans, three times higher than it was for Whites (1.05%).</p>	1.4%	1.2%	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worsening trend overall and for A/A and Asian babies Fails HP2020 benchmark (overall, A/A and Asian babies) 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3% of A/A babies born at very low birth weight
R3	Preterm Births	<p>The percentage of infants born before 37 weeks decreased from 9.09% in 2010 to 8.71% in 2014. However, the percentage of pre-term births amongst African American infants increased from 2010 (12.06%) to 2014 (12.44%), as it did for Asian infants (8.48% and 9.13%, respectively).</p> <p>The percentage for African American infants born preterm (12.4%) exceeds the HP2020 benchmark (11.4%).</p>	11.4%	8.8%	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worsening trend for A/A babies Fails HP2020 benchmark (A/A babies) 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4% of A/A babies born pre-term
R4	Infant Mortality	<p>Because of the small numbers, rates by race/ethnicity are calculated as rates over multi-year periods. The rate of infant deaths has decreased, from 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2007-09 to 5.2 in 2011-13, and it decreased as well for African Americans (10.8 to 8.8, respectively), but increased for Latinos (4.6 to 4.8).</p> <p>The rate for African-Americans exceeded the HP2020 target.</p>	6 deaths per 1,000 live births	4.7 per 1,000 live births	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive trend, but worsening for Latinos Fails HP2020 benchmark (A/A infants) 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 1% of infants affected
R5	Childhood Obesity	<p>The percentage of fifth graders who were overweight or obese has decreased from 44.4% in 2012 to 37.6% in 2015. Percentages from 2015 highlight racial/ethnic disparities: Latino: 45.5%, African American: 40.7%, Asian: 33.4% and White: 30.6%. The percentage for Latino students (45.5%) was higher than the overall state percentage (40.3%).</p>	N/A	40.3%	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive trend Fares worse than statewide average (Latinos higher than state average) 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37.6 % of students overweight/ obese
R6	Exclusive Breastfeeding	<p>The percentage of mothers who exclusively fed their baby breast milk in the hospital has increased from 64.4% in 2010 to 74.1% in 2015. Increases were also seen for subpopulations: African-Americans increased from 51.6% to 64.3%, Latinos from 62.1% to 74.4%, and Asians from 55.5% to 67.3%.</p>	N/A	68.8%	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive trends for all groups Fares worse than statewide average (A/A., 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25.9% of mothers did not exclusively breastfeed in the hospital

First 5 Result/ Indicator		Trends	HP 2020 Target	State (Most recent year)	Severity	Magnitude
		However, the exclusive breastfeeding rate for African-American, Asian and Pacific Islander mothers was lower than the overall state average.			Asian, Pacific Islander)	
R7	Oral Health: Untreated Decay	<p>According to the California Dental Association's AB 1433 Pre-K Reported Data, the percentage of prekindergarten students with untreated decay has fluctuated, and decreased from 26.9% in 2012 to 25.0% in 2014.</p> <p>However, the county rate for tooth decay exceeds the HP2020 target of 21.4%.</p>	21.4%	N/A	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat trend Fails the HP2020 benchmark 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% of preschool - aged children screened have untreated decay
Early Care and Development						
R8	Child Care Quality	<p>As of June 30, 2013, there were 160 child care sites (4,064 children, or 3.3% of the county's 0-5 year olds) that were participating in the county's quality rating improvement system, or QRIS. By June 30, 2016, that number had increased to 212 sites, representing 10,830 children, or 9% of county's 0-5 year olds. While this is a favorable trend, it still means that over 90% of the county's 0-5 year olds do not have access to a site whose quality is rated. There is no state benchmark available.</p>	N/A	N/A	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive trend Benchmark not available 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of 0-5 year olds do not have access to a site whose quality is rated
R9	Child Care Costs	<p><u>Infant care:</u> The cost of full-time center-based child care for infants increased from \$10,844 in 2010 to \$12,296 in 2014, a 13% increase, whereas it increased 18% statewide. Relative to family income, affordability has worsened in the county: for a family earning \$42,216 or less (the maximum amount to qualify for a subsidy), without a subsidy, infant care would require 17% of their income in 2010, and 19% of their income in 2014. (Statewide, it was 16% in 2010, increasing to 20% in 2014).</p> <p><u>Preschool:</u> The cost of full-time center-based child care for preschool children increased from \$7,242 (2010) to \$8,868 (2014), a 19% gain, but only increased by 16% across the state (\$9,106). For a family earning \$42,216, preschool required 18% of income in 2010, and 21% in 2014. (Statewide, 19% in 2010, increasing to 21%).</p>	N/A	<p>Percentage of \$42,216 income needed for child care:</p> <p>Infant: 20%</p> <p>Preschool: 21%</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worsening trend in affordability Faring the same as statewide average (gains in percentage of income needed is higher for infant care, but lower for preschool) 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 73.6% of children in poverty do not have access to affordable child care
R9	Child Care Access	The number of slots at licensed child care centers and family child care homes for children 0-5 decreased from 42,548 in 2010 to 36,090 in 2014, a loss of over 6,000 slots. In 2010, there was enough capacity to	N/A	28% capacity	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worsening trend in slots and capacity 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 69% of children do not have

First 5 Result/ Indicator		Trends	HP 2020 Target	State (Most recent year)	Severity	Magnitude
		provide care for 35% of the county's 0-5 year olds; that figure has dropped to 31% by 2014. However, the county still has slightly better capacity (31%) compared to the state (28%).			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better capacity than statewide average 	access to a licensed space
R10	Health/ Dev Screenings	The percentage of children ages 3-5 enrolled in special education changed little from 2010/11 (9.3%) to 2015/16 (9.4%). Trends were also unchanging across the state (10.7% in 2010/11 as well as 2015/16).	N/A	10.7%	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trend is flat Within 3% of the state average 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.4% of preschool children affected by special need
R11	Preschool Enrollment	The percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds who are enrolled in preschool has decreased from 47.9% in 2010 to 43.4% in 2015, and was lower than the 2015 state average of 48.9%.	N/A	48.9%	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worsening trend Fares worse than statewide average 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 56.6% of children not enrolled in preschool
R11	School Readiness	The percentage of children ready for kindergarten based on the Kindergarten Observation Form showed mixed trends between fall 2014 and fall 2015. There was an increase in the percentage of <i>fully ready</i> students (35% to 38%), but also an increase in those <i>not ready</i> (25% in 2014 and 26% in 2015), and a decrease in those <i>partially ready</i> (40% to 36%). In terms of subgroups, 2015 data revealed that low income students in First 5-supported preschools had higher readiness scores than other income groups in those preschools, narrowing the readiness gap.	N/A	N/A	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed trend: Increase in fully ready students, decrease in partially ready, slight increase in not ready No benchmark available 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26% of kindergartners not ready for school
Empowered Families						
R12	Community Connectedness	<p>Among parents who completed the First 5 Sacramento Family Information Form in FY 2016 at intake, over three-quarters agreed or strongly agreed with the following statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “I have people who provide support when I need it.” (77%) “I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems.” (78%) “When I am worried about my child, I have someone to talk to.” (83%) 	N/A	N/A	N/A	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 17-23% of parents do not have someone to talk to for support

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R12	Knowledge of Community Resources	<p>Among parents who completed the First 5 Sacramento Family Information Form in FY 2016 at intake, slightly over two-thirds agreed or strongly agreed with the following statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I know what program to contact in my community when I need help for basic needs.” (68%) • “I know what program to contact in my community when I need advice on raising my child.” (70%) 	N/A	N/A	N/A	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 30-32% of parents do not know which programs to contact for support
R13	Effective parenting	<p>The rate of child abuse allegations per 1,000 children ages 0-5 has worsened from 60.7 in 2010 to 65.3 in 2015. There has also been an increase among African American and Native American children specifically. The county’s rate (65.3) exceeds the state rate (56.3) overall, as do several subgroups, such as African Americans (169.9), Whites, Asians, and Native Americans.</p> <p>In terms of magnitude, the percentage of children ages 0-5 who experience an allegation is 6%, but it is up to 16% for some subgroups (African American, Multi-ethnic, Native American).</p>	N/A	56.3 per 1000	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsening trend • Fares worse than statewide average 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16% of A/A children affected by allegations of maltreatment
R14	Child Injury	<p>The rate of substantiated maltreatment per 1,000 children 0-5 has increased from 13.1 cases in 2011 to 18.4 cases in 2015. The rate for subpopulations has also increased since 2011, and in 2015, the rate of substantiated maltreatment amongst African American children was 52.8 per 1000, four times as high as the overall county rate. The county rate exceeds both the HP2020 benchmark and the state averages.</p>	8.5 per 1,000	11.9 per 1,000	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsening trend • Fares worse than HP2020 and statewide average 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer than 5% affected by maltreatment (A/A)

First 5 Result/ Indicator		Trends	HP 2020 Target	State (Most recent year)	Severity	Magnitude
Other						
Other	Unemployment Rate	The unemployment rate decreased from 12.6% in 2010 to 6.0% in 2015. It is nearly the same as the unemployment rate at the state level.	N/A	6.2%		
Other	Children Living in Poverty	The percentage of children ages 0-5 living in poverty decreased from 28.4% in 2011 to 23.1% in 2015, and rates decreased for all racial/ethnic groups as well. The rate of poverty amongst African-American children (38.2%) and Latino children (28.2%) is much higher than the state average.	N/A	22.3%		
Other	Teen Births	The overall birth rate per 1,000 teens ages 15-19 has decreased from 31.0 in 2010 to 22.3 in 2013. The rate reduced for all ethnic groups, and for all age groups as well (15-17 year olds, 18-19 year olds). The county meets the HP2020 benchmark for 15-17 year olds (9.6 vs 36.2) and for 18-19 year olds (40.4 vs 105.9).	36.2 per 1,000 teens (ages 15-17) 105.9 per 1,000 teens (ages 18-19)	23.4 per 1,000		
Other	Unmarried Mothers	The percentage of unmarried mothers has remained stable, from 41.9% in 2010 to 41.5% in 2012. County percentages have been nearly the same as state averages.	N/A	41.7%		
Other	Women's Mental Health	During 2009-2011, the rate of mood disorder hospitalizations among women ages 15 to 44 was 1542.6 per 100,000 (1.5%). This is higher than the state average.		1026.6		
Other	Smoking (Pregnant Women)	In 2011, the percentage of mothers who smoked during the 1 st or 3 rd trimester for 10.5% of live births. This was higher than the state average.		8.1%		
Other	Substance Use Diagnoses (Pregnant Women)	During 2009-2011, there were 25.9 substance use diagnoses per 1,000 hospitalizations of pregnant females ages 15 to 44. This was nearly twice the state rate.		14.2		
Other	Domestic Violence	The rate of domestic violence-related calls per 1,000 adults ages 18-69 has decreased from 7.9 calls in 2010 to 5.8 in 2014. The county rate is lower than the California average.	N/A	6.0		
Other	Assault Hospitalizations (Women)	During 2009-2011, the rate of assault hospitalizations among females ages 15 to 44 was 30.5 per 100,000 females, twice as high as the state rate.	N/A	15.4		








Technical Notes Related to Scoring:

Trend:

- If data for several previous years are available and trend has been consistent, that direction will be considered the trending direction.
- If data for several previous years are available and the trend has not been consistent, OR, data are available for only one previous year, the trend will be categorized as increasing or decreasing if the change from the previous year is more than 3 percentage points (*unless the prevalence is low, like <15%*).

Benchmark:

- An indicator is considered to miss the benchmark if the overall or subgroup percentage is more than 3 percentage points less than benchmark (*unless the prevalence is low, like <15%*).
- HP2020 objectives are considered the benchmark, if available.
- If HP2020 objectives are not available, the statewide average is considered the benchmark.

Score	Trend	Benchmark
	Negative	Misses HP2020, or if HP2020 not available, misses the state average
	Flat	Misses HP2020, or if HP2020 not available, misses the state average
	Negative	Meets HP2020, or if HP2020 not available, meets the state average
	Flat	HP2020 not available, and meets state average, but state is faring “poorly” (e.g. well-child visits, single parenthood)
	Positive	Misses HP2020, or if HP2020 not available, misses the state average
	Flat	Meets HP2020, or if HP2020 not available, meets the state average, and state is faring “well”
	Positive	Meets HP2020, or if HP2020 not available, meets the state average