

Children in Jeopardy 2012

Central California Children's Agenda

CHILDREN IN JEOPARDY 2012

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Background

1. Population

This indicator presents the number and percent of children under age 18 in 2010. Tables 1 and 2 presents the numbers and percentages of children in the San Joaquin Valley by county. Table 3 shows the percentage of children ages 0-17 in four age groups: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, and 15-17 years.

Highlights

- In the State of California, children ages 0-17 represented slightly over one fourth (25.0%) of the total population whereas in the San Joaquin Valley, children of the same age group represented one-third (30.0%).
- In the State of California, children ages 0-5 represented 6.8% of the total population. In the San Joaquin Valley Counties, children of the same age group represented a slightly larger proportion of the total population at 8.4%.

Table 1 Population of Children Ages 0-17

Area	Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total Population
San Joaquin Valley	608,973	580,716	1,189,689	30.0%
Fresno	141,828	135,679	277,507	29.8%
Kern	129,617	124,464	254,081	30.3%
Kings	21,660	20,888	42,548	27.8%
Madera	21,915	20,934	42,849	28.4%
Merced	41,481	39,217	80,698	31.5%
San Joaquin	103,091	97,633	200,724	29.3%
Stanislaus	75,761	71,397	147,158	28.6%
Tulare	73,620	70,504	144,124	32.6%
California	4,756,592	4,538,448	9,295,040	25.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

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Table 2 Population of Children Ages 0-5

Area	Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total Population
San Joaquin Valley	170,581	163,451	334,032	8.4%
Fresno	40,476	38,504	78,980	8.5%
Kern	36,952	35,933	72,885	8.7%
Kings	6,543	6,334	12,877	8.4%
Madera	6,052	5,931	11,983	7.9%
Merced	11,407	10,819	22,226	8.7%
San Joaquin	27,820	26,408	54,228	7.9%
Stanislaus	20,327	19,452	39,779	7.7%
Tulare	21,004	20,070	41,074	9.3%
California	1,294,056	1,237,277	2,531,333	6.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Table 3 Population of Children Ages 0-17 By Age Groups

Area	Percent of Under 5 Years	Percent of 5 to 9 Years	Percent of 10 to 14 Years	Percent of 15 to 17 Years	Percent of 0 to 17 Years
San Joaquin Valley	28.1%	27.2%	27.4%	17.3%	100.0%
Fresno	28.5%	27.0%	27.2%	17.3%	100.0%
Kern	28.7%	27.0%	27.0%	17.3%	100.0%
Kings	30.3%	27.2%	26.6%	16.0%	100.0%
Madera	28.0%	27.4%	27.4%	17.2%	100.0%
Merced	27.5%	27.5%	27.4%	17.6%	100.0%
San Joaquin	27.0%	27.3%	28.0%	17.7%	100.0%
Stanislaus	27.0%	27.2%	28.0%	17.7%	100.0%
Tulare	28.5%	27.7%	27.0%	16.8%	100.0%
California	27.2%	27.0%	27.9%	17.9%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

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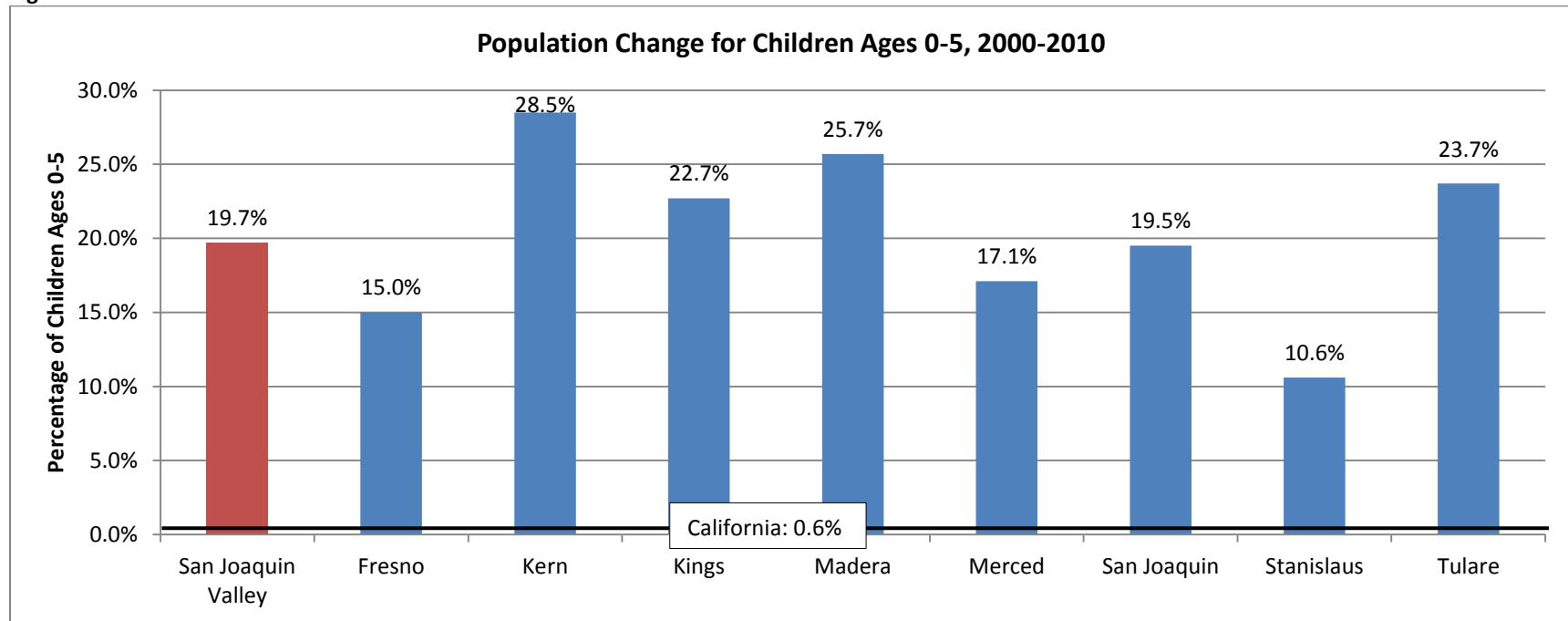
2. Population Growth

This indicator represents the percentage change in the child population between the years 2000 and 2010. Figures 1 and 2 show the percentage change in the child population in the San Joaquin Valley from 2000-2010 for children ages 0-5 and 0-17.

Highlights

- The population of children ages 0-5 in the San Joaquin Valley grew from 334,258 children in 2000 to 400,153 children in 2010, an increase of 19.7%.
- The population of children ages 0-17 in the San Joaquin Valley grew from 1,052,526 in 2000 to 1,186,689 in 2010, an increase of 12.7%.
- Between 2000 and 2010, there was a significant increase in the number of children ages 0-5 in the San Joaquin Valley counties (19.7%) overall compared to the State at 0.6%.
- The percentage change in the 0-17 population in the San Joaquin Valley counties (12.7%) highly exceeded that of the State (0.5%).
- Kern County experienced the largest increase for children ages 0-5 (28.5%) and 0-17 (20.2%) compared to all other counties and State.

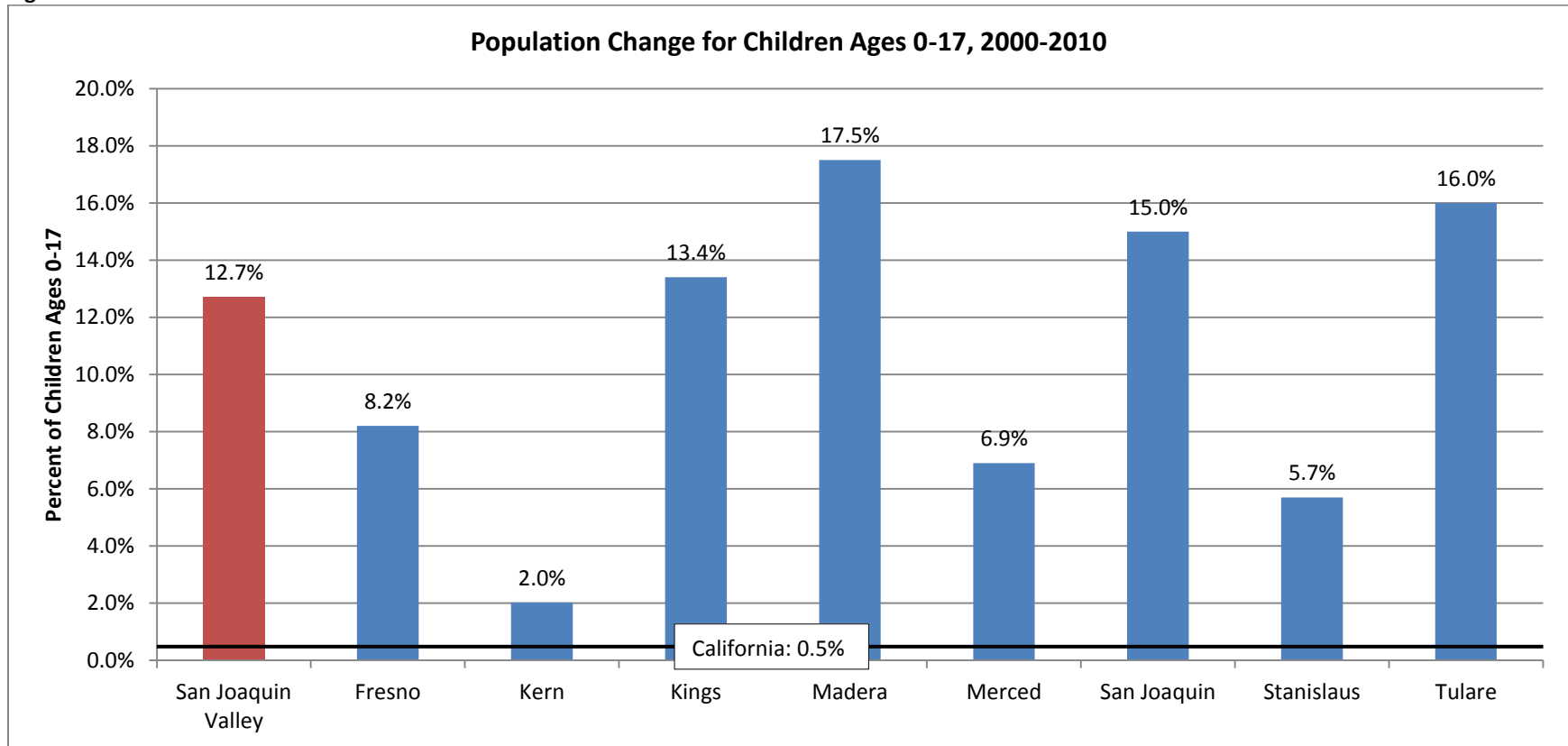
Figure 1



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and 2000 Census.

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Figure 2



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and 2000 Census.

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3. Race and Ethnicity

This indicator represents the race and ethnicity of children enrolled in grades K-12 during the 2010-2011 academic year. Table 4 shows the ethnic and racial distribution of children in the San Joaquin Valley.

Highlights

- In 2010-2011, Hispanic children represented the largest ethnic group of children enrolled in grades K-12 in the San Joaquin Valley (59.3%).
- In the 0-17 age group, Tulare, Madera, and Merced Counties had the highest percentage of Hispanic children (71.4%, 68.2%, and 66.4% respectively). Stanislaus County had the highest percentage of White children enrolled in grades K-12 (33.4%).

Table 4 Enrollment by Ethnicity for 2010-2011

Area	Hispanic/ Latino	White	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian	More Than 2 Races	Not Reported
San Joaquin Valley	59.3%	24.3%	5.4%	8.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Fresno	60.0%	20.8%	6.1%	10.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%
Kern	60.7%	26.2%	6.0%	4.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.5%
Kings	61.3%	26.5%	5.3%	4.0%	1.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Madera	68.2%	24.9%	2.2%	1.5%	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%
Merced	66.4%	20.0%	3.6%	7.9%	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%
San Joaquin	47.0%	23.9%	9.2%	16.7%	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%
Stanislaus	53.9%	33.4%	3.4%	6.0%	0.7%	1.7%	0.9%
Tulare	71.4%	20.5%	1.8%	3.3%	1.1%	0.5%	1.4%
California	51.4%	26.6%	6.7%	11.7%	0.7%	1.8%	1.1%

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest: Enrollment by Ethnicity for 2010-2011.

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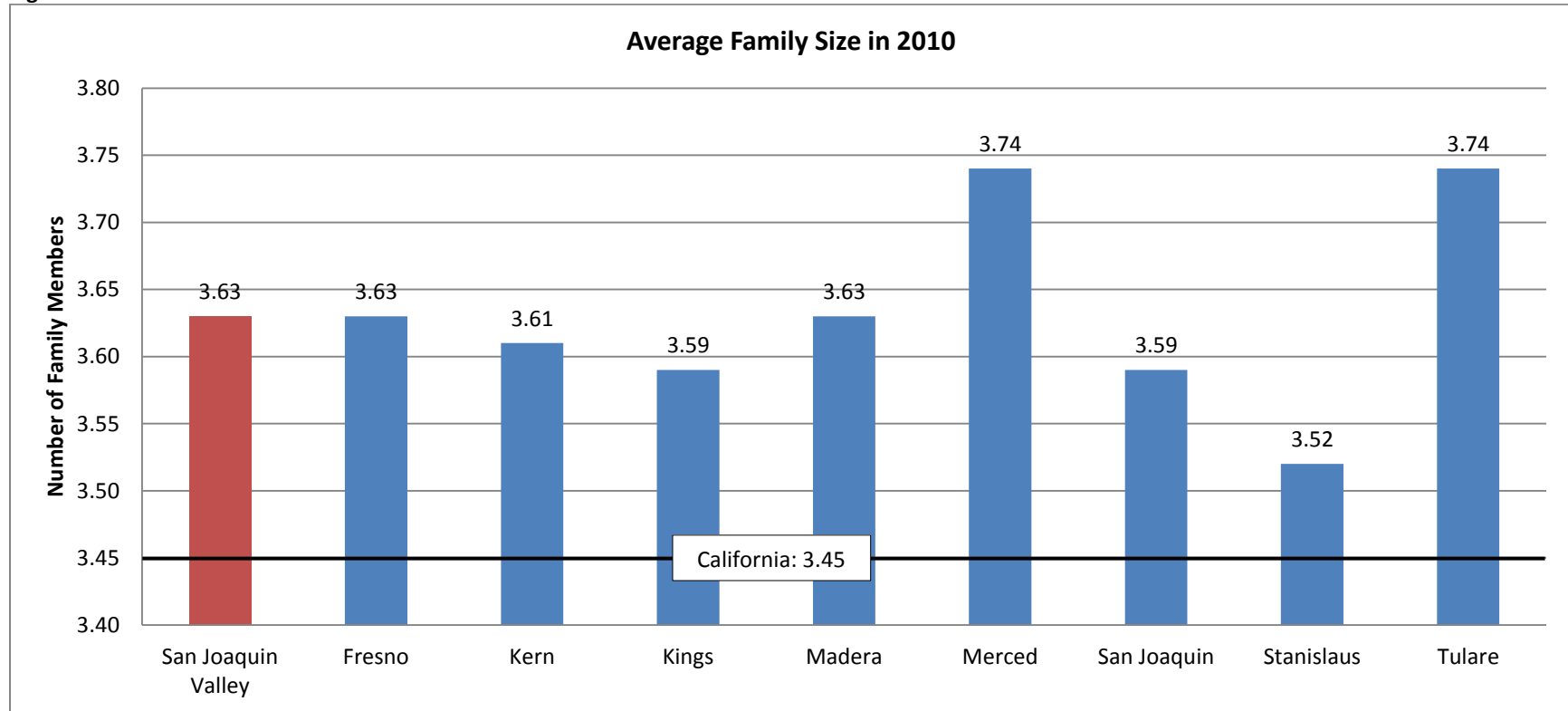
4. Average Family Size

This indicator represents the average family size in 2010.¹ Figure 3 shows the average family size in the San Joaquin Valley.

Highlights

- In 2010, the average family size in each county of the San Joaquin Valley exceeded the average family size for the State of California (3.45).
- Merced and Tulare Counties had the largest average family size of 3.74 followed by Fresno and Madera with the same average family size of 3.63.

Figure 3



Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

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Goal 1: Communities and Families Ready for Children

5. Median Family Income

This indicator represents the median income between 2008 and 2010 for families living with their own children under the age of 18. Table 5 shows the median family income in the San Joaquin Valley.

Highlights

- Between 2008 and 2010, families with their own children under age 18 in San Joaquin Valley reported an average median family income of \$44,933 that was 27.3% lower than the State's median family income of \$61,791.
- There was a large range between median family incomes in the San Joaquin Valley counties in 2010. Tulare County reported the lowest median family income at \$39,636, whereas San Joaquin County reported the highest at \$53,129. This equates to a 25.4% difference in median family income between the two counties.

Table 5 Median Family Income in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars, 2008-2010

Area	Families With Own Children Under 18 Years
San Joaquin Valley	\$44,933
Fresno	\$41,545
Kern	\$43,653
Kings	\$47,472
Madera	\$42,698
Merced	\$41,003
San Joaquin	\$53,129
Stanislaus	\$50,327
Tulare	\$39,636
California	\$61,791

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

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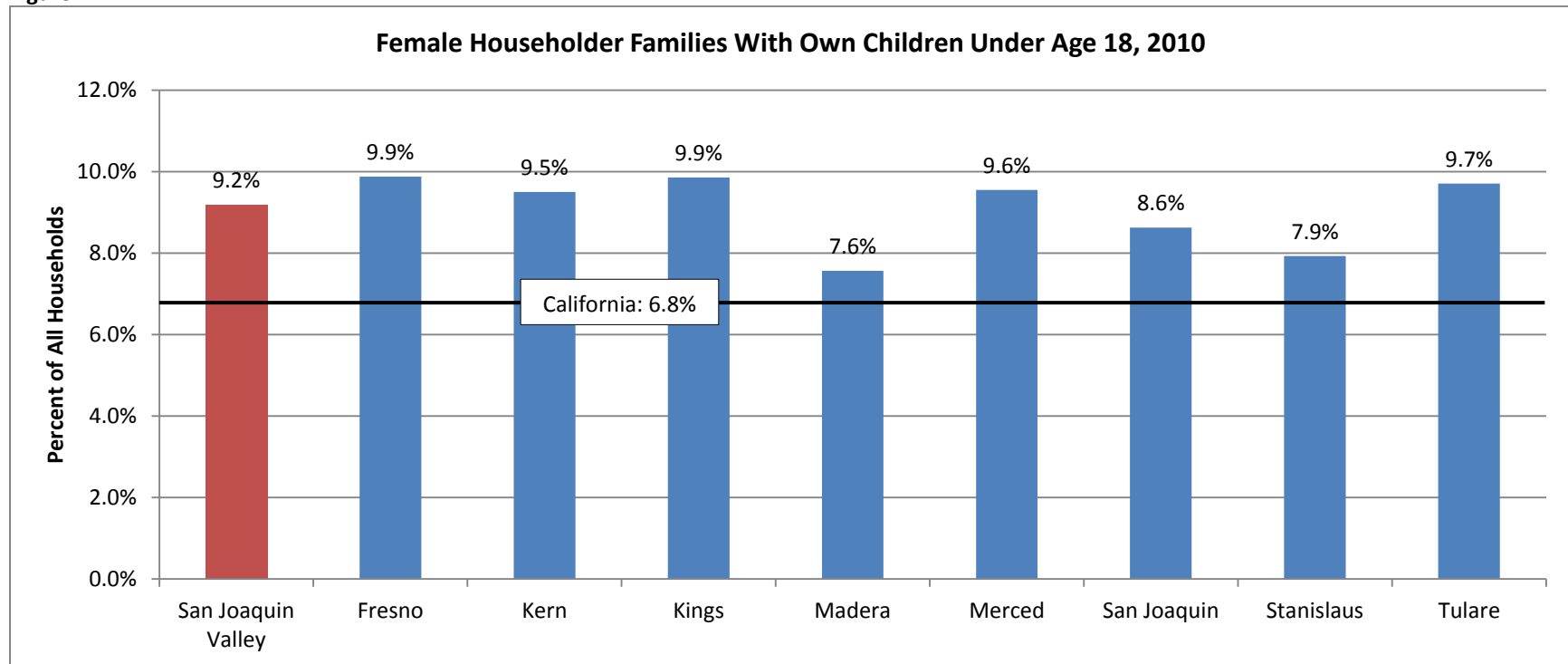
6. Female Householder Families

This indicator represents the percentage of female householder families² living in the same household with their own children (son or daughter by birth, marriage, or adoption) under the age of 18 living in the household, for the year 2010. Figure 4 shows the proportion of female householder families in the San Joaquin Valley.

Highlights

- In 2010, the percentage of female householder families living with their own children under 18 years of age exceeded the State percentage (6.8%) in all of the 8 counties in the San Joaquin Valley.
- In 2010, there were 111,628 female householder families in the San Joaquin Valley.
- Fresno County and Kings County had the highest percentage (9.9%) of female householder families and Madera County had the lowest (7.6%).

Figure 4



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

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7. Prenatal Care

This indicator represents the percentage of live births in 2007, according to the trimester in which prenatal care³ began. Table 6 shows the percentage of live births, by trimester prenatal care began in San Joaquin Valley.

Highlights

- In 2007, women in San Joaquin Valley initiated prenatal care later than did women in the State of California as a whole.
- Fresno County had the highest percentage of women who received prenatal care in the first trimester at 84.3%, which was slightly higher than the state level at 81.1%.
- Merced County had the lowest percentage of women receiving prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy (57.8%) among the San Joaquin Valley counties.

Table 6 Live Births by Trimester Prenatal Care Began, 2007

Area	First Trimester	Second Trimester	Third Trimester	No Prenatal Care	Unknown	Total
San Joaquin Valley	74.0%	17.3%	3.8%	0.8%	4.0%	100.0%
Fresno	84.3%	10.6%	1.5%	0.5%	3.0%	100.0%
Kern	67.2%	17.1%	4.0%	1.1%	10.6%	100.0%
Kings	73.2%	18.5%	4.8%	0.7%	2.8%	100.0%
Madera	73.6%	16.2%	7.3%	1.0%	1.9%	100.0%
Merced	57.8%	30.0%	7.7%	0.4%	4.1%	100.0%
San Joaquin	69.8%	22.1%	5.4%	1.5%	1.2%	100.0%
Stanislaus	77.8%	17.1%	1.9%	0.4%	2.7%	100.0%
Tulare	76.0%	18.1%	4.4%	0.7%	0.7%	100.0%
California	81.1%	13.6%	2.6%	0.6%	2.1%	100.0%

Source: California Department of Public Health, County Birth Statistical Data Tables, 2007.

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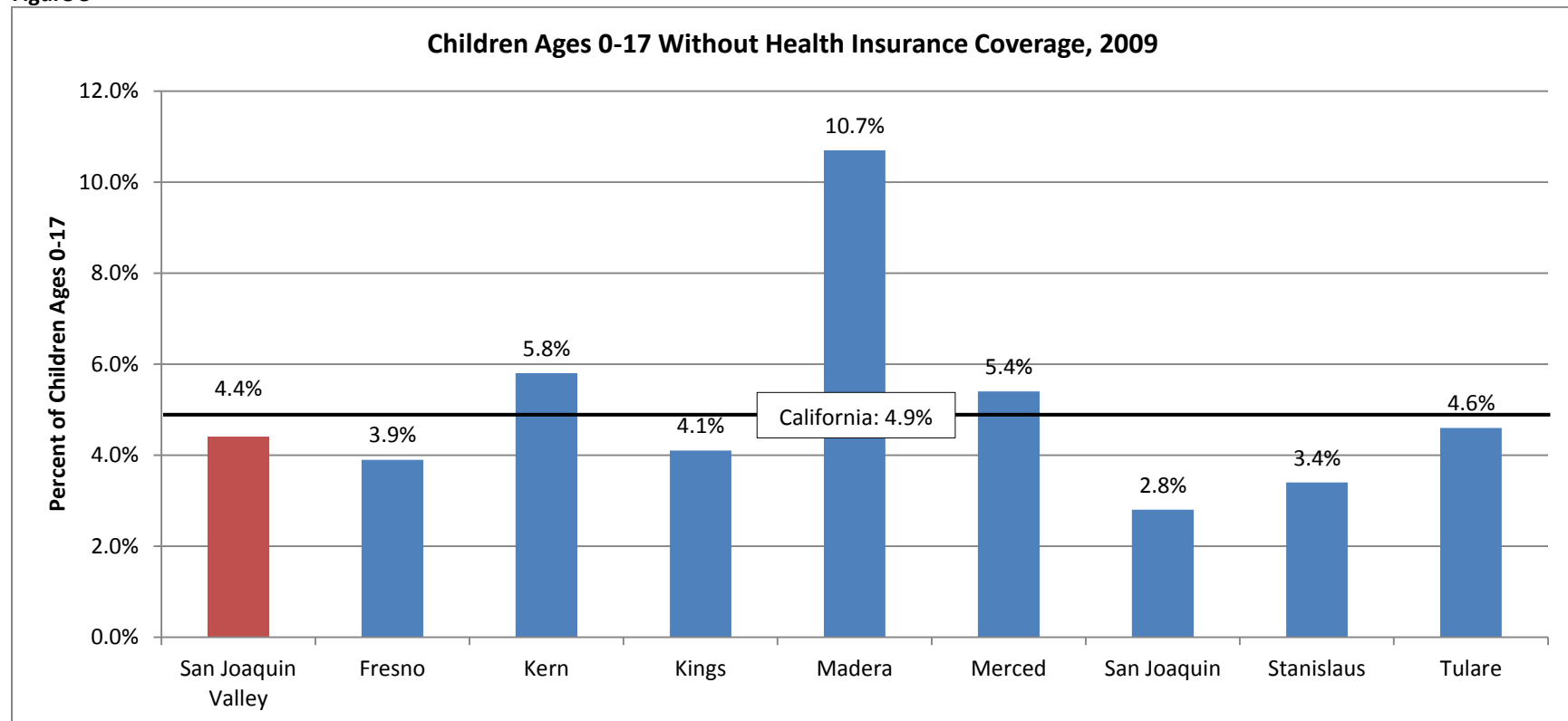
8. Health Insurance

This indicator represents the reported percentage of children under age 18 who had no health insurance coverage, either public or private, in 2009. Figure 5 shows the percentages of uninsured children living in the San Joaquin Valley counties.

Highlights

- In 2009, in San Joaquin Valley, 1 in 5 children ages 0-17 were uninsured. This proportion is comparable to the State percentage of 4.9%.
- Among the San Joaquin Valley Counties, the percentage of uninsured children was highest in Madera, Kern, and Merced (10.7%, 5.8%, and 5.4% respectively).
- San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Fresno counties had the lowest percentage of uninsured children ages 0-17 (2.8%, 3.4% and 3.9% respectively).

Figure 5



Source: 2009 California Health Interview Survey.

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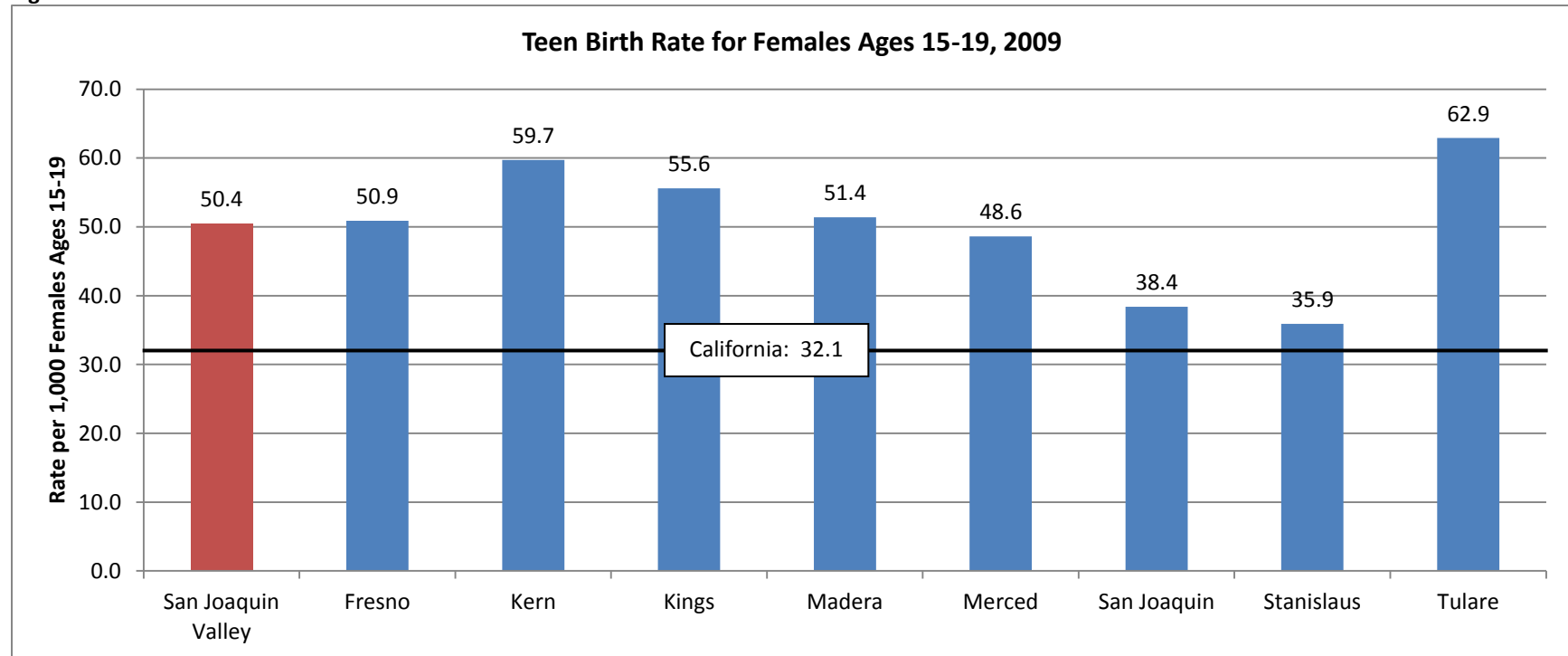
9. Births to Teenage Mothers

This indicator represents the teen birth rate, per 1,000 females ages 15-19, for the year 2009. Figure 6 shows the teen birth rates in the San Joaquin Valley as compared to the state.

Highlights

- In 2009, the rate of teen births in all of the San Joaquin Valley counties exceeded the state rate of 32.1 per 1,000 females ages 15-19.
- Among the San Joaquin Valley counties, Tulare, Kern and Kings County had the highest rates of teen births (62.9, 59.7 and 55.6 per 1,000 respectively), which were nearly twice the California rate.

Figure 6



Source: Kidsdata.org. (2012). *Physical health: Teen birth rate: 2009*. Retrieved from: http://www.kidsdata.org/data/topic/table/teen_births.aspx

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Goal 2: Nurturing Parents and Caregivers

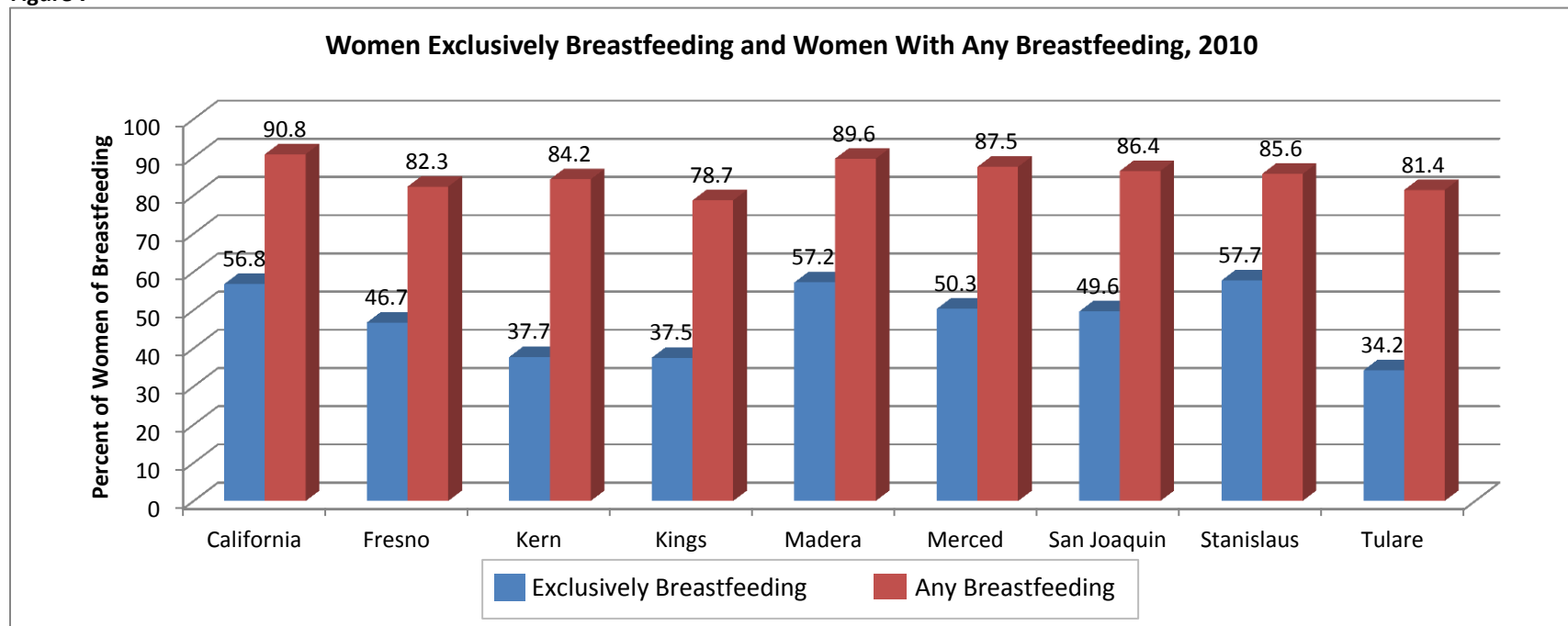
10. Breastfeeding

This indicator represents the percentage of women who were breastfeeding at the time of hospital discharge in 2010, exclusively breastfeeding or any breastfeeding⁴ (California Department of Public Health, Breastfeeding Statistics, 2010). Figure 7 shows the breastfeeding rates in San Joaquin Valley counties.

Highlights

- Women in the San Joaquin Valley counties reported relatively smaller percentages of any breastfeeding in comparison to the state (90.8%).
- Women in the San Joaquin Valley counties reported lower percentages of exclusive breastfeeding compared to the state (56.8%) with Tulare County having reported the lowest at 34.2%. Only Stanislaus and Madera counties reported higher percentages of exclusively breastfeeding as compared to the state (57.7% and 57.2% respectively).

Figure 7



Source: California Department of Public Health, Breastfeeding Statistics, 2010.

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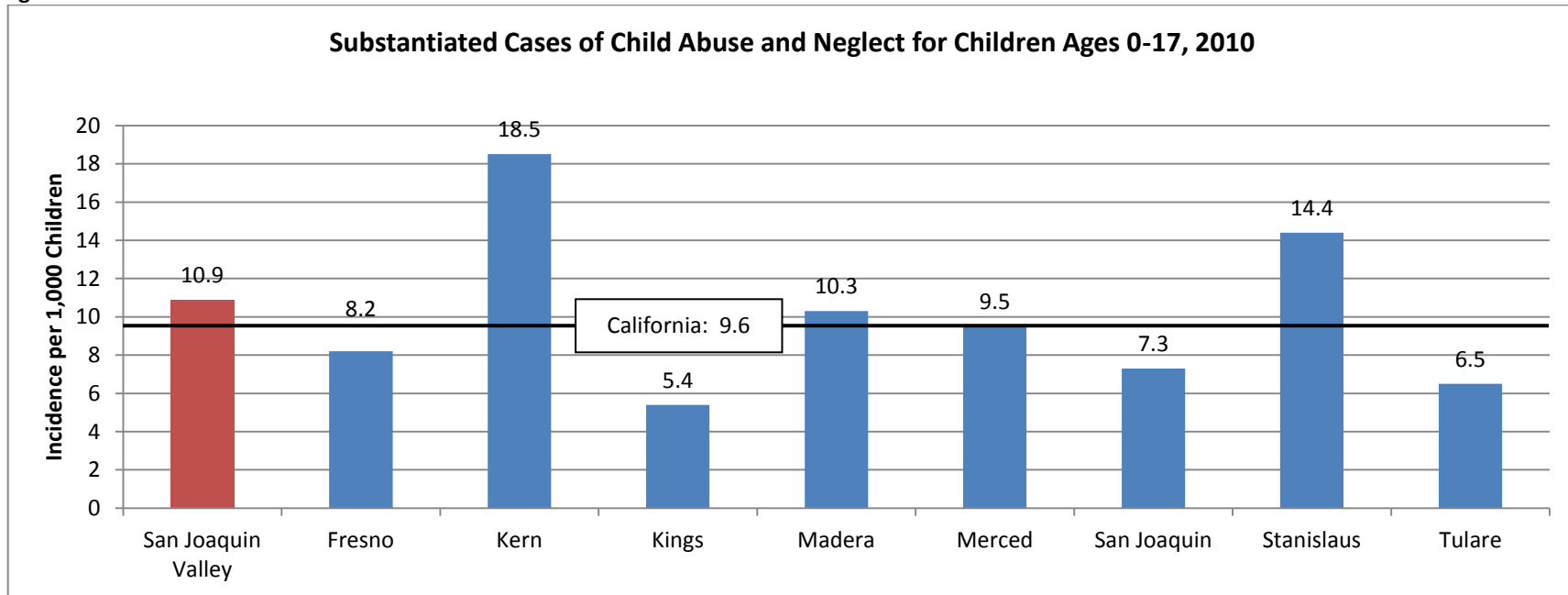
11. Child Abuse and Neglect

This indicator represents the number of children, per 1,000, under the age of 18, with substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect during Jan. 2010 – Dec. 2010. Figure 8 shows the rate of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect in 2010 in San Joaquin Valley.

Highlights

- In 2010, San Joaquin Valley (10.9 per 1,000 children under age 18) had a slightly higher rate of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect than did the state as a whole 9.6 per 1,000 children under age 18.
- Within the San Joaquin Valley, every county had a lower rate of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect than did the state as a whole with the exception of Kern, Madera, and Stanislaus Counties (18.5, 10.3, and 14.4 respectively).
- Kern County had the highest rate at 18.5 per 1,000 children under age 18, which was double the state rate.
- Kings County had the lowest rate in the San Joaquin Valley at 5.4 per 1,000 children under age 18.

Figure 8



Source: Needell, B. et al. (2012). *Child Welfare Services Reports for California*. Retrieved 3/20/2012, from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research website. Retrieved from: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare

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Goal 3: Children Ready for School

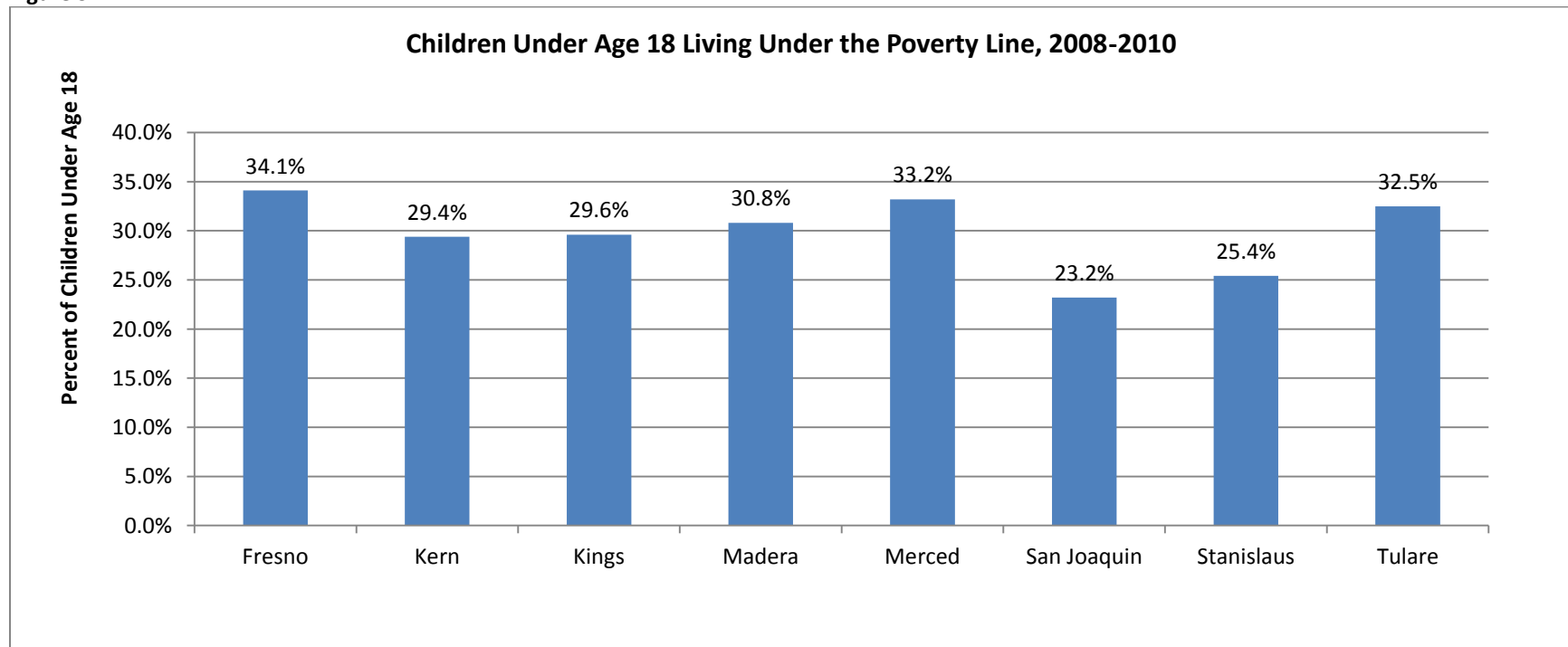
12. Child Poverty

This indicator represents the percentage of children under age 18 who were living below the poverty level, as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau,⁵ between 2008 and 2010. Figure 9 shows the percentage of children under age 19 in San Joaquin Valley living below the poverty level between 2008 and 2010.

Highlights

- Between 2008 and 2010, poverty among children under age 18 in all San Joaquin Valley counties exceeded that of the state (20.3%).
- Poverty among children ages 0-17 was more evident in Fresno County and Merced Counties where about one in three children lived below the poverty level (34.1% and 32.5% respectively).
- Poverty among children under age 18 was the lowest in San Joaquin County (23.2%).

Figure 9



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

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13. Immunization

This indicator represents the percentage of children entering kindergarten, licensed child care centers, and seventh grade who received their required immunizations⁶ in 2010. Table 7 shows the percentage of immunized children in San Joaquin Valley.

Highlights

- In 2010, all of the counties in the San Joaquin Valley met or exceeded the state percentage of children in kindergarten who were immunized with the exception of Kern County.
- In San Joaquin Valley, the percentage of immunizations among children in kindergarten was highest in Tulare (96.4%) and Kings (96.3%) and lowest in Merced (92.0%) and Kern (90.0%) counties compared to the state (93.9%).

Table 7 Immunized Children in Kindergarten, 2010

Area	Kindergarten
San Joaquin Valley	93.9%
Fresno	95.1%
Kern	90.0%
Kings	96.3%
Madera	94.4%
Merced	92.0%
San Joaquin	95.4%
Stanislaus	94.3%
Tulare	96.4%
California	90.7%

Source: California Department of Public Health, Immunization Branch, 2010 California School Immunization Rates Data.

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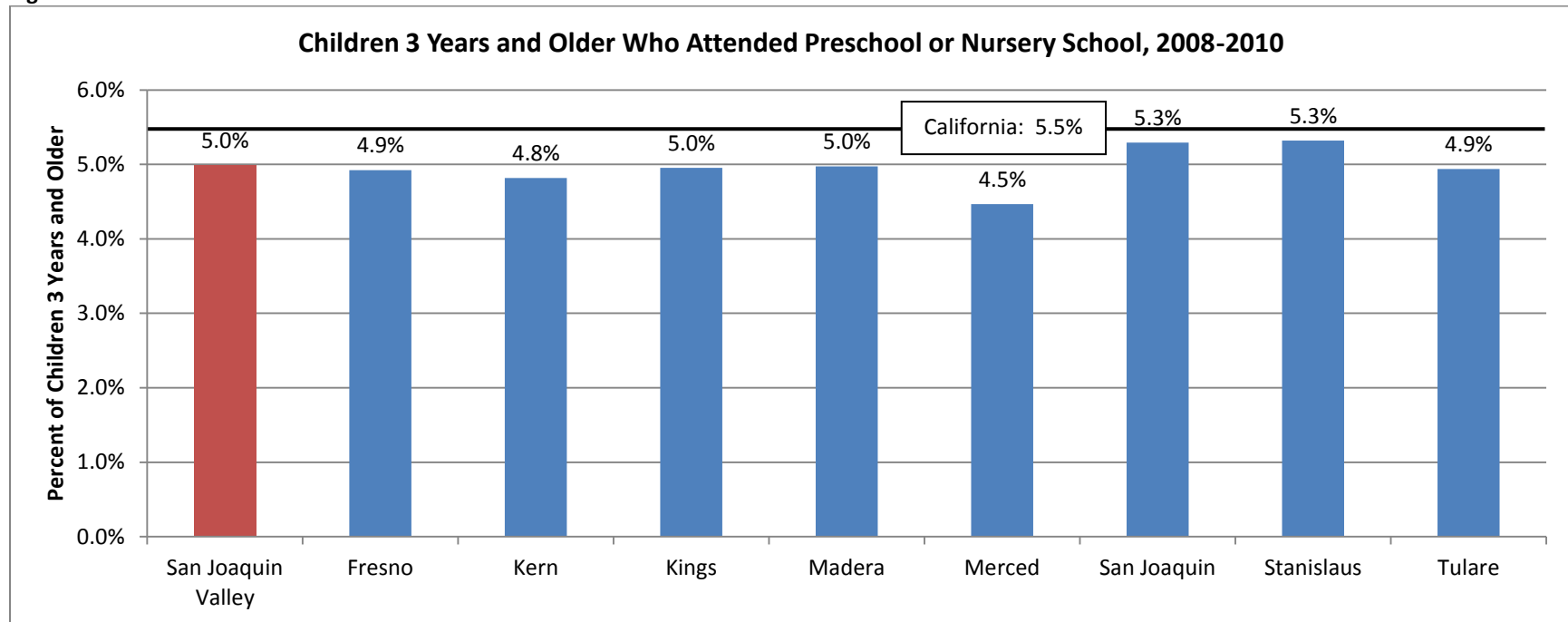
14. Preschool or Nursery School Enrollment

This indicator represents the percentage of children ages 3 years and older who attended Preschool or Nursery School. Figure 10 shows the percentage of children ages 3 years and older who attended Preschool or Nursery School in San Joaquin Valley between 2008 and 2010.

Highlights

- Between 2008 and 2010, the percentage of children ages 3 and older who attended Preschool or Nursery School in San Joaquin Valley (5.0%) was lower than the state (5.5%).
- San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties had the highest enrollment of children ages 3 and older in Preschool or Nursery School (5.3%) while Merced County had the lowest enrollment (4.5%).

Figure 10



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

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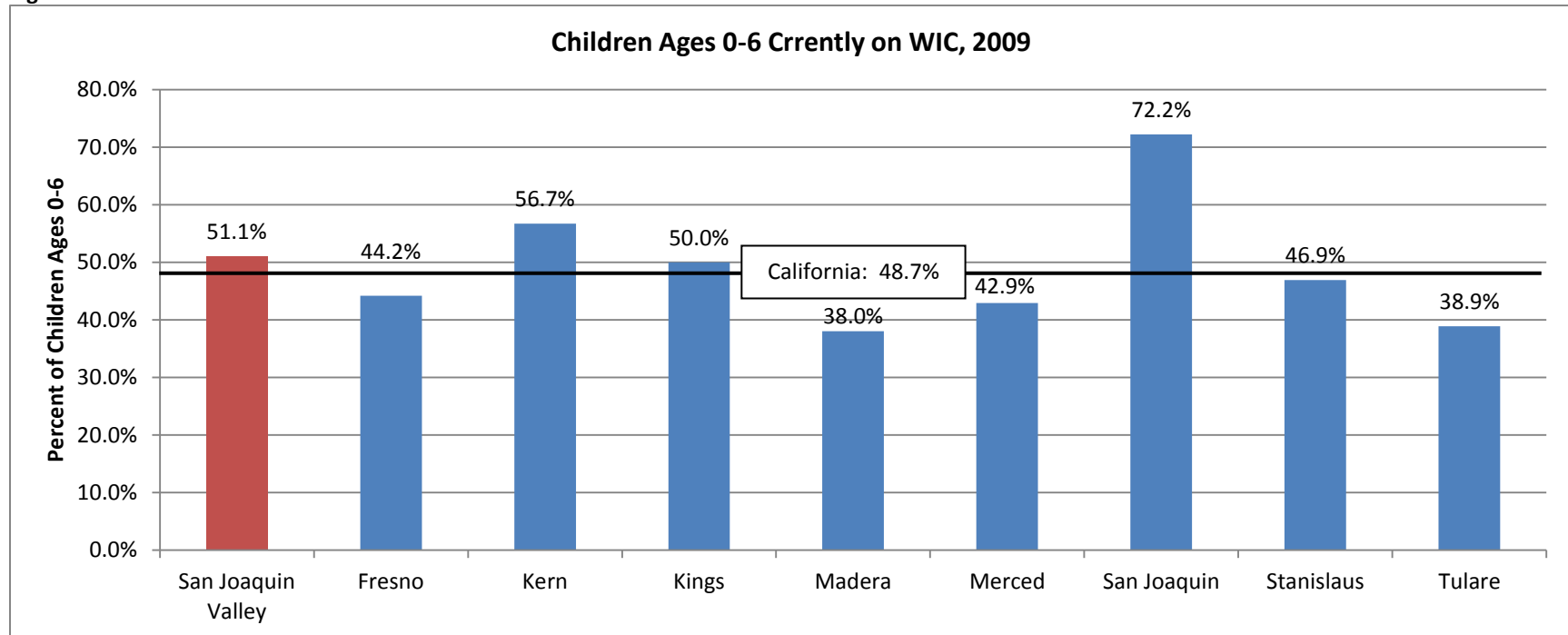
15. WIC Enrollment

This indicator represents the percentage of children age 6 years and younger who were currently enrolled in the Women Infants and Children (WIC) program. Figure 11 shows the percentage of children ages 0-6 enrolled in WIC in the San Joaquin Valley.

Highlights

- In 2009, San Joaquin Valley (51.1%) had a slightly higher percentage of children ages 6 years and under who were currently enrolled in the WIC program in comparison to the state (48.7%).
- In 2009, San Joaquin County (72.2%) had the highest percentage of children ages 6 years and under who were currently enrolled in the WIC program followed by Kern and Kings Counties (56.7% and 50.0% respectively) while Tulare and Madera Counties had the lowest percentages (38.9% and 38.0% respectively).

Figure 11



Source: 2009 California Health Interview Survey.

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Goal 4: Healthy, Safe and Secure Youth

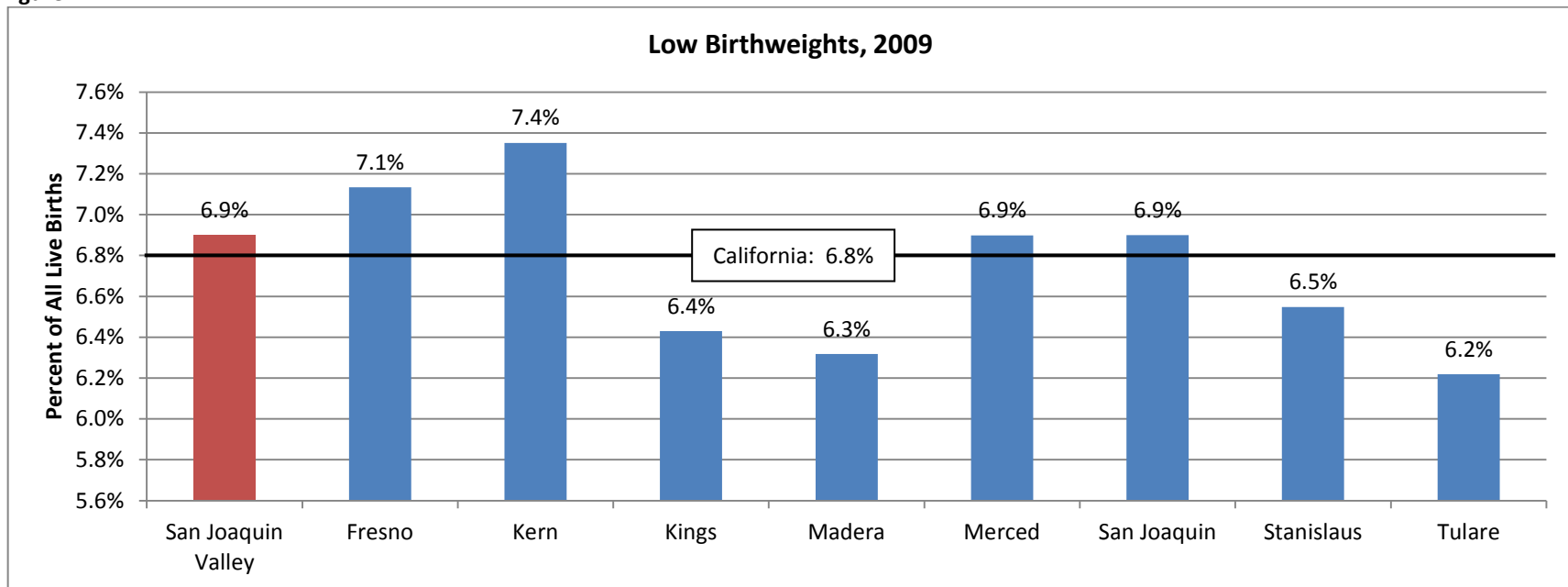
16. Low Birthweight

This indicator represents the percentage of live births in 2009 where the baby weighed less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds. Figure 12 shows the percentage of low birthweight births in San Joaquin Valley Counties.

Highlights

- In 2009, San Joaquin Valley (6.9%) had a slightly higher percentage of low birthweight births in comparison to the state (6.8%).
- Half of the San Joaquin Valley counties, Kern (7.4%), Fresno (7.1%), Merced (6.9%), and San Joaquin (6.9%) exceeded the state percentage (6.8%) of low birthweight births. Tulare County had the lowest percentage of all the counties at 6.2% followed by Madera (6.3%) and Kings (6.4%).

Figure 12



Source: California Department of Public Health, County Birth Statistical Data Tables, 2009.

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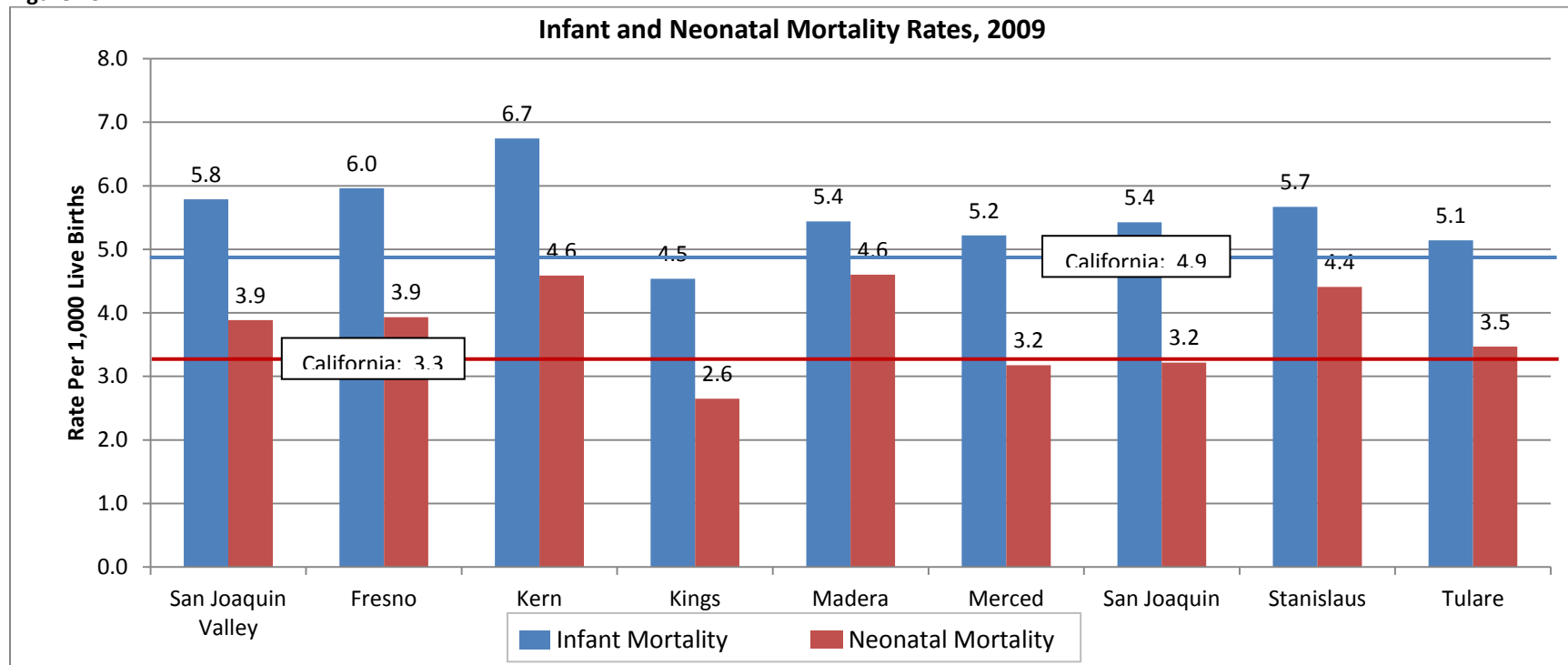
17. Infant and Neonatal Mortality

This indicator represents the number of infants per 1,000 live births who died in their first year of life from any cause in the year 2009. Figure 13 shows the infant mortality rates in San Joaquin Valley for 2009.

Highlights

- In 2009, the average rate of infants who died in their first year of life was higher in all of the San Joaquin Valley counties, except for Kings County (4.5), than it was for the state (4.9). Kern and Fresno Counties had the highest rate of infant mortality (6.7 and 6.0 respectively).
- In 2009, the neonatal death rates in six San Joaquin Valley counties exceeded the state of 3.3. The highest neonatal death rate was in Kern and Madera Counties at 4.6 followed by Stanislaus, Fresno, and Tulare (4.4, 3.9, and 3.9 respectively).

Figure 13



Source: California Department of Public Health, Infant Death Statistical Tables, 2009.

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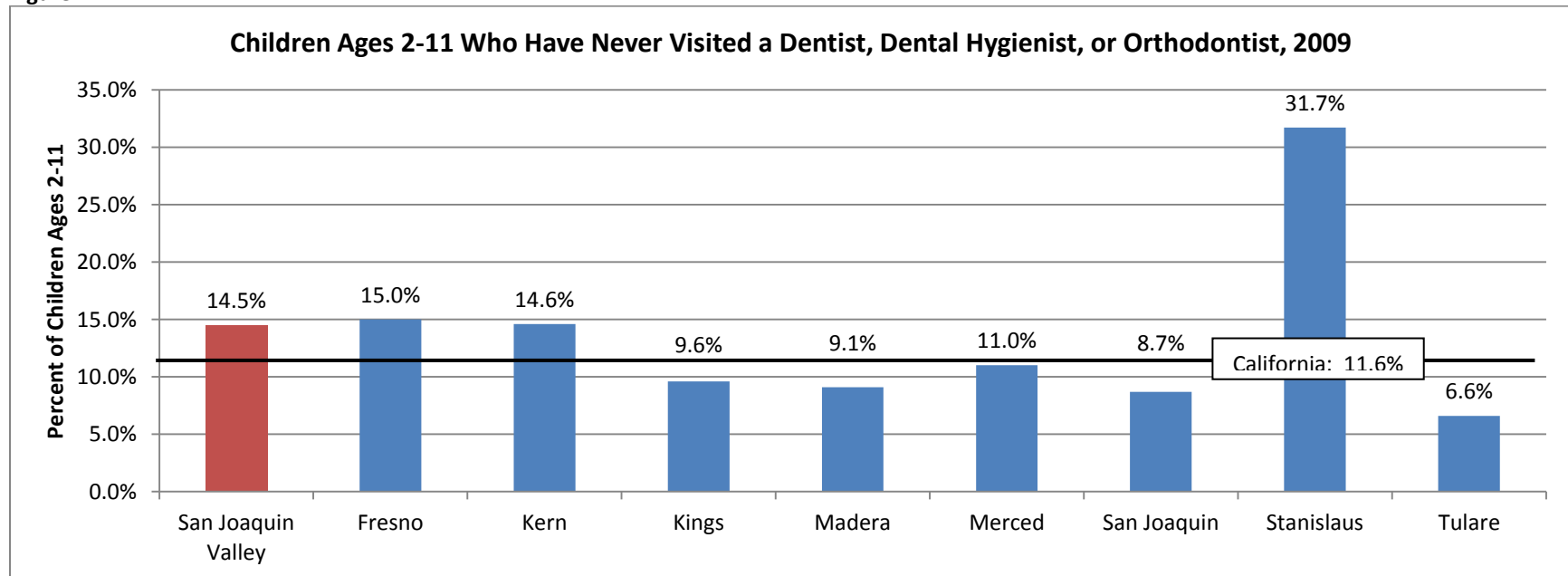
18. Oral Health

This indicator represents the percentage of children ages 2-11 who, in 2009, were reported to have never visited a dentist, a dental hygienist, or orthodontist. Figures 14 and 15 show the percentage of San Joaquin Valley children in two age groups, 2-11 and 2-5, who have never visited a dentist, dental hygienist, or orthodontist.

Highlights

- In 2009, three of the eight San Joaquin Valley counties, Fresno (15.0%), Kern (14.6%), and Stanislaus (31.7%) had a higher percentage of children ages 2-11 who had never visited a dentist, dental hygienist, or orthodontist than did the state as a whole (11.6%).
- In San Joaquin Valley, Stanislaus, Kern and Fresno Counties reported the highest percentage of children ages 2-5 who had never visited a dentist, dental hygienist, or orthodontist compared to the state (51.8%, 34.9 and 33.5% respectively).
- For children ages 2-5, the proportion of children who had never visited a dentist, dental hygienist, or orthodontist was almost twice as high as it was for children ages 2-11.

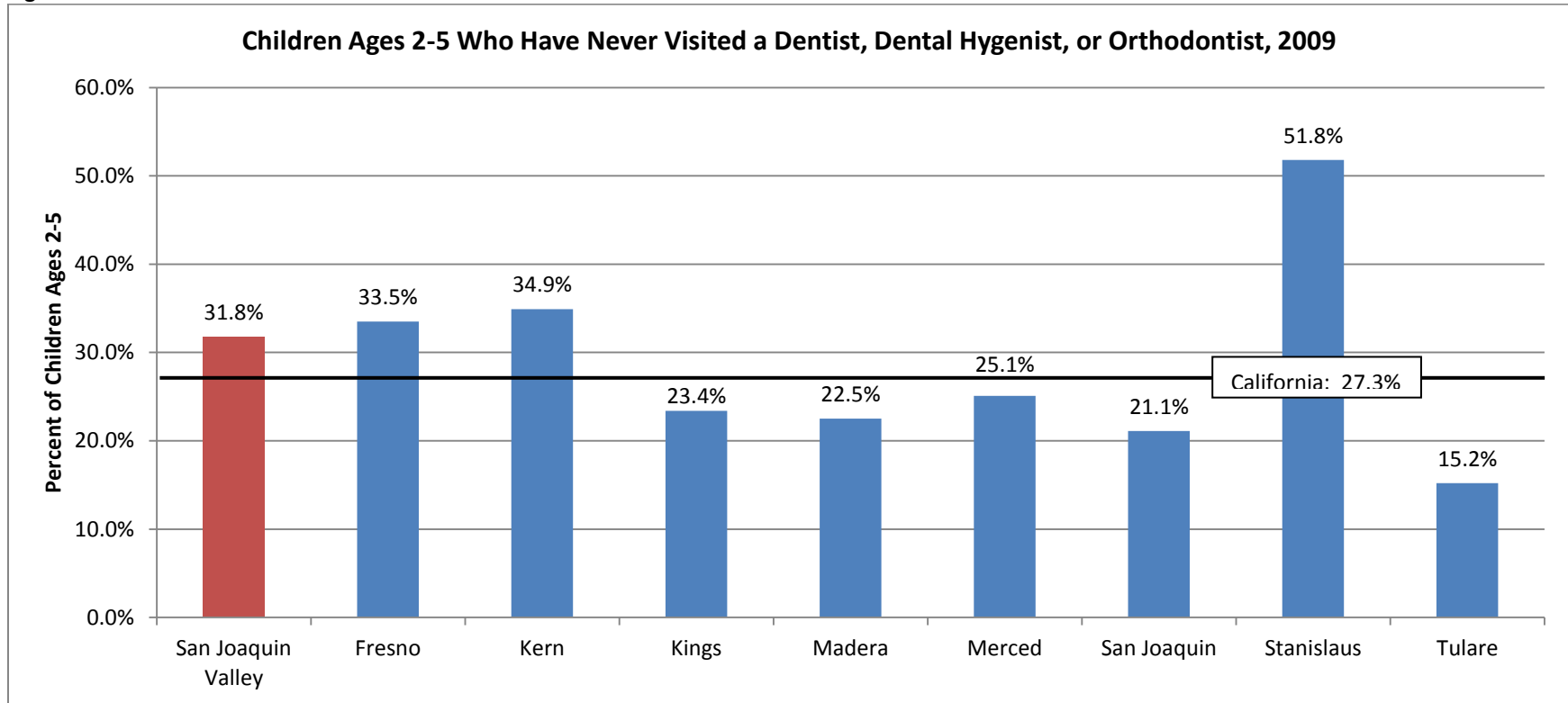
Figure 14



Source: 2009 California Health Interview Survey.

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Figure 15



Source: 2009 California Health Interview Survey.

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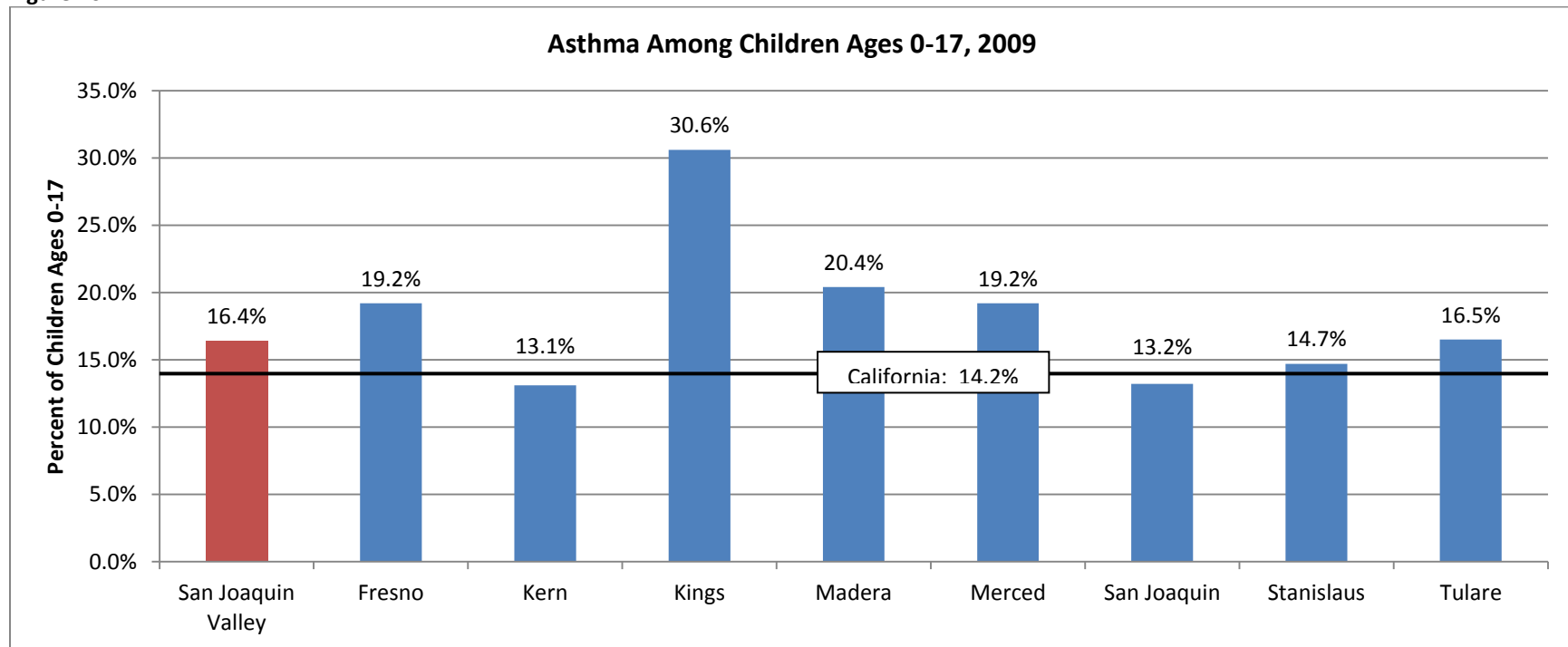
19. Asthma

This indicator represents the percentage of children ages 0-17 who, in 2009, were reported to have been diagnosed with asthma⁷ by a physician at any time. Figure 16 shows the percentage of San Joaquin Valley children ages 0-17 ever diagnosed with asthma. Another indicator to measure rates of asthma among children in the San Joaquin Valley is to look at the rate of hospital discharges with a diagnosis of asthma, as shown in Figure 17.

Highlights

- In 2009, the percentage of child asthma in six of the eight San Joaquin Valley counties was higher than that for the state (14.2%). The percentage of children with asthma was slightly lower for Kern and San Joaquin Counties (13.1% and 13.2% respectively).
- Kern and Kings Counties had the highest percentages of children with asthma with 24.0% and 22.3%, respectively. In both of these counties one in five children had been diagnosed with asthma.

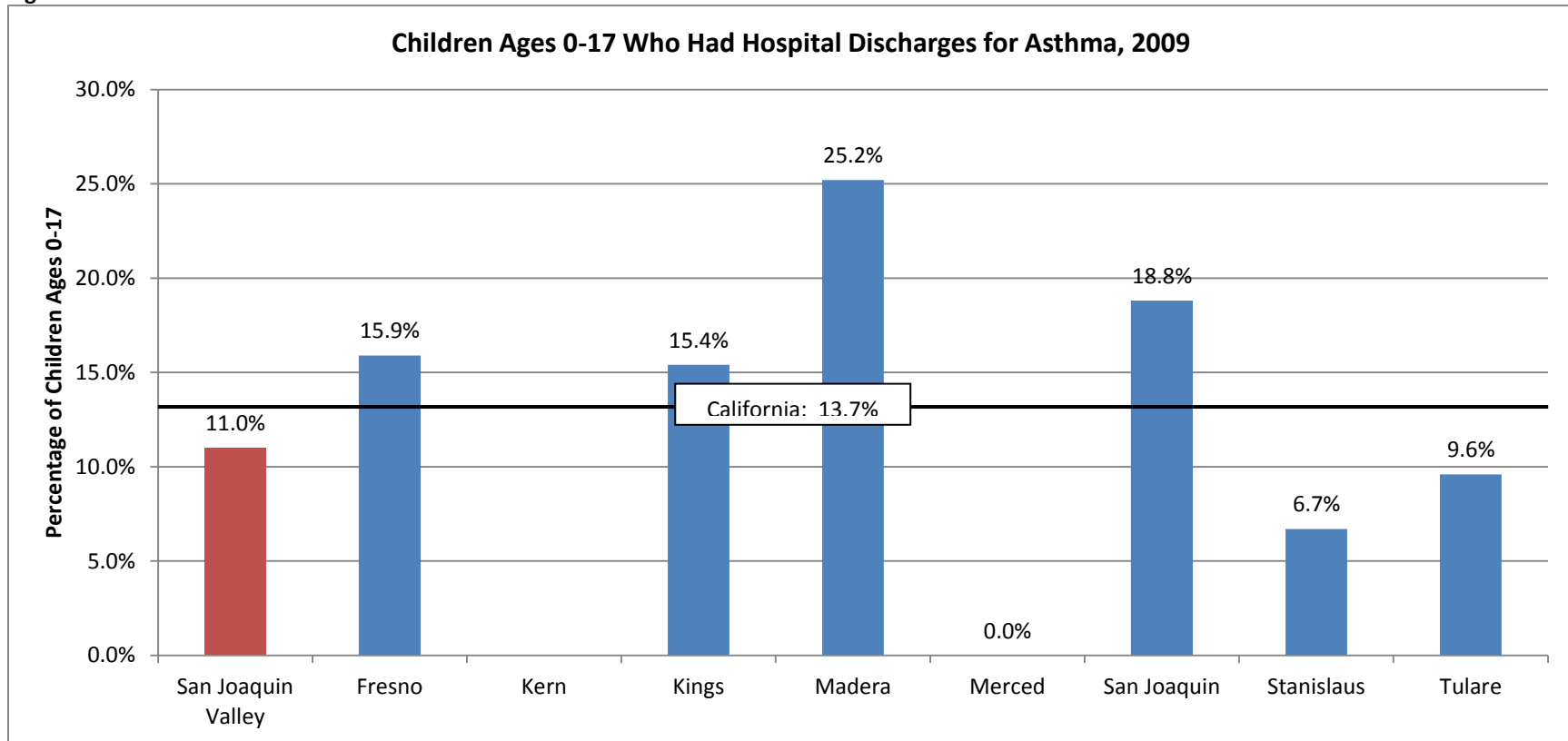
Figure 16



Source: 2009 California Health Interview Survey

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Figure 17



*Estimates for Kern County were estimated at less than 500 people so no percentages were calculated.

Source: 2009 California Health Interview Survey.

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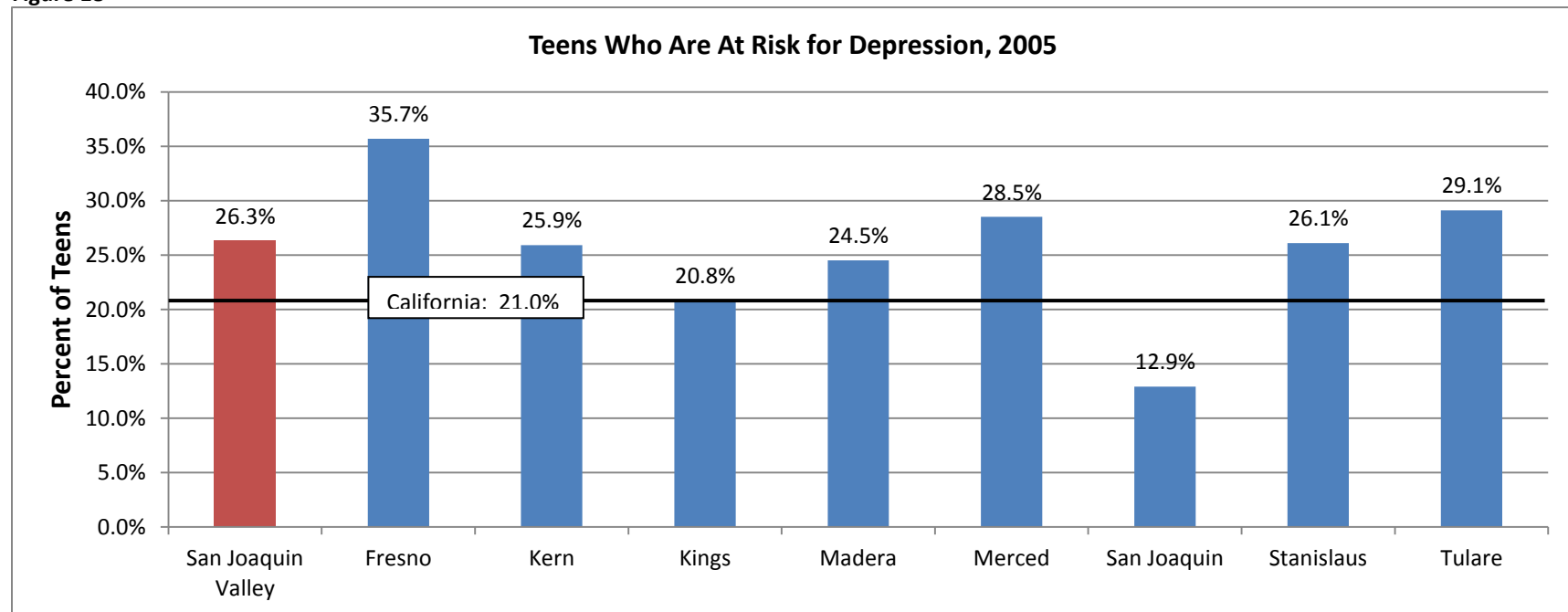
20. Risk for Depression

This indicator represents the percentage of teens that are at risk for depression. Figure 18 shows the percentage of teens at risk for depression in San Joaquin Valley in 2005.

Highlights

- A larger percentage of teens in the San Joaquin Valley (26.3%) were at risk for depression as compared to the state at 21.0%.
- Fresno County had the highest percentage of teens at risk for depression (35.7%).
- Among the eight San Joaquin Valley counties, only Kings and San Joaquin Counties (20.8% and 12.9% respectively) had a lower percentage than the state.

Figure 18



Source: 2005 California Health Interview Survey.

CHILDREN IN JEOPARDY 2012

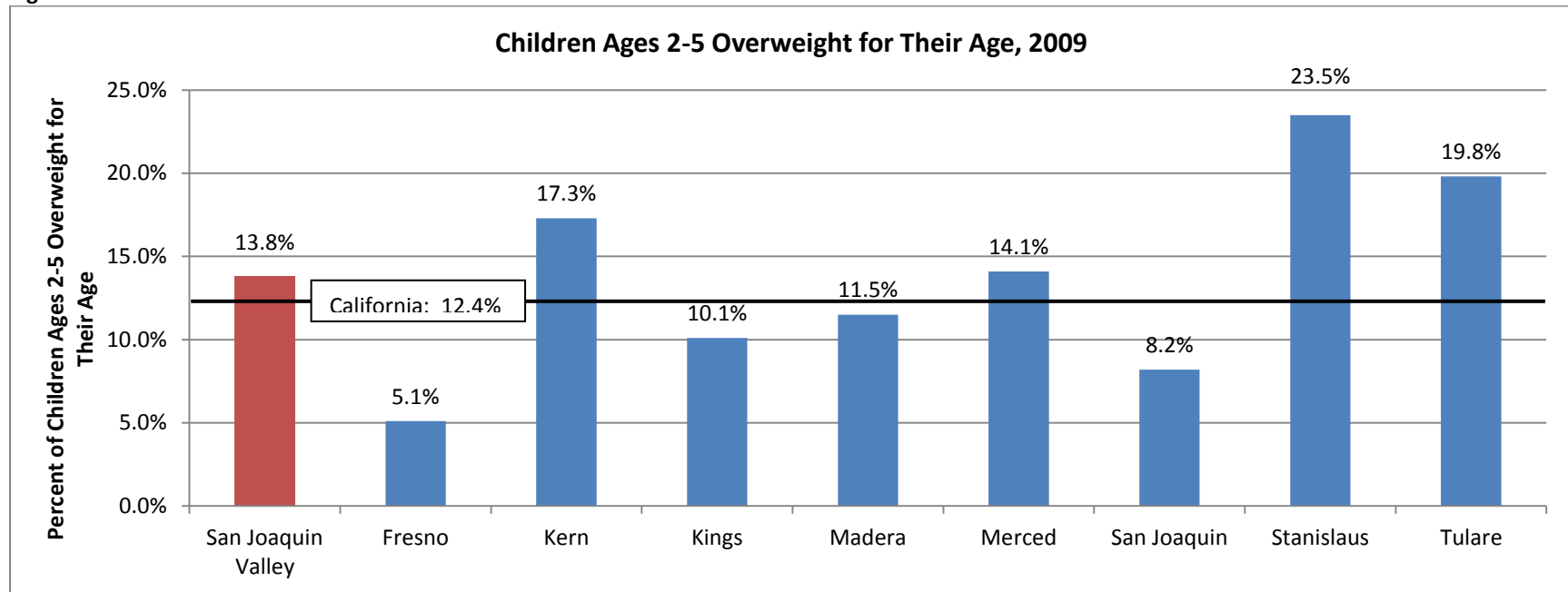
21. Overweight Children

This indicator represents the percentage of children determined to be overweight for their age in 2009.⁸ Figures 19 show the percentage of overweight children ages 2-5 in San Joaquin Valley who participated in CHIS in the year 2009.

Highlights

- In 2009, the percentage of children ages 2-5 determined to be overweight for their age was slightly higher (13.8%) than the state (12.4%).
- Of the eight San Joaquin Valley counties, Kern, Tulare, and Stanislaus Counties had the highest percentage of children ages 2-5 determined to be overweight for their age (17.3%, 19.8%, and 23.5% respectively).
- San Joaquin and Fresno Counties had the lowest percentage of children ages 2-5 determined to be overweight for their age (8.2% and 5.1% respectively).

Figure 19



Source: 2009 California Health Interview Survey.

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Goal 5: Engaged and Connected Youth

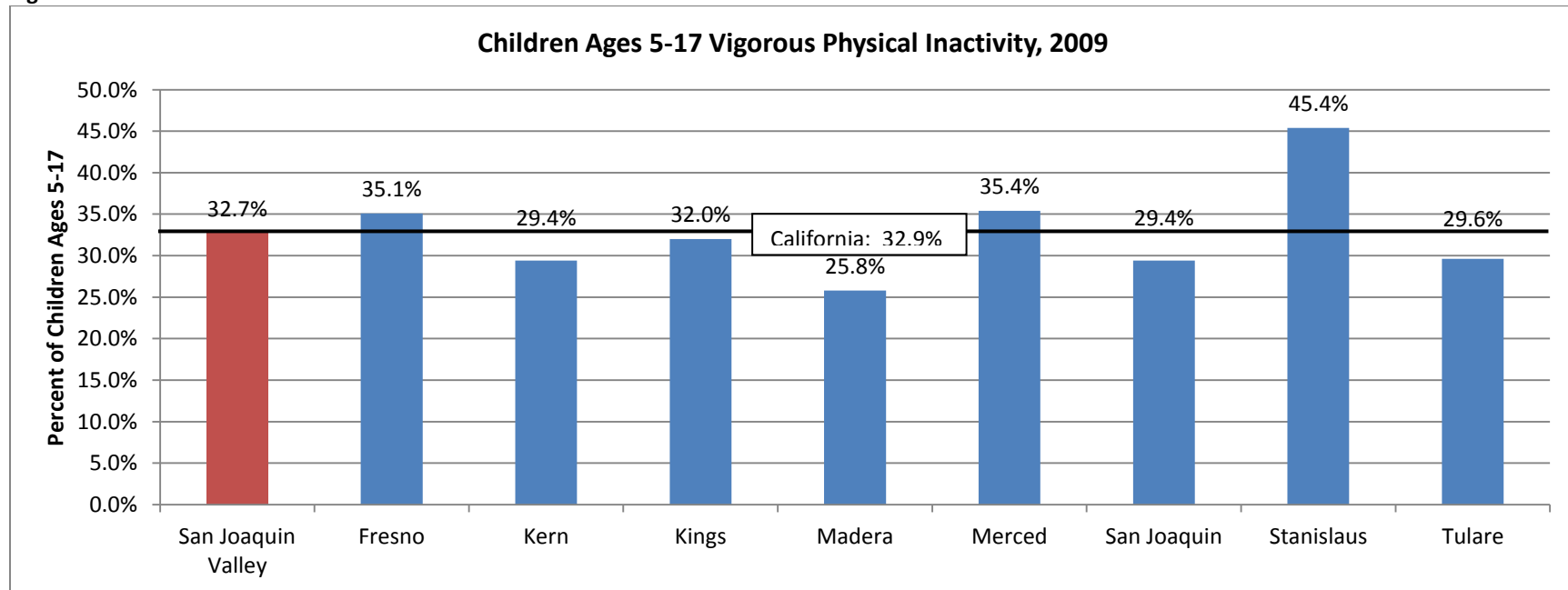
22. Physical Inactivity

This indicator represents the percentage of children ages 5-17 who reported not engaging in vigorous physical activity three times per week in 2009.⁹ Figure 20 shows the percentage of children in the San Joaquin Valley who reported not engaging in any vigorous physical activity.

Highlights

- In 2009, the percentage of San Joaquin Valley children ages 5-17 who reported not engaging in any vigorous physical activity at least three times per week was comparable (32.7%) to the state percentage of 32.9%.
- The percentage of San Joaquin Valley children ages 5-17 who reported not engaging in any vigorous physical activity at least three times per week was higher in three of the San Joaquin Valley counties as compared to the state. Madera County reported the lowest percentage (25.8%) of children ages 5-17 who reported not being physically active at least three times per week.

Figure 20



Source: 2009 California Health Interview Survey.

CHILDREN IN JEOPARDY 2012

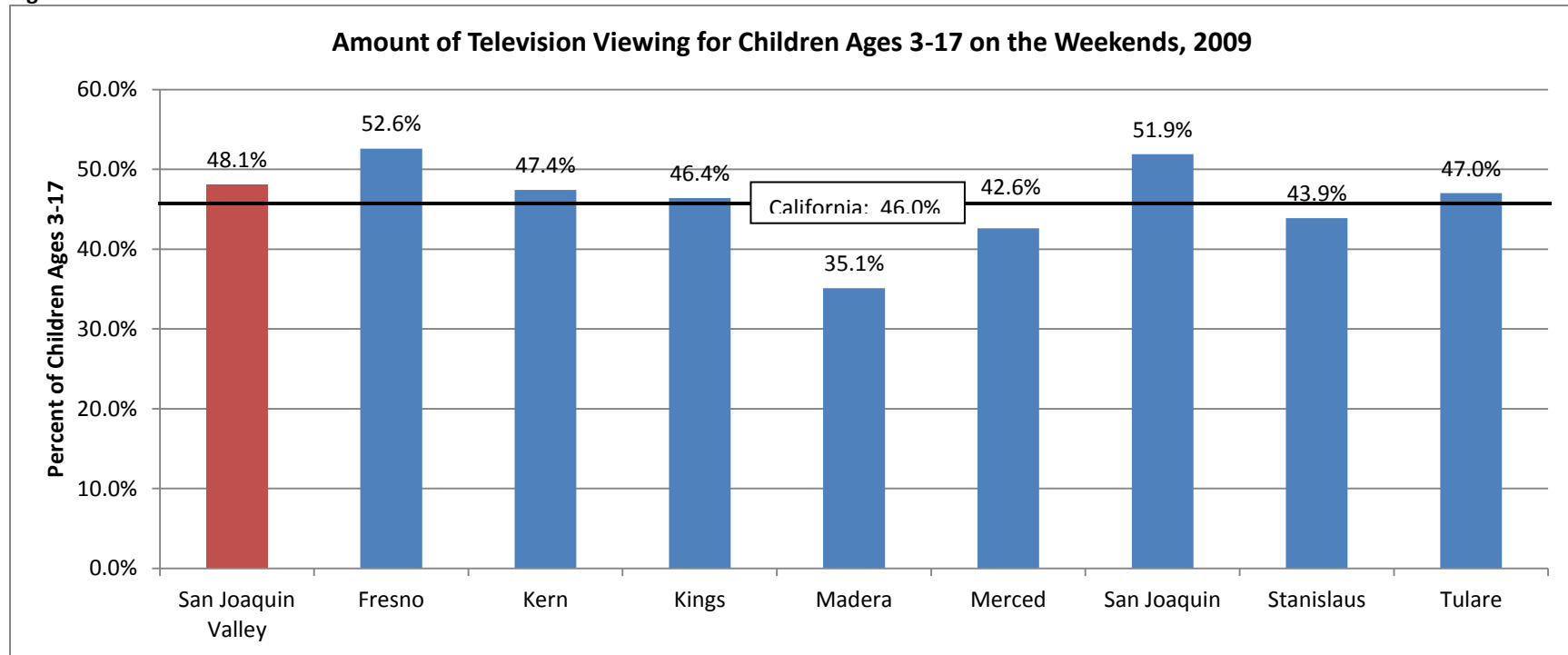
23. Television Viewing

This indicator represents the percentage of children ages 3-17 who, in 2009, reported watching television 3 hours or longer per day on the weekends. Figure 21 shows the percentage of children who reported watching television 3 hours or more per day on the weekends.

Highlights

- In 2009, the percentage of San Joaquin Valley children ages 3-17 who reported watching television 3 hours or longer per day on the weekends in the were slightly higher (48.1%) than the state (46.0%).
- San Joaquin and Fresno Counties had the highest percentage of children ages 3-17 who reported watching television 3 hours or longer per day on the weekends (51.9% and 52.6% respectively) while Madera County had the lowest percentage (35.1%).

Figure 21



Source: 2009 California Health Interview Survey.

CHILDREN IN JEOPARDY 2012

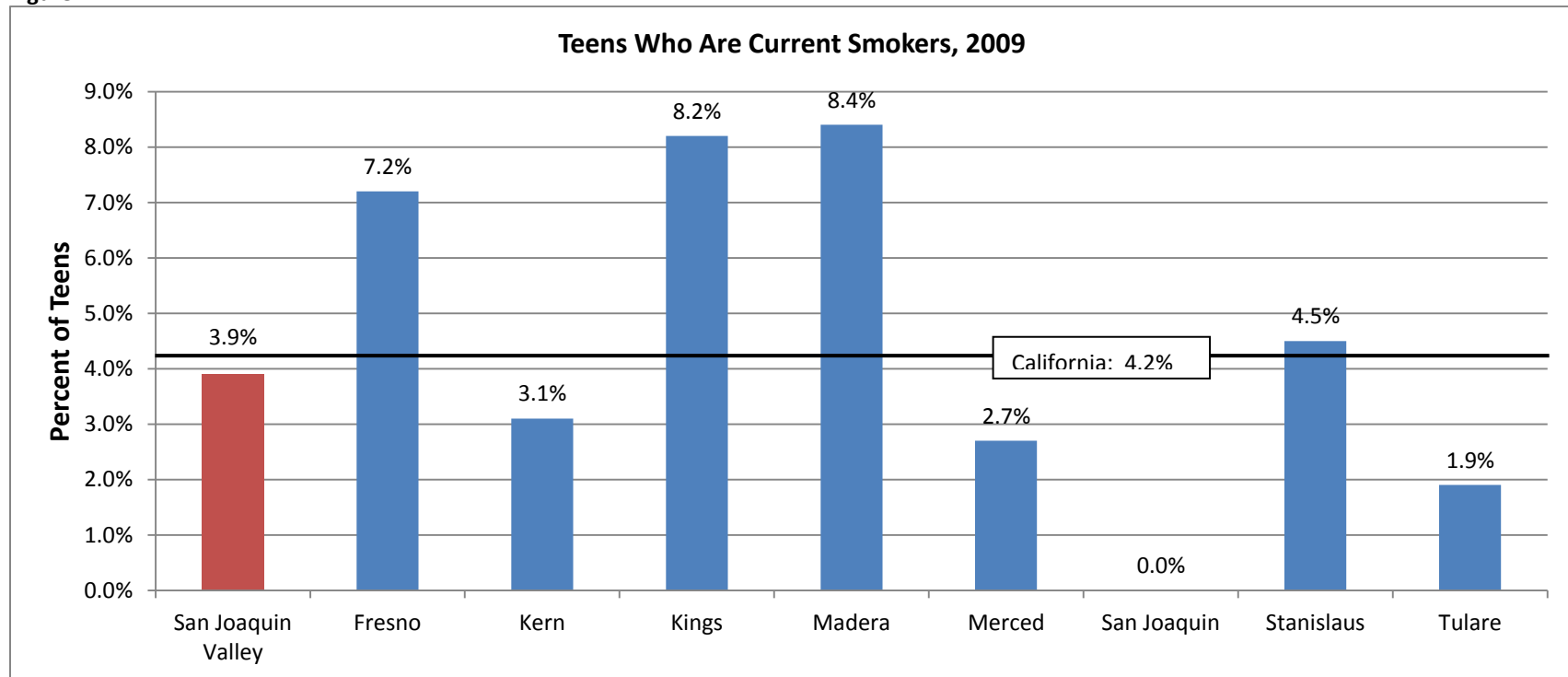
24. Tobacco Use

This indicator represents the percentage of teens who reported being a current smoker.¹⁰ Figure 22 shows the percentage of teens in the San Joaquin Valley who reported they are current smokers.

Highlights

- In 2009, the percentage of San Joaquin Valley teens who reported being current smokers was slightly lower (3.9%) than the state (4.2%).
- Teens who reported being current smokers in Kings and Madera Counties were double (8.2% and 8.4% respectively) the percentages of the state (4.2%).
- Kern, Merced, Tulare, and San Joaquin Counties had the lowest percentage of teens who reported being current smokers (3.1%, 2.7%, 1.9%, and 0.0% respectively).

Figure 22



Source: 2009 California Health Interview Survey.

CHILDREN IN JEOPARDY 2012

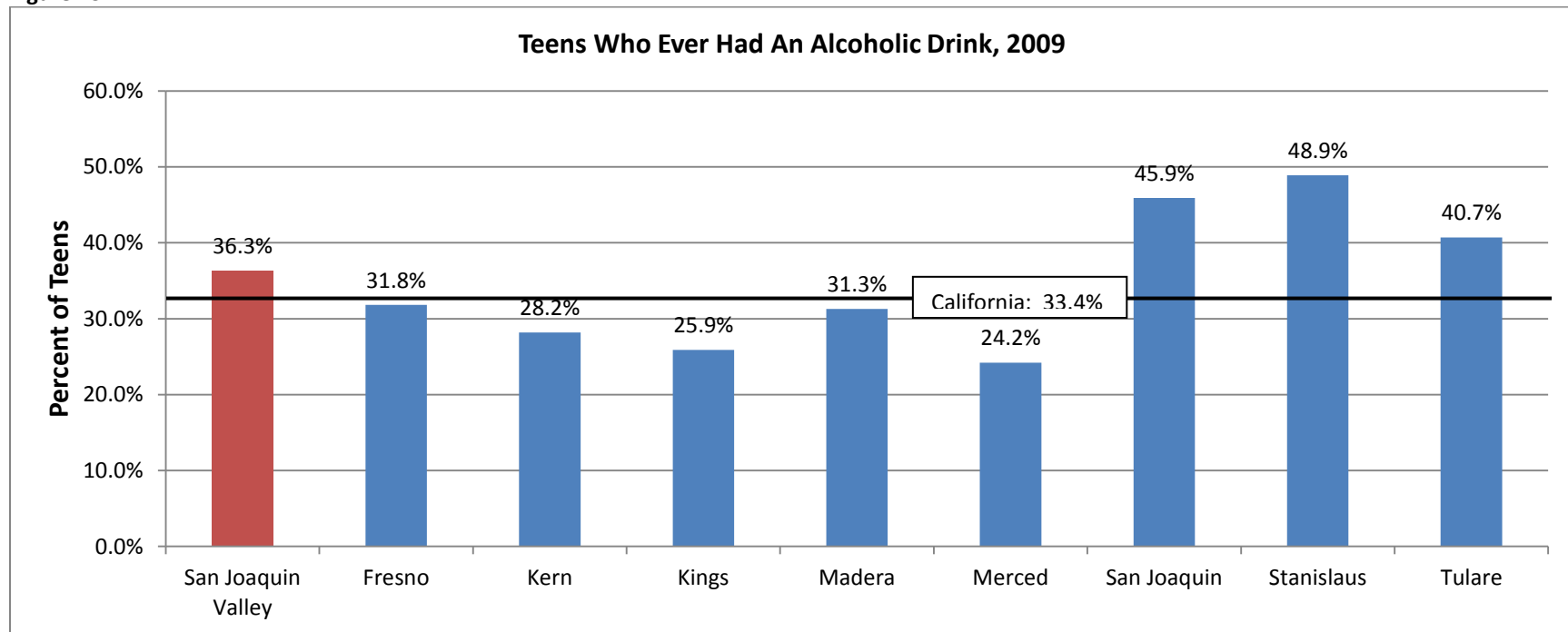
25. Alcohol Use

This indicator represents the percentage of teens who reported consuming an alcoholic drink at some point in their lifetime. Figure 23 shows the percentage of teens in the San Joaquin Valley who reported they have consumed alcohol at some point in their lifetime.

Highlights

- In 2009, the percent of teens in the San Joaquin Valley who reported to have ever consumed an alcoholic drink was higher (36.3%) than that of the state (33.4%).
- Among the eight San Joaquin Valley counties, Tulare, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus Counties had higher percentages of teens who reported consuming an alcoholic drink at some point in their lifetime (40.7%, 45.9%, and 48.9% respectively).
- Kings and Merced Counties had the lowest percentages of teens who reported consuming an alcoholic drink at some point in their lifetime (25.9% and 24.2% respectively).

Figure 23



Source: 2009 California Health Interview Survey.

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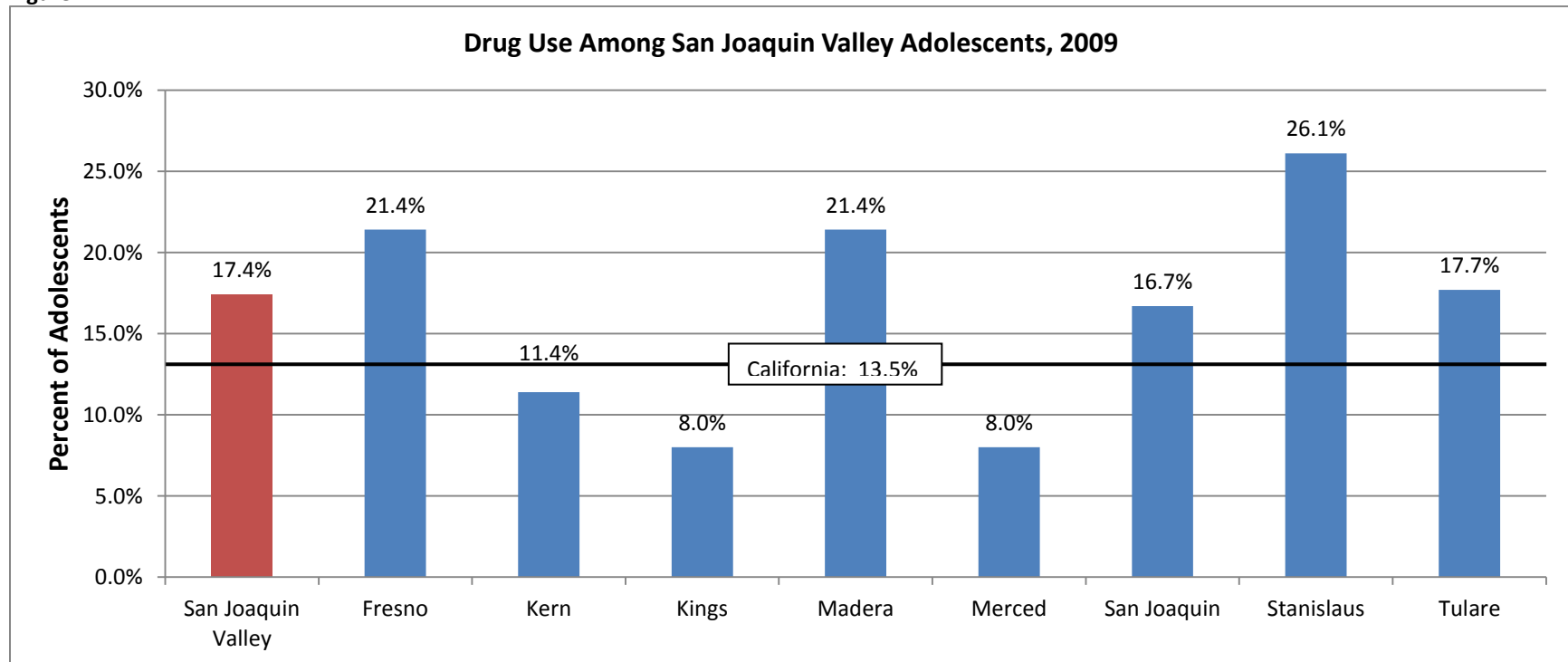
26. Drug Use

This indicator represents the percentage of adolescents who reported any drug use. Figure 24 shows the percentage of teens in the San Joaquin Valley who reported having ever tried marijuana, cocaine, sniffing glue, or other drugs.

Highlights

- In 2009, the percent of adolescents in San Joaquin Valley who reported having ever tried marijuana, cocaine, sniffing glue, or other drugs was higher (17.4%) than the state (13.5%).
- Stanislaus, Fresno, and Madera Counties had the highest percentages of adolescents who reported drug use (26.1%, 21.4%, and 21.4% respectively).
- Kings and Merced Counties had the lowest percentages of adolescents who reported drug use (8.0% respectively).

Figure 24



Source: 2009 California Health Interview Survey.

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Goal 6: Youth Prepared for Life

27. Educational Attainment

This indicator represents the percentage of young adults ages 18 to 24 who graduated from high school and those who were enrolled in college between 2008 and 2010. Table 8 shows the percentage of young adults, ages 18-24, in San Joaquin Valley, who were high school graduates and the percentage of young adults who were enrolled in college or graduate school in 2008-2010.

Highlights

- Between 2008 and 2010, all San Joaquin Valley counties had higher percentages of young adults ages 18-24 who are high school graduates than that of the state (28.1%).
- Stanislaus and Kern Counties had the highest percentages of high school graduates for population ages 18-24 (36.8% and 35.7% respectively) while Madera and Fresno Counties had the lowest percentages (30.8% and 29.0% respectively).
- Between 2008 and 2010, all San Joaquin Valley counties had lower percentages of young adults ages 18-24 enrolled in college or graduate school than that of the state (44.2%).
- Fresno County had the highest percentages of young adults ages 18-24 enrolled in college or graduate school (40.0%). Kings and Madera Counties had the lowest percentages of young adults ages 18-24 enrolled in college or graduate school (24.6% and 27.3% respectively).

Table 8 Educational Attainment and Enrollment for Population Ages 18-24

Area	High School Graduates	Enrolled in College or Graduate School
Fresno	29.0%	40.0%
Kern	35.7%	27.3%
Kings	31.3%	24.6%
Madera	30.8%	26.9%
Merced	33.9%	37.5%
San Joaquin	30.8%	35.2%
Stanislaus	36.8%	34.1%
Tulare	34.5%	30.6%
California	28.1%	44.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey

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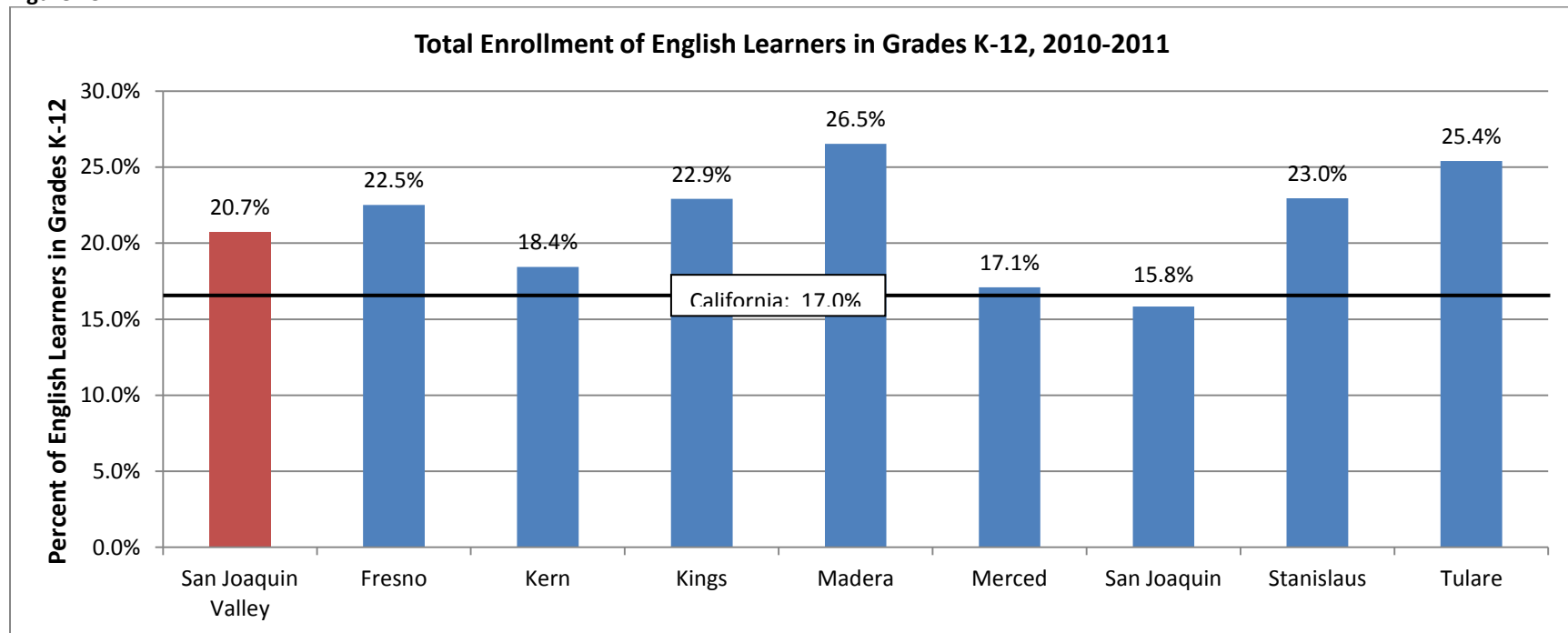
28. English Language Proficiency

This indicator represents the percentage of total enrollment of English Learner (EL)¹¹ children in grades K-12 during 2010-2011. Figure 25 shows the percentages of total enrollment of EL children in grades K-12 for San Joaquin Valley during 2010-2011.

Highlights

- San Joaquin Valley had higher enrollment of English Learner children in grades K-12 during the 2010-2011 academic year (20.7%) than that of the state (17.0%).
- With the exception of San Joaquin County (15.8%), all other San Joaquin Valley counties had higher enrollment of English Learner children in grades K-12 during the 2010-2011 academic year than that of the state (17.0%).
- Madera, Tulare, and Stanislaus Counties had the highest percentage of total enrollment of English Learner children in grades K-12 during the 2010-2011 academic year (26.5%, 25.4%, and 23.0% respectively) while Kern, Merced, and San Joaquin Counties had the lowest percentages of enrollment of English Learner children (18.4%, 17.1%, and 15.8% respectively).

Figure 25



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest: English Learner Enrollments, 2010-2011.

CHILDREN IN JEOPARDY 2012

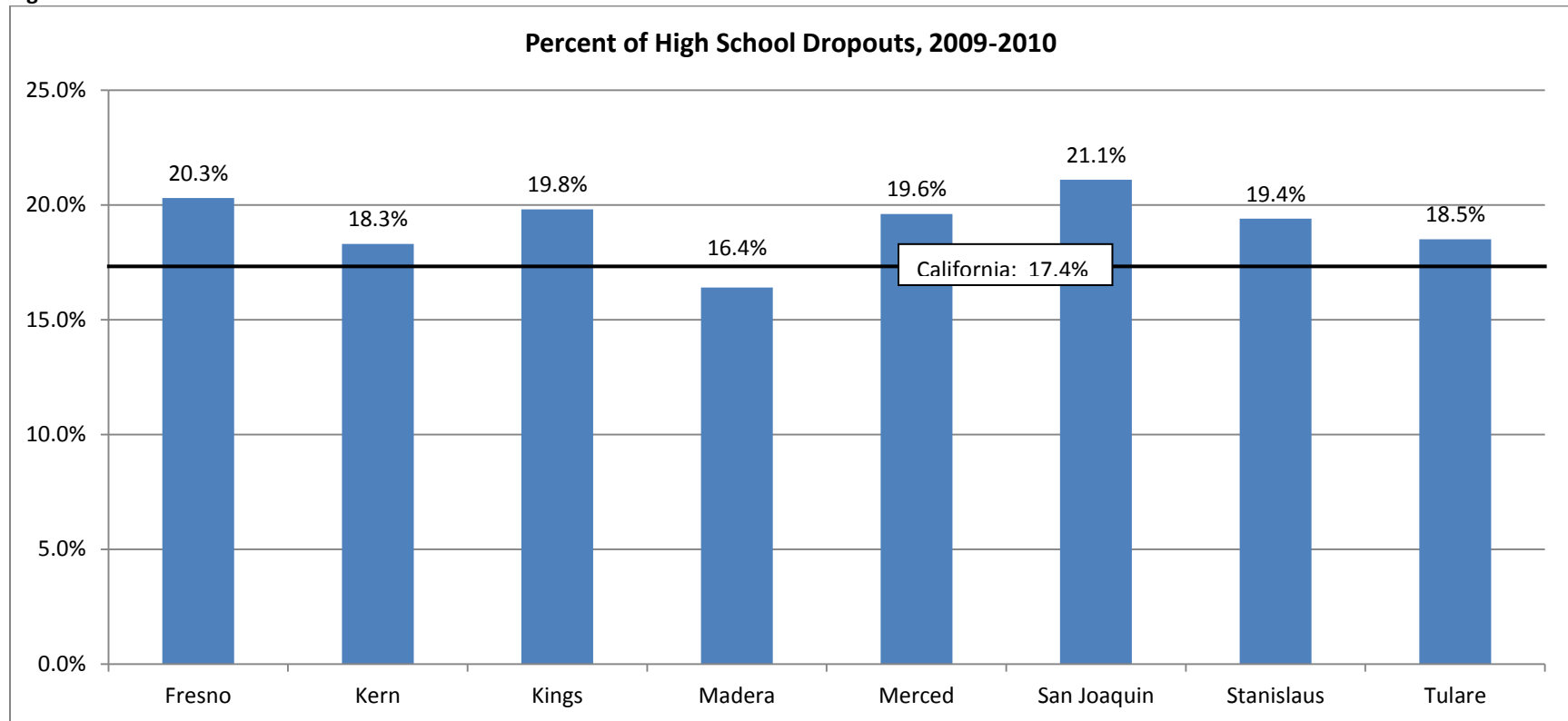
29. Dropout Rates

This indicator represents the estimated percentage of public high school students who drop out of high school, based on the adjusted four-year derived dropout rate, which is an estimate of the percentage of students who dropped out in a four year period based on data collected for a single year. Figure 26 shows the percentage of high school dropout students in the San Joaquin Valley as compared to the state in 2009-2010.

Highlights

- With the exception of Madera County (16.4%), all San Joaquin Valley counties had a higher percentage of high school dropouts than that of the state (17.4%).
- Fresno and San Joaquin Counties had the highest percentage of high school dropouts (20.3% and 21.1% respectively).

Figure 26



Source: California Department of Education, Dropouts by Grade, 2009-2010.

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Footnotes

¹The average family size is a measure obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families.

²According to the U.S. Census, a female householder family includes a female householder, with no husband present and one or more other people living in the same household who are under the age of 18, regardless of marital status, and who are related to the householder: Does not include the householder's spouse or foster children, regardless of age.

³Prenatal care is generally measured as a percentage of women who receive at least one prenatal service from a physician or midwife.

⁴Breastfeeding: Exclusively breastfeeding includes women who are only breastfeeding (California Department of Public Health, Breastfeeding Statistics, 2010). Any breastfeeding includes women who are exclusively breastfeeding and those who are supplementing breastfeeding with formula (California Department of Public Health, Breastfeeding Statistics, 2010).

⁵The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is poor. If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is classified as being "below the poverty level."

⁶Immunizations: According to the California Department of Public Health Immunization Branch, to enter or transfer into public or private elementary and secondary schools (grades K-12), children under age 18 must be immunized with the following vaccines: (a) Polio; (b) Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (DTP); (c) Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR); (d) Hepatitis B; and (e) Varicella. The required doses for these vaccines may vary by age.

⁷Asthma is a chronic inflammatory condition of the lungs; symptoms include repeated episodes of breathlessness, wheezing, coughing, and chest tightness (McConnell et al., 2002).

⁸Overweight: This measure includes those children whose Body Mass Index (BMI)-for-age and gender (2-<20 years of age) and weight-for-length and gender (under 2 years of age) are in or above the 95th percentile (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System, 2002). This means that 95% or higher of children of the same age and gender are of normal weight (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003).

⁹Vigorous: "Children who engage in physical activity 3 times a week for at least 60 minutes per day are defined having vigorous physical activity" (UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, 2009)

¹⁰"Respondents were asked a series of smoking-related questions" on the 2009 California Health Interview Survey to determine their smoking status.

¹¹According to the California Department of Education, "English Learner (EL) students are those students whom there is a report of a primary language other than English on the state-approved *Hone Language Survey* and who, on the basis of the state approved oral language (grades K-12) assessment procedures and including literacy (grades 3-12 only), have been determined to lack the clearly defined English language skills of listening comprehension, speaking, reading, and writing necessary in the school's regular instructional programs."